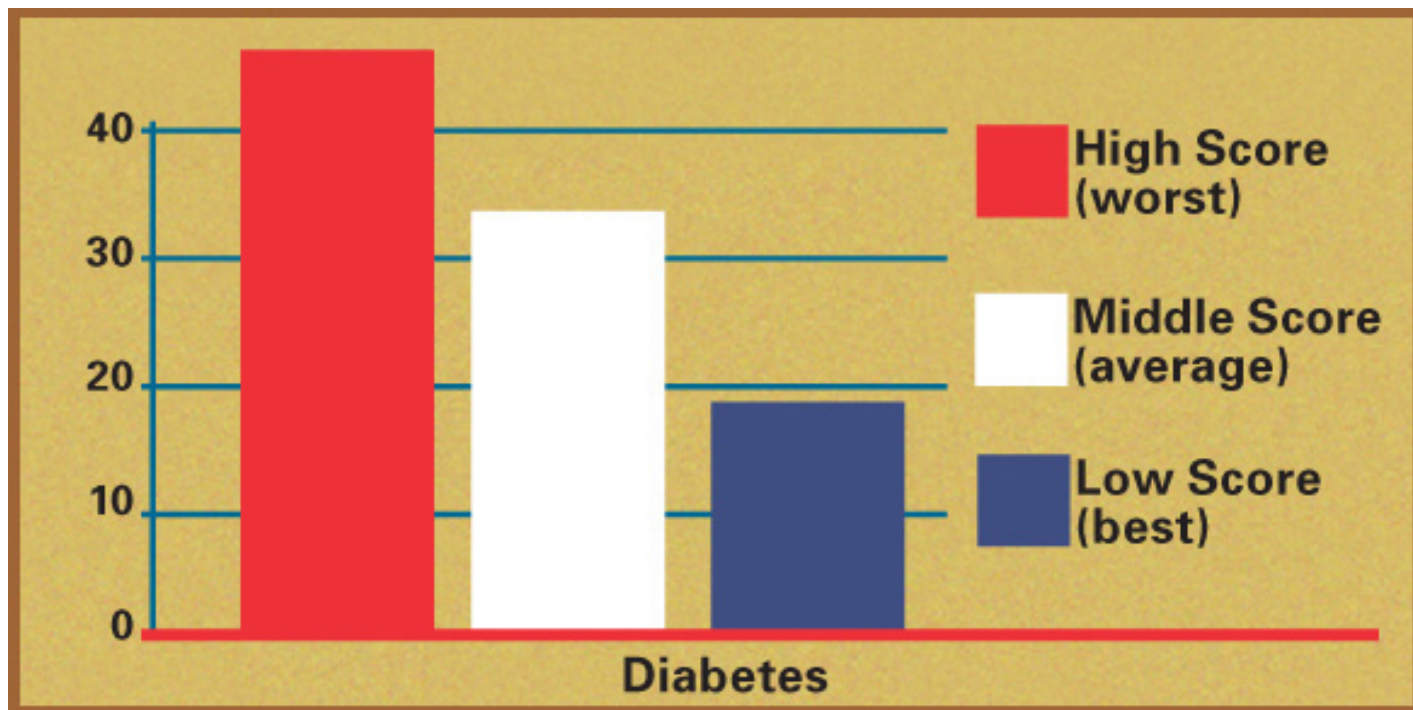


**Average Years of Potential Life Loss (YPLL) to Diabetes
By Food Balance Scores
By Chicago Communities**



Majority African American and majority White communities that have out-of-balance food environments will have **higher rates of residents dying prematurely from diabetes that are statistically significant**, controlling for income, education, and race. **African American communities will be the most likely to experience the greatest total years of life lost from diabetes as a result.** To measure this effect, we developed a Food Balance Score: the distance to the closest grocer divided by the distance to the closest fast food restaurant for each block, tract, and Community Area in the City of Chicago. The following chart shows 2003 diabetes average years of potential life lost (YPLL) by high, middle, and low Food Balance Scores by Chicago Community Area. The more out of balance the community, the higher the life lost to diabetes. **Our report is recognized around the world as a first-of-its kind breakthrough study** that has significantly advanced the understanding of the impact that place has on health. We have now conducted similar studies in other cities and have advanced diabetes and diabetes risk assessment opportunities among school age children and their families.

View the full report through a link on our website:

Examining the Impact of Food Deserts on Public Health in Chicago

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