**South Chicago** is where the Blues Brothers Movie takes place. It was also known for its steel mills, which were a very crucial part of its identity during the latter part of the 20th century. The main tourist attraction is the 95th Street bridge and the Calumet Fisheries seafood stand.

### Who lives here?

**Race and Ethnicity**
- **Black**: 76%
- **White**: 2%
- **Hispanic/Latinx**: 21%
- **Asian or Pacific Islander**: <1%

**Sex**
- Female: 56%
- Male: 44%

**Population**
- **27,601**

**Population change**
- **↓12%**
- Chicago: ↑6%

**Age**

- 00-04: 7%
- 05-14: 16%
- 15-24: 16%
- 25-34: 13%
- 35-44: 12%
- 45-54: 13%
- 55-64: 11%
- 65-74: 7%
- 75-84: 4%
- 85-94: 1%
Social Determinants of Health\(^2\)

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**
  - South Chicago: $27,692
  - Chicago: $53,006

- **Population living in poverty\(^4\)**
  - South Chicago: 31%
  - Chicago: 19%

- **Unemployment**
  - South Chicago: 22%
  - Chicago: 8%

- **Education\(^5\)**
  - 31% High school or equivalent
  - 26% Some college—no degree
  - 20% Less than high school
  - 15% Bachelor’s degree or higher
  - 7% Associates degree

- **Of households spend 30% or more of their annual income on housing costs**
- **44%**

- **57% of households are at risk for food insecurity\(^6\)**
- **45%**

**Physical Factors**

- **27%** of housing units are vacant

- **62%** of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”\(^7\)

- **Violent crime incidents\(^7\)**
  - Per 100,000 Population
  - South Chicago: 8,532
  - Chicago: 4,491
Access to Care

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**

- **14%** of the population are uninsured
- **76%** report having a consistent source of primary care provider
- **79%** report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan
- **47%** of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care
- **49%** 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.

- **29%** report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month
- **47%** report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday
- **36%** report being a smoker
- **20%** 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. Homicides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>73 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago 12</td>
<td>The Loop 82 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Chicago 7</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disease Burden Among Adults**
- 31% have high blood pressure
- 43% are obese
- 11% are diabetic
- 14% 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 South Chicago are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources

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<th>19</th>
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<td>Schools</td>
<td>Fitness Facilities</td>
<td>Hospital and Health Services</td>
<td>Community Gardens</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faith Based Organizations</td>
<td>Social Service Organizations</td>
<td>Grocery Stores</td>
<td>Pharmacies</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Public Parks</td>
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