Woodlawn sits very close to Lake Michigan. Its main attractions are the very popular landmarked 63rd Street Bathing Pavilion that serves as the signature indoor portion of the beach and Jackson Park. This park was designed by the same person who designed New York’s Central Park, Frederick Law Olmsted. The future Obama Presidential Center will also be located in this community.

Who lives here?

### Race and Ethnicity
- **Black**: 84%
- **White**: 8%
- **Hispanic/Latinx**: 3%
- **Asian or Pacific Islander**: 3%

### Sex
- **Female**: 57%
- **Male**: 43%

### Age
- 00-04: 7%
- 05-14: 15%
- 15-24: 19%
- 25-34: 14%
- 35-44: 13%
- 45-54: 13%
- 55-64: 10%
- 65-74: 6%
- 75-84: 3%
- 85-94: 2%

Population: 26,024
Population change: ↑0.2%
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

$25,364

Chicago: $53,006

Population living in poverty

40%

Chicago: 19%

Woodlawn: 21%

Unemployment

18%

Chicago: 8%

Woodlawn: 20%

Education

9% Associates degree

15% Less than high school

25% Bachelor’s degree or higher

22% High school or equivalent

29% Some college—no degree

47% of households spend 30% or more of their annual income on housing costs

1 in 2 children are living in poverty

Violent crime incidents

7,999

Chicago: 4,491

Woodlawn: 3,508

Physical Factors

23% of housing units are vacant

66% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

66% Violent crime incidents

Per 100,000 Population

7,999

Chicago: 4,491

Woodlawn: 3,508
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.

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**Access to Care**

- **11%** of the population are uninsured[^1]
- **75%** report having a consistent source of primary care provider[^9]
- **81%** report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan[^9]
- **53%** of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care[^10]
- **69%** report receiving colorectal cancer screening[^9]

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**Health Behaviors[^9]**

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.

- **28%** report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month
- **30%** report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday
- **21%** report being a smoker
- **27%** 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. Cancer
2. Heart Disease
3. Injury
4. Diabetes-related
5. Homicides

### 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>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlawn</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Life Expectancy at Birth
- Chicago: 77 years
- The Loop: 82 years

### Disease Burden Among Adults
- 38% have high blood pressure
- 51% are obese
- 12% are diabetic
- 9% 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 Woodlawn are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources

- **10** Schools
- **4** Fitness Facilities
- **5** Hospital and Health Services
- **8** Community Gardens
- **30** Faith Based Organizations
- **15** Social Service Organizations
- **5** Grocery Stores
- **1** Pharmacies
- **7** 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.

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