

HEALTHY CHICAGO 2025 DATA COMPENDIUM

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
Introduction	2
Chicago Health Atlas	3
Population & Demographics	4
Demographic Profiles	4
Population Changes	5
Mortality	15
Life Expectancy	15
Drivers of Life Expectancy	18
Leading Causes of Death	28
Disease & Injury	33
Behavioral Health	33
Chronic Disease	44
Communicable Disease	54
Injury	58
Maternal & Child Health	61
Oral Health	64
General Health	67
Risk Behaviors	72
Smoking	72
Nutrition & Physical Activity	75
Sleep	78
Alcohol Use	80
Living Conditions	82
Physical Environment	82
Land Use	82
Transportation	87
Housing	96
Exposure to Toxins	114
Economic & Work Environment	124
Employment	127
Income	132
Social Environment	141
Experience of Class, Racism and Gender	141
Culture and Media	146
Violence	155
Service Environment	159
Health Care	159
Education	166
Institutional & Social Inequities	179
Appendix	197

INTRODUCTION

The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) Office of Epidemiology developed this data compendium as a tool to facilitate the prioritization, planning and implementation of goals and strategies for Chicago’s new community health improvement plan, Healthy Chicago 2025. This compendium is meant to be an overview of some of the rich quantitative data available describing the current situation in Chicago. It is impossible to capture all available data, and we hope that this document prompts further exploration. Much of the information is pulled from other reports; we have provided source information and encourage users to visit the original documents to gain more in-depth understanding of the complex issues presented within this compendium.

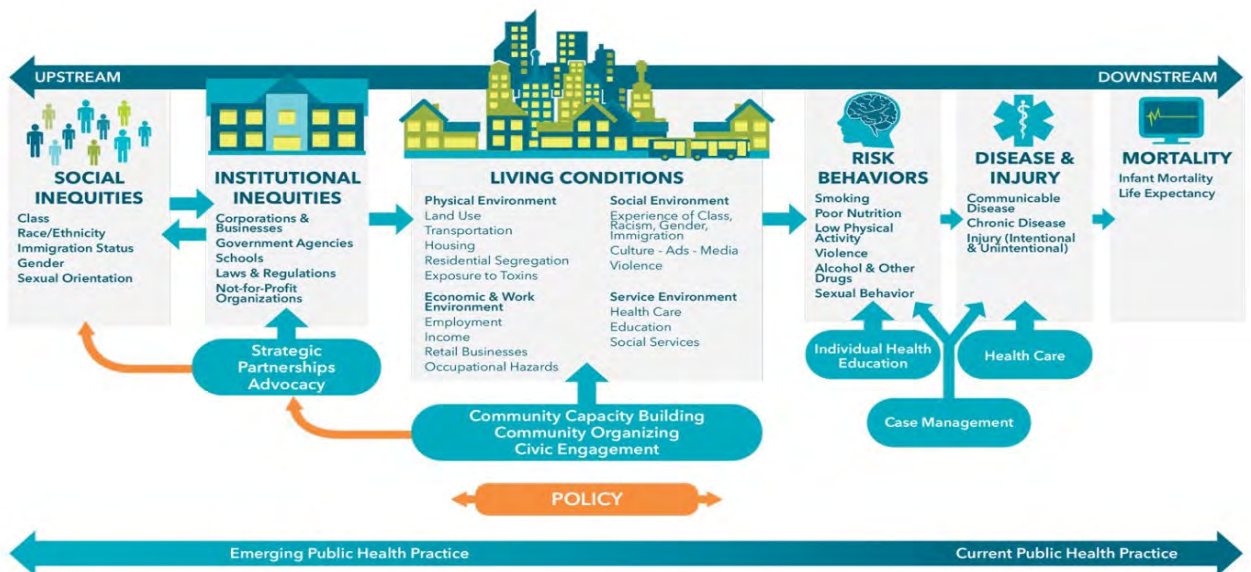
HEALTHY CHICAGO 2025

VISION

A city where all people and all communities are empowered, free from oppression and strengthened by equitable access to resources, environments and opportunities that promote optimal health and well-being.

As the Healthy Equity Framework below visualizes, upstream factors such as racism and discrimination have infused policies and systems, which in turn create inequities in the living conditions and social environments of Chicago residents. These living conditions then influence more downstream outcomes, such as unhealthy behaviors, disease, injury and, ultimately, premature mortality. This data compendium includes root cause data that attempts to describe and visualize some of these social and institutional inequities along with the physical, economic, social and service environments present in Chicago today.

While it is easy to use data to describe the structure and characteristics of people and places, data will never be able to reflect the true experience of the residents of our neighborhoods. We know that the history, culture and traditions of Chicago and its people have produced stories of struggle in the face of oppression as well as resilience, leading to great accomplishment. There are unquantifiable levels of beauty, achievement and pride on every corner in every neighborhood of Chicago and data, on its own, tells only a very small part of that story. That said, we hope this compendium is a useful component as Healthy Chicago 2025 workgroups and stakeholders develop an inclusive and comprehensive plan to make Chicago more equitable and healthier for all its people.



Adapted from: Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative

CHICAGO HEALTH ATLAS

The data found in this publication supplements the core health-related data compiled and produced regularly by CDPH and available through the Chicago Health Atlas. The Chicago Health Atlas (www.chicagohealthatlas.org) is an online resource developed by CDPH and the City Tech Collaborative allowing Chicago residents and public health stakeholders to easily search, analyze and download health and health-related data for the city of Chicago. With data from more than 50 sources, users can explore the health outcomes, behaviors and characteristics of their neighborhoods and the entire city of Chicago. The Chicago Health Atlas includes street-level maps of resources (grocery stores, schools, clinics, housing services, etc.) for 55 community areas. Data contained in the Chicago Health Atlas can be downloaded and all charts, maps and tables can be printed for use.

Health is about more than physical well-being. Health is determined by social and economic factors, the environment we live in, our behaviors, as well as health care quality and access. You can use the Chicago Health Atlas to explore these topics by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. You can also see trends over time and even map the data to see differences across communities.

Communities require access to resources in order to thrive. Through a partnership with MAPSCorps and their youth scientists, the Chicago Health Atlas maps over 22,500 health and human services, businesses, and other resources. You can use this data about community assets to see how services are distributed across the City.

With the Chicago Health Atlas, users are able to:

- Explore data for more than 160 indicators of health including demography, clinical care, social and economic factors, morbidity, mortality, physical environment and health behaviors.
- View a summary table of each indicator by age, race-ethnicity, gender, sexual identity, economic hardship, child opportunity and poverty (depending on the measure).
- View a profile of each community area and compare to the city overall.
- Display graphs of health disparities related to race-ethnicity, economic hardship and child opportunity and trends over time by race-ethnicity.
- Map indicators and a wide variety of community resources by community area.

The Atlas includes information from the Healthy Chicago Survey, Illinois Department of Public Health vital statistics, cancer registry and hospital discharge data, Chicago Public Schools health records, CDPH health surveillance systems, Chicago Police Department crime data, Chicago Department of Transportation crash data, US Census data, Sinai Community Health Survey, and resources from MAPSCorps.

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES		PAGE
1.	Demographic Profile, Chicago, 2011, 2017	5
2.	Demographic Profile of LGBT Population, Chicago, 2016-2018	5
3.	People With Disabilities by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	6
4.	Population by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2013-2017	7

1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE, CHICAGO, 2011, 2017

	2010	2017	ABSOLUTE CHANGE
Total Population	2,698,831	2,716,462	17,631
Race-Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic White	853,910	893,334	39,424
Non-Hispanic Black	895,294	797,253	-98,041
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	148,280	179,176	30,896
Hispanic or Latino	763,968	787,978	24,010
Mexican	569,410	588,471	19,061
Puerto Rican	102,854	96,791	-6,063
Cuban	10,431	8,014	-2,417
Other Hispanic or Latino	81,273	94,702	13,429
Age group			
<18	631,570	563,707	-67,863
21 and over	1,948,161	2,049,254	101,093
65 and over	271,468	332,538	61,070
Gender			
Male	1,306,010	1,317,691	11,681
Female	1,392,821	1,398,771	5,950
Live in Poverty	596,975	495,511	-101,464
Foreign Born	557,974	563,688	5,714
Households with children < 18 years	312, 818	286,820	-25,998

Population reductions among NH Blacks, households with children and people living in poverty continue to dramatically change the character of the city.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF LGBT POPULATION, CHICAGO, 2018

	NUMBER
Total LGBT Population	187,000
Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual	180,000
Transgender and gender non-conforming	12,000
Gender	
Female-identified	85,000
Male-identified	101,000
Age group	
18-44 years	122,000
45+ years	64,000

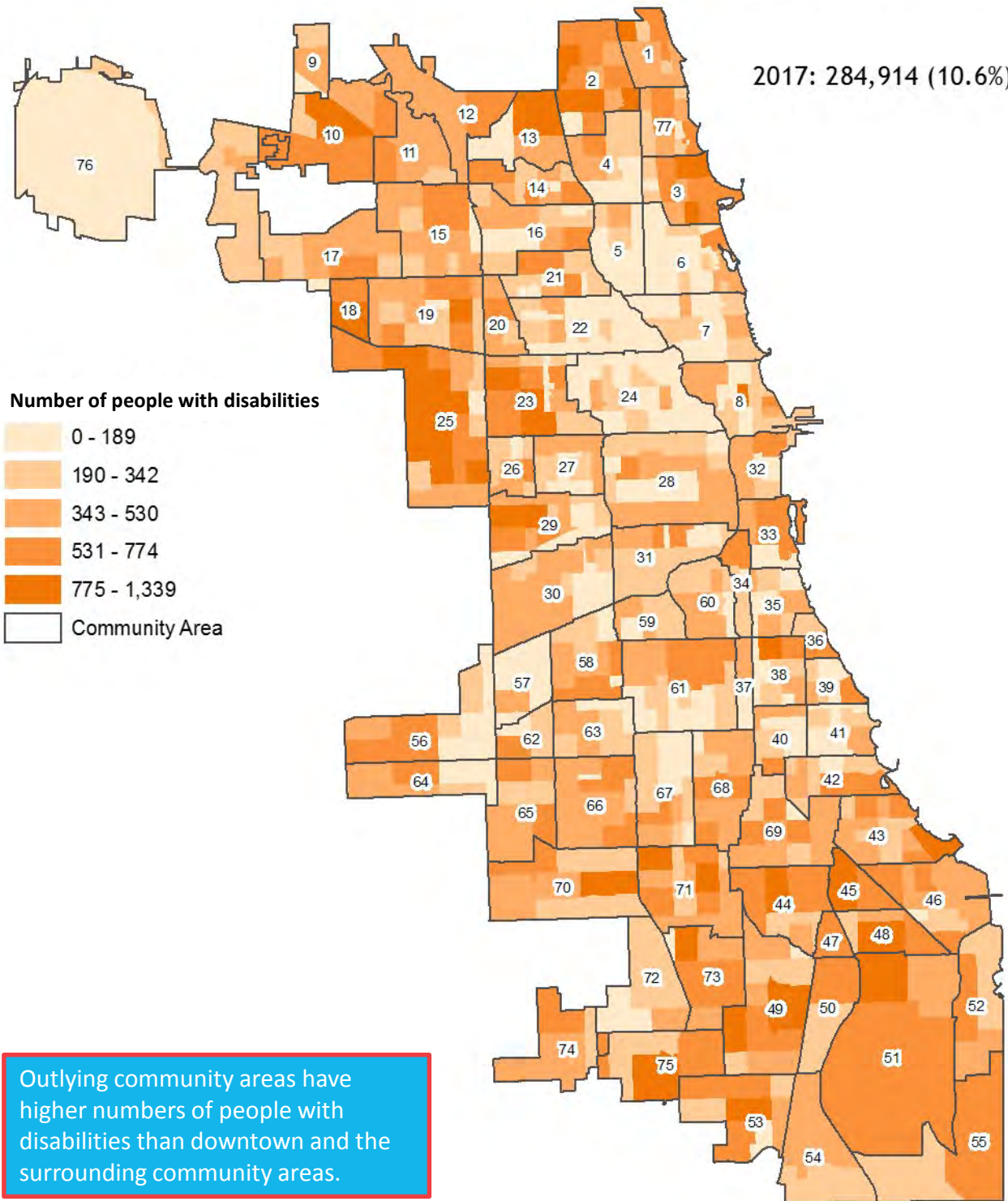
Approximately 8.7% of Chicago's adult population identify as LGBT* and 0.6% identify as transgender or gender non-conforming.

*Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

Sources: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2013-2017; 2010 Census; Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH), Healthy Chicago Survey, 2016-2018.

3. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES* BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017

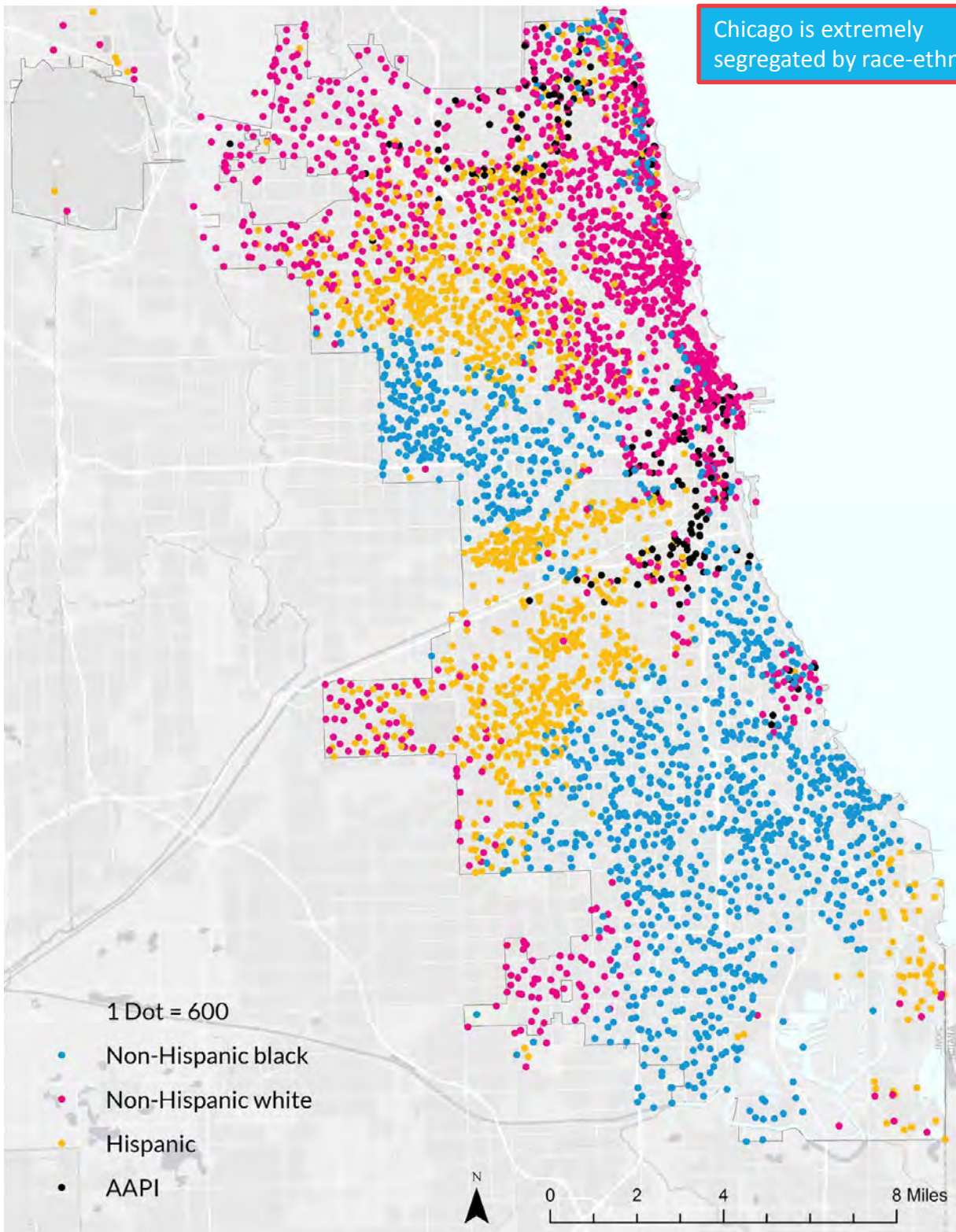
2017: 284,914 (10.6%)



*A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017

4. POPULATION BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



*AAPI = Asian American and Pacific Islander

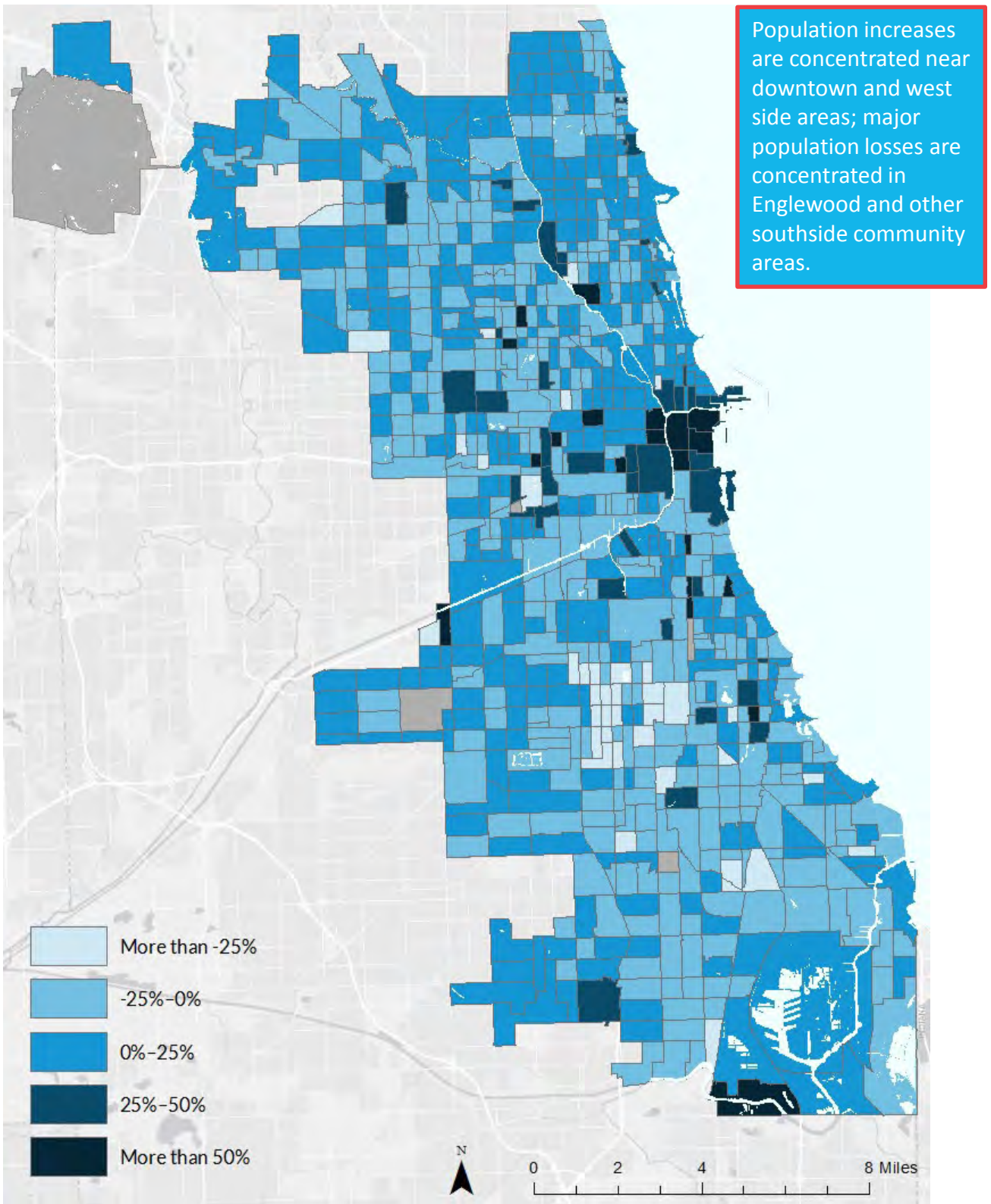
Source: Theodos B et al. *Neighborhood Disparities in Investment Flows in Chicago*. Urban Institute, May 2019.

https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100261/neighborhood_disparities_in_investment_flows_in_chicago_1.pdf

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION CHANGES	PAGE
5. Population Change by Census Tract, Chicago, 2006-2010, 2013-2017	9
6. Total Population Change by Community Area, Chicago, 2010, 2017	10
7. Non-Hispanic Black Population Change by Community Area, Chicago, 2010, 2017	11
8. Latinx Population Change by Community Area, Chicago, 2010, 2017	12
9. Non-Hispanic White Population Change by Community Area, Chicago, 2010, 2017	13
10. Non-Hispanic Asian Population Change by Community Area, Chicago, 2010, 2017	14

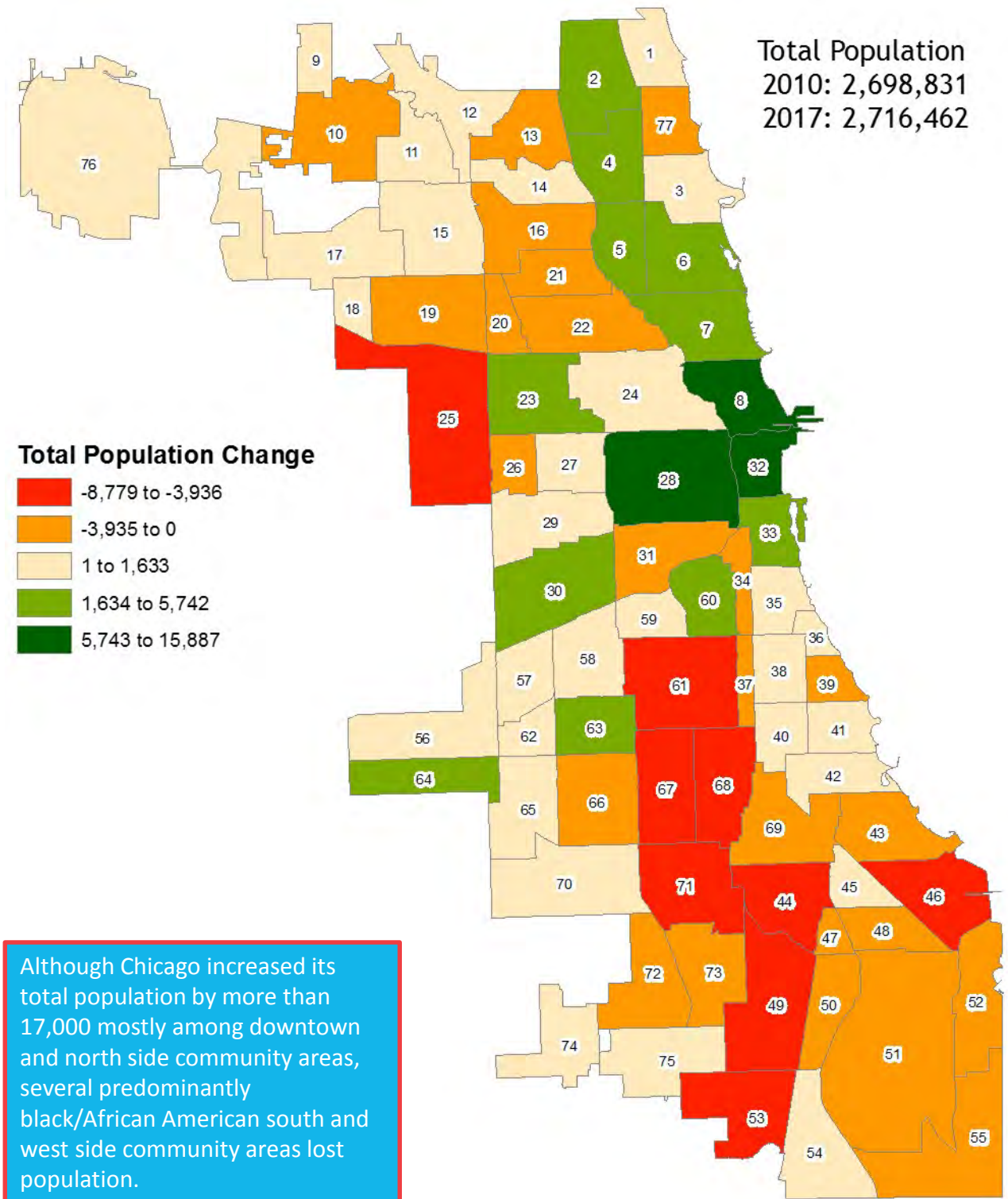
5. POPULATION CHANGE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2006-2010, 2013-2017



Source: Theodos B et al. *Neighborhood Disparities in Investment Flows in Chicago*. Urban Institute, May 2019.

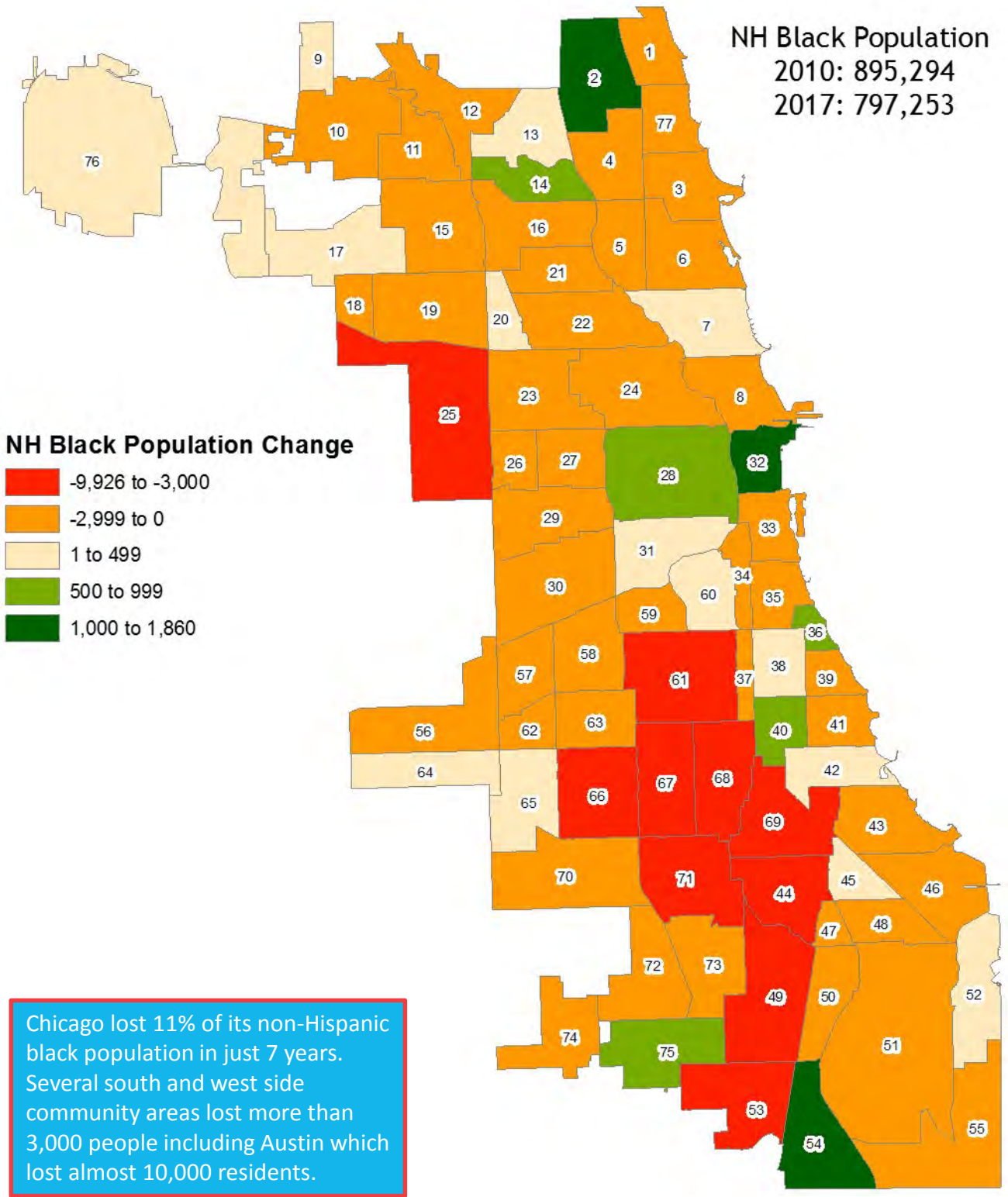
https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100261/neighborhood_disparities_in_investment_flows_in_chicago_1.pdf

6. TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010, 2017



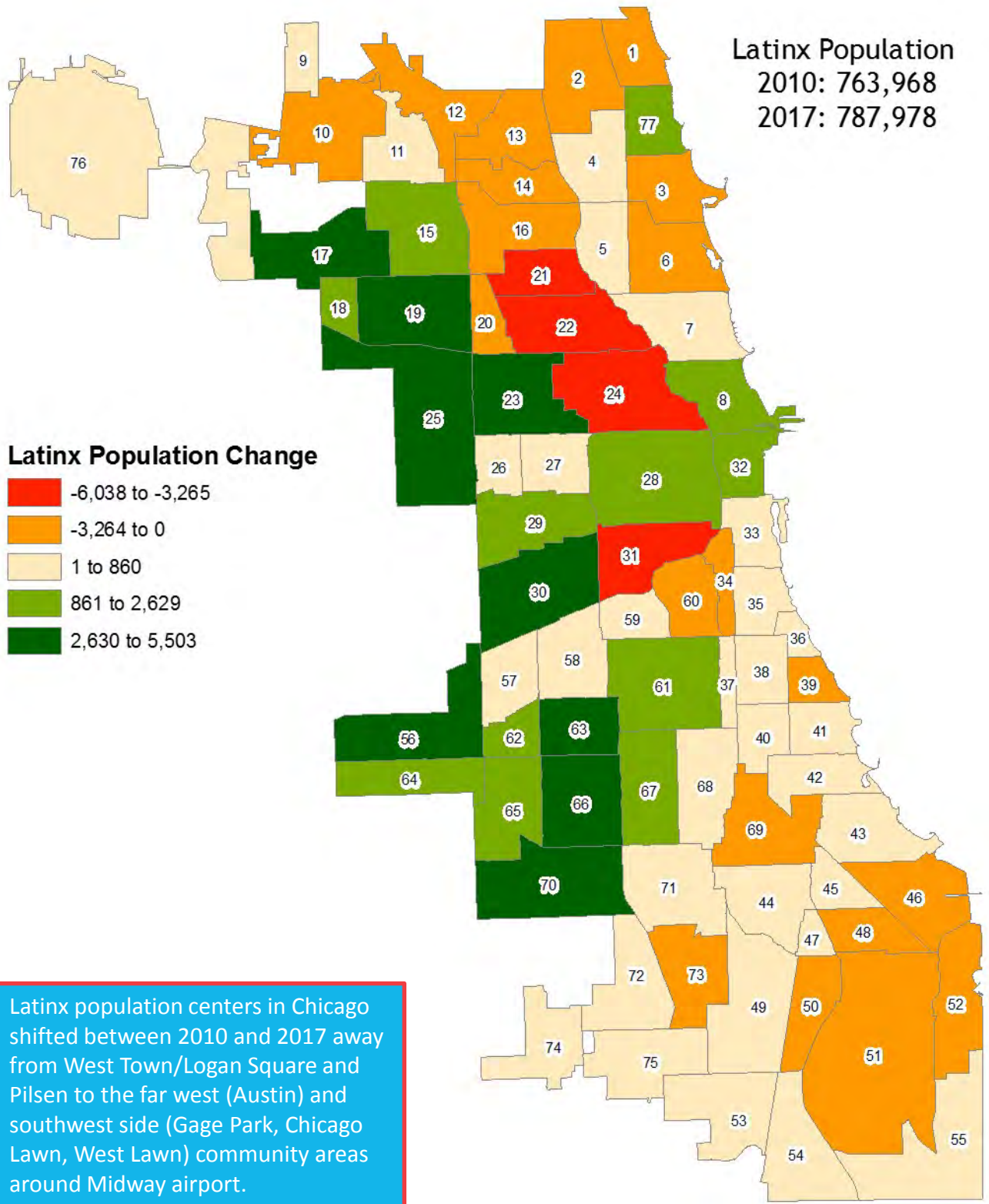
Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017 (community areas), 2017 (citywide); 2010 Census.

7. NON-HISPANIC BLACK POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010, 2017



Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017 (community areas), 2017 (citywide); 2010 Census.

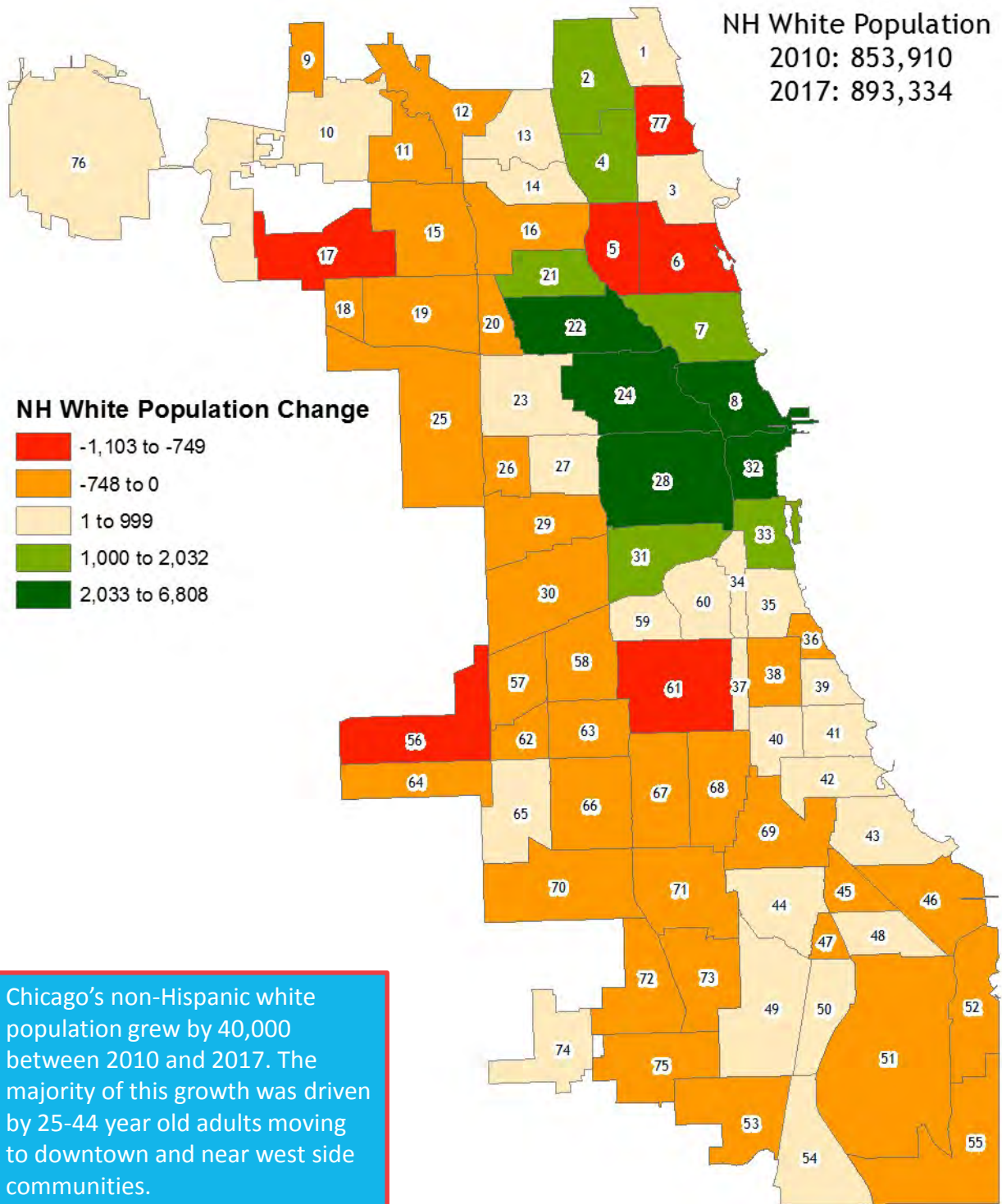
8. LATINX POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010, 2017



Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017 (community areas), 2017 (citywide); 2010 Census.

9. NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010, 2017

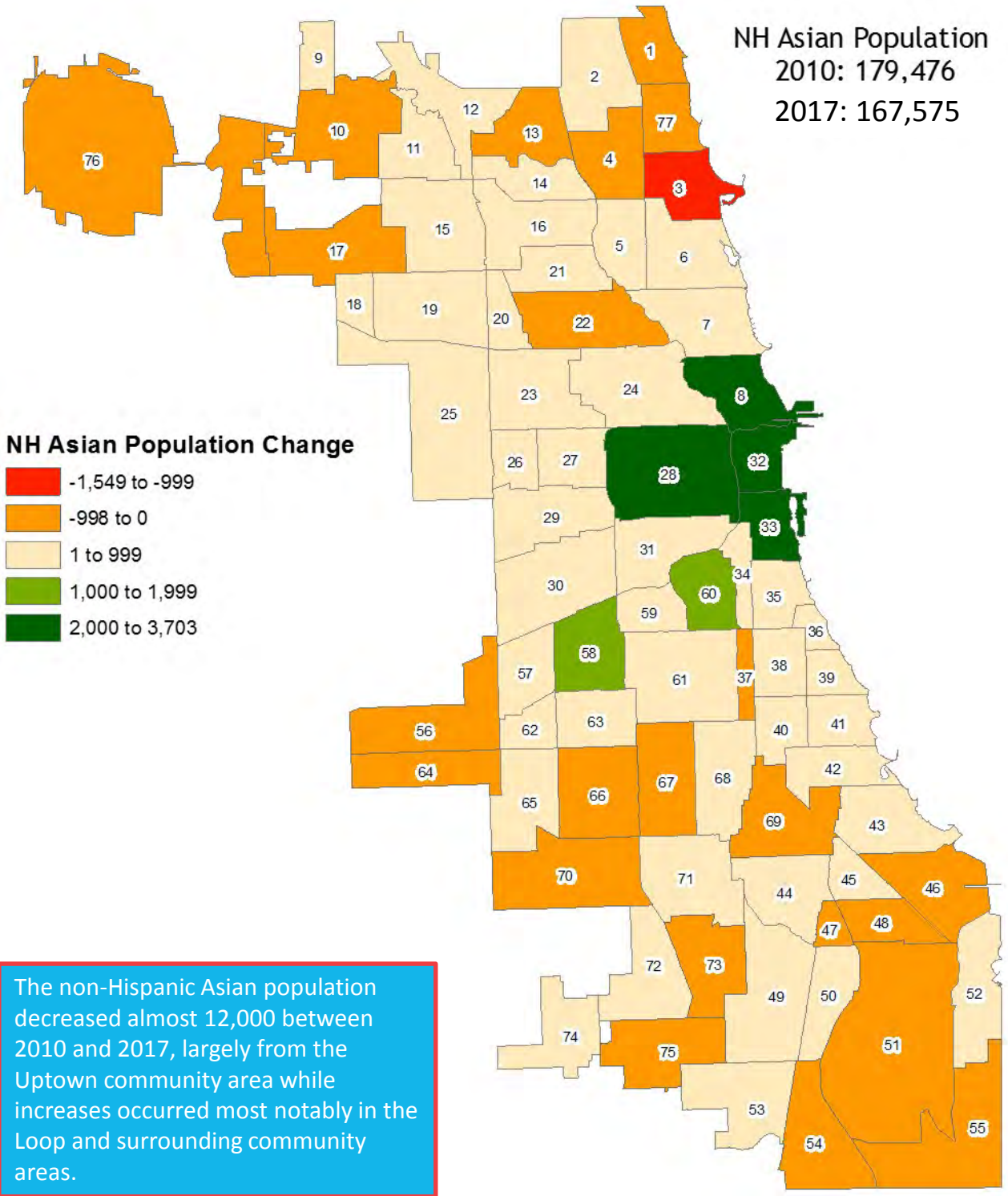
NH White Population
 2010: 853,910
 2017: 893,334



Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017 (community areas), 2017 (citywide); 2010 Census.

10. NON-HISPANIC ASIAN POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010, 2017

NH Asian Population
 2010: 179,476
 2017: 167,575

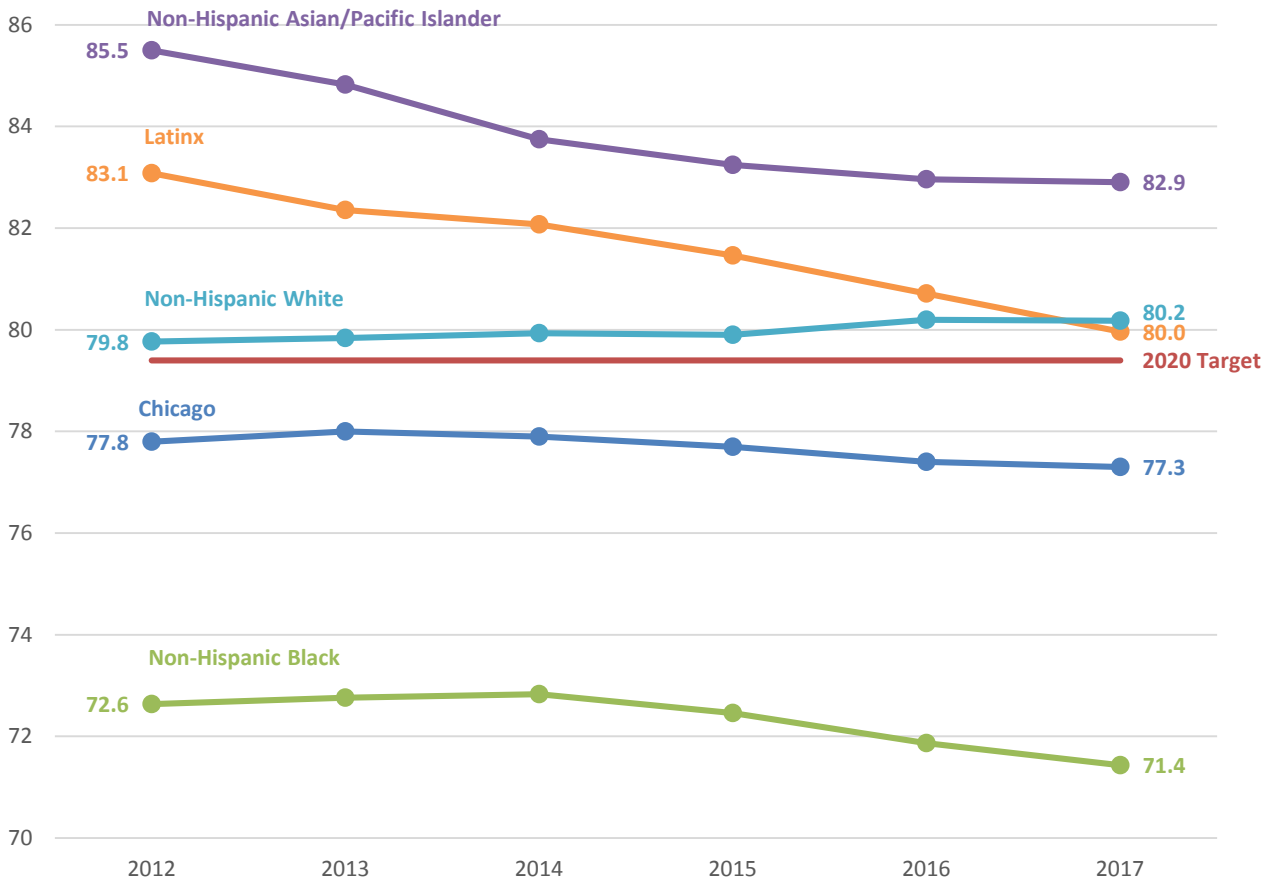


Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017 (community areas), 2017 (citywide); 2010 Census.

MORTALITY

LIFE EXPECTANCY	PAGE
11. Life Expectancy by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2012-2017	16
12. Life Expectancy Change by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2012, 2017	16
13. Life Expectancy by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	17
14. Community Areas With the Highest and Lowest Life Expectancies, Chicago, 2017	17

11. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2012-2017



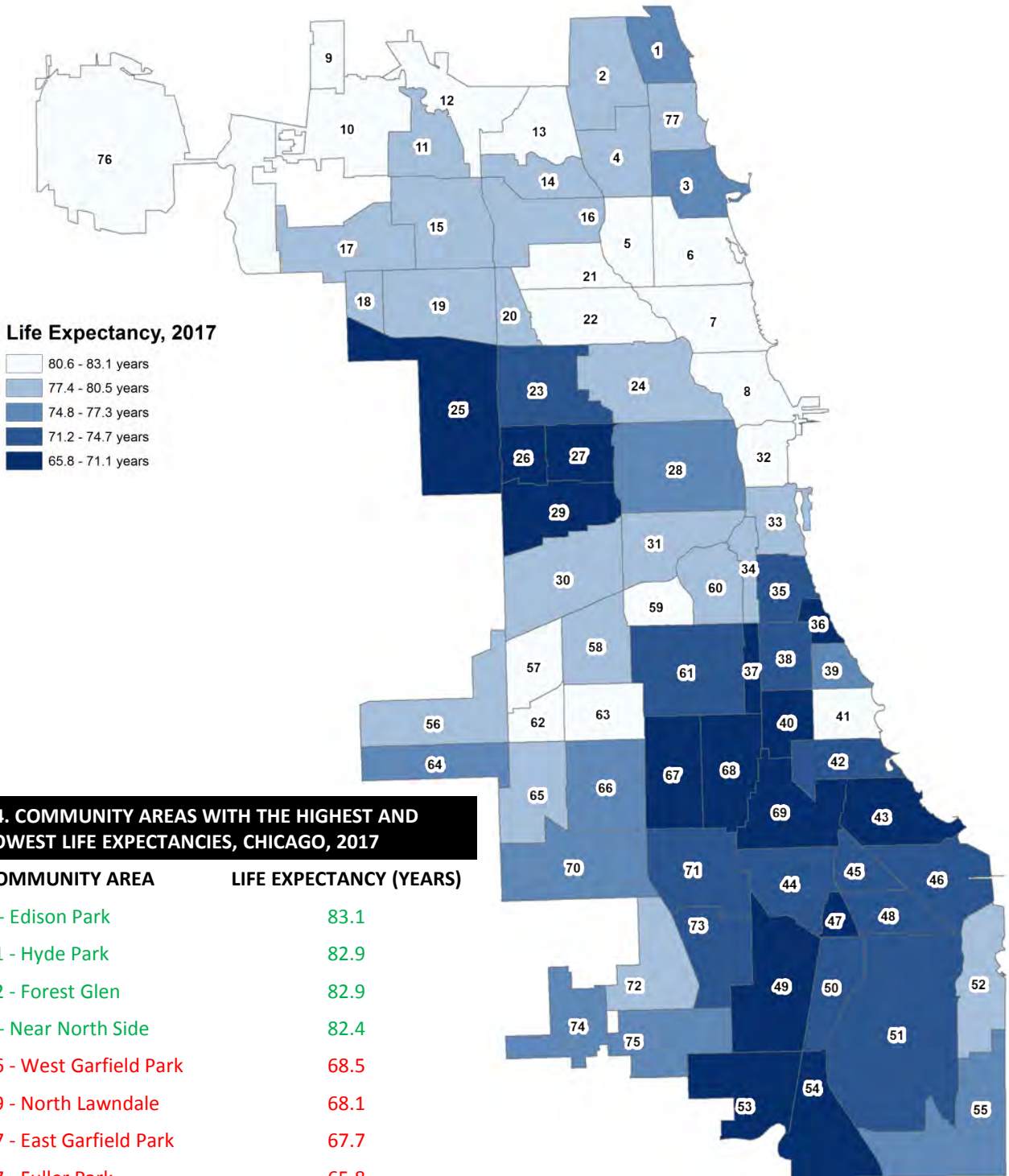
Life expectancy at birth is a core indicator of a population's well-being. It is defined as the number of years a person born in a particular year could expect to live if death rates remained the same as they are in that particular year. Overall, life expectancy in Chicago decreased by half a year between 2012 and 2017. Among race-ethnicity groups, only non-Hispanic whites saw an increase in life expectancy. The life expectancy gap between non-Hispanic blacks and whites has widened to 8.8 years. For the first time, Latinx life expectancy, which dropped by over three years, is below non-Hispanic white life expectancy in 2017.

12. LIFE EXPECTANCY CHANGE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2012, 2017

RACE-ETHNICITY	2012	2017	ABSOLUTE CHANGE
All race-ethnicities (Chicago)	77.8	77.3	-0.5
Latinx	83.1	80.0	-3.1
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	85.5	82.9	-2.6
Non-Hispanic Black	72.6	71.4	-1.2
Non-Hispanic White	79.2	80.2	1.0

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2012-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

13. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017



14. COMMUNITY AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCIES, CHICAGO, 2017

COMMUNITY AREA	LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)
9 - Edison Park	83.1
41 - Hyde Park	82.9
12 - Forest Glen	82.9
8 - Near North Side	82.4
26 - West Garfield Park	68.5
29 - North Lawndale	68.1
27 - East Garfield Park	67.7
37 - Fuller Park	65.8

There is a 17-year difference between community areas with the highest and lowest life expectancy. The difference displayed here is based on calculations made with actual death certificate data from 2017, representing the most accurate difference between Chicago communities.

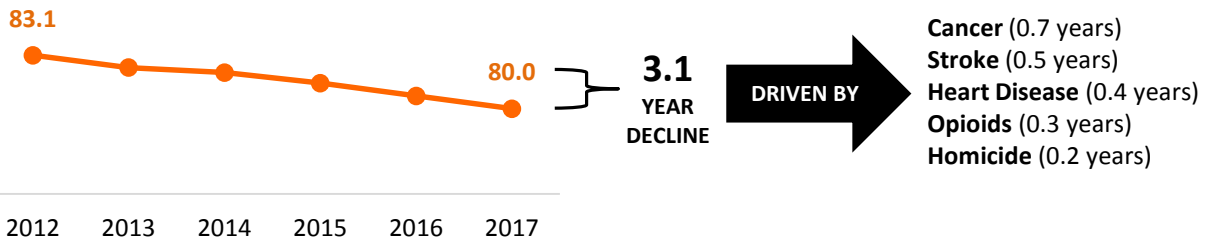
Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

MORTALITY

DRIVERS OF LIFE EXPECTANCY		PAGE
15.	Life Expectancy Decline among Latinx, Chicago, 2012-2017	19
16.	Life Expectancy Decline among Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders, Chicago, 2012-2017	19
17.	Life Expectancy Gap between Non-Hispanic Blacks and Whites, Chicago, 2012-2017	19
18.	Causes of Death Driving Life Expectancy Gap between Non-Hispanic Blacks and Whites, Chicago, 2012-2017	20
19.	Age-Adjusted Homicide Rate as the Result of Firearm Use, Chicago, 2013-2017	21
20.	Firearm-Related Homicide Rates by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	21
21.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births, Chicago, 2013-2017	22
22.	Infant Mortality by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	22
23.	Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths, Chicago, 2008-2017	23
24.	Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	23
25.	Age-Adjusted Opioid-Related Overdose Death Rate per 100,000 by Gender, Chicago, 2015-2017	24
26.	Age-Adjusted Opioid-Related Overdose Death Rate per 100,000 by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2015-2017	24
27.	Age-Adjusted Opioid-Related Overdose Death Rate per 100,000 by Age, Chicago, 2015-2017	24
28.	Rate of Fatal Opioid-Related Overdose per 100,000 by Race-Ethnicity and Economic Hardship, Chicago, 2015-2017	25
29.	Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths by Opioid Type, Chicago, 2015-2017	25
30.	Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths by Race-Ethnicity, Economic Hardship and Census Tracts, Chicago, 2015-2017	26
31.	Age-Adjusted Rate of Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000, Chicago, 2013-2017	27
32.	Pregnancy-Associated Death Rate per 100,000 Live Births, Chicago, 2011-2016	27
33.	Pregnancy-Associated Death Rate per 1000,000 Live Births by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2011-2016	27

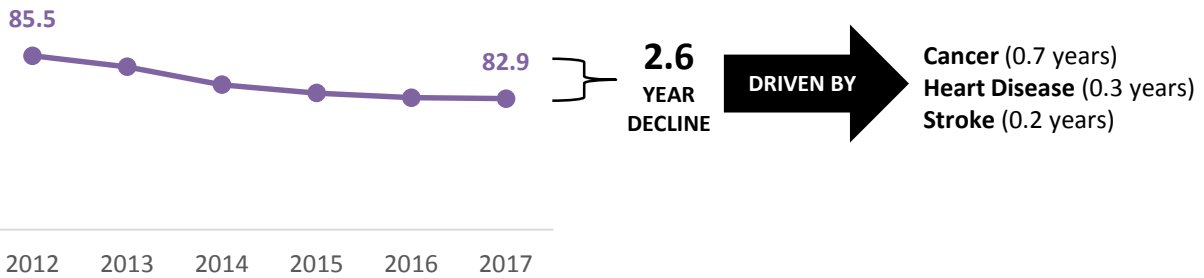
15. LIFE EXPECTANCY DECLINE AMONG LATINX, CHICAGO, 2012-2017

What is driving the life expectancy decline among Latinx?



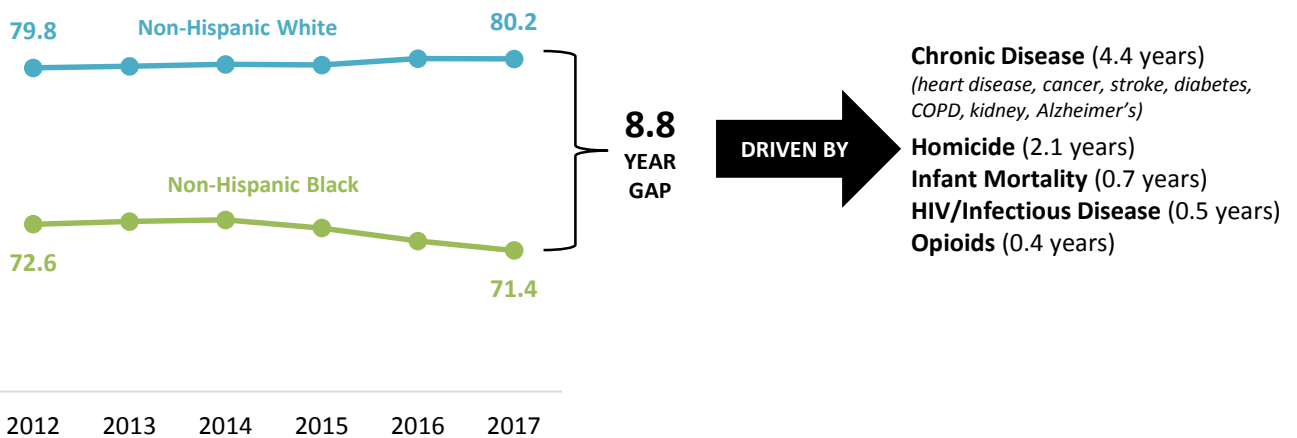
16. LIFE EXPECTANCY DECLINE AMONG NON-HISPANIC ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS, CHICAGO, 2012-2017

What is driving the life expectancy decline among non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders?



17. LIFE EXPECTANCY GAP BETWEEN NON-HISPANIC BLACKS AND WHITES, CHICAGO, 2012-2017

What is driving the life expectancy gap between non-Hispanic blacks and whites?



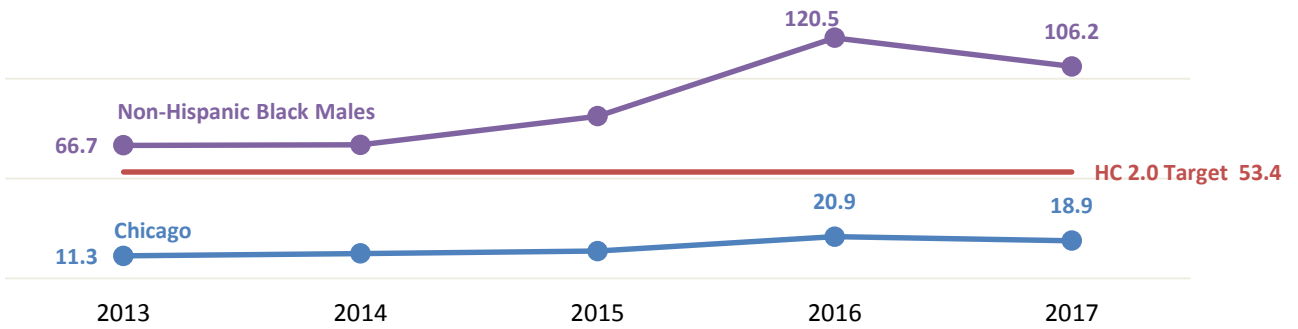
Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2012-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

18. CAUSES OF DEATH DRIVING LIFE EXPECTANCY GAP BETWEEN NON-HISPANIC BLACKS AND WHITES, CHICAGO, 2012-2017

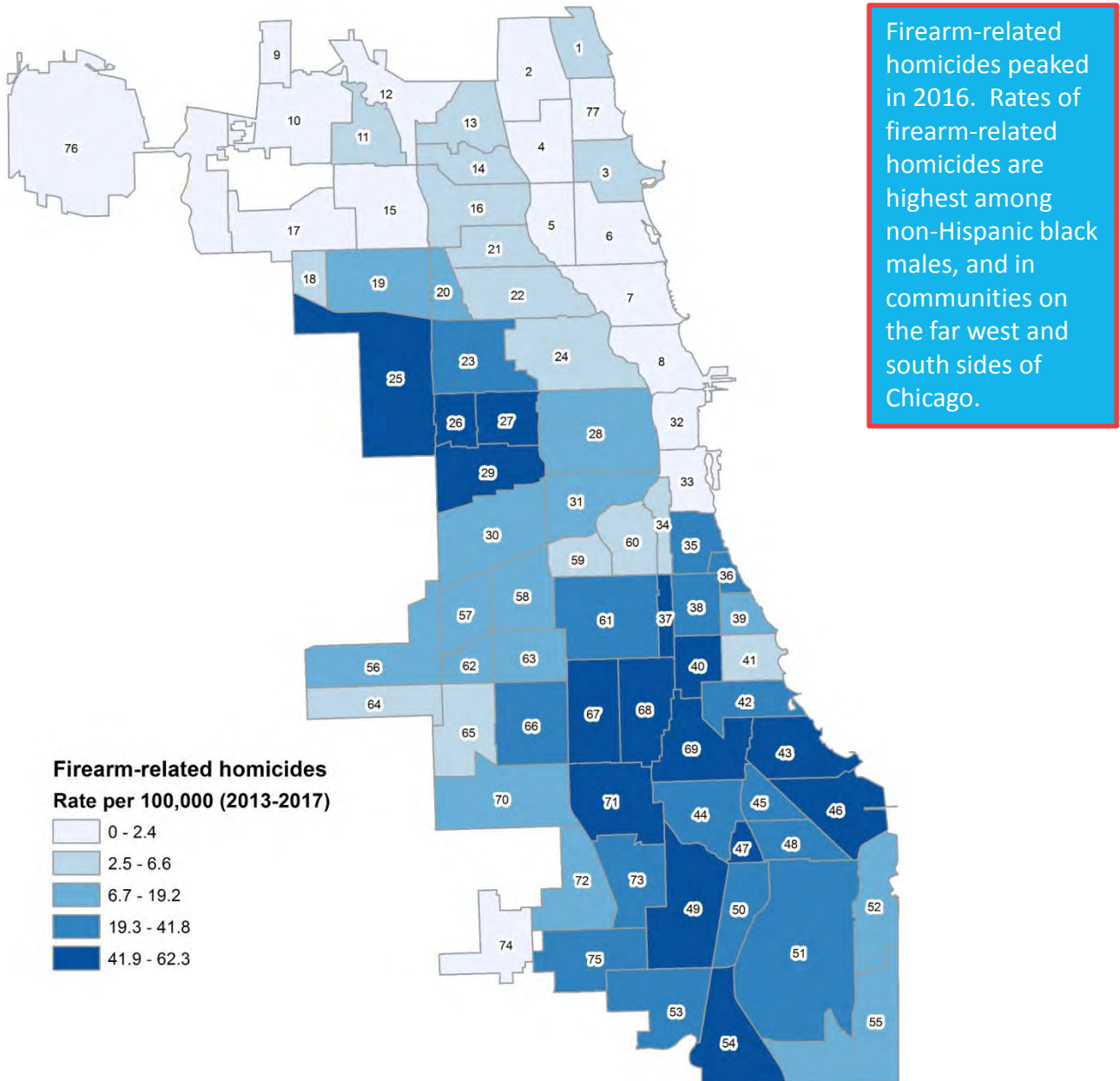
CAUSE OF DEATH	CONTRIBUTION (YEARS)	PERCENT OF GAP		
Circulatory Diseases	2.05	23.5%	} CHRONIC DISEASE/OBESITY	
Heart Disease	1.31	15.0%		
Stroke	0.45	5.2%		
Other Circulatory Diseases	0.29	3.3%		
Cancer	1.18	13.5%		
Lung Cancer	0.28	3.2%		
All Other Cancers	0.57	6.6%		
Colorectal Cancer	0.17	1.9%		
Breast Cancer	0.16	1.8%		
Diabetes	0.35	4.0%		
Respiratory Disease	0.28	3.2%		
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	0.21	2.4%		
Other Respiratory Diseases	0.07	0.8%		
Liver and Kidney Diseases	0.25	2.9%	} CHRONIC DISEASE/OBESITY	
Kidney Disease	0.29	3.3%		
Chronic Liver Disease	-0.03	-0.4%		
Infant Mortality	0.65	7.4%	→ INFANT MORTALITY	
Injury	2.63	30.0%	} INFANT MORTALITY	
Homicide	2.08	23.7%		→ HOMICIDE
Opioid Overdose	0.38	4.3%		→ OPIOIDS
Accidents	0.23	2.7%		
Other injuries	0.06	0.7%		
Suicide	-0.13	-1.4%		
Infectious Disease	0.46	5.3%	} INFECTIOUS DISEASE	
Other Infectious Diseases	0.27	3.1%		
HIV/AIDS	0.13	1.5%		
Influenza/Pneumonia	0.07	0.8%		
Other Causes	0.90	10.3%		
Nervous System-Related Causes	0.25	2.9%		
Endocrine System-Related Causes	0.16	1.8%		
Mental/Behavioral Disorders	0.12	1.4%		
Blood-Related Diseases	0.09	1.0%		
Musculoskeletal-Related Causes	0.07	0.8%		
Other	0.07	0.8%		
Digestive System-Related Causes	0.06	0.7%		
Skin-Related Causes	0.03	0.4%		
Congenital (After Age 1)	0.03	0.3%		
Genitourinary-Related Causes	0.02	0.2%		
Pregnancy-Related Causes	0.01	0.1%		

Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2012-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

19. AGE-ADJUSTED GUN-RELATED HOMICIDE RATE, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

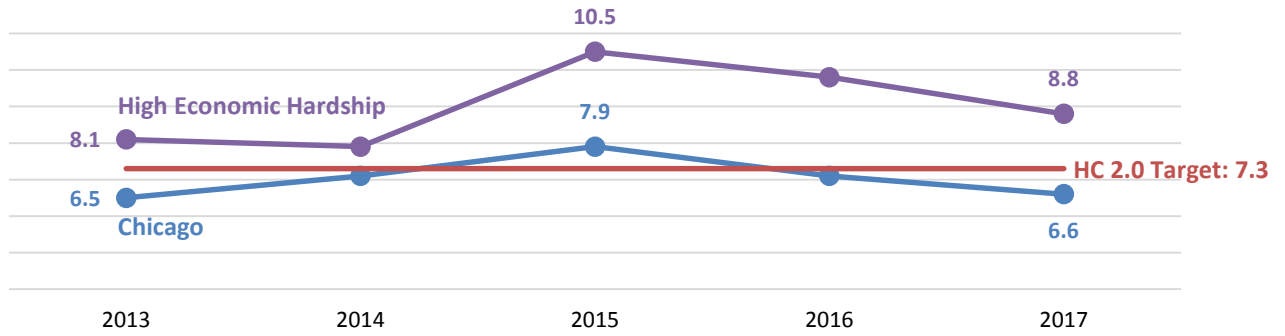


20. FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDE RATES BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

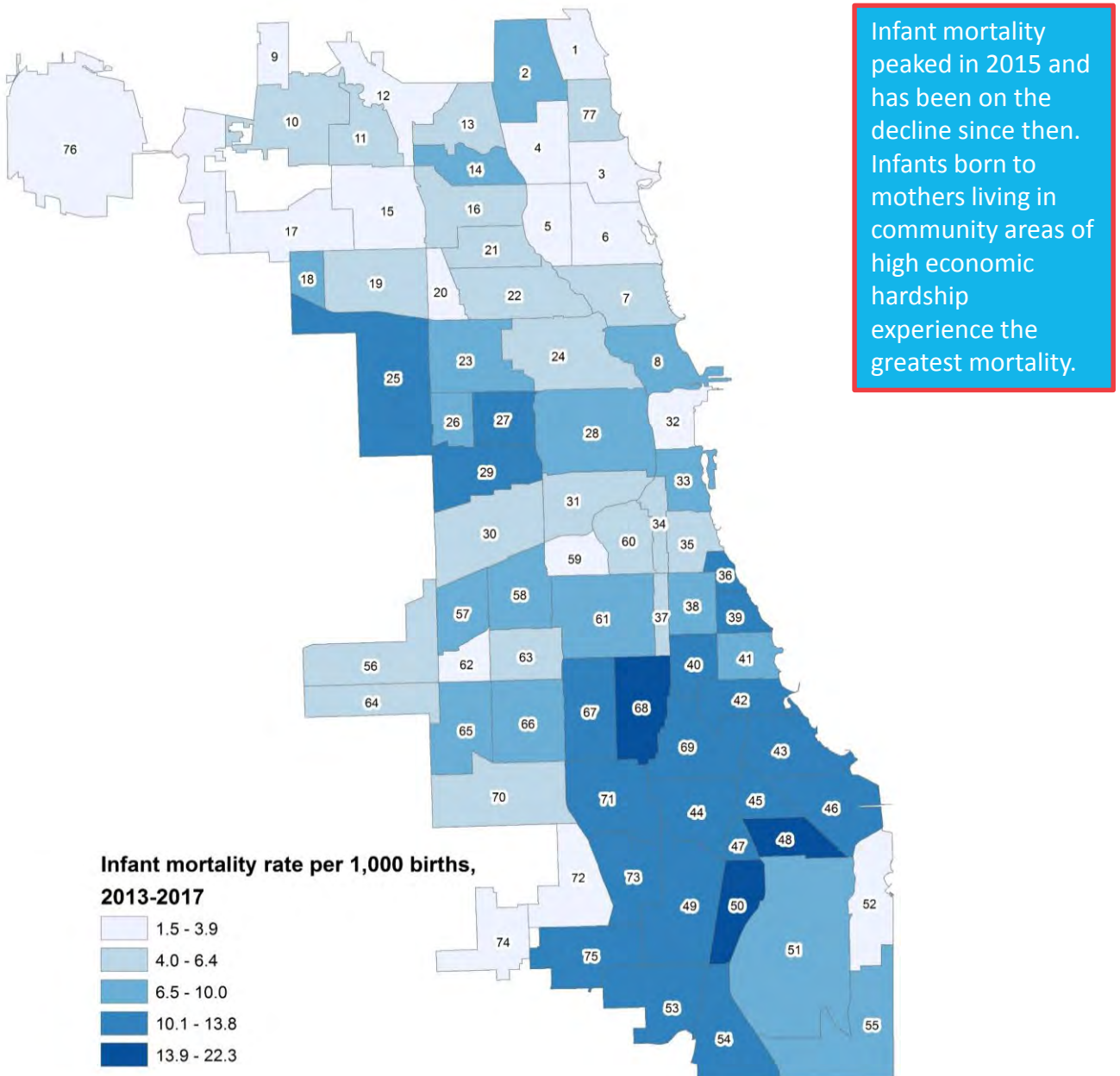


Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2013-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

21. INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

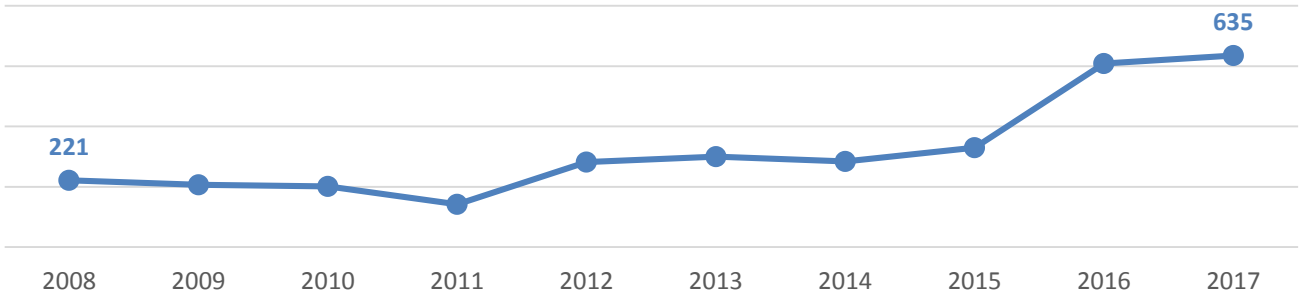


22. INFANT MORTALITY BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

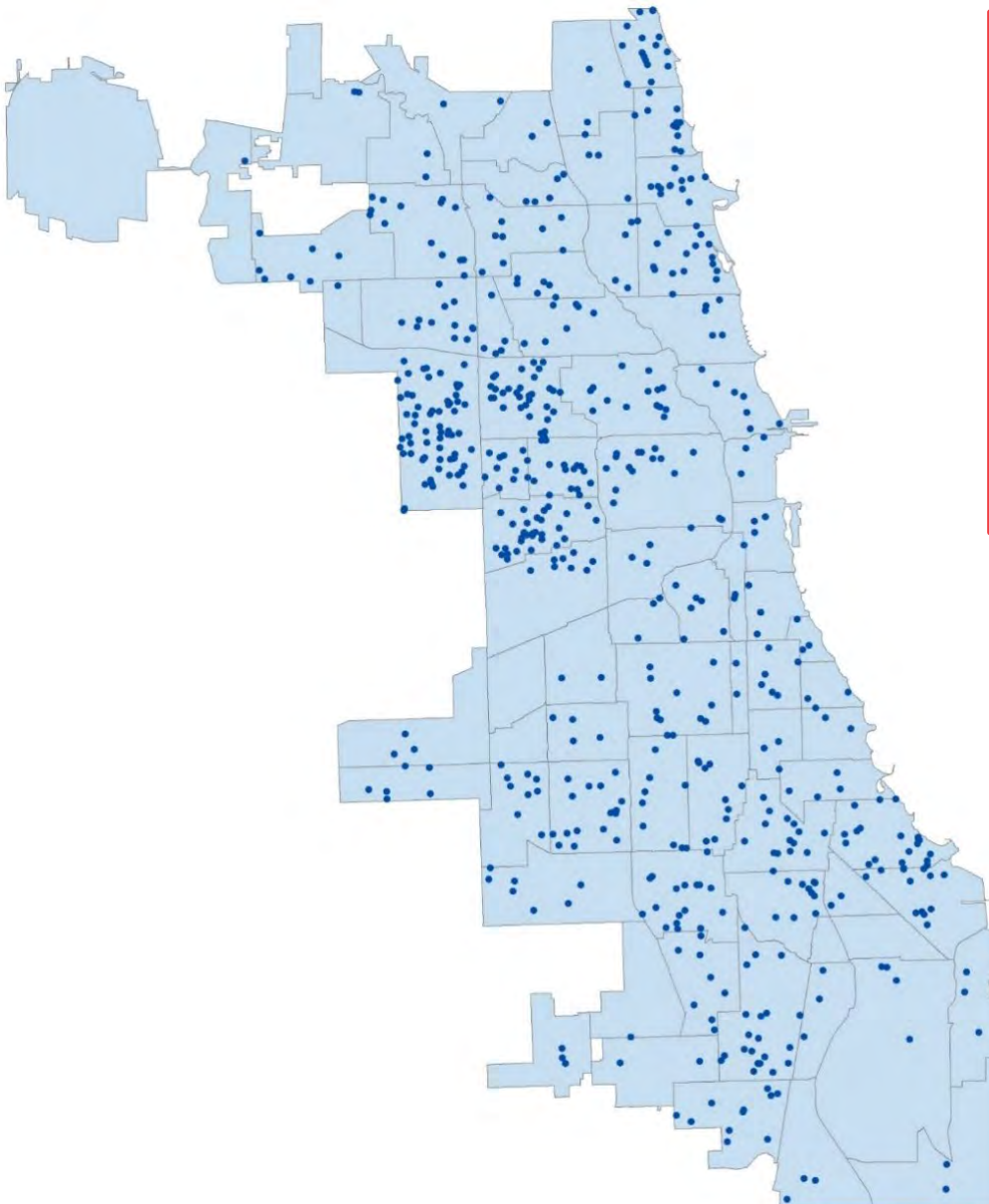


Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Birth and Death Certificate Data Files, 2013-2017.

23. NUMBER OF OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS, CHICAGO, 2008-2017



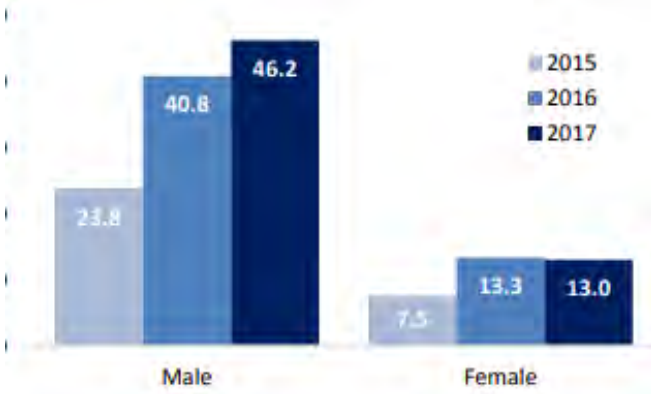
24. OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017



Opioid-related overdose deaths in Chicago have tripled in the past ten years. While overdose deaths occur in all Chicago community areas, there is a large concentration of deaths in far west side neighborhoods of the city.

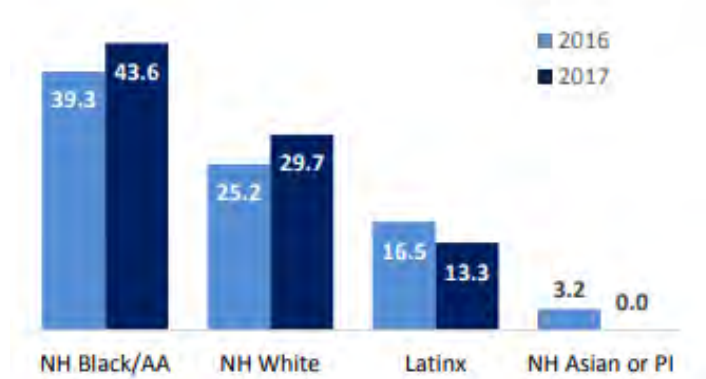
Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2008-2017 (graph); Rushovich T, et. al. *Annual Opioid Surveillance Report – Chicago, 2017*. City of Chicago, October 2018. <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/CDPH/Healthy%20Chicago/ChicagoOpioidReport2018.pdf>(map).

25. AGE-ADJUSTED OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATH RATE PER 100,000 BY GENDER, CHICAGO, 2015-2017

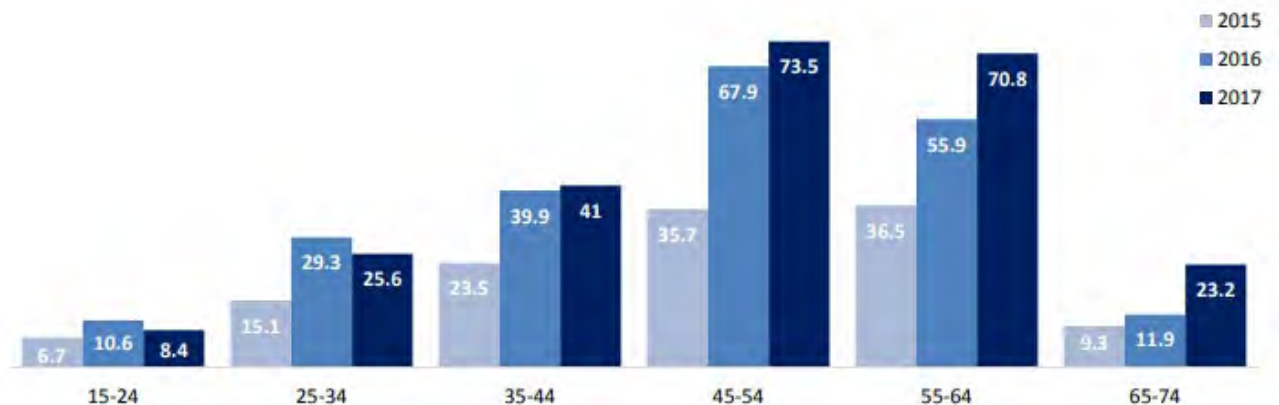


Opioid-related overdose death rates have increased across all demographic groups. The highest rates are consistently seen among men, non-Hispanic blacks and older Chicagoans.

26. AGE-ADJUSTED OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATH RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2016-2017

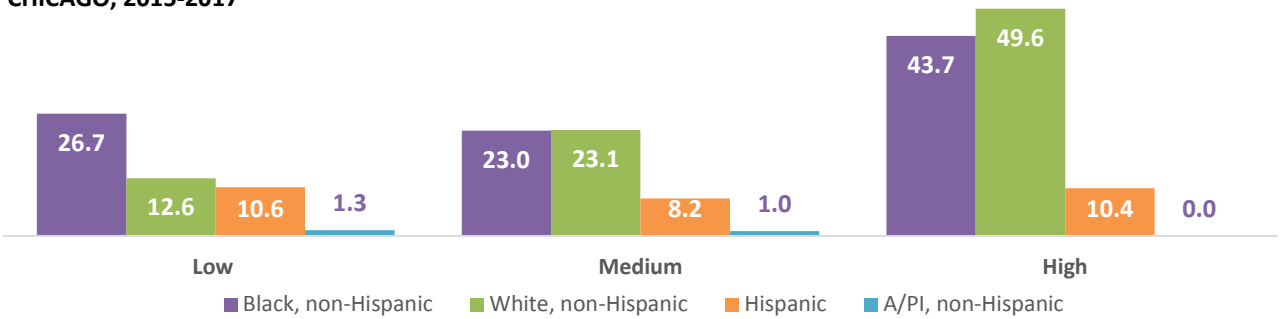


27. AGE-ADJUSTED OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATH RATE PER 100,000 BY AGE, CHICAGO, 2015-2017



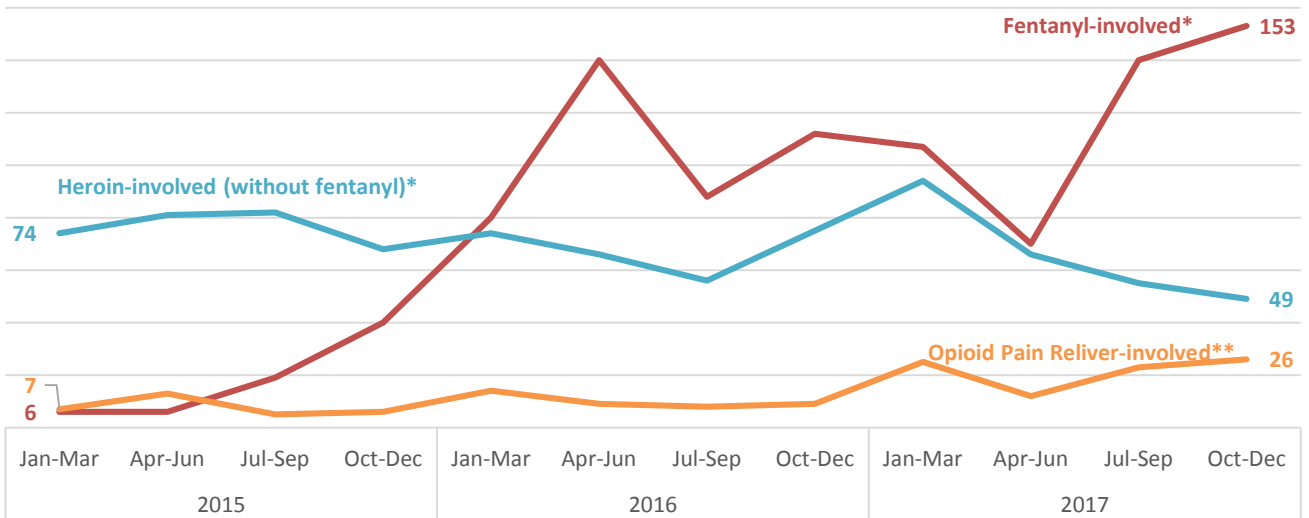
Source: Rushovich T, et. al. *Annual Opioid Surveillance Report – Chicago, 2017*. City of Chicago, October 2018.
<https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/CDPH/Healthy%20Chicago/ChicagoOpioidReport2018.pdf>

28. RATE OF FATAL OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE PER 100,000 BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, CHICAGO, 2015-2017



Among non-Hispanic white Chicagoans, the rate of fatal opioid-related overdose increases as economic hardship increases. Among Hispanic Chicagoans, the rate is similar across economic hardship categories and lower than rates among non-Hispanic whites and blacks. Among non-Hispanic black Chicagoans the rate of fatal opioid-related overdose is similar across low and medium economic hardship neighborhoods but increases in high economic hardship neighborhoods. In communities of low economic hardship, non-Hispanic black Chicagoans have a higher rate of fatal opioid-related overdose than non-Hispanic whites, while the opposite is true in communities of high economic hardship.

29. NUMBER OF OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS BY OPIOID TYPE, CHICAGO, 2015-2017



In Chicago, overdose deaths involving prescription opioids remains low compared to illicit street heroin and fentanyl. Fentanyl has emerged as the most common drug involved in a fatal overdose.

*Opioid types are not mutually exclusive. Deaths in each category may involve other opioids in addition to 'fentanyl', or 'heroin (without fentanyl)'.

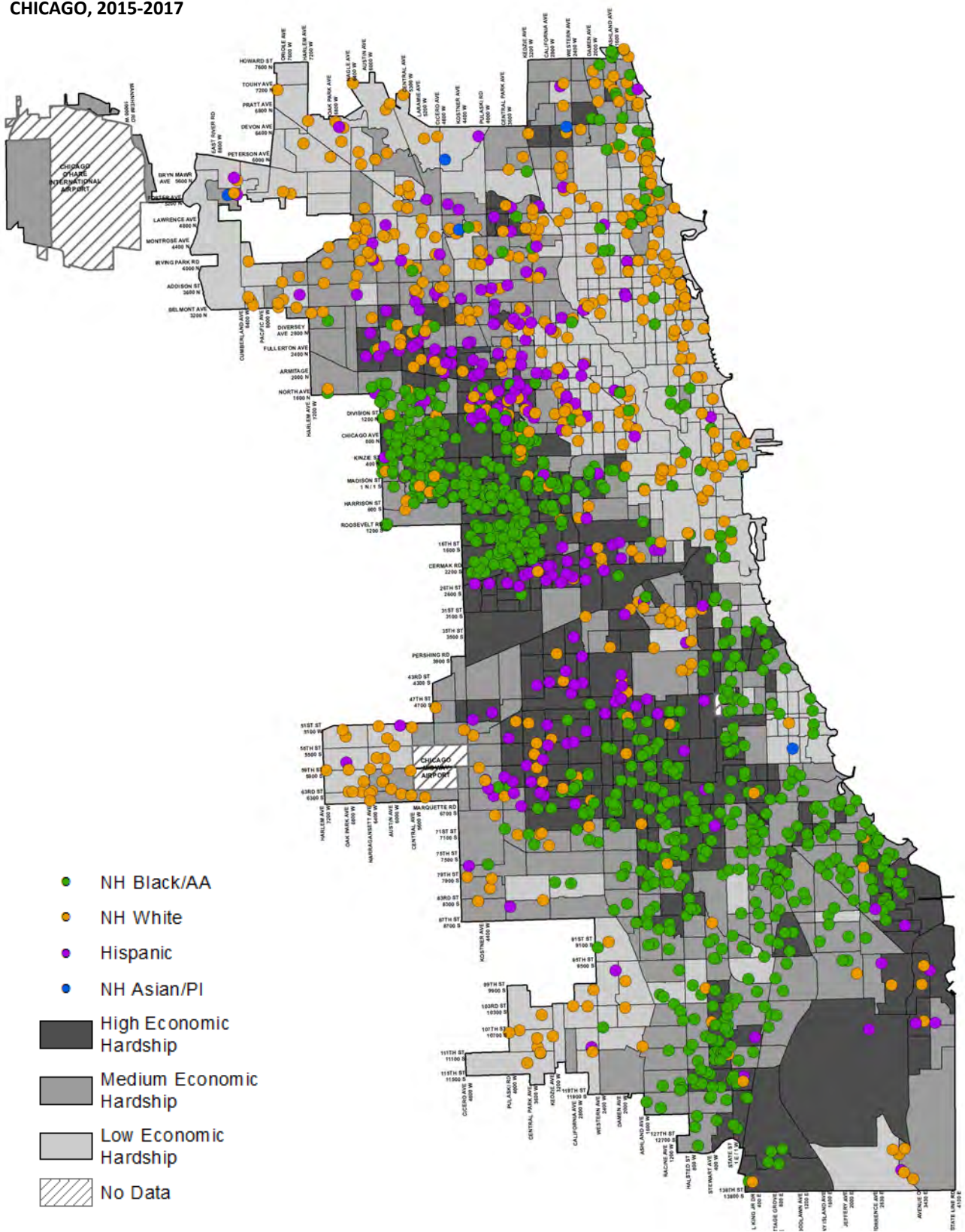
**Opioid pain reliever: buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, or tramadol.

Note: Numbers include all opioid-related overdose deaths that occurred in Chicago, regardless of decedent's address of residence

Sources: Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, 2015-2017; US Census Bureau, ACS 2013-2017. Rushovich T, et. al. *Annual Opioid Surveillance Report – Chicago, 2017*. City of Chicago, October 2018.

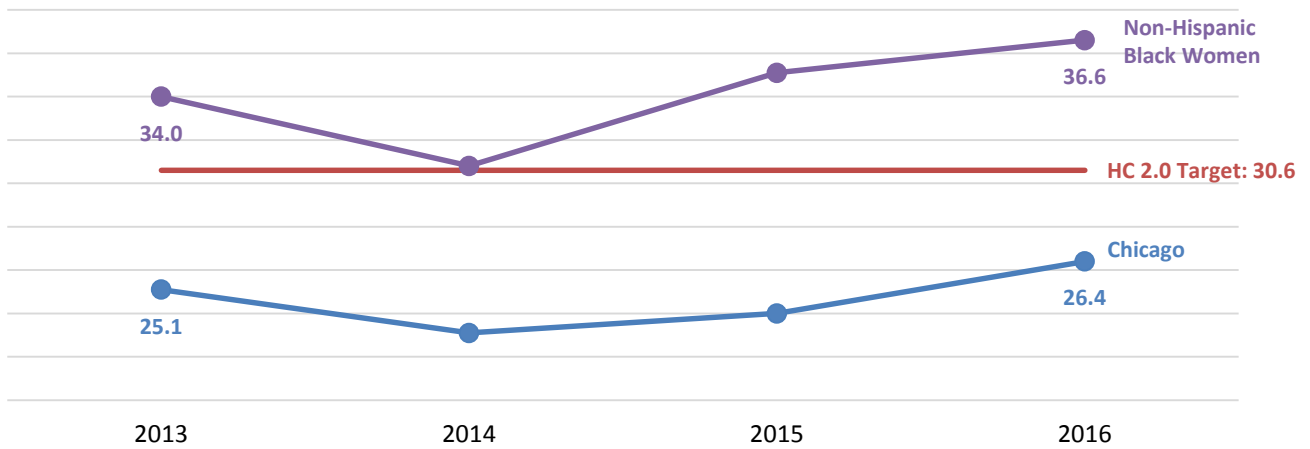
<https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/CDPH/Healthy%20Chicago/ChicagoOpioidReport2018.pdf>

30. OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS BY RACE-ETHNICITY, ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AND CENSUS TRACTS, CHICAGO, 2015-2017



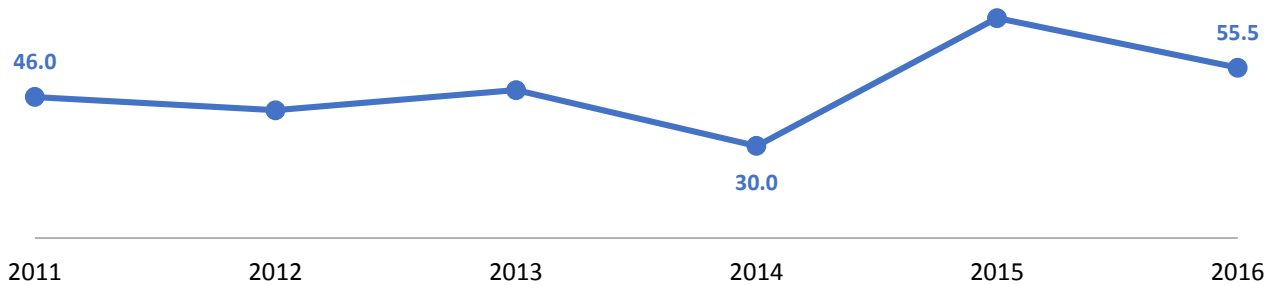
Sources: Cook County Medical Examiner 2015-2017; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017.

31. AGE-ADJUSTED RATE OF FEMALE BREAST CANCER DEATHS PER 100,000, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

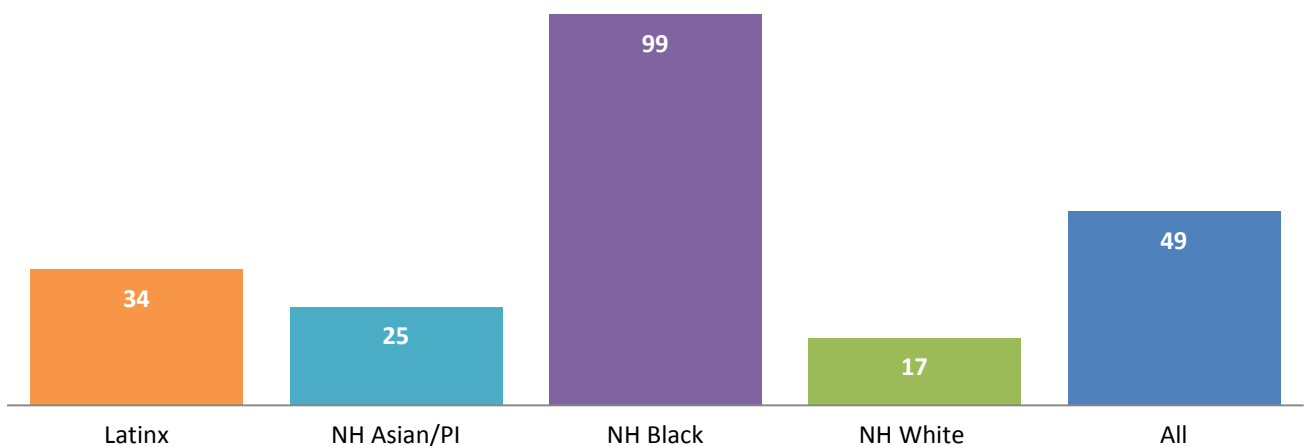


Breast cancer mortality is highest among non-Hispanic black women in Chicago. Since 2014, rates of breast cancer mortality have been increasing.

32. PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS, CHICAGO, 2011-2016



33. PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2011-2016



Pregnancy-associated mortality has not changed significantly between 2011 and 2016. Rates are much higher for non-Hispanic black women than all other race-ethnicities.

Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2011-2016, Birth Certificate Files, 2011-2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

MORTALITY

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	PAGE
34. Leading Causes of Death, Chicago, 2017	29
35. Leading Causes of Death for Latinx, Chicago, 2017	29
36. Leading Causes of Death for Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders, Chicago, 2017	30
37. Leading Causes of Death for Non-Hispanic Blacks, Chicago, 2017	30
38. Leading Causes of Death for Non-Hispanic Whites, Chicago, 2017	31
39. Age-Adjusted All Cause Mortality Rate per 100,000 by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2010-2017	31
40. All Cause Mortality by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	32
41. Community Areas with the Highest and Lowest All Cause Mortality, Chicago, 2013-2017	32
42. Community Areas with the Highest and Lowest All Cause Mortality, Chicago, 2013-2017	32

34. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, ALL CHICAGO, 2017

RANK	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000
...	All Causes	19,664	--	818.7
1	Heart Disease	4,774	24.3	201.2
2	Cancer	4,246	21.6	179.2
3	Accidents	1,255	6.4	47.4
4	Stroke	1,190	6.1	51.7
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	660	3.4	31.5
6	Homicide	635	3.2	20.8
7	Diabetes	614	3.1	25.9
8	Alzheimer's Disease	537	2.7	23.5
9	Kidney Disease	451	2.3	19.3
10	Influenza and Pneumonia	436	2.2	18.5
...	All Other Causes	2,910	14.8	--

35. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR LATINX, CHICAGO, 2017

RANK	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000
...	All Causes	2,570	--	715.8
1	Cancer	619	24.1	175.1
2	Heart Disease	430	16.7	138.9
3	Accidents	220	8.6	36.0
4	Stroke	165	6.4	55.8
5	Homicide	106	4.1	11.8
6	Diabetes	105	4.1	31.2
7	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	76	3.0	16.3
8	Kidney Disease	66	2.6	21.3
9	Alzheimer's Disease	61	2.4	24.6
10	Septicemia	53	2.1	16.1
...	All Other Causes	368	14.3	--

Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Files, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

36. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR NON-HISPANIC ASIANS/PACIFIC ISLANDERS, CHICAGO, 2017

RANK	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000
...	All Causes	637	--	549.1
1	Cancer	162	25.4	133.1
2	Heart Disease	143	22.4	124.9
3	Stroke	47	7.4	40.3
4	Influenza and Pneumonia	29	4.6	26.2
5	Diabetes	25	3.9	21.7
6	Accidents	21	3.3	17.2
7	Kidney Disease	16	2.5	14.3
8	Hypertension	15	2.4	13.7
9	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	13	2.0	12.1
10	Alzheimer's Disease	10	1.6	9.9
...	All Other Causes	92	14.4	--

37. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR NON-HISPANIC BLACKS, CHICAGO, 2017

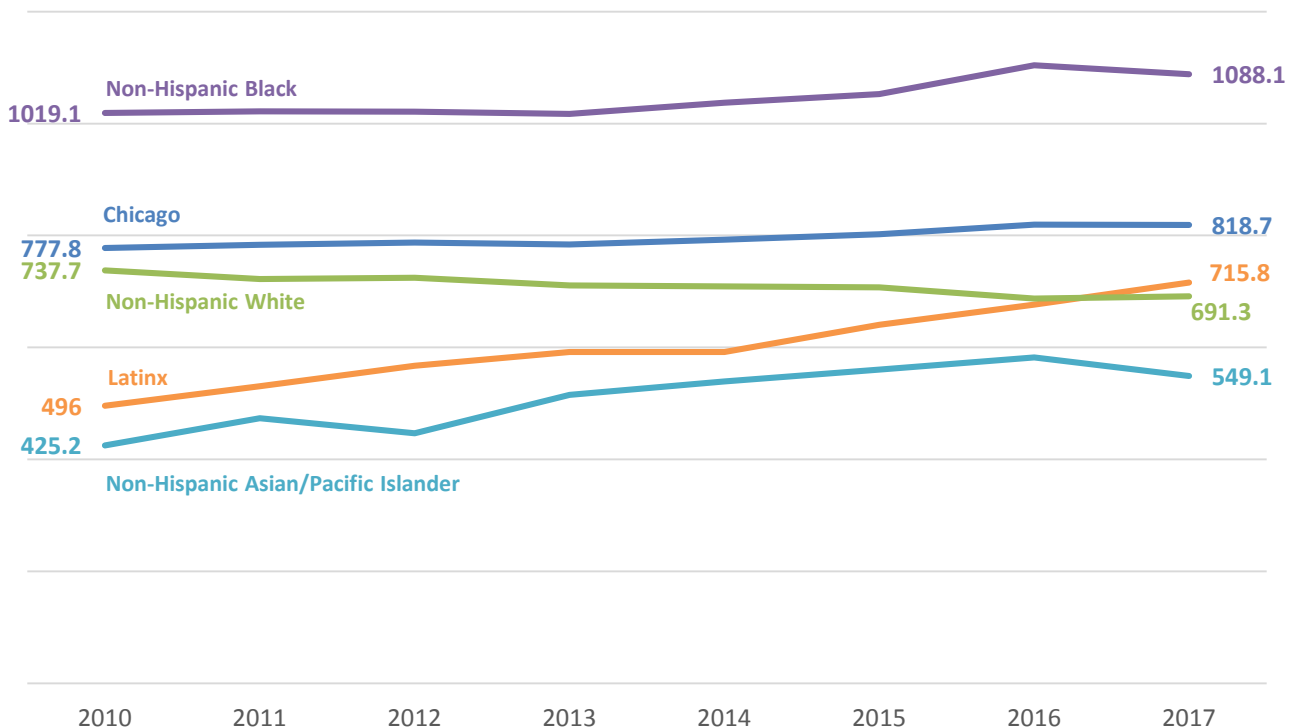
RANK	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000
...	All Causes	9,555	--	1,088.2
1	Heart Disease	2,280	23.9	257.7
2	Cancer	1,996	20.9	222.9
3	Accidents	643	6.7	71.0
4	Stroke	588	6.2	69.0
5	Homicide	509	5.3	57.0
6	Diabetes	323	3.4	41.8
7	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	320	3.3	36.4
8	Kidney Disease	266	2.8	30.5
9	Alzheimer's Disease	237	2.5	29.6
10	Influenza and Pneumonia	168	1.8	19.4
...	All Other Causes	1,312	13.7	--

Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Files, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

38. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR NON-HISPANIC WHITES, CHICAGO, 2017

RANK	CAUSE OF DEATH	NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000
...	All Causes	6,865	--	691.2
1	Heart Disease	1,911	27.8	188.5
2	Cancer	1,464	21.3	155.7
3	Stroke	389	5.7	37.2
4	Accidents	369	5.4	38.2
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	291	4.2	29.5
6	Alzheimer's Disease	229	3.3	19.7
7	Influenza and Pneumonia	192	2.8	18.3
8	Diabetes	159	2.3	16.8
9	Suicide	114	1.7	11.9
10	Kidney Disease	102	1.5	10.1
...	All Other Causes	1,013	14.8	--

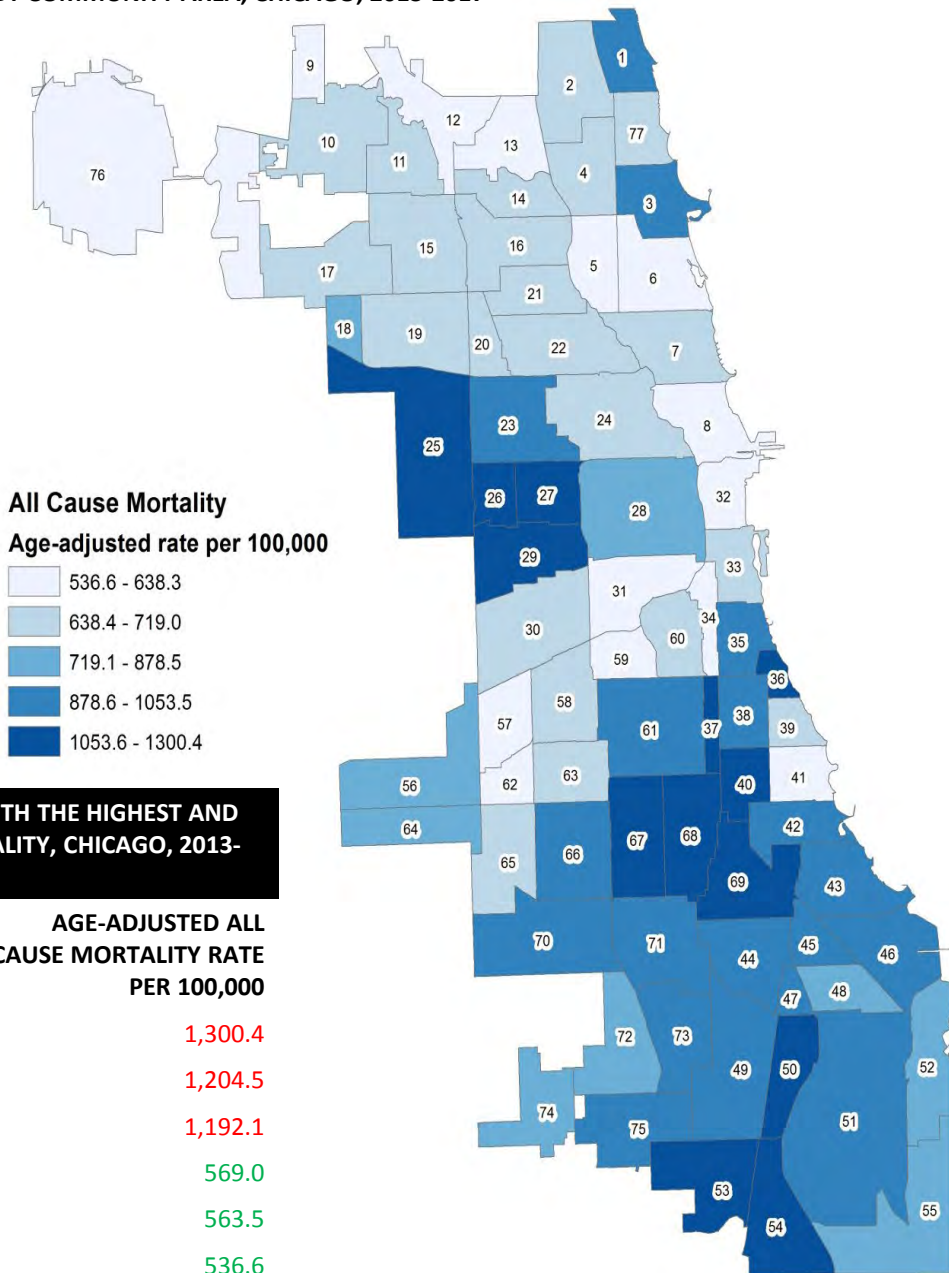
39. AGE-ADJUSTED ALL CAUSE MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2010-2017



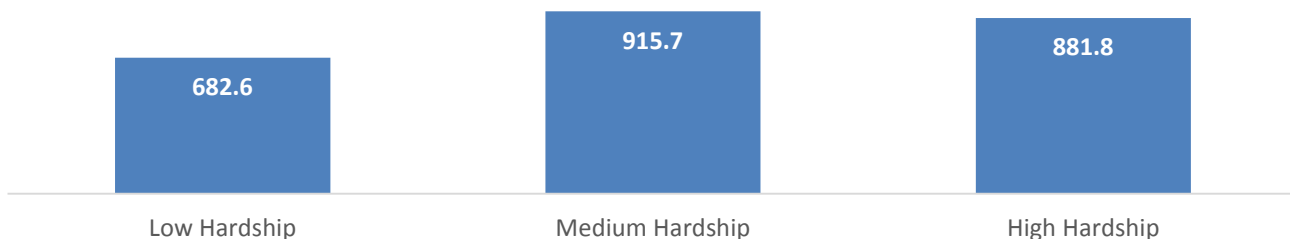
All cause mortality rates have increased for all race-ethnicities except for non-Hispanic whites between 2010 and 2017.

Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Files, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

40. ALL CAUSE MORTALITY BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



42. AGE-ADJUSTED ALL CAUSE MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, CHICAGO, 2017

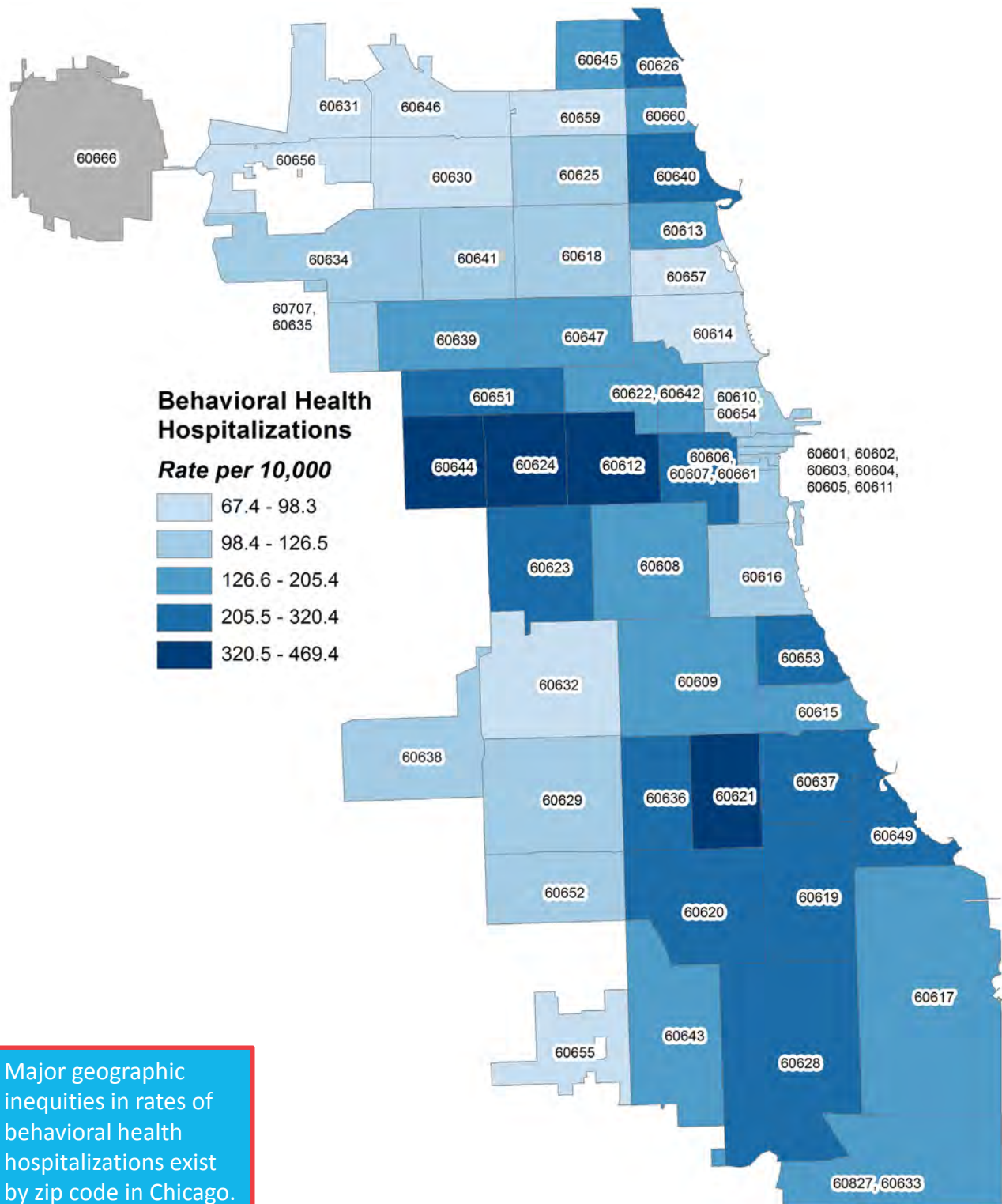


Sources: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2013-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census; ACS 2013-2017.

DISEASE & INJURY

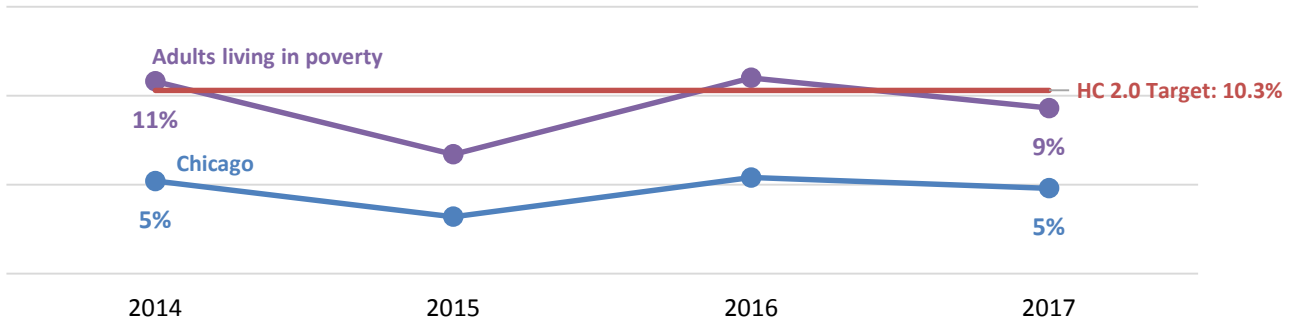
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		PAGE
43.	Behavioral Health Hospitalizations by Zip Code, Chicago, 2017	34
44.	Percent of Adults Experiencing Psychological Distress in the Past Month, Chicago, 2014-2017	35
45.	Percent of Adults Experiencing Psychological Distress in the Past Month by Gender Identity, Chicago, 2014-2017	35
46.	Percent of Adults with Not Good Mental Health for 14 or More Days in Past Month by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	35
47.	Percent of Adults with Serious Psychological Distress or Who Needed Mental Health Treatment but Didn't Get It by Ability to Afford a \$400 Emergency Expense, Chicago, 2016	36
48.	Percent of Adults Who Report Growing Up Was ..., Chicago, 2017	36
49.	Percent of Adults Whose Childhood Was "Pretty Difficult" by Federal Poverty Level, Chicago, 2017	36
50.	Percent of Adults Whose Childhood Was "Pretty Difficult" by Overall Health Status, Chicago, 2017	37
51.	Percent of Adults Whose Childhood Was "Pretty Difficult" by Level of Psychological Distress, Chicago, 2017	37
52.	Percent of Adults with a Childhood Stressor by Type, Chicago, 2017	37
53.	Percent of Adults with a Childhood Stressor by Type and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	38
54.	Percent of Adults with a Childhood Stressor by Type and Gender, Chicago, 2017	39
55.	Top Ten Youth Health Concerns, Chicago, 2017	40
56.	Percent of High School Students by Exposure/Experience of Violence, Chicago, 2017	40
57.	Percent of High School Students with Exposure/Experience of Violence by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	40
58.	Percent of High School Students by Experience of Youth Dating Violence, Chicago, 2017	41
59.	Percent of High School Students Experiencing Youth Dating Violence by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	41
60.	Percent of High School Students Feeling Depressed, Chicago, 2013-2017	41
61.	Percent of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide, Chicago, 2013-2017	41
62.	Number of Chicago Fire Department Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Responses for Suspected Opioid-Related Overdose by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	42
63.	Community Areas with the Highest and Lowest Opioid-Related Overdose EMS Responses, Chicago, 2017	42
64.	Number of EMS Responses for Suspected Opioid-Related Overdose, Chicago, 2013-2017	43
65.	Percent of High School Students Using Heroin or Abusing Prescription Pain Medication, Chicago, 2017	43
66.	Percent of High School Students Using Heroin or Abusing Prescription Pain Medication by Sexual Identity, Chicago, 2017	43

43. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH HOSPITALIZATIONS BY ZIP CODE, CHICAGO, 2017

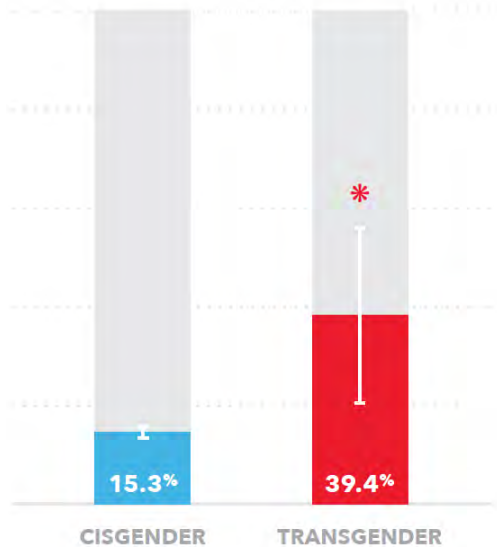


Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

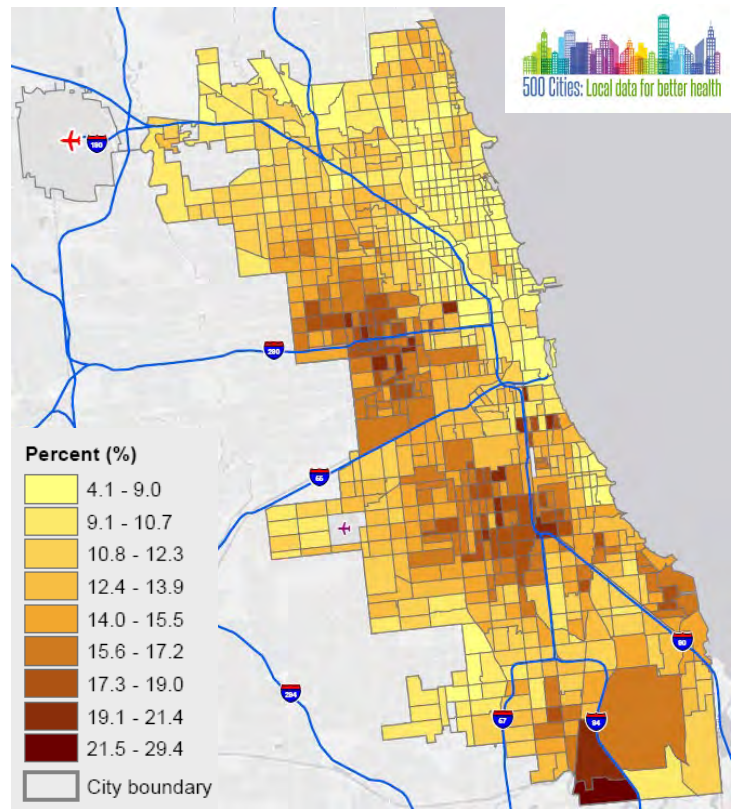
44. PERCENT OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS* IN THE PAST MONTH, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



45. PERCENT OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING ANY PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST MONTH BY GENDER IDENTITY, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



46. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH NOT GOOD MENTAL HEALTH FOR 14 OR MORE DAYS IN PAST MONTH BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

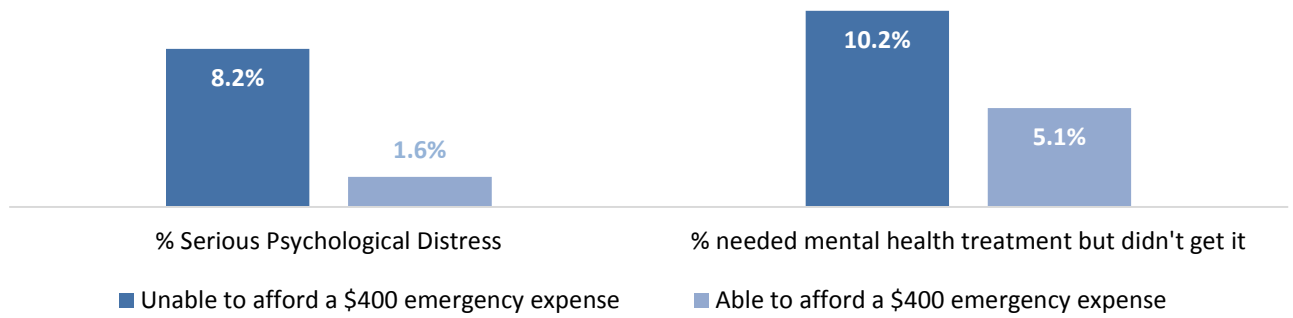


Over 100,000 adults in Chicago report serious psychological distress. Chicagoans who live in poverty have rates of psychological distress twice as high as Chicago as a whole. Another group at higher risk for psychological distress is adults who identify as transgender or gender non-conforming, they are significantly more likely to have experienced psychological distress in the past month.

*Frequently feeling nervous, hopeless, restless or fidgety, depressed, worthless, or that everything is an effort over the past 30 days.

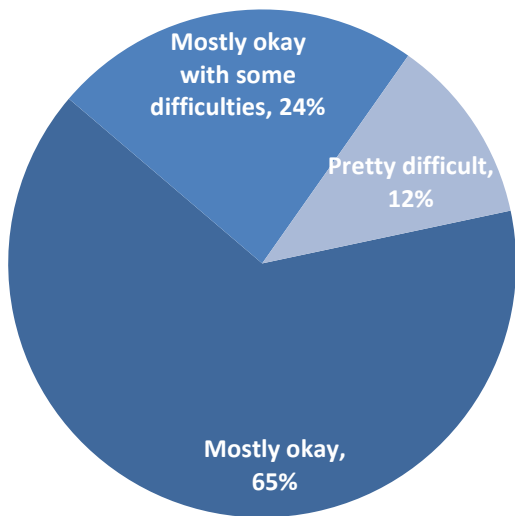
Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017; CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

47. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OR WHO NEEDED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT BUT DID'T GET IT BY ABILITY TO AFFORD A \$400 EMERGENCY EXPENSE, CHICAGO, 2016

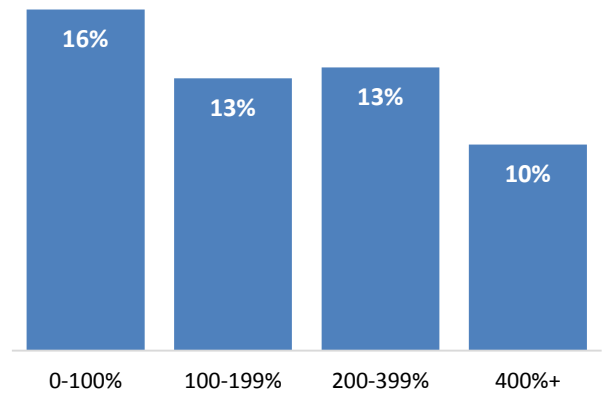


Chicago adults who are unable to afford a \$400 emergency expense have five times the rate of serious psychological distress and are twice as likely to need mental health treatment and not get it.

48. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO REPORT GROWING UP WAS ..., CHICAGO, 2017



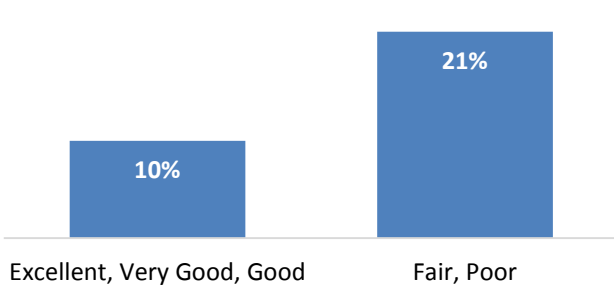
49. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE CHILDHOOD WAS "PRETTY DIFFICULT" BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2017



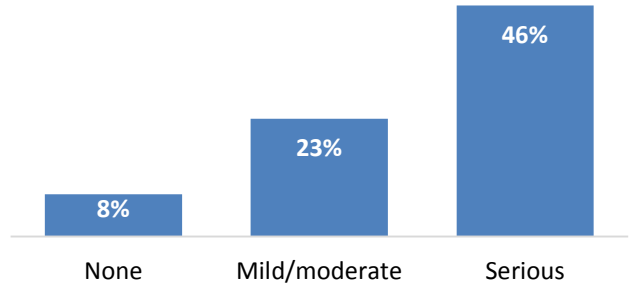
More than 10% of adults in Chicago reported that their childhood was "pretty difficult." This was more prevalent among adults who currently earn 0-100% of the federal poverty level. Sixteen percent of adults in poverty report having had a difficult childhood. There were no significant differences in the percentage of adults who reported that growing up was "very difficult" by race and ethnicity group, gender or age.

Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2016-2017.

50. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE CHILDHOOD WAS “PRETTY DIFFICULT” BY OVERALL HEALTH STATUS, CHICAGO, 2017

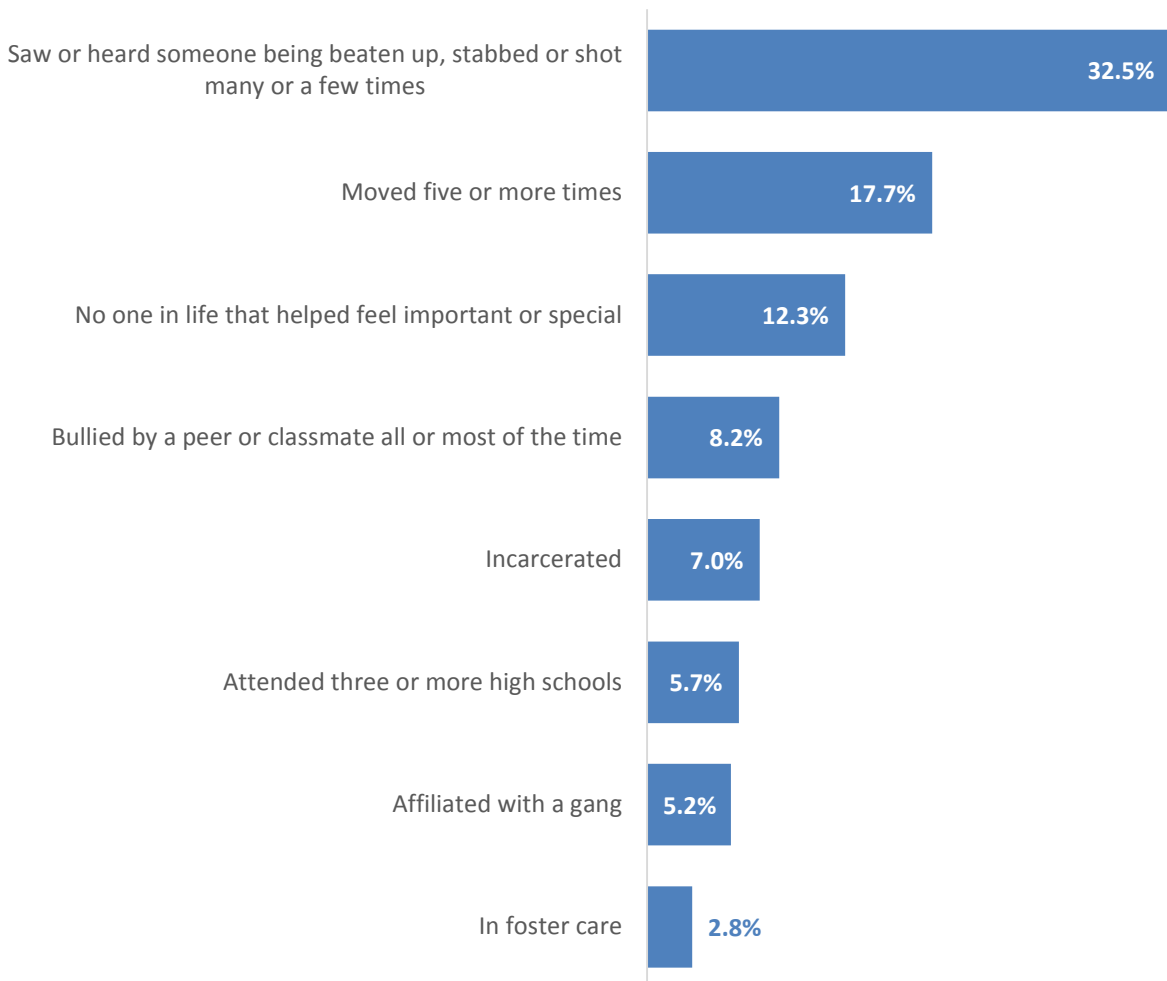


51. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE CHILDHOOD WAS “PRETTY DIFFICULT” BY LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS, CHICAGO, 2017



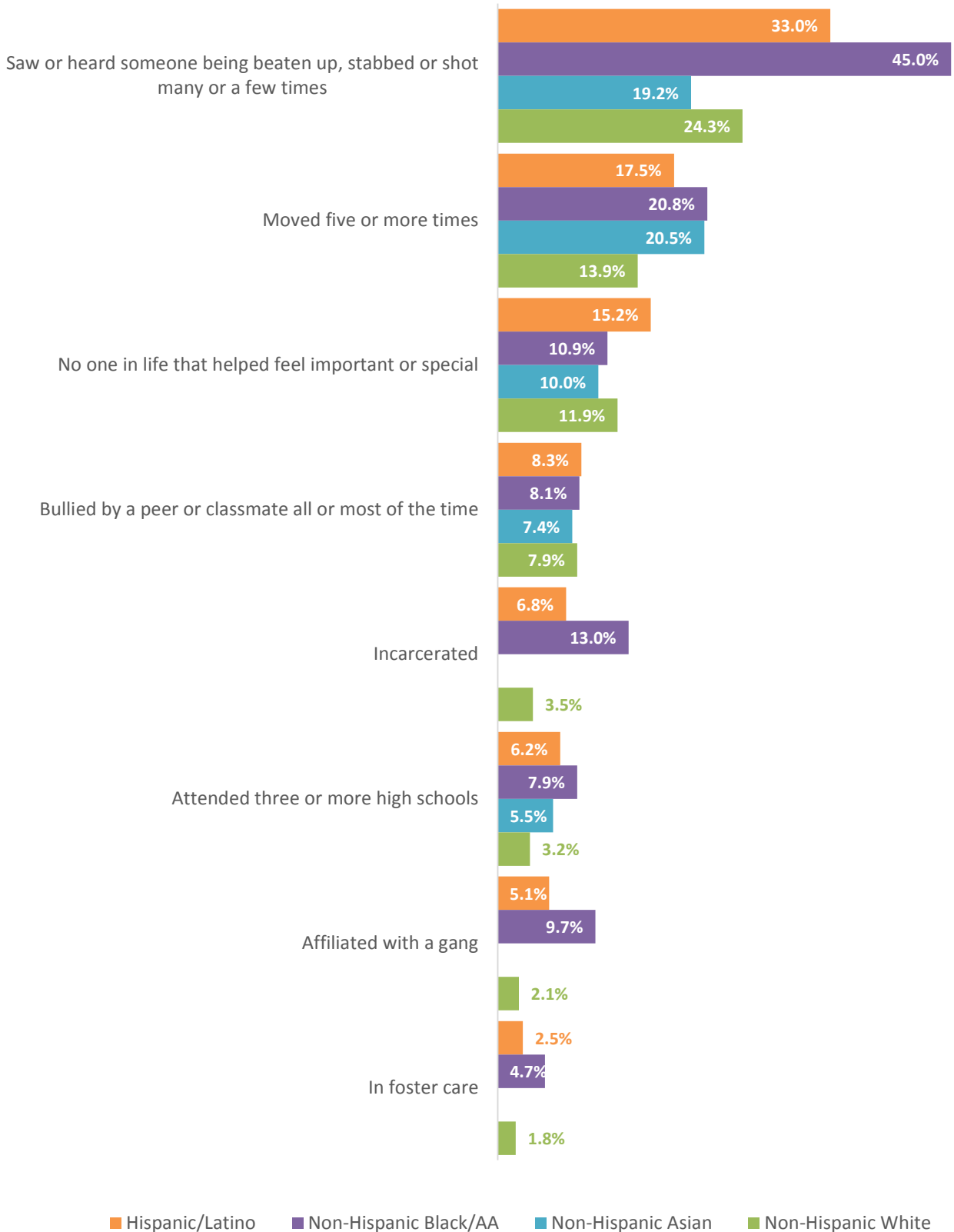
Chicago adults who report difficult childhoods also report worse physical and mental health.

52. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH A CHILDHOOD STRESSOR BY TYPE, CHICAGO, 2017



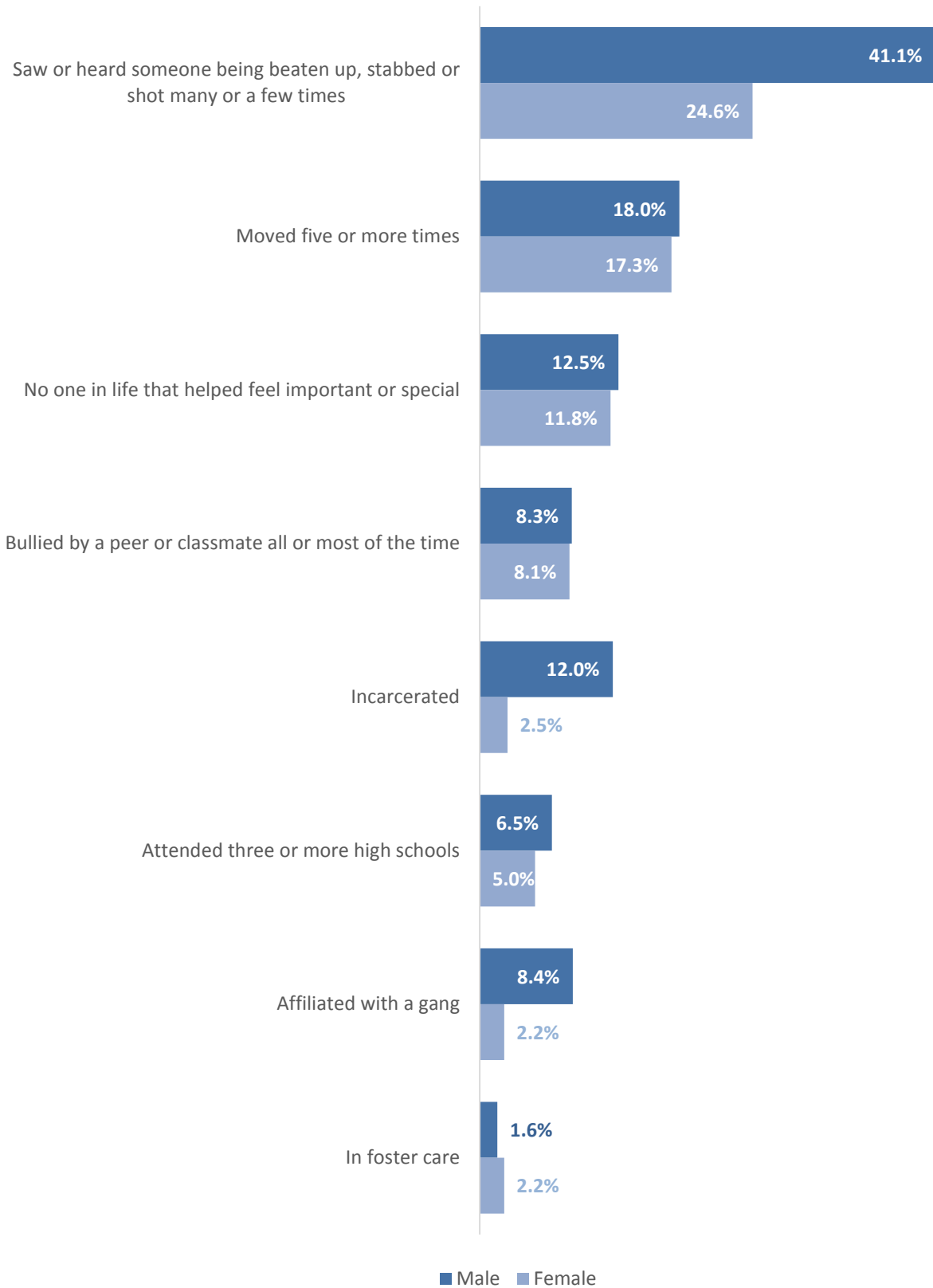
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2017.

53. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH A CHILDHOOD STRESSOR BY TYPE AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



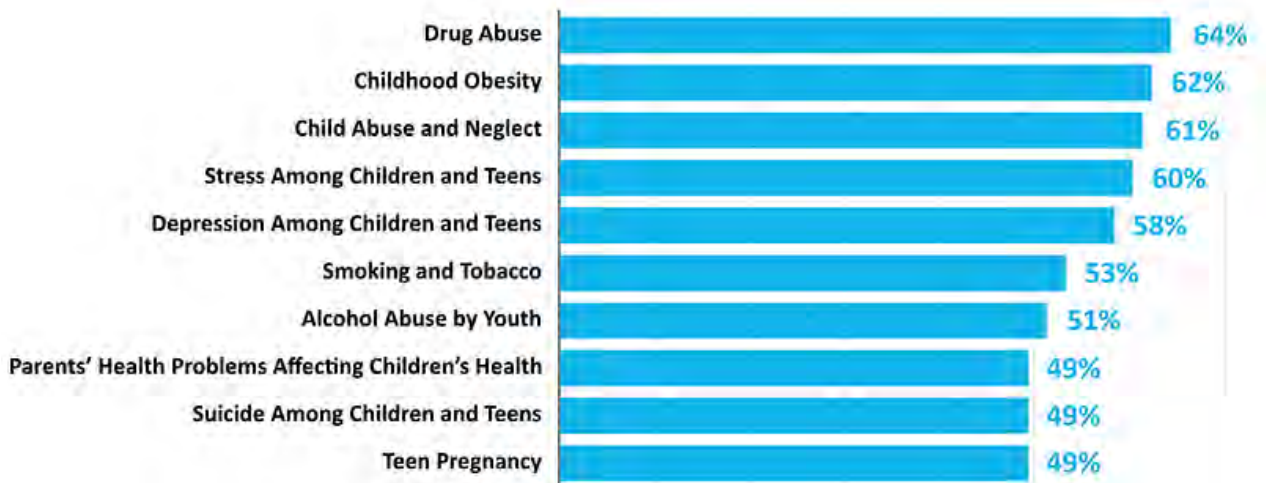
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2017

54. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH A CHILDHOOD STRESSOR BY TYPE AND GENDER, CHICAGO, 2017



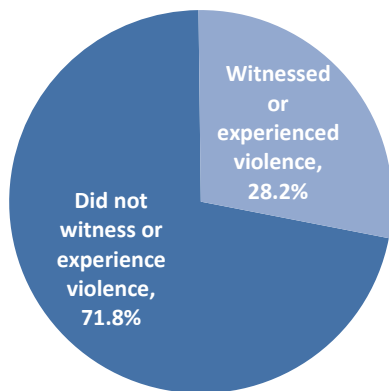
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2017

55. TOP TEN YOUTH HEALTH CONCERNS (REPORTED AS A PERCENT OF ADULT RESPONDENTS), CHICAGO, 2017

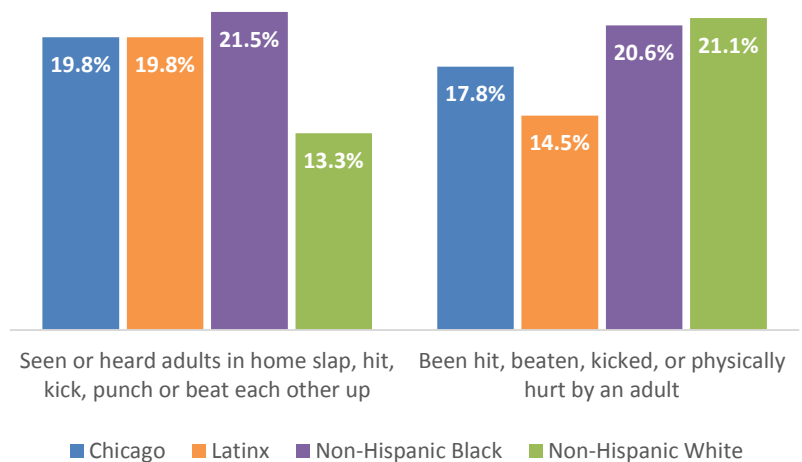


A majority of the top health concerns for youth that adults identify are mental health-related or could negatively impact the mental health of youth.

56. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BY EXPOSURE/EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE, CHICAGO, 2017



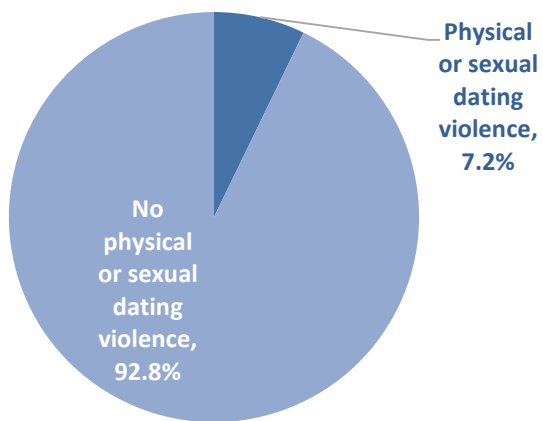
57. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH EXPOSURE/EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



More than a quarter of Chicago youth have either witnessed or experienced violence in their life. Percentages do not significantly differ by age, gender, or race-ethnicity.

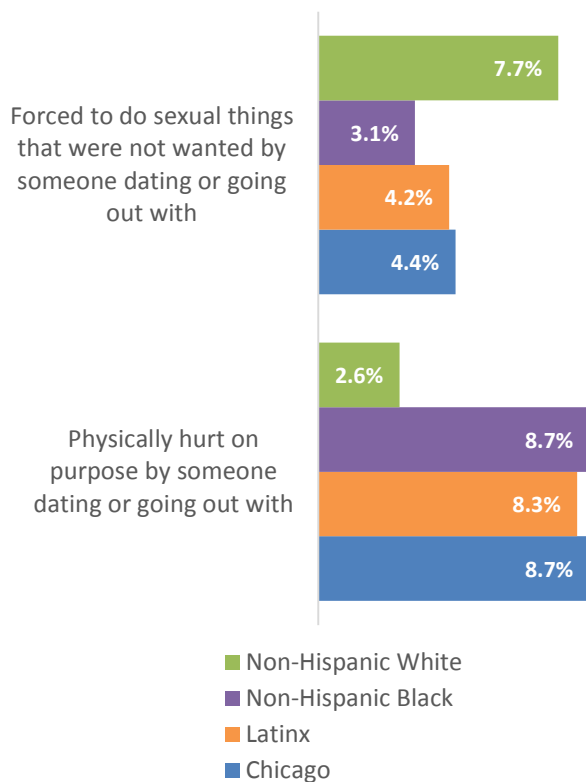
Sources: Voices of Child Health in Chicago Report: Chicago Adults Identify the Top 10 Health Problems for Children and Adolescents in the City. 2018. www.luriechildrens.org/en/voices-of-child-health-in-chicago; CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), 2017.

58. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BY EXPERIENCE OF YOUTH DATING VIOLENCE, CHICAGO, 2017

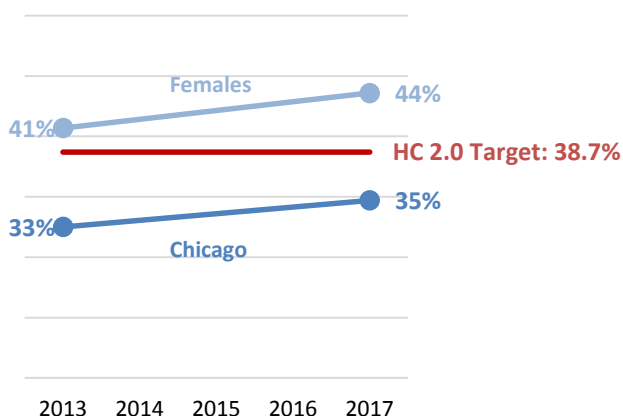


Two-thirds of Chicago high school students dated in past 12 months. Of those, most did not experience any physical or sexual violence from their partner. Rates of physical violence were greater than sexual violence for Latinx and non-Hispanic blacks. The opposite was true for non-Hispanic whites.

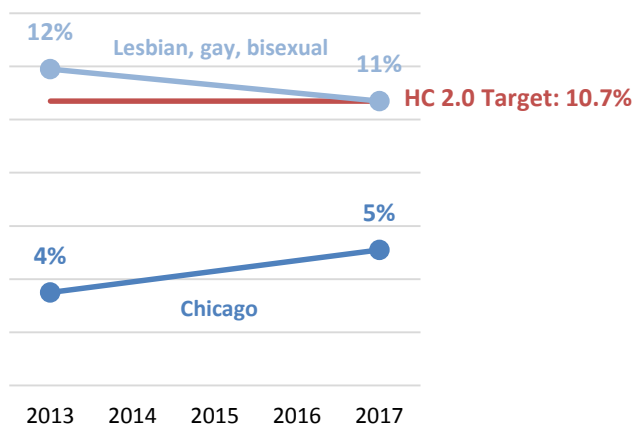
59. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS EXPERIENCING YOUTH DATING VIOLENCE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



60. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FEELING DEPRESSED*, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



61. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

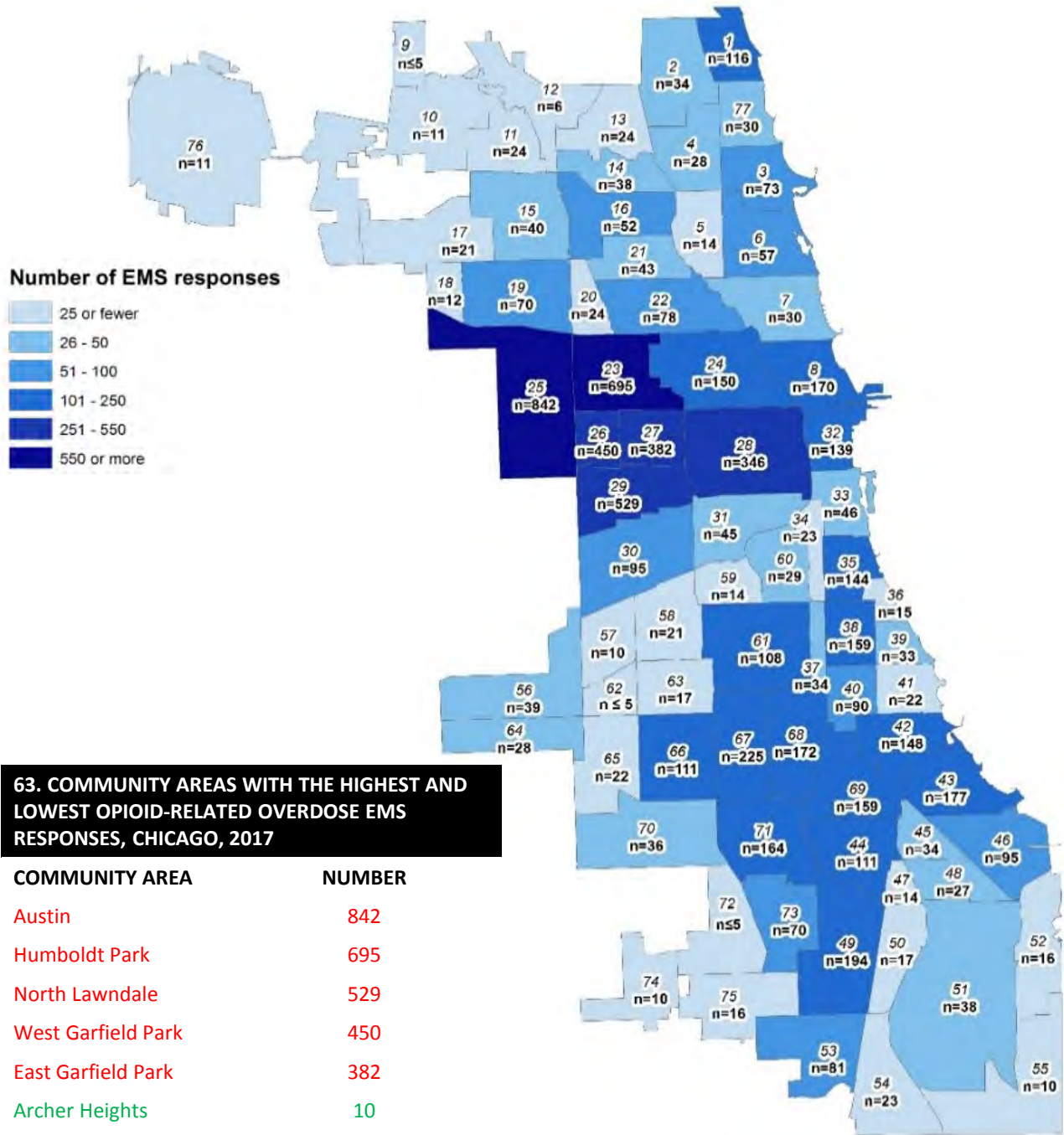


Youth depression slightly increased between 2013 and 2017 in all of Chicago and female high school students. Suicide attempts have decreased among LGB high school students.

*Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months

Source: CDC, YRBSS, 2013-2017.

62. NUMBER OF CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) RESPONSES FOR SUSPECTED OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017



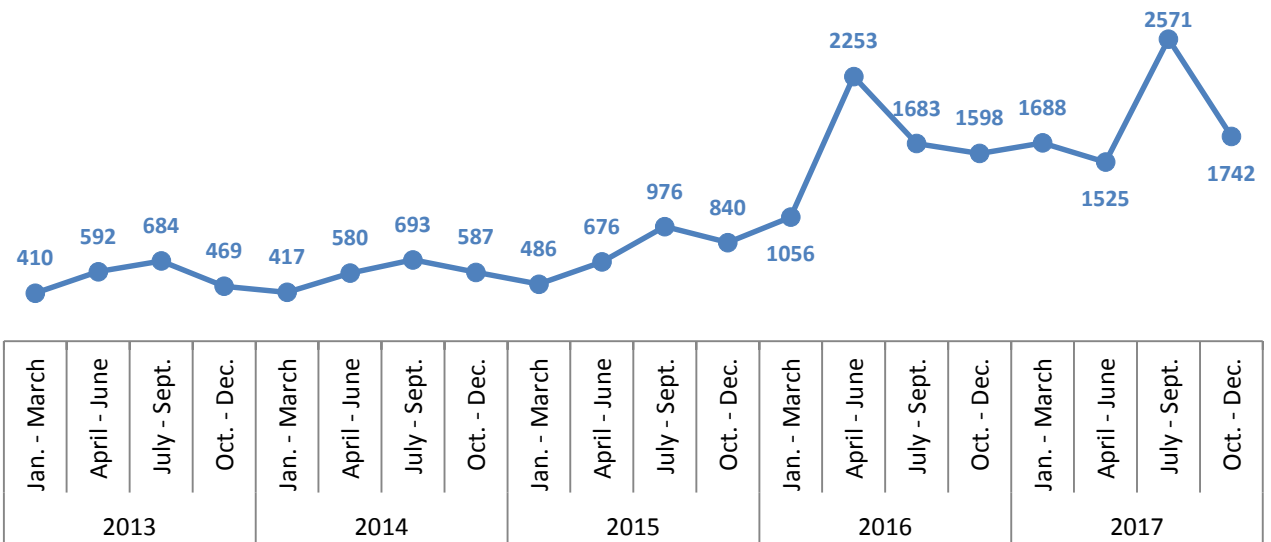
63. COMMUNITY AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE EMS RESPONSES, CHICAGO, 2017

COMMUNITY AREA	NUMBER
Austin	842
Humboldt Park	695
North Lawndale	529
West Garfield Park	450
East Garfield Park	382
Archer Heights	10
Hegewisch	10
Mount Greenwood	6
Beverly	≤5
Edison Park	≤5
West Elsdon	≤5

In 2017, Chicago Fire Department EMS responded to 7,526 opioid-related overdoses occurring throughout all 77 Chicago community areas.

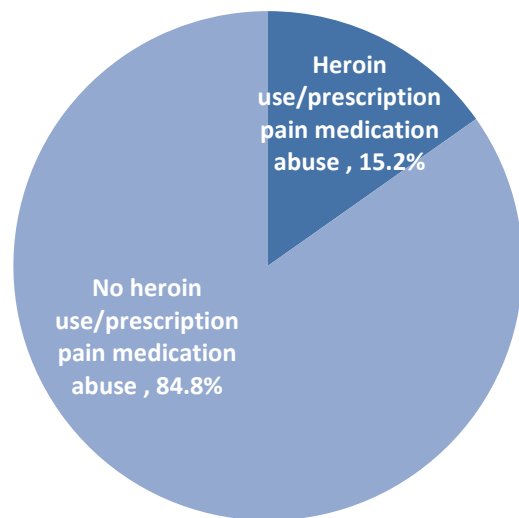
Source: Rushovich T, et. al. *Annual Opioid Surveillance Report – Chicago, 2017*. City of Chicago, October 2018. <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/CDPH/Healthy%20Chicago/ChicagoOpioidReport2018.pdf>

64. NUMBER OF EMS RESPONSES FOR SUSPECTED OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

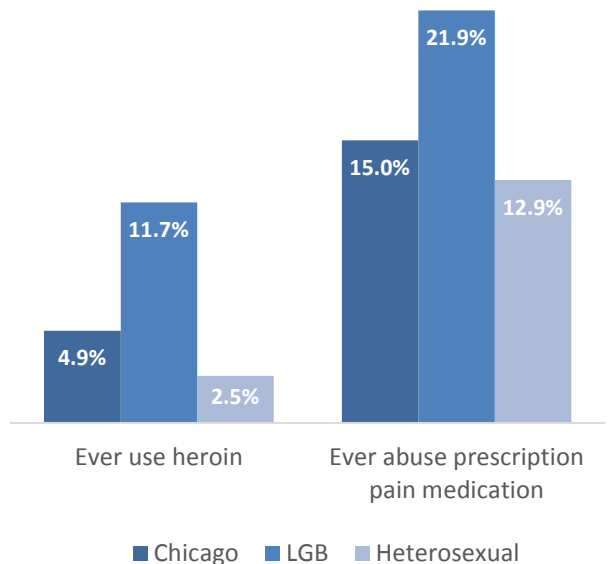


In 2017, there was a rate of 1,980 opioid-related overdose responses per 100,000 EMS responses, which was three times the rate in Chicago in 2013 (610.9).

65. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS USING HEROIN OR ABUSING PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION, CHICAGO, 2017



66. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS EVER USING HEROIN OR ABUSING PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION BY SEXUAL IDENTITY, CHICAGO, 2017



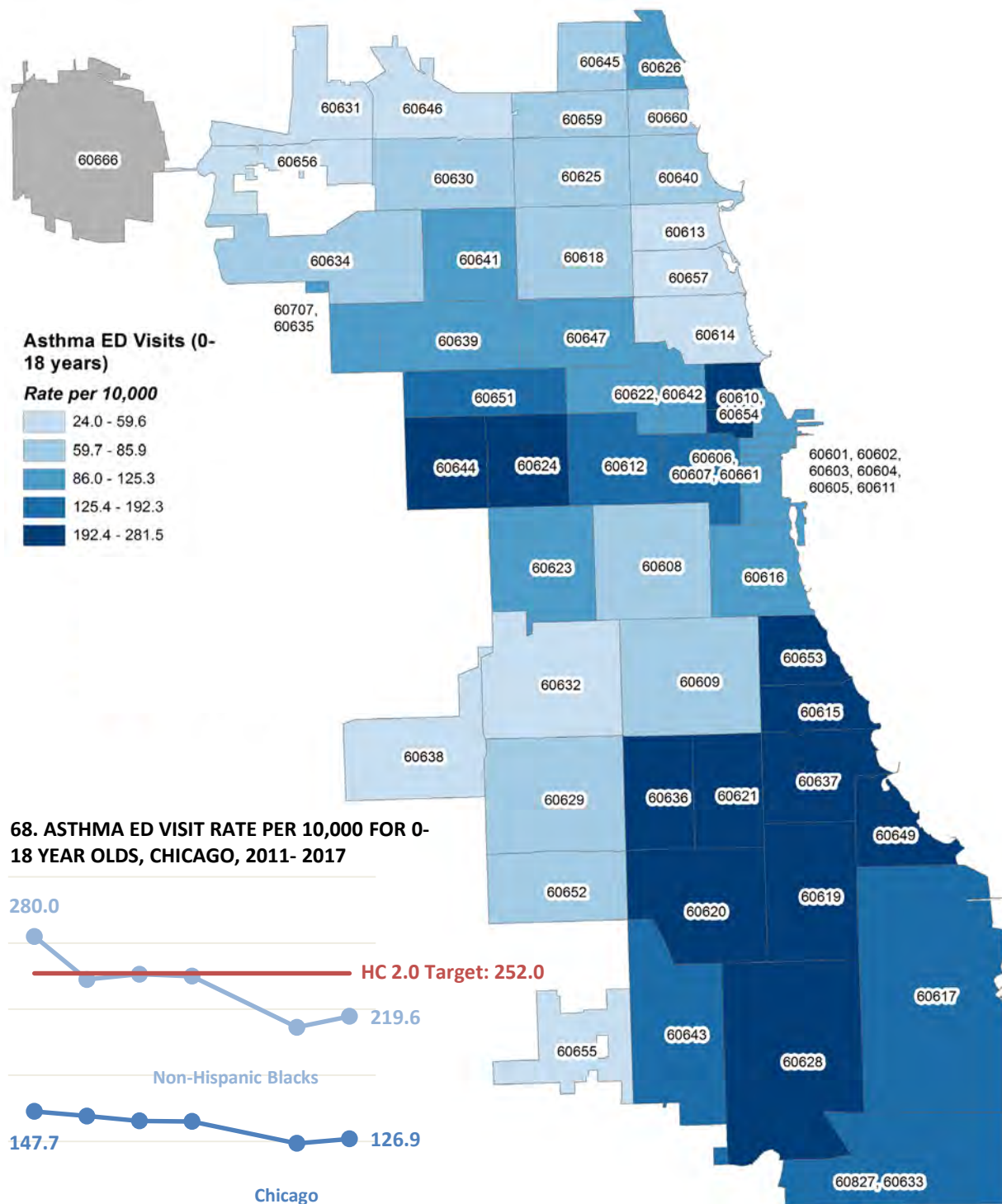
Almost one in 20 (4.2%) Chicago high school students reported using heroin and abusing prescription pain medication. Use or abuse of opioids was not significantly different by race-ethnicity, grade or gender, but was higher among LGB students.

Sources: Rushovich T, et. al. *Annual Opioid Surveillance Report – Chicago, 2017*. City of Chicago, October 2018. <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/CDPH/Healthy%20Chicago/ChicagoOpioidReport2018.pdf>; CDC, YRBSS, 2017.

DISEASE & INJURY

CHRONIC DISEASE	PAGE
67. Rate of Asthma Emergency Department Visits for 0-18 Year Olds by Zip Code, Chicago, 2017	45
68. Asthma Emergency Department Visit Rate per 10,000 for 0-18 Year Olds, Chicago, 2011-2017	45
69. Percent of Adults with Asthma by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	46
70. Percent of Adults with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	46
71. Percent of Kindergarteners, Sixth and Ninth Graders Who Are Obese by Community Area, Chicago, 2017-2018	47
72. Percent of Children Who Are Obese by Grade, Chicago, 2009-2018	47
73. Percent of Kindergarteners Who Are Obese by Gender and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017-2018	48
74. Percent of Sixth Graders Who Are Obese by Gender and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017-2018	48
75. Percent of Ninth Graders Who Are Obese by Gender and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017-2018	48
76. Percent of Adults Who Are Obese by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2014-2017	49
77. Percent of Adults Who Are Obese by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	49
78. Percent of Adults Who Have High Cholesterol by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	50
79. Percent of Adults Who Have High Blood Pressure by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	50
80. Percent of Adults Who Have Coronary Heart Disease by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	51
81. Percent of Adults Who Have Ever Had a Stroke by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	51
82. Percent of Adults Who Have Diabetes by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	52
83. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate Due to Diabetes-Related Lower Extremity Amputations per 10,000, Chicago, 2011-2017	52
84. Diabetes-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 by Zip Code, Chicago, 2017	53

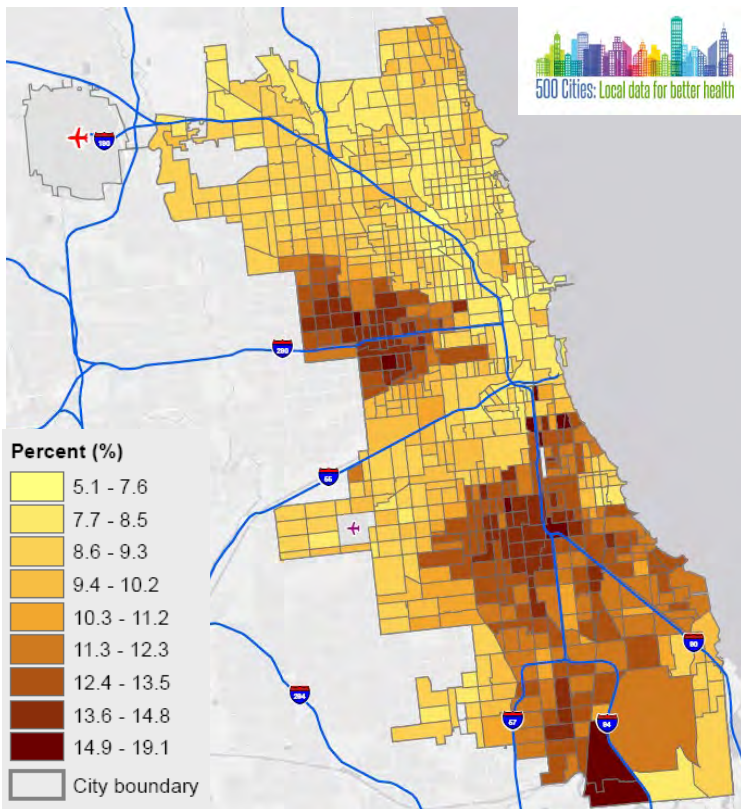
67. RATE OF ASTHMA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS FOR 0-18 YEAR OLDS BY ZIP CODE, CHICAGO, 2017



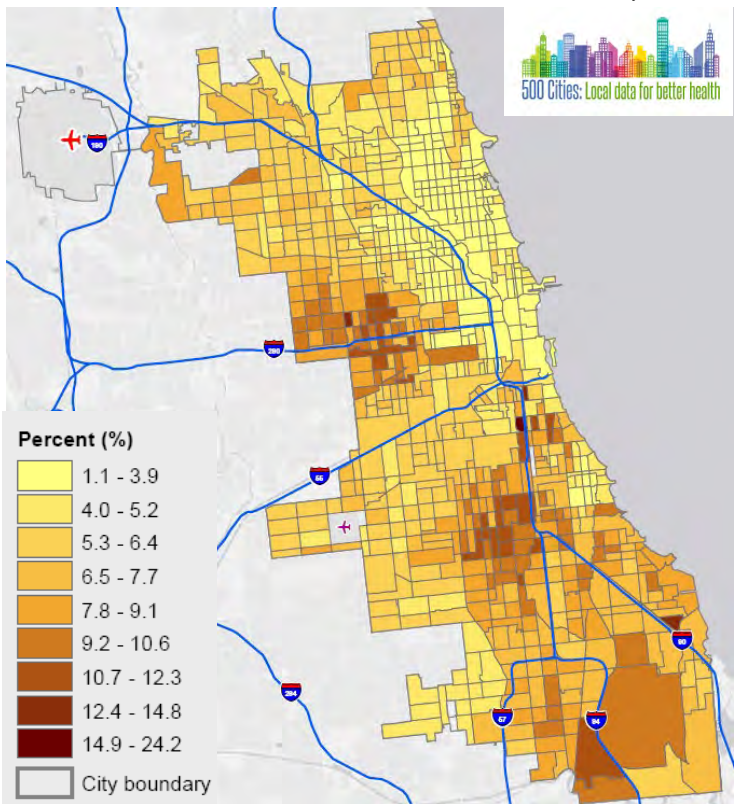
Rates of youth asthma ED visits decreased between 2011 and 2017. In 2017, ED visits for asthma among 0-18 year olds were highest in south and west side neighborhoods in Chicago.

Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2011- 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

69. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH ASTHMA BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



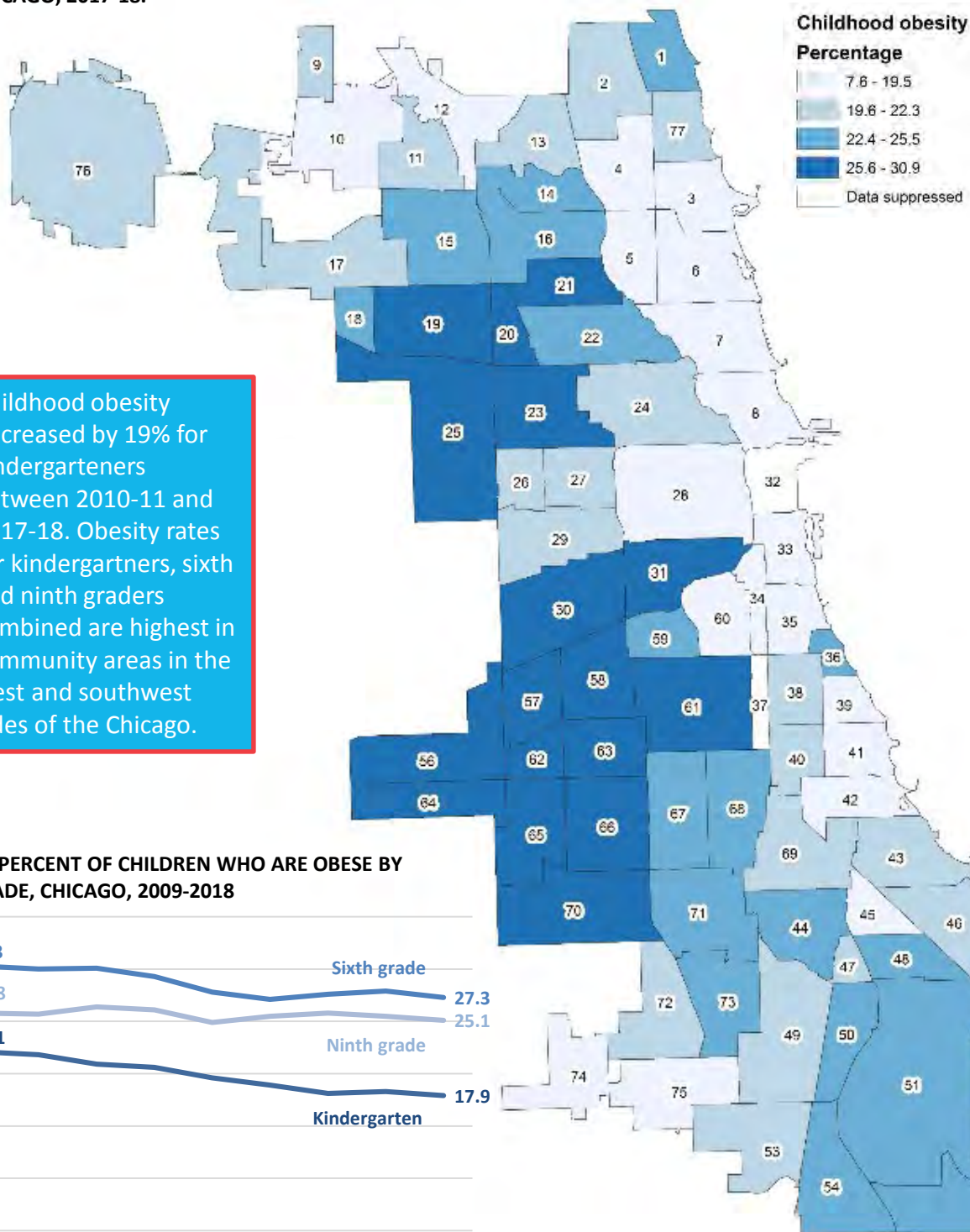
70. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH COPD* BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

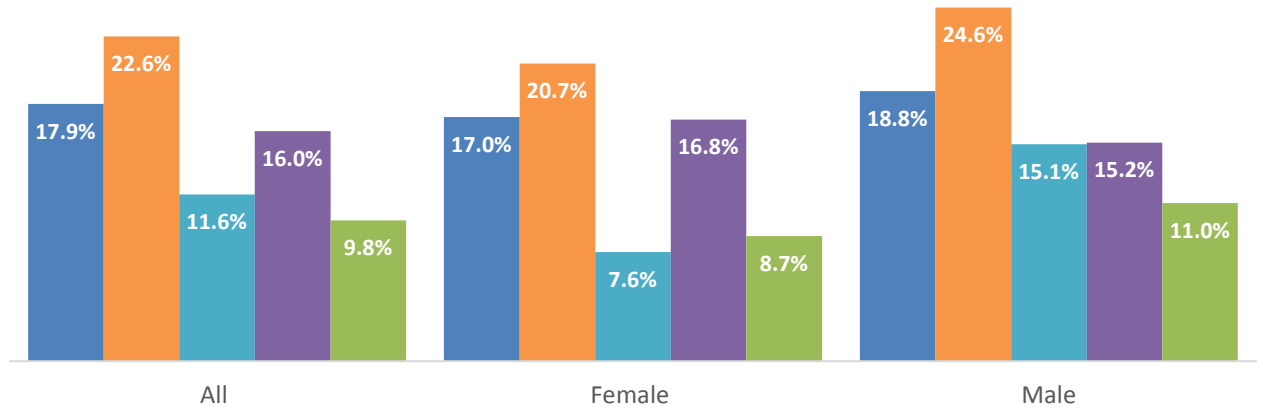
*Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

71. PERCENT OF KINDERGARTNERS, SIXTH AND NINTH GRADERS WHO ARE OBESE BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017-18.

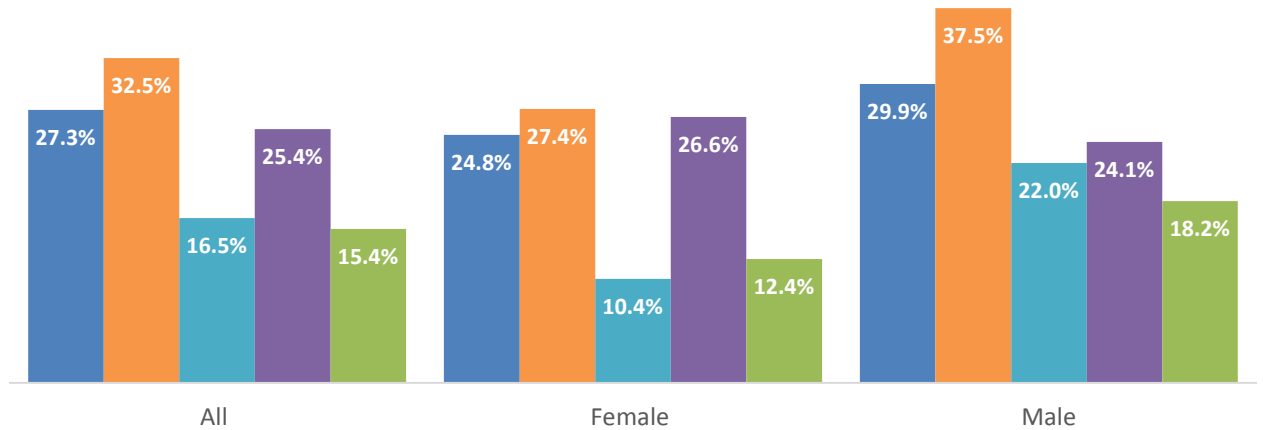


Source: Chicago Public Schools (CPS), 2009-18

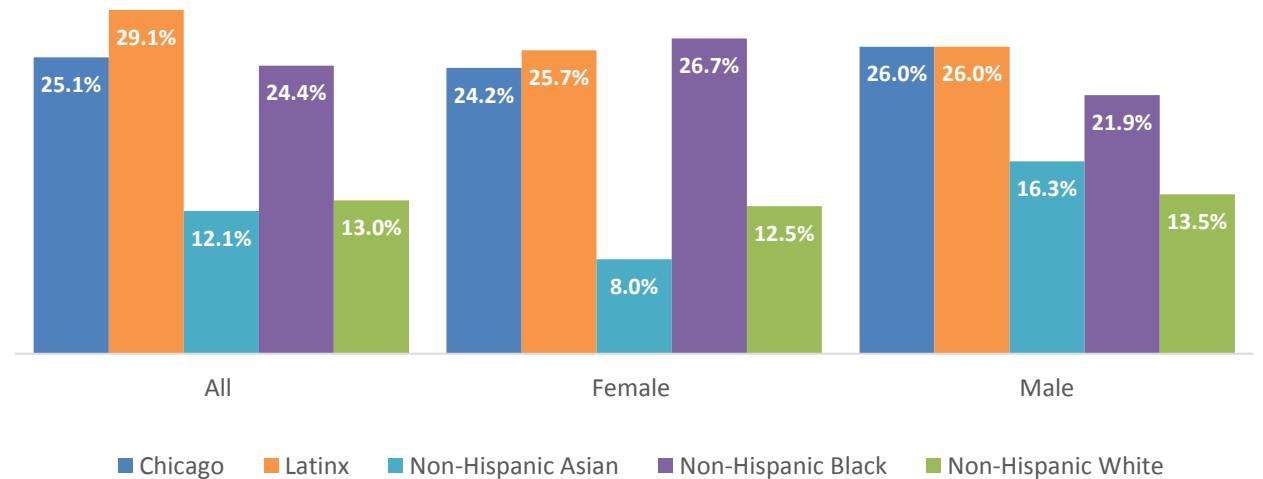
73. PERCENT OF KINDERGARTENERS WHO ARE OBESE BY GENDER AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017-18



74. PERCENT OF SIXTH GRADERS WHO ARE OBESE BY GENDER AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017-18



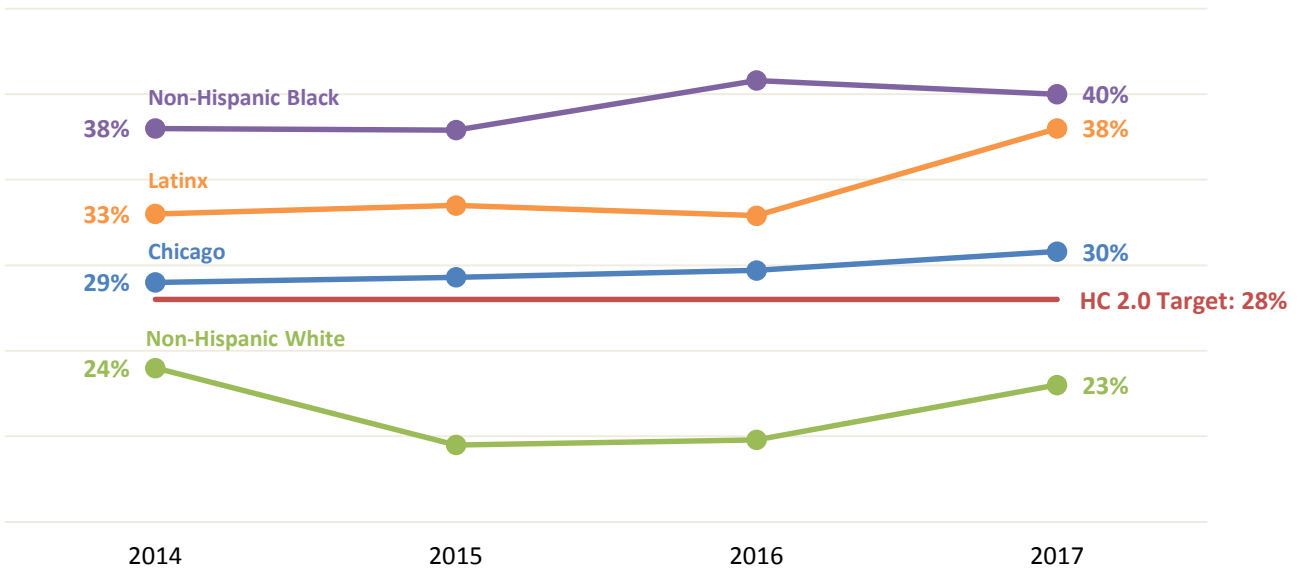
75. PERCENT OF NINTH GRADERS WHO ARE OBESE BY GENDER AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017-18



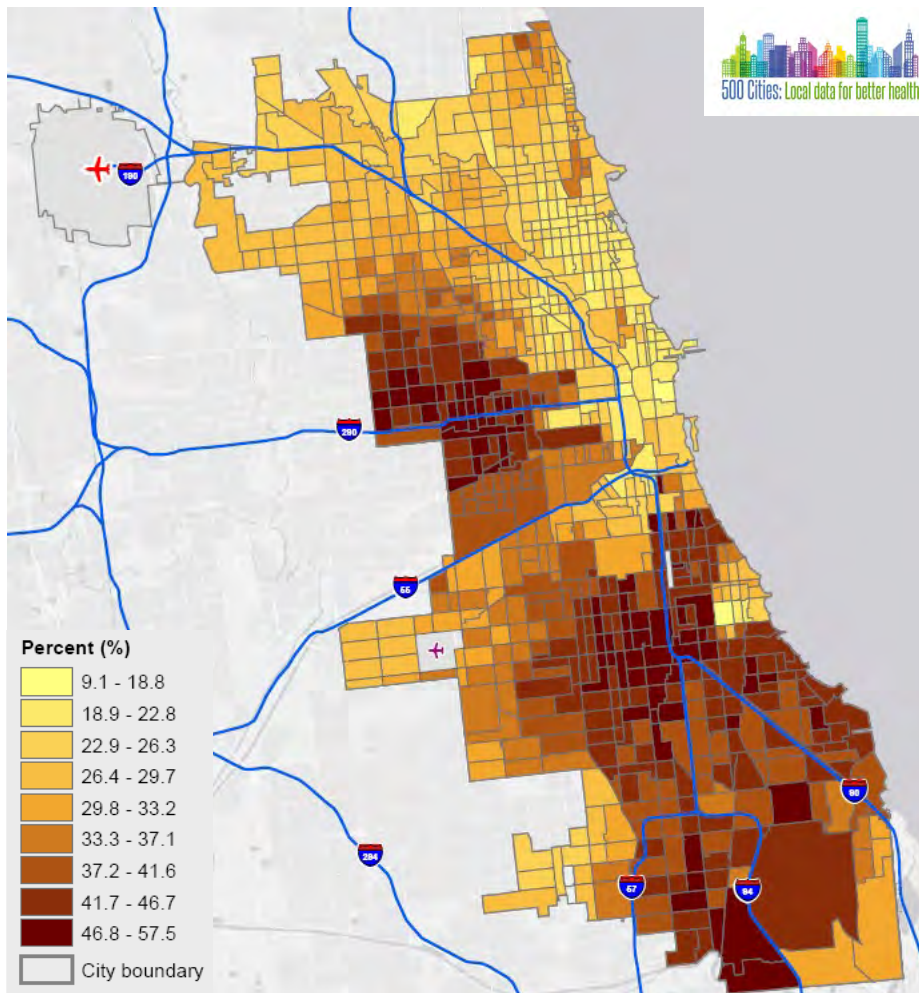
In 2017-18, Latinx kindergarteners have the highest obesity rates. Sixth graders have the highest proportion of obese children of all grades, especially Latinx males. While obesity rates are lower than in sixth grade, in ninth grade, Latinx males are still the most likely to be obese.

Source: CPS, 2017-18

76. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO ARE OBESE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2014-2017

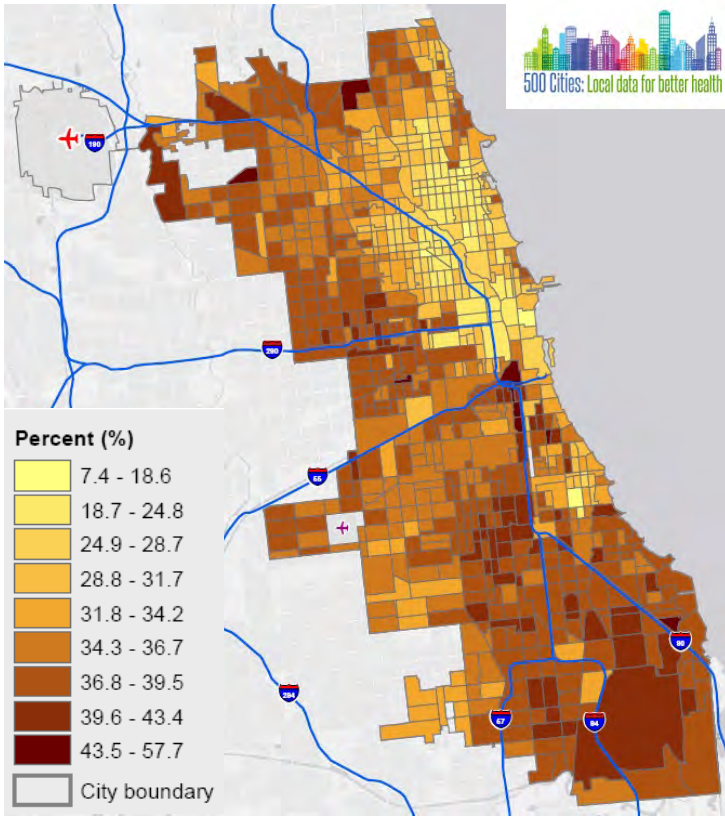


77. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO ARE OBESE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

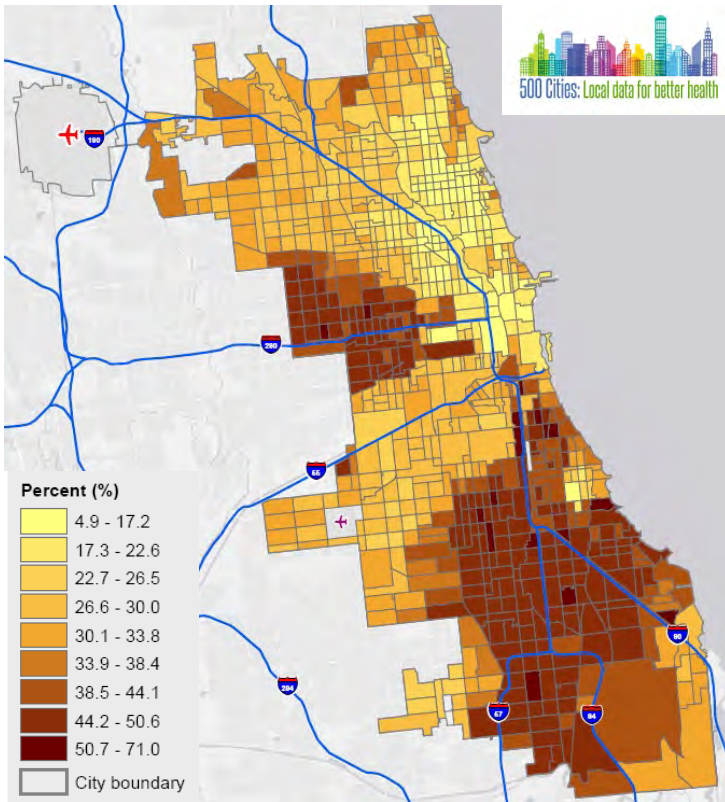


Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017; CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, ACS 2012-2016.

78. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO HAVE HIGH CHOLESTEROL BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

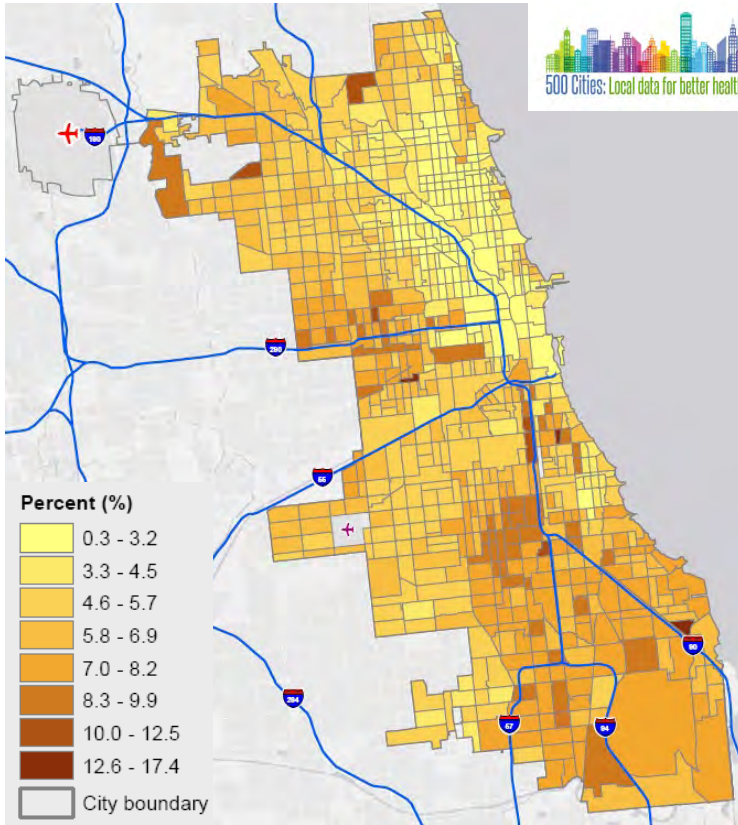


79. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO HAVE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

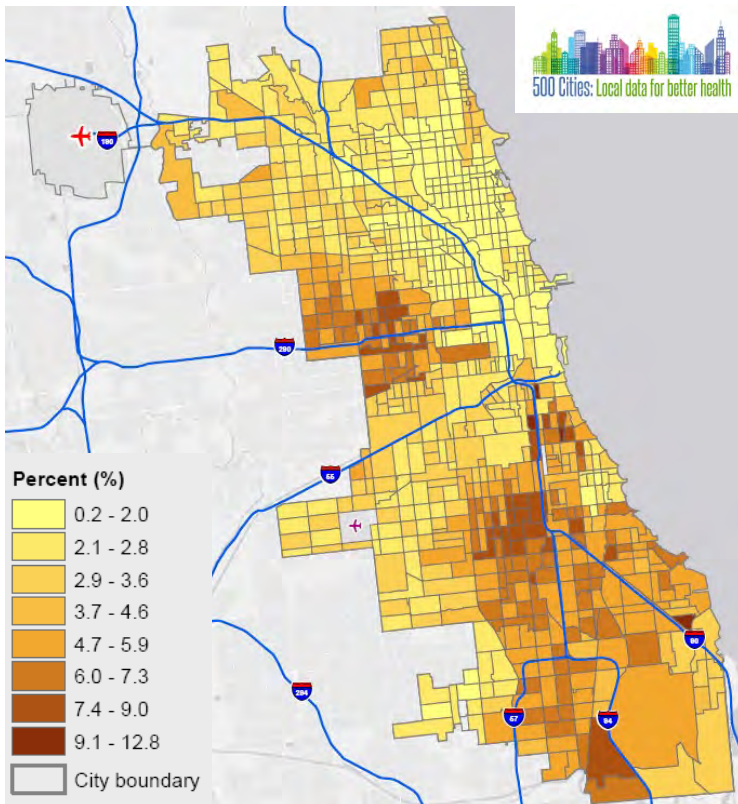


Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

80. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO HAVE CORONARY HEART DISEASE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

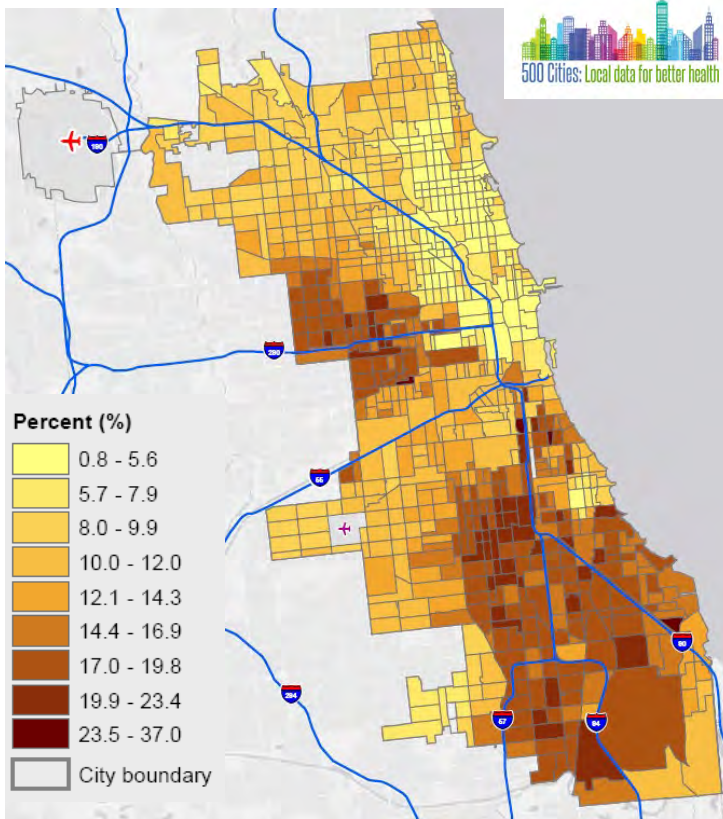


81. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO HAVE EVER HAD A STROKE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

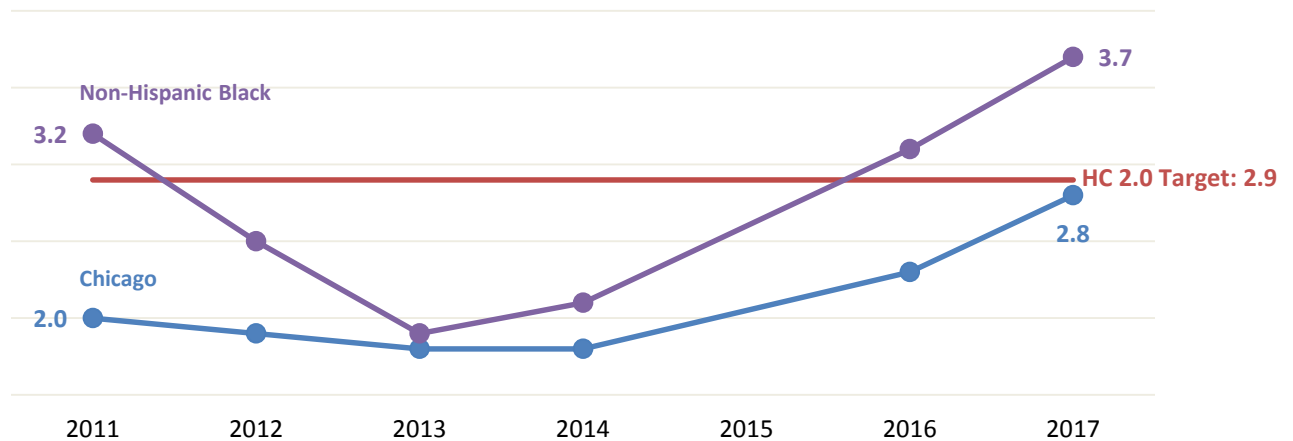


Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

82. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO HAVE DIABETES BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



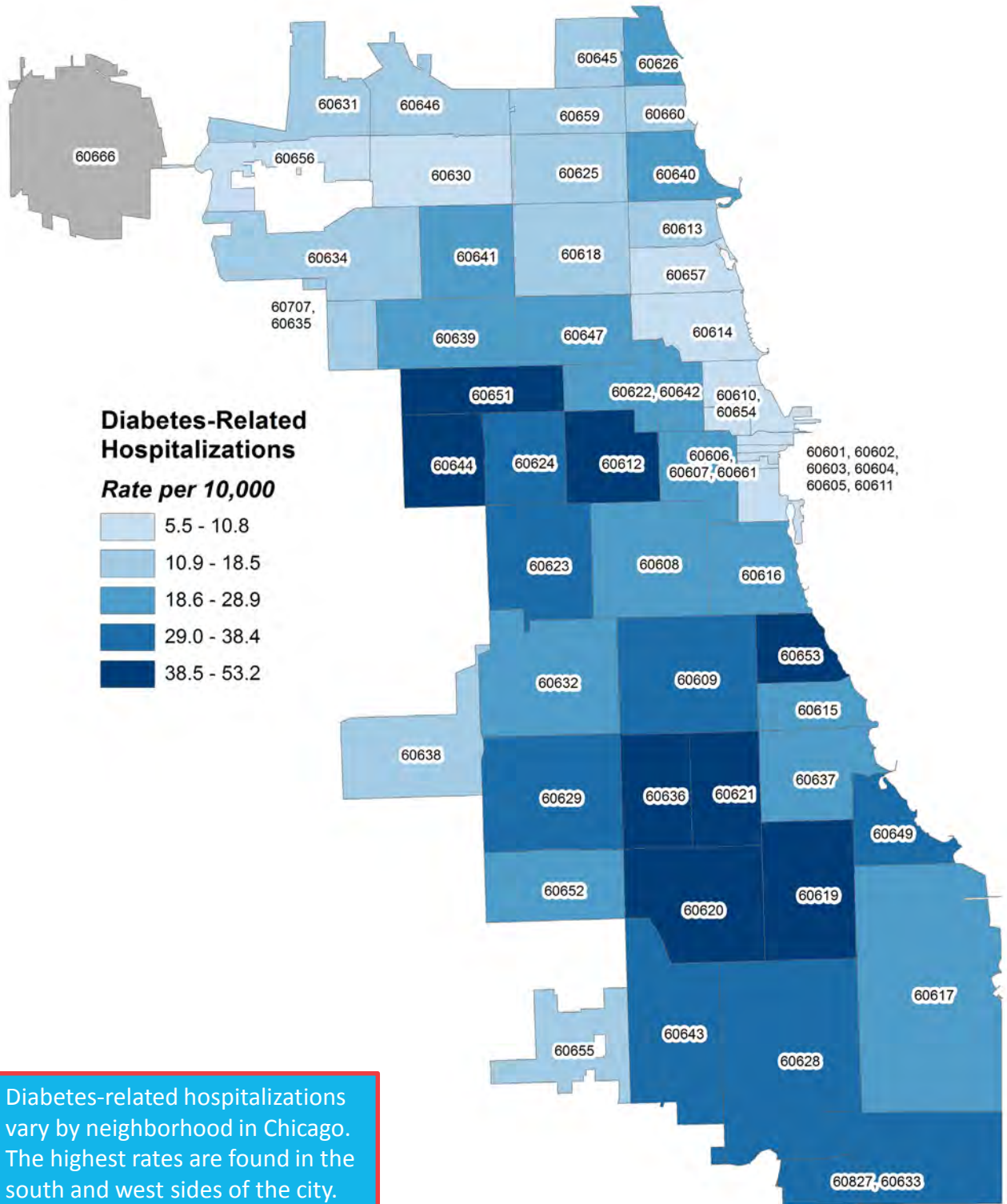
83. AGE-ADJUSTED HOSPITALIZATION RATE DUE TO DIABETES-RELATED LOWER EXTREMITY AMPUTATIONS PER 10,000, CHICAGO, 2011-2017*



*Discharge dataset transitioned from ICD-9 to ICD-10 for diagnosis and procedure codes in 2015.

Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016; IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2011-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

84. DIABETES-RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS PER 10,000 BY ZIP CODE, CHICAGO, 2017

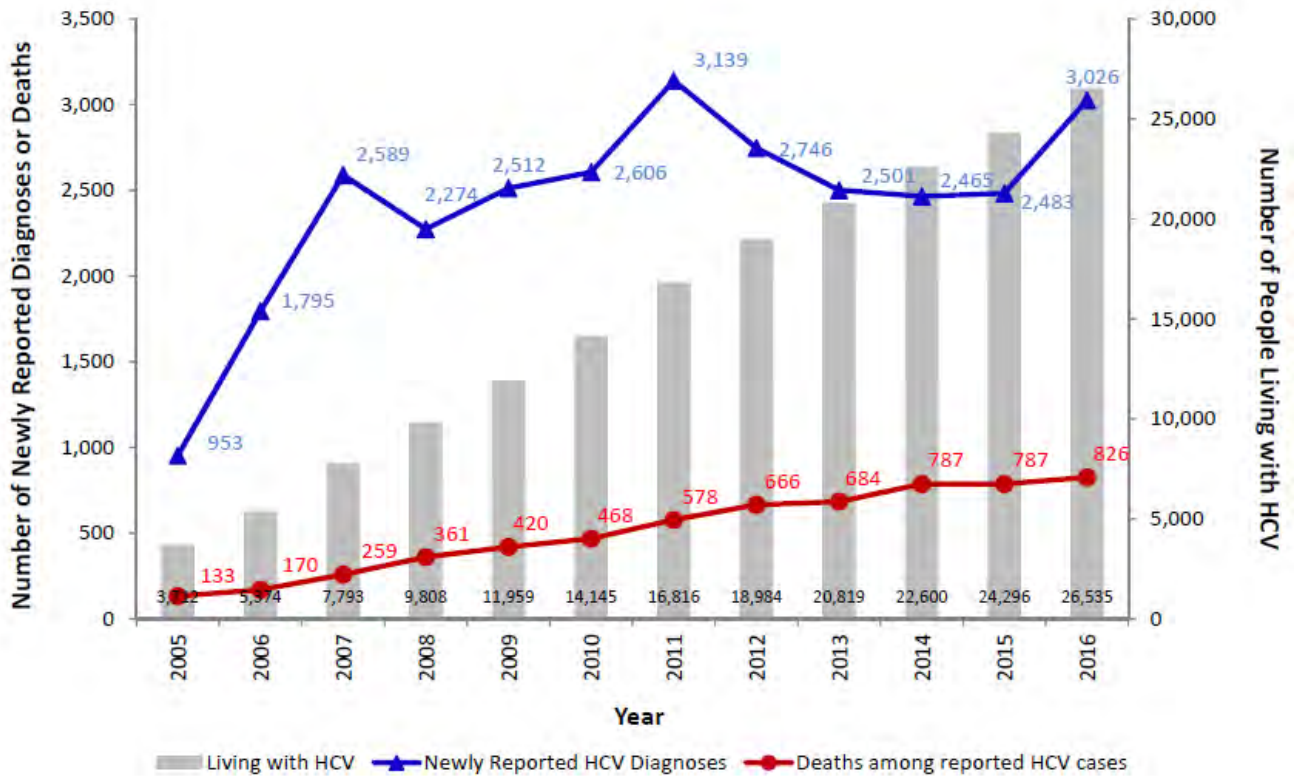


Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

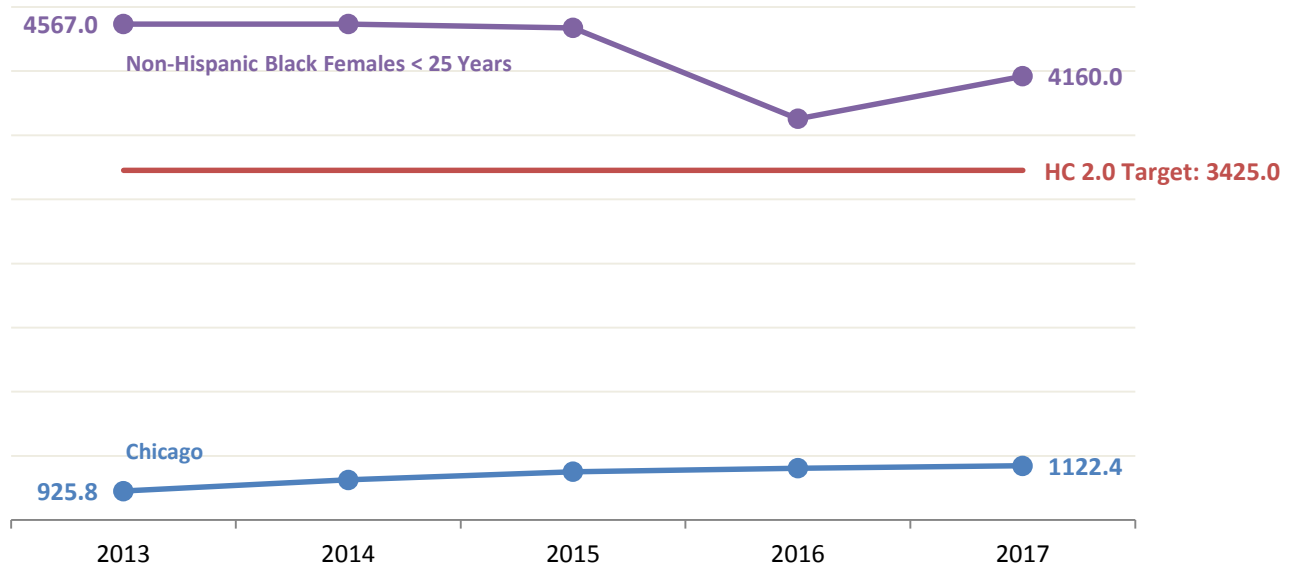
DISEASE & INJURY

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE		PAGE
85.	Hepatitis C Morbidity and Mortality, Chicago, 2005-2016	55
86.	Rate of Diagnosed Chlamydia Cases per 100,000, Chicago, 2013-2017	55
87.	Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infections, Chicago, 2011-2017	56
88.	Percent of HIV Viral Suppression Among People Living with HIV, Chicago, 2012-2017	56
89.	Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Infections per 100,000 by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	57

85. HEPATITIS C MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, CHICAGO, 2005-2016

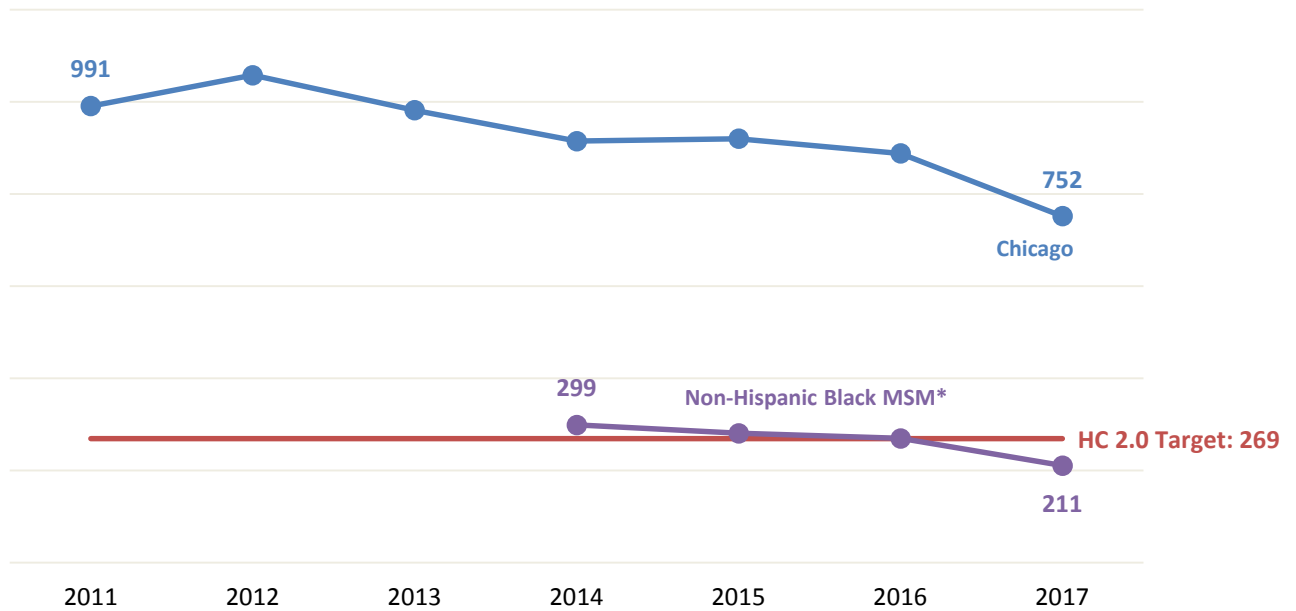


86. RATE OF DIAGNOSED CHLAMYDIA CASES PER 100,000, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

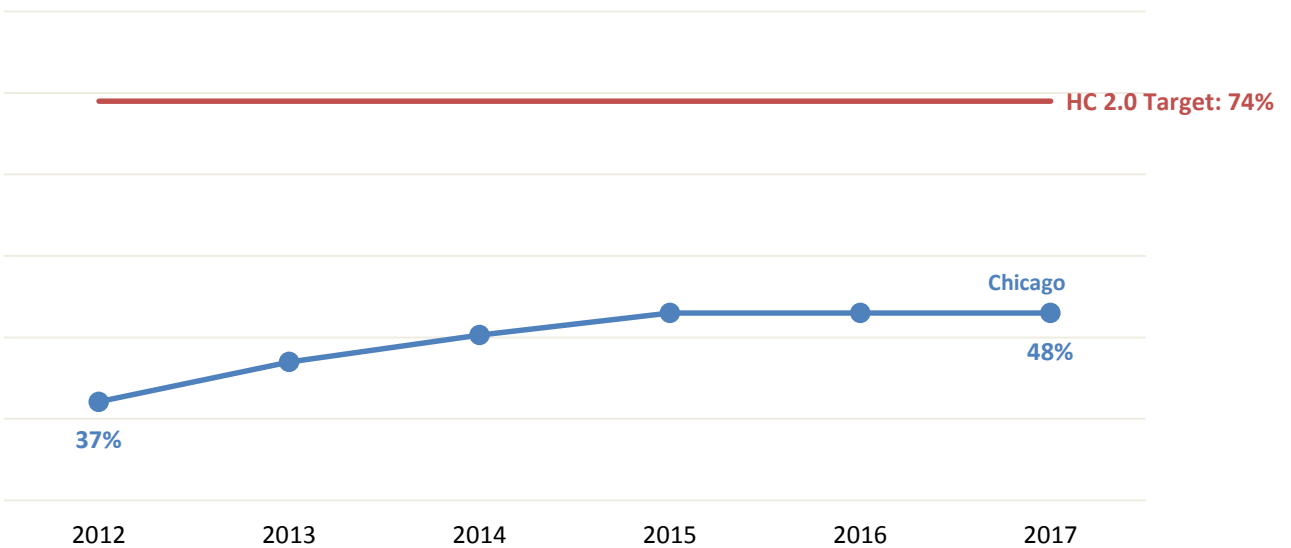


Sources: CDPH. *Hepatitis C Surveillance Report 2016*. Chicago, IL: July 2018. https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdpH/CDPH/Healthy%20Chicago/2016ChicagoHCVReport_FINAL_07272018b.pdf; IDPH, National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, 2013-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

87. NUMBER OF NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTIONS, CHICAGO, 2011-2017



88. PERCENT OF HIV VIRAL SUPPRESSION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV (PLWH), CHICAGO, 2012-2017

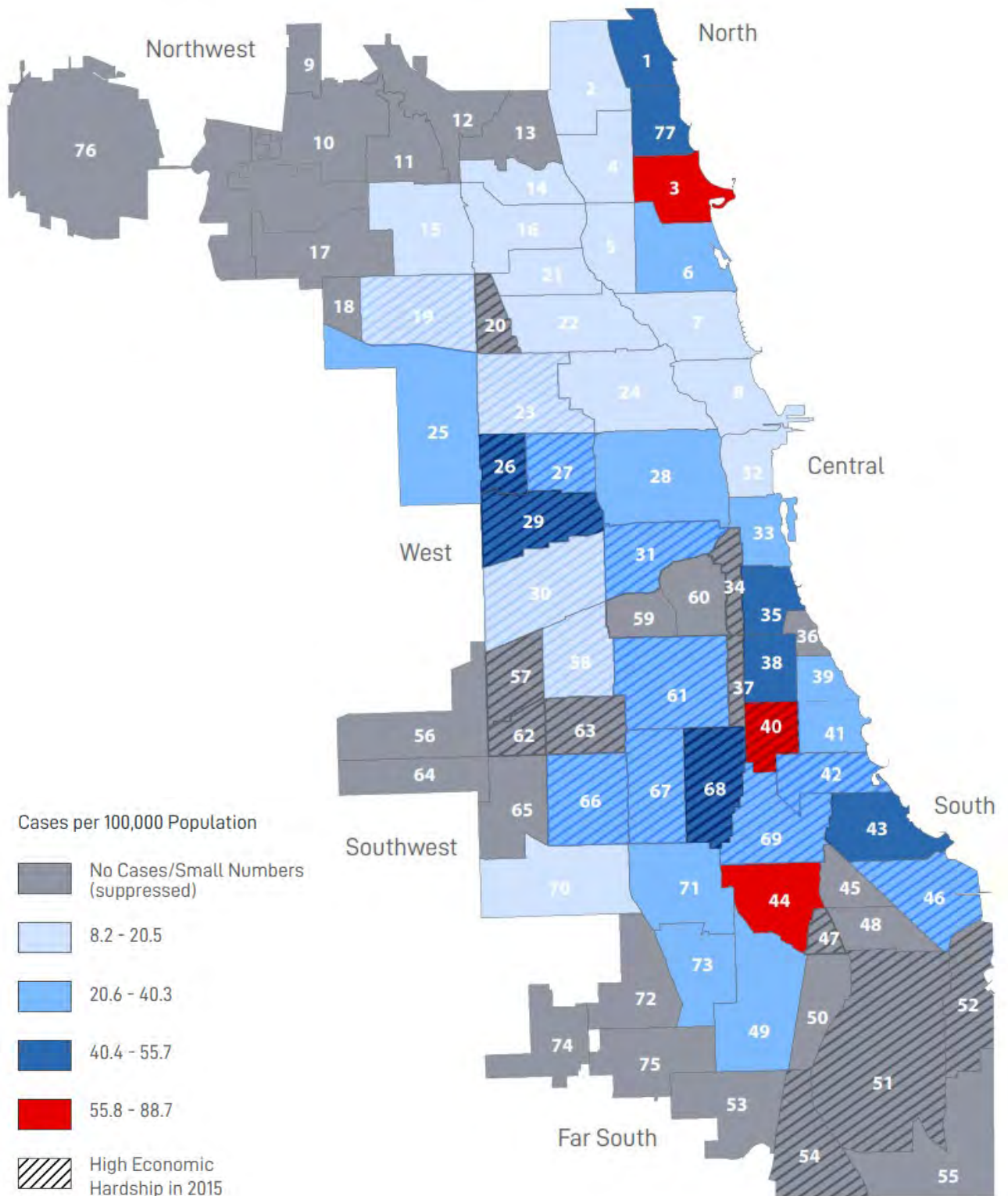


There were a total of 752 new HIV diagnoses among Chicago residents in 2017, the fewest since 1990, corresponding to a rate of 27.9 per 100,000 population. Compared with other HIV transmission groups, there were almost four times more new HIV diagnoses among MSM than those reporting heterosexual transmission and almost 20 times more new HIV diagnoses in those reporting transmission associated with injection drug use. HIV viral suppression in Chicago has increased since 2012, 48% of PLWH in Chicago achieved viral suppression in 2017.

*Men who have sex with men

Source: CDPH, Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System, 2011-2017.

89. RATE OF NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTIONS PER 100,000 BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017

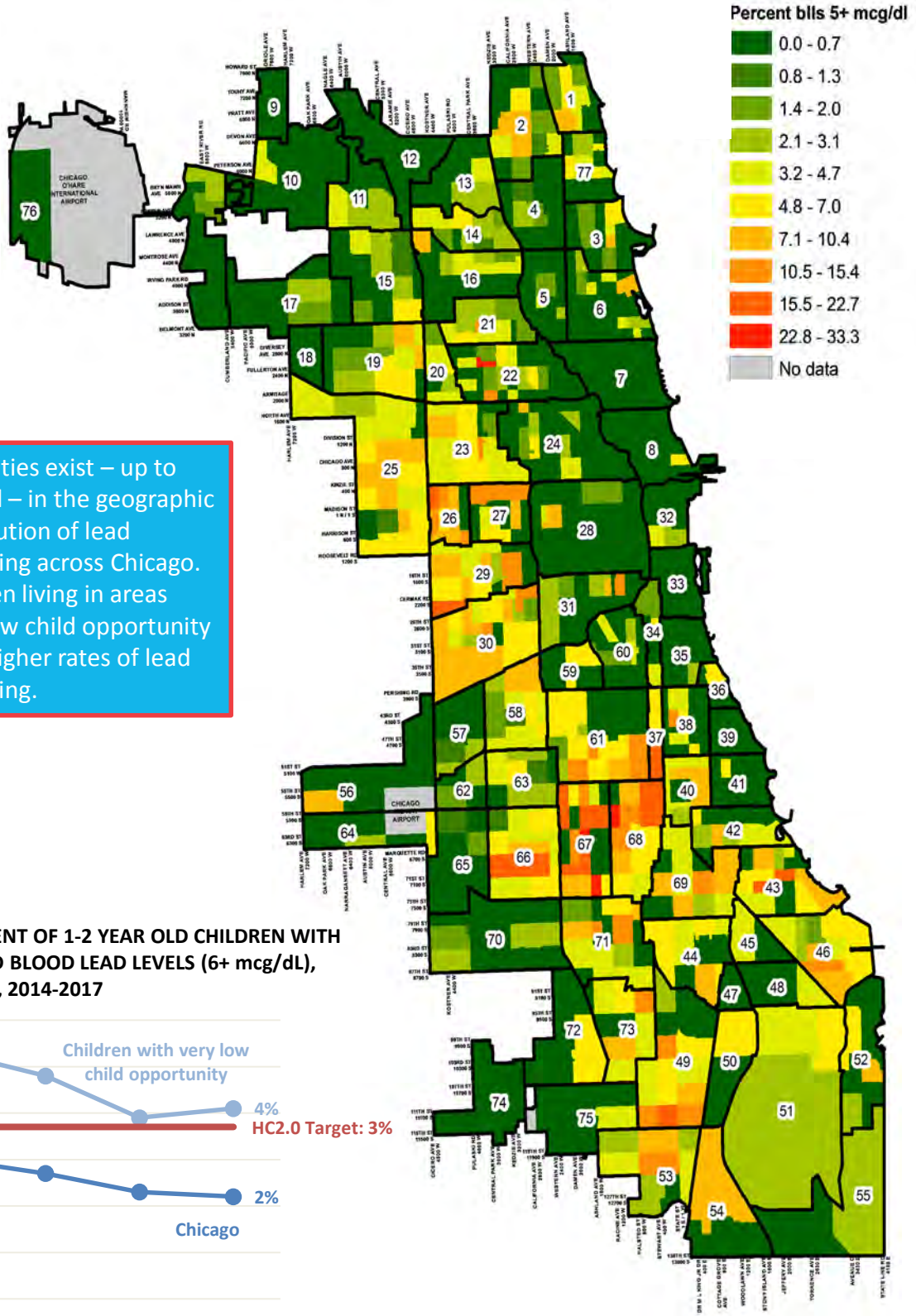


Source: CDPH. HIV/STI Surveillance Report 2017. Chicago, IL: City of Chicago, December 2018.
https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdpH/infectious_disease/STI_HIV_AIDS/HIVSTI_SURVEILLANCE_REPORT_2018_1272018.pdf

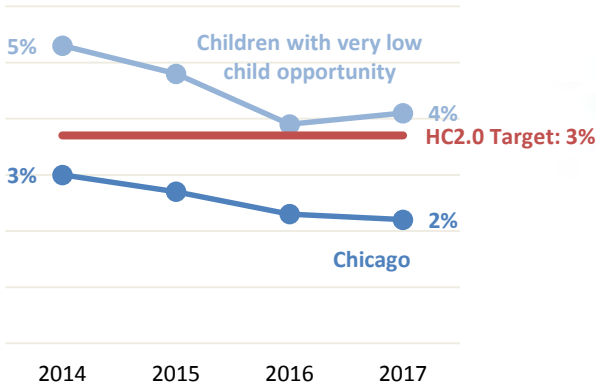
DISEASE & INJURY

INJURY	PAGE
90. Percent of 1-2 Year Old Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels by Census Tract, Chicago, 2017	59
91. Percent of 1-2 Year Old Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, Chicago, 2014-2017	59
92. Vision Zero High Crash Areas and Corridors by Community Area, Chicago, 2010-2014	60

90. PERCENT OF 1-2 YEAR OLD CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS (5+ mcg/dL) BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2017



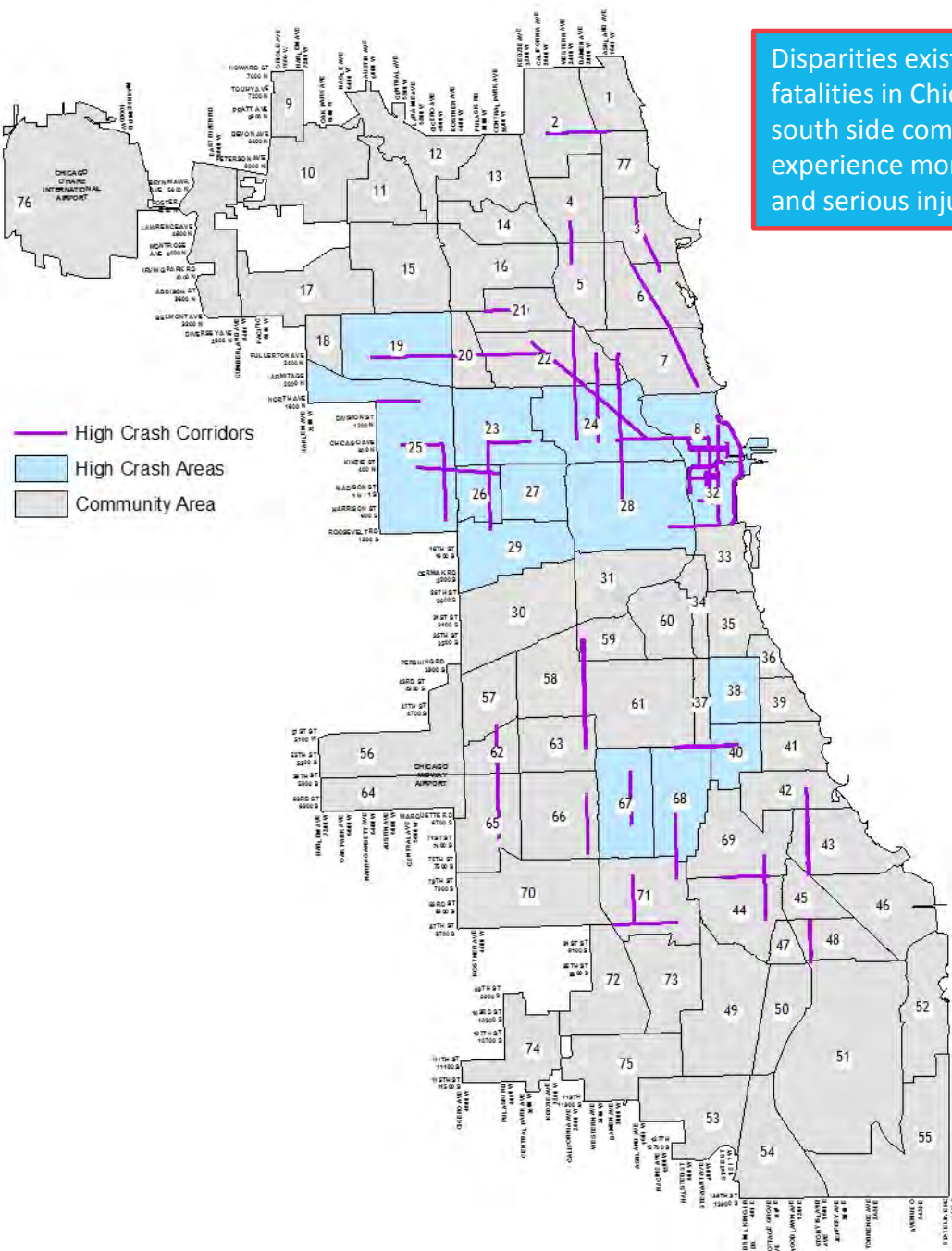
91. PERCENT OF 1-2 YEAR OLD CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS (6+ mcg/dL), CHICAGO, 2014-2017



Source: CDPH, Blood Lead Surveillance Records, 2014-2017.

92. VISION ZERO HIGH CRASH AREAS AND CORRIDORS* BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010-2014

Disparities exist for traffic crash fatalities in Chicago. West and south side community areas experience more traffic fatalities and serious injuries.



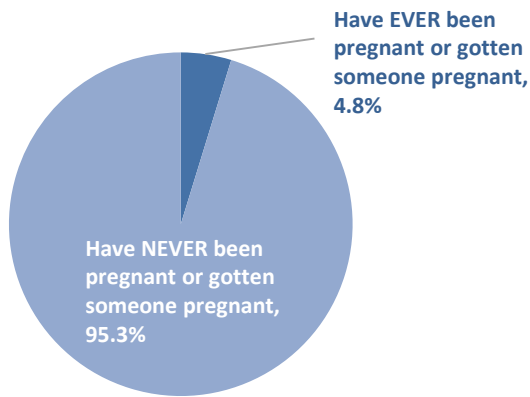
*Candidate Vision Zero High Crash Corridors were identified by evaluating the spatial pattern of citywide non-expressway crashes resulting in fatalities and serious injuries between 2010 and 2014. Each candidate corridor was then ranked by the number of injury crashes per mile with added weight given to fatal and serious injury crashes. The map identifies 70 miles of Vision Zero High Crash corridors, including (1) 50 miles with the overall highest weighted crash indices, (2) the share of corridors within the downtown area was limited to 10 miles due to high overall numbers of crashes in the commercial center of the city, and (3) additional corridors that ranked highly by crashes involving one mode – pedestrian, bicyclist, or motorist – but did not make the top 50 miles by aggregate index round out the Vision Zero High Crash corridors list. The eight High Crash Areas are made up of the top 14 (top 20th percentile) Community Areas as ranked by a composite score of total fatal and serious injury crashes, total fatal and serious injury crashes/100,000 residents, total fatal and serious injury crashes/square mile, economic hardship, and proportion of fatal and serious injury crashes per total crashes. Names broadly describing these areas are used.

Source: Chicago Department of Transportation, 2010-2014.

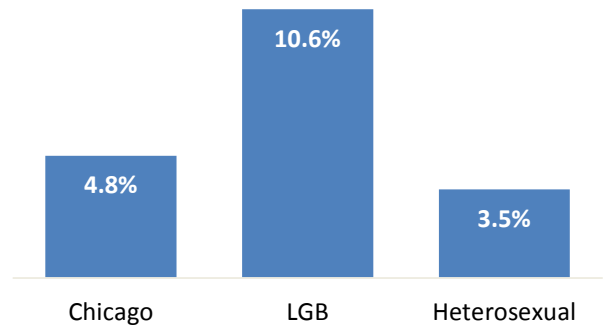
DISEASE & INJURY

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH		PAGE
93.	Percent of High School Students Who Have Ever/Never Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant, Chicago, 2017	62
94.	Percent of High School Students Who Have Ever/Never Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant by Sexual Identity, Chicago, 2017	62
95.	Rate of Births to Mothers Aged 15-19 years per 1,000 Births, Chicago, 2013	62
96.	Rate of Severe Maternal Morbidity per 10,000 Deliveries by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2016-2017	62
97.	Most Commonly Identified Big Health Problems for Kids in Chicago from Perspectives of Parents with Kids in the Home vs. Adults without Kids in the Home, Chicago, 2017	63
98.	Percent of Chicago Parents Who Refused Different Vaccines for their Children, Chicago, 2017	63
99.	Most Frequent Reasons that Parents Refused Flu Vaccine for their Children, Chicago, 2017-2018	63

93. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE EVER/NEVER BEEN PREGNANT OR GOTTEN SOMEONE PREGNANT, CHICAGO, 2017

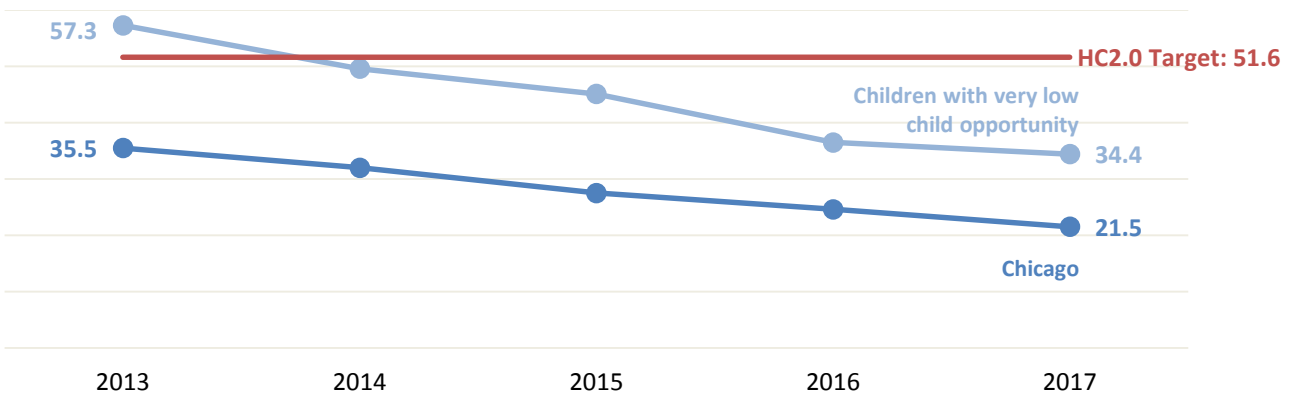


94. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN PREGNANT OR GOTTEN SOMEONE PREGNANT BY SEXUAL IDENTITY, CHICAGO, 2017

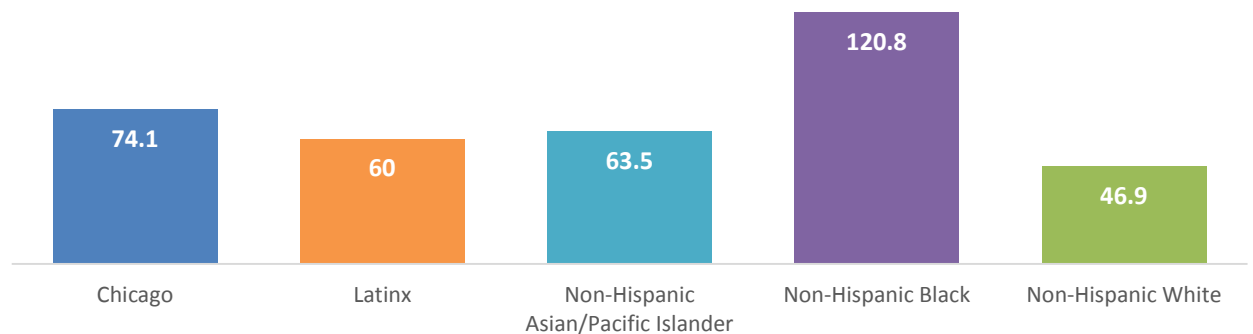


The number of high school students in Chicago that have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant increases with grade level.

95. RATE OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AGED 15-19 YEARS PER 1,000 BIRTHS, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



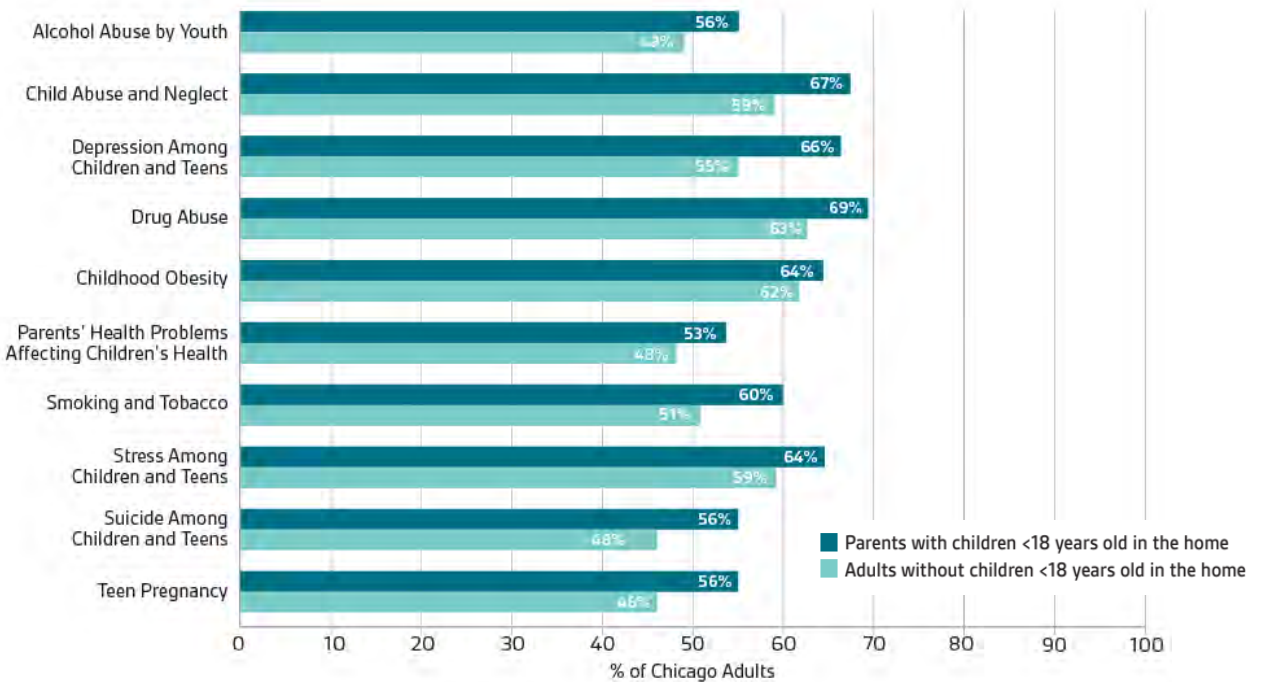
96. RATE OF SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY* PER 10,000 DELIVERIES BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2016-2017



*Severe maternal morbidity is a group of diagnoses and procedures that cause significant short-term and long-term health consequences, increase risk for maternal mortality, and are only included if diagnoses happened during labor or delivery hospitalization and require an extended hospital stay post-delivery.

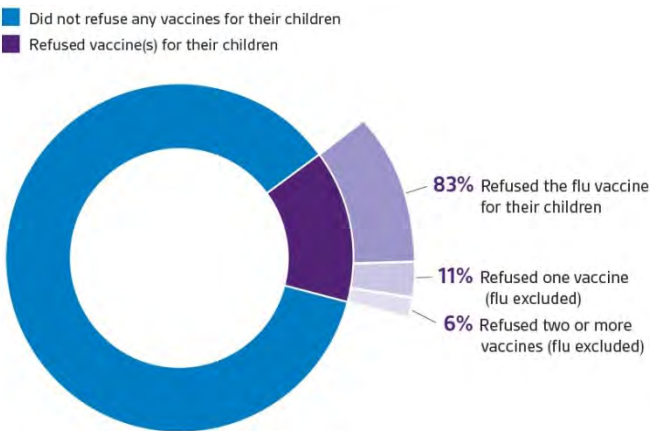
Sources: CDC, YRBSS, 2017; IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Birth Certificate File Data, 2013-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

97. MOST COMMONLY IDENTIFIED BIG HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR KIDS FROM PERSPECTIVES OF PARENTS WITH KIDS IN THE HOME VS. ADULTS WITHOUT KIDS IN THE HOME, CHICAGO, 2017

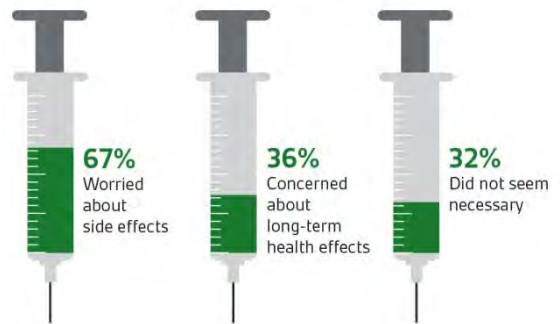


Parents with children in the household rated all health problems as more problematic compared to childfree households.

98. PERCENT OF PARENTS WHO REFUSED DIFFERENT VACCINES FOR THEIR CHILDREN, CHICAGO, 2017



99. MOST FREQUENT REASONS THAT PARENTS REFUSED FLU VACCINE FOR THEIR CHILDREN, CHICAGO, 2017-2018



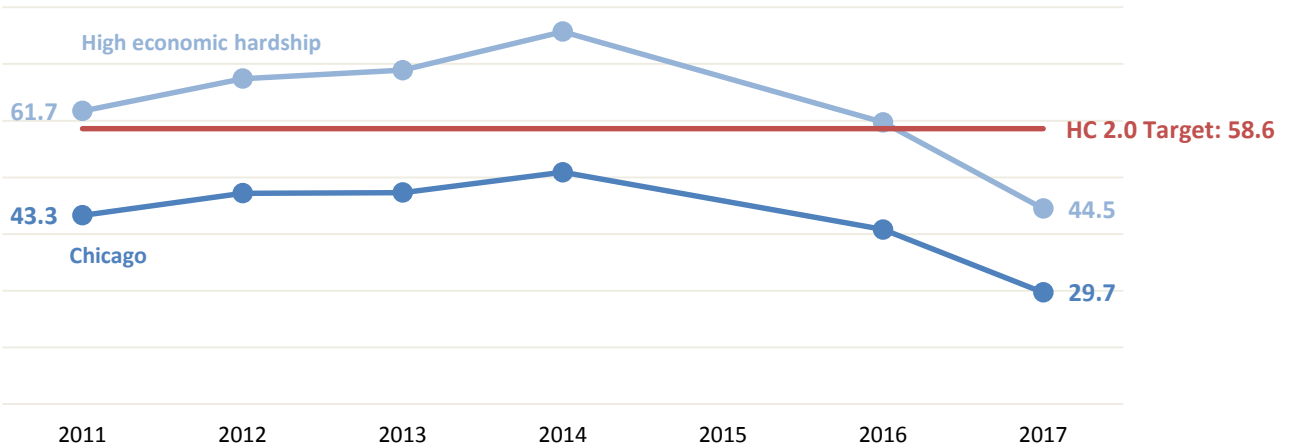
Flu vaccine was the most commonly refused vaccine for children.

Sources: *Voices of Child Health in Chicago Report: Chicago Parents Identify the Top 10 Health Problems for Children and Adolescents in the City*. 2019. <https://www.luriechildrens.org/globalassets/voices-of-child-health-in-chicago/voices-of-child-health-report1.pdf>; *Voices of Child Health in Chicago Report: Chicago Parents' Behaviors and Beliefs about their Children's Flu Vaccinations*. 2019. https://www.luriechildrens.org/globalassets/voices-of-child-health-in-chicago/voices-of-child-health-in-chicago_report-2_15-jan-2019.pdf

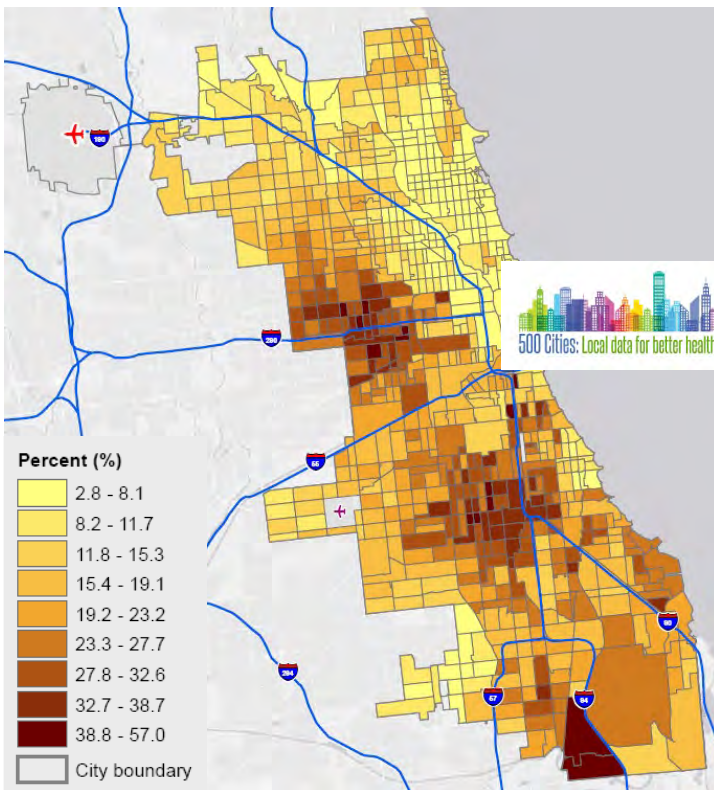
DISEASE & INJURY

ORAL HEALTH	PAGE
100. Rate of Emergency Department Visits Due to a Dental Care Emergency per 10,000 by Zip Code, Chicago, 2017	65
101. Age-Adjusted Rate of Dental-Related Emergency Department Visits per 10,000, Chicago, 2017	66
102. Percent of Adults 65+ Who Have All their Teeth, Chicago, 2016	66

101. AGE-ADJUSTED RATE OF DENTAL-RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS PER 10,000, CHICAGO, 2011-2017



102. PERCENT OF ADULTS 65+ WHO HAVE ALL THEIR TEETH, CHICAGO, 2016

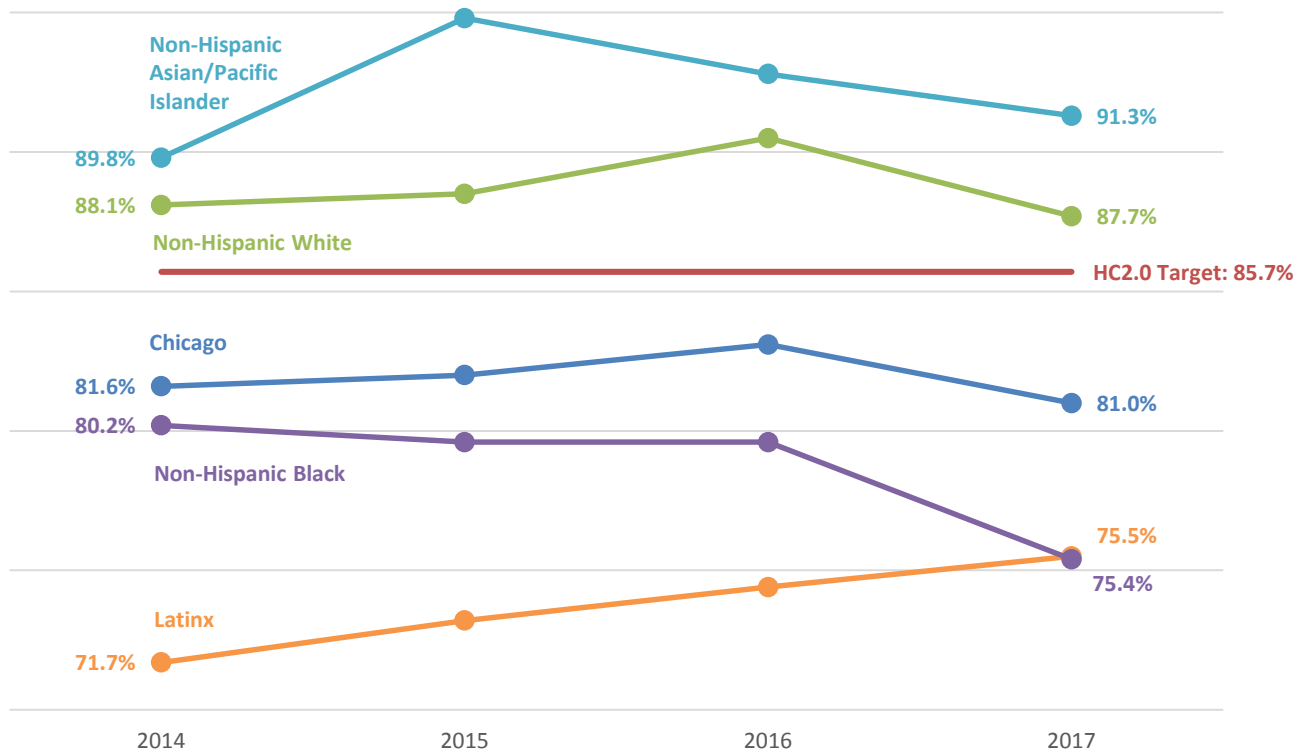


Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2011-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census; CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

DISEASE & INJURY

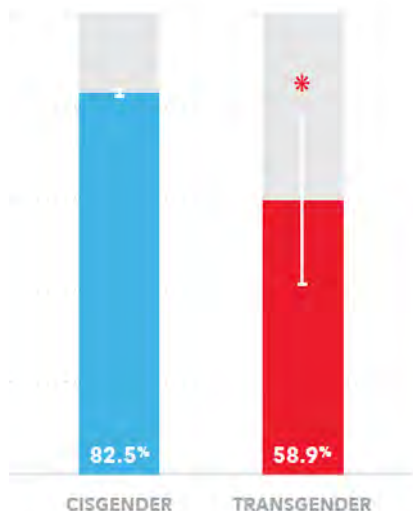
GENERAL HEALTH	PAGE
103. Percent of Adults Whose Overall Health Is Good, Very Good or Excellent by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2014-2017	68
104. Percent of Adults Whose Overall Health Is Good, Very Good or Excellent by Gender-Identity, Chicago, 2014-2017	68
105. Percent of Adults Whose Physical Health Is Not Good, Chicago, 2016	69
106. Hospitalizations by Primary Diagnosis, Chicago, 2017	69
107. Age-Adjusted Rate of Preventable Hospitalizations per 10,000 by Zip Code, Chicago, 2017	70
108. Age-Adjusted Rate of Preventable Hospitalizations per 10,000, Chicago, 2011-2017	70
109. Avoidable Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 by Zip Code, Chicago, 2017	71

103. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE OVERALL HEALTH IS GOOD, VERY GOOD OR EXCELLENT BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



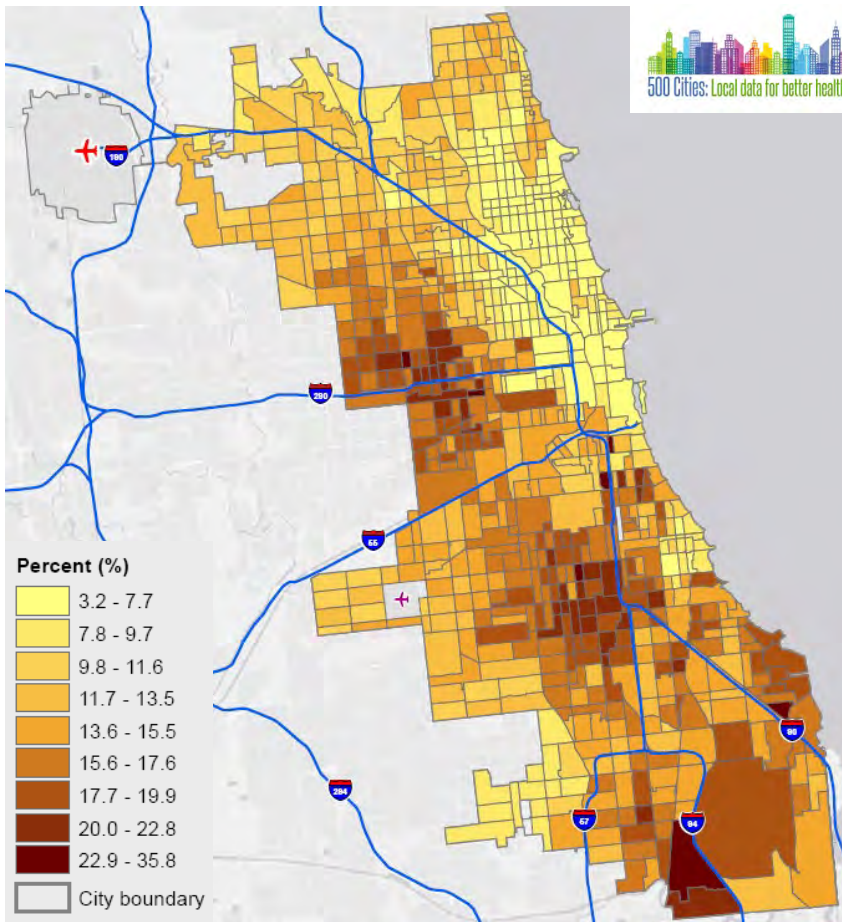
104. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE OVERALL HEALTH IS GOOD, VERY GOOD OR EXCELLENT BY GENDER IDENTITY, CHICAGO, 2014-2016

Most adults in Chicago (81% in 2017) report good health. Adults who identify as transgender or gender non-conforming are significantly less likely to report their health good compared to cisgender adults.



Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017.

105. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE PHYSICAL HEALTH IS NOT GOOD*, CHICAGO, 2016



106. HOSPITALIZATIONS BY PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS, CHICAGO, 2017

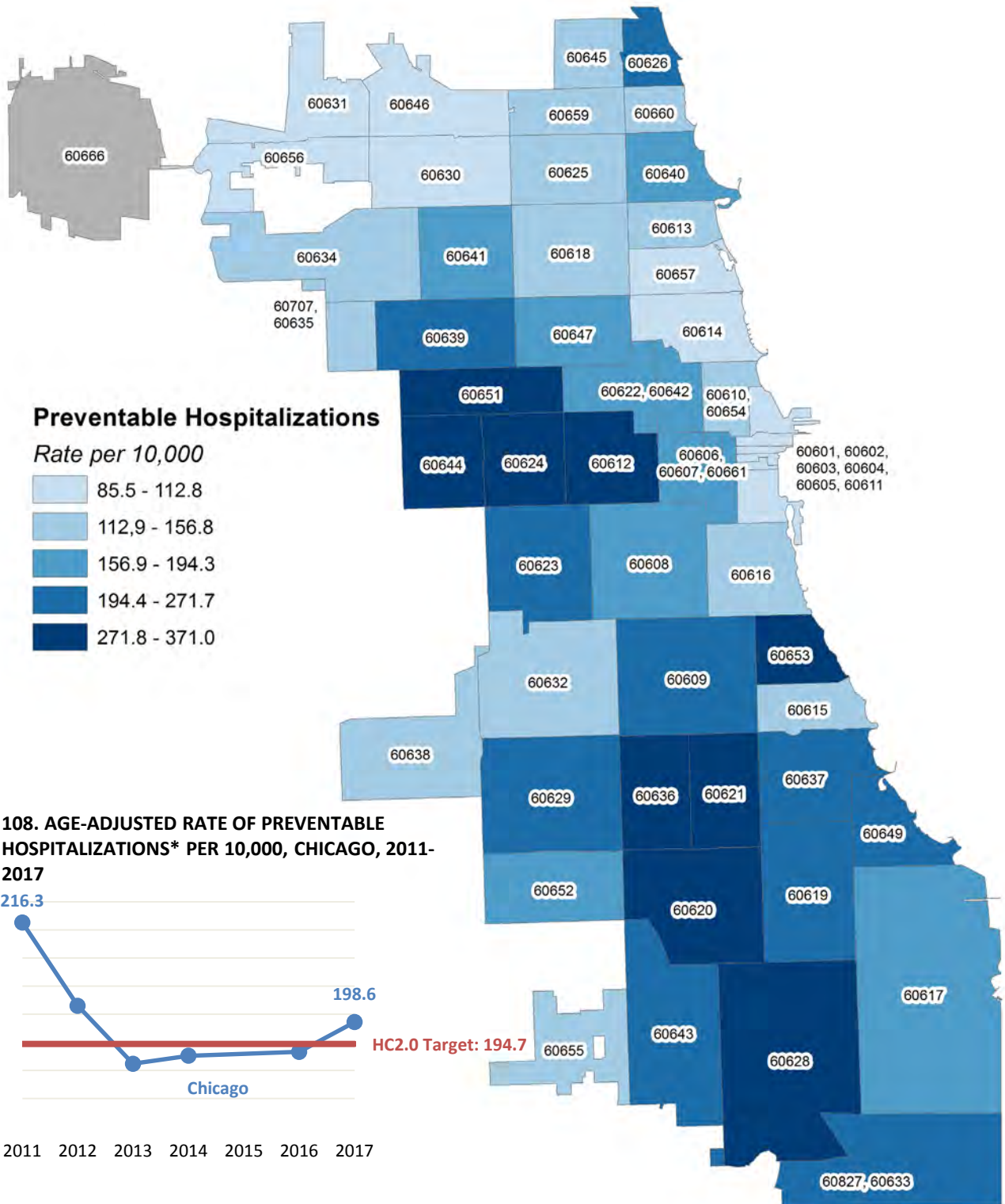
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS	NUMBER	RATE PER 10,000	GEOGRAPHIC DISPARITY*	BLACK: WHITE DISPARITY**	HISPANIC: WHITE DISPARITY [€]
Substance-related Disorders	8,591	32.1	29.8	6.9	1.2
Mood Disorders	17,447	64.1	4.3	1.9	0.9
Schizophrenic Disorders	12,531	45.1	27.1	4.6	0.9
Asthma					
<5 years	2602	140.0	43.4	5.3	1.6
≥ 65 years	930	32.9	31.1	6.4	4.4
Diabetes	6517	25.7	6.9	3.2	2.0
Diabetes-related lower extremity amputation	697	2.8	85.6	1.9	1.6
Preventable hospitalizations	36,273	198.6	29.0	2.7	1.5

*Ratio of Chicago and US rates; *Ratio of zip code with highest age-adjusted rate and zip code with lowest rate; **Ratio of Non-Hispanic African-American or black and Non-Hispanic white rates; [€] Ratio of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white rates.

*Physical health not good for 14 or more days in past month

Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2011-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census. CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

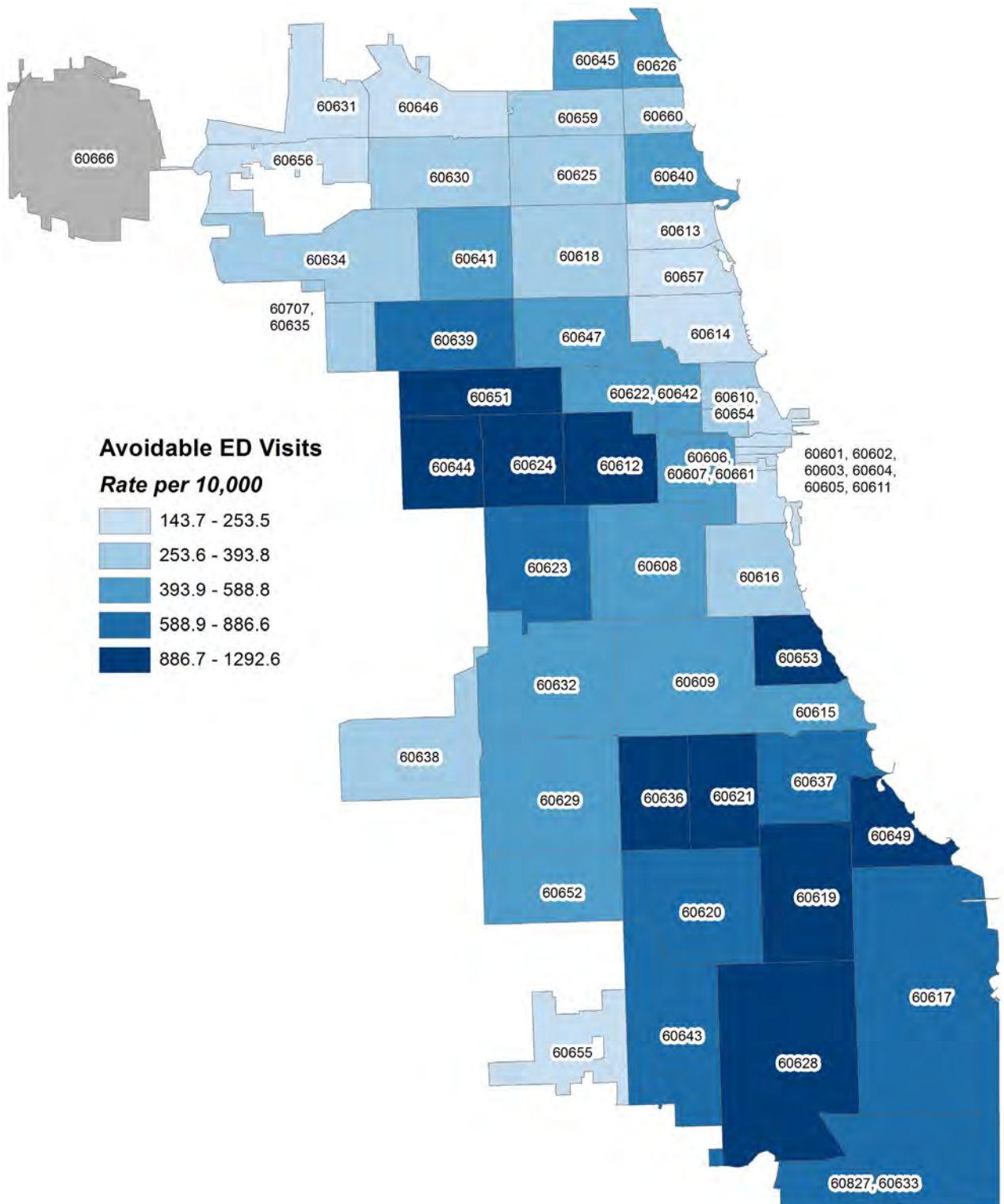
107. AGE-ADJUSTED RATE OF PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS* PER 10,000 BY ZIP CODE, CHICAGO, 2017



*Includes diabetes with short-term complications, diabetes with long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, heart failure, dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, or urinary tract infection

Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2011-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

109. AVOIDABLE* EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS PER 10,000 BY ZIP CODE, CHICAGO, 2017



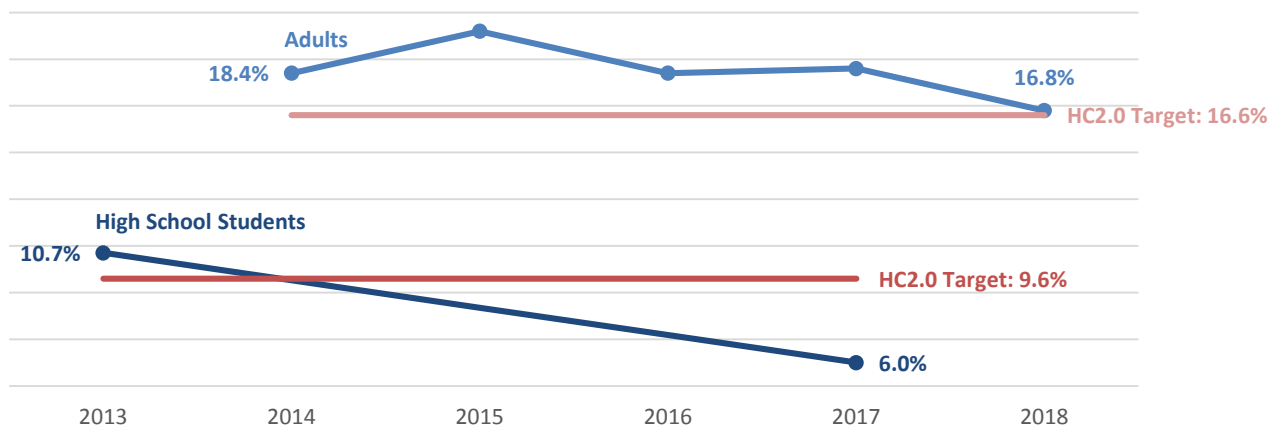
*Conditions that are non-urgent or primary care treatable

Sources: IDPH, Division of Patient Safety & Quality, Discharge Data, 2011-2017; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

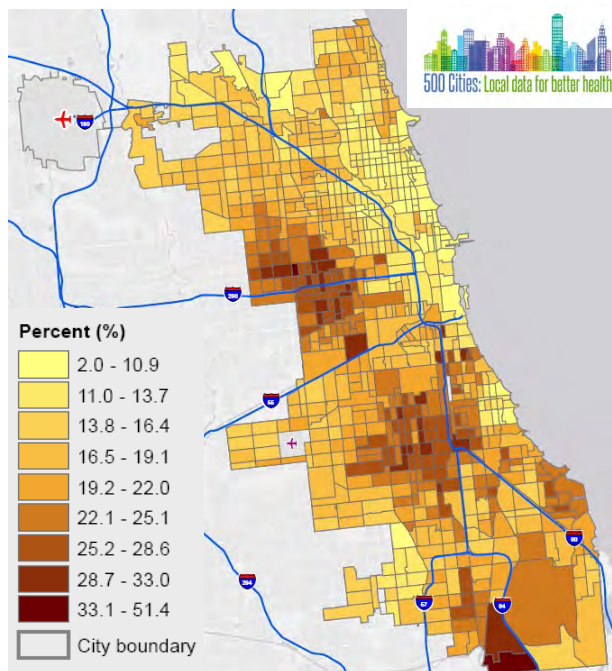
RISK BEHAVIORS

SMOKING	PAGE
110. Percent of Adults and High School Students Who Smoke Cigarettes, Chicago, 2013-2017	73
111. Percent of Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	73
112. Percent of Female Adults and High School Students Who Smoke Cigarettes by Sexual Identity, Chicago, 2009-2013 (Students), 2014-2016 (Adults)	73
113. Percent of Adults Who Smoke Menthol Cigarettes Most or All of Time, Chicago, 2018	73
114. Percent of Adults Who Use Electronic Cigarettes, Chicago, 2014-2017	74
115. Percent of Adults 18-44 Years Who Have Ever Tried Electronic Cigarettes by Gender and Sexual Identity, Chicago, 2014-2016	74
116. Percent of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes or Cigars or Use Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products, Chicago, 2017	74
117. Percent of Students by Grade Who Believe There Is No Risk of Harming Themselves by Using Electronic Cigarettes or Other Vaping Products and Used Electronic Cigarettes in Past 30 Days, Chicago, 2018	74

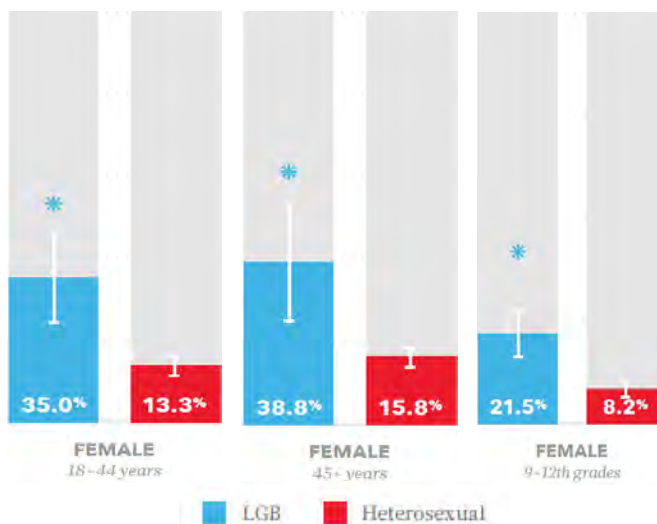
110. PERCENT OF ADULTS AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO SMOKE CIGARETTES, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



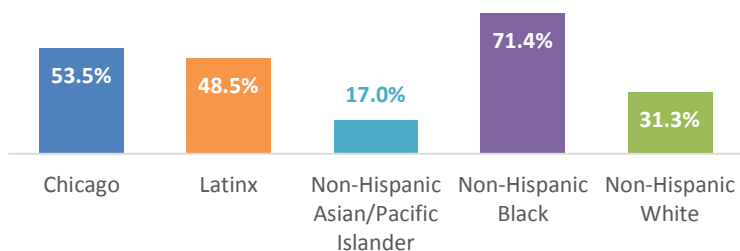
111. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO SMOKE CIGARETTES BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



112. PERCENT OF FEMALE ADULTS AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SEXUAL IDENTITY, CHICAGO, 2009-2013 (STUDENTS), 2014-2016 (ADULTS)



113. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO SMOKE MENTHOL CIGARETTES MOST OR ALL OF THE TIME, CHICAGO, 2018

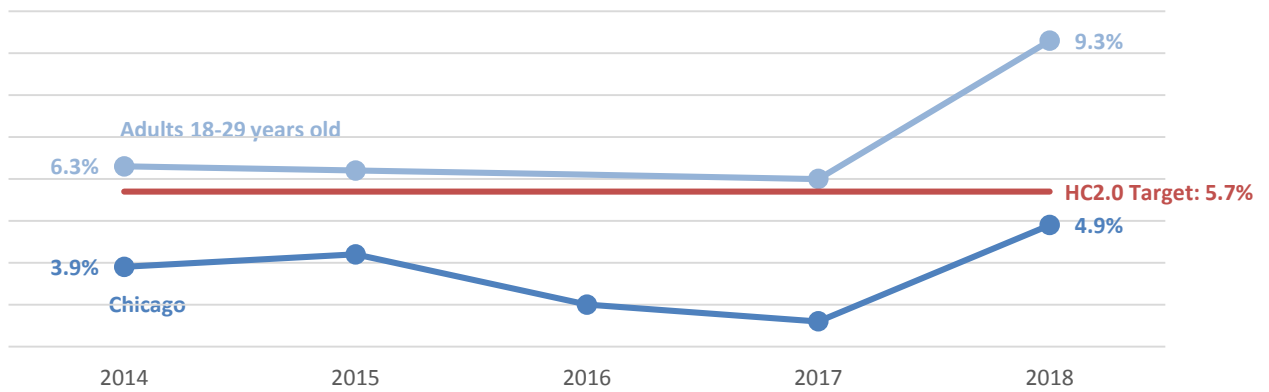


Youth cigarette smoking has decreased over the last decade. Lesbian and bisexual females have higher smoking rates than heterosexual females. More than half of all Chicago adults who smoke cigarettes smoke menthols. Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest rates of menthol use.

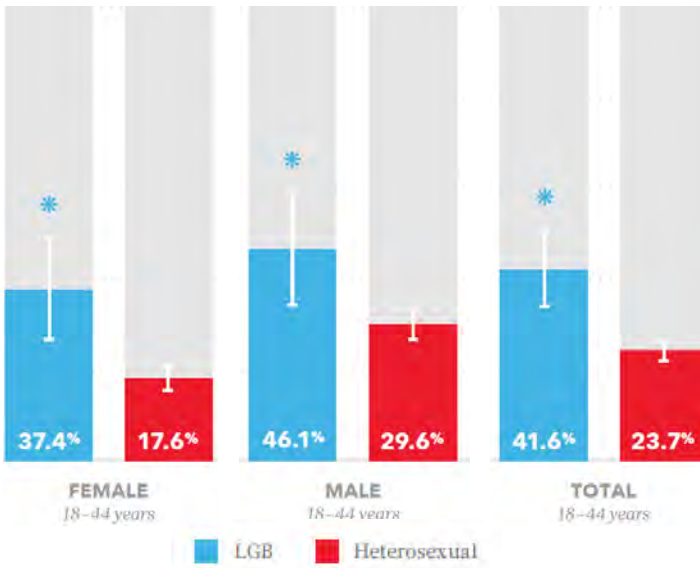
*Indicates significant difference between LGB and heterosexual populations.

Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2018; CDC, YRBSS, 2013, 2017; CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

114. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO USE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES (E-CIGARETTES), CHICAGO, 2014-2017



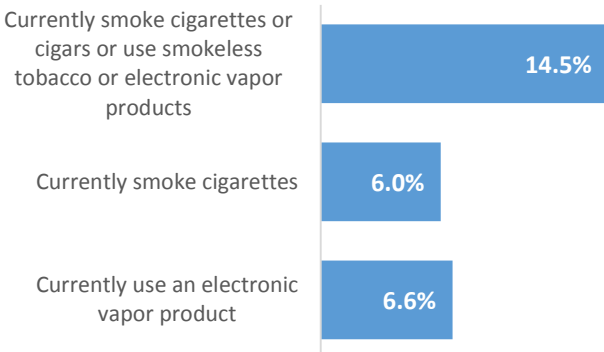
115. PERCENT OF ADULTS 18-44 YEARS WHO HAVE EVER TRIED E-CIGARETTES BY GENDER AND SEXUAL IDENTITY, CHICAGO, 2014-2016



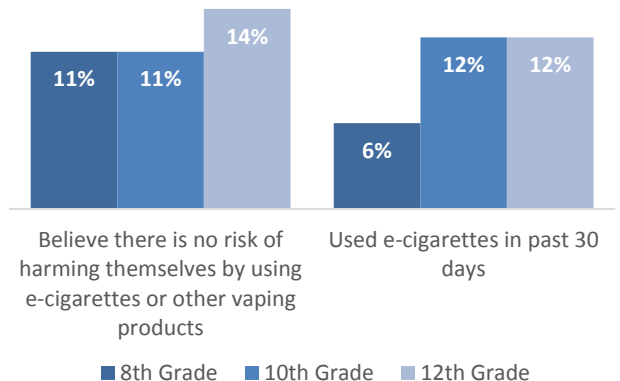
E-cigarette use has increased for all adults and young adults (18-29 years) since CDPH started tracking use in 2014. LGB adults who are less than 45 years old are more likely to have ever tried e-cigarettes than heterosexual adults. Male adults 18-44 years old are more likely to have ever tried e-cigarettes.

E-cigarettes have replaced cigarette use among high school students. The percentage of students that have used e-cigarettes increases as grade level increases. Two percent of 10th and 12th graders reported using e-cigarettes about once a day.

116. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO ..., CHICAGO, 2017



117. PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY GRADE WHO ..., CHICAGO, 2018

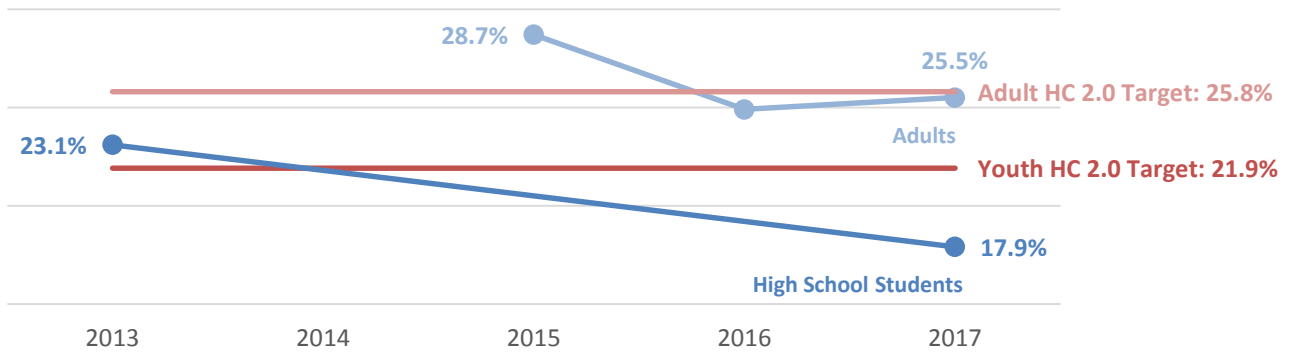


Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017; CDC, YRBSS, 2017; Center for Prevention Research & Development, University of Illinois, Illinois Youth Survey, 2018.

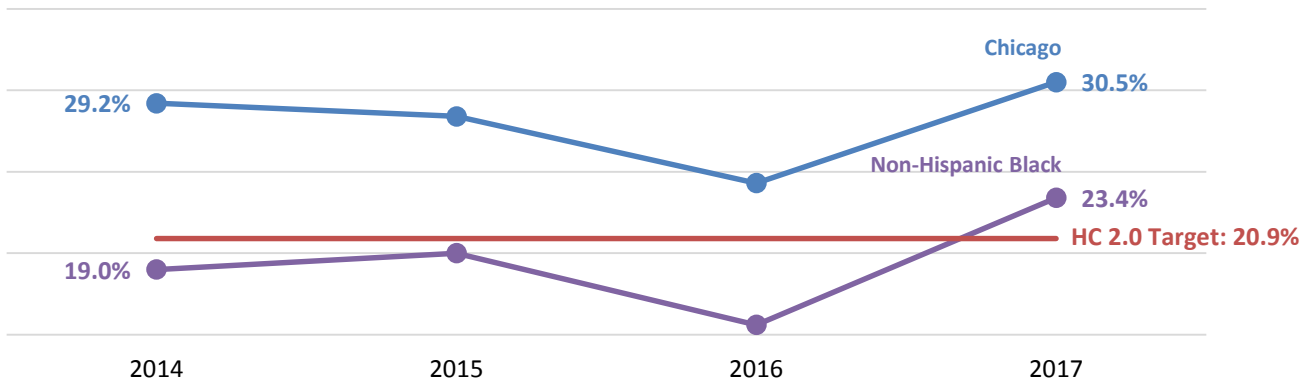
RISK BEHAVIORS

NUTRITION & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY		PAGE
118.	Percent of High School Students and Adults with Daily Soda Consumption, Chicago, 2013-2017	76
119.	Percent of Adults Who Reported Consuming Five or More Fruit and Vegetable Servings Yesterday, Chicago, 2014-2017	76
120.	Percent of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day During the Last Week, Chicago, 2013, 2017	76
121.	Percent of Adults with No Leisure Time Physical Activity in the Past Month, Chicago, 2014-2017	77
122.	Percent of Adults with No Leisure Time Physical Activity in the Past Month by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	77

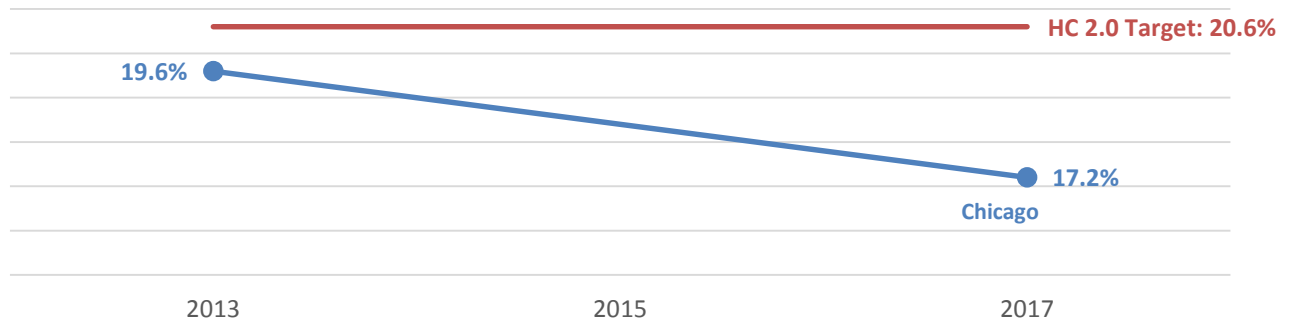
118. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND ADULTS WITH DAILY SODA CONSUMPTION*, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



119. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO REPORTED CONSUMING FIVE OR MORE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVINGS YESTERDAY, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



120. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE AT LEAST 60 MINUTES PER DAY DURING THE LAST WEEK, CHICAGO, 2013, 2017

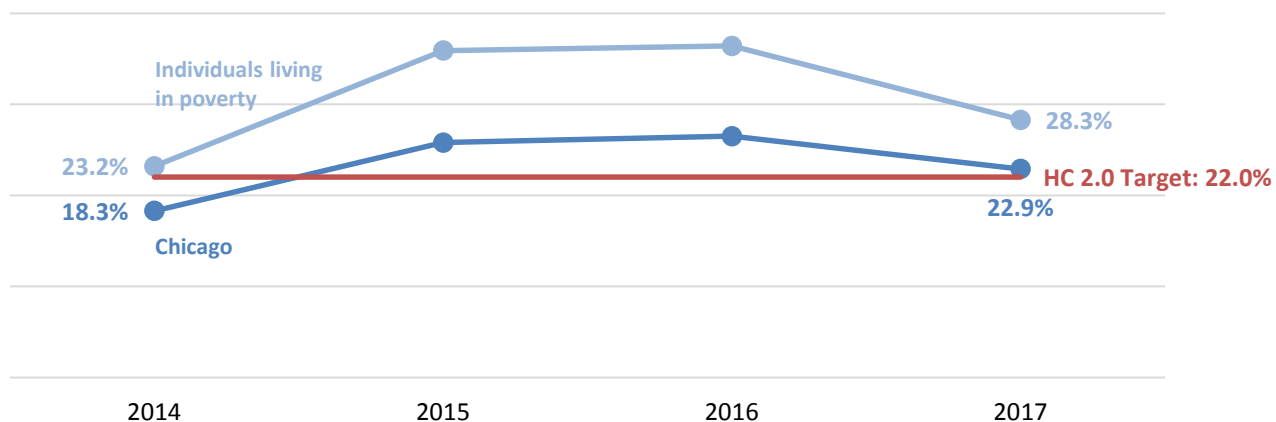


Youth soda consumption decreased, as did physical activity, between 2013 and 2017.

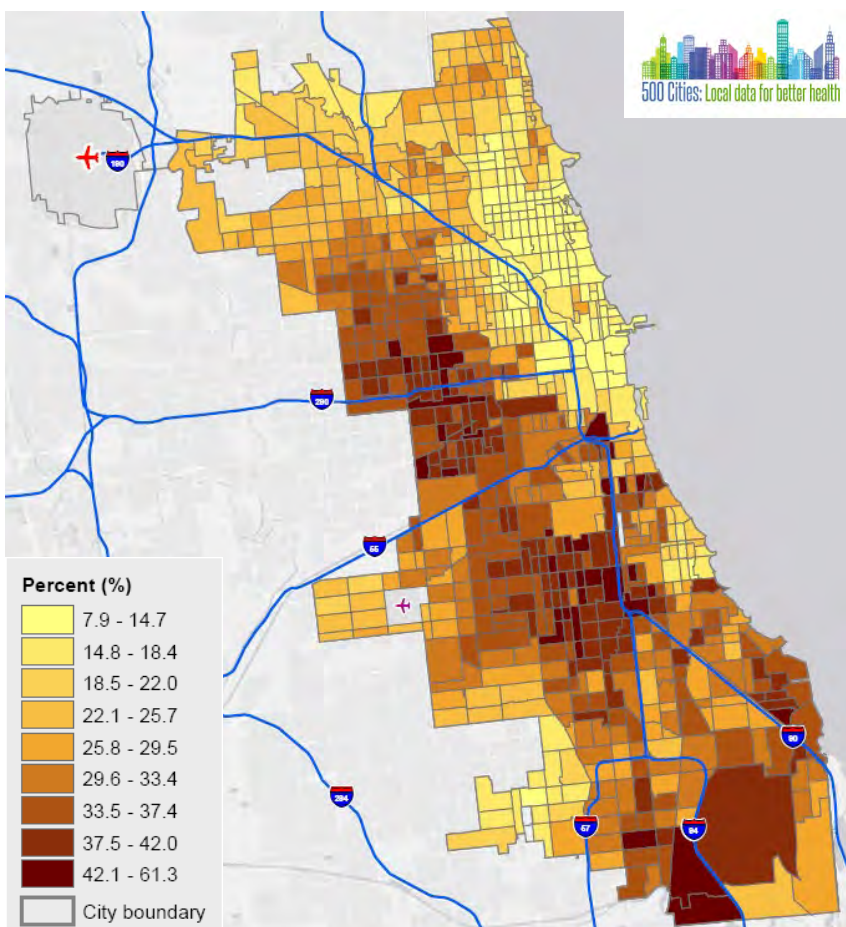
*For adults, daily soda consumption equals drinking soda or pop at least once per day in the past month; For youth, daily soda consumption equals drinking one or more can/bottle/glass of soda daily in the past week.

Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017; CDC, YRBSS, 2013, 2017.

121. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH NO LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PAST MONTH, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



122. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH NO LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PAST MONTH BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



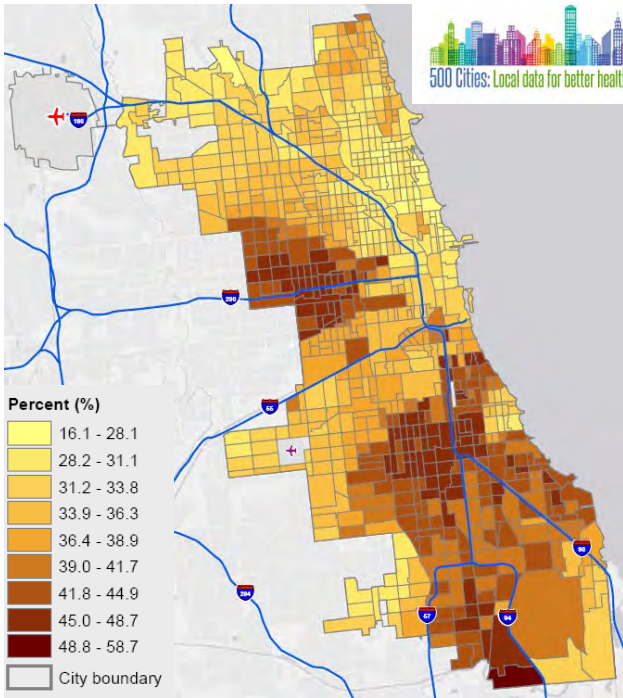
Physical inactivity has increased for Chicago adults.

Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017; CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

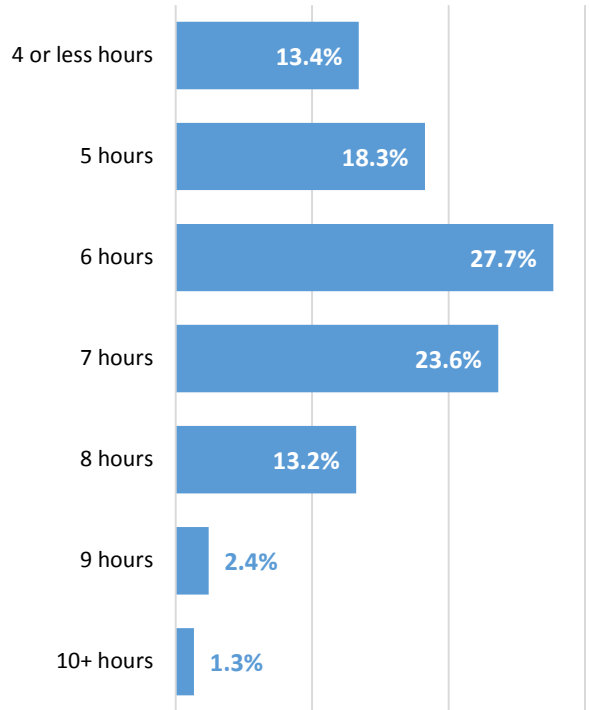
RISK BEHAVIORS

SLEEP	PAGE
123. Percent of Adults Who Sleep Less Than 7 Hours per Night by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	79
124. Percent of High School Students by Length of Nightly Sleep, Chicago, 2017	79
125. Percent of High School Students Getting 8 or More Hours of Sleep per Night by Witnessing/Experiencing Violence, Depression and Grades, Chicago, 2017	79

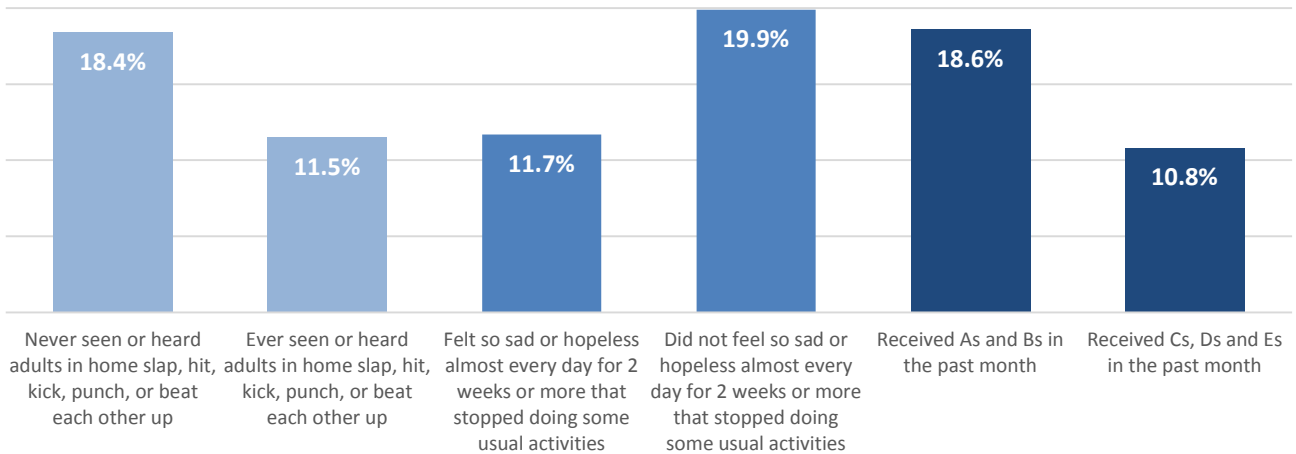
123. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO SLEEP LESS THAN 7 HOURS PER NIGHT BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



124. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BY LENGTH OF NIGHTLY SLEEP, CHICAGO, 2017



125. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GETTING 8 OR MORE HOURS OF SLEEP PER NIGHT BY WITNESSING/EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE, DEPRESSION AND GRADES, CHICAGO, 2017



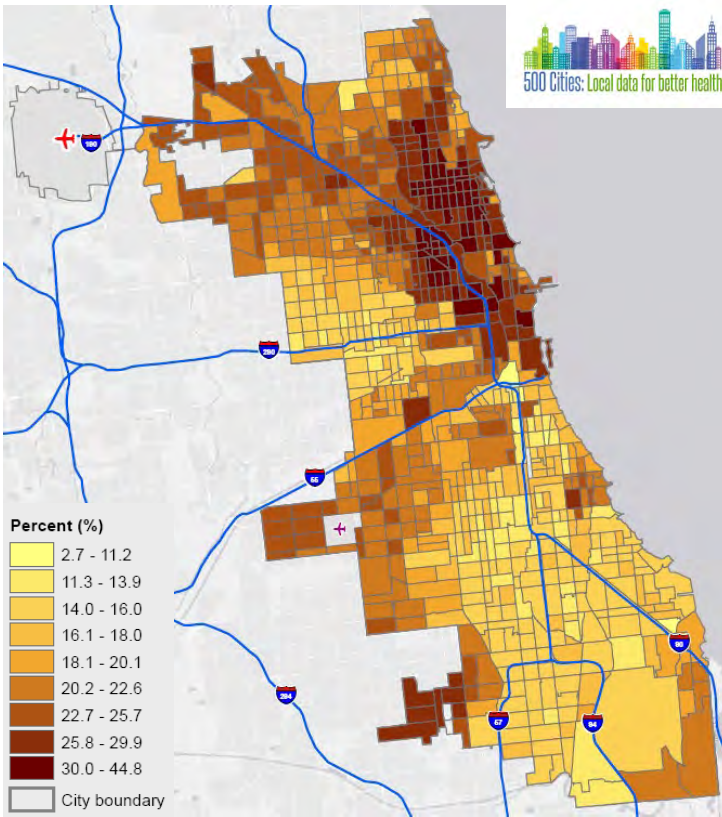
Only 17% of youth report getting 8+ hours of sleep on an average night. Students who witnessed or experienced violence, felt depressed or received poor grades were less likely to receive 8+ hours of sleep per night. Almost 10% of youth usually slept somewhere other than a parent or guardians house. These youth were less likely to get 8+ hours of sleep a night and less likely to be receiving good grades.

Sources: CDC, YRBSS, 2017; CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016.

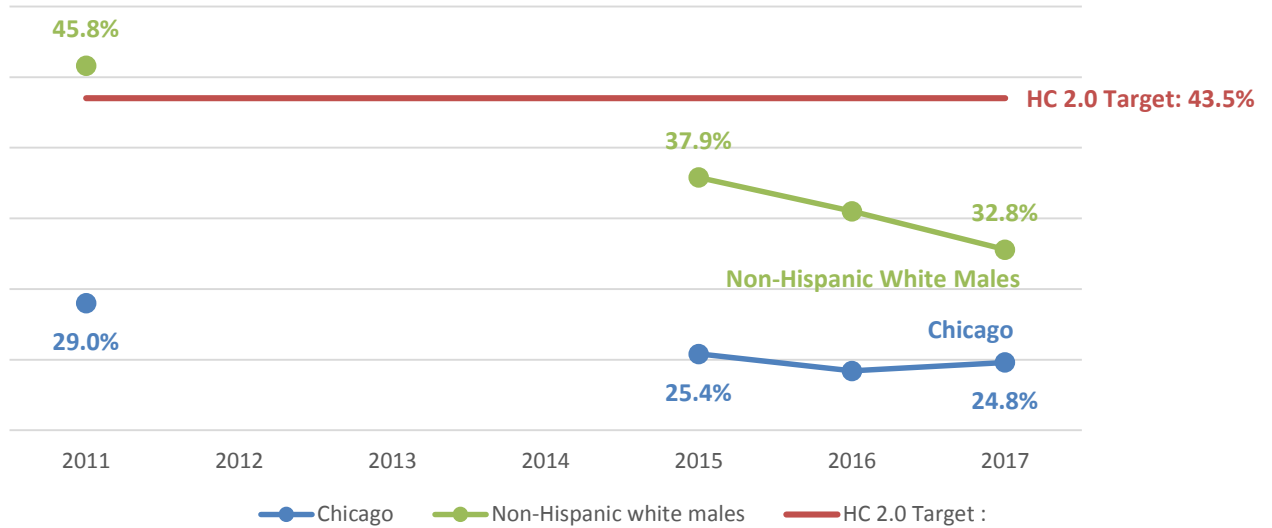
RISK BEHAVIORS

ALCOHOL USE	PAGE
126. Percent of Adults Who Binge Drink by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	81
127. Percent of Adults Who Binge Drink, Chicago, 2011, 2015-2017	81

126. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO BINGE DRINK BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



127. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO BINGE DRINK, CHICAGO, 2011*, 2015-2017



Note: Data not collected in 2012-2013 BRFSS. HCS did not start collecting data on binge drinking until 2015.

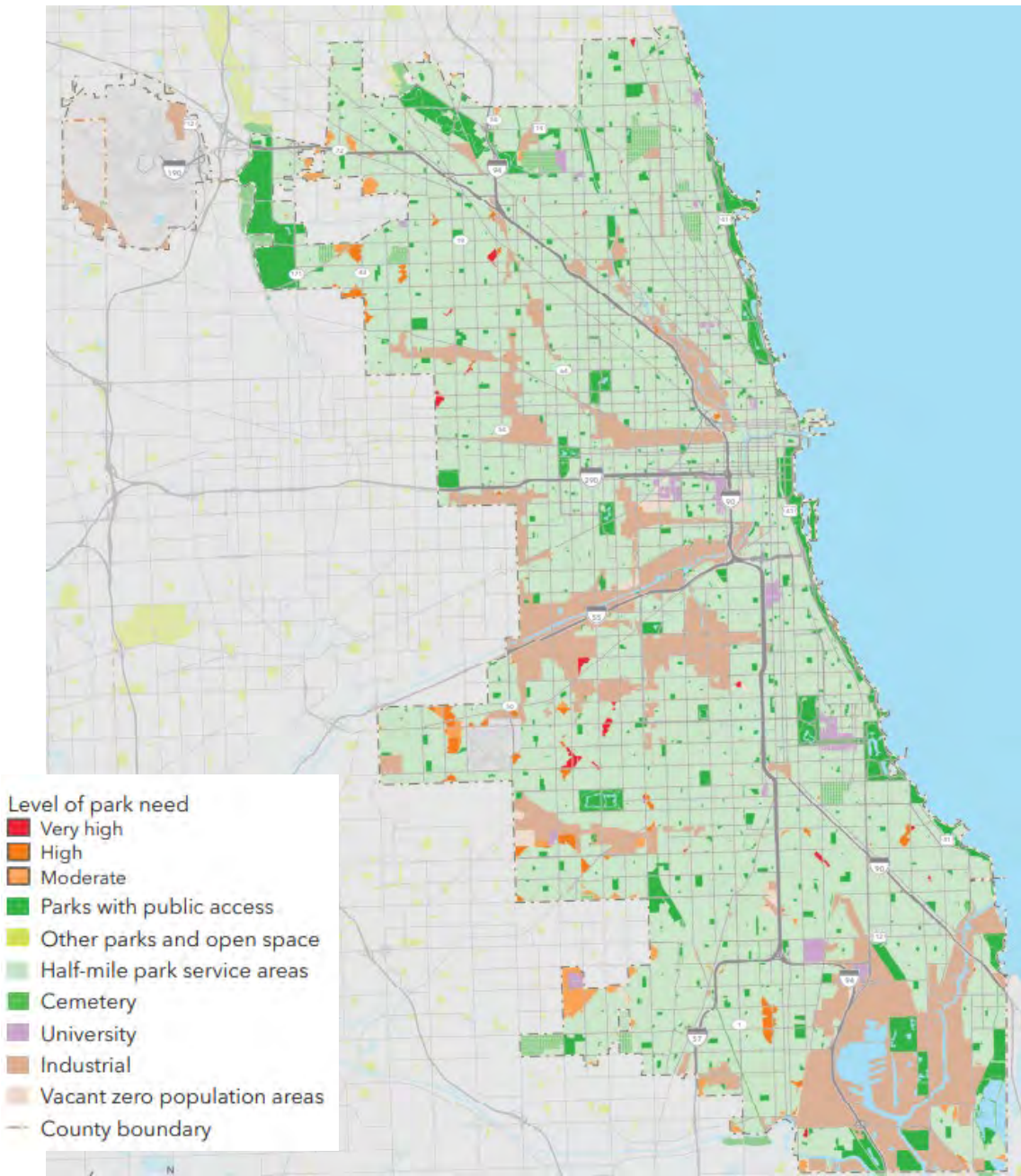
Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, ACS 2012-2016; IDPH, BRFSS, 2011; CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015-2017.

LIVING CONDITIONS

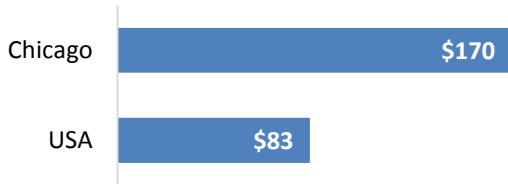
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

LAND USE	PAGE
128. Park Access, Chicago, 2018	83
129. Park Spending per Resident, Chicago, 2018	83
130. Percent of Residents by Time from Public Park, Chicago, 2018	83
131. Grocery Store Access, Chicago, 2018	84
132. Percent of Chicago Residents with Limited Food Access by Economic Hardship, Chicago, 2015	84
133. Food Access by Community Area, Chicago, 2007-2014	85
134. Select Demographic Characteristics of Neighborhoods with Persistently High vs. Low Healthy Food Access, Chicago, 2007-2014	85
135. Health Behaviors and Outcomes Related to Access to Fruits and Vegetables, Chicago, 2015-2017	86
136. Odds of Eating 5+ Servings of Fruits and Vegetables, Chicago, 2015-2017	86
137. Reasons for Difficulty Accessing Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Chicago, 2017	86

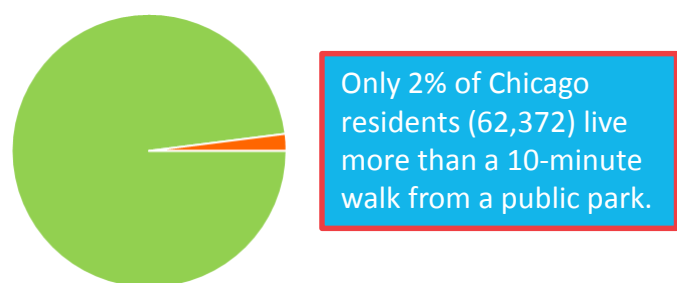
128. PARK ACCESS, CHICAGO, 2018



129. PARK SPENDING PER RESIDENT, CHICAGO, 2018

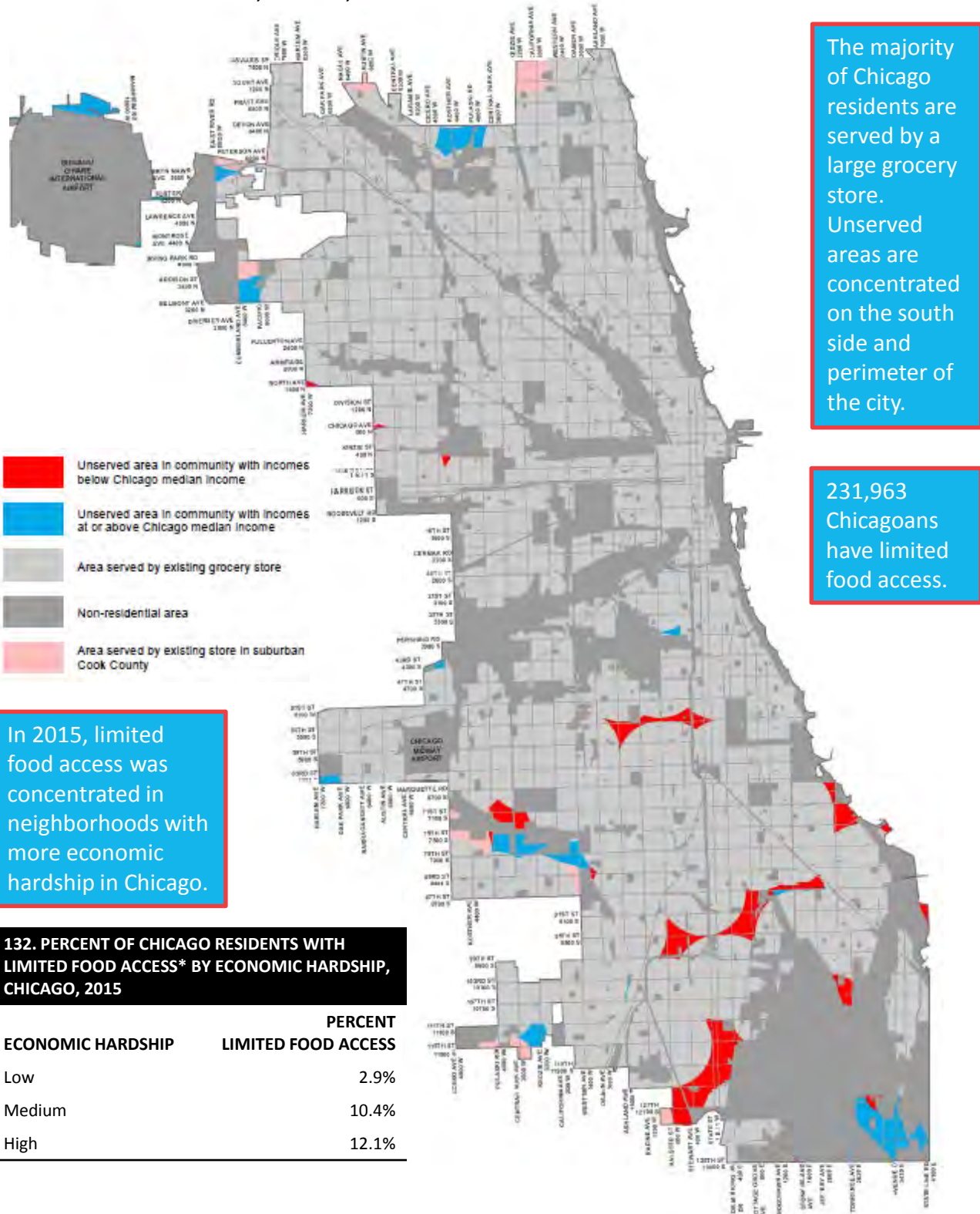


130. PERCENT OF RESIDENTS BY TIME FROM PUBLIC PARK, CHICAGO, 2018



Source: Trust for Public Land, 2018

131. GROCERY STORE ACCESS, CHICAGO, 2018



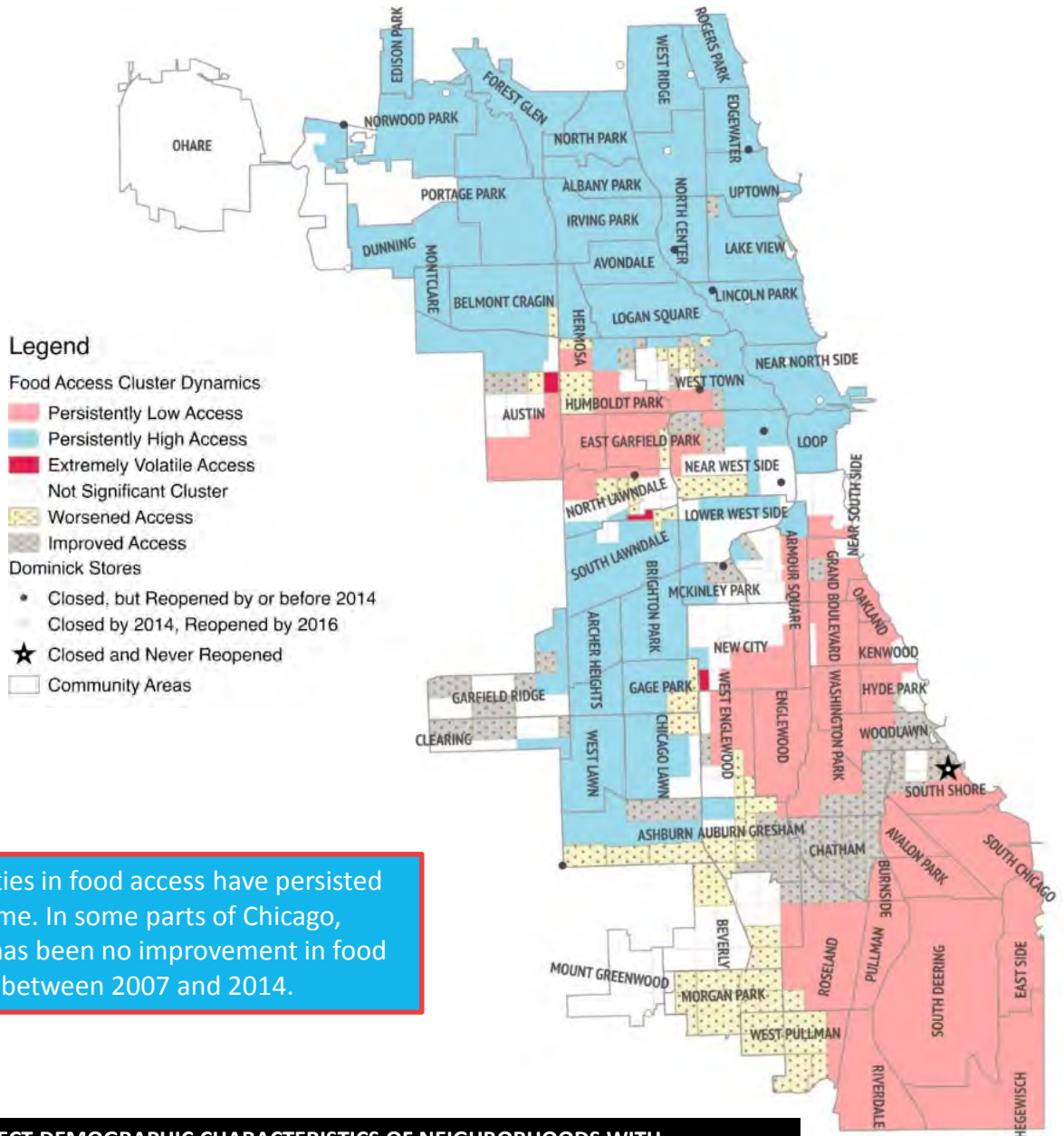
132. PERCENT OF CHICAGO RESIDENTS WITH LIMITED FOOD ACCESS* BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, CHICAGO, 2015

ECONOMIC HARDSHIP	PERCENT LIMITED FOOD ACCESS
Low	2.9%
Medium	10.4%
High	12.1%

*People with low income and living more than 1/2 mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. Low income is defined as annual family income at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold for family size.

Sources: Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Access Research Atlas, 2015 <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/>; US Census Bureau, ACS 2010-2014.

133. FOOD ACCESS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2007-2014

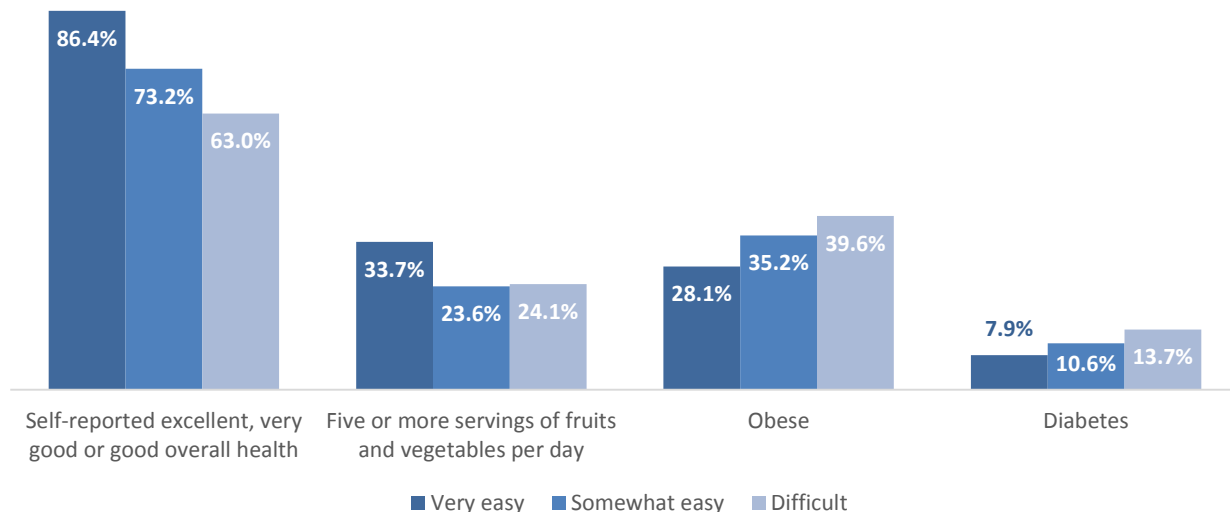


134. SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBORHOODS WITH PERSISTENTLY HIGH VS. LOW HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS, CHICAGO, 2007-2014

	PERSISTENTLY HIGH ACCESS	PERSISTENTLY LOW ACCESS
White	64.7%	15.8%
Black	11.3%	78.0%
Asian	8.1%	2.4%
Other	17.4%	4.6%
Hispanic	37.3%	22.0%
Median annual income	\$58,286	\$31,430

Source: M. Kolak et al. *Urban foodscape trends: Disparities in health food access in Chicago, 2007-2014*. Health and Place 52: 231-239, 2018.

135. HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND OUTCOMES RELATED TO ACCESS TO FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CHICAGO, 2015-2017



136. ODDS OF EATING 5+ SERVINGS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (FV) (REF = <5 SERVINGS), CHICAGO, 2015-2017

EXPLANATORY VARIABLE	ODDS RATIO	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
Very easy access to FV (ref = somewhat easy, somewhat or very difficult)	1.29	1.02-1.63
Male gender (ref = female)	0.83	0.68-1.02
Age (continuous)	0.99	0.98-1.00
White race/ethnicity (ref = residents of color)	1.82	1.46-2.27
Household income >200% Poverty Level (ref = income <200% Poverty Level)	1.86	1.49-2.33

137. REASONS FOR DIFFICULTY ACCESSING FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CHICAGO, 2017

Stores in neighborhood don't sell fresh fruits and vegetables	33.3%
Quality of fresh fruits and vegetables where shop is poor	48.5%
Fresh fruits and vegetables are too expensive	62.4%

Those who report very easy access to fresh fruits and vegetables have higher rates of eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day and reporting good overall health and have a lower prevalence of obesity and diabetes. Those who report very easy access to fresh fruits and vegetables have higher odds of eating 5+ servings of fruits and vegetables, controlling for major demographic factors.

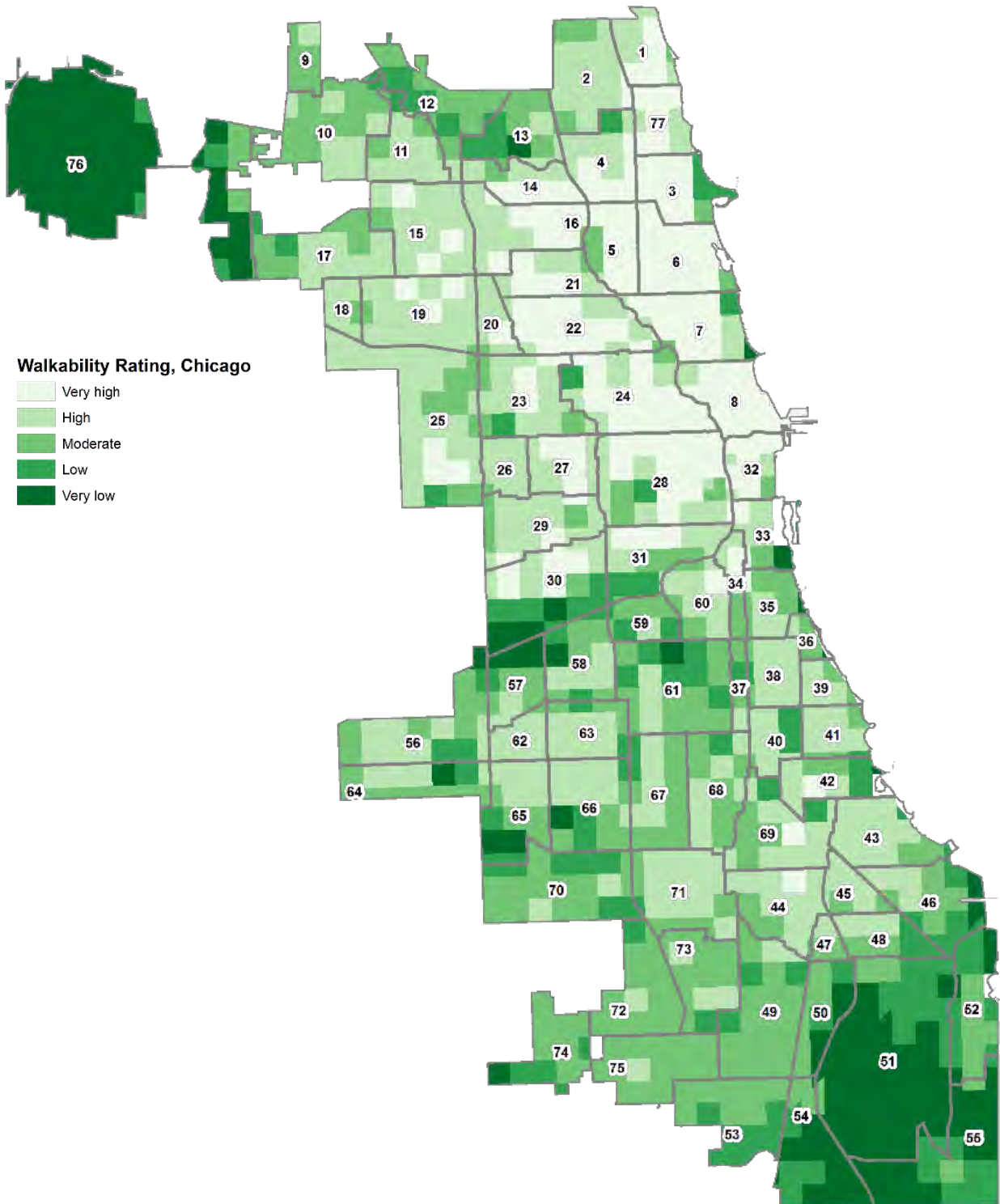
Sources: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015-2017; USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2015.

LIVING CONDITIONS

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

TRANSPORTATION	PAGE
138. Neighborhood Walkability by Census Tract, Chicago, 2017	88
139. Percent of Income Spent on Transportation Costs by Census Tract, Chicago, 2015	89
140. Transit Availability and High Economic Hardship by Community Area and Census Tract, Chicago, 2017	90
141. Mean Commute Times to Work by Census Tract, Chicago, 2013-2017	91
142. Percent of Residents (Aged 16 and Over) Who Commute to Work Using Public Transportation by Census Tract, Chicago, 2013-2017	92
143. Percent of Households without a Vehicle by Census Tract, Chicago, 2013-2017	93
144. Location of Bike Ways by Census Tract, Chicago, 2019	94
145. Access to Divvy Stations by Census Tract, Chicago, 2019	95

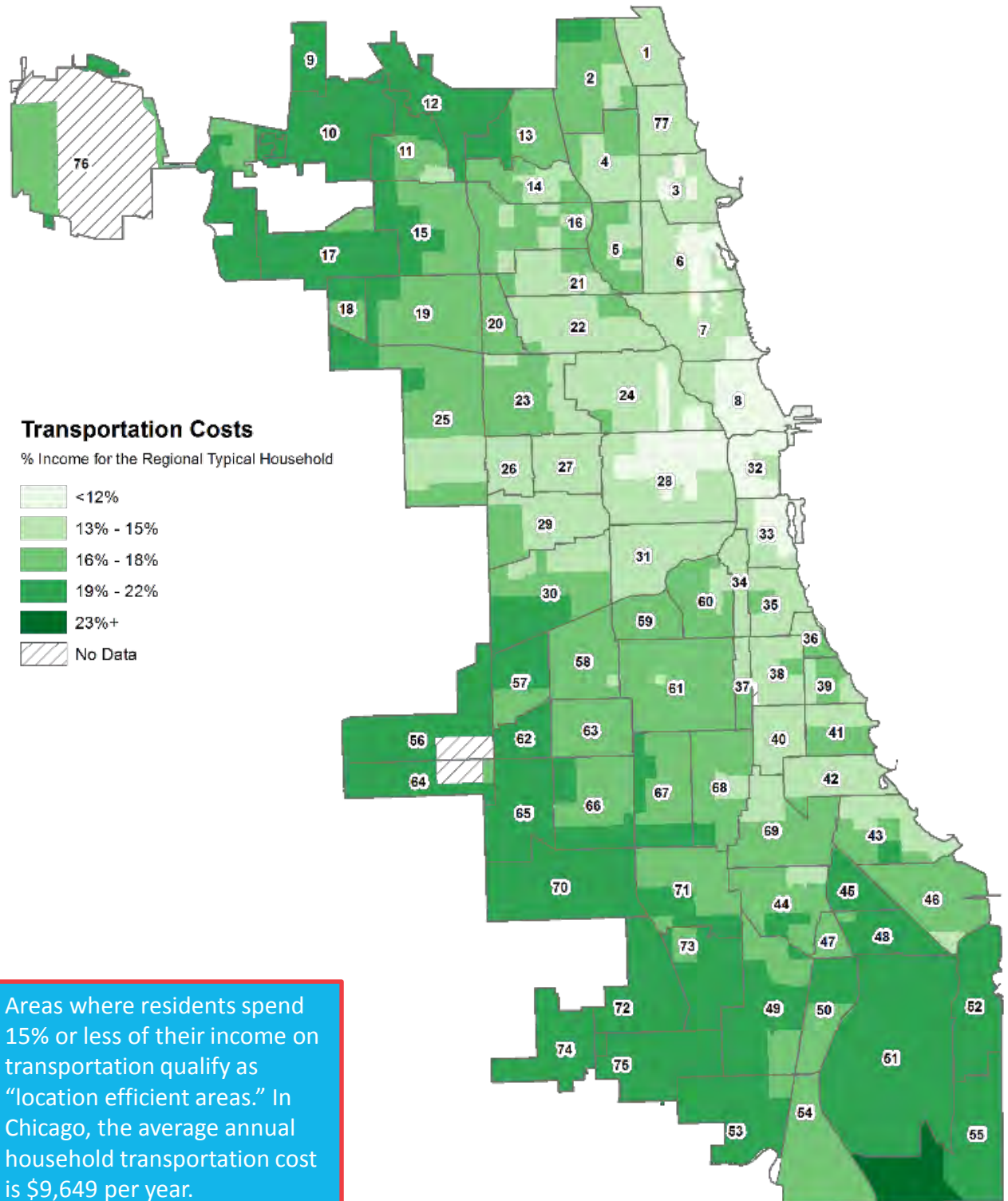
138. NEIGHBORHOOD WALKABILITY* BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2017



*Walkability was estimated based on current infrastructural conditions and access to destinations. The walkability rating is based on the assumption that walkability is achieved when four conditions are met simultaneously: the walk is useful (there is a proper reason for walking), the walk is safe and feels safe, the walk is comfortable, and the walk is interesting. Inputs include: nearby amenities, average parcel size, tree canopy coverage, block length, intersection density, block size, number of households, number of jobs and serious and fatal traffic crashes.

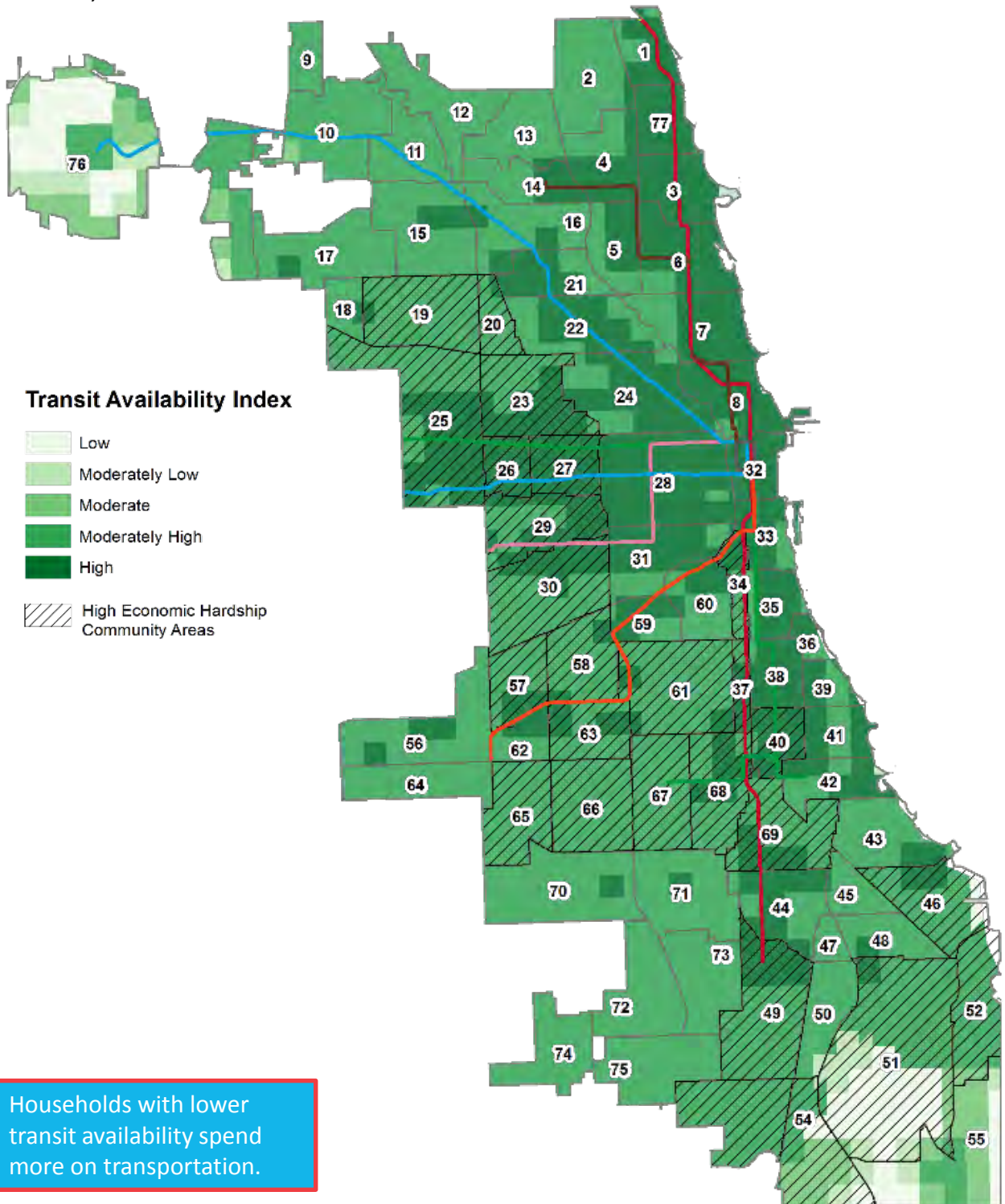
Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, 2017

139. PERCENT OF INCOME SPENT ON TRANSPORTATION COSTS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2015



Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, Housing + Transportation Index for Chicago, IL, 2015.

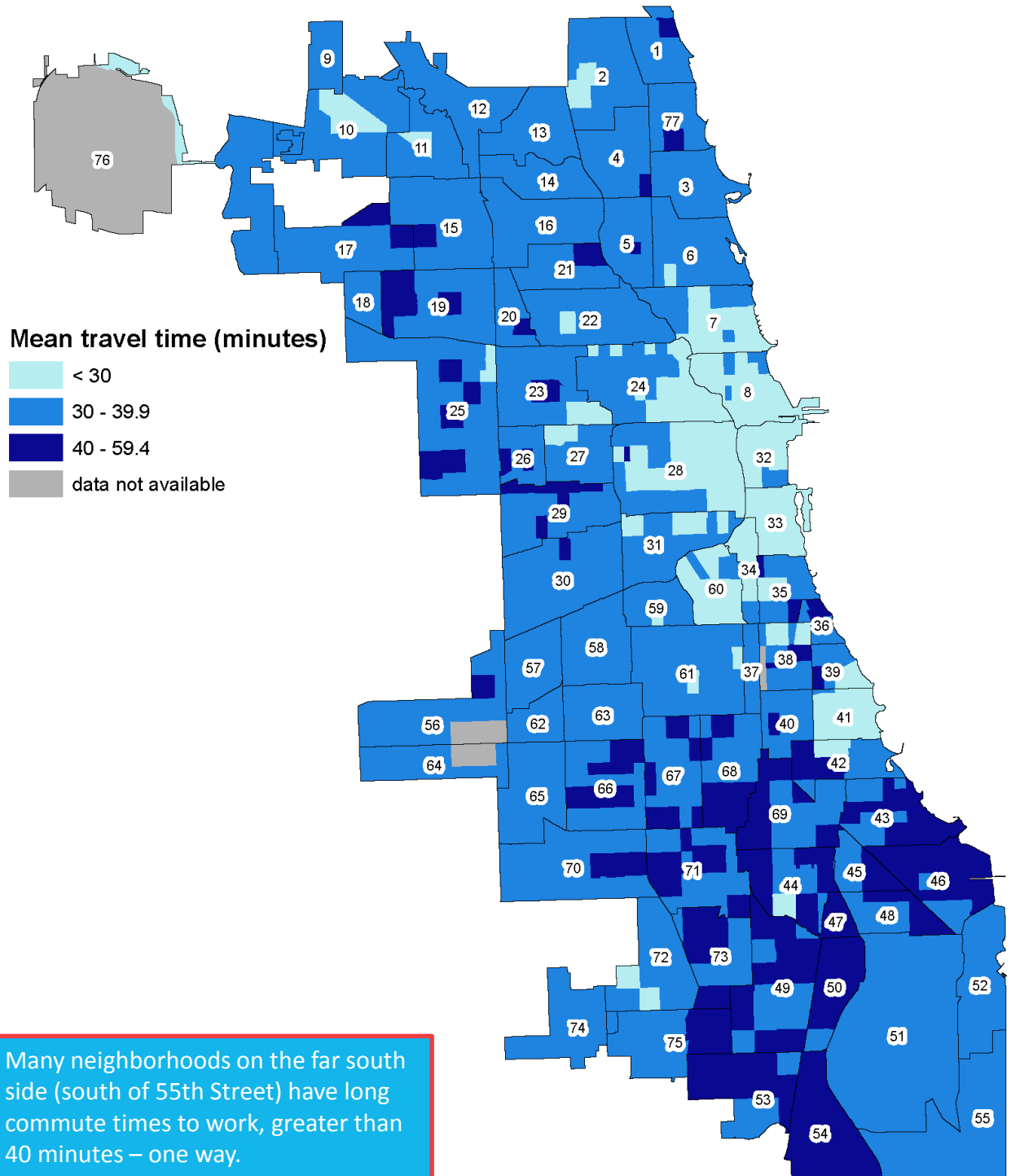
140. TRANSIT AVAILABILITY* AND HIGH ECONOMIC HARDSHIP BY COMMUNITY AREA AND CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2017



**The Transit Availability Index is a metric that takes into account transit service frequency, pedestrian friendliness, network distance to transit stops, and number of connections. Each factor is measured individually at the subzone level and an index value is assigned to each subzone. The Transit Availability Index is an average of these four factor indices that have been assigned to each subzone. Subzones are CMAP defined geographies, typically ½ mile by ½ mile squares.*

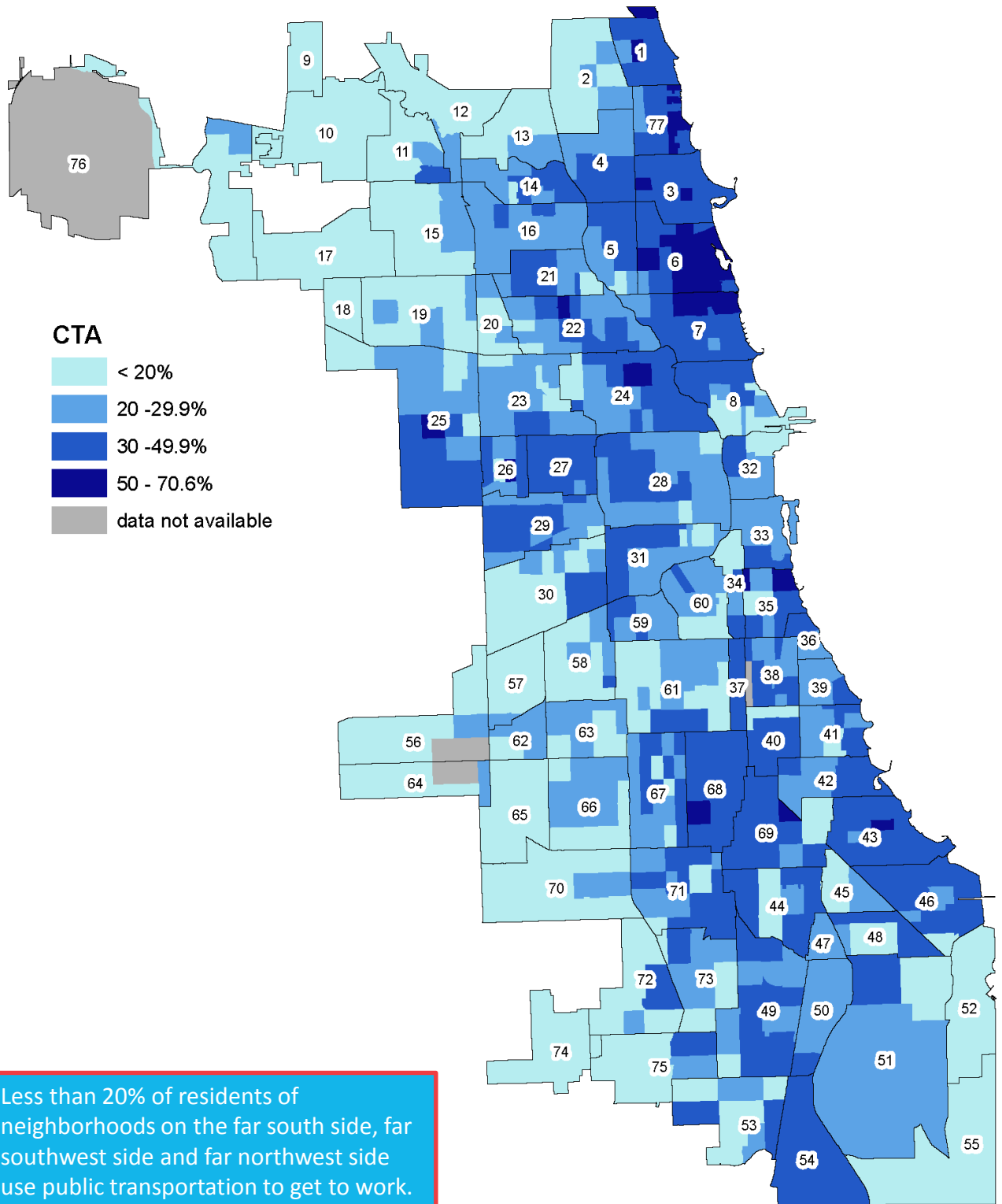
Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, 2017.

141. MEAN COMMUTE TIMES TO WORK BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



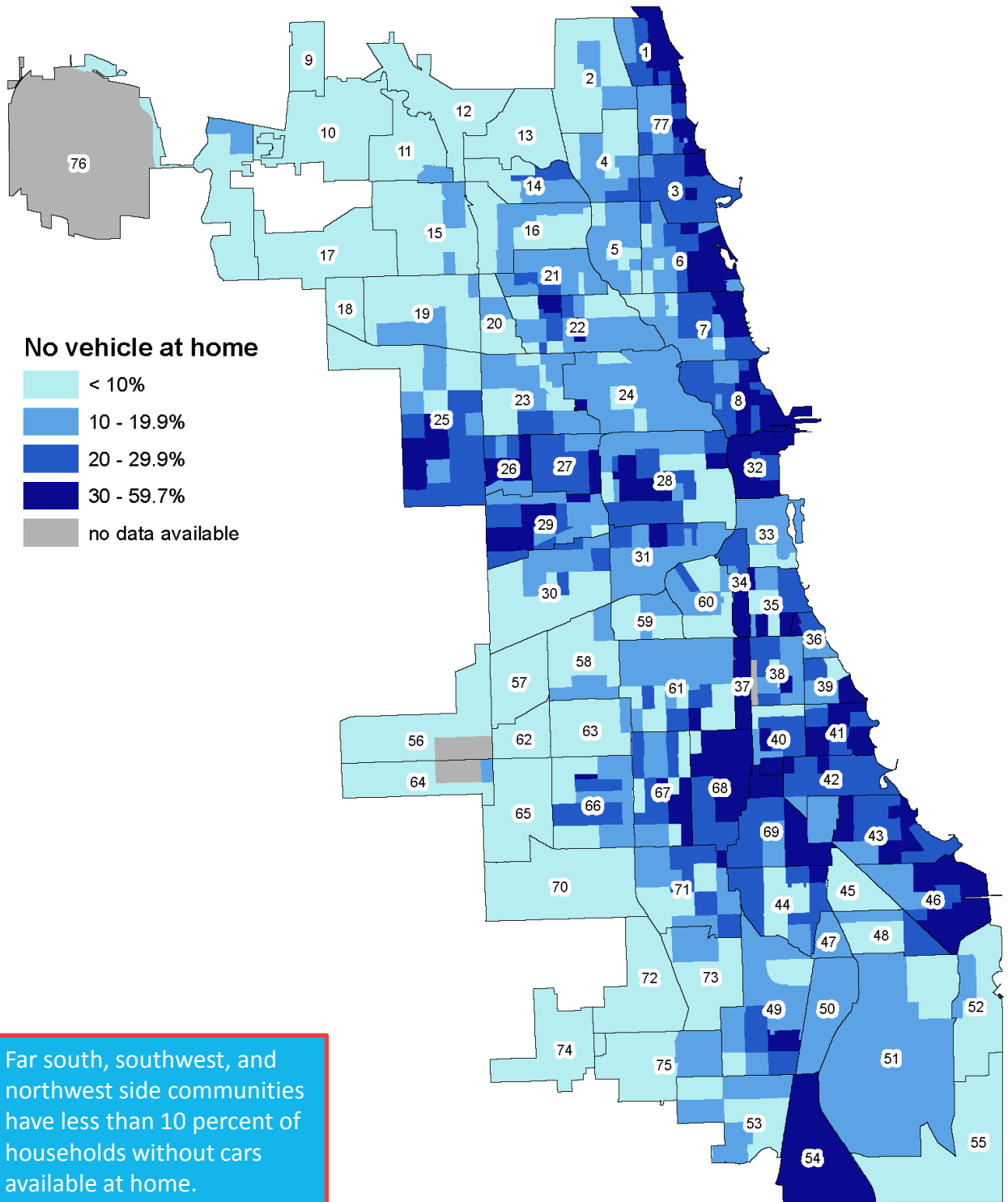
Source: US Census, ACS 2013-2017

142. PERCENT OF RESIDENTS (AGED 16 AND OVER) WHO COMMUTE TO WORK USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



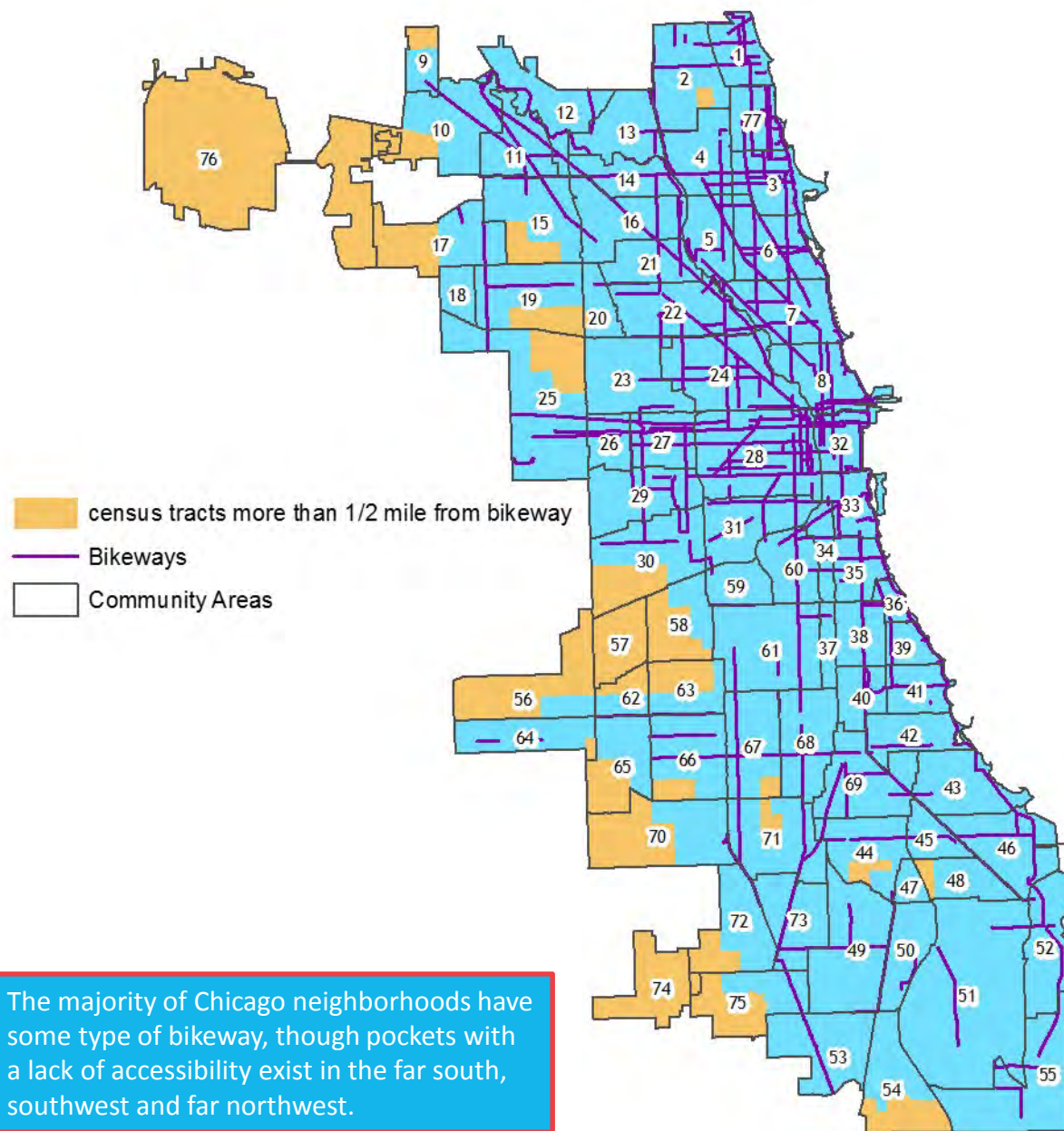
Source: US Census, ACS 2013-2017.

143. PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



Source: US Census, ACS 2013-2017.

144. LOCATION OF BIKE WAYS** BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2019



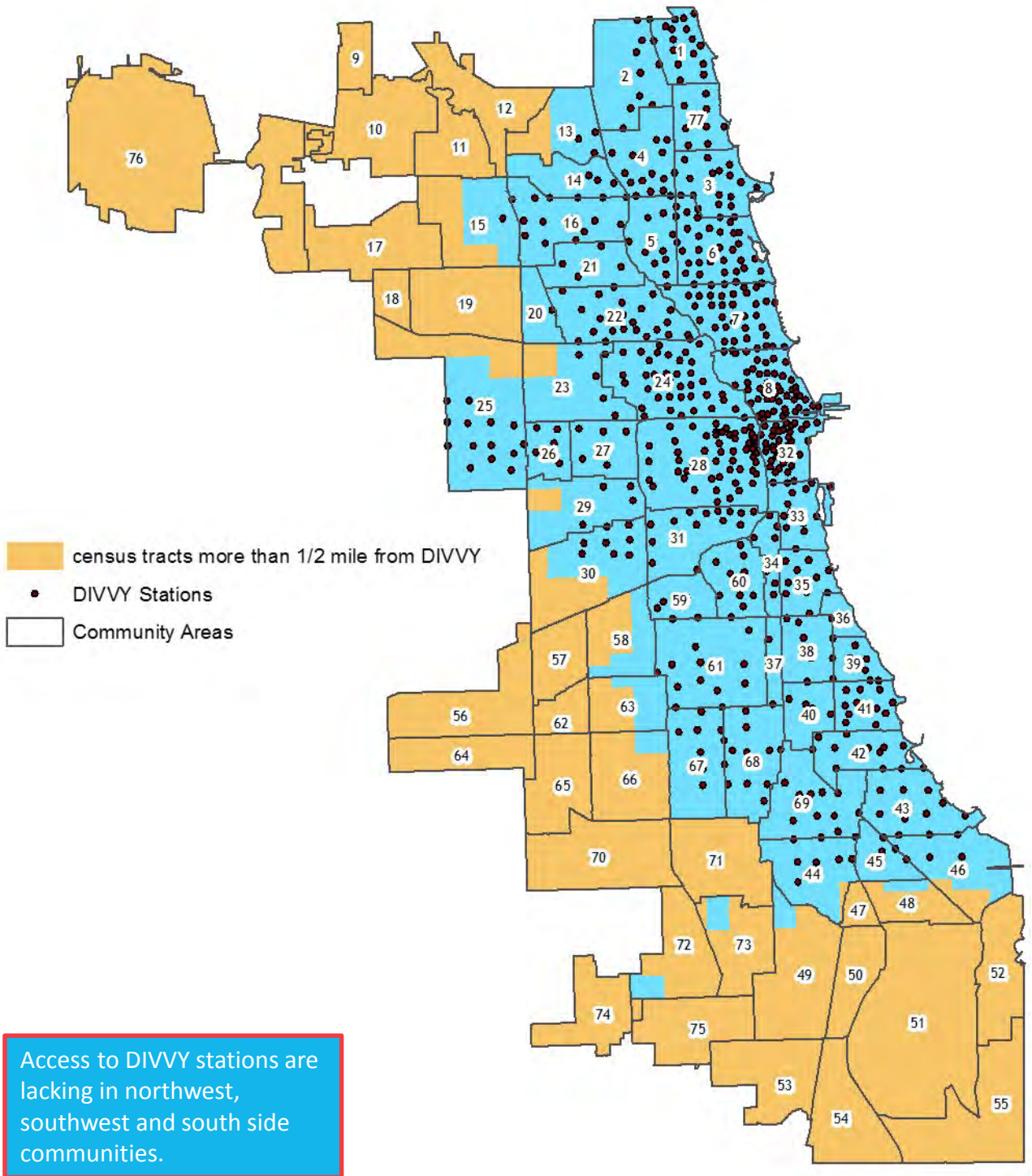
The majority of Chicago neighborhoods have some type of bikeway, though pockets with a lack of accessibility exist in the far south, southwest and far northwest.

**Types of bikeways include:*

- *Protected Bike Lanes which physically separate people on bikes from motor vehicle traffic through the use of vertical elements such as on-street parking, bollards, and/or raised curbs.*
- *Buffered Bike Lanes which a portion of the roadway is designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of people riding bikes. Buffered bike lanes provide additional marked buffer space on one or both sides of the bike lane to provide greater separation from adjacent travel and parking lanes.*
- *Bike Lanes where a portion of the roadway is designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use for people riding bikes.*
- *Marked Shared Lanes where a portion of the roadway open to both bicycle and motor vehicle travel designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings as a preferred route for people riding bikes. Marked shared lanes are typically installed when there is insufficient roadway width for a bike lane.*
- *Neighborhood Greenways are low-stress streets designed to provide a safe and comfortable connection for people walking and biking. These routes typically feature traffic calming elements to slow motor vehicle traffic, making the street safer for all modes.*

Source: Chicago Department of Transportation, 2019.

145. ACCESS* TO DIVVY STATIONS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2019



*Access means there is at least one Divvy station in a census tract.

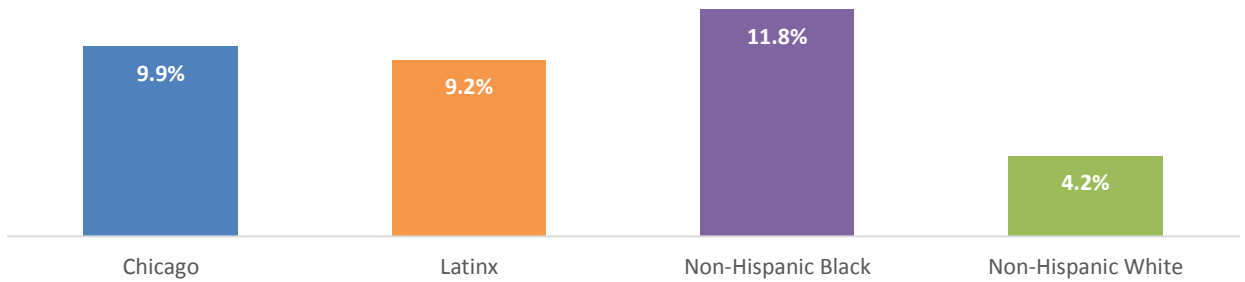
Source: Chicago Department of Transportation, 2019.

LIVING CONDITIONS

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

HOUSING	PAGE
146. Percent of High School Students Who Are Experiencing Homelessness by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	97
147. Affordability Gap Based on Supply and Demand, Chicago, 2012-2016	97
148. Share of Affordability Housing by Ward, Chicago, 2017	98
149. Median Gross Rent by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	99
150. Minimum Wage Needed to Afford Housing by Number of Bedrooms, Chicago, 2018	99
151. Median Gross Rent and Chicago Housing Authority Areas by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	100
152. Distribution of Affordable Housing by Unit Type for Wards that Meet the Ten Percent Affordability Threshold by Ward, Chicago, 2013-2017	101
153. Percent of Population with Completed Evictions by Census Tract, Chicago, 2008-2016	102
154. Percent of Residential Parcels with at Least One Foreclosure by Census Tract, Chicago, 2005-2013	103
155. Share of Residential Property Sales by Business Buyers (Investors) by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	104
156. Mortgages per 100 Residential Parcels by Community Area, Chicago, 2017	105
157. Housing Price Index Change from Peak to Current by Public Use Microdata Area, Chicago, 2000 – June 2018	106
158. Housing Price Index Change from Peak to Current by Public Use Microdata Area, Chicago, 2000 – June 2018	107
159. Displacement Pressure by Census Tract, Chicago, 2018	108
160. Displacement Pressure: High-Cost Neighborhoods with Rising Prices, Chicago, 2018	109
161. Moderate-Cost Neighborhoods with Rising Prices, Chicago, 2018	110
162. Displacement Pressure: Lower-Cost Neighborhoods with Rising Prices, Chicago, 2018	111
163. Length of Time in Neighborhood, Chicago, 2018	112
164. Reason for Most Recent Move, Chicago, 2018	112
Frequency of Worry about Having Enough Money to Pay Rent or Mortgage by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2018	113

146. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO ARE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS* BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



Almost 10% of CPS youth usually slept somewhere other than a parent or guardians house. These youth were less likely to get 8+ hours of sleep a night and less likely to be receiving A's and B's in school.

147. AFFORDABILITY GAP* BASED ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND, CHICAGO, 2012-2016



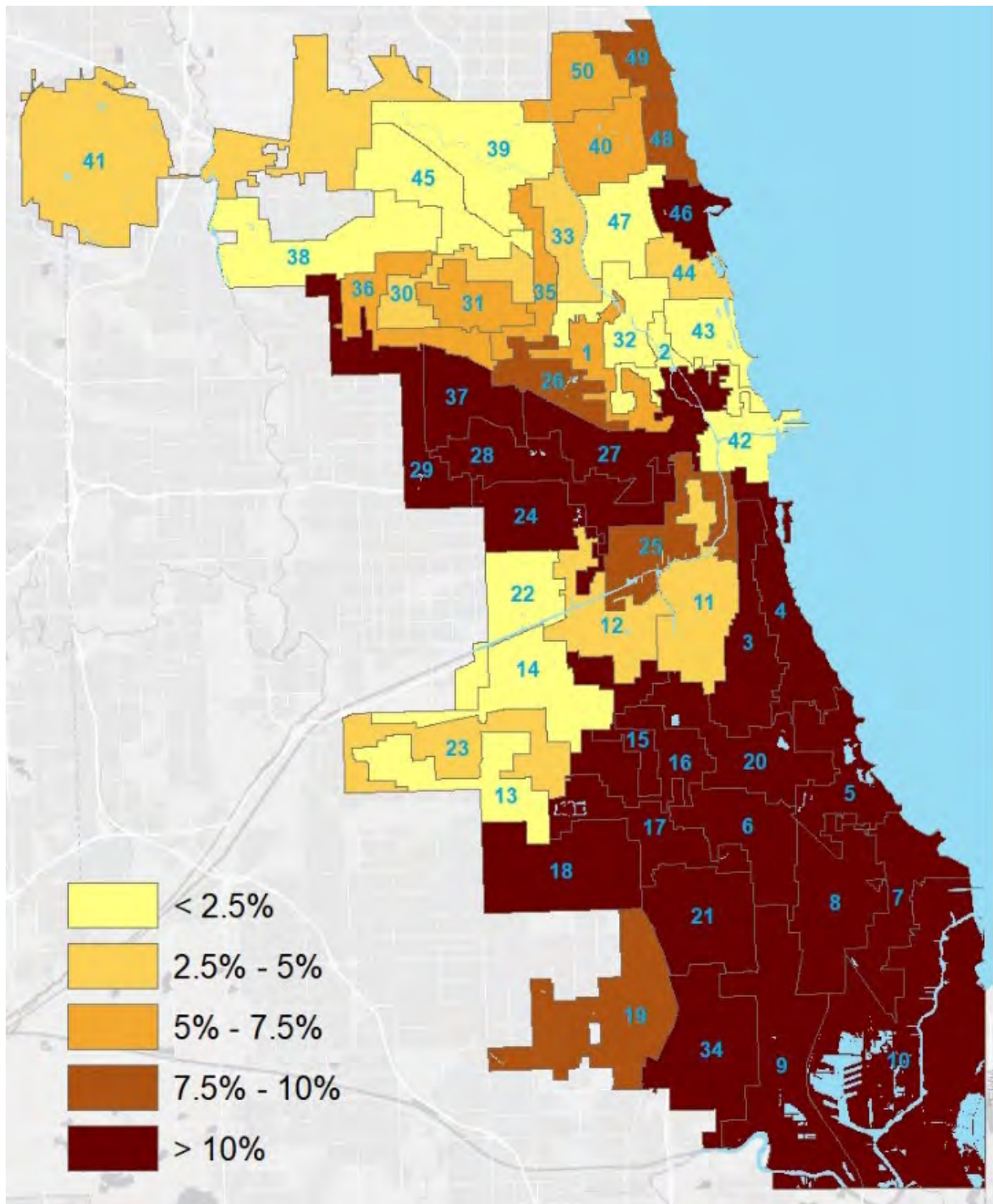
The affordable housing gap is growing. There is a persistent and slightly widening gap (7%) in affordable housing in Chicago between 2012 and 2016. As of 2016, there were 119,000 fewer affordable rental units that were needed.

*Slept somewhere other than their parents or guardians house

**The affordability gap represents the difference between the number of renter households that demand affordable housing and the available supply of affordable rental housing. An affordable unit is one where the gross rent is less than or equal to 30% of the income for a four-person household at 150% of the Federal Poverty Level. Demand for affordable housing includes all households with an income less than or equal to 150% of the Federal Poverty Level plus all households of any income paying gross rent that would be affordable to a household with an income of less than or equal to 150% poverty. Affordable housing supply describes the supply of units that would be affordable at 30% of income for a household with an income at 150% of the Federal Poverty Level (~ \$920/month in 2016).

Sources: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, Overview of Chicago’s Housing Market 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016; American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 1-year; CDC, YRBSS, 2017.

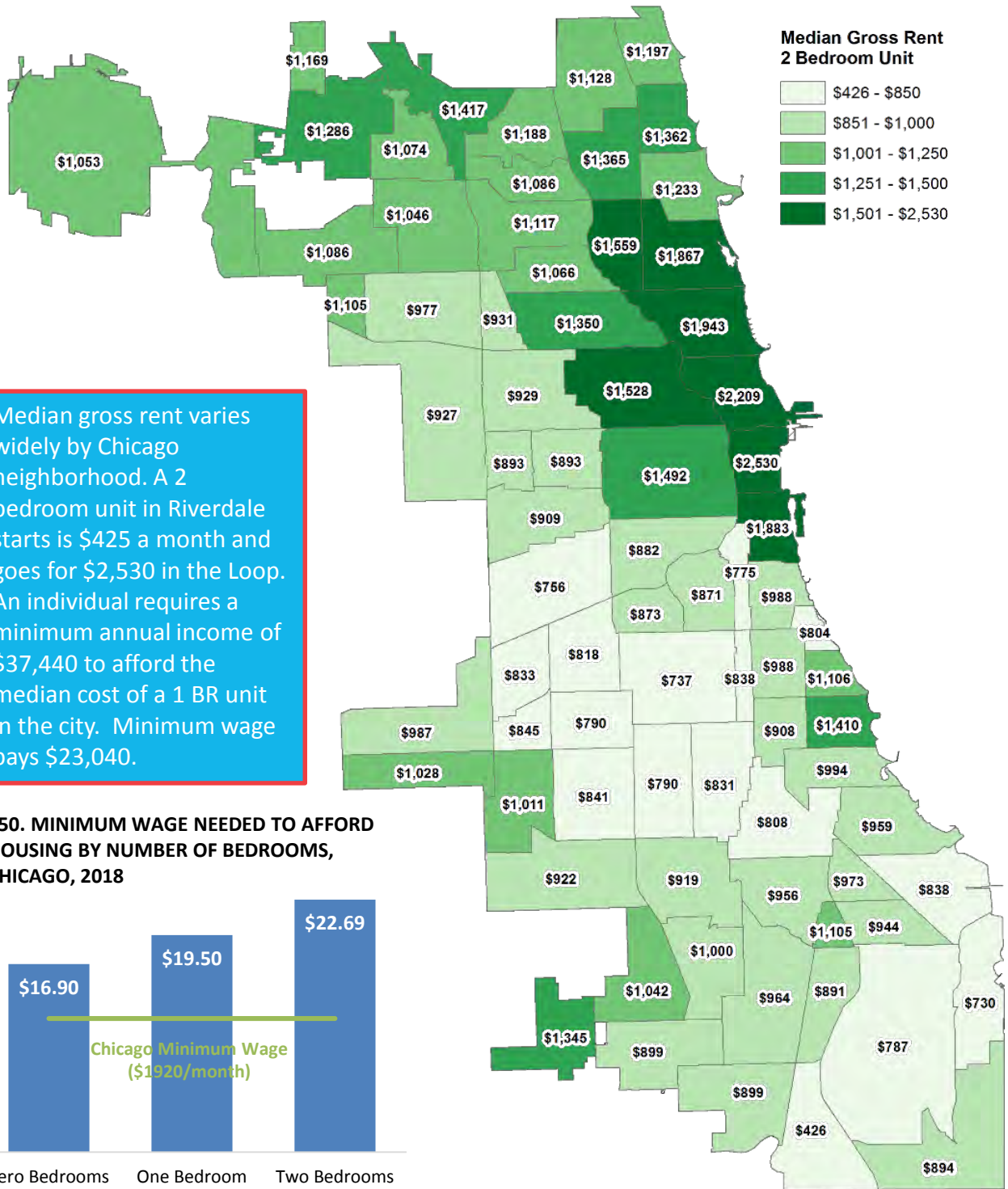
148. SHARE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY WARD, CHICAGO, 2017



Affordable housing is not equally distributed in the city. Affordable housing is often less available in the areas of the city located near job centers, neighborhood amenities or high-quality educational opportunities

Source: Metropolitan Planning Council, based on third-party analysis, 2017. <https://www.metroplanning.org/news/8658/Data-Points-Why-some-neighborhoods-in-Chicago-have-lots-of-affordable-housing-and-others-dont>

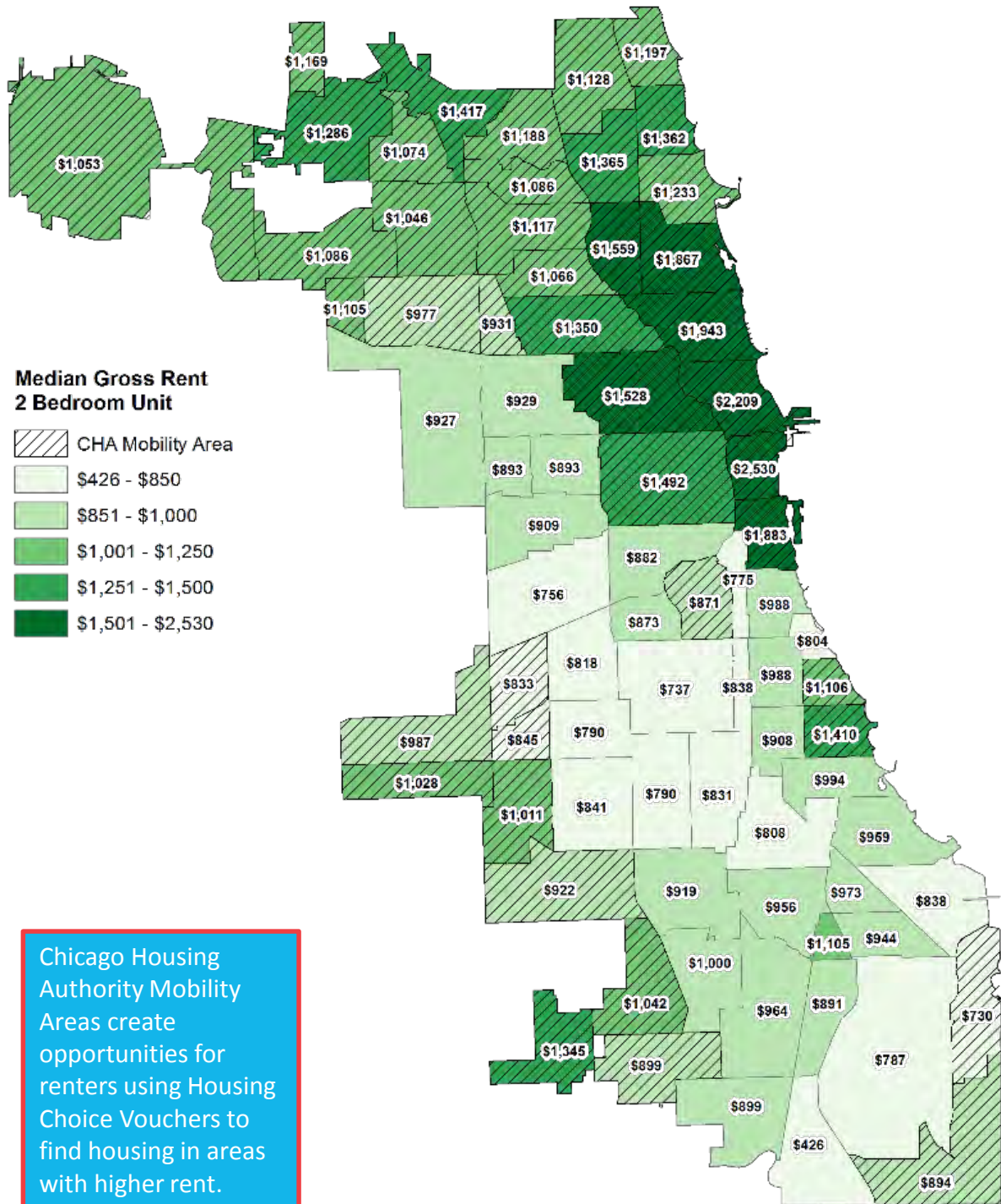
149. MEDIAN GROSS RENT* BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



*Gross rent is the monthly contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels are part of the rental payment. Gross rent is displayed in 2017 dollars. Community Area values represent the average of the median rents of the census tracts that make up the area. Two bedroom units were chosen arbitrarily to show data for units that could be occupied by individuals or families.

Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017; National Low Income Housing Coalition. Out of Reach. 2018

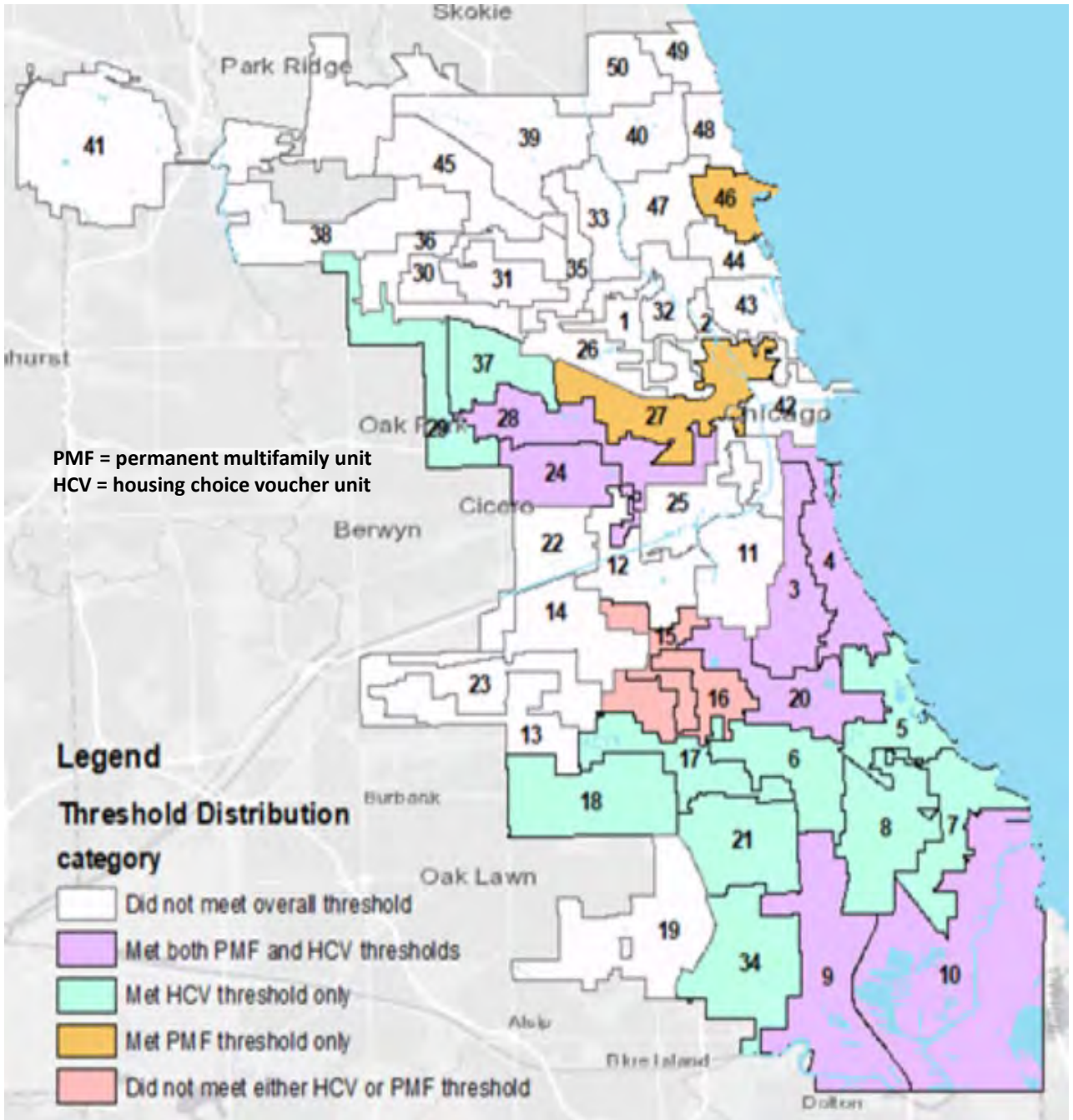
151. MEDIAN GROSS RENT AND CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY (CHA) MOBILITY AREAS* BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



* Chicago Housing Authority Mobility Areas are defined as Community Areas where less than 20% of resident families have income below the poverty level and there is a below median reported violent crime count, or an area with improving poverty and violent crime rates along with job opportunity clusters. Renters using Housing Choice Vouchers who are interested and choose to live in Mobility Areas are eligible for an increased subsidy up to 150% Fair Market Rent (i.e. the Exception Payment Standard) 150% FMR = \$1,984 for a 2BR Unit in 2019.

Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017; Chicago Housing Authority, 2019.

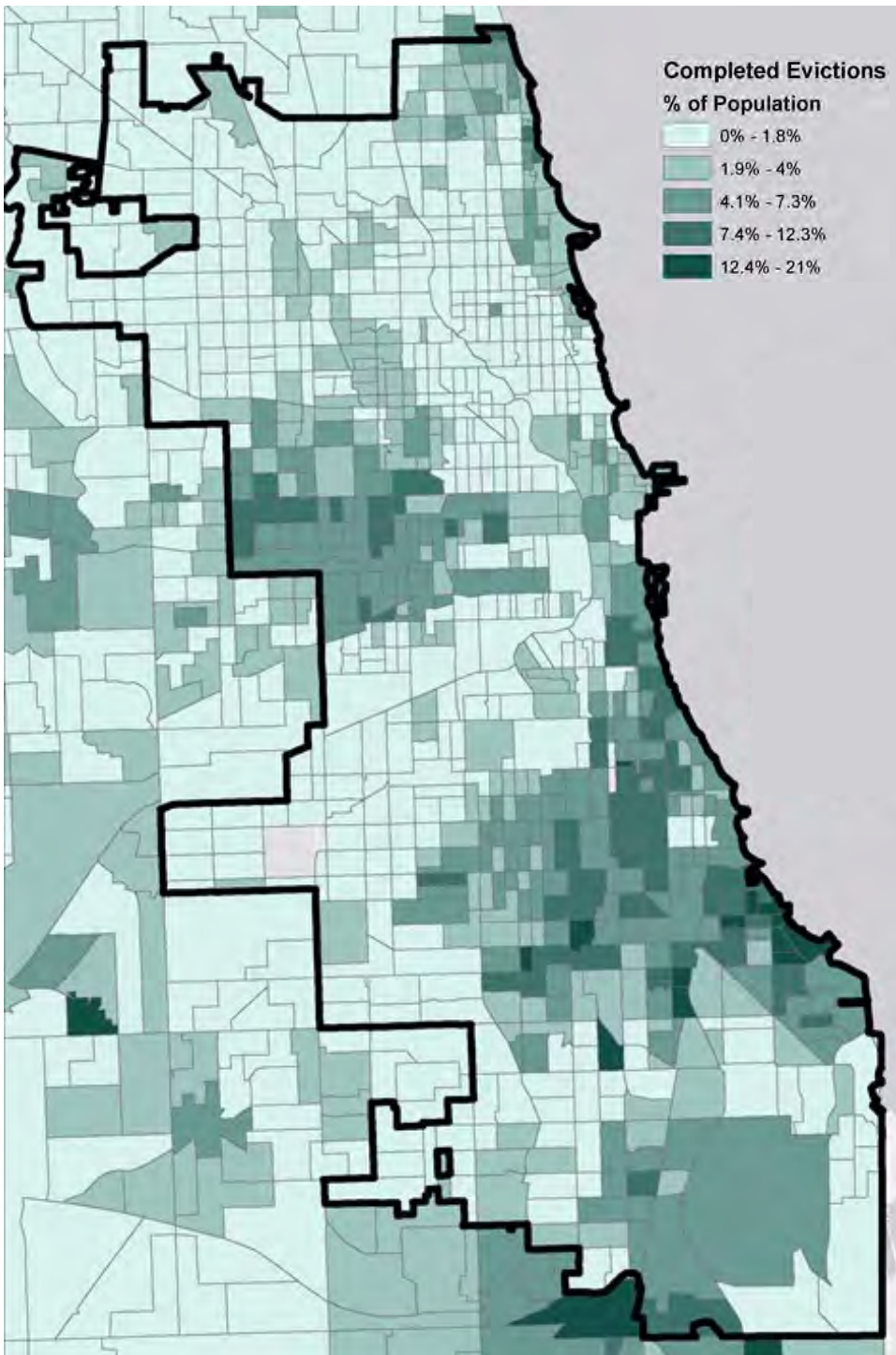
152. DISTRIBUTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY UNIT TYPE FOR WARDS THAT MEET THE TEN PERCENT AFFORDABILITY THRESHOLD BY WARD, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



Housing Choice Voucher units disproportionately contribute to affordability in “high affordability” wards. Landlords often still refuse to rent to voucher holders, and allowable rents set by the voucher program are often too low for voucher recipients to access many parts of the city.

Source: Metropolitan Planning Council, based on third-party analysis, 2017. <https://www.metroplanning.org/news/8658/Data-Points-Why-some-neighborhoods-in-Chicago-have-lots-of-affordable-housing-and-others-dont>

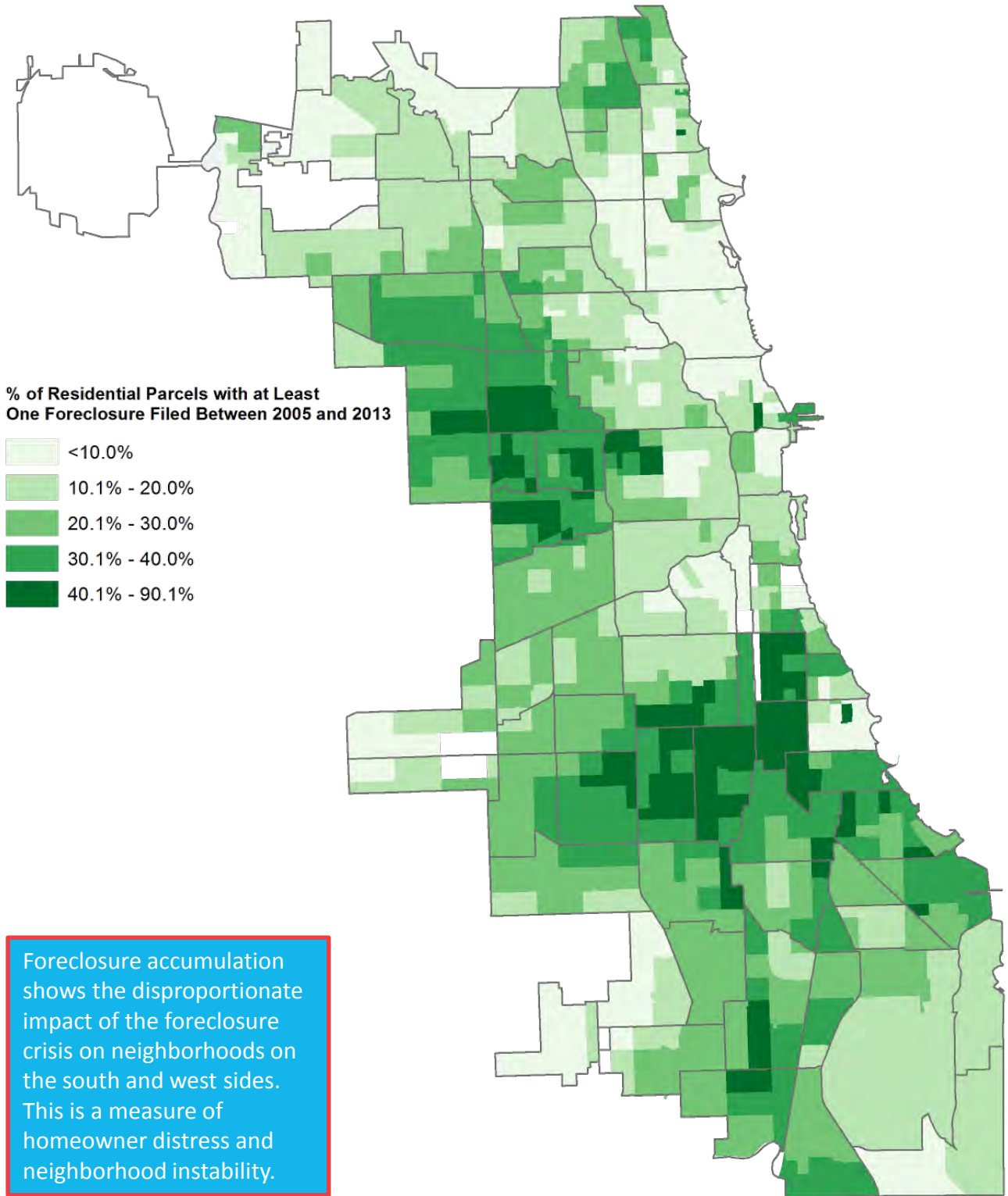
153. PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH COMPLETED EVICTIONS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2008-2016



Eviction rates are highest on the west and south sides of Chicago. There are many neighborhoods where 10% or more of the population has been subject to an eviction.

Source: Metropolitan Planning Council, based on data from Eviction Lab. 2008-2016.

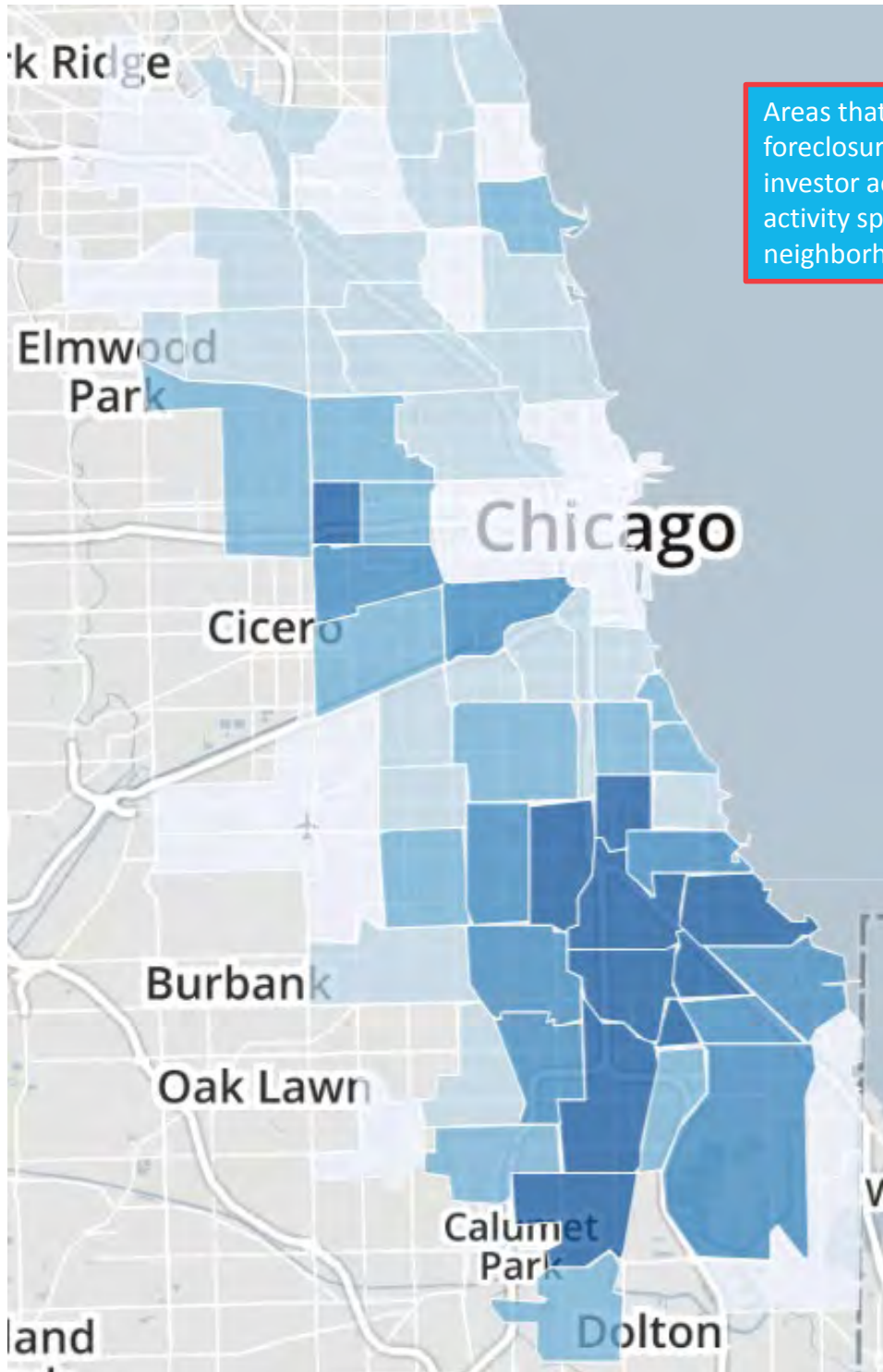
154. PERCENT OF RESIDENTIAL PARCELS WITH AT LEAST ONE FORECLOSURE BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2005-2013



Note: Areas that show high foreclosure accumulation will also likely show high share of sales to investors and low mortgage activity.

Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2005-2013

155. SHARE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SALES BY BUSINESS BUYERS (INVESTORS) BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017

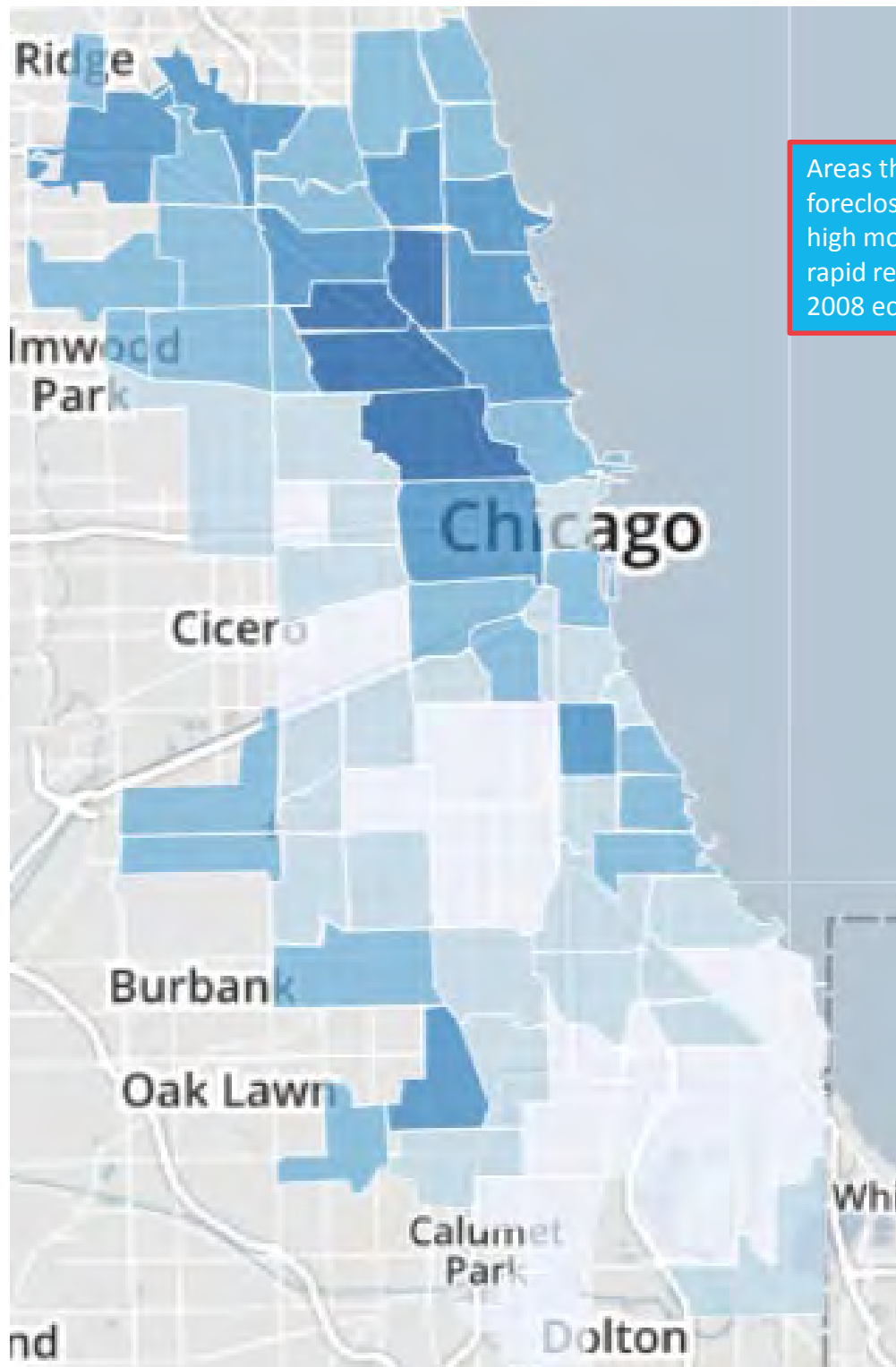


Areas that saw high rates of foreclosure are now seeing high investor activity. High investor activity speaks to a lack of neighborhood/residential wealth.

Note: For community area percentages, please visit the webpage listed in the Source below.

Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, [Housing Market Indicators Data Portal](#), 2017.

156. MORTGAGES PER 100 RESIDENTIAL PARCELS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2017

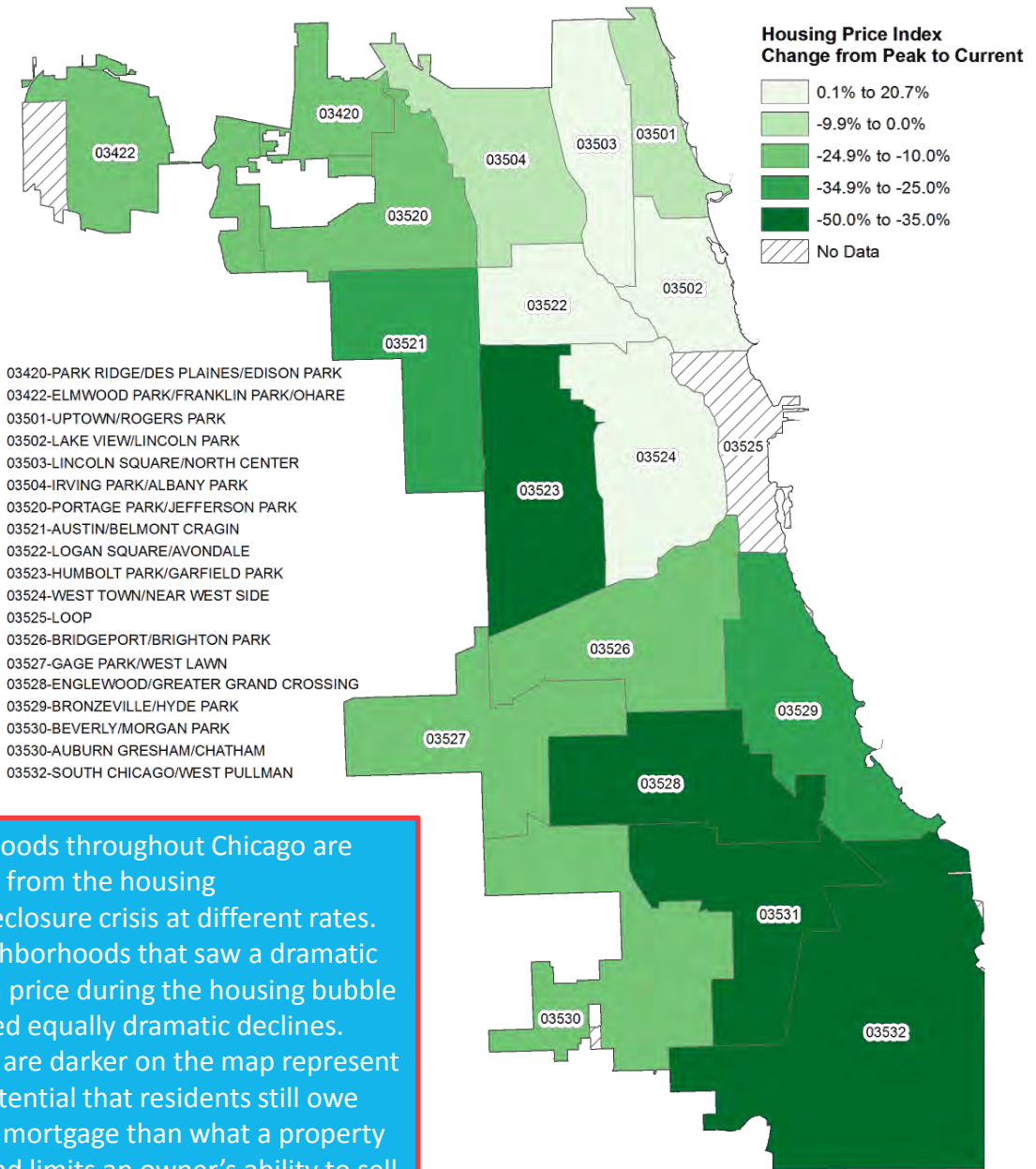


Areas that saw low rates of foreclosure are now seeing high mortgage activity and rapid recovery from the 2008 economic recession.

Note: For community area percentages, please visit the webpage listed in the Source below.

Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, [Housing Market Indicators Data Portal](#), 2017.

157. HOUSING PRICE INDEX* CHANGE FROM PEAK TO CURRENT BY PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA, CHICAGO, 2000 – JUNE 2018

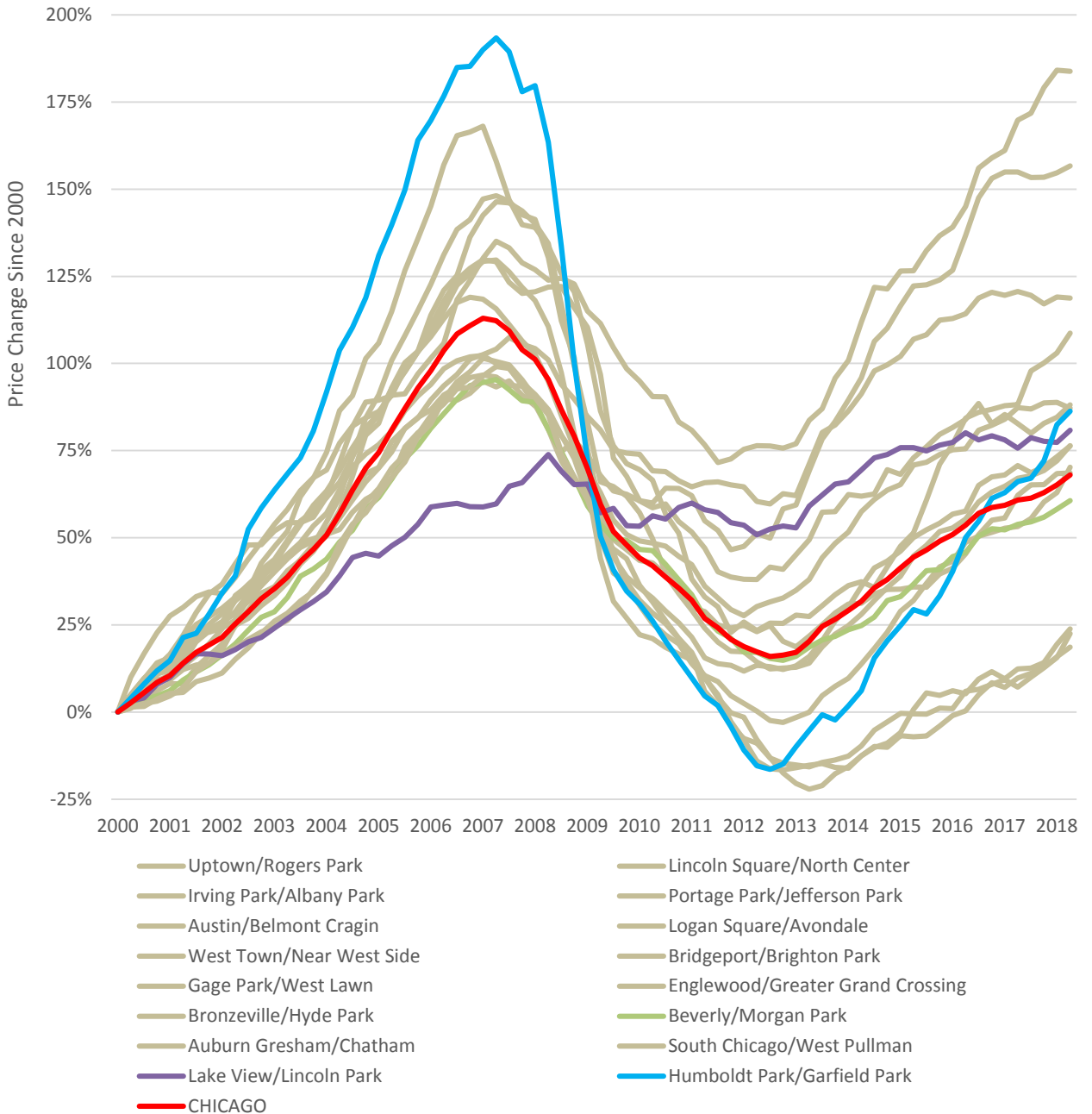


Neighborhoods throughout Chicago are recovering from the housing boom/foreclosure crisis at different rates. Many neighborhoods that saw a dramatic increase in price during the housing bubble experienced equally dramatic declines. Areas that are darker on the map represent greater potential that residents still owe more on a mortgage than what a property is worth and limits an owner’s ability to sell their property. This puts a greater strain on a household’s financial conditions.

*The [Institute for Housing Studies House Price Index](#) is hedonic price index model to provide a stable mechanism to track submarket-level price trends. Unlike a repeat sales model which requires a matched pair of sales on a single property and can be less stable at smaller geographies, a hedonic model combines data on a property’s sales price with data on the physical characteristics of that property and its location relative to key amenities. The statistical model controls for factors that contribute to price and allows for the development of an index tracking price changes of the typical, non-distressed home over time and is ideal for tracking price trends at the submarket level. All prices are indexed to the year 2000. “Change from Peak to Current” measures the difference between an area’s peak price level at the height of the housing boom and the current price level as of the second quarter of 2018, and it captures the recovery of a neighborhood’s house prices towards previous price peak levels.

Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2018 Q2.

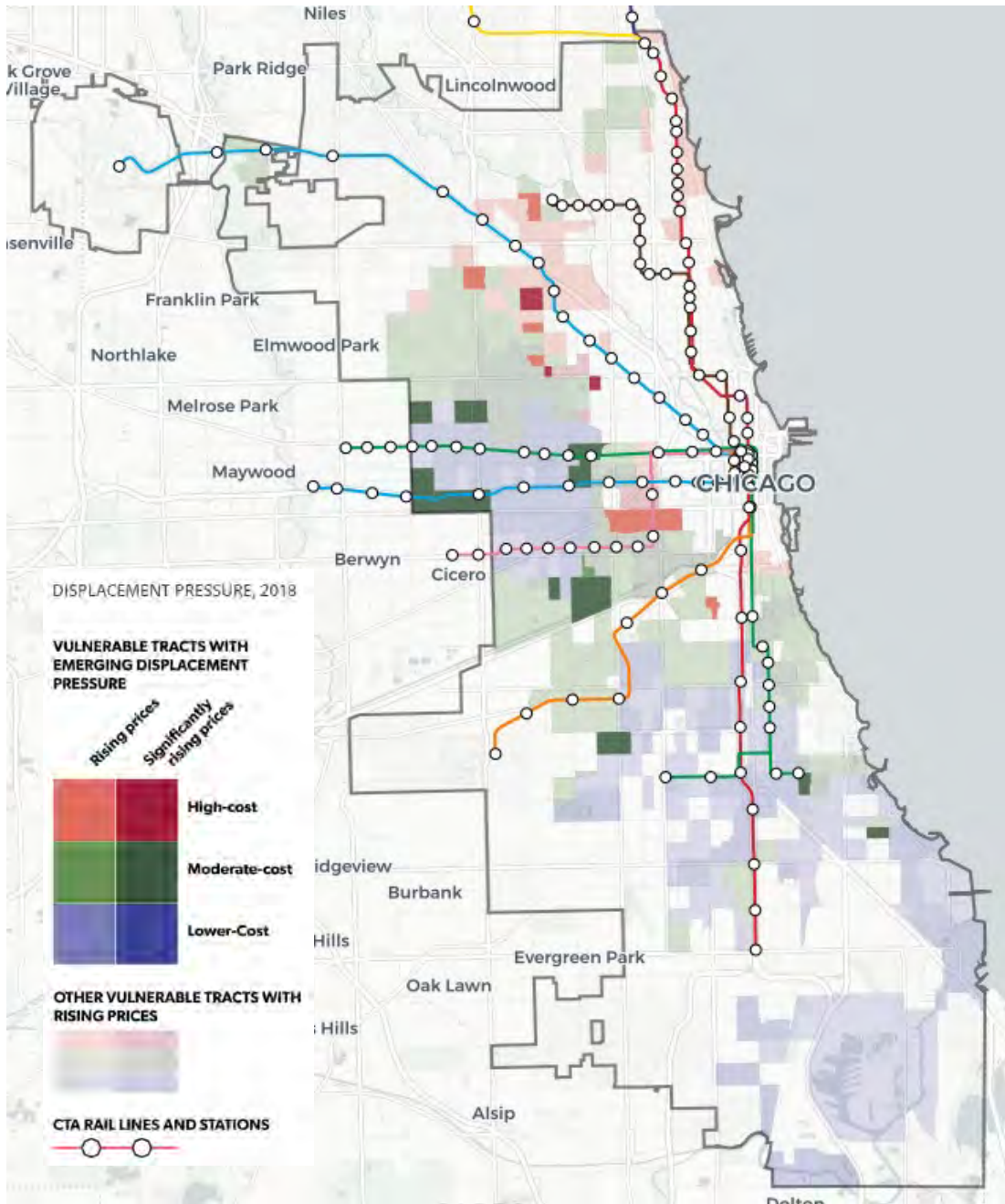
158. HOUSING PRICE INDEX CHANGE FROM PEAK TO CURRENT, CHICAGO, 2000 – JUNE 2018



Nearhoods throughout Chicago are recovering from the housing boom/foreclosure crisis at different rates. Many nearhoods that saw a dramatic increase in price during the housing bubble experienced equally dramatic declines. A nearhood like Lake View/Lincoln Park (purple) was less impacted by the housing bubble compared to Humboldt Park/Garfield Park (blue).

Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2017.

159. DISPLACEMENT PRESSURE* BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2018

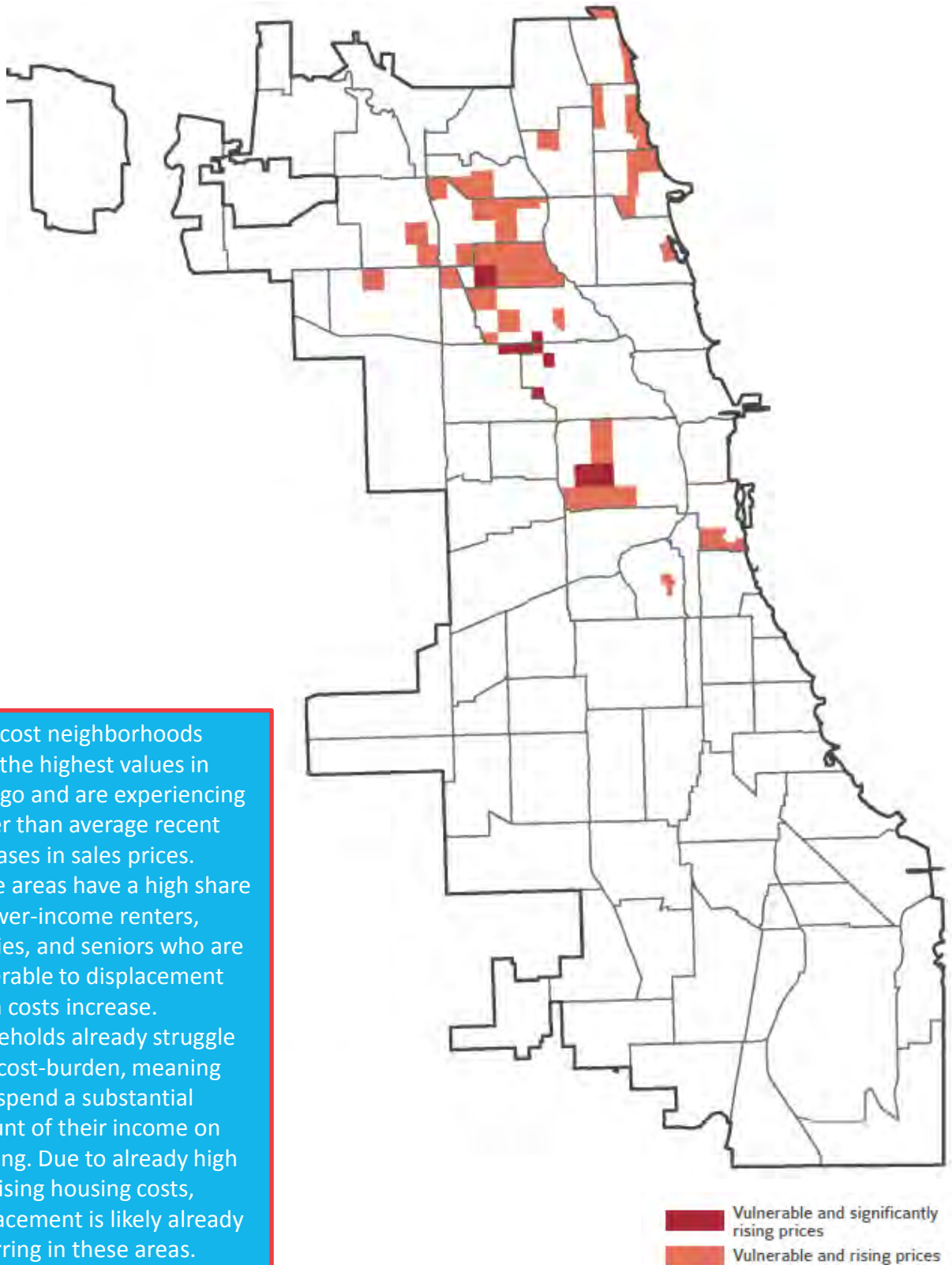


High-cost areas in Chicago are where displacement is likely well underway. Moderate-cost communities are where displacement risk can be accelerated with certain projects or initiatives, especially near transit, other existing amenities, or high-cost real estate markets. Lower-cost areas have seen recent market movement but still require significant investment and long-term strategies to rebuild housing demand before displacement due to rising costs becomes an issue.

*Displacement Pressure brings together housing market and demographic information to evaluate emerging and intensifying displacement risk. For full case definition, see [methodology report](#).

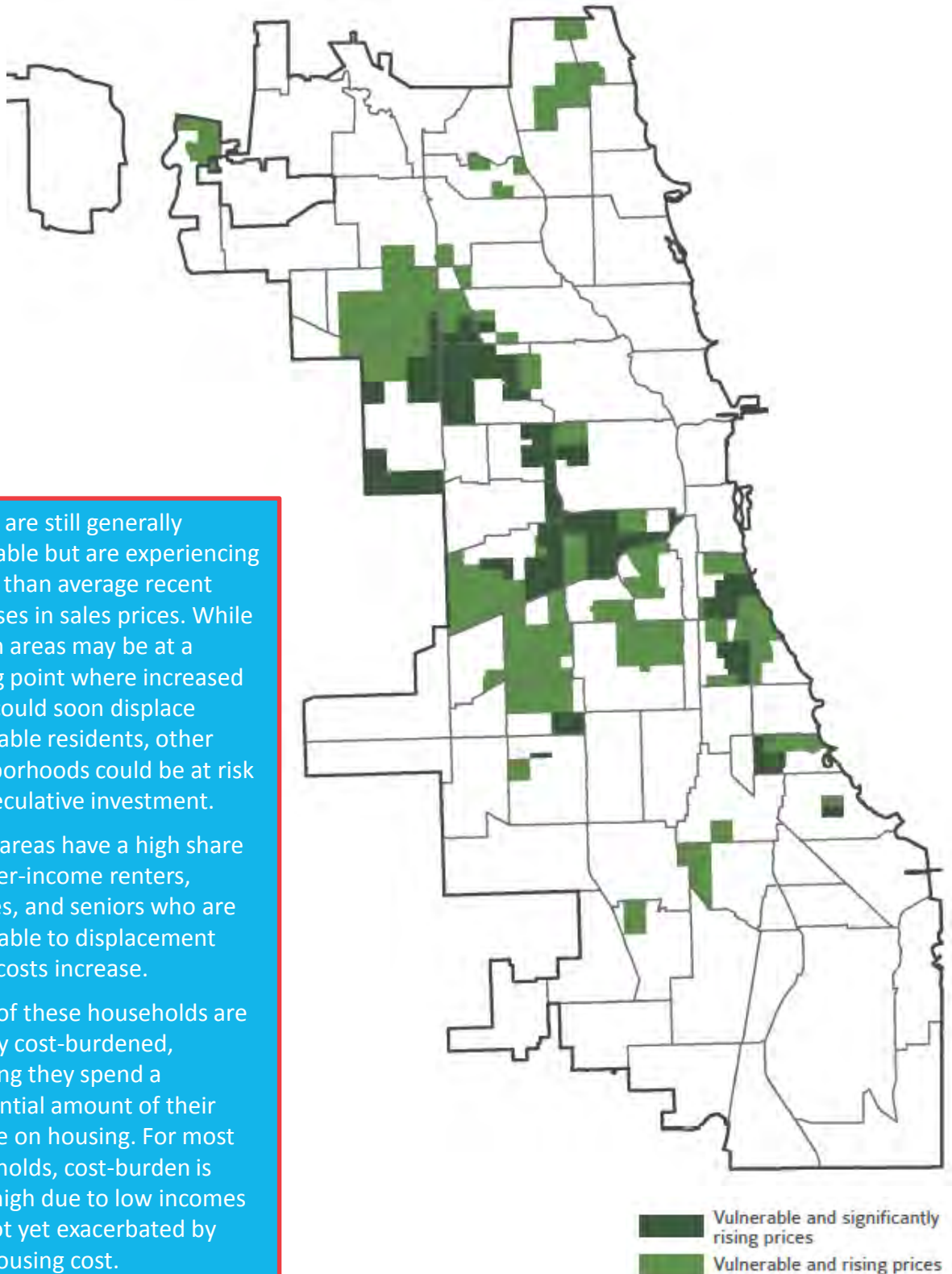
Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2018.

160. DISPLACEMENT PRESSURE: HIGH-COST NEIGHBORHOODS WITH RISING PRICES, CHICAGO, 2018



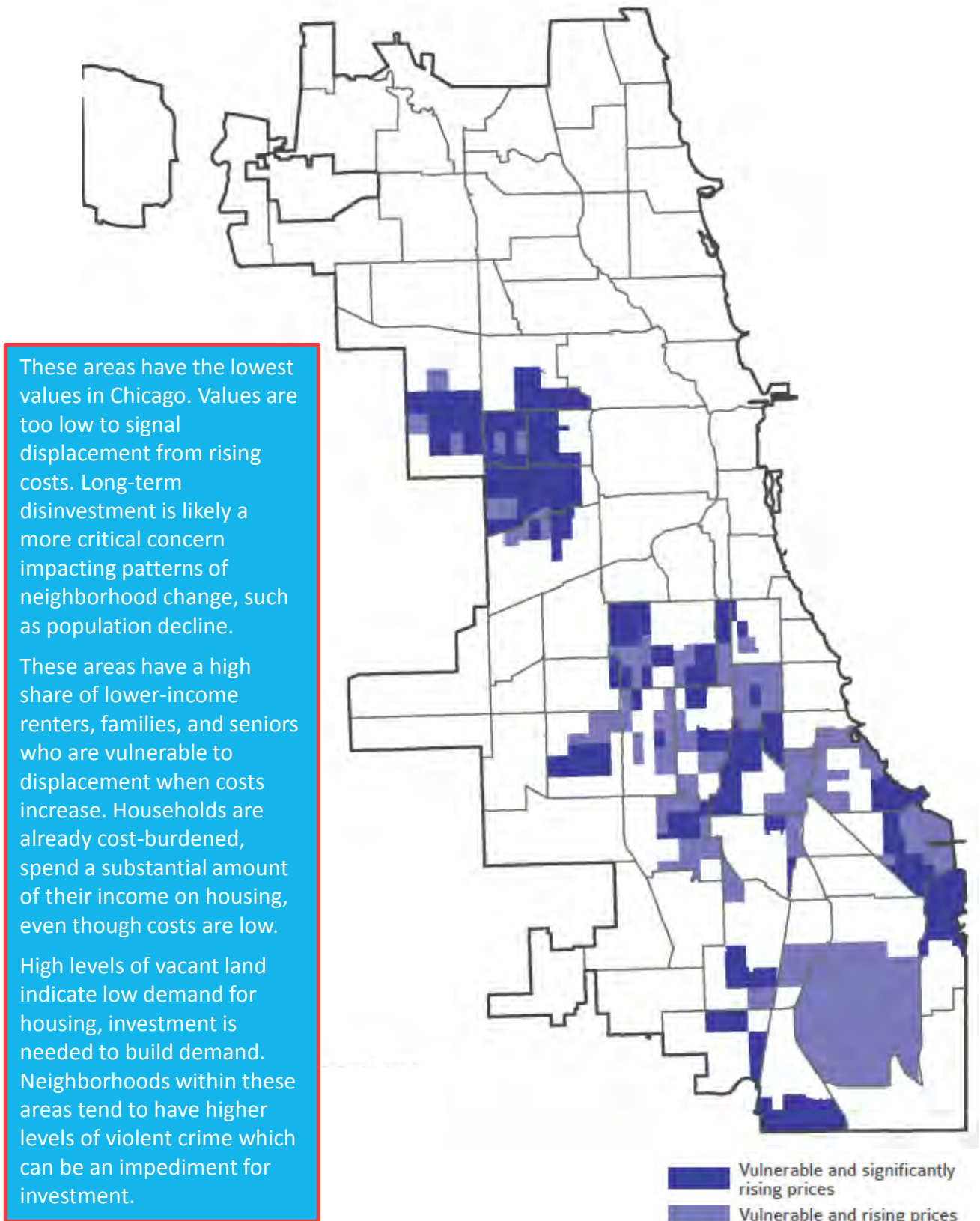
Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2018.

161. DISPLACEMENT PRESSURE: MODERATE-COST NEIGHBORHOODS WITH RISING PRICES, CHICAGO, 2018



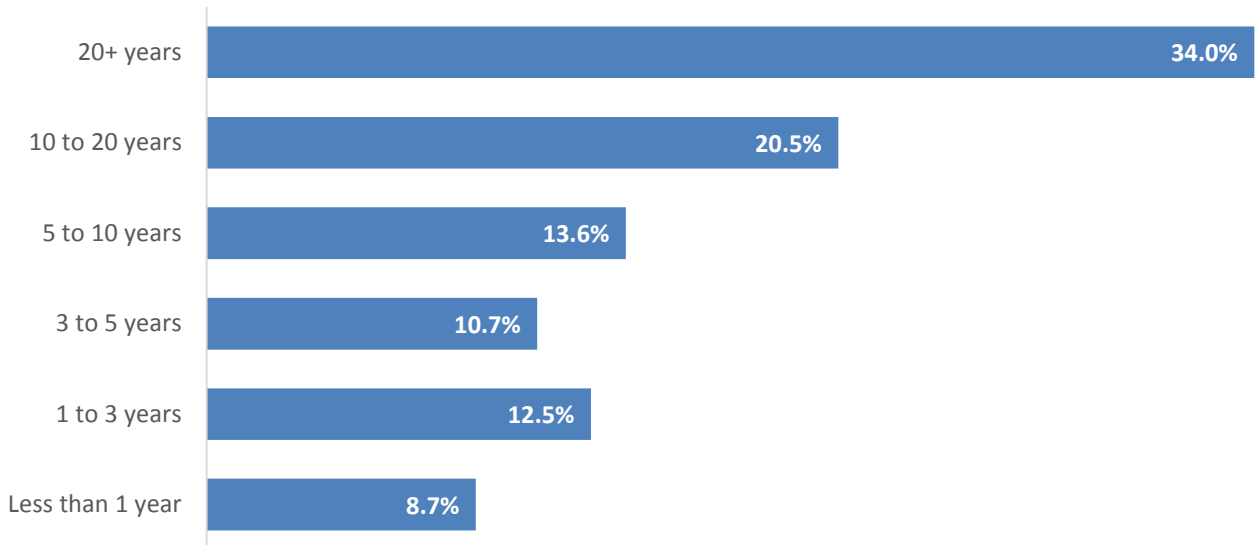
Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2018.

162. DISPLACEMENT PRESSURE: LOWER-COST NEIGHBORHOODS WITH RISING PRICES, CHICAGO, 2018



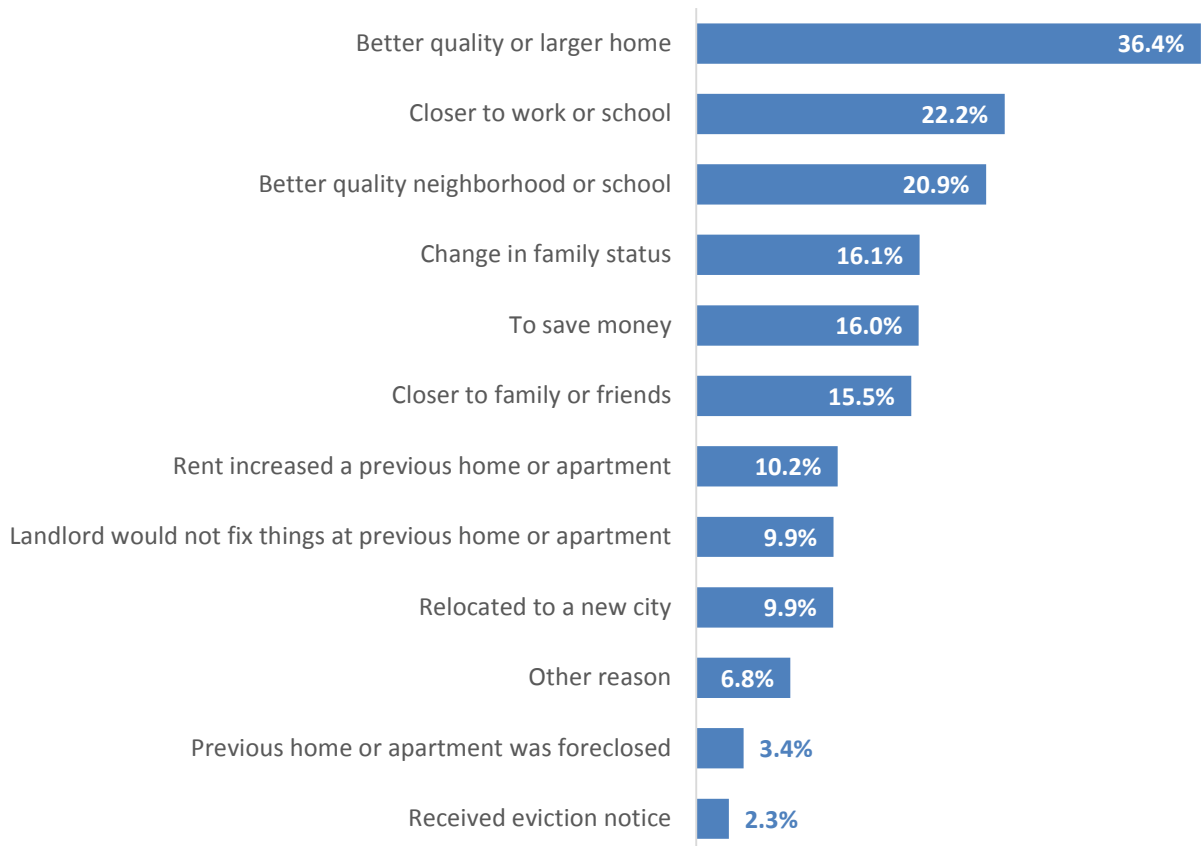
Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University, 2018.

163. LENGTH OF TIME IN NEIGHBORHOOD, CHICAGO, 2018



One-third of Chicago adults have lived in their neighborhood for less than 5 years.

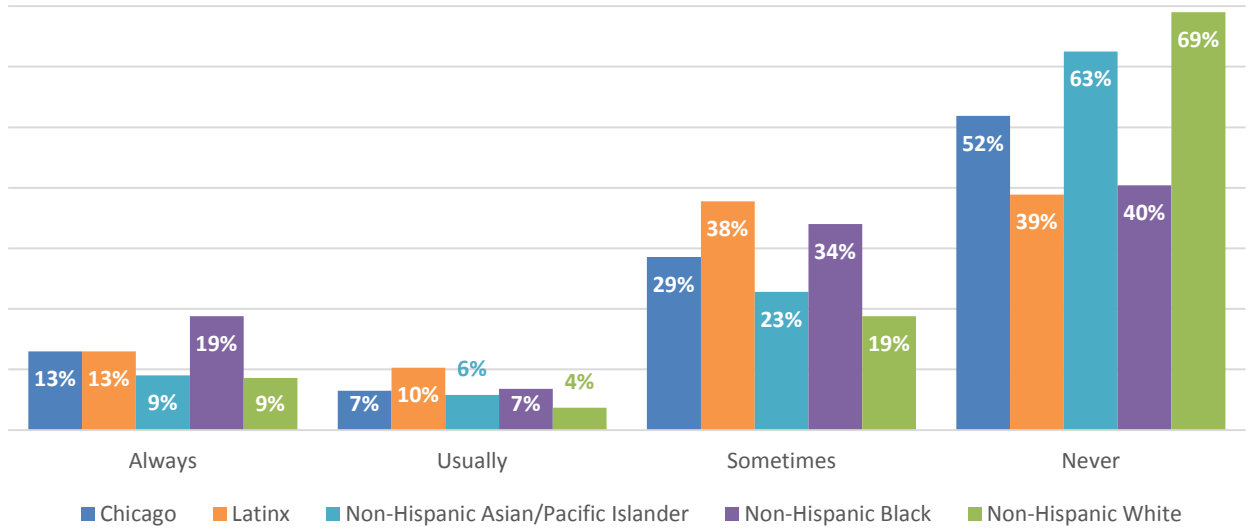
164. REASON FOR MOST RECENT MOVE*, CHICAGO, 2018



*Respondents could select more than one reason

Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2018.

165. FREQUENCY OF WORRY ABOUT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY RENT OR MORTGAGE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2018



Latinx and non-Hispanic black adults worry the most about having enough money to pay rent or their mortgage.

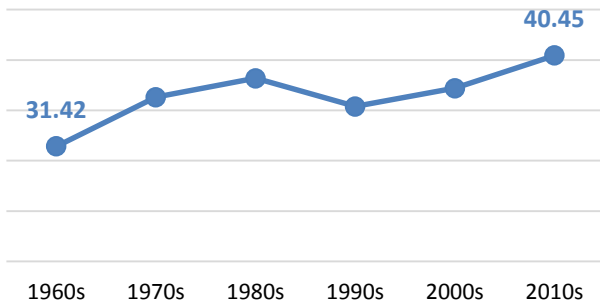
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2018.

LIVING CONDITIONS

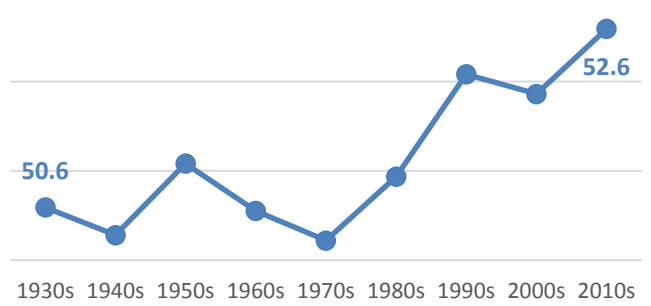
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

EXPOSURE TO TOXINS	PAGE
166. Mean Annual Precipitation by Decade, Chicago, 1960-2018	115
167. Mean Annual Temperature by Decade, Chicago, 1930-2018	115
168. Average Number of Days 95 Degrees or Higher per Yea, by Decade, Observed and Projected Under High Emissions Scenario, Cook County, 1980-2084	115
169. United States Percentile for the Daily Count of Vehicles on Major Roads within 500 Meters of the Census-Block Centroid Using Distance Weighting and Volume Weighting to Focus the Extremes of Very Close Proximity to Very High Volumes of Traffic, Chicago, 2014	116
170. Population-Weighted Traffic Volume and Distance by Economic Hardship Level, Chicago 2014	116
171. Cumulative Burden of Environmental Exposures and Population Vulnerability, Chicago, 2014	117
172. Population-Weighted United States Percentile for the National Air Toxics Assessment Respiratory Hazard Index, Chicago, 2011	118
173. Population-Weighted Respiratory Hazard Index by Economic Hardship Level, Chicago, 2011	118
174. Days Above Air Quality Index Advisory Threshold for General and Sensitive Populations, Chicago, 2000-2017	119
175. Population-Weighted Ozone Concentration by Economic Hardship Level, Chicago, 2013	119
176. Population-Weighted United States Percentile for the Average 24-Hour Concentration of Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Microns in Diameter (PM2.5), Chicago, 2014	120
177. Population-Weighted PM2.5 Concentration by Economic Hardship Level, Chicago, 2014	120
178. Estimate of Annual Avoidable Deaths by Percent Reductions in PM2.5 Exposures, Chicago, 2018	120
179. Population-Weighted United States Percentile for the Average 24-Hour Concentration of Diesel Particulate Matter (PM), Chicago, 2011	121
180. Population-Weighted Diesel PM Concentration by Economic Hardship Level, Chicago, 2013	121
181. Weighted Concentrations of Traffic-Related Pollution – NO2, PM10, PM2.5, Chicago, 2000, 2010	122
182. Attributable Cases of Incident Childhood Asthma due to Traffic-Related Pollution – NO2, PM10, PM2.5, Chicago, 2000, 2010	122
183. Air Quality & Health Index Score Percentiles by Census Tract, Chicago, 2011-2017	123

166. MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (INCHES) BY DECADE, CHICAGO, 1960-2018

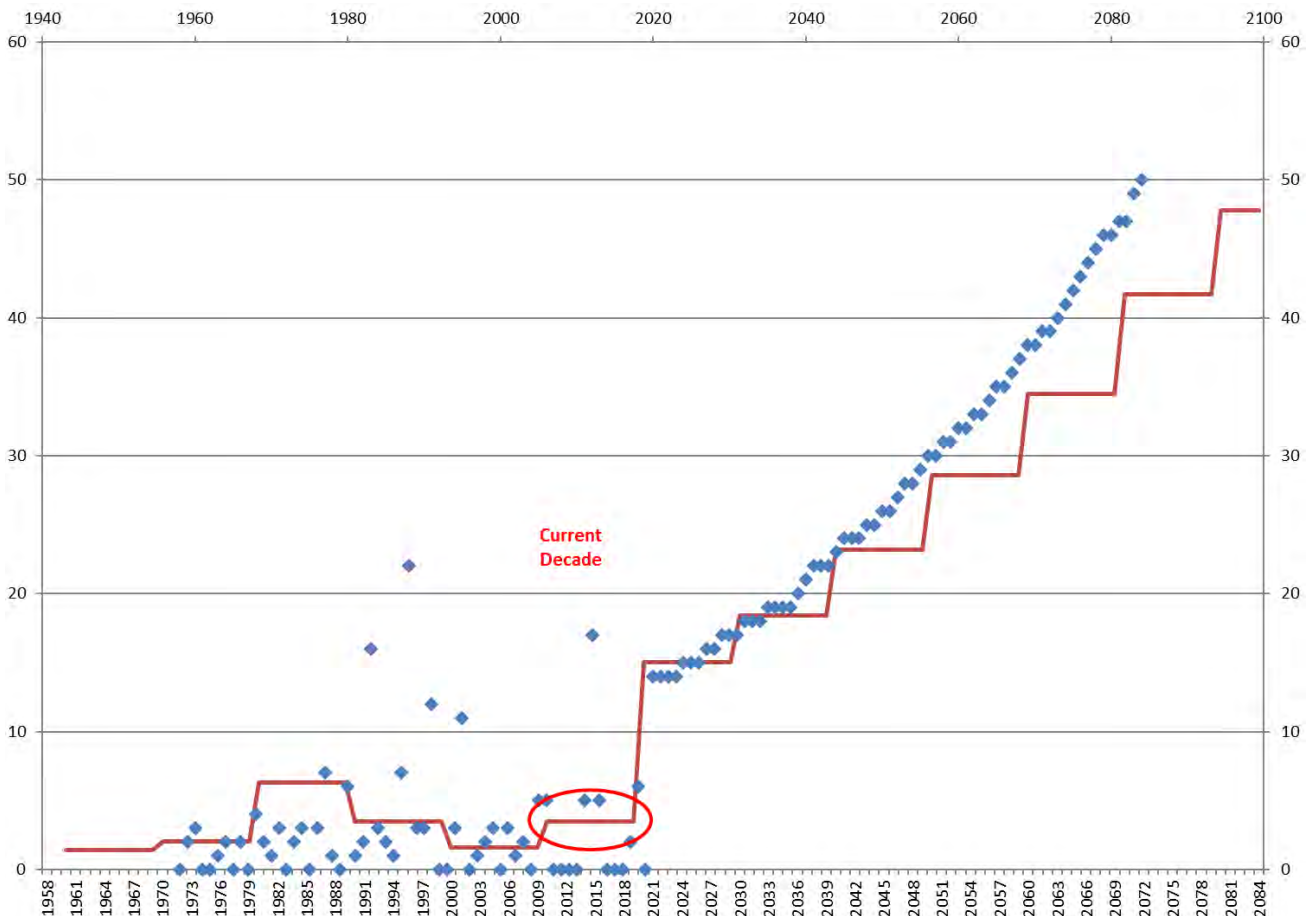


167. MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) BY DECADE, CHICAGO, 1930-2018



In Chicago, average annual precipitation has increased by almost 30% between 1960 and 2018. The average annual temperature has increased by 2 degrees between the 1930's to the 2010's.

168. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS 95 DEGREES OR HIGHER PER YEAR, BY DECADE, OBSERVED AND PROJECTED UNDER HIGH EMISSIONS SCENARIO, COOK COUNTY, 1980-2084

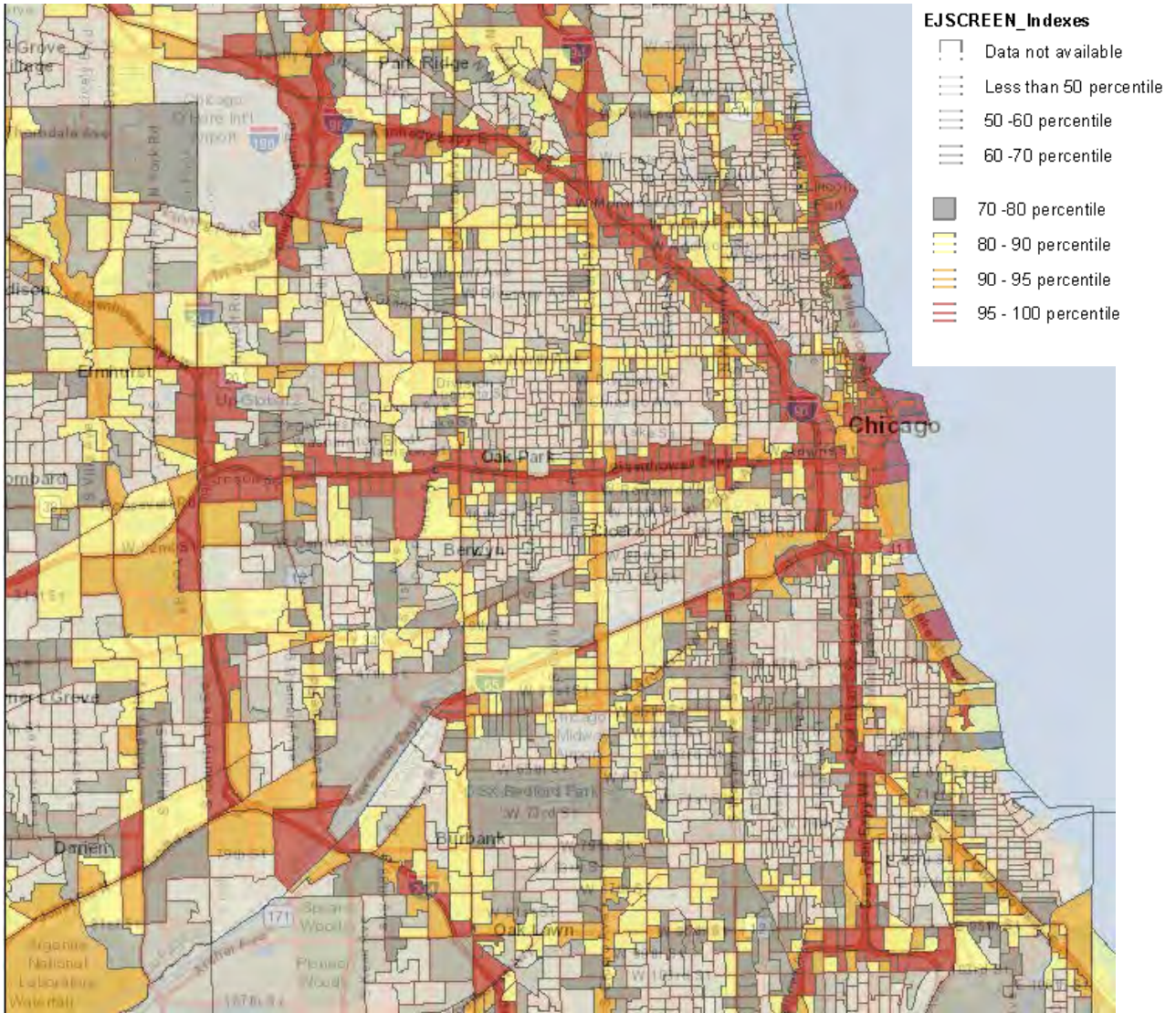


If climate change emissions are not reduced, the number of days in Cook County that are 95 degrees or higher will rise from six per year to 48.

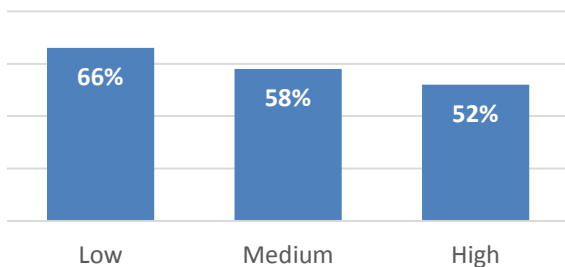
Sources: National Weather Service, 1930 – 2018; Midwestern Regional Climate Center, 1958-2018; CDC, National Environmental Public Health Tracking, 2019.

<https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showIndicatorPages.action?selectedContentAreaAbbreviation=15&selectedIndicatorId=97&selecte dMeasureId=>

169. UNITED STATES PERCENTILE FOR THE DAILY COUNT OF VEHICLES ON MAJOR ROADS WITHIN 500 METERS OF THE CENSUS-BLOCK CENTROID USING DISTANCE WEIGHTING AND VOLUME WEIGHTING TO FOCUS THE EXTREMES OF VERY CLOSE PROXIMITY TO VERY HIGH VOLUMES OF TRAFFIC, CHICAGO, 2014



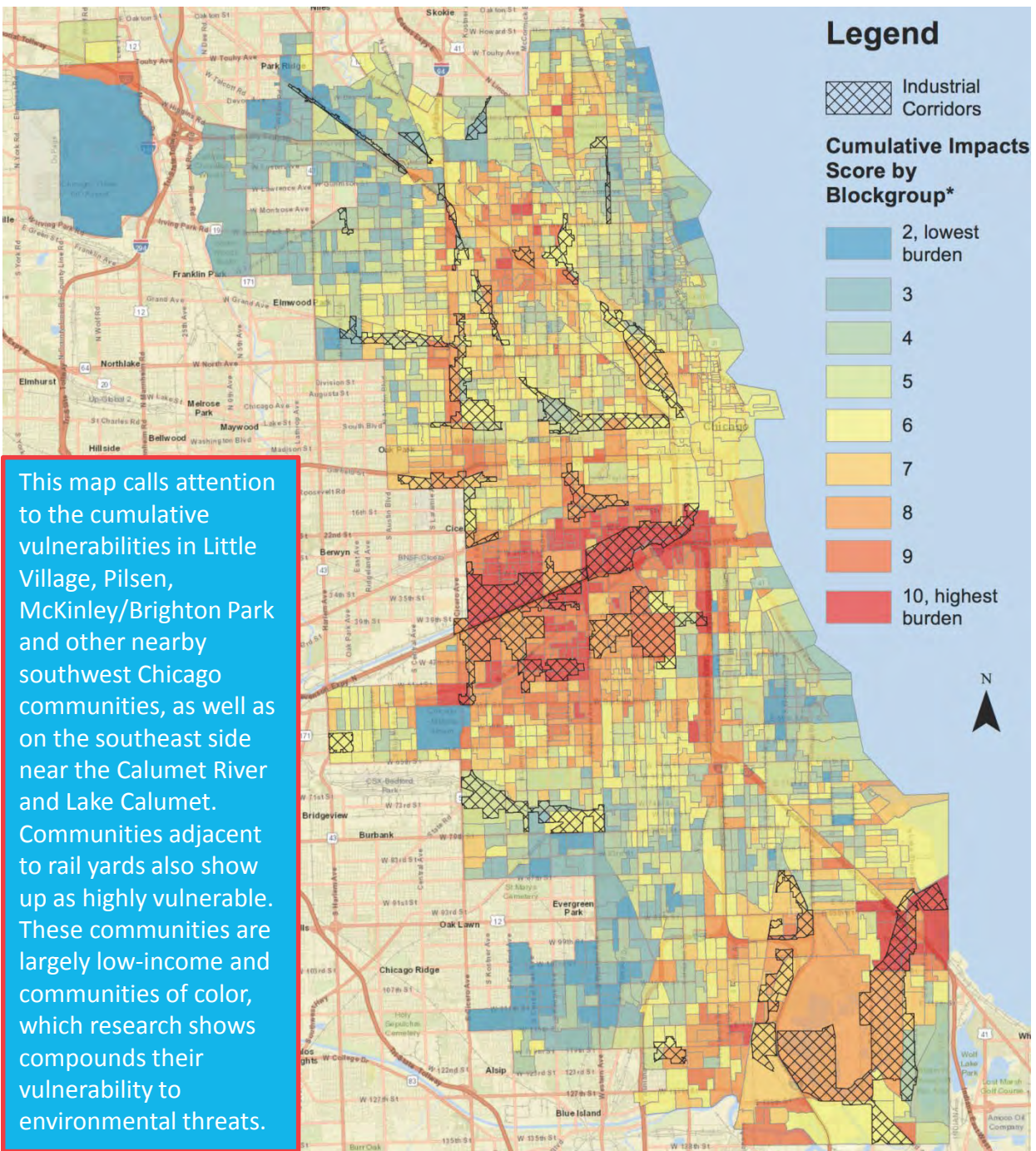
170. POPULATION-WEIGHTED TRAFFIC VOLUME AND DISTANCE (US PERCENTILE) BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2014



Traffic volume and proximity near the highways are amongst the highest in the nation. There is an inverse relationship between hardship and traffic volume and proximity.

Sources: US EPA, EJSCREEN, 2014; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2014.

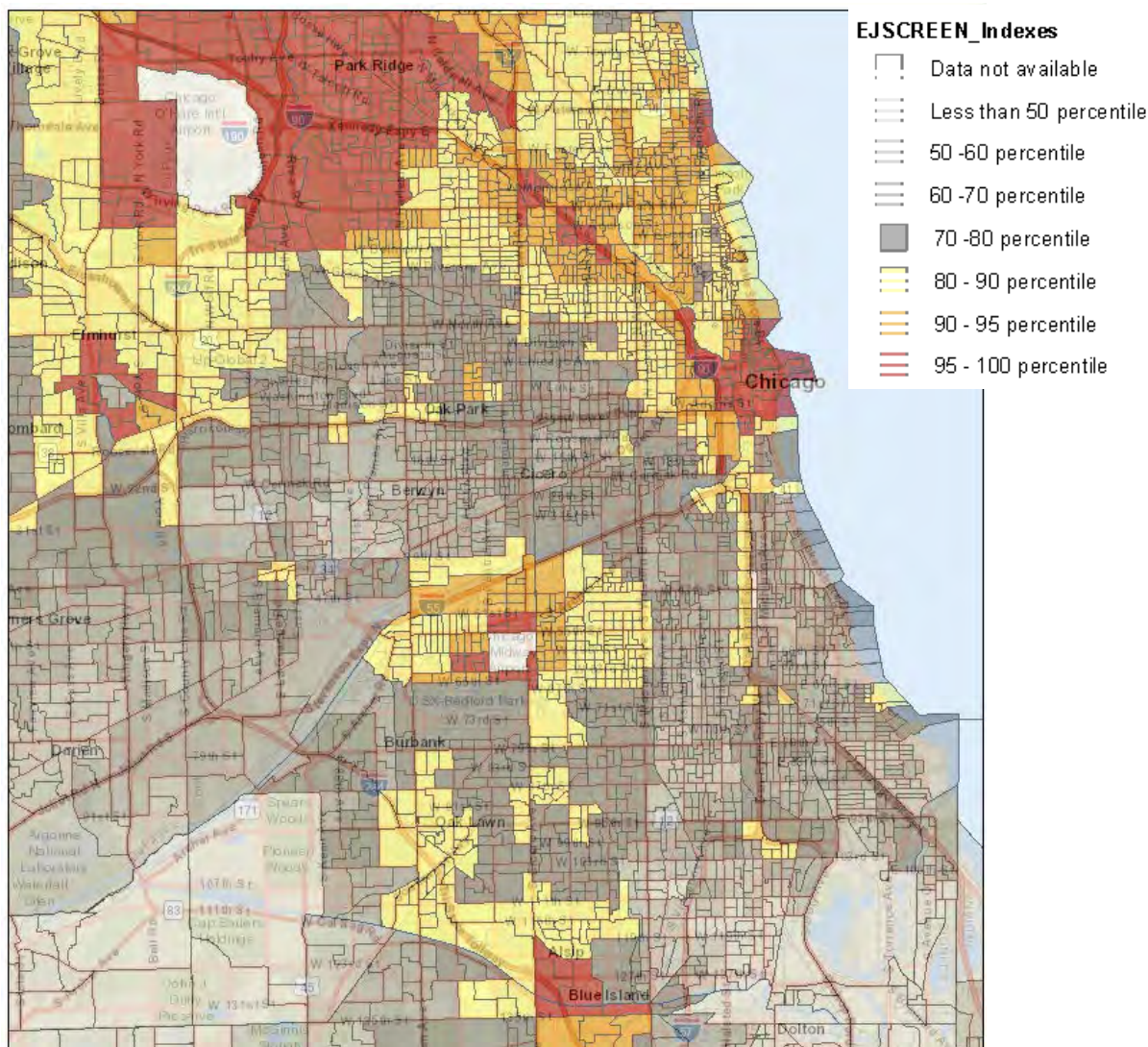
171. CUMULATIVE BURDEN OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES AND POPULATION VULNERABILITY*, CHICAGO, 2014



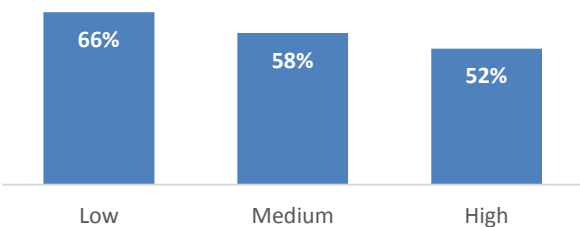
*Cumulative impacts analysis looks at both environmental and sociodemographic factors because research has shown that the same environmental exposure is more likely to harm health or result in greater harm when it occurs in populations with certain sociodemographic indicators of vulnerability. For this analysis, NRDC relied on data from the 2017 version of EJSCREEN, the U.S. EPA's environmental justice screening tool. EJSCREEN 2017 collects information from government sources on 11 environmental conditions (particulate matter 2.5, ozone, diesel particulate matter, air toxics respiratory hazard index, air toxics cancer risk, lead paint indicator, traffic proximity, wastewater discharge indicator, and proximity to Superfund sites, risk management plan facilities, treatment storage disposal facilities) and 6 population characteristics (low income, minority percentage, less than high school education, linguistic isolation, children under age 5, and adults over age 64).

Source: National Resources Defense Council (NRDC), 2018. <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/meleah-geertsma/new-map-shows-chicago-needs-environmental-justice-reforms>

172. POPULATION-WEIGHTED UNITED STATES PERCENTILE FOR THE NATIONAL AIR TOXICS ASSESSMENT RESPIRATORY HAZARD INDEX*, CHICAGO, 2011



173. POPULATION-WEIGHTED RESPIRATORY HAZARD INDEX (US PERCENTILE) BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, CHICAGO, 2011

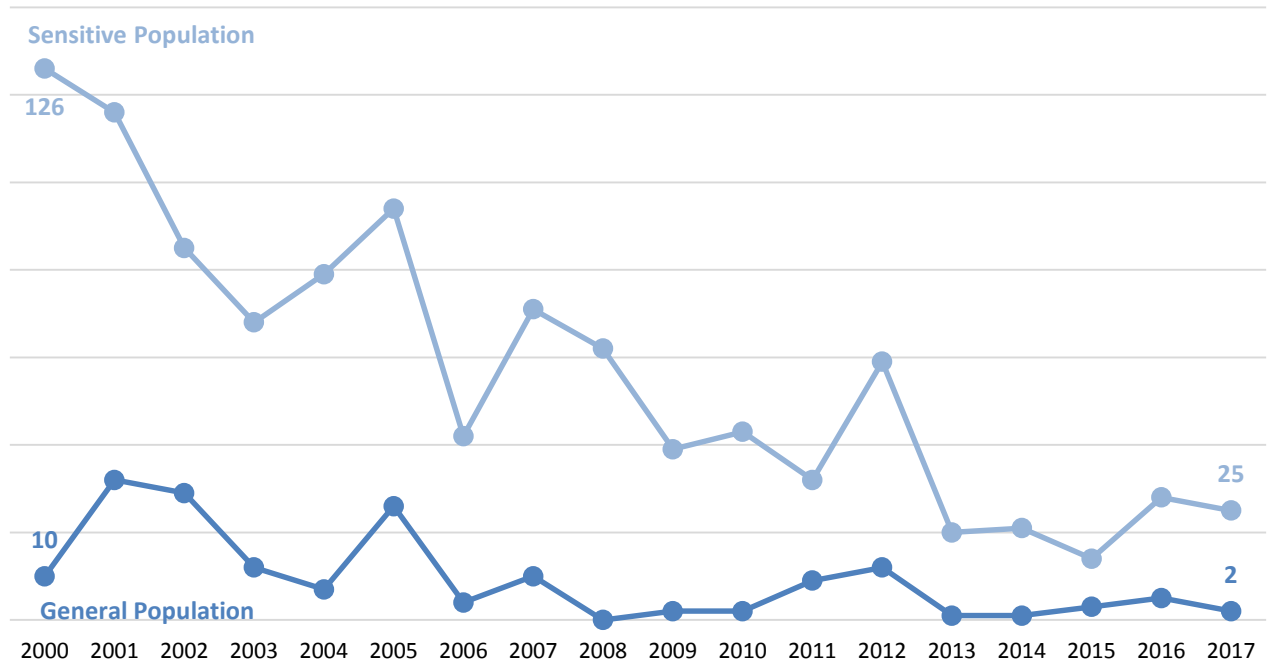


Parts of Chicago have some of the highest levels of respiratory hazards from air toxics in the nation. These respiratory hazards are concentrated around the airports, downtown, and highways. Respiratory hazards are higher for those living in communities with low economic hardship.

*The respiratory risk for a given air toxin is a ratio of exposure concentration to health-based reference concentration. The risks for multiple air toxins with similar adverse respiratory health effects are combined to create a composite respiratory hazard index. The respiratory hazard index values were calculated for census tracts and have been aggregated to higher-level geographies by way of population-weighted block apportionment.

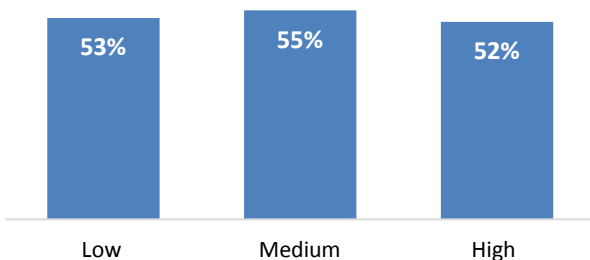
Sources: US EPA, EJSCREEN, 2011; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2014.

174. DAYS ABOVE AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI)* ADVISORY THRESHOLD FOR GENERAL AND SENSITIVE POPULATIONS, CHICAGO, 2000-2017**



Federal air quality regulations have reduced a large amount of fine particle pollution and ground-level ozone pollution since 2000. Still, sensitive populations, those with lung or heart disease and/or older adults and children, were advised to reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion for almost an entire month in 2017.

175. POPULATION-WEIGHTED OZONE CONCENTRATION (US PERCENTILE) BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2013



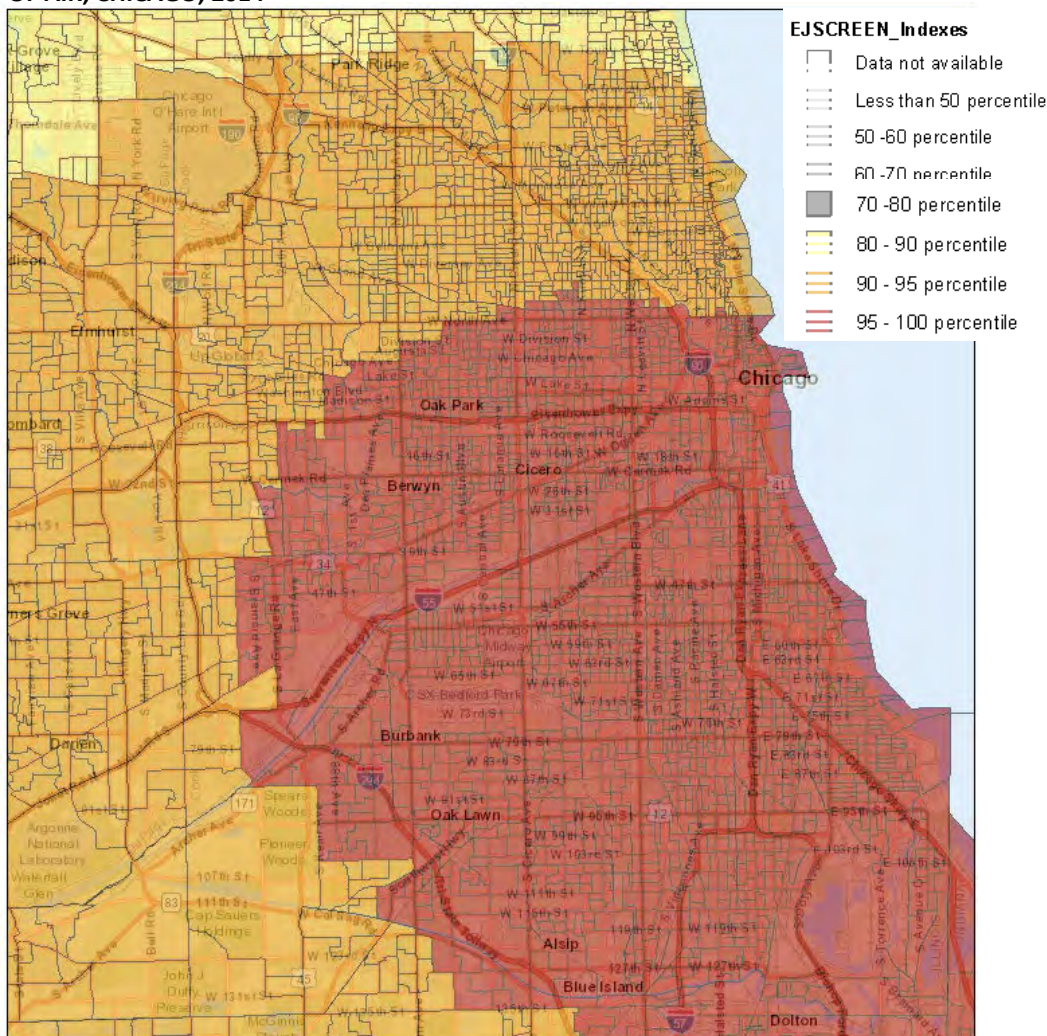
Annual ozone pollution levels are similar to the middle of the nation. While these pollution levels do vary by location within Chicago, they are similar by economic hardship.

*The AQI is an index for reporting daily air quality. It indicates how clean or polluted the air is, and what associated health effects might be of concern. The AQI focuses on health effects experienced within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The AQI runs from 0 to 500. The higher the AQI value, the greater the level of air pollution and the greater the health concern. AQI values below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is considered to be unhealthy-at first for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher.

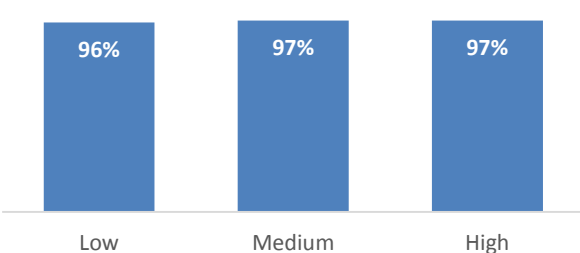
**People with lung disease, older adults and children are at a greater risk from exposure to ozone, whereas persons with heart and lung disease, older adults and children are at greater risk from the presence of particles in the air.

Sources: US EPA, 2000-2017; US EPA, EJSCREEN, 2013; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2014.

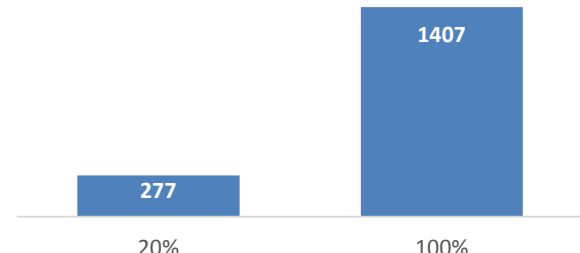
176. POPULATION-WEIGHTED UNITED STATES PERCENTILE FOR THE AVERAGE 24-HOUR CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER SMALLER THAN 2.5 MICRONS IN DIAMETER (PM2.5), IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF AIR, CHICAGO, 2014



177. POPULATION-WEIGHTED PM2.5 CONCENTRATION (US PERCENTILE) BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2014



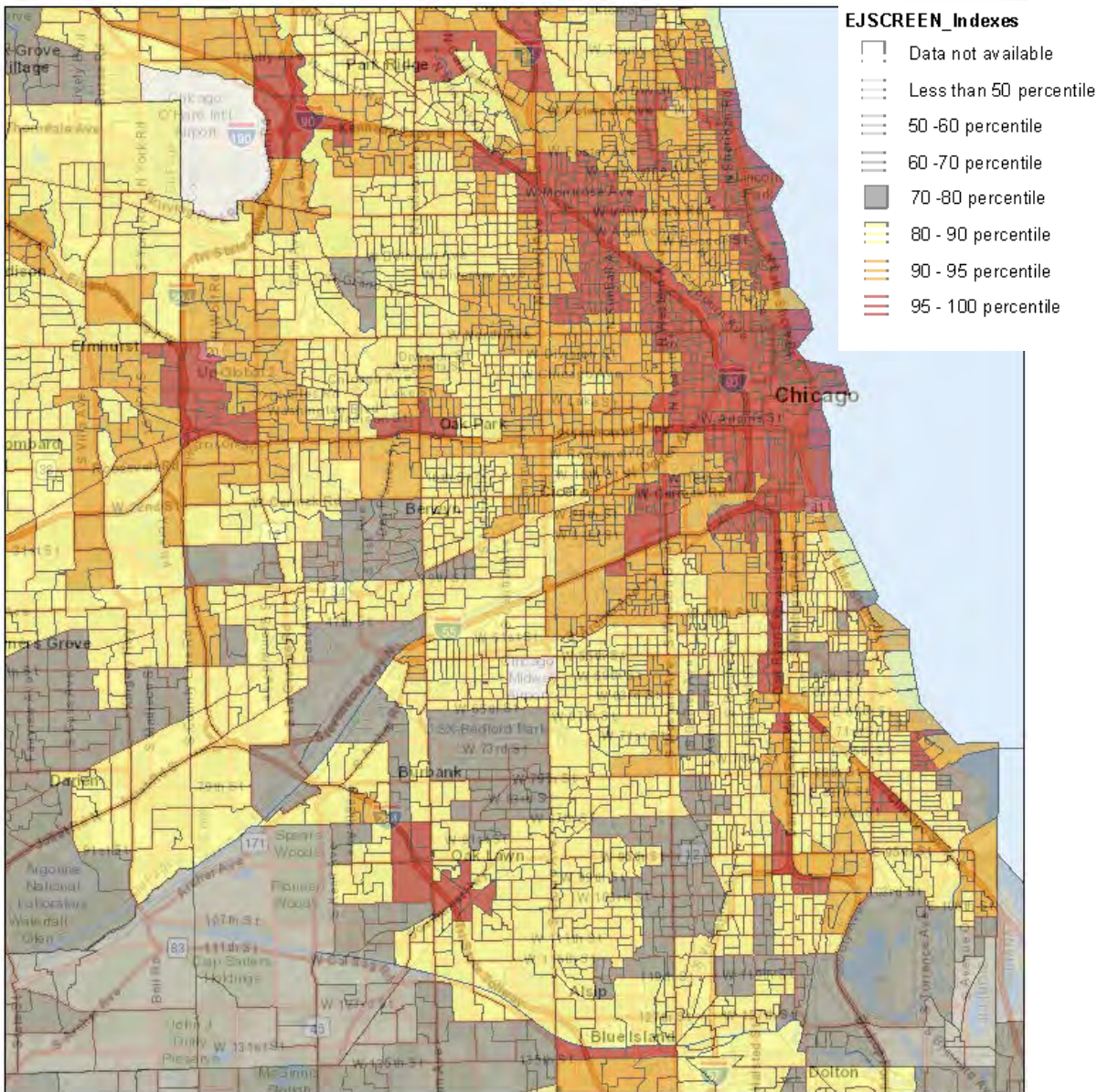
178. ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL AVOIDABLE DEATHS BY PERCENT REDUCTIONS IN PM 2.5 EXPOSURES, CHICAGO, 2018



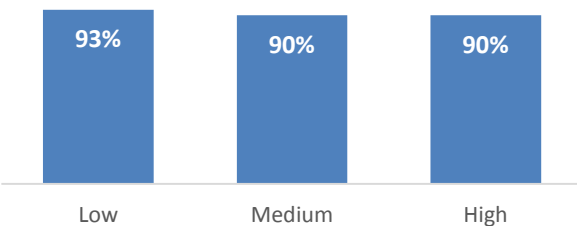
PM 2.5 pollution is mostly uniform across Chicago, and levels are amongst the highest in the nation. Fine particle pollution imposes a mortality burden on Chicagoans. Estimates suggest that 7% or 1,400 deaths could be averted annually by eliminating fine particle pollution.

Sources: US EPA, EJSCREEN, 2014; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2010-2014; Burnett R et al. *Global estimates of mortality associated with long-term exposure to outdoor fine particulate matter*. PNAS 115(33): 9592-7, 2018. <https://www.pnas.org/content/115/38/9592#T1>

179. POPULATION-WEIGHTED UNITED STATES PERCENTILE FOR THE AVERAGE 24-HOUR CONCENTRATION OF DIESEL PARTICULATE MATTER, IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF AIR, CHICAGO, 2011



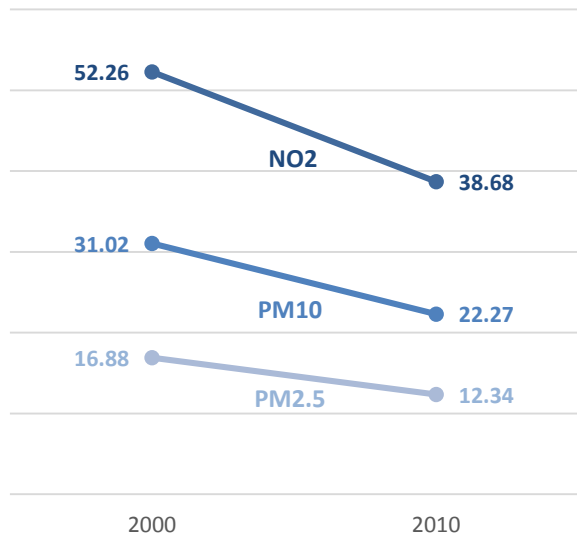
180. POPULATION-WEIGHTED DIESEL PM CONCENTRATION (US PERCENTILE) BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2013



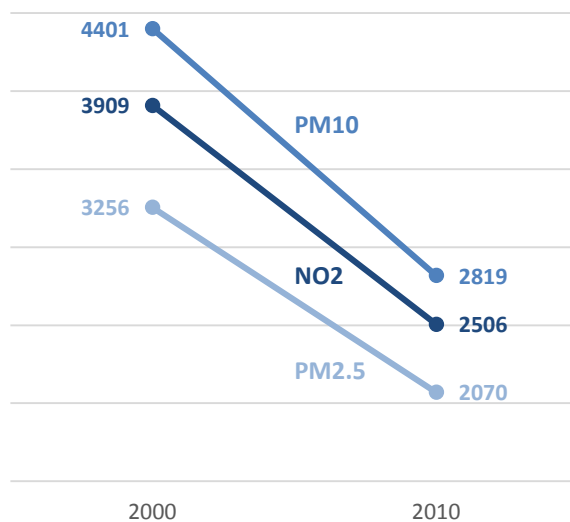
Diesel particulate matter pollution levels in Chicago are among the highest in the nation. This pollution is highest near highways, downtown and industrial areas; levels are similar across economic hardship.

Sources: US EPA, EJSCREEN, 2011; US Census, ACS 2010-2014.

181. WEIGHTED CONCENTRATIONS OF TRAFFIC-RELATED POLLUTION – NO2, PM10, PM2.5, CHICAGO, 2000, 2010



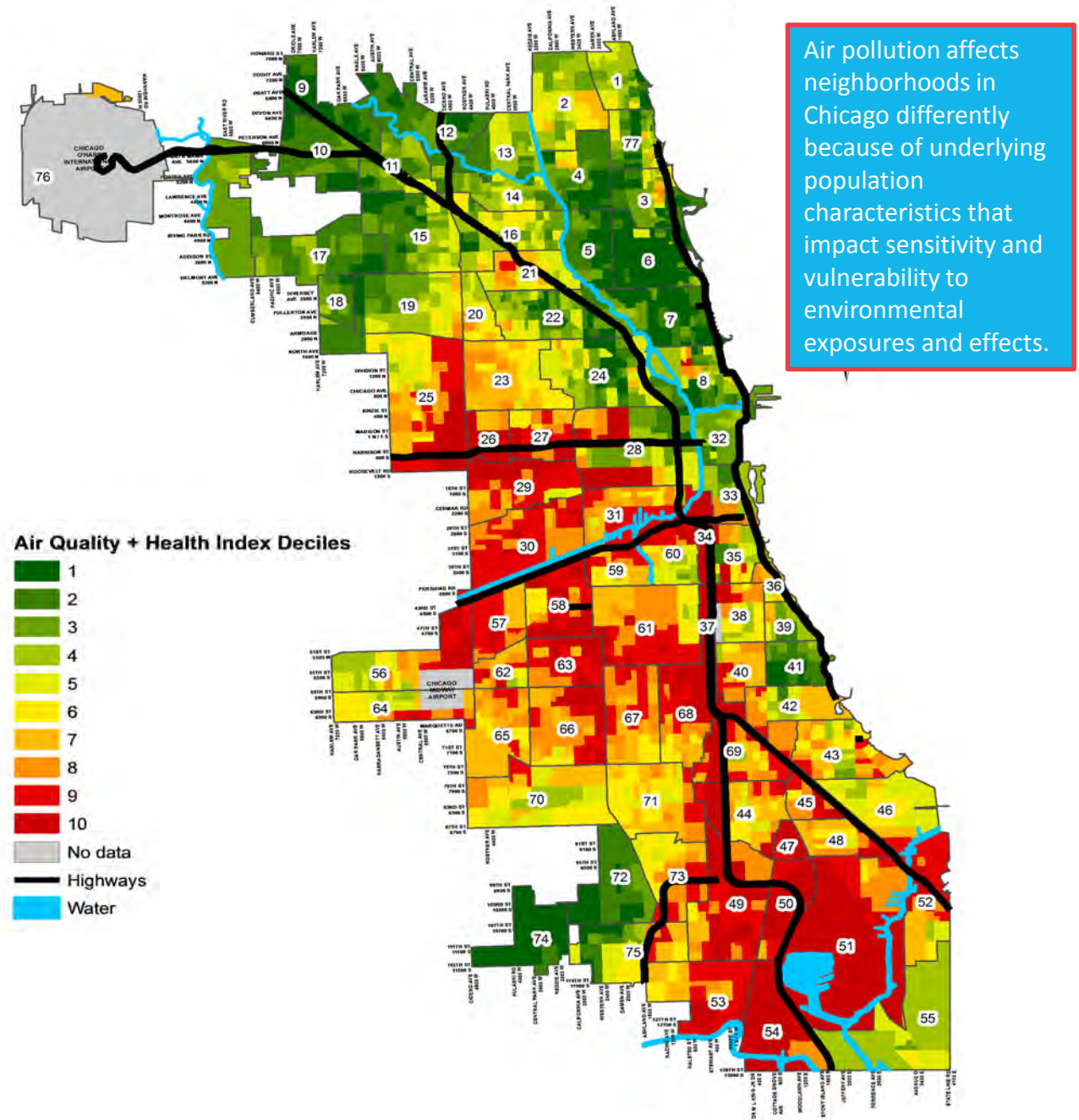
182. ATTRIBUTABLE CASES OF INCIDENT CHILDHOOD ASTHMA DUE TO TRAFFIC-RELATED POLLUTION – NO2, PM10, PM2.5, CHICAGO, 2000, 2010



Traffic-related air pollution is associated with childhood asthma. Reductions in NO2, PM10 and PM2.5 reduced incident childhood asthma cases between 2000 and 2010.

Source: Alotaibi R, et. al. *Traffic Related Air Pollution and the Burden of Childhood Asthma in the Contiguous United States in 2000 and 2010*, CARTEEH DATA:HUB, <http://carteetdata.org/library/webapp/trap-asthma-usa>.

183. AIR QUALITY & HEALTH INDEX* SCORE PERCENTILES BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2011-2017



*The Air Quality + Health Index characterizes census tracts by the combination of air pollution burden, and vulnerability and susceptibility to adverse health outcomes from air pollution exposure. Pollution burden indicators include environmental exposures and effects: PM_{2.5}, ozone, diesel PM, Air Toxics Cancer Risk, Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index, traffic volume and proximity, and proximity to Risk Management Plan sites, hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, and National Priorities List and Superfund Program sites. Population characteristic indicators for vulnerability include percentages of low income, racial-ethnic minorities (non-white or Latinx), less than a high school education, linguistic isolation (not English speaking) and unemployment. Population characteristic indicators for sensitivity include: percentages of young (< 5 years) and old (65 years and over), prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, asthma and incidence of low birth weight. Index scores are based on the methodology used by the California Environmental Protection Agency and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (The California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool). <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/calenviroscreen/report/ces3report.pdf>

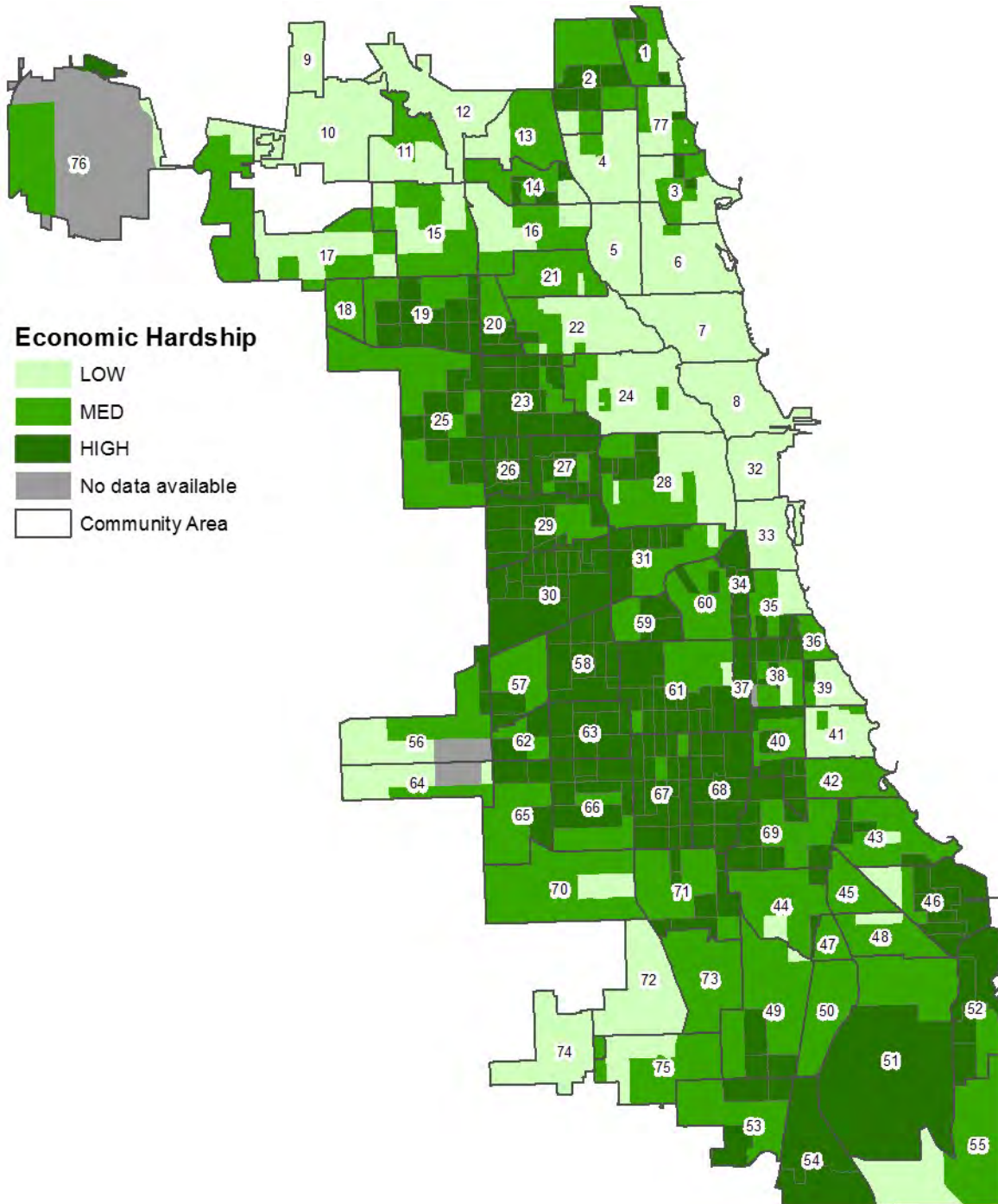
Sources: US EPA, EJSCREEN, 2011, 2014, 2018; CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2011-2015, 2012-2016, 2013-2017; IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Birth Certificate Files, 2013-2017.

LIVING CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC & WORK ENVIRONMENT

	PAGE
184. Economic Hardship Level by Census Tract, Chicago, 2013-2017	125
185. Child Opportunity Index Level by Census Tract, Chicago, 2014	126

184. ECONOMIC HARDSHIP* LEVEL BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



*The Economic Hardship Index is a score that incorporates each of the following six socioeconomic indicators:

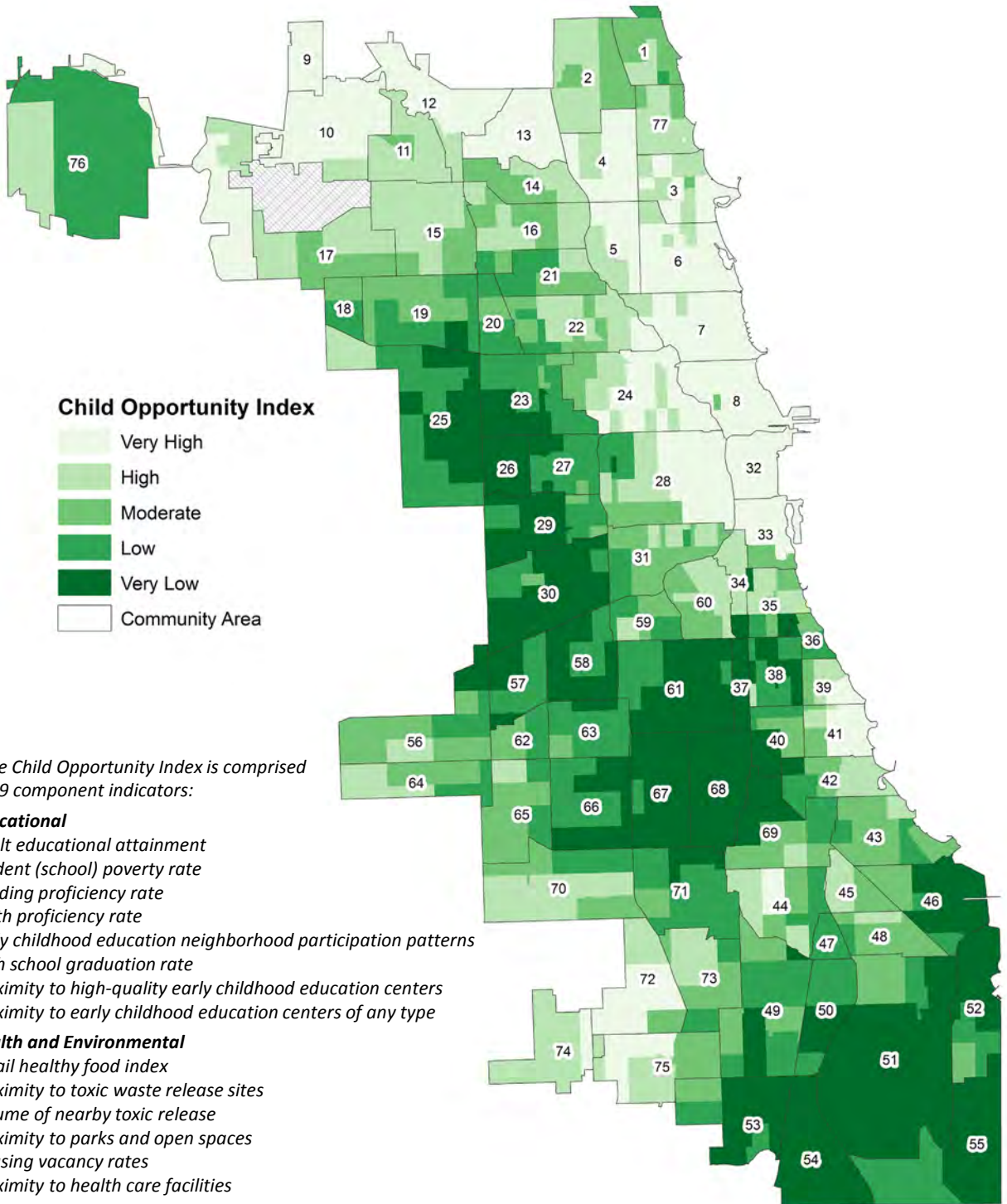
- Unemployment, defined as the percent of the civilian population over the age of 16 who were unemployed;
- Dependency, the percentage of the population that are under the age of 18 or over the age of 64;
- Education, the percentage of the population over the age of 25 who have less than a high school education;
- Income, the level of household income per person;
- Crowded Housing, measured by the percent of occupied housing units with more than one person per room; and
- Poverty, the percent of people living below the federal poverty level.

The Index is calculated according to the method described in *An Update on Urban Hardship*.

http://www.rockinst.org/pdf/cities_and_neighborhoods/2004-08-an_update_on_urban_hardship.pdf

Source: US Census, ACS, 2013-2017.

185. CHILD OPPORTUNITY INDEX* LEVEL BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2014



*The Child Opportunity Index is comprised of 19 component indicators:

Educational

- Adult educational attainment
- Student (school) poverty rate
- Reading proficiency rate
- Math proficiency rate
- Early childhood education neighborhood participation patterns
- High school graduation rate
- Proximity to high-quality early childhood education centers
- Proximity to early childhood education centers of any type

Health and Environmental

- Retail healthy food index
- Proximity to toxic waste release sites
- Volume of nearby toxic release
- Proximity to parks and open spaces
- Housing vacancy rates
- Proximity to health care facilities

Economic

- Neighborhood foreclosure rate
- Poverty rate
- Unemployment rate
- Public assistance rate
- Proximity to employment

The Index was developed by Brandeis University Heller School for Social Policy and Management Institute for Child, Youth, and Family Policy and The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at The Ohio State University. <http://www.diversitydatakids.org/>

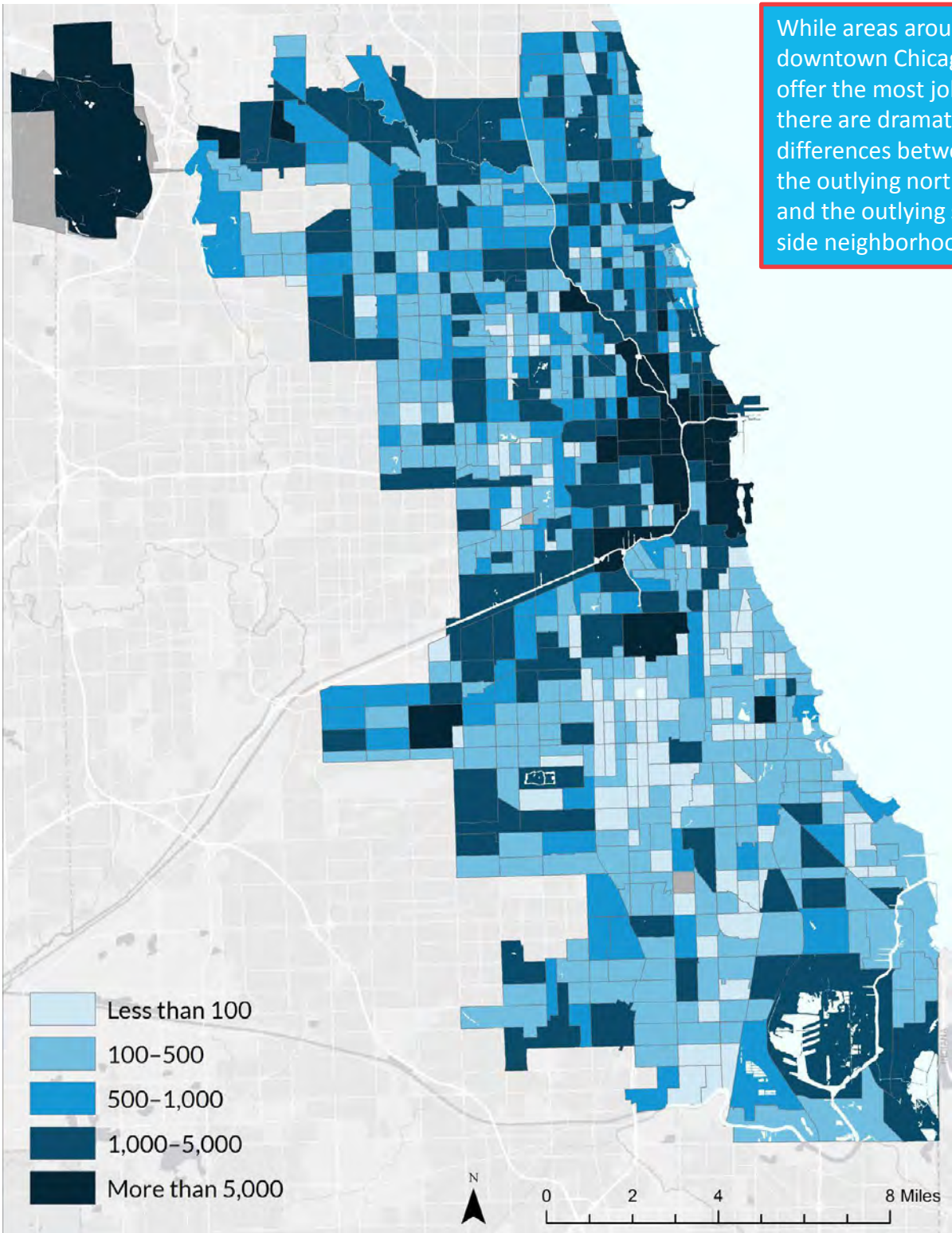
Source: Brandeis University, 2014.

LIVING CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC & WORK ENVIRONMENT

EMPLOYMENT	PAGE
186. Average Annual Jobs by Census Tract, Chicago, 2013-2015	128
187. Employment by Type of Industry and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 1960, 2015	129
188. Unemployment Rate by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 1980-2017	129
189. Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2011-2015	129
190. Artist Workforce by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2008-2010	130
191. Composition of Artist Workforce, Chicago, 2008-2010	130
192. Residential Concentration of Artists by Public Use Microdata Area, Chicago, 2008-2010	131

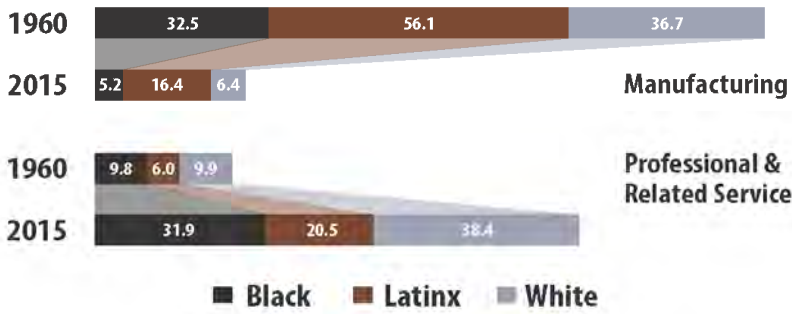
186. AVERAGE ANNUAL JOBS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2013-2015



While areas around downtown Chicago offer the most jobs, there are dramatic differences between the outlying north side and the outlying south side neighborhoods.

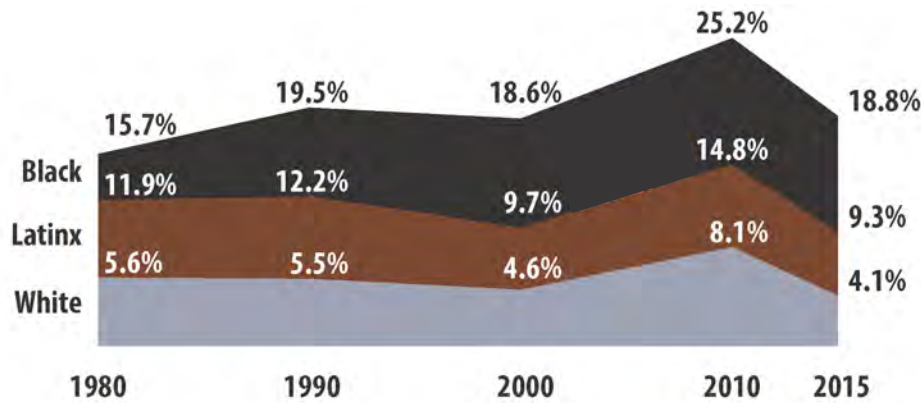
Source: Theodos B et al. Neighborhood Disparities in Investment Flows in Chicago. Urban Institute, May 2019.
https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100261/neighborhood_disparities_in_investment_flows_in_chicago_1.pdf

187. EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 1960, 2015



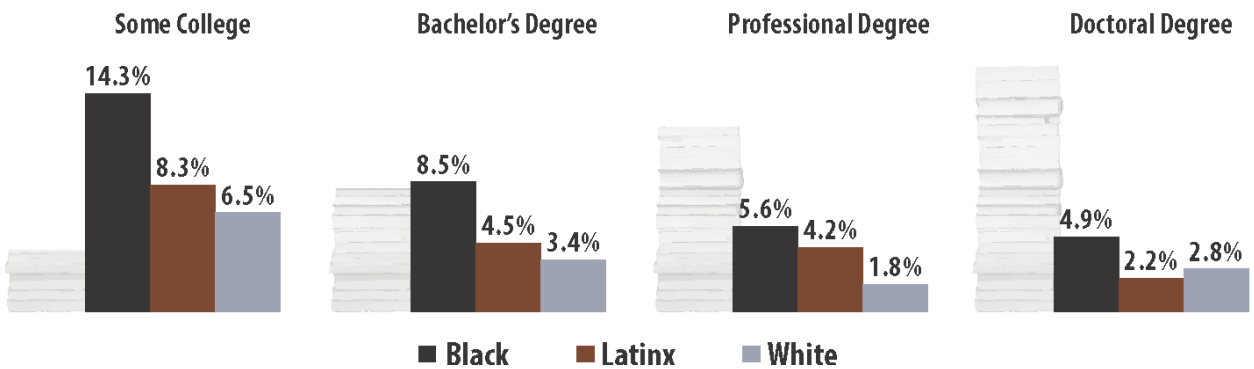
Between 1960 and 2015 in Chicago, manufacturing employment has decreased, while professional service jobs now dominate.

188. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 1980-2017



Between 1980 and 2017, black unemployment has consistently been 3 to 4 times higher than white unemployment, with Latinx unemployment double or worse than white unemployment.

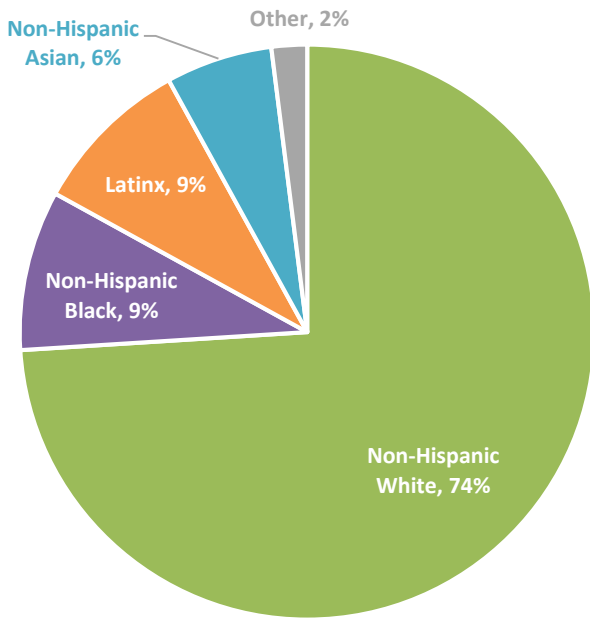
189. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2011-2015



Increased education reduces unemployment for all race-ethnicities but does not reduce disparities in unemployment.

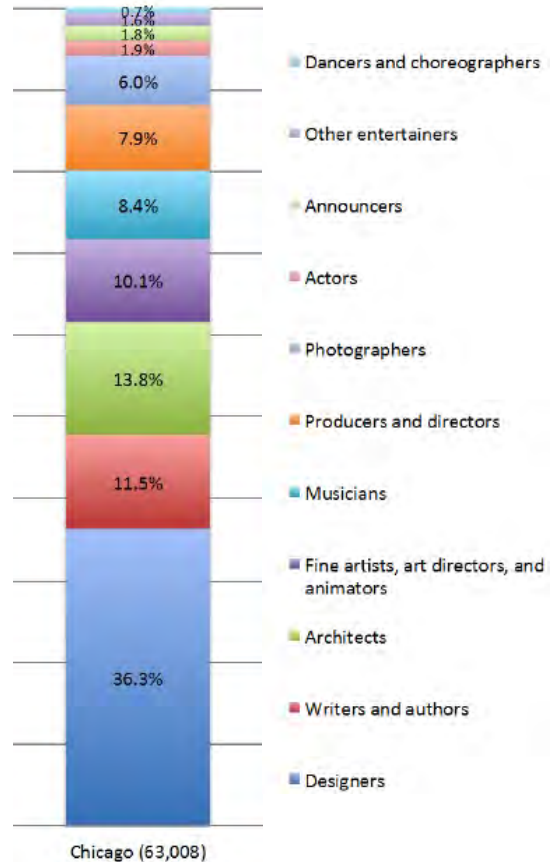
Sources: Henricks K, et al. *A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago Report*. Institute for Research on Race & Public Policy. 2017. http://stateofracialjusticechicago.com/wp-content/uploads/IRRPP_StateOfRacialJusticeReport-1.pdf; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017.

190. ARTIST WORKFORCE* BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2008-2010



The majority of Chicago's artistic workforce is white, and overrepresented based on Chicago's overall proportion of whites (32%). Only a quarter of artists are non-Hispanic Asian or black or Latinx, despite accounting for over 65% of Chicago's population.

191. COMPOSITION OF ARTIST WORKFORCE*, CHICAGO, 2008-2010

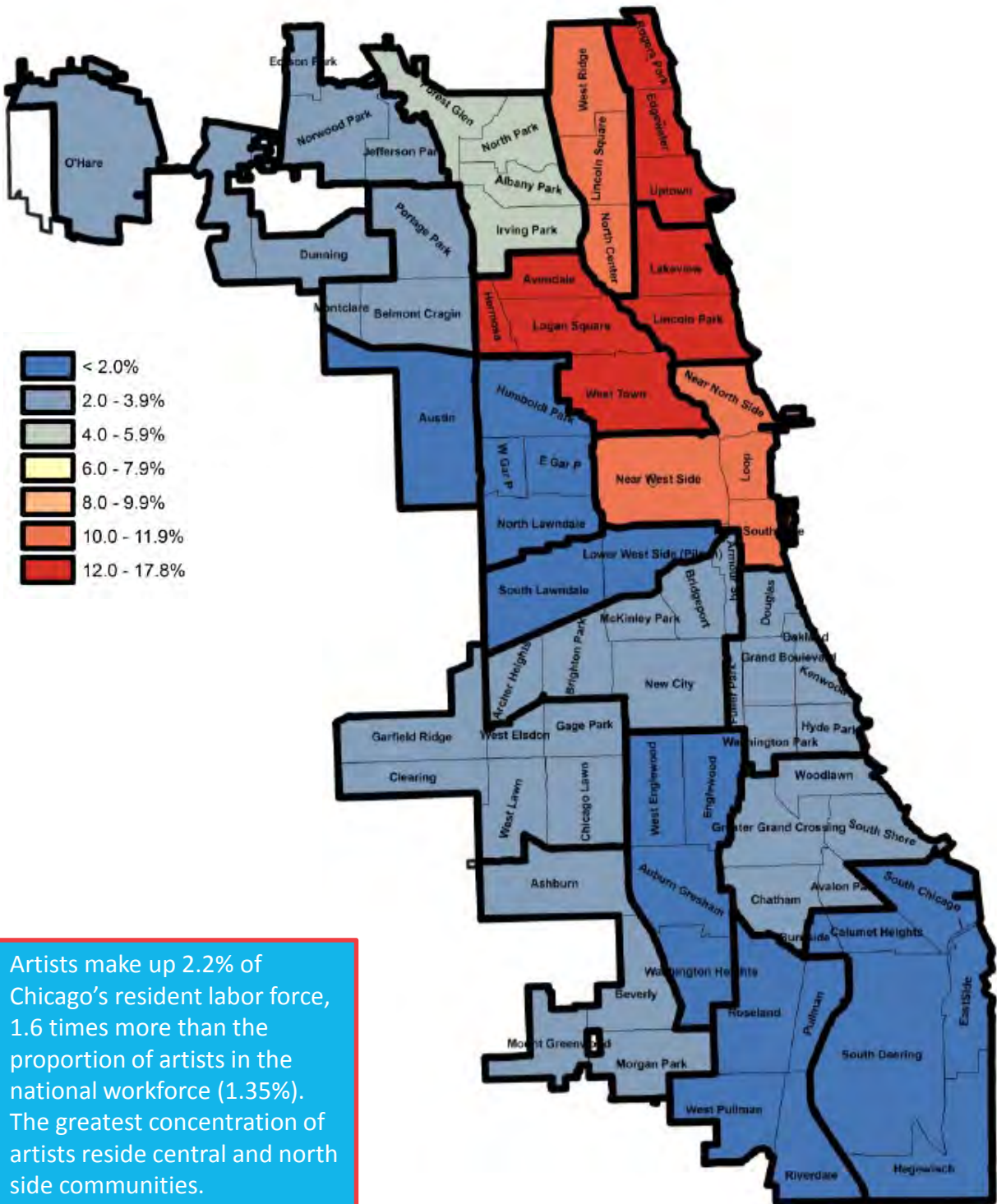


Chicago's artist workforce is a total of 63,008 artists with a broad range of occupations similar to the US as a whole. Chicago has relatively high concentrations of writers/authors and architects, with moderate concentrations of fine artists/art directors/animators and actors.

*The National Endowment for the Arts has identified eleven occupations as constituting the artist labor force: actors, announcers, architects, fine artists/art directors/animators, dancers/choreographers, designers, other entertainers, musicians, photographers, producers/directors, and writers/authors.

Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2008-2010; Novak-Leonard J. *Measuring Chicago's (Artistically) Creative Economy*. Cultural Policy Center at the University of Chicago. May 2014.

192. RESIDENTIAL CONCENTRATION OF ARTISTS BY PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA, CHICAGO, 2008-2010



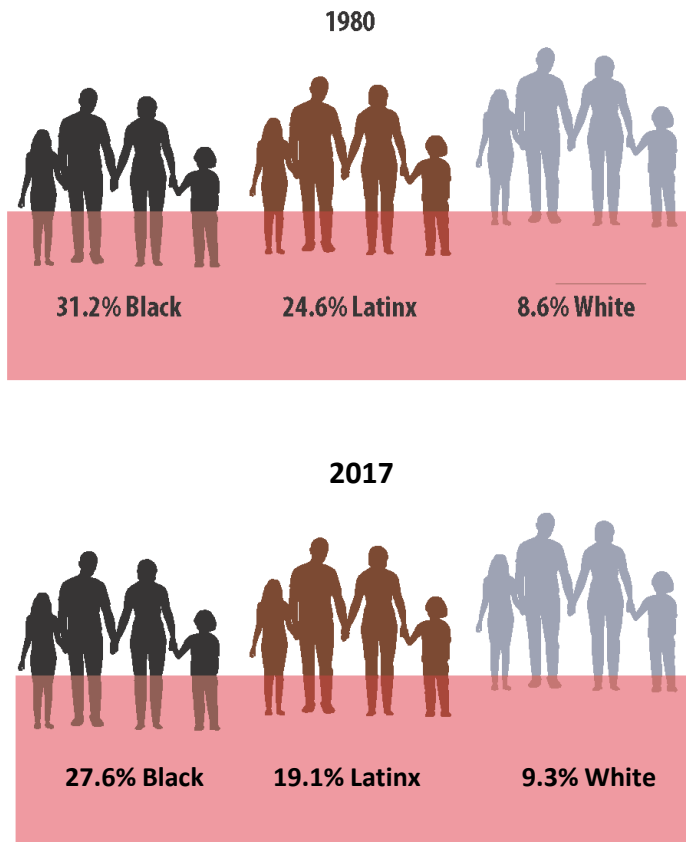
Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2008-2010; Novak-Leonard J. *Measuring Chicago's (Artistically) Creative Economy*. Cultural Policy Center at the University of Chicago. May 2014.

LIVING CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC & WORK ENVIRONMENT

INCOME	PAGE
193. Percent of Families with Income Levels under the Federal Poverty Line by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 1980, 2017	133
194. Percent of Adults Unable to Afford a \$400 Expense by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2016	133
195. Percent of Adults Unable to Afford a \$400 Expense by Federal Poverty Level, Chicago, 2016	133
196. Percent of Children Living in Poverty by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	134
197. Number of Children Living in Poverty by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	134
198. Percent of Children Living in Poverty by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2010-2017	134
199. Change in Per Capita Income by Census Tract, Chicago, 1970-2016	135
200. Average Individual Income by Census Tract, Chicago, 1970-2017	136
201. Change in Households by Income Bracket and Community Area, Chicago, 2010-2016	137
202. Percent of Adults Who Worried Whether Food Would Run Out Before Had Money to Buy More by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2018	138
203. Percent of Adults Whose Food Ran Out and Did Not Have Enough Money to Buy More by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2018	138
204. Percent of Single Family Households that Did Not Earn Enough Wages to Meet the Living Wage Threshold for their Family Type by Race-Ethnicity of Head of Household, Chicago, 2016	139
205. Chicago Greater Food Depository Client Households Reporting Frequency of Choosing Between Good and Other Necessities in the Past 12 Months, Chicago, 2013	139
206. Income Distribution by Race-Ethnicity and Educational Attainment, Chicago, 2011-2015	139
207. Percent of Parents Receiving Paid Leave by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	140
208. Percent of Parents Receiving Paid Leave by Gender, Chicago, 2017	140
209. Percent of Parents Receiving Paid Leave by Federal Poverty Level, Chicago, 2017	140
210. Percent of Children Whose Parent Had Paid Leave by Overall Health Status, Chicago, 2017	140

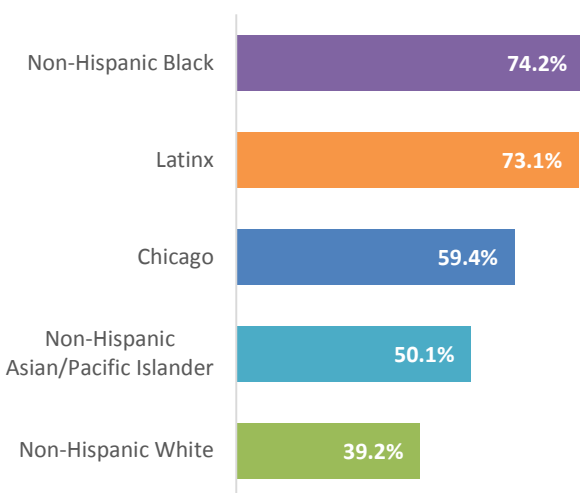
193. PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME LEVELS UNDER THE FEDERAL POVERTY LINE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 1980, 2017



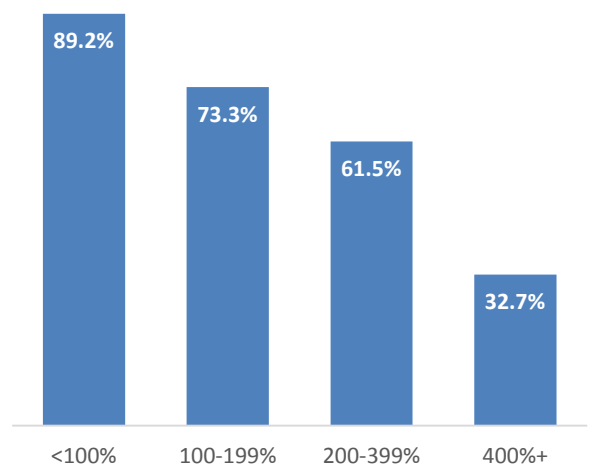
Our country's wealth is extremely unequally distributed. While the per capita wealth (GDP) increased 5 times in between 1980 and 2017, poverty rates and poverty disparities are essentially unchanged.

Six in ten Chicago adults report that they are unable to afford an emergency \$400 expense using cash or "cash-equivalent." This varies greatly by race-ethnicity and poverty status. Among those who cannot immediately afford a \$400 emergency expense, most would put it on a credit card and pay it off over time or borrow money from a friend or family member.

194. PERCENT OF ADULTS UNABLE TO AFFORD A \$400 EXPENSE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2016

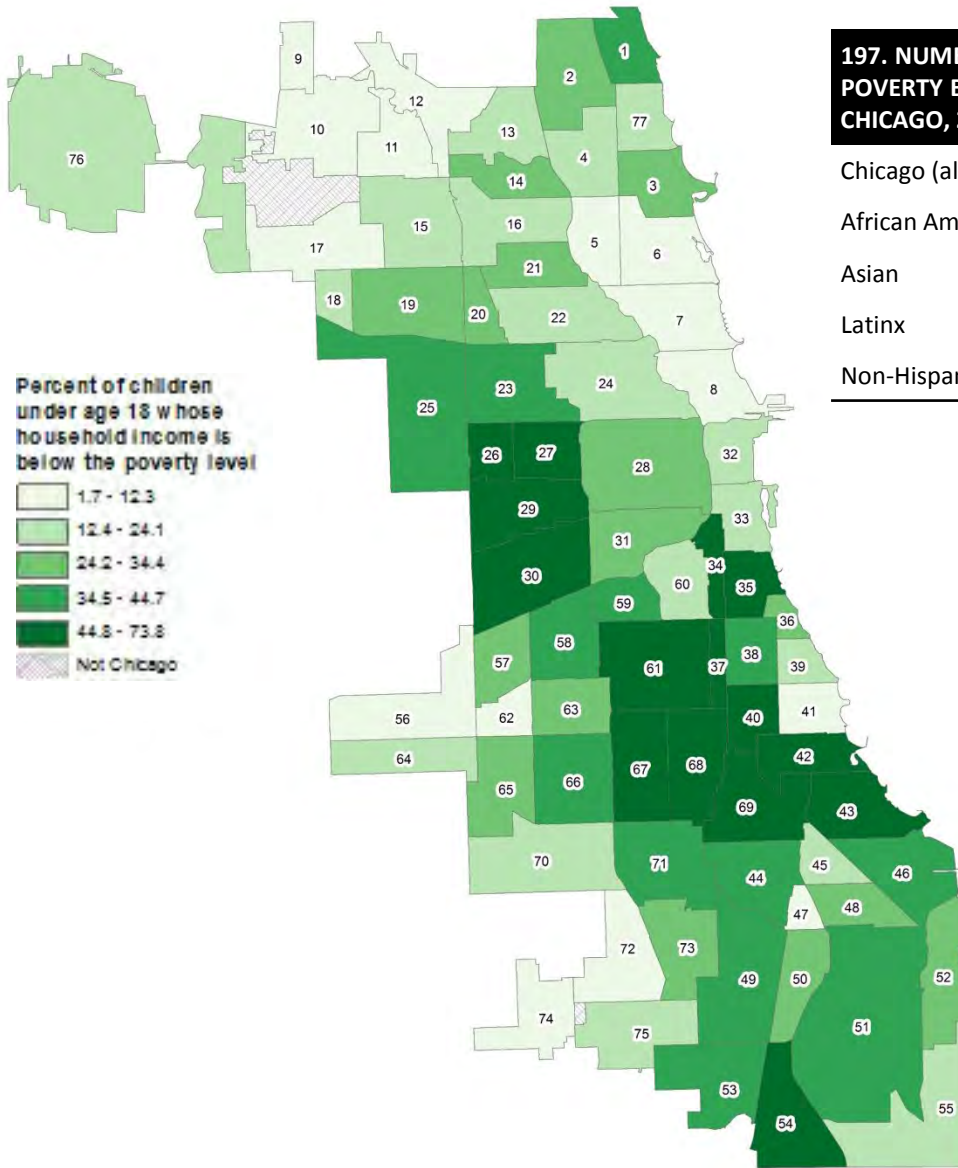


195. PERCENT OF ADULTS UNABLE TO AFFORD A \$400 EXPENSE BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2016



Sources: Henricks K, et al. *A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago Report*. Institute for Research on Race & Public Policy. 2017. http://stateofracialjusticechicago.com/wp-content/uploads/IRRPP_StateOfRacialJusticeReport-1.pdf; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017; CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2016.

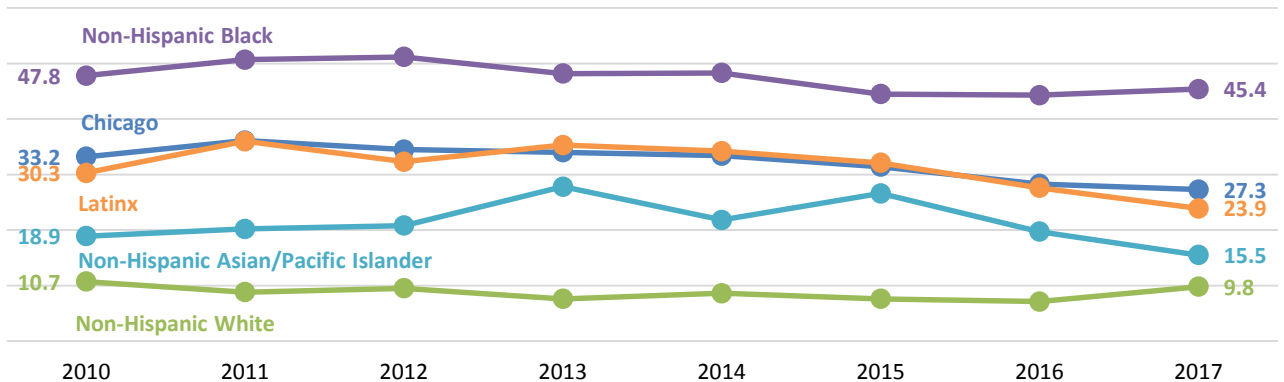
196. PERCENT OF CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



197. NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017

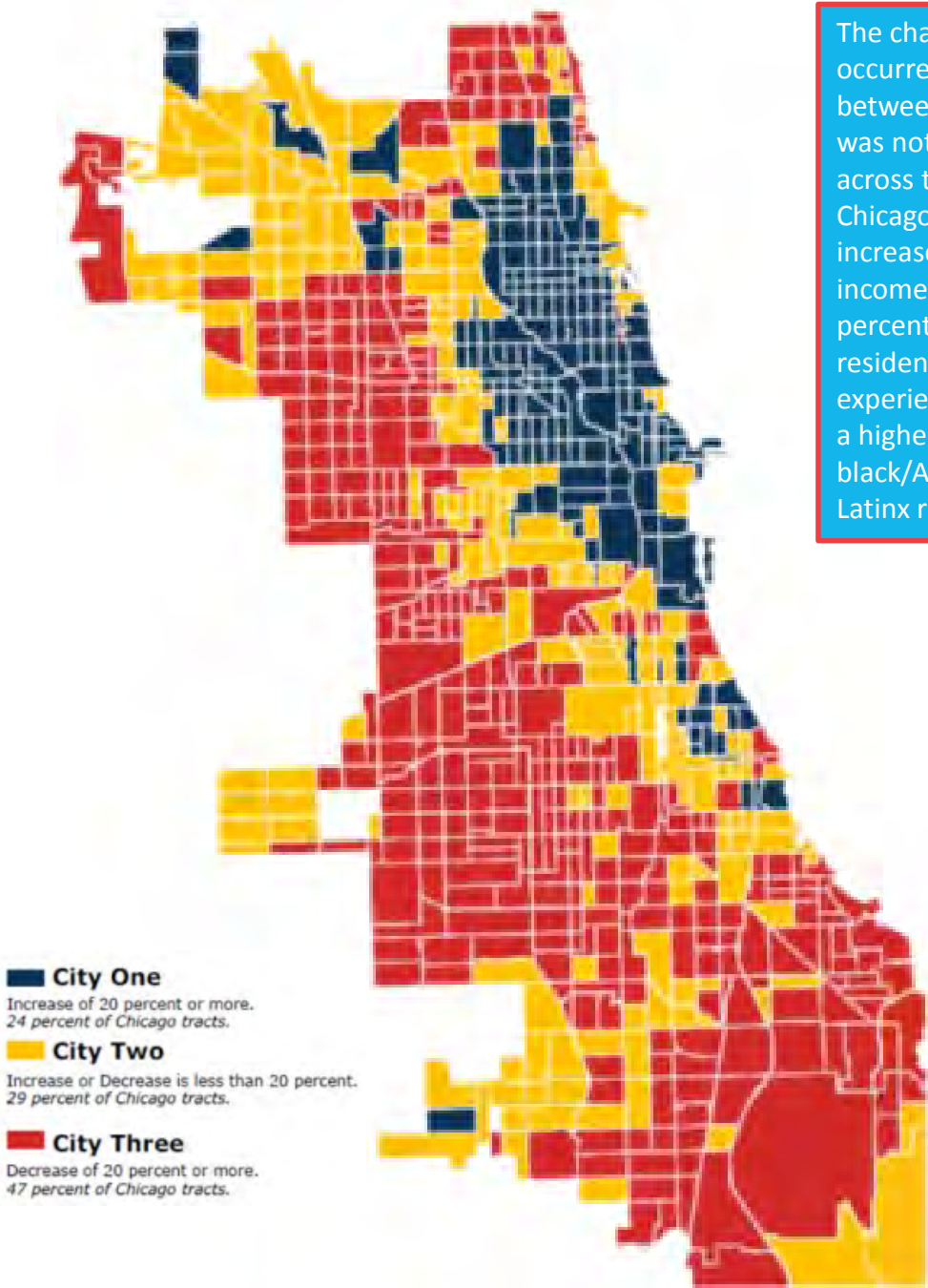
Chicago (all race-ethnicities)	152,492
African American/Black	83,316
Asian	4,457
Latinx	53,547
Non-Hispanic White	10,808

198. PERCENT OF CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2010-2017



Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017 (community area), 2017 (citywide).

199. CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 1970-2016

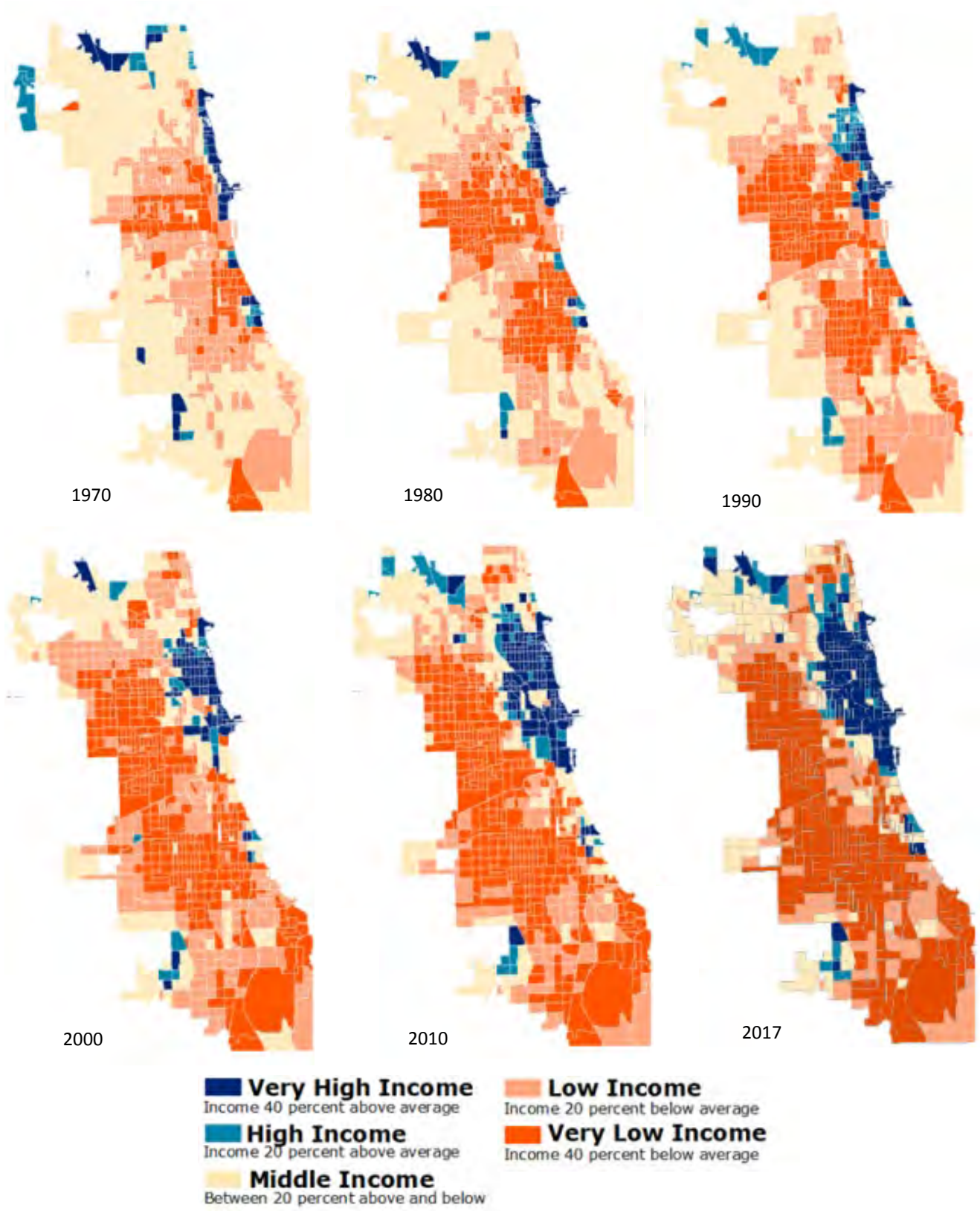


The change in income that occurred in Chicago between 1970 and 2016 was not distributed evenly across the city. The areas of Chicago experiencing increases in per capita income had a higher percentage of white residents while the areas experiencing decreases had a higher percentage of black/African American and Latinx residents.

	City One	City Two	City Three
White	64%	42%	14%
Black or African American	13%	24%	42%
Asian	8%	7%	4%
All Other	3%	2%	1%
Latinx (all races)	13%	25%	39%

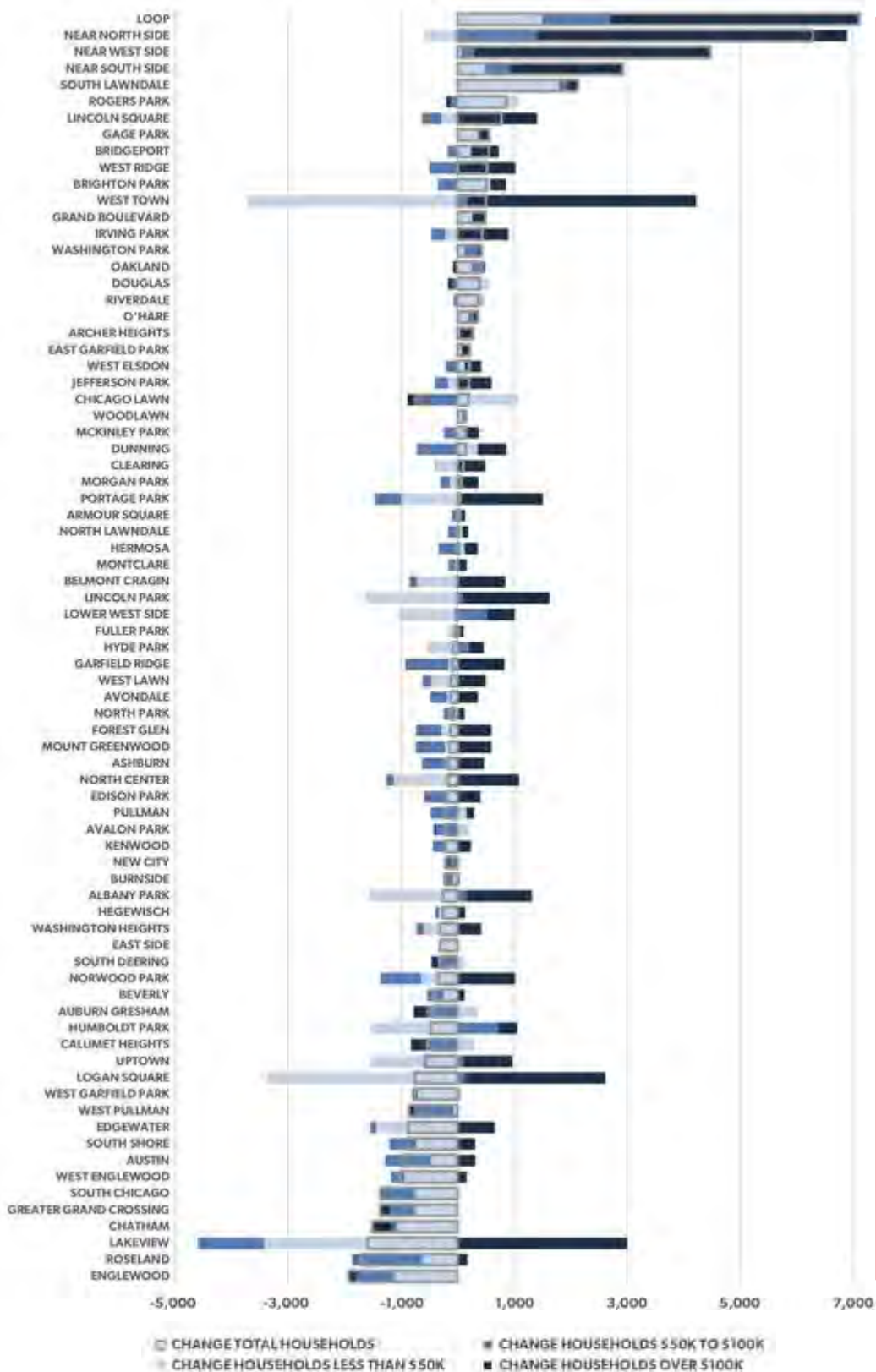
Source: The Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement. [Who Can Live in Chicago? Part I](#), June 6, 2018.

200. AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 1970-2017



Source: The Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement. [Who Can Live in Chicago? Part I](#), June 6, 2018.

201. CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME BRACKET AND COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2010-2016

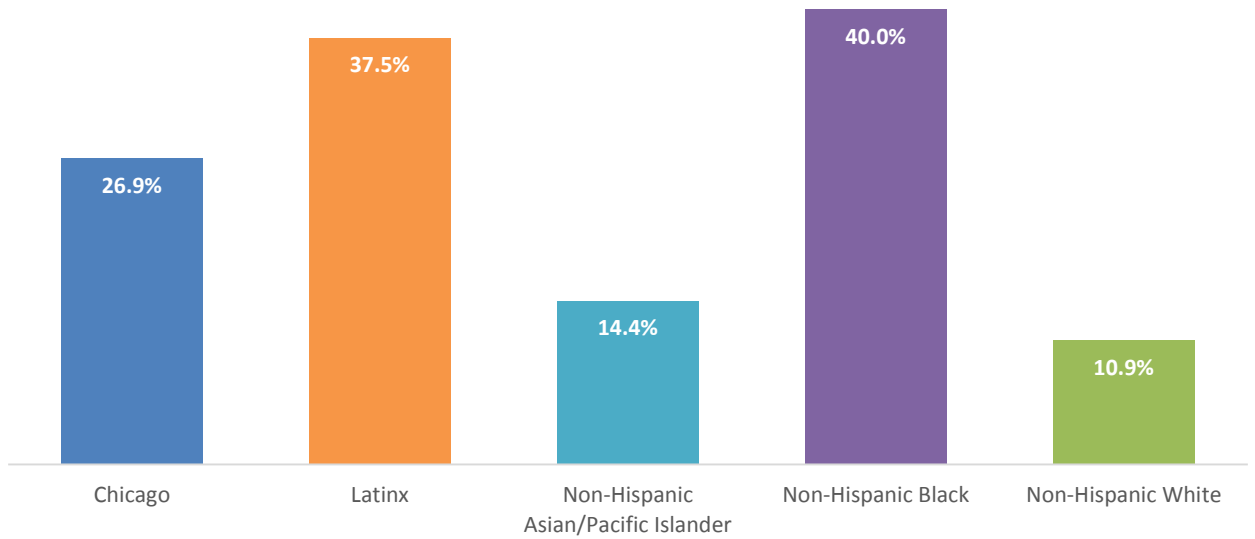


The income level of the residents of Chicago community areas is changing in four main ways:

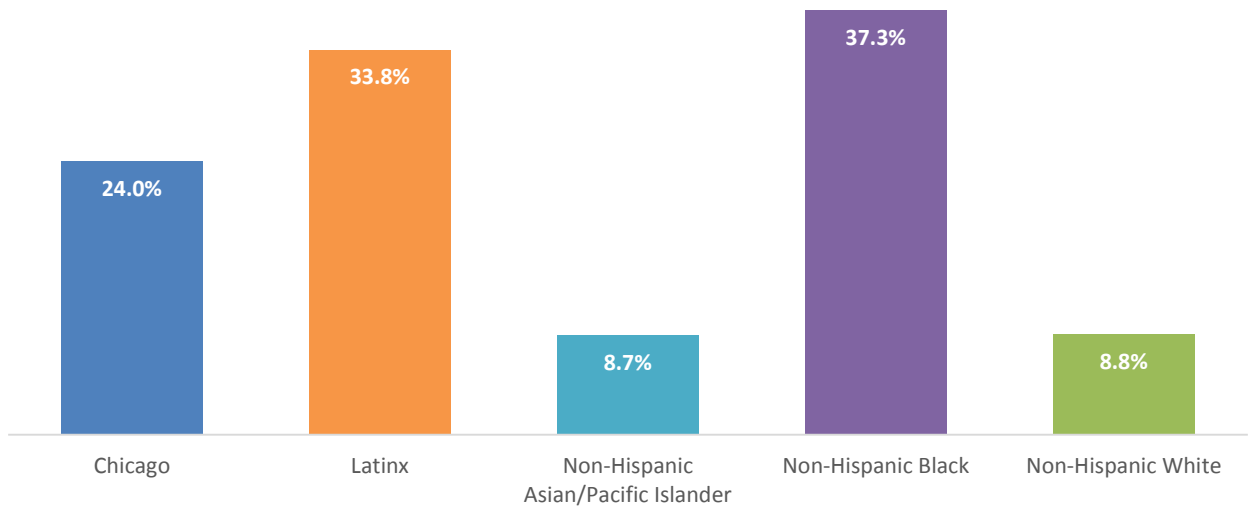
1. High income households are displacing and replacing lower income households (e.g., gentrification). *[West Town, Lincoln Park, Albany Park, Logan Square, Lakeview]*
2. Overall growth in lower income households. *[South Lawndale, Rogers Park, Douglas, Riverdale, Chicago Lawn]*
3. Overall growth in higher income households. *[Loop, Near North Side, Near West Side, Near South Side]*
4. Overall decline in households (across income levels). *[South Chicago, Greater Grand Crossing, Chatham, Roseland, Englewood]*

Source: Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University. [Understanding Household Income Shifts in Chicago Neighborhoods](#). September 26, 2018.

202. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO WORRIED WHETHER FOOD WOULD RUN OUT BEFORE HAD MONEY TO BUY MORE* BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2018



203. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHOSE FOOD RAN OUT AND DID NOT HAVE MONEY TO BUY MORE* BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2018

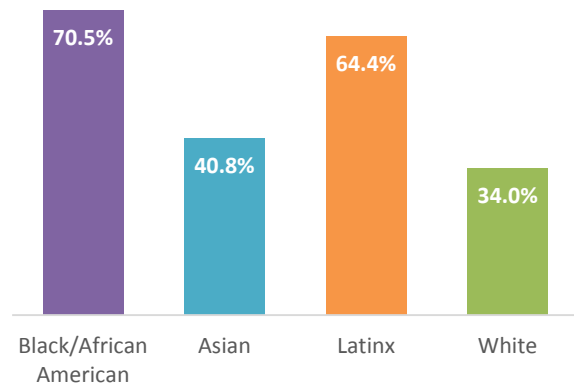


Latinx and non-Hispanic black adults worried about running out of food before they had money to buy more and ran out of food and did not have money to buy more about three to four times more than non-Hispanic whites.

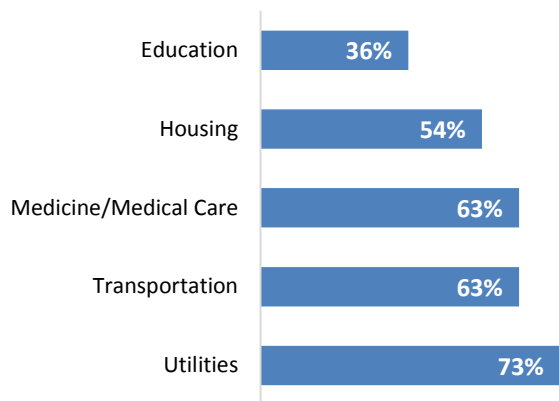
*Often or sometimes true

Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2018.

204. PERCENT OF SINGLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS THAT DID NOT EARN ENOUGH WAGES TO MEET THE LIVING WAGE THRESHOLD FOR THEIR FAMILY TYPE BY RACE-ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, CHICAGO, 2016

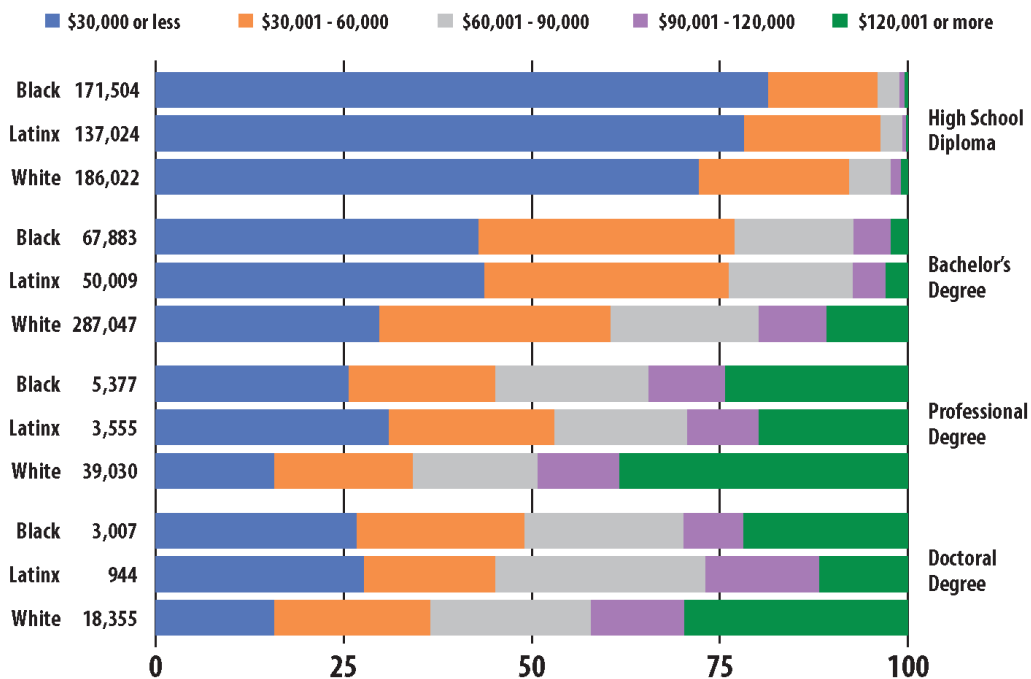


205. CHICAGO GREATER FOOD DEPOSITORY CLIENT HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING FREQUENCY OF CHOOSING BETWEEN FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, CHICAGO, 2013



Those experiencing food insecurity are often faced with making choices between paying for food and paying for other expenses that are critical for health.

206. INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CHICAGO, 2011-2015



At every level of education, black and Latinx workers earn less than white workers with comparable education. Increased education does not reduce income disparities.

Sources: Lounsbury A. *More Than Half of Chicago Family Households Do Not Earn a Living Wage*. Metropolitan Planning Council. June 28, 2018. <https://www.metroplanning.org/news/8593/More-than-half-of-Chicago-family-households-do-not-earn-a-living-wage>; Feeding America: Hunger in America 2014. Custom Geographic Report for the City of Chicago Greater Chicago Food Depository, <https://www.chicagosfoodbank.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CityRoadmap.pdf>; Henricks K, et al. *A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago Report*. Institute for Research on Race & Public Policy. 2017. http://stateofracialjusticechicago.com/wp-content/uploads/IRRPP_StateOfRacialJusticeReport-1.pdf;

207. PERCENT OF PARENTS RECEIVING PAID LEAVE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017

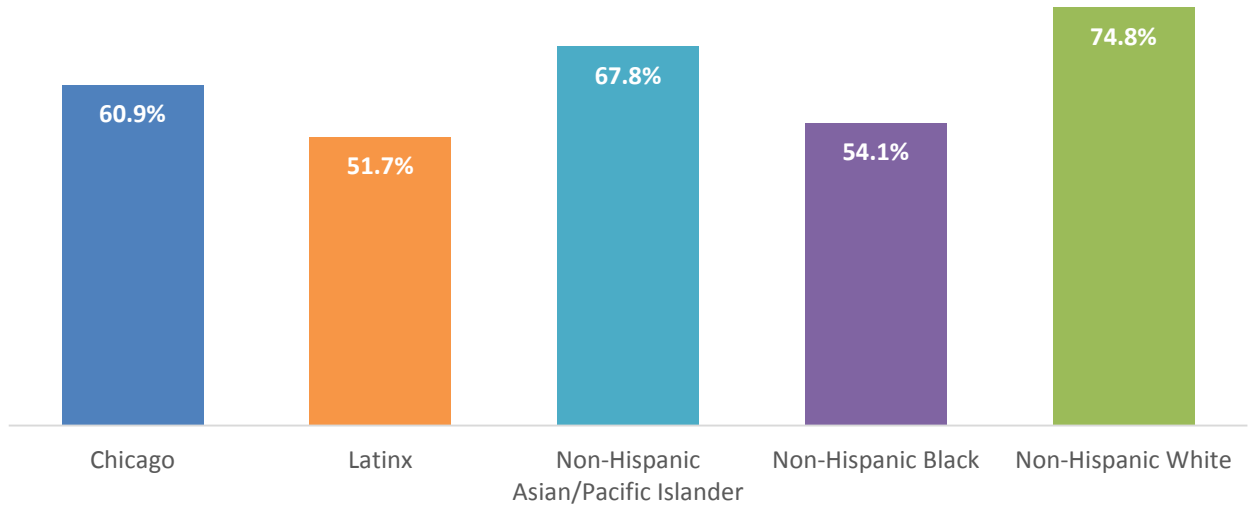
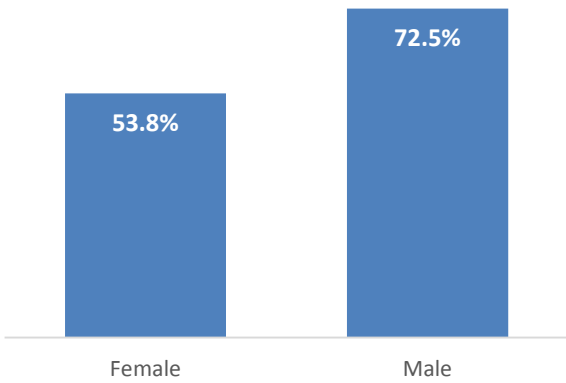
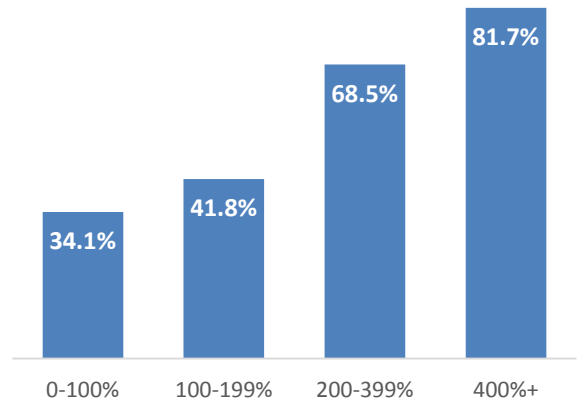


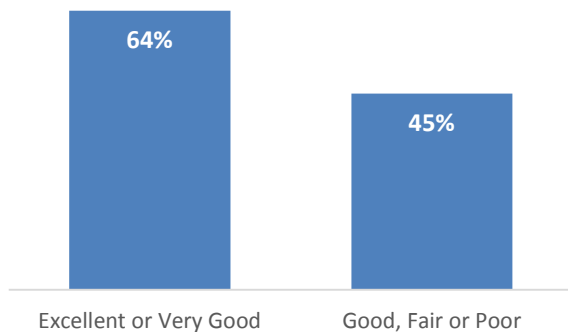
FIGURE 208. PERCENT OF PARENTS RECEIVING PAID LEAVE BY GENDER, CHICAGO, 2017



209. PERCENT OF PARENTS RECEIVING PAID LEAVE BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2017



210. PERCENT OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENT HAD PAID LEAVE BY OVERALL HEALTH STATUS, CHICAGO, 2017



Paid leave is not available equally. Forty percent of Chicago parents do not receive paid leave from their job. Latinx and blacks, women and those experiencing poverty are less likely to receive paid leave.

Children with better health were more likely to have a parent who received paid leave at their job than children with worse health.

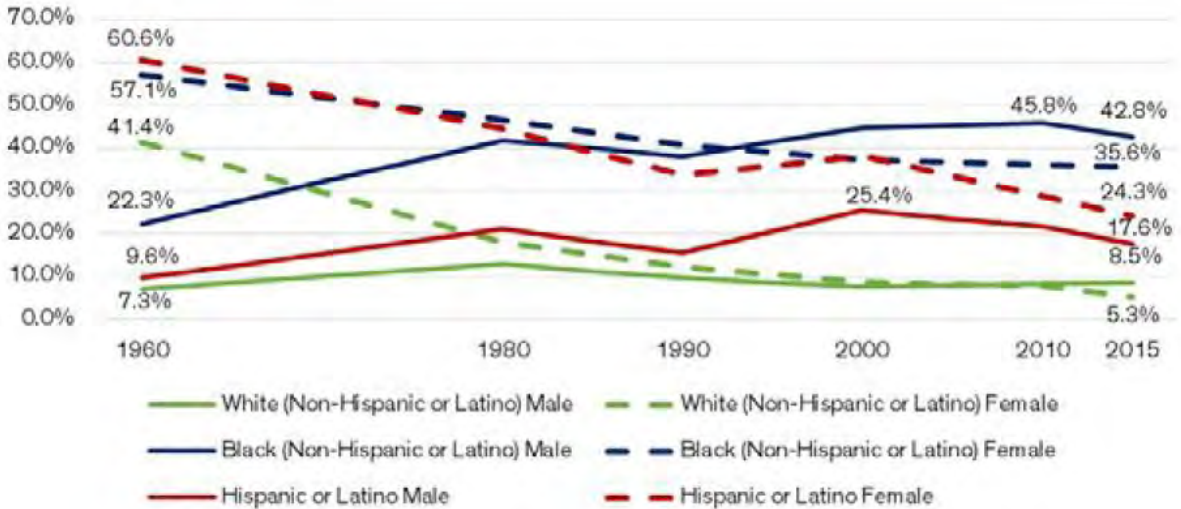
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2017.

LIVING CONDITIONS

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

EXPERIENCE OF CLASS, RACISM AND GENDER		PAGE
211.	Percent of 20-24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work and Out of School by Race-Ethnicity and Gender, Chicago, 1960-2015	142
212.	Poverty and Pay by Gender, Illinois, 2019	142
213.	Poverty Rates by Sexual and Gender Identity, Illinois, 2019	142
214.	Poverty Rates by Gender and Race-Ethnicity, Illinois, 2019	143
215.	Poverty Rates by Household Type, Illinois, 2019	143
216.	Percent of Residents Who Have Ever Experienced Discrimination Based on their Racial or Ethnic Background by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2016	143
217.	Percent of Residents Who Describe the People in their Neighborhood as the Same or Different Race, Chicago, 2016	143
218.	Level of Health Literacy in Adults by Census Tract, Chicago, 2014	144
219.	Percent of Low Income Children with a Parent in Jail or Prison by Census Tract, Chicago, 2010	145
220.	Community Areas with the Highest Spending on Incarceration, Chicago, 2005-2009	145

211. PERCENT OF 20-24 YEAR OLDS WHO WERE OUT OF WORK AND OUT OF SCHOOL BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND GENDER, CHICAGO, 1960-2015



Almost half of young black men were out of work and school in 2015. This data highlights the pervasiveness of racial disparities in employment and education over time.

212. POVERTY AND PAY BY GENDER, ILLINOIS, 2019



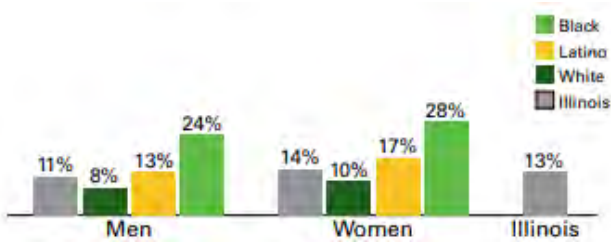
Women still lag behind men on pay and poverty—and equal pay would make a huge dent in this inequity. In Illinois, women still earn 78 cents on the dollar compared to men for full-time, year-round work, and this gap hasn’t budged since 2011.⁷ If we do nothing, women in Illinois will not see equal pay until 2065.⁸ But if we do only one thing—eliminate the gender wage gap—working women’s poverty rates would be more than halved. That would translate into a 16% increase in women’s earnings, totaling \$20.5 billion—a huge boost for Illinois’s economy. It means 1.1 million children would benefit from equal pay, reducing the poverty rate for children with working mothers by 43%.⁹

213. POVERTY RATES BY SEXUAL AND GENDER IDENTITY, ILLINOIS, 2019

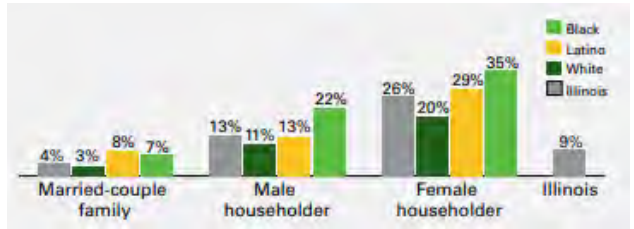


Sources: University of Illinois at Chicago’s Great Cities Institute. *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity*. January 2017. <https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Abandoned-in-their-Neighborhoods.pdf> ; Heartland Alliance. *The Gender Disadvantage: Why Inequality Persists*. March 2019 https://www.heartlandalliance.org/povertyreport/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2019/03/PR19_DESIGN_FINAL_3_20.pdf.

214. POVERTY RATES BY GENDER AND RACE-ETHNICITY, ILLINOIS, 2019



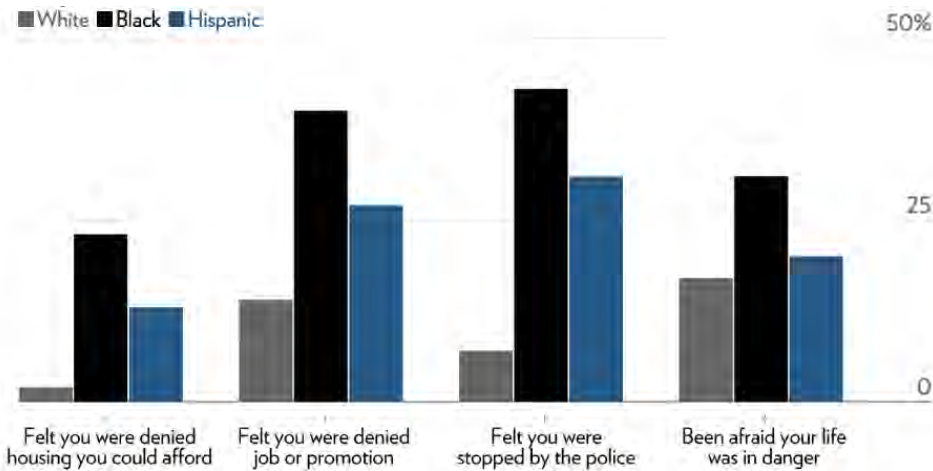
215. POVERTY RATES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, ILLINOIS, 2019



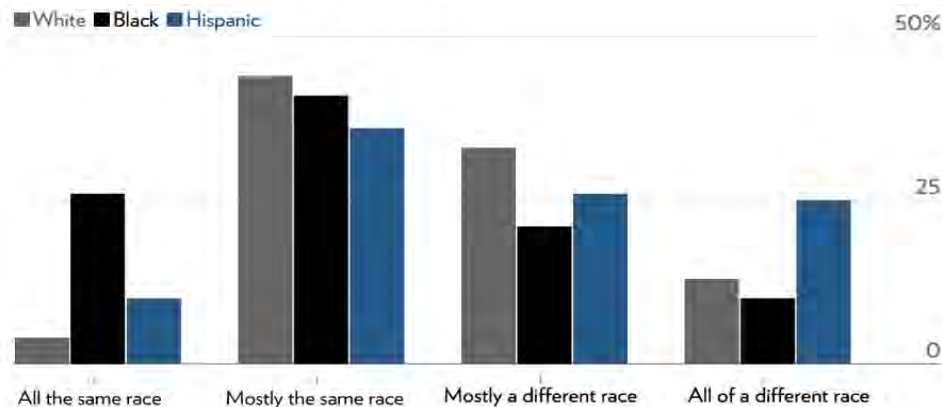
Women have higher rates of poverty than men in Illinois. Black and Latinx populations have higher rates of poverty than whites. Black women have the highest rates of poverty in Illinois.

Female-headed households have higher poverty rates than male-headed or married-couple families in Illinois.

216. PERCENT OF RESIDENTS WHO HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION BASED ON THEIR RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2016

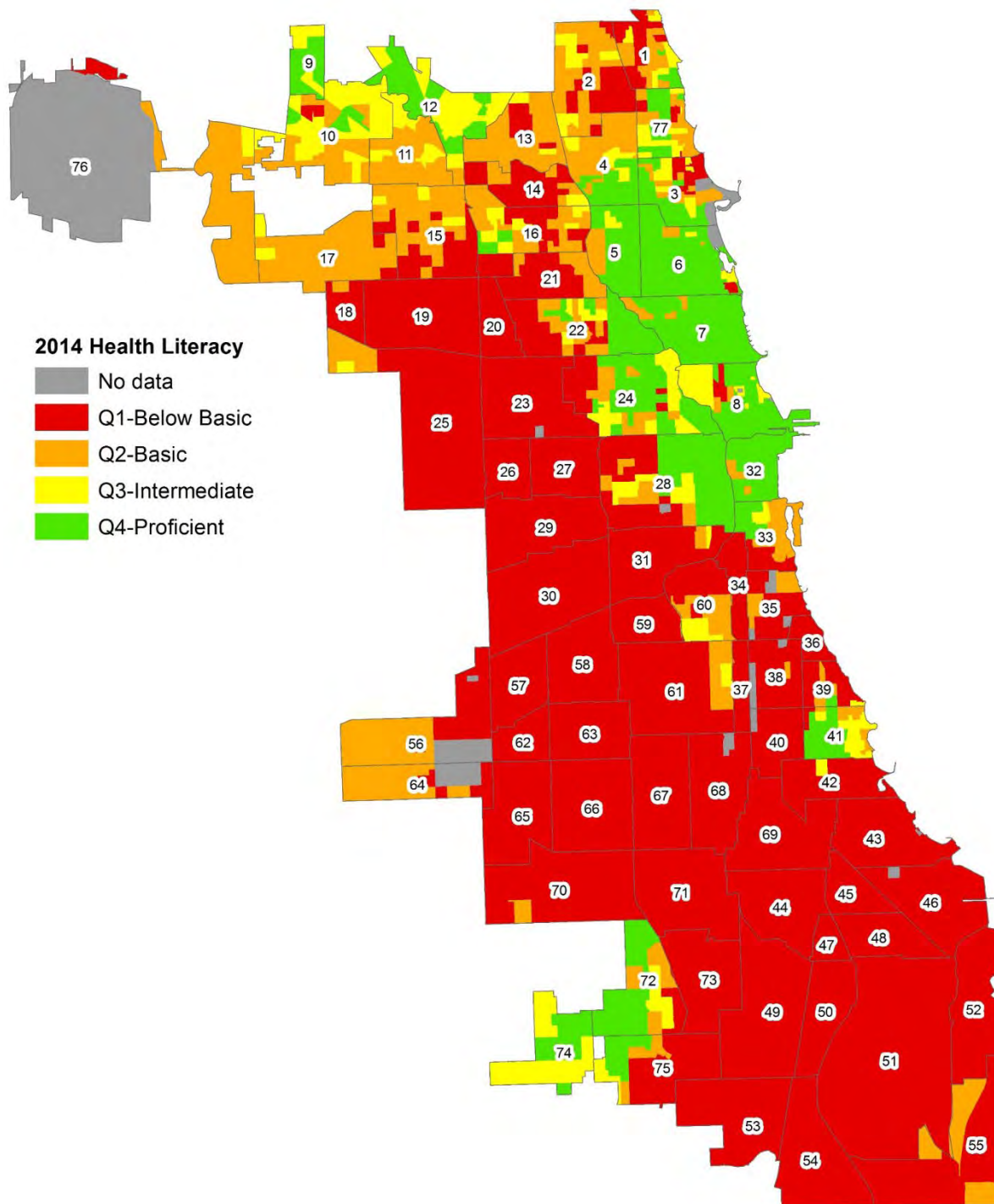


217. PERCENT OF RESIDENTS WHO DESCRIBE THE PEOPLE IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD AS THE SAME OR DIFFERENT RACE, CHICAGO, 2016



Sources: Heartland Alliance. *The Gender Disadvantage: Why Inequality Persists*. March 2019. https://www.heartlandalliance.org/povertyreport/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2019/03/PR19_DESIGN_FINAL_3_20.pdf; Kaiser Family Foundation, New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents, May 2016. <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Topline-Kaiser-Family-Foundation-New-York-Times-Survey-of-Chicago-Residents>

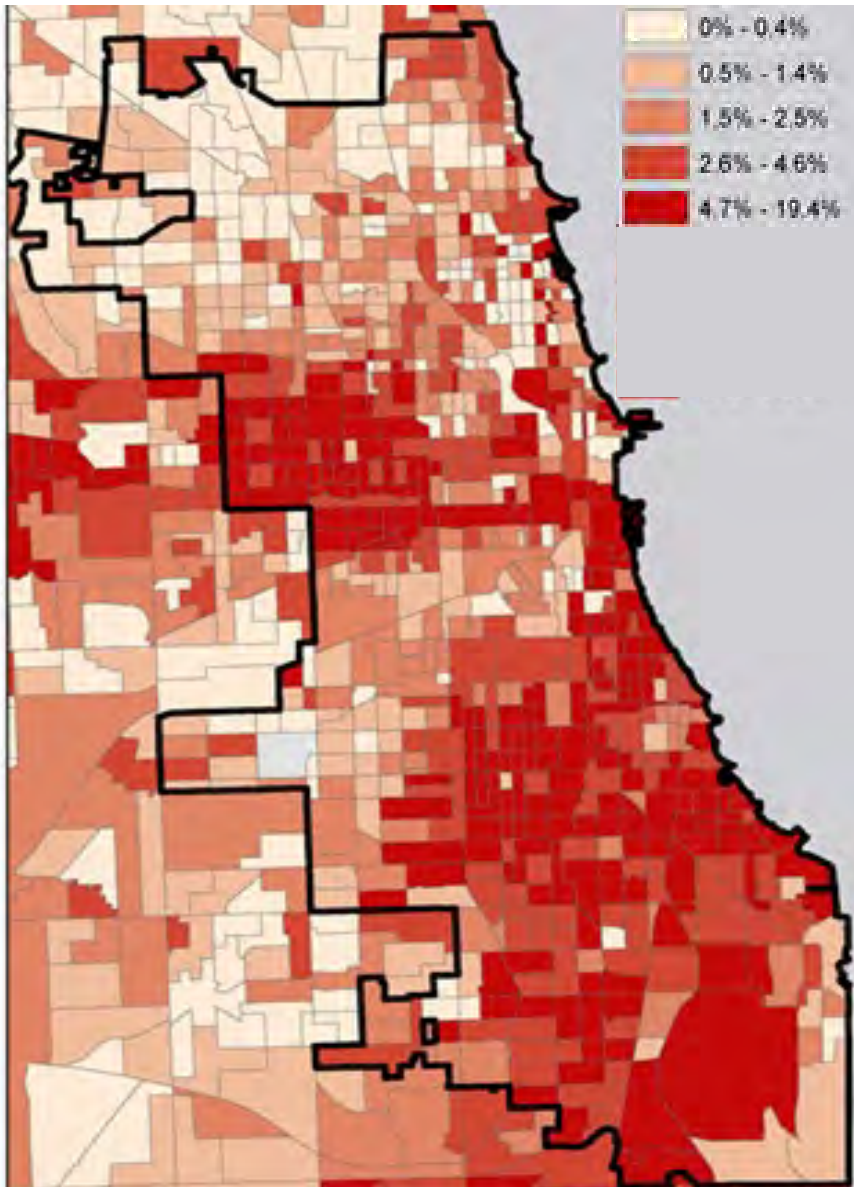
218. LEVEL OF HEALTH LITERACY* IN ADULTS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2014



*Adults with Below Basic health literacy skills may be able locate information in simple text (e.g., the time of their next clinic visit from an appointment slip), but would struggle with information in more complex documents. Adults with Basic health literacy skills are able to locate multiple pieces of information in a document, but may have difficulty interpreting or applying this information (e.g., determining whether their body mass index is in a healthy range). Adults with Intermediate health literacy skills can often understand and apply medical information to their specific health context, but may have difficulty navigating multiple complex texts (e.g., consent forms or health insurance documents) or drawing inferences from health materials. Adults with Proficient health literacy skills are able to use a table to calculate an employee’s share of health insurance costs.

Sources: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2014, <http://healthliteracymap.unc.edu/> ; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017.

2019. PERCENT OF LOW INCOME CHILDREN WITH A PARENT IN JAIL OR PRISON BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2010



Many children on the south and west sides of Chicago have a parent in jail or prison. In many neighborhoods between 5% and 20% of children have a parent in jail or prison.

In Chicago, between 2005 and 2009, there were 851 blocks with over \$1 million committed to prison sentences, and 121 blocks with over \$1 million committed to prison sentences for non-violent drug offenses. These sentences are overwhelmingly among Chicagoans who live in low-income neighborhoods on the west and south sides.

220. COMMUNITY AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST SPENDING (IN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS) ON INCARCERATION, CHICAGO, 2005-2009



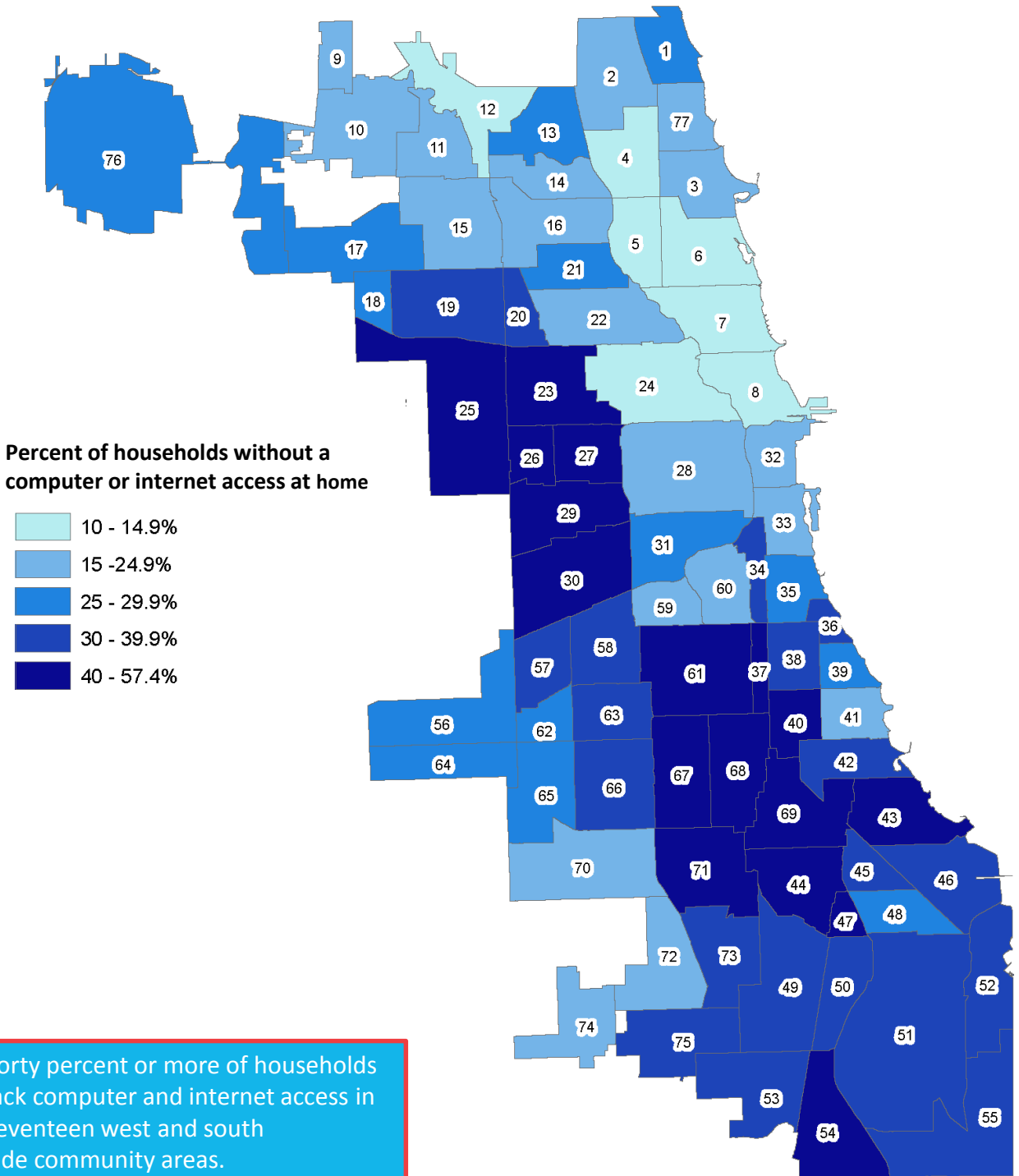
Sources: US Census Bureau, Opportunity Insights. *The Opportunity Atlas*. <https://www.opportunityatlas.org/>; <https://chicagosmilliondollarblocks.com>

LIVING CONDITIONS

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

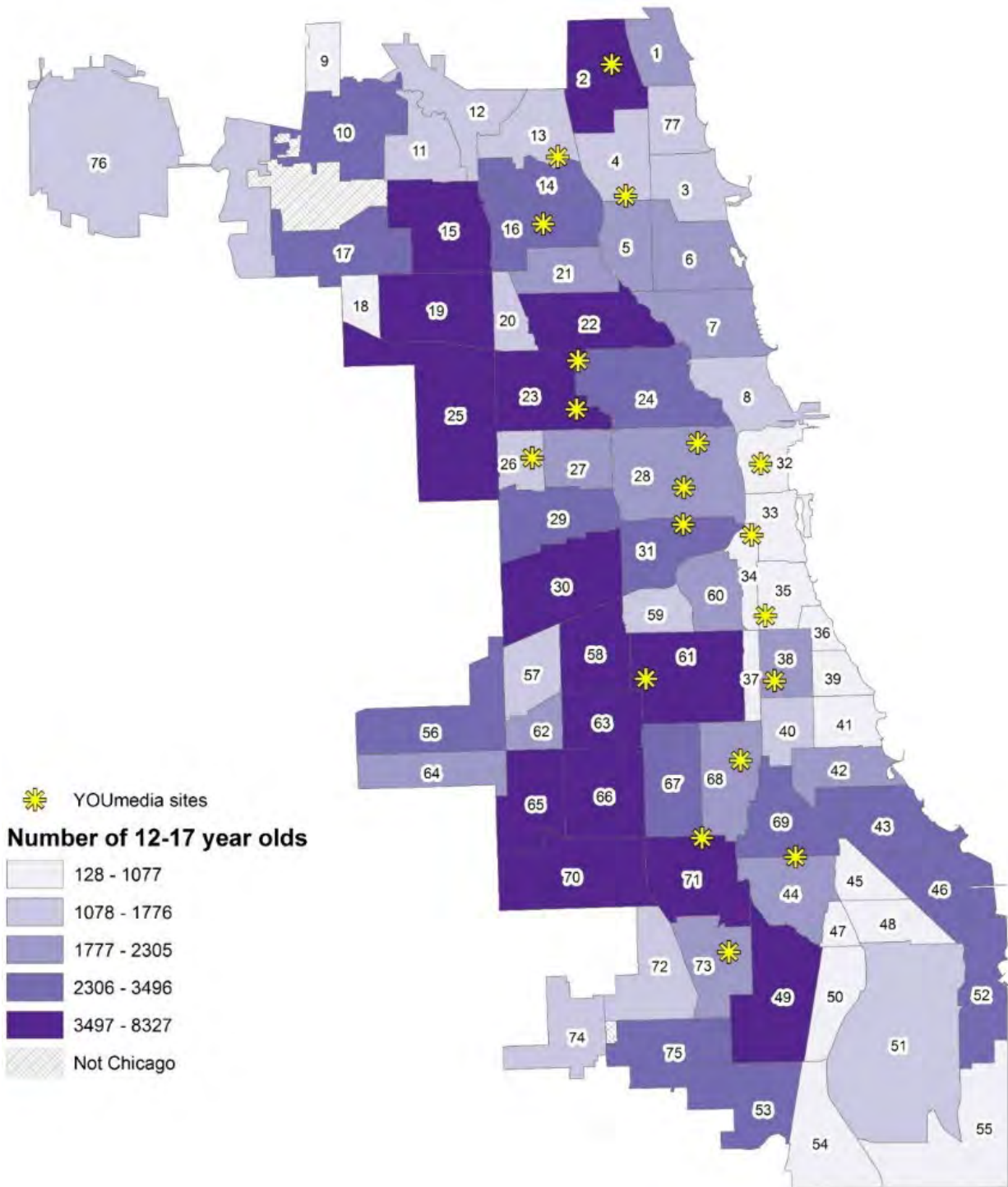
CULTURE AND MEDIA		PAGE
221.	Percent of Households without a Computer or Internet Access at Home by Community Area, Chicago, 2013-2017	147
222.	Number of 12-17 Year Olds by Community Area and Locations of YouMedia Sites, Chicago, 2017	148
223.	Voter Turnout by Ward, Chicago, April 2, 2019	149
224.	Distribution of Non-Profit Arts and Culture Organizations by Community Area, Chicago, 2013	150
225.	Distribution of Licenses for Entertainment Venues by Community Area, Chicago, 2013	151
226.	Distribution of Park-Based Cultural Centers and Performance Spaces by Community Area, Chicago, 2012	152
227.	Distribution of Festival Permits by Community area, Chicago, 2012	153
228.	Distribution of Block Party Permits by Community Area, Chicago, 2012	153
229.	Percent of Adults Who Attended a Neighborhood Meeting about a Local Issue by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2018	154
230.	Percent of Adults Who Attended a Neighborhood Meeting about a Local Issue by Age, Chicago, 2018	154
231.	Percent of Adults Who Attended a Neighborhood Meeting about a Local Issue by Federal Poverty Level, Chicago, 2018	154
232.	Percent of Adults Who Attended a Neighborhood Meeting about a Local Issue by Home Ownership, Chicago, 2018	154

221. PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS AT HOME BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2013-2017



Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017.

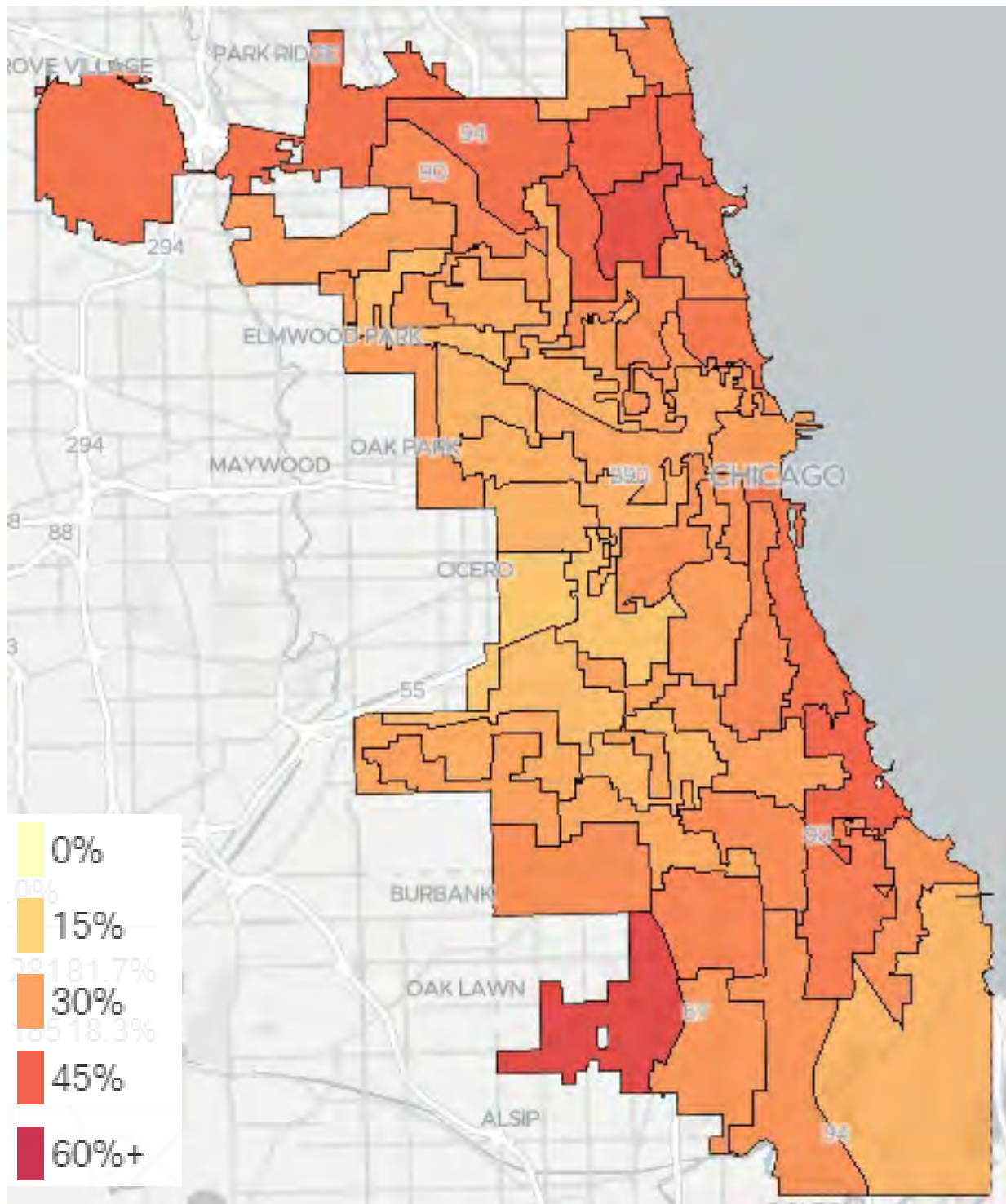
222. NUMBER OF 12-17 YEAR OLDS BY COMMUNITY AREA AND LOCATIONS OF YOUmedia*, CHICAGO, 2017



*YOUmedia operates as a drop-in, out-of-school learning environment for teens to develop skills in digital media, STEM and making.

Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS 2013-17 5-year estimates; Chicago Public Library, 2017. <https://www.chipublib.org/programs-and-partnerships/youmedia/>

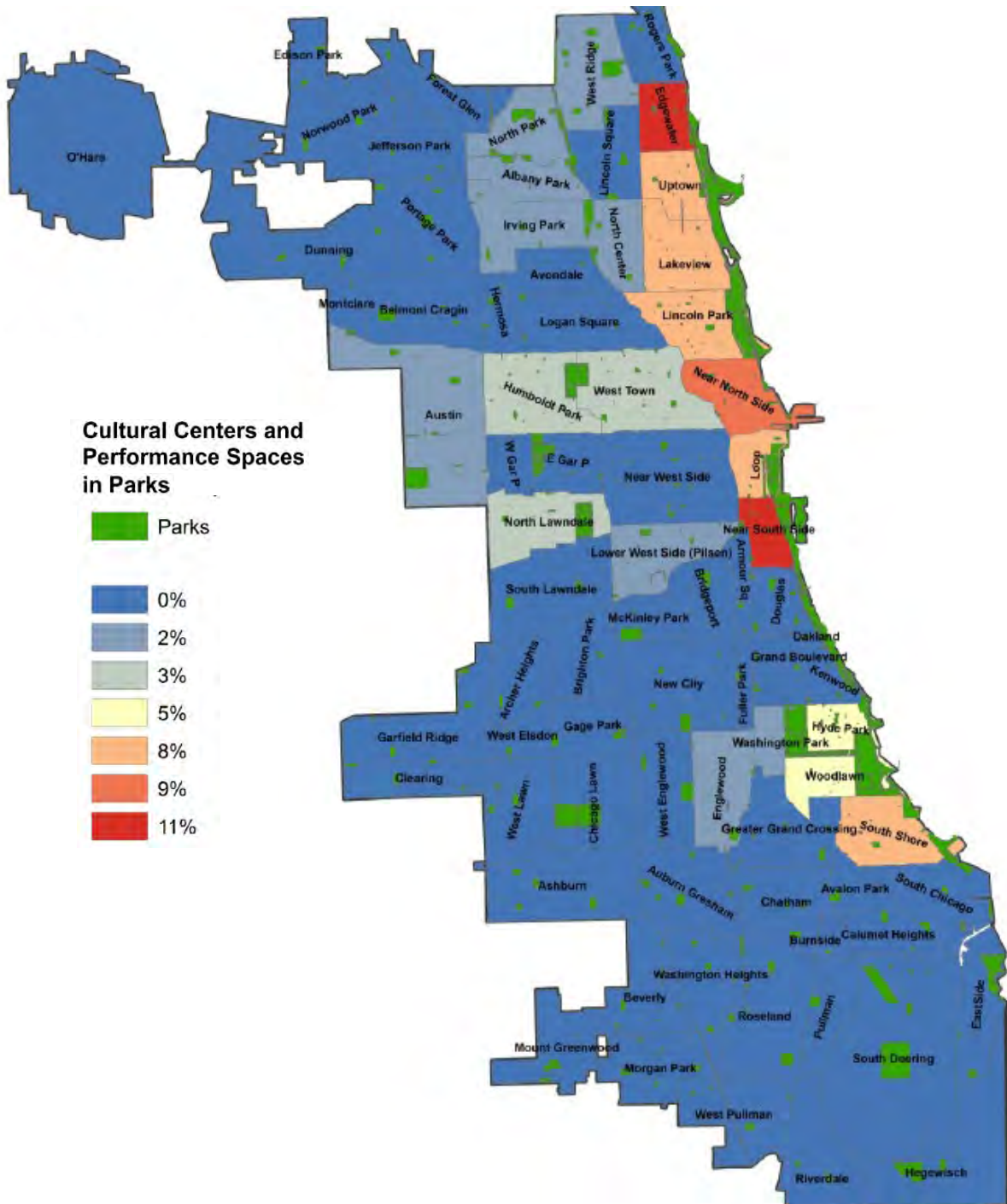
223. VOTER TURNOUT BY WARD, CHICAGO, APRIL 2, 2019



Only one in three Chicagoans voted in the last election, there were many wards where the rate was half that. Voter turnout for the 2019 municipal runoff (April 2, 2019) was 33%, and slightly higher for the municipal general (February 26, 2019) at 35.5%.

Source: City Bureau, 2019. <https://www.citybureau.org/2019-election>

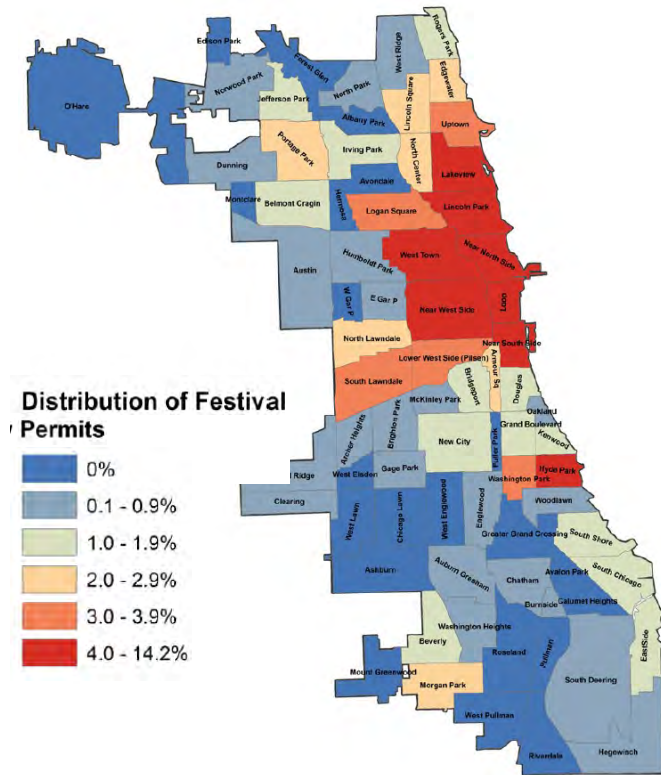
226. DISTRIBUTION OF PARK-BASED CULTURAL CENTERS AND PERFORMANCE SPACES BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2012



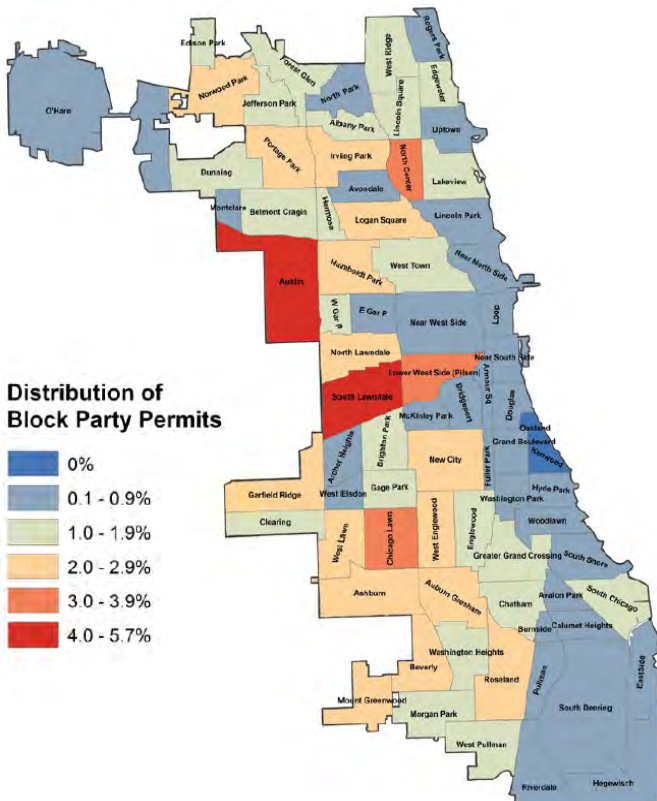
Chicago Park District's 66 cultural centers and performance spaces are located in only 22 of the city's 77 community areas, with the Loop and Near South Side being home to 19% of these spaces. Park-based cultural centers and performance spaces are also more common in Edgewater, the Near North Side, Uptown, Lakeview, Lincoln Park, and South Shore.

Source: Arts Alliance Illinois, Cultural Policy Center at the University of Chicago. Mapping Arts & Culture Across Chicago.

227. DISTRIBUTION OF FESTIVAL PERMITS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2012



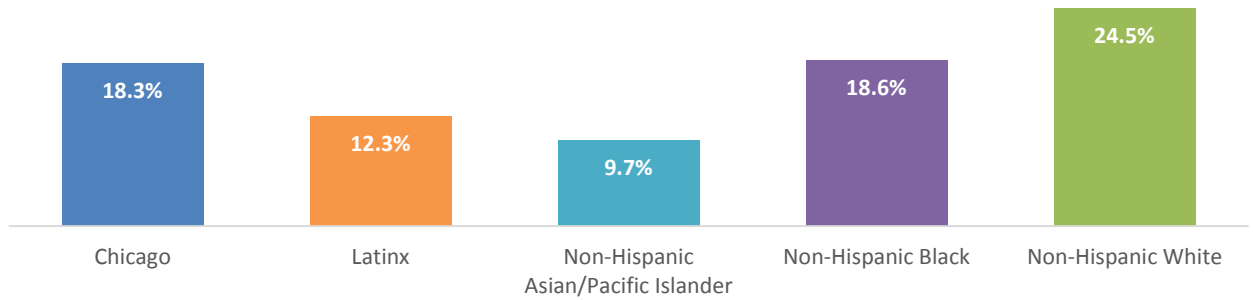
228. DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCK PARTY PERMITS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2012



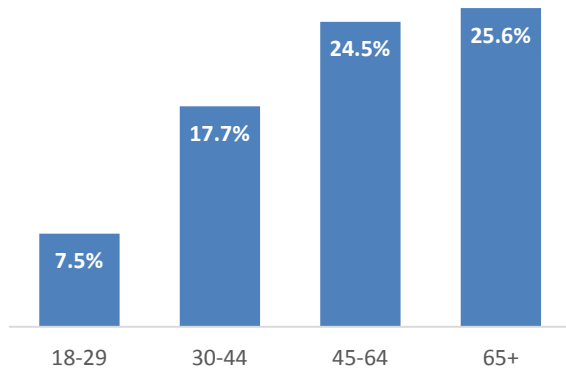
Block parties and festivals provide another perspective on arts and culture in Chicago. By examining these less formal and institution-based measures, arts and culture activity expands beyond the Loop and areas immediately to its north and west.

Source: Arts Alliance Illinois, Cultural Policy Center at the University of Chicago. Mapping Arts & Culture Across Chicago.

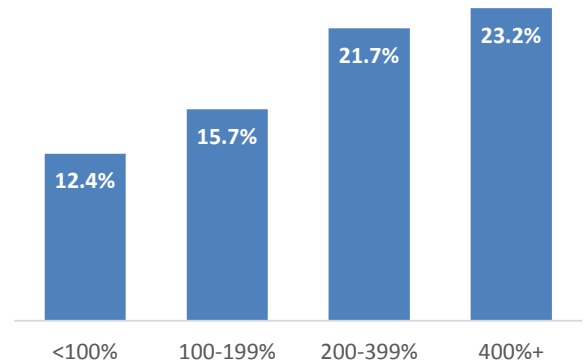
229. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO ATTENDED A NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING ABOUT A LOCAL ISSUE BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2018



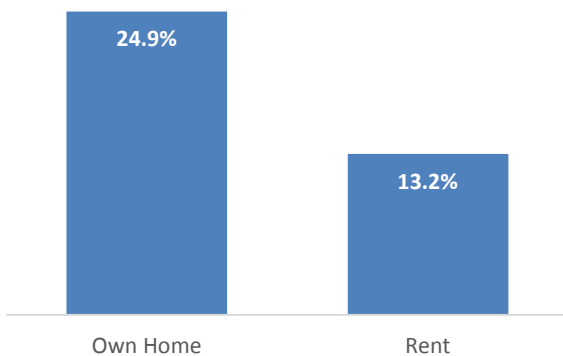
230. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO ATTENDED A NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING ABOUT A LOCAL ISSUE BY AGE, CHICAGO, 2018



231. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO ATTENDED A NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING ABOUT A LOCAL ISSUE BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2018



232. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO ATTENDED A NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING ABOUT A LOCAL ISSUE BY HOME OWNERSHIP, CHICAGO, 2018



In general, white, adults aged 45 and older, who own their home, or live at least 200% above the federal poverty level are most likely to have attended a neighborhood meeting in the past year about a local issue. Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders, young people, those living in poverty or rent are least likely to attend a neighborhood meeting.

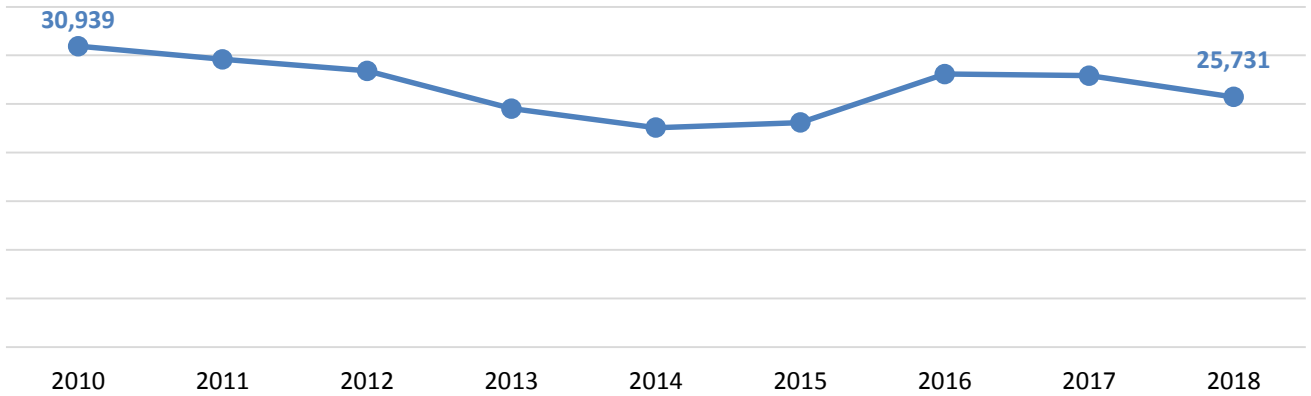
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2018.

LIVING CONDITIONS

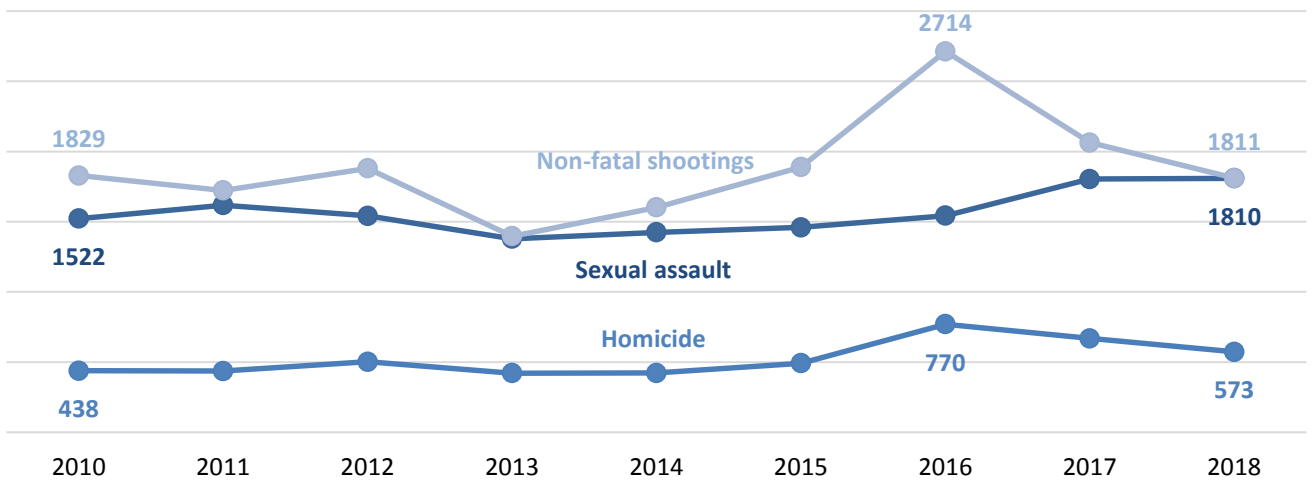
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

VIOLENCE	PAGE
233. Number of Violent Crimes, Chicago, 2010-2018	156
234. Number of Sexual Assaults, Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings, Chicago, 2010-2018	156
235. Percent of High School Students Who Were in a Fight on School Property One or More Times During the Past 12 Months, Chicago, 2013, 2017	156
236. Number of Non-Fatal Shootings by Community Area, Chicago, 2018	157
237. Community Areas with the Largest Absolute Decrease in Non-Fatal Shootings, Chicago, 2016-2018	157
238. Percent of Adults with Any Psychological Distress by Perceived Neighborhood Safety, Chicago, 2017	158
239. Percent of Adults with Excellent, Very Good or Good Health and Fair or Poor Health by Perceived Neighborhood Safety, Chicago, 2017	158
240. Percent of Adults Reporting Violence in their Neighborhood Occurring at Least Once a Week by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2018	158

233. NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES, CHICAGO, 2010-2018

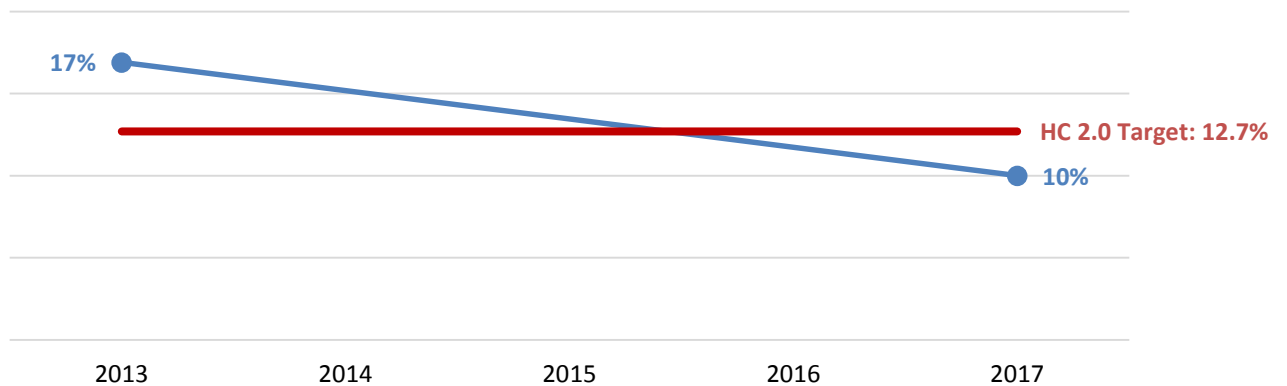


234. NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS, HOMICIDES AND NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS, CHICAGO, 2010-2018



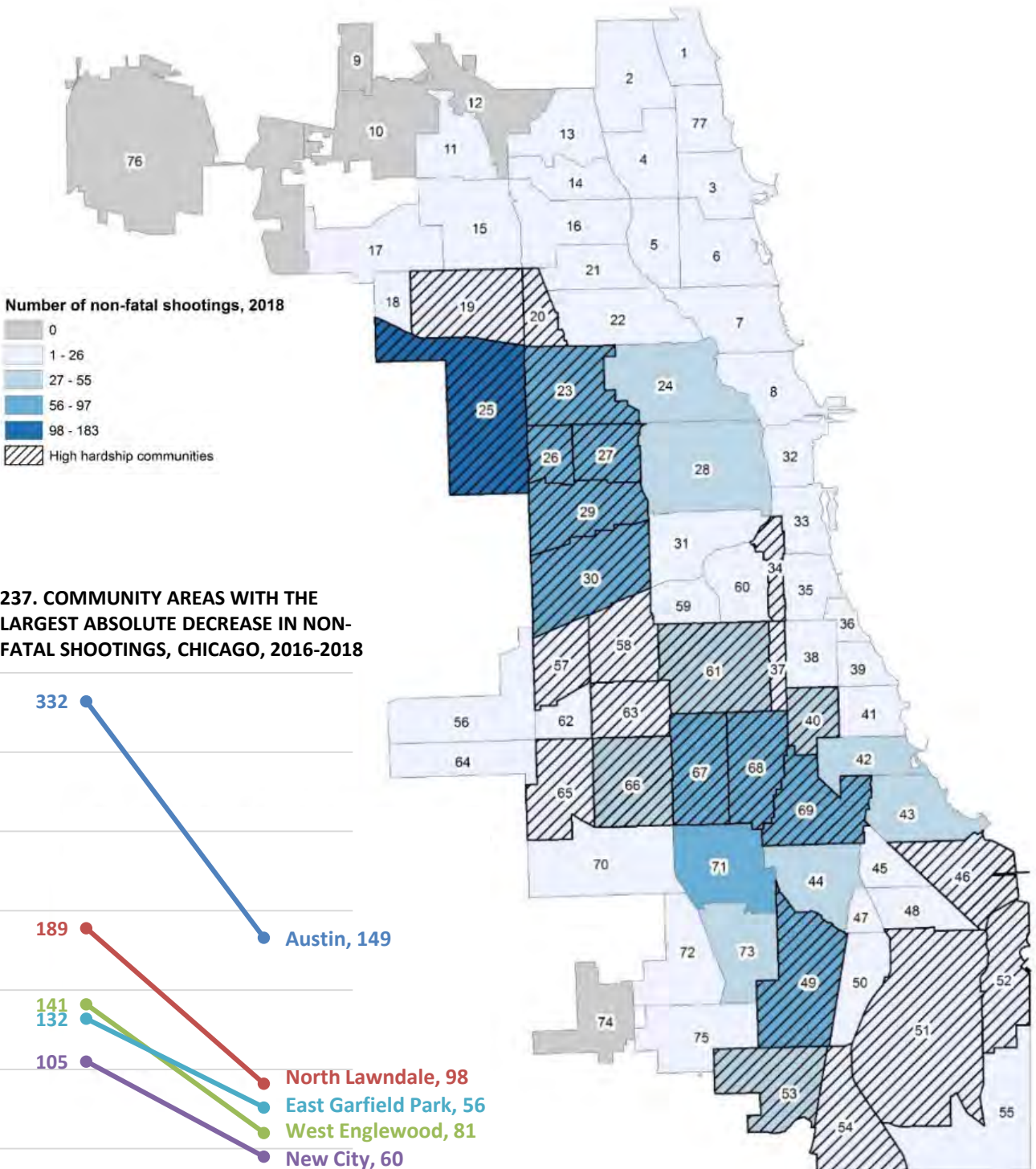
Violence is more than murder. Gun-related homicides are only 2% of all violent crimes. There were as many sexual assaults as shootings in 2018.

235. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE IN A FIGHT ON SCHOOL PROPERTY ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, CHICAGO, 2013, 2017.

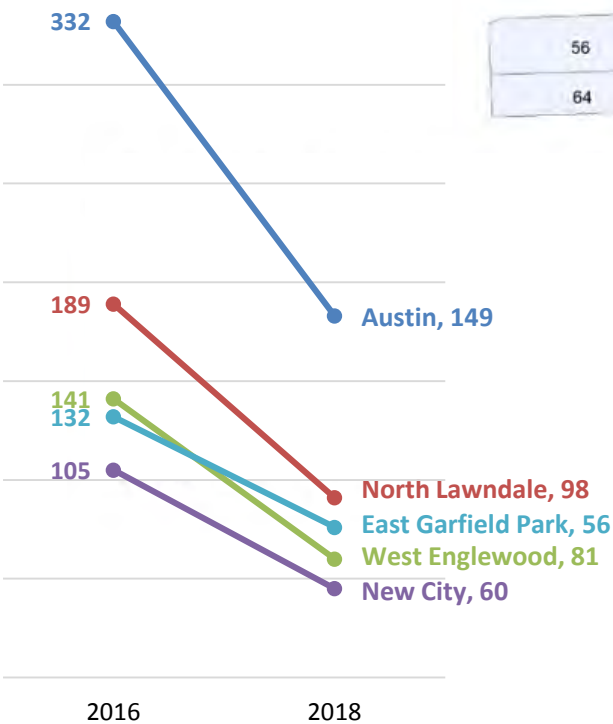


Sources: Chicago Police Department, 2010-2018; CDC, YRBSS, 2013-2017.

236. NUMBER OF NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 2018



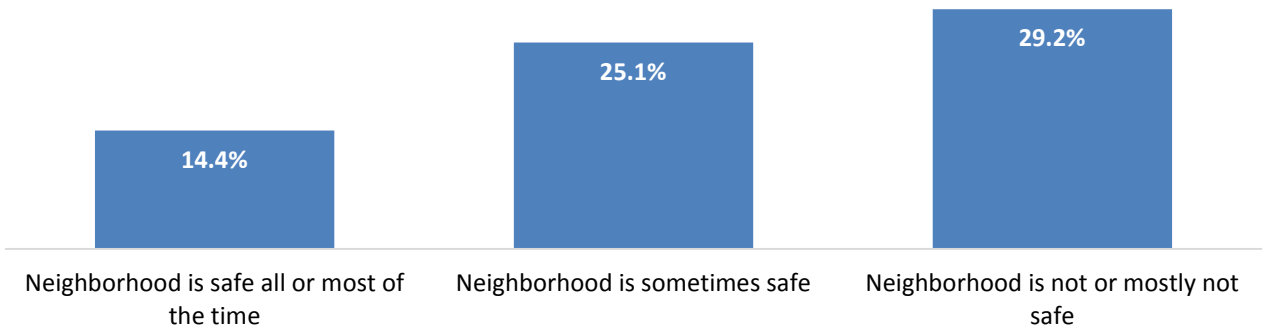
237. COMMUNITY AREAS WITH THE LARGEST ABSOLUTE DECREASE IN NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS, CHICAGO, 2016-2018



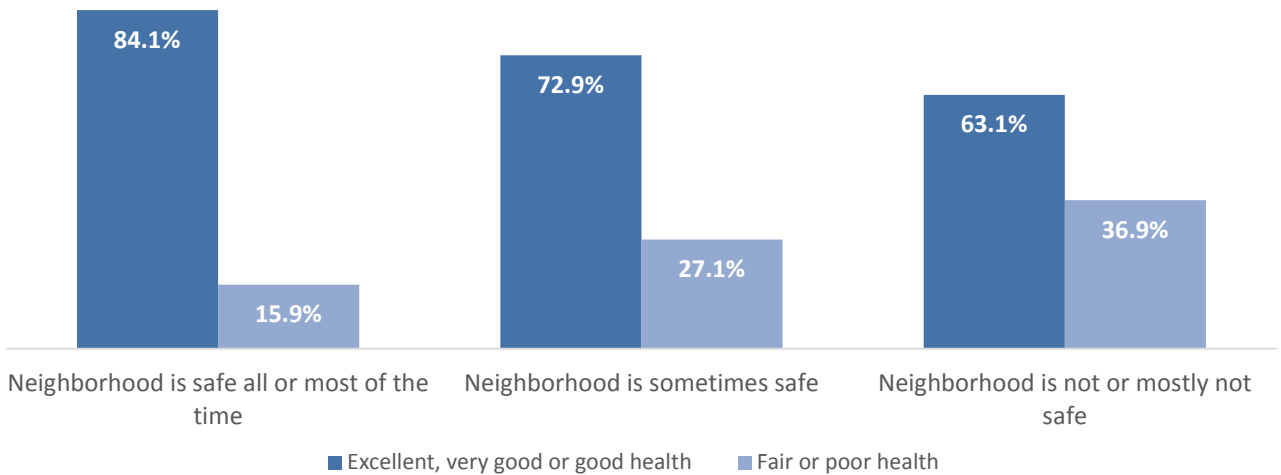
Areas of high hardship are disproportionately affected by non-fatal shootings even though there have been decreases since 2016.

Source: Chicago Police Department, 2016, 2018.

238. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH ANY PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY PERCEIVED NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY, CHICAGO, 2017

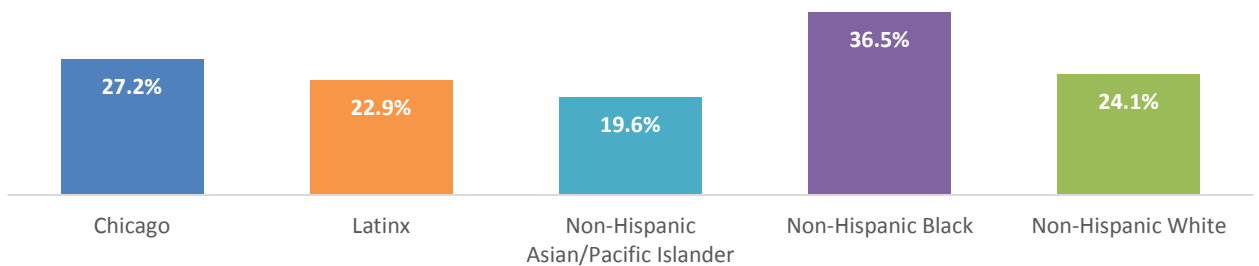


239. PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH EXCELLENT, VERY GOOD OR GOOD HEALTH AND FAIR OR POOR HEALTH BY PERCEIVED NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY, CHICAGO, 2017



Psychological distress increased as neighborhood safety decreased. Adults with higher rates of neighborhood safety had better overall health.

240. PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORTING VIOLENCE IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD OCCURRING AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2018



Non-Hispanic black adults report violence in their neighborhood more frequently than other racial-ethnic groups in Chicago.

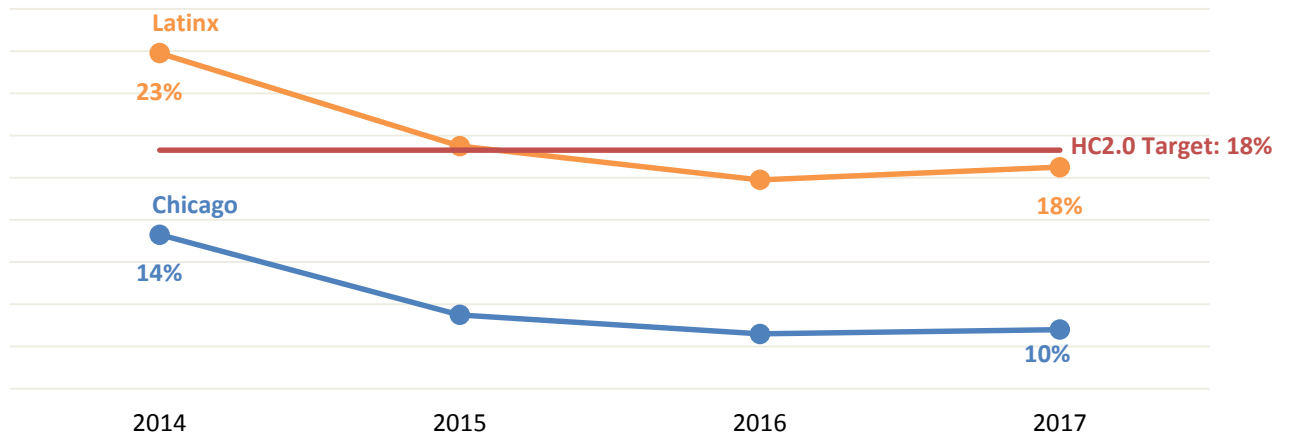
Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2017-2018.

LIVING CONDITIONS

SERVICE ENVIRONMENT

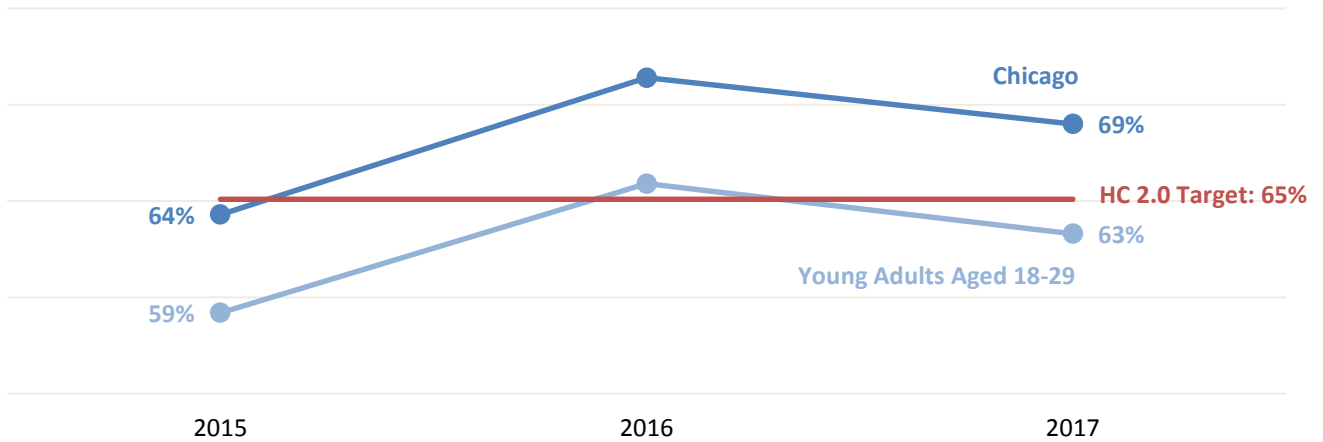
HEALTH CARE	PAGE
241. Percent of Population Without Health Insurance Coverage, Chicago, 2014-2017	160
242. Percent of Adults Satisfied With their Health Care, Chicago, 2017	160
243. HIV Continuum of Care as Percent of People Living With HIV, Chicago, 2017	160
244. Percent of Female Adults Aged 18-65 Years Who Had a Pap Test Within the Past 3 Years, Chicago, 2014-2017	161
245. Percent of Female Adults Aged 50-74 Years Who Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, Chicago, 2014-2017	161
246. Percent of Adults Aged 50-75 Years Who Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy in the Past 10 Years, Chicago, 2014-2017	161
247. Percent of Female Adults Aged 18-65 Years Who Had a Pap Smear in the Past 3 Years by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	162
248. Percent of Female Adults Aged 50-74 Years Who Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	162
249. Percent of Female Adults Aged 65+ Who Are Up to Date on Core Clinical Preventive Services by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	163
250. Percent of Male Adults Aged 65+ Years Who Are Up to Date on Core Clinical Preventive Services by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	163
251. Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents 13-17 Years, Chicago, 2014-2017	164
252. Measles, Mumps, Rubella Vaccination Coverage Among Children 19-35 Months, Chicago, 2011-2017	164
253. Combined 7-Vaccine Series Coverage Among Children 19-35 Months, Chicago, 2011-2017	164
254. Percent of Adults Who Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic in Past Year by Census Tract, Chicago, 2016	165

241. PERCENT OF POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, CHICAGO, 2014-2017

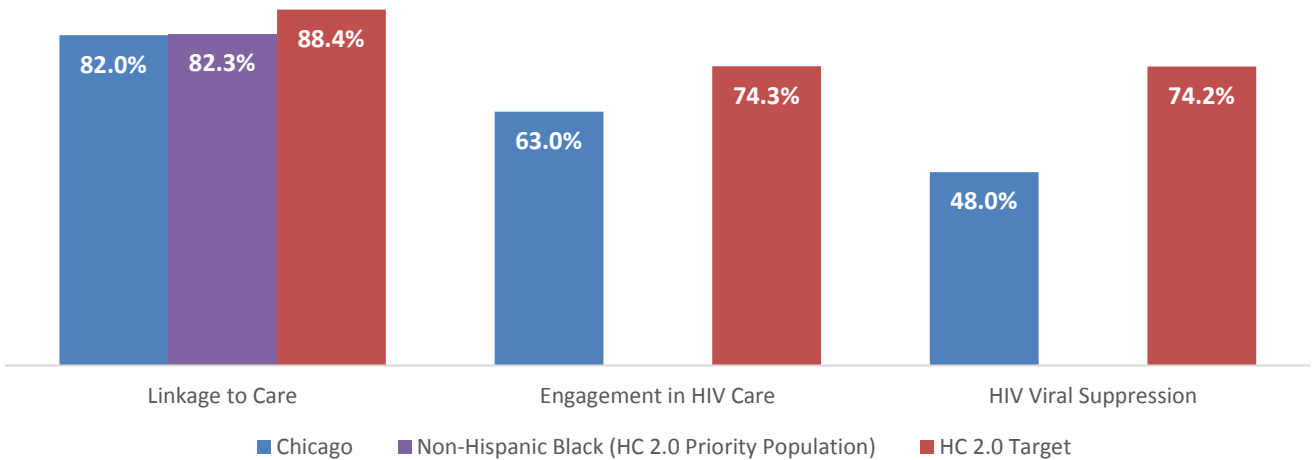


More people have health insurance and are satisfied with their health care since 2014.

242. PERCENT OF ADULTS SATISFIED WITH THEIR HEALTH CARE, CHICAGO, 2017

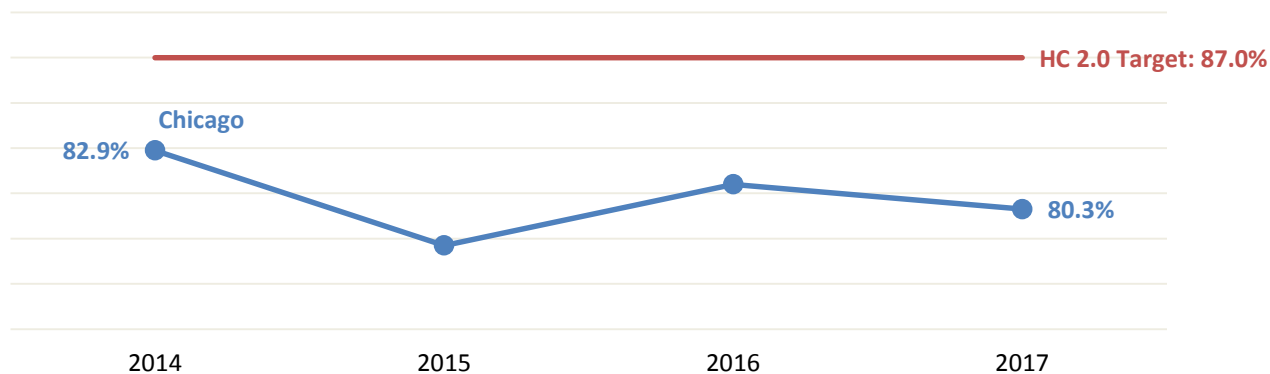


243. HIV CONTINUUM OF CARE AS PERCENT OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, CHICAGO, 2017

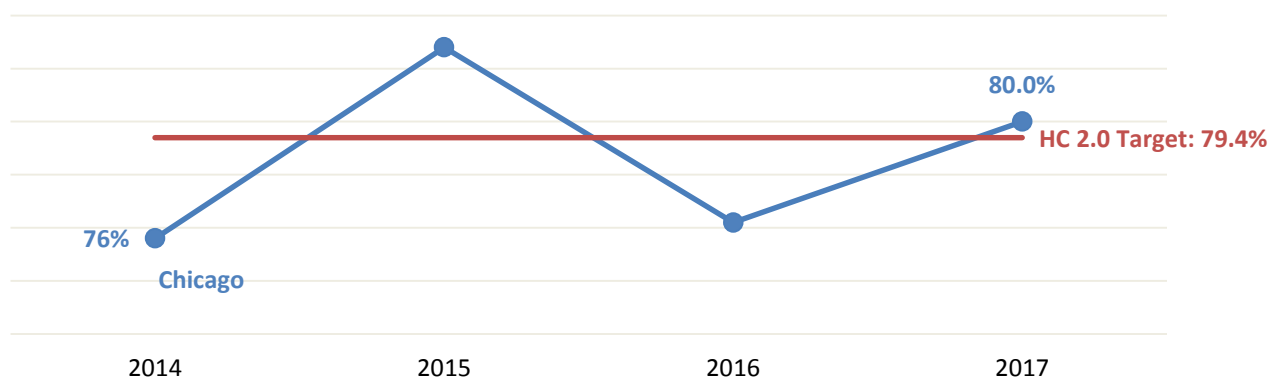


Sources: US Census Bureau, ACS, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015-2017; CDPH, HIV Surveillance, 2017.

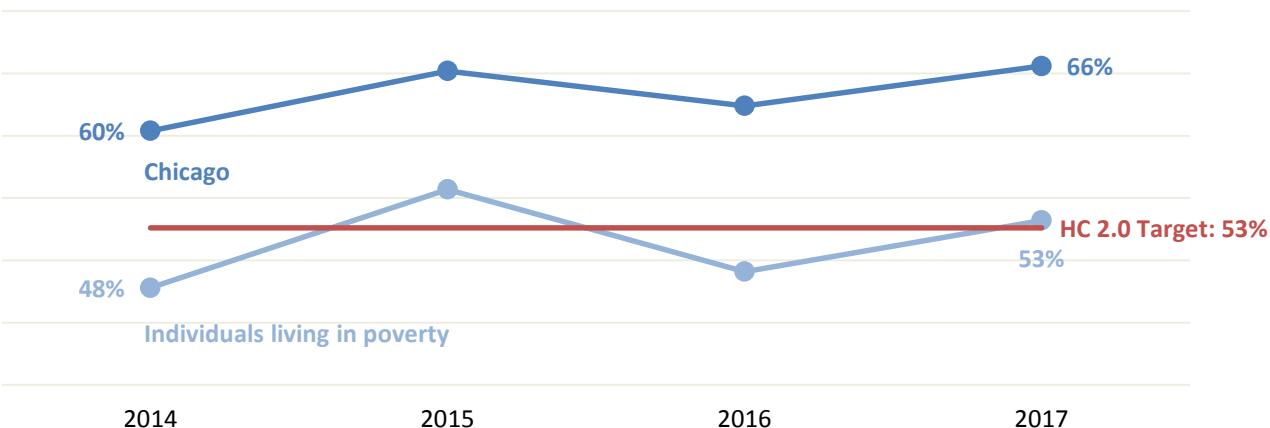
244. PERCENT OF FEMALE ADULTS AGED 18-65 YEARS WHO HAD A PAP TEST WITHIN THE PAST 3 YEARS, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



245. PERCENT OF FEMALE ADULTS AGED 50-74 YEARS WHO HAD A MAMMOGRAM IN THE PAST 2 YEARS, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



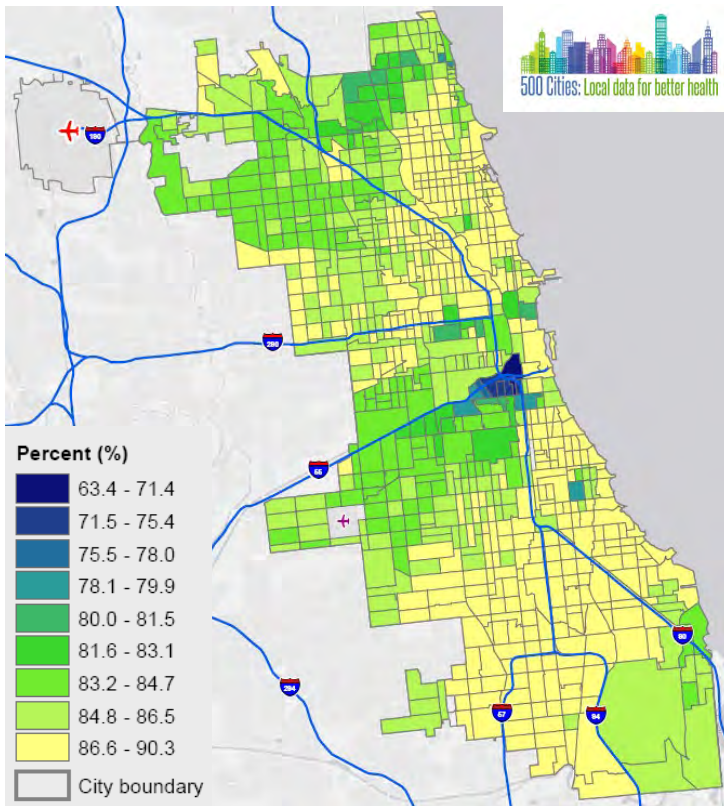
246. PERCENT OF ADULTS AGED 50-75 YEARS WHO HAD A SIGMOIDOSCOPY/COLONOSCOPY IN THE PAST 10 YEARS, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



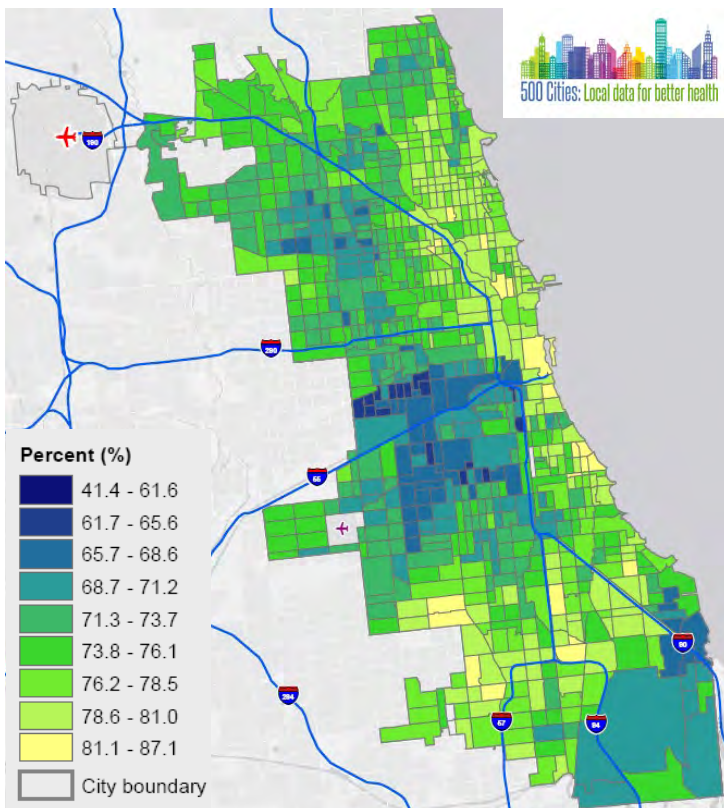
Breast and colorectal cancer screening has increased, while cervical cancer screening has decreased since 2014 among Chicago adults.

Source: CDPH, Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014-2017.

247. PERCENT OF FEMALE ADULTS AGED 18-65 YEARS WHO HAD A PAP SMEAR IN THE PAST 3 YEARS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

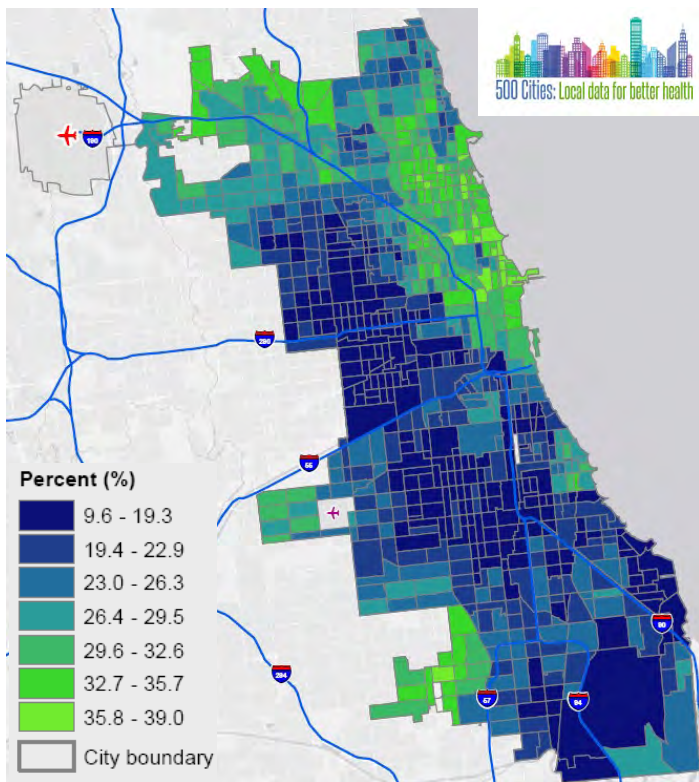


248. PERCENT OF FEMALE ADULTS AGED 50-74 YEARS WHO HAD A MAMMOGRAM IN THE PAST 2 YEARS BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016

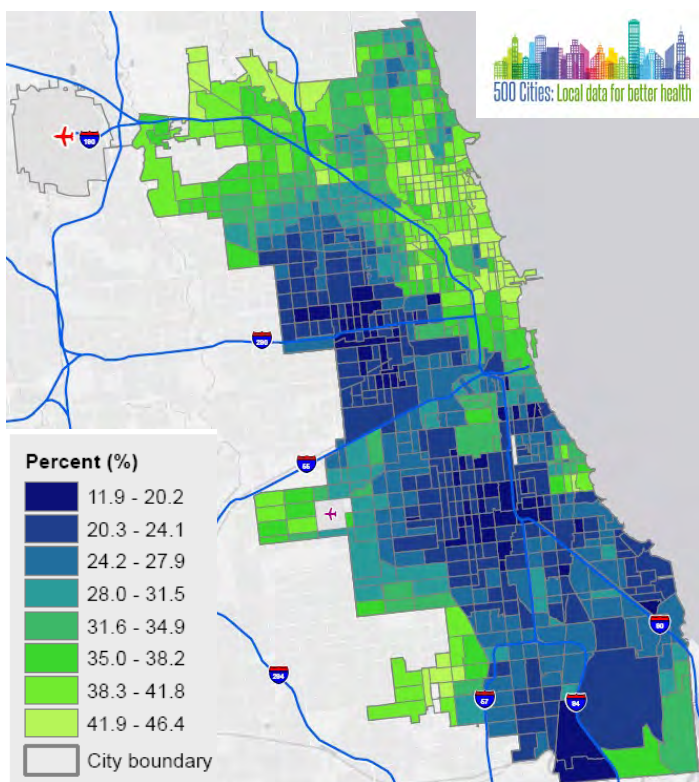


Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2012-2016.

249. PERCENT OF FEMALE ADULTS AGED 65+ YEARS WHO ARE UP TO DATE ON CORE CLINICAL PREVENTIVE SERVICES* BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



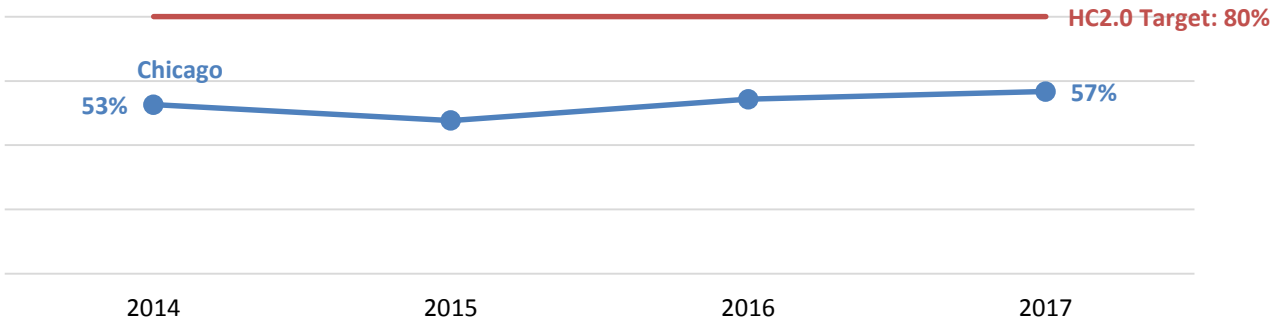
250. PERCENT OF MALE ADULTS AGED 65+ YEARS WHO ARE UP TO DATE ON CORE CLINICAL PREVENTIVE SERVICES* BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



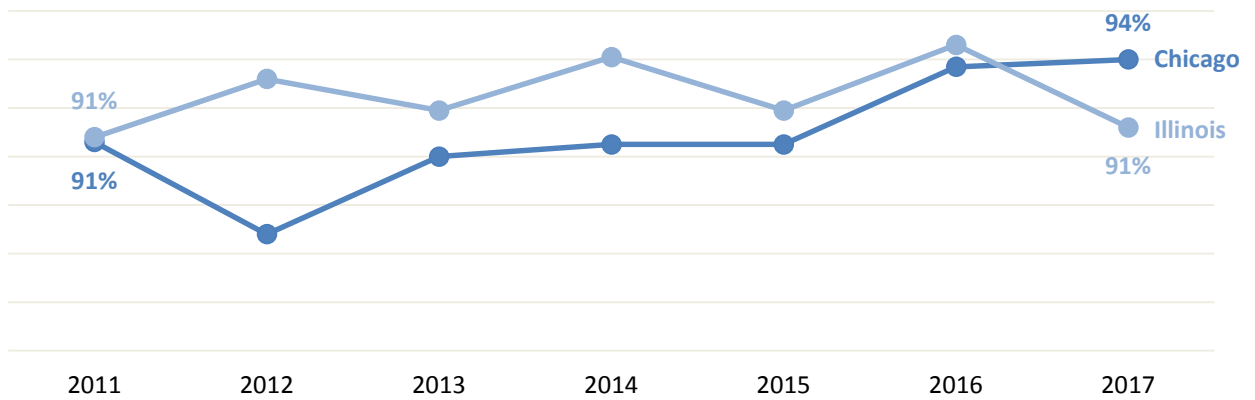
Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2012-2016.

**Includes flu shot in past year, pneumococcal vaccine ever and colorectal cancer screening (plus mammogram for females)*

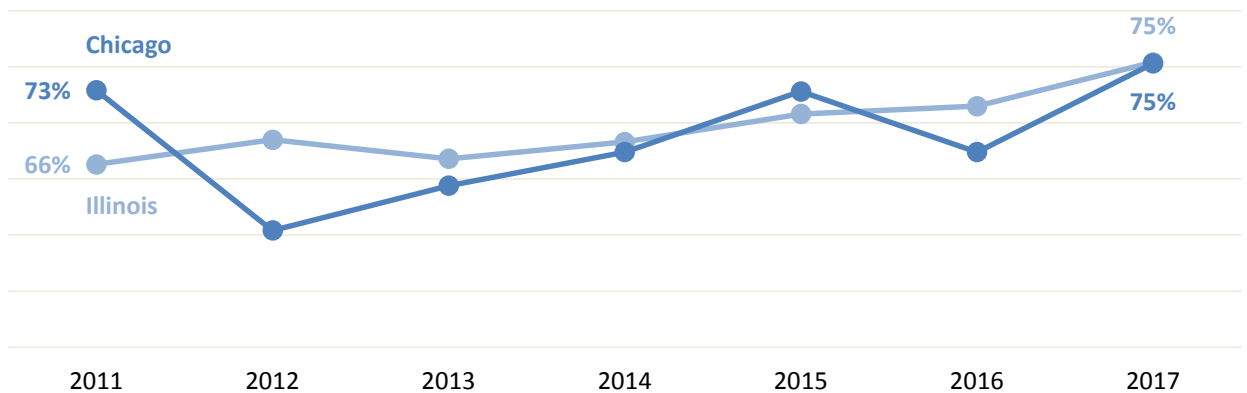
251. HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINATION COVERAGE (≥3 DOSES) AMONG ADOLESCENTS 13-17 YEARS, CHICAGO, 2014-2017



252. MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR) VACCINATION COVERAGE (≥1 DOSE) AMONG CHILDREN 19-35 MONTHS, CHICAGO, 2011-2017



253. COMBINED 7-VACCINE SERIES* COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN 19-35 MONTHS*, CHICAGO, 2011-2017

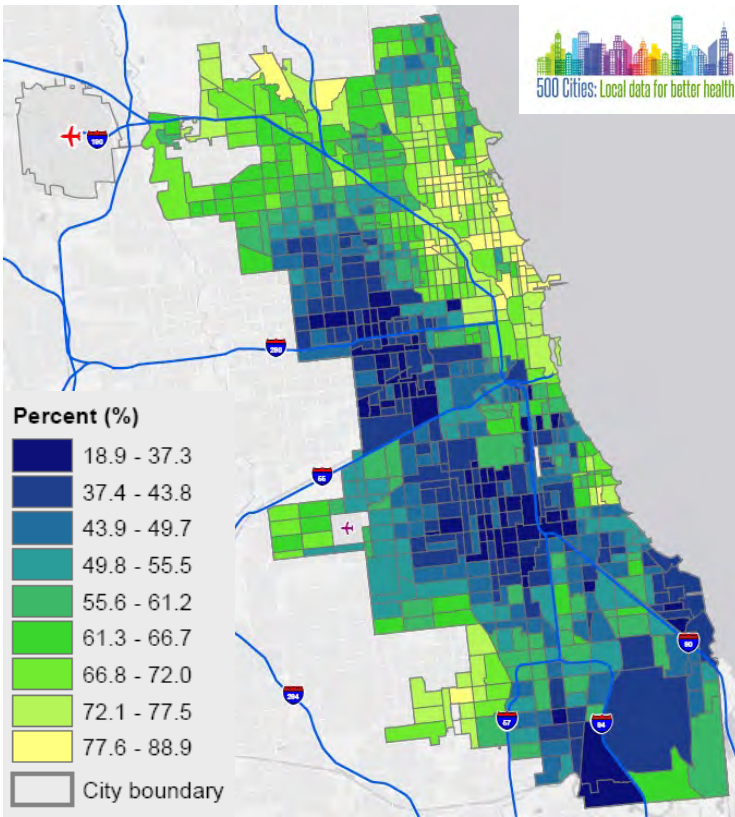


Vaccination coverage rates for HPV, MMR and the routine childhood series has increased.

Combined 7 vaccine series (4:3:1:3:3:1): 4 or more doses of DTaP, 3 or more doses of Polio, 1 or more doses of MMR, Hib full series (3 or 4 doses, depending on product type received), 3 or more doses of Hep B, 1 or more doses of Varicella, and 4 or more doses of PCV

Source: CDC, National Immunization Survey, 2011-2017.

254. PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO VISITED A DENTIST OR DENTAL CLINIC IN PAST YEAR BY CENSUS TRACT, CHICAGO, 2016



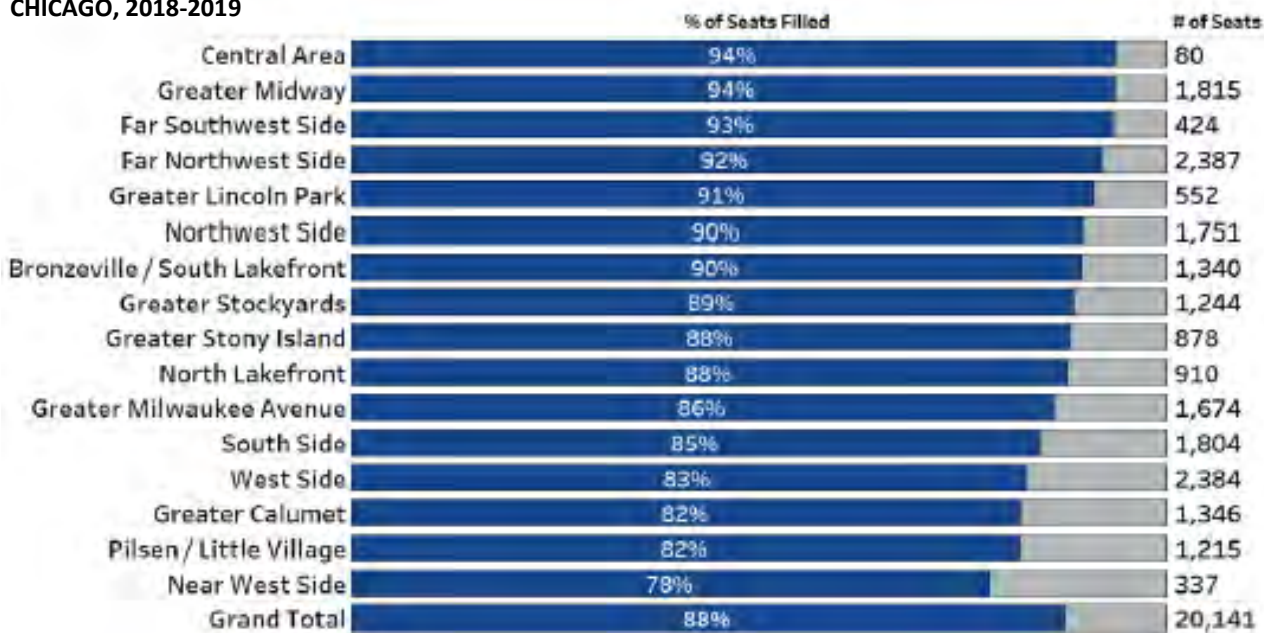
Sources: CDC, BRFSS, 2016; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2012-2016.

LIVING CONDITIONS

SERVICE ENVIRONMENT

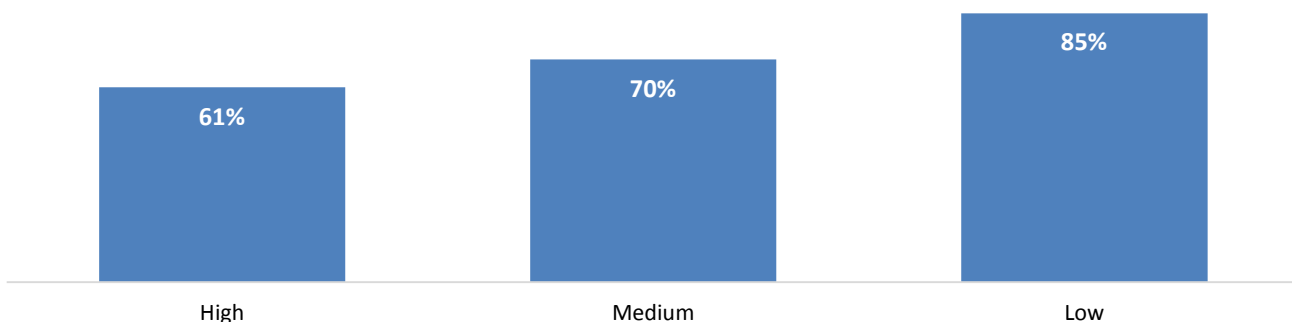
EDUCATION	PAGE
255. Number and Percent of Pre-Kindergarten Seats Filled by Chicago Public Schools (CPS) Region, Chicago, 2018-2019	167
256. Number of Children Aged 3-4 Years Enrolled in Nursey School or Preschool by Economic Hardship Level, Chicago, 2013-2017	167
257. Percent of CPS Kindergarteners Demonstrating Readiness in All Three Developmental Areas by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago and Illinois, 2018	168
258. Average Math Achievement in Third Grade, Chicago, 2001, 2016	169
259. Average Reading Achievement in Third Grade, Chicago, 2001, 2016	170
260. Education Attainment by Race-Ethnicity and Parents' Socioeconomic Status, Chicago, 2009-2013	171
261. Location of Community and Partner Schools by Community Area and Economic Hardship Level, Chicago, 2017-2018	172
262. Percent of High School Students Without and With at Least One Teach or Other Adult in School That They Can Talk to if They Have a Problem, Chicago, 2017	173
263. Percent of High School Students With at Least One Teach or Other Adult in School That They Can Talk to if They Have a Problem by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	173
264. Percent of Chicago Public Schools with District, Other or No Out-of-School Programming, Chicago, 2018-2019	173
265. Percent of CPS High School Graduates by Immediate Enrollment Type After Graduation, Chicago, 2006-2016	174
266. Percent of CPS High School Graduates Who Graduated from a 4-Year College by Immediate Enrollment Type After Graduation, Chicago, 2003-2010	174
267. Bachelor's Degree Attainment Indices, Chicago, 2017	175
268. Direct Bachelor's Degree Attainment Indices by Race-Ethnicity and Gender, Chicago, 2017	175
269. Number and Percent of Chicago Public Schools Achieving Access to Arts Education for 100% of Students, Chicago, 2012-2018	176
270. Frequency of Disciplines Taught by Art FTEs in Chicago Public Schools, Chicago, 2017-2018	176
271. Number and Percent of Chicago Public Schools with Creative Schools Certification by Score, Chicago, 2012-2018	177
272. Change in Creative Schools Certification Scores, Chicago, 2012-2018	178

255. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PRE-KINDERGARTEN* SEATS FILLED BY CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL (CPS) REGION, CHICAGO, 2018-2019



All CPS regions have unfilled seats available for school-based pre-kindergarten students.

256. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 3-4 YEARS ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2013-2017

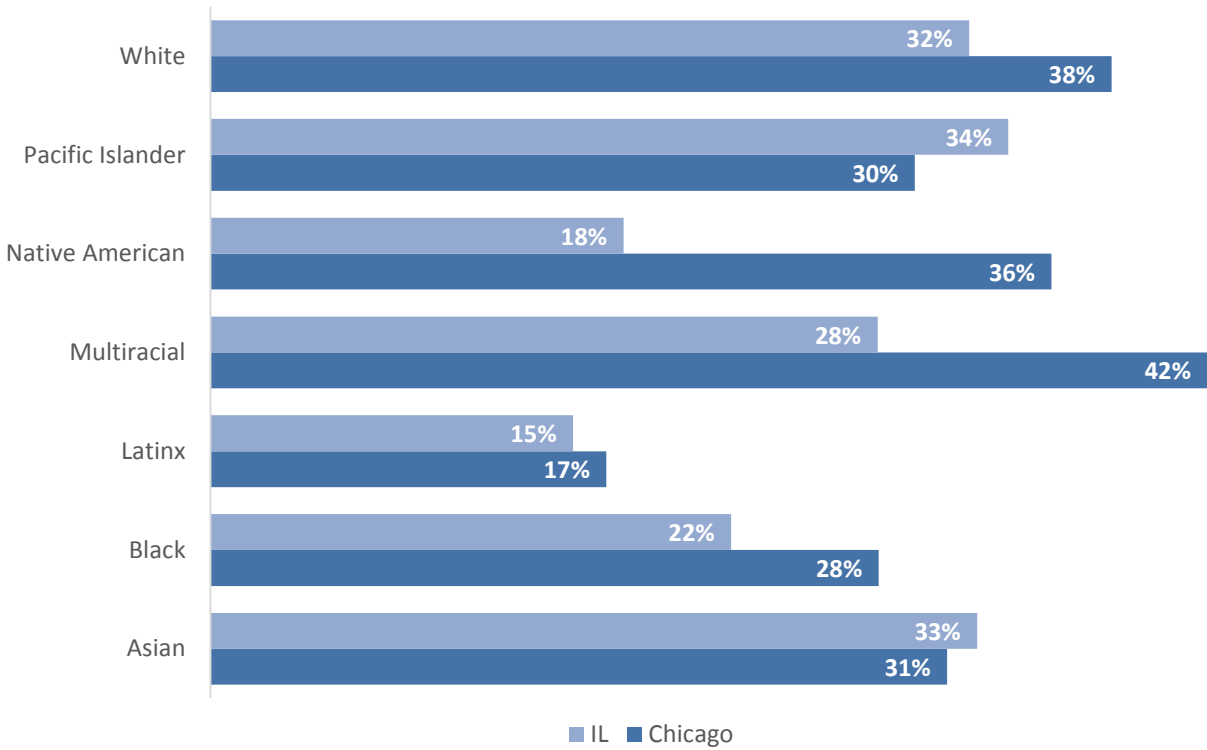


Children living in low economic hardship communities are more likely to enroll in pre-school.

*Pre-kindergarten students enrollment in school-based programs including general education, special education, tuition-based, Charter, and Montessori.

Sources: Chicago Public Schools, 2018-2019; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017.

257. PERCENT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL (CPS) KINDERGARTENERS DEMONSTRATING READINESS IN ALL THREE DEVELOPMENTAL AREAS BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS, 2018

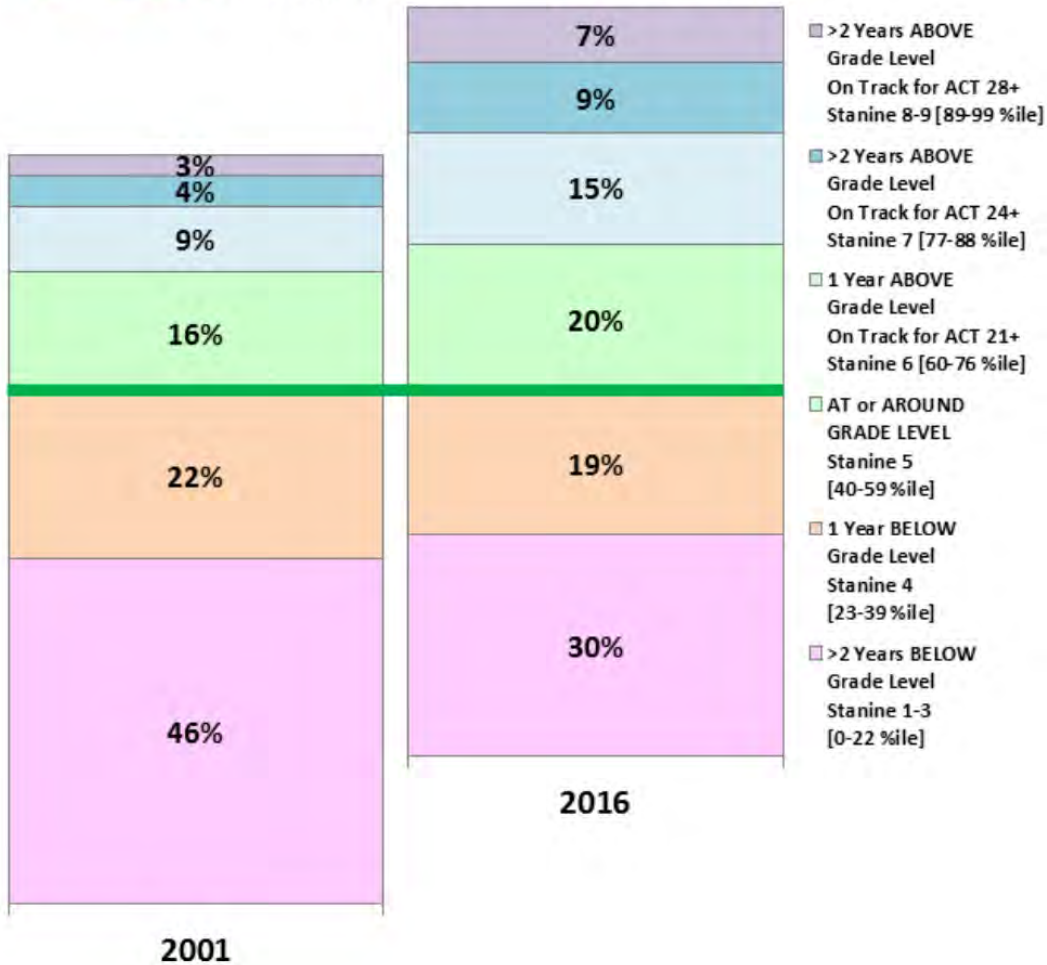


Only 26% of kindergarteners entering CPS demonstrated readiness in all three measured developmental areas: social and emotional development, language and literacy development, and math. Generally, children in Chicago are doing better than the rest of Illinois. But in both Chicago and Illinois, Latinx children were the least likely to demonstrate readiness in all three developmental areas. Half as many children who qualify for free and reduced lunch (20%) were determined to be ready in all three developmental areas as those who did not qualify for free and reduced lunch (40%).

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, Kindergarten Individual Development Survey, 2018

258. AVERAGE MATH ACHIEVEMENT IN THIRD GRADE, CHICAGO, 2001, 2016

UP 0.93 Grade Equivalents or **+9** School Months



Third grade achievement is a cumulative measure of student learning and instructional effectiveness for pre-kindergarten through grade 3. It is also a reliable predictor of future achievement in middle school and high school. In Chicago, achievement in math improved for third graders between 2011 and 2016.

Source: Center for Urban Education Leadership, University of Illinois at Chicago. *How is Chicago District 299 Doing Compared with Suburban Chicagoland and the State as a Whole?*. Spring 2017. <http://urbanedleadership.org/Luda-District-Reports/Chicagoland/Chicago-299.pdf>

259. AVERAGE READING ACHIEVEMENT IN THIRD GRADE, CHICAGO, 2001, 2016

UP 0.95 Grade Equivalents or **+9** School Months



Third grade achievement is a cumulative measure of student learning and instructional effectiveness for pre-kindergarten through grade 3. It is also a reliable predictor of future achievement in middle school and high school. In Chicago, achievement in reading improved for third graders between 2011 and 2016.

Source: Center for Urban Education Leadership, University of Illinois at Chicago. *How is Chicago District 299 Doing Compared with Suburban Chicagoland and the State as a Whole?*. Spring 2017. <http://urbanedleadership.org/Luda-District-Reports/Chicagoland/Chicago-299.pdf>

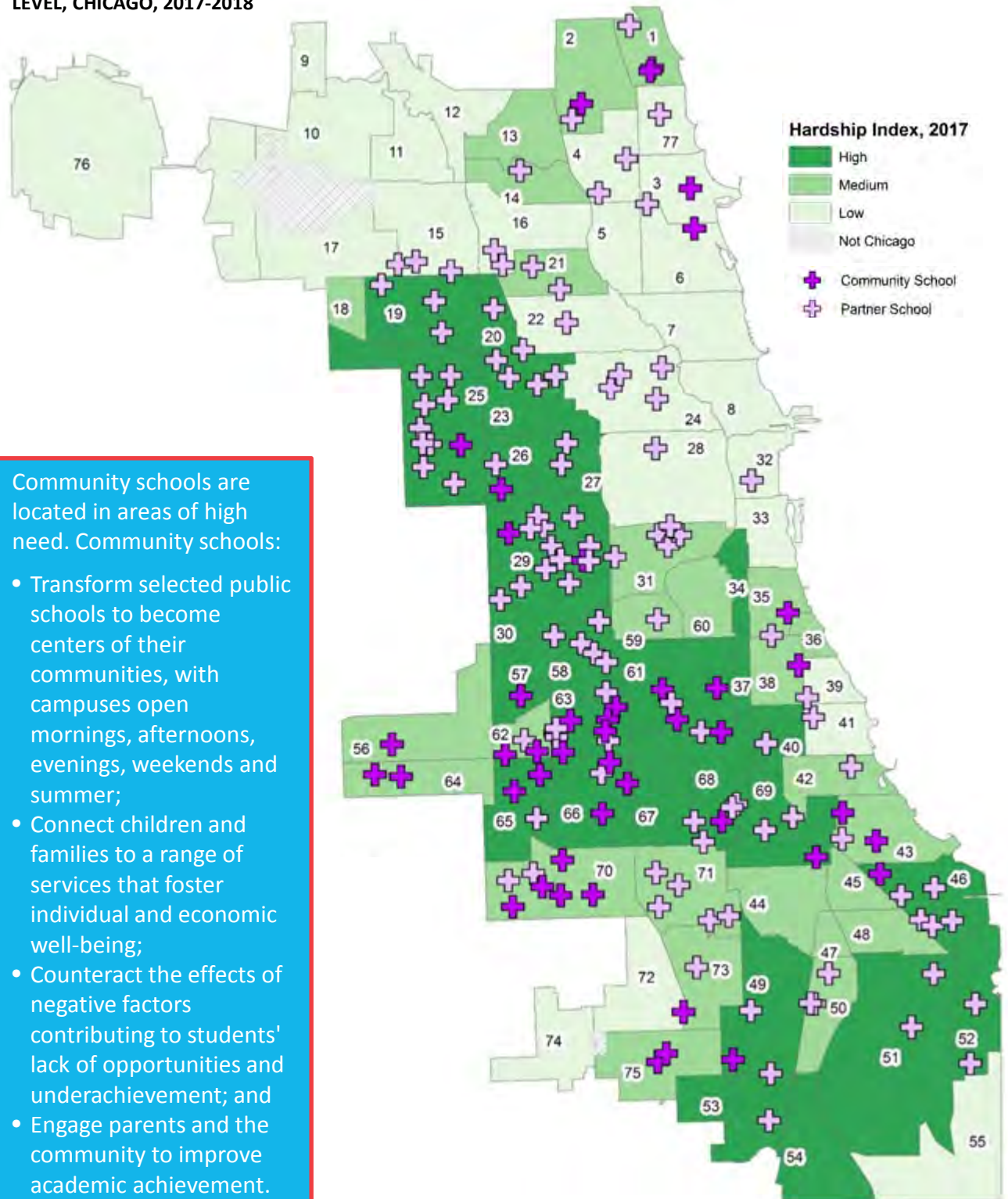
260. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND PARENTS' SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, CHICAGO, 2009-2013



Nationally, white families tend to be wealthier and white students tend to perform at a higher grade level than their black and Hispanic counterparts. In the city of Chicago, this gap is dramatic. White families are much wealthier than black and Hispanic families. White students are performing, on average, 1.4 grade levels above their actual grade, whereas Hispanic students are performing one grade level below their actual grade and black students are performing 1.6 grade levels below their actual grade.

Source: Rich, Motoko, Cox, Amanda and Block, Matthew. Money, Race and Success: How Your School Compares. The New York Times. April 29, 2016. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/04/29/upshot/money-race-and-success-how-your-school-district-compares.html?action=click&contentCollection=upshot®ion=rank&module=package&version=highlights&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=sectionfront&smid=tw-upshotnyt&smtyp=cur&r=2>

261. LOCATION OF COMMUNITY AND PARTNER SCHOOLS BY COMMUNITY AREA AND ECONOMIC HARDSHIP LEVEL, CHICAGO, 2017-2018

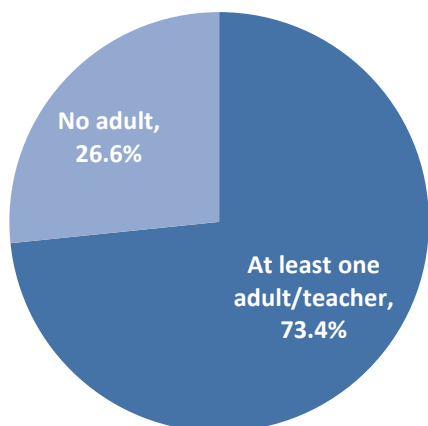


Community schools are located in areas of high need. Community schools:

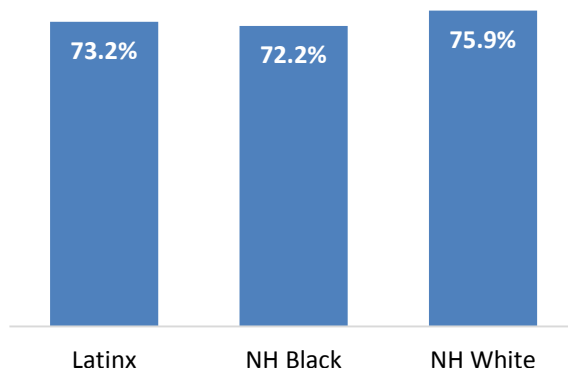
- Transform selected public schools to become centers of their communities, with campuses open mornings, afternoons, evenings, weekends and summer;
- Connect children and families to a range of services that foster individual and economic well-being;
- Counteract the effects of negative factors contributing to students' lack of opportunities and underachievement; and
- Engage parents and the community to improve academic achievement.

Sources: Chicago Public Schools Community Schools Initiative, 2017; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017.

262. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITHOUT AND WITH AT LEAST ONE TEACHER OR OTHER ADULT IN SCHOOL THAT THEY CAN TALK TO IF THEY HAVE A PROBLEM, CHICAGO, 2017

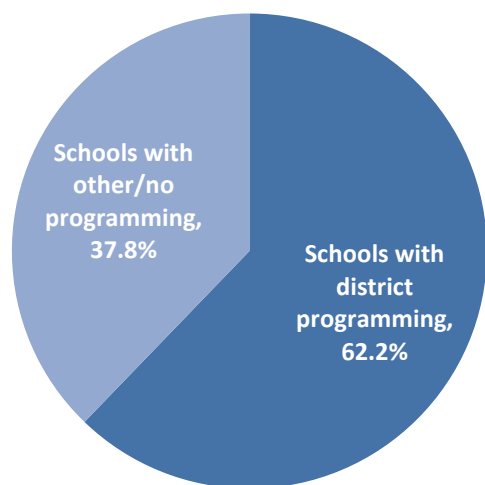


263. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH AT LEAST ONE TEACHER OR OTHER ADULT IN SCHOOL THAT THEY CAN TALK TO IF THEY HAVE A PROBLEM BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



Just over a quarter of high school students reported that they did not have an adult or teacher at their school they felt that could talk to if they had a problem. The number of students with a trusted adult at their school increased as grade level increased. This number did not differ significantly by gender or race-ethnicity.

264. PERCENT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS (CPS) WITH DISTRICT, OTHER OR NO OUT-OF- SCHOOL PROGRAMMING, CHICAGO, 2018-2019



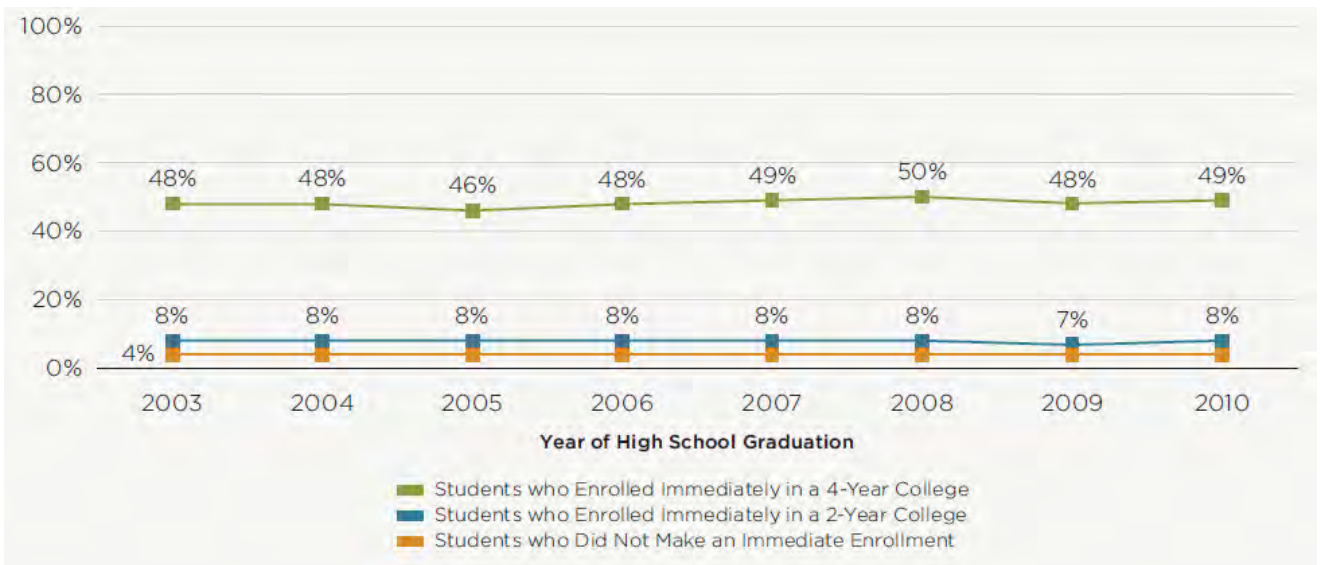
CPS provides free out-of-school programming to students at 62% of schools. At most schools not covered by these programs, private entities provide tuition-based, free, or low-cost programming.

Sources: CPS, Office of College and Career Success: Student Support and Engagement, 2018-2019; CDC, YRBSS, 2017.

265. PERCENT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS (CPS) HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY IMMEDIATE ENROLLMENT TYPE AFTER GRADUATION, CHICAGO, 2006-2016



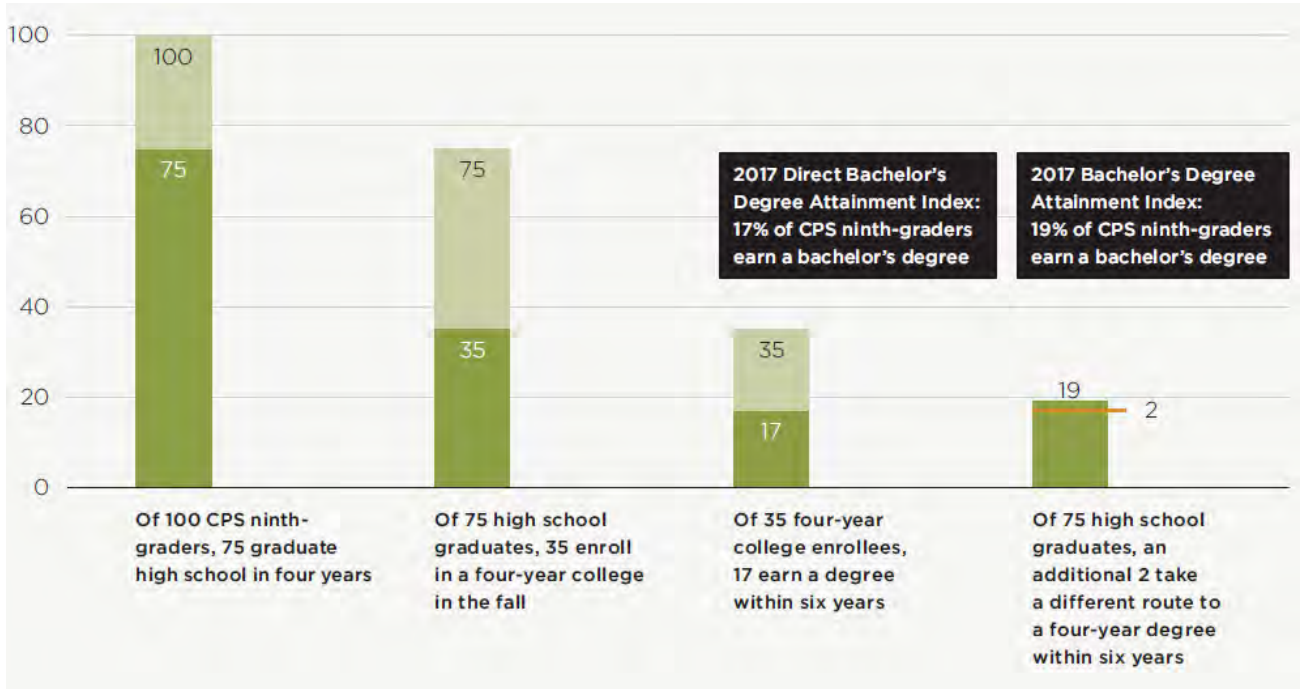
266. PERCENT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS (CPS) HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO GRADUATED FROM A 4-YEAR COLLEGE BY IMMEDIATE ENROLLMENT TYPE AFTER GRADUATION, CHICAGO, 2003-2010



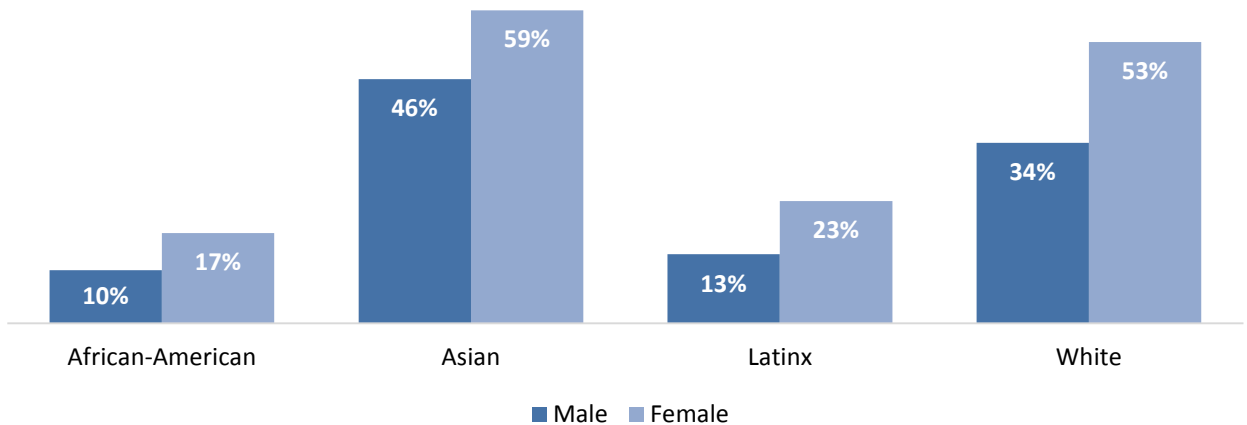
Nearly half of CPS graduates enroll directly in a 4-year college, an increase from previous years. Despite this increase, the 4-year college graduation rate among those students has remained steady.

Source: Nagaoka, J., & Seeskin, A. (2018). *The educational attainment of Chicago Public Schools students: 2017*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Consortium on School Research. <https://consortium.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/2019-01/The%20Educational%20Attainment%202017-Oct2018-Consortium.pdf>

267. BACHELOR'S DEGREE ATTAINMENT INDICES*, CHICAGO, 2017



268. DIRECT BACHELOR'S DEGREE ATTAINMENT INDICES BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND GENDER, CHICAGO, 2017



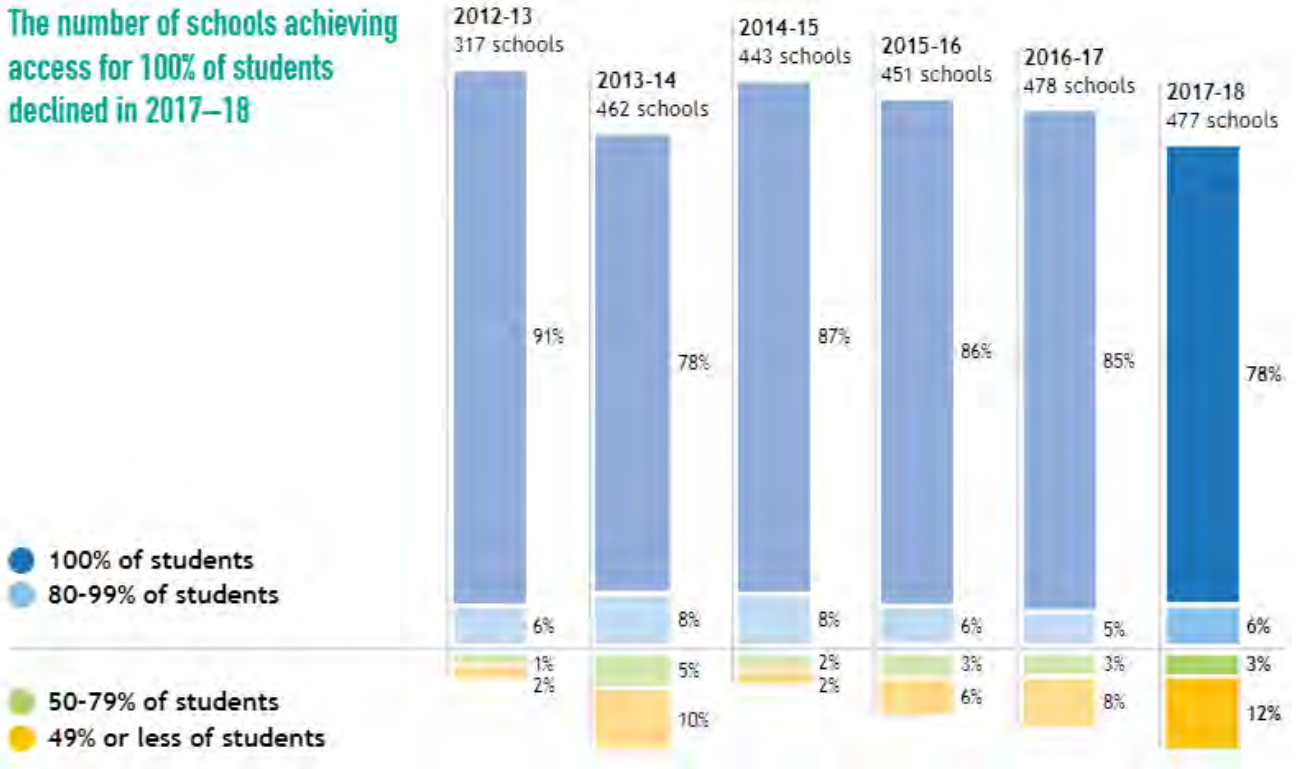
An estimated 19% of all Chicago Public Schools graduates will receive a bachelor's degree within six years. However, that rate estimate varies by race-ethnicity and gender, and is highest for females, Asians and whites.

*The Bachelor's Degree Attainment Index (DAI) is an estimate of how many of today's ninth-graders will earn a bachelor's degree within 6 years of high school graduation. The 2017 Direct Bachelor's DAI is calculated by multiplying the 2017 high school graduation rate (75%) by the 2016 four-year college enrollment rate (47%) by the 2016 four-year college graduation rate (49%).

Source: Nagaoka, J., & Seeskin, A. (2018). *The educational attainment of Chicago Public Schools students: 2017*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Consortium on School Research. <https://consortium.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/2019-01/The%20Educational%20Attainment%202017-Oct2018-Consortium.pdf>

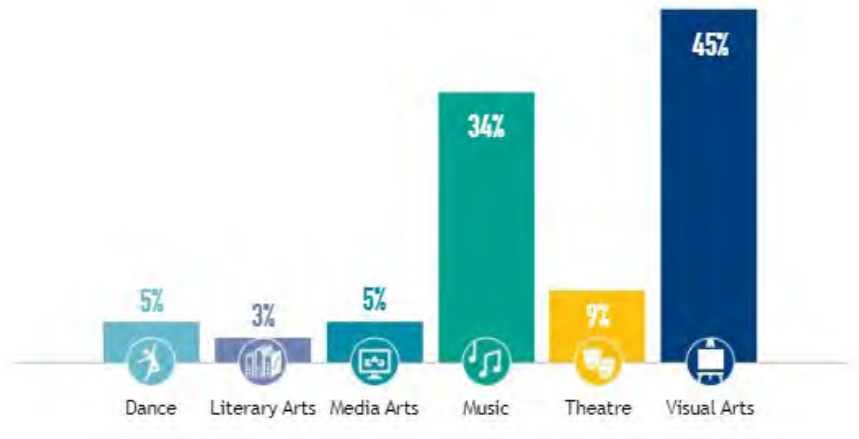
269. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACHIEVING ACCESS TO ARTS EDUCATION FOR 100% OF STUDENTS, CHICAGO, 2012-2018

The number of schools achieving access for 100% of students declined in 2017-18



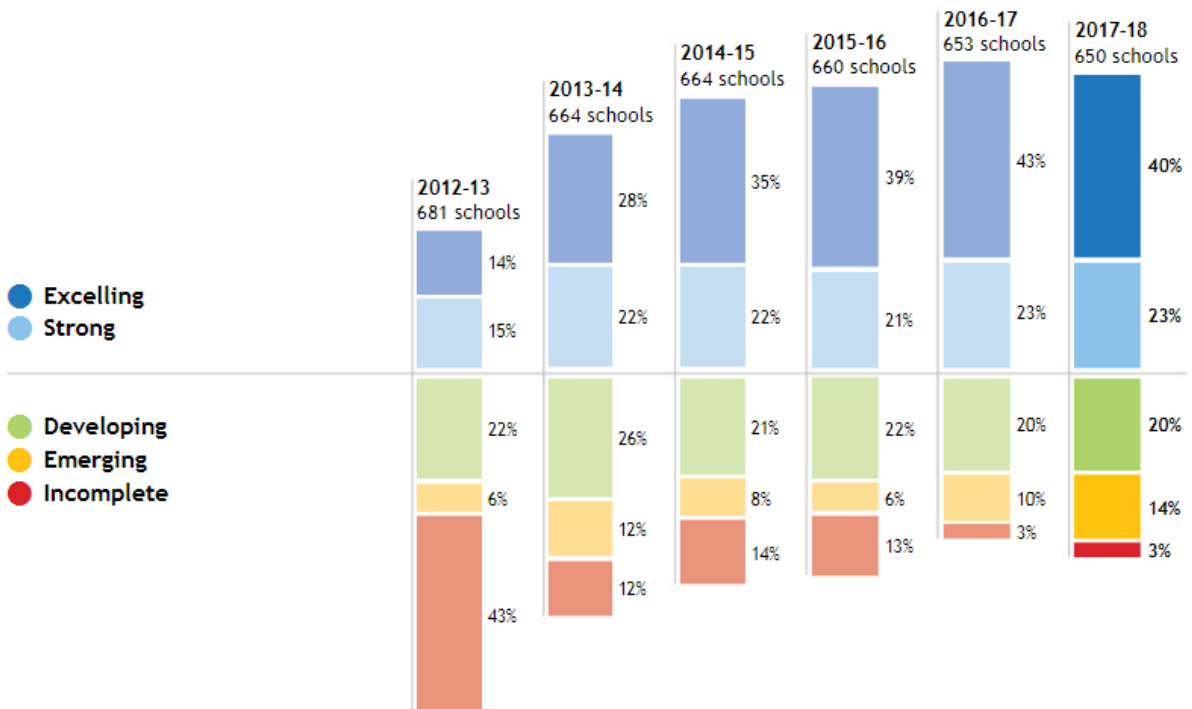
270. FREQUENCY OF DISCIPLINES TAUGHT BY ARTS FTES IN CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHICAGO, 2017-2018

Visual arts and music are the most common disciplines taught by arts FTEs



Source: Ingenuity. *State of the Arts in Chicago Public Schools: 2017-18 Progress Report*. <https://www.ingenuity-inc.org/state-of-the-arts-2017-18>

271. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH CREATIVE SCHOOLS CERTIFICATION* BY SCORE, CHICAGO, 2012-2018



Category 1: Excelling	Category 2: Strong	Category 3: Developing	Category 4: Emerging	Category 5: Incomplete Data
<i>This school is Excelling in the arts. It meets the goals and priorities outlined in the CPS Arts Education Plan, including Staffing & Instruction, Partnerships, Community & Culture, and Budget & Planning.</i>	<i>This school is Strong in the arts. It nearly meets the goals and priorities outlined in the CPS Arts Education Plan, including Staffing & Instruction, Partnerships, Community & Culture, and Budget & Planning.</i>	<i>This school is Developing in the arts. It occasionally meets the goals and priorities of the CPS Arts Education Plan including Staffing & Instruction, Partnerships, Community & Culture and Budget & Planning.</i>	<i>This school is Emerging in the arts. It rarely meets the goals and priorities outlined in the CPS Arts Education Plan including Staffing & Instruction, Partnerships, Community & Culture, and Budget & Planning.</i>	<i>This school has an arts designation of Incomplete Data, meaning it may or may not meet the goals and priorities of the CPS Arts Education Plan, but has insufficient data available to complete an assessment.</i>

Since 2012, the percent of schools meeting the standards for strong or excelling creative schools certification increased from 29% to 63%, which equates to an estimated 100,000 students.

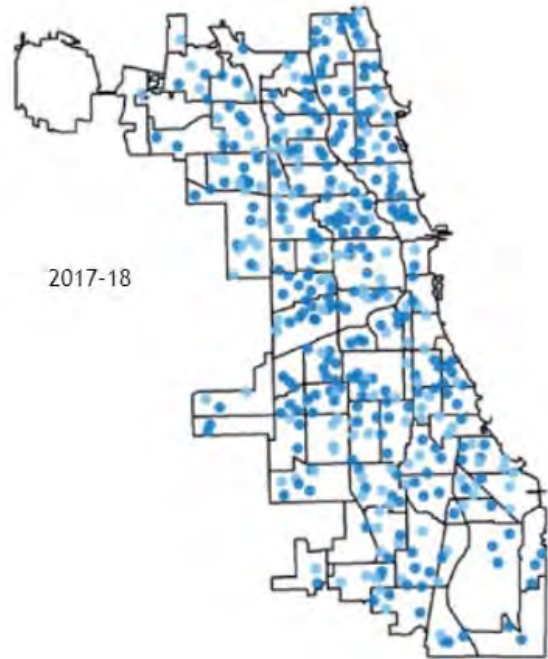
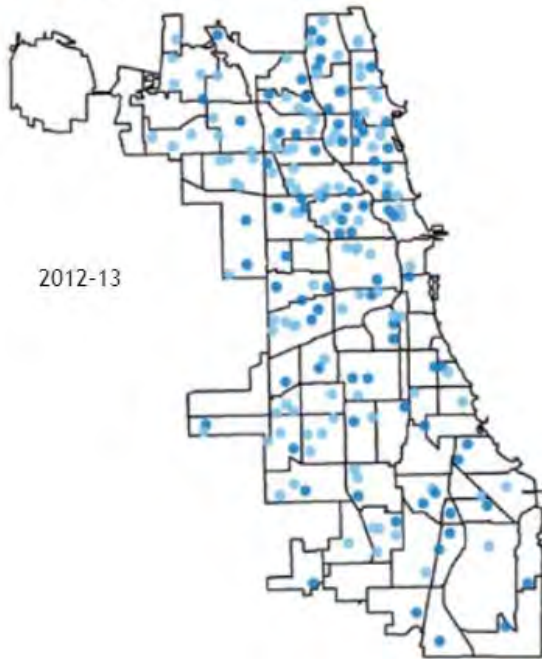
*The Creative Schools Certification (CSC) creates a visual metric of schools' alignment to the goals in the CPS Arts Education Plan.

Source: Ingenuity. State of the Arts in Chicago Public Schools: 2017-18 Progress Report. <https://www.ingenuity-inc.org/state-of-the-arts-2017-18> ; <https://www.ingenuity-inc.org/creative-school-initiative>.

272. CHANGE IN CREATIVE SCHOOLS CERTIFICATION SCORES, CHICAGO, 2012-2018

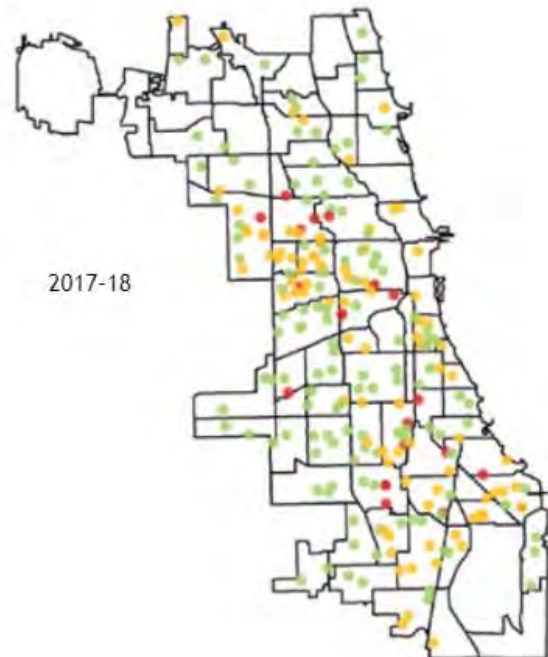
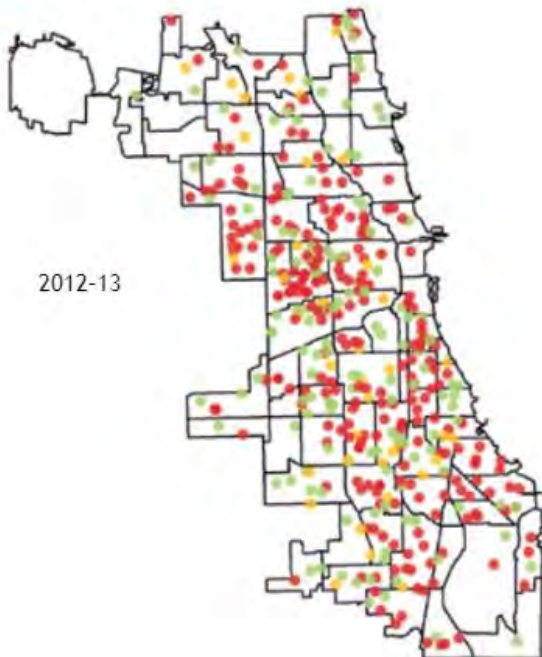
EXCELLING AND STRONG SCHOOLS

- Excelling
- Strong



DEVELOPING, EMERGING, AND NON-REPORTING SCHOOLS

- Developing
- Emerging
- Incomplete Data

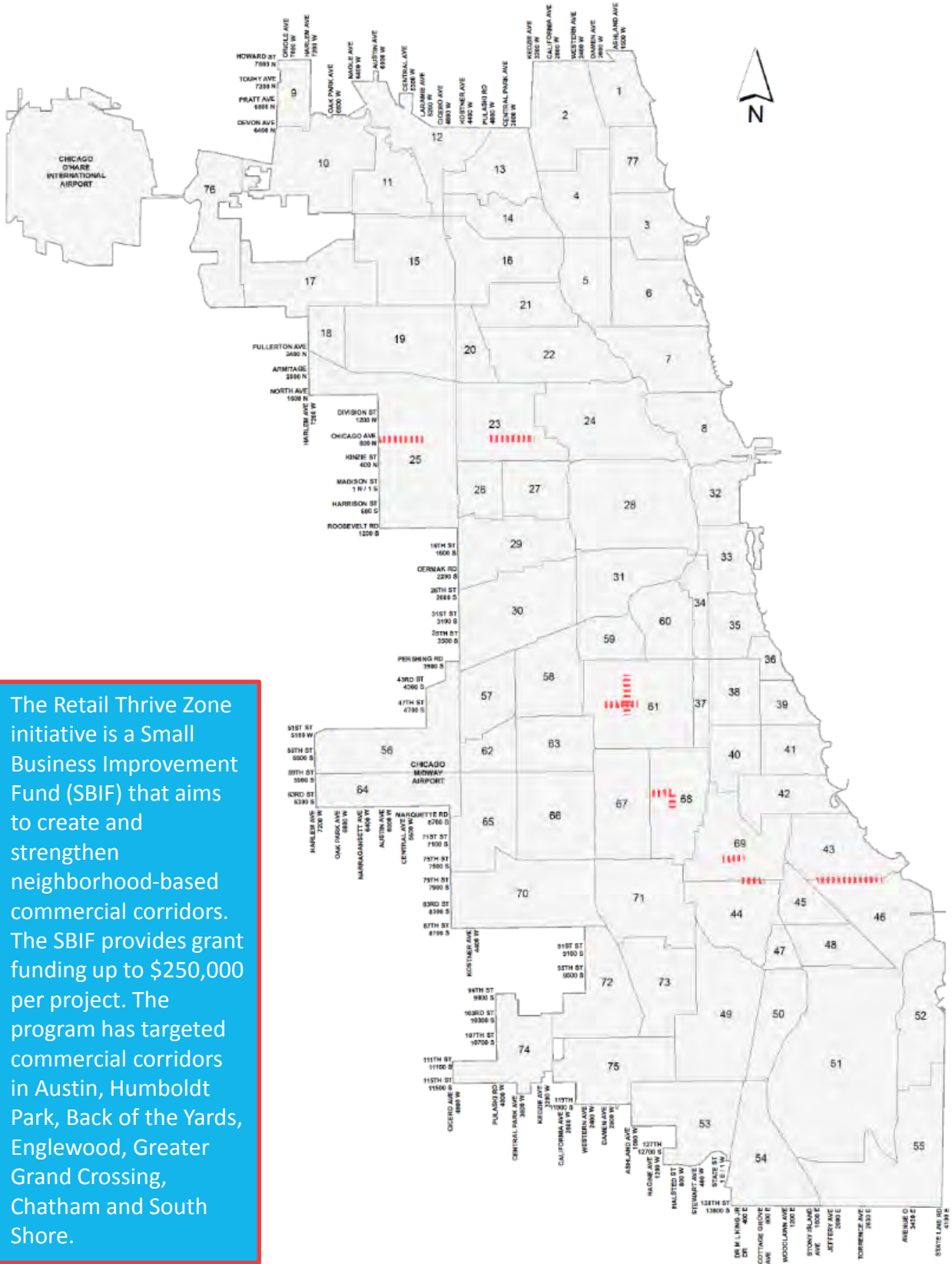


Source: Ingenuity. *State of the Arts in Chicago Public Schools: 2017-18 Progress Report*. <https://www.ingenuity-inc.org/state-of-the-arts-2017-18>.

SOCIAL & INSTIUTIONAL INEQUITIES

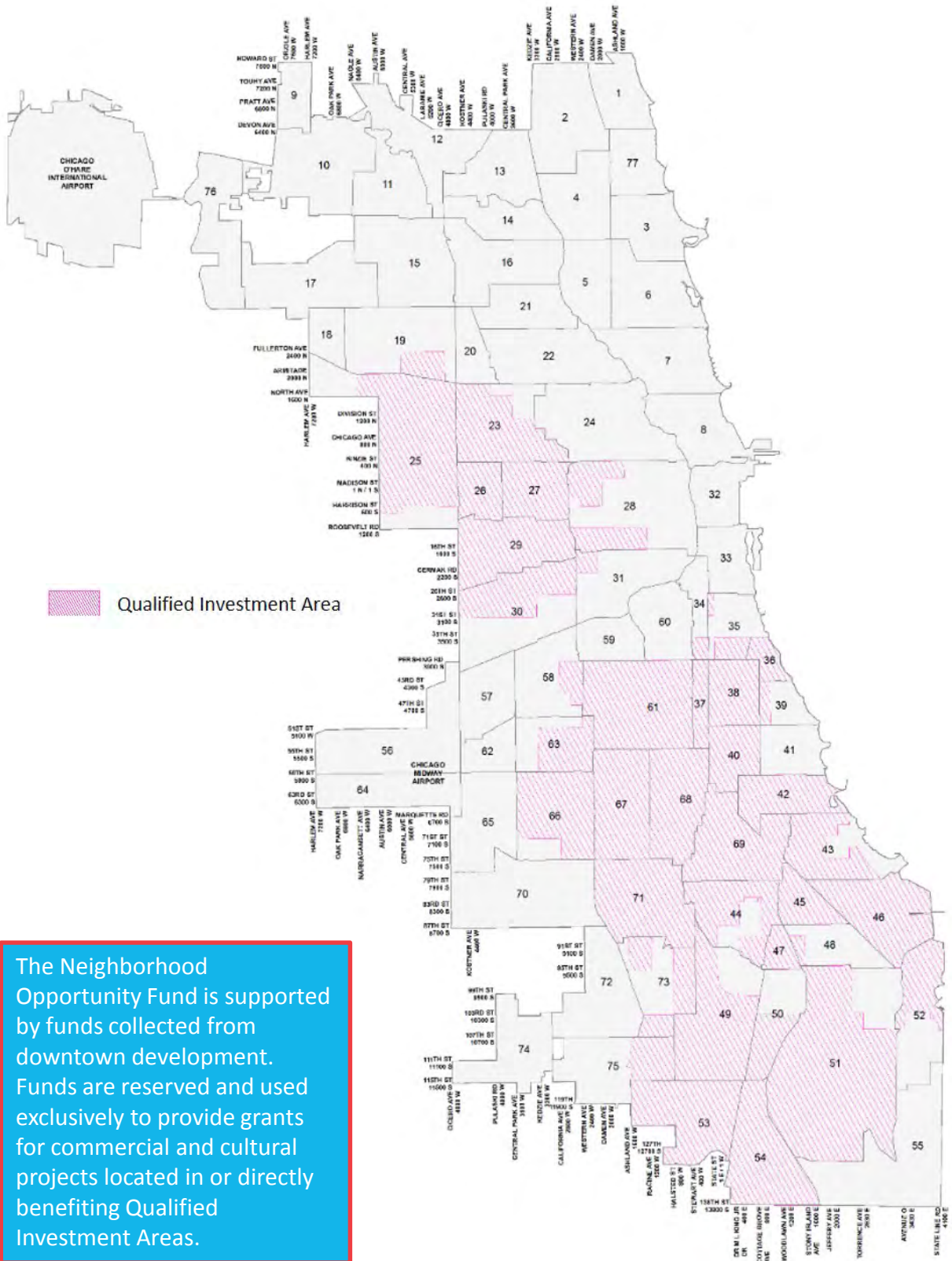
	PAGE
273. Retail Thrive Zones, Chicago, 2018	180
274. Qualified Investment Areas, Chicago, 2018	181
275. Neighborhood Opportunity Fund Grantee and Eligible Areas, Chicago, 2017-2018	182
276. Opportunity Zones, Chicago, 2018	183
277. Tax Increment Financing Total Approved Amounts by Community Area, Chicago, 1986-2018	184
278. CTA or Metra Rail Transit-Oriented Development Zones, Chicago, 2018	185
279. CTA Bus Transit-Oriented Development Zones, Chicago, 2018	186
280. Transit-Oriented Developments, Chicago, 2016-2019	187
281. Historical Home Owner's Loan Corporation Risk Map, Chicago, 1935-1945	188
282. Home Owner's Loan Corporation Grades by Income and Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 1935-1940, 2010	189
283. Average Annual Single-Family Owner-Occupied Lending Volume per Owner-Occupied Household, Chicago, 2011-2017	190
284. Citywide Single-Family Investment and Mission Lending, Chicago, 2011-2017	190
285. Average Annual Lending by Small Business Administration per Small Business Employee, Chicago, 2011-2017	191
286. Number of Home Purchase Loan Applications and Approvals by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago Metro Area, 2015	192
287. Home Purchase Loan Amounts Requested and Approved by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago Metro Area, 2015.	192
288. Single-Family Home Purchase Mortgage Loan Origination Rate by Race-Ethnicity and Average Median Income, Chicago, 2012-2016	192
289. Percent of Occupied Housing Units That Are Owner-Occupied by Householder Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	192
290. Percent of Traffic Stops, Searches and Citations by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2017	193
291. Rate of Suspected Opioid-Related Overdose per 100,000 EMS Responses and Rate of Heroin-Related Offenses per 100,000 Offenses by Economic Hardship, Chicago, 2017	193
292. Rate of Out-of-School Suspensions per 100 Chicago Public Schools Students by Race-Ethnicity, Chicago, 2011-2016	193
293. Media Grant Funding and Organizations, Chicago, 2009-2019	194
294. Number and Percent of Elementary Students by Region and Level of Chicago Public School, Chicago, 2018-2019	195
295. Number and Percent of High School Students by Region and Level of Chicago Public School, Chicago, 2018-2019	195
296. Number and Percent of Students by Race-Ethnicity and Level of Chicago Public School, Chicago, 2018-2019	196
297. Number and Percent of Students by Household Income and Level of Chicago Public School, Chicago, 2018-2019	196
298. Top Ten Social Issues Affecting Youth as Identified by Parents, Chicago, 2017-2018	196

273. RETAIL THRIVE ZONES, CHICAGO, 2018.



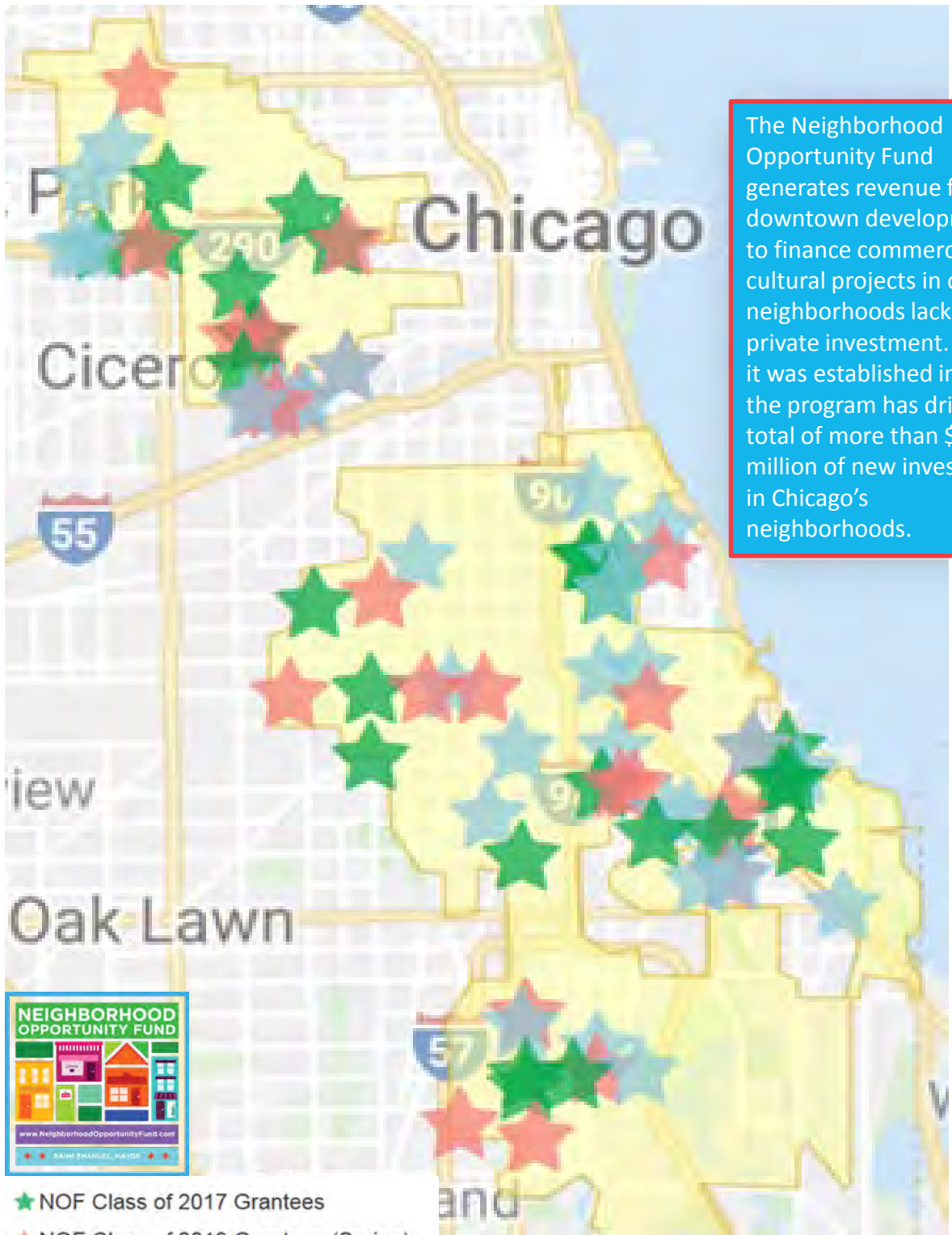
Source: City of Chicago, Department of Planning and Development, 2018

274. QUALIFIED INVESTMENTS AREAS, CHICAGO, 2018.



Source: City of Chicago, Department of Planning and Development, 2019.

275. NEIGHBORHOOD OPPORTUNITY FUND GRANTEE AND ELIGIBLE AREAS, CHICAGO, 2017-2018



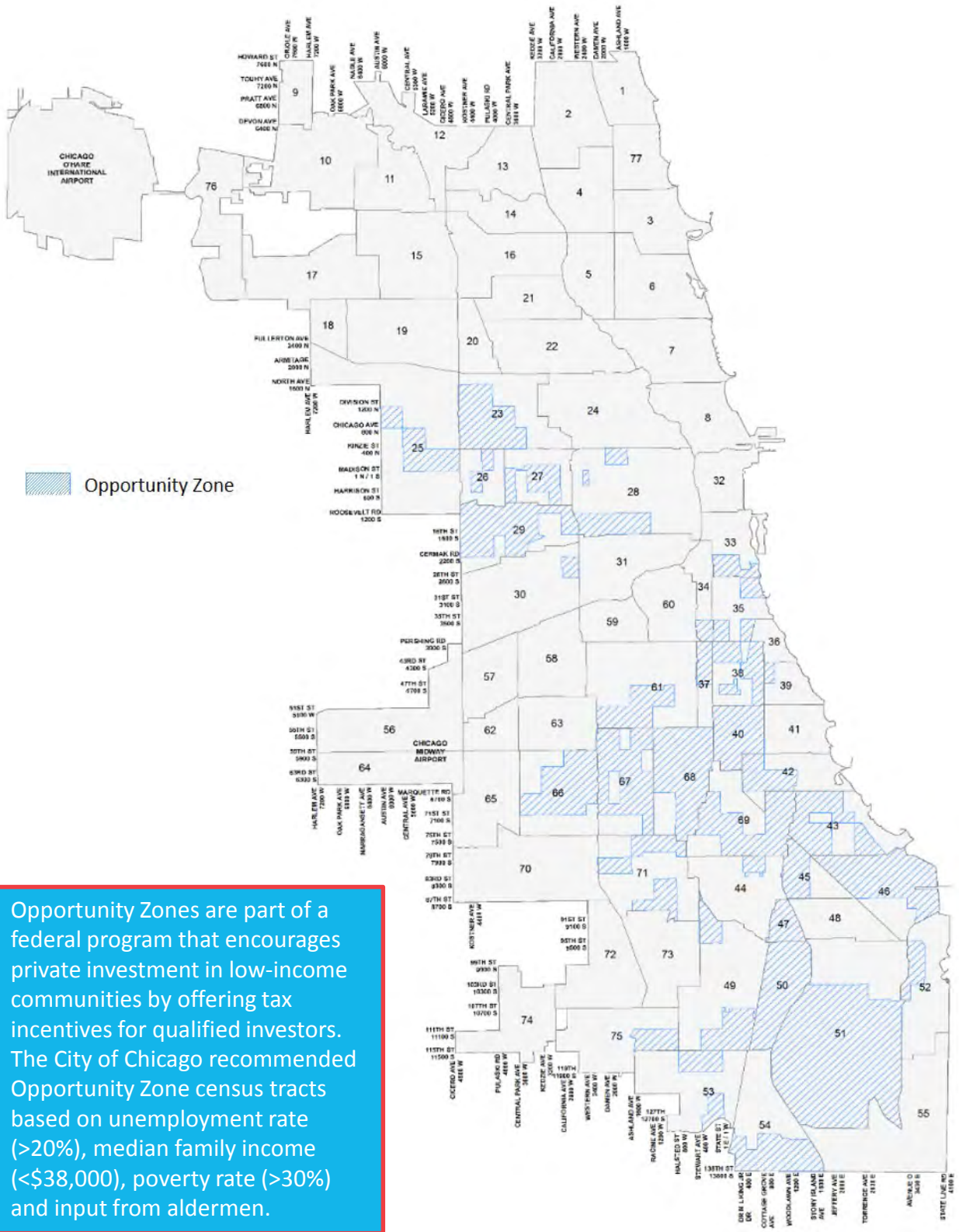
The Neighborhood Opportunity Fund generates revenue from downtown developments to finance commercial and cultural projects in our neighborhoods lacking private investment. Since it was established in 2017, the program has driven a total of more than \$55 million of new investment in Chicago's neighborhoods.



- ★ NOF Class of 2017 Grantees
- ★ NOF Class of 2018 Grantees (Spring)
- ★ NOF Class of 2018 Grantees (Summer)
- NOF Eligible Areas

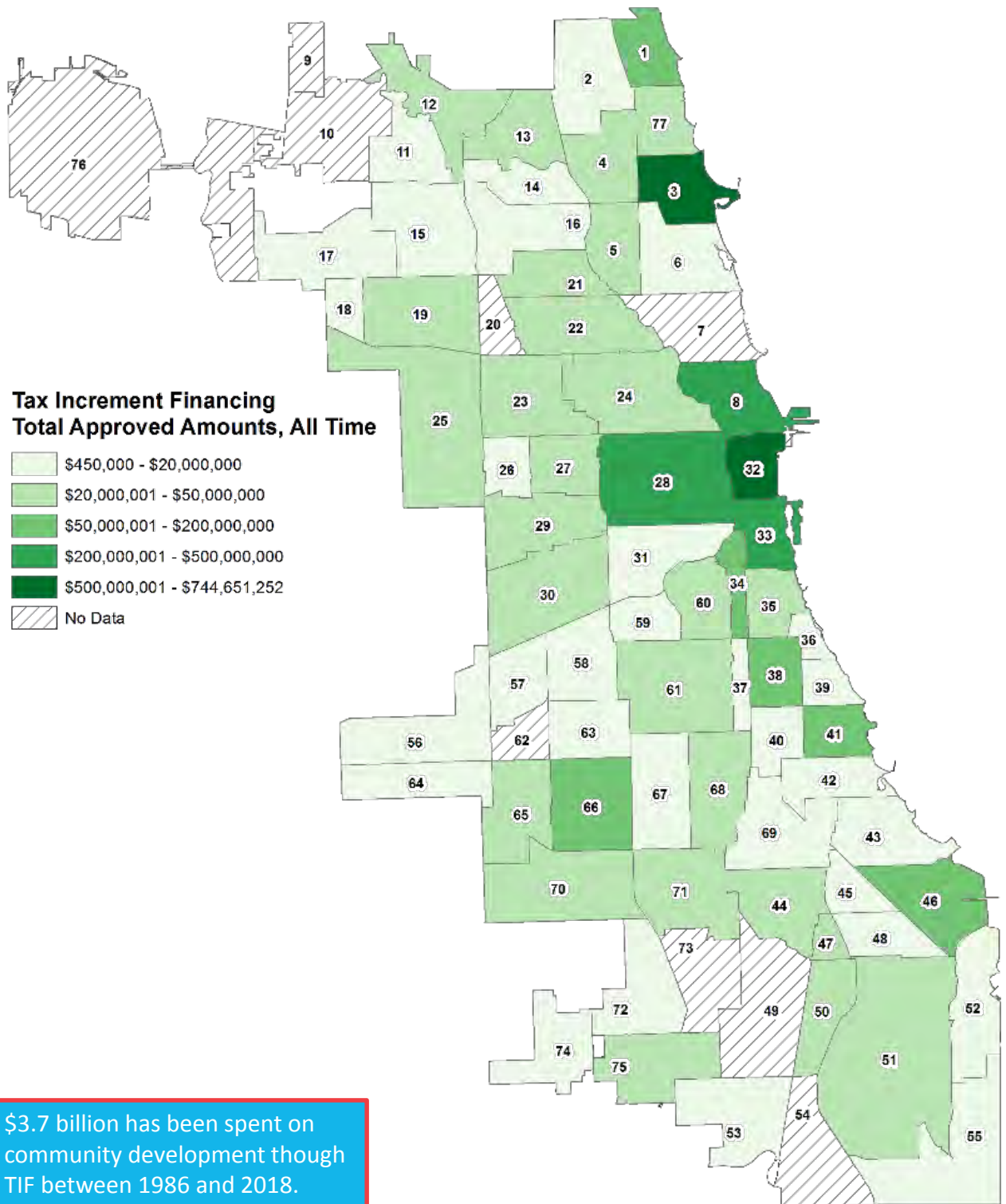
Source: City of Chicago, Department of Planning & Development, 2017-2018

276. OPPORTUNITY ZONES, CHICAGO, 2018



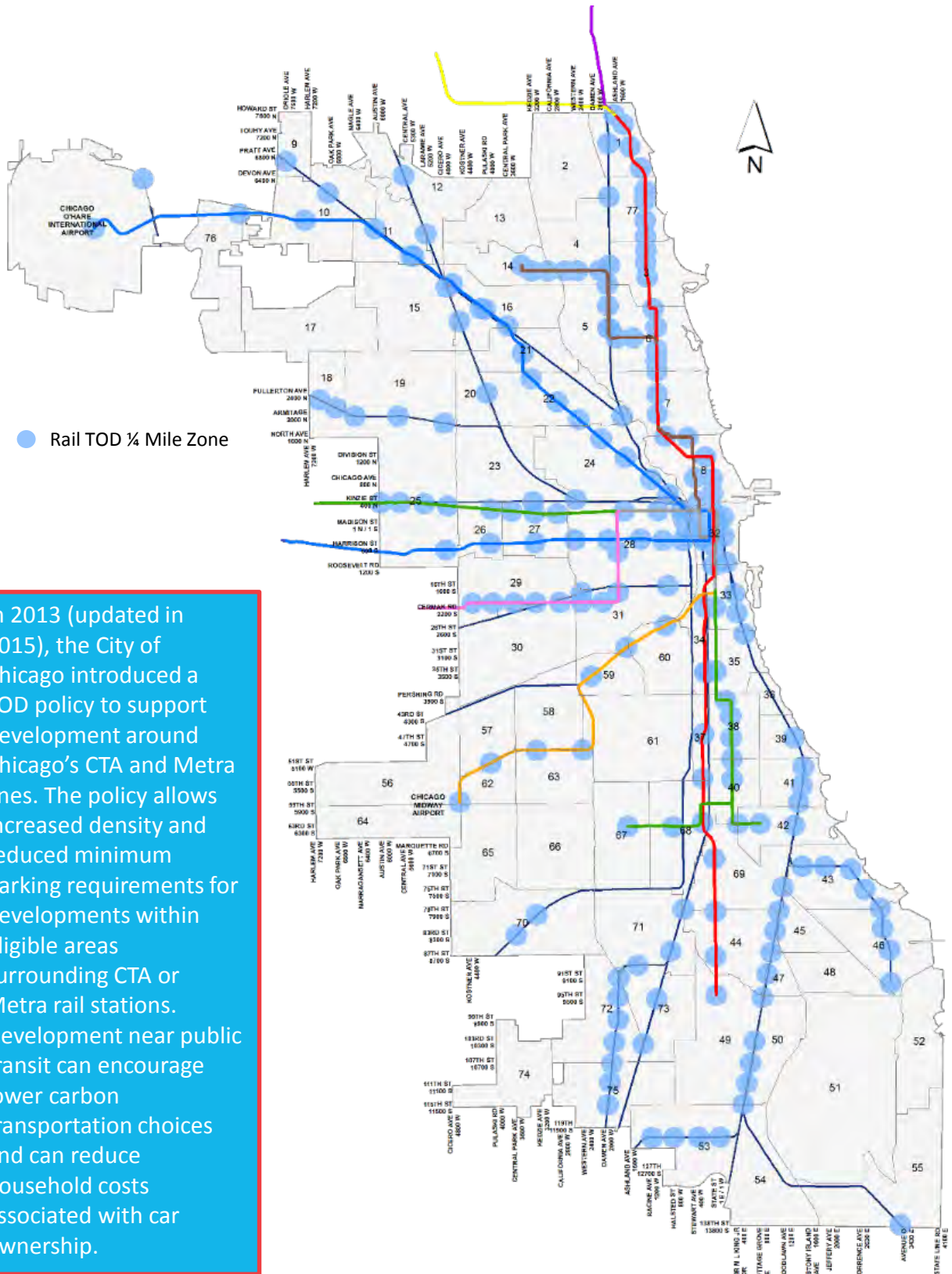
Source: City of Chicago, Department of Planning and Development, 2018

277. TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF) TOTAL APPROVED AMOUNTS BY COMMUNITY AREA, CHICAGO, 1986-2018



Source: City of Chicago Data Portal, 1986-2018

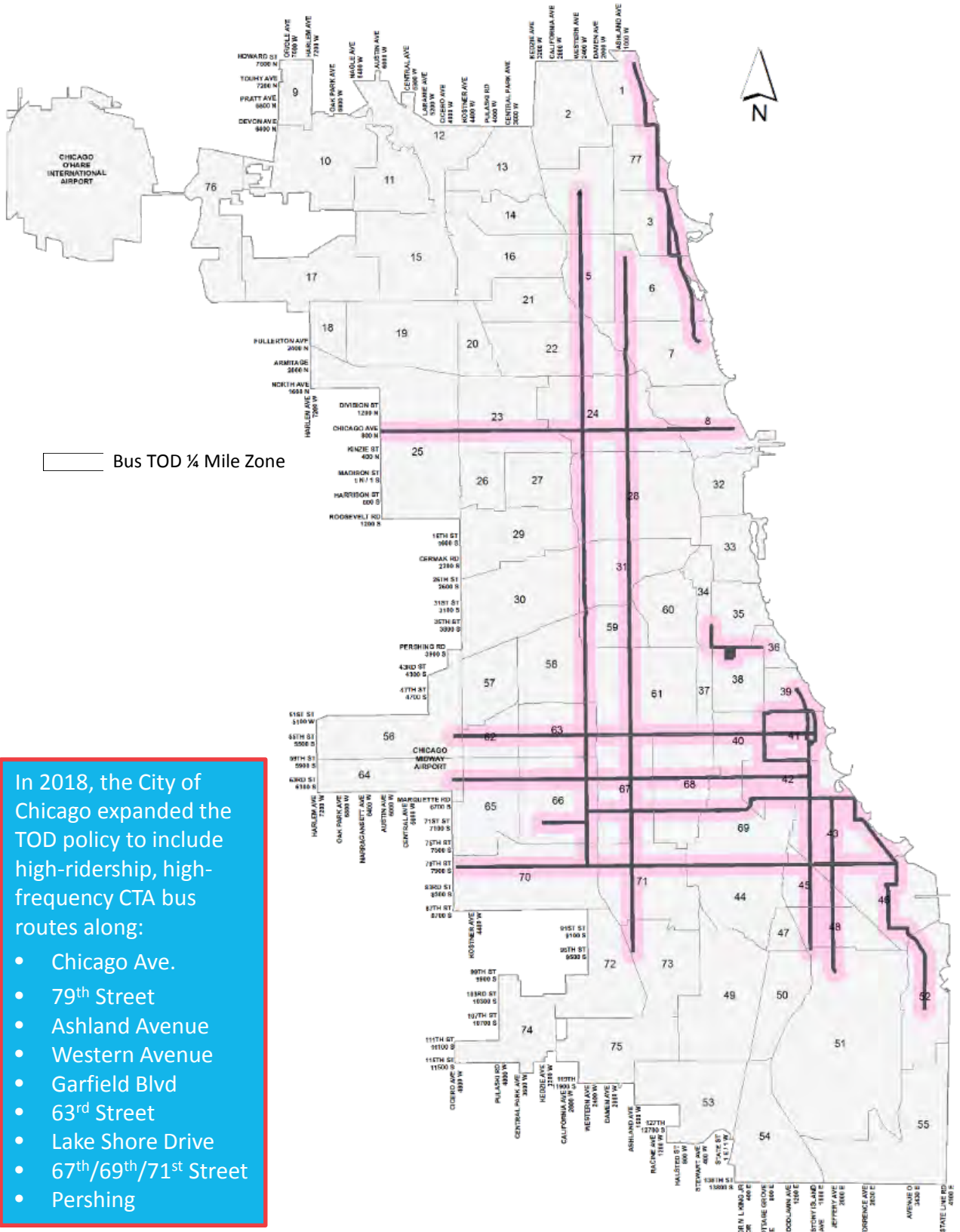
278. CTA & METRA RAIL TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT (TOD) ZONES, CHICAGO, 2018



In 2013 (updated in 2015), the City of Chicago introduced a TOD policy to support development around Chicago's CTA and Metra lines. The policy allows increased density and reduced minimum parking requirements for developments within eligible areas surrounding CTA or Metra rail stations. Development near public transit can encourage lower carbon transportation choices and can reduce household costs associated with car ownership.

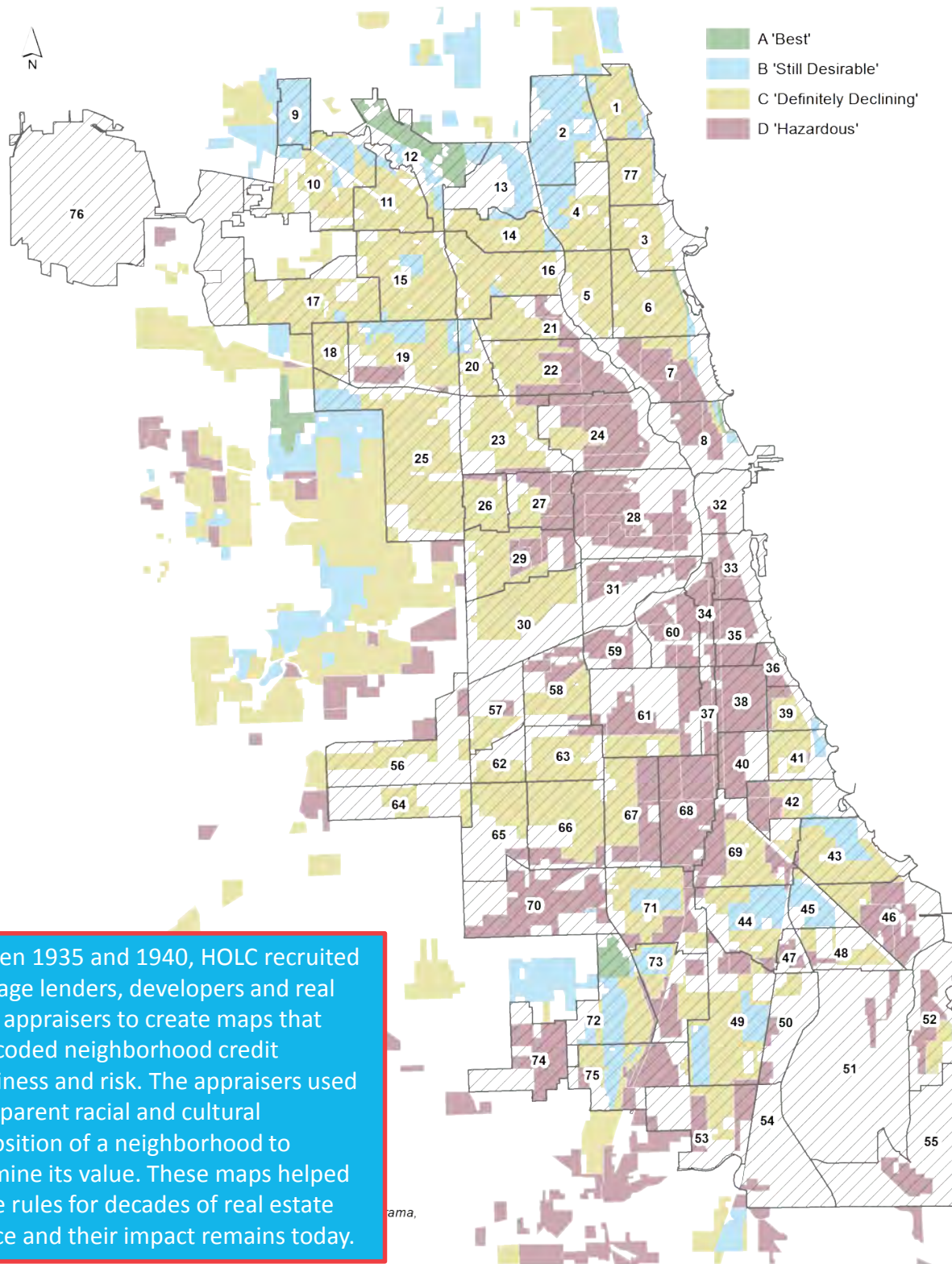
Source: City of Chicago, Department of Planning and Development, 2018

279. CTA BUS TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT (TOD) ZONES, CHICAGO, 2018



Source: Chicago Department of Planning and Development, 2018

281. HISTORICAL HOME OWNER'S LOAN CORPORATION (HOLC) RISK MAP (E.G., REDLINING), CHICAGO, 1935-1940



Between 1935 and 1940, HOLC recruited mortgage lenders, developers and real estate appraisers to create maps that color-coded neighborhood credit worthiness and risk. The appraisers used the apparent racial and cultural composition of a neighborhood to determine its value. These maps helped set the rules for decades of real estate practice and their impact remains today.

Source: Robert K. Nelson, LaDale Winling, Richard Marciano, Nathan Connolly, et al. "Mapping Inequality," American Panorama, ed. Robert K. Nelson and Edward L. Ayers. <https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=11/41.944/-87.781&city=chicago-il>

282. HOME OWNER'S LOAN CORPORATION (HOLC) GRADES BY INCOME AND RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 1935-1940, 2010.

HOLC GRADING AND AREA INCOME

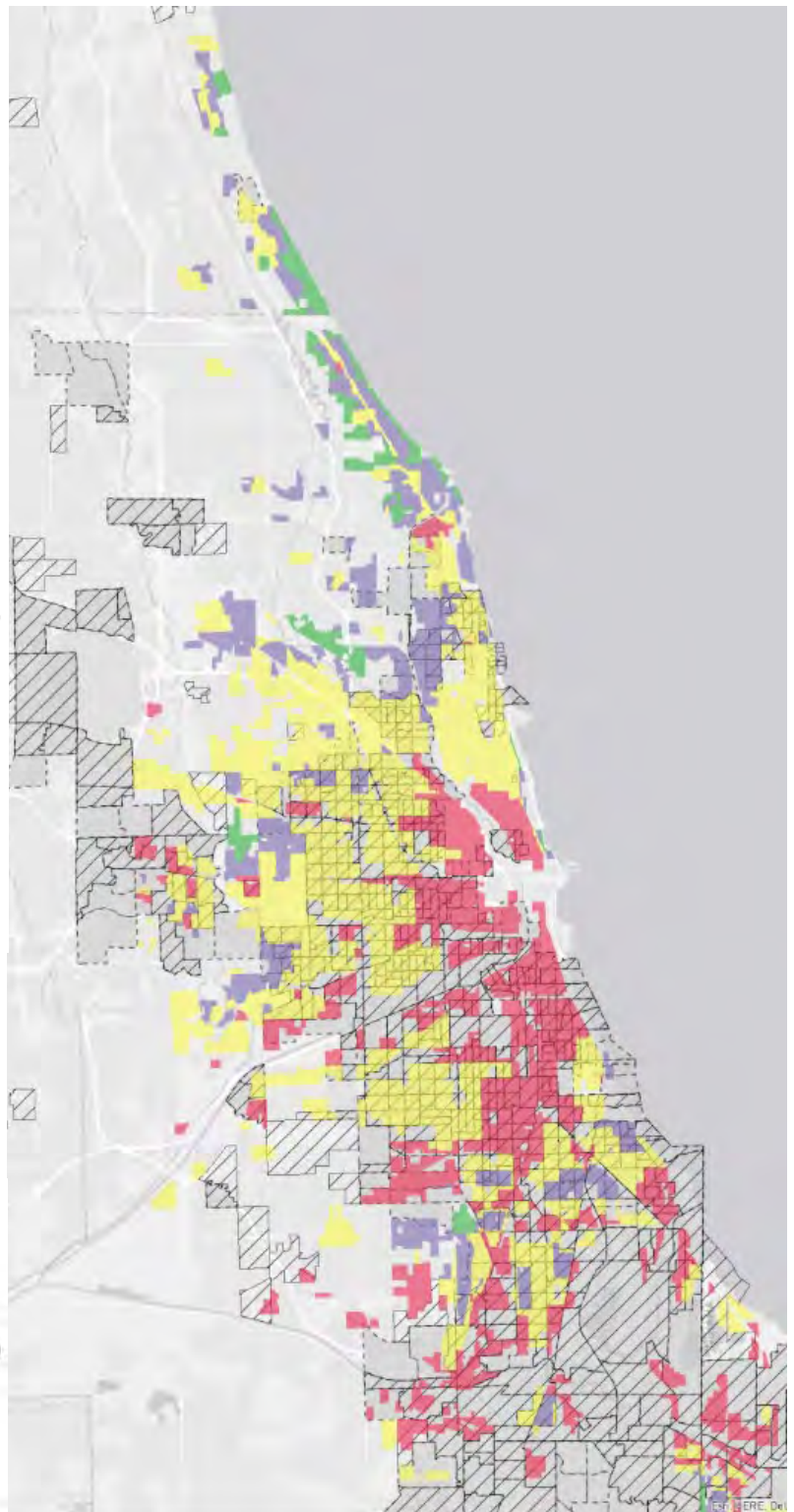
The Home Owner's Loan Corporation (HOLC) identified neighborhoods by four categories/colors. The green areas were "Best", while the red areas were "Hazardous". Today, 74% of the "Hazardous" areas remain low-to-moderate income (LMI) nationally, while "Best" areas are 94% middle-to-upper income (MUI). Here is the ranking for the city of Chicago, IL:

Grades/Income	LMI	MUI
A Best	0.03%	99.97%
B Desirable	24.16%	75.84%
C Declining	48.61%	51.39%
D Hazardous	64.68%	35.32%

HOLC GRADING AND RACE/ETHNICITY

HOLC examiners also graded neighborhoods by their racial/ethnic composition. The presence of minority communities resulted in downgrading under their system. 64% of the communities identified as "Hazardous" by the HOLC in the 1930's have majority-minority populations in the 2010 Census. Here is the ranking for the city of Chicago, IL:

Grades/Minority	White	Minority
A Best	99.94%	0.06%
B Desirable	65.13%	34.87%
C Declining	41.59%	58.41%
D Hazardous	18.57%	81.43%



HISTORIC
HOLC Grades
1930-1940

- A = "Best"
- B = "Still Desirable"
- C = "Definitely Declining"
- D = "Hazardous"

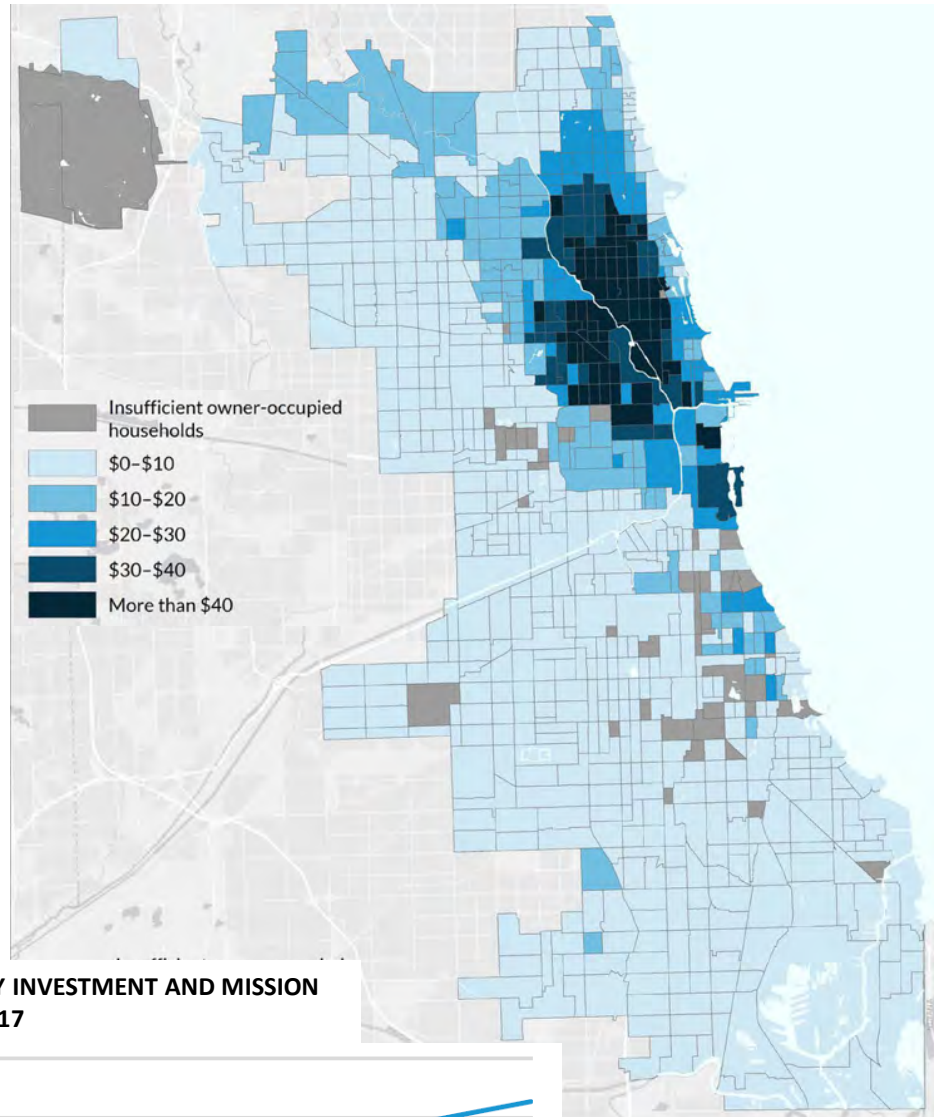
CURRENT

- White Majority MUI
- Median family income is less than 80% of the area average (LMI)
- Minority Population over 50% 2010
- LMI and Minority Population over 50%

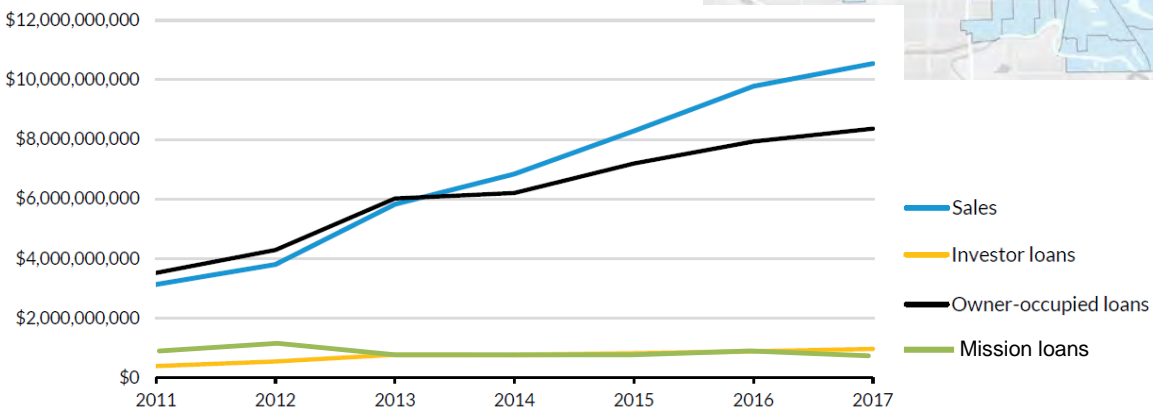
Source: Mitchell B, Franco J. *HOLC "Redlining" maps: The persistent structure of segregation and economic inequality*. National Community Reinvestment Coalition. 2018. http://maps.nrcr.org/holcanalysis/holcpdf/HOLC_Chicago,%20IL.pdf

283. AVERAGE ANNUAL SINGLE-FAMILY OWNER-OCCUPIED LENDING VOLUME PER OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLD, CHICAGO, 2011-2017

Private single-family home sales and loans to homeowners remain by far the largest source of community investment in the city, dwarfing by ten times all government and philanthropic investments combined. Great inequities exist in accessing loan capital by neighborhood. Moreover, home sales and homeowner loans have nearly tripled since 2011, while mission-drive investment has remained flat.



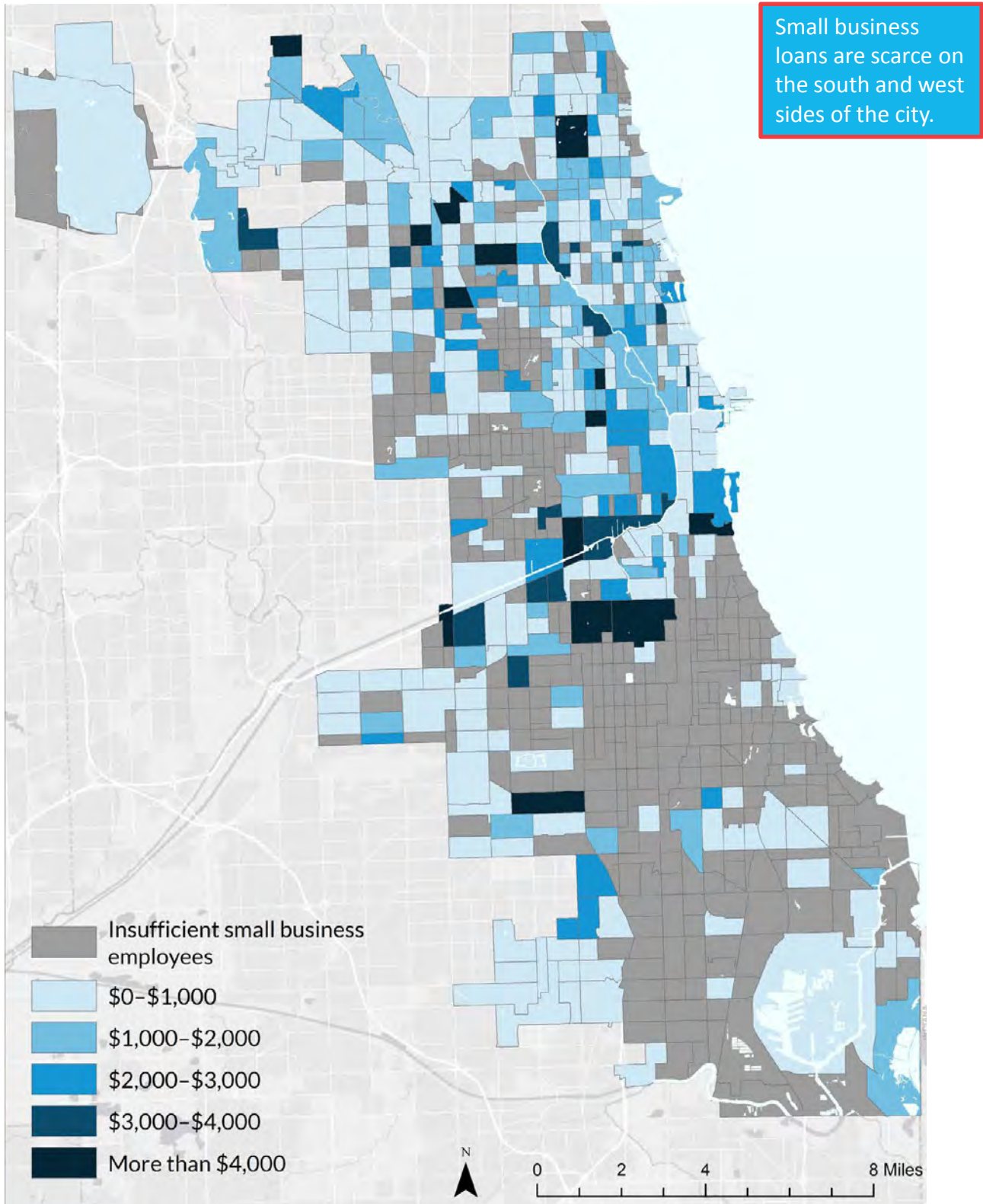
284. CITYWIDE SINGLE-FAMILY INVESTMENT AND MISSION LENDING*, CHICAGO, 2011-2017



*Mission and federal investment flows are indicators of the level of social sector commitment to Chicago and its neighborhoods. They are also affected by broader trends in government funding, philanthropic giving, and other forms of support for social sector organizations. "Mission-driven" actors include CDFIs, faith-based organizations, government agencies, and philanthropies. Data in this graph reflects loans made by mission-driven entities. "Mission lending" activity also includes investments made pursuant to the New Markets Tax Credit program.

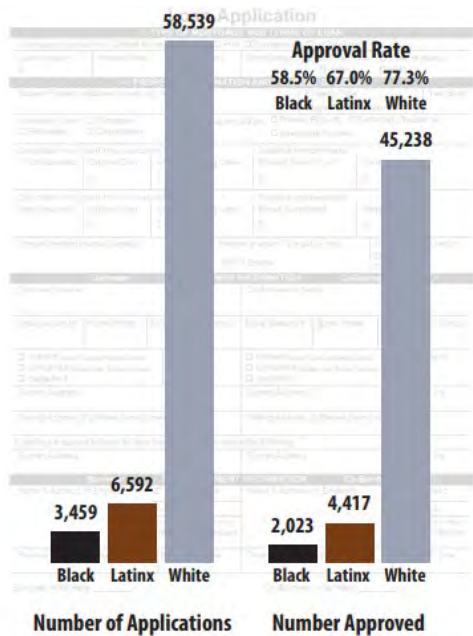
Source: Theodos B et al. *Neighborhood Disparities in Investment Flows in Chicago*. Urban Institute, May 2019. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100261/neighborhood_disparities_in_investment_flows_in_chicago_1.pdf

285. AVERAGE ANNUAL LENDING BY SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION PER SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYEE, CHICAGO, 2011-2017

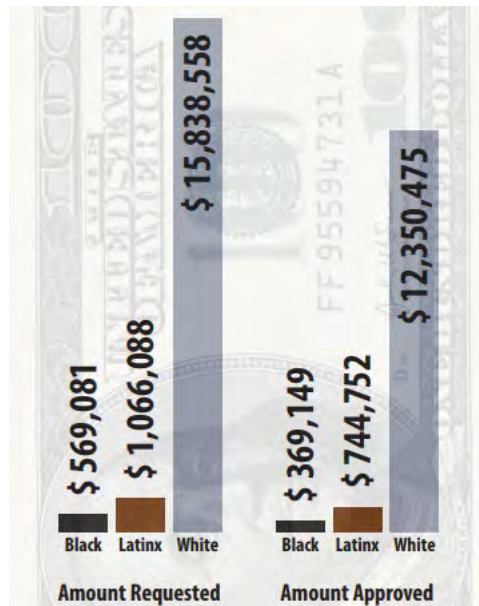


Source: Theodos B et al. Neighborhood Disparities in Investment Flows in Chicago. Urban Institute, May 2019. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100261/neighborhood_disparities_in_investment_flows_in_chicago_1.pdf.

286. NUMBER OF HOME PURCHASE LOAN APPLICATIONS AND APPROVALS BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO METRO AREA, 2015.

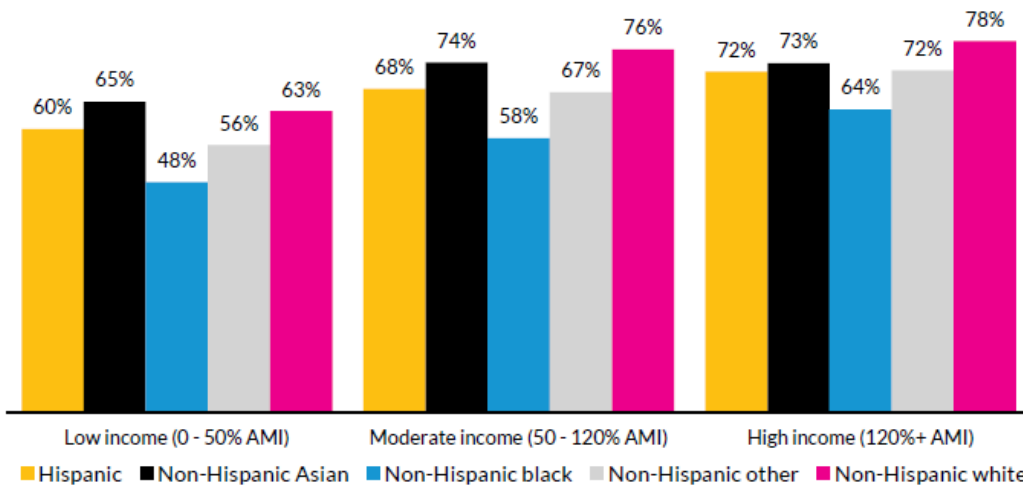


287. HOME PURCHASE LOAN AMOUNTS REQUESTED AND APPROVED BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO METRO AREA, 2015.



Nearly a decade after the housing crisis, people of color within the Chicago metropolitan area remain locked out of conventional loans at disproportionate rates compared to whites.

288. SINGLE-FAMILY HOME PURCHASE MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATION RATES BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND AVERAGE MEDIAN INCOME, CHICAGO, 2012-2016



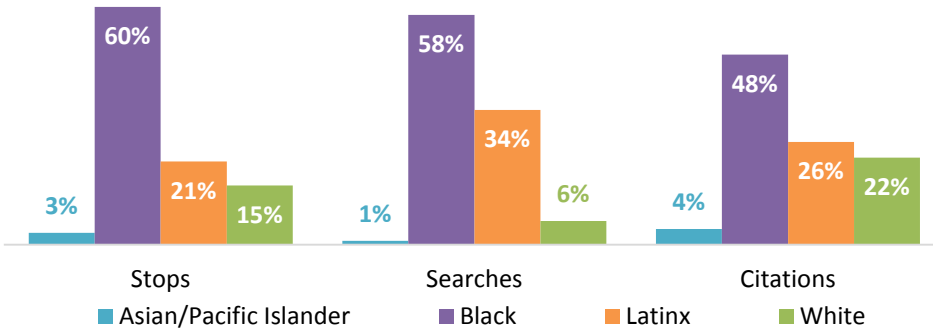
Non-Hispanic blacks have the lowest mortgage loan rates even across income levels compared to other racial-ethnic groups.

289. PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS THAT ARE OWNER-OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLDER RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



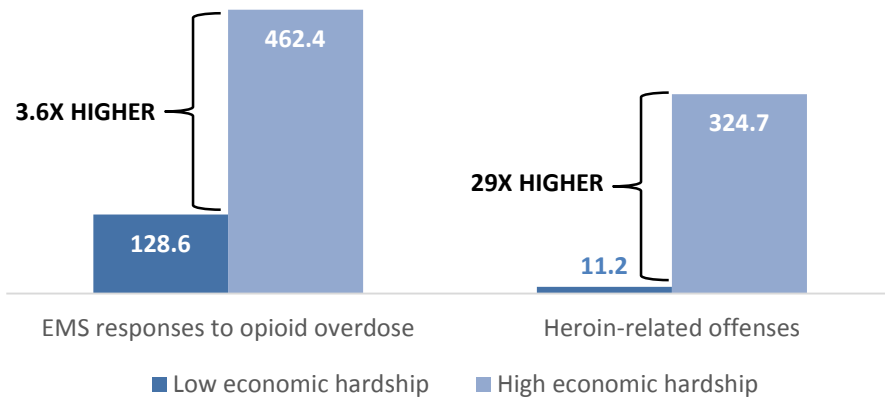
Sources: Henricks K, et al. *A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago Report*. Institute for Research on Race & Public Policy. 2017. http://stateofracialjusticechicago.com/wp-content/uploads/IRRPP_StateOfRacialJusticeReport-1.pdf; Theodos B et al. *Neighborhood Disparities in Investment Flows in Chicago*. Urban Institute, May 2019. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100261/neighborhood_disparities_in_investment_flows_in_chicago_1.pdf; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017.

290. PERCENT OF TRAFFIC STOPS, SEARCHES AND CITATIONS BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2017



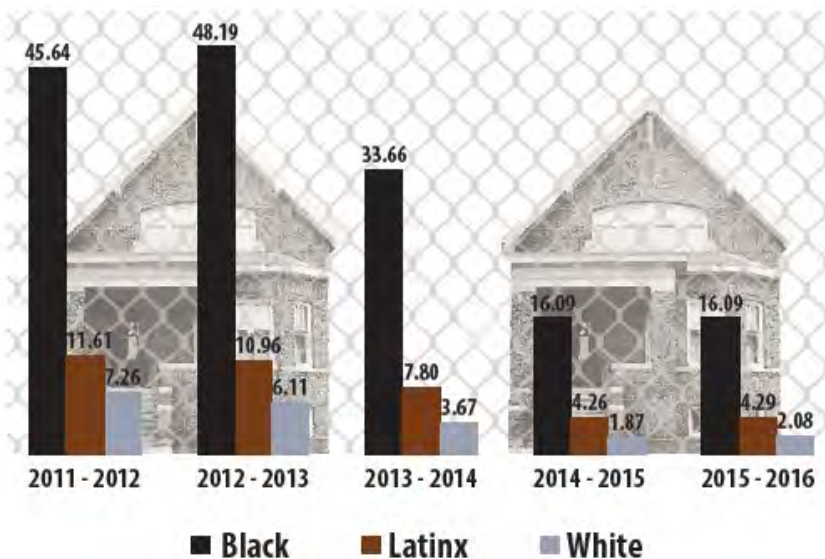
A disproportionate amount of traffic stops, searches and citations occur among the black population.

291. RATE OF SUSPECTED OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE PER 100,000 EMS RESPONSES AND RATE OF HEROIN-RELATED OFFENSES PER 100,000 OFFENSES BY ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, CHICAGO, 2017



The ratio of heroin-related offenses (e.g. selling or possession of heroin) in high compared to low economic hardship communities is much larger than the ratio of opioid overdoses in high compared to low economic hardship communities. This suggests a disproportionate use of police enforcement to address opioid use in neighborhoods of high economic hardship.

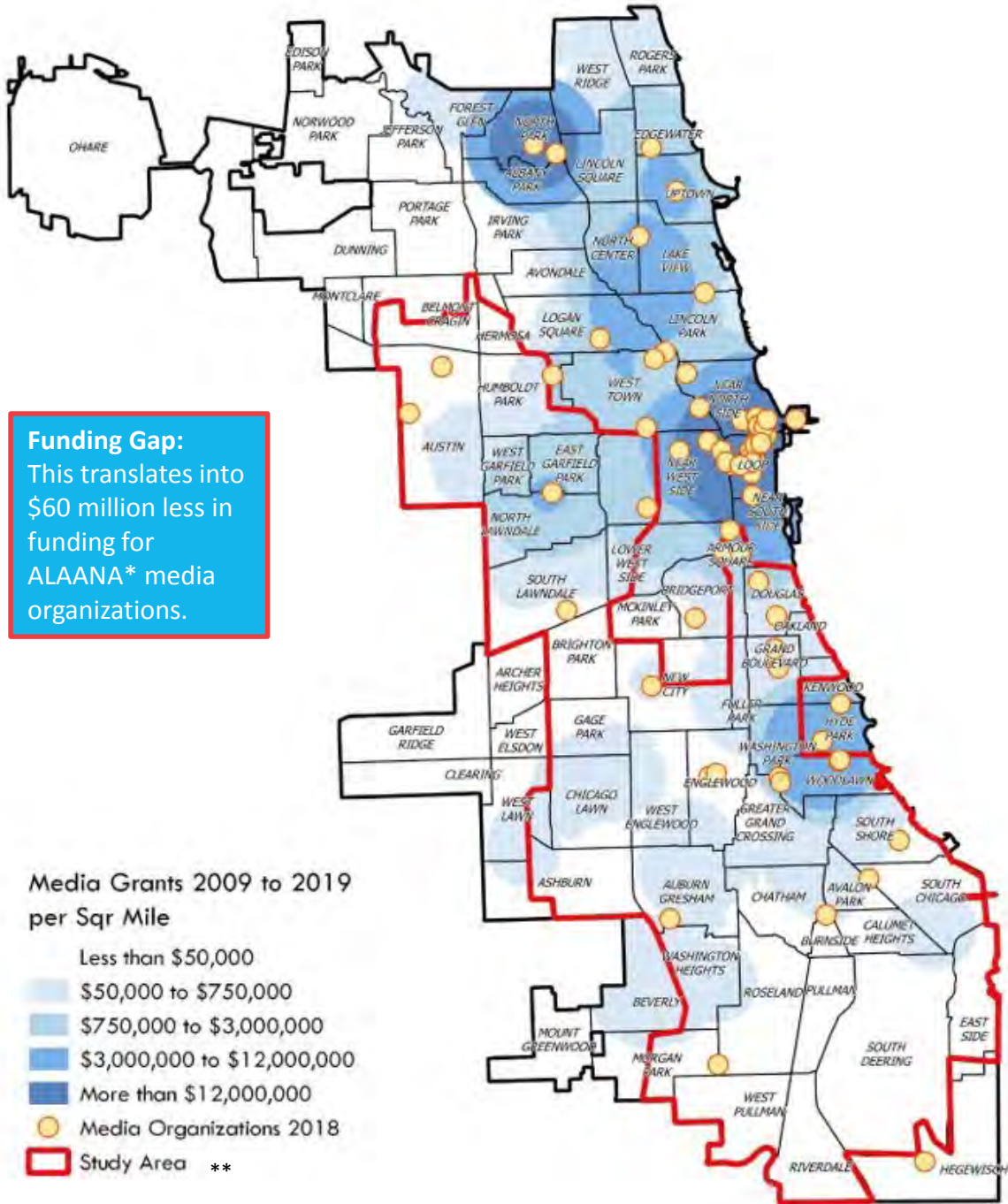
292. RATE OF OUT OF SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS PER 100 CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE-ETHNICITY, CHICAGO, 2011-2016



Racial inequities persist in school discipline despite positive policy changes.

Sources: www.illinoistrafficstops.com, 2017 (accessed on March 3, 2019); Chicago Fire Department, 2013-2017; Chicago Police Department, 2017; Henricks K, et al. *A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago Report*. Institute for Research on Race & Public Policy. 2017. http://stateofracialjusticechicago.com/wp-content/uploads/IRRP_StateOfRacialJusticeReport-1.pdf; US Census Bureau, ACS, 2013-2017.

293. MEDIA GRANT FUNDING AND ORGANIZATIONS, CHICAGO, 2009-2019



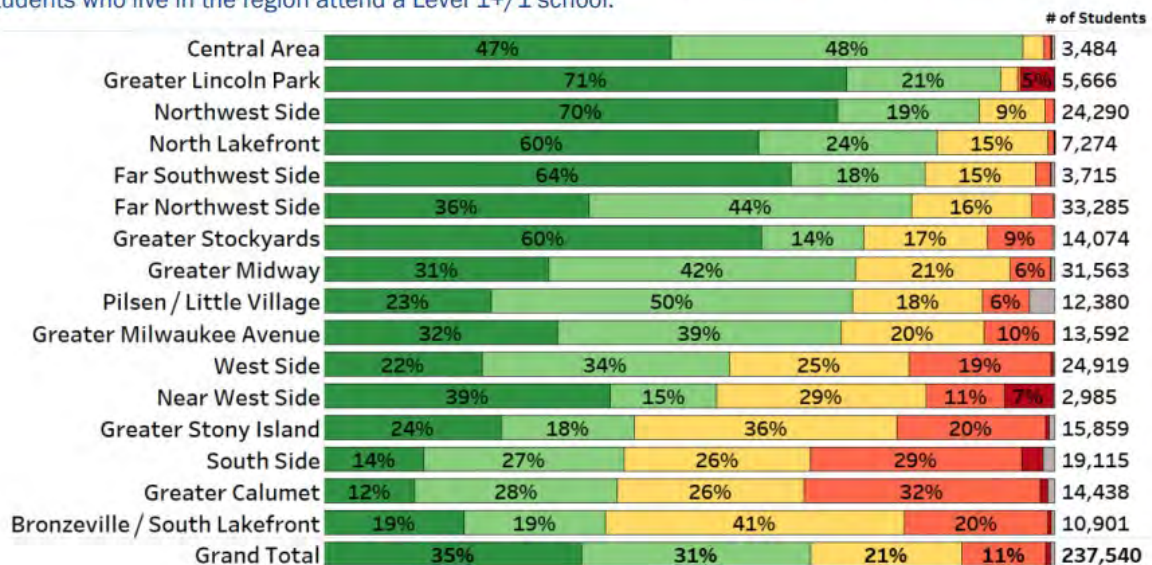
*Racial equity in philanthropy is the investment of social and financial resources in policies, practices, and actions that produce equitable access, power, and outcomes for African, Latinx, Arab, Asian, Native-American (ALAANA) communities/communities of color. An ALAANA organization is one whose primary intentions, practices, and mission are by, for, and about ALAANA artists, cultures, and communities. (The word “for” refers to the intention of the organization to perpetuate, promote, and present art that is representative of an ALAANA culture and people and/or is given form by ALAANA artists.)

**The Field Foundation created a series of maps outlining a geographic study area where less than 10% of the residents are from Caucasian backgrounds, and analyzed quality of life indicators such as educational outcomes, access to health insurance, commute times, violence rates, and access to arts and culture in those areas. By overlaying race with these quality of life indicators, the Field Foundation found that there is an incredible divestment of resources leading to a nexus of poverty and trauma that align with communities of color in Chicago.

Source: Michael Stiehl. *Field Foundation Chicago Heat Maps*. The Field Foundation, 2019.
<https://fieldfoundation.org/about/resources/>.

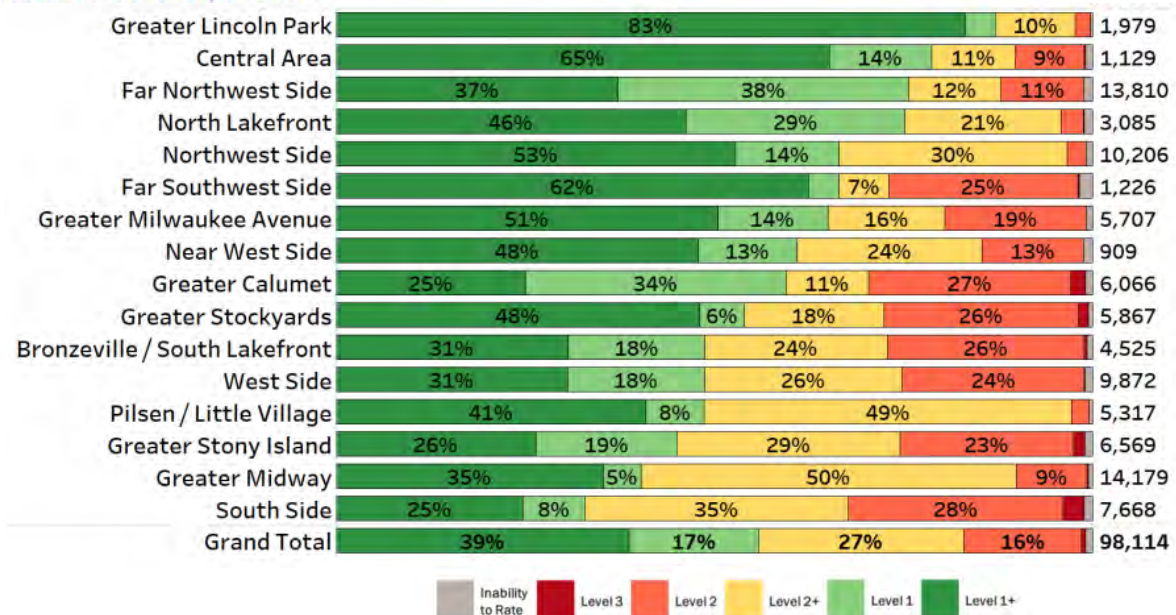
294. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS BY REGION AND LEVEL* OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHICAGO, 2018-2019

Enrollment by school quality levels also varies by region. However, due to students attending school out of region, enrollment by school quality level may be different than the availability of quality schools in a region. For elementary schools, the region with the highest percentage of students who live in the region attending a Level 1+/1 school is Central Area (95%). In the Bronzeville/South Lakefront region, 38% of elementary school students who live in the region attend a Level 1+/1 school.



295. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BY REGION AND LEVEL* OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHICAGO, 2018-2019

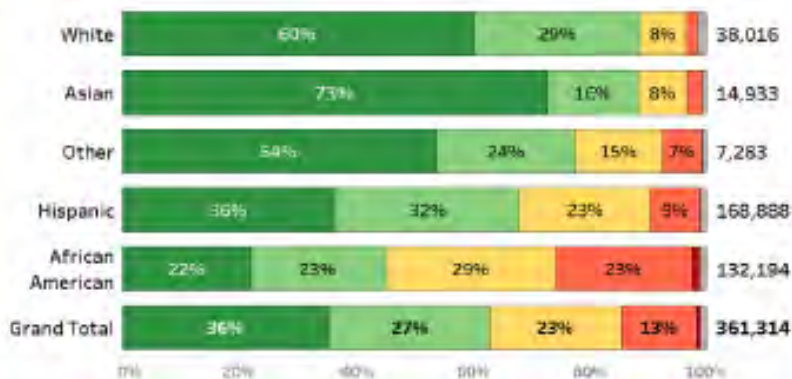
For high schools, the region with the highest percentage of students who live in the region attending a Level 1+ school is Central Area (87%). In the South Side region, 33% of high school students who live in the region attend a Level 1+/1 school.



*The School Quality Rating Policy is a five-tiered performance system based on a broad range of indicators of success, including, but not limited to, student test score performance, student academic growth, closing of achievement gaps, school culture and climate, attendance, graduation, and preparation for post-graduation success. Level 3 is the lowest quality rating, level 1+ is the highest.

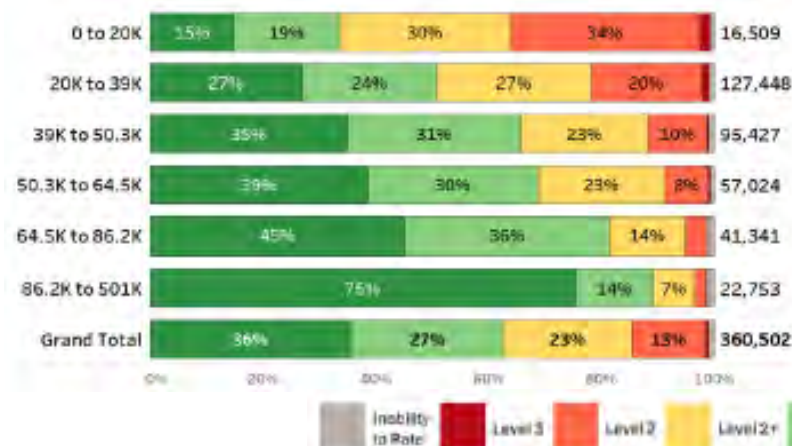
Source: Chicago Public Schools. Annual Regional Analysis. 2018-2019. https://cps.edu/SchoolData/Documents/ARA_District_1819.pdf

296. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE-ETHNICITY AND LEVEL* OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHICAGO, 2018-2019



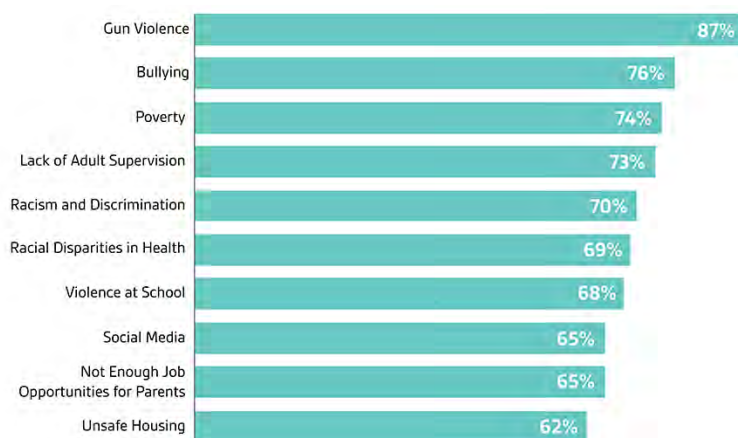
There is a disparity in quality of school attended by students of different race/ethnicity. 45% of African American students attend Level 1+/1 schools, compared to 68% of Hispanic students. 89% of White students attend Level 1+/1 schools. 25% of African American students are at Level 2 or Level 3 schools, compared to 9% of Hispanic students.

297. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND LEVEL OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHICAGO, 2018-2019



There is a disparity in quality of school attended by students of different household income levels based on the median for the census tract where they reside. 89% of students living in the highest household income areas attend Level 1+/1 schools, compared to 34% of students from the lowest household income areas.

298. TOP TEN SOCIAL ISSUES AFFECTING YOUTH AS IDENTIFIED BY PARENTS, CHICAGO, 2017-2018



Racism, discrimination and racial disparities in health are among the top 10 most frequently mentioned social issues that parents identified as affecting youth in Chicago.

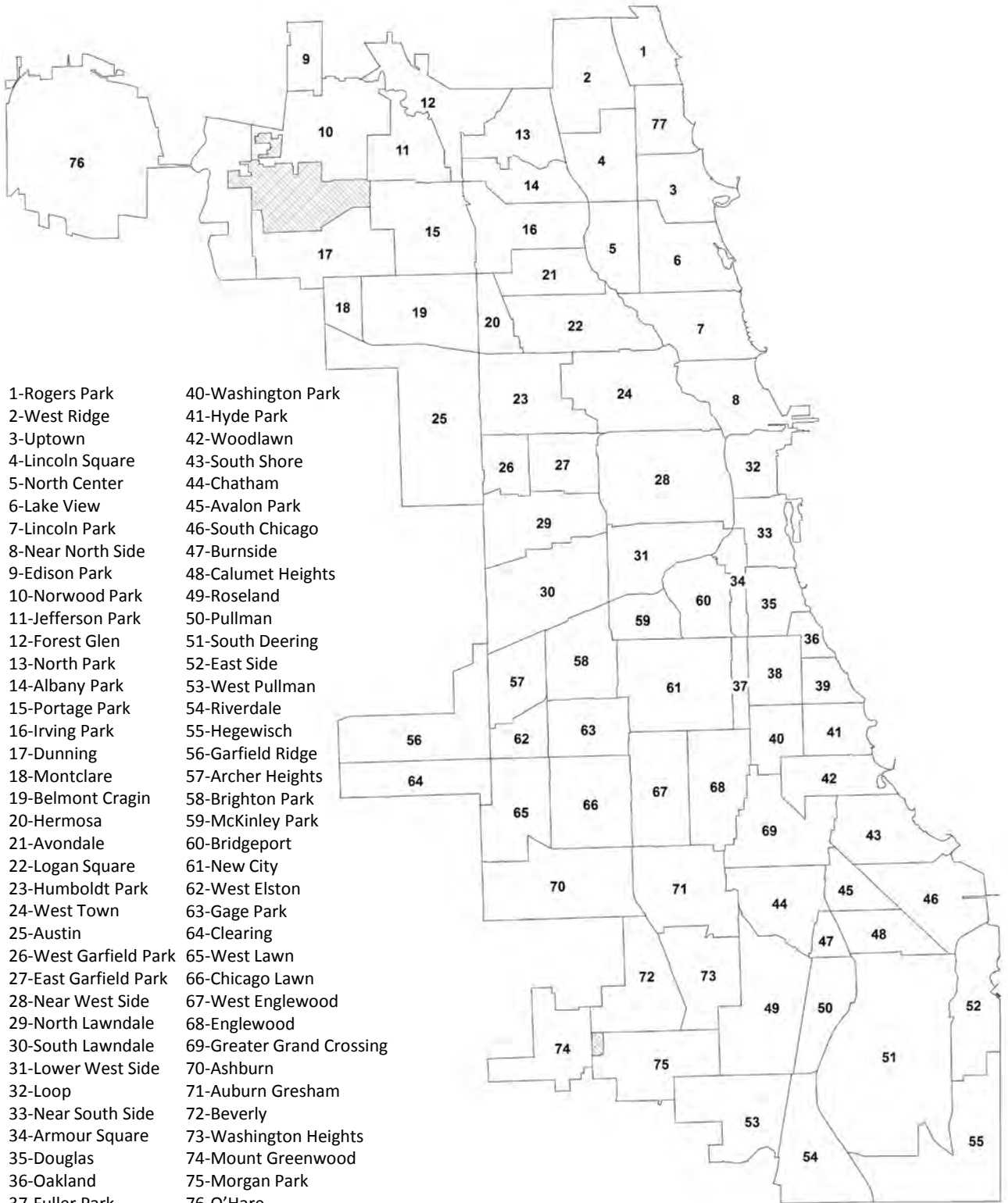
*The School Quality Rating Policy is a five-tiered performance system based on a broad range of indicators of success, including, but not limited to, student test score performance, student academic growth, closing of achievement gaps, school culture and climate, attendance, graduation, and preparation for post-graduation success. Level 3 is the lowest quality rating, level 1+ is the highest.

Sources: Chicago Public Schools. Annual Regional Analysis. 2018-2019. https://cps.edu/SchoolData/Documents/ARA_District_1819.pdf ; Voices of Child Health in Chicago Report: Chicago Parents Identify the Top 10 Social Issues Affecting Children and Adolescents in the City. 2019. https://www.luriechildrens.org/globalassets/voices-of-child-health-in-chicago/voices-of-child-health-in-chicago-report_vol1no3-final_20-feb-2019.pdf

APPENDIX

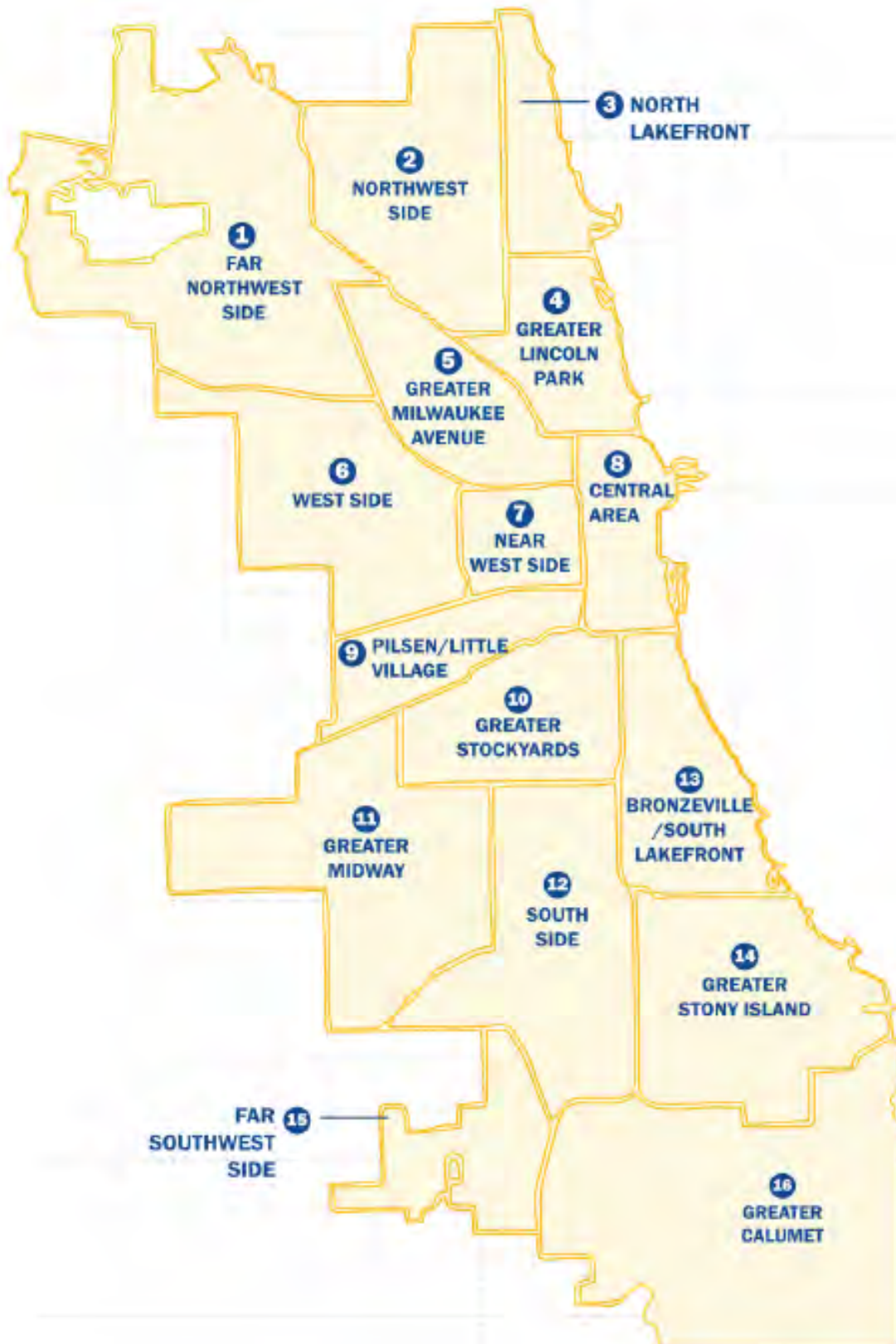
	PAGE
299. Community Area Map, Chicago	198
300. Chicago Public Schools Region Map, Chicago, 2018-2019	199

299. COMMUNITY AREA MAP, CHICAGO



- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1-Rogers Park | 40-Washington Park |
| 2-West Ridge | 41-Hyde Park |
| 3-Uptown | 42-Woodlawn |
| 4-Lincoln Square | 43-South Shore |
| 5-North Center | 44-Chatham |
| 6-Lake View | 45-Avalon Park |
| 7-Lincoln Park | 46-South Chicago |
| 8-Near North Side | 47-Burnside |
| 9-Edison Park | 48-Calumet Heights |
| 10-Norwood Park | 49-Roseland |
| 11-Jefferson Park | 50-Pullman |
| 12-Forest Glen | 51-South Deering |
| 13-North Park | 52-East Side |
| 14-Albany Park | 53-West Pullman |
| 15-Portage Park | 54-Riverdale |
| 16-Irving Park | 55-Hegewisch |
| 17-Dunning | 56-Garfield Ridge |
| 18-Montclare | 57-Archer Heights |
| 19-Belmont Cragin | 58-Brighton Park |
| 20-Hermosa | 59-McKinley Park |
| 21-Avondale | 60-Bridgeport |
| 22-Logan Square | 61-New City |
| 23-Humboldt Park | 62-West Elston |
| 24-West Town | 63-Gage Park |
| 25-Austin | 64-Clearing |
| 26-West Garfield Park | 65-West Lawn |
| 27-East Garfield Park | 66-Chicago Lawn |
| 28-Near West Side | 67-West Englewood |
| 29-North Lawndale | 68-Englewood |
| 30-South Lawndale | 69-Greater Grand Crossing |
| 31-Lower West Side | 70-Ashburn |
| 32-Loop | 71-Auburn Gresham |
| 33-Near South Side | 72-Beverly |
| 34-Armour Square | 73-Washington Heights |
| 35-Douglas | 74-Mount Greenwood |
| 36-Oakland | 75-Morgan Park |
| 37-Fuller Park | 76-O'Hare |
| 38-Grand Boulevard | 77-Edgewater |
| 39-Kenwood | |

300. CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS REGION MAP, CHICAGO, 2018-2019



AUTHORS²⁰⁰

Nikhil Prachand, MPH
Kirsti Bocskay, PhD, MPH
Dana Harper
Emile Jorgenson, MPH
Emily Laflamme, MPH
Margarita Reina, MPH
Tamara Rushovich, MPH
Yaa Simpson, MPH
Blair Turner, MPH
Kingsley Weaver, MPH

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PARTNERSHIP FOR HEALTHY CHICAGO DATA COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Anna Barnes, *Illinois Public Health Institute*
Elizabeth Berendsen, *Chicago Department of Family & Support Services*
Noah Boggess, *Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency*
Sheri Cohen, *Chicago Department of Public Health*
Peter Eckert, *Illinois Public Health Institute*
Meleah Geertsma, *Natural Resources Defense Council*
Ricardo Lopez, *Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency*
Pamela Roesch, *Sinai Urban Health Institute*
Alejandra Valencia, *Heartland Alliance*

CONSULTED EXPERTS

Ponni Arunkumar, *Cook County Medical Examiner's Office*
Lindsay Bayley, *Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency*
Daniel Cooper, *Metropolitan Planning Council*
Sarah Duda, *Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University*
Chloe Gurin-Sands, *Metropolitan Planning Council*
Liza Hansen, *Chicago Public Schools*
Yukyan Lam, *Natural Resources Defense Council*
Marisa Lewis, *Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership*
Taryn McCook, *Greater Chicago Food Depository*
Megan Monagan, *Chicago Public Schools*
Noel Peterson, *Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency*
Claire Rice, *Illinois Arts Alliance*
Bradley Roback, *Chicago Department of Planning & Development*
Geoff Smith, *Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University*
Jamie Tully, *Chicago Public Schools*
Jonathan VanderBrug, *Illinois Arts Alliance*
Shehara Waas, *Metropolitan Planning Council*
Drew Williams-Clark, *Center for Neighborhood Technology*