# Cook County Population Change 2000-2010*

**U.S. Census**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cook County</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Suburban Cook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 population</td>
<td>5,376,358</td>
<td>2,895,642</td>
<td>2,480,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 population</td>
<td>5,194,305</td>
<td>2,695,587</td>
<td>2,498,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change in population</td>
<td>-182,053</td>
<td>-200,055</td>
<td>18,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent change</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cook County Population Change 2000-2010*
### by Race/Ethnicity
**U.S. Census**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>NH Black</th>
<th>NH Asian</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>NH White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cook County</strong></td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>-8.4</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>-10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chicago</strong></td>
<td>-6.9</td>
<td>-16.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>-5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suburban Cook</strong></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>-13.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Population

Cook County

As seen nationally, Cook County is experiencing three main trends that characterize the big changes in American suburbia:*

1. Return migration and black suburbanization
2. Suburban immigrant destinations
3. Suburbanization of poverty

Return Migration and Black Suburbanization

Cook County is experiencing what some call “reverse migration” with African Americans leaving urban areas for the suburbs.

The African American population in Chicago decreased by over 15% with a similar increase in Suburban Cook County.
Return Migration and Black Suburbanization

Adding to the reverse migration phenomenon – “white flight” is also occurring with whites returning to the urban centers. Overall, there has been a 10% decrease of white populations in Cook County. However, the population loss is not consistent across the area. Suburban Cook County had more than double the decrease in NH White populations (14%) compared to Chicago with 6%.
Suburban Immigrant Destinations

Cook County, as most of the nation, saw an increase in Hispanic populations. However, this increase was greatest in Suburban Cook County (over 50% increase).
Suburbanization of poverty

While Chicago saw very little change in poverty and even experienced a 2% decrease in child poverty, Suburban Cook County (SCC) saw dramatic rises in its poverty levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons in Poverty</th>
<th>Children in Poverty</th>
<th>Persons Below 200% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCC</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2010 FPL: $22,050 for a family of 4
What is the Social Vulnerability Index?

- Socioeconomic Status
  - Below Poverty
  - Unemployed
  - Income
  - No High School Diploma

- Household Composition & Disability
  - Aged 65 or Older
  - Aged 17 or Younger
  - Civilian with a Disability
  - Single-Parent Households

- Minority Status & Language
  - Minority
  - Speak English "Less than Well"

- Housing & Transportation
  - Multi-Unit Structures
  - Mobile Homes
  - Crowding
  - No Vehicle
  - Group Quarters
Vulnerable Populations
Communities in the west and the south have the highest vulnerability scores

Social Vulnerability Index* - demographic and socioeconomic factors that affect the resilience of communities

Composed of indicators from the following domains:

1) Socioeconomic status
2) Household composition and disability
3) Minority status and language
4) Housing and transportation

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 2016 Database USA.
Child Opportunity Index (COI)

The Child Opportunity Index is a composite measure of neighborhood-based opportunities, at the census tract level, that influence children’s health and development. The index includes measures in three domains of neighborhood opportunity:

- **Educational opportunities** (e.g., quality early childhood education)
- **Health and environmental opportunities** (e.g., availability of healthy food), and social and
- **Economic opportunities** (e.g., low poverty).

*Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI (Metro Area)*

**data and maps courtesy of diversity datakids.org & the Kirwan Institute"
Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Neighborhood Opportunities

Racist housing and labor markets have resulted in high levels of residential segregation creating inequities in neighborhood opportunities.

Children of color are disproportionately distributed among neighborhoods with very low opportunity. Over 50 percent of black and 31 percent of Hispanic children live in very low-opportunity neighborhoods in Cook County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity of Child by Neighborhood Opportunity Level</th>
<th>COI Level</th>
<th>NH Asian</th>
<th>NH Black</th>
<th>NH White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each Census Tract is shaded according to its Opportunity Index category representing childhood opportunity levels ranging from ‘very low’ to ‘very high’ relative to the other tracts in the Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metro Area.*
Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract

Large geographic inequalities in life expectancy range from 60 years in Englewood to 90 years for a census tract Chicago’s Near North Side.
Income v.s. Life Expectancy
Suburban Cook county is without a robust public transportation system.

Longer waiting times, greater distance between stops, and limited schedules present a number of obstacles for care and employment.
**Medically Underserved**

**Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs)**
Designated places lacking adequate medical services according to federal guidelines. The data is useful for targeting areas for increased medical services.

**Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs)**
Some areas are underserving certain specific populations (such as those with low-income, or non-English speakers) and are designated as MUPs.

**MU Population – Governor’s Exception**
Additionally, the state’s governor (or other chief executive officer of the state) can designate areas that lack medical services in a particular area, these are labeled as “Governor’s Exception.”
Cook County Health Outcomes

Leading Causes of Death
# 10 Leading Causes of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Cook County (^1) 2016</th>
<th>Suburban Cook County (^2) 2016</th>
<th>City of Chicago (^3) 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heart Disease (24.3%)</td>
<td>Cancer (23.8%)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (26.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cancer (23.0%)</td>
<td>Heart Disease (23.7%)</td>
<td>Cancer (23.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stroke (5.5%)</td>
<td>Stroke (5.6%)</td>
<td>Stroke (4.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury (5.0%)</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory (4.6%)</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory (3.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory (4.0%)</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury (4.1%)</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury (3.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Alzheimer’s (3.5%)</td>
<td>Alzheimer’s (2.4%)</td>
<td>Diabetes (3.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diabetes (2.8%)</td>
<td>Diabetes (2.4%)</td>
<td>Flu/Pneumonia (2.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nephritis (2.3%)</td>
<td>Nephritis (2.3%)</td>
<td>Nephritis (2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Flu/Pneumonia (2.2%)</td>
<td>Flu/Pneumonia (2.2%)</td>
<td>Septicemia (2.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Homicide (1.5%)</td>
<td>Septicemia (1.5%)</td>
<td>Homicide (2.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released December, 2018.


\(^3\) City of Chicago, CDPH Community Health Status Assessment: Mini-Compendium - Leading Causes of Death, page 13.
Heart Disease Mortality Rate

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Rate per 100k Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heart Disease Mortality: ICD-10 codes [I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51]

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database
Cancer Mortality Rate

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012-2016

Rate, per 100K Population

- Cook County
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- White

Female, Male

HP2020 Target

1st Quartile (low)
2nd Quartile
3rd Quartile
4th Quartile (high)
Unreliable

Malignant Neoplasm Mortality: ICD-10 code (C00-C97)

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Underlying Cause of Death 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database
Stroke Mortality Rate

Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rate
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012-2016

Cerebrovascular Mortality: ICD-10 code (ICD-10 code: I60-I69)

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database
Suburban Cook County Health Outcomes

Maternal/Child Health Outcomes
Infant Mortality Rate

By Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2012-2016

- Cock County
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Hispanic
- White

Number of deaths of infants less than one year old per 1,000 live births

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Linked Birth / Infant Death Records 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-Line Database
Low Birth Weight

Low Birth Rate by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2012-2016

- Cook County
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- White

HP2020 Target

Number of single births with birth weight less than 2,500 grams per 100 single live births

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public-use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database
Preterm Birth Rate

Preterm Birth Rate
By Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2012-2016

Number of births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation per 100 live births
Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database
Closing Thoughts

• Poverty and lack of opportunity drive health outcomes.
• Population shifts and changes may define future workforce and demands for care in vulnerable populations.
• Who are the Cook County Health partners that will help to improve opportunities for Cook county residents where they work, live, and play?
Thank you.

Questions?