

Review of Health Equity Research in Chicago, 2017

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The Center for Community Health Equity was founded by DePaul University and Rush University in 2015 with the goal of improving community health outcomes and contributing to the elimination of health inequities in Chicago.

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Annual Review

Our *Annual Review* offers a concise summary of peer-reviewed health equity research in Chicago. Our aim is to document, on an annual basis, the extent to which research in this city is focused on problem-focused or solution-focused work.

Abstract

Introduction: For over a century, Chicago has been a location for describing health disparities and testing solutions. Until last year, a concise, annual summary of health equity research involving Chicago had been missing. This review extends that work by providing an overview of Chicago-based or Chicago-focused original research studies on health equity published in 2017.

Methods: We queried Scopus and PubMed and then summarized the set of articles by study design, theme, and goal (descriptive, testing a hypothesis, outlining a program, or a trial). Exemplary studies were highlighted.

Results: Using search filters in the databases, 81 original research studies met our inclusion criteria. Each of the major Chicago area academic institutions were represented, contributing an average of 16 publications each. Of the research studies involving Chicago, 51 are primarily descriptive in nature, describing health inequities most often along race/ethnic or socioeconomic lines. An additional 16 studies tested a specific hypothesis and 11 published papers explored interventions or programs to address inequity, while 3 were categorized as *other*.

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. Compared to last year's review, we noted an increase in the proportion of trials and programs intending to address inequities in the city. Despite this increase and the many studies describing inequities in Chicago, more evaluations of initiatives designed to improve health equity are needed in the scientific literature.

Introduction

Impactful health equity research has been conducted in Chicago for over a century. Prior to last year, a concise, annual summary of health equity research involving Chicago had been missing. Last year, we conducted a scoping review of 57 published studies and found over half of them were descriptive in nature, 33% explored a specific hypothesis, and just 10% were trials or interventions.¹

According to O'Campo, too much of the literature is focused on the problem, which involves "describing the magnitude of problems, identifying risk factors and establishing associations between risk factors or markers and health outcomes"¹. Many community programs and civic institutions work to address inequity in Chicago; however, few are partnered with academic institutions and researchers who have experience in getting the work accepted in peer-reviewed journals. While several barriers to publishing exist, this lack of collaboration may lead to a marked absence of their work in the academic literature and creates a challenge when reviewing the literature.

Building on the prior work, this review provides an overview of Chicago-based and Chicago-focused original research studies on health equity published in 2017. This year we expanded our search to include more databases and journals with a hope to capture a broader selection of the work being done in Chicago. Additionally, we expanded our analysis and categorization schema stratifying papers as being descriptive, hypothesis testing, a trial, or outlining a specific program intended to address a disparity.

Methods

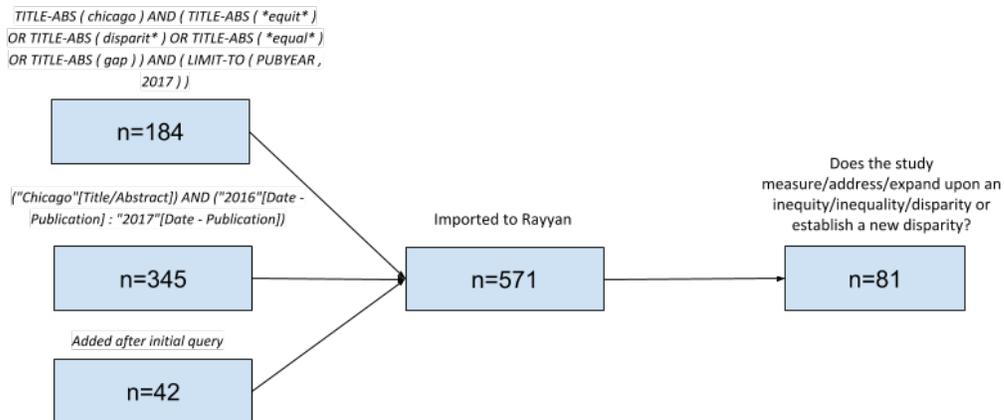
We searched both PubMed and Scopus for articles that contained "Chicago" and either "*equit*", "disparit*", "*equal*", or "gap" that were published in 2017. We attempted other queries both narrower and broader but found that this use of wildcards struck a workable balance in Scopus but proved to be too specific for PubMed. The exact PubMed query was ("*Chicago*"[Title/Abstract]) AND ("*2016*"[Date - Publication] : "*2017*"[Date - Publication]). In Scopus we used *TITLE-ABS (chicago) AND (TITLE-ABS (*equit*) OR TITLE-ABS (disparit*) OR TITLE-ABS (*equal*) OR TITLE-ABS (gap)) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2017))*. We updated the query twice during the review period to add articles that had been indexed since the initial queries. All articles were uploaded to Rayyan QCRI, a web application that facilitates systematic reviews, and SP and SA made decisions based on our inclusion criteria. Conflicts were decided in committee. Studies that were included were focused on Chicago and pertained to the study of a health equity, disparity, and/or health of a minority or at-risk group. Studies involving multiple cities were included if results specific to Chicago were found. The selected articles were summarized in a table in Google Sheets, categorized based on study design, topic, and whether they were describing the problem, testing a hypothesis, outlining a program, or conducting a trial. The theme of each paper was decided by assessing the overall subject matter and objective of the study. Articles that were borderline or fit into multiple themes were discussed and a decision regarding the primary theme was made by the group. Key terms were documented when provided by the authors. Otherwise, key terms were generated by the reviewers and documented separately. Similar key terms were grouped together and were utilized to assess sub-themes within our primary themes. Each article was assigned a single primary theme, but could have multiple key terms and, thus, fit into more than one key term groups. Additional metadata such as study objective, sponsoring institution, and results were documented in the table. This data was then imported to Tableau (version 2018.2) where data aggregation and visualization took place. Tableau also provided an efficient way to identify which articles fit into each category for analysis.

Results

Study Selection

The initial searches produced n=571 possibly relevant articles that were imported to Rayyan. After the first pass, n=148 articles were read and summarized. A final critical read resulted in 81 papers that were included in this year's review.

Figure 1. Flow Diagram for Articles Reviewed



Article Metrics

Author characteristics

Authors contributed to at least 1 and up to 5 publications included in our review of articles published in 2017 (see Table). Each of the major Chicago area academic institutions were represented, contributing an average of 16 publications each. University of Illinois, Rush University Medical Center, Northwestern University, and University of Chicago published the greatest volume with 22, 17, 17, and 9 publications, respectively. Institutions outside of Chicago were involved in 45 of the articles included in this study. Several non-academic institutions including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Asthma and Allergy Center, municipal departments of public health, and the Access Community Health Network contributed to the final list of articles selected this year. Academic institutions outside of the Chicagoland area including University of North Carolina, University of Michigan, and the University of Arizona also contributed significantly.

Themes After each paper was assigned a primary theme that was deemed most accurate the top primary themes were race (n=25), at-risk groups (n=16), gender/sexual identity (n=16), and socioeconomic status (n=16). An additional eight articles could not be placed in a theme and were categorized as "Other." We further break down each group by most prevalent key terms and provide an article that provided valuable insights. A given article could be categorized into more than one key term group.

Within the theme of race, there was an emphasis (by key terms, excluding race/ethnicity) on Latinx (n=5), disparities (n=5), mental health/depression (n=5), African Americans (n=5), cancer (n=4), and minority health (n=4). An interesting study that examined race in 2017 involved following youth with a

history of detention for substance use disorder². Analyses from this study serves as a reminder to show that disparities are not always worse in minority communities. The study identified trajectories of substance use disorders (SUD) in youth during the 12 years after detention. The study also aimed to understand how gender, race, and age are used to predict these trajectories. Approximately 2,000 youth were randomly sampled from detention centers in Chicago from 1995 to 1998. They were interviewed nine times in correctional facilities over the course of twelve years. The youth were split into three main groups: no disorder, alcohol or marijuana alone, and comorbid alcohol and marijuana or “other” illicit drug. Their use behaviors were modeled and separated into three trajectory classes. Class 1 (24.5% of youth) represented bell-shaped trajectories, where prevalence of substance abuse increases the first 5 years after baseline and then decreases substantially. The alcohol or marijuana group alone (class 2) was more common than comorbid/“other” illicit drug use disorders (Class 3). Twelve years after baseline, 17.9% of participants in this class had a SUD. Compared with class 1, class 2 had 41.3% of youth had a higher prevalence of SUDs at baseline with a sharp decrease in prevalence the first 6 years after detention. Twelve years after baseline, 23.5% of youth had a SUD. Class 3 (14.6% of youth) represented the most serious and persistent trajectory with the highest prevalence of any SUD. Unlike classes 1 and 2, SUD prevalence decreased over time for class 3 but showed a higher prevalence of comorbid/“other” illicit drug use. The study noted that a higher proportion of males were categorized in the more severe class 3 group. Females were more likely to have no SUD. The authors make the point that despite the disproportionate effect of the war on drugs on African Americans, non-Hispanic whites were far more likely to belong to Class 3 than African Americans (OR 4.7, CI 1.8-12.2), adding to the conflicting and equivocal data in the literature about racial differences in substance abuse.

Papers addressing issues pertaining to at-risk groups made up the second most documented category (n=16). Key terms in this subset include elderly (n=5), race/ethnicity (n=5), substance use/abuse (n=4), HIV/AIDS (n=4), adolescents/youth (n=3), and community health (n=3). One multicenter, retrospective study explored the characteristics of elderly victims of physical abuse³. Using data from hospital records from five level 1 trauma centers, they found that revictimization was more likely to happen when the individual was female, widowed, living with dementia, or returned to the home of the abuser. Over half of elderly individuals with records of victimization had incidents of revictimization. Additionally, only 57% of community-dwelling cases were reported to the appropriate authorities and only 26.6% had investigations into their abuse on record.

Gender/Sexual Identity was the third most documented topic (n=16) with homosexuality/MSM (n=7), HIV/AIDS (n=7), networks (n=5), sexual minority/transgender (n=5), and African Americans (n=4) being the most prevalent key terms describing the papers in this group. For example, a cross sectional study was designed to better understand the demographic, healthcare, and contextual correlates of smoking in a sample size of 726 sexual minority women⁴. It was found that history of ever smoking was associated with lower educational levels, having a partner who smokes, heavy drinking, illicit drug use, and a bisexual identity. While overall race was not significant, the significant odds ratio comparing African American to whites suggested that whites were more likely to be former smokers. Smoking rates in sexual minority women were 29.6% compared to 15.8% in general women population. Additionally, women who are bisexual showed a higher rate of smoking compared to women who are lesbian. This study, along with many others in our research study, highlight the importance of identifying health disparities both within an overlooked population like sexual minority women but also within the subgroups of sexual minority women.

Socioeconomic status was the fourth most prevalent category (n=16) with a focus on education (n=5), community health (n=4), disparities (n=4), networks (n=3), and HIV/AIDS (n=3). In addition to examining

typical health disparities measures such as education and socio-economic status, one cross sectional study focused on how lack of pharmaceutical knowledge can also prove to be a health disparity⁵. The study selected pharmacists based on household area median incomes in different zip codes, getting an even distribution from both areas. Phone interviews were done assessing knowledge of AD disease and treatment expectations, adverse effects (AEs) of donepezil, and self-care recommendations for insomnia. Results were broken into two main categories, one for overall knowledge of pharmacists in both low and high-income areas and then comparing knowledge between groups. Between the groups, pharmacists in low income areas were 70% less likely to say there was no medication available to reverse Alzheimer's. The lower income group also showed 50% lower odds ratio to be able to name at least one or more side effects of donepezil in low income areas. Lastly, odds of community pharmacies in low-income areas reporting having a medication in stock were lower compared with pharmacies in high-income areas for four of the five medications surveyed. Overall pharmacist knowledge found was concerning because almost 30% of all pharmacists recommended a medication to reverse the course of AD (which is not currently possible). One-half of pharmacists could not mention a single adverse effect of donepezil. This study showed that overall results regarding pharmacists' knowledge was limited, but performance was significantly more limited in low-income areas.

Articles not neatly categorized as one of the above themes were labeled as "Other" (n=8). Prevalent key terms include asthma (n=2), adolescents/youth (n=2), epidemiology (n=2), cancer (n=2), and crime (n=2). One program in this group evaluated the Westside Healthy Start program's efforts to reach mothers in greatest need of breastfeeding support and promotion⁶. Through education, counseling, breastfeeding support, and implementing the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, this program sought to validate this multilevel model to improve breastfeeding rates. The program ran for one year and 44.6% of pregnant mothers stated that they planned to breastfeed while 67% of delivered mothers initiated breastfeeding. The authors found that while this model increases breastfeeding rates in this majority non-Hispanic, African American cohort, more research into barriers to service and duration of breastfeeding are needed.

Article Categorization

Of the articles in this review, 51 (63%) described the problem, 16 (20%) tested a specific hypothesis, 6 (7%) detailed a program, and 5 (6%) provided results from a trial. 3 (4%) articles were categorized as other.

One program evaluation study assessed implementation and effects of comparative effectiveness research by analyzing proven interventions and how they translated for minority communities⁷. The dataset for this study was a total of 97 black, Hispanic, and Asian participants with any combination of health care provider — diagnosed type 2 diabetes, hypertension, or obesity in the areas of Chicago or Houston. Health educators delivered the HELP (Health Empowerment Lifestyle Program) to inform patients about risk factors, lifestyle changes and impacts on their body. These educators worked with the patients to create healthy menus, exercise programs, and work with them on general health maintenance. Of the 97 enrolled, 45 patients enrolled in the HELP intervention at baseline in Chicago, and 44 of those that completed the program were African American and 1 was Hispanic. 73% of these patients were women all aging between 18 and 69 years of age. The program consisted of 9 sessions with follow up phone calls, with various outcome measures such as participation rates, satisfaction with interventions, pre- to post-intervention changes in knowledge, diet, and clinical outcomes. The data was then analyzed using a mixed-methods approach, utilizing quantitative chi-squared and t-tests as well as qualitative analysis, which focused on the responses and themes generated by the study participants, implementation staff, facility administrators, and local hub members. The results were that 38 patients

In Chicago experienced statistically significant reductions in hemoglobin A1c and systolic blood pressure, increased knowledge of hypertension management, and improved dietary behaviors. This study showed how implementation of a program designed to meet a minority population's needs can lead to a decrease in adverse health outcomes.

Discussion

This literature review continues the work started last year of annually summarizing the published ecosystem of health equity research done in and about Chicago. We categorized most papers as descriptive, several as testing hypotheses, and the remainder either a trial or validating a program or research tool. Concerning study design, most papers were cross-sectional and retrospective with the remainder being various types of trials, cohort studies, and surveys. A wide range of themes were explored. Race was the most common overall theme with at-risk groups, socioeconomic status, and gender/sexual identity all similarly represented. Within each theme the authors tackled a broad array of topics including HIV/AIDS, homosexuality, community health, adolescents, cancer, and mental health, to name a few. All major academic centers in Chicago contributed to the body of work as well as several academic and non-academic institutions around the country.

This year's review differed from the 2016 review in several, important ways. In order to include more studies from non-biomedical fields, we queried Scopus in addition to PubMed. Applying last year's search query to this broader set of journals yielded many unrelated papers and efforts were made to design a more efficient search process.. We executed several queries of varying specificity until we arrived at the query detailed in the methods section. The article selection process was repeated by two reviewers and was blinded to reduce bias. We added two additional categories ("program" and "other") to better describe the body of work reviewed.

As a point of comparison, this year's review included 42% more articles (81 vs 57) of which a greater proportion were a trial or documented a program meant to address an inequity (14.8% vs 10.5%). In 2016, articles primarily concerning race/ethnicity made up 56% of the total, 28% pertained to socioeconomic status, and 7% dealt with sexual identity. This year, race/ethnicity comprised only 31% of the total and at-risk groups, socioeconomic status, and gender/sexual identity each made up nearly 20% of the remainder. This change in overall theme may reflect broader inclusion of journals, changes in local research interest, or simply variation due to publishing cycles and timing of publications. Last year, 56% of the articles were descriptive, and 33% tested hypotheses. This year's articles were similarly categorized with 63% as descriptive and 20% as hypothesis-testing. Looking at key terms, *HIV/AIDS*, *disparities*, and *community health* were more prominent than the previous year. *Crime* and *violence*, *adolescence*, and *mental health* were less commonly included as key terms when compared to last year's review.

This study attempted to address limitations described in the previous review.. First, the search process was expanded to include Scopus in addition to PubMed. Second, the article selection process was managed using Rayyan (rayyan.qcri.org) to make the initial pass blinded to both researchers. Improvements were made to the online visualization dashboard including a frequency chart of institutions involved the body of research and the ability to click on the title of a given paper and having it open in the browser. Despite these improvements over last year's review, this review still has a major limitation. Identifying and including the work of non-academic groups working to address inequalities in Chicago continued to be difficult. Publication in peer-reviewed journals rarely is the goal of most groups seeking to reduce health inequalities. One possible solution for next year's review may be a review the

reports and white papers generated and shared online by groups to quantify their impact in the city. Highlighting these groups and their work would be beneficial in future editions of this review. Such inclusion would serve to raise awareness within the academic community of the non-academic work being done and foster alliances that advance the cause while adding rigor and resources.

Inequalities in healthcare continue to be a widely studied phenomenon and Chicago serves as a valuable microcosm for identifying and proposing solutions to disparities in race, gender, sexuality, and other domains. This review showed changes in the overall thematic trends of the research being published and highlighted examples of work that this group found to be exemplary. As the data and tools capturing inequalities become more widely-available, we must continue to identify disparities in the community. Importantly, this effort must be paired with local activists and organizations who are prepared and capable of implementing solutions at the community level.

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Author(s)	Type	Title	Topic	Study Design	Institution	Publisher/Journal	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Abram, K, Stokes, M, Welty, L, Aaby, D, Teplin, L	Descriptive	Disparities in HIV/AIDS Risk Behaviors After Youth Leave Detention: A 14-Year Longitudinal Study	Gender/Sexual Identity	Prospective longitudinal	Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine	Pediatrics	How do HIV/AIDS risk behaviors change in delinquent youth during the 14 years after they leave detention	Stata survey routines. Assigned sampling weight to adjust for nonresponse/missing data. Omitted participants who had been incarcerated during the recall period	14 years after detention (medial age 30 yo), 25% of males and 10% of females had >1 sexual partner in the past 3 months. 10% had unprotected vaginal sex with a high risk partner. Many other results across the 15 outcomes measured.
Ailey, Sarah H. Brown, Paula J. Ridge, Caitlin M.	Program	Improving hospital care of patients with intellectual and developmental disabilities	At-Risk Group	N/A	Rush	Elsevier/Disability and Health Journal	Not applicable	Program Description	Programs that target improved care for persons with intellectual disabilities is possible with organization changes in health care systems
Allen, Jacob E. Mansergh, Gordon Mimiaga, Matthew J. Holman, Jeremy Herbst, Jeffrey H.	Descriptive	Mobile phone and internet use mostly for sex-seeking and associations with sexually transmitted infections and sample characteristics among black/African American and Hispanic/Latino men who have sex with men in 3 US cities	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional	CDC Atlanta, Brown University, Health Resources in Action	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Examine the association of self-reported STIs and use of mobile phones and/or computer-based internet to meet sexual partners among black and Hispanic/Latino MSM	multivariable models	23% reported having an STI in the past year, 29% reported using a mobile phone for sex-seeking, 28% computer-based internet, 22% used both. Number of male partners in the past year was associated with any STI (1.03, 95% CI, 1.01-1.06). Increased use of internet for sex-seeking had increased odds of reporting an STI (OR 2.59, 95% CI, 1.75-3.83).
Allgood, K, Hunt, B, Kanoon, J, Simon, M	Trial	Evaluation of Mammogram Parties as an Effective Community Navigation Method	Race	Non-blinded trial	Sinai Health Systems, University of Illinois Cancer Center, UIC, Lurie, Northwestern University/Feinberg	Journal of Cancer Education	Assess effectiveness of mammogram parties as an approach to increasing mammography uptake in underserved populations, in particular.	2 tailed T test and chi-squared	Mammography completion rates for parties was comparable to 1 on 1 navigation (65.8% vs 63.7%) but allows for fellowship among those nervous about mammography and flexibility for scheduling.
Anderson-Reeves, Timika, Goodman, Jacqueline, Bragg, Brian, Leruth, Chelsey	Program	House Parties: An Innovative Model for Outreach and Community-Based Health Education	Socioeconomic Status	Program evaluation	Access Community Health Network	Maternal and Child Health Journal	Assess house parties as a model for outreach and community-based health education	Descriptive analysis	Improvement in most health-related knowledge. >75% indicated the key topics were important to them. Before intervention ~50% were able to identify causes and signs of preterm labor compared to >80% post-party.

Barth B. Riley, Tonda L. Hughes, Sharon C. Wilsnack, Timothy P. Johnson, Perry Benson, Frances Aranda,	Other	Validating a Hazardous Drinking Index in a Sample of Sexual Minority Women: Reliability, Validity and Predictive Accuracy	Gender/Sexual Identity	Test Validation	UIC, University of North Dakota	Substance Use and Misuse	Investigate the reliability and validity of the Hazardous Drinking Index in a large sample of sexual minority women.	Confirmatory factor analysis, Ruder-Richardson 20 coefficient, ROC curve analysis.	Reliability for the Hazardous Drinking Index was 0.80, compared to 0.74 for the CAGE. Predictive accuracy, as measured by the area under the ROC curve for alcohol abuse/dependence, was HDI: 0.89; CAGE: 0.84. The HDI evidenced the best predictive efficacy and tradeoff between sensitivity and specificity. Results supported the concurrent validity of the HDI measure.
Batai, K, Murphy A, Ruden, M, Newsome, J, Shah, E, Dixon, M, Jacobs, E, Hollowell, C, Ahaghotu, C, Kittles, R	Descriptive	Race and BMI modify associations of calcium and vitamin D intake with prostate cancer	Race	Cross-sectional	University of Arizona	BMC Cancer	Investigate the association of calcium and vitamin D intake with prostate cancer in multiethnic samples	unconditional logistic regression analyses adjusting	High calcium intake was positively associated with higher odds for aggressive prostate cancer (OR[Q1 vs. Q4] = 1.98, 95% C.I.: 1.01–3.91). High vitamin D intake was associated with lower odds of aggressive prostate cancer (OR[Q1 vs. Q4] = 0.38, 95% C.I.: 0.18–0.79). In African Americans these associations were strong and statistically significant. In European Americans these relationships were not noted. When stratifying on BMI, the aforementioned relationships were strong in low BMI patients, but weak in high BMI patients. Interactions of race and BMI and vitamin D intake were insignificant.
Bouris, Alida Jaffe, Kaitlyn Eavou, Rebecca Liao, Chuanhong Kuhns, Lisa Voisin, Dexter Schneider, John A.	Trial	Project nGage: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial of a Dyadic Network Support Intervention to Retain Young Black Men Who Have Sex With Men in HIV Care	Gender/Sexual Identity	Randomized Controlled Trial	University of Chicago	AIDS and Behavior	Describe a geographic information system-based method for calculating cancer incidence rates in non-census defined geographical areas using publicly available data	Areal interpolation through dasymetric mapping of census blocks. Redistribute populations and cases from community areas (census) to aldermanic wards	Results suggest that engaging supportive network members may improve key HIV care continuum outcomes.
Chen, Yiwei Peng, Yisheng Ma, Xiaodong Dong, Xinqi	Descriptive	Conscientiousness Moderates the Relationship Between Perceived Stress and Depressive Symptoms Among U.S. Chinese Older Adults	At-Risk Group	Population study	RUMC, Bowling Green State University, University of Houston-Clear	The Gerontological Society of America	Is there a link between perceived stress and depressive symptoms among U.S. Chinese Older Adults	First did descriptive analysis to describe the traits of the population by whether or not they had depression. Secondly used Spearman correlation coefficients were used to understand the relationship between perceived stress and depression	Age, gender, and poor health status were associated with increased occurrence of depressive symptoms. Increased income was associated with decreased occurrence of depressive symptoms. Neuroticism, perceived stress, and Conscientiousness Were significantly associated with increased odds of depressive symptoms.

Coley, Sheryl L., Mendes de Leon, Carlos F., Ward, Earlise C., Barnes, Lisa L., Skarupski, Kimberly A., Jacobs, Elizabeth A	Descriptive	Perceived discrimination and health-related quality-of-life: gender differences among older African Americans	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional retrospective	University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan, RUMC, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine	Quality of Life Research	Investigate gender differences in health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and test whether perceived discrimination accounts for these differences.	Logistic regression models	The Paper documents segregation in Chicago Public Schools under corporate reform, arguing that the policies re-shaping the opportunity structure in Chicago are actively segregationist.
Cornwell, Benjamin Schneider, John A.	Hypothesis testing	Social venue range and referral chain impact: Implications for the sampling of hidden communities	Gender/Sexual Identity	Survey	University of Illinois at Chicago	PLOS One	Does the recruitment potential of YBMSM depend on their social network size and their affiliations with a variety of sex venues	Negative binomial regression	Prevalence of delay in excess of 60 days was 12 percentage points (95% confidence interval: 2%, 22%) higher among nH Blacks versus Whites after adjusting for age, facility, and county of residence. Travel burden: one-third of the disparity (33%, P $\frac{1}{4}$.05), individual and area-level socioeconomic status measures explained roughly one half (51%, P $\frac{1}{4}$.21), and socioeconomic measures together with travel burden explained roughly four-fifths (79%, P $\frac{1}{4}$.08).
Denson, Damian J, Padgett, Paige M.,Pitts, Nicole, Paz- Bailey, Gabriela, Bingham, Trista, Carlos, Juli-Ann, McCann, Pamela, Prachand, Nikhil, Risser, Jan, Finlayson, Teresa,	Descriptive	Health Care Use and HIV-Related Behaviors of Black and Latina Transgender Women in 3 US Metropolitan Areas: Results From the Transgender HIV Behavioral Survey	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional retrospective	University of Texas, CDC Atlanta, Los Angeles County Dpt of Public Health, Chicago Dpt Public Health,	Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes	There is little data on sociodemographic, health care, and HIV-risk behaviors. Presents descriptive statistics on this population.	Descriptive analysis	73% of transgender women enrolled had an annual income <\$15,000, 62% lacked health insurance, 61% were unemployed, 46% reported being homeless in the past 12 months. Over half tested for HIV in the past 12 months with 29% self-report being HIV+. 67% reported hormone use in the past 12 months (70% under clinical supervision). 49% reported condomless anla sex in the past 12 months. 16% reported ever injecting drugs.

Dong, Xin Qi	Descriptive	Associations Between the Differential Definitions of Elder Mistreatment and Suicidal Ideation Outcomes in U.S. Chinese Older Adults: Do the Definitions Matter?	At-Risk Group	Cross-sectional population based study	Rush University Medical Center	The Gerontological Society of America	examine correlations and associations between sociodemographic characteristics, self-reported health status, cohesion, and disorder among Chinese older adults in the greater Chicago area.	Correlation and regression analyses were conducted using SAS.	a higher level of cohesion is associated with higher quality of life and a higher level of disorder is associated with lower overall health status and lower quality of life.
Dong, Xin Qi Bergren, Stephanie M.	Descriptive	The Associations and Correlations between Self-reported Health and Neighborhood Cohesion and Disorder in a Community-dwelling U.S. Chinese Population	Race	Cross-sectional population-based study	RUMC	The Gerontologist	Examine correlations and associations between sociodemographic characteristics, self-reported health status, cohesion, and disorder among this population	Correlation and regression analysis using SAS	92.3% reported any neighborhood cohesion. 69.8% reported any neighborhood disorder. After controlling for several variables, a higher level of cohesion is associated with higher quality of life (OR 1.25, 95% CI) and and higher level of disorder is associated with lower overall health status (OR 0.97, 95% CI) and lower quality of life (OR 0.96, 95% CI).
Dong, Xin Qi Xu, Ying Ding, Ding	Descriptive	Elder Self-neglect and Suicidal Ideation in an U.S. Chinese Aging Population: Findings From the PINE Study	At-Risk Group	Population study	Rush University Medical Center, Rush Institute of Healthy Aging, Fuden University, Huashan Hospital	the Gerontological Society of America	examine association between self-neglect and suicidal ideation in Chinese elderly adults in Chicago	logistic regression	Higher level of self neglect is associated with increased risk of self-reported suicide. Poor hygiene habits and other phenotypes also associated with increased risk of suicidal ideation
Dong, Xinqi Liu, Andi	Hypothesis testing	Variations Between Sources of Social Support and Cancer Screen Behaviors in U.S. Chinese Older Adults	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional	RUMC	Journals of Gerontology	Examine the association between sources of social support and cancer screening behaviors among elderly Chinese adults in the greater Chicago area.	descriptive analysis, Wilcoxon two-sample test to compare mean of social support by utilization of cancer screenings. Spearman Correlation coefficients.	There were significant association between higher social support and higher utilization of cancer screenings. Higher levels of social supports from family members (odds ratio [OR], 1.15 [1.07, 1.25]) and friends (OR, 1.14 [1.06, 1.23]) were associated with higher utilization of breast cancer screening. Higher levels of social support from family members (OR, 0.94 [0.88, 0.99]) and friends (OR, 0.94 [0.88, 1.00]) were associated with lower utilization of colon cancer screening. No associations were found between social support and prostate cancer screening. Social support was significantly associated with cancer screening among the women in this study.

Dong, Xinqi Li, Mengting Hua, Yingxiao	Descriptive	The Association Between Physical Function and Elder Mistreatment Among Community-Dwelling Chinese Older Adults in the Greater Chicago Area	At-Risk Group	Cross-sectional retrospective	RUMC	The Gerontological Society of America	Examine the independent contribution of both self-reported and observed physical function and risk of elder mistreatment in Chinese community-dwelling population of Chicagoland	Chi-squared and t-test used to compare mean differences in sociodemographic, health status, physical function status between those with/without elder mistreatment.	36% of HIV-1 pol sequences were tied to >= 1 other sequence. Those who reported symptoms of depression and those who had a higher number of confidants in their network had significantly decreased odds of membership in transmission clusters. Those with unstable housing and who reported heavy marijuana use had significantly more ties to other individuals within transmission clusters. Those identifying as bisexual, those participating in group sex, and those with highest numbers of sexual partners had significantly fewer ties.
Freeman, Vincent L. Boylan, Emma E. Pugach, Oksana McLafferty, Sara L. Tossas-Milligan, Katherine Y. Watson, Karriem S. Winn, Robert A.	Trial	Alternative Locales for the Health Promotion of African American Men: A Survey of African American Men in Chicago barber shops	Other	Retrospective epidemiological study	UIC, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Cancer Causes and Control	Describe a geographic information system-based method for calculating cancer incidence rates in non-census defined geographical areas using publicly available data	Areal interpolation through dasymetric mapping of census blocks. Redistribute populations and cases from community areas (census) to aldermanic wards	Outside of the traditionally used churches or barber shops, the top recommended recruitment sites by age were: 18–29 y/o- city park or a recreational center, 30–39 y/o- gym, bars or the street, 40–49 y/o- various stores, especially home improvement stores, and the mall, and 50y/o+- fast food restaurants in the mornings, such as McDonalds, and individual's homes. The study participants also reported that locations where AA men congregate vary by age.
French, Dustin D. Behrens, Jess J. Jackson, Kathryn L. Kho, Abel N. Walunas, Theresa L. Evans, Charlesnika T. Mbagwu, Michael Margo, Curtis E. Bryar, Paul J.	Hypothesis testing	Payment Reform Needed to Address Health Disparities of Undiagnosed Diabetic Retinopathy in the City of Chicago	Socioeconomic Status	Retrospective cohort	Northwestern, Edward Hines, Jr. VA Hospital, University of South Florida	Ophthalmology and Therapy	Estimate the geographic distribution of undiagnosed diabetic retinopathy and illustrate the magnitude of potentially preventable eye disease in Chicago.	Geographic mapping methods	High rates of undetected diabetic retinopathy were found in low-income and minority areas. Within these areas, 37% were uninsured with rates ranging from 20% to 68.6%. Of those with insurance, 32.8% were covered by medicare and only 10% by Medicaid. Most patients with untreated diabetic retinopathy lived in areas where primary health is provided through FQHCs.

Friedman, Lee S. Avila, Susan Rizvi, Tazeen Partida, Renee Friedman, Daniel	Descriptive	Physical Abuse of Elderly Adults: Victim Characteristics and Determinants of Revictimization	At-Risk Group	Multicenter Retrospective	University of Illinois, Stroger, Advocate Health Center, Social Policy Research Institute	JAGS	Describe victim characteristics and determinants of recurrent physical abuse of the elderly	Descriptive analysis, multivariable logistic regression models.	52% had documented histories of revictimization. Individuals who were female, widowed, diagnosed with dementia, and returning to the home where the perpetrator lived/visited were substantially more likely to be revictimized. They were more likely to be assaulted by unarmed force by a relative. 57% of community-dwelling cases were reported to Adult Protective Services or police, 26.6% had APS investigations on record
Fujimoto, Kayo Turner, Rolf Kuhns, Lisa M. Kim, Ju Yeong Zhao, Jing Schneider, John A.	Descriptive	Network Centrality and Geographical Concentration of Social and Service Venues that Serve Young Men Who Have Sex with Men	Socioeconomic Status	Cross-sectional	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	AIDS and Behavior	This study examines network centrality of inter-venue networks formed by collaboration, competition, and sponsorship relationships among venues that serve young men who have sex with men (MSM) aged 16-29 years in relation to their geographical concentrations in Chicago, Illinois, and Houston, Texas.	Spatial Statistical Analysis, Social Network Analysis,	HIV rate (estimated coefficient equal to 0.0005, SE = 1.221e-4), Black HIV rate (estimated coefficient equal to 0.0003, SE = 5.914e-5), and the Gini index (estimated coefficient equal to 14.23, SE = 2.244e+00), were significant at the $\alpha = 0.001$ level. The fourth predictor, Poverty (estimated coefficient equal to -0.043, SE = 1.369e-02), was significant at the $\alpha = 0.01$ level.
Fujimoto, Kayo Wang, Peng Kuhns, Lisa M. Ross, Michael W. Williams, Mark L. Garofalo, Robert Klov Dahl, Alden S. Laumann, Edward O. Schneider, John A.	Descriptive	Multiplex competition, collaboration, and funding networks among health and social organizations: Toward organization-based HIV interventions for young men who have sex with men	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional study	The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	Medical Care	The aim of this study was to examine the competition, collaboration, and funding source structures of multiplex organization networks and the mechanisms that promote fruitful relationships among these organizations.	Multivariate Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) to model the structures of both the collaboration and competition networks and their interactions	While taking into consideration the collaborative relationships among organizations, we provide statistical evidence that organizations of similar type, similar social media use patterns, comparable patterns of funding, and similar network contexts tended to compete with one another. This competition was less likely to be accompanied by any sort of collaboration if the organizations shared common funding sources.

Gilster, Megan E.	Descriptive	The Spatial Distribution of Organizational Resources and Resident Participation in Civic Life in Chicago Neighborhoods	Socioeconomic Status	Epidemiological Study	University of Iowa	Social Service Review	Examine the extent to which organizational resources structure participation in neighborhood civic life.	Ordinary least squares, spatial regression, spatial descriptive analysis.	Neighborhood disadvantage and affluence explain 22% of variation in neighborhood resources. Both disadvantage and affluence positively predict resources. (Nice maps).
Giurgescu, Carmen Zenk, Shannon N. Templin, Thomas N. Engeland, Christopher G. Kavanaugh, Karen Misra, Dawn P.	Hypothesis testing	The Impact of Neighborhood Conditions and Psychological Distress on Preterm Birth in African-American Women	Race	Cross-sectional study	Wayne State University, UIC, Pennsylvania State University	Public Health Nursing	Examine whether psychological distress mediated the relationship between neighborhood conditions and preterm birth.	Independent samples t test and chi-square	Perceived adverse neighborhood conditions were related to psychological distress. Objective neighborhood conditions were not related to psychological distress. Psychological distress mediated the effects of perceived neighborhood conditions on preterm birth.
Gorbach, Pamina M. Cook, Ryan Gratzer, Beau Collins, Thomas Parrish, Adam Moore, Janell Kerndt, Peter R. Crosby, Richard A. Markowitz, Lauri E. Meites, Elissa	Descriptive	Human papillomavirus vaccination among young men who have sex with men and transgender women in 2 US cities, 2012-2014	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional	University of California, Los Angeles	Sexually transmitted diseases	Assessed HPV vaccination coverage and factors associated with vaccination among young MSM (YMSM) and transgender women (TGW) in 2 cities.	Associations with HPV vaccination were assessed using bivariate and multivariable models to calculate adjusted odds ratios (aORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).	(Hispanic/Latino, 38.0%; white, 27.0%; and black/African American, 17.9%) reported receiving 1 or more HPV vaccine doses (n = 111 [13.7%]) and even fewer reported 3 doses (n = 37 [4.6%]). A multivariable model found associations between vaccination and having a 4-year college degree or higher (aOR, 2.83; CI, 1.55-5.17) and self-reported STDs (aOR, 1.21; CI, 1.03-1.42). In a model including recommendation variables, the strongest predictor of vaccination was a healthcare provider recommendation (aOR, 11.85; CI, 6.70-20.98).
Green, Ben Horel, Thibaut Papachristos, Andrew V.	Descriptive	Modeling contagion through social networks to explain and predict gunshot violence in Chicago, 2006 to 2014	Other	epidemiological analysis of social network	Harvard University, Yale University	JAMA Internal Medicine	Try to make a model that represents gun violence as an epidemic spreading from one individual to another via social interactions.	models made based on social contagion and demographics	Social contagion accounted for 63.1 percent of 11123 gunshots. Models based on both social contagion and demographics worked best
Guo, Man Dong, Xinqi Tiwari, Agnes	Descriptive	Family and Marital Conflict Among Chinese Older Adults in the United States: The Influence of Personal Coping Resources	At-Risk Group	Population study	University of Iowa, RUMC, University of Hong Kong	the Gerontological Society of America	examine the relationship between conflict in the family on well-being of older immigrants	odds ratios and regression analyses	results showed that older adults with higher education, lower perception of children being filial, and lower sense of mastery are all more likely to report more family and marital conflict

Halloway, Shannon Wilbur, JoEllen Schoeny, Michael E. Barnes, Lisa L.	Hypothesis testing	The Relation Between Physical Activity and Cognitive Change in Older Latinos	Race	Longitudinal	RUMC	Biological Research for Nursing	Explore the relationship between changes in physical activity and cognitive decline in older Latinos over an average of 5 years.	Descriptive analysis, regression analysis, bivariate correlations.	Those who had less decline from baseline to follow-up in self-reported light PA maintained episodic memory, odds ratio (OR) ¼1.16 (95% confidence interval [CI] [1.03, 1.32]), while those who had less decline in accelerometer moderate-vigorous bouts maintained semantic memory, OR ¼ 16.08 (95% CI [1.53, 168.89])
Hebert-Beirne, Jennifer M. O'Conor, Rachel Ihm, Jeni Donatelli Parlier, Molly Kirk Lavender, Missy D. Brubaker, Linda	Hypothesis testing	A Pelvic Health Curriculum in School Settings: The Effect on Adolescent Females' Knowledge	Socioeconomic Status	Intervention-control group, community-based effectiveness study	UIC, Northwestern, The Women's Health Foundation, Loyola	Pediatric Adolescent Gynecology	Does teaching pelvic anatomy, muscle/organ function, and pelvic hygiene increase pelvic health knowledge?	Chi-square	After intervention there were significant increases in knowledge of pelvic floor muscle awareness, pelvic floor muscle exercise benefit, and knowledge that urine loss was abnormal.
Hei, Ailian Dong, Xin Qi	Descriptive	Association Between Neighborhood Cohesion and Self-Neglect in Chinese-American Older Adults	Socioeconomic Status	Cross-sectional	RUMC	Journal of the American Geriatrics Society	Examine the association between neighborhood cohesion and risk of self-neglect in a community-dwelling Chinese-American older population.	Chi-squared tests and ANOVA tests were used to compare all covariates of interest. Regression-based mediational methods were used to evaluate potential mediators. Generalized linear regression models utilizing a Gaussian distribution were used for continuous outcomes, and a Poisson distribution was employed for dichotomous outcomes. Risk ratio calculations were made for dichotomous outcomes.	Greater neighborhood cohesion was significantly associated with lower risk of overall self-neglect (OR 0.87, 95% CI; 0.77-0.98) and moderate to severe neglect (OR 0.70, 95% CI; 0.58-0.85) but not significantly associated with lower rates of mild self-neglect (OR 0.94, 95% CI; 0.82-1.09).

<p>Hood, Julia E. Buskin, Susan E. Anderson, Bridget J. Gagner, Alexandra Kienzle, Jennifer Maggio, David Markey, Katie Reuer, Jennifer Benbow, Nanette Wortley, Pascale</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>A cross-jurisdictional evaluation of insurance coverage among HIV care patients following the Affordable Care Act</p>	<p>At-Risk Group</p>	<p>evaluation</p>	<p>Northwestern University</p>	<p>AIDS Care</p>	<p>What was the impact of the ACA for individuals who are diagnosed with HIV (age 18-63)?</p>	<p>Prevalence of disorder, trajectories of substance use disorders over time using growth mixture models. Models were estimated using maximum likelihood with numerical integration</p>	<p>The likelihood of having insurance was significantly greater post-ACA compared to pre-ACA in Chicago (aRR = 1.33, 95%CI = 1.20, 1.47)In Washington and Chicago, the likelihood of being Medicaid-insured was greater post-ACA compared to pre-ACA implementation (Chicago: aRR = 1.25, 95%CI = 1.03, 1.53</p>
<p>Hotton, Anna L. Boodram, Basmattee</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Gender, Transience, Network Partnerships and Risky Sexual Practices Among Young Persons who Inject Drugs</p>	<p>At-Risk Group</p>	<p>Personal Network Study</p>	<p>UIC</p>	<p>AIDS and Behavior</p>	<p>Examine the role of individual (e.g. gender), geographic mobility (i.e., transience), and network characteristics (e.g., size, multiplexy, partner trust) on sexual risk behaviors among the emerging generation of people who inject drugs.</p>	<p>Ordinary least squares regression models with each of the outcome measures as the dependent variables. Used coarsened exact matching (CEM) to address potential imbalance in covariates. Conducted sensitivity analyses to address omitted variable bias.</p>	<p>Multiplexity (having network members with overlapping roles as injection and sexual partner) was associated with more condomless vaginal sex (OR 5.55; 95% CI 1.62-19.0) and anal sex (OR 6.79; 95% CI 2.49-18.5) and less exchange sex among women (OR 0.12; 95% CI 0.03-0.40) when adjusting for socioeconomic and sexual network characteristics.</p>

<p>Isasi, Carmen R. Hua, Simin Jung, Molly Carnethon, Mercedes R. Perreira, Krista Vidot, Denise C. Salazar, Christian R. McCurley, Jessica L. Sotres-Alvarez, Daniela Van Horn, Linda Delamater, Alan M. Llabre, Maria M. Gallo, Linda C.</p>	<p>Hypothesis testing</p>	<p>The Association of Parental/Caregiver Chronic Stress with Youth Obesity: Findings from the Study of Latino Youth and the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos Sociocultural Ancillary Study</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>Community-based probability sample cohort study</p>	<p>Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Northwestern, UNC, University of Miami, San Diego State University</p>	<p>Childhood Obesity</p>	<p>Evaluate the role of caregiver chronic stress on child obesity and whether home food environment or child lifestyle behaviors explain the association</p>	<p>Descriptive analysis, Poisson models, monotone regression</p>	<p>22% of caregivers did not report any chronic stressors, 48% reported 1-2 stressors, 29% reported >= 3. Prevalence in obesity in youth increased with number of caregiver stressors from 23% (0 stressors) to 35% (>= 3 stressors). Youths whose caregivers had >= 3 stressors were more likely to be obese than those without (prevalence ratio 1.53 95% CI) independent of food home environment, child diet quality/physical activity but not independent of caregiver obesity.</p>
<p>Janevic, Mary R. Baptist, Alan P. Bryant-Stephens, Tyra Lara, Marielena Persky, Victoria Ramos-Valencia, Gilberto Uyeda, Kimberly Hazan, Rebecca Garrity, Ashley Malveaux, Floyd J.</p>	<p>Program</p>	<p>Effects of pediatric asthma care coordination in underserved communities on parent perceptions of care and asthma-management confidence</p>	<p>Socioeconomic Status</p>	<p>Survey, "Mixed-methods cross-site evaluation"</p>	<p>University of Michigan, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Children's Hospital of LA, RAND Corporation, UIC School of Public Health, University of Puerto Rico, LA Unified School District, Merck Childhood Asthma Network</p>	<p>Journal of Asthma</p>	<p>Implement medical-social care coordination to improve asthma outcomes at sites in LA, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Juan.</p>	<p>Descriptive analysis using SAS, paired t-tests to compare pre and post, linear mixed models</p>	<p>Across sites, there was a significant improvement in all outcomes from baseline. "Knowledge" and "Between-Provider Communication" improved significantly between all sites; "Access" improves significantly in Chicago, Philadelphia, and PR; "Trust" improved in Chicago, LA, Philadelphia; "Patient-Provider Communication" improved in Philadelphia only.</p>

Jankov, Pavlyn Caref, Carol	Descriptive	Segregation and Inequality in Chicago Public Schools, Transformed and Intensified under Corporate Education Reform	Race	Retrospective epidemiological study	Arizona State University	EPAA/AE	Have mass school closures, privatization, and corporate school reform have both transformed and deepened segregation and resource-inequity across Chicago's schools?	Exploration of recent and historical data on Percentage of Black students enrolled in closed schools, CPS schools with less than 10% and 1% Black students and Black teachers,	The Paper documents segregation in Chicago Public Schools under corporate reform, arguing that the policies re-shaping the opportunity structure in Chicago are actively segregationist.
Jones, Lindsey A. Ferrans, Carol Estwing Polite, Blase N. Brewer, Katherine C. Maker, Ajay V. Pauls, Heather A. Rauscher, Garth H.	Descriptive	Examining racial disparities in colon cancer clinical delay in the Colon Cancer Patterns of Care in Chicago study	Race	Cross-sectional study/multi-site study	University of Illinois at Chicago	Annals of Epidemiology	Are there racial disparities in timing of clinical delay among a sample of nH Black and White colon cancer patients from the Colon Cancer Patterns of Care in Chicago?	Multivariable logistic regression with model-based standardization was used to estimate the disparity as a difference in prevalence of prolonged delay by race	Prevalence of delay in excess of 60 days was 12 percentage points (95% confidence interval: 2%, 22%) higher among nH Blacks versus Whites after adjusting for age, facility, and county of residence. Travel burden: one-third of the disparity (33%, P $\frac{1}{4}$.05), individual and area-level socioeconomic status measures explained roughly one half (51%, P $\frac{1}{4}$.21), and socioeconomic measures together with travel burden explained roughly four-fifths (79%, P $\frac{1}{4}$.08).
Kuhns, Lisa M. Hotton, Anna L. Schneider, John Garofalo, Robert Fujimoto, Kayo	Descriptive	Social Networks among the Older Chinese Population in the Use: Findings from the PINE Study	Gender/Sexual Identity	Retrospective	Northwestern, Lurie, UIC	AIDS Behav	Describe PrEP use and related factors in a representative sample of YMSM in Chicago and Houston.	Bivariate analysis via logistic regression models.	12.2% of participants reported ever taking PrEP, black YMSM had the lowest rates of uptake (4.7%), whites had the highest (29.5%). Having an HIV+ partner, recent group sex, peer network size, and city (Chicago) were significantly and positively associated with use of PrEP. Black race was negatively associated with use of PrEP.
Kuhns, Lisa M. Mimiaga, Matthew J. Reisner, Sari L. Biello, Katie Garofalo, Robert	Trial	Project LifeSkills - A randomized controlled efficacy trial of a culturally tailored, empowerment-based, and group-delivered HIV prevention intervention for young transgender women: Study protocol	Gender/Sexual Identity	RTC	Northwestern, Lurie	BMC Public Health	Design a group-based intervention trial to reduce sexual risk for HIV acquisition among transgender women.	Distributional analysis, ITT, mixed effect models	N/A, study protocol

Lale, Allison Krajewski, Allison Friedman, Lee S.	Descriptive	Undertriage of Firearm-Related Injuries in a Major Metropolitan Area	Other	Retrospective	University of Illinois at Chicago	JAMA Surgery	What are the prevalence and outcomes of firearm-related injuries under-triaged to facilities without specialized trauma units?	retrospective analysis	Among the 4934 cases with firearm-related injury who met the anatomic triage criteria, (17.9%) received initial treatment at a non-designated facility and only (10.4%) were transferred to a designated trauma center. 91 patients who died during hospitalization in non-designated facilities, 73 (80.4%) met the anatomic triage criteria for a higher level of care
LaVange, Lisa Davis, Sonia M. Hankinson, John Enright, Paul Wilson, Rebecca Barr, R. Graham Aldrich, Thomas K. Kalhan, Ravi Lemus, Hector Ni, Ai Smith, Lewis J. Talavera, Gregory A.	Descriptive	Spirometry reference equations from the HCHS/SOL (Hispanic community health study/study of Latinos)	Race	Community-based probability sample cohort study	UNC, University of Arizona, Columbia University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Northwestern University, San Diego State University	American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine	Develop spirometry reference equations for adult Hispanic/Latino groups in the US.	Linear regression models	Dominican and Puerto Rican Americans had substantially lower predicted and lower limit of normal values for FVC and FEV1 than those in other Hispanic/Latino background groups and also below values from Mexican American participants in NHANES III (Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey).
Lee, Jin Lubienski, Christopher	Descriptive	The Impact of School Closures on Equity of Access in Chicago	Socioeconomic Status	Cross-sectional study	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Education and Journal Society	Research Question 1: How does an urban school district's decision on school closure result in changes in a student's access to schools? Research Question 2: Is there any relation between the changes in access and patterns in neighborhood characteristics?	geographic analysis, two-step floating catchment area model-the ratio of schools to student density within an area centered at a school location (equation)	School closing may cause socio-geographic inequality in access to education. They also bring educational inequality to more disadvantaged neighborhoods
Leruth, Chelsey Goodman, Jacqueline Bragg, Brian Gray, Dara	Program	A Multilevel Approach to Breastfeeding Promotion: Using Healthy Start to Deliver Individual Support and Drive Collective Impact	Other	Program evaluation	Unsure	Springer US, Maternal and Child Health Journal	Can we make an effective evidence-informed model for breastfeeding promotion	descriptive and qualitative data analysis	program approach improved breastfeeding initiation for participants compared to women of a similar demographic

Li, Chien-Ching Matthews, Alicia K. Dong, XinQi	Descriptive	Examination of Chronic Smoking Behavior and Eligibility for Low-Dose Computed Tomography for Lung Cancer Screening Among Older Chinese Male Smokers	At-Risk Group	Population study	RUMC, Rush Institute for Healthy Aging, University of Illinois at Chicago	the Gerontological Society of America	Examine rates and predictors of chronic smoking behavior and eligibility for coverage of low-dose computed tomography lung cancer screening among older Chinese men living in Chicago	multivariate logistic regression	22% of sample met criteria for CMS, USPSTF, LDCT screenings. Education, marital status, and number of children were linked to chronic smoking behavior
Li, Lydia W Dong, Xinqi Kritchevsky, Stephen	Descriptive	Self-reported Discrimination and Depressive Symptoms Among Older Chinese Adults in Chicago	Race	Cross-sectional study	University of Michigan	The Journals of gerontology. Series A, Biological sciences and medical sciences	this study examines the association between self-reported discrimination and depressive symptoms and identifies subgroups that are more likely to report experiencing discrimination.	Logistic regression of self-reported discrimination and negative binomial regression of depressive symptoms were conducted.	About 21.5% of the sample reported having experienced discrimination. The odds of reporting discrimination are higher for those who are younger, have higher education and income, are more acculturated, have been in the United States longer, live outside Chinatown, and have higher levels of neuroticism and conscientiousness. Self-reported discrimination is significantly and positively associated with depressive symptoms, independent of sociodemographic characteristics, migration-related variables, and personality factors.
Liu, Jinyu Dong, Xinqi Nguyen, Duy Lai, Daniel W. L.	Descriptive	Family Relationships and Depressive Symptoms Among Chinese Older Immigrants in the United States	At-Risk Group	Population study	Columbia University, RUMC, Temple University, Hong Kong Polytech University	the Gerontological Society of America	study aims to examine how supportive and negative relationships influence depressive symptoms in old Chinese immigrants	multivariate negative binomial regression analysis	confiding in relationships with children and spouses were associated with decreased severity of depressive symptoms. Demanding and criticizing relationships caused increased severity of depressive symptoms
Locatelli, Sara M. Sharp, Lisa K. Syed, Saming T. Bhansari, Shikhi Gerber, Ben S.	Descriptive	Measuring Health-related Transportation Barriers in Urban Settings	Socioeconomic Status	Survey	Hines VA Hospital, UIC	Journal of Applied Measurement	Evaluate the psychometric properties of a new measure of transportation barriers in urban populations specific to healthcare matters.	Rasch measurement	Participants were largely women (67.2%), African American (73.4%), and unmarried (71.3%) with an average age of 48.8 years. One third reported taking CTA as their usual form of transportation, only 2.5% took a taxi, 27% drove themselves, while 13.5% used transportation provided through Medicaid or another service and 2% walked.

Madero-Hernandez, Arelys Fisher, Bonnie S.	Descriptive	Race, Ethnicity, Risky Lifestyles, and Violent Victimization: A Test of a Mediation Model	Race	Cross-sectional study	Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice, Northern Kentucky University,	Sage	Test to see if the mediation model provides a link between of lifestyle and routine activity theory in explaining racial/ethnic effects on violent victimization.	bivariate analyses, coefficient tests	the results support the mediation model, this would indicate that racial and ethnic minorities are more likely than Whites to experience violent victimization mainly because they are more likely to encounter or engage in risky lifestyles
Marotta, Phillip	Descriptive	Assessing Spatial Relationships Between Rates of Crime and Rates of Gonorrhea and Chlamydia in Chicago, 2012	Socioeconomic Status	Population study	Columbia University	Journal of Urban Health	Investigate spatial patterns in community area rates of violent, drug, and property crimes and rates of infection of gonorrhea and chlamydia	Moran's I analysis for spatial clustering, spatial lag regression analyses	Greater rates of drug crimes were associated with higher rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea after adjusting for percent in poverty and racial composition.
Martin, Molly A. Press, Valerie G. Erwin, Kim Margellos-Anast, Helen Ignoffo, Stacy McMahon, Kate Sheridan Mosnaim, Giselle Ramsay, Jessica Paik, S. Margaret	Program	Engaging end-users in intervention research study design	Other	Program evaluation	Multiple Universities and Health Centers in Chicago (too long to list)	Taylor & Francis/ Journal of Asthma	improve asthma interventions in high-risk Chicago children presenting to emergency departments (ED) with asthma	digital recording, POEMS framework	intervention program established efficacy but was difficult to implement in Chicago EDs (because of the diverse real-world situations.
Marvanova, Marketa Henkel, Paul Jacob	Hypothesis testing	Community pharmacists' knowledge of Alzheimer disease care in high- and low-income Chicago	Socioeconomic Status	Cross-sectional study	North Dakota State University	Journal of the American Pharmacists Association	Examine community pharmacists' knowledge to provide care and services for persons with Alzheimer disease (AD) and area income-based disparities in knowledge and availability of cognitive enhancers.	Chi-square test, Fisher exact test, and simple and multiple logistic regressions were performed.	36% of HIV-1 pol sequences were tied to >= 1 other sequence. Those who reported symptoms of depression and those who had a higher number of confidants in their network had significantly decreased odds of membership in transmission clusters. Those with unstable housing and who reported heavy marijuana use had significantly more ties to other individuals within transmission clusters. Those identifying as bisexual, those participating in group sex, and those with highest numbers of sexual partners had significantly fewer ties.

Matthews, Alicia K. Steffen, Alana Hughes, Tonda Aranda, Frances Martin, Kelly	Descriptive	Demographic, Healthcare, and Contextual Factors Associated with Smoking Status Among Sexual Minority Women	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cross-sectional study	University of Illinois at Chicago Rush University Medical Center	LGBT Health	To examine demographic, healthcare, and contextual correlates of smoking among sexual minority women (SMW).	Bivariate analyses (t-tests, analysis of variance, Chi-square statistics). Separate multivariate models were conducted regressing the three smoking outcomes on variables with significant bivariate associations using logistic regression.	The rate of current smoking was 29.6%, with 29.5% and 40.9% former or nonsmokers, respectively. A history of ever smoking was associated with lower educational levels, having a partner who smokes, heavy drinking, illicit drug use, and a bisexual identity. Statistically significant correlates of former versus current smoker included higher education, having a nonsmoking partner, being from the newest recruited cohort, and less illicit drug use. A past-year quit attempt among current smokers was associated with higher levels of illicit drug use, longer time until first cigarette, and being from the original cohort.
McDermott, Mary M. Polonsky, Tamar S. Kibbe, Melina R. Tian, Lu Zhao, Lihui Pearce, William H. Gao, Ying Guralnik, Jack M.	Hypothesis testing	Racial differences in functional decline in peripheral artery disease and associations with socioeconomic status and education	Race	Retrospective	Northwestern, University of Chicago, Jesse Brown VA	Journal of Vascular Surgery	Determine whether blacks with lower extremity PAD have faster functional decline than whites with PAD.	Retrospective analysis	Black participants were more likely to become unable to walk 6 minutes during follow up. Among 844 participants without baseline mobility impairment, black. Participants had a higher rate of mobility loss (64/209 [30.6%] vs 164/635 [25.8%]; log-rank, P = .009). Black race was associated with increased mobility loss, adjusting for potential confounders (hazard ratio, 1.42; 95% confidence interval, 1.04-1.94; P=.028).
Molina, Yamile Glasgow, Anne E. Kim, Sage J. Watson, Karriem S. Darnell, Julie S. Calhoun, Elizabeth A.	Trial	Patient Navigation in Medically Underserved Areas study design: A trial with implications for efficacy, effect modification, and full continuum assessment	Socioeconomic Status	RCT	UIC, Loyola, University of Arizona	Contemporary Clinical Trials	Assess if navigation improves 1) care uptake and time to diagnose 2) outcomes depending on patients' residential medically underserved area (MUA) status.	Cox survival analysis, ordinal regression, logical regression	No results to date

Morgan, Ethan Nyaku, Amesika N. D'Aquila, Richard T. Schneider, John A.	Descriptive	Determinants of HIV Phylogenetic Clustering in Chicago among Young Black Men Who Have Sex with Men from the uConnect Cohort	Gender/Sexual Identity	Cohort study	University of Chicago, Northwestern University,	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes	Determine characteristics associated with both membership in an HIV transmission cluster and the number of clustered sequences among a cohort of YBMSM in Chicago	Hierarchical logistic regression models	The effects of secondary exposure to violence on alcohol and marijuana use were enduring; the effect of secondary exposure to violence on illicit drug use was suppressed in the short-term but significant in the long-term; witnessing violence without a weapon was salient for alcohol and marijuana use at all time points; witnessing violence with a weapon impacted illicit drug use in the long- term.
Morgan, Ethan Oster, Alexandra M. Townsell, Stephanie Peace, Donna Benbow, Nanette Schneider, John A.	Descriptive	HIV-1 infection and transmission networks of younger people in Chicago, Illinois, 2005- 2011	At-Risk Group	Cross-sectional Study	University of Chicago	Public Health Reports	The objective of this study was to identify groups of people highly connected by HIV transmission and the extent to which transmission occurred within and between geographic areas in Chicago, Illinois.	We used multivariable analysis to determine demographic characteristics and risk attributes associated with degree of connectivity.	Of 1154 sequences, 177 (15.3%) were tied to at least 1 other sequence. We determined that younger people, men, non-Hispanic black people, and men who have sex with men were more highly connected than other HIV-infected people. We also identified a high degree of geographic heterogeneity—48 of 67 clusters (71.6%) contained people from >1 Chicago region (north, south, or west sides).
Mossavar-Rahmani, Y. Sotres-Alvarez, D. Wong, W. W. Loria, C. M. Gellman, M. D. Van Horn, L. Alderman, M. H. Beasley, J. M. Lora, C. M. Siega-Riz, A. M. Kaplan, R. C. Shaw, P. A.	Descriptive	Applying recovery biomarkers to calibrate self-report measures of sodium and potassium in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos	Race	Cohort study	Albert Einstein College of Medicine	Journal of Human Hypertension	We investigated the measurement error in self- reported dietary intake of sodium and potassium and examined differences by background (Central American, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican and South American).	Linear regression relating self- report with objective measures was used to develop calibration equations.	Sodium intake underestimation varied by Hispanic/Latino background (P<0.05) and was associated with higher body mass index (BMI). Potassium intake underestimation was associated with higher BMI, lower restaurant score (indicating lower consumption of foods prepared away from home and/or eaten outside the home) and supplement use. The R2 was 19.7% and 25.0% for the sodium and potassium calibration models, respectively, increasing to 59.5 and 61.7% after adjusting for within- person variability in each biomarker.
Murphy, A. B. Moore, N. J. Wright, M. Gipson, J. Keeter, M. Cornelius, T. Reed, D. Russell, J. Watson, K. S. Murray, M.	Descriptive	Alternative Locales for the Health Promotion of African American Men: A Survey of African American Men in Chicago Barbershops	Race	Quantitative survey study	Adler University Northwestern university	Journal of Community Health	To further investigate additional locales where African American men congregate.	Descriptive analysis	Outside of the traditionally used churches or barbershops, the top recommended recruitment sites by age were: 18–29 y/o- city park or a recreational center, 30–39 y/o- gym, bars or the street, 40–49 y/o- various stores, especially home improvement stores, and the mall, and 50y/o+- fast food restaurants in the mornings, such as McDonalds, and individual's homes. The study participants also reported that

									locations where AA men congregate vary by age.
Naidech, Andrew M. Toledo, Paloma Prabhakaran, Shyam Holl, Jane L.	Hypothesis testing	Disparities in the Use of Seizure Medications after Intracerebral Hemorrhage	Race	Cross-sectional study	Northwestern University Center for Healthcare Studies	Stroke	We investigated potential disparities in the use of prophylactic seizure medications in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage. We hypothesized that there are racial/ethnic disparities in the use of prophylactic seizure medications. Methods	Normally distributed data were compared with ANOVA, categorical data were analyzed with χ^2 , and nonparametric data were analyzed with the Mann-Whitney U or Kruskal-Wallis H. Logistic regression set prophylactic levetiracetam as the dependent variable using forward selection. The analysis was repeated in patients who survived at least 5 days after ICH.	Use of levetiracetam varied by race/ ethnicity ($P=0.000008$), with whites nearly twice as likely as blacks to be administered levetiracetam (odds ratio: 1.71, 95% confidence interval, 1.43–2.05, $P<0.0001$). In the single-center cohort ($n=450$), hematoma location, older age, depressed consciousness, larger hematoma volume, no alcohol abuse, and race/ethnicity were associated with levetiracetam administration ($P\leq 0.04$). Whites were nearly twice as likely as blacks to receive levetiracetam (odds ratio: 1.9, 95% confidence interval, 1.25–2.89, $P=0.002$), however, the association was confounded by history of hypertension, higher blood pressure on admission, and deep hematoma location. Only hematoma location was independently associated with levetiracetam administration ($P<0.00001$), rendering other variables, including race/ethnicity, non-significant.
Pappalardo, Andrea A. Karavolos, Kelly Martin, Molly A.	Descriptive	What Really Happens in the Home: The Medication Environment of Urban, Minority Youth	Race	Cohort study	Asthma and Allergy Center, UIC, RUMC	Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology	Describe the asthma medication environment in the home of urban minority youth and determine predictors of medication use and technique in the population	Descriptive statistics, logistic regression models,	Only 27.4% had a spacer, 74.9% had a quick relief medicine, and 48.6% had any controller medicine. RA observations of controllers agreed with children (36%) and parental self-report (42.3%) but did not match the specific observed controllers. Children reported less parental help with medications (43%) than their parents (58.1%). One child was able to properly demonstrate 100% of the inhaler steps and 35.6% achieved >70% of inhaler steps. A better medication technique was associated with having a controller, quick reliever, and a spacer.

Powell-Wiley, Tiffany M. Moore, Kari Allen, Norrina Block, Richard Evenson, Kelly R. Mujahid, Mahasin Diez Roux, Ana V.	Other	Associations of Neighborhood Crime and Safety and with Changes in Body Mass Index and Waist Circumference	Other	Longitudinal	NIH	American Journal of Epidemiology	Is there an association between neighborhood crime and safety with changes in adiposity (body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference ?	multivariate negative binomial regression analysis	Increasing individual- and neighborhood-level safety over time were associated with decreasing BMI over the 10-year period, with a more pronounced effect observed in women for individual-level safety and men for neighborhood-level safety. Police-recorded crime was not associated with adiposity. Neighborhood-level safety likely influences adiposity change and subsequent cardiovascular risk in multiethnic populations.
Qato, Dima Mazen Wildner, Jocelyn Zenk, Shannon Davis, Andrew Makelarski, Jennifer Lindau, Stacy Tessler	Descriptive	Pharmacy accessibility and cost-related underuse of prescription medications in low-income Black and Hispanic urban communities	Race	Cross-sectional study	University of Illinois at Chicago	Journal of the American Pharmacists Association	The aim of this work was to examine the association between pharmacy accessibility, utilization, and cost-related underuse of prescription medications among residents of predominantly low-income Black and Hispanic urban communities.	Descriptive statistics were used to characterize individual and pharmacy characteristics associated with our key outcomes. Logistic regression was used to examine pharmacy and individual characteristics associated with cost-related underuse of prescription medication.	One-third of South Side residents primarily filled their prescriptions at the pharmacy nearest to their home. Among those who did not use mail order, median distance traveled from home to the primary pharmacy was 1.2 miles. Residents whose primary pharmacy was at a community health center or clinic where they usually received care traveled the farthest but were least likely to report cost-related underuse of their prescription medications. Conclusion was that most residents of minority communities on Chicago's South Side were not using pharmacies closest to their home to obtain prescription medications.
Rashid, Jamila R. Leath, Brenda A. Truman, Benedict I. Atkinson, Donna Durant Gary, Lisa C. Manian, Nanmathi	Program	Translating Comparative Effectiveness Research into Practice: Effects of Interventions on Lifestyle, Medication Adherence, and Self-care for Type 2 Diabetes, Hypertension, and Obesity among Black, Hispanic, and Asian Residents of Chicago and Houston, 2010	Race	Program evaluation	University of Illinois at Chicago	Journal of Public Health Management and Practice	To assess implementation and effects of comparative effectiveness research-proven interventions translated for minority communities.	Mixed-methods approach. Quantitative used χ^2 and t tests. Qualitative analysis focused on responses and themes generated by study participants, implementation staff, facility administrators, and local hub members	In Chicago, 38 patients experienced statistically significant reductions in hemoglobin A1c and systolic blood pressure, increased knowledge of hypertension management, and improved dietary behaviors. In Houston, 38 subsidized housing residents had statistically non-significant improvements in knowledge of self-management and adherence to medication for diabetes and hypertension but high levels of participation in pharmacist home visits and group education classes.

Rauscher, Garth H. Silva, Abigail Pauls, Heather Frasor, Jonna Bonini, Marcelo G. Hoskins, Kent	Descriptive	Racial disparity in survival from estrogen and progesterone receptor-positive breast cancer: implications for reducing breast cancer mortality disparities	Race	Retrospective cohort	University of Illinois at Chicago	Breast Cancer Research and Treatment	To assess breast cancer-specific survival for a subset of black and white patients with estrogen and/or progesterone receptor-positive tumors that are generally targeted with endocrine therapy.	Kaplan-Meier curves for breast cancer-specific survival and Log-rank tests used to compare survival rates between black/white patients. Descriptive analysis for risk factors.	In regression models, hazard of breast cancer death among ER/PR-positive patients was at least 4 times higher for black than for white patients in all models tested. Notably, even after adjusting for stage at diagnosis, tumor grade, and treatment variables (including initiation of systemic adjuvant therapies), the hazard ratio for death from ER/PR-positive breast cancer between black and white women was 4.39 (95% CI 1.76, 10.9, p = 0.001).
Robinson, June K. Penedo, Frank J. Hay, Jennifer L. Jablonski, Nina G.	Hypothesis testing	Recognizing Latinos' range of skin pigment and phototypes to enhance skin cancer prevention	Race	Convenience survey	Northwestern University, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Pennsylvania State University	International Federation of Pigment Cell Societies	Validate Latinos' self-reported responses to the FST with spectrophotometric assessment of the constitutive pigmentation among urban Latinos in Chicago	One-way ANOVA > Turkey's post hoc test. Spearman correlation coefficient.	The primary finding of our research was that self-reported adapted FST for Latinos ranged from I- V with 42.3% of this urban, predominantly Mexican American population having adapted FST II. A secondary finding is the validation of the adapted FST with spectro- photometry assessment of constitutive pigmentation. These findings document the importance of moving beyond ethnicity in determining sun sensitivity and skin phototype, and in including individuals across ethnic backgrounds in behavioral intervention research to reduce mel- anoma risk.
Rummo, Pasquale E. Guilkey, David K. Ng, Shu Wen Popkin, Barry M. Evenson, Kelly R. Gordon-Larsen, Penny	Descriptive	Beyond Supermarkets: Food Outlet Location Selection in Four U.S. Cities Over Time	Socioeconomic Status	Cross-sectional study	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	Examine how neighborhood characteristics influence the neighborhood food environment over time, and whether these relationships differ by neighborhood-level income.	Two-step econometric models to estimate longitudinal associations between neighborhood-level characteristics (z-scores) and the log-transformed count/km2 (density) of food outlets within real estate-derived neighborhoods. Associations	Neighborhood-level income at earlier years was negatively associated with the current density of convenience stores ($\beta = -0.27$, 95% CI= $-0.16, -0.38$, $p < 0.001$). The percentage of neighborhood white population was negatively associated with fast food restaurant density in low-income neighborhoods (10th percentile of income: $\beta = -0.17$, 95% CI= $-0.34, -0.002$, $p = 0.05$), and the density of smaller grocery stores across all income levels ($\beta = -0.27$, 95% CI= $-0.45, -0.09$, $p = 0.003$). There was a lack of policy-relevant associations between the pre-existing food environment and the current density of food outlet types, including supermarkets.

<p>Schneider, John A. Kozloski, Michael Michaels, Stuart Skaathun, Britt Voisin, Dexter Lancki, Nicola Morgan, Ethan Khanna, Aditya Green, Keith Coombs, Robert W. Friedman, Samuel R. Laumann, Edward Schumm, Phil</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Criminal justice involvement history is associated with better HIV care continuum metrics among a population-based sample of young black MSM</p>	<p>At-Risk Group</p>	<p>Population study</p>	<p>University of Chicago</p>	<p>Concise Communication</p>	<p>Examine grandparent caregiving and psychological well-being among Chinese American older adults, test whether caregiving burden or pressure from adult children moderate such association.</p>	<p>simple logistic regressions- unadjusted bivariate odds ratios for each of the independent/outcome variable pairings. Analysis of sociodemographic characteristics. Other analysis vis odds ratios in those final six multivariate logistic regression models.</p>	<p>Having one CJI experience and detention for only 1 day was associated with better retention in care compared with no or more frequent CJI.</p>
<p>Sighoko, Dominique Murphy, Anne Marie Irizarry, Bethliz Rauscher, Garth Ferrans, Carol Ansell, David</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Changes in the racial disparity in breast cancer mortality in the ten US cities with the largest African American populations from 1999 to 2013: The reduction in breast cancer mortality disparity in Chicago</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>Cross-sectional study</p>	<p>Rush University Medical Center</p>	<p>Cancer Causes and Control</p>	<p>Assess progress made to reduce racial disparity in breast cancer mortality in Chicago compared to nine other cities with largest African American populations and the US.</p>	<p>Annual percentage changes (APC) with 95% confidence intervals were obtained. Disparity was assessed using the NHB/NHW rate ratio with 95% CI. Examination of these trends over time.</p>	<p>Between the two periods, the NHB breast cancer mortality rate in Chicago decreased by 13.9% (95% CI [-13.81, -13.92] compared to 7.7% (95% CI [-7.52, -7.83]) for NHW. A drop of 20% in the disparity was observed, from 51% (RR: 1.51, 95% CI [-7.52, -7.83]) to 41% (RR: 1.41, 95% CI [1.30, 1.52]). Whereas from 1999 to 2005 Chicago's disparity was above that of the U.S., from 2006 to 2013, it is now slightly lower. For the remaining nine cities and the US, the mortality disparity either grew or remained the same.</p>
<p>Soones, Tacara N. Lin, Jenny L. Wolf, Michael S. O'Connor, Rachel Martynenko, Melissa Wisnivesky, Juan P. Federman, Alex D.</p>	<p>Hypothesis testing</p>	<p>Pathways linking health literacy, health beliefs, and cognition to medication adherence in older adults with asthma</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>Prospective cohort</p>	<p>Icahn School of Medicine, Northwestern</p>	<p>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</p>	<p>Describe the causal pathway linking health literacy and medication adherence by modeling asthma illness and medication belief as mediators.</p>	<p>Chi-square, ANOVA, structural equation modeling.</p>	<p>Patients with limited health literacy (36%) were more likely to have misconceptions about asthma (p<0.001) and asthma medications (p<0.001). Health literacy had a direct effect (B=0.089; p<.001) as well as an indirect effect on adherence mediated by medications concerns (B=0.033; p=.002)</p>

Stones, Rachel E. Stulberg, Debra B. Bello Kottenstette, Jennifer K.	Other	Patient Experiences with Pregnancy Planning and Perspectives on Reproductive Care in Community Health Centers: A Qualitative Study of African American Women in Chicago	Gender/Sexual Identity	Case-control Study	Pritzker School of Medicine, University of Chicago	Women's Health Issues	The goal of this study is to 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.	Transcription of interviews were analyzed using constant comparative analysis through a qualitative data management program	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.
Strauss, Benjamin B. Greene, George J. Phillips, Gregory Bhatia, Ramona Madkins, Krystal Parsons, Jeffrey T. Mustanski, Brian	Descriptive	Exploring Patterns of Awareness and Use of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men	Socioeconomic Status	Multisite RCT	Northwestern, Chicago Department of Public Health, City University of New York	AIDS Behavior	Examine differences in PrEP awareness and use among racially diverse YMSM.	Univariable and bivariable analysis, chi-squared tests	67.5% reported awareness of PrEP, 8.7% used the medication. Awareness, but not use, varied by demographics. PrEP-users had twice as many condomless anal sex partners (ERR=2.05) and more condomless anal sex acts (ERR=1.60) than non-users.
Tan, Tina Q. Gerbie, Melvin V.	Descriptive	Perception, Awareness, and Acceptance of Human Papillomavirus Disease and Vaccine among Parents of Boys Aged 9 to 18 Years	Gender/Sexual Identity	Survey	Northwestern, Lurie Children's Hospital	Clinical Pediatrics	Gain an understanding of the perceptions of HPV disease and acceptance/barriers to HPV vaccine by parents of boys aged 9 to 18	T-test, Fisher's exact test.	There were significant differences in education level, socioeconomic status, and HPV knowledge and awareness between the two populations. There was no difference between the two who would vaccinate their sons with the HPV vaccine. The major barrier to vaccinate was lack of information.
Tejeda, Silvia Stolley, Melinda R. Vijayasiri, Ganga Campbell, Richard T. Estwing Ferrans, Carol Warnecke, Richard B. Rauscher, Garth H.	Descriptive	Negative psychological consequences of breast cancer among recently diagnosed ethnically diverse women	Race	Case-control Study	Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC)	Psycho-Oncology	To examine factors associated with negative psychological consequences of a breast cancer diagnosis, in a diverse sample of 910 recently diagnosed patients (378 African American, 372 white, and 160 Latina).	Bivariate analyses were conducted and descriptive statistics for independent variables were calculated. Multivariable linear regression analysis was used to model the association of psychological consequences with covariates that reached a P value of $\leq .10$ in bivariate analysis.	Compared to white counterparts, bivariate analysis showed African American ($\beta = 1.4$, $P < .05$) and Latina ($\beta = 3.6$, $P < .001$) women reported greater psychological consequences. Strongest predictors ($P < .05$ for all) included unmet social support ($\beta = .38$), and provider trust ($\beta = .12$), followed by stage at diagnosis ($\beta = .10$) and perceived neighborhood social disorder ($\beta = .09$). The strongest mediator between race/ethnicity and psychological consequences was unmet social support.

Voisin, Dexter R. Hotton, Anna L. Schneider, John A.	Hypothesis testing	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	At-Risk Group	Respondent-driven sampling	UIC, University of Chicago	AIDS Care	Hypothesized that higher levels of life stressors among YBMSM would be positively correlated with increased drug and sexual risk behavior.	Frequencies for categorical variables and means, standard deviations, medians for continuous variables. Multivariable regression.	Higher life stress was significantly associated with greater odds of transactional sex (aOR = 2.19; 95% CI 1.09-4.39), substance use with sex with male and transgender partners (aOR=1.62; 95% CI 1.09-2.39), marijuana use (aOR=2.65; 95% 1.43-4.90). HIV approaches with focus on environmental stressors and employ a stress and coping framework may support the reduction of drug and sexual risk behaviors among YBMSM.
Washington, David M Curtis, Laura M Waite, Katherine Wolf, Michael S Paasche-Orlow, Michael K	Descriptive	Sociodemographic Factors Mediate Race and Ethnicity-associated Childhood Asthma Health Disparities : a Longitudinal Analysis	Race	Prospective longitudinal	Boston Medical Center	Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities	To characterize the longitudinal effects associated with being African-American/Black or Hispanic/Latino on a range of asthma outcomes, and the extent to which sociodemographic factors, caregiver health literacy, education level, and asthma knowledge mediate these associations.	Chi-squared tests and ANOVA tests were used to compare all covariates of interest. Regression-based mediational methods were used to evaluate potential mediators. Generalized linear regression models utilizing a Gaussian distribution were used for continuous outcomes, and a Poisson distribution was employed for dichotomous outcomes. Risk ratio calculations were made for dichotomous outcomes.	African-American race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity were significantly associated with all outcomes when compared to Whites. Adjusting for sociodemographic factors resulted in the most significant mediation of racial/ethnic disparities in all outcomes. Health literacy was a partial mediator of race/ethnic disparities in asthma knowledge and asthma-related quality of life. Asthma knowledge remained significantly associated with race and ethnicity, and race remained associated with asthma-related quality of life.
Welty, Leah J. Hershfield, Jennifer A. Abram, Karen M. Han, Hongyun Byck, Gayle R. Teplin, Linda A.	Descriptive	Trajectories of Substance Use Disorder in Youth After Detention: A 12-Year Longitudinal Study	At-Risk Group	Prospective longitudinal	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	To identify trajectories of substance use disorders (SUDs) in youth during the 12 years after detention and how gender, race/ethnicity, and age at baseline predict trajectories.	Prevalence of disorder, trajectories of substance use disorders over time using growth mixture models. Models were estimated using maximum likelihood with numerical integration	During the 12-year follow-up, 19.6% of youth did not have an SUD. The remaining 81.4% were in 3 trajectory classes. Class 1 (24.5%), a bell-shaped trajectory, peaked 5 years after baseline when 42.7% had an SUD and 12.5% had comorbid or "other" illicit drug disorders. Class 2 (41.3%) had a higher prevalence of SUD at baseline, 73.8%. Although prevalence decreased over time, 23.5% had an SUD 12 years later. Class 3 (14.6%), the most serious and persistent trajectory, had the highest prevalence of comorbid or "other" illicit drug disorders—52.1% at baseline and 17.4% 12 years later. Males, Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, and youth who were older at baseline (detention) had the worst outcomes.

Wenger, Hannah Weiner, Adam B. Razmaria, Aria Paner, Gladell P. Eggerer, Scott E.	Hypothesis testing	Risk of lymph node metastases in pathological gleason score ≤ 6 prostate adenocarcinoma: Analysis of institutional and population-based databases	Other	Retrospective	University of Chicago	Substance Use and Misuse	Confirm institutional studies suggesting that pathological Gleason score ≤ 6 prostate cancer has little or no capacity for metastasis.	Multivariable logistic analysis	Positive lymph node metastases were found in ~0.2% of patients who received a lymph node dissection. Elevated PSA, higher clinical stage, and AA race were associated with lymph node metastases.
Winter, Alex S. Sampson, Robert J.	Descriptive	From lead exposure in early childhood to adolescent health: A Chicago birth cohort	Race	Cohort study	Department of Sociology, Harvard University	American Journal of Public Health	To assess the relationships between childhood lead exposure and 3 domains of later adolescent health: mental, physical, and behavioral.	Ordinary least squares regression models with each of the outcome measures as the dependent variables. Used coarsened exact matching (CEM) to address potential imbalance in covariates. Conducted sensitivity analyses to address omitted variable bias.	After adjustment, a 1 microgram per deciliter increase in average childhood blood lead level significantly predicts 0.06 (95% confidence interval [CI]= 0.01, 0.12) and 0.09 (95% CI =0.03, 0.16) SD increases and a 0.37 (95% CI=0.11, 0.64) point increase in adolescent impulsivity, anxiety or depression, and body mass index, respectively, following ordinary least squares regression. Results following matching and instrumental variable strategies are very similar.
Wohl, Amy Rock Benbow, Nanette Tejero, Judith Johnson, Christopher Scheer, Susan Brady, Kathleen Gagner, Alexandra Hughes, Alison Eberhart, Michael Mattson, Christine Skarbinski, Jacek	Descriptive	Antiretroviral Prescription and Viral Suppression in a Representative Sample of HIV-Infected Persons in Care in 4 Large Metropolitan Areas of the United States, Medical Monitoring Project, 2011–2013	Socioeconomic Status	Cross-sectional study	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes	Medical Monitoring Project, 2011–2013, data were used to describe and compare associations between sociodemographics and ART prescription and viral suppression for persons receiving HIV care.	Bivariate and multivariable methods were used.	Data highlight the need to increase ART prescription to achieve viral suppression among younger persons, non-injection drug users, blacks, and homeless persons in US metropolitan areas and underscores the importance of region-specific strategies for affected subgroups.

Xu, Ling Tang, Fengyan Li, Lydia W. Dong, Xin Qi	Hypothesis testing	Grandparent Caregiving and Psychological Well-Being Among Chinese American Older Adults-The Roles of Caregiving Burden and Pressure	Race	Population-based survey	University of Texas, University of Pittsburgh, University of Michigan, RUMC	Journals of Gerontology	Examine grandparent caregiving and psychological well-being among Chinese American older adults, test whether caregiving burden or pressure from adult children moderate such association.	Negative binomial regression and logistic regression models to test the relationship of grandparent caregiving time and psychological well-being and QOL.	Grandparents reported an average of 11.96 hours a week for caring for grandchildren. Caregiving time had a significantly negative association with depressive symptoms, but not with quality of life. The association between grandparent caregiving and depressive symptoms was moderated by the perception of caregiving burden. No moderating effect of caregiving pressure from adult children was found.
Zimmerman, Gregory M. Farrell, Chelsea	Descriptive	Parents, Peers, Perceived Risk of Harm, and the Neighborhood: Contextualizing Key Influences on Adolescent Substance Use	At-Risk Group	Cross-sectional	Northeastern University	Journal of Youth and Adolescence	This study examined the role of neighborhood opportunities for substance use in promoting adolescent substance use.	Item-Response Theory-based statistical approach	higher levels of neighborhood opportunities for substance use: (1) amplified the detrimental effects of parental substance use and peer substance use on youth substance use; and (2) attenuated the protective effect of adolescents' perceived harm of substance use on adolescent substance use.
Zimmerman, Gregory M. Kushner, Mackenzie	Hypothesis testing	Examining the Contemporaneous, Short-Term, and Long-Term Effects of Secondary Exposure to Violence on Adolescent Substance Use	Socioeconomic Status	Longitudinal	Northeastern University	Journal of Youth and Adolescence	What are the acute, short term, and long-term effects of secondary exposure to violence on adolescent substance abuse? Does witnessing violence in which a weapon was present have a different impact on adolescent substance use than by witnessing violence without a weapon?	Hierarchical logistic regression models	The effects of secondary exposure to violence on alcohol and marijuana use were enduring; the effect of secondary exposure to violence on illicit drug use was suppressed in the short-term but significant in the long-term; witnessing violence without a weapon was salient for alcohol and marijuana use at all time points; witnessing violence with a weapon impacted illicit drug use in the long-term.