

PURPOSE

In Phase Three of the Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships, or MAPP, process, four different assessments are conducted to paint a comprehensive picture of health in the community.

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) uses quantitative data and health indicators to understand the health status of the community. It answers questions like:

- How healthy is our community?
- What does health status look like for community members?
- What health conditions and social determinants of health impact our community?



PROCESS

Leading Healthy Futures (LHF) worked with the IPLAN core team to identify demographic and health indicators for analysis and to conduct the CHSA during April and May 2022. Data was collected using the most recently available data sets as of April 2022 from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2016–2020 five-year estimates; CDC WONDER; the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS); Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health; UDS Mapper: Policy Map; CDC PLACES; and other publicly available online sources.

The analysis covered zip codes 60301, 60302, 60304 (Oak Park), and 60305 (River Forest) and compared to relevant benchmarks such as Cook County, Illinois, or national averages as appropriate. Data is also occasionally shown by municipality or census tract if that is the most current and relevant data available.

RESULTS

This CHSA is organized around the five key areas of social determinants of health (SDOH) identified by Healthy People 2030. These five key determinants are:

1. Social and Community Context
2. Economic Stability
3. Education Access and Quality
4. Neighborhood and Built Environment
5. Health Care Access, Quality, and Disparities

The section on Health Care Access, Quality, and Disparities also describes morbidity, mortality, and other health indicators in the jurisdiction, including for diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, prenatal and perinatal health, pediatric health, behavioral health, and other health indicators, with comparisons to national and state averages.

Social Determinants of Health



Social and Community Context

- **Race and Ethnicity:** In Oak Park, nearly 40% of residents identify as a person of color. In River Forest, 20% identify as a person of color.
- **Age:** Both Oak Park and River Forest have a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 17 years than Cook County or Illinois, and both communities also have higher proportions of older adults aged 65 years and older than Cook County and Illinois.
- **International Born:** The population born outside the US makes up roughly 10% of the total population of both Oak Park and River Forest.
- **Language:** The proportion of residents over the age of 5 years who speak a language other than English at home comprises 12% to 13% of the overall community.

Economic Stability

- **Income:** In Oak Park, 14% of residents are living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (considered low-income or in poverty). In River Forest, 8% of residents live below 200% FPL.

Education Access and Quality

- **Education:** Oak Park and River Forest both are highly educated communities, with a much higher proportion of their residents over age 25 years with a bachelor's degree or higher (71% and 80%, respectively) than in Cook County (41%) or Illinois (37%).

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- **Housing Cost:** Roughly one-quarter of homeowners in Oak Park and River Forest are housing cost-burdened (housing costs are more than 30% their income), but 41% of renters in Oak Park and 54% of renters in River Forest are housing cost-burdened.
- **Climate Hazards:** Climate hazards, such as tree canopy cover and land surface temperature, are highly variable across different communities within Oak Park.

Health Care Access, Quality, and Disparities

- **Health Insurance:** 93% of Oak Park residents and 95% of River Forest residents have some form of health insurance. However, there remain 7% of Oak Park residents and 5% of River Forest residents who are not insured. Roughly 10% of Oak Park residents and 7% of River Forest residents are on Medicaid or other public insurance.
- **Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease:** Diabetes mortality and heart disease prevalence and mortality are slightly elevated in Oak Park compared with the state and nation.
- **Cancer:** Oak Park and River Forest fare well on preventive cancer screenings. However, both communities have elevated rates of breast/chest cancer and colorectal cancer mortality.
- **Prenatal, Perinatal, and Pediatric Health:** Oak Park and River Forest generally fare well compared to other communities on prenatal, perinatal, and pediatric indicators such as low birth weight births, preterm births, infant mortality, and late entry into prenatal care.
- **Behavioral Health:** Both communities experience elevated rates of binge alcohol use and overdose mortality compared to the state and nation.
- **Infectious Disease:** Oak Park and River Forest fare worse than many other communities for vaccination against flu and pneumonia among older adults. The flu and pneumonia death rate in Oak Park is also slightly higher than the national average.
- **COVID-19:** COVID-19 vaccination rates are high, with more than 90% of Oak Park and River Forest residents receiving an initial dose, and more than 82% completing their vaccine series.
- **Other Health Indicators:** The age-adjusted death rate and the unintentional injury death rate are elevated in both communities compared to the state and nation. Additionally, the adult asthma rate is slightly elevated in Oak Park relative to the state.