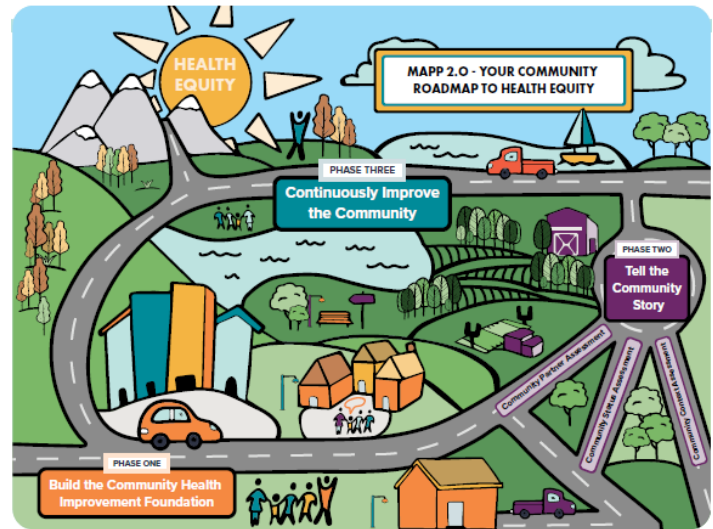


PURPOSE

In the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships 2.0 (MAPP 2.0) process, Phase Two: Tell the Community Story involves conducting three different assessments to paint a comprehensive picture of health in the community.

The Community Status Assessment (CSA) collects quantitative data on the status of the community to reveal gaps, issues, and inequities across a variety of indicators. It answers questions like:

- What does the status of the community look like?
- What populations experience inequities across health, socioeconomic, environmental, and quality-of-life outcomes?
- How do systems influence outcomes? Where are the gaps?



PROCESS

LHF worked with the Village of Schaumburg project team to identify demographic and health indicators for analysis and to conduct the CSA during September 2023. Data was collected using the most recently available data sets as of September 2023 from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2017–2021 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; Cook County Health Atlas; and other publicly available online sources.

The analysis covered zip codes 60173, 60193, 60194, and 60195, and compared to relevant benchmarks such as Cook County, Illinois, or national averages as appropriate.

RESULTS

The CSA is organized around five domains of social determinants of health (SDOH), which 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 village, including for diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, prenatal and perinatal health, child health, behavioral health, and other health indicators, with comparisons to national and state averages.

Highlights of the CSA are described in this summary.

Social Determinants of Health





Social and Community Context

- **Race and Ethnicity:** Slightly more than half the population (56%) identifies as white non-Hispanic (more than in Cook County but less than in the state). One-quarter (24%) of the population identifies as Asian, which is substantially above the county or state. Another 11% of residents identify as Hispanic/Latino and 6% identify as Black/African American.
- **Age:** The zip code where the majority of the village population lives, 60193, has both a larger proportion of older adults and also a larger proportion of children than either Cook County or the state, and therefore a smaller proportion of working-aged adults. Two smaller zip codes, 60173 and 60195, have higher proportions of working-aged adults (71%).
- **International Born:** 30% of residents were born outside the U.S., compared to just 21% in Cook County and 14% in Illinois. The proportion of immigrant community members is highest in 60173 and 60195, where nearly half (47% in each zip code) of the population was born outside the U.S.
- **Language:** The Village of Schaumburg has a very linguistically diverse population, as nearly 40% of all residents over the age of 5 years speak a language other than English at home, more than in Cook County or Illinois. In 60173 and 60195, more than 50% of residents speak a non-English language at home.

Economic Stability

- **Income:** 15% of Schaumburg residents are considered low-income, living under 200% of FPL. 6% are living in poverty, below 100% of FPL.

Education Access and Quality

- **Education:** Schaumburg is a highly educated community, where 50% of residents over age 25 years have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to just 41% in Cook County and 36% in Illinois.

Health Care Access, Quality, and Disparities

- **Health Insurance:** 94% of Schaumburg residents have some form of health insurance. However, that leaves 6% of Schaumburg residents who are not insured. Roughly 10% of residents are on Medicaid or other public insurance.
- **Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease:** 15.2% of adults have not had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years, compared to the state average of 13.9% and national average of 14.8%.
- **Cancer:** Compared to the state or nation, Schaumburg has a higher rate of people lacking mammograms, screenings for cervical cancer, and colorectal cancer screening. Rates of breast/chest cancer mortality are also elevated.
- **Prenatal, Perinatal, and Pediatric Health:** Schaumburg generally fares well on prenatal, perinatal, and pediatric indicators, such as low birth weight births, preterm births, infant mortality, and key pediatric health measures.
- **Behavioral Health:** 30.5% of Schaumburg adolescents reported stress, anxiety, or depression, compared to 20.5% statewide and 21.8% nationally. In some census tracts, as many as 14% of adult residents have reported 14 or more days in the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good.
- **Other Health Indicators:** Schaumburg has a much lower rate of unintentional injury death than the state or nation, and a lower overall all-cause age-adjusted death rate.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- **Housing Cost:** Among homeowners, 23% are considered "housing cost burdened," which means that their housing costs more than 30% of their income. Among renters, 34% are housing cost burdened.
- **Roadways and Bikeways:** The village sits at the intersection of three major highways and has numerous bike paths.
- **Public Transportation and Walking:** Public transit is available but can be limited. 58% of Schaumburg adults say it is easy to walk, scoot, or roll to a transit stop from home. Schaumburg also fares well on overall walkability.
- **Parks and Green Spaces:** The Village of Schaumburg has exceptional park access, with 86.8% of residents estimated to live within a 10-minute walk of a park or green space.