Cook County Department of Public Health Quarterly Report Public Health Data Equity & Improvement Initiatives

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Epidemiology and Surveillance

Data collection through an Equity lens







Health Equity & Epidemiology

Health Equity Data

Race Ethnicity Gender Identity

Preferred Language Sexual Orientation Disability Status



How do we know if there are differences in health outcomes amongst people?

Population Health Surveillance



People

Is there a difference between a health outcome by age, race, income, access to primary care?



Place

Are some areas more impacted by a health outcome?



Time

How has the health outcome changed over time?







Enhancing Data-Driven Initiatives

- Data on lead-based paint shaped door-to-door canvassing initiative
- Over 100 conversations with residents
- Information on risks of exposure and remediation programs







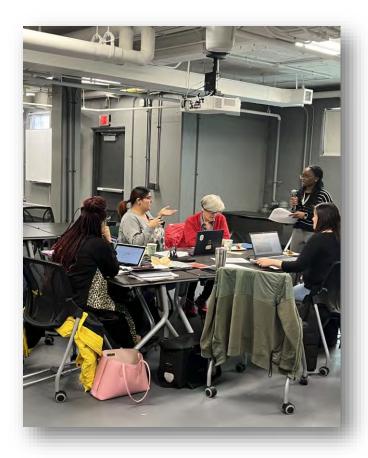






Building Community Capacity









Supporting Community Action

2018-2022

COMMUNITIES	# OVERDOSE DEATHS
Cicero, Chicago, Stickney	105
Chicago Heights , Lynwood, Sauk Village, South Chicago Heights, Ford Heights, Steger	91
Oak Lawn	81
Maywood, River Forest, Hines	77
Berwyn, Stickney, Forest View, Lyons	75
Harvey , Phoenix, Markham, Dixmoor	68
Calumet City, Lansing, Burnham	65
Bellwood	50
Melrose Park, Franklin Park, River Forest	48
Des Plaines , Glenview, Park Ridge	44



Maywood community conversations, training, and naloxone distribution Aug. - Sept. 2024

Cicero community initiative coming soon!







Public Health Data: Faster vs. Slower



FASTER data:

- Less complex
- Faster onset/throughput
- Survey/Primary data



SLOWER data:

- More complex
- More time to clean, validate
- Slower data are not "bad"

Regardless of speed of PH data, individuals receive timely diagnosis and treatment

- Provider care, decision-making, does not depend on speed/timeliness of surveillance data
- Public Health service delivery does not depend on speed/timeliness of surveillance data





Jurisdictional Issues



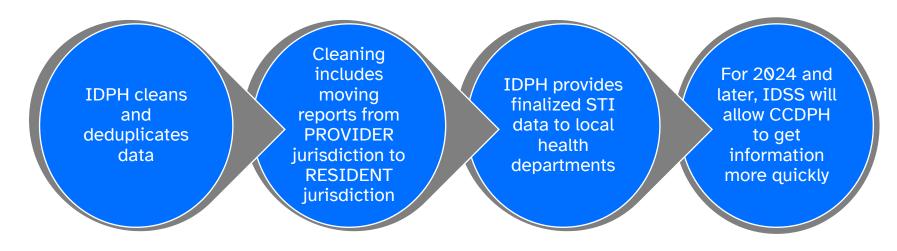
Most reportable diseases/conditions reported by **residence** of the **PERSON** with the disease/condition (**faster**)



Some diseases (HIV, Syphilis, Congenital Syphilis, Chlamydia & Gonorrhea) are reported by **location** of the **PROVIDER** (**slower**)



Slower Data: STIs

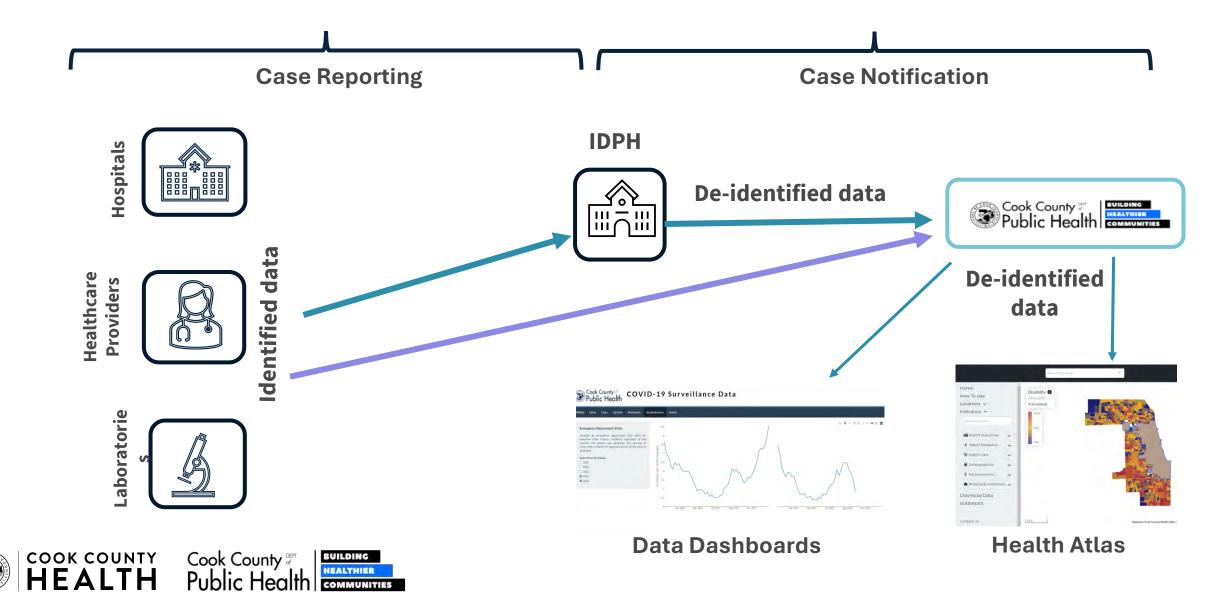


- CCDPH received final 2022 STI data from IDPH in Jan 2024
- CCDPH has not yet received final 2023 data
- Most recent STI data for CCDPH is 2022





CCDPH Surveillance Data



Timeframes

- End of Year
- End of Year +6, 12, 15 months
- Cleaning, deduplicating
- Final closed dataset





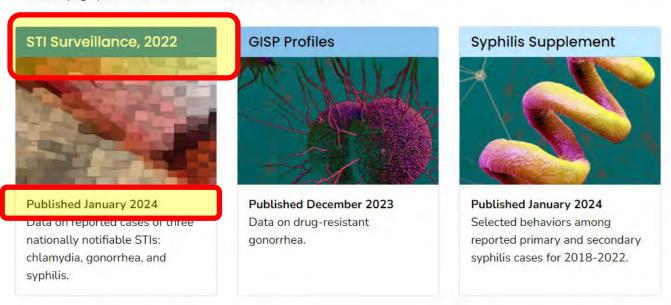
National STI Data (as of Oct 8, 2024)



Data & Statistics

Print

On this page you'll find the most recent statistical content for STIs.









Making Data Available The Cook County Health Atlas



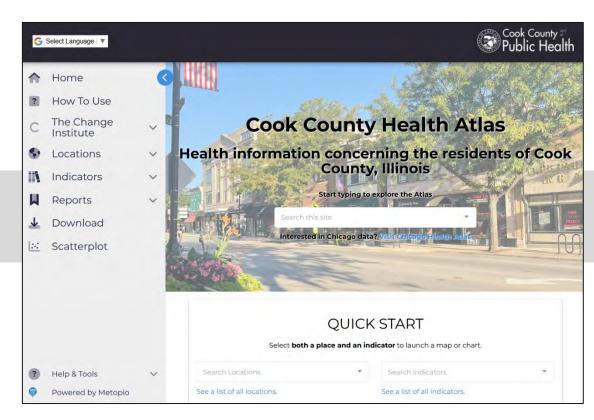






Cook County Health Atlas





cookcountyhealthatlas.org





Health Atlas Indicators

HEALTH OUTCOMES

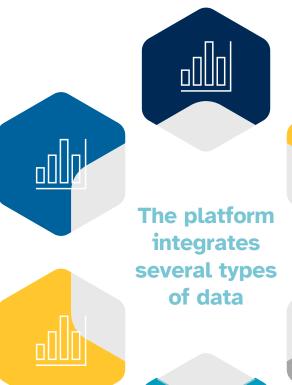
Consequences, complications and other outcomes that result from disease (e.g., **injury, hospitalization, death**).

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Individual activities that influence health (e.g., alcohol, drug and tobacco use; diet, physical activity, sleep).

HEALTH CARE

Systems and services for administering care (e.g., health screenings; primary, prenatal and dental care; clinics, hospitals, FQHCs).





DEMOGRAPHICS

Population characteristics including community size, composition and structure (e.g., **population, age, gender, race/ethnicity, migration**).

SOCIOECONOMIC

Social and economic factors that can affect health (e.g., **income, employment, education, segregation**).

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Characteristics of the places where individuals where individuals live, learn, work, and play (e.g., parks, housing, air quality, water quality and transportation)







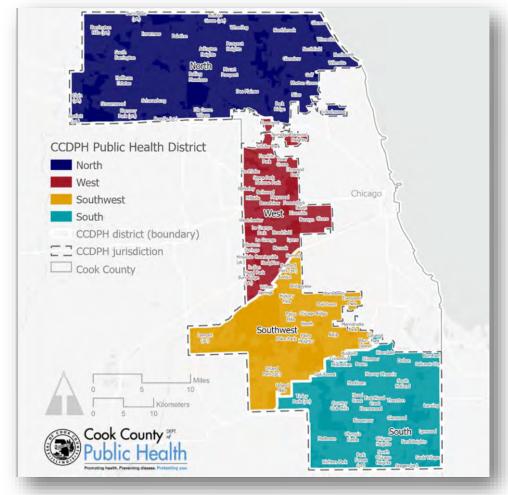
Place- and Population-Based Reporting

Places

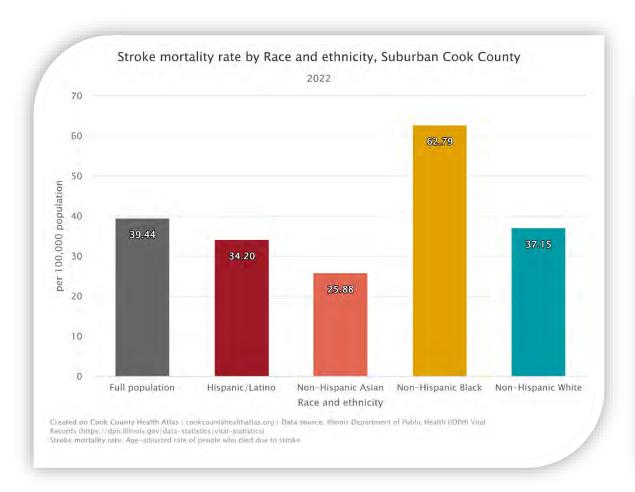
- Suburban Cook County
- **CCDPH Jurisdiction**
- **CCDPH Health District**
- Municipality
- Zip Code
- Census Tract

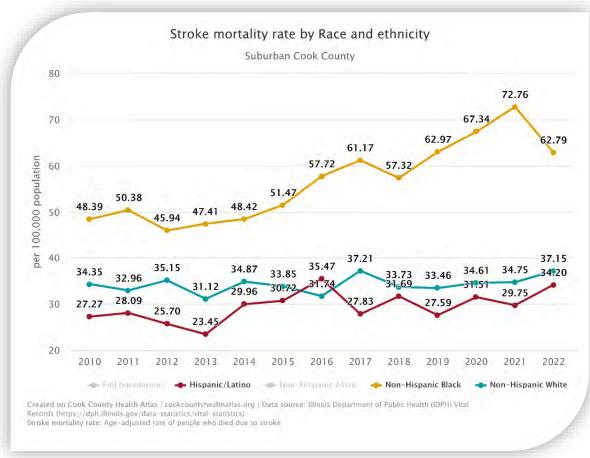
Populations

- o Race, Ethnicity
- Sex
- Age



Example 1: Stroke Mortality Rate



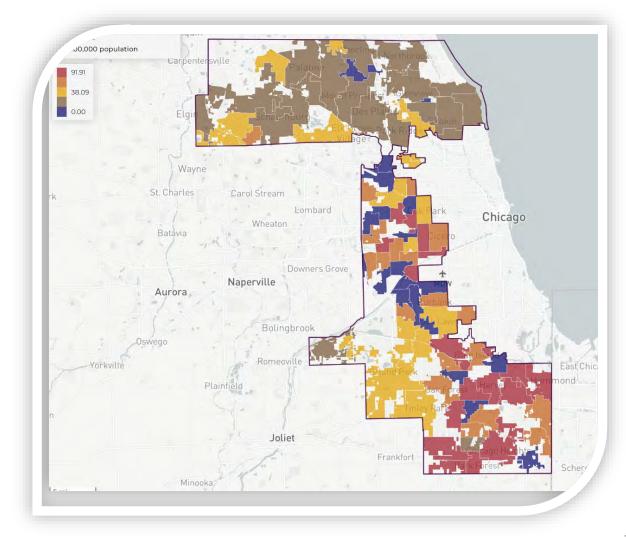






Example 1: Stroke Mortality Rate

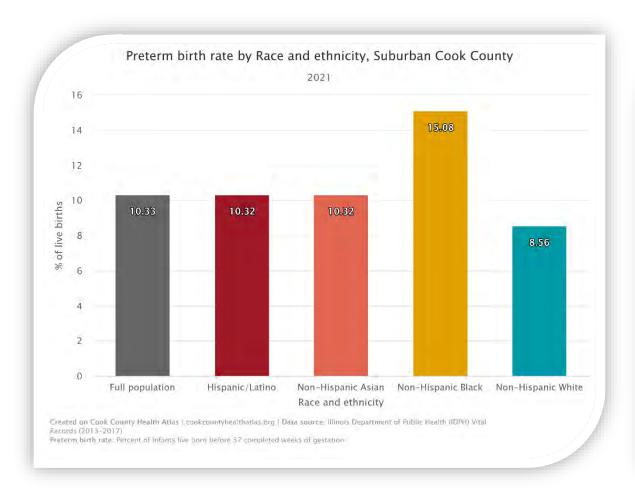
- Age-adjusted stroke mortality rate by SCC
- Rates between 0 and
 91.9 per 100,000
 population (2018 2022)
- Rates in the upper quintile are largely clustered in the South and West areas of SCC

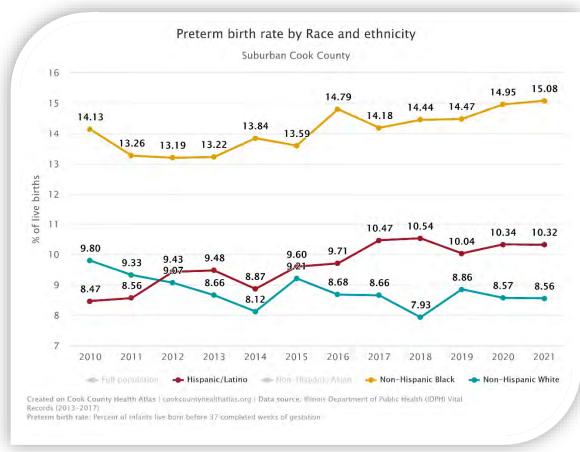






Example 2: Pre-Term Birth Rate

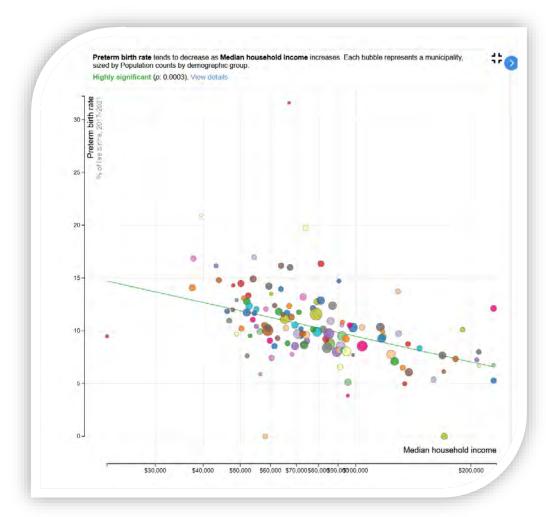








Example 2: Pre-Term Birth Rate



- On average, the preterm birth rate decreases by 0.33 for every 10% increase in median household income
- Median household income explains 33.4% of the variation in preterm birth rate
- This regression is based on 127 data points







Opportunities

Increasing access to and understanding of data







Increasing Access - Published Surveillance and Behavioral Health Reports

Reports

- Joint Opioid Report 2019-2020
- STI surveillance reports
- West Nile Virus Reports



Community Health Plans

- WePlan Health Status Assessment
- WePlan
 Community
 Health
 Improvement
 Plan



Interactive Apps

- Heatlh Atlas
- Opioid Overdose Shiny App
- Comprehensive Respiratory Dashboard



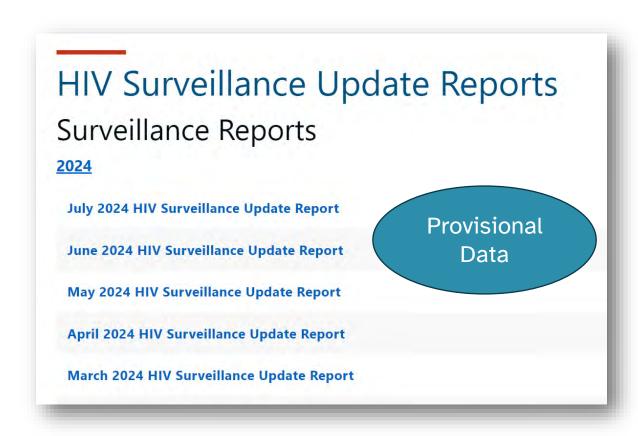
Supporting Materials

- Webpages
- Social Media graphics
- Infographics
- Handouts



Improving Data Availability

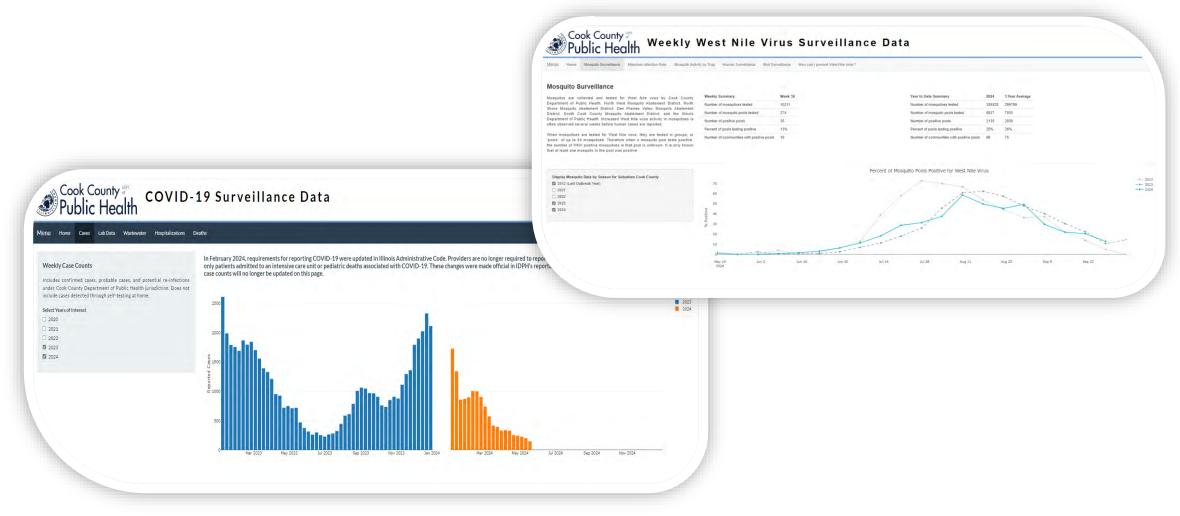
- Increase availability of provisional data
- IDPH data modernization
- Add more indicators to Health Atlas
- Create more user-friendly dashboards







Example - Data dashboards







Thank You





