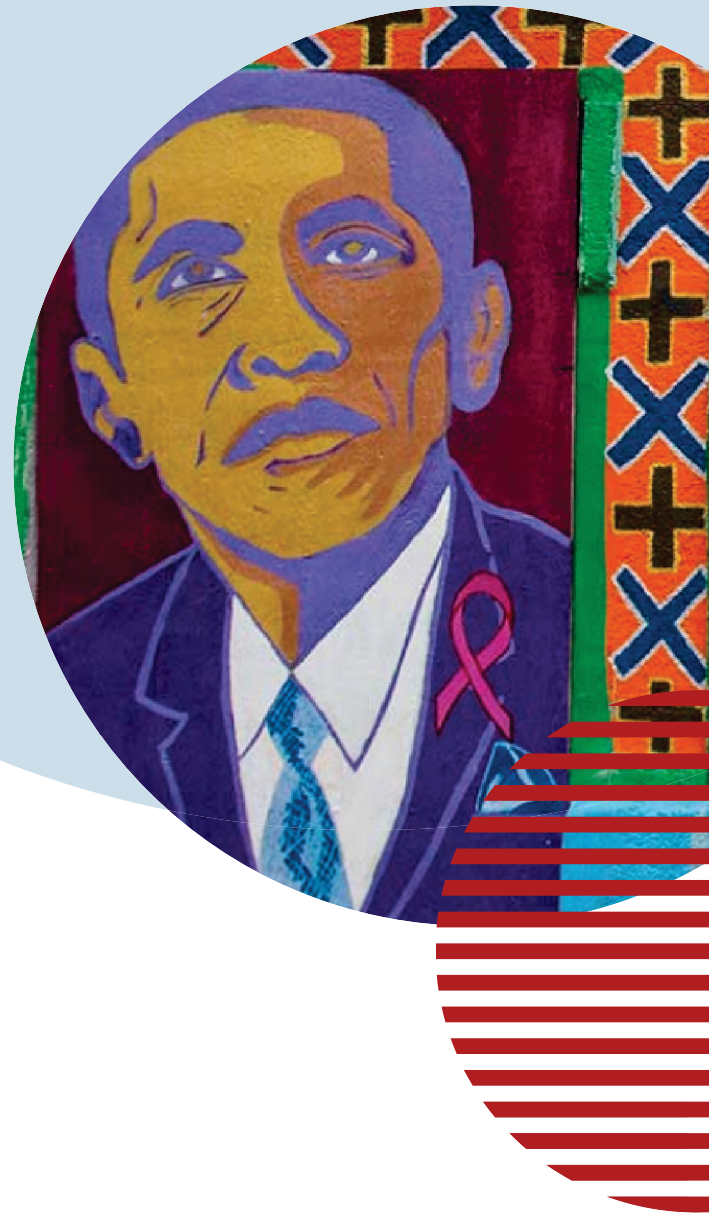


2023-2024



COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Oakland
Kenwood
Hyde Park
Woodlawn

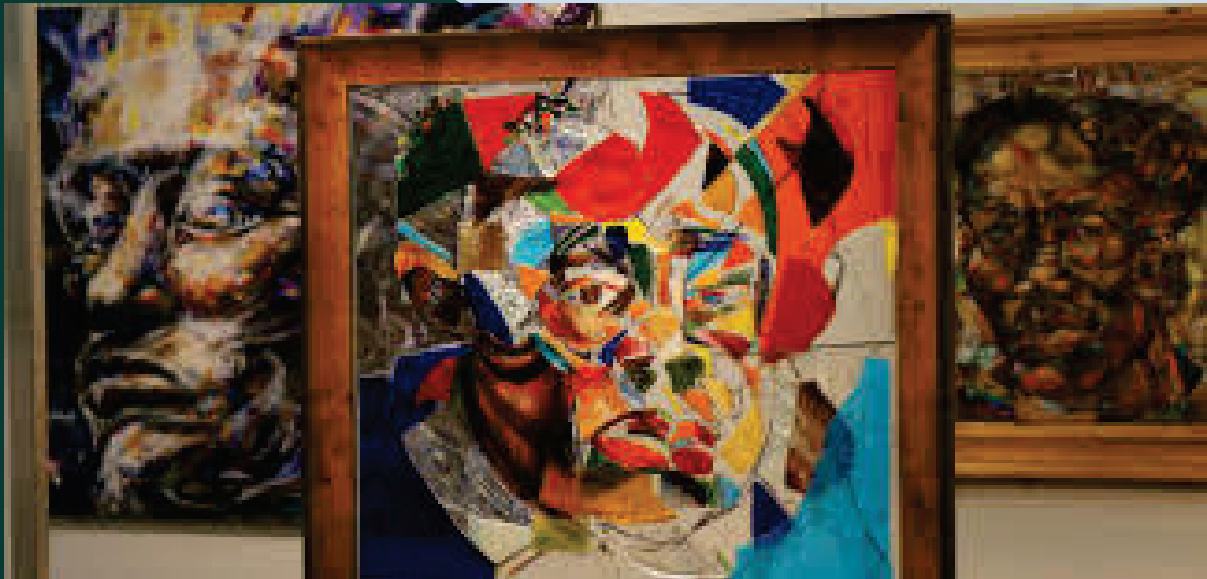


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SUMMARY

The Three Cords Strong ROSC Alliance (Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care) initiative is dedicated to understanding and addressing the unique needs of the Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Woodlawn communities in Chicago. By conducting a comprehensive Community Needs Assessment, we aim to identify priority areas for intervention and develop strategies to support residents in their journey towards health, well-being, and resilience.





Our needs assessment utilizes a collaborative approach, engaging residents, community leaders, service providers, and stakeholders. We employ a variety of research methods, including quantitative surveys, qualitative interviews, focus groups, and community forums. Through these methods, we gather data on demographics, strengths, challenges, and aspirations, ensuring a holistic understanding of community needs.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use and Mental Health:

High prevalence of substance use disorders and mental health challenges. Limited access to affordable and culturally competent treatment services. Stigma associated with seeking help and lack of awareness about available resources.

Economic Opportunity:

Persistent unemployment and underemployment rates.

Disparities in income levels and wealth accumulation.

Need for job training, workforce development, and entrepreneurship support.

Housing and Homelessness:

Affordable housing shortage and rising housing costs.

Homelessness and housing instability among vulnerable populations.

Demand for supportive housing, eviction prevention, and tenant rights advocacy.

Community Safety:

Concerns about crime, violence, and neighborhood safety.

Trust issues between law enforcement and the community.

Desire for community policing, conflict resolution programs, and violence prevention initiatives.

Education and Youth Development:

Achievement gaps in education and unequal access to quality schools.

Lack of extracurricular activities and positive youth development programs.

Need for early childhood education, academic support, and career readiness initiatives.

SECONDARY SOURCE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Medical Examiner's Office Releases Preliminary 2023 Data

"The Cook County Medical Examiner's Office is releasing preliminary statistics for cases it handled in 2023. The Office's caseload continued to surpass pre-COVID level...Much of the increase in caseload is attributed to opioid overdose deaths.

The County is on pace to match 2022's record for opioid overdose deaths. While the Office still awaits the results of hundreds of toxicology tests, it has already confirmed 1,540 opioid overdose deaths for 2023. The vast majority of those deaths - 90% - involved fentanyl. The MEO anticipates that more than 400 of its pending cases will be due to opioid toxicity, putting the final number for 2023 near 2022 totals.

Of the opioid toxicity cases confirmed thus far, approximately 80% are male. African Americans make up 56% of the deaths, Latinos account for just under 15% and whites constitute 27%. The age group most impacted is 50- to 59-year-olds, accounting for 27% of the overdose deaths. "



SECONDARY SOURCE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS CONT...

City of Chicago Department of Public Health, n.d

"The Healthy Chicago 2025 roadmap for how we can make health, racial equity and shared prosperity the hallmarks of our great city. Closing this life expectancy gap is paramount...

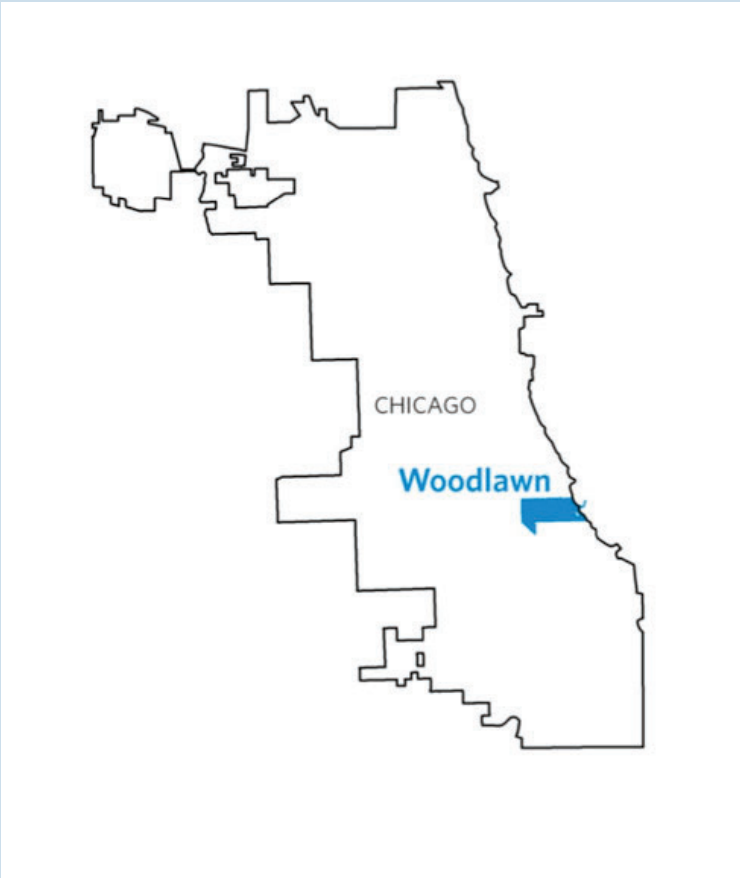
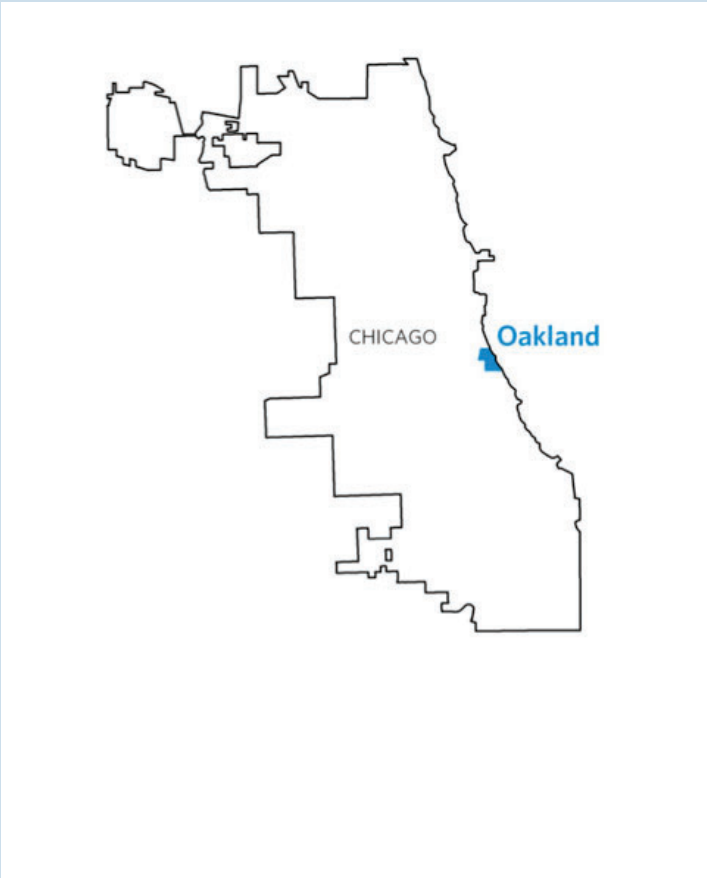
To accomplish that we need to understand what's behind the gap. Chronic disease, opioid overdose, gun-related homicide, infant mortality and HIV/infectious disease are the largest contributors. To a large extent, the gap reflects the conditions in which people live.

The color of your skin simply should not determine how long you live or your quality of life. There is an 8.8 year gap between Black and white Chicagoans."



MAP

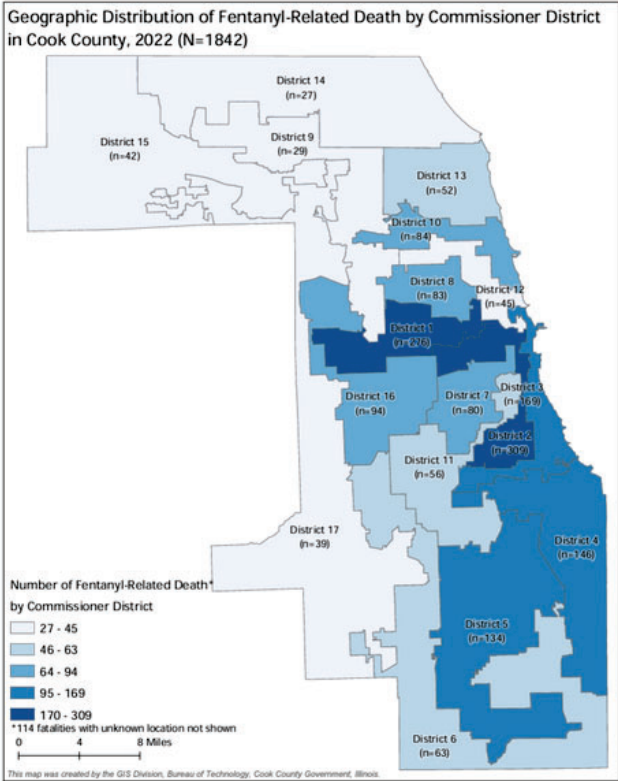
TARGET AREAS



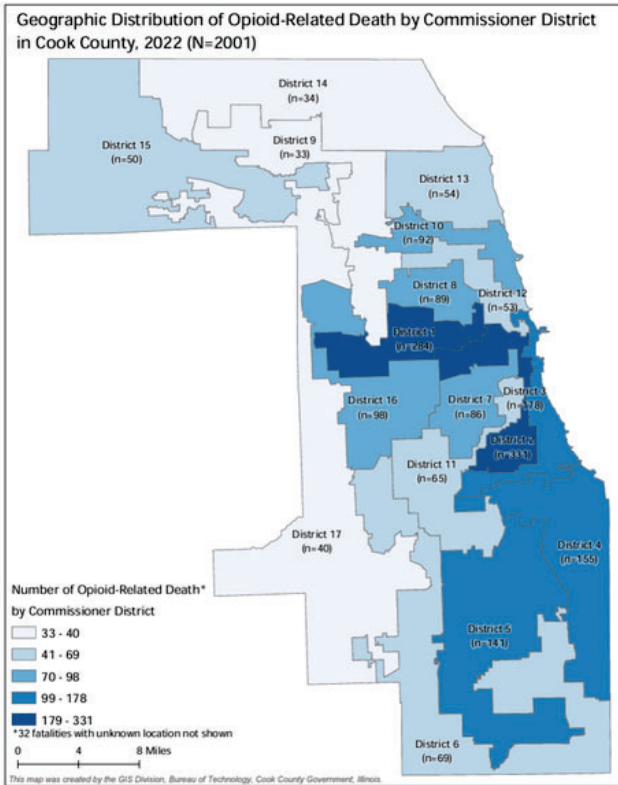
MAP

COOK COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER'S OFFICE | 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

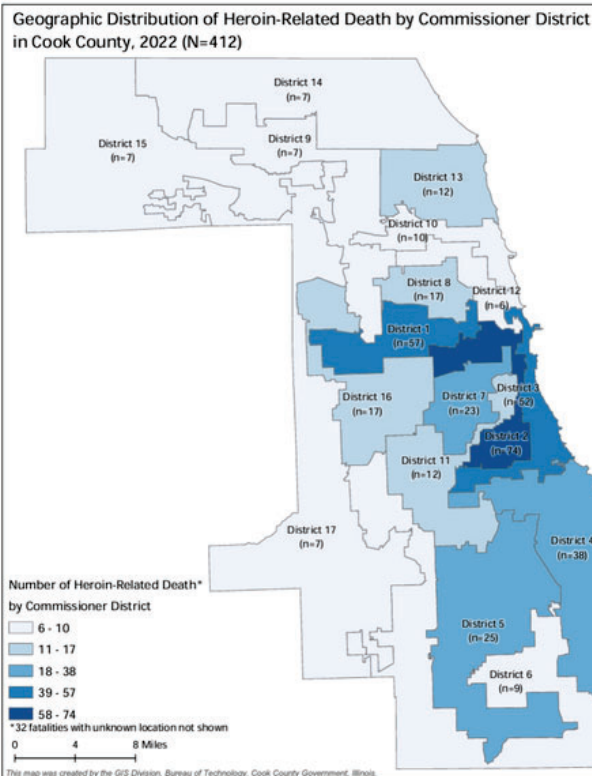
FENTANYL DEATHS



OPIOID DEATHS

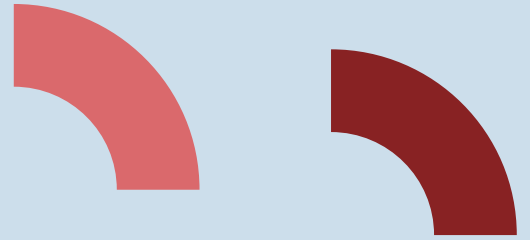


HEROIN DEATHS



INPUT

COMMUNITY



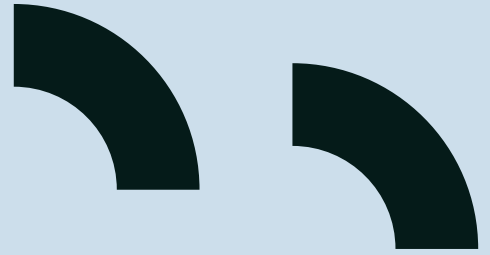
WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE A STRENGTH OF YOUR COMMUNITY?

- PEOPLE LIVING PRODUCTIVE LIVES
- PATIENCE, LISTENING, NOT TAKING THE BEHAVIOR OF OTHERS PERSONALLY
- I CONSIDER FAMILY BEING THE STRENGTH
- NOTHING
- PERSON AWARENESS ALSO THE TRAFFIC CONTROL.
- WE STICK TOGETHER
- HAVING THE ABILITY TO WANT CHANGE.
- NO STRENGTH
- POLICE
- HOW THE PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING OUT FOR EACH OTHER
- HARD WORKERS
- HOW WE ARE ALL IN SOLITUDE WITHIN OUR HOMES, NO ONE HELPS EACH OTHER BUT THROUGH YOUR PERSPECTIVE IT CAN BE A STRENGTH OR WEAKNESS.
- THE LIQUOR STORES
- NOTHING IS IN MY COMMUNITY.
- OBSERVING OTHERS AND PAY ATTENTION
- PEOPLE
- ALDEMAN
- NOT SURE
- TRY STOP TEAM WORK, NO VIOLENCE, DRUGS, EX.
- POLICE EVERYWHERE
- FAMILY
- SCHOOLING
- POLICING
- PEOPLE
- AM STILL LEARNING THE COMMUNITY
- DO KNOW
- YES



INPUT

COMMUNITY



WHAT SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN YOUR COMMUNITY TO HELP COMBAT SUBSTANCE USE CHALLENGES?

- Rehab Centers
- Support group - AA/NA
- Helpful centers like Transition Training Services
- Not a service necessarily but being open to speak to strangers. Avoidance/antisocialness blocks help.
- I am not sure
- Jobs/ help groups
- Just to have the awareness of uncontrolled usage.
- IDK
- Housing, More Jobs, Recovery Activities
- Social Serv
- Police, Jobs
- More rehabs and more mental health buildings.
- More Jobs
- We need them to want to be helped, even with services it's pointless if no one tries.
- Same, we have none.
- None
- take all the drug away
- Change
- Don't know
- Not sure
- Rehab clinic in Cicero
- Not enough social services; more programs for kids
- Jobs
- Programs, Resources
- consistent police presence
- Am still learning
- programs
- Better leader's and better teacher
- Relief Programs



RESULTS

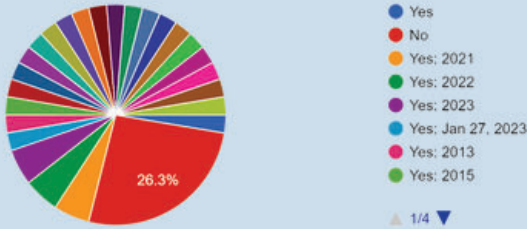
COMMUNITY



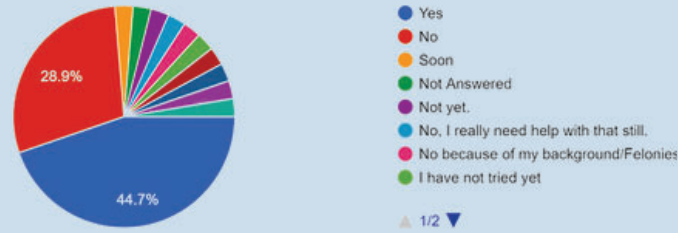
Are you currently employed?
38 responses



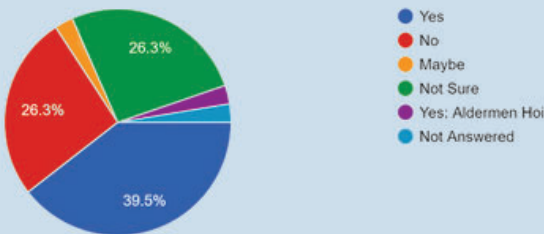
Have you been incarcerated, if yes, then what year?
38 responses



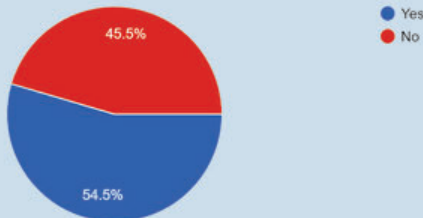
Have you been able to secure housing?
38 responses



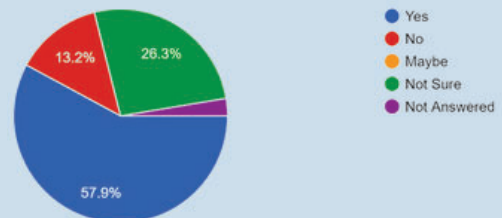
Is there a commitment from community leaders to provide public awareness towards advancing the growth and development in your community?
38 responses



Do you have your GED or High School Equivalent?
11 responses



Is there adequate access to social services (i.e. day care, counseling, support and/or safety services) in your community?
38 responses



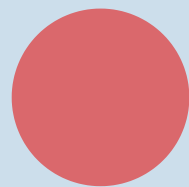
NONE IN THE AREA...

- **Recovery Homes**
- **Half-Way Houses**
- **Transition Living**
- **Domestic Violence**
- **Abused Women and Children Help**
- **Homeless Shelters**
- **Food Banks**
- **Mental Health Refuges**

THE CONCLUSION

The Three Cords Strong ROSC Community Needs Assessment illuminates the complex challenges facing Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Woodlawn, while also highlighting the strengths and assets within these communities.

By prioritizing resident voices, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, and implementing evidence-based interventions, we can create a more resilient and equitable future for all residents.



University of Chicago Community Snap Shots



HYDE PARK

Community Profile

Hyde Park



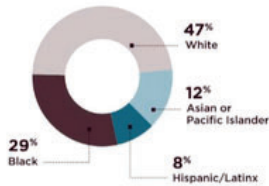
Museum of Science and Industry

Hyde Park is home to the University of Chicago, Museum of Science and Industry, and The DuSable Museum of African American History. The DuSable Museum is one of the largest African American museums in the country. In addition, former President Barack Obama and his family have a home here.¹

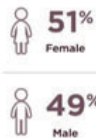


Who lives here?²

Race and Ethnicity



Sex

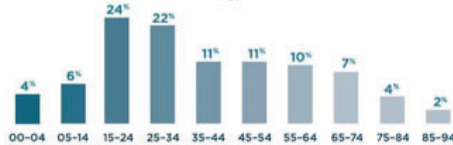


Population: **26,573**

Population change:³
↑ **3%**
Chicago: +6%



Age



Hyde Park

Social Determinants of Health²

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 limits access to healthy foods, these can in turn increase ones risk for obesity and other chronic conditions related to diet.

Economic Factors

Median household income

\$53,366

Chicago: \$53,006

Population living in poverty⁴

22%

Hyde Park

Chicago

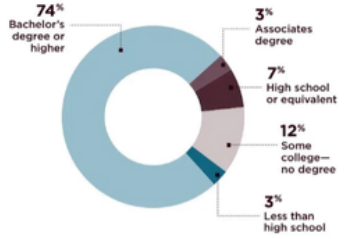
Unemployment

7%

Hyde Park

Chicago

Education⁵



40%

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

11%

children are living in poverty⁶

9%

of households are receiving food stamps

33%

of households are at risk for food insecurity⁷

Physical Factors



91%

of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood "most or all of the time"⁸

Violent crime incidents⁹

Per 100,000 Population

4,491

Hyde Park

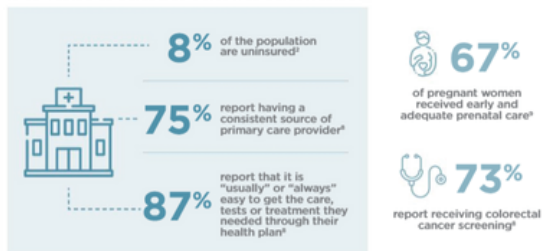
Chicago

2

Hyde Park

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.



Health Behaviors⁸

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.



3

Hyde Park

Health Outcomes¹⁰

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

Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

9

Hyde Park

Chicago

Life Expectancy at Birth

82 years

Chicago: 77 years

The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults⁸



Community Resources¹¹

Community resources are necessary to achieve good health outcomes. A sample of the community resources necessary for optimal health outcomes and available in Hyde 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>



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/CommunityHealth. ¹ Hyde Park | Chicago Neighborhoods | Choose Chicago. ² English. Accessed June 10, 2019. <https://www.choosechicago.com/neighborhoods/hydepark/>. ³ American Communities Survey 2010-2016 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. ⁶ CHNA 2010-2016 5-year estimates. Education level for population age 25 and over. ⁷ Households under 100% 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 MapSource 2017 Community asset dataset; ¹³ Chicago Parks District

4

OAKLAND

Community Profile

Oakland



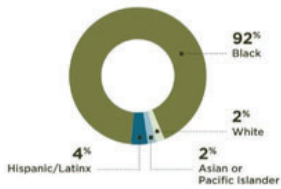
41st Street Bridge

Oakland is a very small community area, bordering the coast of Lake Michigan. It is known for its Queen Ann-style homes which feature large porches and multiple chimneys.¹



Who lives here?²

Race and Ethnicity



Sex

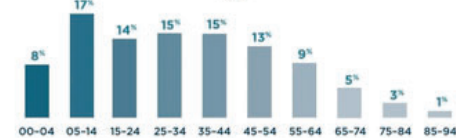


Population: **6,474**

Population change:³
↑ 9%
Chicago: +6%



Age



Oakland

Social Determinants of Health²

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 limits access to healthy foods, these can in turn increase ones risk for obesity and other chronic conditions related to diet.

Economic Factors

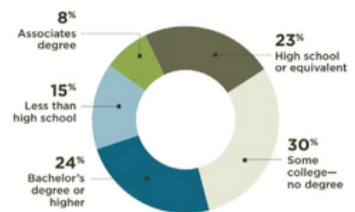
Median household income

\$28,084
Chicago: \$53,006

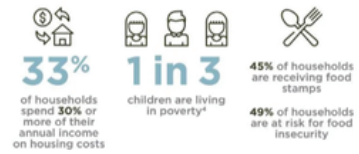
Population living in poverty⁴



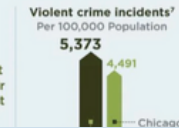
Education⁵



Unemployment



Physical Factors



Oakland

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.



Health Behaviors⁷

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.



Oakland

Health Outcomes¹⁰

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. Diabetes-related
4. Stroke
5. Injury

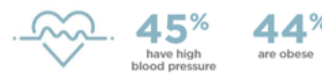
Infant Mortality



Life Expectancy at Birth

70 years
Chicago: 77 years
The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults⁸



Community Resources¹¹

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




Data presented in the profile are part of UChicago Medicine's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). Data for the CHNA were collected by the Alliance for Health Equity at the Chicago Department of Public Health. For full listing of all data sources refer to the CHNA at <https://www.uchicago.edu/communitary-health>. 1. Shanaburgh, Stephen, "Oakland," The Chicago Neighborhoods, The Chicago Neighborhoods, 6 Oct. 2018. <https://www.uchicago.edu/neighborhoods/neighborhoods/2018/Oakland>. 2. American Communities Survey 2012-2018 estimates. 3. Estimated percent change from 2010 Census to the American Communities Survey 2016 5 year estimates. 4. Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. 5. CMAP 2012-2016 5-year estimates. Education level for population age 25 and over. 6. Households under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level are considered at risk for food insecurity. 7. Chicago Police Department. 8. Healthy Chicago survey. 9. Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats. 10. Chicago Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats. 11. Map/Corps 2017 Community asset dataset. 12. Chicago Parks District.

KENWOOD

Community Profile

Kenwood



Operation Push

Kenwood sits on the shore of Lake Michigan and has a strong architectural presence! Many official historical landmarks have been preserved here, such as the George Blossom House built by architect Frank Lloyd Wright.⁷ Late professional boxer, Muhammad Ali, was a resident of this neighborhood for a long time.

Who lives here?³

Race and Ethnicity

- 69% Black
- 17% White

Sex

- 54% Female
- 46% Male

Population: 17,074

Population change: ↓ 4%
Chicago: ↓ 6%

216 - 217

UChicago Medicine

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.

- 8% of the population are uninsured⁸
- 61% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care⁹
- 80% report having a consistent source of primary care provider⁸
- 75% report that it is "usually" or "always" easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan⁸
- 56% report receiving colorectal cancer screening⁹

Health Behaviors⁹

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.

- 26% report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month
- 18% report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday
- 14% report being a smoker
- 38% report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily

Health Outcomes¹¹

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. Stroke
5. Diabetes-related

Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

Kenwood: 10
Chicago: 7

Life Expectancy at Birth

Kenwood: 79 years
Chicago: 77 years
The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults⁸

- 28% have high blood pressure
- 32% are obese
- 9% are diabetic

Community Resources¹²

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

- 8 Schools
- 4 Fitness Facilities
- 4 Hospital and Health Services
- 0 Community Gardens
- 17 Faith Based Organizations
- 4 Social Service Organizations
- 3 Grocery Stores
- 1 Pharmacies
- 4 Public Parks¹³

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 in the Chicago Department of Public Health. For full listing of all data sources refer to the CHNA at <https://www.chicagomedicine.org/community-health>.¹ (Shawndra's, Stephen, "Kenwood", The Chicago Neighborhoods, The Chicago Neighborhoods, 8 Oct 2016, www.thechicago.com/neighborhoods/2016/10/kenwood/).² "Kenwood", The Chicago Neighborhoods, The Chicago Neighborhoods, English, Accessed June 10, 2016 <https://www.chicagomedicine.org/neighborhoods/kenwood/>.³ American Communities Survey 2010-2016 estimates.⁴ Estimated percent change from 2010 Census to the American Communities Survey 2010-16 year estimates.⁵ Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.⁶ CHNA 2010-2016 1-year estimates. Education level for population age 25 and over.⁷ Households under 10% of the Federal Poverty Level are considered at risk for food insecurity.⁸ Chicago Public Department.⁹ Healthy Chicago survey.¹⁰ Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Statistics.¹¹ Chicago Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Statistics.¹² HealthCorps 2017 Community asset database.¹³ Chicago Parks District.

Social Determinants of Health³

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 limits access to healthy foods, these can in turn increase one's risk for obesity and other chronic conditions related to diet.

Economic Factors

Median household income
\$46,826
Chicago: \$53,006

Population living in poverty⁶

Kenwood: 22%
Chicago: 19%

Education⁴

- 7% Associates degree
- 8% Less than high school
- 12% High school or equivalent
- 18% Some college—no degree
- 55% Bachelor's degree or higher

Unemployment

Kenwood: 13%
Chicago: 6%

38% of households spend 30% or more of their annual income on housing costs

1 in 5 children are living in poverty⁵

17% of households are receiving food stamps

35% of households are at risk for food insecurity⁷

Physical Factors

13% of housing units are vacant

84% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood "most or all of the time"¹⁴


Violent crime incidents¹⁵
Per 100,000 Population

Kenwood: 3,727
Chicago: 4,491

WOODLAWN


Community Profile

Woodlawn



63rd Street Beach House

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.¹ This park was designed by the same person who designed New York's Central Park, Frederick Law Olmsted.² The future Obama Presidential Center will also be located in this community.



Who lives here?³

Race and Ethnicity

- 84% Black
- 8% White
- 3% Hispanic/Latinx
- 3% Asian or Pacific Islander

Sex

- 57% Female
- 43% Male

Age

Age Group	Percentage
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 change⁴
↑ 0.2%
Chicago: +6%

UChicago Medicine

Social Determinants of Health⁵

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 limits access to healthy foods, these can in turn increase ones risk for obesity and other chronic conditions related to diet.

Economic Factors

Median household income
\$25,364
Chicago: \$53,008

Population living in poverty⁶

Category	Woodlawn	Chicago
Less than high school	40%	19%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25%	15%

Unemployment

Category	Woodlawn	Chicago
Unemployment	18%	8%

Education⁸

Education Level	Percentage
High school or equivalent	22%
Some college—no degree	29%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25%
Less than high school	15%
Associate's degree	9%

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"⁹

Violent crime incidents¹⁰
Per 100,000 Population

City	Violent Crime Incidents
Woodlawn	7,999
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.

- 11% of the population are uninsured¹
- 75% report having a consistent source of primary care provider²
- 81% report that it is "usually" or "always" easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan³
- 53% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care⁴
- 69% report receiving colorectal cancer screening⁵

Health Behaviors⁶

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 Outcomes¹¹

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

- Cancer
- Heart Disease
- Injury
- Diabetes-related
- Homicides

Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

City	Infant Mortality
Woodlawn	11
Chicago	7

Life Expectancy at Birth

75 years

Chicago: 77 years
The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults¹²

- 38% have high blood pressure
- 51% are obese
- 12% are diabetic
- 9% have asthma

Community Resources¹³

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>

Resource	Count
Schools	10
Fitness Facilities	4
Hospital and Health Services	5
Community Gardens	8
Faith Based Organizations	30
Social Service Organizations	15
Grocery Stores	5
Pharmacies	1
Public Parks ¹⁴	7

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 chicagomedicine.org/community-health.¹ Standardized, Stephen, "Woodlawn," The Chicago Neighborhoods, The Chicago Neighborhoods, October 6, 2018. <https://www.chicagoneighborhoods.com/neighborhoods/2018/08/woodlawn>.² District, Chicago Park, "Jackson Tennis Courts," Chicago Park District, Accessed June 12, 2018 <http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/parks-facilities/jackson-park>.³ American Communities Survey 2012-2016 estimates.⁴ Estimated percent change from 2000 Census to the American Communities Survey 2012-2016 year estimates.⁵ Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.⁶ ONSP 2013-2016 5 year estimates, Education level for population age 25 and over.⁷ Households under 100% 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 Data.¹¹ Chicago Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Data.¹² Map/Coops 2017 Community asset dataset.¹³ Chicago Parks District.

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