

## **Review of Health Equity in Chicago, 2019**

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**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](http://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 recently, 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 2019.

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

*Results:* Using search filters in the databases, 148 original research studies met our inclusion criteria. Each of the major Chicago area academic institutions were represented, contributing an average of 15 publications each. Several institutions outside of Chicago also contributed to this review. Of the research studies involving Chicago, 112 are primarily descriptive in nature, describing health inequities most often along race/ethnic or socioeconomic lines. An additional 18 studies tested a specific hypothesis, 9 provided results from a trial, 8 published papers explored interventions or programs to address inequity, while 1 was categorized as other. Most included publications were primarily based on race (n=46), gender/sexuality (n=29), personal characteristics (n=28), and place (n=18).

*Discussion:* This literature review describes the current condition of the quantity and quality of health equity research in Chicago. Health equity research in Chicago is robust and multifaceted, with many academic and non-academic institutions publishing research. Compared to last year's review, we were able to identify more papers in our initial query. However, research pertaining to race and gender/sexuality continues to dominate this field from year to year. Despite this increase in studies examining inequities in Chicago, more evaluations of solutions designed to improve health equity are needed in the scientific literature.

## Introduction

Health inequities have unjustly impacted marginalized communities for decades. However, little has blatantly exposed the extent of these health inequities like the COVID-19 pandemic. As Dr. Seth Berkowitz notes in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, “Covid-19 mortality rates are more than twice as high in Black, Latinx, and Indigenous populations as in White populations.”<sup>1</sup> Health inequities existed before COVID-19 and will continue to persist after the pandemic. This exemplifies the perpetual need for comprehensive health equity research.

An essential component of progress in medicine and policy making is health equity research. Chicago, one of the most diverse cities in the United States, is where a countless amount of this research takes place. For the last few years, the Center for Community Health Equity has conducted an *Annual Review* in order to summarize and provide concise insight on health equity research conducted in Chicago. Last year, our final review assessed 135 articles, in which 71.1% described a problem, 9.6% discussed a program, 5.9% tested a hypothesis, 3.7% provided results from a trial, and 9.6% were classified as “other”.

In this iteration of the *Annual Review*, we have further expanded the number of articles reviewed and included to provide a more comprehensive look at health equity research conducted in Chicago during the year 2019. Moreover, we expanded our analysis and organization by categorizing papers into “problem-focused” or “solution-focused,” further categorizing them by type (descriptive, hypothesis-testing, trial, problem, or other), and then further organizing them by topic (race, gender/sexuality, SES, education, occupation, etc.). Thus, we hope this paper provides an extensive, yet concise, view of the state of health equity research conducted in Chicago in 2019.

## Methods

We used both PubMed and Scopus as the search engines for articles that contained “Chicago” and either “\*equit\*”, “disparit\*”, “\*equal\*”, or “gap” that were published in 2019. While both narrower and broader queries were searched, we found that this use of key words constructed a workable balance of articles in Scopus but proved to be too specific for PubMed. The exact PubMed query was (“Chicago”[Title/Abstract]) AND (“2018”[Date - Publication] : “2019”[Date - Publication]). In Scopus we used TITLE-ABS ( chicago ) AND ( TITLE-ABS ( \*equit\* ) OR TITLE-ABS ( disparit\* ) OR TITLE-ABS ( \*equal\* ) OR TITLE-ABS ( gap ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( PUBYEAR , 2019 ) ). 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. Articles were distributed to small teams who made article selections based on the inclusion criteria. Conflicts concerning article inclusion were decided within the committee. The accepted studies focused on Chicago and pertained to health equity, disparity, and/or the health of a minority or at-risk group. Studies involving

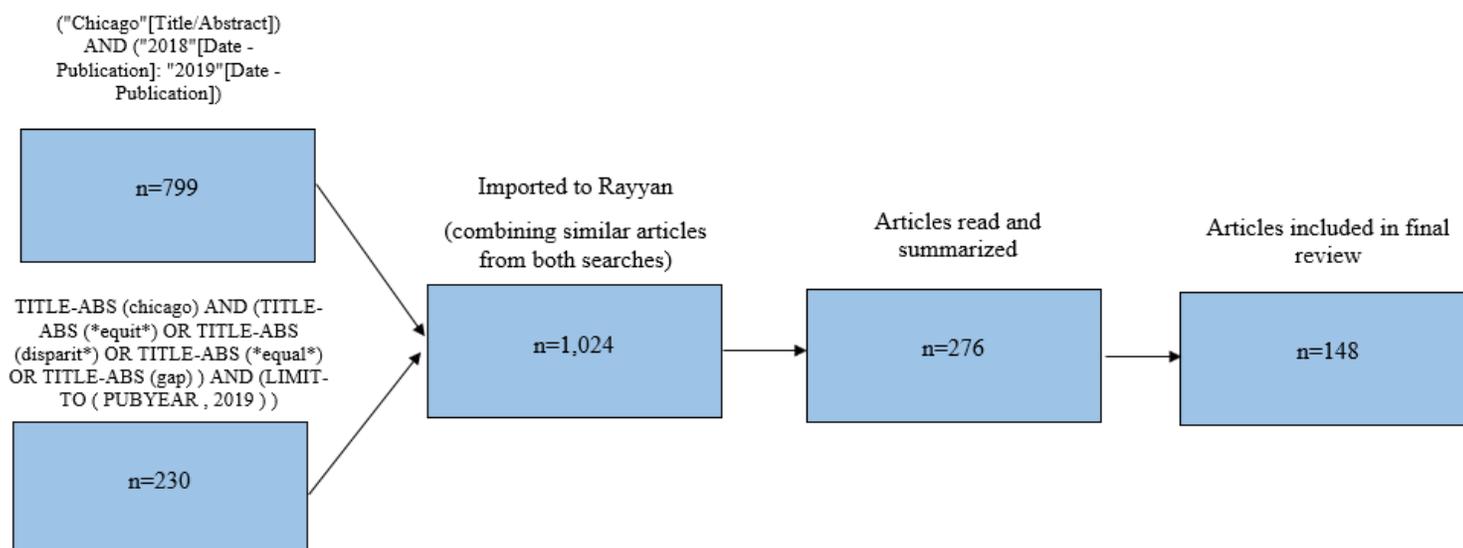
multiple cities were included if results specific to Chicago were found. The selected articles were summarized in a Google Sheets table and categorized based on study design, topic, and type (problem description, hypothesis-testing, program, or trial). The theme of each paper was decided by assessing 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 committee. 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. Additional metadata such as study objective, sponsoring institution, outcome measures, research question, and results were documented in the table. This data was then imported to Tableau (version 2019.2) for data aggregation and visualization. Tableau also provided an efficient way to identify which articles fit into each category for analysis.

## Results

### *Study Selection*

The initial searches produced n=1,024 possibly relevant articles that were imported to Rayyan. After the first pass, n=276 articles were read and summarized. A final critical read resulted in 148 papers that were included in this year's review (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Flow Diagram for Articles Reviewed



## **Article Metrics**

### ***Author characteristics***

Authors contributed at least one and up to five publications included in this 2019 review of articles (see Table 1). Each of the major academic institutions in Chicago were represented in this analysis, contributing an average of 15 articles each. The institutions with the largest number of publications were Northwestern University (n=28), University of Illinois (n=19), University of Chicago (n=17), and Rush University Medical Center (n=13). Outside of Chicago, institutions contributed a total of 71 articles that were included in this review. Academic institutions outside of Chicago including Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University contributed significantly. Additionally, several non-academic institutions such as Sinai Urban Health Institute and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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=46), gender/sexuality (n=29), personal characteristics (n=28), and place (n=18). 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 depression (n=7), African American (n=6), Hispanic (n=4), and minority aging (n=4). An interesting study that examined race was a study understanding racial disparities in renal cell carcinoma incidence. Even though renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is more evident among Black Americans compared to White Americans, the reasons underlying this disparity have not been explored. This study aimed to examine what factors may be linked to this disproportionate incidence of RCC among Black Americans. Data was collected from the US Kidney Cancer Study (965 cases and 953 controls), a case control study in Chicago and Detroit, and a nested case control study in the Kaiser Permanente Northern California Health Care Network (2,162 cases and 21,484 controls). Participants were asked about their height, weight, smoking history, and medical conditions (hypertension or chronic renal failure). Population attributable risk percentages (PAR%) were calculated for hypertension and chronic kidney disease (CKD). Cases from the USKC study demonstrated the largest PAR% for hypertension amongst Black women at 50.1%. Estimates for Black men, white women, and white men were 44.4%, 28.5%, and 26.6% respectively. Similarly, in the KPNC study, hypertension PAR% findings were also highest for Black women at 39.8%, followed by 22.8% for Black men, 27.4% for white women, and 18.9% for white men, respectively. In both studies, PAR% for CKD ranged from 6.9% to 10.1% for Black men and women, but was negligible (less than 1%) for white subjects. Obesity and smoking were also evaluated as modifiable risk factors for RCC. Obesity (BMI > 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) was associated with increased RCC incidence in all races/sexes and current smoking was associated with excess RCC incidence among men of either

race. Overall, these results demonstrate that a history of hypertension and CKD accounted for the majority of RCC incidence among Black subjects and a smaller proportion of RCC incidence among white subjects. Other established risk factors, like obesity and smoking, were also associated with RCC incidence regardless of race. Therefore, monitoring these medical conditions and risk factors may be a potential solution to addressing this health disparity amongst Blacks.<sup>2</sup>

The second most documented theme was gender/sexuality (n=29). Within this theme, the most common key terms included HIV (n=9), men who have sex with men (n=5), mental health (n=5), PrEP (n=5), and transgender (n=4). Within the category of gender and sexuality, themes of racial inequalities, cardiovascular health, and stigma were also explored. One cohort study examined cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk among young sexual and gender minorities (YSGM). YSGM represent a unique subset of the population that has not yet been studied for CVD risk. These men in the Chicagoland area between the ages of 16 and 29 participated in a cohort study. Their behavioral risk factors were assessed and considered with regards to CVD risk. The measurements were: health measures (BMI, stress levels, substance use), HIV status, and multiplex biomarker analyses (CRP, IL-1b, IL-6, and IL-15). It was found that these men had lower prevalence of obesity but had higher levels of C-reactive protein, marijuana use, perceived stress, and HIV suggesting that young sexual and gender minorities may have increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Further studies are required to investigate whether sexual minority-related stressors increase long-term CVD risk and to also longitudinally study the role of multiple risk factors on CVD morbidity and mortality among YSGM.<sup>3</sup>

Personal characteristics was the third most discussed theme (n=28) with aging (n=3), HIV (n=3), immigration (n=3), Alzheimer's (n=2), dementia (n=2), and older adults (n=2) being the most prevalent key terms describing the papers in this group. One study examined nutrition risk among community-dwelling older adults. As the aging population grows, there is growing interest in the increased risk that older independently living adults face. This cross-sectional study assessed whether the nutrition risks of a diverse group of community-dwelling older adults vary between groups of different race and ethnicity. The participant pool consisted of community-dwelling adults over the age of 55 years old living in Chicago. Of the participants, 37% were White, 37% were Black and 26% were Hispanic. Nutrition risk assessment, functional assessment, and health care utilization were measured utilizing the Patient Generated Subjective Global Assessment survey. Descriptive statistics, two-sample t-tests and logistic regression analyses were conducted. It found that 26% of the participants were considered high nutrition risk. Compared with White participants, Blacks reported eating less than usual; they experienced significantly more nutrition symptomology related to decreased appetite, including constipation, taste changes, bothersome smells, early satiety and pain. Black and Hispanic respondents reported significantly decreased physical functioning compared to Whites. Compared to White and Hispanic respondents, Black respondents comprised the greatest proportion of the high-risk

scores. This study highlights the nutrition risk that community-dwelling older adults face. Intervention strategies are necessary in order to promote healthy aging among these individuals in urban communities.<sup>4</sup>

Place was the fourth most common theme of the papers analyzed (n=18). The most prevalent key terms included neighborhood (n=4), adolescence (n=3), community violence (n=2), gun violence (n=2), housing (n=2), and social determinants (n=2). For example, an article that discussed this theme examined the pregnancy outcomes of women living in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods. One feature of disadvantaged neighborhoods that can potentially contribute to these adverse pregnancy outcomes is physical disorder. Neighborhood physical disorder can manifest in various ways, but it includes physical signs of deterioration or disinvestment in neighborhoods. Using electronic health record data from Prentice Women's Hospital, Mayne et al. from Northwestern University examined 14,309 births to 13,657 Chicago mothers taking place from 2015 to 2017. This cross-sectional study examined the association of neighborhood physical disorder with adverse pregnancy outcomes. Physical disorder on each census block was virtually audited using Google Earth Street View. Indicators of physical disorder included presence of trash or garbage, abandoned vehicles, graffiti, defaced property, bars on windows or doors, abandoned or boarded up buildings, buildings in poor condition, and vacant lots. The measured adverse pregnancy outcomes included preterm birth (gestational age <37 weeks), small for gestational age (birth weight <10th percentile), and hypertensive disorder of pregnancy. Results illustrated an association between high physical disorder neighborhoods and higher prevalence of adverse pregnancy outcomes. All three measured outcomes (preterm birth, small for gestational age, and hypertensive disorder of pregnancy) were more common in women who were Black/African, publicly insured, had a history of asthma or substance abuse, had prevalent hypertension, had gestational diabetes, or lived in higher-poverty neighborhoods. These results suggest that the physical environment and presence of physical disorder may contribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes.<sup>5</sup>

### ***Article Categorization***

Of the articles included in this review, 112 (75.7%) described a problem, 18 (12.2%) tested a hypothesis, 9 (6.1%) provided results from a trial, 8 (5.4%) discussed a specific program, and 1 (0.67%) was classified as "other". Furthermore, 132 (89.2%) of the articles were problem-focused, while 16 (10.8%) were solution-focused.

One descriptive study examined the effects of health literacy and cognitive abilities on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) self-management behaviors. Conclusions from this article point to the importance of health education to improve patient adherence to medications, proper inhaler use, and regular check-ups. The study defined health literacy as the degree to which individuals could obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed for appropriate health decisions. Adequate health literacy was defined as >23 on the

Short Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults (S-TOFHLA). Cognitive function was measured by several parameters (global, fluid, and crystallized ability) with scores of 25+ defined as adequate. Outcome measures of self-management behaviors were adherence to COPD medications (self-reported Medication Adherence Reporting Scale, with >4.5 having adequate adherence), receipt of vaccination, routine healthcare appointments, and metered dose inhaler (MDI) and dry powder inhaler (DPI) techniques (adequate considered >75% of steps completed correctly). Community-dwelling patients (N=299, ≥55 years old) from primary care and pulmonary practices in New York, New York and Chicago, Illinois were enrolled from November 2011 to January 2015. Patient interviews occurred upon enrollment, 6-month, 12-month, 18-month, and 24-month intervals. At baseline, research found that 38.9% were adherent to medication, 66.9% demonstrated proper MDI technique, and 52.5% demonstrated proper DPI technique. Analyses revealed that compared to individuals with adequate health literacy, participants with limited health literacy were less likely to adhere to their COPD medications (23.3% vs. 46.0%), demonstrate correct inhaler use for both MDI (57.8% vs. 71.9%) and DPI (40.0% vs. 56.7%) and have one health care provider regularly manage their COPD (71.8% vs. 84.2%). Fluid cognitive abilities were associated with medication behaviors and maintaining regular provider visits. Global cognitive abilities were associated with correct inhaler technique. Crystallized cognitive abilities did not show any association. Overall, this study highlighted the multiple factors healthcare workers must consider when addressing COPD. Self-management education materials with varying reading levels, concrete instructions, and single concept lines should be developed for patients of all comprehension levels. By identifying poor health literacy or deficits in cognitive ability, medical teams can optimally care for and educate patients with COPD.<sup>6</sup>

An interesting hypothesis-testing study examined the psychological and neighborhood factors that impact the use of sex-specific and general preventative care services among Latina, Black and White women in Chicago. 1,870 women from the Chicago Community Adult Health Study were included in the study. Participants' race/ethnicity were coded as Latina, non-Latina Black/African American, non-Latina white, and other races/ethnicities. Health-related variables including having insurance and a primary care physician, as well as perception of overall health and number of chronic illnesses were collected. To measure psychological factors, participants were asked about their depressive symptoms using the brief version of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Both objective and perceived neighborhood factors were measured. Objective neighborhood factors were assessed by interviewers who walked along participants' streets and evaluated physical disorder and physical decay of the neighborhood. Perceived neighborhood support and stressors were measured by evaluating informal social ties, community cohesion, intergenerational connectedness, as well as victimization, perceived violence and perceived disorder respectively. Census variables ranging from residential stability, family structure, affluence, and disadvantage were also measured. Women were also asked to report on three sex-specific screens (pap tests, breast exams,

mammograms) as well as three general preventative care screens (general checkup, blood pressure check, cholesterol check). Bivariate analysis, logistic regression, and multilevel models were used to understand the associations between these complex factors. Overall, 30-40% of the variance in preventative care adherence was explained by neighborhood factors. Yet, the results also demonstrated that associations varied by race/ethnicity. Black/African American women had the highest rates of adherence with both sex-specific and preventative care. However, a lack of a primary care provider decreased the likelihood of adherence for both types of care in this population. Among Latinas, higher perceived neighborhood support lowered adherence to sex-specific preventative care. Depressive symptoms were significantly associated with lower likelihood of adherence to general preventative care amongst white women. These results ultimately demonstrate that care utilization is multipronged and future interventions must target race/ethnicity-specific barriers in order to improve preventative care usage overall.<sup>7</sup>

## **Discussion**

This review continues the analysis conducted last year and summarizes the health equity research about Chicago published in 2019. Most papers reviewed were problem-focused and categorized as describing a problem. A wide variety of themes were explored among these papers. The most common theme was race, followed by gender/sexuality, personal characteristics, and place. Keywords were extracted from each theme in order to gain further insights into health inequities in greater Chicago. These keywords ranged from “depression/mental health,” “African American,” “Hispanic,” “aging,” “HIV,” “men who have sex with men,” “PrEP,” “transgender,” “immigration,” “Alzheimer’s,” “dementia,” “neighborhood,” “adolescence,” “community violence,” “gun violence,” “housing” and “social determinants.” Academic centers throughout Chicago were the main contributors to the publications, however some academic and non-academic centers across the country also contributed to the research.

This review included 10% more articles (148 vs. 135) than last year’s review. This year’s articles discussed topics pertaining to race first and foremost (31%), followed by gender/sexuality (20%), personal characteristics (19%) and place (12%). Many of last year’s articles were categorized as focusing on race (33%), followed by gender/sexuality (21%), and SES (10%). While it is evident that researchers continue to prioritize the topics of race and gender/sexuality, the slight variability in secondary themes from year to year may reflect changes in local research interest, variations in journal concentration or subtle shifts in health inequities in the city of Chicago. This year’s review also showed a slight increase in the number of articles describing a problem (76%) and a slight increase in the number of articles testing a hypothesis (12%) compared to last year’s 71% and 6%, respectively. Overall, these results highlight the need for more solution-driven investigations to address health inequities in Chicago.

The keywords varied slightly between the overlapping categories of race and gender/sexuality. For example, this year's articles pertaining to race emphasized "depression," "African American," "Hispanic" and "minority aging." Similarly, last year's review highlighted "African American" and "Hispanic," but also included "adolescent/youth" and more general terms like "Chicago" and "disparities." These similarities suggest that health inequities pertaining to African American and Hispanic communities continue to be prioritized by researchers. However, the heavily discussed topic of depression in relation to race suggests a budding theme within health inequity research. Regarding overlap in keywords in this year's and last year's discussion of gender/sexuality, this year's keywords were "HIV," "men who have sex with men," "mental health," "PrEP," and "transgender." Likewise, "men who have sex with men," "HIV/AIDS," "female" and "African American" were also mentioned as the top keywords last year. This crossover highlights that health inequities pertaining to these populations continue to persist in Chicago from year to year. However, conversations regarding PrEP and mental health in the context of gender/sexuality seem to be on the rise, given that these are new topics investigated by researchers in this year's review.

Like last year's review, this study utilized both Scopus and PubMed to increase our potential pool of articles, and we've successfully increased the papers under consideration over the past several iterations of this study. Nonetheless, we continue to have limitations that must be addressed in future studies. We continue to have difficulty expanding the source of our articles to include works published outside of academic centers. Currently, most of the articles we review are published by academic centers in Chicago. However, there are plenty of papers written by non-academic groups in Chicago that seek to explore the inequities in the city. For example, Howard Brown Health – a community organization working towards eliminating health disparities experienced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people – published screening guidelines to better identify patients most at risk for anal cancer.<sup>8</sup> These and other papers are often written for more limited audiences and are not published in peer-reviewed journals that would be found on Scopus or PubMed. Including these papers in our study would serve to encompass the scope of work more fully in our field of study, and would improve the external validity of this paper. Future studies should make proactive efforts to identify and engage these non-academic groups in Chicago, so that we are made aware of the full extent of their work in the health equity field. Secondly, a large proportion of the papers under consideration were problem-based papers. We believe that our search methodology is unbiased and is appropriately coded to capture solution-based papers as well. It would follow that this under-representation of solution-based papers represents a paucity of research into these solutions. Nevertheless, it is possible that our search query is not calibrated to capture all types of papers. Future research must perform a sensitivity analysis on the query, as this may change the types of papers captured.

Inequalities in healthcare continue unabated. Fortunately, there continues to be significant research into identifying and categorizing the types of inequalities, as well as introducing

potential solutions to address these gaps. The City of Chicago provides us with a valuable sample to study the ongoing trends in these disparities. Unfortunately, as our study shows, there remains much work to be done in introducing and studying potential solutions to the problems we keep encountering. We must continue efforts to engage local activists, researchers, and organizations who will undoubtedly lead the charge in implementing solutions at the community level.

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Table 1: Studies Included in the Review

| Author(s)   | Title  | Focus            | Type        | Topic            | Study Design                    | Institution   | Publisher/Journal   | Dataset/Sample   | Research Question  | Analysis   | Results   |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Kassaye SG, Wang C, Ocampo JMF, Wilson TE, Anastos K, Cohen M, Greenblatt RM, Fischl MA, Otofukun I, Adimora A, Kempf MC, Sharp GB, Young M, Plankey M  | Viremia Trajectories of HIV in HIV-Positive Women in the United States, 1994-2017  | Solution-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cohort Study                    | Georgetown University Medical Center  | JAMA network open   | 3701 HIV-positive women enrolled in the Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS)   | How do longitudinal viral trajectories vary among HIV-positive women?  | Multinomial Regression   | Three groups were identified as having either low, intermediate, or high probability of viremia. After regression analysis, the factors associated with high probability of viremia were found to be younger age, African American race, Hispanic race/ethnicity, depression, drug use, lower CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts, and unstable housing.                     |
| Duncan DT, Hickson DA, Goedel WC, Callander D5, Brooks B, Chen YT, Hanson H, Eavou R, Khanna AS, Chaix B, Regan SD, Wheeler DP, Mayer KH, Safren SA, Carr Melvin S, Draper C, Magee-Jackson V, Brewer R, Schneider JA | The Social Context of HIV Prevention and Care among Black Men Who Have Sex with Men in Three U.S. Cities: The Neighborhoods and Networks (N2) Cohort Study | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Prospective Longitudinal cohort | NYU spatial epidemiology lab, department of population health, NYU school of medicine | International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health | 361 men enrolled across all study sites: 259 Chicago and 102 Deep South (75 in New Orleans and 27 in Jackson) with 123 men self-reported as HIV positive | 361 men enrolled across all study sites: 259 Chicago and 102 Deep South (75 in New Orleans and 27 in Jackson) with 123 men self-reported as HIV positive | Standard and multi-level regression methods and spatial regression models, exponential random graph models | Data collection is still underway. HIV treatment levels and sexual risk profiles (condom usage) were similar between locations; Deep South MSM reported higher rate of adherence; Men reported 3.3 confidants and 2.5 sexual partners on average. HIV status information was unknown or not reported in more members of the Deep South sites compared to Chicago. |
| Durazo-Arvizu RA, Pacheco-Dominguez RL, Sempos CT, Kramer H, Hoofnagle AN, Pirzada A, Cooper RS, Daviglius ML   | The Association between Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and Related Analytes among Hispanic/Latino Adults: A Pilot Study       | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Race             | Cross Sectional Study           | University of Illinois at Chicago   | Nutrients   | 40 Hispanic/Latino men and women aged 18 years and older with one or more chronic disease/condition (excluding cancer) from July 2012 to June 2016       | Examine the association of vitamin D metabolites and parathyroid hormone with CVD risk factors in a Hispanic/Latino population with chronic conditions   | Pearson's correlation coefficient and interval-censored multivariable linear regression analysis           | Inverse association with free 25-hydroxyvitamin D and blood pressure, positive association with lipids (triglycerides, HDL, LDL, cholesterol)   |

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| Zheng S, Li M, Kong D, Dong X   | Sources and Variations in Social Support and Risk for Elder Mistreatment in a US Chinese Population   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | Cross Sectional Study  | Rush University  | Journal of the American Geriatric Society    | 3,157 participants from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE)                               | Relationships between positive social support and negative social support and elder mistreatment among US Chinese older adults                           | Multivariate logistic regressions adjusting for covariates                           | US Chinese older adults with higher levels of PSS from spouse and family were less likely to experience EM; greater levels of overall NSS from spouse, family, and friends were associated with increased risk of EM, PSS from friends and EM were not significantly related  |
| Osibogun O, Ogunmoroti O, Tibuakuu M, Benson EM, Michos ED              | Sex differences in the association between ideal cardiovascular health and biomarkers of cardiovascular disease among adults in the United States: a cross-sectional analysis from the multiethnic study of atherosclerosis | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cross Sectional Study  | Robert Stempel College of Health and Social Work, Florida International University | BMJ Open                                     | 5379 women and men, aged 45–84 years old and free of cardiovascular disease                                     | Investigated the sex differences in factors associated with ideal cardiovascular health and cardiovascular disease among diverse groups of men and women | Multiple linear regression   | “Higher CVH scores were associated with lower concentrations of all biomarkers, except for NT-proBNP where we found a direct association. There were statistically significant interactions by sex for all biomarkers (p<0.001), but results were qualitatively similar between women and men.”   |
| Veldhuis CB, Hughes TL, Drabble L, Wilsnack SC, Riggle EDB, Rostosky SS | Relationship Status and Drinking-Related Outcomes in a Community Sample of Lesbian and Bisexual Women   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Secondary analysis of data from a longitudinal study of a community sample | Center for Research on Women and Gender, University of Illinois at Chicago         | Journal of Social and Personal Relationships | 665 sexual minority women (SWM; lesbian; bisexual) from the Chicago Healthy and Life Experiences of Women study | Examine the association between relationship status and hazardous drinking among SMW   | Chi-square tests to examine differences and multivariable logistic regression models | Single SMW and those in committed non-cohabiting relationships were significantly more likely to report one or more symptoms of potential alcohol dependence, as well as alcohol problems, compared to SMW in committed cohabiting relationships. Further, single SMW were two times as likely to report heavy drinking compared to committed cohabiting SMW. Cohabiting may provide protection against hazardous drinking among bisexual women |

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| Mayne SL, Pellissier BF, Kershaw KN  | Neighborhood Physical Disorder and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes among Women in Chicago: a Cross-Sectional Analysis of Electronic Health Record Data        | Problem-focused  | Descriptive        | Place                    | Cross Sectional Study | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine | Journal of Urban Health               | 14,309 births to 13,657 Chicago mothers living in Chicago between January 2015 to December 2017    | Examine the association of neighborhood physical disorder with adverse pregnancy outcomes  | Three-level hierarchical Poisson regression   | Living in a high physical disorder neighborhood was associated with higher prevalence of adverse pregnancy outcomes, and these outcomes were more common in women who were Black/African, publicly insured, had a history of asthma or substance abuse, had prevalent hypertension, had gestational diabetes, or lived in higher-poverty neighborhoods   |
| Mao W, Wu B, Chi I, Yang W4, Dong X  | Neighborhood Cohesion and Oral Health Problems Among Older Chinese American Immigrants: Does Acculturation Make a Difference?                            | Problem-focused  | Hypothesis-testing | Social Capital           | Cross Sectional Study | University of Nevada, Reno                          | The Gerontological Society of America | 3,157 participants aged 60 or older from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE) | Examine the relationship between neighborhood cohesion, acculturation, and ethnic enclaves on oral health outcomes in the older Chinese immigrant population   | t-tests, chi-square tests, bivariate correlation, and stepwise logistic regressions | Higher neighborhood cohesion and living in Chinatown (ethnic enclave) was associated with lower likelihood of oral health issues; Length of stay in the US and behavioral acculturation were not significant indicators of oral health outcomes  |
| Echevarria D, Gutfraind A, Boodram B, Layden J, Ozik J, Page K, Cotler SJ, Major M, Dahari H | Modeling indicates efficient vaccine-based interventions for the elimination of hepatitis C virus among persons who inject drugs in metropolitan Chicago | Solution-focused | Other              | Personal Characteristics | Cost/Benefit Analysis | Loyola University, Medical Center, Maywood, IL, USA | BMC Public Health                     | PWID among the Chicago Metropolitan Area   | Assess the cost and efficacy of using both hepatitis C vaccines and oral direct-acting antivirals to reduce the incidence and prevalence of HCV in populations of persons who inject drugs (PWIJ) within Chicago | Mathematical model  | The combination of HCV vaccination and DAA administration is the most cost-effective and efficacious therapy for achieving the World Health Organization's (WHO) target of a 90% incidence rate and 50% prevalence rate of HCV. The use of DAAs without a vaccine is more expensive and carries a risk of reinfection. The use of a vaccine without DAA cannot achieve a 90% reduction rate in incidence because of infections that may have occurred before vaccination |

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| Lange-Maia BS, Karvonen-Gutierrez CA, Strotmeyer ES, Avery EF, Appelhans BM, Fitzpatrick SL, Janssen I, Dugan SA, Kravitz HM | Factors Influencing Longitudinal Stair Climb Performance from Midlife to Early Late Life: The Study of Women's Health Across the Nation Chicago and Michigan Sites | Problem-focused  | Descriptive        | Personal Characteristics | Longitudinal Cohort Study | Rush University Medical Center; University of Michigan School of Public Health          | Journal of Nutrition, Health and Aging                  | 830 black and white women from Chicago, IL and Detroit, Michigan, age 44-65 years old, pre-menopause or early perimenopausal | Quantify the longitudinal change in stair climb performance among mid to late-life black and white women to examine if physical activity is associated with slower decline in performance over time                   | Mixed-effects linear regression   | Average stair climb time declined as women aged, black women had slower performance compared to white women, and declines in performance were amplified by indicators of poor health (smoking, higher BMI, osteoarthritis, stroke, and diabetes)   |
| Mance GA, Grant KE, Roberts D, Carter J, Turek C, Adam E, Thorpe RJ Jr   | Environmental stress and socioeconomic status: Does parent and adolescent stress influence executive functioning in urban youth?                                   | Problem-focused  | Hypothesis-testing | SES                      | Cross Sectional Study     | Howard University, DePaul University, Northwestern University, Johns Hopkins University | Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community | 402 racially, ethnically, and SES diverse adolescents (11-17 yo) residing in large Midwestern city                           | Examine the effect of chronic parental SES stress on adolescent executive functioning in an urban environment   | Primary - Multiple mediation analysis using bootstrapping; Supplemental – Moderation analyses using multiple linear regressions with interaction terms  | Primary – SES was not significantly associated with adolescent EF, but parental stress was significantly associated with adolescent stress and, subsequently, on adolescent EF; Supplemental – Effects of adolescent stress on each EF skill were significant when controlling for race, gender, age, and parental stress; parental stress had a significant impact specifically on adolescent shifting EF; No direct link between SES on adolescent stress and behavior |
| Horvath KJ, MacLehose RF, Martinka A, DeWitt J, Hightow-Weidman L, Sullivan P, Amico KR                                      | Connecting Youth and Young Adults to Optimize Antiretroviral Therapy Adherence (YouTHrive): Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial                             | Solution-focused | Trial              | Personal Characteristics | Cohort Study              | School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN                       | JMIR Research protocols                                 | 360 HIV-positive adolescents and young adults  | Assess and innovate behavioral programs for HIV-positive adolescents and young adults to support optimizing antiretroviral therapy adherence among themselves and improve their odds for achieving viral suppression. | Audio recording of participant feedback, Review of participant interviews, Modeling via “comparison between intervention and control arms of the proportion of participants with undetectable VLs | Participant recruitment began in May 2017 for phase 1 and data collection for phase 2 began in June 2018. Researchers expect to have results in April 2021   |

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| DaViera AL, Roy AL.   | Chicago Youths' Exposure to Community Violence: Contextualizing Spatial Dynamics of Violence and the Relationship With Psychological Functioning     | Problem-focused  | Descriptive        | Place                        | Longitudinal Cohort Study | University of Illinois at Chicago  | American Journal of Community Psychology                      | 314 male and female adolescents from the Chicago School Readiness Project, living in Chicago's south and west-sides, average age of 16 | Examine spatial dynamics of community violence exposure (CVE) and psychological functioning in youth living in low-income, high-crime Chicago neighborhoods   | Hierarchical multiple regression   | Chronic, pervasive, and spatially proximal CVE was associated with higher levels of behavioral dysfunction. Lower levels of home-based CVE and higher levels of school-based CVE resulted in higher levels of anxiety. A more proximal measure of CVE was correlated more to psychological impairment, whereas a more distal measure was more predictive for behavioral dysregulation.   |
| Berry JD, Mehta A, Lin K, Ayers CR, Carroll T, Pandey A, Garside DB, Daviglius ML, Yuan C, Lloyd-Jones DM | Association of Long-Term Risk Factor Levels With Carotid Atherosclerosis: The Chicago Healthy Aging Magnetic Resonance Imaging Plaque Study (CHAMPS) | Problem-focused  | Hypothesis-testing | Time-dependent Relationships | Longitudinal Cohort       | Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, UT Southwestern Medical Center      | Circulation Cardiovascular Imaging. 2019 Sep; 12 (9): e009226 | 424 participants free of previously diagnosed cardiovascular complications from Chicago Healthy Aging Study (2009-2011)                | Association of risk factors (total cholesterol >200 mg/dL, BP > 120/80, DM, smoking) divided into 4 categories (low risk, some RF, 1 high RF, 2+ high RF) based on qualitative and quantitative features of carotid atherosclerosis | Images transferred to custom software, analyzed by two trained readers. Statistical analysis: logistic and linear regression models to determine association between | Quality and burden of carotid atherosclerosis in older age is associated with risk factor status in young adulthood. Low baseline RF group was associated with lower carotid wall thickness and lipid-rich necrotic core prevalence when measured at follow-up compared to 2+ high RF group. Each RF increment group was associated with higher carotid atherosclerosis risk. No apparent association between the baseline risk factor status and mean lumen area. |
| Carbanaru S, Nettey O, Gogana P, Helenowski IB, Jovanovic B, et al.                                       | A comparative effectiveness analysis of the PBCG vs. PCPT risks calculators in a multi-ethnic cohort   | Solution-focused | Program            | Race                         | Cross-Sectional Study     | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Cook County Health and Hospitals System | BMC Urology. 2019; 19: 121.                                   | 954 men undergoing initial prostate biopsy for abnormal PSA or digital rectal examination in 5 Chicago hospitals between 2009 and 2014 | Compare effectiveness of Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial Risk Calculator 2.0 (PCPT RC) and new Prostate Biopsy Collaborative Group (PBCG) RC to prevent overdiagnosis of PSA screening across racial groups.                       | T-test, nonparametric Wilcoxon-Mann tests, Pearson- $\chi^2$ test, PCPT and PBCG, calibration curves generated, decision curve analysis                              | While PCPT was found to be better calibrated for Blacks and Others (Hispanics,) and PBCG better calibrated for Whites, there was no statistical significance. Of the 954 prostate biopsies, 310 were negative for PCa (Prostate Cancer), 323 were positive for indolent PCa, and 321 showed csPCa (clinically significant Prostate Cancer) with Black men more often diagnosed with overall PCa (73.%) and csPCa(37.8%) on biopsy than White or Other men.         |

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| Hughto JM, Reisner SL, Kershaw TS, Altice FL, Biello KB, Mimiaga MJ, Garofalo R, Kuhns LM, Pachankis JE | A multisite, longitudinal study of risk factors for incarceration and impact on mental health and substance use among young transgender women in the USA                 | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cohort Study            | Departments of Behavioral & Social Sciences and Epidemiology, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, USA | Journal of Public Health  | 300 English-speaking transgender women between the ages of 16-29 from Chicago, IL (51%) and Boston, MA (48%) who self-reported sexual risk behavior  | What are risk factors for incarceration among young transgender women?  | Multivariable regression analysis  | Dropping out of school, sex work, homelessness, and number of times incarcerated were significant predictors for incarceration over time among young transgender women. After controlling for baseline mental health and substance dependence, recent incarceration was also found to predict somatic symptoms and illicit drug use   |
| Mittal N, Davidson J, Martinez MF, Sanchez R, Sane N, et al   | A Tri-Institutional Approach to Address Disparities in Children's Oncology Group Clinical Trial Accrual for Adolescents and Young Adults and Underrepresented Minorities | Problem-focused  | Program     | Personal Characteristics | Cohort Study            | University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Rush Medical Center, and John H Stroger Hospital                                   | Journal of Adolescent and Young Adult Oncology. 2019 Jun;8(3):227-235 | 2002-2008 pre-merger and 2008-2017 post-merger Children's Oncology Group (COG)   | Enrollment data analysis of tri-institution merger of UIC, Rush University Medical Center, and John H Stroger Hospital for minority, adolescent and young adults, and underinsured patients | Comparison of pre- and post-merger data represented in bar graph and line graphs | Post-merger total (446%), ethnic minority (533%), Hispanic (925%), uninsured (28-fold) and adolescent and young adult (822%) enrollments all increased.   |
| Wang B, Hoover D, Beck T, Dong X  | A Vulnerability Risk Index of Self-Neglect in a Community-Dwelling Older Population  | Solution-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Case reports and series | Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey                  | J Am Geriatr Soc  | Data collected from 2885 Non-Hispanic black or non-Hispanic white community-living individuals aged 65 years and older in 3 neighborhoods in Chicago | How can risk factors for incident self-neglect be identified among community-dwelling older individuals?  | Multivariable logistic regression modeling                                       | Hypertension, shortness of breath, and no aspirin taken in the past 3 years were strongly predictive of self-neglect in older individuals. Additionally, less social engagement, poor vision, and wearing a hearing aid were predictors of self-neglect, while psychological distress and cognitive impairment, though commonly concurrent conditions, were not predictive of self-neglect. A 10-item predictive index of self-neglect was developed that can be administered within "several minutes" and does not require in-home assessment. |

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| Sharma, A.   | Exploratory and spatial analysis of disability among older Asian Indians  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | Meta-Analysis             | University of Maryland at College Park, Institute for Governmental Service and Research | Applied Geography   | 2012-2016 American Community Survey of Asian Indians (60+ years of age) with disability  | Explore and analyze the associations to disabilities among older Asian Indians  | Exploratory Spatial, Regression, Semi-nonparametric, Logit | High concentration of disability in Bloomingdale, Schaumburg, Wayne, and Winfield Townships (Chicago-Naperville metropolitan division) and Fremont, Union Cities (Northern California). Parameters of reduced probability for having any disability include male, married, Medicare recipient, private insurance, and higher education levels.   |
| Uzogara, E.E.  | Who desires in-group neighbors? Associations of skin tone biases and discrimination with Latinas' segregation preferences         | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | survey/cross sectional    | west chester university of pennsylvania   | Group Processes and Intergroup Relations                        | National politics survey (N=222) and Chicago area study (n=152) association of Latinas skin tones with different forms of unfair treatment | How do experiences of perceived discrimination perpetrated by Anglos as well as Latinx-perpetrated discrimination and acculturation indicators vary across Latinas' skin tones? | bivariate analysis   | 1. Darker subgroups of Latinas reported more colorism from anglos and general discrimination against themselves. In comparison to Black Americans, medium skinned Latinas self reported elevated levels of discrimination and perceived the highest level of discrimination in their in-group.<br>2. light skinned Latinas preferred more white neighbors and fewer Latinx neighbors.<br>3. the interaction of lifetime discrimination and internalized racism did not predict preferences for white neighbors, however, it did predict preferences for Latinx neighbors |
| Phillips, G.; Neray, B.; Janulis, P.; Felt, D.; Mustanski, B.; Birkett, M. | Utilization and avoidance of sexual health services and providers by YMSM and transgender youth assigned male at birth in Chicago | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Longitudinal cohort study | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine                                     | AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV | 890 men aged 16-31 years old who have sex with men or are transgender youth assigned male at birth (AMAB) in Chicago                       | Examine how and why YMSM and transgender youth AMAB use or avoid sexual health services in Chicago  | Univariate and bivariable analyses                         | Less than half of participants reported visiting a sexual health service provider within the last 6 months and minimal interest in seeking pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Low awareness of available services associated with how and where YMSM and trans youth AMAB seek care.   |

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| Kong, D.; Li, M.;<br>Wong, Y.-L.I.;<br>Wang, J.; Sun, B.C.;<br>Dong, X.  | Correlates of<br>Emergency<br>Department<br>Service<br>Utilization<br>Among U.S.<br>Chinese Older<br>Adults          | Problem-<br>focused | Descriptive | Race  | cross<br>sectional                             | Rutgers                                       | Journal of<br>Immigrant<br>and<br>Minority<br>Health | Population<br>study of<br>Chinese<br>elderly in<br>Chicago,<br>N=3157  | what correlates<br>exist of ED use in<br>us chinese older<br>adults  | multivariate<br>negative<br>binomial<br>regression<br>analysis                                       | all of outcomes listed resulted<br>in higher rates of ED visits,<br>significant correlates of ED use   |
| Matoba, N.; Reina,<br>M.; Prachand, N.;<br>Davis, M.M.; Collins,<br>J.W. | Neighborhood<br>Gun Violence<br>and Birth<br>Outcomes in<br>Chicago  | Problem-<br>focused | Descriptive | Place | Population-<br>based<br>study                  | Lurie<br>Children's<br>Hospital of<br>Chicago | Maternal<br>and Child<br>Health<br>Journal           | 175,065<br>births from<br>white,<br>black, or<br>Hispanic<br>women in<br>Chicago<br>from 2011-<br>2015   | Examine<br>association<br>between gun<br>violence and birth<br>outcomes among<br>white, black, and<br>Hispanic women<br>in Chicago | Multilevel,<br>multiple logistic<br>regression   | Association between birth<br>outcomes and race/ethnicity<br>regardless of gun violence<br>exposure suggesting that<br>residential segregation and<br>geographic inequities contribute<br>to adverse birth outcomes,<br>instead of gun violence alone.  |
| Qian, X.; Wu, Y.   | Assessment for<br>health equity of<br>PM2.5 exposure<br>in bikeshare<br>systems: The<br>case of Divvy in<br>Chicago  | Problem-<br>focused | Descriptive | Place | Cross<br>sectional                             | UC Davis                                      | Journal of<br>Transport<br>and Health                | Divvy<br>bikeshare<br>system in<br>Chicago   | What are the<br>potential health<br>impacts when<br>using bikeshare<br>based off PM2.5<br>exposure indices?                        | Trip based<br>exposure and<br>spatial analysis<br>for health<br>exposure related<br>bikeshare trips. | Most routes with high PM2.5<br>exposure indices are distributed<br>to southwest Chicago<br>neighborhoods, which are<br>predominately minority<br>populations or low-income<br>communities. Stations with high<br>levels of PM2.5 exposure<br>indices were also located in<br>disadvantaged areas.  |
| Matoba, N.;<br>Suprenant, S.;<br>Rankin, K.; Yu, H.;<br>Collins, J.W.    | Mortgage<br>discrimination<br>and preterm<br>birth among<br>African<br>American<br>women: An<br>exploratory<br>study | Problem-<br>focused | Descriptive | Race  | Retrospect<br>ive Cross-<br>sectional<br>Study | Lurie<br>Children's<br>Hospital of<br>Chicago | Health and<br>Place                                  | 33,586<br>African<br>American<br>mothers<br>from the<br>Illinois<br>Transgenerat<br>ional Birth<br>File and the<br>Home<br>Mortgage<br>Disclosure<br>Act<br>(HMDA)<br>database | Is mortgage<br>discrimination/red<br>lining a risk factor<br>for preterm birth<br>among African<br>American women<br>in Chicago?   | Multivariable<br>logistic<br>regression  | Preterm birth rates were higher<br>among African American<br>women in redlined areas<br>(18.5%) vs. non-redlined areas<br>(17.1%). Unadjusted and<br>adjusted OR for preterm birth<br>among African American<br>women in redlined<br>neighborhoods, compared to<br>non-redlined neighborhoods,<br>were 1.08 (95% CI 1.03-1.14)<br>and 1.12 (1.04-1.20),<br>respectively. Preterm birth rate<br>was elevated (18.2%) in<br>redlined, high-proportion<br>African American areas<br>compared to non-redlined high-<br>proportion African American<br>areas (16.7%). |

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| Castañeda, S.F.; Gallo, L.C.; Nodora, J.; Talavera, G.A.; Penedo, F.J.; Evenson, K.R.; Lopez-Gurrola, M.; Smoller-Wassertheil, S.; Sanchez-Johnsen, L.A.P.; Gonzalez, P.; Perreira, K.M.; Gupta, S. | Colorectal cancer screening among Hispanics/Latinos in the HCHS/SOL sociocultural ancillary study                                    | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                      | cross sectional            | San Diego State University, UCSD, Northwestern University, University of North Carolina, Einstein College of Medicine, University of Illinois at Chicago | Preventive Medicine Reports | 2265 Hispanics ages 50-75 from San Diego, Bronx, Miami, Chicago                             | How do predisposing, enabling and needs based factors impact colorectal screening among Hispanics/Latinos?                 | Logistic regression models   | Enabling factors, including having health insurance, attending physician visit in the past year, receiving a recent mammogram, were the strongest predictors of CRC screening.   |
| 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                      | cross-sectional            | Sinai Urban Health Institute, Sinai Health System, Chicago, IL   | Journal of Community Health | 641 women with at least one live birth  | What racial/ethnic breastfeeding disparities within Chicago, IL can be identified at the local level?                      | Rao-Scott corrected Chi-square test  | We found 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. |
| Matoba, N.; Yallapragada, S.; Davis, M.M.; Ernst, L.M.; Collins, J.W.; Mestan, K.K.   | Racial differences in placental pathology among very preterm births  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Features of Relationships | Retrospective Cohort Study | Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago   | Placenta                    | 224 African American and 296 white preterm births at Northwestern Prentice Women's Hospital | Examine differences in placental pathology between African American and white women who gave birth to very preterm infants | Chi-square tests, student's t-tests, multivariate logistic regression models | Placentas of AA mothers had higher percentages of acute and chronic inflammation, lower percentages of fetal vascular pathology, and no difference in percentages of maternal vascular pathology   |

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| Baron, K.G.; Gilyard, S.G.; Williams, J.L.; Lindich, D.; Korallnik, L.; Lynch, E.B.                 | Sleep-related attitudes, beliefs, and practices among an urban-dwelling African American community: a qualitative study   | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race  | Qualitative                | Rush University Medical Center   | Sleep Health                | 43 adults, between the ages of 25-75 years old, in focus groups from 5 churches on the West Side of Chicago, IL  | What are the attitudes, practices, and beliefs surrounding sleep among urban-dwelling African Americans?                             | Content analysis                                    | 59% of participants self-rated their sleep as far, poor, or very poor. 86% of participants sleep less than 7 hours per night, with an average 3-hour discrepancy between desired amount of sleep and actual amount of sleep. Beliefs regarding the amount of sleep needed varied, though participants in all focus groups reported beliefs that insufficient sleep had adverse physical and psychological effects. |
| Kershawa, K.N.; Klikuszowian, E.; Schrader, L.; Siddique, J.; Horn, L.V.; Womack, V.Y.; Zenke, S.N. | Assessment of the influence of food attributes on meal choice selection by socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity among women living in Chicago, USA: A discrete choice experiment | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | SES   | Discrete Choice Experiment | Northwestern University, University of Illinois at Chicago, University of Wisconsin, | Appetite                    | 228 participants   | Effect of SES, race/ethnicity, and meal attributes on meal choice and the impact leading to large and persistent obesity disparities | Mixed logit regression model with interaction terms | Healthfulness and taste were the most important attributes for all participants during meal choice; price was a more important meal attribute among participants in the lowest SES group (measured using education and self-reported difficulty paying for basics)   |
| Salow, V.A.; Simon, N.-J.E.; Sheehan, K.  | Mapping Child Safety Seat Use in Cases of Fatal or Incapacitating Child Motor Vehicle Injury in Cook County, Illinois from 2011 to 2015   | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Place | retrospective cohort       | Northwestern University  | Journal of Community Health | Illinois Department of Transportation data of crashes that resulted in fatal or incapacitated injury to a child passenger in Cook County from 2011 to 2015 | What neighborhoods are hot spots of fatal or incapacitating child motor vehicle injuries in Cook County, Illinois?                   | Maptitude GIS software mapping of traffic accidents | 3 zip codes on the South Side of Chicago accounted for 11% of total unrestrained fatalities among children. These findings reveal that disparities in child passenger safety exist at the zip code and neighborhood level and suggest that resources must be allocated to these neighborhoods to increase safety.  |

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| Duncan, D.T.; Hickson, D.A.; Goedel, W.C.; Callander, D.; Brooks, B.; Chen, Y.-T.; Hanson, H.; Eavou, R.; Khanna, A.S.; Chaix, B.; Regan, S.D.; Wheeler, D.P.; Mayer, K.H.; Safren, S.A.; Melvin, S.C.; Draper, C.; Magee-Jackson, V.; Brewer, R.; Schneider, J.A. | The social context of HIV prevention and care among black men who have sex with men in three U.S. cities: The neighborhoods and networks (N2) cohort study | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cohort Study        | NYU Spatial Epidemiology Lab, Department of Population Health, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY   | International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health | 361 men were enrolled across all study sites: 259 in Chicago and 102 in the Deep South (75 in New Orleans and 27 in Jackson) | Do neighborhood contexts and network characteristics influence risk for HIV infections and HIV-related care and prevention behaviors?                 | Standard and multi-level regression methods and spatial regression models, exponential random graph model | HIV treatments similar between sites, with higher rate of adherence in the Deep South (63.3%) compared to Chicago (49.4%), $p=.03$ . Sexual risk profiles similar between different study sites, with 22.9% of men in Chicago and 28.9% in the Deep South reporting consistent condom use during vaginal and anal sex ( $p = 0.26$ ). Regarding their home neighborhoods, men in the Deep South were more likely than those in Chicago to characterize theirs as having a good reputation (43.1% versus 24.7%, $p < 0.001$ ) and as being safe (37.3% versus 21.2%, $p = 0.002$ ). |
| Briker, A.; McLone, S.; Mason, M.; Matoba, N.; Sheehan, K.   | Modifiable sleep-related risk factors in infant deaths in Cook County, Illinois  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Retrospective study | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago   | Injury Epidemiology   | 116 infants less than 6 months of age who died in Cook County in 2015-2016 of undetermined intent                            | Determine the most common risk factors and locations for sleep-related deaths in infants aged less than 6 months in Chicago                           | Chi-square analysis   | 54% of 116 infants were boys, African American and Hispanic infants made up the majority of deaths, and in 72% of cases at least one known sleeping risk factor was present suggesting a preventable cause of death  |
| Volerman, A.; Kan, K.; Salem, E.; Prachand, N.; Warren, C.M.; Sighoko, D.; Gupta, R.S.   | Disparities persist in asthma-related emergency department visits among Chicago children   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                     | Observational Study | Departments of Medicine and Pediatrics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL | Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology                          | Chicago children ER visits for asthma 2009-2015 from Comparative Health Care and Hospital Data Reporting Services (COMPdata) | What has been the trend of pediatric asthma-related emergency department visits in Chicago since 2009, especially when factoring in race/ethnicities? | STATA, regression models  | Black Children accounted for more than 60% of all asthma-related emergency department visits. Black children asthma visits decreased by 2.4% annually. Asthma-related visits by Asians increased during that time by 6.92% and remained stable for White and Latino children. Compared to White youth, Black and Latino youth were more likely to visit the ER for asthma-related illness (5-6 times more for NHB, and 1.5-2 times more for H/L).  |

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| Uzogara, E.E.  | Gendered Racism Biases: Associations of Phenotypes with Discrimination and Internalized Oppression Among Latinx American Women and Men | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Race  | Cross-sectional                                      | West Chester University of Pennsylvania   | Race and Social Problems                    | 152 Latina women and 107 Latino men from the Chicago Area Study  | Are US Latinx Americans' skin tones associated with discrimination and/or internalized racism?   | Poisson regression analyses, Ordinary least squares regression analysis                             | At higher SES levels, medium- and dark-skinned Latinas reported significantly higher discrimination than light- and lightest-skinned Latinas (this interaction was not significant for men); Interaction effect of skin tone and SES to predict internalized racism was significant for Latina women, as SES increased, lighter-skinned Latinas endorsed higher internalized racism and darker skinned Latinas endorsed lower internalized racism |
| Tung, E.L.; Hampton, D.A.; Kolak, M.; Rogers, S.O.; Yang, J.P.; Peek, M.E. | Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Access to Urban Trauma Care  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Place | Cross-sectional                                      | University of Chicago; Stanford University; National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder | JAMA network open                           | 2015 American Community Survey (N=3932) in Chicago, IL (N=798), New York City, NY (N=2128), and Los Angeles, CA (N=1006) | Association between racial/ethnic minority populations within Chicago, LA, and NYC and urban trauma deserts (i.e. lack of access to life-saving trauma resources) with consideration of residential segregation and neighborhood poverty | Small-area, geospatial, descriptive statistics, trivariate scatterplots, logistic regression models | In Chicago and LA, black majority census tracts were more likely to be located in trauma desert than white majority census tracts. Hispanic/Latino majority census tracts were more likely to be located in trauma deserts in Chicago, but less likely in LA and NYC. Racial/ethnic disparities were not significant in unadjusted models but were significant in models adjusting for poverty.   |
| Hunt, B.R.; Benjamins, M.R.; Khan, S.; Hirschtick, J.L.                    | Predictors of Food Insecurity in Selected Chicago Community Areas  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Place | Cross-sectional, population-based probability survey | Mount Sinai Hospital  | Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior | 1041 adults who completed the Household Food Security Scale survey from ten selected community areas in Chicago          | Examine associations between food insecurity and multiple demographic, socioeconomic, acculturation, social risk factor, and food access variables to determine predictors of food insecurity  | Multivariate logistic regression  | Participants reporting English as their primary language had lower odds of experiencing food insecurity, and reports of feeling lonely was associated with higher odds of food insecurity. Most demographic and socioeconomic variables (race/ethnicity, gender, education) were not significantly associated with food insecurity.   |

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| Greene, M.Z.; Hughes, T.L.; Hanlon, A.; Huang, L.; Sommers, M.S.; Meghani, S.H.   | Predicting cervical cancer screening among sexual minority women using Classification and Regression Tree analysis | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cross-sectional | University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology; Columbia University School of Nursing; University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing | Preventive Medicine Reports | 691 women from Wave 3 of the Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women (CHLEW) study that were at least 21 years old and had complete Pap testing data                         | What subgroups of sexual minority women are more and less likely to be screened for cervical cancer? | Classification and Regression Tree (CART) analysis, chi-square, two sample t-tests | 392 participants (56.7%) reported receiving a Pap smear within the past year. Participants who reported a past-year Pap test were younger, more likely to be unemployed, higher in self-reported femininity and internalized homonegativity scores, and more likely to report more than one male sexual partner. CART modeling produced six important predictor variables for cervical screening: participant age, age at drinking onset, health insurance status, internalized homonegativity score, childhood physical abuse, and number of lifetime sexual partners. Health insurance status was the most significant factor predicting Pap test outcome. |
| Salamanca, P.; Janulis, P.; Elliott, M.; Birkett, M.; Mustanski, B.; Phillips, G. | An Investigation of Racial and Ethnic Homophily on Grindr Among an Ongoing Cohort Study of YMSM                    | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | cohort          | Northwestern University  | AIDS and Behavior           | 372 participants from the RADAR study, an ongoing cohort study of racially and ethnically diverse MSM ages 16-29 in Chicago who were assigned male sex at birth and speak English | Do differences in homophily amongst ethnically diverse YMSM exist in the context of virtual spaces?  | multilevel logistic regression models  | Generally high levels of racial/ethnic homophily exist among YMSM in virtual spaces, however black YMSM had significantly fewer racially/ethnically homophilous partnerships formed through virtual spaces than white YMSM.  |

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| Feinglass, J.; Cooper, J.M.; Rydland, K.; Tom, L.S.; Simon, M.A.              | Using Public Claims Data for Neighborhood Level Epidemiologic Surveillance of Breast Cancer Screening: Findings from Evaluating a Patient Navigation Program in Chicago's Chinatown                 | Problem-focused | Program     | Race | Community-level epidemiological surveillance | Northwestern University; Illinois Department of Public Health                        | Progress in community health partnership : research, education, and action | 29,749 female participants aged 40-49 and 39,096 female participants aged 50-64 living in low-income households in 2012-2013                     | Compare mammography screening rates between census tracts with high Chinese ancestry populations to adjacent low-income, Black + Hispanic communities                               | One-way analysis of variance; t-test                        | Large increase in mammography screening after Affordable Care Act implementation in 2013-2014 with the greatest increase in screening rates in the Chinatown patient program area   |
| Warnecke, R.B.; Campbell, R.T.; Vijayasiri, G.; Barrett, R.E.; Rauscher, G.H. | Multilevel examination of health disparity: The role of policy implementation in neighborhood context, in patient resources, and in healthcare facilities on later stage of breast cancer diagnosis | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race | Cross-sectional study                        | University of Illinois at Chicago; State of Illinois Department of Public Health     | Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention                              | 989 female participants (411 black, 397 white, and 181 Hispanic patients) diagnosed with breast cancer between 30-79 years old                   | Examine the factors that might account for the disparity in female breast cancer mortality between non-Hispanic black + Hispanic patients compared with non-Hispanic white patients | Multivariate logistic regression and bivariate associations | No significant disparity in later stage breast cancer diagnosis between non-Hispanic black or Hispanic patients compared with non-Hispanic white patients suggesting racial/ethnic differences and facility accreditation/resources account for most of the disparity in stage at diagnosis   |
| Vargas, R.; Preito-Hodge, K.; Christofferson, J.                              | Digital vulnerability: The unequal risk of e-contact with the criminal justice system   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race | case study                                   | University of Chicago, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, University of Notre Dame | RSF  | 60 audio-recorded hours of police-dispatcher radio communication across 3 racially distinct (White, Black, Latino) police radio zones in Chicago | Examines police-dispatcher radio communications to measure unequal risk exposure to data breaches across three racially distinct police radio zones in Chicago.                     | descriptive statistics, logistic regression                 | 10% of calls made to police in zones serving racial minorities disclosed callers' names or home addresses. 12 percent of dispatcher calls disclosed identifiable information in the black zone, 8 percent in the Latino zone and 0 percent in the white zone. Results demonstrate that digital vulnerability is a real concern in low-income, high-crime, minority neighborhoods. |

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| Kong, D.; Solomon, P.; Dong, X.   | Comorbid Depressive Symptoms and Chronic Medical Conditions Among US Chinese Older Adults                    | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | cross sectional             | Rutgers University, University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia  | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE) (N=3157) from July 2011 to June 2013   | What is the prevalence of comorbid depressive symptoms and chronic medication conditions and what is the association between these comorbidities and health service use among US Chinese older adults? | Multivariate negative binomial regression; descriptive statistics | 14% did not have CMCs or DS; 66% had at least one CMC but no DS; 2.1% had DS but no CMC; 18% had comorbid DS and CMC. Participants who reported comorbid DS-CMC were more likely to be older, female, married and insured with fewer people in the household, lower income, and poorer self-reported health. Participants with comorbid DS-CMC also reported more ED visits and hospitalizations in the past two years.   |
| Higgins, J.A.; Carpenter, E.; Everett, B.G.; Greene, M.Z.; Haider, S.; Emily Hendrick, C. | Sexual minority women and contraceptive use: Complex pathways between sexual orientation and health outcomes | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cross-sectional qualitative | Departments of Gender and Women's Studies and Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison | American Journal of Public Health          | 5 focus groups with 22 women who identified as queer or nonheterosexual, were assigned female at birth, and were between the ages of 20 and 30 years from Chicago, IL, Salt Lake City, UT, and Madison, WI | Why do sexual minority women (SMW) have an elevated risk of unwanted pregnancies when compared to their heterosexual-identifying peers?  | Qualitative Descriptive Statistics                                | Experiences that were consistent with the participants' heterosexual peers were challenging negotiations with partners, contraceptive side effects and dissatisfaction, pregnancy ambivalence, and health care access (Higgins, JA et al, 2019). The experiences that were unique to SMW were grouped into five "contraceptive barriers:" exclusion from contraceptive messaging, difficulties navigating queer identity coupled with contraceptive use, less frequent (penile-vaginal intercourse) PVI leading to less effective contraceptive uses and strategies, queer experience with gender-based violence, and stigma within the healthcare system; and two "contraceptive facilitators:" contraceptive use accompanying and promoting sexual empowerment, and no contraceptive benefits of contraception. |

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| Tang, F.; Chi, I.; Dong, X.  | Sex Differences in the Prevalence and Incidence of Cognitive Impairment: Does Immigration Matter?  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Two-wave prospective study | University of Pittsburg; University of Southern California; Rutgers University  | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | Self-identified community-dwelling Chinese adults (60+ years old) interviewed between 2011-2013 (N = 3157) and 2013-2015 (N=2713) | Examine the association between cognitive impairment (CI) and immigration-related factors with respect to sex in Chinese adults   | C-MMSE, $\chi^2$ test, t tests, Kruskal-Wallis test | Women in wave 1 and 2 were more likely to have CI than men. No association between immigration-related factors and CI prevalence and incidence. Risk factors for CI include older age, less educational years, and increased restrictions with daily living activities. CI prevalence was 7.62% at baseline and incidence was 5.12% at wave 2.   |
| Bostwick, W.B.; Hughes, T.L.; Steffen, A.; Veldhuis, C.B.; Wilsnack, S.C.      | Depression and Victimization in a Community Sample of Bisexual and Lesbian Women: An Intersectional Approach   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cohort Study               | University of Illinois at Chicago College of Nursing; Columbia University School of Nursing; University of Dakota Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science | Archives of Sexual Behavior                | Wave 3 of the Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women study  | How does the rate of lifetime depression, which may be moderated by childhood and/or adult victimization, differ for women across multiple, co-occurring identities of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation? | Pearson chi-square, logistic regression,            | “Lifetime depression was significantly different across groups ( $p < .0001$ ), with Black bisexual women being least likely to meet criteria for lifetime depression (37.7%) and White bisexual (69.2%) and White lesbian (69.4%) women most likely to meet such criteria. 90.2% of Black lesbian women and 84.0% of Latina lesbian women reported any childhood victimization compared to 68.3% of White lesbian women.” (Bostwick et. al, 2019) |
| Newcomb, M.E.; Hill, R.; Buehler, K.; Ryan, D.T.; Whitton, S.W.; Mustanski, B. | High Burden of Mental Health Problems, Substance Use, Violence, and Related Psychosocial Factors in Transgender, Non-Binary, and Gender Diverse Youth and Young Adults | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Longitudinal Cohort        | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; University of Cincinnati   | Archives of Sexual Behavior                | 214 transgender and gender diverse (TGD) (128 AFAB, 86 AMAB) youth and young adults from 2 Chicago studies                        | Comparison between TGD and cisgender sexual minority peers with respect to mental health problems, substance use, and violence  | surveys   | Transgender women and non-binary AMAB youth reported worse health outcomes (except depression) than transgender men and non-binary AFAB youth. Non-binary AMAB youth had highest rates of suicidal ideation and traumatic experiences. TGD youth reported worse outcomes than cisgender sexual minority youth  |

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| Mustanski, B.; Morgan, E.; D'Aquila, R.; Birkett, M.; Janulis, P.; Newcomb, M.E.   | Individual and Network Factors Associated with Racial Disparities in HIV among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men: Results from the RADAR Cohort Study                  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cohort study | Northwestern University                                     | Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes   | 1015 participants from the RADAR study, a longitudinal cohort study of multilevel HIV-risk factors among young men who have sex with men aged 16-29 years in Chicago, IL. | Compare how sexual network characteristics may differ by race and ethnicity; assess how measures related to stress and stigma may be drivers of racial disparities in HIV infection; and develop a better understanding of how health care services are utilized among YMSM and if they differ by race/ethnicity. | t tests, chi squared tests  | Compared to white YMSM (24.8%) and Hispanic YMSM (30.0%), black YMSM (33.9%) had a higher prevalence of both HIV (32%) and rectal sexually transmitted infections (26.5%) with no observed differences in pre-exposure prophylaxis use. Black YMSM reported lower rates of sexual risk behaviors and more lifetime HIV tests compared with all other YMSM; however, they were also significantly less likely to achieve viral suppression. Black YMSM reported the highest rate of cannabis use as well as greater levels of stigma, victimization, trauma, and childhood sexual abuse. White YMSM reported higher rates of depression and alcohol use. |
| Morgan, Ethan; Dyar, Christina; Newcomb, Michael E; D'Aquila, Richard T; Mustanski, Brian  | PrEP Use and Sexually Transmitted Infections Are Not Associated Longitudinally in a Cohort Study of Young Men Who Have Sex with Men and Transgender Women in Chicago | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cohort study | Northwestern University                                     | AIDS and behavior                                 | 1,155 Chicago participants between 16-20 years old  | Examine whether PrEP users have an increased STI risk   | Longitudinal lagged regressions; bivariate + multivariable multilevel logistic regressions            | PrEP use was associated with increased condomless anal sex but condomless anal sex was not associated with STI status. PrEP use was not associated with STIs among young men who have sex with men/transgender women but PrEP users are more likely to report increased participation in condomless anal sex.   |
| Biggers, Alana; Sharp, Lisa K; Nimitphong, Hataikarn; Saetung, Sunee; Siwasaranond, Nantaporn; Manodpitipong, Areesa; Crowley, Stephanie J | Relationship between depression, sleep quality, and hypoglycemia among persons with type 2 diabetes  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Cohort study | University of Illinois, Mahidol University, Rush University | Journal of clinical & translational endocrinology | 193 Chicago, IL adults and 282 Bangkok, Thailand adults with type 2 DM  | Relationship between depression, sleep quality, and hypoglycemia with type 2 DM adults in Chicago and Bangkok   | Proportional odds logistic regression models, PSQI, ESS, CES-D, stepwise logistic regression approach | Chicago cohort: lower sulfonylurea usage, higher depressive symptoms<br>Thailand cohort: greater sulfonylurea usage, depressive symptoms associated with hypoglycemia frequency   |

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| Phillips, 2nd, Gregory; Neray, Balint; Birkett, Michelle; Felt, Dylan; Janulis, Patrick; Mustanski, Brian | Role of Social and Sexual Network Factors in PrEP Utilization Among YMSM and Transgender Women in Chicago        | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Gender/Sexuality | Cohort study    | Northwestern University   | Prevention science : the official journal of the Society for Prevention Research | 906 Chicago participants aged 16-29  | Examine the association between social/sexual network factors and PrEP usage in young transgender women + young men who have sex with men | Individual-level univariate + bivariable analyses; bivariable + multivariable logistic regressions | PrEP use was associated with both individual-level (age + gender) and network-level factors (sexual network degree, relationship strength, etc.)  |
| Matoba, Nana; Reina, Margarita; Prachand, Nikhil; Davis, Matthew M; Collins, James W                      | Neighborhood Gun Violence and Birth Outcomes in Chicago  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Place            | cross sectional | Northwestern University, Chicago Department of Public Health                                  | Maternal and child health journal  | 175,065 births from 2011-2015 Illinois Department of Public health vital records and 2011-2015 gun violence records from Chicago Police Department | What is the association between neighborhood gun violence, race/ethnicity and birth outcomes among minority women in Chicago              | Multinomial logistic regression  | An association between birth outcomes and race/ethnicity exists regardless of the level of gun violence. Compared to non-Hispanic white women, non-Hispanic black women had increased odds of all three poor birth outcomes regardless of the level of exposure to gun violence. Even non-Hispanic black women living in the low violence tertile had 1.7-2 fold higher odds of delivery a premature baby compared to non-Hispanic white women in the low violence tertile. |
| Morgan, Ethan; D'Aquila, Richard; Carnethon, Mercedes R; Mustanski, Brian                                 | Cardiovascular disease risk factors are elevated among a cohort of young sexual and gender minorities in Chicago | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Gender/Sexuality | Cohort study    | Northwestern University   | Journal of behavioral medicine   | 936 Chicago participants aged 16-29, assigned male at birth  | Examine behavioral risk factors and biomarkers of cardiovascular disease risk among young sexual + gender minorities in Chicago           | ANOVA; Pearson's correlation coefficients  | Young sexual + gender minorities had lower prevalence of obesity but had higher levels of C-reactive protein, marijuana use, perceived stress, and HIV suggesting that young sexual + gender minorities may have increased risk of cardiovascular disease   |
| Tung, Elizabeth L; Hampton, David A; Kolak, Marynia; Rogers, Selwyn O; Yang, Joyce P; Peek, Monica E      | Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Access to Urban Trauma Care  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Place            | cross sectional | University of Chicago, Stanford University, National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder | JAMA network open  | 3932 Adult Level 1 and Level 2 trauma centers in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City   | Is there an association between race/ethnicity and access to trauma care in US cities?  | Statistical analysis   | Black majority census tracts were more likely to be located in a trauma desert in Chicago (OR 8.48) and LA (OR 5.11). A residual direct effect was detected in NYC (OR 1.87) after adjusting for poverty and race-poverty interactions  |

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| Fitzpatrick, Veronica; Castro, Myles; Jacobs, Jacquelyn; Sebro, Nadew; Gulmatico, Jhoanna; Shields, Maureen; Homan, Sharon Marie  | Nonfatal Firearm Violence Trends on the Westside of Chicago Between 2005 and 2016               | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Time-dependent Relationships | Case Reprot                             | Sinai Urban Health Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital | Journal of community health     | 3962 Nonfatal firearm violence patients from Illinois Department of Public Health Trauma Registry (IDPHTR)   | Examine the epidemiology of NFFV on the westside of Chicago over 3 time periods   | Pearson's Chi square tests, ANOVA to test for differences in mean patient age, trend analysis | 2013-2016>2009-2012>2005-2008 NFFV hospitalizations. 25.2 is the average patient age with most frequent NFFV in age ranges 16-24 and 25-34. More male than female deaths. Female nonfatal hospitalizations increased by 74.7% between 2009-2012 and 2013-2016. NFFV injuries due to assault were most common. |
| Giovanelli, Alison; Mondri, Christina F; Reynolds, Arthur J; Ou, Suh-Ruu  | Adverse childhood experiences: Mechanisms of risk and resilience in a longitudinal urban cohort | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Personal Characteristics     | Longitudinal urban cohort study         | University of Minnesota                            | Development and psychopathology | 1,341 participants from the Chicago Longitudinal Study in low-income Chicago neighborhoods from 1985   | Examine the psychosocial processes through which adverse childhood experiences in urban minorities contribute to well-being such as education, occupation, and crime                          | Probit regressions, bivariate correlations  | Participants with high adverse childhood experiences were significantly more likely to have adverse outcomes by adulthood in education, health behavior, and crime.   |
| Kemp, Christopher G; Lipira, Lauren; Huh, David; Nevin, Paul E; Turan, Janet M; Simoni, Jane M; Cohn, Susan E; Bahk, Mieoak; Berzins, Baiba; Andrasik, Michele; Mugavero, Michael J; Rao, Deepa | HIV stigma and viral load among African American women receiving treatment for HIV              | Problem-focused | Trial              | Race                         | Secondary analysis of longitudinal data | University of Washington                           | AIDS (London, England)          | 234 African American women from a randomized trial with HIV data collection from up to 6 visits over 14 months in Chicago, Illinois and Birmingham, Alabama. | Assess relationship between HIV stigma and viral load over time among a sample of African American women receiving treatment for HIV and explore support and depressive symptoms as mediators | Generalized linear mixed effect models, mediation analysis                                    | Overall, HIV stigma was significantly associated with subsequent viral load. Social support and depressive symptoms were not statistically significant mediators. Between-subject and within-subject differences in enacted stigma were associated with viral load  |

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| Perreira, Krista M; Marchante, Ashley N; Schwartz, Seth J; Isasi, Carmen R; Carnethon, Mercedes R; Corliss, Heather L; Kaplan, Robert C; Santisteban, Daniel A; Vidot, Denise C; Van Horn, Linda; Delamater, Alan M | Stress and Resilience: Key Correlates of Mental Health and Substance Use in the Hispanic Community Health Study of Latino Youth | Problem-focused  | Hypothesis-testing | Race                     | cross-sectional | University of North Carolina, University of Miami, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Northwestern, San Diego State University, School of nursing and health studies Coral gables | Journal of immigrant and minority health | 1446 Hispanic/Latino youth (ages 8-16) and one of their parental figures living in Chicago, Miami, Bronx and San Diego enrolled in Hispanic Community Health of Latino Youth | Examine the association between immigrant generation, acculturation and sources of stress and resilience among Latino/Hispanic youth. | Regression models    | No immigrant paradox exists among Hispanic/Latino youth: first and second generation Hispanic/Latino children and their parents experienced greater acculturative stress than third-generation youth and this stress was associated with poorer mental health and susceptibility to both alcohol use and smoking. Greater children's acculturative stress was associated with depression/anxiety symptoms; greater parents acculturative stress was associated with smoking susceptibility. Family functioning and children's ethnic identity were associated with fewer depression/anxiety symptoms and lower alcohol/smoking susceptibility.             |
| Glover, Angela C; Schueller, Stephen M; Winiarski, Dominika A; Smith, Dale L; Karnik, Niranjana S; Zalta, Alyson K  | Automated Mobile Phone-Based Mental Health Resource for Homeless Youth: Pilot Study Assessing Feasibility and Acceptability     | Solution-focused | Trial              | Personal Characteristics | cross-sectional | Rush Medical College  | JMIR mental health                       | 100 Chicago youth between 16 to 25 years old who identify as experiencing housing instability  | What is the feasibility and acceptability of a fully automated mobile phone-based intervention for homeless youth?                    | Descriptive analysis | 77% of participants kept and maintained their smartphones in adequate condition during the 6-month study period. 20 of the 100 distributed cell phones were reported lost, stolen, or damaged, and 3 additional phones had connectivity issues. 48% of participants completed the 3-month assessment and 19% of participants completed the 6-month assessment. Of these, 63% of participants at 3 months and 68% of participants at 6 months reported at least moderate benefit from the study interventions. Overall, participants preferred interventions with automated and self-help features to interventions that required direct human interaction. |

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| Redding, Colleen A; Goldberg, David; Weber, Kathleen M; Yin, Hui-Qing; Paiva, Andrea L; Burke-Miller, Jane; Cohen, Mardge H; Rossi, Joseph S | Cross-validation of transtheoretical model smoking cessation measures in Chicago WIHS women smokers with and at risk for HIV | Solution-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Personal Characteristics  | Prospective cohort study | University of Rhode Island, Cook County Health and Hospital System, Rush University, The CORE center at Cook County Health and Hospital system | Translational behavioral medicine | 111 adult women smokers with and at risk for HIV from Chicago Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS) CORE center cohort in the first three stages of smoking cessation (current smoker) | Cross-validating the effect of transtheoretical model (TTM) cessation research among minority populations and cohorts with and at risk of HIV  | 4 Confirmatory factor analyses; MANOVA; ANOVA | No differences by stage were found for cons or temptation. Good internal and external validity, except cons, for structures of TTM measures. Smokers in precontemplation stage reported significantly higher pros of smoking than those in contemplation and preparation stages. Smokers in preparation reported significantly lower temptations than those in precontemplation                                 |
| Liu, Jinyu; Mao, Weiyu; Guo, Man; Xu, Ling; Chi, Iris; Dong, Xinqi   | Loss of friends and psychological well-being of older Chinese immigrants   | Problem-focused  | Descriptive        | Features of Relationships | Case report              | University of Nevada at Reno, University of Iowa, University of Texas at Arlington, University of Southern California, Rutgers University      | Aging & mental health             | Population study of Chinese elderly in Chicago  | Examine associations between loss of friends and psychological well-being among older Chinese immigrants and whether such associations are moderated by age, gender, marital status and social connections | Linear and logistic regressions               | Greater sense of loneliness is associated with losing friends and higher chance of good quality of life. This associated between the loss of friends and loneliness was strong with married and young-old participants (59-69). Association between the loss of friends and quality of life was stronger among young-old and old-old participants (70-79) and participants with high level of social connection |
| Raad, Jason H; Tarlov, Elizabeth; Kho, Abel N; French, Dustin D  | Health Care Utilization Among Homeless Veterans in Chicago   | Problem-focused  | Descriptive        | Personal Characteristics  | cross-sectional          | University of Michigan   | Military medicine                 | 13,948 vulnerable veterans  | What is the healthcare utilization of veterans that are homeless or at risk of homelessness?   | Descriptive statistics                        | 14,547 Veterans were identified as either homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. These Veterans tended to be "older, male, and African American" ... "The top three diagnoses among Veterans in this sample were hypertension (n=6,085 diagnoses), heart disease (n=4,744 diagnoses), and back pain (n=4,154 diagnoses)" (Raad et al., 2020).  |

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| DaViera, Andrea L;<br>Roy, Amanda L  | Chicago Youths' Exposure to Community Violence: Contextualizing Spatial Dynamics of Violence and the Relationship with Psychological Functioning | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Place                     | Cross-sectional         | University of Illinois at Chicago | American journal of community psychology | 314 African American and Latinx youth pulled from the Chicago School Readiness Project   | How do spatial dynamics of community violence exposure (CVE) (chronicity, pervasiveness, and spatial proximity) impact psychological functioning and behavioral dysregulation in youths? | Residual change, hierarchical multiple regression models | Long-term chronic, pervasive, and spatially proximal CVE was related to higher levels of behavioral dysfunction... Long-term chronicity significantly, positively predicted behavioral dysregulation (B = 0.07, SE = .02, p < .01), mid-term chronicity yielded a nearly identical relationship (B = 0.07, SE = .02, p < .01). In contrast, CVE within home- and school-based neighborhoods interacted to predict trait anxiety... there was a significant interaction between home- and school-based CVE and trait anxiety (B = 0.69, SE = .33, p < .05); youth living in low-crime neighborhoods and attending schools in high-crime neighborhoods had the highest rates of trait anxiety. |
| Patton, Desmond;<br>Sodhi, Aparna;<br>Affinati, Steven; Lee, Jooyoung; Crandall, Marie | Post-Discharge Needs of Victims of Gun Violence in Chicago: A Qualitative Study  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Features of Relationships | Case Reports and series | Columbia University               | Journal of interpersonal violence        | 10 patients from a Midwestern hospital with a Level 1 Trauma Center between the ages of 18-40 who had been injured by firearm violence | What are the post-discharge needs of violently injured patients and their families that will improve health outcomes and reduce the impact of gun violence?                              | Descriptive analysis                                     | Participants generally responded with needs categorized as institutional factors and community-level factors. The institutional factors that were reported were: feeling stigmatized by hospital personnel, issues with patient/provider communication, feeling discharged too soon, and issues in obtaining medicines. Community-level factors included issues with transportation to trauma centers for follow-up care, challenges with the Chicago Police Department, and concerns with returning to the community.   |

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| Agnew-Brune, Christine B; Balaji, Alexandra B; Mustanski, Brian; Newcomb, Michael E; Prachand, Nik; Braunstein, Sarah L; Brady, Kathleen A; Hoots, Brooke E; Smith, Justin S; Paz-Bailey, Gabriela; Broz, Dita; Group, NHBS-YMSM Study | Mental health, social support, and HIV-related sexual risk behaviors among HIV-negative adolescent sexual minority males: three U.S. cities, 2015 | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cross-sectional survey       | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA | AIDS and behavior                | 547 males between 13-18 years old, who reported ever having sex with another male, gay/bisexual identity, or same-sex attraction from Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia | What is the association between mental health, social support, and HIV in adolescent sexual minority males?   | Separate log-linked Poisson regression models | Of 547 adolescent SMM, 22% reported ever attempting suicide and 10% reported past-month suicidal ideation. The majority (52%) reported depression and anxiety. Thirty-nine percent reported CAI, 29% reported $\geq 4$ sex partners and 22% reported first sex before age 13. Suicide attempts, suicidal ideation, and depression and anxiety were associated with CAI. Separately, ever attempting suicide and lack of family support were associated with $\geq 4$ sex partners. None of the mental health or support measures were associated with having sex before age 13. |
| Caceres, Billy A; Veldhuis, Cindy B; Hickey, Kathleen T; Hughes, Tonda L   | Lifetime Trauma and Cardiometabolic Risk in Sexual Minority Women   | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Case report                  | Columbia University School of Nursing                   | Journal of women's health (2002) | 547 SMW participants from wave 3 of Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women study   | Influence of trauma exposure as a contributor to cardiometabolic risk for SMW   | Multinomial logistic regression               | Higher rates of trauma were associated with older age, lower education, and SMW of color. Childhood trauma was an independent risk factor for diabetes. Adulthood and lifetime trauma were significantly associated with obesity and HTN.   |
| Phillip, C R; Mancera-Cuevas, K; Leatherwood, C; Chmiel, J S; Erickson, D L; Freeman, E; Granville, G; Dollear, M; Walker, K; McNeil, R; Correia, C; Canessa, P; Ramsey-Goldman, R; Feldman, C H                                       | Implementation and dissemination of an African American popular opinion model to improve lupus awareness: an academic-community partnership       | Solution-focused | Program     | Race             | Community-based intervention | Northwestern University, Brigham and Women's Hospital   | Lupus                            | 18 Boston + 19 Chicago popular opinion leaders/community leaders, 92% self-identified as African American, mean age was 57 years old, and over 60% had lupus                   | To leverage academic-community partnerships to develop + implement a culturally competent intervention to spread awareness of lupus in African American communities in Boston + Chicago areas | none  | Popular opinion leaders engaged with members of their communities in conversations about lupus and health disparities. In Boston, there were 97 encounters with 547 community members reached. In Chicago, there were 124 encounters with 4083 community members reached.   |

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| Hong, Jun Sung; Lee, Jane J; Kim, Jingu; Iadipaolo, Andre S; Espelage, Dorothy L; Voisin, Dexter R | Posttraumatic Stress, Academic Performance, and Future Orientation as Pathways to Community Violence Exposure and Sexual Risk among African American Youth in Chicago's Southside | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race | Cross-sectional study     | Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, USA | Behavioral medicine (Washington, D.C.)  | 753 African American youths between 13-24 years old in a large urban school district                                  | What are the pathways from community violence exposure to sexual risk-taking behavior in urban African American adolescents?          | Pearson's coefficient correlations, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), structural equation modeling (SEM) | Results indicated that community violence exposure was not directly associated with sexual risk behavior. However, community violence exposure had a significantly positive impact on posttraumatic stress, which was associated with low future orientation and sexual risk behavior  |
| Manduca, Robert; Sampson, Robert J   | Punishing and toxic neighborhood environments independently predict the intergenerational social mobility of black and white children   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | SES  | Longitudinal cohort study | Harvard University; University of Pennsylvania | Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America | Opportunity Atlas data from federal tax return, 2000-2010 decennial Censuses and 2005-2015 American Community Surveys | Examine how social and physical environments beyond concentrated poverty predict children's long-term well-being and social mobility. | Factor analysis, correlation matrix  | A total of 223 participants ages 5-16 years were randomized. The majority of children were in the 5-11 year old range (78.9%). Most caregivers (96.9%) and 44% of children were female. Approximately 85% of caregivers and children reported Hispanic ethnicity and 62.3% reported a household income of ≤ \$59,000. Over half (55.7%) had uncontrolled asthma as measured by ACT/cACT; 13.9% had a normal ACT/cACT score but were uncontrolled using the Asthma Control Questionnaire and 20.2% were controlled on both measures but had received oral steroids in the past year for asthma. |

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| 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 | Place | Cohort          | University of Illinois at Chicago, Medical College of Wisconsin, University of Chicago | AIDS care                                  | 618 YBMSM ages 16-29 from majority black neighborhoods on the south side of Chicago between 2013-2014 | Examine if criminal justice involvement and psychological distress mediate the association between exposure to community violence and problematic substance use among YBMSM                          | Weighted logistic regression   | 90% reported lifetime exposure to at least one type of violence, 41% had history of criminal justice involvement, and substance use was common. Almost one-third reported daily or more frequent marijuana use; 17% reported substance use related problems and drug use other than marijuana. ECV was directly and positively associated with criminal justice involvement, psychological distress, and problematic substance use. Furthermore, the association between ECV and problematic substance use was mediated by increased CJ and psychological distress.  |
| Jiang, Lin; Sun, Fei; Zhang, Wei; Wu, Bei; Dong, XinQi          | Health Service Use Among Chinese American Older Adults: Is There a Somatization Effect?   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race  | Cross-sectional | University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Edinburg, TX                                    | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | 3,159 Chinese American older adults aged 60 to 109 years old  | Is the relationship between depressive symptoms and use of health services due to pain, and does acculturation play a role in the relations among depressive symptoms, pain, and health service use? | Bivariate correlation analyses, hierarchical negative binomial models, Sobel tests | “More pain was related to higher levels of depression (re.38, p<.01) and lower levels of acculturation (r=-.05, p<.05)” ... “Higher levels of depressive symptoms were related to more doctor visits (B=.02, p<.01), hospitalization (B=.10, p<.01), and ED visits (B=.06, p<.01)” with a partial mediation via pain for doctor visits. Pain was related to any types of health service used (Jiang et al., 2019). For the moderate acculturation group, depression was not related to any health service use and pain was only related to doctor visits. For the group with high acculturation, depression was significantly related to each of the health service uses, with partial mediation via pain for doctor visits. For this group, pain was related to doctor visits and hospital use. |

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| Imahashi, Mayumi; Fujimoto, Kayo; Kuhns, Lisa M; Amith, Muhammad; Schneider, John A  | Network overlap and knowledge of a partner's HIV status among young men who have sex with men                                   | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Features of Relationships | Case Series                       | University of Texas; Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; University of Chicago | AIDS care                 | 746 respondents from 2014-2016. Respondents were YMSM (aged 16-29) in Houston and Chicago   | Examination of disclosure of HIV status to social and sexual partners among young men who have sex with men (YMSM)  | Respondents with overlapping sexual and social relationships with their partners were less likely to not know their partner's HIV status | Respondents with overlapping sexual and social relationships with their partners were less likely to not know their partner's HIV status  |
| Saetung, Sunee; Nimitphong, Hataikarn; Siwasaranond, Nantaporn; Manodpitipong, Areesa; Crowley, Stephanie J; Hood, Megan M; Reutrakul, Sirimon | Eveningness Is Associated With Greater Depressive Symptoms in Type 2 Diabetes Patients: A Study in Two Different Ethnic Cohorts | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race                      | Cross-sectional                   | Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand                                     | Behavioral sleep medicine | 182 non-shift-working type 2 diabetes patients from Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, IL and 251 type 2 diabetes patients from six hospitals in Thailand | What is the relationship between morningness-eveningness and depressive symptoms in patients with type 2 diabetes among American and Thai ethnic cohorts?           | Univariate linear regression, hierarchical multiple regression, logistic regression, collinearity analysis                               | The mean (SD) CES-D score was 13.7 (9.1) in Chicago and 11.9 (6.4) in Thailand. In Chicago participants, after adjusting for age, sex, ethnicity, hemoglobin A1c, insulin use, and PSQI score, greater eveningness (lower MEQ scores) was associated with higher CESD scores ( $B = -0.117$ , $p = 0.048$ ). In Thai participants, after adjusting for age, sex, and PSQI score, eveningness (lower CSM score) was associated with higher CES-D score ( $B = -0.147$ , $p = 0.016$ ). In both cohorts, however, eveningness was not independently associated with the likelihood of being in the at-risk range for clinical depression ( $CES-D \geq 16$ ). |
| Duran, Ana Clara; Zenk, Shannon N; Tarlov, Elizabeth; Duda, Sarah; Smith, Geoff; Lee, Jin Man; Berbaum, Michael L                              | Foreclosures and weight gain: Differential associations by longer neighborhood exposure   | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Place                     | Retrospective longitudinal cohort | University of Illinois at Chicago; DePaul University  | Preventive medicine       | 59,854 residents (20-80 years old) of the Weight and Veteran's Environment Study in Chicago   | Association between exposure to neighborhood foreclosure filings with changes in BMI, and if such associations are stronger for longer exposure to the neighborhood | Fixed-effects regression models; sensitivity analyses; 3-level linear mixed-effect models  | Exposure of neighborhood foreclosures was highest in 2010. Foreclosure activity within 100 to 200 meters of individuals' home locations was not associated with BMI for the entire sample. For non-movers, for each additional foreclosure filing standard deviation (SD), BMI was .03 unites higher which is 0.19lbs weight gain for 5'7" individuals.   |

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| Tung, Elizabeth L; Chua, Rhys F M; Besser, Stephanie A; Lindau, Stacy Tessler; Kolak, Marynia; Anyanwu, Emeka C; Liao, James K; Tabit, Corey E | Association of Rising Violent Crime With Blood Pressure and Cardiovascular Risk: Longitudinal Evidence From Chicago, 2014-2016                    | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Place                     | Cross-sectional | University of Chicago  | American journal of hypertension                                       | 17,783 patients seen at an outpatient clinic at an urban academic medical center in Chicago between January 2014 and December 2016               | Examine the temporal relationship between rising violent crime rates and elevated BP and cardiovascular risk factors in a longitudinal sample of urban dwelling results | Longitudinal multilevel regression models                  | A 20-unit rise in the VCR was associated with 3% higher adjusted odds of having elevated BP (95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.01–1.06), 8% higher adjusted odds of missing an outpatient appointment (95% CI: 1.03–1.13), and 6% higher adjusted odds of having a cardiovascular-related hospital admission (95% CI: 1.01–1.12); associations were not significant for elevated heart rate and obesity. |
| Mayne, Stephanie L; Pellissier, Bernard F; Kershaw, Kiarri N   | Neighborhood Physical Disorder and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes among Women in Chicago: a Cross-Sectional Analysis of Electronic Health Record Data | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Place                     | Cross-sectional | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia  | Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine | 14,309 births data pulled from electronic health record of Prentice Women's Hospital in Chicago, IL, from January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2017 | How are neighborhood physical disorders and adverse birth outcomes related?   | 3-level hierarchical Poisson regression                    | “Living in a neighborhood with high physical disorder was associated with higher prevalence of PTB, SGA, and HDP (prevalence ratios and 95% confidence intervals 1.21 (1.06, 1.39) for PTB, 1.13 (1.01, 1.37) for SGA, and 1.23 (1.07, 1.42) for HDP)” (Mayne et al., 2019). Generally, adverse neighborhood environments were positively related to increased adverse pregnancy outcomes.             |
| Mao, Weiyu; Wu, Bei; Chi, Iris; Yang, Wei; Dong, Xinqi   | Neighborhood Cohesion and Oral Health Problems Among Older Chinese American Immigrants: Does Acculturation Make a Difference?                     | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Features of Relationships | Case Series     | University of Nevada, New York University, University of Southern California, Rutgers University | The Gerontologist  | 3157 older Chinese American immigrants (60+ years old) from Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago                                       | Association between neighborhood cohesion and oral health problems among older Chinese American immigrants, with consideration of acculturation indications             | Stepwise logistic regression models with interaction terms | Higher levels of neighborhood cohesion showed a lower likelihood of having oral health problems. The protective effect of neighborhood cohesion against having oral health problems was stronger when individuals resided in ethnic enclaves   |

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| Veldhuis, Cindy B; Hughes, Tonda L; Drabble, Laurie; Wilsnack, Sharon C; Riggle, Ellen D B; Rostosky, Sharon S | Relationship Status and Drinking-Related Outcomes in a Community Sample of Lesbian and Bisexual Women   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cross-sectional cohort study | University of Illinois at Chicago   | Journal of social and personal relationships           | 665 sexual minority women from Chicago and Chicagoland suburbs   | Examine the associations between relationship status and past-year drinking outcomes among sexual minority women in Chicago  | Chi-squared tests, multivariable logistic regressions, post hoc stratified analyses  | Single and committed, non-cohabiting sexual minority women were at higher risk than committed, cohabiting for alcohol-related problems and symptoms of potential alcohol dependence.  |
| Mansergh, Gordon; Baack, Brittney N; Holman, Jeremy; Mimiaga, Matthew J; Landers, Stewart; Herbst, Jeffrey H   | Brief Report: Quantitative Assessment of Brief Messages About HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis Among HIV-Infected and HIV-Uninfected Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino MSM | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cross-sectional              | US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention   | Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999) | 937 Black and Hispanic/Latino MSM in Chicago, Fort Lauderdale and Kansas City  | Examined awareness of efficacy information, message believability, intent to use and promote PrEP use, and intent to use condoms after reading brief PrEP efficacy message | Bivariate analysis and multivariable logistic regression analyses  | Black MSM indicated greater intentions to use PrEP compared to Hispanic/Latinos (81% vs. 70%). 72% MSM overall had similar intentions to use condoms after hearing a PrEP message. PrEP information was new to 63% of MSM with no racial differences. Men who reported recent condomless anal sex were less likely to report that PrEP message enhanced their intent to use condoms in the future.  |
| Li, Chien-Ching; Matthews, Alicia K; Dong, Xinqi; Simon, Melissa   | The Influence of Smoking Status on the Health Profiles of Older Chinese American Men  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Cross-sectional              | Rush University, University of Illinois at Chicago, Rutgers University, Northwestern University | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society             | 1492 elderly (avg 72.5 years old), community-dwelling Chinese American men in the larger Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE) in Chicago | Association between smoking (never, current, former) with health profile indicators of elderly Chinese men   | Descriptive statistics, bivariate analyses ( $\chi^2$ , one-way analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis tests), multivariate regression (negative binomial regression, binary logistic regression and ordered logit regression | 65% reported smoking history, 25.1% (n=375) current smokers, and 40.1% (n=599) former smokers. Never smokers reported highest self-rated health and perceived quality of life compared to former and current smokers. Current smokers were younger, less educated, uninsured, and have a longer pack-year history compared to former smokers. Current smokers were less likely to have heart disease, hypertension, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety, and chronic medical conditions compared to former smokers. |

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| Matoba, Nana; Suprenant, Suzanne; Rankin, Kristin; Yu, Hailin; Collins, James W                | Mortgage discrimination and preterm birth among African American women: An exploratory study  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race                      | Retrospective cross-sectional | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine | Health & place                        | 33,586 African American mothers in the Illinois Transgenerational Birth File that were linked to the 1990 census and 1990-1995 Mortgage Disclosure Act database | Examination of mortgage discrimination (redlining) as a risk factor for preterm birth among African American women in Chicago, and its association to racial residential segregation | Logistic regression models                   | Preterm birth rates higher among African American women in redlined areas (18.5%) v. non-redlined areas (17.1%)                     |
| Hirschtick, J L; Homan, S M; Rauscher, G; Rubin, L H; Johnson, T P; Peterson, C E; Persky, V W | Persistent and aggressive interactions with the police: potential mental health implications  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Features of Relationships | Cross-sectional study         | University of Illinois at Chicago                   | Epidemiology and psychiatric sciences | 1543 adults in Chicago communities  | Examine whether persistent or aggressive interactions with the police are associated with poor mental health outcomes in low-income communities of color in Chicago                  | Logistic regression and sensitivity analysis | High lifetime police stops are significantly associated with current PTSD symptoms among men, and marginally associated among women |
| Hong, Jun Sung; Hsieh, Yi-Ping; Clary, Kelly Lynn; Rose, Theda; Russ, Ryan; Voisin, Dexter R   | Peer Victimization, Internalizing Problems, and Substance Use in Urban African American Adolescents in Chicago: The Relevance of the Self-Medication Hypothesis | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Race                      | Cross-sectional               | Wayne State University, School of Social Work       | Violence and victims                  | 639 adolescents in Chicago's Southside  | Explore the link between peer victimization and substance use and test the mediating role of internalizing problems in urban African American adolescents in Chicago                 | Linear regression                            | Youth who were bullied by peers were more likely to internalize problems, which was associated with substance abuse                 |

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| 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 | Cross-sectional             | Wayne State University, Sungkyunkwan University, University of Washington, The University of Chicago | Western journal of nursing research          | African American youth from Chicago's south side      | Examine the relationship between peer victimization and sexually transmitted infections in African American youth in Chicago   | Descriptive statistics, correlation coefficients, path analyses through structural equation modeling | Peer victimization was inversely related to condom use and negatively associated with STIs. Affiliation with sexually active peers was positively related to substance abuse. Condom use was negatively associated with STIs.                      |
| Warnecke, Richard B; Campbell, Richard T; Vijayasiri, Ganga; Barrett, Richard E; Rauscher, Garth H                          | Multilevel Examination of Health Disparity: The Role of Policy Implementation in Neighborhood Context, in Patient Resources, and in Healthcare Facilities on Later Stage of Breast Cancer Diagnosis | Problem-focused  | Descriptive        | Race | Cross-sectional             | University of Illinois at Chicago  | Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention | 989 female patients between ages 30-79 in Chicago, IL | How do various levels of policy differently affect later stage diagnosis of breast cancer between non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, and Hispanic breast cancer patients? | Descriptive statistics, multivariate logistic regression   | After adjustment for neighborhood context, mode of detection, and facility accreditation/resources, there was no significant disparity in later stage breast cancer diagnosis between NHblack or Hispanic patients compared with NHwhite patients. |
| Ramirez, Amelie G; Gallion, Kipling J; Perez, Arely; Munoz, Edgar; Long Parma, Dorothy; Moreno, Patricia I; Penedo, Frank J | Improving quality of life among latino cancer survivors: Design of a randomized trial of patient navigation   | Solution-focused | Descriptive        | Race | Randomized controlled trial | University of Texas Health San Antonio   | Contemporary clinical trials                 | 288 Latino men and women                              | Efficacy of the LIVESTRONG Cancer Navigation Services Patient Navigator program in improving treatment follow-up compliance among Latino cancer survivors?                     | Analyses still ongoing   | Demographic information was collected. Researchers continue to collect results for this study and analyze data.  |

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| Li, Mengting; Dong, XinQi; Kong, Dexia   | Social Networks and Depressive Symptoms among Chinese Older Immigrants: Does Quantity, Quality, and Composition of Social Networks Matter? | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Social Capital            | Cross-sectional     | Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey           | Clinical gerontologist                      | INE Study; 3,157 Chinese older adults aged 60 and above in Chicago                                 | Examine the relationship between quantity, quality, and composition of social networks and depressive symptoms among US Chinese older adults                  | Negative binomial, logistic regression                        | Older adults who had 3 to 5 network members with strong ties, a medium level of contact and high level of emotional closeness were less likely to experience depression than their counterparts. Kin constituted the largest proportion in social networks. Qualitative and quantitative dimensions of social networks had stronger protective effects than composition of social networks. |
| Tookes, Hansel; Yao, Kristiana; Chueng, Teresa; Butts, Stefani; Karsner, Ryan; Duque, Maria; Cardenas, Gabriel; Feaster, Daniel J; Doblecki-Lewis, Susanne | Pre-exposure prophylaxis access in federally qualified health centers across 11 United States metropolitan statistical areas               | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Place                     | cross-sectional     | University of Miami Miller School of Medicine         | International journal of STD & AIDS         | 360 Federally Qualified Health Centers in the 11 largest metropolitan areas in the U.S.            | What is the availability of PrEP at Federally Qualified Health Centers serving racial/ethnic and sexual minorities in the United States?                      | Bivariate logistic regression                                 | 19.3% of clinics sampled indicated that they offered PrEP. Logistic regression did not show any difference between southern and reference regions ( $p = 0.779$ ). However, the total number of FQHCs was significantly lower in southern metropolitan areas ( $p = 0.014$ ). FQHCs in all metropolitan areas provided limited access to PrEP.  |
| Weir, Henriikka; Kaukinen, Catherine; Cameron, Alesha  | Diverse Long-Term Effects of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence: Development of Externalizing Behaviors in Males and Females  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Features of Relationships | Longitudinal Cohort | University of Colorado; University of Central Florida | Journal of interpersonal violence           | Participants from all 3 waves of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) | Examination of the long-term effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure during childhood and early adolescence on subsequent externalizing behaviors | Propensity score matching; longitudinal latent class analyses | Non-IPV-exposed and IPV-exposed females showed similar development of externalizing behaviors. IPV-exposed males had the largest number of life-course-persistent offenders, and non-IPV-exposed males displayed the highest levels of externalizing behaviors out of the entire sample.  |
| Alon, Leigh; Smith, Autumn; Liao, Chuanhong; Schneider, John   | Colorism Demonstrates Dampened Effects Among Young Black Men Who Have Sex with Men in Chicago  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                      | cross-sectional     | University of Chicago                                 | Journal of the National Medical Association | U Connect Study; 618 YBMSM on the South Side of Chicago  | Examine how colorism interacts with oppressive forces and functions to uniquely affect the lives of BMSM.   | Descriptive analyses, multinomial logistic regression         | While some previously found patterns in African American heterosexuals were observed in this population, most were not.   |

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| Warrior, Lakshmi; Weber, Kathleen M; Daubert, Elizabeth; Morris, Martha Clare; Agarwal, Puja; Korálnik, Igor J; French, Audrey L | Olive Oil Intake Associated with Increased Attention Scores in Women Living with HIV: Findings from the Chicago Women's Interagency HIV Study                                       | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics  | cross-sectional | Cook County Health, Chicago, IL; Rush Medical College, Chicago, IL; Stroger Hospital and Rush University, Chicago, IL | Nutrients   | N=166. 113 women living with HIV (WLWH) and 53 women living without HIV from Chicago, IL                          | What is the association of olive oil with domain-specific cognitive performance among women living with and without HIV?             | Linear regression models     | Use of olive oil was associated with a 4.2 point higher attention/concentration ( $p = 0.02$ ), 4.0 point higher for verbal learning ( $p = 0.02$ ), and 1.91 point higher for verbal memory ( $p = 0.05$ ). Associations between using olive oil and attention/concentration cognitive domain were seen in WLWH but not in women living without HIV. Associations between olive oil and verbal learning and memory were only seen in women without HIV. |
| Hei, Ailian; Simon, Melissa A; Dong, XinQi   | Association Between Neighborhood Cohesion and Cancer Screening Utilization in Chinese American Older Adults   | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Features of Relationships | Case Series     | Rush University Medical Center; Northwestern University; The State University of New Jersey                           | Journal of immigrant and minority health                                    | 3159 Chinese American adults (60+ years old) from Population Study of Chinese Elderly in the greater Chicago area | Association between Neighborhood cohesion and cancer screening utilization in community-dwelling Chinese American elderly population | Logistic Regression Analysis | Greater neighborhood cohesion was associated with higher likelihood of utilizing a mammogram and PAP test, but not of a blood stool test, colonoscopy, or PSA test.  |
| Feinglass, Joe; Cooper, Jennifer M; Rydland, Kelsey; Tom, Laura S; Simon, Melissa A  | Using Public Claims Data for Neighborhood Level Epidemiologic Surveillance of Breast Cancer Screening: Findings from Evaluating a Patient Navigation Program in Chicago's Chinatown | Solution-focused | Descriptive | Place                     | Program         | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine   | Progress in community health partnerships : research, education, and action | Geocoded mammography claims data from low-income communities on south and southwest sides of Chicago              | Examine public claims data for changes in mammography screening after ACA implementation   | one-way analysis, t-test     | Large increases in mammography screening after ACA implementation occurred in 2013-2014.   |

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| Ross, Jerlinda G C; Escamilla, Veronica; Lee, Nita Karnik; Diane Yamada, S; Lindau, Stacy Tessler               | Geospatial patterns of access to self-care resources for obesity among endometrial cancer survivors in a high poverty urban community | Problem-focused | Descriptive | SES                      | Case series                             | University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill   | Gynecologic oncology                   | 195 women treated for endometrial cancer from 2010-2015 with residency in the surrounding 16 ZIP code areas of Chicago's South Side | Examine endometrial cancer survivors' access to recommended obesity-related self-care resources   | Multivariable logistic regression and geospatial techniques          | 2/3 of the endometrial cancer survivors were obese. And 2/3 had access to one of the recommended resources-exercise, healthy weight or diet resources. Obesity was inversely related to SES. Access to self-care resources regarding obesity was lower in low SES regions and among Black/African American women. Decreased likelihood of walkable access to recommended resources in low SES areas.   |
| Volerman, Anna; Kan, Kristin; Salem, Erica; Prachand, Nik; Warren, Chris M; Sighoko, Dominique; Gupta, Ruchi S  | Disparities persist in asthma-related emergency department visits among Chicago children  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Retrospective observational case series | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Ann and Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital | Annals of allergy, asthma & immunology | All cases of asthma-related emergency department visits from 2009-2015 for children up to 18 years old in Chicago zip codes         | Examine trends in asthma-related emergency department visits and assess the racial + ethnic disparities among Chicago children  | None listed  | Number of asthma-related ED visits among Chicago children decreased from 2009-2015. Non-Hispanic black children accounted for more than 60% of asthma-related ED visits. NHB children had a significant decrease in the rate of ED visits, whereas Asian children had an increase.   |
| Fujimoto, Kayo; Wang, Peng; Flash, Charlene A; Kuhns, Lisa M; Zhao, Yucheng; Amith, Muhammad; Schneider, John A | Network Modeling of PrEP Uptake on Referral Networks and Health Venue Utilization Among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men               | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | cross-sectional                         | The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston   | AIDS and behavior                      | 543 HIV-seronegative young men who have sex with men (YMSM) aged 16-29 recruited in 2014-2016 in Chicago, IL, and Houston, TX       | What are the individual factors and health utilization factors associated with PrEP uptake and do naturally occurring PrEP referral networks diffuse PrEP uptake behavior among YMSM? | Network visualization, Auto-logistic actor attribute models (ALAAMS) | PrEP uptake was associated with more utilization of health venues in Houston and higher levels of sexual risk behavior in Chicago. In Houston, both Hispanic and Black YMSM compared to White YMSM were less likely to take PrEP. No evidence was found to support the spread of PrEP uptake via referral networks, which highlights the need for more effective PrEP referral network systems to scale up PrEP implementation among at-risk YMSM. |

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| Perera, Marisa J; Chirinos, Diana A; Brintz, Carrie E; Schneiderman, Neil; Daviglius, Martha; Talavera, Gregory A; Perreira, Krista M; Giacinto, Rebeca A Espinoza; Qi, Qibin; Llabre, Maria M | Body Mass of U.S. Hispanics/Latinos From the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL): How Do Diet Quality and Sedentary Time Relate? | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Personal Characteristics | Case series     | University of Miami   | Hispanic health care international | 13,962 Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos from 18 to 60   | Influences of diet quality, sedentary time, and length of US residence on BMI among immigrant and nonimmigrant Hispanic/Latinos                              | Regression models for BMI  | BMI differences were greater among female immigrants in the United States longer with a 10-unit Alternative Healthy Eating index difference. Significant interaction between diet, length of residence, and sex with respect to BMI   |
| Veldhuis, Cindy B; Maki, Pauline; Molina, Kristine   | Psychological and neighborhood factors associated with urban women's preventative care use   | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Race                     | Cross-sectional | Columbia University, University of Illinois at Chicago, University of California Irvine           | Journal of behavioral medicine     | 1,870 women from the Chicago Community Adult Health Study   | Examine the psychological and neighborhood factors that may inhibit or increase the use of sex-specific and general preventative care among women in Chicago | Bivariate, logistic regressions, multilevel logistic regression  | Black/African American women (28.8%) and Latinas (27.4%) were more likely to be depressed than white women (16.3%); depression was a significant predictor of lower adherence to sex specific preventative care use, but perceived neighborhood stress significantly increased the likelihood of sex-specific preventative care use   |
| Peckins, Melissa K; Roberts, Andrea G; Hein, Tyler C; Hyde, Luke W; Mitchell, Colter; Brooks-Gunn, Jeanne; McLanahan, Sara S; Monk, Christopher S; Lopez-Duran, Nestor L                       | Violence exposure and social deprivation is associated with cortisol reactivity in urban adolescents   | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Social Capital           | Longitudinal    | University of Michigan; Department of Veterans Affairs; Columbia University; Princeton University | Psychoneuroendocrinology           | 222 adolescents from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study in Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago between 1998-2000 | How are violence exposure and social deprivation associated with cortisol reactivity in urban adolescents?   | two-piece growth curve modeling, independent t-tests, chi-square | Generally, there was a 43% increase in cortisol concentrations in study participants, from baseline to peak. Adolescents were classified as responders if they had an increase in cortisol of at least 15.5% from baseline and as non-responders if they did not have an increase in cortisol above 15.5% from baseline. During the Socially Evaluated Cold-Pressor Task (SECPT), non-responders kept their hand in the water longer than responders did at first attempt (M = 67.72 s, SD = 59.34 vs M = 49.30 s, SD = 39.76). |

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| Andrade, Flavia<br>Cristina Drumond;<br>Kramer, Karen Z;<br>Greenlee, Andrew;<br>Williams, Adam<br>Nephi; Mendenhall,<br>Ruby     | Impact of the<br>Chicago Earned<br>Income Tax<br>Periodic<br>Payment<br>intervention on<br>food security   | Solution-<br>focused | Trial       | SES                  | cross-<br>sectional | University of<br>Illinois at<br>Urbana-<br>Champaign,<br>Champaign,<br>IL | Preventive<br>medicine<br>reports   | Chicago<br>Earned<br>Income Tax<br>Credit<br>(EITC)<br>Periodic<br>Payment<br>Plan Pilot,<br>2014-2015 | Does receiving a<br>portion of the<br>EITC as advance<br>payments result in<br>greater food<br>security for low-<br>income families?                                | Random-effects<br>logit models   | The intervention significantly<br>decreased the likelihood of<br>experiencing food insecurity<br>over time (T2: $\beta = -0.23$ , $p = .581$ ; T3: $\beta = -0.89$ , $p < .10$ ; T4:<br>$\beta = -2.21$ , $p < .01$ )  |
| Dehlin, Jessica M;<br>Issema, Rodal;<br>Eavou, Rebecca;<br>Pickett, Jim; Alon,<br>Leigh; Brewer,<br>Russell; Schneider,<br>John A | The<br>Motivational<br>PrEP Cascade<br>Guides<br>Interpretation of<br>Early PrEP<br>Linkage to Care<br>for Young<br>Black Men<br>Who Have Sex<br>With Men: The<br>Case of<br>Chicago's<br>PrEPLine | Solution-<br>focused | Program     | Gender/S<br>exuality | Case<br>report      | University of<br>Chicago,<br>AIDS<br>Foundation of<br>Chicago             | AIDS<br>education<br>and<br>prevention<br>: official<br>publication<br>of the<br>Internation<br>al Society<br>for AIDS<br>Education | 256 black<br>MSM   | Examination of<br>the restricting and<br>promoting factors<br>of BMSM<br>initiation in<br>PrEPLine<br>program   | Descriptive<br>analyses,<br>univariate and<br>multivariable<br>logistic<br>regression, Chi-<br>square, Fisher's<br>exact tests | 178 of the PrEPLine clients<br>were interested in information.<br>386 were interested in initiating<br>PrEP (stage 2) of which 260<br>scheduled PrEP appointments<br>through PrEPLine (Stage 3).<br>206 of clients in stage 3<br>identified as YBMSM. Being<br>gay, living 15+ miles from a<br>clinic location and rescheduling<br>an appointment are the<br>variables associated with<br>significant positive association<br>with initiating PrEP. Negative<br>association between BMSM<br>initiation PrEP if living on the<br>West Side of Chicago verses<br>South Side and if living in high<br>poverty rates (more than 30%)<br>verse lower poverty rates (less<br>than 20%) |
| Gajo, Eileen;<br>Oberwetter, Jacob;<br>Mathew, Merin;<br>Dam, Moumita;<br>Sanborn, Timothy;<br>Chehab, Lynn G                     | Correlation of<br>Sugar-<br>Sweetened<br>Beverage<br>Consumption<br>and School Free<br>and Reduced<br>Lunch<br>Eligibility as a<br>Measure of<br>Socioeconomic<br>Status                           | Problem-<br>focused  | Descriptive | SES                  | Cross-<br>sectional | HealthSystem<br>, Evanston, IL  | Journal of<br>community<br>health   | 1389 fifth<br>and sixth<br>grade<br>student from<br>14 public<br>elementary<br>schools in<br>Chicago   | Determine the<br>correlation<br>between sugar<br>sweetened<br>beverage<br>consumption and<br>school free and<br>reduced lunch<br>eligibility as a<br>measure of SES | Linear least<br>square<br>regression   | Highest average SSB<br>consumption was from School 1<br>which had the second highest<br>free reduced lunch eligibility;<br>the lowest SSB consumption<br>was from School 7, which had a<br>FRL eligibility of only 35%   |

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| Guo, Man; Sabbagh Steinberg, Nadia; Dong, Xinqi; Tiwari, Agnes  | Is family relations related to health service utilisation among older immigrants: Evidence from Chinese elderly in the United States  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race | cross-sectional | University of Iowa; Rutgers University; University of Hong Kong   | Health & social care in the community | 3,159 Chinese older adults aged 60+ in Chicago, IL | Is health service use by U.S. Chinese elderly related to positive family relations, negative family relations, and communications with family members regarding health issues?                                     | Negative binomial regressions and logistic regression | Positive spousal or family relations were not associated with either physician visits or hospital stays. However, respondents with more negative family relations had more doctor visits ( $\beta = 0.065$ , $p < 0.05$ ) and were marginally more likely to use inpatient services (OR = 1.15, CI: 0.88-1.04, $p = 0.08$ ). Respondents who talked to their spouse for medical concerns were less likely to use inpatient services (OR = 0.68, CI: 0.46-0.99, $p < 0.05$ ). |
| O'Connor, Rachel; Benavente, Julia Yoshino; Kwasny, Mary J; Eldeirawi, Kamal; Hasnain-Wynia, Romana; Federman, Alex D; Hebert-Beirne, Jennifer; Wolf, Michael S | Daily Routine: Associations With Health Status and Urgent Health Care Utilization Among Older Adults  | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | SES  | Case Series     | Northwestern University, University of Illinois at Chicago, Denver Health and Hospital authority, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai | The Gerontologist                     | Cohort of older adult PCP patients in Chicago      | Association of a daily routine and older adults' health status and urgent health care utilization to note if high levels of daily routine mediates association between socioeconomic position and health outcomes. | Multivariate regression models                        | Positive correlation was observed between FRL eligibility and all 5 beverage groups. Significant p values were found for SSB, RJF, and diet or sugar free beverages. No significant correlation between FRL eligibility and consumption of water and milk.   |
| Kershaw, Kiarri N; Klikuszowian, Elizabeth; Schrader, Lauren; Siddique, Juned; Van Horn, Linda; Womack, Veronica Y; Zenk, Shannon N                             | Assessment of the influence of food attributes on meal choice selection by socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity among women living in Chicago, USA: A discrete choice experiment | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | SES  | Cross-sectional | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine   | Appetite                              | 228 participants                                   | Determine the relative influence of different meal attributes on meal choices to assess whether the impact of these attributes varied by race/ethnicity  | Mixed logit regression models                         | Healthfulness and taste were the most important attributes for all participants; price was a more important attribute among those in the lowest SES group; travel was the least important attribute among those in the lowest SES  |

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| Newcomb, Michael E; Hill, Ricky; Buehler, Kathleen; Ryan, Daniel T; Whitton, Sarah W; Mustanski, Brian                                  | High Burden of Mental Health Problems, Substance Use, Violence, and Related Psychosocial Factors in Transgender, Non-Binary, and Gender Diverse Youth and Young Adults | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Longitudinal cohort study | Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL; Northwestern University, Chicago, IL; University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH                                    | Archives of sexual behavior          | 214 Transgender and gender diverse (TGD) (128 AFAB, 86 AMAB) individuals from 2 Chicago longitudinal cohort studies (RADAR and FAB400) | What is the difference in health outcomes between gender identities within the TGD population and how do these outcomes compare to the health outcomes of cisgender sexual minority peers? | ANOVA analyses; 4x2 chi-square analyses; Bonferroni tests; multiple linear regression; logistic regression | Among TGD youth, we found high rates of depression and suicidality (ideation, plan, attempt), violence (trauma, victimization, childhood sexual abuse), and substance use (cigarette, alcohol, illicit drug use). With the exception of depression, transgender women and non-binary AMAB youth reported worse health outcomes than transgender men and non-binary AFAB youth. Non-binary AMAB youth reported the highest rates of certain outcomes, including traumatic experiences and suicidal ideation. TGD youth generally reported worse outcomes than cisgender sexual minority youth; these differences were less pronounced among AFAB youth. |
| Tice, Jeffrey A; Bissell, Michael C S; Miglioretti, Diana L; Gard, Charlotte C; Rauscher, Garth H; Dabbous, Firas M; Kerlikowske, Karla | Validation of the breast cancer surveillance consortium model of breast cancer risk  | Solution-focused | Program     | Personal Characteristics | Cohort                    | University of California, San Francisco; University of California, Davis; Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute, New Mexico State University, Advocate Health Care | Breast cancer research and treatment | 252,997 women (median age 50 years old, 26% non-Hispanic Black) in the Chicago area followed up for up to 10 years                     | Assess the accuracy of the Breast Cancer Surveillance Consortium (BCSC) model in a racially diverse population over a 10 year period to confirm well calibrated and validated use.         | Descriptive analytics, Greenwood variance, Kaplan-Meier estimator  | The BCSC model is well calibrated but did underestimate the incidence of invasive breast cancer by 6% in young women and women in low mammographic density. AUROC (0.633) was similar to that observed in prior validation studies.  |
| Howard, Susanna D; Lee, Kevin L; Nathan, Aviva G; Wenger, Hannah C; Chin, Marshall H; Cook, Scott C                                     | Healthcare Experiences of Transgender People of Color  | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Occupation               | Cross-sectional           | University of Chicago, Chicago, IL  | Journal of general internal medicine | 39 transgender people of color from the Chicago area   | Examine healthcare experiences of transgender people of color  | Qualitative coding   | All participants described healthcare experiences where providers responded negatively to their race/ethnicity and/or gender identity. Most believed they would be treated better if they were cisgender/white.  |

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| Philbin, Morgan M; Parish, Carrigan; Pereyra, Margaret; Feaster, Daniel J; Cohen, Mardge; Wingood, Gina; Konkle-Parker, Deborah; Adedimeji, Adebola; Wilson, Tracey E; Cohen, Jennifer; Goparaju, Lakshmi; Adimora, Adaora A; Golub, Elizabeth T; Metsch, Lisa R | Health Disparities and the Digital Divide: The Relationship between Communication Inequalities and Quality of Life among Women in a Nationwide Prospective Cohort Study in the United States | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cohort study    | Columbia University                   | Journal of health communication                        | 1,915 women from the Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS)                    | What is the relationship between daily Internet use and quality of life (QOL)?  | Bivariate analyses, multivariable analyses, two-limit tobit model | The sample of 1,915 women was 73% African American and 15% Hispanic; 53% reported an annual income of ≤\$12,000. Women with daily Internet use reported a higher QOL at six months, as did women with at least a high school diploma, income >\$12,000, and non-White race; older women and those with reported drug use, depressive symptoms and loneliness had lower QOL. |
| 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 | Loyola University Chicago             | Public health nutrition                                | 1001 white, black and Hispanic community-dwelling adults residing in Chicago | Assess nutrition risks of an ethnically diverse group of community dwelling older adults and explore if nutrition risk varies by race/ethnicity         | Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses           | Nutrition risk for white, black and Hispanic participants was 16%, 34% and 31% respectively. Compared with White participants, Blacks reported eating less than usual and experienced significantly more nutrition symptomology related to decreased appetite (constipation, taste changes, bothersome smells, early satiety, pain).  |
| Lipira, Lauren; Williams, Emily C; Nevin, Paul E; Kemp, Christopher G; Cohn, Susan E; Turan, Janet M; Simoni, Jane M; Andrasik, Michele P; French, Audrey L; Unger, Joseph M; Heagerty, Patrick; Rao, Deepa  | Religiosity, Social Support, and Ethnic Identity: Exploring "Resilience Resources" for African-American Women Experiencing HIV-Related Stigma  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                     | Cross-sectional | University of Washington, Seattle, WA | Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999) | 226 African-American women living with HIV                                   | Do religiosity, social support, and/or ethnic identity moderate the effects of HIV-related stigma depression in African-American women living with HIV? | Linear regression models  | Among 226 African-American women living with HIV, greater levels of HIV-related stigma were associated with greater depression in all 3 models (P < 0.05). Only religiosity modified this association (P = 0.04), with a weaker association among women reporting higher levels of religiosity.   |

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| Li, Dennis H; Janulis, Patrick; Mustanski, Brian   | Predictors of correspondence between self-reported substance use and urinalysis screening among a racially diverse cohort of young men who have sex with men and transgender women | Problem-focused | Program     | Gender/Sexuality | Longitudinal cohort study | Northwestern University,  | Addictive behaviors     | 1007 participants who were assigned male at birth and were involved in an ongoing longitudinal study of YMSM/TW aged 16-29 living in Chicago | Examine the validity of drug use self-reported among YMSM/TW   | Traditional Cohen's kappa, generalized estimating equations (GEE) logistic regressions  | Excellent agreement between self-report and drug-tested marijuana over the past 6 months- reported at less than 15%. Black participants had decreased odds of disclosing non-marijuana drug use. Gender minorities had lower odds of disclosing marijuana use. History of arrest led to higher odds of disclosing both marijuana and non-marijuana use.   |
| O'Connor, Rachel; Muellers, Kimberly; Arvanitis, Marina; Vicencio, Daniel P; Wolf, Michael S; Wisnivesky, Juan P; Federman, Alex D   | Effects of health literacy and cognitive abilities on COPD self-management behaviors: A prospective cohort study   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Education        | Prospective cohort study  | Northwestern University, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Mercy Hospital and medical Center | Respiratory medicine    | American adults with COPD in New York, New York and Chicago, Illinois  | Examine the association between health literacy and cognitive abilities with self-management behaviors in patients with COPD | Health literacy was measured with the Short Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults. Cognitive function was assessed in terms of global, fluid and crystallized ability. | Adequate adherence to COPD medication, correct MDI and DPI are associated with adequate health literacy. Cognitive abilities were associated with correct inhaler use.  |
| Rubin, Jonathan; Aggarwal, Shivani R; Swett, Katrina R; Kirtane, Ajay J; Kodali, Susheel K; Nazif, Tamim M; Pulin, Min; Dadhania, Rupal; Kaplan, Robert C; Rodriguez, Carlos J | Burden of Valvular Heart Diseases in Hispanic/Latino Individuals in the United States: The Echocardiographic Study of Latinos  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | Cross-sectional study     | Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY  | Mayo Clinic proceedings | 1818 Latinx/Hispanic adults 45 years or older from 4 US cities (Bronx, Chicago, San Diego, and Miami)  | What is the burden of valvular heart disease in the Hispanic and Latinx population in the US?                                | Univariate regression models  | The mean age was 55.2±0.2 years; 57.4% were female. The prevalence of any valvular heart disease (AVHD) was 3.1%, with no considerable differences across sex, and a higher prevalence with increasing age. The proportion of US-born vs foreign-born individuals was similar in those with vs without AVHD (P=.31). The weighted prevalence of AVHD was highest in Central Americans (8.4%) and lowest in Mexicans (1.2%). |

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| Wilson, Robert S; Yu, Lei; Schneider, Julie A; Bennett, David A; Boyle, Patricia A  | Risk Aversion and Alzheimer Disease in Old Age   | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Personal Characteristics | Longitudinal cohort study | Rush Alzheimer's Disease Center and Departments of Neurological Sciences | The American journal of geriatric psychiatry : official journal of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry | 874 older persons without dementia in the Chicago area   | Test the hypothesis that late-life risk aversion is partly a prodromal sign of dementia                                       | hypothesis test to determine standard deviation | During the study 123 of the 874 participants developed dementia over the mean of 4.6 years. High risk aversion was associated with higher dementia incidence and more rapid decline in episodic and semantic memory but not cognitive systems. 223 developed mild cognitive impairment and was associated with higher risk aversion. The presence of plaques, tangles and cerebral amyloid angiopathy in 181 neuropathologically examined individuals was greater with higher risk aversion patients.   |
| Bandiera, Frank C; Pérez-Stable, Eliseo J; Atem, Folefac; Caetano, Raul; Vidot, Denise C; Gellman, Marc D; Navas-Nacher, Elena L; Cai, Jianwen; Talavera, Gregory; Schneiderman, Neil; Kaplan, Robert | At risk alcohol consumption with smoking by national background: Results from the Hispanic community health study/study of Latinos | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race                     | Cross-sectional           | University of Texas School of Public Health                              | Addictive behaviors  | 16,412 Hispanic/Latinos from Miami, Bronx, Chicago and San Diego collected between 2008-2011 as part of the HCHS/SOL | Examine the association and co-use between excess and binge alcohol use and tobacco smoking by Hispanic Latino subpopulations | Logistic regression models                      | Men of Cuban (10.3%), Puerto Rican (8.9%), and Mexican (8.9%) background had the highest prevalence of co-use of smoking and binge drinking compared to men of Central American (6.1%) and Dominican (6.6%) background. Women of Dominican (16.4%) and Puerto Rican (19.7%) background had the highest prevalence of binge drinking compared to women of Central American (10%) and Cuban (8%) background and Puerto Rican (34.1%) and Cuban (21.8%) women were the most likely to report current smoking compared to women of Central American (8.3%) and Mexican (10.4%) background. Elevated depressive symptoms were positively associated with smoking and binge drinking among men. |

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| Kong, Dexia; Li, Mengting; Wang, Jinjiao; Davitt, Joan K; Dong, Xinqi  | The Relationship Between Depressive Symptoms and Health Services Utilization in U.S. Chinese Older Adults | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Race                     | Cross-sectional | University of Pennsylvania                  | The Gerontologist  | PINE study; 3,159 Chinese older adults from Chicago   | Examine the relationship between depressive symptoms and physician visits, emergency department (ED) visits, and hospitalization.                    | Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression                | US Chinese older adults with depressive symptoms were more likely to have at least one ED visit and hospitalization in the past 2 years than those without depressive symptoms. Number of people in the household, health insurance coverage and acculturation also play important roles in health service utilization.  |
| Weitzman, Patricia Flynn; Zhou, Yi; Kogelman, Laura; Mack, Sarah; Sharir, Jie Yang; Vicente, Sara Romero; Levkoff, Sue E | A Web-Based HIV/STD Prevention Intervention for Divorced or Separated Older Women                         | Solution-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Trial           | Environment and Health Group, Cambridge, MA | The Gerontologist  | 219 divorced or separated women age 50 years or older   | How effective are web-based HIV/STI risk reduction interventions in divorced or separated women above the age of 50?                                 | Multiple linear regression                                    | Intervention group reported greater intention to practice safe sex compared to the control group. Intention to practice safe sex differed by perceived stress, with no difference between control and intervention groups for those with low levels of stress. For high levels of stress, intervention group reported greater intention to practice safe sex compared to controls. Sexual risk was reduced by 6.10 points, and self-efficacy for sexual discussion was increased by 2.65 points in the intervention group. |
| Dickens, Laura T; Letourneau, Lisa R; Sanyoura, May; Greeley, Siri Atma W; Philipson, Louis H; Naylor, Rochelle N        | Management and pregnancy outcomes of women with GCK-MODY enrolled in the US Monogenic Diabetes Registry   | Problem-focused  | Trial       | Personal Characteristics | Cross-sectional | University of Chicago                       | Acta diabetologica | 54 women (128 pregnancies; 18+ years old) enrolled in the University of Chicago Monogenic Diabetes Registry | Examination of the clinical management and pregnancy outcomes amongst women with a known diagnosis of GCK-MODY (glucokinase modification deficiency) | Descriptive statistics; linear and logistic regression models | 61% term births, 12% pre-term births, 19% miscarriages. 56% of the pregnancies where insulin was given had occasional or frequent hypoglycemia (including 9 severe hypoglycemia). Average birth weight for full-term GCK-affected infants was significantly less in cases of maternal insulin treatment verses no treatment.   |

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| Tang, Fengyan; Chi, Iris; Dong, Xinqi   | Sex Differences in the Prevalence and Incidence of Cognitive Impairment: Does Immigration Matter?  | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Personal Characteristics | Two-wave prospective study | University of Pittsburgh, University of Southern California, Rutgers University | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | 3157 Chinese adults aged 60 and older from 2011-2013 and 2713 adults from 2013-2015  | Examine the associations between immigration-related factors and cognitive impairment prevalence + incidence in US Chinese older adults                              | Chi-square tests, t tests, Kruskal-Wallis tests, binary logistic regressions                    | Women were more likely than men to have cognitive impairment but none of the immigration-related factors were related to prevalence or incidence.   |
| Petrovsky, Darina V; Wu, Bei; Mao, Weiyu; Dong, Xinqi   | Oral Health Symptoms and Cognitive Function Among US Community-Dwelling Chinese Older Adults   | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race                     | Epidemiological            | New York University Rory Meyers College of Nursing                              | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | US Chinese older adults in Chicago (N=2713) from the PINE study                      | Examine the associations between tooth/gum symptoms and change in cognitive function in US community-dwelling Chinese older adults                                   | Descriptive x2 statistics, spearman correlation coefficients, mixed-effect regression models    | Teeth symptoms were associated with a decline in cognitive function among Chinese older adults,   |
| Roesch, Pamela Therese; Velonis, Alisa Joy; Sant, Sayli M; Habermann, Lauren Elisabeth; Hirschtick, Jana L    | Implications of Interpersonal Violence on Population Mental Health Status in a Low-Income Urban Community-Based Sample of Adults         | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Gender/Sexuality         | Cross-sectional survey     | Sinai Health System, Chicago, IL  | Journal of interpersonal violence          | 1,535 survey respondents of the Sinai Community Health Survey (2015-2016)            | What is the association between interpersonal violence and current depressive and PTSD symptoms among men and women in low-income urban communities?                 | Logistic regression models  | 8% of male respondents and 15% of female respondents experienced current depressive symptoms. "Controlling for confounders, men who experienced IPV had a 3.6 times higher prevalence of DEPSym and a 2.5 times higher prevalence of PTSDsym. Women who experienced IPV had a 2.2 times higher prevalence of DEPSym   |
| Liddon, Nicole; Carver, Lisa; Robin, Leah; Harper, Chris; Murray, Colleen; Habel, Melissa; Lesesne, Catherine | Get Yourself Tested (GYT) goes to High School: Adapted STD Prevention Campaign and Associated Student Use of Clinic STD Testing Services | Problem-focused | Trial              | Personal Characteristics | Retrospective pilot study  | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention                                      | Sexually transmitted diseases              | 324 students for the intervention school and 352 students for the comparison school) | Address young people's low HIV and STD testing rates by increasing motivation for testing via health marketing campaigns such as Get Yourself Tested (GYT) campaign. | Chi square test, logistic regressions, univariate descriptive statistics, bivariate odds ratios | Testing increased significantly more for intervention school during the GYT implementation period. More students in the GYT school were aware of where to receive free, low-cost, or affordable HIV and STD testing than students in the comparison school. Among sexually experienced students, significantly more from the intervention school reported intending to test for STDs. |

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| Callahan, Catherine L; Schwartz, Kendra; Corley, Douglas A; Ruterbusch, Julie J; Zhao, Wei K; Shuch, Brian; Graubard, Barry I; Rothman, Nathaniel; Chow, Wong-Ho; Silverman, Debra T; Purdue, Mark P; Hofmann, Jonathan N | Understanding racial disparities in renal cell carcinoma incidence: estimates of population attributable risk in two US populations  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | Case Control    | National Cancer Institute             | Cancer causes & control : CCC | US Kidney Cancer Study (965 cases, 953 controls) and Kaiser Permanente Northern California Health Care Network (2,162 cases, 21,484 controls) | Examine the association between race and renal cell carcinoma among white and black Americans                   | Logistic regression models, t-tests, population attributable risk percentables | A history of hypertension and CKD accounted for the majority of RCC incidence among black subjects and a smaller proportion of RCC incidence among white subjects.  |
| Tom, Sarah E; Brown, Jessica P; Avilés-Santa, M Larissa; Sotres-Alvarez, Daniela; Castañeda, Sheila F; Patel, Sanjay R; Perreira, Krista; Sanchez-Johnsen, Lisa A P; Shah, Neomi A; Zee, Phyllis C; Redline, Susan        | Self-reported sleep duration is associated with time in work physical activity but not transportation or leisure physical activity among Hispanic/Latino adults in the U.S.: results from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race             | Cross-sectional | Columbia University                   | Sleep health                  | 14,653 Hispanic/Latinx adults aged 18-74 years  | Is shorter sleep duration associated with fewer minutes of transportation, work, and leisure physical activity? | Negative binomial regression models  | 61% had sleep duration 7-9 hours, 19% each had sleep duration < 7 hours and > 9 hours. Those sleeping < 7 hours spent 106 minutes/day in work-related PA, compared with those who spent fewer than 40 minutes/day in transportation-related or leisure-related PA. Sleep duration < 7 hours was associated with 26 minutes more in work-related PA, compared with sleep duration of 7-9 hours, adjusting for age and sex. Sleep duration was not associated with transportation-related or leisure-related PA |
| Caceres, Billy A; Veldhuis, Cindy B; Hughes, Tonda L  | Racial/Ethnic Differences in Cardiometabolic Risk in a Community Sample of Sexual Minority Women   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cross-sectional | Columbia University School of Nursing | Health equity                 | Chicago health and life experiences of women study; 601 sexual minority women (237 white, 219 black, 145 Latina)                              | Examine the interaction of sexual identity and race/ethnicity on cardiometabolic risk                           | Multiple logistic regression models, chi square and fisher exact tests         | Black and Latina SMW had higher rates of lifetime trauma than White SMW. Black SMW reported higher rates of obesity, hypertension, and diabetes relative to White SMW. Intersectional analyses revealed that Black lesbian and Black bisexual women were more likely to be obese than White lesbian women. Black lesbian women also reported higher rates of hypertension & diabetes  |

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| Stewart, Christopher C; Yu, Lei; Wilson, Robert S; Bennett, David A; Boyle, Patricia A  | Healthcare and Financial Decision Making and Incident Adverse Cognitive Outcomes among Older Adults                     | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Cohort study    | Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN; Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL                             | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | 952 older adults in Chicago, IL   | Does poorer healthcare and financial decision making predict adverse cognitive outcomes in older age?  | Bivariate correlations and mixed-effects analysis                                 | 156 participants developed Alzheimer's dementia (16.4% of 952), 253 participants developed MCI (33.2% of 760), and each cognitive measure declined (all Ps < .001). Poorer decision making was associated with an increased risk of incident Alzheimer's dementia and incident MCI. In linear mixed-effects models, poorer decision making among those who were initially free of cognitive impairment was associated with a more rapid decline in global cognition and four of five specific cognitive domains |
| Singh, Vidisha; Gratzner, Beau; Gorbach, Pamina M; Crosby, Richard A; Panicker, Gitika; Steinau, Martin; Amiling, Raiza; Unger, Elizabeth R; Markowitz, Lauri E; Meites, Elissa | Transgender Women Have Higher Human Papillomavirus Prevalence Than Men Who Have Sex With Men-Two U.S. Cities, 2012-2014 | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality         | Cross-sectional | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Howard Brown Health; University of California at Los Angeles; University of Kentucky | Sexually transmitted diseases              | 1033 participants (49 TGW and 984 MSM 18-26 years old) from Chicago and Los Angeles clinics from 2012-2014. | Examination of human papillomavirus (HPV) prevalence and knowledge among transgender women (TGW) compared with men who have sex with men (MSM)                                       | Prevalence ratios (PRs); 95% confidence intervals; self-reported descriptive data | HPV DNA was detected in unvaccinated anal specimens from 39 (88.6%) TGW and 606 (70.9%) MSM, and oral specimens from 4 (9.1%) TGW and 81 (95%) MSM. Antibodies were detected among 37 (84.1%) TGW and 467 (54.6%) MSM. Most participants (65.8% TGW and 90.6% MSM) were naïve to 1+ HPV vaccine type/s, with 55.1% of TGW never having heard of a HPV vaccine   |
| Mao, Weiyu; Chen, Yiwei; Wu, Bei; Ge, Shaoqing; Yang, Wei; Chi, Iris; Dong, XinQi   | Perceived Stress, Social Support, and Dry Mouth Among US Older Chinese Adults   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                     | Cross-sectional | University of Nevada   | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | PINE study in Chicago; 3157 Chinese older adults  | Examine the relationship between perceived stress and dry mouth among US Chinese adults and investigate the moderating role of social support and social strain in this relationship | Descriptive analysis, bivariate correlations, t tests, x2 tests                   | Having higher levels of perceived stress was significantly associated with a higher likelihood of reporting dry mouth   |

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| Del Rios, Marina; Weber, Joseph; Pugach, Oksana; Nguyen, Hai; Campbell, Teri; Islam, Salman; Stein Spencer, Leslee; Markul, Eddie; Bunney, E Bradshaw; Vanden Hoek, Terry | Large urban center improves out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survival   | Solution-focused | Program     | Time-dependent Relationships | Retrospective            | University of Illinois at Chicago | Resuscitation  | 6103 Adult patients treated by Chicago Fire Department EMS due to non-traumatic out-of-hospital cardiac arrest from 9/1/13 to 12/13/16 | Examination of the effectiveness of integrated cardiac resuscitation systems of care  | Logistic regression models                                  | Bystander CPR, ROSC, hospital admission and survival, and favorable neurologic outcomes showed significantly improved outcomes between 2013 and 2016.   |
| Mustanski, Brian; Morgan, Ethan; D'Aquila, Richard; Birkett, Michelle; Janulis, Patrick; Newcomb, Michael E   | Individual and Network Factors Associated With Racial Disparities in HIV Among Young Men Who Have Sex With Men: Results From the RADAR Cohort Study                                 | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Race                         | Longitudinal Cohort      | Northwestern University           | Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999) | 1015 YMSM (aged 16-29) of RADAR study in Chicago   | Examination of differences across individual, network, and social determinants to identify racial disparities in HIV among young men who have sex with men (YMSM) | T-test, categorical variables using chi-square test; ANOVAs | Black YMSM had a higher prevalence of both HIV (32%) and rectal STIs (26.5%) compared to white YMSM and Hispanic YMSM with no differences in PrEP usage. Black YMSM reported lower rates of sexual risks behaviors, more HIV lifetime tests, and were less likely to achieve viral suppression compared to all other YMSM. Black YMSM reported highest rate of cannabis use, greatest stigma levels, highest victimization, highest trauma, and higher childhood sexual abuse levels. |
| Duan, Chunzhe; Talbott, Evelyn O; Broadwin, Rachel; Brooks, Maria; Matthews, Karen; Barinas-Mitchell, Emma  | Residential Exposure to PM(2.5) and Ozone and Progression of Subclinical Atherosclerosis Among Women Transitioning Through Menopause: The Study of Women's Health Across the Nation | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics     | Prospective cohort study | University of Pittsburgh          | Journal of women's health (2002)                       | 417 women from Pittsburgh and Chicago  | Examine the association between long-term ambient air pollution and progression of subclinical atherosclerosis  | Logistic regression   | Exposure to higher residential ambient particulate matter level was associated with accelerated atherosclerosis among early midlife women. However, the association between particulate matter and plaque index progression was not independent of traditional CVD risk factors. No effect of O3 on subclinical atherosclerosis was observed.   |

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| Kong, Dexia; Solomon, Phyllis; Dong, XinQi                | Depressive Symptoms and Onset of Functional Disability Over 2 Years: A Prospective Cohort Study  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Race                         | Cohort study                             | Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA        | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | 2713 Chinese older adults   | What is the relationship between depressive symptoms and onset of functional disability over 2 years among older US Chinese adults?  | Descriptive statistics, Multivariate logistic regression  | US Chinese older adults with higher levels of depressive symptoms had higher odds of ADL disability onset (OR = 1.06; 95% CI = 1.02-1.11), IADL disability onset (OR = 1.05; 95% CI = 1.01-1.09), and mobility disability onset (OR = 1.05; 95% CI = 1.01-1.09) compared to US Chinese older adults with lower levels of depressive symptoms (Kong et al., 2019).  |
| Li, Mengting; Liang, Ying; Dong, XinQi                    | Different Definitions of Elder Mistreatment and Mortality: A Prospective Cohort Study From 2011 to 2017  | Problem-focused | Descriptive        | Time-dependent Relationships | Prospective Cohort                       | Rutgers University; Nanjing University   | Journal of the American Geriatrics Society | 3,157 Chinese Americans aged 60+ from 2011-2017   | Association between different definitions and subtypes of elder mistreatment (EM) and yearly mortality   | COX proportional hazards models; confidence intervals; Hwalek-Sengstok Elder Abuse Screening Test (H-S/ESST); Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS) positive marks. | 15.2% participants reported EM. Severe and moderate EM were associated with greater risk of 1-4 year mortality. A broad definition of EM was associated with greater risk of 3-year and 4-year mortality. Psychological mistreatment and caregiver neglect were associated with greater mortality risk, whereas relationships between psychological mistreatment, caregiver neglect, and mortality risk varied according to definitional criteria. |
| Bey, G S; Jesdale, B; Forrester, S; Person, S D; Kiefe, C | Intersectional effects of racial and gender discrimination on cardiovascular health vary among black and white women and men in the CARDIA study | Problem-focused | Hypothesis-testing | Race                         | Community-based prospective cohort study | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and University of Massachusetts Medical School | SSM - population health                    | 5114 black and white people aged 18-30 years at baseline (1985-1986) from Chicago, IL, Minneapolis, MN, and Oakland, CA | Examine race-gender differences in the effects of reporting experiences of racial and gender discrimination compared with racial or gender discrimination alone, or no discrimination, on future cardiovascular health | Multivariable linear regressions  | Black women reporting only racial discrimination had better cardiovascular health on average than black women who reported none. No statistically significant associations were found among black men. Among white women, reporting any gender discrimination predicted higher CVH scores than reporting no discrimination.  |

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| Frank, John; Restar, Arjee; Kuhns, Lisa; Reisner, Sari; Biello, Katie; Garofalo, Robert; Mimiaga, Matthew J                    | Unmet Health Care Needs Among Young Transgender Women at Risk for HIV Transmission and Acquisition in Two Urban U.S. Cities: The LifeSkills Study | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Cross-sectional             | Brown University School of Public Health | Transgender health   | 273 young transgender women (YTW) between ages 16-29 from Boston and Chicago metropolitan areas in 2012-2015  | What is the occurrence of having unmet healthcare needs among young transgender women, and what psychosocial and demographic factors are associated with access to adequate care?                        | Multivariable logistic regression models                 | Overall, nearly a quarter (23%) of YTW indicated that they had unmet health care needs. In the final multivariable model adjusted for enrollment city, avoiding health care due to cost (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]=1.98, 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.05-3.76) and experiencing prior transgender-specific discrimination in a medical setting (aOR=4.54, 95% CI=2.30-8.95) were associated with a greater odds of having unmet health care needs. |
| Gross, Deborah; Belcher, Harolyn M E; Budhathoki, Chakra; Ofonedu, Mirian E; Dutrow, Daryl; Uveges, Melissa Kurtz; Slade, Eric | Reducing Preschool Behavior Problems in an Urban Mental Health Clinic: A Pragmatic, Non-Inferiority Trial   | Solution-focused | Trial       | Education        | Randomized controlled trial | Johns Hopkins School of Nursing          | Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | 158 parents seeking treatment for their preschool children's behavior problem   | Compared the effectiveness and cost of 2 evidence-based PMT programs in a sample of low-income predominantly African American parents seeking treatment for their preschool children's behavior problems | Multiple imputations; intra-cluster correlation; t-tests | CPP was not inferior to PCIT in treating children's behavioral problems. CPP was also less costly.   |
| Enstad, Samantha; Rankin, Kristin; Desisto, Carla; Collins, Jr, James W  | Father's Lifetime Socioeconomic Status, Small for Gestational Age Infants, and Infant Mortality: A Population-Based Study                         | Problem-focused  | Descriptive | Race             | Cross-sectional             | Boston Children's Hospital               | Ethnicity & disease  | Births of African American (n=8,331), White (n=18,200), and Latina (n=2,637) women from the Illinois transgenerational birth file of infants born between 1989-1991 | What is the association between father's lifetime socioeconomic status (SES) and rates of small for gestational age (GSA) and infant mortality (IMR)?  | Multivariate, multilevel logistic regression             | Births (n=8,113) to fathers with a lifetime low SES had a SGA rate of 13.3% compared with 6.6% for those (n=10,329) born to fathers with a lifetime high SES, RR = 1.97 (1.79, 2.17). The infant mortality rate of births to fathers with a lifetime low SES exceeded that of infant mortality rate of births to fathers with a lifetime high SES: 13/1,000 vs 5/1,000, respectively; RR = 2.71 (1.94, 3.77).  |

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| Loredo, José S; Weng, Jia; Ramos, Alberto R; Sotres-Alvarez, Daniela; Simonelli, Guido; Talavera, Gregory A; Patel, Sanjay R | Sleep Patterns and Obesity: Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos Sueño Ancillar Study                                   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Cross-Sectional                                  | University of California San Diego Brigham and Women's Hospital            | Chest  | 2,156 participants (18-64 years old) from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) from San Diego, Chicago, New York, and Miami | Association between objectively measured sleep patterns and obesity in Hispanic/Latino subjects living in the United States           | Test of linear trend; survey linear regression; confidence intervals  | Inverse linear relationship between sleep duration and prevalence of obesity. A reduction of 1 hour of sleep increased obesity prevalence by 4.1% and abdominal obesity prevalence by 3.6%. Daytime napping increased obesity prevalence by 10.4% and abdominal obesity prevalence by 7.1%.                                  |
| Seibert, Ryan G; Winter, Michael R; Cabral, Howard J; Wolf, Michael S; Curtis, Laura M; Paasche-Orlow, Michael K             | Health Literacy and Income Mediate Racial/Ethnic Asthma Disparities   | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                     | Longitudinal                                     | Boston University School of Medicine                                       | Health literacy research and practice  | 342 adults aged 18 to 41 with persistent asthma  | Do health literacy and income mediate racial/ethnic asthma disparities?   | Structural equation models, ordinal logistic regression models        | Race/ethnicity was significantly associated with AQOL and asthma-related emergency department (ED) visits, but only indirectly, through the effects of health literacy and income. Compared with Whites, African American/non-Hispanics and Hispanics had significantly higher odds of low health literacy and lower income. |
| Hicken, Margaret T; Katz, Ronit; Crews, Deidra C; Kramer, Holly J; Peralta, Carmen A   | Neighborhood Social Context and Kidney Function Over Time: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis                                | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Place                    | Secondary Analysis of a prospective cohort study | University of Michigan; University of Washington; Johns Hopkins University | American journal of kidney diseases : the official journal of the National Kidney Foundation | 6,814 men and women (45-84 years old) free of cardiovascular disease between 2000-2002   | Relationship between SES and residential neighborhood context with respect to chronic kidney disease (CKD)                            | COX proportional hazards and linear mixed regression models           | Neighborhood problems and social cohesions were not independently associated with eGFR decline   |
| Osypuk, Theresa L; Joshi, Spruha; Schmidt, Nicole M; Glymour, M Maria; Nelson, Toben F                                       | Effects of a federal housing voucher experiment on adolescent binge drinking: a secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial | Problem-focused | Trial       | Place                    | Trial  | University of Minnesota School of Public Health                            | Addiction (Abingdon, England)  | 3537 adolescents in 4248 low-income eligible families  | Tested how changes in housing/neighborhood context achieved via housing mobility policy affected the drinking behavior of adolescents | Intention to treat logistic regression models; instrumental variables | This housing subsidy treatment exerted opposite effects on binge drinking by gender, suggesting adolescent boys using housing subsidies require additional supports, and neighborhood influences on drinking may operate through gender specific, potentially social, pathways.  |

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| Arnold, Michelle L; Hyer, Kathryn; Small, Brent J; Chisolm, Theresa; Saunders, Gabrielle H; McEvoy, Cathy L; Lee, David J; Dhar, Sumitrajit; Bainbridge, Kathleen E | Hearing Aid Prevalence and Factors Related to Use Among Older Adults From the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos                                     | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Race                     | Cross-Sectional     | University of South Florida   | JAMA otolaryngology– head & neck surgery | 1898 Hispanic/Latino adults with hearing loss aged 45-76 years old   | What are the prevalence of and associations with hearing aid use among the US Older Hispanic/Latinx population?   | Logistic regression model, multivariate regression   | These individuals, 60.9% reported using a hearing aid within the past 12 months. Additionally, increased odds of hearing aid use was significantly associated with “poorer pure-tone average of the better ear (OR, 1.06; 95% CI, 1.03-1.09) and higher HHI-S scores (OR, 1.06; 95% CI, 1.03-1.08)” (Arnold et al., 2019). Moreover, individuals with health insurance were significantly more likely to report hearing aid use compared to individuals without health insurance. |
| Golub, Justin S; Brewster, Katharine K; Brickman, Adam M; Ciarleglio, Adam J; Kim, Ana H; Luchsinger, José A; Rutherford, Bret R                                    | Association of Audiometric Age-Related Hearing Loss With Depressive Symptoms Among Hispanic Individuals  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Cross-Sectional     | Columbia University; George Washington University; New York Presbyterian/ Columbia University Irving Medical Center | JAMA otolaryngology– head & neck surgery | 5328 Hispanic adults (50+ years old) from 2008-2011 Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos collected in Miami, San Diego, Chicago, and Bronx | Association between age-related hearing loss and late-life depression in older Hispanic adults  | Shapiro-Wilk test; Spearman correlation; regression modeling; logistic regression; univariable model; odds ratio; fit log-linear regression models; model-based prevalence ratios; Loess fit | 32.9% of participants had clinically significant depressive symptoms (mean CESD-10 Score of 7.7), with the odds increasing 1.44 times for every 20 dB of hearing loss. Clinically significant depressive symptoms were found in individuals with mild hearing loss (1.81x higher), moderate hearing loss (2.38x higher), and severe hearing loss (4.30x higher) compared with individuals with normal hearing   |
| Lange-Maia, B S; Karvonen-Gutierrez, C A; Strotmeyer, E S; Avery, E F; Appelhans, B M; Fitzpatrick, S L; Janssen, I; Dugan, S A; Kravitz, H M                       | Factors Influencing Longitudinal Stair Climb Performance from Midlife to Early Late Life: The Study of Women's Health Across the Nation Chicago and Michigan Sites | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Personal Characteristics | Longitudinal Cohort | Rush University Medical Center; University of Michigan; University of Pittsburgh; Kaiser Permanente                 | The journal of nutrition, health & aging | 829 women (410 Black and 419 White; aged 47-62) from Study of Women's Health Across the Nation in Michigan and Chicago                                 | Examination of whether physical activity is related to slower decline in performance and to identify factors that modify the longitudinal change in performance among women | Mixed-effects regression models; descriptive statistics; t-tests- linear mixed models  | Median follow up time was 15.5 years. Average baseline stair climb time was 18.12 seconds with 0.98% annual slowing. Higher levels of physical activity (PA) were associated with faster stair climb times, with black women having 5.22% slower performance compared to white women. Slower performance was associated with smoking, financial strain, diabetes.   |

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| Kassaye, Seble G; Wang, Cuiwei; Ocampo, Joanne Michelle F; Wilson, Tracey E; Anastos, Kathryn; Cohen, Mardge; Greenblatt, Ruth M; Fischl, Margaret A; Otofukun, Igho; Adimora, Adaora; Kempf, Mirjam-Colette; Sharp, Gerald B; Young, Mary; Plankey, Michael | Viremia Trajectories of HIV in HIV-Positive Women in the United States, 1994-2017  | Problem-focused | Descriptive | Gender/Sexuality | Prospective cohort study | Georgetown University Medical Center | JAMA network open | 3701 HIV-positive women from clinics and communities in Bronx, Brooklyn, Washington DC, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta, Chapel Hill, Miami, Birmingham | How do longitudinal viral trajectories vary among women with HIV?   | Multinomial regression                           | Factors associated with high probability of viremia included younger age (odds ratio [OR], 0.99; 95% CI, 0.98-0.99; P = .03), African American race (odds ratio [OR], 2.43; 95% CI, 1.75-3.37), P < .001), Hispanic race/ ethnicity (OR, 1.50; 95% CI, 1.03-2.19; P = .04), increased levels of depressive symptoms (OR, 1.17; 95% CI, 1.01-1.36; P = .03), drug use (OR, 1.23; 95% CI, 1.01-1.51; P = .04), lower CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts (OR, 95% CI, 0.82; 0.80-0.85; P < .001), and unstable housing (OR, 1.25, 95% CI, 1.03-1.50; P = .02). |
| Durazo-Arvizu, Ramon A; Pacheco-Dominguez, Reyna L; Sempos, Christopher T; Kramer, Holly; Hoofnagle, Andrew N; Pirzada, Amber; Cooper, Richard S; Daviglius, Martha L  | The Association between Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and 25-Hydroxivitamin D and Related Analytes among Hispanic/Latino Adults: A Pilot Study | Problem-focused | Trial       | Race             | Cohort Study             | Loyola University Chicago            | Nutrients         | 40 Hispanic/Latinx participants from the UIC Cohort of Patients, Family, and Friends (UIC Cohort)  | What are the associations between serum Vitamin D levels and cardiovascular risk factors in the Hispanic/Latinx population? | Interval-censored multivariate regression models | A negative association between total 25[OH]D and blood pressure was corroborated, whereas a positive association with total cholesterol was observed. Levels of 1, 25[OH]2D were not associated with CVD risk factors, whereas 24, 25[OH]2D3 was associated with blood pressure. Estimated free 25[OH]D was inversely associated with both SBP and DBP. Similarly, calculated bioavailable 25[OH]D was inversely associated with both SBP and DBP.  |

