Englewood is home to the 200 housing units built by the Antioch Baptist Church, which are public funded apartments for elderly people, one of the first of its kind. Teamwork Englewood was started in this community, an enrichment program that helps with economic and neighborhood development. In recent years, economic development has been on the rise in this community with the additions of Kennedy King College, Whole Foods, and expansion of the St. Bernard Hospital.

Who lives here?

Race and Ethnicity

- 95% Black
- 1% White
- 3% Hispanic/Latinx
- <1% Asian or Pacific Islander

Sex

- 55% Female
- 45% Male

Age

- 8% 00-04
- 17% 05-14
- 18% 15-24
- 12% 25-34
- 11% 35-44
- 13% 45-54
- 10% 55-64
- 6% 65-74
- 4% 75-84
- 2% 85-94

Population: 26,020

Population change: ↓15%

Chicago: ↑6%
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**

$22,507

Chicago: $53,006

**Population living in poverty**

Englewood: 45%

Chicago: 19%

**Unemployment**

Englewood: 35%

Chicago: 8%

**Physical Factors**

**35%**

of housing units are vacant

**51%**

of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

**Violent crime incidents**

Per 100,000 Population

Englewood: 11,173

Chicago: 4,491
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.

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.

Access to Care

17% of the population are uninsured

83% report having a consistent source of primary care provider

66% report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan

44% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care

70% report receiving colorectal cancer screening

Health Behaviors

26% report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month

36% report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday

33% report being a smoker

26% 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. Accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>72 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago: 18</td>
<td>Chicago: 77 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Englewood: 7</td>
<td>The Loop: 82 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disease Burden Among Adults
- 42% have high blood pressure
- 41% are obese
- 14% are diabetic
- 16% 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 Englewood are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources

- 16 Schools
- 2 Fitness Facilities
- 9 Hospital and Health Services
- 1 Community Gardens
- 73 Faith Based Organizations
- 8 Social Service Organizations
- 16 Grocery Stores
- 2 Pharmacies
- 10 Public Parks

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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.

3: American Communities Survey 2012-2016 estimates;
4: Estimated percent change from 2010 Census to the American Communities Survey 2016 5-year estimates;
5: Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. The percentages for children living in poverty are rounded to a nearest fraction when possible to make this data user-friendly;
6: CMAP 2012-2016 5-year estimates. Education level for population age 25 and over;
7: Households under 185% of the Federal Poverty Level are considered at risk for food insecurity;
8: Chicago Police Department;
9: Healthy Chicago survey;
10: Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats;
11: Chicago Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats;
12: MapsCorps 2017 Community asset dataset;
13: Chicago Parks District