**Avalon Park** is named after a large park located in the community. A key asset in this community, Chicago Vocational High School brings students from all over the city to this area.

**Who lives here?**

**Race and Ethnicity**

- **98%** Black
- **1%** Hispanic/Latinx
- **<1%** White
- **<1%** Asian or Pacific Islander

**Sex**

- **58%** Female
- **42%** Male

**Population**

- **9,840**

**Population change**

- **↓ 3%**
- Chicago: **↑ 16%**
Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are social, economic, and physical conditions in which people are born, live, and work that affect health and well-being. For example, where you live can limit access to healthy foods, this can in turn increase one’s risk for obesity and other chronic conditions related to diet.

**Economic Factors**

**Median household income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avalon Park</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$37,208</td>
<td>$37,208</td>
<td>$53,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population living in poverty**

- **Avalon Park**: 21%
- **Chicago**: 19%

**Unemployment**

- **Avalon Park**: 24%
- **Chicago**: 8%

**Education**

- **Associates degree**: 7%
- **Bachelor’s degree or higher**: 23%
- **Less than high school**: 12%
- **High school or equivalent**: 24%
- **Some college—no degree**: 35%

**Physical Factors**

**Violent crime incidents**

- **Avalon Park**: 14%
- **Chicago**: 24%
- **Auburn Gresham**: 8%

**Unemployment**

- **Avalon Park**: 24%
- **Chicago**: 8%

**Education**

- **Associates degree**: 7%
- **Bachelor’s degree or higher**: 23%
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Access to quality health care services is important for preventing and managing diseases and achieving health equity. High cost of care, inadequate insurance coverage, and lack of availability of quality services generally lead to barriers in clinical care.

Access to Care

12% of the population are uninsured

92% report having a consistent source of primary care provider

75% report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan

51% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care

65% report receiving colorectal cancer screening

Health Behaviors

Health behaviors are individual actions we take to prevent illnesses or maintain good health such as exercising and eating a balanced diet. Health behavior is greatly influenced by the social and economic conditions in which people live. For example, it is difficult to walk in the neighborhood to get exercise when you do not feel safe.

40% report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month

60% report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday

35% report being a smoker

8% report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily
Health Outcomes

Health outcomes are the measures that define the health and wellbeing of the community. Health outcomes are a result of social determinants of health, access to clinical care, and health behaviors.

Top Causes of Death

1. Heart Disease
2. Cancer
3. Injury
4. Diabetes-related
5. Stroke

Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalon Park</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Expectancy at Birth

75 years

Chicago: 77 years
The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults

- 44% have high blood pressure
- 56% are obese
- 15% are diabetic
- 11% have asthma

Community Resources

Community resources are necessary to achieve good health outcomes. A sample of the community resources necessary for optimal health outcomes and available in Avalon Park are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources

- 6 Schools
- 1 Fitness Facilities
- 6 Hospital and Health Services
- 0 Community Gardens
- 16 Faith Based Organizations
- 2 Social Service Organizations
- 2 Grocery Stores
- 2 Pharmacies
- 3 Public Parks

Data presented in the profile are part of UChicago Medicine’s Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). Data for the CHNA were extracted by the Alliance for Health Equity or the Chicago Department of Public Health. For Full listing of all data sources refer to the CHNA at uchicagomedicine.org/community-health. 