

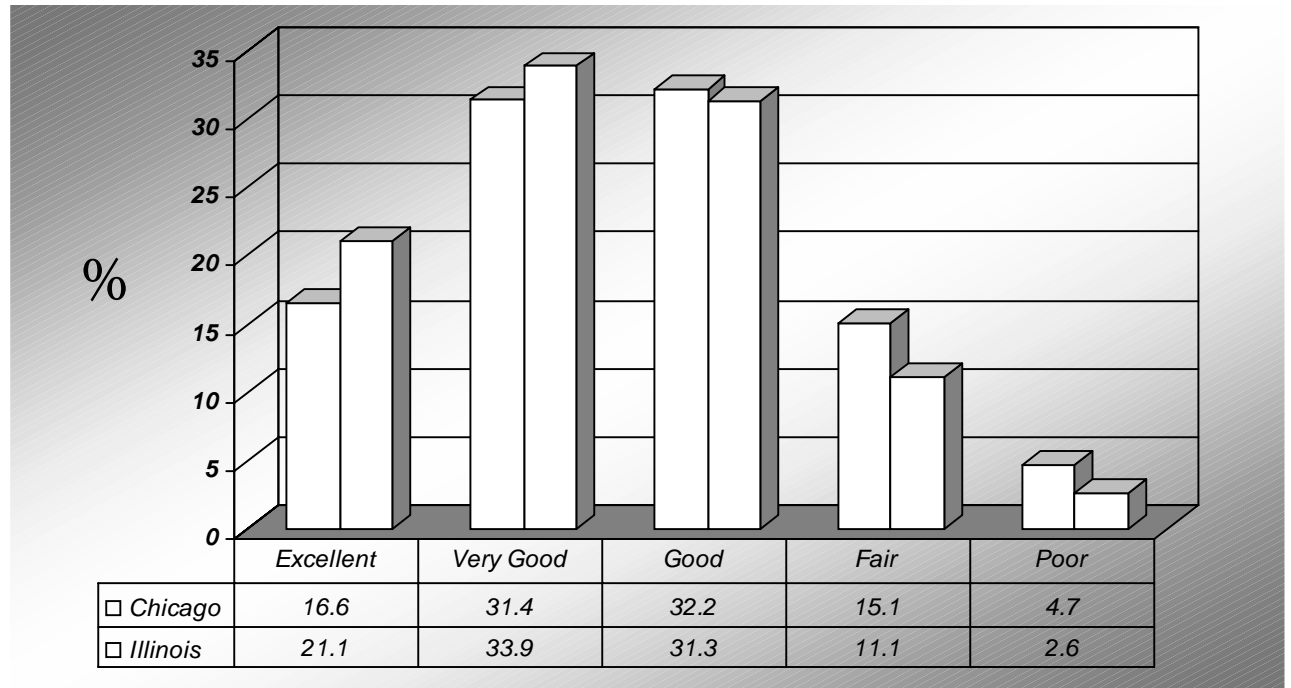
Chapter 3: Physical and Mental Health

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Chicago and Illinois Women's Perceptions of Their Self-Reported Personal Health

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Surveillance Data. 1996.

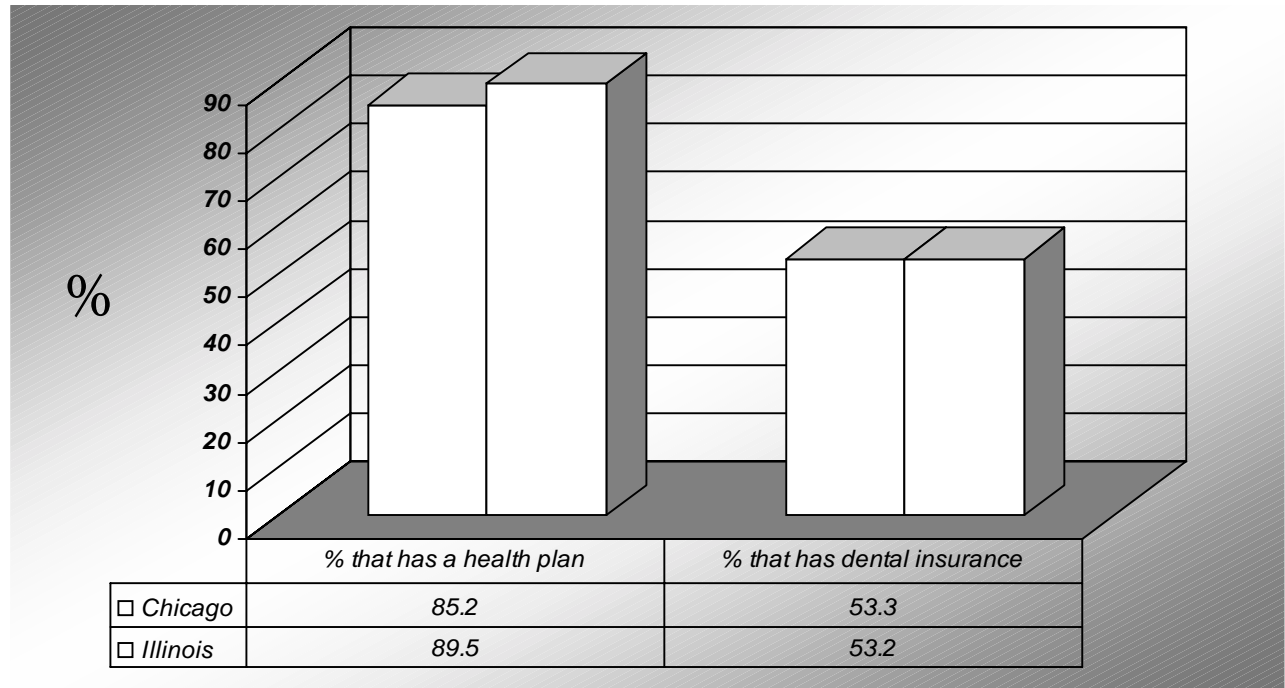
Web site <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/brfss/brfssintro.htm>



Chicago and Illinois Women's Self-Reported Health and Dental Insurance Coverage

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Surveillance Data. 1996.

Web site <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/brfss/brfssintro.htm>



Chicago Residents Without Health Insurance

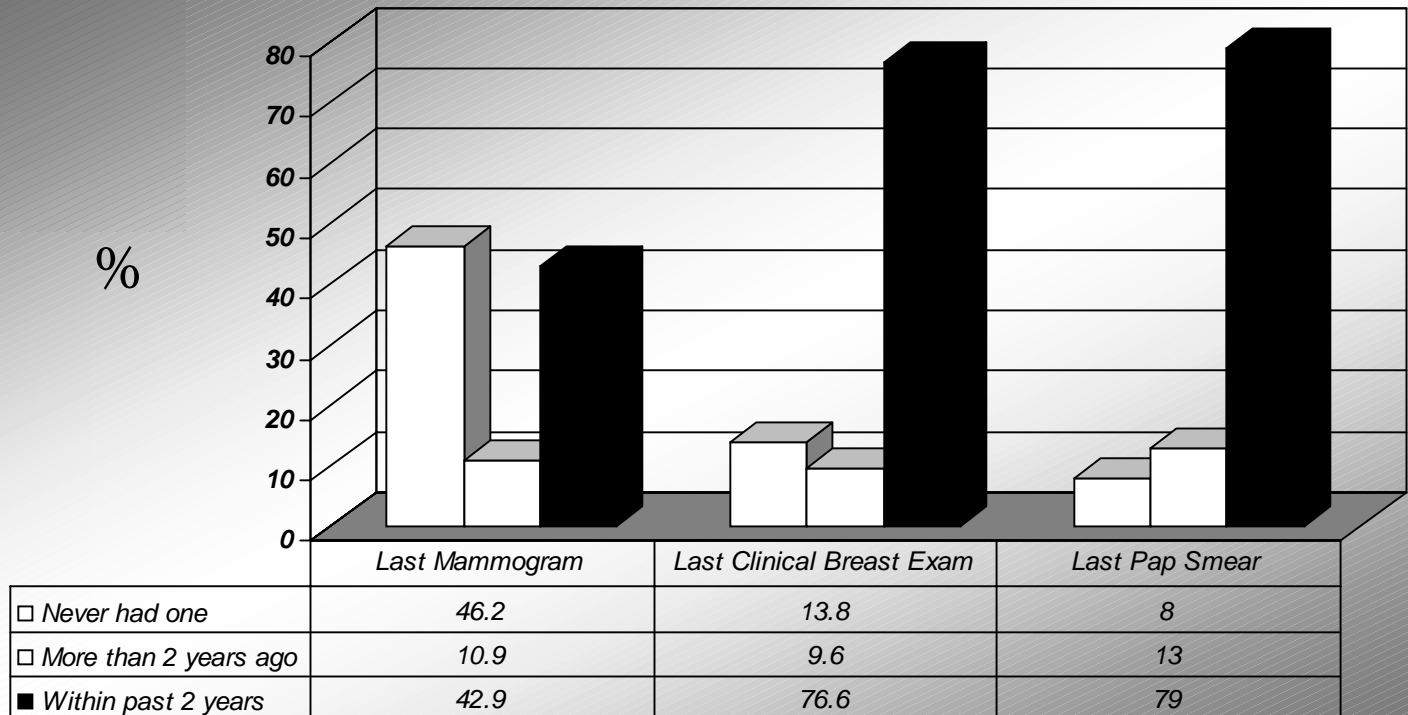
Source: Sinai Family Health Centers. *Annual Report*. 1999

- The number of uninsured residents in Chicago has risen from 1.1 million in 1997 to 1.3 million in 1998.
- Approximately 75% of the uninsured people are from working families.

Chicago Women's Self-Reported Utilization of Cancer Prevention Exams

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Surveillance Data. 1996.

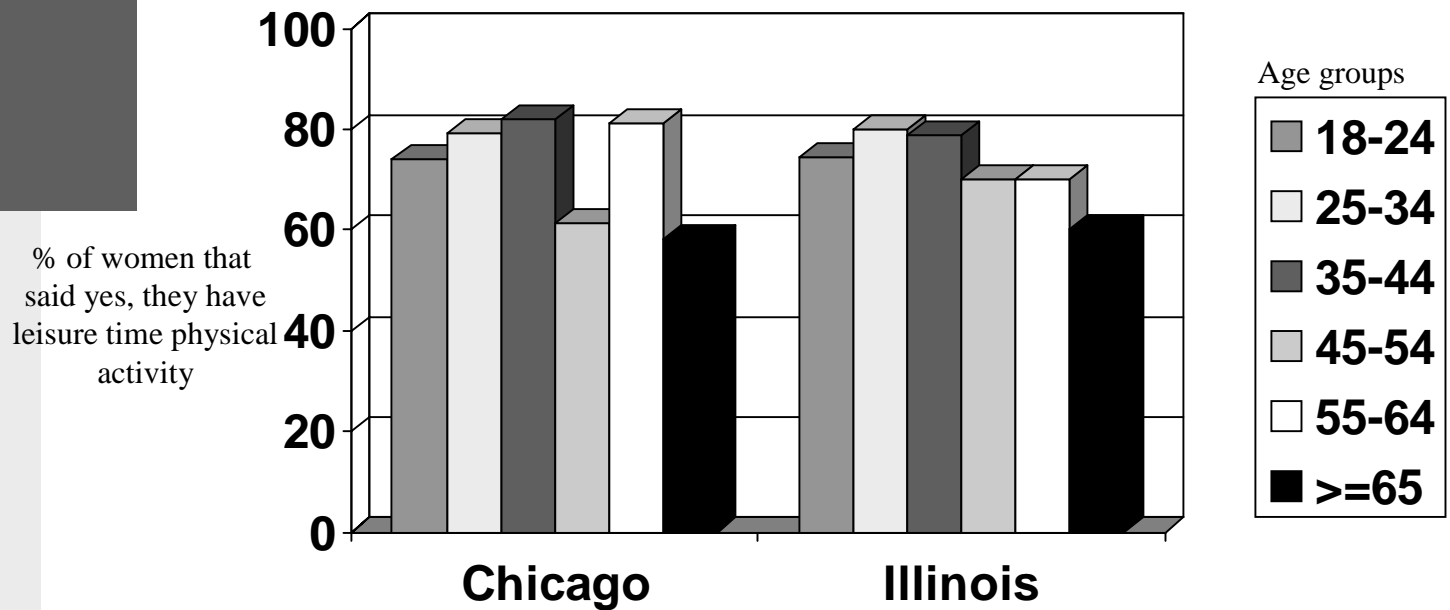
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Chicago and Illinois Women's Self-Reported Leisure Time Physical Activity

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Surveillance Data. 1996.

Web site <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/brfss/brfssintro.htm>.



Chicago Women's Self-Reported Smoking and Alcohol Use

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Surveillance Data. 1996.

Web site <http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/brfss/brfssintro.htm>

- Approximately 22% of women in Chicago are current smokers. The rate for Illinois women is 24%.
- For Illinois women who indicated they are current smokers, 13% smoke more than one pack per day.
- Women 18-24 years of age are most at risk for binge drinking. Approximately 13% of women 18-24 years of age in Chicago indicated behaviors that put them at risk for binge drinking. The rate for Illinois women in the same age bracket is 15%.
- Women 65 years of age and older are most at risk for chronic drinking. Approximately 6% of senior (65+) women in Chicago indicated behaviors that put them at risk for chronic drinking. The rate for Illinois senior women is 3%.

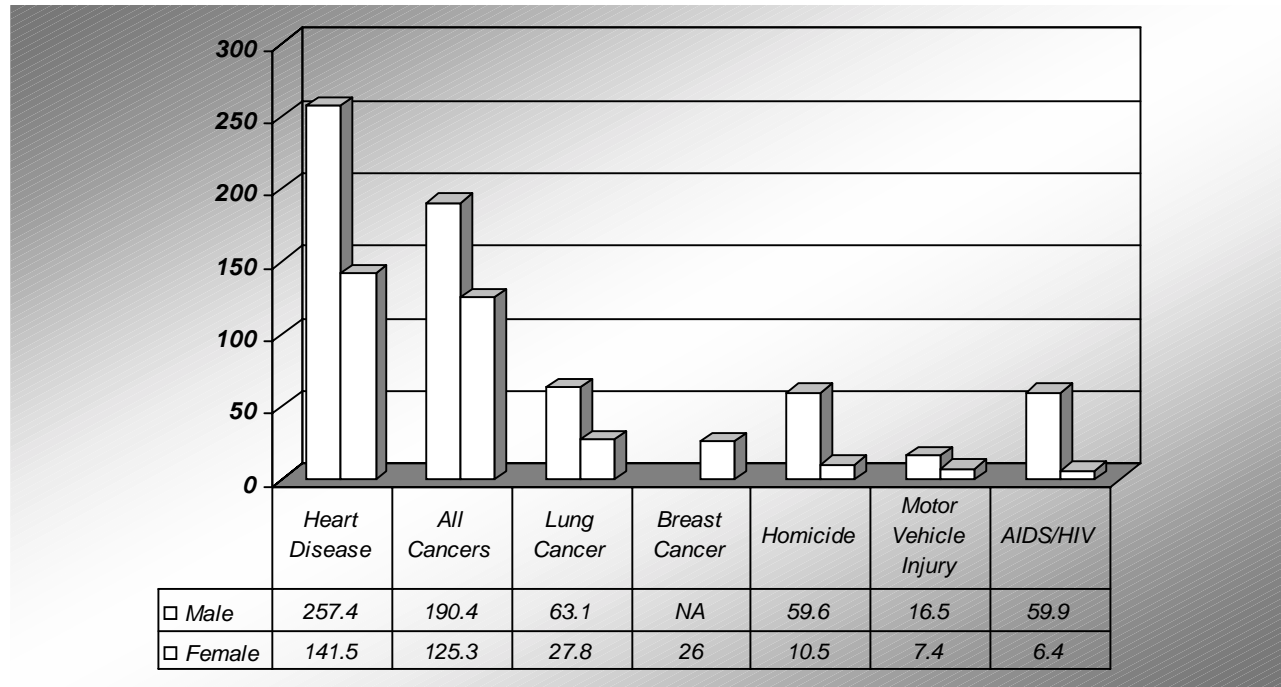
Top Five Causes of Death for Chicago Resident Females

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, *Leading Causes of Death in Chicago, 1995-1997*. May 1999.

Cause of Death for Chicago Resident Females, All Ages	Number	% of all causes of death	Rank
Heart Disease	4,335	34.6 %	#1
All Cancers	2,761	22.0%	#2
Lung Cancer	596	4.8%	
Female Breast Cancer	499	4.0%	
Colorectal Cancer	368	2.6%	
Cervical Cancer	75	0.6%	
Other Cancers	1,269	10.1%	
Stroke	873	7.0%	#3
Pneumonia & Influenza	472	3.8%	#4
Pulmonary Disease	410	3.2%	#5

Chicago Disease and Injury Mortality Rates by Gender

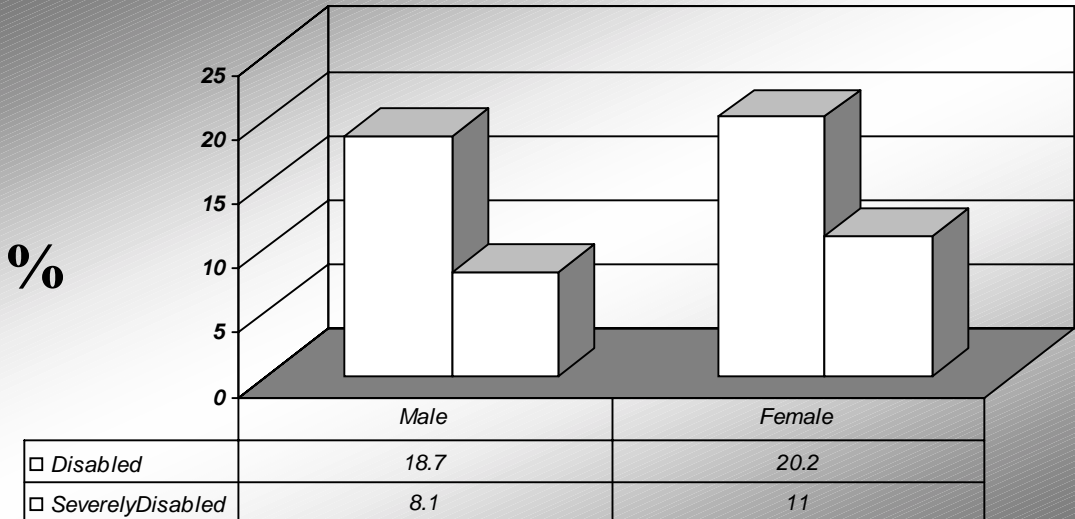
Source: Chicago Department of Public Health. *Big Cities Health Inventory*. 1997.



Note: Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population

Disability Population in Illinois by Gender

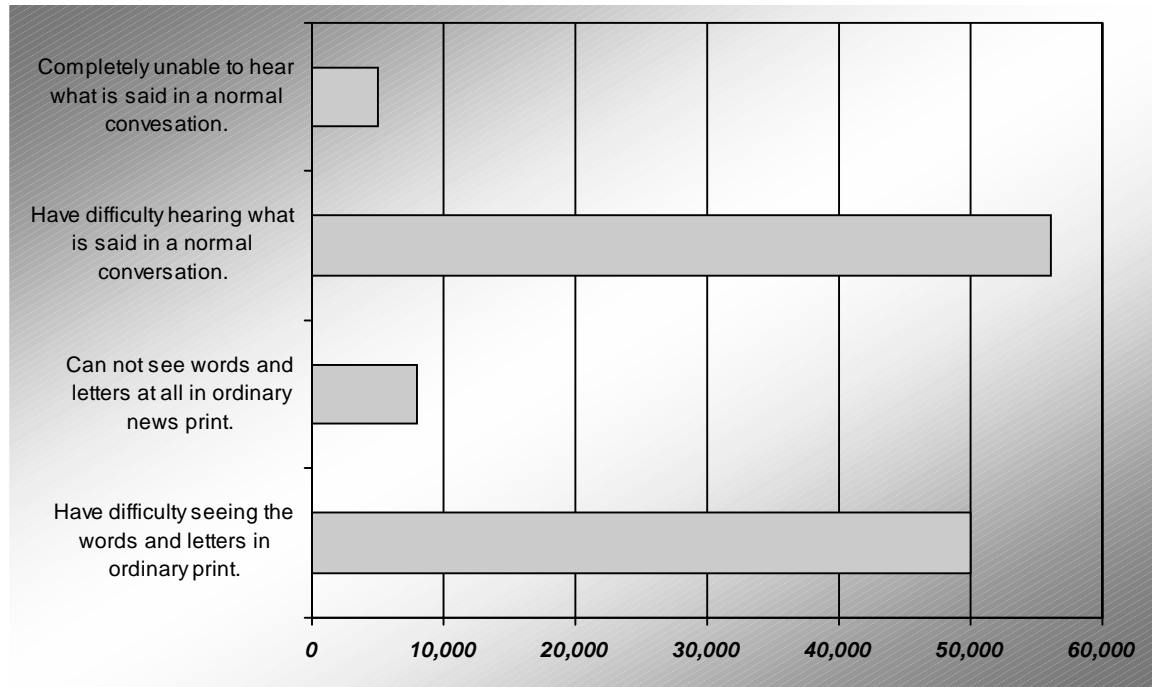
Source: Statewide Independent Living Council of Illinois *Independent Living Needs Assessment Identifying the Unserved and Underserved* Website. [Http://www.fgi.net/~silc/study_identify.htm](http://www.fgi.net/~silc/study_identify.htm)



Note: 1991-'92 Follow-up U.S. census definitions are utilized for disabled (a limitation in a functional activity or in a socially defined role or task) and severely disabled (an inability to perform one or more functional activities such as seeing, hearing, speaking, lifting, carrying, climbing stairs, walking and an inability to perform one or more socially defined roles or tasks).

Statistics on Chicago Women with Hearing and Visual Disabilities

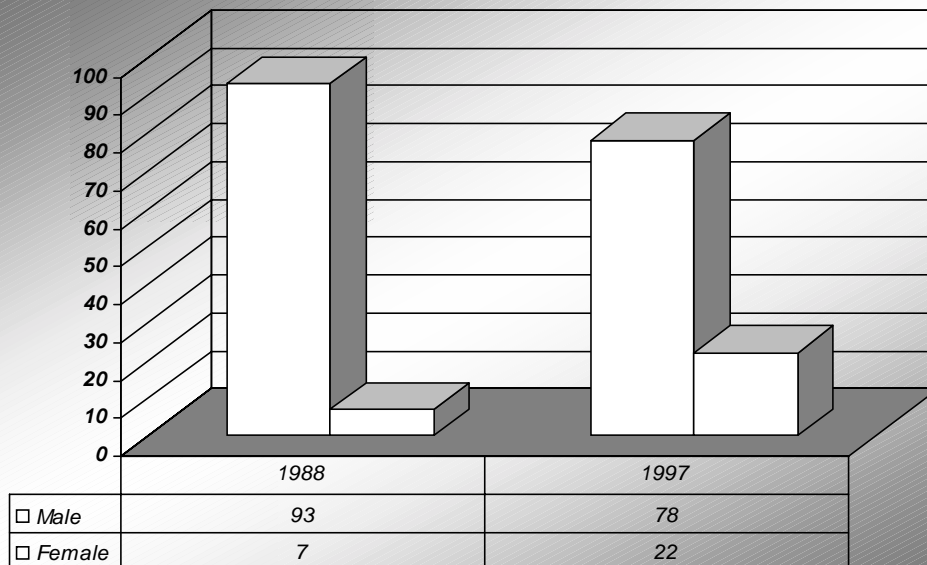
Source: Statewide Independent Living Council of Illinois *Independent Living Needs Assessment Identifying the Unserved and Underserved* Website. [Http://www.fgi.net/~silc/study_identify.htm](http://www.fgi.net/~silc/study_identify.htm)



Note: Estimates calculated by multiplying disability rates provided by SILC X 1997 Chicago population estimates.

Chicago AIDS Case Percentages by Gender 1988 and 1997

Source: Source: Chicago Department of Public Health Office of HIV/AIDS Surveillance, *AIDS Chicago*. Second Quarter 1999.

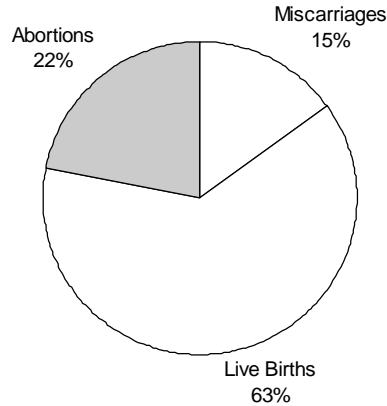


- The proportion of AIDS cases occurring among Chicago females tripled from 7% in 1988 to 22% in 1997, as shown in the graph to the left.
- 73% of the '95-'97 female AIDS cases in Chicago occurred among African American women
- Mode of transmission for 55% of the Chicago female cases from '95-'96 was injection drug use.

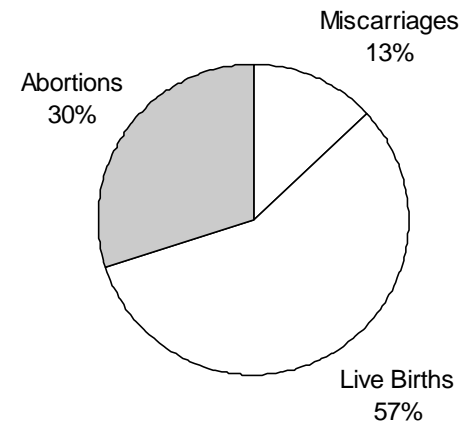
Pregnancy Outcomes in Illinois

Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute. *Contraception Counts*. 1998.
Website http://www.agi-usa.org/pubs/state_facts/illinois.html

All Pregnancies



Teen Pregnancies



Facts on Contraceptive Services and Reproductive Choices in Illinois

Source: Alan Guttmacher Institute web page, www.agi.usa.org/pubs/state_facts/Illinois.html and The NARAL Foundation, *Who Decides? A State-by-State Review of Abortion and Reproductive Rights*, 2000.

- Illinois ranks 47th in the provision of contraceptive services to women in need.
- In Illinois 173 publicly supported family planning clinics serve 211,660 women including 65,740 teenagers. These figures represent only 30% of all women in need and 29% of teenagers in need.
- Publicly supported contraceptive services in Illinois avert 49,900 pregnancies each year.

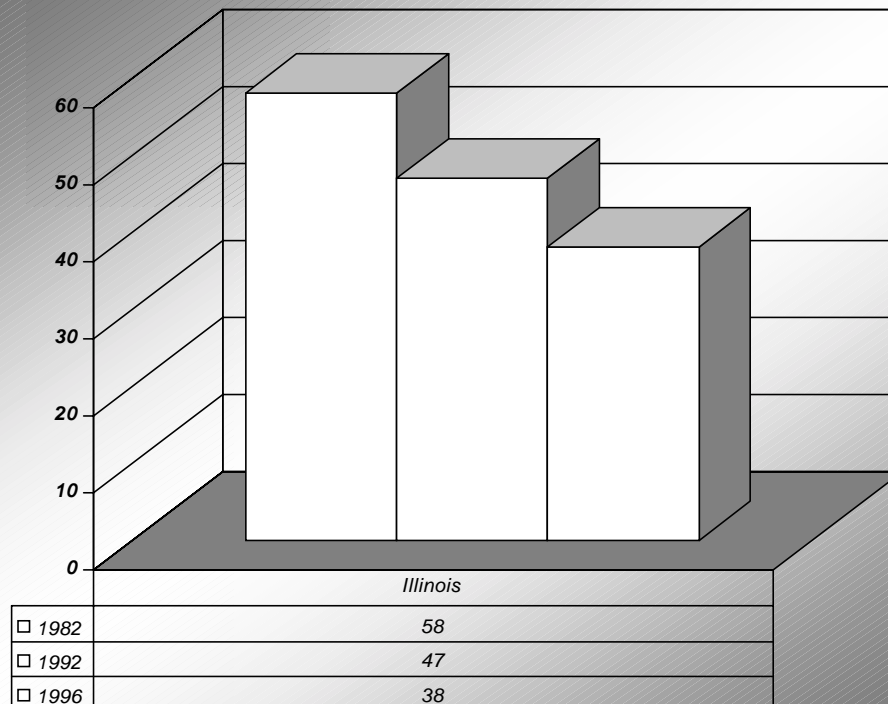
Insurance Inequities for Women and Men

Source:NARAL Foundation, *Insurance Inequities: A State by State Review of Contraceptive Coverage*, February 1999.

- Women spend 68% more than men on out-of-pocket health care costs with reproductive health care services accounting for much of the difference.
- Forty-nine% of insurance plans do not routinely cover any contraception method at all. Thirty-three percent cover the Pill, and 15% cover the five most common FDA-approved methods of contraception.
- Initial evidence indicates that most insurance plans will cover Viagra, a prescription drug to treat male impotence. Typical benefits allow for 6-12 pills per month at \$10 per pill.
- There is no law requiring private insurance to cover contraception

Number of Abortion Providers in Illinois

Source: Henshaw, SK, Abortion Incidence and Services in the United States *Family Planning Perspectives* 30:6, Nov/Dec 1998, and Illinois Women's Health Coalition. *Catholic-Secular Hospital Consolidations and the Erosion of Reproductive Health Services*. 2000.



- Lack of abortion access does not stop with hospital providers. Statistics from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) show that around 70% of all physicians who perform abortions will retire within a few years, leaving 84% of U.S. counties with no abortion services at all (Illinois Women's Health Coalition).

Illinois' Neighbors and The Right to Choose

Source: The NARAL Foundation. *Who Decides? A State-by-State Review of Abortion and Reproductive Rights*. 2000.

- Although NARAL gives Illinois a D+ for protecting the right to choose, most of our neighbors received lower grades.
- Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Tennessee all received F's with Iowa receiving a C -
- Added to this, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Tennessee all have either informed consent or waiting period laws for abortions.

Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality in Chicago

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health. *Big Cities Health Inventory*. 1997.

- Maternal mortality in Chicago during the 90's averaged approximately 10 deaths per year.
- Infant mortality rate in Chicago in 1994 was 12.5 per 1,000 births. This represents a 6.3% drop in infant mortality from 1992.

Lesbian Health Issues

Source: Institute of Medicine. *Lesbian Health Current Assessment and Directions for the Future*. Andrea Solarz, editor. 1999.

- Lesbians are not at higher risk for any health problems simply because of their sexual orientation, however differential risks may be due to other factors more common among lesbians. Not having children, for example, is associated with increased risk for breast cancer, and is more common among lesbians.
- Another important factor is differential access to health care services due to homophobia among providers.
- The report concluded that there are significant barriers to research on lesbian health, and recommended a number of strategies to improve knowledge.

Depression Research Fact Sheet

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. *Depression Research Fact Sheet*. 1999.

Website <http://www.nimh.gov/publicat/depresfact.cfm>

- Nearly twice as many women (12%) as men (7%) are affected by a depressive illness each year.
- At some point during their lives, as many as 20% of women have at least one episode of depression that should be treated.
- Although conventional wisdom holds that depression is most closely associated with menopause, in fact, the childbearing years are marked by the highest rates of depression, followed by the years prior to menopause.

Chicago Domestic Violence Incidence Compared to Other Health Incidences

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health. *An Epidemiologic Overview of Violent Crimes in Chicago, 1995. 1996.*

