



Review of Health Equity in Chicago, 2018

Shivaliben Patel, BS¹

John Smith, BS¹

Preeya Waite, BS^{2,3}

Sara Zhukovsky, BS¹

Jessica Ho, BA¹

Raj C. Shah, MD^{3,4,5}

1 Rush Medical College

2 DePaul University

3 Center for Community Health Equity

4 Department of Family Medicine, Rush University Medical Center

5 Rush Alzheimer's Disease Center, Rush University Medical Center

Center for Community Health Equity

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.

To learn more about the center, please visit us at www.healthequitychicago.org

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 two years ago, a concise, annual summary of health equity research involving Chicago had not been developed. This review extends that work by providing an overview of all Chicago-based or Chicago-focused original research studies on health equity published in 2018.

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 and interesting studies were highlighted.

Results: Using search filters in the databases, 135 original research studies met our inclusion criteria. Each of the major Chicago area academic institutions were represented, contributing an average of 12 articles each. Several institutions outside of Chicago also contributed to this review. Of the research studies involving Chicago, most were primarily based on race (n=44), gender/sexuality (n=28), place (n=19), and socioeconomic status (n=14).

Discussion: This literature review establishes a baseline for summarizing the quantity and quality of health equity research in Chicago in 2018. Health equity research in Chicago has a diverse group of researchers and institutions contributing who address various issues. Compared to last year, there was a decrease in the number of trials and programs intended to address health inequities in the city. Most of the articles were descriptive in nature. This highlights the continued need for more evaluations of initiatives intended to improve health equity in the scientific literature.

Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), social determinants of health are defined as “the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age” that “are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national, and local levels.”¹ These many factors ultimately affect health risk and outcomes and are a main reason for the many health disparities we see today.

For over a century, Chicago has been the epicenter of health equity research, with contributions from a diverse group of researchers and institutions. In 2017, we set out to create a concise, annual summary of the published health equity research involving Chicago. This began with a scoping review of 57 studies published in 2016.² In the subsequent years, we have expanded our search by including more databases and journals in hopes of capturing a broader selection of the health equity research being done in Chicago.³ In addition, we have expanded our analysis and categorization schema to stratify the papers as description, hypothesis testing, a trial, or outlining a specific program intended to address a health disparity.

This review continues to build on the work of prior years and provides an overview of the original research studies published in 2018 that involved health equity in Chicago. This review is an at-a-glance resource for those looking to assess the work being done in Chicago that address health inequities, seek to reduce gaps, and improve care for the most vulnerable populations in Chicago.

Methods

We searched both PubMed and Scopus for articles that contained “Chicago” and either “*equit*”, “disparit*”, “*equal*”, or “gap” that were published in 2018. 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 (“2017”[Date - Publication] : “2018”[Date - Publication]). In Scopus we used TITLE-ABS (*equit*) OR TITLE-ABS (disparit*) OR TITLE-ABS (*equal*) OR TITLE-ABS (gap)) AND (TITLE-ABS (chicago) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2018))). 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 the reviewing team made decisions based on our inclusion criteria. Conflicts were decided among the committee. Studies that were included were focused on Chicago and pertained to the study of health equity, disparity, and/or the 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,

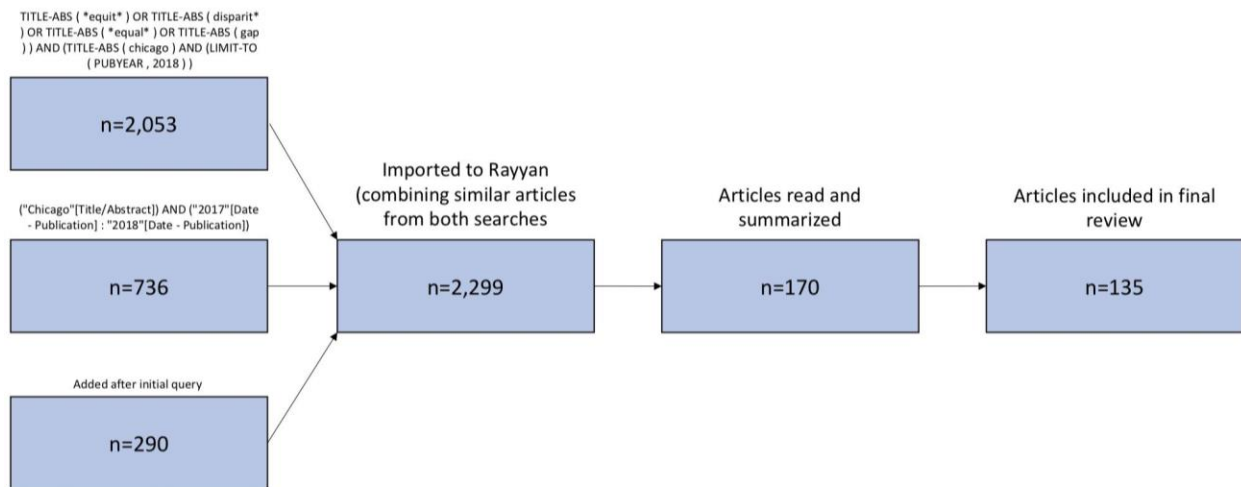
outlining a program, or conducting a trial. The theme of each paper was decided by assessing the overall subject matter and objective of the study. Articles that were borderline or fit into multiple themes were discussed and a decision regarding the primary theme was made by the group. Key terms were 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 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=2,299 possibly relevant articles that were imported to Rayyan. After the first pass, n=170 articles were read and summarized. A final critical read resulted in 135 papers that were included in this year's review (see Table 1).

Figure 1. Flow Diagram for Articles Reviewed



Article Metrics

Author characteristics

Authors contributed at least one and up to four publications included in this 2018 review of articles (see Table 1). Each of the major academic institutions in Chicago were represented in this analysis, contributing an average of 12 articles each. The institutions with the largest number of publications were University of Illinois at Chicago (n=25), Northwestern University (n=23), University of Chicago (n=21), and Rush University Medical Center (n=8). Outside of Chicago, institutions contributed a total of 81 articles that were included in this review. Academic institutions outside of Chicago including University of Michigan and Boston University contributed significantly. Additionally, several non-academic institutions such as Sinai Urban Health Institute, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and Centers for Diabetes Translation Research contributed articles included in this analysis.

Themes

In this analysis, each paper was assigned a primary theme that was most accurately reflected in the paper. The top primary themes were race (n=44), gender/sexuality (n=28), place (n=19), and socioeconomic status (n=14). There were an additional 8 papers that were assigned “Other” as they were unable to be placed into a theme. Each theme was also further examined to identify the most prevalent key terms, and we provide an article that offered valuable insights. An article could be categorized into more than one key term group.

Within the theme of race, the most common key terms were Chicago (n=12), African American (n=10), Hispanic (n=10), disparities (n=9), and adolescent/youth (n=6). An interesting study that examined race was a comparative trial of education vs. empowerment interventions to promote breast cancer screening in Latina women, who suffer disproportionately from breast cancer compared to non-Latina whites due to consequences of social determinants as well as psychosocial barriers.⁴ The study looked at the effects of the interventions in breaking down psychosocial barriers in Latina women in South and West Chicago to improve women’s screenings rates and the dissemination of breast cancer information within their social networks. The education intervention sessions covered breast cancer prevention, while the empowerment intervention involved health volunteerism and the sharing of information with friends and family. The outcomes looked at were: 1) receipt of breast cancer screening, 2) dissemination of breast cancer information, 3) positive changes in self-reported psychosocial facilitators, 3) positive changes in the social network member’s breast cancer behaviors. This study does not yet have analyzed results, but they hypothesize that the empowerment intervention participants will be more likely to share information with their social networks. It serves as a great example of a community-level program that utilizes the power of social networks to promote improved and sustained changes in health outcomes. This study will inform larger education and empowerment programs and offer new approaches to health intervention assessment using social network

analysis. The Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women study is one of many necessary studies addressing disparities in health outcomes when comparing gender and sexual identity with overlapping themes of race, SES, geographic, and education.

The second most documented theme was gender/sexuality (n=28). Within this theme, the most common key terms included Men who have Sex with Men (n=13), Chicago (n=10), HIV (n=10), female (n=9), and African American (n=6). Within the category of gender and sexuality, themes of spatial and racial inequalities, stigma, access and education of PrEP were further explored. One intervention study focused on promoting HIV medication adherence young HIV-positive African American men.⁵ Researchers held focus groups in Chicago with HIV-positive men who have sex with men between the ages of 18 and 34 to inform the development of a mobile phone app. The app contained several functions that allowed users to manage their medications and receive educational material. Participants of the focus group were accepting of this initial concept, although they expressed concerns over the stigma and privacy issues associated with others knowing their HIV status. Overall, there was enthusiasm for this technology-based health intervention. Researchers state that this may become an effective method of informing, motivating, and promoting health behavioral skills, as well as helping to overcome adherence barriers.

Place was the third most discussed theme (n=19) with Chicago (n=10), crime (n=6), female (n=5), social determinants of health (n=5), and health disparities (n=3) being the most prevalent key terms describing the papers in this group. One paper addressing place as a theme was a cross-sectional study which focused on the differences in factors between Chicago and suburban Cook County as it relates to youth suicide rates.⁶ This study examined how several factors influenced young adult suicides and compared these between two different geographical areas in an attempt to better identify trends. The study utilized data from the Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) between the years of 2005 and 2010. IVDRS reports the circumstances surrounding each death in Illinois by collecting data from death certificates, law enforcement and toxicology reports. The cases used for this study were separated and selected using the following criteria: the manner of death was suicide, decedents were between 10 and 24 years old, and the death occurred in Cook County. These cases were then further separated into 3 age groups and researchers described demographics, the method of suicide, and the presence of several other circumstances at the time of death. Between 2005 and 2010, there were 299 suicide deaths among 10-24 year olds in Cook County. 52% of these deaths occurred in Chicago and 48% occurred in suburban Cook County. Most decedents (51%) were non-Hispanic White, and the majority of deaths (44%) occurred by hanging/strangulation. Among 15-19 year olds, firearm deaths were more common within Chicago (43%) than in suburban Cook County (20%). Among 20-24 year olds in Chicago, 29% had a mental health problem, compared to 47% in suburban Cook County. The authors of the study note that these differences in data between different geographical locations can be useful in future suicide prevention efforts.

Socioeconomic status was the fourth most common theme of the papers analyzed (n=14). The most prevalent key terms included adolescent/youth (n=6), Hispanic (n=3), poverty (n=3), African American (n=2), crime (n=2), homelessness (n=2), and social determinants of health (n=2). For example, an article that discussed this theme examined the effects of maternal employment within the first year of birth on negative behavior and cognitive development of children and the levels of mitigation of paternal involvement in childcare.⁷ The results showed that children of mothers who returned to employment the first year of birth had a statistically significant increase in measures of internalized and externalized negative behaviors, despite the additional income to invest in the child's wellbeing. However, this negative trend was eased by higher levels of paternal involvement. This information may be valuable in designing interventions to help low-income families in Chicago, as protected work-leave for new mothers and new fathers shows to be beneficial for children's development.

Lastly, articles that were not categorized into a theme were categorized as "Other" (n=8). Some of the most common key terms from this group were adolescents (n=2), African American (n=2), and female (n=2). One article in this group highlighted the use of green roofs to reduce heat stresses in urban areas.⁸ Researchers modeled temperatures, social vulnerability, and air conditioning consumption to determine which Chicago neighborhoods would benefit the most from green roofs. Results indicated that the hottest parts of the city were central and west Chicago, and the neighborhoods with the highest susceptibility to heat stresses were in the west and south sides of the city. Green roofs generally reduce temperatures, but results indicated that they would have marginal effects in these vulnerable neighborhoods. The authors argue that the tools used in this analysis can be informative to stakeholders looking to create greener infrastructure.

Article Categorization

Of the articles included in this review, 97 (71.1%) described a problem, 13 (9.6%) discussed a specific program, 8 (5.9%) tested a hypothesis, 5 (3.7%) provided results from a trial, and 13 (9.6%) were classified as "other". Furthermore, 100 (74.1%) of the articles were problem-focused, while 28 (20.7%) were solution-focused. 7 articles were classified as "other" (5.2%).

One study that evaluated a specific program assessed the effectiveness of the mammogram party in under-served populations in Chicago.⁹ Helping Her Live (HHL) is a community-based breast cancer navigation program that performs outreach to women who are eligible for mammograms. HHL invites these women to attend a mammogram party, a gathering of women in a party atmosphere at the facility where the mammogram will be performed. Of the women enrolled in services, 88% were over the age of 40 and 60% were uninsured. When compared to traditional one-on-one navigation, mammogram parties had similar mammography completion rates. Women navigated through the one-on-one approach also required 1.4 times more contacts than

women navigated through a mammogram party. These mammography parties could be integrated into facilities to ensure higher rates of mammogram completion.

Discussion

This year's literature review provides an insight into the research questions asked by many institutions regarding health disparities. The major focus of health equity research still remains to identify disparities through descriptive studies. Race continues to be the most explored theme. The total number of articles addressing gender and sexuality increased this year $n=28$ from $n=16$ last year possibly suggesting a greater amount of attention paid to the LGBTQ community. Major represented themes remained the same from last year, race, gender, SES, and place. Within each theme, interesting topics ranging from mental health, education, social networks, health screenings, cancer mortality, community violence, and urban neighborhoods were uncovered by all major academic centers in Chicago.

As a point of comparison, this year's review contained 67% more articles than last year's (135 vs. 81). In 2017, articles that addressed race/ethnicity made up 31% of the total, while at-risk groups, socioeconomic status, and gender/sexual identity each made up nearly 20% of the total. In 2018, 33% of articles addressed race/ethnicity, 21% addressed gender/sexuality, and 10% highlighted socioeconomic status. Last year, 63% of the articles were classified as descriptive and 20% as hypothesis-testing. This year, 71% were descriptive while only 6% tested a hypothesis. It is important to note that the number of trials, hypothesis testing, and intervention programs decreased from 2017 to 2018 (33% to 19.2%). There are now more studies available that describe the health inequalities seen in our Chicago communities, but fewer studies that work to create programs and solutions to close the gap between these disparities. As research continues to grow in future years, there may be a greater shift to allocate funding to intervention programs and trials to focus on targeting solutions for minority groups and their communities.

The review process of articles queried from Scopus and PubMed remained the same as the previous year. Including Scopus again this year allowed studies from non-biomedical fields to be included. The article selection process was repeated by three reviewers and was blinded to reduce bias. One limitation still remains article selection as the definition of what topics fall into the umbrella term of health equity can differ between reviewers. The increase in total articles included this year may have been a result of reviewers having a broader understanding and definition of health equity. In next year's article it may be beneficial to discuss what everyone's definition and ideas are on health equity before starting the review process to have a more unified lens when approaching research studies. Furthermore identifying and including the work of non-academic groups working to address inequalities in Chicago continued to be difficult. Allowing for further exploration and inclusion of these studies would improve awareness within the academic community of the non-academic work being done. Methods of increasing inclusion of these studies are being explored for next year's review.

Understanding and addressing the health disparities amongst the diverse population of Chicago is now a more important responsibility for researchers than in previous years. Analyzing research studies from this year gives us hope that institutions are continuing to ask pertinent questions and using out of the box thinking to create studies and programs to find answers for vulnerable populations. Findings from this year's study demonstrate the need to place focus on creating programs and solutions to tackle health inequalities. Health inequalities are complex and dynamic requiring institutions and individuals from multidisciplinary backgrounds to collaborate to make innovative and informed solutions. Our goal is to continue providing information on health equity research trends to better facilitate the collaboration process and search for solutions for vulnerable populations in the years to come.

References

1. World Health Organization. (2017, September 25). About social determinants of health. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/social_determinants/sdh_definition/en/
2. Auger, S., Ibrahim Puri, J., De Maio, F., Shah, RC. Review of Health Equity Research in Chicago, 2016.
3. Auger, S., Patel, S., Smith, J., Miller, A., & Shah, RC. Review of Health Equity Research in Chicago, 2017.
4. Molina, Y., San Miguel, LG., Tamayo, L., Robledo, C., Díaz, CS., Lucio, A., Coronado, N., & Ferrans, C. E. (2018). The "Empowering Latinas to Obtain Breast Cancer Screenings" study: Rationale and design. *Contemporary clinical trials*, 71, 1–8.
5. Dworkin, M., Chakraborty, A., Lee, S., Monahan, C., Hightow-Weidman, L., Garofalo, R., ... & Jimenez, A. (2018). A realistic talking human embodied agent mobile phone intervention to promote HIV medication adherence and retention in care in young HIV-Positive African American men who have sex with men: qualitative study. *JMIR mHealth and uHealth*, 6(7), e10211.
6. Quimby, EG., McLone, SG., Mason, M., & Sheehan, K. (2018). Cross sectional analysis of Chicago vs suburban Cook County suicide deaths among 10–24-year-olds in the Illinois violent death reporting system. *Injury epidemiology*, 5(1), 20.
7. Im, Y., & Vanderweele, TJ. (2018). Role of First-Year Maternal Employment and Paternal Involvement in Behavioral and Cognitive Development of Young Children. *Infant mental health journal*, 39(4), 449-465.
8. Sharma, A., Woodruff, S., Budhathoki, M., Hamlet, AF., Chen, F., & Fernando, H. J. S. (2018). Role of green roofs in reducing heat stress in vulnerable urban communities—A multidisciplinary approach. *Environmental Research Letters*, 13(9), 094011.
9. Allgood, KL., Hunt, B., Kanoon, JM., & Simon, MA. (2018). Evaluation of mammogram parties as an effective community navigation method. *Journal of Cancer Education*, 33(5), 1061-1068.

Table 1: Studies Included in the Review

Author(s)	Title	Focus	Type	Topic	Study Design	Institution	Publisher/ Journal	Dataset/ Sample	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Del Rios, M.; Han, J.; Cano, A.; Ramirez, V.; Morales, G.; Campbell, T.L.; Vanden Hoek, T.	Pay it forward: High school video-based instruction can disseminate CPR knowledge in priority neighborhoods	Solution-focused	Program	Education	Interventional program	Providence St. Mel, a Catholic high school	Western Journal of Emergency Medicine	Seventy-one students participated in the classroom-based educational intervention	Is there a better way to multiple effect of CPR training to reach priority communities?	Reviewing pre and post survey scores, counting the amount of trainings completed	Seventy-one classroom participants trained 347 of their friends and family, for an average of 4.9 additional persons trained per kit. Classroom CPR knowledge survey scores increased from 58% to 93% (p < 0.0001). The pay-it-forward cohort saw an increase from 58% to 82% (p < 0.0001).
Dworkin, Mark S; Chakraborty, Apurba; Zychowski, Diana; Donenberg, Geri; Novak, Richard; Garofalo, Robert	Self-efficacy and ability to read as factors associated with antiretroviral therapy adherence in an HIV-infected population.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Education	cross-sectional cohort study.	UIC, Northwestern	Int J STD AIDS	patients (N 1/4 123) prescribed antiretroviral therapy at four Chicago healthcare venues.	What are the factors associated with non-adherence based on definitions of non-adherence (any missed doses) within the past 4-day, 14-day, and 1-month time periods.	bivariate and multivariate analyses,	Factors consistently associated with non-adherence in bivariate and multivariate analyses, regardless of duration of non-adherence definition, were lower confidence in taking medication consistently and less self-reported ability to read.
Borah, B.F.	Longitudinal Service Learning in Medical Education: An Ethical Analysis of the Five-Year Alternative Curriculum at Stritch School of Medicine	Solution-focused	Program	Education	Program evaluation	UIC	J. Med. Hum.	Global Health Fieldwork Fellowship (GHFF) at Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine	Evaluation of GHFF	Author participated in the program and evaluated	GHFF is an advantageous model of global health education
Aroesty, T.; Arshad, S.; Chun, E.; Gordon, J.; Green, N.; Hume, S.; Louis, G.	School meals: Breaking the cycle of hunger and poverty	Solution-focused		Education	University of Virginia	Department of Systems and Information Engineering, University of Virginia	IEEE	school feeding programs in Haiti, Uganda, and the United States (Chicago and Georgia)	evaluate school feeding programs (SFPs) in four main socio-economic categories: Low Income Rural, Low Income Urban, High Income Rural, and High Income Urban	program evaluation, paired t-test	in Chicago, elementary and middle school grade levels reported between a 0.32% and 0.77% increase in attendance since implementation, test scores have increased, dropout rate decreased, but less conclusive nutritional benefits

Watts, T.W.; Gandhi, J.; Ibrahim, D.A.; Masucci, M.D.; Cybele Raver, C.	The Chicago school readiness project: Examining the long-term impacts of an early childhood intervention	Solution-focused	Program	Education	cluster-randomized design	New York University	PLoS ONE	n= 602 students	evaluate the long-term effects of the Chicago School Readiness Project (CSRP)	analyzed measures of adolescent functioning, collected 10-11 years after children first participated in the CSRP intervention	program had positive impacts for children on measures of adolescent executive functioning and academic achievement, but no evidence of long-run treatment effects on measures of problem behaviors
Martin, M.A.; Kapheim, M.G.; Erwin, K.; Ignoffo, S.; McMahon, K.; O'Rourke, A.; Gerald, L.B.; Barrett, M.; Press, V.G.; Darabi, H.; Krishnan, J.A.	Childhood Asthma Disparities in Chicago: Developing Approaches to Health Inequities	Solution-focused	Other	Features of Relationships	Mixed-method community needs assessment	UIC, Sinai, IIT	Fam Community Health	Stake holders of asthma care programs: caregivers of children with asthma, staff/providers of these children, advisors to asthma projects	What community-based interventions can be implemented to help high-risk children with asthma in Chicago get equitable care	Verbal interactions were audiotaped and transcribed. Comments and data were categorized into themes. Themes were discussed and modified in multiple research integration sessions that included investigators and community stakeholders.. These ideas were then incorporated into the data.	Because the lines of communication and collaboration across sectors were weak, the results suggested a need for more efficient exchange of information to coordinate care. Second, the CNA identified a need for better, more consistent asthma education and management support from schools, providers, and the community. In the current environment, the job of moving information and coordinating care across sectors fell to caregivers who are often overwhelmed and underprepared to navigate the numerous disconnected systems and requirements of each sector.
Morgan, E.; Skaathun, B.; Schneider, J.A.	Sexual, social, and genetic network overlap: A socio-molecular approach toward public health intervention of HIV	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Features of Relationships	Cohort	UIC	Am. J. Public Health	We recruited a cohort of young Black men who have sex with men (n = 618) in Chicago, Illinois, from 2013 to 2016.	To determine how network-level factors influence individual risk of HIV acquisition, which is key in preventing disease transmission.	Identified molecular ties and define clusters	Of 266 (43.0%) participants identified as HIV-positive, we obtained 86 (32.3%) genetic sequences. Of these, 35 (40.7%) were linked to 1 or more other sequence; however, none of these were identified in first-, second-, or third-degree confidant and sexual networks. Minimal overlap existed between genetic and Facebook ties.

Mustanski, B.; Ryan, D.T.; Remble, T.A.; Dâ€™aquila, R.T.; Newcomb, M.E.; Morgan, E.	Discordance of self-report and laboratory measures of hiv viral load among young men who have sex with men and transgender women in chicago: Implications for epidemiology, care, and prevention	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	cohort	Northwestern	AIDS behav	Participants were 205 HIV-infected young men who have sex with men (YMSM) and transgender women (TGW) from a large cohort study in the Chicago area.	Is there a discordance between self-reported and laboratory measures of HIV viral load in men who have sex with men and transgender women	Analyses examined correspondence among self-reported undetectable viral load (VL), study-specific VL, and most recent medical record VL	Concordance between self-report and medical record VL values was 80% and between self-report and study-specific laboratory testing was 73%; 34% of participants with a detectable study-specific VL self-reported an undetectable VL at last medical visit, and another 28% reported not knowing their VL status.
Oliver, S.E.; Gorbach, P.M.; Gratzer, B.; Steinau, M.; Collins, T.; Parrish, A.; Kerndt, P.R.; Crosby, R.A.; Unger, E.R.; Markowitz, L.E.; Meites, E.	Risk Factors for Oral Human Papillomavirus Infection among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men - 2 Cities, United States, 2012-2014	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Cohort	UCLA	Sex. Transm. Dis.	The Young Men's HPV study enrolled MSM aged 18 through 26 years from clinics in Chicago and Los Angeles during 2012 to 2014.	We determined oral HPV prevalence and risk factors among young MSM.	We calculated adjusted prevalence ratios (aPR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for risk factors associated with oral HPV among participants not previously vaccinated.	Oral HPV was detected in 87 (9.4%) of 922; 9-valent vaccine types were detected in 37 (4.0%) of 922. Among HIV-positive participants, 17 (19.3%) of 88 had oral HPV detected. Oral HPV was more prevalent among those reporting first sex at 18 years of age or younger (aPR, 2.44; 95% CI, 1.16-5.12); HIV infection (aPR, 1.99; 95% CI, 1.14-3.48); greater than 5 sex partners within the past month (aPR, 1.93; 95% CI, 1.13-3.31); performing oral sex on greater than 5 partners within the last 3 months (aPR, 1.87; 95% CI, 1.12-3.13); and having greater than 5 male sex partners within the last 3 months (aPR, 1.76; 95% CI, 1.08-2.87). Only 454 (49.2%) of 922 were aware that HPV can cause oropharyngeal cancers.

<p>Drabble, L.A.; Trocki, K.F.; Korcha, R.A.; Klinger, J.L.; Veldhuis, C.B.; Hughes, T.L.</p>	<p>Comparing substance use and mental health outcomes among sexual minority and heterosexual women in probability and non-probability samples</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Gender/Sexuality</p>	<p>cross-sectional study</p>	<p>San Jose State University, Columbia University</p>	<p>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</p>	<p>Using data from four waves of the National Alcohol Survey (NAS; n = 315 SMW; 10,523 heterosexual women) and Wave 3 of the Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women (CHLEW; n = 688 SMW) study, we examined hazardous drinking, drug use, tobacco use, depression, and help-seeking for alcohol or other drug problems.</p>	<p>To examine similarities and differences in demographics and key substance use and mental health outcomes in a probability sample of heterosexual women and two samples of sexual minority women (SMW), one recruited using probability and the other using non-probability methods</p>	<p>Chi square analyses in comparisons of categorical variables, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) Follow-up tests for significant differences between study samples for categorical variables and mixed model logistic regression analyses for models predicting the study outcomes.</p>	<p>SMW in the non-probability sample were older, more likely to be college educated, and more likely to be in a partnered relationship. Compared to heterosexuals, SMW in both the probability and non-probability samples had greater odds of past-year hazardous drinking, marijuana use, and other drug use.</p>
<p>Dworkin, M.; Chakraborty, A.; Lee, S.; Monahan, C.; Hightow-Weidman, L.; Garofalo, R.; Qato, D.; Jimenez, A.</p>	<p>A realistic talking human embodied agent mobile phone intervention to promote HIV medication adherence and retention in care in young HIV-positive African American men who have sex with men: Qualitative study</p>	<p>Solution-focused</p>	<p>Program</p>	<p>Gender/Sexuality</p>	<p>Interventional program</p>	<p>UIC, Connecticut College, Northwestern, University of North Carolina</p>	<p>JMIR MHEALTH AND UHEALTH</p>	<p>16 men, 5 focus groups</p>	<p>To develop a theory-driven talking avatar-like embodied agent mobile phone intervention guided by the information-motivation-behavioral skills model to promote HIV medication adherence and retention in care in young African American MSM.</p>	<p>The analysis of the transcribed data was performed by one of the investigators (MD) throughout the project duration, mostly consisting of improving avator dialogue and tracking use of the app</p>	<p>These focus group data demonstrate the value of the iterative development of technology-based health interventions. Enthusiasm for a theory-based mobile phone app that used a talking realistic human avatar-like embodied agent was strong across all five focus groups conducted with young African American MSM.</p>

Fujimoto, K.; Flash, C.A.; Kuhns, L.M.; Kim, J.-Y.; Schneider, J.A.	Social networks as drivers of syphilis and HIV infection among young men who have sex with men	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Cohort	University of Texas, Baylor College of Medicine, Northwestern University, U of Chicago	Sexually Transmitted Infection	sample of 365 YBMSM, aged 16-29 years	to predict coinfection, HIV monoinfection and syphilis monoinfection as a function of network and sexual behavioral factors.	multinomial logistic regression models	coinfection was associated with having network members who are coinfecting or HIV infected within one's social network.
Garofalo, R.; Kuhns, L.M.; Reisner, S.L.; Biello, K.; Mimiaga, M.J.	Efficacy of an Empowerment-Based, Group-Delivered HIV Prevention Intervention for Young Transgender Women: The Project LifeSkills Randomized Clinical Trial	Solution-focused	Program	Gender/Sexuality	Randomized control trial	Northwestern, Harvard, Brown, Lurie Children's	JAMA Pediatrics	190 sexually active YTW	To determine the efficacy of a culturally specific, empowerment-based, and group-delivered behavioral prevention intervention to reduce sexual risk for HIV acquisition and transmission in sexually active YTW aged 16 to 29 years.	Data analysis was by a modified intention-to-treat approach	the LifeSkills group had a 30.8% greater mean (SE) reduction in condom less sex acts (2.26 [0.40] at baseline vs 1.22 [0.22] at 4 months) compared with the standard of care group (2.69 [0.59] at baseline vs 2.10 [0.47] at 4 months) (risk ratio [RR], 0.69; 95% CI, 0.60-0.80; P < .001
Gore, D.; Ferreira, M.; Khanna, A.S.; Schneider, J.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Partner Notification Services among a Representative Sample of Young Black Men Who Have Sex with Men Demonstrates Limited Service Offering and Potential Benefits of Clinic Involvement	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	population-based cohort study	U of Chicago, Rush	Sex. Transm. Dis.	618 young black MSM	Is being offered PN by multiple sources is associated with participation, and improved collaboration within health systems may improve participation rates	weighted logistic regression models	Being offered PN by multiple sources is associated with participation, and improved collaboration within health systems may improve participation rates.

Greene, Madelyne Z; Hughes, Tonda L; Hanlon, Alexandra; Huang, Liming; Sommers, Marilyn S; Meghani, Salimah H	Predicting cervical cancer screening among sexual minority women using Classification and Regression Tree analysis.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	cross-sectional study	University of Wisconsin-Madison , U Penn, Columbia	Preventive Medicine report	(N = 691) SMW	identify subgroups of SMW that are more and less likely to be screened for cervical cancer according to ACS guidelines, based on the intersections of demographic characteristics, sexual identity, sexual history, and other known risk factors for poor health outcomes among SMW	ART analysis software	Our results point to the importance of early life experiences and identity development processes in shaping patterns of preventive healthcare use among adult SMW
Greene, Madelyne Z; Hughes, Tonda L; Sommers, Marilyn S; Hanlon, Alexandra; Meghani, Salimah H	Association of Pregnancy History and Cervical Cancer Screening in a Community Sample of Sexual Minority Women.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	cross-sectional study	University of Wisconsin-Madison, U Penn, Columbia	Journal of Women's Health	(n = 430) SMW	examine the association between pregnancy history and cervical cancer screening in a diverse sample of SMW.	multivariable logistic regression	Reporting a previous pregnancy was consistently positively associated with past-year Pap testing. In the multivariable model, bisexual identity and disclosing one's sexual orientation to healthcare providers were also positively associated with past-year Pap test

<p>Beach, L.B.; Greene, G.J.; Lindeman, P.; Johnson, A.K.; Adames, C.N.; Thomann, M.; Washington, P.C.T.; Phillips, G.</p>	<p>Barriers and Facilitators to Seeking HIV Services in Chicago among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men: Perspectives of HIV Service Providers</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Gender/Sexuality</p>	<p>Interviews</p>	<p>Northwestern, Lurie, Kalamazoo College, UIC</p>	<p>Aids Patient Care and STDs</p>	<p>n=34 key informants in the implementation of HIV prevention interventions in Chicago</p>	<p>Using a qualitative approach, this study reports the barriers and facilitators HIV service providers in Chicago identified as affecting whether YMSM utilized HIV treatment and/or prevention services housed within their organizations.</p>	<p>Interview transcript analysis, axial coding using Dedoose</p>	<p>Facilitators included presence of comprehensive wraparound services, high trust in providers, a clinic's willingness to serve uninsured patients, community engagement, word-of-mouth recommendations from lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) friends, intersectionality (e.g., offering LGBT-tailored services), geography and distance, lack of HIV stigma. Axial coding revealed that five conceptual themes cut across multiple barriers and facilitators, including health system characteristics, intersectionality, geography and transportation, community outreach, and stigma.</p>
<p>Behler, Rachel L; Cornwell, Benjamin T; Schneider, John A</p>	<p>Patterns of Social Affiliations and Healthcare Engagement Among Young, Black, Men Who Have Sex With Men.</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Hypothesis-testing</p>	<p>Gender/Sexuality</p>	<p>Longitudinal</p>	<p>University of Texas at Austin</p>	<p>AIDS and Behavior</p>	<p>618 YBMSM</p>	<p>Examine how young black MSMS' informal social affiliations are related to their receipt of HIV-related public health services (receipt of treatment and prevention services, and knowledge of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).</p>	<p>Longitudinal logistic regression models.</p>	<p>YBMSM's positions within Chicago's venue network shape the types of health-related services they access, net of demographic, structural, and community covariates. Men with affiliations that are linked to the city's gay enclave are most likely to know about PrEP, while men with affiliations that are predominately in the black community demonstrate improved HIV treatment outcomes.</p>

Biello, K.B.; Hosek, S.; Drucker, M.T.; Belzer, M.; Mimiaga, M.J.; Marrow, E.; Coffey-Esquivel, J.; Brothers, J.; Mayer, K.H.	Preferences for Injectable PrEP Among Young U.S. Cisgender Men and Transgender Women and Men Who Have Sex with Men	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Focus Group	Brown University, CCHHS, Children's Hospital LA, Harvard	Arch. Sex. Behav.	n=36 young men and transgender men and women who have sex with men between 15-29 years old in Boston, Chicago, and LA participating in 6 focus group discussions.	Understand the perceived barriers, benefits, and risks to injectable PrEP.	Descriptive analysis for sociodemographic and behavioral characteristics, coded discussion notes.	Mean age was 20.9 years old, 3/4 of participants identified as Black, 2/3 identified as cisgender male. Participants were knowledgeable about oral PrEP but had concerns about barriers to uptake. Side effects, pain, durability of protection, and costs were all concerns relating to injectable PrEP.
Almirol, E.A.; McNulty, M.C.; Schmitt, J.; Eavou, R.; Taylor, M.; Tobin, A.; Ramirez, K.; Glick, N.; Stamos, M.; Schuette, S.; Ridgway, J.P.; Pitrak, D.	Gender Differences in HIV Testing, Diagnosis, and Linkage to Care in Healthcare Settings: Identifying African American Women with HIV in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Cross-sectional study	Section of Infectious Diseases and Global Health, University of Chicago	AIDS Patient Care and STDs	Patients screened for HIV at X-TLC sites between 2011 and 2016 (n=281,017)	examine gender differences in diagnosis and linkage to care in the Expanded HIV Testing and Linkage to Care (X-TLC) program	frequencies, chi-square tests, Kruskal-Wallis test, linear and logistic regression	more women were tested for HIV than men but men were more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than women; 77.3% of newly diagnosed patients were African American; women accounted for 31.3% of all new diagnoses
Dangerfield, Derek T; Harawa, Nina T; Smith, Laramie R; Jeffries, William L; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes; Bluthenthal, Ricky	Latent Classes of Sexual Risk Among Black Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	latent class analysis	Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing	Archives of Sexual Behavior	n=546 participants in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia	explore Black men who have sex with men and women (BMSMW's) sexual risk profiles regarding condom less sexual positioning practices	Latent class analysis, odds ratios	HIV-positive BMSMW had 87% lower odds of being classified as Seronegative/unknown Serosorters than HIV-negative/unknown status BMSMW; HIV-positive BMSMW had 71% lower odds of being classified as Main Partners Only than Seropositive Serosorters than HIV-negative/unknown status BMSMW

Feinstein, Brian A; Moody, Raymond L; John, Steven A; Parsons, Jeffrey T; Mustanski, Brian	A three-city comparison of drug use and drug use before sex among young men who have sex with men in the United States.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	cross-sectional	Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University; Northwestern University Institute for Sexual and Gender Minority Health and Wellbeing; The Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY)	Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services	N=813 young men who have sex with men (YMSM) in Chicago, Atlanta, and NYC	document prevalence of drug use and drug use before sex in sample of YMSM, and compare across Chicago, Atlanta and NYC	one-way ANOVA, chi-square tests w/ z-tests, logistic and linear regressions using SPSS	56% of YMSM reported recent marijuana use and nearly half reported weekly marijuana use; weekly use was high for marijuana but lower for other drugs; men in Atlanta were less likely to report use of poppers compared to men in NYC and men in Chicago were less likely to report polydrug use compared to men in NYC
Shim, J.Y.; Madrigal, J.M.; Aparicio, J.; Patel, A.	Beyond Routine Abortion Practice: Identifying Adolescents and Young Adults at Risk for Anemia	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	cross-sectional retrospective study	Northwestern University	Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology	n=2916 young women between ages 11-24 years who underwent medical or surgical termination in 2016	evaluate prevalence of anemia among female adolescents and young adults seeking abortion care	Descriptive statistics, multivariable model	87% of women were Black, Gestational age at time of presentation ranged from 4 weeks 6 days to 13 weeks 6 days, and 58% had surgical termination. 16% had hemoglobin concentrations of less than 11 g/dL; 91% of these anemic women did not have a preexisting anemia diagnosis; positive STI status was not associated with anemia
Singh, V.; Crosby, R.A.; Gratz, B.; Gorbach, P.M.; Markowitz, L.E.; Meites, E.	Disclosure of sexual behavior is significantly associated with receiving a panel of health care services recommended for men who have sex with men	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	computer-assisted self-interview	College of Public Health, University of Kentucky at Lexington	Sex. Transm. Dis.	817 participants in Los Angeles and Chicago areas	investigate associations between disclosure of male-male sexual orientation/behavior and receipt of HIV, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia screenings; as well as hepatitis A and B and human papillomavirus vaccinations	SAS to calculate prevalence ratios and confidence intervals	67.1% received all STI screenings, and 9.1% received all vaccinations; 12.9% received human papillomavirus vaccination; more disclosing participants received all recommended screenings and care components than nondisclosing participants

Steele, S.M.; Collier, M.; Sumerau, J.E.	Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Contact with Police in Chicago: Disparities across Sexuality, Race, and Socioeconomic Status	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Longitudinal	The University of Illinois at Chicago	Social Currents	n=1,184 people from the 2014 Chicago Area Study	examine intersections of race, sexuality, and socioeconomic status (SES) in people's experiences with police contact	descriptive statistics, binomial regression models	Gay/lesbian respondents had lower rates of expected voluntary contact than their heterosexual peers, Black respondents were 145% more likely to encounter involuntary police contact
Suarez, Nicolas A; Mimiaga, Matthew J; Garofalo, Robert; Brown, Emily; Bratcher, Anna Marie; Wimbly, Taylor; Hidalgo, Marco A; Hoehnle, Samuel; Thai, Jennie; Kahle, Erin; Sullivan, Patrick S; Stephenson, Rob	Dyadic Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence Among Male Couples in Three U.S. Cities.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	surveys	University of Michigan School of Public Health	American Journal of Men's Health	160 male-male couples, data comes from Stronger Together project	identify the individual and dyadic factors that influence intimate partner violence (IPV) among male couples	Generalized Estimated Equations, stepwise regression	46% of respondents experienced IPV within the past year
Vu, T.-H.T.; Daviglius, M.L.; Liu, K.; Allen, N.B.; Garside, D.B.; Lloyd-Jones, D.M.	Long-term favorable cardiovascular risk profile and 39-year development of major and minor electrocardiographic abnormalities – The Chicago Healthy Aging Study (CHAS)	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	longitudinal study	Department of Preventive Medicine, Northwestern University	Journal of Electrocardiology	1395 participants from Chicago Healthy Aging Study	study long-term associations between low cardiovascular risk and changes with ECG abnormality development	descriptive statistics - chi-square tests, f tests, logistic regression	21% of participants with baseline normal ECG abnormalities developed 1+ major abnormalities, 58% developed 1+ minor abnormalities, similar results for men and women
Young, L.E.; Schumm, P.; Alon, L.; Bouris, A.; Ferreira, M.; Hill, B.; Khanna, A.S.; Valente, T.W.; Schneider, J.A.	PrEP Chicago: A randomized controlled peer change agent intervention to promote the adoption of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention among young Black men who have sex with men	Solution-focused	Trial	Gender/Sexuality	randomized controlled trial	University of Chicago Medicine	Clinical Trials	423 young Black MSM in Chicago	estimate effectiveness of a peer change agent intervention in increasing the number of referrals made to a PrEP information line, rate of PrEP adoption PrEP knowledge	comparison between the intervention and control groups at 12 months, Chi-square tests	results not published in this paper

<p>Brodyn, A.; Ghaziani, A.</p>	<p>Performative Progressiveness: Accounting for New Forms of Inequality in the Gayborhood</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Gender/Sexuality</p>	<p>in depth interviews</p>	<p>University of British Columbia at Vancouver</p>	<p>City Commun.</p>	<p>interviews with straight residents of two gay neighborhoods in Chicago</p>	<p>Attitudes toward homosexuality have liberalized considerably, but these positive public opinions conceal the persistence of prejudice at an interpersonal level. We use interviews with heterosexual residents of Chicago gayborhoods—urban districts that offer ample opportunities for contact and thus precisely the setting in which we would least expect bias to appear—to analyze this new form of inequality.</p>	<p>used NVivo to read our interview transcripts, then followed a “loop-like pattern of multiple rounds of revisiting the data” (Frechtling and Sharp 1997) to identify emerging patterns.</p>	<p>Our findings show four strategies that liberal-minded straights use to manage the dilemmas they experience when they encounter their gay and lesbian neighbors on the streets: spatial entitlements, rhetorical moves, political absolutism, and affect. Each expression captures the empirical variability of performative progressiveness a concept that describes the co-occurrence of progressive attitudes alongside homophobic actions. Our analyses have implications more broadly for how conflicting visions of diversity affect placemaking efforts; how residents with power and privilege re-define cultural enclaves in the city; and the mechanisms that undermine equality in a climate of increasing acceptance.</p>
---------------------------------	---	------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	--	---------------------	---	--	---	---

Calder, B.J.; Schieffer, R.J.; Bryndza Tfaily, E.; D'Aquila, R.; Greene, G.J.; Carballo-DiÁguez, A.; Giguere, R.; Kiser, P.F.; Hope, T.J.	Qualitative consumer research on acceptance of long-acting pre-exposure prophylaxis products among men having sex with men and medical practitioners in the United States	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Qualitative focus groups	Northwestern University	AIDS Res. Hum. Retroviruses	Participants (n=24) were at least 24 years old, not in a committed relationship, and had at least two sex partners in an average month. Participants were recruited from Schlesinger Associates and Survey Center Focus participant registries and by advertisements on social and dating websites, such as Facebook.	To identify the key product features that impact user acceptance, we used a three-phase marketing research approach. In this study, we describe the results of the first-phase, qualitative focus group research performed in Chicago and San Francisco that explored subjective perceptions of oral versus alternative PrEP modalities among men having sex with men (MSM) and medical practitioners caring for MSM.	The focus group data were documented through a review of the focus group notes and video recordings and audio transcripts. Major themes were identified and used to code relevant portions of the documented material. The participant quotes in this article came from this material.	Data revealed that potential value in long-acting PrEP lies more in simplifying the lives of users rather than in making them more confident in their adherence. The results provide an important guidance for designing and promoting these future long-acting products to enhance their contribution to increasing the current limited uptake of PrEP that will better stem the HIV epidemic.
Chen, Yen-Tyng; Kolak, Marynia; Duncan, Dustin T; Schumm, Phil; Michaels, Stuart; Fujimoto, Kayo; Schneider, John A	Neighborhoods, networks and pre-exposure prophylaxis awareness: a multilevel analysis of a sample of young black men who have sex with men.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	retrospective analysis	University of Chicago	Sexually Transmitted Infections	We used data collected from a sample of 618 YBMSM in Chicago (2013–2014).	This study aimed to examine the relationship of neighborhood and network characteristics with PrEP awareness among YBMSM.	Multilevel analysis was performed to examine the relationships of neighborhood and network characteristics to PrEP awareness.	Higher neighborhood-level educational attainment (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 1.02, p=0.03) and greater primary care density (aOR 1.38, p=0.01) were associated with greater PrEP awareness; greater neighborhood alcohol outlet density (aOR 0.52, p=0.004) was associated with less PrEP awareness. Sexual network members residing in the same neighborhood as the participants (aOR 2.58, p=0.03) and discussions around avoiding HIV acquisition with confidants were associated with greater PrEP awareness.

Ezell, Jerel M; Ferreira, Matthew J; Duncan, Dustin T; Schneider, John A	The Social and Sexual Networks of Black Transgender Women and Black Men Who Have Sex with Men: Results from a Representative Sample.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	representative cohort study	University of Chicago Medical Center	Transgender Health	618 black individuals assigned male at birth who have sex with men, 47 (7.6%) of whom identified as TGW in Chicago	The purpose of this study was to contrast the social and sexual networks of young black TGW and black MSM, using a longitudinal representative sample in Chicago.	Univariate, logistic regression, and confidant and sexual network analyses were conducted to characterize dynamic network features.	black TGW have less sexual network stability in contrast to black MSM but comparable structural network features. We further observed that both groups, and black TGW especially, possess considerable system-level, socioeconomic, and sexual health burdens.
Felner, J.K.; Dudley, T.D.; Ramirez-Valles, J.	Anywhere but here: Querying spatial stigma as a social determinant of health among youth of color accessing LGBTQ services in Chicago's Boystown	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	in-depth interviews	San Diego State University	Social Science & Medicine	Focus group participants (N=26) had an average age of 25 years old (range: 20–29). The majority were Black and/or African American (80%), male (58%), LGBTQ (77%), and had attended some college (54%).	In this article, we explore intersecting place, race, and class-based stigmas, or spatial stigma, as a social determinant of health among youth of color (YoC) accessing LGBTQ-specific services in the Chicago's White, middle-class gay enclave, Boystown.	Cycles of group-level analytic discussions, identification of initial codes based on emerging categories (e.g., “policing youth in the community”), and manual line-by-line coding of transcripts and field notes. Used code reports to identify patterns across categories; another iterative process of coding using Dedoose. Identified thematic patterns	Emergent thematic patterns illuminate how the stigmatization of YoC based on place, race, and class (i.e., being from poor and low-income, racialized South and West sides communities) impacts their opportunities in the neighborhood and access to health-supporting resources.
Dangerfield, II, D.T.; Harawa, N.T.; Fernandez, M.I.; Hosek, S.; Lauby, J.; Joseph, H.; Frank, H.G.; Bluthenthal, R.N.	Age Cohort Differences in Sexual Behaviors Among Black Men Who Have Sex With Men and Women	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Interviews	Johns Hopkins School of Nursing	The Journal of Sex Research	n=546 BMSMW ages 40 and under compared to over age 40 Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia	generational or age-related differences in HIV/STI risk behaviors among Black men who have sex with men and women (BMSMW)	Pearson’s chi-square tests	BMSMW over age 40 had 62% reduced odds of having a nonmain female partner of HIV-negative or unknown status compared to those ages 40 and under

Matthews, Alicia K; Cho, Young Ik; Hughes, Tonda L; Wilsnack, Sharon C; Aranda, Frances; Johnson, Timothy	The Effects of Sexual Orientation on the Relationship Between Victimization Experiences and Smoking Status Among US Women.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	retrospective analysis	UIC, Rush	Nicotine & Tobacco Research	Data from Wave 1 (2000-2001) of the Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women (CHLEW) study and from Wave 5 (2001) of the National Study of Health and Life Experiences of Women study were used	This study examined the relationships between experiences of childhood and adulthood victimization and current smoking among heterosexual and sexual minority women.	path analyses, multi-group analyses	Twenty-eight percent of the sample reported current smoking. Victimization experiences were common, with 63.4% of participants reporting at least one type of victimization in childhood and 40.2% reporting at least one type in adulthood. Women who identified as heterosexual were less likely to be victimized during childhood than were women who identified as lesbian or bisexual. Adult victimization had a significant effect on current smoker status, and the effect of childhood victimization on smoker status was mediated by adult victimization. When examined by sexual orientation, this indirect relationship remained significant only among bisexual women in the sample.
Russell, A.M.; Smith, S.G.; Bailey, S.C.; Belter, L.T.; Pandit, A.U.; Hedlund, L.A.; Bojarski, E.A.; Rush, S.R.; Wolf, M.S.	Older Adult Preferences of Mobile Application Functionality Supporting Medication Self-Management	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	surveys and discussion groups	Feinberg School of Medicine at Northwestern University	Journal of Health Communication	n=46 adults age 55 and older who owned smartphone, took 5 or more prescriptions and lived in Chicago, Denver, or Miami	explore patient preferences for functionality in a smartphone app that supports medication self-management among older adults with multiple chronic conditions	Descriptive statistics, Thematic analysis	patients desired features that included medication education, regimen identification, reminders and alerts, and caregiver involvement
Sheean, Patricia; Farrar, Isabel C; Sulo, Suela; Partridge, Jamie; Schiffer, Linda; Fitzgibbon, Marian	Nutrition risk among an ethnically diverse sample of community-dwelling older adults.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	cross sectional study with phone surveys	Loyola University Chicago	Public Health Nutrition	1,001 adults who are White, Black or Hispanic and older than 55	assess prevalence of nutritional risk among an ethnically diverse group of urban community-dwelling older adults	Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses	24% were classified as 'high' nutrition risk; Black respondents made up the greatest proportion of those with high risk scores

Sighoko, D.; Hunt, B.R.; Irizarry, B.; Watson, K.; Ansell, D.; Murphy, A.M.	Disparity in breast cancer mortality by age and geography in 10 racially diverse US cities	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	Longitudinal	Metropolitan Chicago Breast Cancer Task Force	Cancer Epidemiology	women across 10 US cities	assess geographic variation in breast cancer racial mortality disparity by age	mortality rates and mortality risk differences	lowest disparities in NHB:NHW breast cancer were found for the age group 65+; in Chicago, 93 excess Black deaths were seen among women under 40, 197 among women 40–49. In the 50–65 age group, 418 excess Black deaths were observed, and in the 65+ age group, 234 excess Black deaths were calculated
Hotton, Anna; Quinn, Katherine; Schneider, John; Voisin, Dexter	Exposure to community violence and substance use among Black men who have sex with men: examining the role of psychological distress and criminal justice involvement.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	Respondent driven sampling	University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health	AIDS Care	618 YBMSM (aged 16-29) from the South Side of Chicago	What is the association between exposure to community violence (ECV) and substance use, psychological distress, and criminal justice involvement (CJI) among YBMSM in Chicago, IL.	Weighted logistic regression	ECV was directly and positively associated with CJI, psychological distress, and problematic substance use, with significant indirect effects from ECV to problematic substance use via CJI and psychological distress.
Jin, Harry; Restar, Arjee; Biello, Katie; Kuhns, Lisa; Reisner, Sari; Garofalo, Robert; Mimiaga, Matthew J	Burden of HIV among young transgender women: factors associated with HIV infection and HIV treatment engagement.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	Analysis of baseline data of Project LifeSkills (an RCT)	Brown University School of Public Health	AIDS Care	Project LifeSkills (RCT)	What are the factors associated with HIV treatment engagement?	multivariable Poisson regressions	24.7% of YTW were HIV-infected. Among HIV-infected YTW, 86.2% were aware of their HIV status, 72.3% were linked to care, 56.9% were on ART, and 46.2% were adherent to ART. Having avoided healthcare due to cost in the past 12 months and not having a primary care provider were associated with suboptimal engagement in HIV care.

Joseph, Heather A; Pan, Yi; Mendoza, Maria; Harawa, Nina T; Lauby, Jennifer; Hosek, Sybil G; Bluthenthal, Ricky N; Milnamow, Mary; Fernandez, Maria Isabel; Jeffries, William L; Belcher, Lisa; Millett, Gregorio A	HIV Acquisition and Transmission Potential Among African American Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women in Three U.S. Cities.	Solution-focused	Trial	Personal Characteristics	3 behavioral intervention trials	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Archives of Sexual Behavior	584 Black African American MSMW 18+	To develop and evaluate novel interventions specifically designed for black MSM aimed to reduce the risk of acquisition and transmission of HIV	Generalized estimating equations, with a negative binomial distribution and a log link	Overall, factors associated with sex without condoms included network size, education, income, sexual orientation identification, HIV status, exchange sex, homonegativity, and social support.
Redd, L.; Belcher, R.; Dotts, B.; Andrews, B.	A silver lining for neonatal intensive care (NICU) graduates: Coordinated services from 0-6 years	Solution-focused	Program	Personal Characteristics	Program evaluation	Section of Neonatology, The University of Chicago	International Public Health Journal	25 families of NICU graduates (former patients at the Center for Healthy Families at the University of Chicago) over 18 months	implement preventative medical-legal consultations using a team consisting of a pediatrician, social worker and lawyer for improved access to public benefits, and to evaluate its success over time	consultation meetings, follow-up phone calls, clinic visits; Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development was used to measure development	The physicians, lawyers, and parents completed 80% of total action items across the sample
Mayne, S.L.; Jose, A.; Mo, A.; Vo, L.; Rachapalli, S.; Ali, H.; Davis, J.; Kershaw, K.N.	Neighborhood disorder and obesity-related outcomes among women in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	retrospective analysis	Feinberg	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	225 women aged 18-44 from 4 Chicago neighborhoods	Does neighborhood psychosocial stressors like crime and physical disorder influence obesity-related outcomes through chronic stress or through adverse effects on health behaviors	Hierarchical regression models estimated cross-sectional associations adjusting for individual sociodemographic and neighborhood poverty.	Higher neighborhood physical disorder was associated with greater odds of obesity (OR: 1.43, 95% CI: 1.01, 2.02). Living in a neighborhood with a higher crime rate was associated with an increase in weekly snack consumption of 3.06 (95% CI: 1.59, 4.54).

Mayne, S.L.; Moore, K.A.; Powell-Wiley, T.M.; Evenson, K.R.; Block, R.; Kershaw, K.N.	Longitudinal Associations of Neighborhood Crime and Perceived Safety with Blood Pressure: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	retrospective analysis	Feinberg, Loyola University	Am J. Hypertension	528 participants of the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (aged 45-84, no hypertensive at baseline) who lived in Chicago, Illinois.	Does high neighborhood crime and low perceptions of safety influence blood pressure (BP) through chronic stress	Models were adjusted for time-varying sociodemographic and health-related characteristics and neighborhood socioeconomic status. We assessed differences by sex.	A standard deviation increase in individual-level perceived safety was associated with a 1.54 mm Hg reduction in systolic BP overall (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.25, 2.83), and with a 1.24 mm Hg reduction in diastolic BP among women only (95% CI: 0.37, 2.12) in adjusted models. Increased neighborhood-level safety was not associated with BP change. An increase in police-recorded crime was associated with a reduction in systolic and diastolic BPs among women only, but results were sensitive to neighborhood buffer size.
Mayne, Stephanie L; Pool, Lindsay R; Grobman, William A; Kershaw, Kiarri N	Associations of neighborhood crime with adverse pregnancy outcomes among women in Chicago: analysis of electronic health records from 2009 to 2013.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	retrospective analysis	Feinberg	J. Epidemiol. Community Health	34 383 singleton births at a single hospital in Chicago	Association of neighborhood crime rate with adverse pregnancy outcomes	Models controlled for maternal and infant characteristics and neighborhood poverty. We then assessed associations between individual crime categories and all outcomes.	Total neighborhood crime rates ranged from 11.6 to 303.5 incidents per 1000 persons per year (mean: 61.5, SD: 40.3). A 1-SD higher total neighborhood crime rate was associated with higher odds of HDP (OR: 1.06, 95% CI 1.00 to 1.13), PTB (OR: 1.09, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.15), sPTB (OR: 1.09, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.16) and SGA (OR: 1.05, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.10) in fully adjusted models. Associations were generally consistent across crime categories, although only assault/battery and incivilities were associated with HDP.

<p>Molina, Yamile; Kim, Sage J; Berrios, Nerida; Glasgow, Anne Elizabeth; San Miguel, Yazmin; Darnell, Julie S; Pauls, Heather; Vijayasiri, Ganga; Warnecke, Richard B; Calhoun, Elizabeth A</p>	<p>Patient Navigation Improves Subsequent Breast Cancer Screening After a Noncancerous Result: Evidence from the Patient Navigation in Medically Underserved Areas Study.</p>	<p>Solution-focused</p>	<p>Trial</p>	<p>Place</p>	<p>randomized controlled trial</p>	<p>UIC, Loyola</p>	<p>J Womens Health (Larchmt)</p>	<p>secondary analysis of patients who participated in a randomized controlled patient navigation trial in Chicago. Participants include women from medically underserved areas referred for a screening mammogram, aged 50-74 years, and with a history of benign/normal screening results</p>	<p>We examine the effectiveness of a low-intensity phone- and mail-based navigation on multiple screening episodes with a focus on screening uptake after receiving noncancerous results during a previous screening episode.</p>	<p>Sensitivity analyses were conducted to explore patterns across subsets of participants (e.g., navigated women successfully contacted before the initial appointment; women receiving care at Hospital C).</p>	<p>The final sample included 2,536 women (741 navigated, 1,795 non-navigated). Navigated women exhibited greater odds of obtaining subsequent screenings relative to women in the standard care group in adjusted models and analyses including women who received navigation before the initial appointment.</p>
<p>Nguyen, Quynh C; Sajjadi, Mehdi; McCullough, Matt; Pham, Minh; Nguyen, Thu T; Yu, Weijun; Meng, Hsien-Wen; Wen, Ming; Li, Feifei; Smith, Ken R; Brunisholz, Kim; Tasdizen, Tolga</p>	<p>Neighbourhood looking glass: 360° automated characterisation of the built environment for neighborhood effects research.</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Place</p>	<p>Image analysis</p>	<p>University of Maryland</p>	<p>J Epidemiol Community Health</p>	<p>A total of 430 000 images were obtained using Google's Street View Image API for Salt Lake City, Chicago and Charleston</p>	<p>This study uses innovative computer vision methods and a new big data source of street view images to automatically characterize neighborhood built environments and estimate associations between environment features and individual prevalence of obesity and diabetes</p>	<p>Computer vision models had an accuracy of 86%-93% compared with manual annotations</p>	<p>Charleston had the highest percentage of green streets (79%), while Chicago had the highest percentage of crosswalks (23%) and commercial buildings/apartments (59%). Individuals living in zip codes with the most green streets, crosswalks and commercial buildings/apartments had relative obesity prevalence that were 25%-28% lower and relative diabetes prevalence that were 12%-18% lower than individuals living in zip codes with the least abundance of these neighborhood features.</p>

Eldeirawi, Kamal; Kunzweiler, Colin; Zenk, Shannon; Finn, Patricia; Nyenhuis, Sharmilee; Rosenberg, Natalya; Persky, Victoria	Associations of urban greenness with asthma and respiratory symptoms in Mexican American children.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	a population-based, cross-sectional study	UIC	Annals of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology	1915 Mexican American children	Is there an association between residential surrounding greenness (RSG) in urban areas with asthma and asthma symptoms in Mexican American children	Multivariable multilevel mixed-effect logistic regression	inverse associations of urban greenness with respiratory outcomes
Ghosh Roy, Priyanka; Jones, Kelly K; Martyn-Nemeth, Pamela; Zenk, Shannon N	Contextual correlates of energy-dense snack food and sweetened beverage intake across the day in African American women: An application of ecological momentary assessment.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	cohort study	UIC	Appetite	102 AA women	explore within-person associations between contextual factors and intake of energy-dense snack foods or sweetened beverages among African American women using ecological momentary assessment	regression model	perceived proximity to fast food restaurants and convenience stores as well as social interaction and television viewing while eating were associated with increased likelihood of snack food intake.
Hebert-Beirne, J.; Hernandez, S.G.; Felner, J.; Schwiesow, J.; Mayer, A.; Rak, K.; Chávez, N.; Castañeda, Y.; Kennelly, J.	Using Community-Driven, Participatory Qualitative Inquiry to Discern Nuanced Community Health Needs and Assets of Chicago's La Villita, a Mexican Immigrant Neighborhood	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Place	community health assessment	UIC, UC San Diego, UIUC	Journal of community health	The Little Village Participatory Community Health Assessment	how do Residents in a Predominately Immigrant Neighborhood Perceive Community Health Needs and Assets in Little Village	community-driven health assessments analysis	Three major themes emerged: rich, health promoting community assets inherent in the ethnic enclave; cumulative chronic stress impacting the mental health of families and intra-familial strain; and, work and occupation as important but underappreciated community health determinants in an immigrant neighborhood

Booth, J.M.; Teixeira, S.; Zuberi, A.; Wallace, Jr., J.M.	Barrios, ghettos, and residential racial composition: Examining the racial makeup of neighborhood profiles and their relationship to self-rated health	Problem- focused	Descriptive	Place	Latent profile analysis	University of Pittsburg, Boston College, Duquesne University	Social Science Research (Elsevier)	Chicago Community Adult Health Study (N=2969)	Examine the relationship between residential composition, neighborhood factors and their relationship to self-rated health	Latent profile analysis of neighborhood characteristics	living in a Hispanic neighborhood was related to poorer self-rated health than being an individual living in a black disadvantaged neighborhood; blacks had significantly poorer self- rated health compared to all other racial groups regardless of the neighborhood that they lived; Living in a black disadvantaged neighborhood was related to -0.13 lower self-rated health and living in a Hispanic neighborhood was related to -0.16 lower self-rated health when compared to individuals living in black non-poor neighborhoods
Hei, Ailian; Dong, XinQi	Neighborhood Disorder Is Associated With Greater Risk for Self-Neglect Among Chinese American Older Adults: Findings From PINE Study.	Problem- focused	Descriptive	Place	cross sectional	Rush University, Chicago, IL	Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine	n=3,157 people from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE)	examine the association between neighborhood disorder with self-neglect among a community- dwelling Chinese American older population	logistic regression	every one point higher in neighborhood disorder score was significantly associated with greater risk for overall self-neglect, mild self-neglect, and moderate/severe self- neglect. Every one point higher in neighborhood disorder score was significantly associated with greater risk for hoarding, personal hygiene, house in need of repair, unsanitary conditions, and inadequate utilities
Quimby, Ernika G; McLone, Suzanne G; Mason, Maryann; Sheehan, Karen	Cross sectional analysis of Chicago vs suburban Cook County suicide deaths among 10- 24-year-olds in the Illinois violent death reporting system.	Problem- focused	Descriptive	Place	cross- sectional study design	Children's Hopsital of Philadelphia, Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago	Injury Epidemiology	299 deaths by suicide amongst 10- 24 year olds in Illinois, from 2005- 2010	what are the differences in demographics, mental health indicators, and other factors between Chicago and suburban Cook County as they relate to youth suicide	chi-square testing	52% of suicides were in Chicago, 48% in suburban Cook County; 61% of these deaths were people aged 20-24 and 33% were people aged 15-19; 51% were white, 27% were Black

Tung, E.L.; Johnson, T.A.; O'Neal, Y.; Steenes, A.M.; Caraballo, G.; Peek, M.E.	Experiences of Community Violence Among Adults with Chronic Conditions: Qualitative Findings from Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	focus groups and interviews	Chicago Center for Diabetes Translation Research, University of Chicago	Journal of General Internal Medicine	51 adult patients, ages 35 years and older, who had at least one chronic condition	characterize self-described experiences of community violence among adults with chronic health conditions	reviewers read and coded transcripts using grounded theory and the constant comparison method	65% had hypertension, 55% arthritis, 53% obesity, and 45% diabetes. 71% reported that a close friend or family member was seriously injured or killed due to community violence; 73% had never discussed their experiences of community violence with a healthcare provider
Tung, Elizabeth L; Boyd, Kelly; Lindau, Stacy Tessler; Peek, Monica E	Neighborhood crime and access to health-enabling resources in Chicago.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	survey	University of Chicago	Preventive Medicine Reports	267 Chicago South Side participants	examine the relationship between neighborhood crime and access to health-enabling resources	Multivariable logistic regression models	Poor neighborhood safety was associated with low potential access to large grocery stores, pharmacies, and fitness resources; prior experience of theft or property crime associated with 74% higher adjusted odds of obesity
Yamamoto, Masahiro	Perceived Neighborhood Conditions and Depression: Positive Local News as a Buffering Factor.		Hypothesis-testing	Place	survey	University at Albany, State University of New York	Health Communication	N=538 Chicago residents	examine positive local news as a moderator of the effects of perceived neighborhood conditions on depression	SPSS PROCESS	relationship between fear of crime and depression was weaker as the value of attention to positive local news increased, fear of crime was positively associated with depression, perceived violence was positively associated with fear of crime
Hughes, M.M.; Saiyed, N.S.; Chen, T.S.	Local-level adult influenza and pneumococcal vaccination disparities: Chicago, Illinois, 2015–2016	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Survey	Sinai Urban Health Institute	American Journal of Public Health	1543 adults in 10 Chicago neighborhoods	To investigate local-level adult influenza and pneumococcal vaccination disparities to inform targeted interventions.	sensitivity analyses, 95% confidence intervals with the Taylor linearized variance estimator	Differences in vaccination ranged from 18%-91% between community areas. Vaccination coverage differed by gender, age, insurance coverage, acculturation, and confidence or trust in physician. Non-Hispanic Blacks were more likely to be vaccinated when they had higher confidence or trust in their physician (45% vs 20%; P < .01). Mexicans with less acculturation were more likely to be vaccinated than Mexicans who were more acculturated (41% vs 27%; P = .02).

Hunt, Bijou R; Benjamins, Maureen R; Khan, Sabena; Hirschtick, Jana L	Predictors of Food Insecurity in Selected Chicago Community Areas.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional survey	Sinai Urban Health Institute	Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior	Adults 18+ in 10 selected Chicago communities who completed the Household Food Security Scale portion of the survey	Examine associations between food insecurity and multiple demographics, socioeconomic, acculturation, social risk factor, and food access variables	Multivariate logistic regression, along with a manual backward selection process	In the final adjusted model, most demographic and socioeconomic variables, including race/ethnicity, gender, and education were not significantly associated with food insecurity.
Kemal, Samaa; Sheehan, Karen; Feinglass, Joe	Gun carrying among freshmen and sophomores in Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles public schools: the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007-2013.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Surveys	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Injury Epidemiology	1,137,449 students across 3 cities	What are the trends and risk factors over time for self-reported gun carrying among freshman and sophomore public school students?	A violence index was created from survey items, Chi square tests and multivariable Poisson regression analyses	There was a much higher self-reported rate of gun carrying and a higher burden of violence exposure in Chicago as compared to New York City and Los Angeles. Students' exposure to violence extended to other stressors illuminated by the YRBS including fighting, perceptions of safety, and other high-risk behaviors.
Kern, L.; Kovesi, C.	Environmental justice meets the right to stay put: mobilising against environmental racism, gentrification, and xenophobia in Chicago's Little Village	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Place	Analysis of media materials, archival research, fieldwork, community interviews	Mount Allison University	The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability	Media materials, archival materials	How do struggles against environmental racism, gentrification, and xenophobia interlock, and how does the framework of environmental justice serve to enable activism across all three sites?	Qualitative analysis	environmental justice is an effective framework and organizational apparatus for resistance across varying sites of racialized violence in the Little Village case study
Kolak, M.; Bradley, M.; Block, D.R.; Pool, L.; Garg, G.; Toman, C.K.; Boatright, K.; Lipiszko, D.; Koschinsky, J.; Kershaw, K.; Carnethon, M.;	Urban foodscape trends: Disparities in healthy food access in Chicago, 2007-2014	Problem-focused	Hypothesis-testing	Place	retrospective analysis	Northwestern University	Health Place	791 resident-populated census tracts in Chicago from 2010 Census designations	Did supermarket access in Chicago between 2007-2014, spanning the Great Recession, worsen local food inequality?	Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis using the GeoDaTM statistical software	Among black and socioeconomically disadvantaged residents of Chicago, access to healthy food is persistently poor and worsened in some areas following recent economic shocks.

Akintilo, L.; Hahn, E.A.; Yu, J.M.; Patterson, S.S.L.	Health care barriers and quality of life in central centrifugal cicatricial alopecia patients	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	survey	Northwestern	MDedge Dermatology	adult, English-speaking, black women diagnosed with central centrifugal cicatricial alopecia	Determine the personal, historical, logistical, or environmental factors that preclude women from obtaining medical care for CCCA and investigate how CCCA affects quality of life	data analysis software JMP Pro 13 from SAS and a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, Continuous data were presented as mean, SD, median, minimum, and maximum. Categorical data were presented as counts and percentages. Nine QOL items were aggregated into a self-esteem category	44% of women recalled waiting a period of several months before seeking medical assistance with physician experience with black hair and CCCA, patient's personal hairstyling practices, and physician ethnicity as the top three listed most important factors to seeking care.
Mayne, S.L.; Yellayi, D.; Pool, L.R.; Grobman, W.A.; Kershaw, K.N.	Racial Residential Segregation and Hypertensive Disorder of Pregnancy among Women in Chicago: Analysis of Electronic Health Record Data	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	retrospective analysis	Feinberg	Am. J. Hypertens.	Electronic health records from 4,748 singleton births among non-Hispanic black women at Prentice Women's Hospital in Chicago, IL (2009-2013) were geocoded to the census tract level	Association between neighborhood segregation and hypertensive disorder of pregnancy	We estimated cross-sectional associations of segregation with HDP using multilevel logistic regression models with census tract random intercepts. Models adjusted for neighborhood poverty and maternal characteristics. We also examined effect modification by neighborhood poverty.	Overall, 27.2% of women lived in high segregation, high-poverty neighborhoods. Racial residential segregation was not associated as a main effect with HDP in models adjusting for neighborhood poverty and maternal characteristics. However, at higher levels of neighborhood poverty (>20%), women living in high- and medium-segregated neighborhoods had greater odds of HDP relative to those in low-segregation neighborhoods (P interaction: 0.002).

<p>Mendelson, S.J.; Aggarwal, N.T.; Richards, C.; O'Neill, K.; Holl, J.L.; Prabhakaran, S.</p>	<p>Racial disparities in refusal of stroke thrombolysis in Chicago</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>retrospective analysis</p>	<p>Feinberg</p>	<p>Neurology</p>	<p>Used Get With The Guidelines-Stroke registry data from 15 primary stroke centers between January 2013 and June 2015</p>	<p>To evaluate race differences in tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) refusal among eligible patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS) in Chicago.</p>	<p>multivariable analysis</p>	<p>tPA was administered to 86.2% (black race, 82.5% vs nonblack race, 89.5%; $p < 0.001$). Fifty-three (7.5%) tPA refusals were documented. Refusal was more common in black vs nonblack patients (10.6% vs 4.8%; $p = 0.004$). The following were associated with tPA refusal: black race (adjusted odds ratio [OR] 2.5, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.3-4.6), self-pay status (adjusted OR 3.23, 95% CI 1.2-8.71), prior stroke (adjusted OR 2.11, 95% CI 1.14-3.90), age (adjusted OR 1.04, 95% CI 1.02-1.07), and NIH Stroke Scale score (adjusted OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.90-0.99).</p>
<p>Mickey-Pabello, D.; Garces, L.M.</p>	<p>Addressing racial health inequities: Understanding the impact of affirmative action bans on applications and admissions in medical schools</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>Cross-sectional</p>	<p>University of Michigan, University of Texas at Austin</p>	<p>Am. J. Educ.</p>	<p>institutional-level data from the Association of American Medical Colleges by race and ethnicity for the period from 1993 to 2011</p>	<p>In this article, we examine prior stages that contribute to enrollment declines—namely, applications and admissions—to better inform educational policies that seek to address the negative consequences of affirmative action bans.</p>	<p>descriptive statistics</p>	<p>Findings suggest that a focus on institutional actors at the admissions stage is an important lever for medical schools seeking to address the nation's racial health disparities.</p>

Molina, Kristine M; Estrella, Mayra L; Durazo-Arvizu, Ramon; Malcarne, Vanessa L; Llabre, Maria M; Isasi, Carmen R; Ornelas, India J; Perreira, Krista M; Penedo, Frank J; Brondolo, Elizabeth; Gallo, Linda; Daviglus, Martha L	Perceived discrimination and physical health-related quality of life: The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) Sociocultural Ancillary Study.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	survey	UIC, Loyola, Northwestern	Soc Sci Med	5313 Latinx adults, ages 18-74 years, from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (2008-11) and its Sociocultural Ancillary Study (2010-11) recruited from the Bronx, NY; Chicago, IL; Miami, FL; and San Diego, CA	Examine the direct associations of perceived personal and group discrimination with physical health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Latinx adults	Survey-weighted path analysis was used to examine direct and indirect effects simultaneously in one analytic model controlling for demographic covariates.	higher perceived personal discrimination was directly associated with poorer physical health related quality of life(HRQoL) and this association was only mediated by depression symptoms. In contrast, perceived group discrimination was not directly associated with physical HRQoL. However, each of the direct paths linking perceived group discrimination to physical HRQoL were statistically significant: perceived group discrimination was positively associated with ethnic identity, and ethnic identity was negatively associated with depression symptoms, and, in turn, depression symptoms were negatively associated with physical HRQoL
Molina, Y.; San Miguel, L.G.; Tamayo, L.; Robledo, C.; D'Áz, C.S.; Lucio, A.; Coronado, N.; Ferrans, C.E.	The "Empowering Latinas to Obtain Breast Cancer Screenings" Study: Rationale and Design	Solution-focused	Trial	Race	controlled trial (not quite randomized)	UIC	Contemp Clin Trials	Eligible participants are from two predominantly Latino neighborhoods in South and West Chicago and: 1) are female; 2) are 52-74 years old; 3) have not obtained a mammogram in the past 2 years; and, 4) have not previously participated in health-related volunteerism	Compares the relative effects of approaches to promote breast cancer screening through patient education and empowerment on: 1) women's BC screening; and, 2) women's dissemination of BC information within their social networks.	Descriptive statistics; network visualization and estimate network composition; examine how potential covariates described differ by study arms and relate to outcomes of interest through bivariate analyses.	Results have not yet been analyzed

<p>Molina, Yamile; Scheel, John R; Endeshaw, Meheret; Turan, Janet M; Lambert, Nina; Cohn, Susan E; Rao, Deepa</p>	<p>Enacted HIV-related stigma and breast-health beliefs and practices among African American women living with HIV: The mediating roles of internalized HIV-related stigma and depressive symptoms.</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>survey</p>	<p>UIC</p>	<p>Stigma Health</p>	<p>We use baseline data from a stigma reduction intervention trial for adult African American women living with HIV in Chicago, IL and Birmingham, AL (n = 237)</p>	<p>This study examines the relationship between enacted HIV-related stigma and breast health beliefs and practices and the mediating effects of depressive symptoms and internalized HIV-related stigma</p>	<p>bivariate analyses, multivariable linear and logistic regression models, two mediation models</p>	<p>Enacted HIV-related stigma was associated with greater perceived threat of breast cancer, specifically in terms of breast cancer fear (p <0.0001), but not regular breast healthcare engagement (p = .17). Internalized HIV-related stigma and depressive symptoms were associated with enacted HIV-related stigma, perceived threat of breast cancer, and regular breast healthcare engagement (all p <.05). Internalized HIV-related stigma mediated the relationship between enacted HIV-related stigma and perceived threat of breast cancer (p = .001); depressive symptoms did not (p = .84)</p>
<p>Morkos, M.; Tahsin, B.; Fogg, L.; Fogelfeld, L.</p>	<p>Newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes in an ethnic minority population: Clinical presentation and comparison to other populations</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>cross-sectional study</p>	<p>Stroger, Rush</p>	<p>BMJ Open Diabetes Research & Care</p>	<p>2280 patients newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes treated between 2003 and 2013 in a large Chicago public healthcare system.</p>	<p>To characterize the clinical presentation of newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes of ethnic minority adults in Chicago and compare with other populations.</p>	<p>statistical analyses using SPSS; Categorical data are presented as percentages and absolute numbers, continuous data are presented as means±SD for normally distributed values and by medians and IQRs for non-normally distributed data. The χ^2 test was used for analysis of categorical variables and t-test was used for continuous variables. For multivariable analysis, binary logistic regression was used.</p>	<p>These results show the vulnerability of underserved and underinsured patients for developing diabetes complications possibly related to a delayed diagnosis.</p>

Nielsen, S.M.; De Simone, L.M.; Olopade, O.I.	Cancer Susceptibility Genetic Testing in a High-Risk Cohort of Urban Ashkenazi Jewish Individuals	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	retrospective case series analysis	UIC	J. Genet. Couns.	cohort of 427 AJ individuals seen in the Cancer Risk Clinic at The University of Chicago	Identify the frequency of cancer susceptibility gene mutations in a high-risk cohort of Urban Ashkenazi Jewish Individuals	collected clinical characteristics and reviewed genetic testing results using multigene panel testing	We found that 29% of affected and 37% of unaffected individuals carried a pathogenic mutation (32% of overall cohort), primarily known familial mutations in BRCA1/2. A minority of mutations were identified in non-BRCA1/2 genes and consisted mainly of AJ founder mutations in CHEK2, APC, and the mismatch repair genes. A panel of AJ founder mutations would have identified the majority (94%) of mutations in clinically actionable genes in both affected and unaffected patients. Based on recent cost-effectiveness studies, offering all AJ individuals a founder mutation panel may be a cost-effective cancer prevention strategy.
De Maio, Fernando; Ansell, David; Shah, Raj C	Racial/ethnic minority segregation and low birth weight in five North American cities.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	cross-sectional study using community level data	DePaul, Rush	Ethnicity and Health	307 communities in 5 NA cities	Examine the relationship between race/ethnicity minority segregation across communities in North America and the impact on birth outcomes.	examining descriptive statistics, followed by correlations (Pearson coefficients). Our final step involved the development of OLS regression models	Birth outcomes are worse in all four US cities than in Toronto, with a higher overall prevalence of LBW deliveries.
De, T.; Alarcon, C.; Hernandez, W.; Liko, I.; Cavallari, L.H.; Duarte, J.D.; Perera, M.A.	Association of Genetic Variants with Warfarin-Associated Bleeding among Patients of African Descent	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Case-control	UIC, U of Chicago	JAMA	patients of African descent taking warfarin	Are there specific single nucleotide polymorphisms associate with increased risk of warfarin-associated bleedings among patients of African descent?	case-control GWAS was conducted in discovery cohort and significant SNPs were studied in the replication cohort. Summary statistics were analyzed using METAL version	4 single-nucleotide polymorphisms in linkage disequilibrium on chromosome 6 were associated with an increased risk of major bleeding at INR of less than 4. Validation

Eisenstein, A.R.; Song, S.; Mason, M.; Kandula, N.R.; Richards, C.; Aggarwal, N.T.; Prabhakaran, S.K.	A Community-Partnered Approach to Inform a Culturally Relevant Health Promotion Intervention for Stroke	Solution-focused	Program	Race	Interventional program	Rush, Northwestern	Health Educ. Behav.	Six focus groups gained information from 51 participants	generate information from multiethnic, high-risk communities to inform the creation of culturally relevant health promotion intervention for increasing early hospital arrival after stroke.	Qualitative analysis	Uncovered themes relating to risk factors, symptoms, knowledge of stroke mechanisms, experience of acute stroke, help seeking, stroke education, recovery, treatment, and emotions. Communities were closely aligned in their knowledge of stroke, but had differing ideas around stroke education and dissemination of education
Ekoue, D.N.; Ansong, E.; Liu, L.; Macias, V.; Deaton, R.; Lacher, C.; Picklo, M.; Nonn, L.; Gann, P.H.; Kajdacsy-Balla, A.; Prins, G.S.; Freeman, V.L.; Diamond, A.M.	Correlations of SELENOP and SELENOP genotypes with serum selenium levels and prostate cancer	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Hypothesis testing	UIC , Grand Forks Human Nutrition Research Center	Prostate	223 AA males	is there an interaction between selenium status and selenoprotein genotypes that may contribute to the disparity in prostate cancer incidence and outcome experienced by African Americans	Multivariate logistic and ordinal logistic regression models	SELENOP is dramatically reduced in prostate cancer and lower in tumors derived from African American men as compared to tumors obtained from Caucasians.
Gaylord-Harden, N.K.; Bai, G.J.; So, S.; Tolan, P.H.	Impact of Maternal Support and Involvement on Coping in Adolescent Males of Color	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	cross-sectional study	UIC	J. Child Fam. Stud.	250 AA and Latino males	Impact of Maternal Support and Involvement on Coping in Adolescent Males of Color	hierarchical regression models, correlations	higher levels of ECV were significantly associated with more maladaptive coping with non-violence-related stressors
Guo, M.; Steinberg, N.S.; Dong, X.; Tiwari, A.	A cross-sectional study of coping resources and mental health of Chinese older adults in the United States	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	cross-sectional study	Rush, University of Iowa, University of Hong Kong	Aging Mental Health	(N= 3,159)	identify coping resources at individual, family (spousal and family support, children's filial piety), and community levels (community cohesion) on the mental health of U.S. Chinese older adults.	Negative binomial regressions	Stronger sense of mastery and greater perception of children's filial piety were associated with better mental health outcomes. Stronger community cohesion was associated with fewer depressive symptoms but greater anxiety.

<p>Balaji, Alexandra B; An, Qian; Smith, Justin C; Newcomb, Michael E; Mustanski, Brian; Prachand, Nikhil G; Brady, Kathleen A; Braunstein, Sarah; Paz-Bailey, Gabriela; National HIV Behavioral Surveillance for Young Men Who Have Sex with Men (NHBS-YMSM) Study Group, [Collective Name]</p>	<p>High Human Immunodeficiency Virus Incidence and Prevalence and Associated Factors Among Adolescent Sexual Minority Males-3 Cities, 2015.</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>survey</p>	<p>CDC, Emory University, Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Northwestern University, CDPH, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, NY Department of Health</p>	<p>Clin. Inf. Disease</p>	<p>n = 415 sexually active adolescent sexual minority men (SMM), convenience sample taken via venue-based, respondent-driven, and Facebook sampling</p>	<p>Describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the sample, examine racial-ethnic variations in sexual partnerships and HIV-related risk behaviors, and provide estimates of HIV incidence and HIV prevalence among this group of adolescent SMM</p>	<p>Chi-squared, ANOVA, Fisher's exact test</p>	<p>Among sexually active participants, mean age was 16.7 years, 42% identified as black, 38% as Hispanic, and 16% as white, and 4% reported other or multiple race groups. 45% grew up in a 2-parent household. Of the sample, 26% reported household financial instability during the past 12 months and 30% reported ever being kicked out of the house or running away. 64% of adolescent men identified as gay and 33% as bisexual. 54% had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months. 90% reported visiting a healthcare provider in the past 12 months.</p>
<p>Bansa, M.; Brown, D.; DeFrino, D.; Mahoney, N.; Saulsberry, A.; Marko-Holguin, M.; Fogel, J.; Gladstone, T.R.G.; Van Voorhees, B.W.</p>	<p>A Little Effort Can Withstand the Hardship: Fielding an Internet-Based Intervention to Prevent Depression among Urban Racial/Ethnic Minority Adolescents in a Primary Care Setting</p>	<p>Solution-focused</p>	<p>Trial</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>randomized clinical trial</p>	<p>UIC, University of Wisconsin, Brooklyn College, Wellesley College</p>	<p>J. Natl Med Assc</p>	<p>n = 10 primary care providers, n = 18 clinical staff, n = 11 adolescents at six urban primary care sites in Chicago</p>	<p>Describe the cohort of adolescents recruited into the trial, describe the performance of each practice site in recruiting adolescents into the intervention, relative to both the internal practice factors, describe the demographics and determine the knowledge and attitudes of the primary care providers and staff, and use exit interviews with staff to explore practice level factors that prevented recruitment of cohort.</p>	<p>Descriptive analysis</p>	<p>The estimated percent of at-risk adolescents who were successfully screened in each clinic varied widely between clinics with a mean of 14.48%. Daily clinic communication was suggestive of greater successful screening. Feasibility of screening was high for both primary care providers and clinic staff. Clinic staff exit interviews indicated the presence of community barriers that inhibited successful implementation of the intervention.</p>

Hicken, M.T.; Lee, H.; Hing, A.K.	The weight of racism: Vigilance and racial inequalities in weight-related measures	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	cross-sectional survey	Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan	Social Science & Medicine	N = 3105 people from the Chicago Community Adult Health Study	examine the roles of discrimination and vigilance in racial inequalities in weight-related measures	multivariate models	Black women had higher mean BMI and WC than any other group, as well as highest levels of vigilance. White women did not show an association between vigilance and WC but did show a strong positive association between discrimination and WC. Conversely, Black women displayed an association between vigilance and WC, but not between discrimination and WC
Hong, H. C., Ferrans, C. E., Park, C., Lee, H., Quinn, L., Collins, E. G.	Effects of Perceived Discrimination and Trust on Breast Cancer Screening Among Korean American Women	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional survey design	Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea; University of Illinois at Chicago	Elsevier, Women's Health Issues	196 Korean American women in Chicago	Identify factors and examine their influence on breast cancer screening adherence in Korean American women	Multiple and Firth logistic regression analyses; SPSS macro PROCESS	Breast cancer screening rate in Korean American women was low. Having a regular doctor/healthcare provider, knowing where to go for mammogram, higher trust in healthcare providers, and lower distrust in the healthcare system were predictors of being screened. Perceived discrimination indirectly affected breast cancer screening.
Roehler, D.R.; Lowell, G.S.; Silvestri, J.M.; Eason, E.A.; Quinlan, K.P.	Differential media reporting of unintentional child deaths in Chicago, 2011-2015	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	case study of child deaths	Department of Pediatrics, Rush University Medical Center	AJPH	data obtained from Illinois Department of Transportation, Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal, and the Illinois Department of Public Health, as well as Google News	examine media reporting of SUID deaths in Chicago	Descriptive statistics	between 2011 and 2015, there were 71 motor vehicle-related and 45 fire-related deaths among young persons and 221 SUIDs. Black infants accounted for 77% of all SUIDs, Hispanic infants accounted for 14%, and White infants accounted for 8%. Blacks had approximately 10 times the number of SUIDs than did whites; Chicago media covered 59.2% of the motor vehicle-related deaths, 37.8% of the fire-related deaths, and none of the SUIDs

Sheean, Patricia; Arroyo, Claudia; Woo, Jennifer; Schiffer, Linda; Stolley, Melinda	Prevalence and Predictors of Low Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D among Female African-American Breast Cancer Survivors.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional	Loyola University Chicago	Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics	n=244 African American breast cancer survivors	determine prevalence of low serum 25(OH)D in an African American cohort of female breast cancer survivors with overweight/obesity	Mean, frequencies and multivariate linear regression modeling	60% reported habitual oral vitamin D supplementation; Vitamin D deficiency was prevalent in 81% and 43%, applying the cut-points of the Endocrine Society and the Institute of Medicine, respectively
Tang, Fengyan; Chi, Iris; Xu, Ling; Dong, XinQi	Exploring Relationships of Psychological Sense of Community With Self-Rated Health and Depressive Symptoms Among Older Chinese Americans.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	community-based participatory research approach	University of Pittsburgh	Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine	3,159 seniors from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE)	examine relationships of psychological sense of community (PSOC) with self-rated health and depressive symptoms in older Chinese Americans	logistic regression analyses	higher level of PSOC was related to a lower likelihood of poor or fair health and of developing more depressive symptoms
Uzogara, E.E.	Who desires in-group neighbors? Associations of skin tone biases and discrimination with Latinas' segregation preferences		Descriptive	Race	cross-sectional study	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	Group Processes and Intergroup Relations	National Politics Survey (N = 222) and the Chicago Area Study (N = 152)	examining within-group differences in perceived unfair treatment and preferences for housing segregation across Latinas of varying skin tones	Descriptive statistics	medium-skinned (rather than dark) Latinas reported elevated levels of particular forms of discrimination, while dark Latinas reported elevated levels of discrimination perpetrated by Anglos, lighter skinned Latinas preferred larger amounts of White neighbors and fewer Latinx neighbors, while darker skinned Latinas favored more Latinx in-group neighbors over Whites

Washington, David M.; Curtis, Laura M.; Waite, Katherine; Wolf, Michael S.; Paasche-Orlow, Michael K.	Sociodemographic Factors Mediate Race and Ethnicity-associated Childhood Asthma Health Disparities: a Longitudinal Analysis	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	longitudinal	Boston Medical Center,	J. Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities	N=544 children and their caregivers from the Chicago Initiative to Raise Asthma Health Equity (CHIRAH) cohort	characterize the effects associated with being African American or Hispanic on a range of asthma outcomes, and the extent to which sociodemographic factors, caregiver health literacy, education level, and asthma knowledge mediate these associations	conceptual model	Black and Hispanic ethnicities were significantly associated with all outcomes compared to Whites
Weuve, J.; Barnes, L.L.; Mendes De Leon, C.F.; Rajan, K.B.; Beck, T.; Aggarwal, N.T.; Hebert, L.E.; Bennett, D.A.; Wilson, R.S.; Evans, D.A.	Cognitive Aging in Black and White Americans: Cognition, Cognitive Decline, and Incidence of Alzheimer Disease Dementia	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	longitudinal cohort study	Boston University School of Public Health	Epidemiology	10,802 participants from the Chicago Health and Aging Project between 1993 and 2012	examine differences between Black and white cognitive function as related to development of Alzheimer's	generalized estimating equations regression models	Black participants performed worse than white participants on cognitive tests, 441 participants developed Alzheimer's, Black participants' incident Alzheimer's risk was twice that of whites, years of education accounted for a large portion of racial disparities in cognitive level and Alzheimer's risk
Weuve, J.; Rajan, K.B.; Barnes, L.L.; Wilson, R.S.; Evans, D.A.	Secular Trends in Cognitive Performance in Older Black and White U.S. Adults, 1993-2012: Findings from the Chicago Health and Aging Project	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	longitudinal cohort study	Boston University School of Public Health	Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences	8,906 participants from the Chicago Health and Aging Project between 1993 and 2012	characterize secular trends in cognitive performance among adults, and compare trends by race	Calculated cognitive scores	mean global cognitive score declined over 6 cycles, mean scores among black participants were lower than those for whites; results are in contrast to the upward trends observed in investigations of European and other U.S. white populations

<p>Cho, H.; Powell, D.; Pichon, A.; Thai, J.; Bruce, J.; Kuhns, L.M.; Garofalo, R.; Schnall, R.</p>	<p>A mobile health intervention for HIV prevention among racially and ethnically diverse young men: Usability evaluation</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>evaluations</p>	<p>Columbia University</p>	<p><u>JMIR Mhealth Uhealth.</u></p>	<p>Five informaticians who had at least a Master's degree in the field of informatics and training in human-computer interaction. For usability testing, potential participants were recruited from local community orgs. A sample of 20 participants was used.</p>	<p>The purpose of this study was to assess the usability of MyPEEPS Mobile from both expert and end user perspectives.</p>	<p>All experts' comments were compiled and reviewed by two research team members. Discrepancies in coding the data were discussed until consensus was achieved. Mean severity scores were calculated for each heuristic principle. Data analysis was based on the audio/video recordings. Participants' verbalizations from the audio recordings were transcribed. Content analysis, was performed by two research team members. Results were analyzed using Stata.</p>	<p>Mean scores of the overall severity of the identified heuristic violations rated by experts ranged from 0.4 and 2.6 (0=no usability catastrophe). Overall, our end users successfully completed the tasks associated with use case scenarios and provided comments/recommendations on improving usability of MyPEEPS Mobile. The mean of the overall Post-Study System Usability Questionnaire scores rated by the end users was 1.63 (SD 0.65), reflecting strong user acceptance of the app.</p>
---	--	------------------------	--------------------	-------------	--------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------	---	--	---	---

Collins, Jr., J.W.; Mariani, A.; Rankin, K.	African-American women's Upward Economic Mobility and Small for Gestational Age Births: A Population-Based Study	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Retrospective analysis	Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago	Matern Child Health J.	Illinois transgenerational birth file (TGBF) which includes 267,303 infants (born 1989–1991) and their mothers (born 1956–1976). African American race was based on mother's race and ethnicity (non-Hispanic) as reported on the infant's vital record. African-American mothers aged 15–35 years.	To ascertain the extent to which African American women's upward economic mobility from early-life impoverishment is coupled with reduced SGA rates.	multilevel log binomial regression models; examined the relationship between upward mobility (compared with lifelong impoverishment) and SGA in crude multilevel log binomial regression models.	African American women's upward economic mobility from early-life residence in poor urban communities is associated with lower SGA rates independent of adulthood risk status.
---	--	-----------------	-------------	------	------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	---	--	--	--

Fernandez, M.	Increasing community engagement in Latino residents to improve health outcomes	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	in-depth interviews	Clemson University	The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability	The stakeholder interviews included meeting with LVEJO staff members, 11 individuals who volunteered with the community, and 10 community residents.	the research objective for the study was to identify the specific strategies and tactics utilized by a grassroots nonprofit organization to engage Latino residents to advocate for more equitable green space in their neighborhood.	Once all the interviews were transcribed, transcribed data, documentation and archival information, and participant observations were entered in Atlas.ti and coded. Some of the categories were merged to develop categories and subcategories.	Findings revealed that community organizing, democratic leadership, and an anti-racist stance were instrumental in engaging residents.
Fox, R.S.; Mills, S.D.; Roesch, S.C.; Sotres-Alvarez, D.; Gonzalez, P.; Bekteshi, V.; Cai, J.; Lounsbury, D.W.; Talavera, G.A.; Penedo, F.J.; Malcarne, V.L.	Perceptions of Cancer Risk/Efficacy and Cancer-Related Risk Behaviors: Results From the HCHS/SOL Sociocultural Ancillary Study	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	in-depth interviews	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Health Education & Behavior	Participants were representative of the broader HCHS/SOL study, and were recruited from four field centers (Bronx, NY; Chicago, IL; Miami, FL; San Diego, CA).	Interviews were conducted with 5,313 Hispanic/Latino adults as part of the (HCHS/SOL) Sociocultural Ancillary Study. Participants were recruited from the study's four field centers (Bronx, NY; Chicago, IL; Miami, FL; San Diego, CA) between February 2010 and June 2011.	inferential statistics and sample weights to produce weighted population estimates. descriptive statistics were calculated for all study variables. A series of logistic regression analyses were conducted	Results suggest that perceptions of risk and efficacy regarding cancer vary across Hispanic/Latino background groups, and therefore background group differences should be considered in prevention efforts. Perceived risk and perceived efficacy were not related to cancer-related risk behaviors among Hispanics/Latinos. Further work is needed to evaluate determinants of cancer-related risk in this population.

<p>Peng, R.B.; Lee, H.; Ke, Z.T.; Saunders, M.R.</p>	<p>Racial disparities in kidney transplant waitlist appearance in Chicago: Is it race or place?</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Race</p>	<p>Retrospective analysis of clinical and demographic data</p>	<p>University of Michigan,</p>	<p>The Journal of Clinical and Translational Research</p>	<p>non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic African American individuals between the ages of 18 and 70 who initiated dialysis between January 2005 and September 2009 and lived in Chicago. The final study population then consisted of 3244 individuals.</p>	<p>We examined the association between neighborhood characteristics and racial disparities in time to transplant waitlist in Chicago, a diverse city with continued neighborhood segregation.</p>	<p>Pearson's chi-square test for categorical variables and a Wilcoxon rank-sum test for quantitative variables. This was also done to test for significant differences between patients who were waitlisted vs not waitlisted. A P-value of <.05 was considered statistically significant.</p>	<p>In Chicago, African Americans are significantly less likely than whites to appear on the renal transplant waitlist (HR 0.73, P < .05). Compared to whites in nonpoor neighborhoods, African Americans in poor neighborhoods are significantly less likely to appear on the transplant waitlist (HR 0.61, P < .05). Over 69% of African Americans with ESRD live in these neighborhoods.</p>
--	---	------------------------	--------------------	-------------	--	--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	--

Phillips, II, G.; Johnson, A.K.; Adames, C.N.; Mustanski, B.	Meningitis Vaccination, Knowledge, and Awareness Among YMSM in Chicago	Problem- focused	Descriptive	Race	retrospective cohort study	northwestern University	health Education & behavior	RADAR cohort between 16 and 29 years of age, male sex, English speaking, YMSM, Data for this report came from study participants who attended a visit between August 16, 2016 and November 22, 2016 who were administered the self- report meningitis items, regardless of visit number, and included in the analytic sample (n = 486).	to describe Serogroup C invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) outbreaks in men who have sex this and explore racial/ethnic differences.	All analyses were conducted using SAS Version 9.4. Univariable statistics were used. Then, odds ratios (ORs) were used to assess the association between categorical demographic variables and each of our three main outcome variables. As age was not normally distributed, Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to measure significant associations between age and each of the outcomes. Additional exploratory analyses were conducted to assess differences between White and Black YMSM across a number of meningitis items.	A total of 486 young MSM (YMSM) responded to 13 IMD-related questions. Approximately half of the sample correctly identified how IMD is spread and 58.6% accurately responded that vaccination was the best prevention method; however, more than 60% of participants felt they were at no risk of getting meningitis and only 49% self-reported vaccination. Additionally, White YMSM were significantly more likely to be vaccinated and to have accurate knowledge and risk perception of IMD compared with Black YMSM. Findings have important implications for disease control, outbreak management, and intervention development.
---	---	---------------------	-------------	------	----------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	---	--	--

Polite, B.N.; Cipriano-Steffens, T.M.; Hlubocky, F.J.; Jean-Pierre, P.; Cheng, Y.; Brewer, K.C.; Rauscher, G.H.; Fitchett, G.A.	Association of externalizing religious and spiritual beliefs on stage of colon cancer diagnosis among black and white multicenter urban patient populations	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	in-depth interviews	University of Chicago	Cancer	Patients who had newly diagnosed, invasive colon cancer were recruited at 9 sites in the Chicago metropolitan area. Eligible patients were non-Hispanic white or black, ages 30 to 79 years, and diagnosed with a primary invasive colon cancer.	This study explores whether externalizing religious and spiritual beliefs is associated with advanced-stage colon cancer at initial oncology presentation and whether this association is stronger for blacks than for whites.	We examined how the prevalence of late stage at diagnosis varied by patient characteristics using variable categorizations. We also estimated corresponding chi-square or t tests and their associated P values, as appropriate. Variables with P values < .10 were retained in the initial logistic regression model. In addition, the study team agreed a priori to include age, recruitment facility, and prior colon cancer screening history in all models based on study hypotheses.	In a large sample of black and white individuals across diverse health care systems, higher scores on the GLHC predicted late disease stage at presentation. Although blacks had significantly higher GLHC scores, race was not associated with stage at presentation, nor was the association between GLHC and stage limited to blacks. Further work is needed to better understand this association and to develop interventions to better connect the religious and health care spheres.
Roche, L.; Zepeda, S.; Harvey, B.; Reitan, K.A.; Taylor, R.D.	Routine HIV Screening as a Standard of Care: Implementing HIV Screening in General Medical Settings, 2013-2015	Solution-focused	Program	Race	Interventional program	Public Health Institute of Metropolitan Chicago	Public Health Reports	PHIMC partnered with 7 health care systems in Illinois to implement routine HIV screening from January 2013 through September 2015.	We describe the capacity-building efforts to implement routine screening, report outcomes from implementation, and provide recommendations and implications for practice.	Number of HIV tests conducted, and people identified with diagnosed HIV infection during a medical visit at 7 health systems	All 7 systems established policies and procedures to implement routine screening, 5 systems integrated HIV test ordering and documentation into their electronic health records, and 4 systems established a third-party billing and reimbursement process for testing. The 7 systems conducted a total of 49 285 tests and identified 160 people living with HIV. The number of tests increased by more than 40% each year.

Hong, H.C.; Lee, H.; Collins, E.G.; Park, C.; Quinn, L.; Ferrans, C.E.	Factors affecting trust in healthcare among middle-aged to older Korean American women	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Survey	University of Illinois at Chicago	BMC Women's Health	195 Korean American women in Chicago	Identify factors that influence trust in healthcare providers and the healthcare system	Stata and SPSS; descriptive statistics were used for data analysis. Bivariate analyses using t-tests and Pearson's correlations were performed. Path analysis	Acculturation was positively related to trust in healthcare providers. Discrimination is inversely related to trust in healthcare providers. Length of stay in the US is inversely related to distrust in the healthcare system, Discrimination was positively related to distrust in the healthcare system.
Hong, Jun Sung; Kim, Jinwon; Lee, Jane J; Shamoun, Celine L; Lee, Jeoung Min; Voisin, Dexter R	Pathways From Peer Victimization to Sexually Transmitted Infections Among African American Adolescents.	Problem-focused	Hypothesis-testing	Race	secondary analysis conducted from the Resilience Project Study	Wayne State University	Western Journal of Nursing Research	277 adolescents ages 13 to 24 years in Chicago.	Is there a link between peer victimization in African American adolescents and increased risk of STIs?	descriptive statistics, correlation coefficients, and structural equation modeling	Primary results indicated that peer victimization was not directly related to acquisition of sexually transmitted infections. However, peer victimization was negatively associated with condom use, and condom use was negatively associated with sexually transmitted infections. Furthermore, affiliation with sexually active peers was positively associated with substance use.
Hughes, M.M.; Saiyed, N.S.; Roesch, P.T.; Masinter, L.; Sarup, A.	Local Disparities in Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration: A Cross-Sectional Population-Based Survey in Ten Chicago Community Areas	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Population-based survey	Sinai Urban Health Institute	Journal of community health	641 women in Chicago	Investigate the disparities in breastfeeding at the local level between racial/ethnic groups	Rao-Scott corrected chi-squared tests	No differences by community area in the breastfeeding initiation or breastfeeding for at least 6 months. Puerto Rican women had the lowest prevalence of breastfeeding initiation and continuation at 6 months in contrast to Mexican women who reported the highest prevalence of these practices. We found breastfeeding disparities between Puerto Rican and Mexican Hispanic subgroups

Kim, D.H.; Bassett, S.M.; Takahashi, L.; Voisin, D.R.	What does self-esteem have to do with behavioral health among low-income youth in Chicago?	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Race	Survey	Chungwoon University	Journal of Youth Studies	Survey to 638 low-income African American adolescents in Chicago	Are high levels of self-esteem associated with better behavioral health factors for African American youth in Chicago?	Stepwise linear and logistic regression models	Higher self-esteem for this sample of low-income African American adolescents was associated with lower rates of delinquency, drug use, and risky sexual behaviors and increased rates of school engagement.
Kraft, A.N.; Nunez, J.; Tarlov, E.; Slater, S.; Zenk, S.N.	Racial/ethnic and educational differences in perceptions and use of a new urban trail	Solution-focused	Program	Race	Cross sectional study, survey	University of Illinois at Chicago	Ethnicity & Health	intercept survey of users of a newly opened \$95 million rail-to-trail development in Chicago, immediately after its opening and one year later	Examine differences by race/ethnicity and educational attainment in trail use behaviors, motivations for trail use, safety concerns, and change in physical activity attributed to the trail.	Qualitative analysis of differences by race/ethnicity and educational attainment in trail use behaviors, motivations for trail use, safety concerns, and change in physical activity attributed to the trail	Urban trails may have particularly promising benefits for Latino users, but safety concerns and the possibility of community racial segregation being replicated on trails should be addressed to maximize and sustain these benefits. Less educated residents may not benefit from such projects as intended.
Lange-Maia, Brittney S; De Maio, Fernando; Avery, Elizabeth F; Lynch, Elizabeth B; Laflamme, Emily M; Ansell, David A; Shah, Raj C	Association of community-level inequities and premature mortality: Chicago, 2011-2015.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Survey	Rush University	Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health	Data from Chicago's 77 community areas	Assess relationships between racial and economic segregation and economic hardship with premature mortality	Age-adjusted premature mortality rates, ICE measures for household income, race, combined ICE measure, hardship index	Communities in the lowest quintiles had significantly higher rates of premature mortality.
Li, Chien-Ching; Matthews, Alicia K; Dong, XinQi	The Influence of Health Literacy and Acculturation on Cancer Screening Behaviors Among Older Chinese Americans.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	Rush University	Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine	N=3,157 from Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	What is the influence of acculturation and health literacy on cancer screening behaviors among older Chinese Americans living in great Chicago area?	Multivariate analyses	Lifetime rates of ever had cancer screening were low among older Chinese Americans living in the greater Chicago area. Most study participants were not adherent to ACS early detection cancer screening guidelines. Results showed that higher health literacy (odds ratio range = 1.39-1.72) and acculturation (odds ratio range = 1.28-2.06) levels were associated with an increased likelihood of lifetime and current cancer screening.

Li, L.W.; Gee, G.C.; Dong, X.	Association of Self-Reported Discrimination and Suicide Ideation in Older Chinese Americans	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross sectional analysis of data from the Populations Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	University of Michigan	American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry	N=3,157 from Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	Examines racial discrimination as a potential novel risk factor for suicide ideation among older Chinese Americans.	Cross-sectional analysis	Self-reported discrimination was significantly associated with suicide ideation before and after adjusting for covariates including sociodemographic characteristics; neuroticism; social relationships; and physical, cognitive, and mental health. In the fully adjusted model, those who reported discrimination had 1.9 times higher odds.
Lipira, Lauren; Williams, Emily C; Huh, David; Kemp, Christopher G; Nevin, Paul E; Greene, Preston; Unger, Joseph M; Heagerty, Patrick; French, Audrey L; Cohn, Susan E; Turan, Janet M; Mugavero, Michael J; Simoni, Jane M; Andrasik, Michele P; Rao, Deepa	HIV-Related Stigma and Viral Suppression Among African-American Women: Exploring the Mediating Roles of Depression and ART Nonadherence.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Analysis of data from previous intervention study	University of Washington	AIDS Behavior	100 African American women living with HIV who were recruited to participate in a stigma-reduction intervention in Chicago and Birmingham	Evaluate the relationship between HIV-related stigma and viral suppression and assess the role of depression and nonadherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) as mediators.	Logistic regression	HIV-related stigma is common among African American women living with HIV, and those who experience higher levels of stigma are less likely to be virally suppressed.
Chen, Y.; Peng, Y.; Ye, M.; Xu, L.; Dong, X.	The influence of acculturation level and family relationships on quality of life among U.S. Chinese older adults	Problem-focused	Hypothesis-testing	Race	Survey	Bowling Green State University	Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work	n=3,159 people from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	examine the influence of acculturation level and family relationships on quality of life	descriptive statistics, Spearman correlation coefficients, linear regression models	acculturation, positive family support, and negative family strain were significantly associated with QOL
Nageeb, S.; Vu, M.; Malik, S.; Quinn, M.T.; Cursio, J.; Padela, A.I.	Adapting a religious health fatalism measure for use in Muslim populations	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Religion	Questionnaire	UIC	Plos One	58 English-speaking Muslim women (≥40 years old) recruited from two mosques in the Chicago area	Fatalism can influence health behaviors and outcomes among different populations. This reports on the adaptation of Religious Health Fatalism Questionnaire for Muslim population	Cronbach's alpha and exploratory factor analyses were used to assess internal consistency and measure dimensionality, respectively	After testing with an ethnically and racially diverse group of Muslims, the RHFQ-M was found to be reliable (Cronbach's α is 0.79), comprised of two distinct underlying subscales, and is correlated with, but distinct from, other measures of fatalism and Islamic religiosity.

Drabble, L.; Veldhuis, C.B.; Riley, B.B.; Rostosky, S.; Hughes, T.L.	Relationship of Religiosity and Spirituality to Hazardous Drinking, Drug Use, and Depression Among Sexual Minority Women	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Religion	longitudinal, community-based study	San Jose State University, Columbia University, University of Kentucky	HHS Public Access	699 self-identified lesbian and bisexual women interviewed	Do religiosity or spirituality play a protective role in hazardous drinking, drug use, and depression among sexual minority women?	Chi square analyses in comparisons of categorical variables and analysis of variance (ANOVA) Follow-up tests, bivariate analyses, logistic regression analyses to test three models predicting past year hazardous drinking, drug use, and depression.	no evidence of a protective effect for religiosity in relation to hazardous drinking, drug use, or depression in the full sample. The odds of reporting depression among women who identified as “very spiritual” were nearly twice that of participants who identified as “not at all spiritual.” However, this relationship lost significance in the follow-up analysis that added help-seeking for alcohol or other drug problems to the model. Few differences by race/ethnicity in relation to hazardous drinking, drug use, or depression.
Vu, Milkie; Muhammad, Hadiyah; Peek, Monica E; Padela, Aasim I	Muslim women's perspectives on designing mosque-based women's health interventions-An exploratory qualitative study.	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Religion	interviews	Initiative on Islam and Medicine, The University of Chicago	Women Health	19 Muslim women, aged 41–67 years, from mosques in Chicago	assess Muslim women’s views on effective strategies for mosque-based educational interventions to promote women’s health	grounded theory approach to identify analytical categories and a coding scheme was created from the list of concepts	Participants supported imam-led sermons and peer-led educational classes as effective strategies to promote women’s health
Zotova, N.	Religion and mental health among central asian muslim immigrants in chicago metropolitan area	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Religion	interviews	Ohio State University	Migration Letters	immigrants 18 and older in Chicago from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan or Uzbekistan.	address the meaning and role of religion as a mediator of stress and mental health among Central Asian Muslim immigrants	identify themes in narratives, develop code book and coding themes	main stressor was related to being an immigrant instead of religion; 30% of informants were pre-hypertonic or hypertonic. more than a third of informants were screened positive for emotional distress and mental health disorders. theme of being worthless was common amongst women

Bozlak, C.T.; Kenady, J.M.; Becker, A.B.	Assessing and Mobilizing Faith Organizations to Implement Childhood Obesity Prevention Advocacy Strategies	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Religion	Surveys	University at Albany School of Public Health	Health Promot. Pract.	Six faith organizations participated, with a combined total of six administrator surveys and 223 member surveys. All participants were at least 18 years of age.	The faith-based sector can contribute to obesity prevention advocacy when existing resources are supported and leveraged.	The member survey data were entered into SurveyMonkey and exported to SPSS and Excel for analysis. Descriptive statistics were calculated and reported for each organization and then compared to the other participating organizations. Data from the member surveys were combined with the key administrator survey for each organization to determine overall organizational childhood obesity prevention advocacy interest and resources.	Organizational resources for advocacy were identified, with varying degrees of resources within organizations. Congregation members and faith leaders expressed interest in advocacy training and activities but acknowledged competing organizational priorities. Participating organizations received a stipend to pursue recommended action items based on their assessment. Faith organizations have unique resources and human capital and can be key partners in childhood obesity prevention.
Mendenhall, Ruby	The Medicalization of Poverty in the Lives of Low-Income Black Mothers and Children.	Problem-focused	Other	SES	in-depth interviews	UIUC	J. Law, Medicine & Ethics	86 Black mothers living in neighborhoods with high levels of violence on the South Side of Chicago	This study examines the connection between poverty, disease burden and health-related costs	Qualitative analysis	56 percent of the mothers reporting post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and 48 percent reporting mild to severe depressive symptoms. Mothers also report poor housing quality such as “toxic mold.” The physical costs include reports of back pains, stomach aches, hair falling out, panic attacks, hands shaking, insomnia (sometimes for two days), fainting from exhaustion and lack of sexual desire, and children with asthma and osteomyelitis reportedly from the exposure to mold.

Fowler, P.J.; Brown, D.S.; Schoeny, M.; Chung, S.	Homelessness in the child welfare system: A randomized controlled trial to assess the impact of housing subsidies on foster care placements and costs	Solution-focused	Hypothesis-testing	SES	randomized controlled trial	Washington University in St Louis, RUSH	Child Abuse Negl.	178 families	are families who are randomly assigned for FUP exhibited slower increases in rates of foster placement following housing intervention compared with families referred for housing advocacy alone	Longitudinal analysis using monthly dichotomous indicators of foster placement are model for each child	FUP relates with significant declines in the rate of foster care placement among investigated families over a 36-month follow-up compared with housing advocacy alone
GalÃ¡rraga, O.; Rana, A.; Rahman, M.; Cohen, M.; Adimora, A.A.; Sosanya, O.; Holman, S.; Kassaye, S.; Milam, J.; Cohen, J.; Golub, E.T.; Metsch, L.R.; Kempf, M.-C.	The effect of unstable housing on HIV treatment biomarkers: An instrumental variables approach	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	cohort study data	Brown University, University of Southern California, and many others	Social Science & Medicine	3082 participants of the Women's Interagency HIV Study	Does housing instability impact HIV biomarkers	extended prohibit model	unstable housing reduces the likelihood of viral suppression by 51 percentage points, and decreases the probability of having adequate CD4 cell count by 53 percentage points
Gousse, Y.; Bruno, D.; Joseph, M.A.; Afable, A.; Cohen, M.H.; Weber, K.M.; Milam, J.; Schwartz, R.M.	Examining the Associations Between Immigration Status and Perceived Stress Among HIV-Infected and Uninfected Women	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	longitudinal cohort study	St. John's University	Journal of Community Medicine	305 total, 110 women from Chicago	does perceived stress in immigrant population impact HIV status/outcomes?	bivariate and multivariable logistic regression	study found perceived stress to be significantly and negatively associated with social support and HIV status
Grenier, J.; Wynn, N.	A nurse-led intervention to address food insecurity in Chicago	Solution-focused	Program	SES	interventional program	Rush	Journal of Issues in Nursing	8,400 individuals in the greater Chicago area	Rush Surplus Project was created to help address food insecurity in parts of Chicago using meals/foods saved from Rush hospital	measuring the amount of food donated and to whom	provided over 700 nutritious meals each month, or approximately 8,400 meals per year

Sampson, R.J.; Winter, A.S.	POISONED DEVELOPMENT : ASSESSING CHILDHOOD LEAD EXPOSURE AS A CAUSE OF CRIME IN A BIRTH COHORT FOLLOWED THROUGH ADOLESCENCE	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	longitudinal study	Harvard University	Criminology	200 infants from the birth cohort of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods	assess the link between early childhood lead poisoning and both parent-reported delinquent behavior and official arrest in late adolescence. We also test for mediating developmental processes of impulsivity and anxiety or depression	ordinary least-squares (OLS) regression, binomial regression model	children with higher levels of lead exposure around age 3 exhibited more antisocial behavior around age 17 than did those with lower levels of childhood exposure, no significant relationship between lead exposure and arrest
Singleton, C.R.; FouchÃ©, S.; Deshpande, R.; Odoms-Young, A.; Chatman, C.; Spreen, C.	Barriers to fruit and vegetable consumption among farmers' market incentive programme users in Illinois, USA	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Chicago	Public Health Nutrition	140 LINK Up Illinois users	identify barriers to fruit and vegetable consumption that exist among users of the LINK Up Illinois program	multivariable-adjusted logistic regression	23% of participants reported consuming fruits and vegetables 3 or more times per day; barriers were cost, spoilage, knowing how to prepare them
Garthe, R.C.; Gorman-Smith, D.; Gregory, J.; E. Schoeny, M.	Neighborhood Concentrated Disadvantage and Dating Violence among Urban Adolescents: The Mediating Role of Neighborhood Social Processes	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	cross-sectional study	University of Chicago	American Journal of Community Psychology	Participants included 605 adult residents in 30 census tracts and 203 adolescents from neighborhoods on the West and South sides of Chicago	Using a social disorganization theoretical framework, this study examined the mediating role of these neighborhood social processes in the relation between concentrated disadvantage and adolescent dating violence within an urban context.	Multilevel mediation techniques were used to account for the nested nature of the data. Mplus version 7.3 was used to examine effects within individuals (Level 1) and between neighborhoods (Level 2). All neighborhood predictors were grand mean centered for analyses; descriptive statistics	Informal social control was negatively associated with dating violence, and social cohesion was positively associated with dating violence. A multilevel mediation model showed that concentrated disadvantage was related to higher levels of dating violence via lower levels of informal social control. These results extend social disorganization theory to dating violence within an urban context, while also highlighting the important role of neighborhood processes on relationship violence.

Papachristos, A.V.; Brazil, N.; Cheng, T.	Understanding the Crime Gap: Violence and Inequality in an American City	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Retrospective analysis of clinical and demographic data	Northwestern University	City & Community	342 "neighborhood clusters" in Chicago Neighborhoods and examined neighborhood-level homicide rates between 1990 and 2010 reported here as rates per 100,000 neighborhood cluster population.	this study examines the spatial patterning of violent crime in Chicago to determine whether all neighborhoods experienced decreases in violence.	calculated differences in mean homicide rates between the most violent neighborhoods, compared the top 10 percent to the bottom 30 percent of homicide rates (30) to examine gaps between the top and bottom ends of the distribution. calculated yearly absolute differences in homicide rates between each group. Gini index	We find that while in absolute terms nearly all neighborhoods in the city benefited from reductions in homicide, relative inequality in crime between the city's safest and most dangerous neighborhoods increased by 10%. This was driven by a greater rate of decline in the city's safest neighborhoods. This crime can be partly attributed to the decreasing association between concentrated disadvantage and homicide in the safest neighborhoods. We also find that the decline did not significantly alter the spatial distribution of crime, as homicides remained concentrated in the initially most dangerous neighborhoods and their adjacent areas.
Parker, J.N.	Negotiating the Space between Avant-Garde and "Hip Enough": Businesses and Commercial Gentrification in Wicker Park	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	in-depth interviews	University of Chicago	City Commun.	Data for this paper come primarily from 29 in-depth interviews of merchants and knowledgeable stakeholders I conducted in 2012 and 2013 in Wicker park	This paper contributes to this growing literature by exploring merchants' attitudes towards gentrification and moving beyond boutiques and independent businesses.	<i>Interviews read by the interviewer and various common themes were abstracted.</i>	Merchants support gentrification when they understand it primarily as an alternative to financial instability and repudiate gentrification when they understand it primarily as a disruptor of aesthetic stability. This paper identifies two specific neighborhood mechanisms that determine how merchants might arrive at such understandings: geographical location and perceived customer base.

<p>Piche, Joshua; Kaylegian, Jaeson; Smith, Dale; Hunter, Scott J</p>	<p>The Relationship between Self-Reported Executive Functioning and Risk-Taking Behavior in Urban Homeless Youth.</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Hypothesis-testing</p>	<p>SES</p>	<p>Interview and surveys cross-sectional</p>	<p>The University of Chicago</p>	<p>behavioral sciences</p>	<p>One hundred and forty-nine youths between 18 and 22 years of age were recruited from homeless agencies in Chicago. Of this study sample, 53% were female and 76% African American.</p>	<p>Examine the relationship between the level of self-reported executive function (EF) and engagement in risk taking behaviors among a sample of shelter-living urban homeless youth.</p>	<p>Groups were separated based on level of self-reported EF, with two groups identified: High self-reported EF fell >1 SD above the normative average, and low self-reported EF fell >1 SD below the normative average. All analyses utilized Chi-square and Mann-Whitney tests.</p>	<p>Those with lower self-reported executive functioning had higher rates of engagement in multiple substance-related risk-taking behaviors. These findings are important because they are a first step towards identifying contributions to risk-taking behavior in urban homeless youths. Identifying potential factors like low self-reported EF better allows us to potentially intervene, thereby providing focused support to youths who are at higher risk for engaging in problematic behaviors.</p>
<p>Ross, Jerlinda G C; Escamilla, Veronica; Lee, Nita Karnik; Diane Yamada, S; Lindau, Stacy Tessler</p>	<p>Geospatial patterns of access to self-care resources for obesity among endometrial cancer survivors in a high poverty urban community.</p>	<p>Problem-focused</p>	<p>Program</p>	<p>SES</p>	<p>longitudinal study</p>	<p>University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine,</p>	<p>Gynecol. Oncol.</p>	<p>Participants included women treated 2010–2015 for endometrial cancer at an academic medical center who lived in the surrounding 16 ZIP code area on Chicago's South Side.</p>	<p>To examine endometrial cancer survivors' access to recommended obesity-related self-care resources.</p>	<p>A socioeconomic status (SES) score (SES-1 = low, SES-5 = high) was generated for each patient using census block group-level data. Self-care resources for exercise, healthy weight, and diet were obtained from a community resource census. Geospatial techniques assessed “walkable access” to obesity-related resources. Multivariable logistic regression investigated associations between access to obesity-related resources and patient characteristics.</p>	<p>Of 195 endometrial cancer survivors, 81% identified as Black/African American and 34% lived in an SES-1 census block. Two thirds (68%) had Stage I or II endometrial cancer. Nearly two thirds (62%) were obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m2). Obesity was inversely associated with SES (p = 0.05). Two thirds of survivors had access to at least one of all three recommended resource types. Access was lower in low SES regions and among Black/African American women. Lower SES was associated with lower odds of walkable access to recommended resources (AOR for access to two of each resource type 0.75, 95% CI 0.59, 0.97; AOR for access to three or more of each 0.44, 95% CI 0.32, 0.61).</p>

Im, Y.; Vanderweele, T.J.	Role of First-Year Maternal Employment and Paternal Involvement in Behavioral and Cognitive Development of Young Children	Problem-focused	Hypothesis-testing	SES	Analyses of data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods	University of Chicago	Infant Ment. Health J.	data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (N = 411)	What is the effect of maternal employment in the first year after childbirth on subsequent behavioral and cognitive development in low-income children?	Propensity score methods	Despite the accompanying family income gains, maternal employment in the first year after childbirth adversely affected caregiver-reported internalizing and externalizing behavior problems of Hispanic, Black, and White children at ages 3 and 5 years. Greater paternal participation eased the adverse impacts of maternal employment on internalizing behavior problems.
Khalid, S.I.; Carlton, A.; Glick, R.P.	Identification of reversible causes of minority inequity in stroke: severity related to race and socio-economic status	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Retrospective analysis of clinical and demographic data	Rush University	Brain Injury	140 patients diagnosed with a stroke in North Lawndale	Effects of SES on the incidence of stroke type and its severity in minorities	Descriptive statistics	Patients who are uninsured minorities may be at an increased risk for severe strokes. This increase in risk appears to be related to the increased incidence of risk factors and lack of treatment. The lack of funds, care access, and limited education in these patients may be related to their increase in risk factors.
Ali, T.; Nilsson, C.J.; Weuve, J.; Rajan, K.B.; Mendes De Leon, C.F.	Effects of social network diversity on mortality, cognition and physical function in the elderly: A longitudinal analysis of the Chicago Health and Aging Project (CHAP)	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Social Capital	longitudinal study	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	J. Epidemiol. Community Health	Participants from the Chicago Health and Aging Project: seniors from three adjacent neighborhoods in the Chicago South Side	What is the role of social network diversity and size in health and survival of older adults	Cox Proportional hazards regression models	Social network size and diversity had a significant negative association with mortality

Needham, Belinda L.; Mukherjee, Bhramar; Bagchi, Pramita; Kim, Catherine; Mukherjea, Arnab; Kandula, Namrathar; Kanaya, Alka M	Acculturation Strategies and Symptoms of Depression: The Mediators of Atherosclerosis in South Asians Living in America (MASALA) Study.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Social Capital	population-based, random sampling	University of Michigan, Northwestern	J Immigr Minor Health	We used data from the Mediators of Atherosclerosis in South Asians Living in America (MASALA) study (n = 856). Data were collected between October 2010 and March 2013 in the San Francisco Bay Area and Chicago	The purpose of this study was to examine associations between acculturation strategies (assimilation vs. accommodation) of South Asians living in America and symptoms of depression	Latent class analysis, model fit statistics, contextual theory to determine the number of classes in the data	Applying a simple new method to account for uncertainty in class assignment when modeling latent classes as an exposure, we found that respondents in the Separation class had more depressive symptoms than those in the Integration class, but only after taking into account self-reported social support (b = 0.11; p = 0.05). There were no differences in depressive symptoms among those in the Assimilation class vs. those in the Integration class (b = -0.06; p = 0.41). Social support may protect against elevated symptoms of depression in South Asian immigrants with lower levels of integration into US culture.
Dixon, P.G.; Kalkstein, A.J.	Where are weather-suicide associations valid? An examination of nine US counties with varying seasonality	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Time-dependent Relationships	cross-sectional study	partment of Geosciences, Fort Hays State University	Int. J. Biometeorol.	Suicide data set from 9 different counties	Is there a seasonal link to suicide?	examine the unique seasonal cycle in suicides evident in each locale and then use distributed lag nonlinear modeling (DLNM)	For all study counties, suicide rates tend to peak during the warm season and/or reach a nadir during the cool season
Allgood, K.L.; Hunt, B.; Kanoon, J.M.; Simon, M.A.	Evaluation of Mammogram Parties as an Effective Community Navigation Method	Solution-focused	Program	Race	Program evaluation	Sinai Urban Health Institute	J Cancer Educ.	n=3,003 women	Document the outcomes of mammogram parties as means to navigate women to mammography	Two tailed t-tests, Chi-square tests	percent completing a mammogram was lower in those invited to same-day-care parties (46.1%) compared to those invited to mammogram-only parties (73.2%); mammography completion rate for mammogram parties was comparable to that for standard one-on-one navigation (65.8% vs. 63.7%)

Cannon, R.; Madrigal, J.M.; Feldman, E.; Stempinski-Metoyer, K.; Holloway, L.; Patel, A.	Contraceptive needs among newly incarcerated women in a county jail in the United States	Problem-focused	descriptive	Personal characteristics	cross-sectional study, surveys	Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Boston Medical Center	International Journal of Prisoner Health	n=194 18–50 year old women at Cook County Jail	examine the risk of unintended pregnancy among women during Cook County Jail intake by assessing basic contraceptive history, the need for emergency contraception at intake, and contraception at release	frequencies, logistic regression	73.2% of women were at risk for pregnancy and, therefore, had a potential need for contraception. 47.9% had unprotected intercourse within five days prior to survey administration and 81.4% would be interested in emergency contraception
Rao, Deepa; Kemp, Christopher G; Huh, David; Nevin, Paul E; Turan, Janet; Cohn, Susan E; Simoni, Jane M; Andrasik, Michele; Molina, Yamile; Mugavero, Michael J; French, Audrey L	Stigma Reduction Among African American Women With HIV: UNITY Health Study.	Solution-focused	Program	Race	longitudinal study	University of Washington	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes	239 African American women living with HIV in Chicago and Birmingham	assess the effect of the UNITY peer support group on HIV-related stigma in African American women with HIV	mean stigma scores, GEE analysis	stigma was reduced in both treatment and control groups, but the UNITY workshop was not more effective at reducing stigma
Roberto, E., Braga, A. A., Papachristos, A. V.	Closer to Guns: the Role of Street Gangs in Facilitating Access to Illegal Firearms	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Social capital	Cross-sectional study	Rice University, Northeastern University, Northwestern University	Journal of Urban Health	N=967,453 individuals arrested by the Chicago Police Department (between Jan 2006-Sep 2013)	Analyze the extent to which Chicago gangs facilitate access to firearms	analyze how close individuals in co-arrest network are to firearms and role of gangs in facilitation; linear regression models	Gangs facilitate access to guns by reducing network distance to other individuals w/ guns by 20% or more. Gang members with shorter distances to guns had higher rates of gunshot victimization
Sharma, A.; Woodruff, S.; Budhathoki, M.; Hamlet, A.F.; Chen, F.; Fernando, H.J.S.	Role of green roofs in reducing heat stress in vulnerable urban communities - A multidisciplinary approach	Solution-focused				University of Notre Dame, IN	Environmental Research Letters		explore the utility of green roofs in Chicago to reduce urban temperatures, reduce exposure of vulnerable populations to heat impacts, and to reduce electricity consumption	ArcGIS software used to visualize socio-economic data, temperature data, and electricity consumption; bivariate Moran's I	the hottest parts of the city are central and west Chicago, the neighborhoods with the highest susceptibility are clustered in the south and west, the least susceptible neighborhoods are clustered in central and north Chicago

Thompson, B.; Hohl, S.D.; Molina, Y.; Paskett, E.D.; Fisher, J.L.; Baltic, R.D.; Washington, C.M.	Breast Cancer Disparities Among Women in Underserved Communities in the USA	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	case studies	Cancer Prevention Program, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle	Current Breast Cancer Reports	African American Women in Chicago, Illinois; Non-Latina White Women in Rural Appalachia Ohio; Latina Women in Rural Washington State	examine groups in the US that experience disparities more commonly associated with low and middle income countries	Analysis and visualization of socio-economic data, temperature data, and electricity (AC) consumption data were performed in ArcGIS software	Changing the disparities is not a single-level strategy; it takes participation at the community, clinic, cultural, and societal level to achieve equity
Wagaw, F.; Okoro, C.A.; Kim, S.; Park, J.; Rachman, F.	Linking data from health surveys and electronic health records: A demonstration project in two Chicago health center clinics	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Place	Survey	Alliance of Chicago Community Health Services	Preventing Chronic Disease	527 patients at 2 Chicago health centers	assess whether data from self-administered surveys could be collected electronically from patients in urban, primary care, safety-net clinics and subsequently linked and compared with the same patients' electronic health records		47.6% of patients who completed the survey consented to having their responses linked to their EHRs
Yuan, Y.; McNeeley, S.	Fear of Crime and Behavioral Adaptations: Testing the Effects of Fear of Violence on Unstructured Socializing with Peers	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristics	cross-sectional survey	San Jose State University	Deviant Behavior	data from Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN)	investigates how context-specific fear of violence affects adolescents' behavioral adaptations to fear of violent victimization.	Descriptive statistics	Females were more likely to report fear of violence only at school and on the way to or from school. Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fear of violence than Whites. African American respondents were only not afraid of violence in neighborhoods compared to their white counterparts. peer delinquency not associated.

Li, Dennis H; Mustanski, Brian	Prevalence and Correlates of Prescription Drug Misuse Among a Racially Diverse Sample of Young Sexual Minority Men.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Analyzed data from RADAR longitudinal cohort study	Northwestern University	LGBT Health	967 SMM aged 16-29 in Chicago	Describe lifetime and past 6-month stimulant, painkiller, and depressant/tranquilizer misuse in SMM in Chicago	Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression	Black participants had lower odds of lifetime stimulant and depressant/tranquilizer misuse and recent stimulant misuse than white participants, and bisexual participants had greater odds of lifetime and recent painkiller and depressant/tranquilizer misuse than gay participants. Using other substances was associated with greater odds of prescription drug misuse. Having been prescribed a psychotropic medication was associated with higher odds of painkiller misuse.
--------------------------------	---	-----------------	-------------	------------------	--	-------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------	--	---	--