

## **Review of Health Equity in Chicago, 2020**

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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 2020, some of which highlight how these disparities have been exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

*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). The additional metadata category of COVID-19 was added, given its increased prevalence in research upon outbreak of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in early 2020. Exemplary studies were highlighted.

*Results:* Using search filters in the databases, 124 original research studies met our inclusion criteria. While many academic institutions contributed articles, the top three academic institutions represented were University of Illinois (n=21), Northwestern University (n=18), and University of Chicago (n=15). Several academic institutions outside of Chicago as well as non-academic institutions such as the NIH and CDC also contributed to this review. Of the research studies included in this review, 94 (75.8%) are primarily descriptive in nature, most often describing health inequities along race/ethnic lines or physical milieus. An additional 15 (12.1%) studies tested a specific hypothesis, 9 (7.3%) explored interventions or programs to address inequity, and 3 (2.4%) provided results from a trial, while another 3 (2.4%) were categorized as “other.” Most included publications explored themes primarily based on race (n=31), place (n=28), gender/sexuality (n=19), socioeconomic status (n=14), and personal characteristics (n=13). Of note, the keyword of “COVID-19” featured heavily in articles dealing with themes of race, socioeconomic status, and personal characteristics.

*Discussion:* This literature review continues the analysis conducted in previous years by the Annual Review of Health Equity Research. In comparison to previous years, research pertaining to race continues to feature most often in the field, while this year place became the second-most featured theme. A new keyword commonly found in this year’s review was “COVID-19”, with research in inequities related to this novel pathogen focusing mostly on race, socioeconomic status, and personal characteristics that lend themselves to discrimination. We will likely continue to see new emerging themes in the coming years with new views into their impact on Chicago. In the same vein, we hope to see more research addressing solutions to these new and existing disparities as well. As problems are defined, so too can they be solved. To properly address these health inequities, more research will need to be done to examine solutions in Chicago, possibly with the aid of smaller, community-based coalitions and agencies who can address the needs of its residents.

## Introduction

Health inequities have disproportionately affected minority populations for much of recent history. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated these inequities, highlighting the need to address these deep-rooted gaps in healthcare. In a recent publication in *Sage Journals*, Dr. Helene Krause commented on this issue stating, “to begin to address this problem, we need to better understand what is at the heart of these inequalities.” She further hypothesized that these problems arise from associated “poverty, high-crime neighborhoods, poor access to healthy foods, limited education and skill level, and high unemployment.” These insights ultimately suggest that improvements must be directed at an individual’s current condition and surrounding community to make long standing changes in healthcare.<sup>1</sup>

The Center for Community Health Equity ([www.healthequitychicago.org](http://www.healthequitychicago.org)) has conducted an Annual Literature Review in Chicago since 2019. Compared to last year’s analysis, this review continues to showcase current problems and possible solutions for health inequities in Chicago, but also offers new insights into these inequities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. As previously done, the articles were categorized by type (descriptive, hypothesis-testing, trial, problem, or other) and topic (place, race, gender/sexuality, religion, SES, education, occupation, personal characteristics, features of relationships, and time-dependence) to highlight specific commonalities in health inequities in 2020.

## 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 2020. 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 (“2019”[Date - Publication] : “2020”[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 ( LIMITTO ( PUBYEAR , 2020 ) ). 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. 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

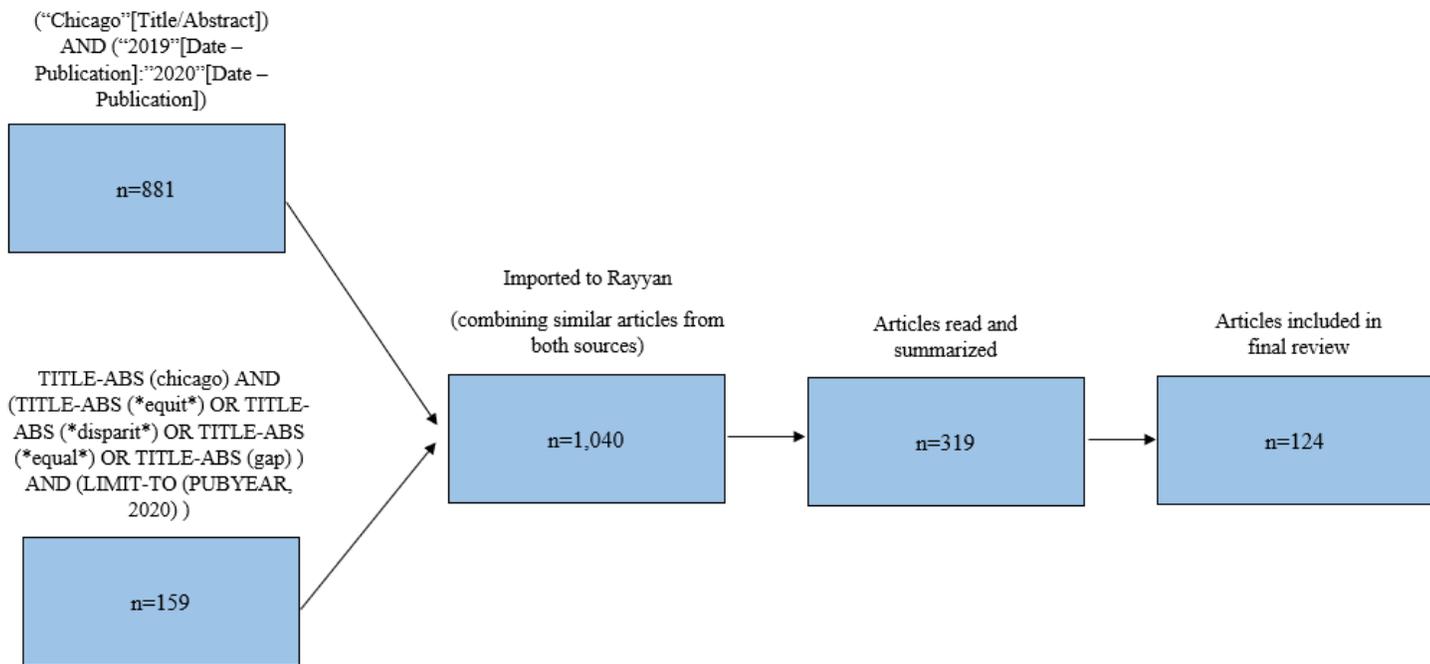
categorized based on study design, topic, and type (descriptive, hypothesis-testing, program, or trial). The theme of each paper was determined by assessing the overall subject matter and objective of the study. Articles that were borderline were discussed and a decision regarding the primary theme was made by the committee. Once the articles were categorized into a given theme, each article was summarized and presented to the research team. One article was highlighted per theme based on the quality of the results, as well as its ability to add to the knowledge about inequities. When provided in the articles, similar key terms were grouped together and were utilized to assess sub-themes within the primary themes. Additional metadata such as study objective, sponsoring institution, outcome measures, research question, and results were documented in a table. This year, an additional metadata category for COVID-19 was included given its increased prevalence in research following the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic outbreak in early 2020.

## Results

### Study Selection

The initial searches produced n=1,040 possibly relevant articles that were imported to Rayyan. After the first pass, n=319 articles were read and summarized. A final critical read resulted in 124 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 2020 review of articles (see Table 1). Each of the major academic institutions in Chicago were represented in this analysis. The institutions with the largest number of publications were University of Illinois (n=21), Northwestern University (n=18), and University of Chicago (n=15). Outside of Chicago, institutions contributed a total of 42 articles that were included in this review. Academic institutions outside of Chicago, including Rutgers University and University of Minnesota, contributed significantly. Additionally, several non-academic institutions such as National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) contributed articles included in this analysis.

### ***Problem vs. Solution Focused***

The focus of each paper was evaluated to better understand if current health equity research is directed at analyzing current problems in the context of health disparities or offering potential solutions to close these gaps in care. This year, 107 (86.3%) of the articles were problem-focused and 15 (12.1%) were solution-focused. An additional 2 articles were not categorized (1.6%). One problem-focused and one solution-focused article was chosen for highlight, as they each provide invaluable insights into improving disparities on a community and city-level in the evolving climate of the pandemic.

An article highlighting the relationship between trauma and church attendance was selected for highlight as a problem-focused paper, as it provides insights into mental health as a health inequity, a rising topic of debate amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. This study examined how support provided by local churches served to decrease risky health behavior, such as tobacco use, associated with PTSD and traumatic exposures. The sample size included 7 churches in the Chicago area with 1015 participants. Of the sample size, 62% reported experiencing a traumatic event and, of these participants, 25% had been diagnosed with PTSD. One-third of the participants reported tobacco use. In comparison to people who did not attend church weekly, people who attended church weekly were associated with a lower likelihood of reporting a PTSD diagnosis as well as a lower use of health risk behaviors such as tobacco use. However, weekly church attendance did not impact the likelihood of a traumatic exposure leading to a PTSD diagnosis or the effect of PTSD on tobacco use. This study indicates the positive health effects of church attendance and the potential role of African American church in health promotion efforts in under-resourced urban communities. This study highlights mental health as a health inequity, which can be mitigated by using social factors such as encouraging church attendance in underserved communities.<sup>1</sup>

Another paper that offered recommendations to addressing gaps in care for African Americans in the context of COVID-19 pandemic was selected for highlight as a solution-focused paper. The

recommendations to address health disparities and breakdown long-standing inequities are summarized below. Recommendation number one advised for the collection of race/ethnicity data with COVID-19 reporting to better track disease burden and allow for informed decisions of allocation of resources. Recommendation number 2 involved developing risk-based strategies to reduce exposures, ranging from appropriate distribution of personal protective equipment and physical barriers in workplaces. Recommendation number 3 advised for an increased access to COVID-19 testing across communities, as findings have shown that community-level care in underserved neighborhoods do not offer adequate drive-through and walk-up testing. Recommendation 4 stated that ambulatory staff should be repurposed to engage with high-risk populations with chronic diseases, which have been shown to disproportionately affect African Americans, and ultimately offer education, screenings and monitoring for this population. Recommendation 5 offered insights on offering appropriate support for patients in high-risk living conditions, ranging from food distribution services to safe social isolation for individuals in overcrowded living conditions. Recommendation 6 and 7 advocated for appropriate allocation and sharing of resources across hospital systems to reduce health inequities, as African Americans are more likely to live in health care deserts.<sup>2</sup>

### *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=31), place (n=28), gender/sexuality (n=19), socioeconomic status (n=14), and personal characteristics (n=13). Each theme was further examined to identify the most prevalent key terms. We then provided an article that offered valuable or innovative insights into a given primary theme.

Within the theme of race, the most common key terms were health disparities (n=9), COVID-19 (n=5), African American (n=4), and transportation (n=3). An interesting study that examined race was an article that evaluated differences in perceptions of African American women and health care professionals and how these perceptions influenced the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), medication used for the prevention of HIV. This was a prospective, mixed methods study using concept mapping to generate, categorize, and compare factors that may influence the likelihood of using PrEP. Forty-eight high-risk African American women enrolled, as well as ten healthcare professionals who had experience in HIV prevention. Participants generated a list of statements that were grouped into eight clusters: access, financial, best benefits, protection, medication, setbacks, network, and fear. Healthcare professionals ranked having an HIV-positive partner as the most influential factor that affected the participant's decisions to use PrEP (network cluster). Conversely, participants ranked ability to prevent HIV as their top reason (best benefits cluster) for using PrEP. Both healthcare professionals and African American women ranked ease of access to providers and pharmacies as highly influential. This study demonstrated a mismatch in healthcare professionals and African

American women's perception of PrEP use, raising concerns about how these misperceptions impact prescription of PrEP to at-risk populations.<sup>3</sup>

The second most documented theme was place (n=28). Within this theme, the most common key terms were accessibility (n=4), equity (n=3), city (n=3), mobility (n=3), and Chicago (n=3). For example, an article that discussed this theme was a retrospective study from Loyola University Medical Center in Maywood which examined the relationship between pregnancy associated morbidities and living in a food desert. Researchers used electronic medical records from 1,001 deliveries at Loyola University Medical Center. Using the patients' coordinates in conjunction with the Food Access Research Atlas, defining a food desert as an urban area where 33% of the population lives more than a half mile from the nearest large grocery store, researchers identified 195 of the 1,001 women to be from a food desert. An initial demographic comparison was done and found that women from food deserts were slightly younger, lower mean incomes, and more likely to be black. Other comorbid conditions (such as gestational diabetes) were not shown to have significant differences between groups. Finally, after adjusting for age, race, and medical insurance class, it was shown that women in food deserts have an overall higher likelihood of experiencing at least one diagnosed pregnancy morbidity. This work builds on previous research that examined pregnancy morbidities in relation to place of residence.<sup>4</sup>

Gender/sexuality was the third most documented theme (n=19). Within this theme, the most common key terms were disparity (n=4), gender (n=3), and geospatial (n=3). Within the category of gender and sexuality, themes of racial inequalities, cardiovascular health, and stigma were also explored. One longitudinal cohort study examined the differences in health outcomes and related risk factors across transgender and gender diverse and cisgender youth. Previous research has shown that transgender and gender diverse youth are at elevated risk for multiple negative health outcomes compared to cisgender youth, but little research has explored disparities within the population and instead have generalized transgender and gender diverse people as a single group. This study utilized data from two longitudinal studies in the Chicago area, RADAR (N=1079) and FAB 400 (N=488), which include cohorts of young sexual and gender minorities assigned male at birth and assigned female at birth. It was found that among transgender and gender diverse youth, there is a high rate of depression and suicidality, violence, and substance use. Except for depression, transgender women and non-binary assigned males at birth reported worse health outcomes than transgender men and non-binary assigned females at birth youth. Non-binary assigned males at birth reported the highest rates of traumatic experiences and suicidal ideation. Overall, transgender and gender diverse youth generally reported worse outcomes than cisgender sexual minority youth. In conclusion, the study provided novel information about the health of transgender and gender diverse youth, as well as their experiences that have implications for the onset, maintenance, and elimination of disparities concerning these health issues.<sup>5</sup>

Socioeconomic status was the fourth most common theme of the papers analyzed (n=14). The most prevalent key terms included COVID-19 (n=6), ethnic groups (n=3), homeless (n=3), and equity (n=3). An important study that discussed socioeconomic status examined if there was an association between sociodemographic factors and breast cancer screening. This study has the potential to improve health outcomes by allowing Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) to better understand the unique needs of their patient population, ultimately improving early detection and reducing mortality. This study was a retrospective cross-sectional study design. The sample included women aged 50-74 from a single FQHC in Chicago that had a visit and were eligible for screening between 2017 and 2018. The records of 1,161 patients were extracted from the electronic medical record system and reviewed. The independent variables studied include age, ethnicity, insurance type, homeless status, and race. The dependent variable is compliance with breast cancer screening. The study found that 77.5% of patients were not adherent with breast cancer screening while the remaining 22.5% patients had a screening. This rate is much lower than the statistics from the National Center of Health that state that 69% of women older than 50 have had a screening mammogram. These statistics emphasize the disparity in care for vulnerable populations. Most participants in the study were below 100% of the federal poverty line with age being fairly distributed, majority non-Hispanic or Latina, and Black as the highest race category. The bivariate and multivariate analyses found three sociodemographic factors that had a higher association with screening and one that had a lower association. Primary insurance status and homeless status both showed significant associations with adherence. Homeless women in transitional housing were more compliant than expected, while those with other homeless status were less compliant than expected. Regarding insurance status, significantly fewer self-pay patients were adherent with screening in comparison to other primary insurance types. The findings of this study can help FQHCs better understand the populations they serve. Identifying characteristics associated with lower breast cancer screening adherence rates can allow FQHCs to work proactively to provide adequate preventative care services.<sup>6</sup>

Personal characteristics was the theme that was discussed the least (n=13), with COVID-19 (n=7), mental health (n=4), and Chinese (n=3) being the most prevalent key terms describing the papers in this group. A longitudinal study that examined perceptions of the coronavirus outbreak in the US, assessed high risk adults at the onset and in the acceleration phase of the pandemic. The population being analyzed included 588 predominantly older adults with  $\geq 1$  chronic condition recruited from 4 active, federally funded studies in Chicago. COVID-19 knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, and sense of preparedness changed from the onset of the US outbreak (March 13–20, 2020) to the acceleration phase (March 27–April 7, 2020). The researchers used a two-wave telephone survey to look at self-reported knowledge of COVID-19 symptoms and prevention, related beliefs, behaviors, and sense of preparedness. The main results were that the participants increasingly perceived COVID-19 to be a serious public health threat over time

(from the onset to the acceleration phase). Participants also reported more changes to their daily routine and plans as well as reported greater preparedness. The proportion of respondents who believed they were “not at all likely” to get the virus decreased slightly, but there was no significant change in the proportion of those who were unable to accurately identify ways to prevent infection. In multivariable analyses, black adults and those with lower health literacy were more likely to report less perceived susceptibility to COVID-19. Individuals with low health literacy remained more likely to feel unprepared for the outbreak and to express confidence in the federal government response. Adults at higher risk for COVID-19 continue to lack critical knowledge about prevention. While participants reported greater changes to daily routines and plans, disparities continued to exist in perceived susceptibility to COVID-19 and in preparedness. Public health messaging to date may not be effectively reaching vulnerable communities.<sup>7</sup>

## **Discussion**

This review continues the analysis conducted in previous years by the Annual Review of Health Equity Research and summarizes the health equity research about Chicago-based populations published in 2020. Most papers reviewed were problem-focused and most discussed descriptive studies to identify health disparities in these populations. The total number of articles explored in this year’s study included 1,040, of which 124 met the inclusion criteria of the review. The articles explored a wide variety of themes. Of those categorized by this review, the most common theme was race, followed by place, gender/sexuality, socioeconomic status, and personal characteristics. Keywords were extracted from each theme to gain further insight into overarching themes in the growing field of health equity research in the city of Chicago. These keywords included “health disparities,” “COVID,” and “African American,” among others.

This review included 16% less articles (124 vs. 148) than last year’s review. The topics of this year’s articles were firstly race (24%), followed by place (23%), gender/sexuality (15%), socioeconomic status (11%), and personal characteristics (10%). The primary categories of last year’s research articles were race (31%), followed by gender/sexuality (20%), personal characteristics (19%), and place (12%). While most of these categories remained priorities in research this year, the emergence of place and socioeconomic status as top categories may imply a shift in focus of research in Chicago-based populations. This may reflect emerging local research interests, or it is possible that this demonstrates a broader change in the understanding of how local environment and socioeconomic status can impact health disparities. This year’s review also showed similar trends to last year in the number of articles describing a problem (76% vs. 76%) and testing a hypothesis (12% vs. 12%). This demonstrates a continued need for more solution-driven investigations to address health inequities in Chicago.

Within the category of race, minor keywords were present that highlighted an underlying shift in focus toward highlighting specific medical conditions. Several articles chose to highlight these in the context of race, highlighting the possible association between minorities and comorbid conditions. Of note, these conditions included chronic kidney disease, acute ischemic stroke, atrial fibrillation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, kidney cancer, hypertension, and celiac disease. The increased prevalence of these minor keywords in our search indicated a focus of research this year on the investigation of medical conditions in the context of racial disparities.

Gender/sexuality continued to be a major theme in health equity research in Chicago, with many keywords remaining the same as in previous years, including “men who have sex with men,” PrEP,” and “transgender women.” However, there has been a shift toward examining broader impacts of gender and sexuality, such as gendered disparities in medical conditions such as cirrhosis, as well as the impact of identifying as a member of the LGBTQ+ community as an adolescent on various health outcomes.<sup>8</sup> Another shift in focus was the impact social networks have on health disparities related to gender/sexuality, which coincides with the increased research that was conducted under the theme of place. This shift in research from the individual level to the community level could also offer valuable information to guide programs that aim to improve disparities related to gender and sexuality in the city of Chicago.

This year’s review also contained information on the new development of the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically beginning from the US outbreak in March of 2020. As the year progressed, the information and increasing number of studies on this topic demonstrated a progression of knowledge and a deepening impact on the members of the Chicago community. Specific to our analysis, the keyword “COVID-19” was found in 18 papers across numerous themes. This keyword was most prevalent in the category of personal characteristics. With the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic and the disproportionate nature of those affected, especially in Chicago, this will likely be a focus of research among all categories in future years.

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 in past years, the review process involved a collection of articles queried from Scopus and PubMed. We were able to increase the number of articles evaluated from previous years. However, the study was confined to specific keywords in the search, which limits the scope of our health equity focus. As in past years, this limitation contributed to the under-representation of solution-based papers. This represents a paucity of research into these solutions. In addition, another major limitation we faced was that only articles published in major journals were

included in the search, effectively excluding any local research being conducted by smaller, local agencies. This is a potential reason why the articles reviewed continue to be largely problem focused. It is possible that local agencies are running programs that aim to reduce some of the disparities seen in Chicago and evaluating their efficacy, thus balancing the discrepancy between problem- and solution-focused research. However, as we limited our search to that which was available on databases, this possibility was not explored.

Health inequity in Chicago continues to be an issue that impacts its residents across place, race, gender, sexuality, religion, and socioeconomic status, and many of those disparities have increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the strain that it has placed on all aspects of society. Topics like gender and sexuality remain major areas of academic interest, and we may see a shift to addressing solutions to these disparities in the coming years. Meanwhile we will likely see new emerging themes in the coming years, such as mental health and COVID-19, that will require more work to define the disparities and their impact on Chicago. As problems are defined, they can ideally be solved, and to properly address these health inequities, more research will need to be done to examine solutions in the city of Chicago, possibly with the aid of smaller, community-based coalitions and agencies who can address the needs of the people who live there.

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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	Results
Hirschtick JL, Hughes MM, Farrar I, Gutierrez-Kapheim M, Owens L, Johnson TP, Benjamins MR	A Community-Driven Probability Survey of Disadvantaged Populations in Chicago: Sinai Community Health Survey 2.0	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Community survey	Sinai Urban Health Institute	Progress in community health partnerships : research, education, and action	3,000 adults (300 per community area) and 1,500 children	With the Sinai Survey 2.0, examined a new set of health-related topics and social factors such as immigration and incarceration to highlight persistent inequities in community health.	For completed adult interviews, the number of contact attempts ranged from 1 to 20, with a mean of 4.8 attempts. Almost 10% of those who completed interviews did so at the tenth or later contact attempt.
Peek ME, Simons RA, Parker WF, Ansell DA, Rogers SO, Edmonds BT	COVID-19 Among African Americans: An Action Plan for Mitigating Disparities	Solution-focused	Other	Race	Editorial	University of Chicago	American journal of public health	National Analysis of county-level data	How can our US government, hospitals, and public health agencies mitigate COVID-19 illness and death in African American and other minority communities?	Recommendations to mitigate disparities in healthcare include required reporting of COVID-19 race/ethnicity data, strategies to decrease COVID-19 risk and increase COVID-19 testing, opportunities for health care systems to repurpose infrastructure to enhance COVID-19 prevention, and suggestions to bring racial equity to scarce resource allocation protocols.
Bishop-Royse J, Lange-Maia B, Murray L,	Structural racism, socio-economic marginalization, and infant mortality	Problem-focused	Hypothesis-testing	SES	Correlational	DePaul University	Public health	Infant mortality rate in various Chicago communities	Does infant mortality correlate with lower Index of Concentration at the	Significant correlations between low ICE scores, especially

Shah RC, DeMaio F									Extremes (ICE) scores?	in regards to racial segregation and economic marginalization, and higher IMR across various communities
Gordon EJ, Gardiner H, Siminoff LA, Kelly PJ, Agu C, Urbanski M, Alolod GP, Benitez A, Hernandez I, Guinansaca N, Ramos Winther L, Bergeron CD, Kim R, Montalvo A, Gonzalez T	Donor Designation Among Mature Latinas and Lay Health Educators (Promotoras): A Mixed-Methods Study	Problem-focused	Trial	Race	Mixed methods	Temple University	Health education & behavior : the official publication of the Society for Public Health Education	Twenty-nine Promotoras and 45 mature Latinas from Philadelphia, San Antonio and Chicago participated in both a survey and a focus group regarding attitudes towards organ donation.	To identify the barriers of organ donation among Promotoras and Latinas.	There are many misconceptions regarding organ donation. Patients worried about trafficking, trust in the medical system and whether organs are fairly allocated. Over 90% of participants were in favor of organ donation.
Agarwal P, Lin J, Muellers K, O'Connor R, Wolf M, Federman AD, Wisnivesky JP. A	A structural equation model of relationships of health literacy, illness and medication beliefs with medication adherence among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Prospective cohort	Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine	Patient education and counseling	Cohort from primary care and pulmonary practices of the Mount Sinai Health System in New York City and Northwestern Medicine in Chicago, Illinois. Community-dwelling, English or Spanish-speaking adults 55 years with physician-diagnosed COPD were recruited.	What are the relative contributions of (1) health literacy, (2) illness, and (3) medication beliefs to medication adherence among COPD patients?	Those with limited health literacy (HL) were more likely to have low medication adherence. Low medication adherence was prevalent in racial and ethnic minorities based on bivariate analysis. However, in the final multivariate model, HL did not have direct effect on medication adherence and illness beliefs did not demonstrate a mediational

										role between HL and adherence.
Mondi CF, Reynolds AJ, Richardson BA	Early Childhood Education and Adult Depression: An Attrition Reanalysis With Inverse Propensity Score Weighting	Solution-focused	Program	Education	Longitudinal	Institute of Child Development University of Minnesota	Evaluation review	1,539 same-age individuals who attended Chicago Public Schools since 1986	Do early childhood education programs impact the development of depressive symptoms in adulthood?	The child-parent center model of preschool led to a 7.1% decrease in depressive symptoms in early adulthood when matched to a comparison group.
Buhimschi CS, Elam GL, Locher SR, Norris-Stojak D, Aldasoqi H, Stephenson MD, Buhimschi IA	Prevalence and Neighborhood Geomapping of COVID-19 in an Underserved Chicago Pregnant Population	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Correlational	University of Illinois College of Medicine	AJP reports	369 patients screened for COVID-19 at University of Illinois at Chicago	What demographics have the positive highest COVID testing at the UIC testing location?	All but 1 of the 29 people who tested positive at the UIC location were either Hispanic or Black, and the majority were from low socioeconomic neighborhoods.
Lau CE, Taylor-Bateman V, Vorkas PA, GraÅsa G, Vu TT, Hou L, Chekmeneva E, Ebbels TMD, Chan Q, Van Horn L, Holmes E	Metabolic Signatures of Gestational Weight Gain and Postpartum Weight Loss in a Lifestyle Intervention Study of Overweight and Obese Women.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender	Urinary metabolite measurements	Northwestern University	Metabolites	114 ethnically diverse pregnant women with BMI between 25-40kg/m2 from Chicago.	To examine the association of maternal obesity with high phospholipid profiles.	Maternal obesity associated with characteristic urine and plasma metabolic phenotypes, and phospholipid profile associated with GWG and postpartum WL
	Oral Health Behaviors in Very Young Children in Low-Income Urban Areas in Chicago, Illinois, 2018-2019	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristics	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Chicago	Preventing chronic disease	400 children aged 36 months to 6 years old and their caregivers from the Coordinated Oral Health Promotion (CO-OP) Chicago study.	Examining oral health behaviors and factors affecting them in children below the age of 6.	The mean plaque score was 1.9 (SD, 0.6), which indicated high levels of plaque. Child brushing frequency was higher when children were older, used the correct toothpaste amount, brushed

										longer, and when caregivers brushed their teeth more frequently. Child brushing frequency was lower for caregivers with more interference from activities of daily life. Worse plaque scores were seen in children with higher sugary beverage and food consumption and lower household incomes.
Martin M, Pugach O, Avenetti D, Lee H, Salazar S, Rosales G, Songthangtham N	Risk Factors for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection in Homeless Shelters in Chicago, Illinois- March-May, 2020	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	Cross-sectional	Chicago Department of Public Health	Open forum infectious diseases	Residents and staff of 21 homeless shelters in Chicago	What factors limit the spread of COVID-19 in homeless shelters?	We identified a high prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infections in homeless shelters. Reducing the number of residents sharing dormitories might reduce the likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 infection. When community transmission is high, limiting movement of persons experiencing homelessness into and out of shelters might also be beneficial.

Phillips Ii G, McCuskey DJ, Felt D, Raman AB, Hayford CS, Pickett J, Shenkman J, Lindeman PT, Mustanski B	Geospatial perspectives on health: The PrEP4Love campaign and the role of local context in health promotion messaging	Solution-focused	Program evaluation	Gender/Sexuality	Cross-sectional study within an existing cohort study	Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine	Social science & medicine (1982)	Between 16 and 29 years of age, assigned a male sex at birth, English-speaking, and reported a sexual encounter with a man in the previous year or identified as gay or bisexual.	Using an existing Chicago-based cohort of diverse YMSM and TW, what are the associations between exposure to PrEP4Love messaging, health-promoting behaviors related to PrEP, Chicago demographics, and geospatial campaign location?	The percentage of individuals who saw PrEP4love advertisements varied considerably by community area. West Chicago saw the highest percentage of individuals who had seen advertisements (87%), followed by North (84%), Far South (81.3%), and South (80.68%). The percentage of individuals who saw ads for PrEP and initiated use varied by area. In West Chicago 30.8% of surveyed individuals saw ads and initiated use. Southwest Chicago and Northwest Chicago show the lowest potential of initiating use.
KÄ±rbÄ±yÄ±k U, Binder AM, Ghinai I, Zawitz C, Levin R, Samala U, Smith MB, Gubser J, Jones B, Varela K, Rafinski J,	Network Characteristics and Visualization of COVID-19 Outbreak in a Large Detention Facility in the United States - Cook County, Illinois, 2020	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional study	CDC	MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report	5,884 persons (3,843 detained and 2,041 staff) at Cook County Jail during March 1-April 30 2020	Examining movement and interactions within the Cook County jail with respect to COVID-19.	1.4% of connections among staff occurred between persons with COVID-19, which is significantly higher than the expected 0.9% by random

Fitzgerald A, Orris P, Bahls A, Welbel S, Mennella C, Black SR, Armstrong PA										occurrence, indicating additional transmission in this group. Connections among detained persons with COVID-19 were significantly lower than expected, suggesting that systematic isolation of individuals with COVID-19 is limits transmission.
Chao YY, Zha P, Yang K, Dong X	Association between physical function and perceived stress among U.S. Chinese older adults	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Epidemiological study	Rutgers Institute for Health	American journal of aging science and research	Data was taken from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago (PINE), including 3,157 Chinese older adults who were 60 and above in the Greater Chicago Area.	Investigating the association between self-reported and directly-observed physical function on perceived stress among U.S. Chinese older adults.	Poor physical function was associated with perceived stress among U.S. Chinese older adults.
Campedelli GM, Favarin S, Aziani A, Piquero AR	Disentangling community-level changes in crime trends during the COVID-19 pandemic in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Correlation	University of Trento	Crime science	Chicago Police Department's Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting System	Did COVID-19 containment policies cause a reduction of crime in Chicago communities?	More populated communities were likely to see reduction in crime. Areas with higher crime levels prior to COVID-19 saw greatest reductions in crime with containment policies. Poverty was negatively associated with

										reductions in burglaries.
Cooper DK, Bachem R, Meentken MG, Aceves L, Barrios AGP	Cumulative Lifetime Adversity and Depression among a National Sample of U.S. Latinx Immigrants: Within-group Differences in Risk and Protective Factors Using Data from the HCHS/SOL Sociocultural Ancillary Study	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional	Pennsylvania State University	Journal of Latina/o psychology	Cross-sectional secondary dataset called HCHS/SOL Sociocultural Ancillary Study. The sample (n=2893) was identified using stratified random probability sampling in the Bronx, NY, San Diego, CA, Chicago, IL, and Miami, FL.	To assess moderating effects of several risk and protective factors on the association between cumulative lifetime adversity and depression among sub-populations within U.S. Latinx immigrants.	Social support moderated the association between cumulative lifetime adversity and depression for sub-populations within the latinx community. Perceived discrimination moderated the association between lifetime adversity and depression for some. Ethnic identity moderated the relationship between lifetime adversity and depression for other sub-populations.
Press DJ, Pierce B, Lauderdale DS, Aschebrook-Kilfoy B, Lin Gomez S, Hedeker D, Wright NE, Fantus RJ, Bettencourt L, Ahsan H, Eggener S	Tobacco and marijuana use and their association with serum prostate-specific antigen levels among African American men in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Population-based longitudinal cohort study	Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Chicago	Preventive medicine reports	928 African American men interviewed 2013–2018 in Chicago.	Examining the impact of self-reported tobacco (cigarette pack-years and current tobacco use including e-cigarettes) and current regular marijuana use on serum PSA level.	Cigarette smoking history and other current tobacco use may be associated with serum PSA in older AA men, whereas marijuana use may be inversely associated with serum PSA in older AA men.
Gordon AR, Austin SB, Schultz J, Guss CE,	Gender Expression, Peer Victimization, and Disordered Weight-Control Behaviors Among	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Two-stage cluster sample survey	Boston University School of Public Health	The Journal of adolescent health: official publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine	5,488 U.S. high school students from the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior	What is the association between gender expression, peer victimization, and disordered	Overall, 12% of respondents reported fasting, 6% reported diet pill use, and 5%

Calzo JP, Wang ML	U.S. High School Students							Surveys in four jurisdictions (Broward County, FL; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA).	weight-control behaviors in U.S. high school students?	reported purging, with significantly higher prevalence among gender nonconforming than among gender conforming male students. In adjusted models, gender nonconforming male students had greater odds of fasting, diet pill use, and purging, relative to moderately conforming males.
Morris E and Balaji AB and Trujillo L and Rasberry CN and Mustanski B and Newcomb ME and Brady KA and Prachand NG	Family Factors and HIV-Related Risk Behaviors Among Adolescent Sexual Minority Males in Three United States Cities, 2015.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Retrospective cohort	Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.	LGBT health	Results from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance among Young men who have sex with men – adolescent males ages 13-18 who identified as gay or bisexual or who reported attraction to men	What family factors influence high-risk sexual behavior in adolescent sexual minority males?	SMM who had ever been kicked out of their house or run away, those who were out to their mother, and those who were out to their father, were more likely to engage in sexual risk behaviors. ASMM who were currently living with parents or guardians and those who received a positive reaction to their outness by their mother were less likely to engage in sexual risk behaviors.

Ruhnke GW, Tak HJ, Meltzer DO	Association of Preferences for Participation in Decision-making With Care Satisfaction Among Hospitalized Patients	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Survey	Department of Medicine, The University of Chicago	JAMA network open	13,902 hospitalized patients admitted to the general internal medicine service of The University of Chicago Medical Center between July 1, 2004, and September 30, 2012.	Are patient preferences for participation in medical decisions associated with measures of satisfaction?	Expectations of care and communication that accompany a desire to participate in decisions may be associated with patient dissatisfaction or distrust.
Kim KE, Tangka FKL, Jayaprakash M, Randal FT, Lam H, Freedman D, Carrier LA, Sargant C, Maene C, Hoover S, Joseph D, French C, Subramanian S	Effectiveness and Cost of Implementing Evidence-Based Interventions to Increase Colorectal Cancer Screening Among an Underserved Population in Chicago	Solution-focused	Program	Education	Experimental	University of Chicago	Health promotion practice	Outcome data from January 2015 through December 2015 (pre implementation period) and cost from January 2016 through September 2017 (implementation period) from seven clinic sites located within Chicago.	Does adding an evidence-based intervention increase the amount of colorectal cancer screening tests ordered?	From the pre implementation phase to the implementation phase, there was a 21.2 percentage point increase in CRC screens completed.
Maas MB, Kim M, Malkani RG, Abbott SM, Zee PC	Obstructive Sleep Apnea and Risk of COVID-19 Infection, Hospitalization and Respiratory Failure	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal Characteristics	Correlational	NIH	Sleep & breathing = Schlaf & Atmung	9405 Covid-19 patients	Is there a relationship between obstructive sleep apnea and Covid-19 disease severity?	Patients with OSA experienced 8-fold greater risk for Covid-19 infection, increased risk of hospitalization and double the risk of developing respiratory failure.
Grewal P, Pinna P, Hall JP, Dafer RM, Tavarez T,	Acute Ischemic Stroke and COVID-19: Experience From a Comprehensive	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Retrospective observational analysis	Rush University Medical Center	Frontiers in neurology	Compared 13 patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS)	Report on patients with acute ischemic stroke and concomitant COVID-	Ischemic stroke in COVID-19 tend to be more severe, may

Pellack DR, Garg R, Oстераas ND, Vargas A, John S, Da Silva I, Conners JJ	Stroke Center in Midwest US							and concomitant COVID-19 and to patients with AIS but without COVID-19 admitted in the same time frame in 2019 and 2020.	19 in a diverse patient population.	occur independent of common vascular risk factors, does not have sex predilection and can affect younger population. AIS in COVID-19 was more commonly seen in Latino and African American communities
Goetschius LG, Hein TC, McLanahan SS, Brooks-Gunn J, McLoyd VC, Dotterer HL, Lopez-Duran N, Mitchell C, Hyde LW, Monk CS, Beltz AM	Association of Childhood Violence Exposure With Adolescent Neural Network Density	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Observational, population-based longitudinal cohort study	Department of Psychology, University of Michigan	JAMA network open	A total of 183 adolescents aged 15 to 17 years from February 1, 1998, to April 26, 2017.	Are violence exposure and social deprivation associated with person-specific patterns (heterogeneity) of adolescent restingstate functional connectivity?	Childhood violence exposure, is associated with adolescent neural circuitry, but social deprivation is not.
Klieger J, Savage I	Motor-vehicle drivers' behavioral response to increased bicycle traffic	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Place	Correlational	Northwestern University	Journal of safety research	Speed violations captured by 79 cameras from 2014-2016.	Does motor vehicle driver behavior change when there are more bicycles on the road?	An increased presence of bicyclists make some motorists drive more cautiously.
Kang JY, Michels A, Lyu F, Wang S, Agbodo N, Freeman VL, Wang S	Rapidly measuring spatial accessibility of COVID-19 healthcare resources: a case study of Illinois, USA	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Case study	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	International journal of health geographics	Four types of datasets: (1) hospital dataset, including the number of beds in intensive care units (ICUs) and the number of ventilators in each hospital, (2) COVID- 19	To what extent does the population at risk and COVID-19 patients in Illinois have accessibility to healthcare resources? Which geographic areas have abundant or inefficient resources? To what extent the spatial accessibility is	The Chicagoland, particularly the southern Chicago, shows an additional need for resources. Vulnerable population reside in the areas with low spatial

								confirmed case dataset, (3) residential dataset, and (4) road network dataset.	associated with socioeconomic and demographic characteristics?	accessibility in Chicago.
Korpics J, Stillerman A, Hinami K, Dharmapuri S, Feinglass J	Declining health risk exposure among Chicago public high school students: Trends from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997-2017	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Time-dependent relationship	Descriptive	Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine	Preventive medicine reports	3 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) study waves of Chicago high school students grades 9-12 over a 20 year period using data from 1997, 2007, 2017 (includes Chicago Public High School students).	To determine epidemiological trends of teenage health in Chicago including substance use, sexual health, violence & victimization, and suicide risk.	There were statistically significant decreases in responses to 5/6 questions for violence and victimization, 5/14 questions for substance abuse, and 4/5 questions for sexual health. Suicide risk decreased from 1997 to 2007 but responses increased to above the 1997 level in 2017. Comparing 2017 to 1997, there was a 40% reduction in violence and victimization terms, 40% decline in sexual health, and 30% reduction in substance use. Chicago HS were also 30% less likely to be in high multiple risk categories in 2007 and 70% less likely in 2017 compared to 1997. Other/unknown race/ethnicity

										students were significantly more likely to have 10 or more affirmative answers than non-hispanic white students. Male students compared to females were significantly more likely to be in the high multiple risk category.
Jin H, Restar A, Goedel WC, Ogunbajo A, Biello K, Operario D, Kuhns L, Reisner SL, Garofalo R, Mimiaga MJ	Maternal Support Is Protective Against Suicidal Ideation Among a Diverse Cohort of Young Transgender Women	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cohort study	National Institute of Mental Health	LGBT health	297 sexually active, young transgender women (YTW) 16–29 years of age who were enrolled in Project LifeSkills, a randomized controlled HIV prevention intervention efficacy trial in Chicago and Boston, between 2012 and 2015.	Do young transgender women (YTW) with parents who are supportive of their transgender identity have lower odds of having suicidal ideation compared to YTW with unsupportive parents?	Fifty-six (18.9%) YTW reported having suicidal ideation. More than half of the sample reported that their mother was supportive of their gender identity, whereas 30.3% reported that their father was supportive.
Prabhakaran S, Richards CT, Kwon S, Wymore E, Song S, Eisenstein A, Brown J, Kandula NR, Mason M, Beckstrom H, Washington KV, Aggarwal NT	A Community-Engaged Stroke Preparedness Intervention in Chicago	Solution-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional	Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute	Journal of the American Heart Association	EMS utilization data across 24 hospitals, 21,497 patients in total.	Does community engaged stroke preparedness intervention increase early hospital arrival and EMS utilization?	Early hospital arrival and EMS utilization for confirmed ischemic stroke did not increase. Ambulance transports for suspected stroke increased in the intervention community.

Ronn MM, Dunville R, Wang LY, Bellerose M, Malyuta Y, Menzies NA, Aslam M, Lewis F, Walker-Baban C, Asbel L, Parchem S, Masinter L, Perez E, Gift TL, Hsu K, Barrios LC, Salomon JA	Mathematical modeling study of school-based chlamydia screening: potential impact on chlamydia prevalence in intervention schools and surrounding communities	Solution-focused	Program	Gender/sexuality	Cross-sectional	Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health	BMC public health	15–18 year-old population in intervention schools and those outside of the intervention schools but in the surrounding communities.	Does high-school based chlamydia screening programs reduce the burden of infection within intervention schools and surrounding communities?	Sustained high student participation in school-based screening programs and broad coverage of schools within a target community are likely needed to maximize benefits in terms of reduced burden of chlamydia in the adolescent population.
Chao YY, Li M, Lu SE, Dong X	Elder mistreatment and psychological distress among U.S. Chinese older adults	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristic	Community-engaged, population-based epidemiological study	Rutgers School of Nursing	Journal of elder abuse & neglect	Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE) a community-engaged study of 3,157 US Chinese older adults in the greater Chicago area from 2011–2013.	What are the associations between different types of elder mistreatment, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms among U.S. Chinese older adults?	The overall prevalence rate of elder mistreatment in the PINE study was 15.14% (n=475). Among the participants with elder mistreatment, 308 (9.79%) had psychological mistreatment, 33 (1.04%) had physical mistreatment, 6 (0.19%) had sexual mistreatment, 291 (9.3%) had financial exploitation, and 331 (11.15%) had caregiver neglect.
Bailey SC, Serper M, Opsasnick L, Persell SD, O'Connor R,	Changes in COVID-19 Knowledge, Beliefs, Behaviors, and Preparedness Among High-Risk	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristics	Longitudinal	Feinberg School of Medicine at Northwestern University	Journal of General Internal Medicine	588 predominately older adults with ≥ 1 chronic	To assess how high-risk adults' COVID-19 knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, and sense of	Participants rated the coronavirus as a more serious public health threat in Wave 2

Curtis LM, Benavente JY, Wismer G, Batio S, Eifler M, Zheng P, Russell A, Arvanitis M, Ladner DP, Kwasny MJ, Rowe T, Linder JA, Wolf MS	Adults from the Onset to the Acceleration Phase of the US Outbreak							condition recruited from 4 active, federally funded studies in Chicago.	preparedness changed from the onset of the US outbreak (March 13–20, 2020) to the acceleration phase (March 27–April 7, 2020).	than Wave 1. Individuals who were female, black, living below the poverty level, unemployed, and with low or marginal health literacy were more likely to believe that they were “not at all” likely to become infected. There was no change in how certain groups, particularly by race, income, or health literacy, perceived the risk of COVID-19 or their own susceptibility. At wave 2, participants estimated significantly higher fatality rates from COVID-19 than in Wave 1.
Zenk SN, Pugach O, Ragonese-Barnes M, Odoms-Young A, Powell LM, Slater SJ	Did Playground Renovations Equitably Benefit Neighborhoods in Chicago?	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Observational	University of Illinois Chicago	Journal of urban health: bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine	39 parks with renovated playgrounds and 39 matched comparison parks	Did playground renovations equitably benefit neighborhoods in Chicago?	There was increased park use in low percentage Black neighborhoods, reduced park use in low income neighborhoods, and increased park use in medium and high income neighborhoods. Overall increased neighborhood

										income and racial disparities in park use and park based MVPA.
Qeadan F, Akofua Mensah N, Tingey B, Bern R, Rees T, Talboys S, Pal Singh T, Lacey S, Shoaf K	What Protective Health Measures Are Americans Taking in Response to COVID-19? Results from the COVID Impact Survey	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristics	Cross-sectional	University of Utah	International journal of environmental research and public health	Data Foundation's national COVID Impact Survey n= 25,269 respondents	To determine the association of demographics, socioeconomics, and health conditions with protective health measures taken at the individual level in response to COVID-19.	Individuals with higher incomes, insurance, higher education levels, large household size, age 60+, females, minorities, those who have asthma, have hypertension, overweight or obese, and those who suffer from mental health issues during the pandemic were significantly more likely to report taking precautionary protective measures (washing hands, avoiding public places, and canceling social engagements) relative to their counterparts.
Prochnow T, Umstadd Meyer MR, Pollack Porter K	I Play, You Play, We Play: Concurrent Activity at Play Streets	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Features of Relationships	Observational	CDC	Research quarterly for exercise and sport	8 Hosting Partners in Southern Chicago provided sample of 11 PlayStreets.	1. Does presence of a physically active person in the same designated area impact the odds of whether children and teens are observed as PA? 2. Does the presence of another person, whether PA or sedentary in the same area impact odds of whether	Male children and male teens were more likely to be physically active (PA) than female counterparts. Overall the presence of a PA individual in the same area increased odds of children/teens as

									children and teens are observed as PA?	PA. Male children, all children, female teens, and all teens were more likely to be observed as PA when a male adult in same target area was PA. Female teens were more likely to be observed as PA in same target area as a physically active female child.
Banks J, Fitzgibbon ML, Schiffer LA, Campbell RT, Antonic MA, Braunschweig CL, Odoms-Young AM, Kong A	Relationship Between Grocery Shopping Frequency and Home- and Individual-Level Diet Quality Among Low-Income Racial or Ethnic Minority Households With Preschool-Aged Children	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross-sectional	NA	Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics	97 low-income African American and Hispanic or Latinx parent-child dyads residing in Chicago.	To examine the relationship between grocery shopping frequency with home and individual-level diet quality.	Grocery shopping frequency was positively associated with home-level Healthy Eating Indix-2010 (HEI-2010) scores for total diet, whole grains, and empty calories (higher scores reflect better diet quality) and with individual-level HEI-2010 scores for total and whole fruit (parents only), vegetables (children only), and sodium (children only).
Pearson T, Chandler R, McCreary LL, Patil CL, McFarlin BL	Perceptions of African American Women and Health Care Professionals Related to Pre-Exposure	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Prospective mixed methods	University of Illinois at Chicago	Journal of obstetric, gynecologic, and neonatal nursing: JOGNN	Fifty-eight participants included health care professionals (n = 10) and African	What are the differences in perceptions of African American women and health care professionals (HCPs) about factors	48 African American women generated a list of statements that were grouped into

	Prophylaxis to Prevent HIV							American women (n = 48) from Chicago.	that likely influence the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV among African American women?	eight clusters: access, financial, best benefits, protection, medication, setbacks, network, and fear. HCPs ranked having an HIV-positive partner as the most influential factor that affected African American women's decisions to use PrEP (network cluster). African American women ranked ability to prevent HIV when condom use cannot be negotiated as their top reason (best benefits cluster) for using PrEP. Both HCPs and the African American women ranked ease of access to providers that prescribe PrEP and pharmacies that carry it (access cluster) as the most influential factor.
Corey E, Frazin S, Heywood S, Haider S	Desire for and barriers to obtaining effective contraception among women experiencing homelessness	Problem-focused	Hypothesis	SES	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Chicago	Contraception and reproductive medicine	54 women (aged 18 to 45 years old and had to have spent at least one night in the	What contraceptive preferences, desire for, and barriers to obtaining effective contraception exist among women	94% of the women surveyed desired avoiding pregnancy, most were using the least effective

								past month in a homeless shelter, transitional shelter, public space, or vehicle) experiencing homelessness in Chicago who were at risk for unintended pregnancy.	experiencing homelessness?	contraceptive methods. Among participants, 80% had health insurance, 75% had a high school diploma, and 90% knew where to obtain birth control. One significant barrier was lack of comprehensive contraceptive counseling as 62% report a physician had never counseled them on LARC methods. Approximately half of participants desired or would consider using a LARC in the future.
De Nadai M, Xu Y, Letouzé E, González MC, Lepri B	Socio-economic, built environment, and mobility conditions associated with crime: a study of multiple cities	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Analysis	University of Trento	Scientific reports	Crime data, mobile phone data, spatial and census data in Bogota, Boston, Chicago, and LA.	To predict the presecene of crime with respect to cultural, economic, historical and geographical aspects.	There is no one size fit all model to predict crime. Socio-economic coniditons, mobility information and physical characteristics of the neighborhood can explain the emergence of crime.
Mathew AR, Yang E, Avery EF, Crane MM, Lange-Maia BS, Lynch EB	Trauma exposure, PTSD symptoms, and tobacco use: Does church attendance buffer negative effects?	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Religion	Cross-sectional	Rush University	Journal of community psychology	Participants (N = 1015) were adults from seven churches located in Chicago's West Side as well as	To assess weekly church attendance as a moderator of relations between a traumatic exposure, PTSD and smoking.	Trauma exposure was reported by 62% of participants, with 25% of those who experienced trauma reporting

								the surrounding community.		probable PTSD. Overall, more than one-third of participants (37.2%) reported current tobacco use.
Fields HE, Shaw TE	Looting during a time of civil unrest affects pharmacies on the South Side of Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Observational	Chicago State University College of Pharmacy	Journal of the American Pharmacists Association: JAPhA	Pharmacies in Chicago	How did the looting of pharmacies in the South Side of Chicago after the death of George Floyd impact marginalized communities of color during the Covid-19 pandemic?	The community surrounding Chicago State University has become a pharmacy desert in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating health inequities already present in the South Side of Chicago.
O'Connor R, Opsasnick L, Benavente JY, Russell AM, Wismer G, Eifler M, Marino D, Curtis LM, Arvanitis M, Lindquist L, Persell SD, Bailey SC, Wolf MS	Knowledge and Behaviors of Adults with Underlying Health Conditions During the Onset of the COVID-19 U.S. Outbreak: The Chicago COVID-19 Comorbidities Survey	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristic	Longitudinal	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Journal of community health	Chicago COVID-19 Comorbidities (C3) survey collected between March 13 - March 20, 2020. A total of 673 predominately older adults with $\geq 1$ chronic condition completed the telephone interview.	To what extent can high-risk adults name three symptoms of COVID-19 and three actions to prevent infection?	Most participants could ID three symptoms (71%) and three preventative actions (69.2%). 38.2% reports social distancing and 28.8% reported obtaining prescription medications to prepare for the outbreak. Women were more likely than men and black less likely than whites to report practicing social distancing. Low health literacy were less likely to report obtaining medical supplies.

										Less than half of high risk individual reported enacting social distancing despite knowledge as a prevention strategy.
Hernandez R, Cohn M, Hernandez A, Daviglius M, Martinez L, Martinez A, Martinez I, Durazo-Arvizu R, Moskowitz J	A Web-Based Positive Psychological Intervention to Improve Blood Pressure Control in Spanish-Speaking Hispanic/Latino Adults With Uncontrolled Hypertension: Protocol and Design for the ¡Alegrate! Randomized Controlled Trial	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	JMIR research protocols	70 Latinas with hypertension, over the age of 18 were enrolled in a 5 week interventional program.	Does psychological well being play a role in HTN?	This paper detailed the protocol for the phase II trial that investigated the possible causal relationship between psychological well being and improving hypertension.
O'Connor CE, Oh EH, Jackson KL, Finn DJ, Rosenman MB, Molitch ME, Kho A, Wallia A	An evaluation of recurrent hypoglycemia across Chicago, Illinois	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross-sectional	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Journal of diabetes and its complications	Diabetes Mellitus patients that experienced hypoglycemia.	To identify and describe those with recurrent hypoglycemia in Chicago.	African American, Latino, Hispanic, and no private insurance were more likely to have recurrent hypoglycemia. Those with high hypoglycemic indices and experienced fragmented care were more likely to have Medicare, Medicaid, or self-pay. Those with recurrent hypoglycemia had an increased risk of mortality.

Stuart F, Riley A, Pourreza H	A human-machine partnered approach for identifying social media signals of elevated traumatic grief in Chicago gang territories	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Features of relationships	Analysis	UC Irvine	PloS one	18 gangs in Chicago	Can trauma and grief be identified with computer analysis?	Machine-human partnered approach can be used to identify patterns of grief.
Stephenson BJK, Sotres-Alvarez D, Siega-Riz AM, Mossavar-Rahmani Y, Daviglius ML, Van Horn L, Herring AH, Cai J	Empirically Derived Dietary Patterns Using Robust Profile Clustering in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Descriptive	Harvard Chan School of Public Health	The Journal of nutrition	11,320 individuals aged 18-74 years old from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (2008-2011).	Identifying dietary intake differences among Hispanic subpopulations	Dietary pattern behaviors of Hispanics/Latinos in the United States tend to align by ethnic background for some foods and by location for other foods.
Hirschhorn LR, Brown RN, Friedman EE, Greene GJ, Bender A, Christeller C, Bouris A, Johnson AK, Pickett J, Modali L, Ridgway JP	Black Cisgender Women's PrEP Knowledge, Attitudes, Preferences, and Experience in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Sexuality	Cross-sectional	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999)	370 HIV (-) cisgender women visiting a sexually transmitted infection clinic or emergency department who were divided into groups based on their knowledge of PrEP.	To understand PrEP knowledge, attitudes, experience, and preference amongst cis-gender females in Chicago.	Only 30.3% had heard of PrEP, but once explained, one-quarter considered starting PrEP, with protecting health (76.4%) and reducing HIV worry (58.1%) the most common reasons. Factors associated with considering PrEP included being Latina, recent sexually transmitted infection, and higher belief in PrEP effectiveness. Most (81.1%) had concerns about the side effects of taking PrEP.

Maroko AR, Nash D, Pavilonis BT	COVID-19 and Inequity: a Comparative Spatial Analysis of New York City and Chicago Hot Spots	Problem- focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross-sectional	City University of New York	Journal of urban health: bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine	Data from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Illinois Department of Public Health, and the American Community Survey.	The goal of this ecological cross- sectional study is to examine the demographic and economic nature of spatial hot and cold spots of SARS-CoV- 2 rates in New York City and Chicago as of April 13, 2020.	In both Chicago and New York City, cold spots had a higher prevalence of social determinants of health characteristics typically associated with better health outcomes and the ability to maintain physical distance. These neighborhoods tended to be wealthier, have higher educational attainment, higher proportions of non-Hispanic white residents, and more workers in managerial occupations. Also, in both cities, the less- centralized, lower-density neighborhoods were most impacted by COVID-19. In these two large US cities, it appears to be larger households (more people per household) that may be a more strongly
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										associated with geographic hot spots.	
McPherson TD, Ramirez E, Ringness M, Ruestow P, Marlow M, Fricchione MJ	Mumps Cases Disproportionately Affecting Persons Living with HIV Infection and Men Who Have Sex with Men	Problem-focused		Gender/sexuality						Are certain subpopulations more prone to contracting the mumps in a non-university setting in Chicago?	Mumps cases in 2018 around Chicago disproportionately affected men who have sex with men and people with HIV more than other demographics.
			Descriptive		Descriptive	CDC, CDPH	MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report	Mumps cases across various demographics			
Anyane-Yebo A, Li B, Traboulsi C, Erond AI, Sossenheimer P, Rai V, Rubin DT	Black Race and Public Insurance Are Predictive of Inappropriate Evaluation of Iron Deficiency Anemia and Diarrhea	Problem-focused	Hypothesis	Race	Chart review; Case series	University of Chicago Medical Center	Digestive diseases and sciences	83 patients out of 899,701 records from patients over the age of 18 years who had an initial encounter at the University of Chicago Medical Center (UCMC) from January 1, 2006, to September 20, 2017.	Are race and insurance status predictors of having an appropriate workup for celiac disease and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) when presenting with iron deficiency anemia (IDA) and chronic diarrhea?	Black race was associated with a 91% decreased odds of having the appropriate workup and public insurance status was significantly associated with a 90% decreased odds of appropriate workup. Colonoscopies performed in the proper time frame are also increased for privately insured verses publicly insured patients.	
Litt H, Polke A, Tully J, Volerman A	Addressing Food Insecurity: An Evaluation of Factors Associated with Reach of a School-Based Summer Meals Program	Problem-focused						Summer school meal program participation	Which schools in the Southside of Chicago had the most reach for their summer school meal program?	School programs with a higher levels of continuity and establishment among program staff are more likely to have higher levels of outreach and participation in	
			Descriptive	SES	Observational	Pritzker School of Medicine UChicago	Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics				

										their meal programs.
Saraf U, Prabhakaran S, Arun K, Babiker A, Rajendran A, Kesavadas C, Sylaja PN	Comparison of Risk Factors, Treatment, and Outcome in Patients with Symptomatic Intracranial Atherosclerotic Disease in India and the United States	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional	Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology	329 patients with intracranial atherosclerotic disease in Chicago and India.	Determining if there are differences in ICAD treatment, outcome, etc. between India and America	Compared to US patients with symptomatic ICAD, Indian patients were younger and had more severe strokes. However, Indian patients had lower rates of recurrent stroke.
Nerlander LM, Handanagic S, Hess KL, Lutnick A, Agnew-Brune CB, Hoots BE, Braunstein SL, Glick SN, Higgins E, Padgett P, Schuette SM, Broz D, Ivy W 3rd, Smith A, Thorson A, Paz-Bailey G	HIV Prevalence Among Women Who Exchange Sex for Money or Drugs-4 U.S. Cities	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Occupation	Cross-sectional	Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes (1999)	1440 women who exchange sex were recruited from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance study, women of low SES who do not exchange sex from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance study, and women from the general population from the National HIV Surveillance data.	What is the prevalence of HIV in women who exchange sex compared to those with low SES who did not exchange sex and those from the general population?	HIV prevalence among women who exchanged sex was 3.1 times as high as among women of low SES who did not exchange sex, and 8.8 times as high as among women in the general population.
Murray MH, Fidino M, Fyffe R, Byers KA, Pettengill JB, Sondgeroth KS, Killion H, Magle SB, Rios MJ,	City sanitation and socioeconomics predict rat zoonotic infection across diverse neighbourhoods	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross-sectional	Department of Conservation and Science-Lincoln Park Zoo Wyoming State Public Health Laboratory	Zoonoses and public health	Sampled 254 rats in 13 community areas that varied in the number of rat complaints received per year by the City of Chicago via	Identifying the contexts in which urban residents are more at risk of rat-associated zoonoses will help mitigate public health concerns in cities struggling with rodent pests.	Leptospira spp. was more likely to be detected in higher-income areas with standing water issues. Conversely, E. coli was more likely to be

Ortinau N, Santymire RM								311 reports and represented an income gradient (March 1 to June 20, 2018 and November 5–December 5, 2018).		detected in lower-income areas with higher densities of food vendors. These results demonstrate the importance of public sanitation data and incorporating diverse urban areas in pathogen surveillance to predict zoonotic disease risks across cities.
Li M, Kong D, Chao YY, Dong X	Association between personality traits and elder abuse in a community-dwelling Chinese population: findings from the PINE study	Problem-focused	Hypothesis	Personal characteristics	Cross-sectional	Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research, Rutgers		Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE), a community-engaged study of 3,157 US Chinese older adults in the greater Chicago area from 2011–2013.	What are the associations between neuroticism, conscientiousness, and elder abuse for Chinese Americans?	Higher levels of neuroticism are associated with a higher risk of overall elder abuse, as well as psychological abuse, financial exploitation, and caregiver neglect. Higher levels of conscientiousness was associated with a lower risk of overall elder abuse, but a higher risk of financial exploitation.
Holmes L Jr, Enwere M, Williams J, Ogundele B, Chavan P, Piccoli T, Chinacherem C, Comeaux C, Pelaez L, Okundaye O, Stalnakner L,	Black-White Risk Differentials in COVID-19 (SARS-COV2) Transmission, Mortality and Case Fatality in the United States: Translational Epidemiologic Perspective and Challenges	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional	Nemours Children's Healthcare System	International journal of environmental research and public health	COVID-19 data on confirmed cases and deaths by selective states health departments (WI, MI, LU, IL, MD, NC, NJ, NY, CA)	What is the difference in transmission, mortality, and case fatality in the U.S. between Black and White people?	The COVID-19 mortality cumulative incidence (CML) indicated Blacks/AA with 34% of the total mortality in the United States, albeit their 13% population size.

Kalle F, Deepika K, Philipicien G, Poleon M, Ogungbade G, Elmi H, John V, Dabney KW										The COVID-19 case fatality (CF) was higher among Blacks/AA relative to Whites. For example, Maryland, (2.7% vs. 2.5%), Wisconsin (7.4% vs. 4.8%), Illinois (4.8% vs. 4.2%), Chicago (5.9% vs. 3.2%), Detroit (Michigan), 7.2% and St. John the Baptist Parish (Louisiana), 7.9%. Blacks/AA relative to Whites in Illinois were 13% more likely to die. In Chicago, Blacks/AA were more than twice as likely to die.
Dhana K, Evans DA, Rajan KB, Bennett DA, Morris MC	Healthy lifestyle and the risk of Alzheimer dementia: Findings from 2 longitudinal studies	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Cohort	Rush University	Neurology	Chicago Health and Aging Project (CHAP; n = 1,845) and the Rush Memory and Aging Project (MAP; n = 920).	To quantify the impact of a healthy lifestyle on the risk of Alzheimer dementia.	Compared to participants with 0 to 1 healthy lifestyle factor, the risk of Alzheimer dementia was 37% lower in those with 2 to 3 healthy lifestyle factors and 60% lower in those with 4 to 5 healthy lifestyle factors.
Tipton MJ, Wagner SA, Dixon A,	Association of Living in a Food	Problem-focused	Hypothesis	Place	Observational	Loyola University	Obstetrics and gynecology	Patients who delivered at	Are pregnant women who live in food deserts around	Women from food deserts did experience

Westbay L, Darji H, Graziano S	Desert With Pregnancy Morbidity					Medical Center		Loyola Medical Center	Chicago more likely to have higher rates of pregnancy morbidity than other women?	higher levels of pregnancy morbidity.
Kong D, Wong YI, Dong X	Face-Saving and Depressive Symptoms Among U.S. Chinese Older Adults	Problem-focused	Hypothesis	Race	Cross-sectional	Rutgers University Institute for Health	Journal of immigrant and minority health	3132 participants from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago between June 2013-2015.	To explore the relationship between face-saving and depressive symptoms in US Chinese older adults and assess whether face-saving mediates relationship between acculturation and depressive symptoms.	Those with higher face-saving values experienced significantly greater levels of depressive symptoms. Mediation effect of face-saving was not statistically significant.
Reinhart E, Chen DL	Incarceration And Its Disseminations: COVID-19 Pandemic Lessons From Chicago's Cook County Jail	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Observational	University of Chicago	Health affairs (Project Hope)	Released inmates from Cook County jail and COVID-19 cases from Chicago ZIP codes.	Do Chicago zip codes with higher numbers of released inmates experience higher levels of COVID-19 infection?	Communities with higher rates of arrests saw higher rates of COVID-19 infection.
Kotlaja MM, Fagan AA, Wright EM	Perceptions of danger, tolerance of delinquency, and economic disadvantage: Examining neighborhood influences on child physical abuse	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Observational	Missouri State University Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice	Child abuse & neglect	2364 respondents from 79 neighborhoods.	To investigate if child physical abuse is related to neighborhood economic disadvantage, perceptions of the dangerousness of the neighborhood, and norms regarding delinquency.	Neighborhoods perceived as dangerous had greater variety of physical abuse, while those with a greater tolerance for deviance had somewhat lower variety of physical abuse.
Chen YT, Duncan DT, Issema R, Goedel WC, Callander D, Bernard-Herman B, Hanson H,	Social-Environmental Resilience, PrEP Uptake, and Viral Suppression among Young Black Men Who Have Sex with Men and Young	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cohort	University of Chicago	Journal of urban health: bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine	The baseline cycle of the Neighborhoods and Networks (N2) Study, an ongoing cohort study of 16–34-year-old	What is the association of resilience-based factors with PrEP uptake and viral suppression from a socioecological perspective among	For HIV-negative participants (n=184), compared with those not currently using PrEP, current

Eavou R, Schneider J, Hotton A	Black Transgender Women: the Neighborhoods and Networks (N2) Study in Chicago							YBMSM and young black TGW in Chicago (n = 324). 184 HIV-negative participants and 140 HIV-positive participants.	YBMSM and young black TGW?	PrEP users were more commonly employed, reported higher number of confidants, had greater proportions of confidants who were employed, and more frequently talked about their sex lives and methods to avoid HIV acquisition with their confidant networks. For HIV-positive participants (n=140), participants were more likely to be virally suppressed.
Choi KR, Stewart T, Fein E, McCreary M, Kenan KN, Davies JD, Naureckas S, Zima BT	The Impact of Attachment-Disrupting Adverse Experiences on Child Behavioral Health	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristics	Cross-sectional	UCLA	The Journal of pediatrics	257 children ages 3-16 years who were seeking primary care services with co-located mental healthcare services at 1 of 2 clinics in Chicago, Illinois.	What are the patterns of within-household, and community adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in children in vulnerable neighborhoods and which individual ACEs predict need for behavioral health services?	Six ACE items were predictive of a clinical-range Pediatric Symptom Checklist score: emotional abuse or neglect, natural disaster, forced separation from a parent or caregiver, incarceration of a family member, physical attack, and community violence. After adjusting for overall ACE level, only forced separation from caregiver

										remained statistically significant.
Sage J K., Bostwick W.	Social Vulnerability and Racial Inequality in COVID-19 Deaths in Chicago.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Social capital	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Chicago	Health education & behavior : the official publication of the Society for Public Health Education	COVID-19 mortality data from Cook County Medical Examiner's Case Archive	Examine the relative burden of social vulnerability and health risk factors for COVID-19, and understand the emerging pattern of racial inequality in the effects of covid 19.	A higher percentage of African American residents had increased levels of social vulnerability and risk factors. A higher proportion of African American residents also had an independent effect on COVID-19 death rate. These deaths were clustered on the South and West side of Chicago.
Madrigal JM., Johnson CA., Green J., Patel A	Using Peer Health Educators to Conduct Community Level Surveillance of HPV Vaccination Status: Findings Among Women Who Live in Medically Underserved Areas of Chicago.	Solution-focused	Program	Gender/sexuality	Cross sectional	University of Illinois At Chicago	Journal of community health	292 young women of varying races from ages 15 to 24 recruited for a community-based health education and STI screening project in Chicago, IL.	What are the HPV vaccination and sexually transmitted infection (STI) rates among urban women and what are their barriers to vaccination?	Most participants were African American or Hispanic. Many were unsure of their health insurance status, but a majority had a primary care doctor. 73% were sexually active, and 65.1% participated in on-site CT/GC testing. A small number of participants reported prior homelessness, time in jail, trading sex for a

										place to stay, or having sex with someone they met on Facebook, Instagram, or Tinder. Of those 190 women who participated in CT/GC testing, 6.3%, 1.0%, and 1.0% were positive for CT, GC, and CT/GC coinfection, respectively. In regard to HPV vaccination, 1.0% were unsure of their vaccination status, and only 13.4% of those interviewed reported receiving the HPV vaccine. Young African American and Hispanic women living in Chicago have low HPV vaccination rates. Women who receive prior STI testing were more likely to be vaccinated in comparison to peers who did not have STI testing.
Caunca MR., Odden MC., Glymour MM., Elfassy T., Kershaw KN., Sidney	Association of Racial Residential Segregation Throughout Young Adulthood and Cognitive	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cohort	University of Miami	JAMA neurology	1568 black participants of the CARDIA study	Is cumulative exposure to residential segregation in young adulthood associated with midlife	Compared to living in low-segregation neighborhoods, black participants who

S., Yaffe K., Launer L., Zeki Al Hazzouri A	Performance in Middle-aged Participants in the CARDIA Study.								cognitive performance among black individuals in the US?	were exposed to highly segregated neighborhoods in young adulthood exhibited worse performance in processing speed.
Wang B., Hua Y., Dong X	Development and validation of a predictive index of elder self-neglect risk among a Chinese population.	Problem- focused	Other: model- building	Personal characteristics	Cohort	Rutgers University	Aging & mental health	Population Study of Chinese Elderly (PINE) – from Chinese older population in the Great Chicago area (ages 60+). Data collected in 2011-2013, and again from 2013-2015	What are independent predictive factors of self-neglect onset in Chinese Americans, and is there a simple point-based predictive index to estimate risk prognostication of self-neglect onset in the elderly Chinese American population?	The 2-year self- neglect incidence rate was 8.7% among study participants. The predictive index had 19 items after analysis and is moderately capable of predicting elder self-neglect risk among the Chicago Chinese population.
Henderson V., Tossas- Milligan K., Martinez E., Williams B., Torres P., Mannan N., Green L., Thompson B., Winn R., Watson KS	Implementation of an integrated framework for a breast cancer screening and navigation program for women from underresourced communities.	Solution- focused	Program	Gender/sexualit y	Cohort study	University of Illinois	Cancer	789 women in the Mi-MAMO program which includes the Mile Square Health Centers (MSHC) which is 12 FQHC sites in the south and west sides of Chicago and Chicago Department of Public Health from August 2017	How can implementing a science framework to inform evidence- based breast cancer screening and navigation within federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) with community stakeholders mitigate barriers to screening?	Between January and December 2017, 103 women received a screening mammogram at MSHC. To increase screening rates, Mi-MAMO was started in August 2017. Between January and December 2018, the number of women who received a screening mammogram increased to 567. From August 2017 to December 2018, 779 women

										received navigation to screening and/or diagnostic services through the Mi-MAMO program. The majority of women were uninsured (63.9%), and 95.5% were racial/ethnic minorities. Twenty-four percent (n = 185) completed diagnostic services, and 10 women received positive breast cancer diagnoses (mean age, 49.7 years); all successfully navigated to treatment. The Mi-MAMO program is ongoing.
Mazumder NR., Celaj S., Atiemo K., Daud A., Jackson KL., Kho A., Levitsky J., Ladner DP	Liver-related mortality is similar among men and women with cirrhosis.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Correlational	Northwestern University	Journal of hepatology	20,045 patients with cirrhosis within Chicago-wide electronic health record database	What is the relationship between patient sex and cirrhosis?	Overall females with cirrhosis less likely to succumb to liver disease complications.
Poelman MP., Thornton L., Zenk SN	A cross-sectional comparison of meal delivery options in three international cities.	Problem focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross sectional study	Wageningen University	European journal of clinical nutrition	10 sampled addresses in Chicago (USA), Amsterdam (The Netherlands), and Melbourne (Australia)	Examine between-city differences and within-city socioeconomic differences with online meal options.	While there are a vast number of meal delivery options, most options were not considered healthy.

Kosog K., Earle M., Stellan E., Nolan C., Wainwright MK., Webb T., Canar WJ	Identifying an association between socio-demographic factors and breast cancer screening adherence in a federally qualified health centre sample in the United States. A retrospective, cross-sectional study.	Problem focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross sectional study	Rush University	Health & social care in the community	FQHC patient data from Jan 1, 2017 - Dec 31, 2018	Is there an association between SES factors and breast cancer screening adherence?	Age and homeless status showed a positive association with breast cancer screening, while insurance status had a negative association.
Collins JW Jr., Colgan J., Desisto C., Rankin KM	Non-Hispanic White Women's Exposure to Decreased Neighborhood Income and Small for Gestational Age Births: A Population-Based Study.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cohort study	University of Illinois	Maternal and child health journal	4889 nonhispanic white women and their infants with varying levels of exposure to decreased neighborhood income using data from Illinois transgenerational birth file with appended Census data	Explore the extent to which NHW women's exposure to decreased neighborhood income is a risk factor for SGA births and whether their own birthweights modify this relationship.	NHW women without exposure to decreased neighborhood income had lower rate of SGA as compared to NHW women with exposure to slightly, modestly, and severely decreased neighborhood income. This phenomenon is absent among former low birth weight women.
Chadha S., McLone S., Mason M., Sheehan K	Adolescent Firearm Homicides in Chicago, 2013-2017.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross sectional study	Northwestern University	The Journal of adolescent health : official publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine	Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (specifically looking at homicides using firearms, ages 15-19, in Chicago)	How have firearm homicides among adolescents in the city of Chicago changed in a 5-year period?	Between 2013 and 2017, 509 adolescent firearm deaths occurred in the city of Chicago. Of these deaths, 95.1% were male, and the majority were black or African American. Across time, rates increased, with the years 2016 and 2017 being

										significantly higher than the initial rate in 2013. Spatially, there was movement of places with high rates of firearm deaths, moving from the South Side to the West Side.
Mackesy-Amiti ME., Donenberg G	Negative affect and emotion dysregulation among people who inject drugs: An ecological momentary assessment study.	Problem-focused	Program	Personal characteristics	Cohort study	University of Illinois at Chicago	Psychology of addictive behaviors : journal of the Society of Psychologists in Addictive Behaviors	161 people between the ages of 18 and 35 who injected illicit drugs in the past 30 days	What are the associations for positive affect (PA) and negative affect (NA) among people who inject drugs (PWID) with borderline personality disorder (BPD) in terms of symptoms and difficulties with emotion regulation?	BPD screen was associated with greater momentary NA intensity and greater instability of both NA and PA. Independent of BPD screening status, DERS score was associated positively with momentary NA intensity and instability and negatively with PA intensity, suggesting that emotion dysregulation is an appropriate target for assessment and intervention.
Gannon B., Davis R., Kuhns LM., Rodriguez RG., Garofalo R., Schnall R	A Mobile Sexual Health App on Empowerment, Education, and Prevention for Young Adult Men (MyPEEPS Mobile): Acceptability and Usability Evaluation.	Problem Focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross sectional study	University of Chicago	JMIR formative research	1613 European American and 870 African American children from the CREW consortium, eQTL studies of SNPs associated with asthma	Is there a genetic association between 17q12-21 locus in African American children and asthma prevalence?	SNPs regulating GSDMB expression in airway epithelial cells have a major role in childhood onset asthma, whereas SNPs regulating expression of 17q12-21 genes

										in resting blood cells are not central to asthma risk.
Spector AL., Quinn KG., McAuliffe TL., DiFranco W., Bendixen A., Dickson-Gomez J	Health-related quality of life and related factors among chronically homeless adults living in different permanent supportive housing models: a cross-sectional study.	Problem-focused	Hypothesis	SES	Cross-sectional study	Medical College of Wisconsin	Quality of life research : an international journal of quality of life aspects of treatment, care and rehabilitation	888 residents from the five different supportive housing models.	Describe the health-related quality of life (HRQL) of chronically homeless individuals who were currently in a permanent supportive housing (PSH) program. Identify how HRQL varies by PSH model.	There was a difference in unadjusted mental component summary (MCS) scores with those in fixed-site housing reporting significantly higher mental well-being than those in scattered site; Being 55 years or older and not working due to disability were associated with worse physical well-being compared to those who were 18–35 years or employed full- or part-time; Being in PSH for less than a year or having one’s single longest episode of homelessness of less than a year was associated with significantly better physical well-being than those in PSH between three to five years or whose single longest episode of homelessness

										was two years or more but less than four years; being in PSH for one to two years or more than five years was associated with better mental well-being compared to those in PSH less than a year.
Hazekamp C., Yousuf S., Day K., Daly MK., Sheehan K	Eviction and Pediatric Health Outcomes in Chicago.	Problem - Focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional	Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago	Journal of community health	VLBW and IM census tract-level data obtained from the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) for 2013–2017. Eviction data was obtained from the Eviction Lab National Database for 2012–2016.	What is the relationship between eviction and pediatric health?	Both eviction filing rates and eviction rates were significant predictors for both VLBW and IM.
Hotton AL., Chen YT., Schumm P., Khanna AS., Brewer R., Skaathun B., Issema RS., Ramani S., Ramachandran A., Ozik J., Fujimoto K., Harawa NT., Schneider JA	Socio-Structural and Neighborhood Predictors of Incident Criminal Justice Involvement in a Population-Based Cohort of Young Black MSM and Transgender Women.	Problem -focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Retrospective cohort study	University of Chicago	Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine	618 young Black MSM and transgender women in the South Side of Chicago who reported having sex with a man in the past 24 months between 2013 and 2014	Examine predictors of criminal justice involvement in black MSM and transgender women who reported having sex with a man in the past 24 months.	Spirituality and presence of a mother figure were protective against CJ. Economic hardship, past episodes of CJ, and substance use were associated with CJ.
Restar AJ., Jin H., Ogunbajo A., Goedel WC., Millett G., Sherwood	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Nonmedical Prescription Opioid Use Among	Problem -focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cross-sectional study	NIH	JAMA network open	Baseline data from Project LifeSkills, a randomized clinical trial of	What are the prevalence of and risk factors associated with lifetime nonmedical	Thirty-five participants (11.8%) reported lifetime nonmedical

J., Kuhns L., Reisner SL., Garofalo R., Mimiaga MJ	Transgender Girls and Young Women.							a behavioral intervention to reduce the risk of HIV acquisition and transmission among a diverse sample of transgender adolescent girls and young women recruited from Boston, Massachusetts, and Chicago, Illinois	prescription opioid use among transgender adolescent girls and young women who are sexually active?	prescription opioid use. Young transgender women who smoked cigarettes monthly or less and who smoked daily had greater odds of nonmedical prescription opioid use compared with those who did not smoke. Additionally, participants who identified as a sexual orientation other than heterosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual had significantly greater odds of lifetime nonmedical prescription opioid use compared with those who identified as heterosexual.
Pool LR., Kershaw KN., Gordon- Larsen P., Guti�rrez OM., Reis JP., Isakova T., Wolf M., Carnethon MR	Racial Differences in the Associations Between Food Insecurity and Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 in the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults Study.	Problem -focused	Hypothesis -testing	Race	Cohort study	Northwestern University	Journal of renal nutrition : the official journal of the Council on Renal Nutrition of the National Kidney Foundation	5,115 individuals in the CARDIA study.	Is food insecurity associated with higher levels of FGF23?	Of the 3,421 individuals included in the present study, 73.9% had observations at all 3 time points, and the remaining 26.1% had observations at 2 of the 3 time points. 22% of

										black participants reported food insecurity, though 29% of blacks experienced at least 1 change in food security status during follow-up. At each wave about 9% of white participants reported food insecurity, and 14% of whites experienced change in food security status. Odds for increasing levels of FGF23 increased by 1.48 with developing food insecurity among blacks but there was no significant longitudinal association among whites.
Tedla YG., Schwartz SM., Silberman P., Greenland P., Passman RS	Racial Disparity in the Prescription of Anticoagulants and Risk of Stroke and Bleeding in Atrial Fibrillation Patients.	Problem - Focused	Descriptive	Race	Cohort	Northwestern University	Journal of stroke and cerebrovascular diseases : the official journal of National Stroke Association	11,575 newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation (AF) patients between Jan, 2011 and Dec, 2017 with CHA2DS2-VASc score of 2 or more and no prior history of stroke or major bleeding.	Is there a racial disparity in prescribing anticoagulants in atrial fibrillation patients?	Among 11,575 newly diagnosed AF patients with CHA2DS2VASc score of 2 or more, 48.7% were on any OAC and among those 40.1% received any NOACs. After adjusting for age, gender, income, insurance status, and stroke risk factors, the odds

										of receiving any OAC was .69 in blacks, .74 in Hispanics, and .75 in Asians compared to whites. Among anticoagulated patients, blacks and Hispanics had significantly lower odds of receiving NOACs, as compared to VKAs, was associated with significantly lower risk of stroke and bleeding in whites but not in non-whites.
Banner GC., Weaver KN., Rushovich T., York SL., Yee LM	Association between Food Deserts and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in a Large Metropolitan Area.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Cohort study	Rush University	American journal of perinatology	8,700 women with gestational diabetes from the Chicago area	Are women in food deserts more likely to develop gestational diabetes, and do they have worse maternal/neonatal health?	Women in Chicago living within food deserts were less likely to develop gestational diabetes and did not experience poorer outcomes, suggesting environmental factors other than food access contribute to perinatal outcomes.
Brewer KC., Peacock NR., Ferrans CE., Campbell RT., Polite B., Carnahan L., Jones LA., Rauscher GH	Gender- and Race-Based Differences in Barriers and Facilitators to Early Detection of Colon Cancer.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Case-control study	University of Illinois at Chicago	Journal of women's health	Colon Cancer Patterns of Care in Chicago study, non-Hispanic Black and White (NHB, NHW) patients aged	What are the barriers and facilitators to early detection of colon cancer in non-Hispanic Black and white patients?	Women reported more barriers to early detection than men. Fewer women than men reported facilitators related to

								30–79 newly diagnosed with colon cancer between 2010 and 2014 (n = 249)		provider factors such as ease of scheduling follow-ups and receiving referrals for screening or a specialist. NHBs and NHWs reported similar ratios of barriers to facilitators, but more NHBs than NHWs reported barriers related to health care access, scheduling follow-ups, and clinical delays, and fewer NHBs reported facilitators related to health care accessibility.
Boodram B., Kaufmann M., Aronsohn A., Hamlish T., Peregrine Antalis E., Kim K., Wolf J., Rodriguez I., Millman AJ., Johnson D	Case Management and Capacity Building to Enhance Hepatitis C Treatment Uptake at Community Health Centers in a Large Urban Setting.	Solution focused	Descriptive	Place	Cohort study	University of Illinois	Family & community health	181 hepatitis C infected individuals in Chicago	Does the hepCCATT case management protocol address barriers to hepatitis C treatment?	Case management infrastructure in primary care facilities is underdeveloped, and hepCCATT is helpful to addressing barriers in hepatitis C treatment.
Bello JK., Chavez J., Liederbauer V., Poston L., Stones R., Stulberg DB	Perceptions of a Spanish language Reproductive Health Self-assessment Tool Among Spanish-Speaking Women at a Federally Qualified Health Center.	Solution-focused	Trial	Personal characteristics	Cohort study	NorthShore University HealthSystem.	Journal of immigrant and minority health	20 Hispanic/Latina women between 18–45 year-old who were not pregnant and able to become pregnant	Can using a Reproductive Health Self-Assessment Tool (RH-SAT) before primary care visits help overcome barriers to contraceptive and preconception care?	Participants felt the RH-SAT provided new information and would prompt them to discuss contraception and/or preparing for pregnancy with their

										clinician. They also believed that it helped overcome barriers in discussing contraception and preconception health experienced by Mexican-origin women and youth.
Lee H., Caldwell JT., Maene C., Cagney KA., Saunders MR	Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Access to High-Quality Dialysis Treatment in Chicago: Does Neighborhood Racial/Ethnic Composition Matter?	Problem focused	Descriptive	Race	Multilevel-linear generalized models (MEGLM)	W. Montague Cobb- NMA Health Institute	Journal of Racial Ethnic Health Disparities	2797 end-stage renal disease patients initiating in-center hemodialysis between January 2005 and September 2009 in Chicago.	Does neighborhood racial composition contribute to access to high-quality dialysis care in Chicago?	Blacks lived closer to a dialysis facility, but traveled the same distance to their own dialysis compared with Whites. Hispanics had longer travel time to any dialysis than Whites. Blacks and Hispanics had better access to a high-quality facility if they lived in integrated neighborhoods or in neighborhoods with higher concentrations of their own race/ethnicity compared with Whites in predominantly White neighborhoods.
Stroope S., Kent BV.,	Self-Rated Religiosity/Spirituali	Problem -focused	Hypothesis -testing	Religion	Cross-sectional	LSU Dept of Sociology,	The Journal of nervous and mental disease	989 participants from the	Exploring the relationship between	Being slightly or moderately

Zhang Y., Kandula NR., Kanaya AM., Shields AE	ty and Four Health Outcomes Among US South Asians: Findings From the Study on Stress, Spirituality, and Health.					Harvard/MGH Center on Genomics, Vulnerable Populations, and Health Disparities, Harvard Medical School, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, UCSF School of Medicine		MASALA study	religion/spirituality and health outcomes in the US South Asian population	religious was significantly associated with lower self-reported health levels as compared to being very religious. No significant difference was found between very religious and non-religious, indicating a U-shaped curvilinear relationship.
Brito MO., Khosla S., Santana L., Lubrano A., Martinez T., Eugeni A., Mehta SD., Novak RM	A community-based model of HIV care for men who have sex with men and transgender women in Chicago.	Solution-focused	Program	Gender/sexuality	Cohort study	University of Illinois at Chicago	International Journal of STD & AIDS	258 MSM and TGW living with HIV/AIDS treated at six community clinics or outpatient clinic of the University of Illinois Hospital and Health Sciences System in Chicago (UI Health) from January 2010 to December 2014.	How do HIV outcomes compare between a community-based model (CBM) and a hospital-based model (HBM) for providing primary care to people living with HIV/AIDS?	CBM clients were more commonly African American (71% versus 59%), uninsured (48% versus 39%) PWID (40% versus 25%), and people who became homeless during the study period (17% versus 0%). CBM clients were more likely to interrupt antiviral therapy for at least one semester and were more likely to be lost to care for at least one year. In adjusted analysis, insurance status and 'any drug use' were

										significantly associated with the care setting. There was no difference in the rate of virologic failure by care setting (58% CBM versus 53% HBM).
Eales L., Reynolds AJ., Ou SR	Childhood predictors of adult obesity in the Chicago Longitudinal Study.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cohort	University of Minnesota	Preventive medicine	1065 participants from the Chicago Longitudinal Study	How do childhood predictors, before 12 y/o, predict obesity after 35?	Socioemotional learning and neighborhood human capital predicted a lower risk of developing obesity as an adult.
Pyra M., Rusie LK., Baker KK., Baker A., Ridgway J., Schneider J	Correlations of HIV Preexposure Prophylaxis Indications and Uptake, Chicago, Illinois, 2015-2018.	Problem focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross sectional	University of Chicago	American Journal of Public Health	45906 patients from urban federally qualified health center Chicago, IL	Examine the gaps in preexposure prophylaxis patients and HIV.	There are differences in the PrEP:HIV ratio due to race, age, financial status.
Kuhns LM., Garofalo R., Hidalgo M., Hirshfield S., Pearson C., Bruce J., Batey DS., Radix A., Belkind U., Jia H., Schnall R	A randomized controlled efficacy trial of an mHealth HIV prevention intervention for sexual minority young men: MyPEEPS mobile study protocol.	Problem focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross sectional	University of Chicago	American Journal of Public Health	Electronic records from 45,906 non-HIV infected patients from a federally qualified health center in Chicago.	Examine gaps in identification of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) candidates, uptake, and use of PrEP by populations most likely to seroconvert.	The PrEP:HIV ratio was highest for Whites (25.9) and lowest for Blacks (7.9), highest for those with private insurance (27.1) and lowest for those with Medicaid (9.3). White men who have sex with men had the highest PrEP:HIV ratio (26.3), and Black transwomen had the lowest (4.6) The indication:HIV ratio was 32.4,

										<p>meaning there were 32 patients with a documented PrEP indication for each incident diagnosis. White patients had the highest ratio, while black patients had the lowest. Uninsured patients had the highest indication:HIV ratio (57.6). Transwomen (7.2) had a lower indication: HIV ratio than men who have sex with men (23.3) The PrEP:indication ratio was 0.49, meaning that for every 100 patients with an indication, 49 patients were on PrEP. White patients had the highest ratio, while black patients had the lowest. Uninsured patients had a lower PrEP:indication ratio (0.18) compared with insured patients.</p>
King A., Lopez FY., Lissanu L., Robinson E.,	Renal Replacement Knowledge and Preferences for African Americans	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Case-control study	University of Chicago Medical Center	Journal of Renal Care.	28 interviews; African American patients with	What are African American patients' knowledge of RRT options and how	Most African American patients with CKD and ESRD

Almazan E., Metoyer G., Tanumihardjo J., Quinn M., Peek M., Saunders M	With Chronic Kidney Disease.							chronic kidney disease (CKD) or End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD).	patient, provider and system-factors contribute to knowledge and preferences?	lacked knowledge of both deceased donor transplantation and home dialysis modalities. In addition, patient knowledge of living donor transplantation did not translate to increased access to that modality. Even patients with advanced CKD were still in the early stages of RRT selection.
Hamlish T., Liu L., Zhang Z., Sohmer D., Moton Z., Johnson D., Frolova A., Olopade O., Hong S	Care Coordination for Breast Cancer Survivors in Urban Underserved Communities: Will Treatment Summaries and Survivorship Care Plans Be Enough?	Solution Focused	Trial	Place	Cohort study	University of Illinois Cancer Center- Chicago	Journal of racial and ethnic health disparities	109 cancer cases, all of which were diagnosed between 2009- 2014.	Does using treatment summaries and survivorship care plans improve communication between PCP's and cancer specialists?	Before the stepwise implementation of treatment summaries and survivorship care plans, less than 50% of the charts had PCP documentation of more than one area of cancer- related follow-up care.
Veldhuis CB., Maki P., Molina K	Psychological and neighborhood factors associated with urban women's preventive care use.	Problem -focused	Hypothesis testing	Place	Cross-sectional	Inter- university Consortium for Political and Social Research	Journal of behavioral medicine	3105 adults ages 18 and older residing in the Chicago	Does depression and/or neighborhood factors contribute to urban women's preventative care use?	Higher rates of sex-specific preventative visit adherence and general preventative visit adherence were associated with higher levels of neighborhood stress and affluence, but were not

										associated with prevalence of depression.
Cuevas AG., Chen R., Slopen N., Thurber KA., Wilson N., Economos C., Williams DR	Assessing the Role of Health Behaviors, Socioeconomic Status, and Cumulative Stress for Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Obesity.	Problem focused	Descriptive	SES	Cross sectional	The Obesity Society.	Obesity a Research Journal	3105 adults over 18, data from Chicago Community Adult Health Study	To examine the contributionn of other factors in explaining obesity disparities	Socioeconomic position and health behaviors don't expalin the racial differences in obesity prevelance, although they do play a role.
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	Cohort study	UIC Dept of Psychology	American journal of community psychology	314 predominantly AA and Latinx youth from Chicago School Readiness Project (CSRP)	Examine the relationship between exposure to community violence and psychological functioning in low-income, racial/ethnic minority youth. Examine how varying timeframes of chronicity, additive and interactive contexts of exposure and ranges of spatial proximity relate to youths' psychological function.	Longterm chronic, pervasive, and spatially proximal community violence exposure was related to higher levels of behavioral dysfunction. A significant association between home and school-based community violence and trait anxiety was also demonstrated: – those living in low-crime areas but attending schools in high-crime areas had highest rates of anxiety.
Tom SE., Brown JP., AvilÃ©s-Santa ML., Sotres-Alvarez D., CastaÃ±eda SF., Patel SR.,	Self-reported sleep duration is associated with time in work physical activity but not transportation or leisure physical activity among Hispanic/Latino	Problem -focused	Hypothesis -testing	Race	Cross-sectinoal	Columbia	Sleep health	14,653 Hispanic/Latino adults aged 18-74 years in Bronx, NY; Chicago, IL;	Is short sleep duration associated with fewer minutes of transportation, work, and leisure physical activity (PA)?	Short sleep duration is associated with more work-related PA, indicating that those with higher work-related PA

Perreira K., Sanchez-Johnsen LAP., Shah NA., Zee PC., Redline S	adults in the U.S.: results from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos.							Miami, FL; San Diego, CA		may face multiple demands and stressors that negatively influence sleep duration.
Nesoff ED., Branas CC., Martins SS	The Geographic Distribution of Fentanyl-Involved Overdose Deaths in Cook County, Illinois.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cohort study	Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Dept of Epidemiology	American journal of public health	3271 substance-related (1433 fentanyl, 1838 non-fentanyl) death records from the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office between 08/01/2014 and 08/15/2018	Compare geographic distribution of fentanyl-involved and non-fentanyl-involved fatal overdoses between 2014 and 2018 in Cook County, IL	Fentanyl overdoses were significantly more geographically clustered than non-fentanyl overdoses; odds of fentanyl-involved overdoses were significantly increased for men, Blacks, Latinos/as, and younger individuals; neighborhood deprivation was a significant predictor of fentanyl overdose.
Giovanelli A., Mondici CF., Reynolds AJ., Ou SR	Adverse childhood experiences: Mechanisms of risk and resilience in a longitudinal urban cohort.	Problem Focused	Descriptive	Features of relationships (adverse childhood experiences)	Longitudinal	University of Minnesota	Development and psychopathology	1,341 participants in the Chicago Longitudinal Study	How do adverse childhood experiences contribute to outcomes in vulnerable populations?	ACEs impact well-being in low-socioeconomic status participants above and beyond the effects of demographic risk and poverty.
Peckins MK., Roberts AG., Hein TC., Hyde LW., Mitchell C., Brooks-Gunn	Violence exposure and social deprivation is associated with cortisol reactivity in urban adolescents.	Problem Focused	Hypothesis-testing	Social capital	Cohort study	University of Michigan	Psychoneuroendocrinology	222 adolescents from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study born	How are violence exposure and social deprivation associated with the cortisol response to the Socially	Non-responders (i.e. no cortisol increase) tended to keep hand submerged in ice water

<p>J., McLanahan SS., Monk CS., Lopez-Duran NL</p>								<p>between 1998 and 2000 in Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago</p>	<p>Evaluated Cold-Pressor task?</p>	<p>significantly longer than responders; non-responders tended to have significantly higher levels of community violence exposure at age 3, 5, or 9. Adolescents identifying as Black/African American had significantly increased baseline and peak activation cortisol concentrations as compared to adolescents identifying as any other race/ethnicity; presence of mental or neurological disorder and medication use were associated with increased baseline and peak cortisol levels, respectively; increased violence exposure during childhood was associated with blunted cortisol response; increased social deprivation during childhood associated with</p>
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										decreased peak cortisol; interaction between violence exposure and social deprivation was significant in predicting peak cortisol activation.
Mao W., Wu B., Chi I., Yang W., Dong X	Neighborhood Cohesion and Oral Health Problems Among Older Chinese American Immigrants: Does Acculturation Make a Difference?	Problem Focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross sectional	University of Nevada	The Gerontologist	3,157 older Chinese American immigrants aged 60 years or older from the baseline of the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	Does acculturation impact oral health problems among older Chinese American immigrants?	Individuals experiencing higher levels of neighborhood cohesion reported a lower likelihood of having oral health problems
Newcomb ME., Hill R., Buehler K., Ryan DT., Whitton SW., Mustanski B	3,157 older Chinese American immigrants aged 60 years or older from the Population Study of Chinese Elderly in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cohort study	Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Archives of sexual behavior	Two longitudinal studies in the Chicago area, RADAR (N=1079, M age=20.8 years) and FAB 400 (N=488, M age=19.57 years), which are cohorts of young sexual and gender minorities assigned male at birth (AMAB) and assigned female at birth (AFAB).	What are the differences between gender identities in self-reported health and related psychosocial variables, especially when comparing TGD youth and their cisgender sexual minority peers? What are the differences in health outcomes and related risk factors across various gender identities, including comparisons between non-binary, transgender, and cisgender people?	Among TGD youth, 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.
Simon MA., O'Brian CA., Kanoon JM., Venegas A., Ignoffo S., Picard C., Allgood KL., Tom L., Margellos-Anast H	Leveraging an Implementation Science Framework to Adapt and Scale a Patient Navigator Intervention to Improve Mammography Screening Outreach in a New Community.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional	Northwestern University	Journal of cancer education : the official journal of the American Association for Cancer Education	Black and Hispanic women in the Southwest side of Chicago	The objective of this study was to evaluate HHL, a CHW outreach model that encourages women from vulnerable communities to undergo mammography screening on the southwest side of Chicago.	From January 2014-December 2015, outreach was less extensive in the southwest setting (SW) compared to the benchmark west setting (W), however, the proportion of women who completed mammograms in SW was 50%, which compared favorably to the proportion observed in the benchmark setting W of 43%. The distribution of insurance status and the racial and ethnic makeup of individuals in the

										W and SW were significantly different.
De Maio F., Ansell D., Shah RC	Racial/ethnic minority segregation and low birth weight in five North American cities.	Solution	Descriptive	SES	Cross-Sectional	Department of Sociology and Center for Community Health Equity, DePaul University, Chicago, USA.	Ethnicity & health	307 communities in Baltimore, Boson, Chicago, Philadelphia and Toronto	Examines the association between racial/ethnic minority segregation and LBW in total of 307 communities in five North American cities: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Toronto.	A 10% increase in minority composition is associated with a 0.7% increase in LBW. While racial/ethnic minority segregation and unemployment are not associated with LBW in Toronto, these social determinants have strong and significant associations with LBW across communities in US cities.
Steele SM., Everett BG., Hughes TL	Influence of Perceived Femininity, Masculinity, Race/Ethnicity, and Socioeconomic Status on Intimate Partner Violence Among Sexual-Minority Women.	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/Sexuality	Longitudinal	Univeristy of Illinois at Chicago, University of Utah	Journal of interpersonal violence	608 women from most recent wave of longitudinal study participants of Chicago Health and Life Experiences of Women	What is the influence of perceived femininity/masculinity, race/ethnicity and SES on intimate partner violence in sexual minority women?	No differences across self-perceptions of femininity and masculinity in SMW's reporting of victimization but clear differences based on race/ethnicity and SES.
Harris B., Schmalz D., Larson L., Fernandez M., Griffin S.	Contested Spaces: Intimate Segregation and Environmental Gentrification on Chicago's 606 Trail	Problem focused	Descriptive	Place	Observational	University of Arizona	City & Community	606 trail users and nearby residents	Did the 606 project have unintentional consequences that may have caused conflict and reinforced social inequities?	Latinx users isolated themselves on the Western part of the trail and felt excluded and discriminated against while white users avoided Western parts of the trail due to fear and

										pervasive stereotypes.
Kim S.J., Peterson C.E., Warnecke R., Barrett R., Glasgow A.E.	The Uneven Distribution of Medically Underserved Areas in Chicago	Problem focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Chicago	Health Equity	2010 U.S. census data including 868 census tracts in Chicago	Explore the distribution of a federally funded health service intervention serving impoverished areas and medically underserved areas (MUAs), as well as the relationship between MUA designation and neighborhood sociodemographic characteristics.	Likelihood of obtaining MUA designation increases for neighborhoods with higher levels of poverty. Likelihood of being designated as an MUA begins to decline beyond the tipping point, whereas the proportion of black residents continues to increase. In census tracts that were eligible but not designated, there was a greater proportion of black residents compared with white residents. The census tracts also had higher mean disadvantage scores and lower social capital. Furthermore, MUA eligible areas that were not designated as MUAs were predominantly black neighborhoods in poverty.
Credit K.	Neighbourhood inequity: Exploring the factors underlying racial and	Problem focused	Descriptive	Race	Descriptive	University of Chicago	Regional Science Policy & Practice	NY/Chicago PH department data reports	Do racial and ethnic disparities in testing and observed infection rates exist at	In New York, neighborhoods with highest case rates are

ethnic disparities in COVID-19 testing and infection rates using ZIP code data in Chicago and New York

the neighborhood level in Chicago and New York City? What underlying features of neighborhoods and indicators of COVID-19 vulnerability most strongly predict the observed case rates?

Bronx/Queens. Areas of lower population density, walkability, SES, and higher proportions of healthcare service employment are the primary features associated with the observed case rates in these ZIP code areas. In Chicago, highest case rates were observed in the South side/west side, where a majority of population is Hispanic/Black. Lower population densities, pedestrian/bike commuting, SES, middle level food desert tracts, and hospital accessibility were the primary features associated with these case rates. White neighborhoods had a significant positive relationship with testing rates in both cities.

<p>McLoughlin G.M., McCarthy J.A., McGuirt J.T., Singleton C.R., Dunn C.G., Gadhoke P.</p>	<p>Addressing Food Insecurity through a Health Equity Lens: a Case Study of Large Urban School Districts during the COVID-19 Pandemic</p>	<p>Solution-focused</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>SES</p>	<p>Cohort study</p>	<p>Washington University in St. Louis</p>	<p>J Urban Health</p>	<p>Four large public schools: Chicago Public Schools, Houston Independent School District, Los Angeles Unified School District, and New York City Department of Education in 2020</p>	<p>How can meal distribution remain accessible among large urban school districts during emergencies and to what degree can these strategies provide equitable meal access?</p>	<p>All districts developed strategies including serving adults and other members of the general public, providing timely information on meal site locations, and promoting consumption of a balanced diet. The quantity and frequency of meals served varied and high-quality nutrition promotion was limited. Reducing deterrents included tousing inclusive language and images and providing safety information on social distancing practices in multiple languages. Districts partnered with first responder, relief, and other community organizations. Increased social and economic resources were illustrated by providing technology assistance to families, childcare</p>
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										referrals for essential workers, and other wellness resources.
Phillips II G., McCuskey D.J., Felt D., Raman A.B., Hayford C.S., Pickett J., Shenkman J., Lindeman P.T., Mustanski B.	Geospatial perspectives on health: The PrEP4Love campaign and the role of local context in health promotion messaging	Solution-focused	Program	Gender/sexuality	Cohort study	Northwestern University	Social Science & Medicine	RADAR, a longitudinal cohort study in Chicago with a 2018 cohort of men who have sex with men and transgender women, resulting in an analytic sample of 700	What is the efficacy of the PrEP4Love campaign through a geospatially-informed health equity lens? Which interventions influence HIV prevention and care, but are appropriately tailored to cultural and community contexts?	Approximately 1/5 of participants reported using PrEP in the last 6 months, and more than 3/4 of these participants were taking PrEP at the time of the interview. Most individuals had seen ads on the internet (57.8%), followed by ads at pride events (50.7%). Fewer participants reported seeing or hearing about ads for PrEP from friends (35.0%), from healthcare providers (32.0%), at local bars or clubs (27.8%), or on Chicago public transportation (CTA; 25.6%). PrEP promotional campaigns and their effectiveness are potentially mediated by the accessibility of PrEP-related services in the area, transportation

										infrastructure, and structural racism and segregation.
Bailey S.C., Serper M., Opsasnick L., Persell S.D., O'Conor R., Curtis L.M., Benavente J.Y., Wismer G., Batio S., Eifler M., Zheng P., Russell A., Arvanitis M., Ladner D.P., Kwasny M.J., Rowe T., Linder J.A., Wolf M.S.	Changes in COVID-19 Knowledge, Beliefs, Behaviors, and Preparedness Among High-Risk Adults from the Onset to the Acceleration Phase of the US Outbreak	Problem-focused	Descriptive	SES	Cohort	Northwestern University	J Gen Intern Med	588 predominantly older adults with ≥ 1 chronic condition recruited from 4 active, federally funded studies in Chicago.	How have high-risk adults' COVID-19 knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, and sense of preparedness changed from the onset of the US outbreak (March 13–20, 2020) to the acceleration phase (March 27–April 7, 2020)?	More patients believed that Covid-19 was a more serious health threat in wave 2 than wave 1. However, certain groups were less likely to perceive the risk of Covid-19 or their own susceptibility, based on race, SES, and health literacy. When examining change from wave 1 to wave 2, individuals who were older, female, black, or with low health literacy skills were more likely to increase their knowledge of coronavirus symptoms based on multivariable analysis. In repeated effect interaction models assessing changes between waves 1 and 2, increased changes in behavior were noted across a number of participant characteristics.

										Specifically, participants under the age of 70, both men and women, individuals of both black and white race, those living below and above the poverty line, and those with low, marginal and adequate health literacy experienced either more changes to daily routines or plans or both. Individuals with low health literacy remained more likely to feel unprepared for the outbreak and to express confidence in the federal government response.
Qian X., Jaller M.	Bikesharing, equity, and disadvantaged communities: A case study in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Case study	University of California at Davis	Transportation Research Part A	Divvy's ridership data, demographic information from the Demographic Census Data, the American Community Survey (ACS) Data, and the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Database.	What is the current utilization of bikeshare systems among disadvantaged populations?	Bikeshare stations in disadvantaged communities generate around 2/3 of the average annual trips across all stations. The employment rate plays an important role in increasing bikeshare ridership, especially for disadvantaged

										areas. The proportion of trips by annual members is significantly lower in disadvantaged communities than in other areas. However, interestingly, residents in disadvantaged communities tend to make longer bikeshare trips once they are annual members.
Chen Y.-T., Duncan D.T., Issema R., Goedel W.C., Callander D., Bernard- Herman B., Hanson H., Eavou R., Schneider J., Hotton A.	Social- Environmental Resilience, PrEP Uptake, and Viral Suppression among Young Black Men Who Have Sex with Men and Young Black Transgender Women: the Neighborhoods and Networks (N2) Study in Chicago	Problem- focused	Descriptive	Social Capital	Cohort	Chicago Center for HIV Elimination	National Library of Medicine	Neighborhoods and Networks (N2) Study, an ongoing cohort study of 16-34- year-old YBMSM and young black TGW in Chicago (n = 324).	What is the association of resilience-based factors with PrEP uptake and viral suppression from a socioecological perspective among YBMSM and young black TGW?	Among HIV- negative participants, having a parental figure within an individual's confidant network was significantly associated with a greater likelihood of PrEP use. Among HIV- positive participants, confidant network members' awareness of an individual's HIV status was associated with viral suppression. Social support resources from confidant networks could

										improve HIV prevention and care engagement among YBMSM and young black TGW.
Ermagun A., Tilahun N.	Equity of transit accessibility across Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional	Mississippi State University	Transportation Research	Metropolitan Chicago Accessibility Explorer	Are there differences in transit access among Chicago populations?	Areas of low accessibility have a higher percentage of African-Americans, Hispanics, Asians, low-income workers, low-educated citizens, and the elderly. The most affected cohort are low-income workers, for whom access to jobs, parks, groceries, hospitals, and libraries decline as their number grows. In declining order of severity, the findings also highlight that inequities are most severe to jobs, hospitals, and grocery stores.
Brewer K.C., Peacock N.R., Ferrans C.E., Campbell R.T., Polite B., Carnahan L., Jones L.A., Rauscher G.H.	Gender-and Race-Based Differences in Barriers and Facilitators to Early Detection of Colon Cancer	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Social capitol	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois at Chicago	National Library of Medicine	Non-Hispanic Black and white (NHB, NHW) patients aged 30–79 newly diagnosed with colon cancer between 2010 and 2014 (n = 249)	Identify barriers and facilitators to early detection of colon cancer between different races and genders.	Women reported more barriers than facilitators to early detection than men. Women reported more barriers related to health care access, scheduling of follow-ups,

										symptom recognition, and inappropriate or inconclusive diagnostic tests. Men reported more facilitators related to provider factors such as ease of scheduling follow-ups and receiving referrals for screening or a specialist.
Kim S.J., Bostwick W.	Social Vulnerability and Racial Inequality in COVID-19 Deaths in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Cross-sectional	University of Illinois	Health Education & Behavior	COVID-19 mortality data from the Cook County Medical Examiner's Case Archive	What are the effects of social vulnerability and health risk factors on the spatial distribution of the COVID-19-related deaths?	A higher percentage of African Americans were associated with increased levels of social vulnerability and risk factors, which correlated with an increased COVID-19 death rate. The proportion of African American residents had an independent effect on the COVID-19 death rate.
Maroko A.R., Nash D., Pavilonis B.T.	COVID-19 and Inequity: a Comparative Spatial Analysis of New York City and Chicago Hot Spots	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Cross-sectional	New York University	Journal of Urban Health	COVID-19 data from Chicago and New York as of April 13th 2020 Data from the NYC Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene,	Examines the spatial and demographic nature of reported COVID-19 diagnosis in New York City and Chicago	Hot spots tend to have lower proportions of white residents, higher proportions of Black residents, higher percentage of

								Illinois Dept of Public Health, and the American Community Survey		older residents, fewer college graduates, and lower proportions of workers in managerial occupations compared to cold spots. Hot spots had significantly larger household sizes compared to cold spots.
Kotlaja M.M., Wright E.M., Fagan A.A.	Perceptions of danger, tolerance of delinquency, and economic disadvantage: Examining neighborhood influences on child physical abuse	Problem focused	Descriptive	Features of relationships	Survey	Missouri State University	Child Abuse & Neglect	Secondary data analysis from PHDCN; 343 Chicago geographic neighborhood clusters varying in SES and race/ethnicity.	What is the impact of neighborhood perceptions of dangerousness on caregiver reports of severe PCA? What is the impact of neighborhood tolerance for deviance on caregiver reports of severe PCA?	Demographic characteristics were significant related to PCA: Children who were male, younger, and of a minority race experienced greater variety of PCA. Neighborhood concentrated disadvantage did not significantly increase PCA. Areas perceived as more dangerous did not experience greater PCA.
Nardone A., Chiang J., Corburn J.	Historic Redlining and Urban Health Today in U.S. Cities	Problem focused	Hypothesis testing	Place	Ecological Study	University of California San Francisco	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE	U.S. Census data and the Centers for Disease Control for 500 Cities Project Health Data	What are the potential associations between historic redlining and urban health outcomes in nine U.S. cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Oakland, San Francisco, and St. Louis? How has historic redlining	The traumas from racially discriminatory policies, such as redlining, may be a source of toxic stress that is influencing the health of communities today. Census analyses revealed that the lower the

									influenced current racial and ethnic health inequities that are spatially patterned by neighborhoods?	HOLC risk grade category, the lower today's average income and the higher the percentage people of color. Correlation coefficients for health indicators indicate varied association between prior HOLC risk grade and current health.
Cunca M.R., Odden M.C., Glymour M.M., Elfassy T., Kershaw K.N., Sidney S., Yaffe K., Launer L., Zeki Al Hazzouri A.	Association of racial residential segregation throughout young adulthood and cognitive performance in middle-aged participants in the CARDIA study	Problem focused	Descriptive	Race	Cohort	University of Chicago	JAMA Neurology	5115 black and white participants	Examines the association between residential segregation and cognitive performance in middle aged participants	Exposure to residential segregation in adulthood was associated with worse cognitive processing speed.
Purifoye G.Y.	Transit boundaries: race and the paradox of immobility within mobile systems	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Qualitative description	North Park University Sociology Department	Mobilities	Regional Transportation Authority Mapping and Statistical data	Exploring how public transportation supports growth along race (and class) lines, with mobility and growth in predominantly White spaces being proactively shaped through favorable new transit development and revitalization initiatives whereas in predominantly Black and Latinx spaces, where public transit usage is high, such development is lacking	Mobility and growth for Whites and predominantly White spaces in the city are proactively shaped through favorable new public transit development and revitalization initiatives such as TOD and TIF. At the same time, in predominantly Black and Latinx spaces, where intracommunity public transportation

										usage is high, new transit related development is below sparse or completely lacking, further fortifying transit and other spatial boundaries.
Terry J.G., Hartley K.G., Steffen L.M., Nair S., Alman A.C., Wellons M.F., Jacobs D.R., Jr., Tindle H.A., Carr J.J.	Association of smoking with abdominal adipose deposition and muscle composition in Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) participants at mid-life: A population-based cohort study	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Personal characteristics	Cohort study	Vanderbilt University Medicine Center	PLOS MEDICINE	3,020 middle-aged Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) participants (age 42–58, 56.3% women, 52.6% white race) at the year 25 (Y25) visit.	What is the association of smoking with intermuscular adipose tissue (IMAT)? Do smokers have higher abdominal IMAT and lower lean muscle quality compared to non-smokers?	Current smokers had higher proportions of fat within their abdominal muscles and visceral fat around their internal organs compared to never smokers, whereas those who had quit smoking had intermediate levels of visceral and intramuscular fat.
Nguyen A.L., Schwei R.J., Zhao Y.-Q., Rathouz P.J., Jacobs E.A.	What Matters When It Comes to Trust in One's Physician: Race/Ethnicity, Sociodemographic Factors, and/or Access to and Experiences with Health Care?	Problem focused	Descriptive	Race	Survey	National Institutes of Health	Health Equity	600 participants	Do differences in interpersonal trust with a physician vary across three racial/ethnic groups?	Access to health care and interactions within the health care setting negatively impact individual's trust in their physician.
Martin M.A., Zimmerman L.J., Rosales G.F., Lee H.H., Songthangtham N., Pugach O., Sandoval	Design and sample characteristics of Coordinated Oral health Promotion (CO-OP) Chicago: A cluster-randomized controlled trial	Solution-focused	Hypothesis-testing	Occupation	Randomized trial	University of Illinois at Chicago	Contemp Clin Trials.	420 child/caregiver dyads enrolled at the 20 participating sites over 11 months. CO-OP Chicago	What is the efficacy of an oral health community health worker (CHW) intervention to improve oral health behaviors in low-income, urban	The primary outcome of child brushing frequency was 5% of children brushed more than twice a day, 40% twice a day,

A.S., Avenetti D., Alvarez G., Gansky S.A.								targeted healthy, low-income, predominantly minority children under the age of three years, and their families in Cook County, Illinois.	children under the age of three years?	33.8% once a day, 15.2% sometimes but not every day, and 6% no brushing. OHI-MIS plaque score was poor as indicated by a score of 1.9 (0.6). The primary outcomes—child brushing frequency and average OHI-MIS plaque scores—did not vary across sites.
Fujimoto K., Wang P., Li D.H., Kuhns L.M., Amith M., Schneider J.A.	Collective Avoidance of Social and Health Venues and HIV Racial Inequities: Network Modeling of Venue Avoidance on Venue Affiliation, Social Networks, and HIV Risk	Problem-focused	Hypothesis Testing	Gender/sexuality	Prospective Cohort	University of Texas at Austin	Health Education Behavior	468 YBMSM between 16 and 29 in Houston and Chicago	We specify two social mechanisms of collective venue avoidance—(1) homophily (i.e., ego-alter similarity in venue avoidance) and (2) popular opinion leaders (as early adopters)—and test the corresponding hypotheses that (Hypothesis 1) socially connected individuals avoid venues together and that (Hypothesis 2) popular individuals would be more likely to avoid venues.	Results indicate that Hypothesis 1 was supported in both cities but that Hypothesis 2 was supported only in Chicago.
Liu D., Kwan M.-P.	Measuring spatial mismatch and job access inequity based on transit-based job accessibility for poor job seekers	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Case study	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Travel Behaviour and Society	Two census tract-level datasets of the 1,965 census tracts in the study area and two datasets that provide information	How can society improve the spatial mismatch between job accessibility and transit fares across different areas and races?	Central-city job seekers, regardless of transit fare, tend to have higher job accessibility compared to their suburban counterparts.

								about transit-based travel time and transit fare		
Rosentel K., VandeVusse A., Hill B.J.	Racial and Socioeconomic Inequity in the Spatial Distribution of LGBTQ Human Services: an Exploratory Analysis of LGBTQ Services in Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cohort	University of Chicago	Sexuality Research and Social Policy	193 LGBTQ human service sites in Chicago and data from 2011-2015 American Community Survey	Are LGBTQ service sites more or less predominant in areas determined by race and SES?	LGBTQ service sites were disproportionately located in white and upper income areas. Areas predominately housing racial minorities were defined as LGBTQ service site deserts.
Yang B.	Assessing spatial disparities and spatial-temporal dynamic of urban green spaces: A case study of city of Chicago	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Place	Case study	Dongguk University	Journal of the Korean Society of Surveying	Datasets from the CDPH and the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention	Explore socioeconomic relationships between green spaces and their surrounding communities and to evaluate spatial disparities from a variety of perspectives, such as health-related, socioeconomic, and physical environment factor	High adult obesity rates are spatially clustered at the southern part of the city, specifically West Garfield Park, Austin, North Lawndale, Englewood, West Englewood, Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham, and Roseland community areas
Rosentel K., Lpez-Martnez I., Crosby R.A., Salazar L.F., Hill B.J.	Black Transgender Women and the School-to-Prison Pipeline: Exploring the Relationship Between Anti-trans Experiences in School and Adverse Criminal-Legal System Outcomes	Problem	Descriptive	Gender/sexuality	Cohort	U of c, u of Kentucky, Georgia state,	Sexuality research and social policy	Life course survey of transgender women in atlanta and Chicago. 138 black/aa	What is the relationship between anti-trans experiences in school and adverse criminal-legal system outcomes in a sample of 138 Black/African American transgender women (ages 18–65)?	Anti-trans school expulsion/denial of enrollment was associated with a greater odds of anti-trans mistreatment by police. Denial of gender-appropriate facilities in school was also

										associated with anti-trans mistreatment by police. Among the youth subsample, anti-trans victimization in school was associated with a greater odds of incarceration. Anti-trans school expulsion/denial of enrollment was also associated with a greater odds of incarceration.
Callahan C.L., Schwartz K., Corley D.A., Ruterbusch J.J., Zhao W.K., Shuch B., Graubard B.I., Rothman N., Chow W.-H., Silverman D.T., Purdue M.P., Hofmann J.N.	Understanding racial disparities in renal cell carcinoma incidence: estimates of population attributable risk in two US populations	Problem-focused	Descriptive	Race	Case-control study	National Cancer Institute	Cancer causes & control : CCC	Black and white subjects $\geq 50$ years from the US Kidney Cancer Study (USKC) in Chicago and Detroit, and subjects in the Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC) health care network	Why is renal cell carcinoma (RCC) incidence higher among Black compared to white Americans?	In USKC, the PAR% for hypertension was 50% and 44% among Black women and men, respectively; and 29% and 27% for white women and men, respectively. In KPNC, the hypertension PAR% was 40% and 23% among Black women and men, and 27% and 19% among white women and men, respectively. The PAR% for CKD in both studies ranged from 7-10% for black women and men but was negligible for white subjects. In

