

A Profile of Communities and Change: the Service Area of the Healthy Communities Foundation

By

Rob Paral and Associates

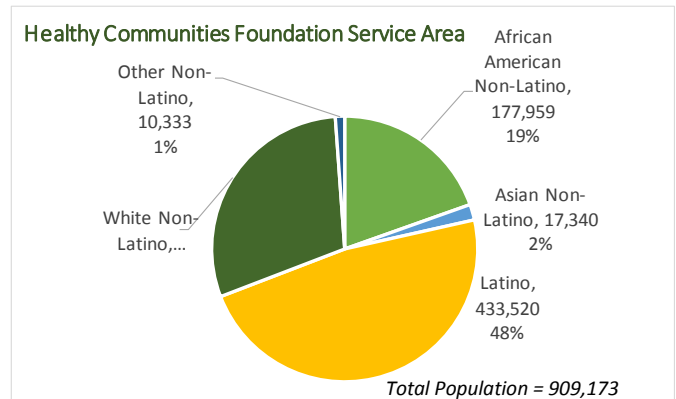
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Summary

The Healthy Communities Foundation has a large service area of diverse populations. All of these communities are undergoing substantial change that will affect their social determinants of health and their access to health care. This report provides new data and information on key recent and future trends taking place within the Foundation's service area.

The Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area Is Highly Diverse

The Healthy Communities Foundation service area includes about 900,000 persons. The area is highly diverse, and has no majority racial or ethnic group. Some 434,000 Latinos are numerically the largest group and comprise 48 percent of the population. Non-Latino Whites are 30 percent of residents and African Americans are one in five or 20 percent of all persons in the area.



The Service Area Has a Unique Profile

Compared to Illinois and the United States, residents of the Healthy Communities Foundation area are more likely to be immigrants, to be Latino, to have lower income, and to not speak English well. Area residents are much less likely to have either a high school or a college degree.

Major Populations Have Distinct Characteristics

Major groups in the area have markedly different age profiles. White, non-Latino residents are four times more likely than Latinos to be over age 65; Latinos, meanwhile, are almost twice as likely as Whites to be children under the age of 18.

The African-American poverty rate is 1.4 times higher than that of Latinos and twice as high as the White poverty rate.

Immigrants

About 227,000 immigrants live in the area and are 25 percent of the population. Among the foreign born are about 78,000 undocumented immigrants.

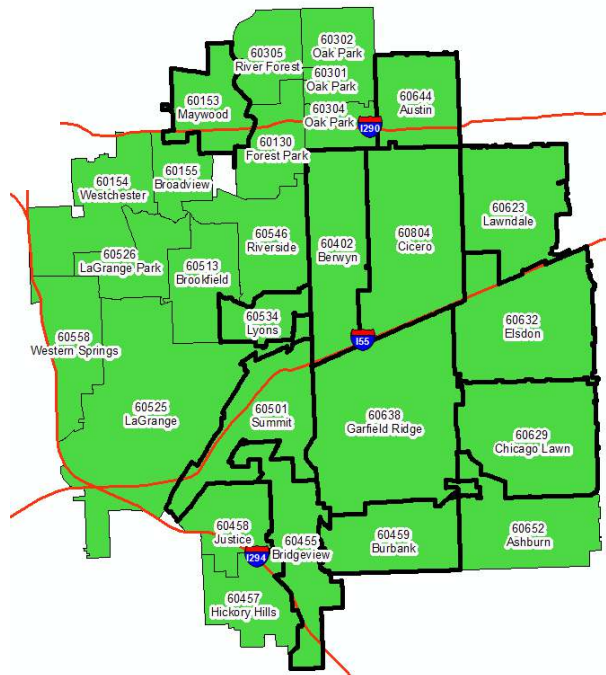
“Legacy and Equity” Zip Codes Have Higher Levels of Need

Zip codes found mainly in the service area of the former MacNeal Memorial Hospital have high need are referred to as a “legacy and equity” service area.

The legacy and equity area is even more diverse than the overall service area and has greater socioeconomic need. Some 29 percent of the population is foreign born, one in five persons has no health insurance and 30 percent of persons lack a high school degree.

Healthcare Access Has Improved but Is Still Limited Among Some Groups

Since 2008, the percent of all persons without health insurance fell by 2.3 points overall, reflecting the impact of the Affordable Care Act.



About 15 percent of all area residents are still without health insurance. Some 31 percent of working-age Latinos have no insurance.

Medicaid Insurance Is Critical for Many, Especially Children

About 25 percent of the area’s population gets its health insurance through Medicaid, which covers more than 60 percent of African American and Latino children.

Availability of Medicaid Providers

Many local areas lack health professionals whose services are covered by Medicaid. While an Oak Park zip code has almost 9 dentists per 1,000 low-income persons, a zip code in Summit has zero. There is more than one pediatrician per 1,000 low-income persons in seven zip codes, but in 12 zip codes there are zero.

Future Trends

Recent patterns suggest that Latino population growth will continue and involve much of the region. African-American population has been declining, yet Black population has been growing in areas such as Cicero and Berwyn that have not had substantial numbers of Black residents.

“Natural change,” involving change from births and deaths, suggests a rising young population in the eastern portion of the region. In the western portion, deaths exceed births.

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Introduction

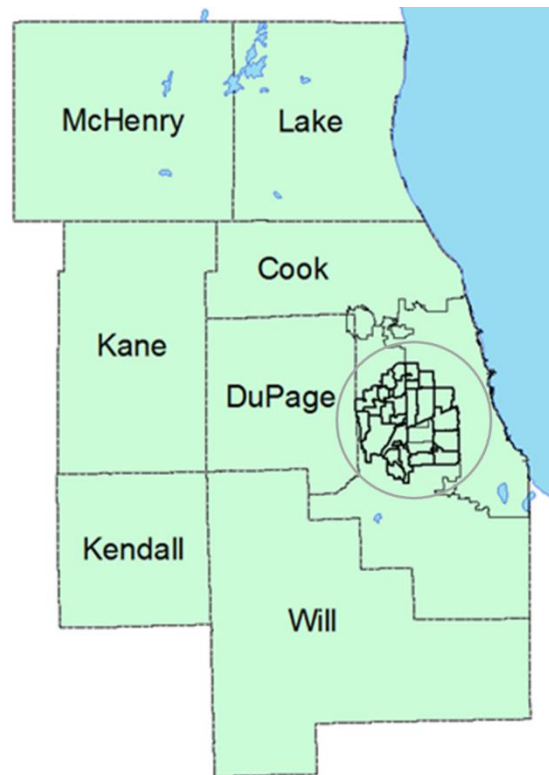
Location and Key Populations

The Healthy Communities Foundation serves an area consisting of 27 zip codes located in the central-west portion of Cook County, Illinois. Twenty-one of the zip codes are in suburban areas and six are within the city of Chicago.

The northernmost zip codes of the Healthy Communities Foundation reach North Avenue in the Oak Park/River Forest area, while the southernmost is bounded by 103rd street in the village of Bridgeview. The eastern edge of the service area extends from Western Avenue in Chicago to Interstate 294 near Western Springs. All in all, the service area is 14 miles north to south and 12 miles east to west. The surface area of the zip codes adds up to about 120 square miles.

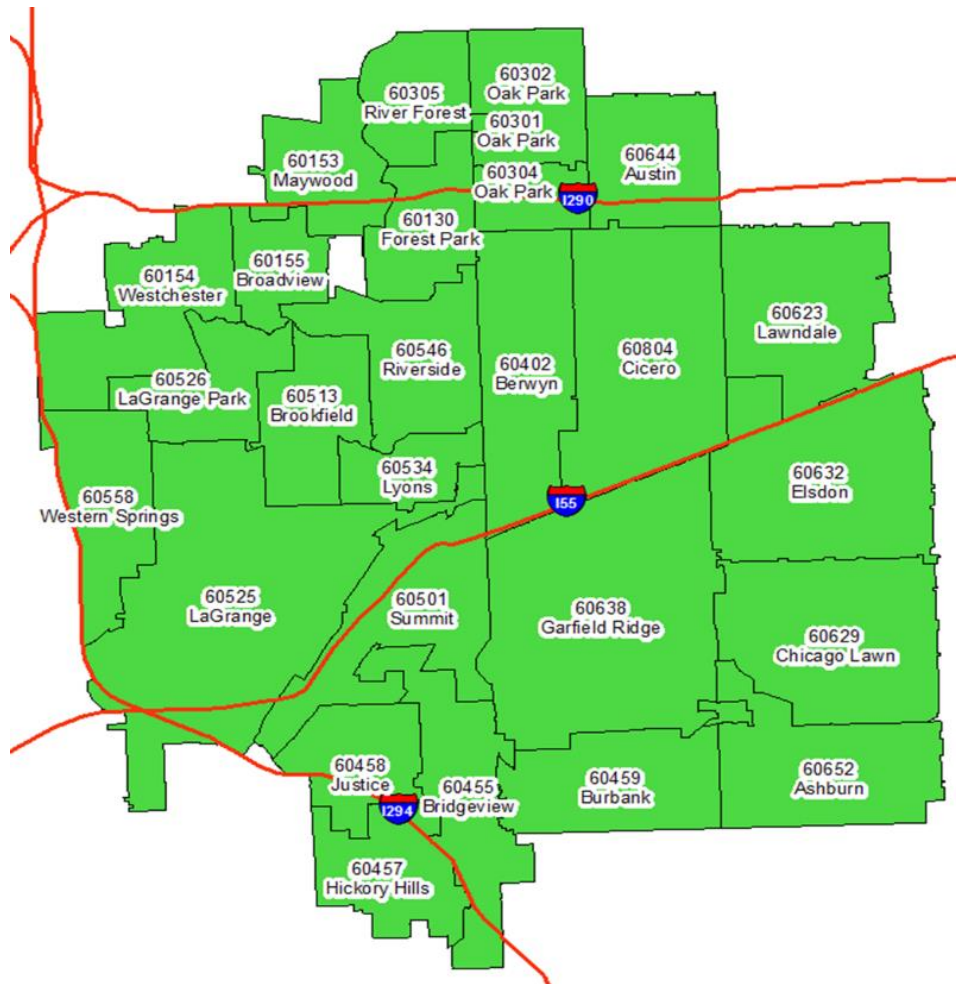
Centrally located in the third largest metropolitan area in the United States, the Healthy Communities Foundation service area includes about 900,000 persons. The area is diverse and does not have a majority racial or ethnic population. Latinos are the largest group, comprising 48 percent of the population, while White, non-Latinos are 30 percent of residents. African Americans are one in five or 20 percent of the service area.¹

Figure 1 Healthy Communities Foundation in Metro Area



¹ Persons of Latino origin may be of any race. In this report we distinguish persons who are not Latino from persons who are by using terms such as “White, non-Latino.”

Figure 2 Zip Codes of the Healthy Communities Foundation



Major Populations in the Service Area of the Healthy Communities Foundation: 2012-2016		
Total	909,173	100%
African American Non-Latino	177,959	20%
Asian Non-Latino	17,340	2%
Latino	433,520	48%
White Non-Latino	270,021	30%
Other Non-Latino	10,333	1%

Comparison to State and Nation

The Healthy Communities Foundation service area is younger than the state or national population, with 27% of its residents under age 18 compared to 23 percent of the state and the nation. The area has a large immigrant population: the foreign born are 25 percent of all persons, a rate higher than the state or nation. One fifth of the area's residents speak English less than very well, compared to less than 10 percent of all Illinois or U.S. residents.

Persons in the Healthy Communities Foundation have more economic disadvantage. Some 32 percent of residents have incomes below 150 percent of the poverty level, in contrast to 23 percent of Illinois or U.S. The percentage of persons without health insurance (16 percent) is higher than state or national averages, significantly more persons lack a high school degree, and residents are less likely to have college degrees than the residents of the state or nation as a whole.

Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area Compared to State and Nation: 2012-2016			
	HCF Service Area	Illinois	USA
Population	909,173	12,851,684	318,558,162
Age	100%	100%	100%
Pct. 0-17 Years	27%	23%	23%
Pct. 18-64 Years	62%	63%	62%
Pct. 65+ Years	11%	14%	14.5
Nativity and Citizenship	100%	100%	100%
Pct. Native Born	75%	86%	87%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	10%	7%	6%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	15%	7%	7%
English Ability			
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	20%	9%	9%
Poverty Status	100%	100%	100%
Pct. Below Poverty Level	19%	14%	14%
Pct. 100-149 Pct. of Poverty	13%	9%	9%
Pct. 150-199 Pct. of Poverty	11%	8%	9%
Pct. 200+ of Poverty	58%	69%	68%
Health Insurance			
Pct. no Health Insurance	16%	10%	12%
Education	100%	100%	100%
Pct. No High School	23%	12%	13%
Pct. High School Only	29%	27%	28%
Pct. Some College, no B.A.	25%	29%	29%
Pct. B.A. or Higher	22%	33%	30%
Labor Force			
Pct. in Labor Force	65%	66%	64%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	11%	8.2%	7.4%

Characteristics of Major Populations

There are substantial differences between the major groups in the Healthy Communities Foundation service area. Latinos, for example, are almost twice as likely as non-Latino Whites to be children, while non-Latino Whites are four times as likely as Latinos to be seniors of age 65 or more.

Compared to African Americans and non-Latino Whites, Latinos are much more likely to be born abroad. About 40 percent of area Latinos are immigrants, compared to two percent of Blacks and 13 percent of non-Latino Whites. Overall, there are about 227,000 immigrants in the service area.

More than one in five Latinos lack health insurance, compared to 14 percent of African Americans and eight percent of non-Latino Whites. The Latino population also has area's lowest rates of educational attainment, with almost 40 percent of the population lacking a high school education.

African Americans are a fifth of the region's population, and have the region's highest poverty rate, at 29 percent (more than three times that of the non-Latino White population). Unemployment affects one-fifth of Blacks in the area (19 percent).

Major Populations in the Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area					
	Total	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Population	909,173	177,959	17,340	433,520	270,021
Age	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pct. 0-17 Years	27%	26%	19%	34%	18%
Pct. 18-64 Years	62%	63%	70%	61%	62%
Pct. 65+ Years	11%	11%	11%	5%	20%
Nativity and Citizenship	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pct. Native Born	75%	98%	32%	60%	87%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	10%	1%	41%	14%	8%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	15%	1%	27%	26%	5%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	20%	1%	35%	36%	8%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	19%	29%	14%	21%	9%
Health Insurance					
Pct. no Health Insurance	16%	14%	17%	22%	8%
Education	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pct. No High School	23%	17%	13%	39%	9%
Pct. High School Only	29%	32%	18%	31%	27%
Pct. Some College, no B.A.	25%	35%	21%	20%	26%
Pct. B.A. or Higher	22%	16%	49%	9%	39%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	65%	60%	68%	68%	63%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	11%	19%	7%	11%	7%

Undocumented Immigrants

Unauthorized immigration is a major feature of American urban areas and the service area of the Healthy Communities Foundation is no exception. The well-known lack of legal immigration channels combined with “push-pull” factors propelling migration mean that large portions of foreign-born populations lack a legal status.

To estimate the size of the undocumented population in the Healthy Communities Foundation service area we use statewide data on unauthorized immigrants in Illinois provided by the respected Center for Migration Studies of New York, which permits an estimate of the percent of noncitizens, by country of origin, who are likely to be undocumented. Applying the statewide CMSNY data to Public Use Microdata Areas in the service area (PUMAs are discussed below) suggests that approximately 78,000 undocumented immigrants reside in the area.

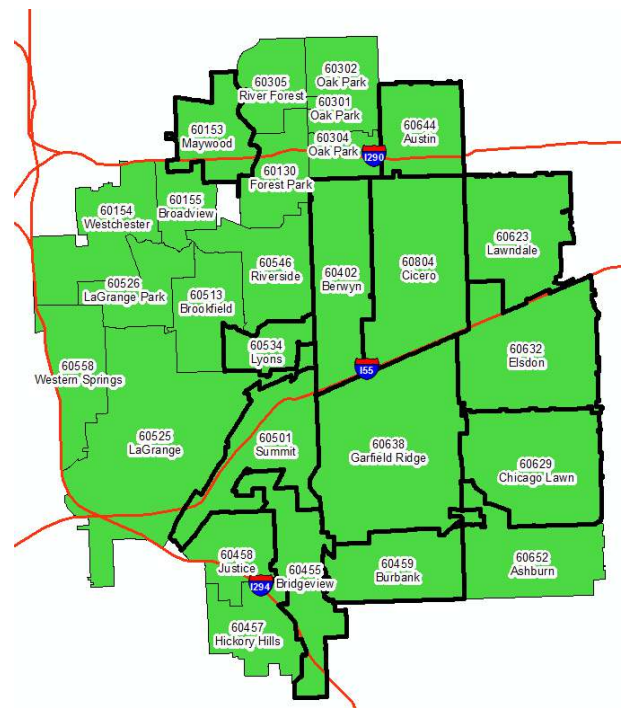
“Legacy and Equity” Zip Codes

The Healthy Communities Foundation has a service area of 27 zip codes, but a smaller group of 12 zip codes represent the service area of the former MacNeal Memorial Hospital as well as certain zip codes that have particularly high social and economic need. These 12 zip codes are referred to here as the **“Legacy and Equity”** service area.

The legacy and equity area has 642,000 persons. Latinos are a majority at 61 percent, Blacks are 21 percent and Whites are 18 percent of the area.

Population in Legacy and Equity Area		
Total	642,268	100%
African American Non-Latino	126,242	20%
Asian Non-Latino	9,589	1%
Latino	389,323	61%
White Non-Latino	112,459	18%
Other Non-Latino	4,655	1%

Figure 3 Legacy and Equity Zip Codes in Bold



The legacy and equity area has greater socioeconomic need than the overall service area of the foundation. As may be seen in the table below, there are substantial differences in the presence of immigrants, the lack of health insurance and the lack of education. For example, 29 percent of residents in the legacy and equity zip codes are foreign born compared to 13 percent in the other zip codes. The rate of no health insurance is twice as high in the legacy and equity zip codes, at 19 percent compared to the rest of the service area. Residents of the legacy and equity zip codes are almost four times more likely to lack a high school degree than persons in the remainder of the area.

Characteristics of Areas Within the Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area			
	HCF Service Area	Legacy and Equity Area	Remainder
Age	100%	100%	100%
Pct. 0-17 Years	27%	29%	24%
Pct. 18-64 Years	62%	62%	62%
Pct. 65+ Years	11%	10%	14%
Nativity and Citizenship	100%	100%	100%
Pct. Native Born	75%	71%	87%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	10%	11%	7%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	15%	19%	6%
English Ability			
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	20%	26%	7%
Poverty Status			
Pct. Below Poverty Level	19%	22%	9%
Health Insurance			
Pct. no Health Insurance	16%	19%	8%
Education	100%	100%	100%
Pct. No High School	23%	30%	8%
Pct. High School Only	29%	34%	21%
Pct. Some College, no B.A.	25%	24%	27%
Pct. B.A. or Higher	22%	12%	45%
Labor Force			
Pct. in Labor Force	65%	63%	67%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	11%	13%	8%

Legacy and Equity Zip Codes: Diversity and Change

The major racial/ethnic groups within the Legacy and Equity zip codes have significantly different social and economic profiles, which highlight the varying needs among different sectors of the community. The characteristics of Latinos, Whites and African Americans are also changing over time.

Within the Legacy and Equity zip codes of Healthy Communities Foundation, substantial differences exist in terms of the age of the major populations. More than a third or 34 percent of Latinos in the area, for example are under the age of 18, in contrast to White non-Latinos, of whom only 14 percent are children. In contrast, nearly a quarter of non-Latino Whites are seniors aged 65 or more years, compared to only five percent of Latinos.

Latinos and Asians in the Legacy and Equity zip codes are much less likely to be foreign born than the remainder of the population. Only 59 percent of Latinos and 72 percent of Asians in the area were born in the United States. Large portions of the Latino and Asian populations speak English less than very well. Among Latinos and to a lesser extent African Americans, significant numbers of adults have not completed a high school education. Unemployment of African Americans involves 22 percent of the population.

Characteristics of Major Groups in the “Legacy and Equity” Zip Codes: 2012-2016					
	Total	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Population	642,268	126,242	9,589	389,323	112,459
Age	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0-17	29%	27%	17%	34%	14%
18-64	62%	62%	72%	61%	63%
65+	10%	11%	11%	5%	23%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	71%	99%	28%	59%	82%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	11%	1%	46%	14%	10%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	19%	1%	26%	28%	7%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	26%	1%	46%	37%	13%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty	22%	36%	16%	21%	11%
Education					
No High School	30%	21%	18%	41%	14%
High School Only	34%	36%	24%	32%	37%
Some College, No B.A.	24%	33%	25%	19%	29%
B.A. or Higher	12%	10%	32%	8%	20%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	63%	55%	68%	68%	59%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	13%	22%	6%	11%	9%

The table below shows change in socioeconomic status in the Legacy and Equity area. Note that the percentage changes represent percentage point change; e.g., a change from 17 percent of the area in poverty in 2000 to 22 percent in poverty in 2012-2016 is a five-point change, and is represented below as “5%”

Changes since year 2000 show a decline across all major groups in terms of the presence of children. The working-age and senior populations of each group have increased in number while the number of children is in decline. Poverty is up in the area for every group by more than several percentage points.

For the Latino population which, as has been noted, includes many immigrants, it is striking that the foreign-born share is in decline. The percent of area Latinos who were born in the United States is up nine percentage points since year 2000, and the percent of Latinos who do not speak English well has fallen by 14 points. Educational levels are increasing in the area, with each major group having fewer members who lack high school education, in comparison to year 2000.

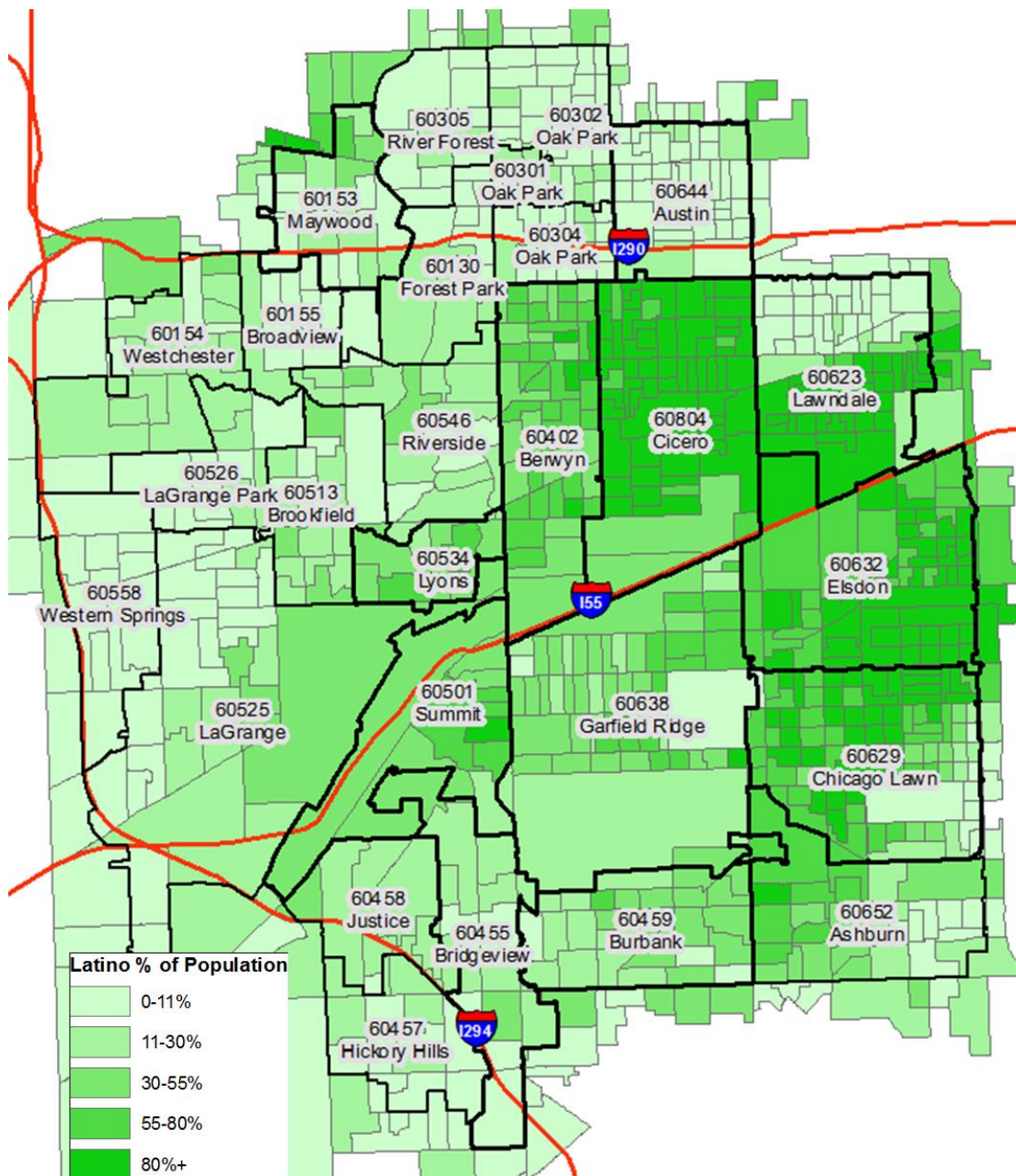
Percentage Point Change since Year 2000 in the Legacy and Equity Zip Codes						
		Total	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Population	E.g., the total population fell by 21,156 persons since year 2000.	-21,156	-28,131	+2,794	+91,785	-84,792
Age						
0-17			-3%	-9%	-7%	-4%
18-64	E.g., persons 0-17 years of age as a share of the total population fell by 3	3%	5%	3%	2%	4%
65+		0%	4%	4%	2%	1%
Nativity and Citizenship						
Pct. Native Born		0%	0%	1%	9%	-2%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized		2%	0%	5%	0%	3%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen		-1%	0%	-7%	-9%	-1%
English Ability						
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well		-1%	0%	4%	-14%	2%
Poverty Status						
Pct. Below Poverty		5%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Education						
No High School		-9%	-13%	-2%	-17%	-11%
High School Only		4%	6%	10%	10%	-1%
Some College, No B.A.		2%	4%	-1%	5%	4%
B.A. or Higher		3%	3%	-8%	3%	8%
Labor Force						
Pct. in Labor Force		5%	1%	7%	8%	1%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed		2%	3%	1%	1%	3%

Population Focus

Focus on Latinos

There are 434,000 Latinos in the Healthy Communities Foundation service area and 389,000 in the legacy and equity area. The highest local concentrations of Latinos are in the Cicero, Lawndale, Elsdon, Chicago Lawn and Ashburn zips. Latinos are the great majority of residents across nearly all of Cicero and most of Berwyn. The southern portion of Lawndale is majority Latino, as is all of Elsdon. Latinos are the majority of residents over much of north and west Chicago Lawn and west Ashburn.

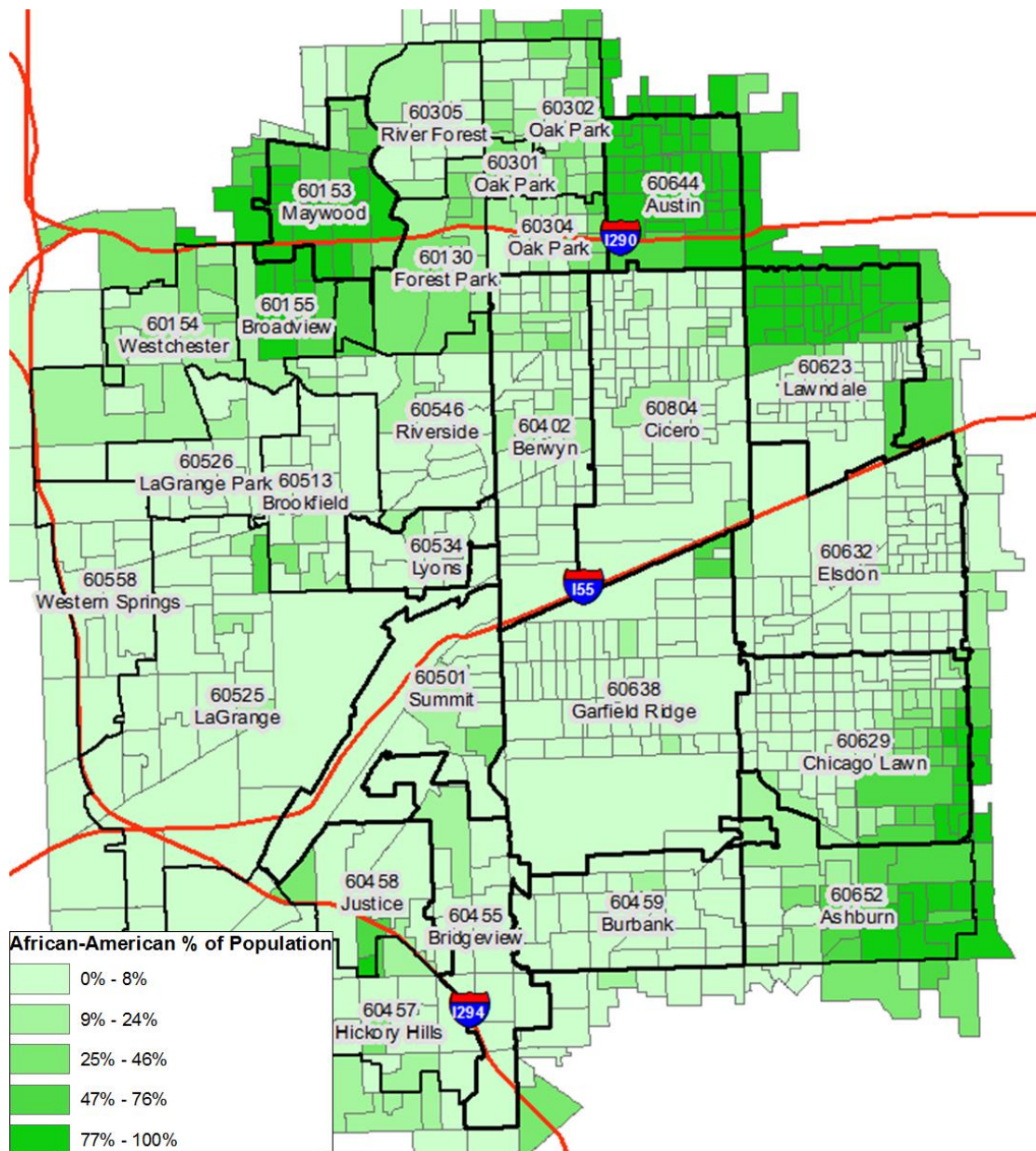
Figure 4 Latino Population



Focus on African Americans

There are 178,000 African Americans in the Healthy Communities Foundation service area and 126,000 in the legacy and equity area. African Americans are the majority population across all of Austin, most of Maywood and much of Broadview. Blacks are the majority of the northern half of Lawndale, (i.e., north of the BNSF railway) and much of southeastern Chicago Lawn and eastern Ashburn. Multiple block groups in Berwyn are more than 10 percent African American.

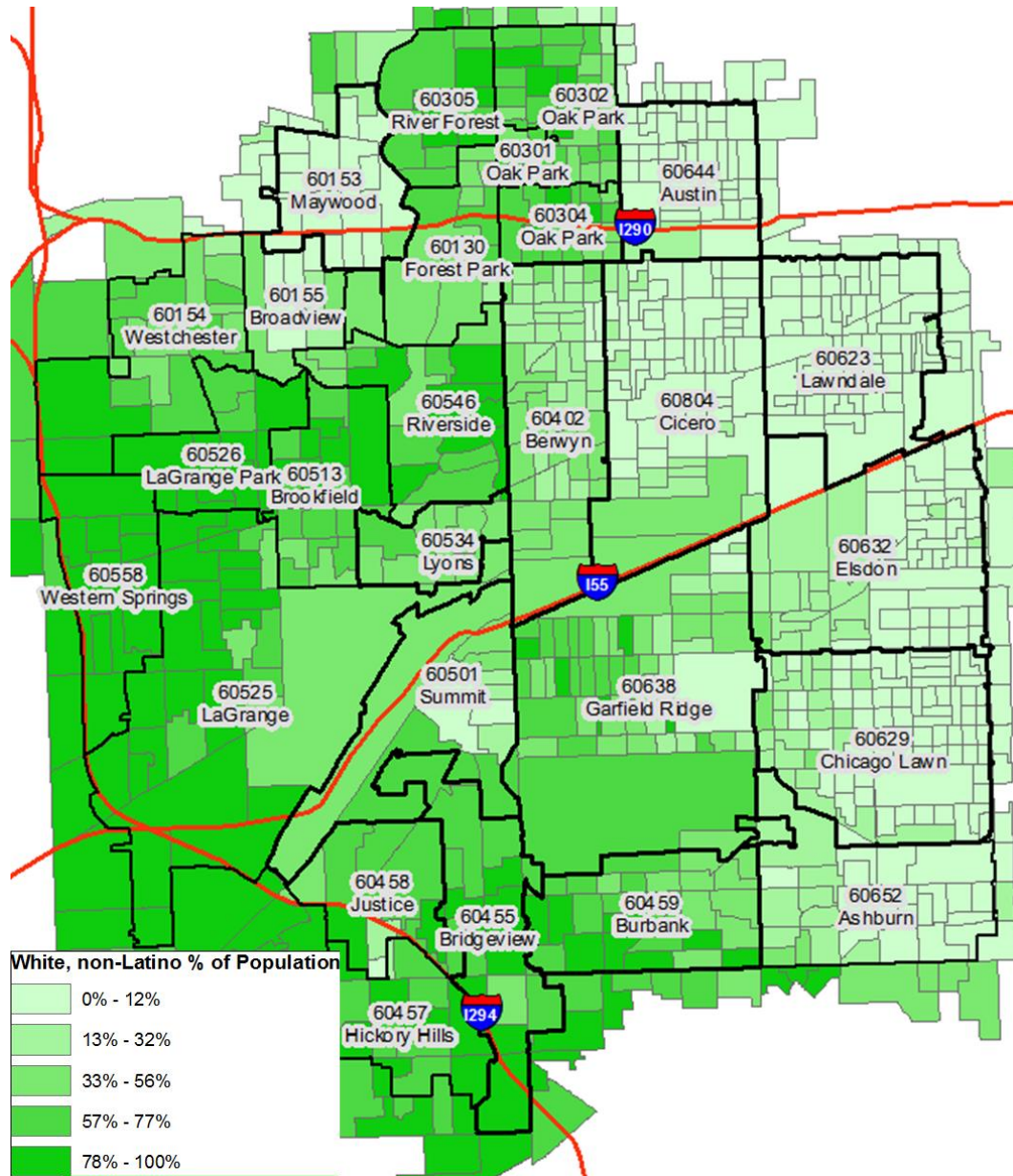
Figure 5 African American Population



Focus on Non-Latino Whites

There are 270,000 non-Latino Whites in the Healthy Communities Foundation service area and 112,000 in the legacy and equity area. The White, non-Latino population of the Healthy Communities Foundation service area is most prominent in the western edge of the region, and their population declines steadily moving eastward across the map. The western portions of LaGrange, LaGrange Park and Western Springs are generally over 80 percent White.

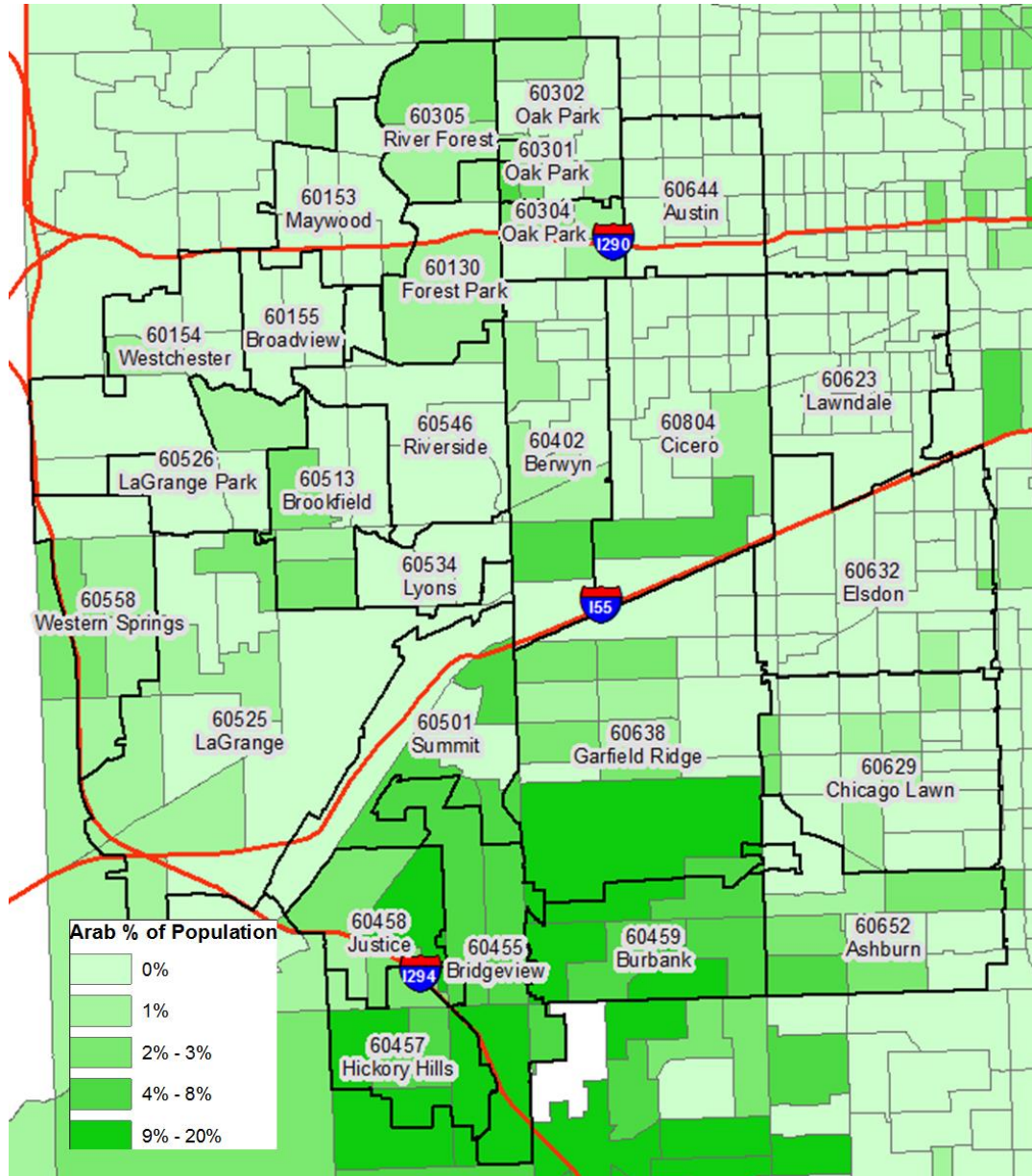
Figure 6 White, non-Latino Population



Focus on Arab-Ancestry Populations

The southern portion of the Healthy Communities Foundation service area has local areas with notable Arab populations.² These constitute one of two settlement areas of Arab-ancestry persons in the metro Chicago area.³ Zip codes with large Arab populations include Summit, Garfield Ridge, Justice, Bridgeview, Burbank and Hickory Hills. Persons of Arab ancestry are more than ten percent of the population in local portions of these zip codes.

Figure 7 Arab Ancestry Population



² "Arab American" is a category that respondents to the American Community Survey may choose to describe their ancestry.

³ The other being in northern Cook County in the Skokie/Niles area.

Local Areas of Note

Another notable Latino community is the eastern section of the Summit zip code, between Harlem Avenue on the east and Archer on the west, south of I-55 to approximately 63rd Street.

Figure 8 Summit Neighborhood

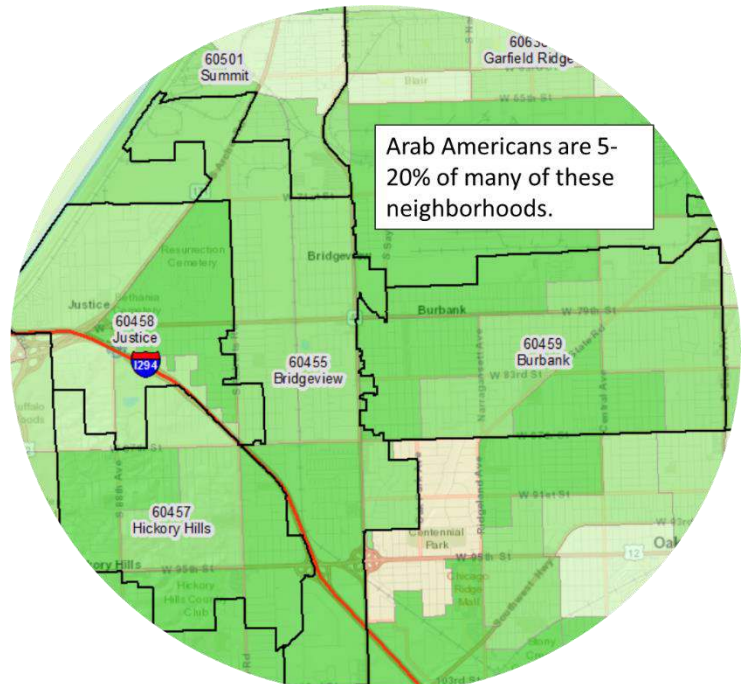


Figure 9 Justice, Ill. Neighborhood



A notable population of African Americans is located in Justice, between approximately 81st and 87th streets, immediately east of south 88th Avenue.

Figure 10 Bridgeview-area Arab Population



Neighborhoods in the Bridgeview area have substantial numbers of persons with Arab ancestry.

Access to Healthcare

How Many Residents Have Health Insurance?

Information on health insurance is only available from the year 2008 onward from the Census Bureau, and the information is made available not for zip codes but for “Public Use Microdata Areas” (PUMAs). We used PUMA data for the Healthy Communities Foundation area to gauge whether access to healthcare seems to be improving over time.⁴

Fewer residents of the Healthy Communities Foundation lack health insurance compared to 2008, reflecting the implementation of the Affordable Care Act which, among other effects, increased access to Medicaid and subsidized some private insurance. As may be seen in the table below, the percent of all persons without health insurance fell by 2.3 points overall, with the greatest improvement among African Americans, for whom the percent without health care fell by 7 points.

Despite the improvements, many persons still lack health insurance. In the 2012-2016 period, 15 percent of all area residents are uninsured. Some 21 percent of all Latinos in the area are uninsured. Among African American children, 6 percent lack insurance. Working-age Latinos have the highest rate of no insurance: 31 percent are uninsured.

Percent of Persons without Health Insurance in PUMAs of the Healthy Communities Foundation Area				
		2008	2012-2016	Change
Total	White non-Latino	8.1%	8%	-0.20
	Black non-Latino	18.2%	13%	-5.01
	Asian non-Latino	17.2%	13%	-4.66
	Latino	25.7%	21%	-4.56
	Total	17.4%	15%	-2.33
0-17 years	White non-Latino	3.2%	3%	-0.25
	Black non-Latino	7.4%	6.3%	-1.02
	Asian non-Latino	0.0%	2%	2.03
	Latino	7.9%	5%	-3.40
	Total 0-17	6.6%	4%	-2.12
18-64 years	White non-Latino	11.9%	12%	-0.19
	Black non-Latino	25.4%	18%	-7.07
	Asian non-Latino	23.1%	17%	-6.12
	Latino	38.2%	31%	-6.95
	Total 18-64	25.1%	22%	-3.06
65+ years	White non-Latino	0.4%	0%	0.07
	Black non-Latino	0.9%	1%	-0.11
	Asian non-Latino	9.9%	4%	-6.23
	Latino	14.9%	8%	-7.26
	Total 65+	2.2%	2%	-0.27

⁴ A map of the PUMAs used is found in an appendix.

One of the most important deterrents to health insurance is immigration status. The population of persons who are not U.S. citizens includes many undocumented immigrants who do not qualify for Medicaid coverage. Noncitizens, whether authorized or unauthorized to work in the U.S., also find themselves in jobs that often fail to provide insurance. As seen in the table below, lack of insurance affects 50 percent of Latino noncitizens, compared to 12 percent of Latino citizens.

Insurance Coverage and Change in Coverage by Citizenship in the Healthy Communities Foundation Area			
		Pct. w/o Health Insurance	Change in Pct. Uninsured between 2000 and 2012-2016
Citizen	White non-Latino	6.4%	-0.53
	Black non-Latino	13.1%	-4.60
	Asian non-Latino	8.1%	-2.50
	Latino	11.8%	-3.74
	Total Citizen	10.1%	-2.57
Non-Citizen	White non-Latino	37.0%	4.05
	Black non-Latino	23.0%	-45.15
	Asian non-Latino	27.6%	-1.25
	Latino	50.0%	-3.29
	Total Non-Citizen	47.4%	-2.61

Role of Medicaid

A major reason that health insurance coverage has increased in recent years is due to the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which was signed by the President Obama in 2010 and its major provisions became effective in 2014. One of the major components of the ACA was the expansion of Medicaid to include many adults with incomes up to 132 percent of the poverty level. The federal government has also invested in efforts to encourage all eligible persons to sign up for Medicaid.

Some 25 percent of the total population gets its health insurance through Medicaid, which covers more than 60 percent of African American and Latino children, and more than 29 percent of working-age Blacks in the area.

Medicaid is increasingly important to the population of the Legacy and Equity zip codes of the Healthy Communities Foundation service area, where the percent of the population covered by Medicaid rose by 7 percentage points between 2008 and 2012-2016.

MEDICAID Insurance Coverage and Change in MEDICAID Coverage by Age in the Healthy Communities Foundation Area			
		Pct. Insured by Medicaid	Change in Pct. Insured by Medicaid
Total	White non-Latino	11.0%	2.94
	Black non-Latino	36.1%	8.11
	Asian non-Latino	12.3%	1.72
	Latino	31.8%	9.95
	Total	25.4%	7.27
0-17 years	White non-Latino	19.6%	8.21
	Black non-Latino	63.4%	9.40
	Asian non-Latino	27.7%	-16.40
	Latino	61.8%	18.71
	Total 0-17	51.8%	13.98
18-64 years	White non-Latino	9.1%	3.16
	Black non-Latino	29.3%	11.61
	Asian non-Latino	8.0%	8.05
	Latino	16.4%	9.13
	Total 18-64	16.4%	7.17
65+ years	White non-Latino	9.1%	-2.45
	Black non-Latino	20.0%	-2.97
	Asian non-Latino	13.9%	-4.16
	Latino	20.7%	-7.57
	Total 65+	13.8%	-2.25

Availability of Medicaid Providers

As Medicaid assumes a greater role in providing healthcare coverage to residents of the Healthy Communities Foundation service area, an increasingly important question is whether there are sufficient Medicaid-participating medical providers in the region. Individuals can and do travel across the region to see a doctor, no matter their type of healthcare coverage, but having essential health providers near to a person's home can improve their ability to access help when needed.

To assess the availability of Medicaid-participating healthcare providers, we summed up providers by zip code within Healthy Communities Foundation area. We focused on dentists, on five types of primary care providers (family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, and pediatrics) and psychiatrists and neurologists (to represent behavioral health). We compared the numbers of these specialists to the low-income population in each zip code, represented by persons with incomes below 150 percent of poverty.

There are wide disparities in Medicaid-participating health professionals across the Healthy Communities Foundation area. A zip code in Oak Park has almost 9 dentists per 1,000 low-income persons while in Summit the number is zero. There is more than one pediatrician per 1,000 low-income persons in seven zip codes, but in 12 zip codes there are zero. The total of all these specialists per low-income population exceeds 10 per 1,000 in eight zip codes but is less than one per 1,000 in six zip codes. A map below displays the rate of these specialists per low-income persons in the Healthy Communities Foundation area.⁵

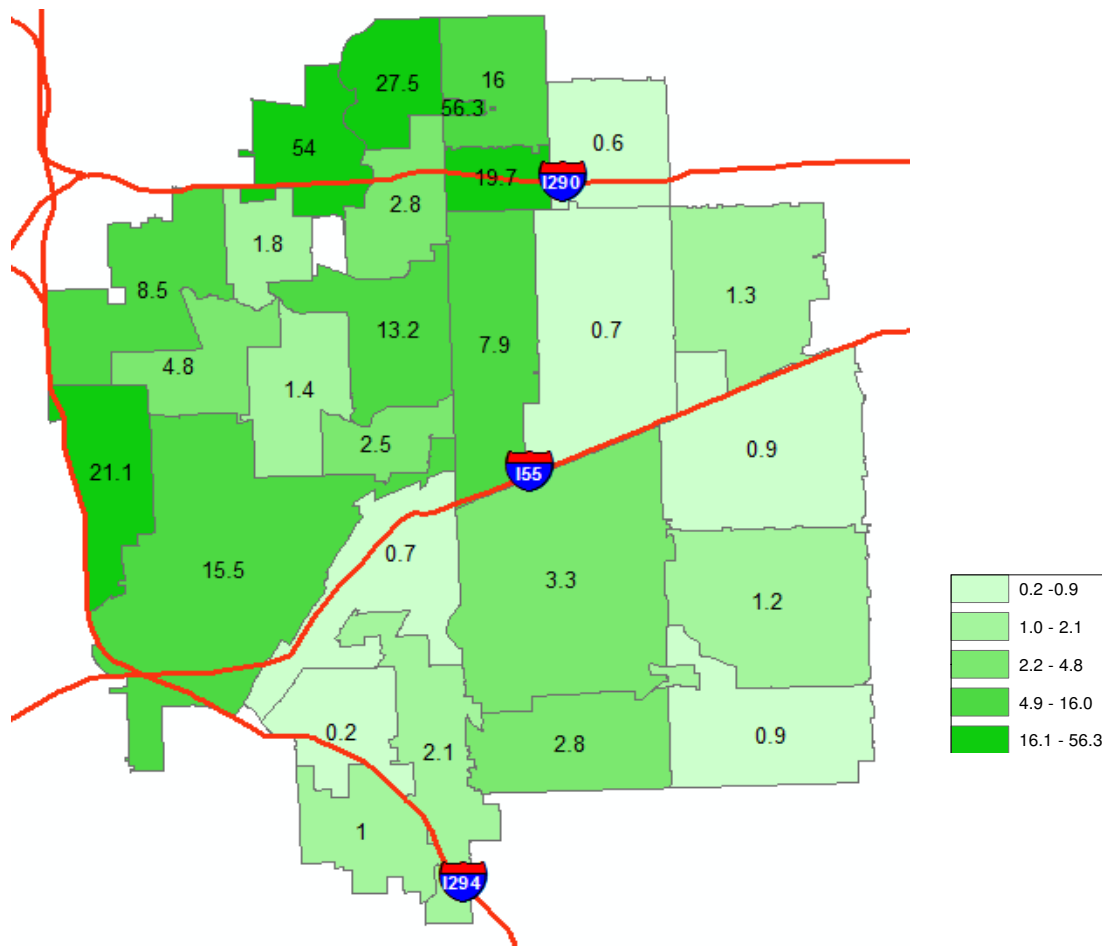
Medical Specialists per 1,000 Low-Income Persons									
Zip	Name	Dentist	Family Medicine	General Practice	Internal Medicine	Obstetrics & Gynecology	Pediatrics	Psychiatry & Neurology	Total
60130	Forest Park	0.81	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.81	2.83
60153	Maywood	0.79	2.24	0.00	16.24	0.79	6.86	1.45	53.99
60154	Westchester	0.00	3.18	0.53	0.53	0.00	1.59	0.00	8.48
60155	Broadview	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79
60301	Oak Park	8.66	17.32	0.00	19.48	4.33	2.16	0.00	56.28
60302	Oak Park	1.80	2.47	0.00	4.27	0.45	1.80	0.67	15.97
60304	Oak Park	1.10	3.29	0.00	8.76	0.00	2.74	0.55	19.72
60305	River Forest	0.00	5.73	0.00	11.45	4.58	0.00	1.15	27.49
60402	Berwyn	0.64	1.41	0.00	1.92	0.13	0.51	0.45	7.89
60455	Bridgeview	1.07	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.21	0.00	2.14
60457	Hickory Hills	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
60458	Justice	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
60459	Burbank	1.00	0.43	0.00	1.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	2.85
60501	Summit	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69
60513	Brookfield	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37
60525	LaGrange	0.75	3.51	0.00	3.26	2.26	1.00	0.00	15.54
60526	LaGrange Pk	0.81	0.00	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.83
60534	Lyons	1.69	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54
60546	Riverside	1.36	0.45	0.00	3.63	1.81	1.36	0.91	13.16
60558	Western Springs	0.00	15.33	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.07
60623	Lawndale	0.31	0.29	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.27	0.02	1.27
60629	Chicago Lawn	0.33	0.18	0.02	0.31	0.07	0.07	0.00	1.16
60632	Eldson	0.41	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.87
60638	Garfield Ridge	0.54	0.86	0.00	1.08	0.22	0.11	0.00	3.34
60644	Austin	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.57
60652	Ashburn Park	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92
60804	Cicero	0.15	0.24	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.70
	Total	0.43	0.55	0.02	1.03	0.17	0.40	0.10	3.89

⁵ Source of Medicaid providers is 2014 Transparency Provider Data at Illinois state data portal:

https://data.illinois.gov/dataset/e3b31815-0577-4d5e-b6da-59de2ab29537/resource/e7feec70-abe9-4e9a-adf1-91aa77cab128/download/2014_transparency_provider_level_data.csv

The map below shows combined oral health, primary care and mental health (including neurologists) specialists per 1,000 low-income persons. Low income persons are defined as having income between 0-149 percent of the federal poverty level. As the map shows, the presence of providers is greater to the west and lower in the eastern and southern sections of the area.

Figure 11 Essential-Care Specialists in Medicaid, per Low-Income Population



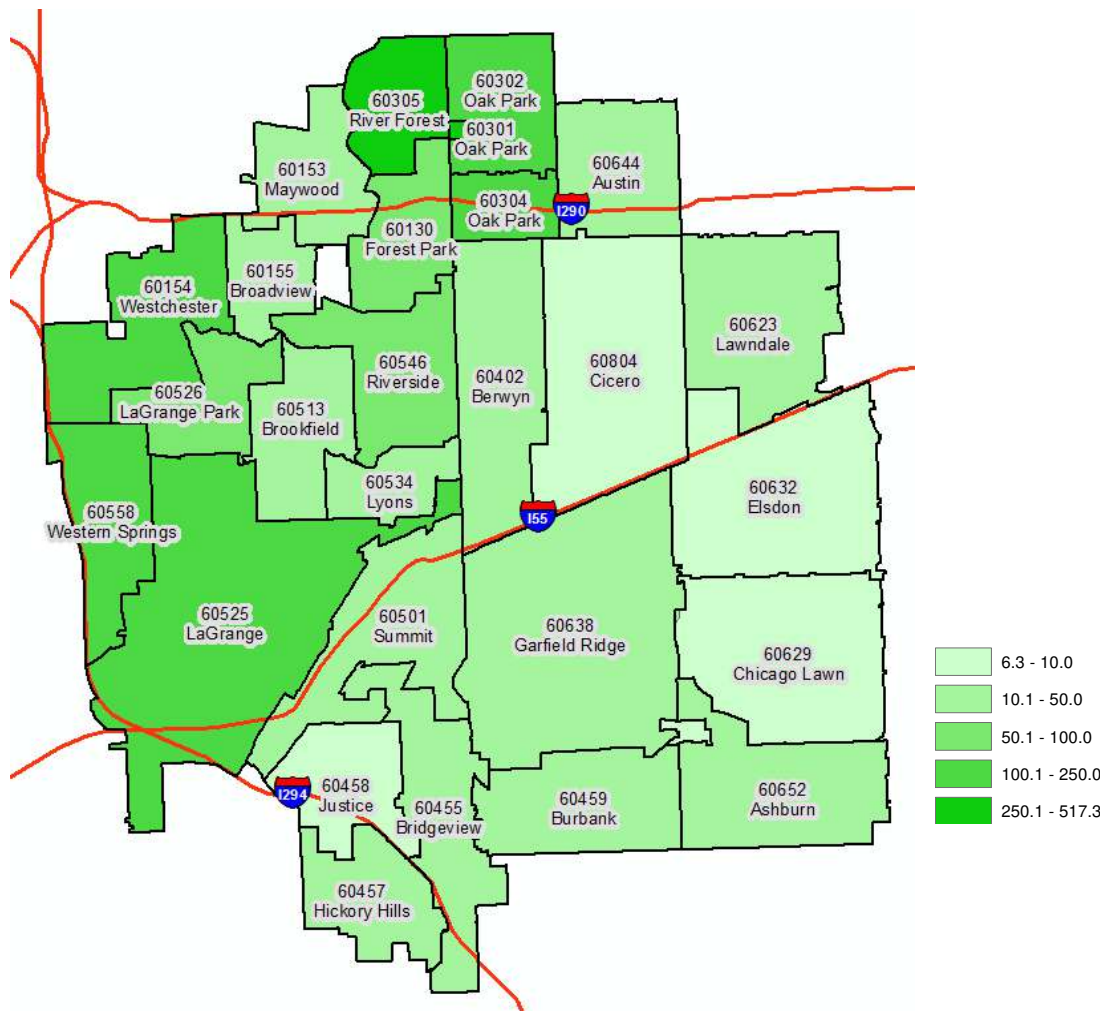
Availability of Medical and Related Organizations

The Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois at Chicago conducted a thorough review of service organizations in each zip code within the service area of Healthy Communities Foundation. Great Cities tallied a wide variety of organizations. Here, we use the Great Cities findings on health and health-related organizations⁶ normalized by the number of low-income persons in each zip code (“normalized” meaning the number of organizations is divided by the low-income population, and findings are reported per 1,000 population).

⁶ We included “Clinical Care,” “Diet & Exercise,” “Drug & Alcohol Use,” “Family & Support,” and “Sexual Activity”.

As the map below shows, the availability of health and health-related organizations is heavily weighted toward the Oak Park and River Forest zip codes, and to the western zip codes such as Western Springs and LaGrange. All of these zips are among the wealthier areas of the region. In contrast, the lower-income zip codes of Cicero, Elsdon and Chicago Lawn have fewer organizations, as do zip codes of modest-to-low-income populations such as Maywood, Summit, Bridgeview and others.

Figure 12 Medical and Related Organizations per Low-Income Population



Future Trends in the Region

How will the area change?

Projections of future change in the Healthy Communities Foundation service area are helpful for understanding the extent of developing needs and the locations of those needs. A glimpse into the future can be derived by looking at recent changes in the area that appear to be broad-based and to show a discernible pattern.

A look at the overall population change in the Healthy Communities Foundation area since year 2000 shows no obvious pattern, as seen in the first map below. (Areas in red have declined since 2000, while areas in purple have grown.) But changes mapped by race/ethnic group provide stronger hints of how the region may evolve. Black population has declined in the northern and eastern portions of the area, while growing in much of the southern section and in some parts of the west in the Westchester area.

Latino change since 2000 shows a strong trend of growth throughout the core of the region, with some decline in the Chicago portion in the east (in the South Lawndale area of the city). The White population, meanwhile, is falling across the region, with few growth patterns save perhaps for some contiguous areas in the south in the Hickory Hills and Bridgeview area, in the north in the Oak Park and Austin areas, and in Lawndale to the northeast.

Figure 14 Total Population Change, 2000 to 2012-2016

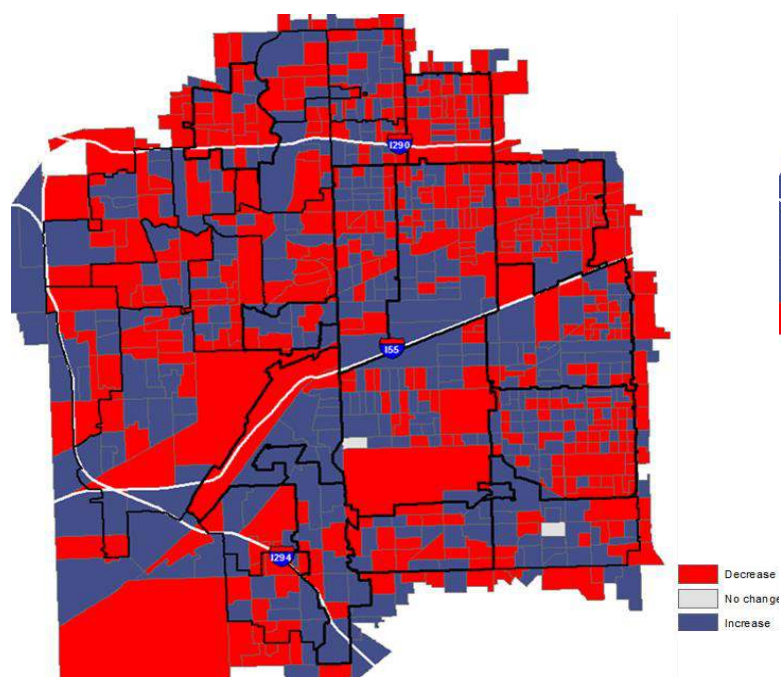


Figure 13 African-American Population Change 2000 - 2012-2016

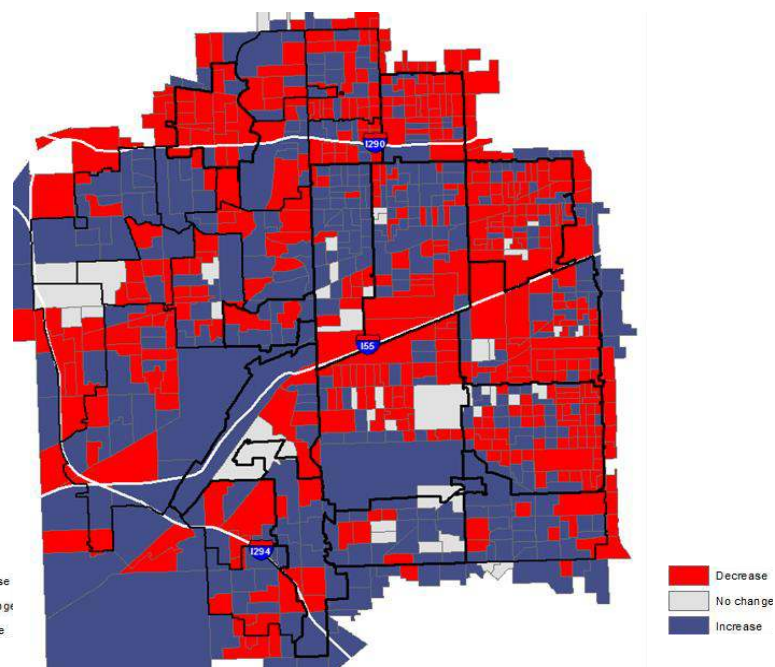


Figure 16 Latino Population Change 2000 - 2012-2016

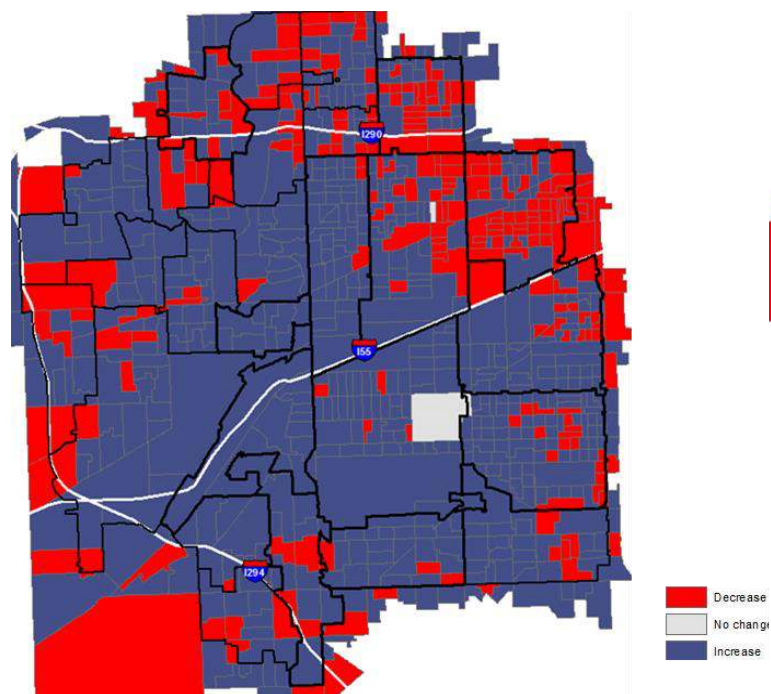
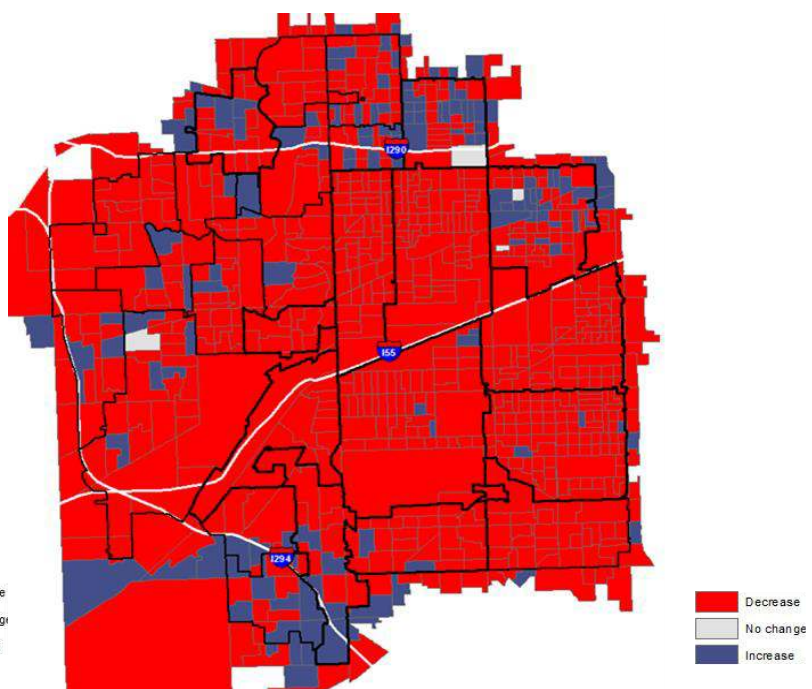


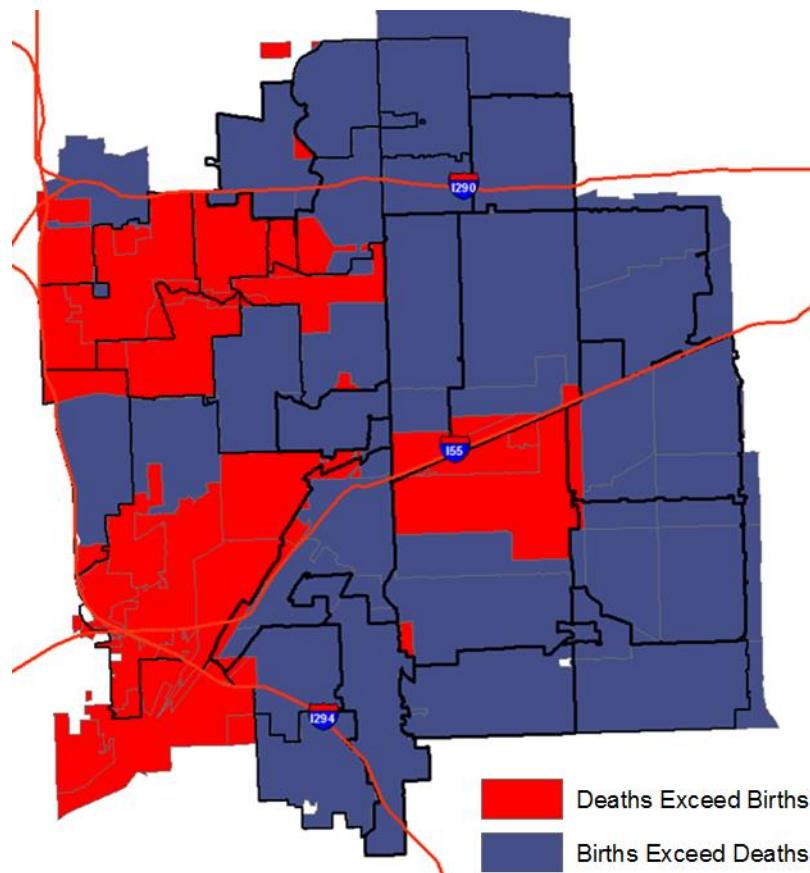
Figure 15 White, Non-Latino Population Change 2000 - 2012-2016



Natural Change

“Natural change” refers to population change due to births and deaths. To illustrate which parts of the Healthy Communities Foundation area have impetus to grow regardless of in- or out-migration, the map below displays areas in purple where births exceed deaths and areas in red where deaths exceed births. In the purple areas, there is an average ratio of 2.6 births for each death, while in the red areas, there are only 0.8 births for each death. These findings overlay with residential patterns of Latinos, African Americans and Arab Americans in the eastern half of the area, and the predominance of non-Latino Whites in the western portion of the region.

Figure 17 Births vs. Deaths



Conclusion

The service area of the Healthy Communities Foundation is geographically large with more than 900,000 residents. Centered within the metropolitan Chicago area, communities served by the foundation exemplify many of the profound changes transforming cities and towns across the Midwest. These include an aging and shrinking White population coupled with a Latino population growing in number and expanding geographically. Despite the substantial increase in access to medical care effected by the Affordable Care Act, many residents lack health insurance, and there are insufficient numbers of health care providers in zip codes with significant numbers of persons in need.

Change in populations and lack of access to health providers present challenges to the non-profit sector that delivers healthcare to local communities. These organizations are faced with the need to more services in areas such as eldercare while simultaneously developing capacity to serve patients who do not speak English, are of low income levels, or who present complicated needs due to a history of insufficient healthcare access.

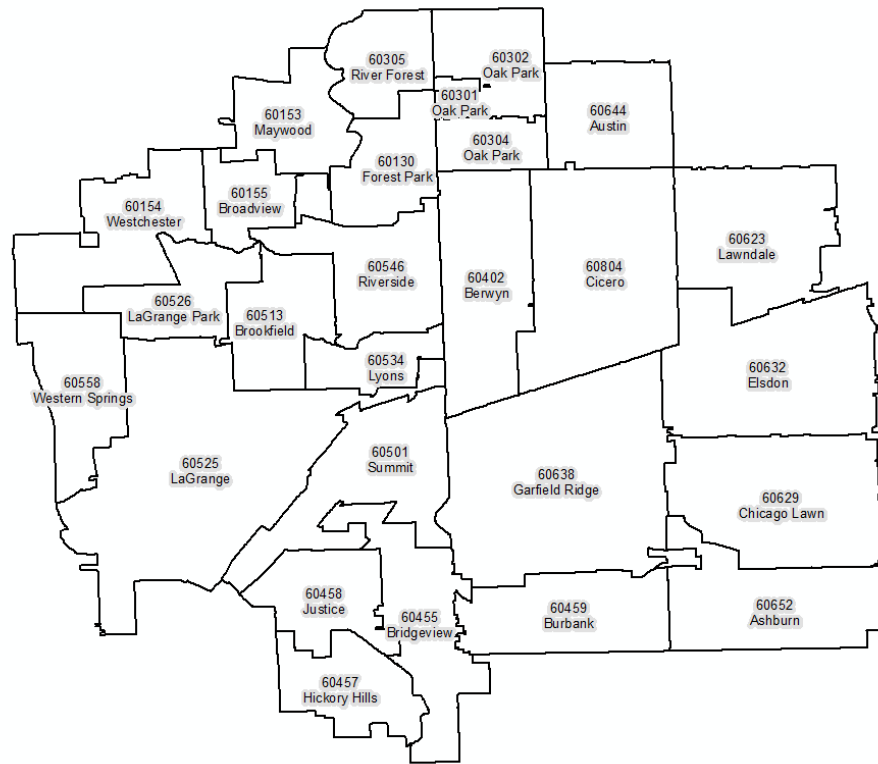
Continuing shifts are also taking place in public policies affecting local residents and organizations. These include diminishing federal support for publicly subsidized health care, changes within the structure of the Medicaid program on which so many persons depend, and a state government that has provided declining support in recent years due to its own precarious fiscal condition.

No community of people is static and without change, but the service area of the Healthy Communities Foundation is clearly in transition. This report attempts to assess the ongoing change and thereby support efforts to respond strategically. Investment in healthcare access based on understanding of demographic and socioeconomic shifts taking place can help improve the quality of life for many thousands of persons in the area.

Appendix 1 Race/Ethnicity of Healthy Communities Foundation Zip Codes

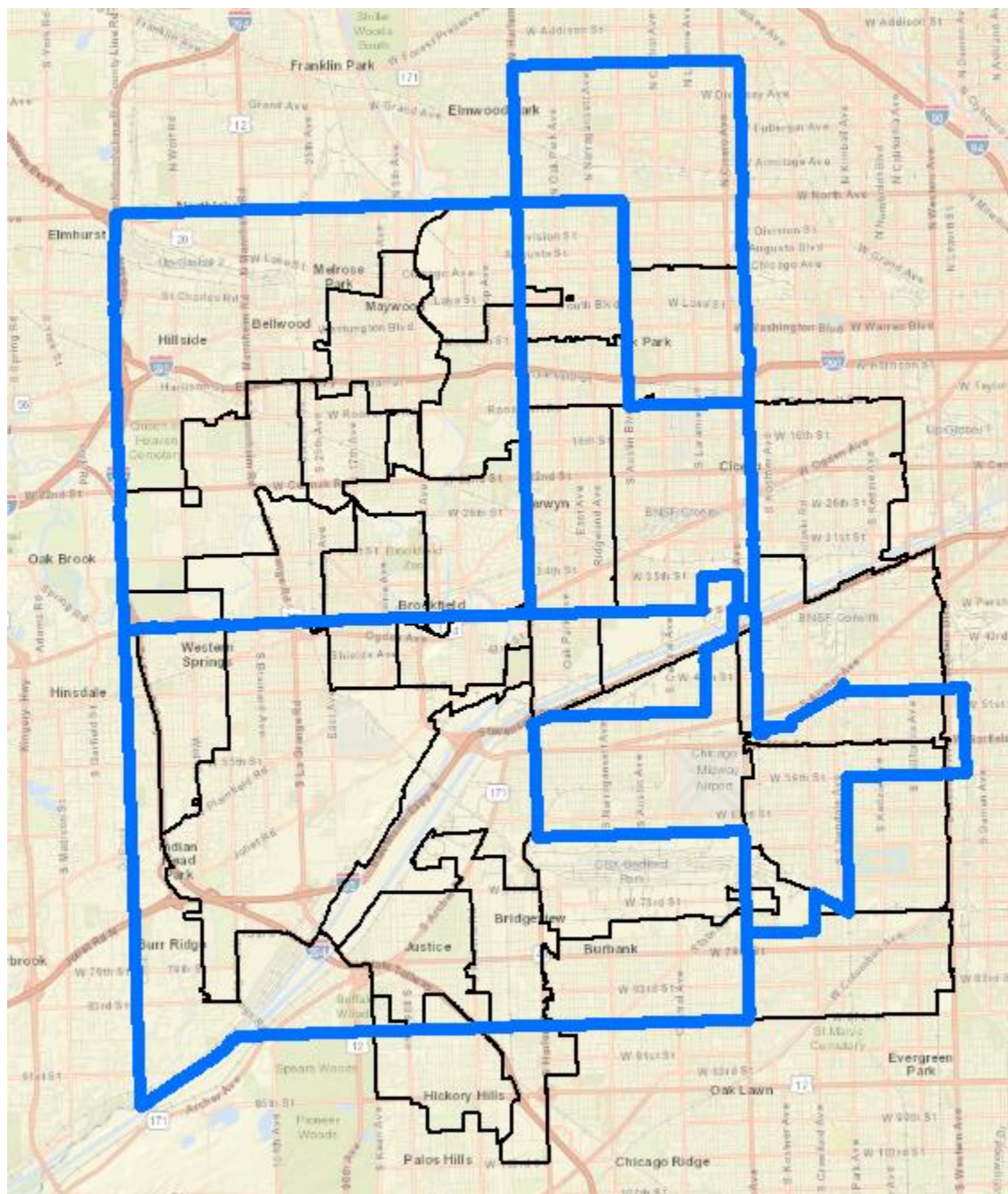
		Total	Total	African American	Asian American	Latino	White	Other
60153	Priority Zone	24029	100%	71%	0%	23%	4%	1%
60402	Priority Zone	63938	100%	6%	3%	61%	29%	1%
60455	Priority Zone	16421	100%	4%	5%	17%	73%	1%
60459	Priority Zone	29047	100%	2%	2%	29%	65%	1%
60501	Priority Zone	11990	100%	10%	2%	66%	21%	0%
60534	Priority Zone	10571	100%	5%	2%	44%	47%	2%
60623	Priority Zone	88137	100%	32%	0%	65%	2%	1%
60629	Priority Zone	115104	100%	20%	0%	70%	8%	1%
60632	Priority Zone	91668	100%	1%	5%	85%	9%	0%
60638	Priority Zone	57746	100%	3%	1%	48%	48%	1%
60644	Priority Zone	49645	100%	93%	0%	5%	2%	1%
60804	Priority Zone	83972	100%	3%	1%	89%	7%	0%
60130	Remainder	14137	100%	31%	11%	9%	47%	2%
60154	Remainder	16778	100%	17%	3%	19%	57%	3%
60155	Remainder	7915	100%	76%	2%	4%	17%	1%
60301	Remainder	2329	100%	24%	9%	13%	51%	4%
60302	Remainder	32258	100%	22%	5%	7%	62%	4%
60304	Remainder	17402	100%	18%	4%	8%	65%	5%
60305	Remainder	11217	100%	6%	6%	6%	78%	3%
60457	Remainder	13858	100%	4%	1%	13%	82%	1%
60458	Remainder	14887	100%	18%	2%	19%	59%	1%
60513	Remainder	18966	100%	5%	1%	19%	74%	1%
60525	Remainder	31395	100%	5%	2%	14%	77%	2%
60526	Remainder	13565	100%	3%	1%	10%	86%	0%
60546	Remainder	15837	100%	3%	3%	22%	71%	1%
60558	Remainder	13133	100%	0%	1%	4%	94%	1%
60652	Remainder	43228	100%	47%	1%	38%	12%	2%

Figure 18 Zip Code Reference Map



Appendix 2 – Public Use Microdata Areas

The Public Use Microdata Areas below, in blue, were used to estimate change in overall health insurance coverage and use of Medicaid.



Communities and Change in the Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area

Appendix 3 – Historical and Current Socioeconomic Data

2000					
HCF Service Area					
	Total	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Population	928,862	199,947	13,313	317,237	386,251
Age					
Pct. 0-17 Years	30%	34%	22%	38%	20%
Pct. 18-64 Years	59%	58%	71%	59%	60%
Pct. 65+ Years	11%	7%	7%	3%	20%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	76%	99%	26%	50%	88%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	8%	1%	39%	14%	6%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	16%	1%	35%	36%	6%
Immigration Status					
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	19%	1%	35%	49%	8%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	14%	25%	10%	17%	5%
Education					
Pct. No High School	30%	29%	13%	57%	18%
Pct. High School Only	27%	28%	11%	22%	30%
Pct. Some College, no B.A.	24%	31%	21%	15%	25%
Pct. B.A. or Higher	19%	12%	54%	6%	27%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	61%	59%	65%	61%	61%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	9%	16%	5%	10%	5%
Legacy and Equity Zip Codes					
Population	663,424	154,373	6,795	297,538	197,251
Age					
0-17	32%	35%	24%	38%	19%
18-64	59%	57%	69%	59%	59%
65+	10%	8%	8%	3%	22%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	71%	99%	27%	49%	84%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	9%	0%	41%	14%	8%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	20%	1%	32%	37%	9%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	27%	1%	42%	51%	12%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	17%	30%	12%	17%	7%
Education					
No High School	40%	34%	19%	59%	25%
High School Only	30%	30%	15%	22%	37%
Some College, No B.A.	22%	28%	26%	14%	25%
B.A. or Higher	9%	7%	40%	5%	12%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	58%	54%	61%	60%	58%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	11%	20%	6%	10%	6%
Remainder					
Population	265,438	45,574	6,518	19,699	189,000
Age					
0-17	25%	30%	20%	36%	22%
18-64	61%	65%	73%	60%	60%
65+	14%	5%	6%	4%	18%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	90%	98%	25%	64%	93%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	5%	1%	36%	16%	4%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	5%	1%	38%	20%	3%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	1%	1%	27%	30%	3%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	5%	8%	8%	9%	4%
Education					
No High School	11%	13%	7%	30%	10%
High School Only	22%	21%	7%	23%	23%
Some College, No B.A.	27%	38%	16%	29%	25%
B.A. or Higher	39%	28%	69%	18%	42%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	67%	74%	68%	69%	65%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	4%	7%	3%	7%	3%

Communities and Change in the Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area

2012-2016					
HCF Service Area					
	Total	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Population	909,173	177,959	17,340	433,520	270,021
Age					
Pct. 0-17 Years	27%	26%	19%	34%	18%
Pct. 18-64 Years	62%	63%	70%	61%	62%
Pct. 65+ Years	11%	11%	11%	5%	20%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	75%	98%	32%	60%	87%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	10%	1%	41%	14%	8%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	15%	1%	27%	26%	5%
Immigration Status					
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	20%	1%	35%	36%	8%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	19%	29%	15%	21%	9%
Education					
Pct. No High School	23%	17%	13%	39%	9%
Pct. High School Only	29%	32%	18%	31%	27%
Pct. Some College, no B.A.	25%	35%	21%	20%	26%
Pct. B.A. or Higher	22%	16%	49%	9%	39%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	65%	60%	68%	68%	63%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	11%	19%	7%	11%	7%
Legacy and Equity Zip Codes					
Population	642,268	126,242	9,589	389,323	112,459
Age					
0-17	29%	27%	17%	34%	14%
18-64	62%	62%	72%	61%	63%
65+	10%	11%	11%	5%	23%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	71%	99%	28%	59%	82%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	11%	1%	46%	14%	10%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	19%	1%	26%	28%	7%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	26%	1%	46%	37%	13%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	22%	36%	16%	21%	11%
Education					
No High School	30%	21%	18%	41%	14%
High School Only	34%	36%	24%	32%	37%
Some College, No B.A.	24%	33%	25%	19%	29%
B.A. or Higher	12%	10%	32%	8%	20%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	63%	55%	68%	68%	59%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	13%	22%	6%	11%	9%
Remainder					
Population	266,905	51,717	7,751	44,197	157,562
Age					
0-17	24%	23%	22%	35%	21%
18-64	62%	67%	68%	60%	61%
65+	14%	11%	11%	5%	18%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	87%	97%	37%	70%	91%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	7%	2%	34%	14%	6%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	6%	1%	29%	15%	3%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	7%	1%	21%	22%	5%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	9%	14%	12%	14%	7%
Education					
No High School	8%	7%	5%	24%	5%
High School Only	21%	24%	9%	28%	19%
Some College, No B.A.	27%	39%	15%	27%	23%
B.A. or Higher	45%	30%	71%	21%	53%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	67%	70%	67%	71%	65%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	8%	14%	7%	8%	6%

Communities and Change in the Healthy Communities Foundation Service Area

Note that these percentage changes represent percentage **point** change; e.g., a change from 17 percent in poverty in 2000 to 22 percent in poverty in 2012-2016 is a five-point change, and is represented below as "5%"

Change since 2000					
HCF Service Area					
	Total	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Population	-19,689	-21,988	4,027	116,283	-116,230
Age					
Pct. 0-17 Years	-2%	-9%	-3%	-4%	-2%
Pct. 18-64 Years	2%	5%	-1%	2%	2%
Pct. 65+ Years	0%	4%	4%	2%	0%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	-1%	-1%	6%	10%	-1%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	-1%	0%	-8%	-10%	-1%
Immigration Status					
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	1%	0%	0%	-14%	1%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Education					
Pct. No High School	-7%	-12%	-1%	-17%	-9%
Pct. High School Only	2%	5%	7%	9%	-4%
Pct. Some College, no B.A.	1%	4%	0%	5%	1%
Pct. B.A. or Higher	4%	4%	-6%	3%	12%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	4%	1%	3%	7%	1%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	2%	4%	2%	1%	3%
Priority Zips					
Population	-21,156	-28,131	2,794	91,785	-84,792
Age					
0-17	-3%	-9%	-7%	-4%	-5%
18-64	3%	5%	3%	2%	4%
65+	0%	4%	4%	2%	1%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	0%	0%	1%	9%	-2%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	2%	0%	5%	0%	3%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	-1%	0%	-7%	-9%	-1%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	-1%	0%	4%	-14%	2%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Education					
No High School	-9%	-13%	-2%	-17%	-11%
High School Only	4%	6%	10%	10%	-1%
Some College, No B.A.	2%	4%	-1%	5%	4%
B.A. or Higher	3%	3%	-8%	3%	8%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	5%	1%	7%	8%	1%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%
Remainder					
Population	1,467	6,143	1,233	24,498	-31,438
Age					
0-17	0%	-8%	1%	-1%	-1%
18-64	1%	2%	-6%	0%	1%
65+	0%	6%	4%	1%	0%
Nativity and Citizenship					
Pct. Native Born	-2%	-1%	12%	7%	-2%
Pct. Foreign Born Naturalized	2%	1%	-2%	-2%	2%
Pct. Foreign Born Noncitizen	0%	0%	-10%	-5%	0%
English Ability					
Pct. Speak English Less Than Very Well	7%	-1%	-7%	-8%	1%
Poverty Status					
Pct. Below Poverty Level					
Education					
No High School	-4%	-6%	-2%	-7%	-5%
High School Only	-2%	3%	2%	5%	-4%
Some College, No B.A.	-1%	1%	-2%	-1%	-2%
B.A. or Higher	6%	2%	2%	4%	11%
Labor Force					
Pct. in Labor Force	0%	-4%	-1%	2%	0%
Pct. of Labor Force Unemployed	4%	6%	4%	1%	3%