

CHILDREN OF CHICAGO: A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

2019





Department of Family & Support Services

The Chicago Department of Family & Support Services

Working with community partners, we connect Chicago residents and families to resources that build stability, support their well-being, and empower them to thrive.

The Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) works to assist those most in need, beginning at birth through senior years. The department works to promote the independence and well-being of individuals, support families, and strengthen neighborhoods by providing direct assistance and administering resources to a network of community-based organizations, social service providers, and institutions. It manages and coordinates programs that include emergency services, and services for the homeless, survivors of domestic violence, veterans' resources, workforce development for ex-offenders, youth, seniors, and children. It manages the city's community service and senior centers.

DFSS priorities include:

- Delivering and supporting high quality, innovative, and comprehensive services that empower clients to thrive;
- Collaborating with community partners, sister agencies, and public officials on programs and policies that improve Chicagoan's lives and advance systemic change;
- Informing the public of resources available to them through DFSS and its community partners; and
- Stewarding DFSS' resources responsibly and effectively.



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Executive Summary

Chicago Early Learning (CEL) programs provide quality early learning and care to children and families in center- or school-based settings, licensed family child care homes, and home-visiting programs. CEL programs implement best practices that research demonstrates support children's optimal development, including play-based learning, continuity of relationships, family and parent engagement, and access to medical, dental, and mental health services. The Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) administers CEL programs at approximately 350 sites providing quality early learning and care to over 17,000+ young children and their families annually. CEL programs are funded through four major funding streams: federal Head Start (including Head Start, Early Head Start, and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership), state Early Childhood Block Grant (including Pre-School for All and Prevention Initiative), state Child Care Assistance Program, and local (city) Ready-to-Learn funding.

The Community Needs Assessment is a requirement of the federal Head Start grant and serves as a critical tool in planning services for all children throughout Chicago. The Head Start Program Performance Standards require Head Start grantees to conduct a thorough community needs assessment once every five years and review and update the assessment as necessary, at least annually. By reviewing data in the community assessment, the program can ensure that it designs programs that respond to the needs of the community it serves and builds on the community's strengths and resources. This assessment comes at a critical time for the city of Chicago as it will help guide the continued consolidation of community-based services at DFSS and set the stage for the next five years of early education in the city of Chicago, which includes the anticipated roll-out of universal pre-k for four-year olds.

Conducted over the past two years, this Quinquennial Report analyzes the most recently available quantitative data on the topics of child, family, and community well-being. The Quinquennial report is based on data from multiple sources, including the US Census, Chicago Public Schools, DFSS Head Start Program Information Reports, provider agency surveys and focus groups, and parent surveys. Stakeholders can use a companion database to look up demographic and well-being data about specific communities in Chicago (cnat.childserviceschicago.com). The assessment was conducted by DFSS in collaboration with Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. Additional analysis related to Supply and Demand was performed by the University of Chicago Harris School Public Policy Lab.

The Report is arranged in three sections: Population and Demographics, Early Childhood Supply and Demand, and Child Health and Well-being. In the first section, we review key demographic data on population, race and ethnicity, and poverty that characterizes the neighborhoods Chicago children grow up in. In the second section, we look at the supply and demand for early childhood education services in the city, with special focus on child eligibility for programs the city of Chicago funds. Lastly, we look at child and family health and well-being, describing the context in which children and families live, including the services and resources they need and are available to them, community conditions that may impact their health and well-being, and the strengths and challenges that impact their daily lives.

Population & Program Eligibility

Chicago population is decreasing, with families leaving the city. Citywide since 2000 there has been a 6 percent drop in total population. Geographically the most significant decreases have been in communities on the city's South side, which has historically been heavily populated by African Americans and was the site of Chicago's major public housing projects. Decreases on the South side have been offset by marginal increases on the North side and in the central area since 2010. Demographically, the overall proportion of children in the city has decreased, with increases in the percentage of children under six who are Hispanic and white and decreases in the percentage that are black.

Corresponding to these population changes, the percentage of children living in poverty has decreased—with 24 percent of 0-5 year olds living in poverty in 2017, a 10 percent decrease since 2010. This drop is probably due to a combination of outmigration, lower birthrates, and Chicago's increased minimum wage. Despite these decreases, the number of actual children eligible for Head Start remains high, with over 50,000 children from birth to five eligible for Head Start programs. An additional 44,000 are eligible for Preschool for All and Prevention Initiative programs. We see significant decreases in eligibility for the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) subsidies, a program that has both an income threshold and a work requirement. In 2013, 53,708 children from birth to five were eligible for subsidies while in 2017, only 40,302 children were eligible. As Chicago's minimum wage increases we anticipate fewer working families will qualify for child care subsidies. The decrease in child care subsidy eligibility plays a critical role in the number of children eligible for CEL Head Start collaboration programming, with just under 18,000 children birth to five eligible for both Head Start and CCAP.

Health and Well-being

When we asked parents and providers what the greatest community need was in their opinion, they said economic stability, followed by affordable housing and community safety. While the unemployment rate in the City of Chicago has dropped overall, the families we target are often those that need the most support to maintain stable employment or have disabilities that prevent them from working.

Across the board, respondents felt that there was an increased need for accessible mental health services. A consistent message across agency surveys and focus groups was an increase in challenging behaviors among children and an unmet need for mental health services. Many factors might be impacting this trend. Early childhood researchers have documented the negative impact of adverse life experiences and toxic stress on young children's long-term physical and social-emotional development. Many Chicago neighborhoods, particularly those on the South and West sides of the city, have experienced spikes in gun violence over the last decade that may impact young children's well-being and behavior. Children also have increased exposure to electronic screens, the impact of which on children's behavior remains controversial. While Chicago Early Learning Standards explicitly prevent the expulsion of any child, teachers and providers have expressed their need for more resources to address children's, parents', and their own mental health needs.

Surveyed parents reported that adequate physical activity and good nutrition was their greatest health concern for their families. Chicago Early Learning programs require sixty minutes of exercise daily and provide children with two and a half nutritious meals daily. Juice and sugary snacks are not allowed.

Despite this, the number of children who are overweight or obese enrolled in our programs remains high. During the last program year, roughly 16 percent of the children enrolled were considered obese (BMI at or above 95th percentile), and over 11 percent were considered overweight (BMI at or about 85th percentile, but under 95th). Providers and parents expressed challenges affording and finding healthy food options, including fresh fruit and vegetables.

Parents and provider agency staff also identified many assets in the city of Chicago. Parks, libraries, and transportation systems were often identified as key resources. Providers characterized their communities as close-knit and family oriented. Parents felt that they had strong social bonds within their communities, despite registering their concerns about safety, housing, and education.

Preparing for the Future

Chicago Early Learning program providers need to understand the demographics, needs, and assets of communities they operate within in order to effectively serve children and families in those communities. Providers' anecdotal knowledge of the local community can be supplemented with community assessment data regarding changing population dynamics, employment status and income, rates of community violence and child welfare involvement, and uptake of social services. Understanding who is eligible for programs and existing asset gaps within in a community can help providers better target their services to reach the population most in need. While Chicago has experienced a slight drop in the birth rate, from 15.8 births per 1,000 residents in 2010 to 14.0 per 1,000 in 2016, the most recent date from which data is available, the percentage of income-eligible infants and toddlers served by Chicago Early Learning programs has remained low, with only 7.6 percent of the Early Head Start eligible population served. There also remain opportunities to serve Head Start eligible population, with only 43.4 percent of Head Start eligible children enrolled in DFSS programs.

Several program components distinguish DFSS's Chicago Early Learning programs. Not only do Chicago Early Learning programs attend to children's cognitive and social-emotional development by providing high quality early learning experiences through center-based classrooms, licensed family childcare homes, and home-visiting models, they also support families in accessing health and dental care, connecting families to resources that advance family stability, and engaging parents in their children's learning and development in meaningful ways that can change the trajectory for a family. Providers should invest in and celebrate these components that distinguish them from other early learning programs and strengthen them to remain competitive in a changing early childhood education landscape.



Young Children in Chicago: Key Indicators At-a-Glance



Number of Head Start eligible infants and toddlers (birth to age 3):
23,354



Number of Head Start eligible preschool age children (ages 3 to 5):
26,832



Regions with high percentage of Head Start eligible children:
Southwest and West sides



Race and ethnicity of Head Start eligible children:
predominantly Black and Hispanic



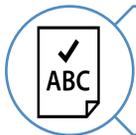
Prominent Languages: English, Spanish, Russian, Polish or other Slavic languages,
Other Indo-European languages, Chinese (Mandarin & Cantonese)



Number of CPS students in temporary living situations, K-12, SY 2017-2018:
14,774



Number of children 0 - 5 in DCFS substitute care:
1,428

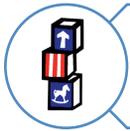


Number of children in CPS and CBO Pre-K with an IEP, PY 2017-2018:
3,805



Chicago is home to seven Head Start and Early Head Start grantees including DFSS:
Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Commons, Children's Home and Aid Society,
Christopher House, El Valor, Howard Area.

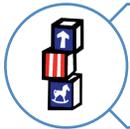
Early Childhood Supply & Demand: Key Indicators At-a-Glance*



Cumulative number enrolled in Early Head Start (ages birth to 3, pregnant women):
2,448



Funded Early Head Start Enrollment:
1,583



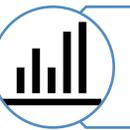
Cumulative number enrolled in Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (ages birth to 3):
1,537



Funded Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Enrollment:
1,100



Cumulative number enrolled in Head Start (ages 3-5):
13,964



Funded Head Start Enrollment:
10,987



Number enrolled in Pre-School for All (ages 3-5):
6,299



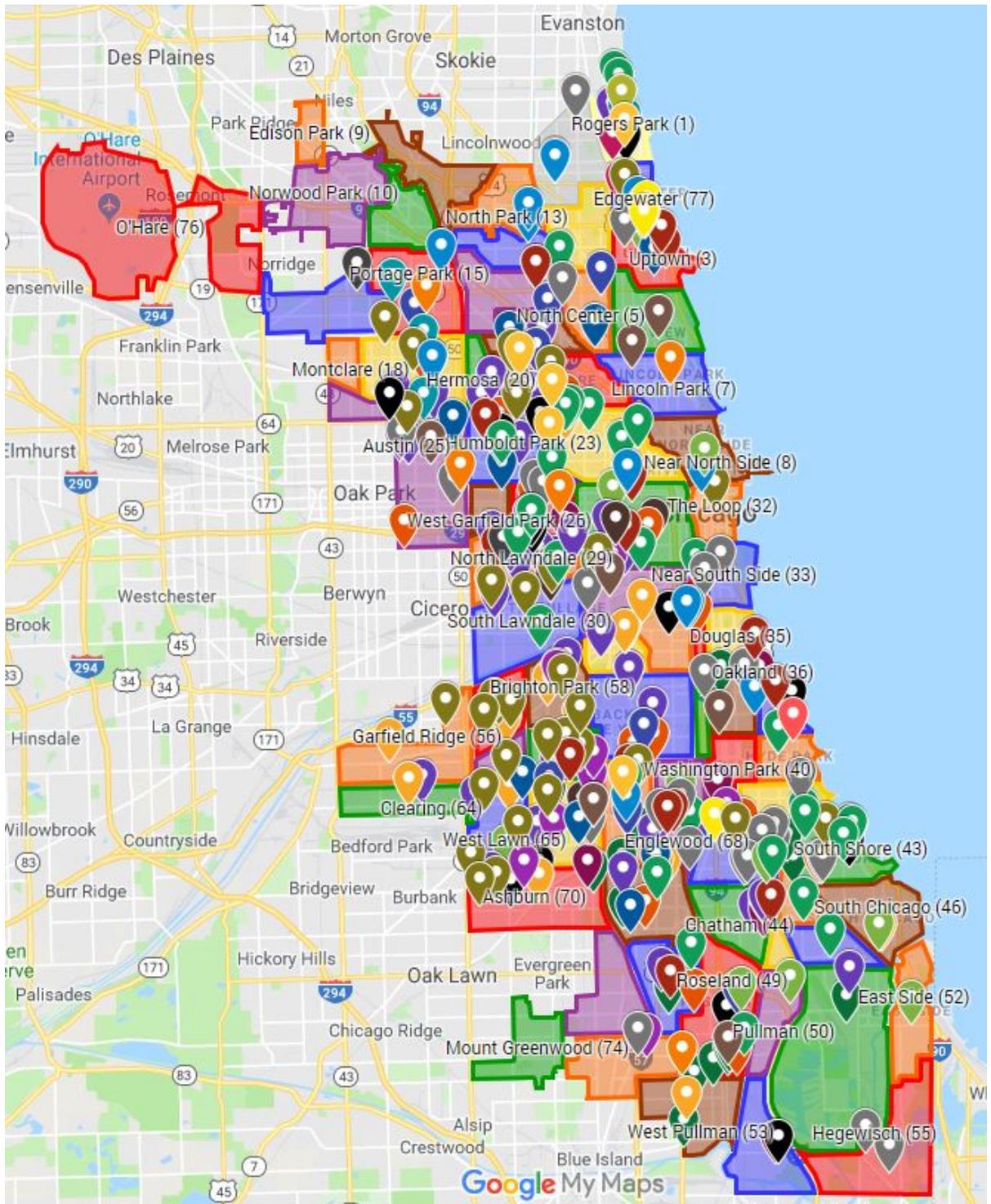
Number enrolled in Prevention Initiative (ages birth to 3, pregnant women):
3,127



Number enrolled in Prevention Initiative Home Visiting (ages birth to 3, pregnant women):
1,952

*All numbers based on PY 2017-2018 DFSS Head Start, Early Head Start, and EHS-CCP Program Information Report (PIR). PFA and PI numbers obtained from DFSS COPA database.

Map 1: DFSS Chicago Early Learning Program Locations, 2019



Section A: Population & Demographics

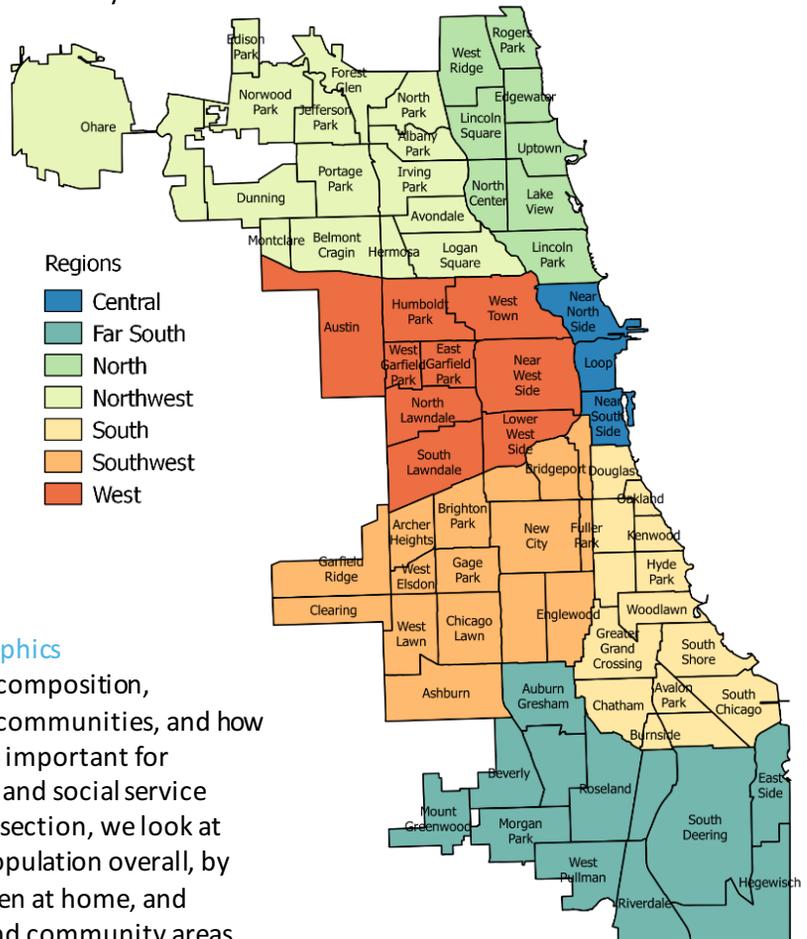


Population and Demographics

City of Chicago

Home to over 2.7 million people, Chicago is the third most populous city in the United States. The City is divided geographically into 77 well-defined and non-overlapping community areas. Established in the 1920s by University of Chicago sociologists conducting urban research, these community areas have stable boundaries and are therefore useful for looking at how different areas of Chicago have changed over time in terms of demographics and quality of life indicators. Community areas are often grouped into larger “sides” or regions to look at general commonalities and differences between larger geographic areas of the City.

Each community in Chicago has its own unique strengths and needs. The composition of the community, from its people and infrastructure to its income levels, influences the health and well-being of children and families. For this report we will present community demographics, assets, and needs at the citywide, regional, and community area level and analyze changes within and across communities over time.



Chicago Population and Demographics

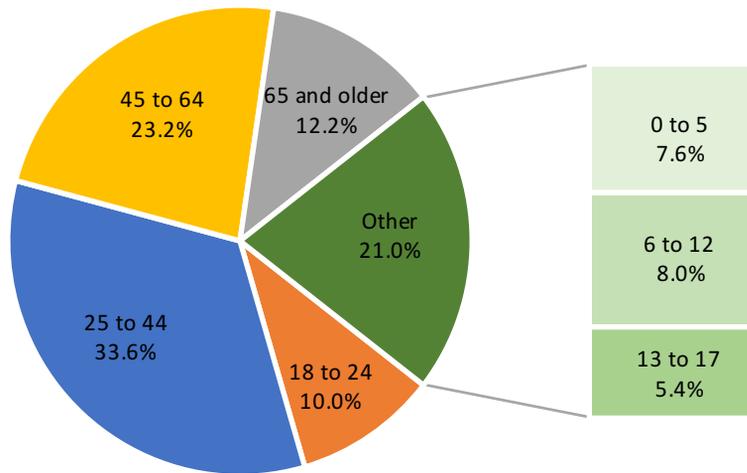
Understanding the demographic composition, strengths, and needs of different communities, and how those factors change over time, is important for effectively allocating educational and social service resources across the City. In this section, we look at the distribution of the Chicago population overall, by race and ethnicity, language spoken at home, and economic status across regions and community areas.

Population

The overall population in Chicago in 2017 was approximately 2.72 million people. About 21 percent of the population is under the age of 18 and just under 12 percent are age 65 or older. Chicago community areas vary by geographic size but also by overall population counts and density of the population.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the total estimated population across Chicago community areas. The darkest blue shading represents the community areas with the highest population counts and the white represents the community areas with the lowest population counts. The 15 community areas with the highest population counts are all in the Central, North, Northwest and West regions located primarily in the northernmost half of the City. Combined, these regions make up 47 percent of the total land mass of Chicago but contain 61 percent of the population.

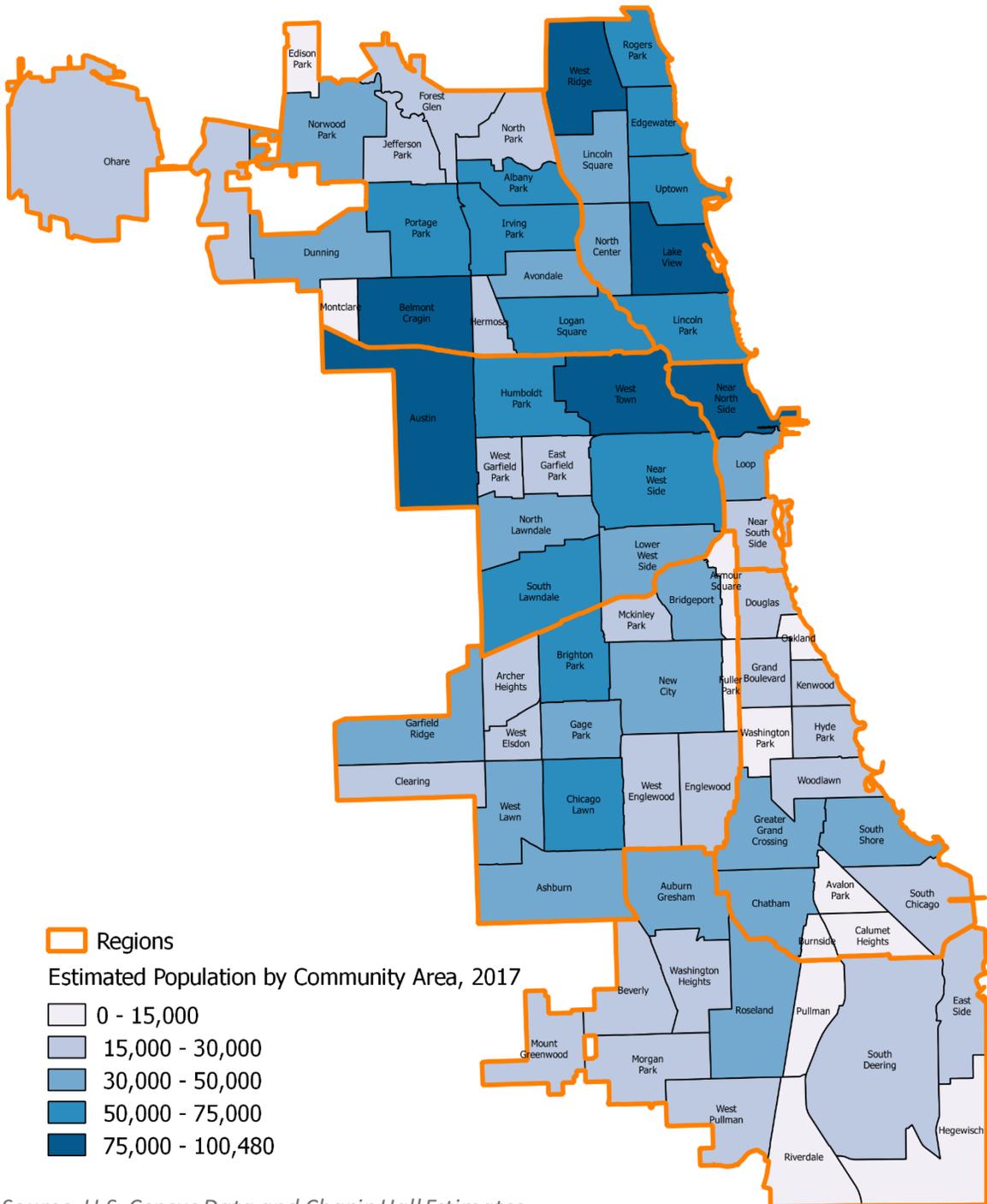
Figure 1: Chicago Population by Age Group, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Chicago community areas vary by geographic size but also by overall population counts and density of the population. Map 2 shows the distribution of the total estimated population across Chicago community areas. The darkest blue shading represents the community areas with the highest population counts and the white represents the community areas with the lowest population counts. The 15 community areas with the highest population counts are all in the Central, North, Northwest and West regions located primarily in the northernmost half of the City. Combined, these regions make up 47 percent of the total land mass of Chicago but contain 61 percent of the population.

Map 2: Total Estimated Population by Chicago Community Area, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Table 1 lists the Chicago regions ranked from highest to lowest population per square mile. Eight of the top 10 most densely populated community areas are located in the Central and North regions with the other two falling nearby in the Northwest region. These communities are in close proximity to Chicago’s downtown business and shopping district and near the beaches and parks along Lake Michigan. Five community areas (Near North Side, Lake View, Lincoln Park, West Ridge and Belmont Cragin) rank in the top 10 for both population density and total population. The Far South region is much less densely populated than other regions.

Table 1: Chicago Regions by Population Density and Total Population, 2017

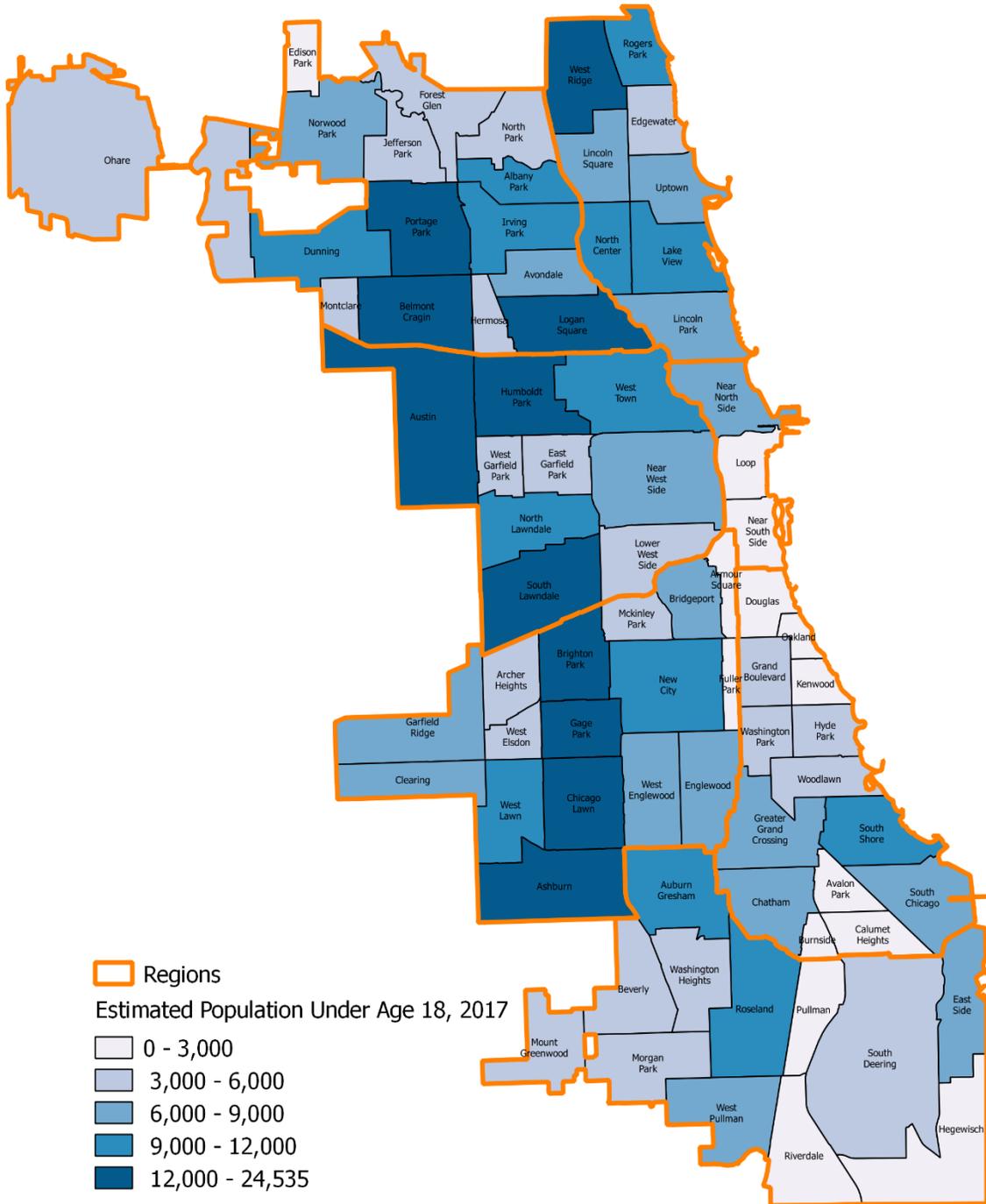
Region	Population per Square Mile	Rank Population per Square Mile	Total Population	Rank Total Population
North	24,510	1	493,751	7
Central	24,357	2	144,212	2
West	13,419	3	463,109	4
Northwest	12,910	4	568,130	1
Southwest	11,359	5	480,669	3
South	10,826	6	286,442	5
Far South	5,858	7	280,137	6

The distribution of children and youth across the city looks somewhat different than for the overall population. While the Central region is the most densely populated region for all ages, it ranks second to last in number of children per square mile, as children and youth make up a relatively small percentage of the population in the downtown area. The North Side has the most children and youth per square mile but ranks fourth in total youth population. Neighborhoods in the less densely-packed and geographically larger Southwest and Northwest regions have the highest number of total children and youth. Map 3 shows the distribution of the total estimated population under age 18 across Chicago community areas.

Table 2: Chicago Regions by Population Density and Total Population Under Age 18, 2017

Region	Population Under 18 per Sq Mile	Rank Population Under 18 per Sq Mile	Total Population Under Age 18	Rank Total Population Under 18
North	4,003	1	80,645	4
West	2,943	2	101,577	3
Southwest	2,941	3	124,432	1
Northwest	2,754	4	121,210	2
South	2,356	5	62,346	6
Central	1,954	6	11,567	7
Far South	1,413	7	67,552	5

Map 3: Total Estimated Population Under age 18 by Chicago Community Area, 2017



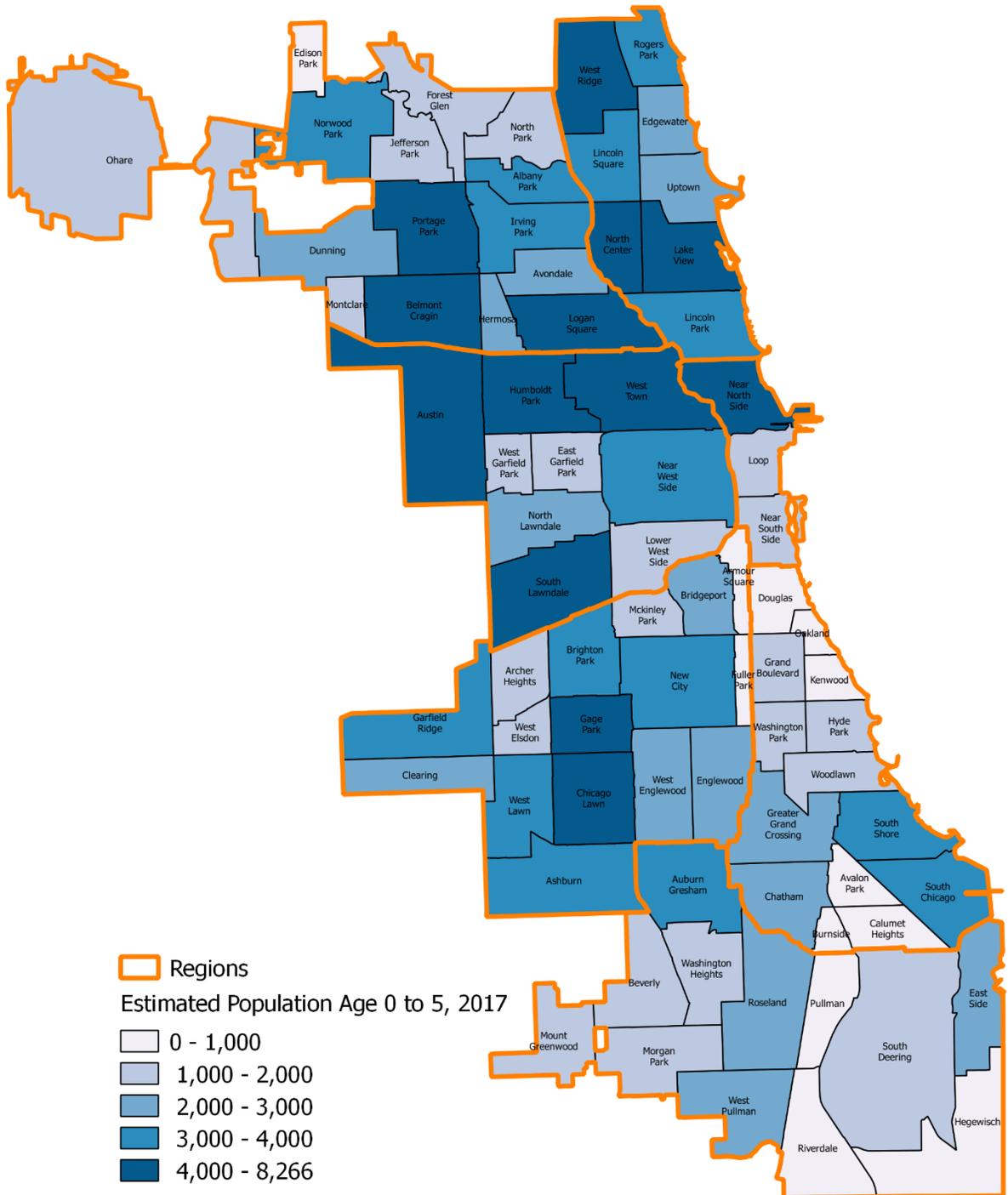
Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

The distribution of children and youth by age group varies across the city. The Southwest has the highest population of all children under age 18, youth ages 6 to 17, and children ages 3 to 5. The Northwest has a slightly higher number of children ages 0 to 2. In the Central and North and regions, children ages 0 to 2 make up a relatively high percentage of all children and youth and children ages 6 to 17 make up a relatively low proportion of the youth population, reflecting a trend among middle and upper income families to leave the City for the suburbs when children reach school age. At the other end of the spectrum, the Far South Side has a higher proportion of families with school age children than the City on average.

Table 3: Chicago Regions by Total Child and Youth Population and Age Group

Total Children and Youth		Ages 6 to 17		Ages 3 to 5		Ages 0 to 2	
Region	Population	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Southwest	124,432	81,401	65%	22,639	18%	20,392	16%
Northwest	121,210	78,647	65%	21,028	17%	21,535	18%
West	101,577	66,111	65%	17,036	17%	18,430	18%
North	80,645	45,978	57%	16,967	21%	17,700	22%
Far South	67,552	45,775	68%	10,530	16%	11,247	17%
South	62,346	40,245	65%	10,050	16%	12,051	19%
Central	11,567	4,389	38%	2,347	20%	4,831	42%
Chicago	569,982	363,199	64%	100,597	18%	106,186	19%

Map 4: Total Estimated Population Age 0 to 5 by Chicago Community Area, 2017

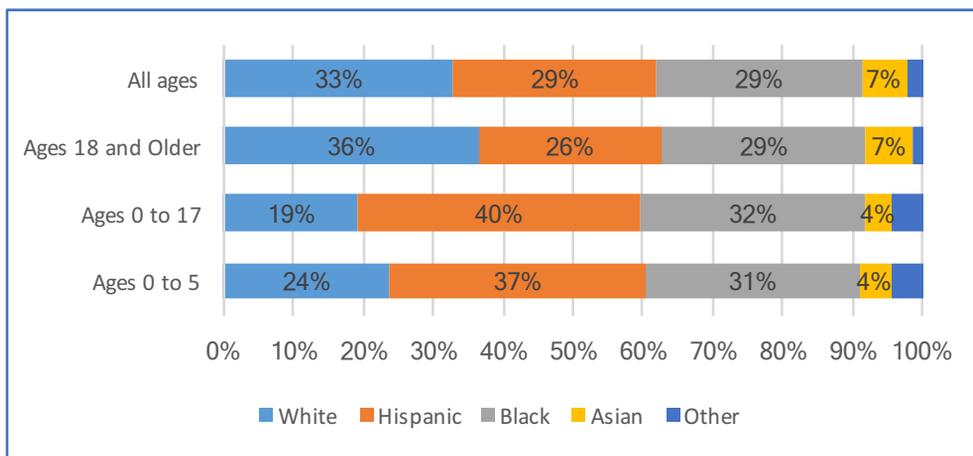


Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Race and Ethnicity

In 2017, Chicago's total population was fairly evenly split between non-Hispanic Whites (33 percent) Hispanics (29 percent), and Blacks (29 percent), with Asians making up 7 percent of the population, and other races about 2 percent. There is considerable difference in the racial/ethnic composition of children and youth compared to that of adults. The largest racial/ethnic group for the population under age 18 is Hispanic (40 percent), followed by Black (32 percent), and Whites (19 percent). Hispanic children continue to make up a higher percentage of the 0-5 population (37 percent) than the total population, but this percentage is lower than their share of children under 18. The percentage of Black children ages 0-5 is a slightly lower percentage than their total share of children under 18, but slightly higher than their share of the total population. On the other hand, White children constitute a larger percentage of children ages 0-5 than their share of the under 18 group, though still less than that in the adult population.

Figure 2: Chicago Population by Race, 2017

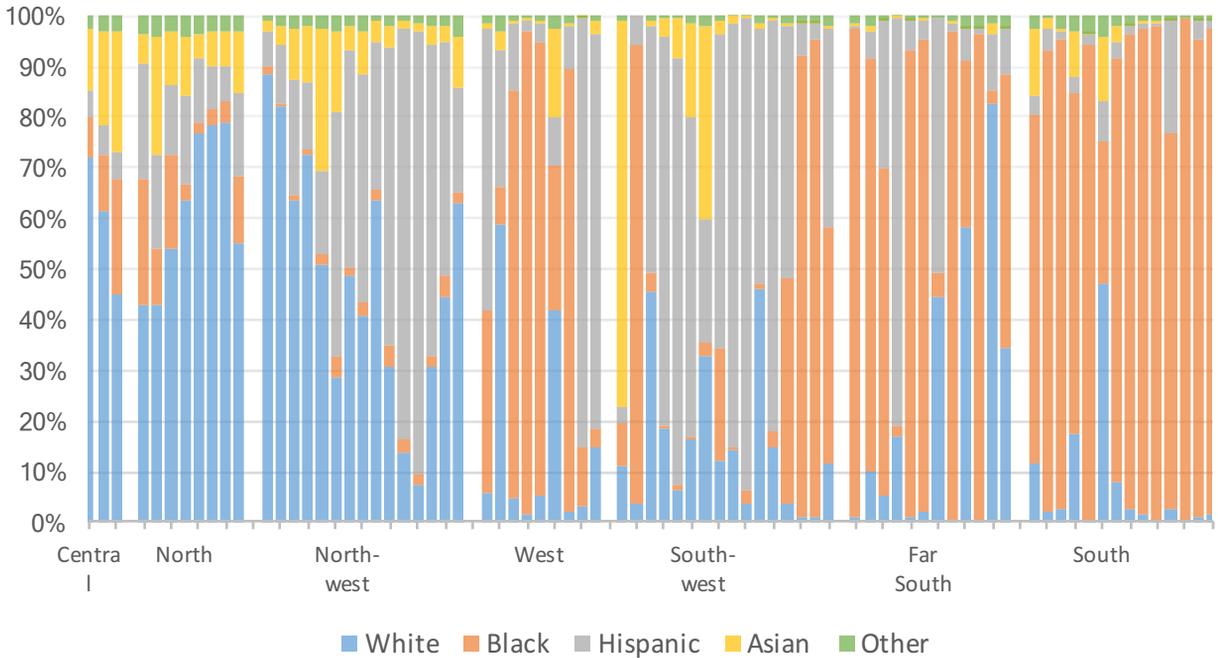


Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

While quite diverse overall, Chicago is more segregated at the community level, and in fact remains one of the most segregated cities in the United States.¹ Figure 3 shows the racial/ethnic composition of the population in each community area grouped within regions. Each column represents one community area within the region. Non-Hispanic whites are a majority in the Central and North regions overall and within 8 of the 11 community areas within those regions. The percentage of non-Hispanic whites (45 percent) and Hispanics/Latinos (44 percent) are nearly identical for the Northwest region overall, but those percentages vary greatly from community area to community area within that region. Southwest Side has a Hispanic majority overall, but also includes three community areas that are over 90 percent Black. It also includes the only community area with an Asian majority – Armour Square. The South region is by far the most segregated with an overwhelming Black majority population in every community area in the region with the exception of Hyde Park – home to the University of Chicago. See Appendix A for racial/ethnic break downs at the community area level.

¹Acs, G., Pendall, R, Trekson, M. and A. Khare, *The Cost of Segregation: National Trends and the Case of Chicago, 1990-2010*. Urban Institute, March 2017.

Figure 3: Race Ethnicity by Chicago Community Area within Regions, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

English Language Proficiency

The language spoken at home is a crucial factor in service provision, as families who face barriers due to lack of English proficiency may need support provided in their native language. Individuals who are not proficient in English are often more likely to be living in poverty and to be less educated than individuals who speak English very well, and likely face myriad barriers in education, employment, health, and other areas of their lives.² Thirty six percent of Chicagoans speak a language other than English at home, with Spanish being the predominant other language. Of those individuals who speak another language at home, around 42 percent speak English less than “very well.”³

²Whatley, M. and Batalova, J. 2013. “Limited English Proficient Population of the United States.” Migration Policy Institute, July 25. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/limited-english-proficient-population-united-states>

³Data on ‘Language spoken at home by Ability to Speak English’ were derived from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2012-2016

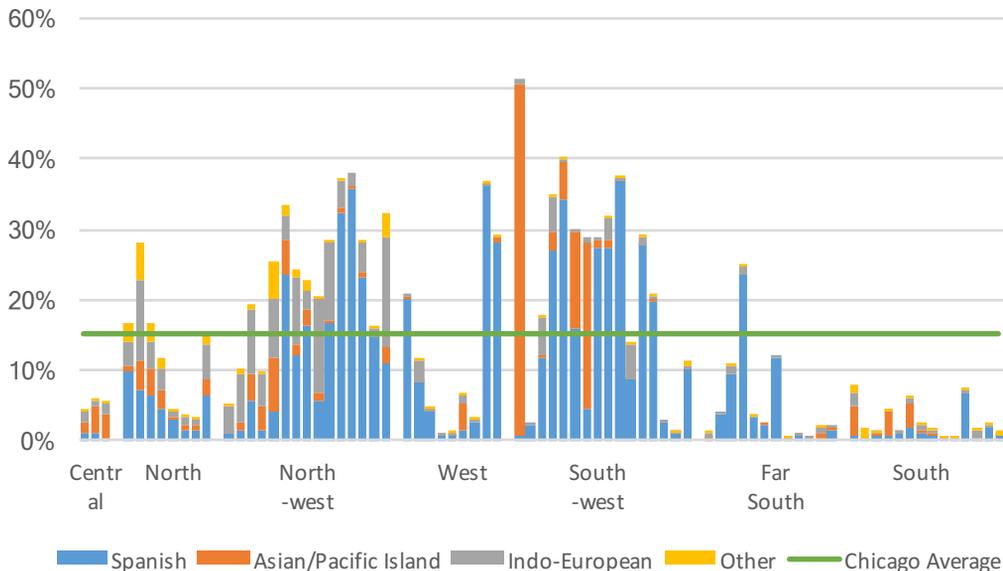
Table 4: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Year and Over

	Percent of Population 5 Years and Over	Speak English "very well"	Speak English less than "very well"
English Only	64%	100%	0%
Spanish	24.4%	59%	41%
French, Haitian, or Cajun:	0.5%	78%	22%
German or other West Germanic languages:	0.3%	87%	13%
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages:	2.9%	49%	51%
Other Indo-European languages:	2.4%	66%	34%
Korean:	0.3%	53%	47%
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese):	1.8%	40%	60%
Vietnamese:	0.3%	43%	57%
Tagalog (incl. Filipino):	0.8%	70%	30%
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages:	0.6%	61%	39%
Arabic:	0.7%	54%	46%
Other and unspecified languages:	0.9%	66%	34%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 4 shows the percent of the population age 5 and older who reported speaking English less than “very well” by community area and region. The majority of Chicagoans speak English fluently or very well, however, around 15 percent of the population has limited English language proficiency. Communities in the Northwest and Southwest Sides of the City generally had higher rates of limited English proficiency than the citywide average.

Figure 4: Percent of the population age 5 and older who speak English less than “very well” by Chicago Community Area



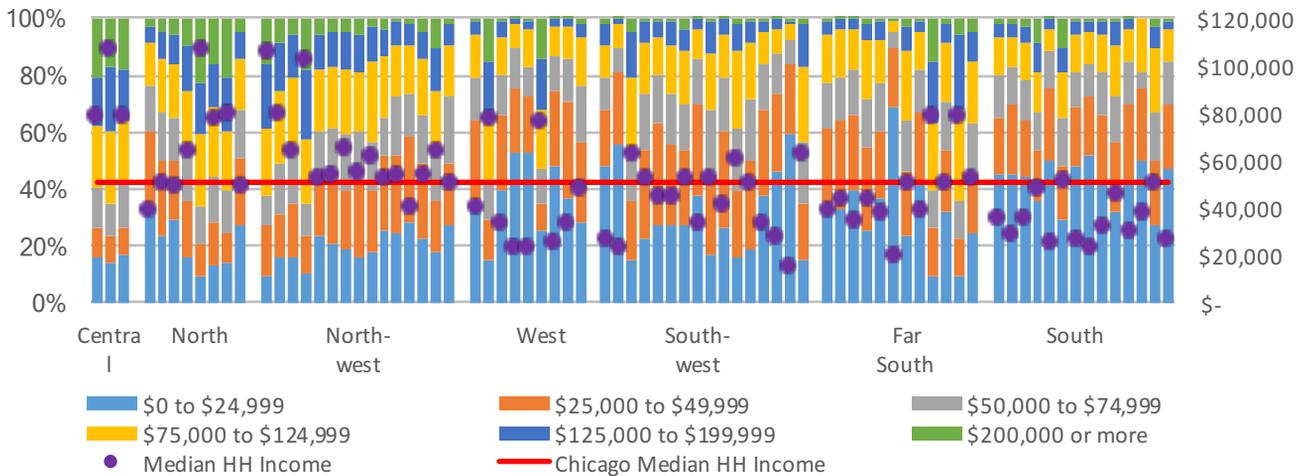
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In most community areas where a higher than average percent of the population reported speaking English less than well, the majority of that limited English proficient population speaks Spanish. However, the community area with the highest percentage of limited English speakers is Armour Square (52 percent) which includes the Chinatown neighborhood and is located in the Southwest region. Nearby Bridgeport also has a high percentage of Asian/Pacific Island language speakers who speak English less than well (23 percent). The community areas of O'Hare, Dunning, and North Park in the Northwest region have relatively higher percentages of limited English Indo-European speakers. These community areas include a number of traditionally Polish neighborhoods. See Appendix A for a list of all community areas by English Language Proficiency.

Income and Poverty

Over the five year period from 2013 to 2017, Chicago households had a median annual income of \$52,497, less than the U.S. median income of \$57,652. Figure 5 below shows how income varied from region to region and by community area within regions. While the majority of community areas in the Central, North and Northwest regions had a median household income at or above the City median income, most community areas on the West and South Sides of the City had a household income below that of the City median income. See Appendix A for a list of all community areas by median household income.

Figure 5: Income in the past 12 months (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars) by Chicago Community Area

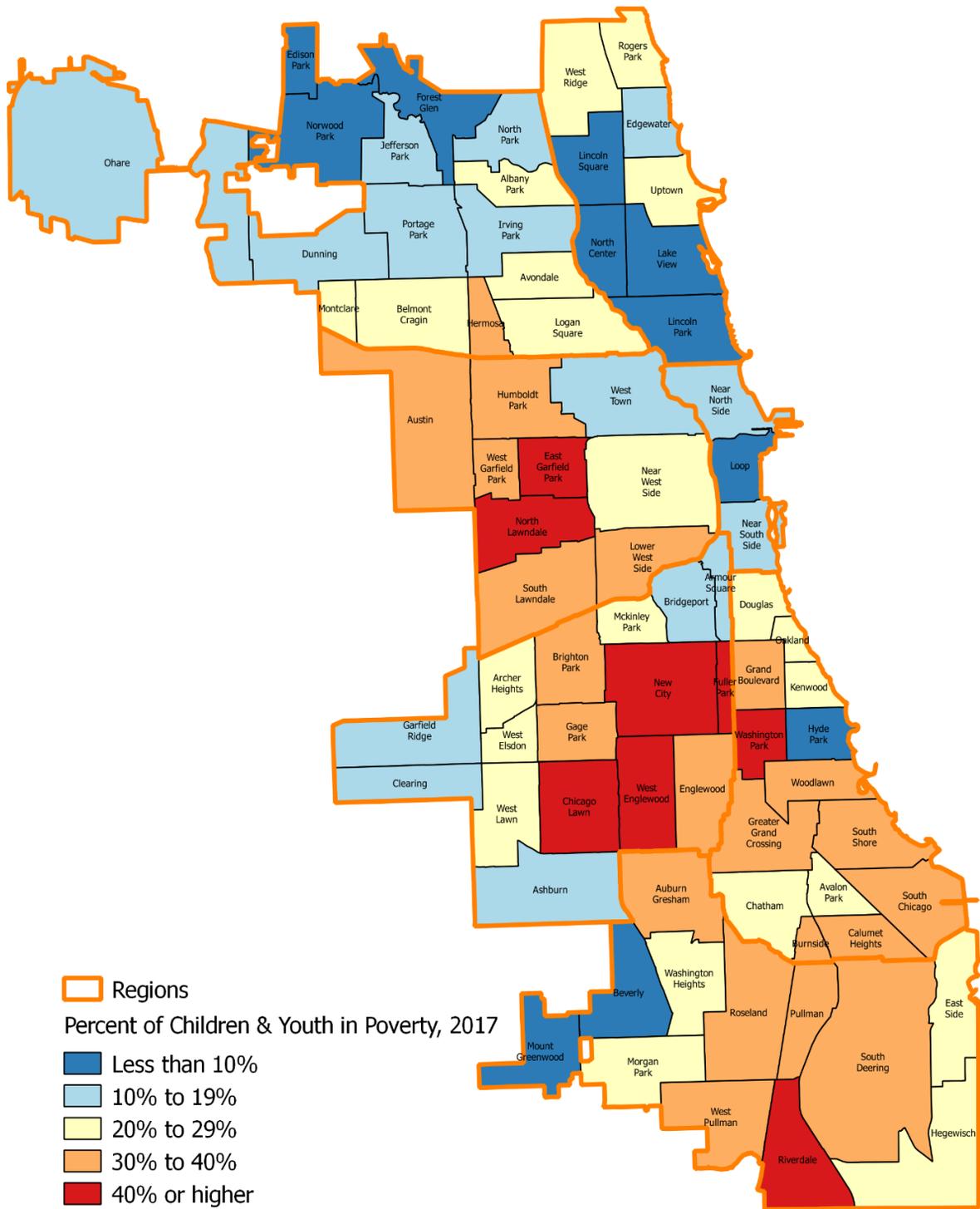


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In 2017 about 18.1 percent of Chicagoans were living at or below the Federal Poverty Level (100% FPL). The poverty rate is much higher for children and youth, with around 26 percent of individuals under age 18 living in poverty. Research shows that living in poverty as a child has long-term consequences. Children born into poverty are more likely than children not born into poverty to be poor as adults, more likely to be teen parents, and less likely to complete high school.⁴ Both the percentage and number of children in poverty varies across community areas.

⁴Ratcliffe, C. and McKernan, S. 2012. "Child Poverty and Its Lasting Consequence." Urban Institute. <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412659-Child-Poverty-and-Its-Lasting-Consequence-Paper.pdf>

Map 5: Percent of Children and Youth under Age 18 Living below the Federal Poverty Line, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

The West region has the highest percentage of children and youth under age 18 living below the federal poverty line (35 percent), followed by the South region (32 percent), Southwest (30 percent), and Far South (28 percent). The Southwest region, which has the highest total number of children and youth, also has the highest number of children living in poverty. The North and Central regions have the lowest percentages and counts of children living in poverty.

Table 5: Number and Percentage of Children under Age 18 Living below the Federal Poverty Line, 2017

Region	Number of Children and Youth in Poverty	Percent of Children and Youth in Poverty
Central	1,264	11%
North	11,046	14%
Northwest	24,793	20%
West	35,259	35%
Southwest	36,876	30%
South	19,849	32%
Far South	18,933	28%
Chicago	148,080	26%

Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

The percentage of children ages 0 to 5 living in poverty (24 percent) is slightly lower than for all children. The Southwest region has the highest number of children in poverty, followed closely by the West region. The West region has the highest percentage of children living in poverty with over a third of young children living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Twelve percent of young children in Chicago live in deep poverty, below 50 percent of the federal poverty level, and 46 percent live below 200 percent FPL.⁵

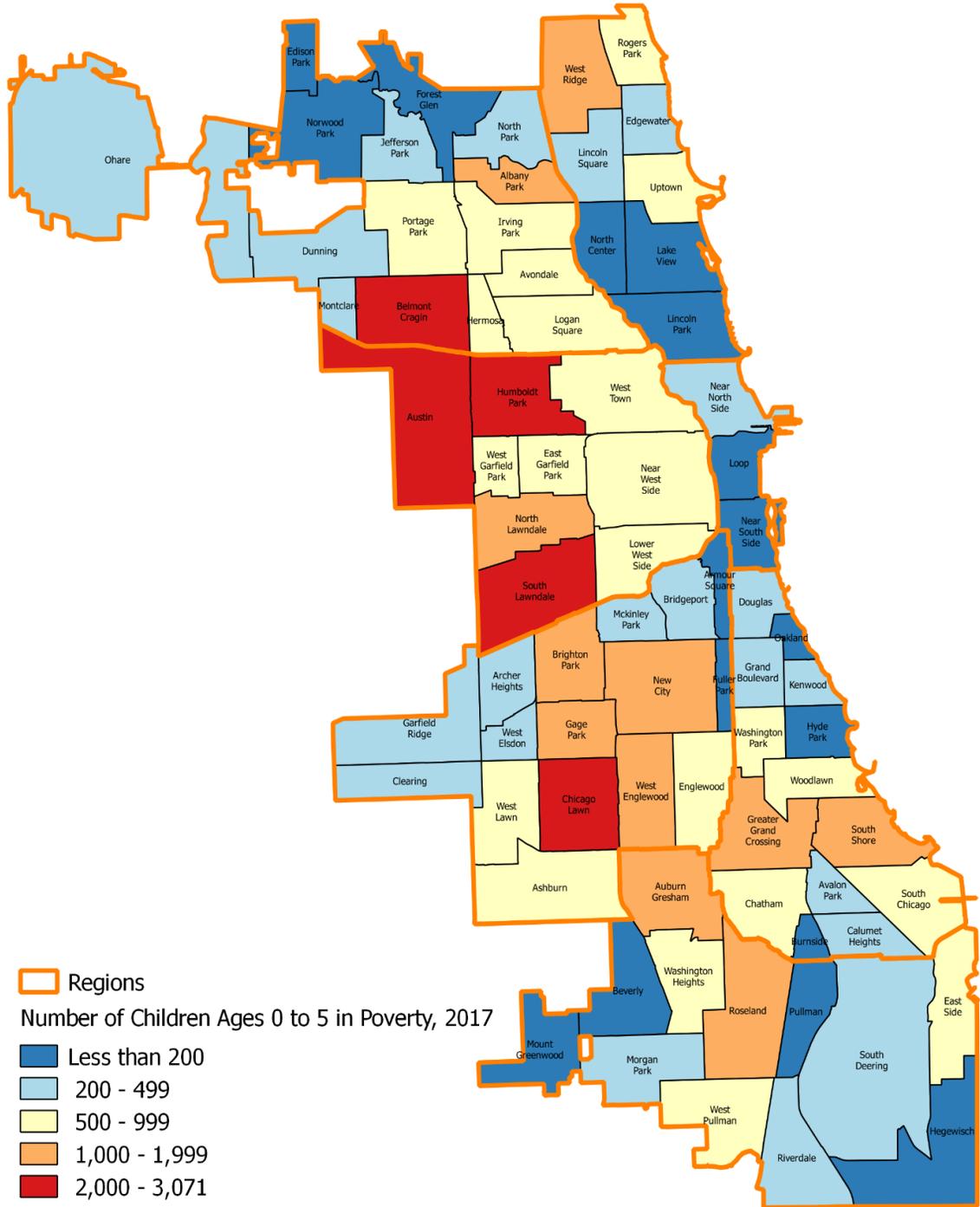
Table 6: Number and Percentage of Children Ages 0 to 5 Living below the Federal Poverty Line, 2017

Region	Age 0 to 5 Under 100% FPL	Percent Age 0 to 5 Under 100% FPL	Percent Age 0 to 5 Under 50% FPL	Percent Age 0 to 5 Under 150% FPL	Percent Age 0 to 5 Under 185% FPL	Percent Age 0 to 5 Under 200% FPL
Central	487	7%	3%	10%	13%	14%
North	4,031	12%	6%	18%	21%	22%
Northwest	8,533	20%	10%	30%	36%	38%
West	12,090	34%	17%	52%	60%	64%
Southwest	12,414	29%	14%	44%	51%	54%
South	6,646	30%	15%	46%	54%	57%
Far South	6,264	29%	14%	44%	52%	55%
Chicago	50,465	24%	12%	37%	43%	46%

Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

⁵Further analysis of children and poverty is included in the Early Childhood Supply and Demand section.

Map 7: Number of Children and Youth Age 0 to 5 Living below the Federal Poverty Line, 2017



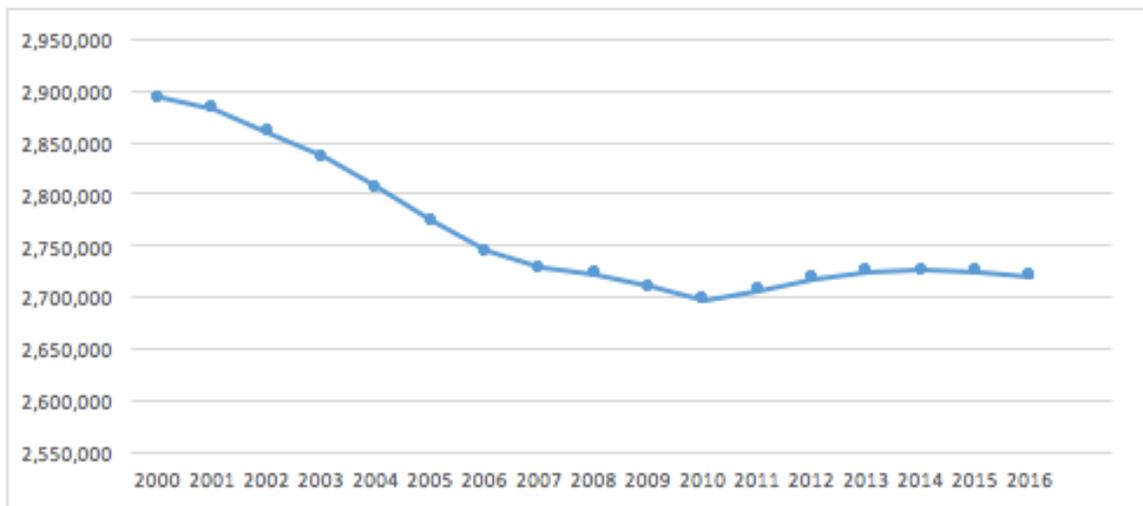
Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Changing Demographics

Population Decline

Community populations grow or shrink primarily in response to two forces: the number of births (fertility) and deaths, and the number of people moving into and out of the community. After a steady decline in population over the previous decade – Chicago lost nearly 200,000 residents between 2000 and 2010—the City saw modest increases in the overall population from 2010 through 2014 before starting to decline again.

Figure 6: Change in Population, 2000 to 2017

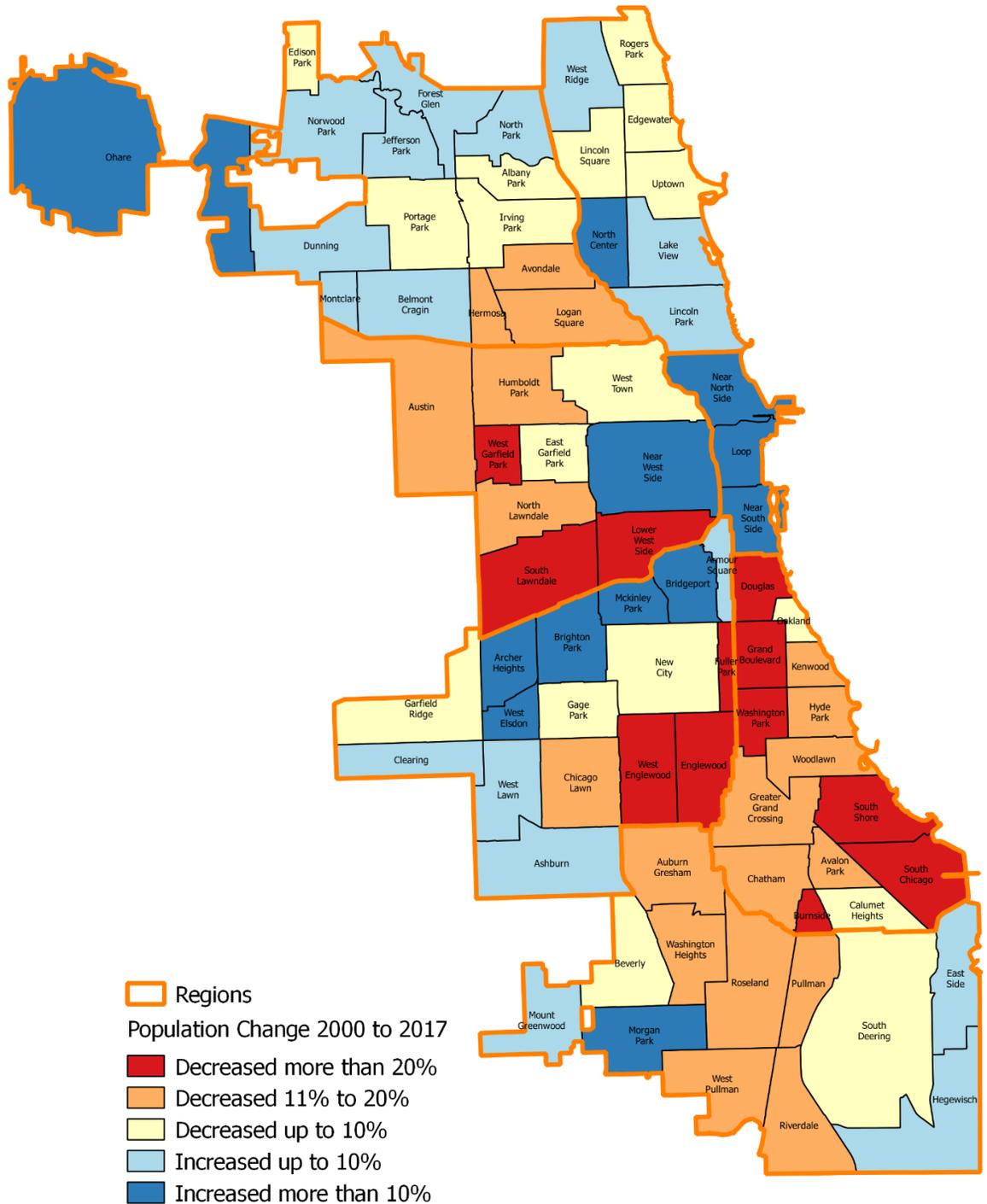


Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

While a declining birth rate has contributed in part to the population decrease, the major component of population change in Chicago (as well as Illinois as a whole) is domestic migration – more families are leaving Chicago than moving into the city.⁶ This population loss is not uniform across communities in Chicago and some community areas are growing in population.

⁶Shahidullah, M., & Agbodo, N., (2015). *Population projections Illinois, Chicago and Illinois Counties by Age and Sex: July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2025 (2014 Edition)*. Illinois Department of Public Health

Map 8: Change in Population by Chicago Community Area, 2000 to 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

South Side communities have seen the greatest population decline both in number and percent of the population, losing 20 percent of the total population in that region between 2000 and 2017. As noted in Figure 3, the South region is one of the least diverse sides of the City made up of primarily Black families and with a median household income below the City average. All regions except for the Central region lost population between 2000 and 2010, but between 2010 and 2017 the Central, North, and Far South regions saw an increase in population, and the population count in the Northwest and Southwest Sides stayed fairly stable. Only the South and West regions continued to see significant population decline.

Table 7: Change in Population by Region, 2000 to 2017

Region	Population Change 2000 to 2017	Percent Change 2000 to 2017	Population Change 2000 to 2010	Percent Change 2000 to 2010	Population Change 2010 to 2017	Percent Change 2010 to 2017
Central	+45,504	46%	+32,549	33%	+12,955	10%
Far South	-30,198	-10%	-37,565	-12%	+7,367	3%
North	-4,287	-1%	-28,018	-6%	+23,731	5%
Northwest	-22,590	-4%	-26,444	-4%	+3,854	1%
South	-70,120	-20%	-57,516	-16%	-12,604	-4%
Southwest	-22,997	-5%	-24,428	-5%	+1,431	0%
West	-74,878	-14%	-56,933	-11%	-17,945	-4%
Chicago	-179,566	-6%	-198,355	-7%	+18,789	1%

Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Not all age groups have declined since 2000. Chicago has seen a shift in the age makeup of the City over the last 17 years with the child and youth population becoming a smaller percentage of the total population. The adult population has remained relatively stable and has increased as a percent of the total population from 74 percent in 2000 to 79 percent in 2017. In contrast, the child and youth population has seen a very large decrease in numbers and dropped from 26 percent of the population to 21 percent.

Table 8: % Change in Population by Age Group, 2000 to 2017

Age Group	Percent Change 2000 to 2017	% of Total Population 2000	% of Total Population 2017
All ages	-6.0%	100%	100%
18 and over	0.5%	73.8%	79.0%
13 to 17	-21.3%	8.2%	5.4%
6 to 12	-27.4%	8.9%	8.0%
0 to 5	-21.3%	9.1%	7.6%

Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

As with the overall population, South Side communities have seen the greatest child population decline, both in number and percent of the population, losing 38 percent of their child and youth population between 2000 and 2017. All regions lost population under age 18 between 2000 and 2010. From 2010 to 2017 the North and Central regions saw significant growth in the child and youth population while the other regions continued to lose population.

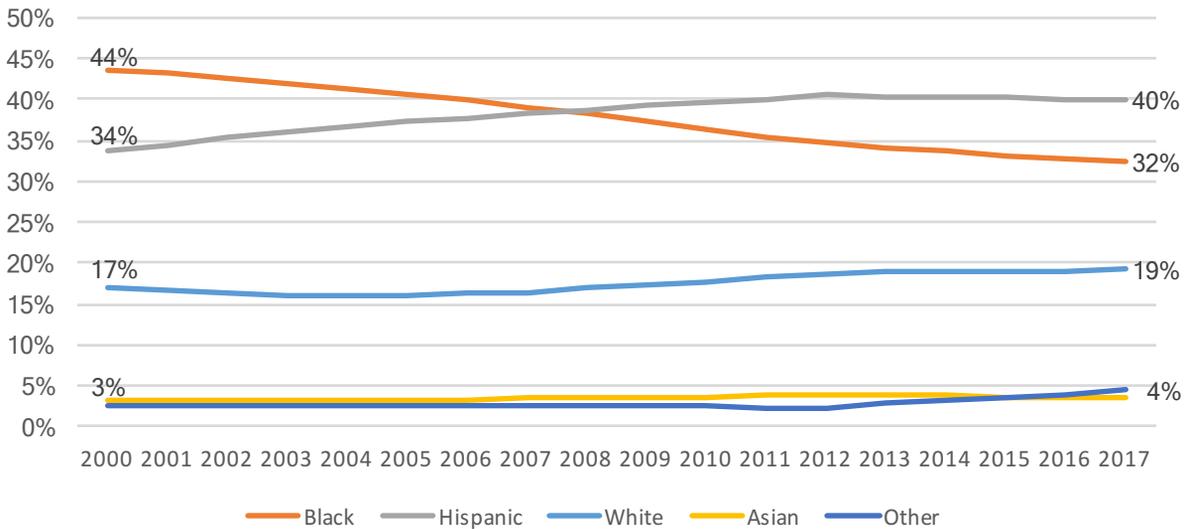
Table 9: Change in Population under Age 18 by Region, 2000 to 2017

Region	Population Change 2000 to 2017	Percent Change 2000 to 2017	Population Change 2000 to 2010	Percent Change 2000 to 2010	Population Change 2010 to 2017	Percent Change 2010 to 2017
Central	+238	2%	-1,100	-10%	1,338	13%
Far South	-22,066	-25%	-17,426	-19%	-4,640	-6%
North	+227	0%	-8,659	-11%	+8,886	12%
Northwest	-27,242	-18%	-15,085	-10%	-12,157	-9%
South	-38,189	-38%	-30,413	-30%	-7,776	-11%
Southwest	-34,448	-22%	-16,337	-10%	-18,111	-13%
West	-67,440	-40%	-47,629	-28%	-19,811	-16%
Chicago	-188,920	-25%	-136,649	-18%	-52,271	-8%

Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

These trends suggest that families with children are leaving the City, while the areas of growth include an influx of adults without children. In particular, the data suggests Black and Hispanic families from lower income neighborhoods are leaving at higher rates than other racial and economic groups. Since 2000, Black children have fallen from 44 percent to 32 percent of the total population under age 18. Hispanic children have become the majority of the population under age 18, though decreasing in actual numbers since 2000. White and Asian children have also seen small increases (2 percent and 1 percent respectively) in their percentage of the total child and youth population since 2000.

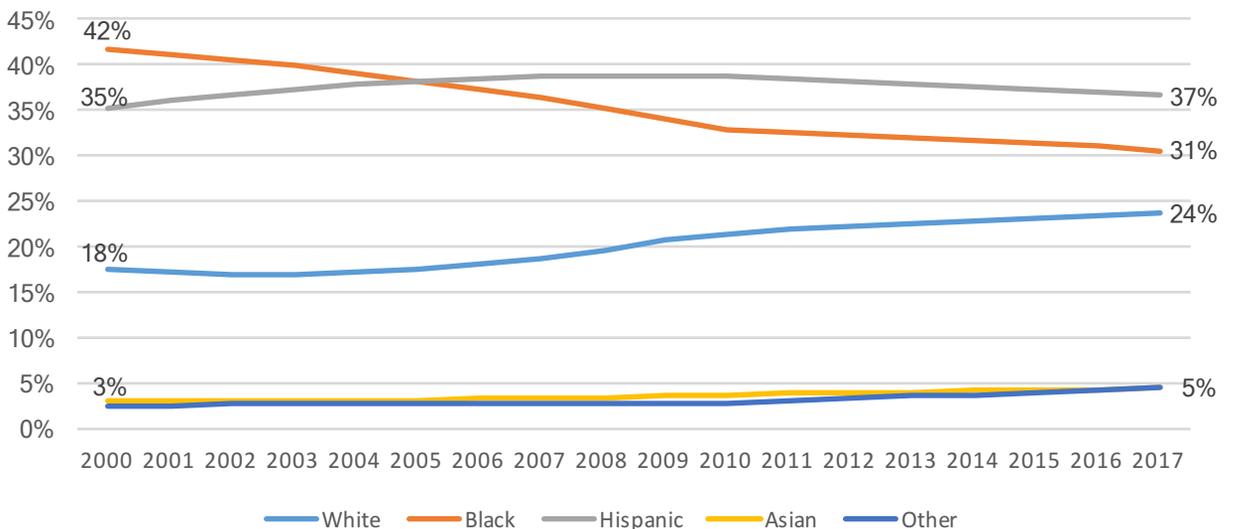
Figure 7: Percentage of Children under Age 18 by Race/Ethnicity, 2000 to 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

For children ages 0 to 5 the growth in white children as a percent of the total population is larger than for the total population under age 18, growing from 18 percent of the population in 2000 to 24 percent in 2017. The communities seeing the biggest population growth are generally middle- or high-income areas with a majority of white residents, many of whom leave the City when their children reach school-age.

Figure 8: Percentage of Children under Age 0 to 5 by Race/Ethnicity, 2000 to 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Decreasing Poverty Rates

After over a decade of increasing child poverty rates, the poverty rate for children and youth fell from 33 percent in 2010 to 26 percent in 2017. Over 58,000 fewer Chicago children under the age of 18 are living below the federal poverty line than did seven years ago. This change has been attributed to the improving U.S. economy as well as Chicago's increase in the minimum wage, which raised the hourly minimum wage to \$10 in 2015, and phases in annual increases reaching \$13 an hour in 2019.⁷ The change in the population dynamics (i.e. outmigration) noted above are also a likely factor in the change in child poverty.

The South region saw the biggest decrease in the percentage of all children under 18 living in poverty (14 percent) and for very young children ages zero to five (18 percent). The Far South region had the highest number decrease in children poverty for all children and the West Side had the highest number decrease in children ages zero to five living in poverty.

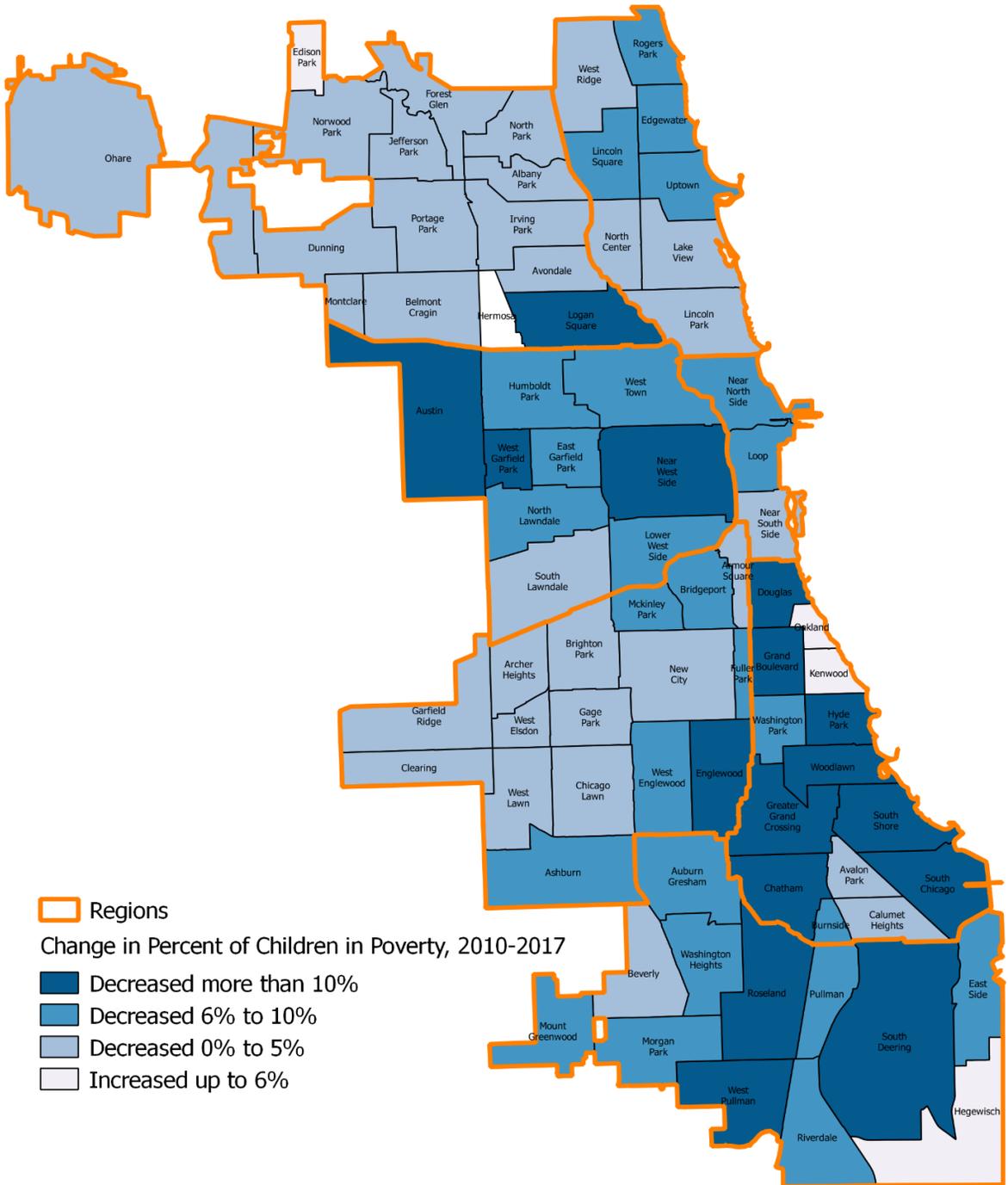
Table 10: Change in the Child Population Living Below 100% FPL, by Region, 2000 to 2017

Region	Total Children and Youth, Ages 0 to 17			Ages 0 to 5		
	Percent of children in poverty, 2017	Change in the number of children in poverty, 2010-2017	Change in the percent of children in poverty, 2010-2017	Percent of children in poverty, 2017	Change in the number of children in poverty, 2010-2017	Change in the percent of children in poverty, 2010-2017
Central	11%	-574	-7%	7%	-130	-4%
North	14%	-7,841	-5%	12%	-1,157	-5%
Northwest	20%	-2,598	-3%	20%	-3,803	-5%
West	35%	-6,513	-9%	34%	-7,236	-11%
Southwest	30%	-11,978	-4%	29%	-5,596	-10%
South	32%	-11,411	-14%	30%	-4,172	-18%
Far South	28%	-17,928	-9%	29%	-2,856	-13%
Chicago	26%	-58,843	-7%	24%	-24,950	-10%

Shifting population dynamics and changes in poverty levels across Chicago communities have important implications for the social services, schools, early childhood programs, and after-school programs that serve children and youth. Wealthier community areas on Chicago's North Side seem to be thriving while lower-income minority neighborhoods on the South and West Sides of the city continue to lose families. Though Chicago's economy has been improving the last few years, and the minimum wage increase is lifting more families out of deep poverty, in communities with high rates of population loss it is likely the middle class families that are able to pick up and move in search of better opportunities leaving the poorest families behind. These implications are explored further in Section B: Early Childhood Program Supply and Demand.

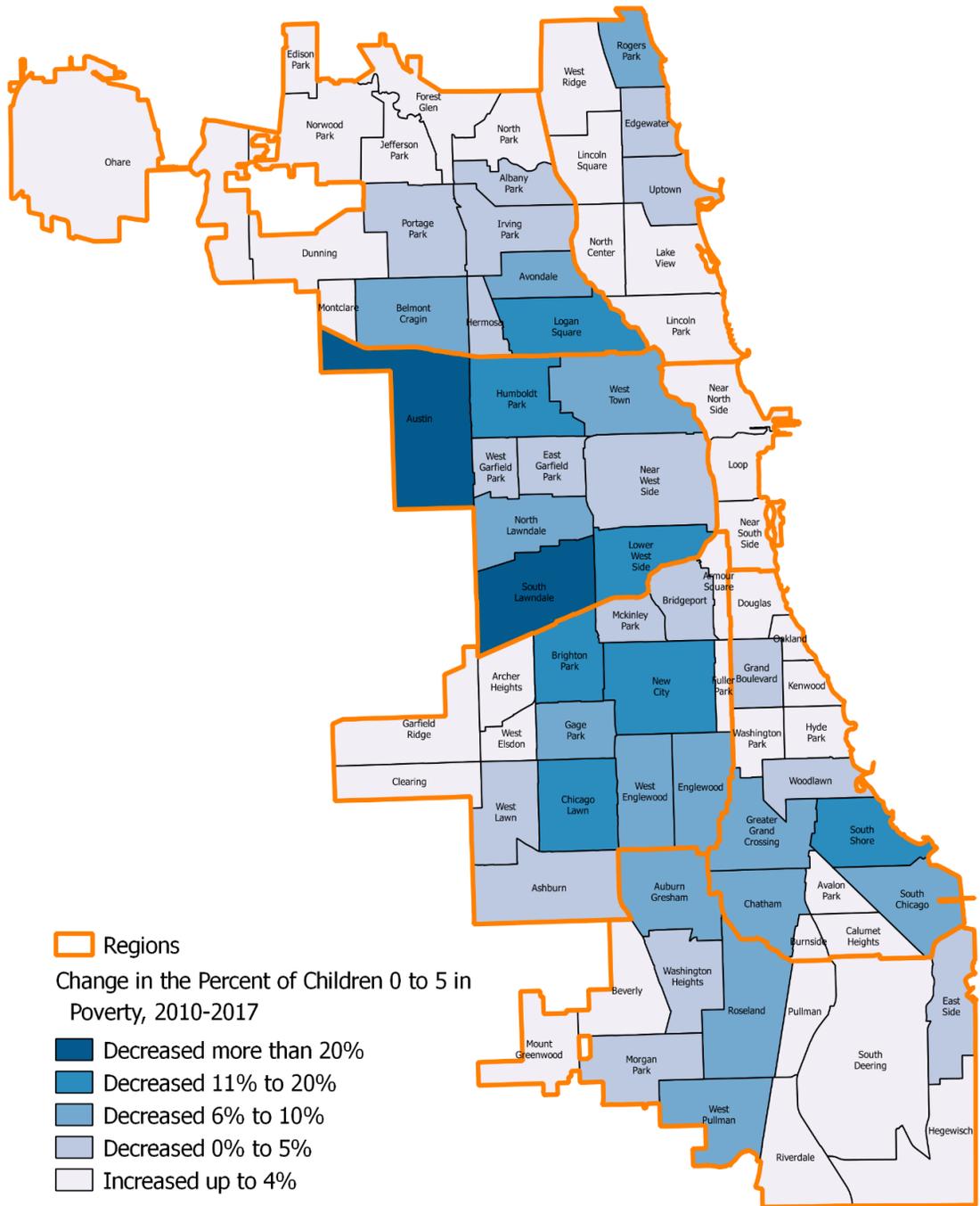
⁷<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/illinois/articles/2018-08-28/ap-fact-check-chicago-mayor-mostly-right-on-jobs-poverty/> 33

Map 9: Change in the Percent of Children under Age 18 living in Poverty, 2010 to 2017



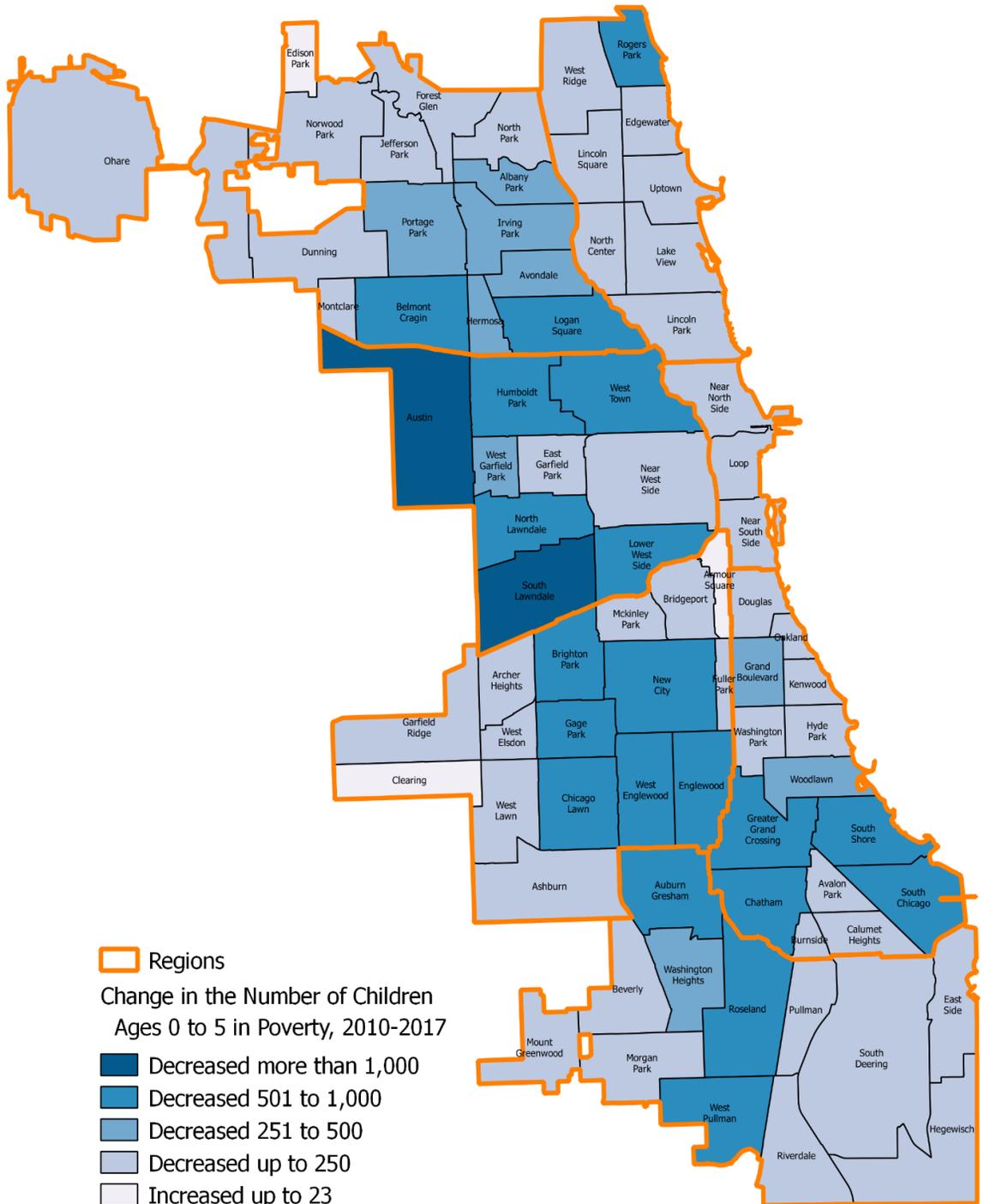
Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Map 10: Change in the Percent of Children Age 0 to 5 living in Poverty, 2010 to 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Map 11: Change in the Number of Children Age 0 to 5 living in Poverty, 2010 to 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Section B: Early Childhood Supply & Demand



Early Childhood Supply and Demand

Introduction

Providers of early learning and care services face a shifting landscape, shaped by demographic changes in the city of Chicago discussed in the previous section and by policy changes that have and will impact program eligibility and demand.

Chicago's over-all population has decreased, with some of the largest decreases in the child and youth populations across the city, with particular decline in African-American communities on the South Side that have traditionally had a strong DFSS presence. In 2010 Chapin Hall estimated that there were approximately 220,900 children ages 0-5 living in the city, and in 2017 they estimate 206,783, a decrease of roughly 14,000.

During that time, the percentage of children living in poverty (or below the federal poverty level) has also decreased, at a slightly higher rate than the population, meaning that there are both fewer children in Chicago and fewer of those children qualify for Head Start. In 2010 Chapin Hall estimated that approximately 75,400 children ages 0-5, or 34% of children, were living in families below that federal poverty line, and therefore eligible for Head Start. In 2017, Chapin Hall estimates that approximately 50,300 children ages 0-5, or 24% of the young child population, live in families below the poverty level.

In addition to Head Start, two other funding streams support early learning and care for low income families in Chicago: state Early Childhood Block Grant that supports Pre-school for All (PFA) programs for four year olds and Prevention Initiative (PI) programs for 0 to 3 year olds, and Child Care Assistance Programming (CCAP) that provides child care subsidies for children 0 to 12. To understand the supply and demand for early learning services, it is critical to understand how these three funding sources (Head Start, PFA/PI, and CCAP) work together.

Head Start targets children living at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL). PFA/PI targets children at under 200% FPL, again prioritizing those children most at risk for services whether due to poverty or disabilities. CCAP is available to families living below 185% FPL and either working or in an approved education program and lessens their financial responsibility for paying for care by partially subsidizing the cost of care.

Impact of Minimum Wage Increase

We anticipate that the number of children living in poverty and therefore the number of families eligible for Head Start, Early Head Start, and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership will continue to decrease as the Chicago and state of Illinois minimum wage increases.¹ In 2014, Chicago's minimum wage was at \$8.25 per hour. It has increased incrementally since and currently sits at \$12 per hour, with a final increase to \$13 per hour scheduled for July 1, 2019. Furthermore, the state of Illinois has recently passed legislation to increase the state minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2025.

¹Insofar as Head Start program eligibility is set based on federal policy, it is not adjusted to account for state-based changes to minimum wage.

In addition to impacting Head Start eligibility, increased minimum wage impacts eligibility for the other two main funding streams that support early learning and care for low income families, albeit unevenly. Illinois State Early Childhood Block Grant supports early learning classrooms for 3-4 year olds through Pre-School for All (PFA) and early learning classrooms and home-visiting for 0-3 year olds through Prevention Initiative (PI). Administered by Chicago Public Schools in the City of Chicago, school-based PFA is managed by Chicago Public School's Office of Early Childhood Education and center-based or community-based PFA and PI is managed by DFSS. Enrollment is prioritized for families at or below 200% of the federal poverty line, although as its name implies, all may attend and therefore the impact of increasing minimum wage may be ameliorated. On the other hand, the increasing minimum wage will undoubtedly impact the number of families who qualify for Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) or Child Care Subsidies, as eligibility depends on family income below 185% of the FPL and employment or enrollment in an approved education program. Likewise, as wages rise, we anticipate less children qualifying for both Head Start and CCAP, which will impact how community-based agencies fund their classrooms.

Impact of Universal Pre-K

In the fall of 2018, Mayor Rahm Emanuel announced that the city of Chicago would begin a four-year roll out of Universal Pre-K for four year olds, beginning in the fall of 2019 with full implementation by 2021. As part of implementation, the City of Chicago proposes to have a mixed delivery system, offering families the option of free, full-day 7.5 hour pre-k in their choice of school-based or community-based setting. In the proposed model, school-based settings would only serve four year olds, with the exception of part day inclusion classrooms, which would be open to three and four year olds. Community-based classrooms would serve predominantly three year olds.

Based on public kindergarten demand trends over the past two years and taking into account declining enrollment, the City of Chicago estimates that the families of approximately 23,000 four year olds will seek universal pre-k services.² The City has been working with Chapin Hall, Harris Policy Lab, and Illinois Action for Children, to try to predict what sort of choices these families will make for the care of their children. Over four years, the Chicago Public Schools anticipates the capacity to serve over 21,000 children in school-based settings. Currently, DFSS funded community-based classrooms serve approximately 7,766 children funded by Head Start, PFA, or both, evenly divided between three and four year olds. A certain percentage of these children will potentially migrate to school-based settings; whereas three year olds currently served in school-based settings, will presumably migrate to community-based settings. Income eligible three year olds in need of care will presumably enroll in DFSS funded classrooms for low-income children and families.

It is critical that community-based programs make adjustments to their classroom supply. If the number of three year olds in a classroom exceeds the number of four year olds, Head Start requires a maximum classroom size of 17 rather than 20. Programs may also need to make future license adjustments to meet demand for three year olds as the supply of school-based four year old classrooms increases.

²Estimates are based on 95 percent CPS Kindergarten enrollment, to account for demand and declining public school enrollment citywide.

A Note on Supply and Demand

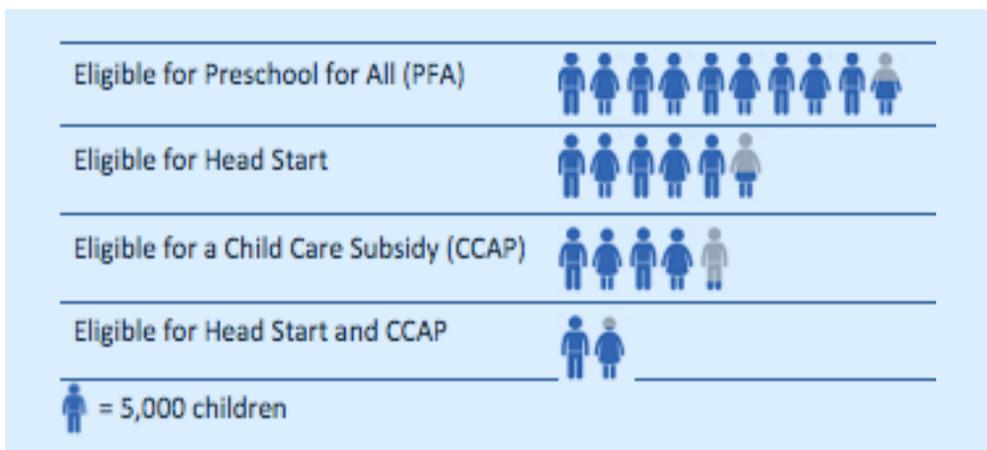
The Early Childhood Supply and Demand section represents our best understanding of the number of children who are eligible for programs, how families choose early learning programs for their children, and what early learning options are available throughout the city. Our understanding of supply and demand is limited by the data available to us, which only includes those programs that the city touches and funds. Insofar as the city funds programs across the city, they represent the supply which we can accurately account for. In addition, other agencies, whether public schools, charter schools, non-profit, and for-profit agencies and organizations, also deliver services for young children. There are also a variety of home-visiting programs, some of which are funded by the City, that can impact young children.

The “demand” for publicly funded programs referred to in this section more accurately reflects the number of children eligible for the various programs. While eligibility is solely based on program requirements, demand implies choice, and not all parents of children eligible for a specific program will choose to enroll their child in that particular program, or any of the programs for which they are eligible. When understanding supply, children may be eligible for multiple programs, and as such, determining the program-wise breakdown of adequate supply is challenging. Additionally, when analyzing these data by geographic regions such as community areas, the analysis does not take account of the fact that families may choose to send their child to a location that is not near their place of residence. Enrollment data indicate that program uptake varies by community area. There is still a lack of understanding of the reasons that drive program choice.

Supply and Demand: Pre-School Aged Programs³

According to Chapin Hall analyses of pre-school demand, in 2017 an estimated 47,423 children were living below 200 percent of the federal poverty level and eligible for PFA, an estimated 26,832 children were living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level and eligible for HS, and an estimated 20,013 children were living below 185 percent of the federal poverty level with parent(s) working or in an approved education program and were eligible for CCAP. All children eligible for Head Start and CCAP are also eligible for PFA. Only an estimated 9,451 are eligible for Head Start and CCAP.

Figure 9: Estimated number of children ages 3-5 eligible for early childhood learning programs, 2017.



³Pre-school aged children includes three, four, and five year olds.

Demand: Head Start

Eligibility Requirements

In order to be eligible for Head Start, children must be between the ages of 3-5, and at or below 100 percent FPL, homeless, or in foster care.

Number of Children Eligible

In Chicago, there were 26,832 children eligible for Head Start in 2017. For the purposes of this report, children living at or below 100 percent FPL are included as eligible for Head Start. Map 12 shows the number of eligible children by community area.

Over half of the children eligible for Head Start in Chicago live on the Southwest (6,872 children) and West (6,446 children) Sides. This is to be expected, since the community areas in these regions have the largest numbers of children in this age range as well as the largest numbers of children living in poverty. On the West Side, this includes Austin (1,451 Head Start eligible children), South Lawndale (1,290 children), and Humboldt Park (1,123 children). The eligible population on the Southwest Side is largely driven by Chicago Lawn (1,129 children), New City (991 children), Brighton Park (754 children), and Gage Park (749 children).

The Northwest Side has 4,810 children eligible, with the largest group by far being in Belmont Cragin (1,255 children). There are fewer eligible children on the South Side (3,236) and Far South Side (3,000). Although community areas on the South Side have high rates of poverty, the child populations in these community areas tend to be relatively small. The North Side has 2,194 Head Start eligible children. While the North Side has a significant young child population, it has relatively low rates of poverty. The Central region which has few young children and low poverty rates has very few Head Start eligible children (274).

Demand: Child Care Assistance Program

Eligibility Requirements

To qualify for the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) or childcare subsidies, at the time of this assessment, 2017, families must have an income below 185 percent of the FPL and both parents (or one parent in single parent households) had to be employed or participating in an approved education or training program. Child care subsidies are available for children age 12 and under, though this report focuses on children ages 0-5. The CCAP program is administered in the city of Chicago either by DFSS or Illinois Action for Children. Typically eligibility is re-determined on a six month basis, with the exception of children who are enrolled in both DFSS Head Start/Early Head Start and CCAP, who are re-determined annually.

Number of Children Eligible

In Chicago, there were 20,013 children ages 3-5 eligible for CCAP in 2017. Map 13 shows this distribution across the city. Children ages 3-5 who are eligible for CCAP are clustered on Southwest (5,070 children) and West Sides (4,736) of Chicago, as is to be expected given the concentration of poverty and child population in these areas. The Northwest, South, and Far South regions have 3,618, 2,398, and 2,256 eligible children respectively. The North (1,684) and Central (251) regions have the fewest children eligible for subsidies. As with other programs, Austin has the most eligible children, at 1,069. Two other community areas have over 900 eligible children – South Lawndale (949) also on the Southwest Side, and Belmont Cragin (923) on the Northwest Side.

Demand: Preschool for All

Eligibility Requirements

Preschool for All (PFA) is for children ages 3-4 in Chicago. CPS prioritizes the enrollment of low-income and at-risk children who meet the income standards for free and reduced school lunch. For the purposes of this report, we look at all children ages 3-5 living below 200 percent of the FPL as eligible for PFA.⁴

Number of Children Eligible

In 2017, there were an estimated 47,423 children eligible for PFA in Chicago, which includes all three to five year olds living below 200% FPL. The Southwest and West Sides have the largest populations of PFA eligible children, at 12,083 and 11,308 respectively, followed by the Northwest Side (8,532), South Side (5,707), Far South Side (5,531), South (3,930), and Central region (537). Seven community areas have over 1,500 children eligible for preschool for all – Austin, South Lawndale, and Humboldt Park on the West Side, Chicago Lawn and New City on the Southwest Side, and Belmont Cragin on the Northwest Side.

Demand: Head Start Collaboration

Eligibility Requirements

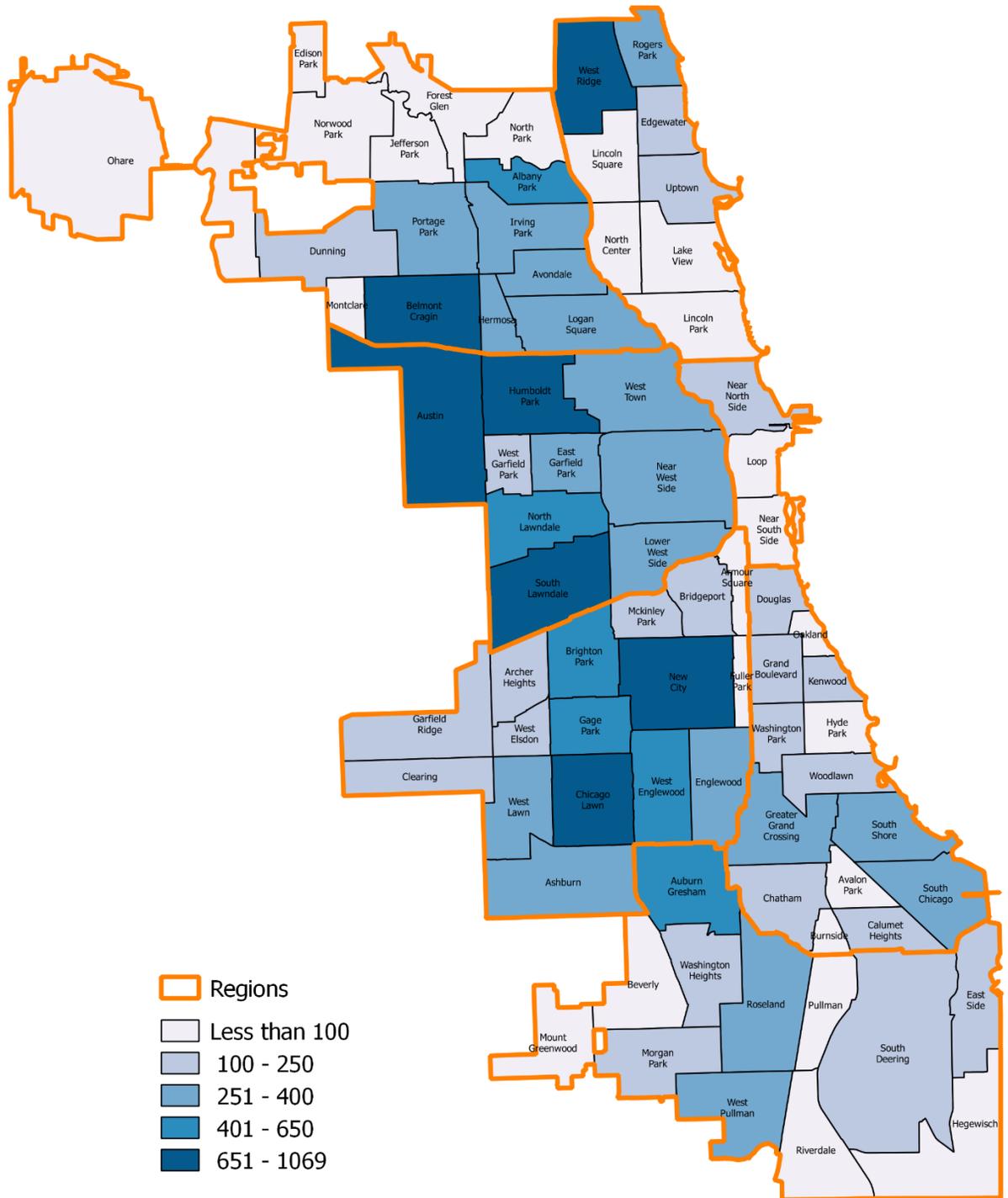
In collaboration programs, children are able to access dual funding to support the cost of care. For Head Start Collaboration, children must meet eligibility requirements for Head Start and CCAP and/or PFA, making this pool typically smaller than the pool for Head Start or CCAP alone. Although all Head Start children are eligible for PFA, only a subset of Head Start eligible children are eligible for CCAP. Children who are eligible for Head Start and CCAP have at least one working parent or a parent in an approved education or training program.

Number of Children Eligible

In 2017, there were 9,451 3-5 year olds that were eligible for both Head Start and CCAP programs. The largest concentrations of dually eligible children live on the Southwest and West Sides, which follows from the eligibility distribution of the two programs individually. The Southwest Side has the most (2,419 children) followed by the West Side (2,271 children). Austin has the highest number of eligible children at 511.

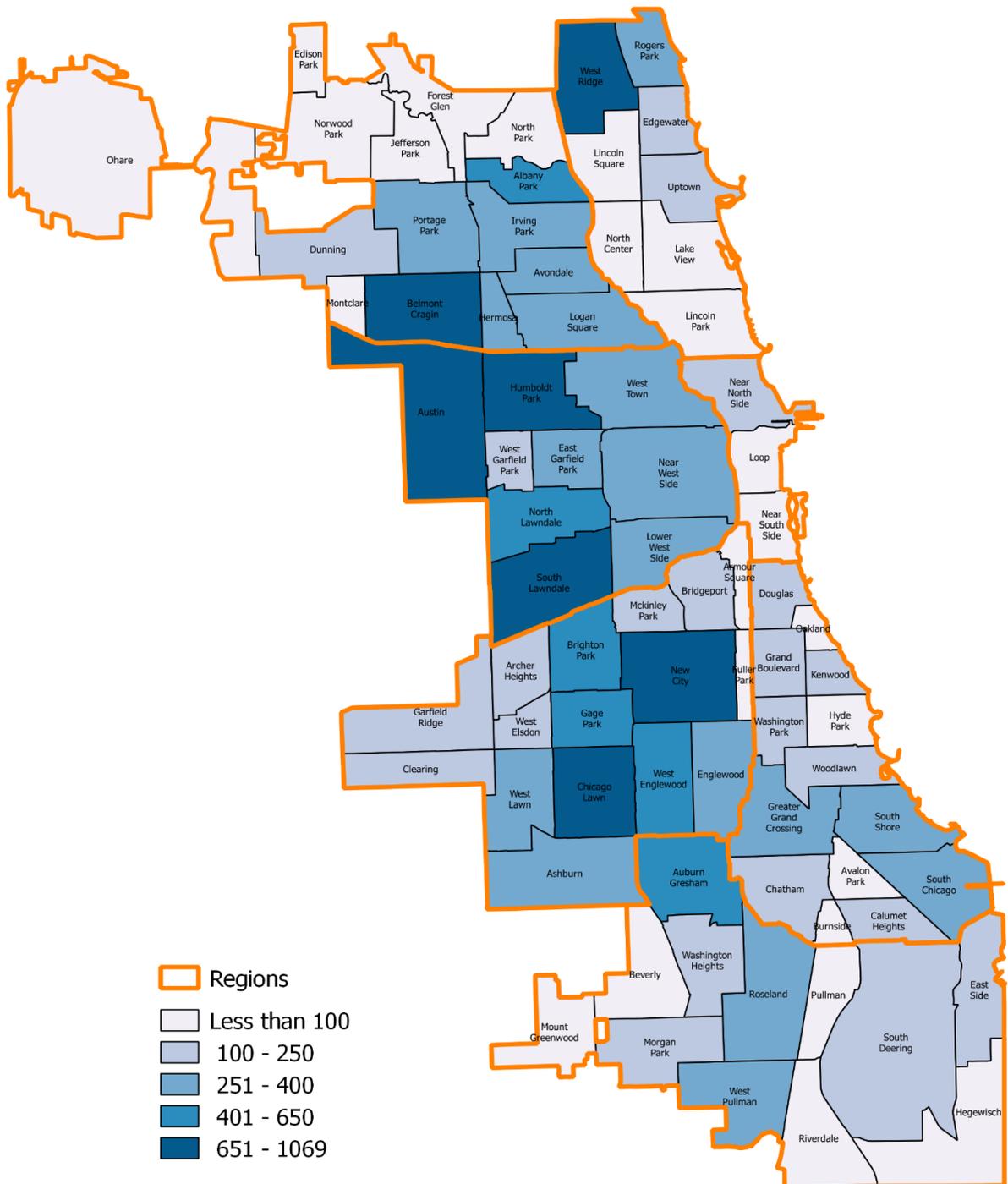
⁴PFA and PI are under the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and are funded through a state grant. Therefore, they follow the September 1 cut-off date as other schools funded by ISBE.

Map 13: Number of Children Eligible for Child Care Assistance Program Subsidies, Ages 3 to 5, 2017



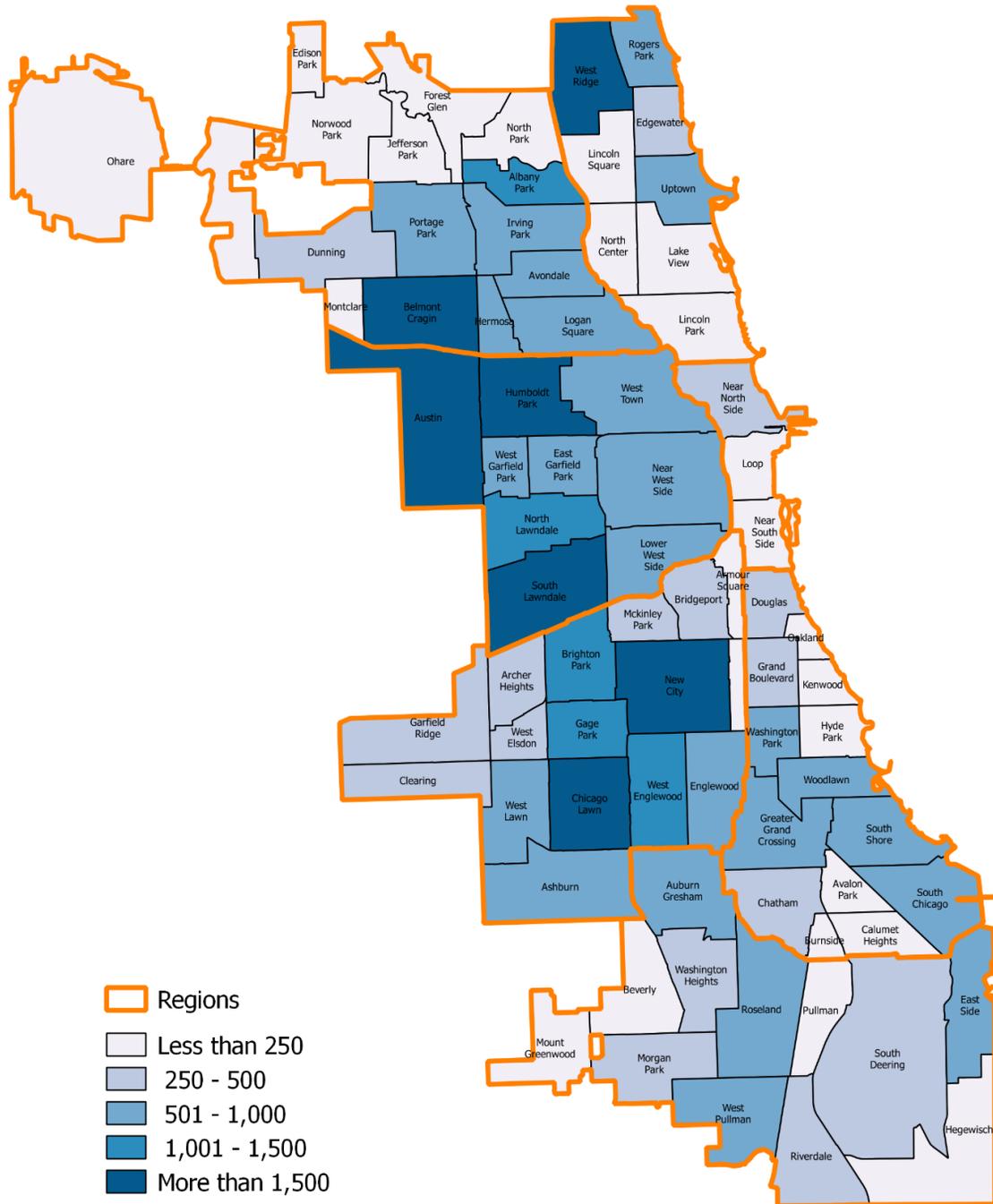
Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Map 14: Number of Children Age 3-5 Under 200% FPL and Eligible for Preschool for All, 2017



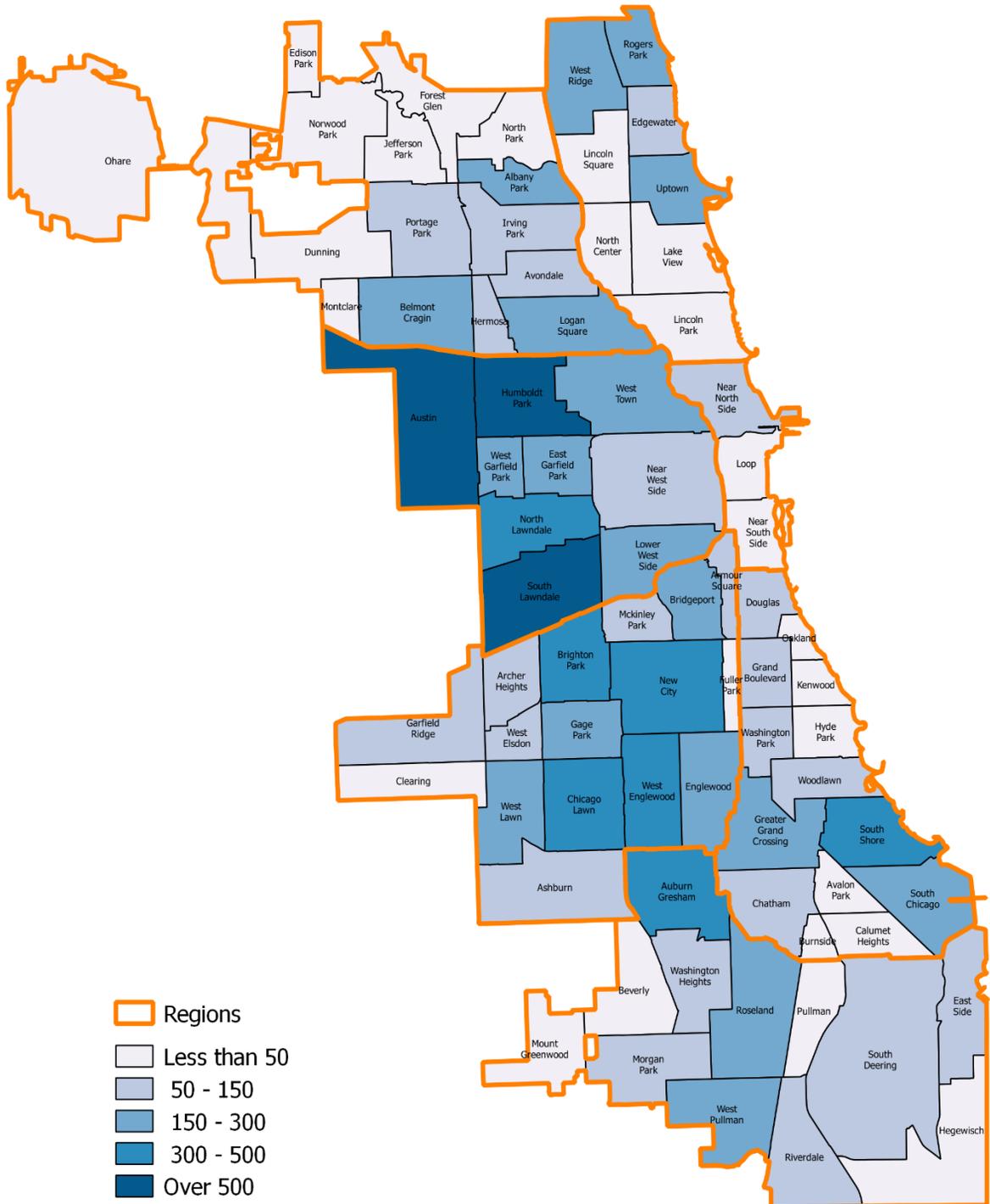
Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Map 15: Number of Children Age 3-5 Under 200% FPL and Eligible for Preschool for All, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Map 16: Number of Head Start Eligible Children Enrolled, Ages 3 to 5, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Data and Chapin Hall Estimates

Utilization: Head Start

Examining the relationship between eligibility and utilization is important when considering where to allocate slots across the city and where to conduct outreach. In Chicago as a whole, 43 percent of eligible children are enrolled in DFSS or Ounce of Prevention Fund (OPF) Head Start sites. Table 11 shows the percent of eligible children enrolled in DFSS or OPF Head Start in each city region. The percent enrolled is an underestimate, as only DFSS and OPF Head Start enrollment is included and it is known that children may attend other early learning programs.

Enrollment rates across the community areas ranged from 0 percent to 83 percent of eligible children. There is some clustering of community areas with high rates of Head Start enrollment (more than 55 percent of eligible children enrolled), particularly in the West region (West Town, Near West Side, Lower West Side, East Garfield Park, West Garfield Park) and South region (Oakland, Grand Boulevard, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Washington Park, and Woodlawn).

Utilization: Child Care Assistance Program Subsidies

In 2017, there were 14,606 children (73 percent of those eligible) using CCAP subsidies for any kind of care (center-based and non-center-based) and about half of those children were in center-based care. For all types of care, the Southwest and West Sides have the highest utilization, at 3,263 and 3,084 respectively. The South has the next largest at 2,840 children and is followed by the Far South Side at 2,566 children and the Northwest with 1,885 children. The North (979 children) and Central (251 children) regions have the lowest numbers of children utilizing CCAP subsidies in any type of care.

Utilization: Preschool for All

In 2017 an estimated 34 percent of eligible children are enrolled in PFA. PFA eligible children may also be eligible for Head Start and/or CCAP so may be participating in those programs rather than PFA. The Southwest and West regions have the highest number of children enrolled in PFA with 3,224 and 2,932 children enrolled. As noted above in the Demand section, these two regions also have the highest number of children below 200 percent FPL and eligible for the program.

Table 11: Demand and Utilization of Early Childhood Programs ages 3 to 5, 2017⁵

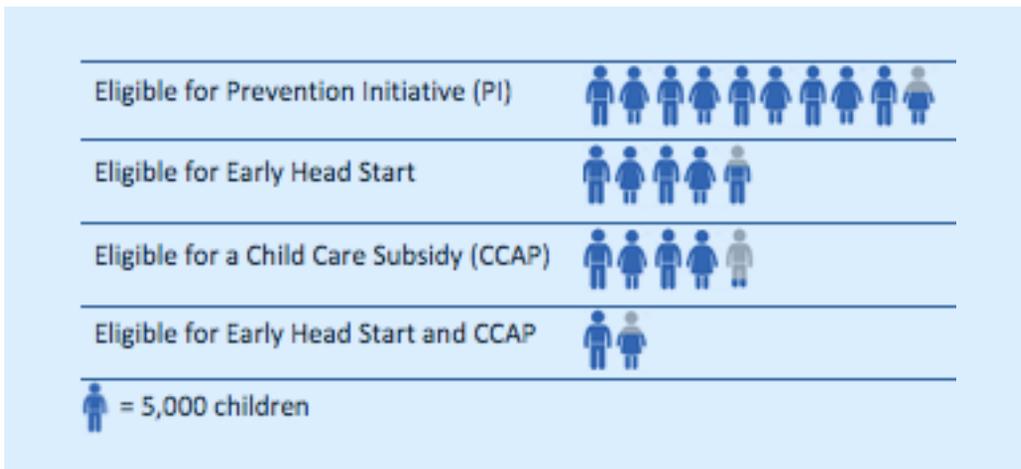
Region	Head Start Eligible Population 3-5	Subsidy Eligible Population 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Head Start 3-5	Eligible for PFA 3-5,	Total Enrolled in Head Start-Center and Other Care	Total Enrolled in PFA	Number of Children Age 3 to 5 using IDHS Certificates - Center and Other Care
Central	274	251	97	537	110	113	197
North	2,194	1,684	772	3,930	713	1,833	979
Northwest	4,810	3,618	1,695	8,532	1,147	4,181	1,885
West	6,446	4,736	2,271	11,308	3,532	2,932	3,084
Southwest	6,872	5,070	2,419	12,083	3,173	3,224	3,263
South	3,236	2,398	1,141	5,707	1,582	1,729	2,840
Far South	3,000	2,256	1,056	5,531	1,332	1,825	2,566
Chicago	26,832	20,013	9,451	47,423	11,658	16,027*	14,606

* Total PFA enrollment includes 190 Chicago children whose home region/CCA could not be determined. Approximately 12,716 of these children were served in school-based settings and 4,311 in CBOs.

Supply and Demand: Programs for Children 0-2

In 2017, an estimated 47,547 children were living below 200 percent of the FPL and eligible for Prevention Initiative (PI) programs, an estimated 23,534 children were eligible for Early Head Start, and an estimated 20,289 were eligible for CCAP. All children eligible for Head Start and CCAP are also eligible for PI. Only an estimated 8,519 are eligible for Head Start and CCAP.

Figure 10⁶: Estimated number of children ages 0-2 eligible for early childhood learning programs, 2017



⁵Utilization rates based on October 2017 enrollment and are cumulative

⁶This includes children up to three years of age

Demand: Early Head Start

Eligibility Requirements

In order to be eligible for Early Head Start, children must be between the ages of 0-2, at or below 100% FPL, homeless, or in foster care. DFSS offers center-based, home-based, and licensed family child care home full-year models. Center-based and licensed family child care is always for a full-day (seven hours or more), which may be blended with another source of funding, typically CCAP. The home-based option delivers services through visits with the child's parents, primarily in the child's home, and through group socialization opportunities in a classroom, community facility, home, or on field trips.

Number of Children Eligible

There were 23,354 children eligible for Early Head Start in Chicago in 2017. Geographically, the distribution of children eligible for Early Head Start in Chicago mirrors that of Head Start, and is shown in Map 17. For this report, children eligible for Early Head Start are children ages 0-2 who are at or below 100% FPL.

As with Head Start, the largest populations of children eligible for Early Head Start are on the West (5,644 children) and Southwest (5,542 children) Sides, followed by the Northwest (3,723), South (3,410), Far South (3,165), North (1,837), and Central (213) regions. Community areas with the highest number of eligible children include Austin (1,619 children), South Lawndale (971 children), Humboldt Park (922 children), and Belmont Cragin (915), all with over 900 children eligible for Early Head Start.

Demand: Child Care Assistance Program

Eligibility Requirements

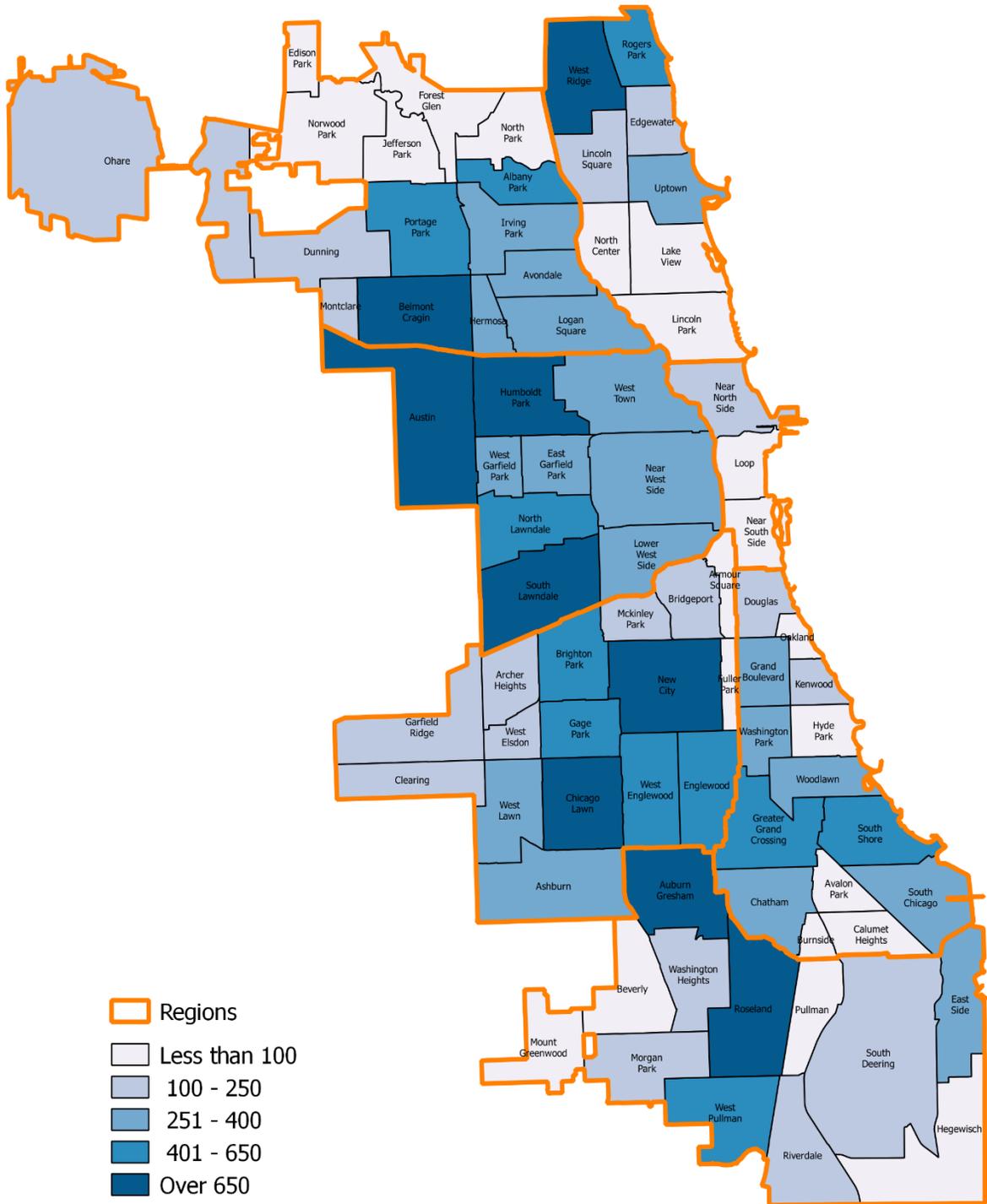
Demand in this report reflects the eligibility guidelines that were in place in 2017. Families with incomes below 185 percent of the FPL were eligible for CCAP if both parents (or one parent in single parent households) were employed or participating in an education or training program.

Child Care subsidies are available for children age 12 and under, though this report focuses on children ages 0-5. The CCAP program is administered in the city of Chicago either by DFSS or Illinois Action for Children. Typically eligibility is re-determined on a six month basis, with the exception of children who are enrolled in both DFSS Head Start/Early Head Start and CCAP, who are re-determined annually.

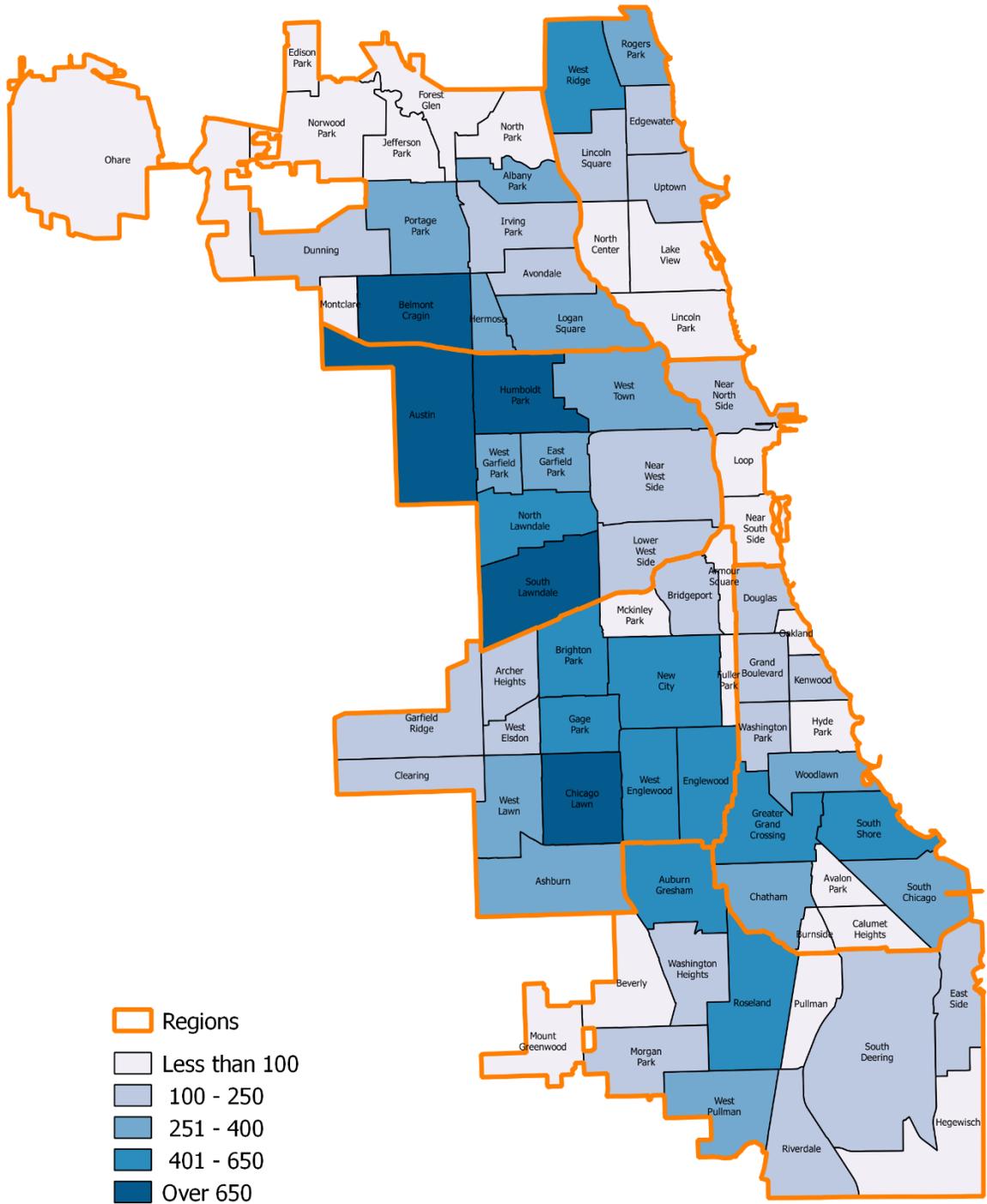
Number of Children Eligible

In Chicago, there were an estimated 20,289 children ages 0-2 eligible for CCAP in 2017. The West Side has the largest number of subsidy-eligible children at 4,795 followed closely by the Southwest Side at 4,726, the Northwest (3,242 children), South (2,944), Far South (2,740), North (1,612), and Central (230) regions. The Austin community area has the highest number of eligible children with 1,377 children eligible for a child care subsidy.

Map 17: Number of Children Eligible for Early Head Start, Ages 0 to 2, 2017



Map 18: Number of Children Eligible for Child Care Assistance Program Subsidies, Ages 0 to 2, 2017



Demand: Prevention Initiative Programming

Eligibility Requirements

Children ages 0-2 are eligible for PI. However, as is the case with PFA, the program prioritizes the enrollment of low-income and at-risk children who meet the income standards for free and reduced school lunch. For this report we consider all children ages 0-2 living below 200 percent of the FPL as eligible for PI programs. Services are delivered through either a home-visiting or center-based model by community based organizations. The PI home visiting model provides early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive evidence-based child development and family support services to help families prepare their young children for later school success. Additionally, DFSS supports a small number of specialized innovative programs that provide additional support services or crisis intervention for children, parents, or agencies.

Number of Children Eligible

In 2017, there were 47,547 children eligible for PI. The largest concentrations of eligible children are in the West (11,327 children) and Southwest (11,139 children) regions, followed by the Northwest (7,549 children), South (6,900), and Far South (6,407). The North (3,747 children) and Central (478) regions have the fewest children eligible for PI. Austin on the West Side has by far the most children eligible of all community areas (3,251 children), followed by South Lawndale (1,950 children) and Humboldt Park (1,850) also on the West Side, Belmont Cragin (1,836) on the Northwest Side, and Chicago Lawn (1,780) on the Southwest Side.

Demand: Early Head Start Collaboration Programming

Eligibility Requirements

As with Head Start Collaboration, children eligible for collaboration programming must meet eligibility requirements for Head Start and CCAP and/or PI, making this pool typically smaller than the pool for Head Start or CCAP alone.

Number of Children Eligible

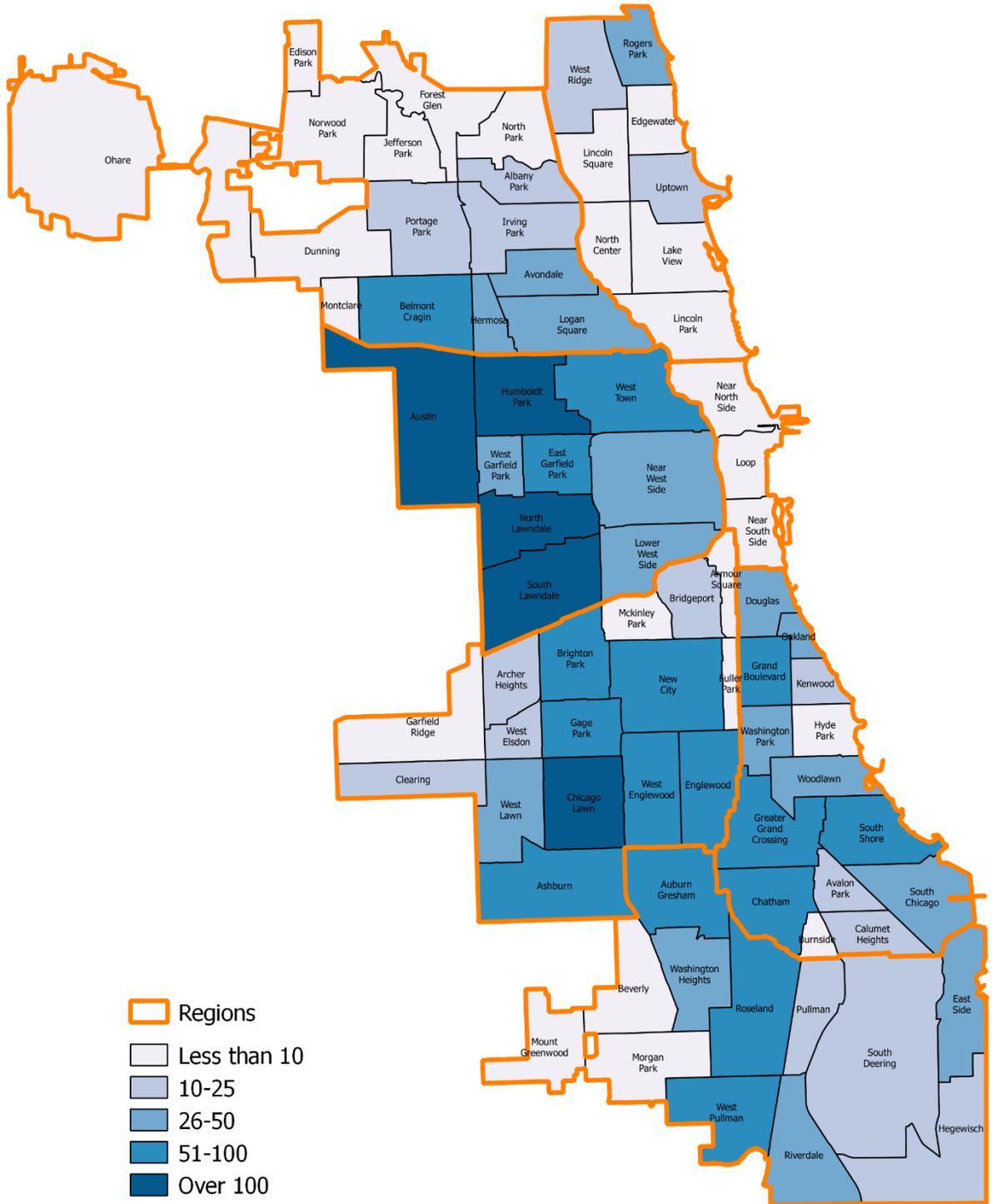
There were 8,519 0-2 year olds eligible for both Early Head Start and CCAP in 2017. Consistent with the eligibility for Early Head Start and CCAP individually, the West and Southwest Sides have the most dually eligible children at 2,044 and 2,088 respectively. Austin has the most children eligible for both programs at 586 children.

Utilization: Early Head Start

Across the city, 12 percent of eligible children (2,815) were enrolled in DFSS or OPF Early Head Start in 2017, including 554 children participating in home-based programming.⁷ Though there are fewer funded Early Head Start slots than Head Start slots, in 2017 there were an additional 1,100 slots for children ages 0-2 through the Early Head Start Child Care Partnership expansion. The West region had the highest Early Head Start enrollment with 838 children, followed by the Southwest (630), South (512), Far South (386), Northwest (292), North (99), and Central (13) regions. Of the five community areas with more than 100 children enrolled in Early Head Start, four (South Lawndale, Humboldt Park, North Lawndale, and Austin) are in the West region, and one (Chicago Lawn) is in the Southwest region.

⁷This includes both Early Head Start and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership.

Map 20: Number of Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2017



Utilization: Child Care Assistance Program Subsidies

In 2017, there were 13,118 children (65 percent of those eligible) using CCAP subsidies for any kind of care (center-based and non-center-based) and about 60 percent of those children were in center-based care. For all types of care, the West Side had the highest utilization, at 2,924, followed by the Southwest (2,802), South (2,790), Far South (2,158), and Northwest (1,451) regions. The North (758 children) and Central (192 children) regions have the lowest numbers of children utilizing CCAP subsidies in any type of care.

Utilization: Prevention Initiative

Eight percent of Chicago children ages 0 to 2 living below 200 percent of the FPL were enrolled in PI programs, including 2,070 children in center-based care and 1,835 children participating in the home visiting program. The Southwest region had the most children enrolled in prevention initiative programs (1,117), followed by the West (989), South (639), North (367), Northwest (338), Far South (329), and Central (76) regions. Three community areas, Humboldt Park, Austin, and North Lawndale (all in the West region), had over 150 children enrolled.

Table 12: Demand and Utilization of Early Childhood Programs ages 0 to 2, 2017⁸

Region	Early Head Start Eligible 0-2	Subsidy Eligible Population 0-2	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Early Head Start 0-2	Eligible for Prevention Initiative/Community-Based Services at 200% FPL, 0-2	Total Enrolled in Early Head Start- Center and Other Care*	Total Enrolled in Prevention Initiative Center & Home-Visiting	Number of Children Age 0 to 2 using IDHS Certificates-Center and Other Care
Central	213	230	76	478	13	76	192
North	1,837	1,612	663	3,747	99	367	758
Northwest	3,723	3,242	1,347	7,549	292	338	1,451
West	5,644	4,795	2,044	11,327	838	989	2,924
Southwest	5,542	4,726	2,008	11,139	630	1,117	2,802
South	3,410	2,944	1,235	6,900	512	639	2,790
Far South	3,165	2,740	1,146	6,407	386	329	2,158
Chicago	23,534	20,289	8,519	47,547	2,815	3,905	13,075

*Includes EHS and EHS-CCP Enrollment

⁸Utilization rates based on October 2017 enrollment.

Section C:

Child & Community Health & Well-Being



Child and Community Health and Well-Being

Introduction

Children develop as a whole across four developmental domains, physical, cognitive, social, and emotional, within the context of families and communities. Each of the four developmental domains interact with the others and each is affected by family and communities. To develop optimally, children need access to medical and dental care, and good nutrition to support their physical growth and development; safe communities, secure attachments, and strong families to support their social emotional development; and high quality early learning opportunities and experiences to promote their cognitive development.

Early childhood programs need to understand the characteristics of the communities that Chicago children and families live in to understand their needs and ensure that their programs are responsive to those needs. In this section, we look at some critical indicators that can affect children and families' health and well-being and may impact children's physical, cognitive and social-emotional development.

This section builds on quantitative and qualitative data, specifically demographic statistics and indicators, agency and parent surveys, and agency focus groups. Quantitative data related to health and well-being were collected by Chapin Hall from American Community Survey and other sources, including Illinois Department of Public Health, Chicago Department of Public Health, and Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (see references for a full list of sources). Qualitative data were collected through surveys and focus groups to get a better understanding of how the families DFSS serves and the staff working at DFSS delegate agencies understand their local communities' strengths and needs.

The site leadership survey was framed using the social determinants of health and distributed to each of DFSS' approximately 350 early childhood sites¹. The social determinants of health include economic stability, neighborhood and physical environment, education, food, community and social context, and health and healthcare system. These determinants can be understood as the main conditions that influence how people thrive in the communities in which they are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age. They impact a wide range of health and quality of life outcomes and risks. Through the survey we wanted to identify key issues that affect the communities served by Chicago Early Learning programs. DFSS received 138 completed surveys.

After DFSS aggregated the results of the survey, it conducted focus groups with agency and site leadership to probe into the results and get feedback. DFSS convened four focus groups representing four regions in the city—north, west, south, and southwest. Each focus group had about 10-20 participants, who provided insight on a range of issues stemming from the survey results and analysis of quantitative data collected on communities in that region.

In addition to surveying site leadership, DFSS surveyed parents about their family's community, using 18 questions from the site leadership survey, with the goal of better understanding parent perspectives about their needs and their communities strengths and challenges. DFSS collected 867 parent surveys.

¹The socio-ecological model (SEM) was first introduced as a conceptual model for understanding human development by Urie Bronfenbrenner in the 1970s and later formalized as a theory in the 1980s.

In general, the surveys and focus groups yielded several insights about the City of Chicago. First and foremost, Chicago communities are diverse and it is difficult to make broad generalizations about the city as a whole. Nonetheless, surveys consistently identified transportation systems (76.9%), parks (63.2%), and libraries and religious organizations (62.3%) as community strengths. Agency staff participating in the focus groups identified the communities they serve as diverse but close-knit and family-oriented. For parents, education was the top strength of their communities, not surprising given that all the respondents had enrolled their children in Chicago Early Learning programs. When asked the most important factors for a health community, parents identified low crime, a child friendly atmosphere (a good place to raise children), and good schools as markers important to them.

As far as needs, the survey identified the following as the greatest needs in their communities: more employment opportunities (59.8%), more affordable housing (53.8%), and better responsive police/community safety (44.4%). Focus groups reaffirmed this finding, identifying their community's need for employment opportunities as a top concern. Focus groups also identified needs related to community violence and trauma, including more mental health supports and services for families.

Health & Health Care Access

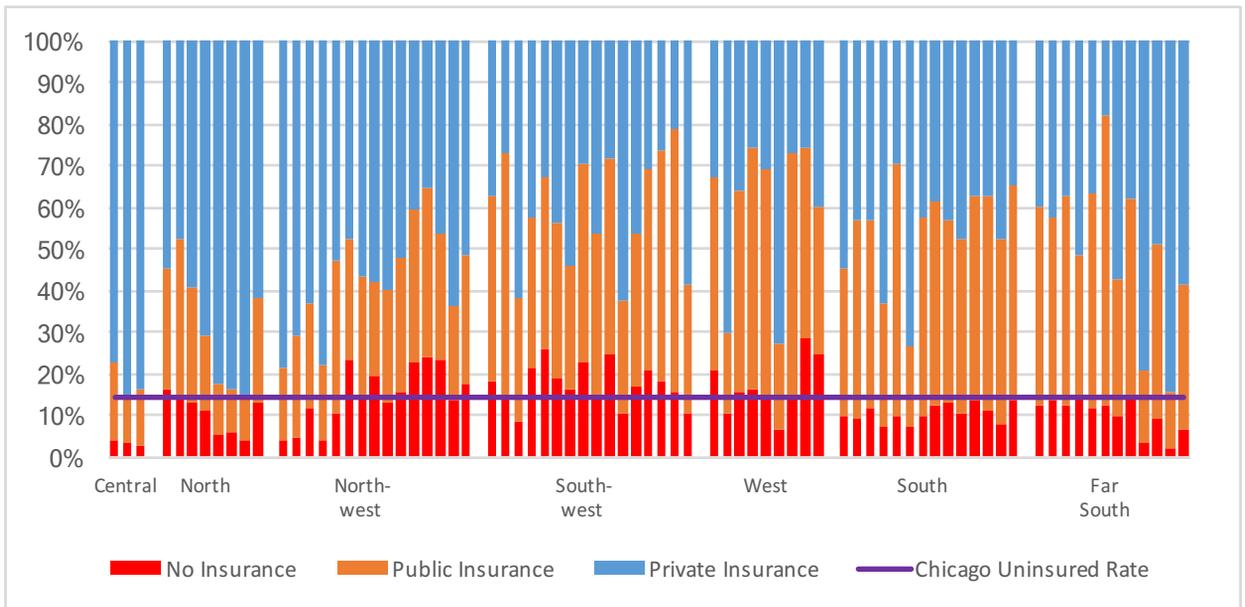
Community health and wellness was a central concern of the agency and parent surveys and agency focus groups. Agency surveys identified access to and the availability of mental health centers (61.54%), followed by dental care (57.26%), and primary care (50.43%) as the greatest unmet healthcare need in Chicago. Just under 60 percent (58.9%) of the survey respondents evaluated the quality of care in local healthcare clinics as fair or average, while another 11 percent rated the quality of care as poor. A majority of respondents felt that the community awareness of preventative (primary) care was fair (26.9%) or average (43.59%) and also rated their community's healthcare literacy as fair (24.6%) or average (44.44%). Focus groups identified an unmet need for mental health services and social workers, although this did not seem to be as great a concern in the parent survey. Despite this, 60.7 percent of parents surveyed felt that they could always receive treatment for medical issues within their neighborhoods and generally had the resources needed to manage their parent anxiety or parent stress. In contrast, some of the focus group participants identified the need for more coordinated supports for persons with disabilities and their families. Participants mentioned the issue of prolonged wait times to receive care in certain clinics and that parents cannot travel far from their communities to reach other clinics due to economic and transportation barriers.

Health Insurance

The most recent American Community Survey shows a record low number of Chicago residents without health insurance with only 9.6 percent remaining without insurance in 2017. The increase in the insured population over the past few years can be attributed to an improving employment rate, the Affordable Care Act, and expansions to the Medicaid program and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Insurance coverage over the five-year period of 2012 to 2016, the most recent data available at the Community Area level, shows an average uninsured rate of 14.6 percent for Chicago. The uninsured rate varies by Community Area. Figure 11 shows type of health insurance of the population in each Community Area grouped within regions. Each column represents one community area within the region. Notably, all of the Community Areas with uninsured rates over 20 percent are majority Hispanic communities in the Northwest, Southwest and West regions of the City. This may be due to lack of documentation or families working in the underground economy.

Furthermore, the lack of available insurance options for undocumented families is another barrier to receiving health care. Undocumented immigrants are currently ineligible for Medicaid and Marketplace coverage. According to a report from the Kaiser Family Foundation (2018), “lawfully-present immigrants under 400% of poverty are eligible for Marketplace tax credits, only those who have passed a five-year waiting period after receiving qualified immigration status can qualify for Medicaid.”² The barrier to receive federally funded health coverage is also much higher in states that did not opt to receive the ACA Medicaid expansion³. This further prevents access to care and impacts the affordability of care for low-income and undocumented individuals and families.

Figure 11: Type of Health Insurance by Region and Community Area, 2012-2016



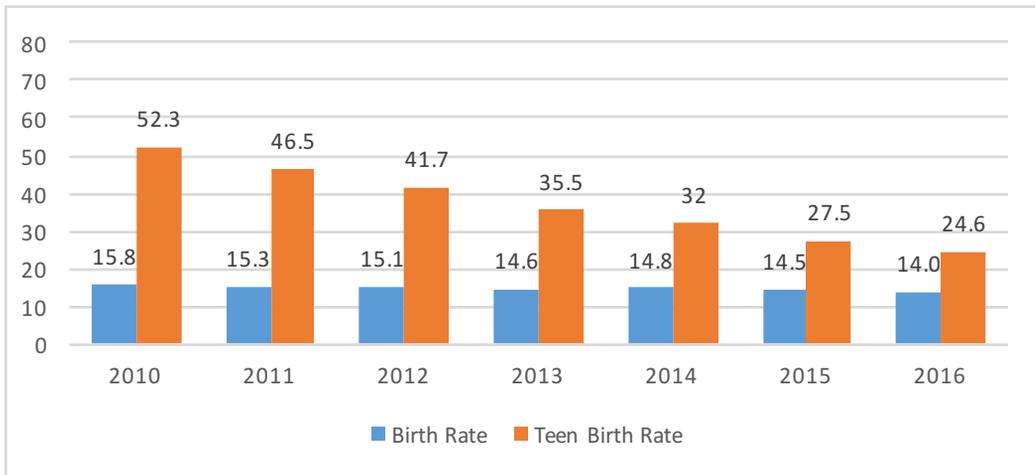
² The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2018). Key Facts about the Uninsured Population. Available at: <https://www.kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population>.

³The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2018). Key Facts about the Uninsured Population. Available at: <https://www.kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population>.

Birth Data

The number of births to Chicago residents has fallen from 42,593 in 2010, a rate of 15.8 per 1,000 residents, to 37,852 or 14 births per 1,000 residents. This trend mirrors a decline in birth rates nationally, though Chicago's birth rate remains higher than the national rate of 12.2. During the same time period, the number of births to teen mothers has dropped more dramatically from a rate of 52.3 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 to a rate of 24.6. Despite this decline the city's teen birth rate remains higher than the national rate of 20.3.

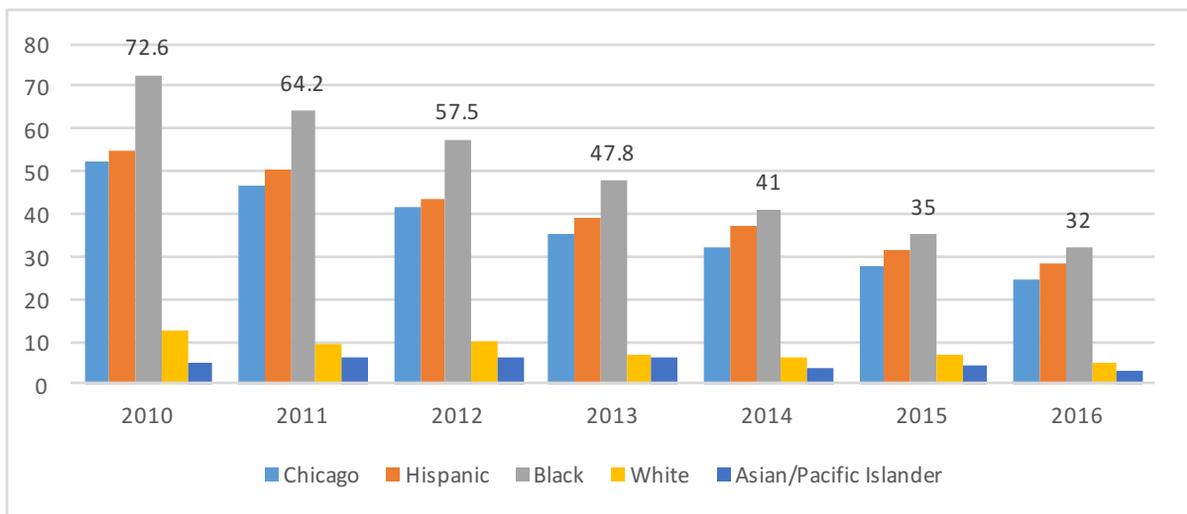
Figure 12: Chicago Crude Birth Rate and Teen Birth Rate, 2010 - 2016



Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Hispanic and Black teens are around five times more likely to give birth than white or Asian teens. While Black teens have the highest rate of teen births, they have also seen the largest decline in births, falling from a rate of 72 births per 1,000 teens to 32.

Figure 13: Race/Ethnicity of Teen Mothers, 2010-2016

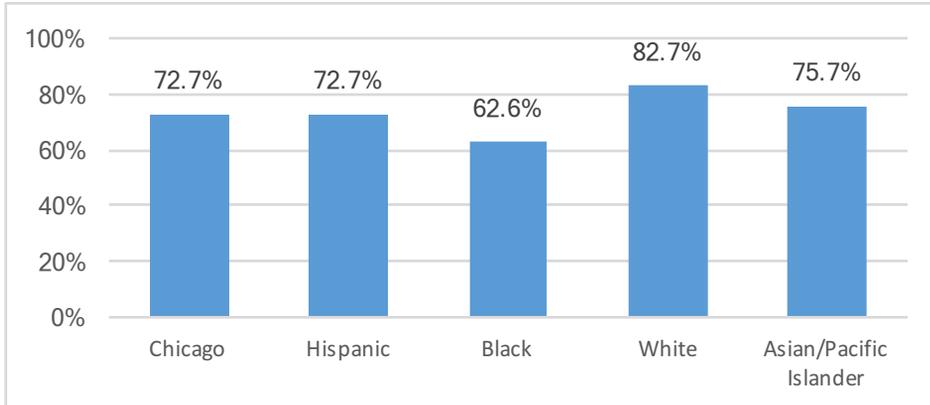


Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy is associated with a lower risk of low birth weight, preterm births, and other pregnancy related complications. Seventy-three percent of Chicago mothers who gave birth in 2015 received prenatal care in their first trimester. This enrollment rate is lower than the national average of 77 percent, and varies by race and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic White mothers are most likely to enroll in prenatal care while Black women are least likely to enroll.

Figure 14: Percentage of all Births Where the Mother Received Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, by Race/Ethnicity of Mother

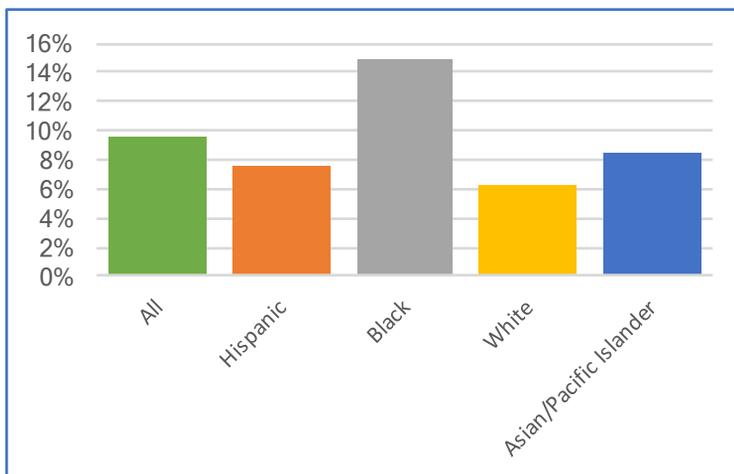


Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality

Being born at low birth weight, defined as being born with a birthweight less than 2500 grams, can have a negative effect on many developmental and behavioral outcomes for children, and is one of the largest contributors to infant mortality in Chicago. The percentage of low birthweight births among all births has remained fairly consistent over the last decade. The 2016 rate of 9.6 percent is higher than the national rate of 8.2 percent.

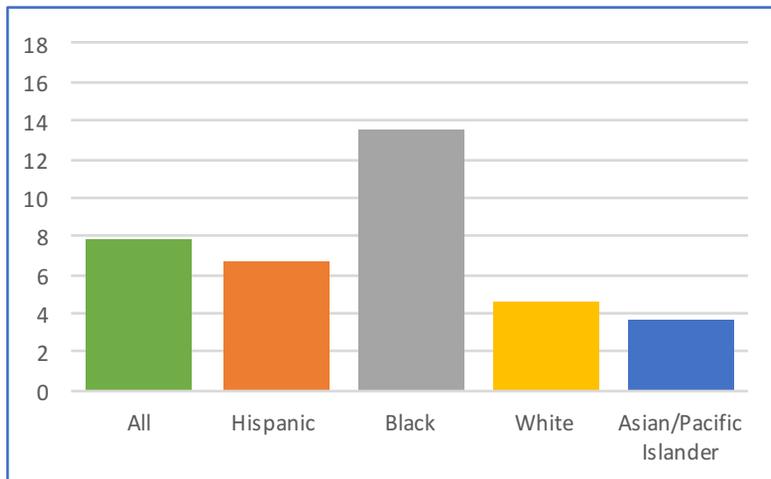
Figure 15: Race/Ethnicity of Teen Mothers, 2010-2016



Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Chicago's infant mortality rate of 7.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is also higher than the national rate of 5.9. Chicago's Black communities have much higher rates of both low birthweight births and infant mortality. Communities with the highest rates of low birth weights and infant mortality cluster on the South and West Sides of the City.

Figure 16: Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, 2015



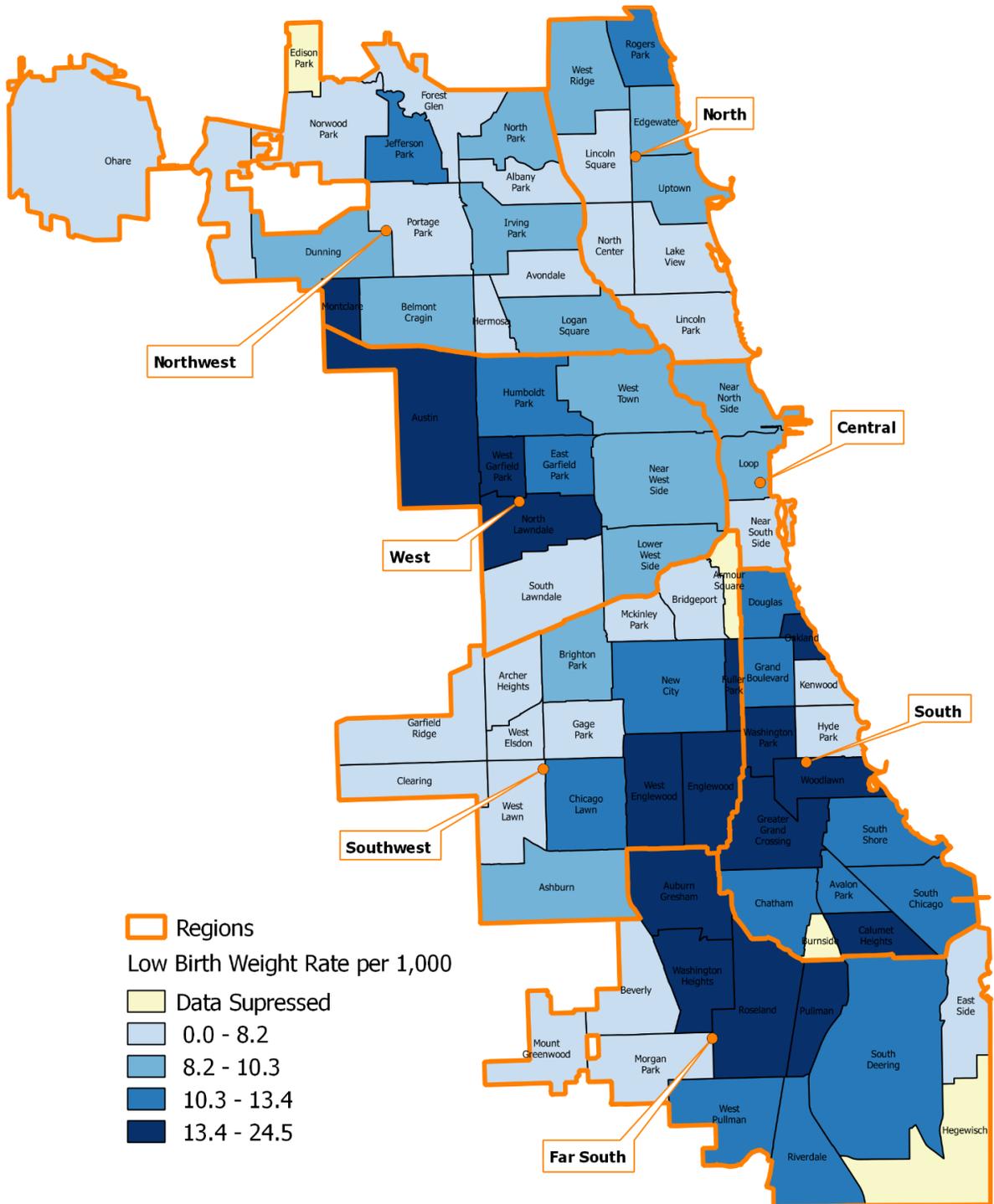
Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Maternal Morbidity and Mortality

Between 2008 and 2016 an average of 73 Illinois women died each year within one year of their pregnancy. While a relatively rare event, there is increasing concern among public health organizations that the rate of maternal mortality is increasing in the United States and racial disparities in maternal health outcomes persist. A recently released report by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) found that Black women were six times more likely to die of a pregnancy-related condition than White women, and had the highest rate of severe maternal morbidity (potentially life-threatening complications during labor and delivery) in Illinois with a rate of 101.5 per 10,000 deliveries⁴. Women in the Chicago/Bellwood IDPH region had the highest rate of severe maternal morbidity with a rate of 65.4 serious complications for every 10,000 deliveries in 2016-2017. A majority of pregnancy-related deaths are preventable, with obesity contributing to 44 percent of these deaths in 2015. The report recommends several strategies for reducing pregnancy-related maternal deaths including expanding Medicaid eligibility for the postpartum period from 60 days to one year after delivery, expanding home visiting programs to target high-risk mothers, and increasing access to substance use and mental health services statewide for pregnant and postpartum women.

⁴ Illinois Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Report. Illinois Department of Public Health. (October 2018)

Map 21: Low Birth Weight Rate by Chicago Community Area, 2015



Immunization

Vaccines are the best method to prevent many of the most dangerous childhood diseases. Illinois law requires school age children to be vaccinated against Hepatitis B, Diphtheria/ Tetanus/ Pertussis (DTaP, Tdap), Hemophilus influenzae B, Pneumococcal disease, Polio, Measles/ Mumps/ Rubella (MMR), Varicella, and Meningococcal disease (MCV4I). Chicago has high vaccination rates due to these school requirements. In 2017, immunization rates among school-age children were 90 percent or higher in all but seven community areas. Immunization rates in the seven community areas below 90 percent ranged from 82 percent to 89 percent and those communities were spread out among the North, Northwest, and South regions. (See Appendix C). Though not required, the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) also provides flu vaccinations at no charge for all children over six months.

Lead Poisoning

Exposure to lead can affect the growth, behavior, and development of young children. Young children, infants, and fetuses are particularly vulnerable to lead because the physical and behavioral effects of lead occur at lower exposure levels in children than in adults⁵. Even low levels of lead exposure have been linked to damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, learning disabilities, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired formation and function of blood cells.⁶ Children who live in older, poorly maintained homes are more likely to be exposed to lead poisoning, as they are more likely to put their hands or other objects contaminated with lead dust in their mouths.

Children in Chicago are required to have their lead exposure tested upon enrolling in licensed child care facilities and kindergarten. CDPH inspectors assess homes of children with blood lead levels of 10 micrograms per deciliter or more, as well as homes of infants with levels of 6 micrograms per deciliter or greater. Additionally, in wake of the Flint water crisis, Illinois has amended its child licensing requirements. Lead testing of water is required for all day care centers, day care homes and group day care homes that service children ages birth to six years that were constructed on or before January 1, 2000. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services amended licensing rules to implement this new law.⁷

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways that leads to episodes of reversible breathing problems due to airway narrowing and blockage⁸. Episodes can range in severity from mild to life threatening. Symptoms of asthma include wheezing, coughing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath. Daily prophylactic treatment can prevent symptoms and attacks and enable individuals with asthma to lead active lives. Respiratory diseases burden individuals and their families, but also impact schools, workplaces, communities, cities, and states.

⁵Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water. (2019, February 07). Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

⁶Childhood Lead Poisoning. (2010). World Health Organization. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/ceh/publications/leadguidance.pdf>

⁷More information on the legislation, policies, testing, and mitigation strategies may be found by visiting the following link: <https://sunshine.dcf.illinois.gov/Documents/FAQ%201-22-2019.pdf>

⁸Asthma. (2018). Retrieved from <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/asthma>

Daily prophylactic treatment can prevent symptoms and attacks and enable individuals with asthma to lead active lives. Respiratory diseases burden individuals and their families, but also impact schools, workplaces, communities, cities, and states.

Chicago has been identified as an asthma epicenter, with higher prevalence in minority communities on the city's West and South Sides, disproportionately affecting African-Americans.⁹ The 2016 Healthy Chicago Survey estimated that 216,000 adults in Chicago have asthma, with the rate among African Americans nearly 75% higher than among Whites and almost 85% greater than the rate among Hispanic adults.¹⁰ The same disproportion affects children. The Respiratory Health Association reports that "In 2009, the rate of Emergency Department (ED) visits among African American children (279.6) per 10,000 was 86% greater than the citywide rate of 150.5. The rates of asthma-related emergency department visits among Hispanic/Latino and White children were well below city-wide rates in each year from 2009 to 2015."¹¹ African American children accounted for over 63 percent of all asthma-related emergency department visits recorded in 2015. According to the Illinois Childhood Asthma Surveillance Report (2011-2014), there were significantly higher rates of asthma-related hospitalizations in disadvantaged neighborhoods, likely the result of factors such as substandard housing, higher levels of pollution and pests, including dust-mites, and increased violence and stress.¹²

Although childhood asthma continues to impact thousands of children across the city, there are efforts to help the population manage this disorder. Recognizing that asthma affects children on Chicago's South Side more than most other communities in the city, University of Chicago Medicine's Urban Health Initiative and the Department of Pediatrics lead a collaboration of health providers to develop the South Side Pediatric Asthma Center.¹³ The objective of the center is to develop and advance a collaborative, innovative and high-quality system of care for pediatric asthma management on the South Side. Such collaborations can help achieve better outcomes for children and families being impacted by the effects of asthma.

⁹Persisting Racial Disparities Among Chicago Children with Asthma (2018). Retrieved from <https://resphealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Asthma-Report-Final.pdf>

¹⁰Persisting Racial Disparities Among Chicago Children with Asthma (2018). Retrieved from <https://resphealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Asthma-Report-Final.pdf>

¹¹Persisting Racial Disparities Among Chicago Children with Asthma (2018). Retrieved from <https://resphealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Asthma-Report-Final.pdf>

¹²Illinois Childhood Asthma Surveillance Report, 2011-2014. (2016). Retrieved from http://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/publicationsowh2016-il-childhood-asthma-surveillance-report_0.pdf

¹³UChicago Medicine announces South Side Pediatric Asthma Center. (2017). Retrieved from <https://www.uchicagomedicine.org/forefront/news/2017/june/uchicago-medicine-announces-south-side-pediatric-asthma-center>

Dental Health

Children living in poverty are at greater risk of having untreated dental conditions. Approximately one in four children living in poverty have untreated dental caries, and among those children aged two to nine, at least 24 percent had dental caries in their primary teeth.¹⁴ Recent data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey shows that untreated dental conditions in children are on the rise and that disparities continue to grow for impoverished children.¹⁵

Untreated dental conditions early in life can increase school absenteeism and decrease median GPA, further disadvantaging children in their early stages of life.¹⁶ In a survey administered by The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, findings revealed that poverty status was a direct indicator of the amount of dental decay children were found to have.¹⁷ Not only is the severity much greater for poor children, but the frequency of repeating dental caries and gum disease is also higher.

The Illinois Department of Public Health's report *Oral Health: A link to general health*, found major gaps in dental care in the state of Illinois. Chicago children have a slightly higher proportion of untreated dental conditions, including dental decay and gingivitis, than the national population.¹⁸ There are several barriers that prevent dental care in children and families. These include, the lack of dental education, lack of dental care knowledge and proper brushing/flossing, lack of pediatric dentists, barriers to accessible transportation, dental office service hours, and low reimbursements for children's dental procedures.¹⁹

Nutritional Health

A healthy diet plays a pivotal role in children's optimal growth and development. Parents surveyed identified good nutrition as one of their greatest health concerns for their families. Indeed, parents understand their children's need for a healthy diet and regular exercise although they may have challenges providing the opportunity for each.

The affordability and availability of fresh and nutritious foods was identified as a central challenge throughout the surveys and focus groups in providing for families' healthy diets. In agency surveys, fresh fruits and vegetables was selected as only being sometimes available and affordable. More than half of the agency staff surveyed said that parents had expressed difficulty in affording balanced meals, and 62 percent said that the price of food was the most significant factor for parents in terms of accessing, purchasing, and preparing healthy food options. Respondents also identified a lack of knowledge about healthy food choices as a factor in maintaining a healthy balanced diet.

Parent surveys corresponded with agency surveys in identifying the price of food as being the most significant barrier in terms of accessing, purchasing, and preparing healthy food options, followed by the lack of time to prepare healthy meals. Families acknowledged the need to cut down on fast food, indicating they had nutritional knowledge, but were challenged by price and availability.

¹⁴Dye BA, Li X, Thornton-Evans G. Oral health disparities as determined by selected Healthy People 2020 oral health objectives for the United States, 2009–2010. NCHS data brief, no 104. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012.

¹⁵Fleming E, Afful J. Prevalence of total and untreated dental caries among youth: United States, 2015–2016. NCHS Data Brief, no 307. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018

¹⁶Seirawan, H., Faust, S., & Mulligan, R. (2012). The impact of oral health on the academic performance of disadvantaged children. *American journal of public health, 102*(9), 1729–34.

¹⁷Oral and Dental Health. (2016). <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/dental.htm>

¹⁸Oral Health: A link to general health. From www.idph.state.il.us.

¹⁹To learn more about good oral health including tips for parents and children, please visit: <https://dentistry.uic.edu/patients/oral-health-parents-kids-learn-together>

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity describes the inability to access and/or afford adequate, fresh, and nutritious foods. Families may experience food insecurity for a variety of reasons. Transportation can be a barrier to a healthy diet as stores or markets may simply be too far away from families that have limited access to transportation. The added costs of transportation and time, particularly for individuals with disabilities or health issues, may cause families to rely on convenience stores or gas stations that do not stock food items that contribute to a healthy diet. Even if accessible, families may not be able to afford fresh fruits, vegetables, and other healthy food. For some families, processed foods may be more convenient due to busy schedules that leave little time to prepare meals at home.

Low income households throughout Chicago have a higher risk of living with food insecurity.²⁰ Food insecurity may negatively impact development in infants and toddlers, diminish child attachment, mental proficiency, and cognitive acuity. Among children in their preschool years, research shows an association between food insecurity and externalizing and internalizing behaviors and mental health symptoms.²¹ Understanding that well-nourished children are better positioned to thrive, DFSS and the Mayor's Office joined the Food Depository to establish a committee that seeks to eliminate barriers by improving food access in high-need communities in Chicago.

The City of Chicago Roadmap for Reducing Food Insecurity Steering Committee brings together eight City agencies and the Greater Chicago Food Depository to support improvement in systems and services.²² The roadmap builds on the success of current service models, in part by responding to feedback from those being served. Some of the actions that have been taken to better serve residents include:

- Year-round meals at Chicago Public Library and Chicago Park District locations;
- School-based food access at Chicago Public Schools, City Colleges, and DFSS-funded community-based organizations;
- Establishing unified marketing and messaging such as through targeted outreach. An initial example involves summer meals, a lifeline for students who depend on school lunches during the academic year.
- Leveraging existing listservs and social media platforms, and designing a unified brand with consistent a common service portal to inform residents of current services available to them; and
- Modernizing the City's 3-1-1 system for increased service and response.

²⁰Study Links Food Insecurity and Disability in Cook County, The Chicago Community Trust. (2017). Retrieved from <https://cct.org/2017/06/study-links-food-insecurity-and-disability-in-cook-county/>

²¹Shankar, P., Chung, R., & Frank, D. (2017). Association of Food Insecurity with Children's Behavioral, Emotional, and Academic Outcomes: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*, 38, 135-150. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/4655/0ad7196155123c70dcd1cc5af710879ae27a.pdf>

²²<https://www.chicagosfoodbank.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CityRoadmap.pdf>

Access to Quality Food

A recent report on disparities in healthy food access in Chicago found that while access to healthy food had improved overall in Chicago in recent years, there remain wide disparities across neighborhoods.²³ In particular, Chicago's West and South Sides had persistently low or volatile access to nutritious food, disproportionality burdening African American and low-income families. Table 13 shows the percentage of the population in each Community Area who are low income (below 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold) and living more than a half mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery.

These data mirror the results of the agency surveys that identified access to affordable healthy foods (71.79%) as the greatest nutritional need in their communities. Agency focus groups identified the lack of easily accessible transportation options in some communities as a key barrier in accessing food. Inability to travel outside their community leads to an over-reliance on processed foods from local convenience stores.

SNAP Enrollment

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also known as food stamps, helps low-income families afford a basic diet. Income eligibility standards are set by law. Gross monthly income limits are set at 130 percent of the poverty level for the household size and net monthly income limits are set at 100 percent of poverty. In 2016, 45 percent of Chicago children under age 18 were enrolled in SNAP. The South region has the highest percent of children and youth enrolled in SNAP (65 percent), while the Central region has the lowest rate of SNAP enrollment at 19 percent. In the Central, North, Northwest, and West regions, the percent of children ages 0 to 5 is somewhat lower than for all children and youth, while in South and Southwest regions the rate of enrollment for young children is slightly higher. In the Far South region the rate of enrollment for young children is much higher than for the total population under age 18. Across community areas enrollment ranged from a low of 3 percent in Lincoln Park and Edison Park on the North Side, to over 90 percent of children in a handful of community areas in the South and Southwest regions, including Fuller Park, West Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing. (See Appendix C).

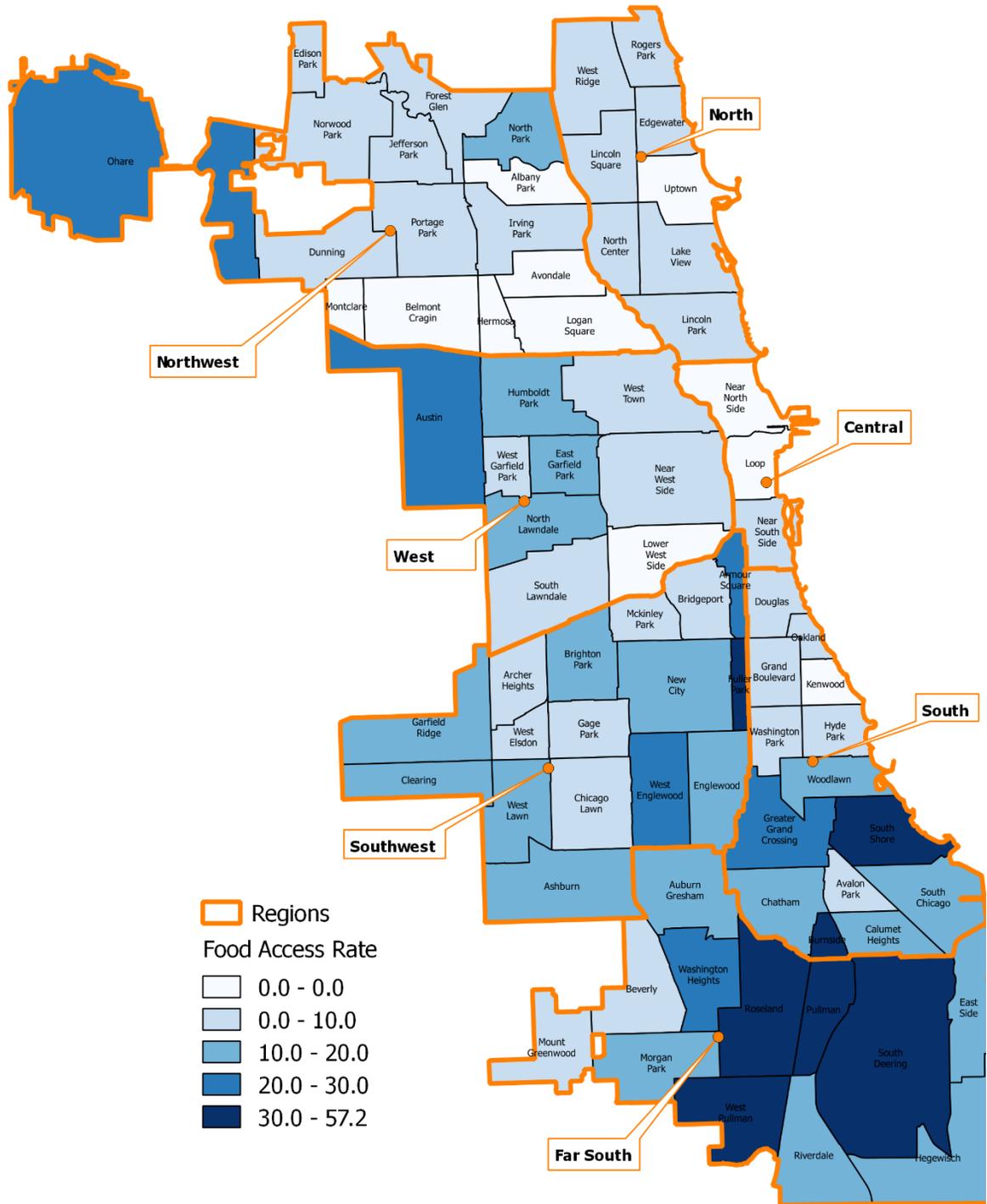
SNAP was identified by the agency survey as the top food program used by residents (94.87%), followed by WIC (92.31%), and then food pantry/food banks (61.54%).

Table 13: Chicago Children Ages 0 to 5 Enrolled in SNAP, 2016

Region	Number of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-17, 2016	Percent of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-17, 2016	Number of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-5, 2016	Percent of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-5, 2016
Central	2,029	19%	718	15%
North	17,854	22%	6,223	17%
Northwest	41,082	33%	13,596	31%
West	63,900	58%	21,471	55%
Southwest	64,413	50%	21,211	54%
South	39,292	65%	14,016	66%
Far South	32,526	49%	11,009	61%
Chicago	261,096	45%	88,244	44%

²³Kolak, M., Bradley, M., Block, D., Pool, L., Garg, G., Toman, C., Boatright, K., Lipiszko, D., Koschinsky, J., Kershaw, K., Carnethon, M., Isakova, T., & Wolf, M. (2018). Urban foodscape trends: Disparities in healthy food access in Chicago, 2007–2014. Health

Map 22: Food Access Rate by Chicago Community Area, 2015



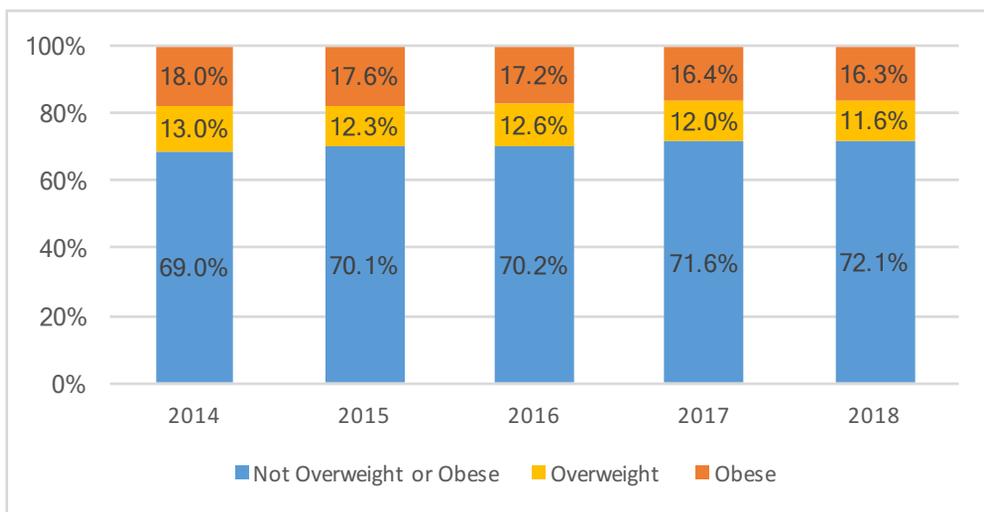
Source: Chicago Health Atlas analysis of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Access Research Atlas

Obesity

One of the most apparent affects of poor nutrition and lack of exercise is obesity. Rates of childhood obesity nationwide have been rising for the past three decades.²⁴ In most recent data available from Chicago Public Schools, nearly 40 percent of children entering kindergarten are overweight or obese, much higher than the national average of 24 percent.²⁵

In 2018, approximately 28 percent of the children enrolled in DFSS Head Start were either obese or overweight. While this percentage has declined slightly since 2014, it is still far too high, and DFSS continues to implement initiatives to promote healthy eating and exercise. The graph below displays the percentage of children enrolled in Head Start programs that are overweight or obese from 2014 through 2018, as analyzed through available COPA PIR reports.

Figure 17: Percentage of all children enrolled in Head Start who are not overweight or obese, overweight or obese at program enrollment, 2014-2018



Many factors contribute to obesity, including genetics, community and neighborhood characteristics, eating and physical activity behaviors. Children experiencing uncontrolled weight gain and obesity are at higher risk for chronic conditions and diseases, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and various forms of cancer.²⁶ Obesity can also affect children's social emotional health, since obesity may lead to social pressures that lower self-confidence.

²⁴Obesity Facts | Healthy Schools | CDC. (2018). Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/obesity/facts.htm>

²⁵Chicago Department of Public Health. Health Chicago Spotlight: Healthy Kids.

https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/CDPH/HealthyKids_5312017.pdf.

²⁶Must A, McKeown NM. The Disease Burden Associated with Overweight and Obesity. (2012). In: Feingold KR, Anawalt B, Boyce A, et al., editors. Endotext [Internet]. South Dartmouth (MA): MDText.com, Inc.; Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK279095/>

While the United States is experiencing higher levels of obesity across the socio-economic spectrum, research has shown that high rates of childhood obesity are correlated with lower-income status.²⁷ Lack of access to full service grocery stores, the cost of fresh produce, less access to recreational programs, and unsafe neighborhoods and parks all contribute to the conditions that foster obesity. DFSS agencies engage in preventative practices, including providing nutritious meals served family style, in which children control their own portions. Agencies employ nutritionists and/or health and wellness coordinators to ensure that children in their programs are introduced to healthy foods early in life and to educate parents about healthy nutrition. However, in the focus groups agency staff discussed how the impact of nutrition policies and parent education were limited by the reality of access to affordable, healthy food options and the time needed to cook meals at home. Parents and other residents often rely on less costly and less nourishing food options to manage time and budgets.

As important as healthy nutrition is to preventing obesity, regular exercise is as critical. While DFSS programs require 60 minutes of daily gross motor skills play, this is not enough to compensate for the time children spend at home, where their access to exercise may be limited due to neighborhood safety. Community safety issues are discussed in more detail later in this chapter.

Special Education/Diverse Learners

The percent of kindergarten through third grade students receiving special education services ranged from 5.8 to 19.2 percent across community areas in school year 2017-2018. The majority of community areas in the Northwest and Far South regions had special education rates higher than the district average of 12 percent. See Appendix C for rates by community area.

Table 14: Children in Chicago Public Schools grades Kindergarten to 3rd Grade with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP), School Year 2017-2018

Region	Number of children in CPS Grades K-3 with an IEP	Percent of children in CPS Grades K-3 with an IEP
Central	149	9.6%
North	1,206	10.6%
Northwest	3,036	13.3%
West	2,537	12.3%
Southwest	2,846	11.4%
South	1,304	10.9%
Far South	1,478	12.9%
Chicago	12,589	12.0%

²⁷Rogers, R., Eagle, T. F., Sheetz, A., Woodward, A., Leibowitz, R., Song, M., Sylvester, R., Corriveau, N., Kline-Rogers, E., Jiang, Q., Jackson, E. A., Eagle, K. A. (2015). The Relationship between Childhood Obesity, Low Socioeconomic Status, and Race/Ethnicity: Lessons from Massachusetts. *Childhood obesity (Print)*, 11(6), 691-5.

Mental Health

During the past decade early childhood research has underscored the importance of mental health for children and families. Children need to feel safe and have secure attachments to develop optimally. Children in low-income communities often have multiple sources of stress as they contend with the impact of poverty. In addition to food insecurity, exposure to lead, poor air quality, and other environmental pollutants, low-income communities experience higher levels of community violence that may raise child cortisol levels leading to toxic stress.

While some mental health conditions are genetic or due to biological factors, recent research such as the ACES study, demonstrates how repeated exposure to adverse life experiences can create environments of toxic stress that have a long term impact on children's development. Toxic stress, unmitigated by protective factors, may result in developmental deficits in physical, cognitive, and social-emotional domains. Repeated exposure can hamper the development of children's executive function and management of emotions, which in turn may cause attention deficits and behavioral issues that not only negatively impact learning, but also create long-term challenges to children's and adults' social emotional competencies.

As researchers become more aware of the negative impact of stress on the development of children, the importance of positive mental health practices become more critical. DFSS agencies are well aware of this critical need. Focus groups identified mental health supports as the number one critical need in communities. Communities lack resources to deal with the trauma that comes with community violence, domestic violence, and the toxic stress that impacts children's behavior.

In Chicago one of the key sources of stress has been community violence. Focus group participants identified community violence as a key issue impacting the early childhood classroom and felt they were without sufficient resources to address this challenge. Site leaders described insufficient and inadequate numbers of social workers, mental health consultants, and service providers to provide care and treatment. Furthermore, where mental health services are available, wait lists to receive services are lengthy and often outside of the community in which families live, which creates barriers to accessing care. Due to cuts in state funding, the City closed six of 12 city-run mental health clinics in 2012 with a plan to shift patients to private mental health centers in order to improve efficiency and quality of care. An additional clinic was privatized in 2016. Unfortunately, many mental health advocates believe private providers have not been able to meet the demand for services, especially in communities most impacted by community violence (see Map 24).

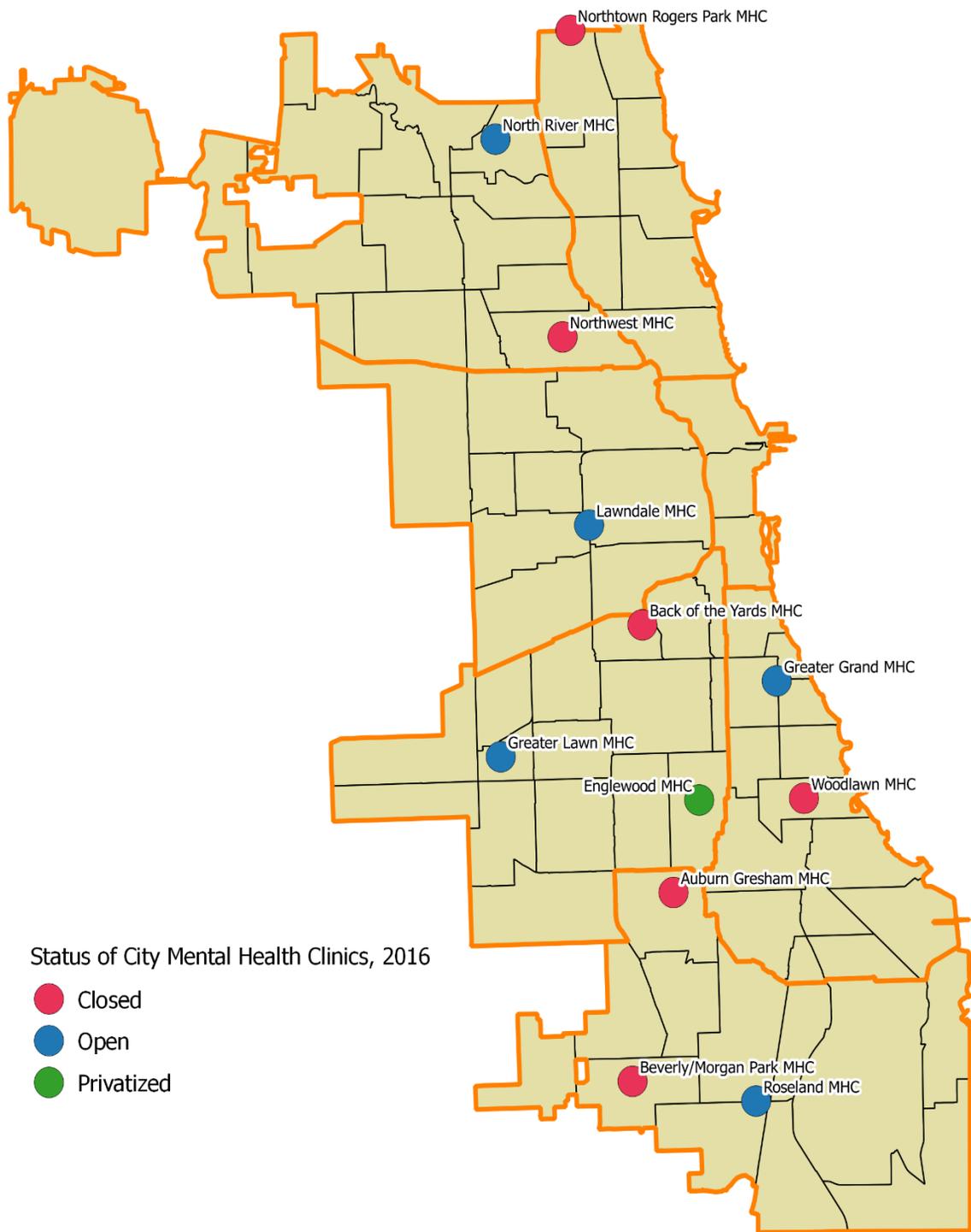
The lack of mental health services not only affects children and families, but teachers as well. Teachers and staff often live and work within the same communities as the children and families they serve and therefore experience the same stressors. Focus groups emphasized that teachers need more resources to support the child in the classroom and assistance in embedding proactive mental health supports in daily practices.

Not only does community violence impact the mental health of children, families, and staff, it can impact a community-based agency's ability to recruit both children and staff. Having staff that live within the same communities as the population they serve is beneficial since staff can relate to families and the community. However, issues with violence and lack of safety may also alienate staff and families from community-based organizations. Participants mentioned that it is increasingly difficult to get parents to participate in programs due to community violence, and some agencies have had problems recruiting staff.

Strengthening Chicago's mental health system requires investments in resources and expansion in mental health service delivery to hospitals, community-based centers, and public and private mental health organizations. Although more residents have been able to seek care due to the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and qualifying individuals for health insurance, gaps exist for vulnerable populations and the uninsured for accessing mental health care. Even with direct service clinics, the number of active clients seeking continuous treatment is inconsistent.²⁸ With economic conditions impacting funding for mental health care, the need to leverage a larger network of service providers and the mental health infrastructure is vital. The necessary improvements that ensure sustainability such as promoting behavioral health and increasing the capacity to address gaps in supply of behavioral health services may be key to improving mental health care. This includes expanding the workforce and strengthening existing programs that focus on trauma informed practices and service delivery. These programs and services are especially vital in communities with high exposure to violence since violence and trauma are often closely associated. Furthermore, providing mental health services for children that are exposed to violence and other traumas in early childhood is essential and could help decrease the probability of challenges in social and emotional development including behavioral health.

²⁸(2018). This Is What Happens When a City Shuts Down Mental Health Clinics. Retrieved from <http://www.governing.com/topics/health-human-services/gov-chicago-mental-health.html>

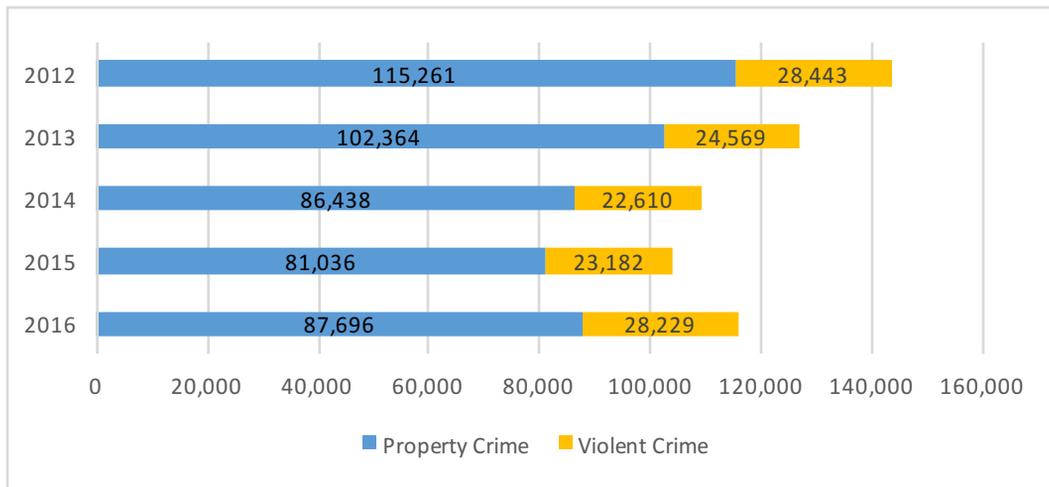
Map 24: Status of Community Mental Health Clinics, 2016



Crime and Safety

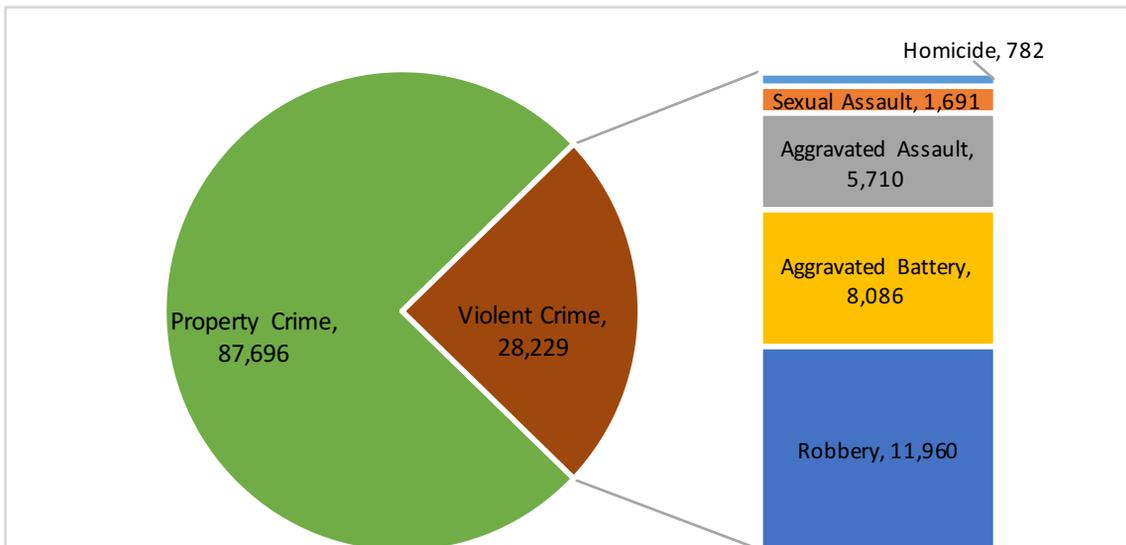
After several years of declines in both violent and property crimes, Chicago saw a small uptick in violent criminal activity in 2015 followed by a large spike in both violent crime and property crime in 2016. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has identified eight major crime categories collected as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The crimes are known as “index crimes” and are split into two major subcategories: violent and property crimes. Violent crime include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault and battery. Property crimes are index crimes in which there is no direct threat or harm to a person and include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Figure 18: Incidents of Violent Crime and Property Crime, 2012 to 2016



Robberies accounted for 42 percent of all violent crimes in 2016, followed by aggravated battery (29 percent), aggravated assault (20 percent), sexual assault (6 percent), and homicide (3 percent).

Figure 19: Incidents of Violent Crime by Type, 2016



The rate of violent crime incidents varies by Chicago region, with the South Side having the highest rate of violent crimes per 1,000 people followed closely by the West Side. The North and Northwest regions had the lowest rate of violent crime. Across community areas the violent crime rate ranged from a low of 1.04 incidents per 1,000 people in Edison Park to as high as 57.6 in Fuller Park. Figure 14 highlights the rate of violent crime by Chicago Community Area.

Table 15: Rate of Violent Crime Incidents per 1,000 People, 2016

Region	Violent Crimes	Rate of Violent Crimes per 1,000
Central	1,221	8.32
North	1,978	4.04
Northwest	2,315	4.08
West	8,219	17.16
Southwest	5,383	11.05
South	5,592	19.88
Far South	3,521	12.94
Chicago	28,229	10.37

In 2016 Chicago experienced one of the highest murder rates it had seen in decades, with 782 homicides, including 71 victims under the age of 18. The murder count represents an increase of 58 percent over the previous year. The majority of murders (90 percent) were criminal homicides with a firearm. In total, there were 3,550 reported shooting incidents in 2016 involving 4,351 victims.²⁹ As with overall violent crime, shootings are disproportionately concentrated on the West and South Sides of the city.

With these types of statistics, it almost goes without saying that safety is an ongoing issue for Chicago residents. Surveyed agencies identified community residents' feelings about safety: 37.61 percent said their communities' families felt moderately safe, 29.9 percent felt slightly safe, and a nearly equal amount felt not safe (26.50%). Only a few felt their families' communities were very safe (4.27%) or extremely safe (1.71%). Surveyed parents felt only moderately safe within their communities. This was identified as the top response throughout all regions. Focus groups emphasized that community violence is affecting children, families, and early childhood agencies.

Focus groups agreed that communities need more resources to contend with neighborhood violence. These resources include increased police presence and responsiveness, increased resources for local safety organizations, and increased opportunities for after school and out of school activities for children. Respondents felt unsafe in public spaces, parks, and walking to school or work or around the community.

²⁹Chicago Police Department 2017 Annual Report. <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2017-Annual-Report.pdf>. Accessed November 8, 2018.

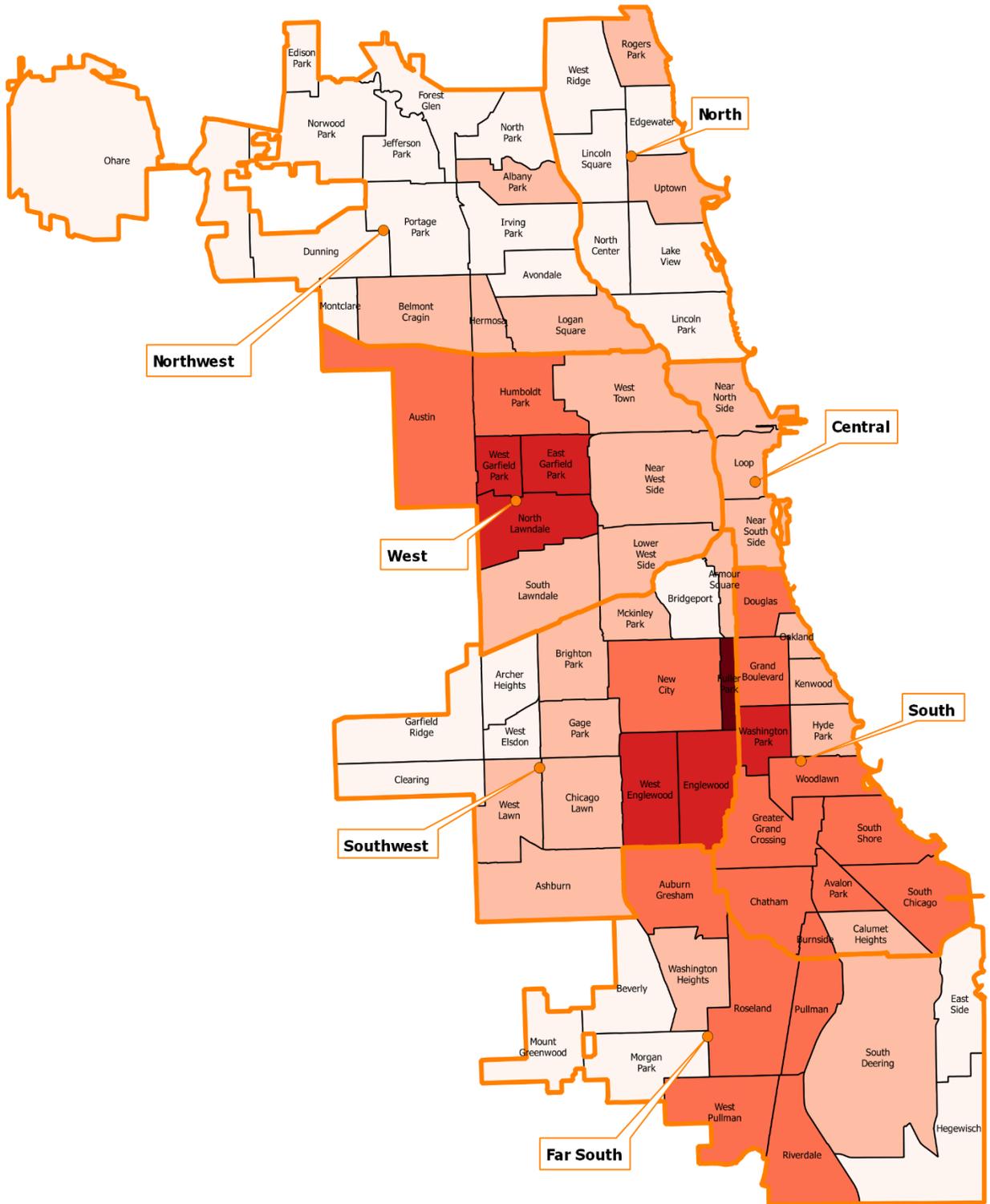
Since the closing of approximately 49 elementary schools in 2013, Chicago has supported the safe passages program.³⁰ Safe Passages places community members on neighborhood streets during school drop off and pick up times to increase the safety of routes to and from schools by acting as crime deterrents. Nearly a third of agency survey respondents considered the safe passage program to be only slightly effective (30.77%). Focus group participants felt that the program was both ineffective and unrealistic because safe passage staff cannot stop shootings or violence and would prefer a police presence and trained officers to protect the community. In short, agency focus groups believe violence is getting worse with shootings happening daily in some neighborhoods.

Lack of safety not only impacts children's routes to schools, but also agencies' ability to take children on walks or on activities outside the agency. Focus group participants said that many children now see gun violence as a norm. When asked, focus group participants agreed that collaboration with law enforcement and law enforcement community outreach efforts would add to a greater sense of community safety. Despite this, police responsiveness was identified as slow, and people in the community are often hesitant or distrustful of law enforcement, especially with the escalation of immigration enforcement. Participants also identified that a strong communication system is needed within the community to effectively decrease community violence.

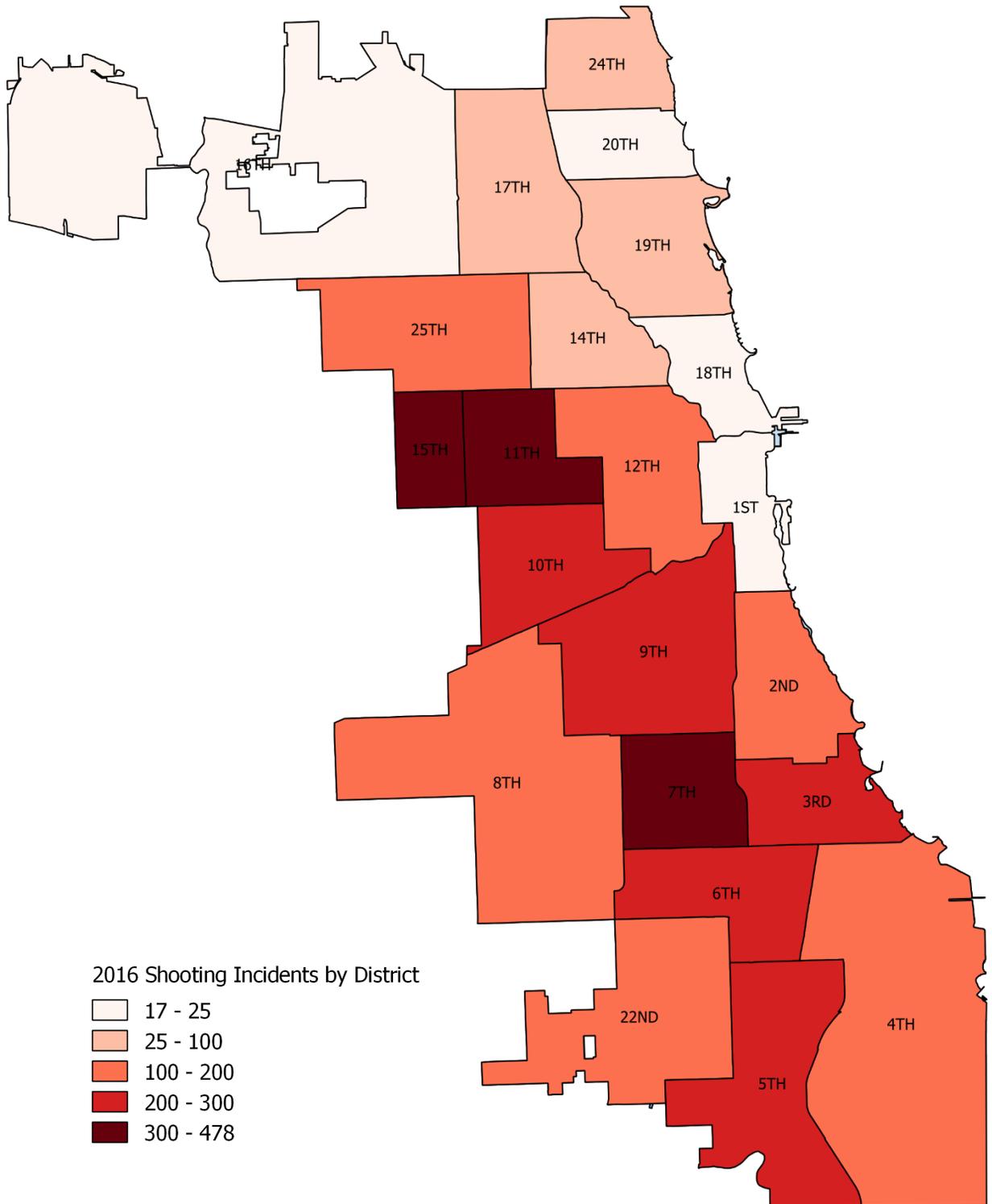
One impact of community violence identified by agency focus groups was a decline in parent engagement and involvement, in social cohesion, and in recruitment. Agencies identified parents as the best recruiters for their programs, but parents need to feel safe within their communities to openly recruit other parents. With increased community safety issues and added stressors, engagement with other parents is challenging. In the agency surveys, respondents chose lack of parent involvement (63.5%) as the second largest educational challenge impacting communities, after children's behavioral difficulties (66.7%). Both are associated with increased community violence.

³⁰Ahmed-Ullah, N. S. (2018, September 07). CPS approves largest school closure in Chicago's history. Retrieved from <https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2013-05-23-chi-chicago-school-closings-20130522-story.html>

Map 25: Violent Crime Rate by Chicago Community Area, 2016



Map 26: Number of Shooting Incidents by Chicago Police Department District, 2016



Source: Chicago Police Department 2017 Annual Report

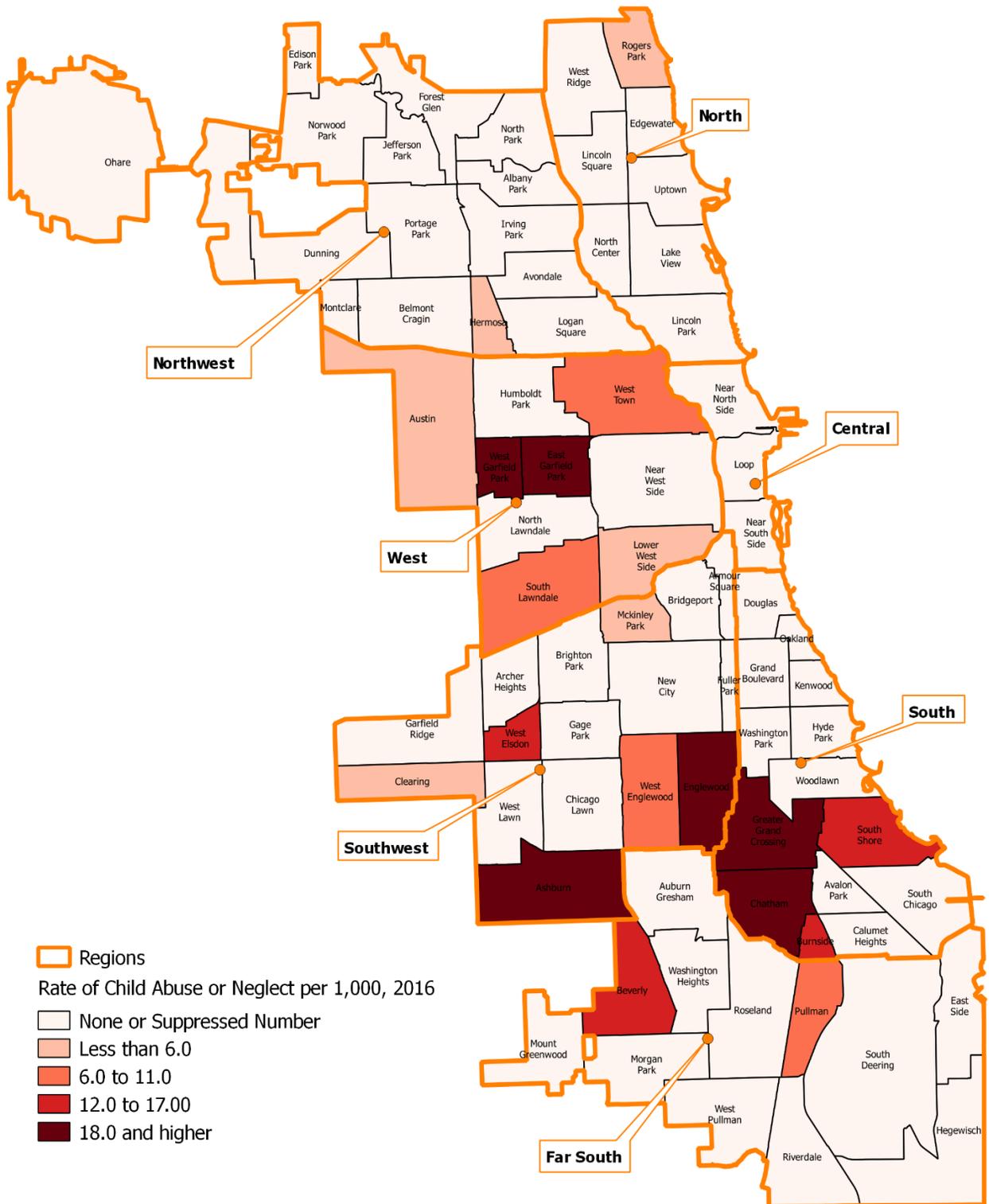
Child Welfare—Abuse and Neglect

Children who have been victims of abuse and neglect are at greater risk of negative physical and psychological outcomes in their later years. They may display higher rates of behavioral and emotional disorders, criminal justice involvement, illicit drug use, interrupted school achievement and homelessness, and early pregnancy. The rate of children ages 0 to 5 who were victims of abuse and neglect are not reportable for the majority of community areas since the number of cases is too low. Of the 19 community areas for which the rates are reportable, they ranged from 3.8 to 35.5 substantiate cases of abuse or neglect per 1000 children ages 0 to 5. The overall city rate of 5.9 has declined by nearly 20 percent since 2012.

Despite this, child abuse and neglect are often underreported for a variety of reasons. Some of these reasons include the lack of health care providers reporting their findings, the lack of understanding of how to report and what constitutes a report for health care workers and school officials, the lack of communication between medical professionals and school officials, and other systematic issues that include providing more descriptive information and follow-up, and cross-collaboration between child advocacy centers, medical professionals, police, and school officials.³²

³²Children’s Bureau/ACYF/ACF/HHS. Child Welfare Information Gateway. Available online at https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.cfm. Accessed November 2018. Goad, J. (2008, September 01). Understanding Roles and Improving Reporting and Response Relationships Across Professional Boundaries. Retrieved from http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/122/Supplement_1/S6.2

Map 27: Rate of Child Abuse and Neglect for Children ages 0 to 5, 2016



Economic Well-Being

Strong communities need economic stability. Both delegate agency and parent surveys identified the importance of economic stability, understanding that economic stability leads to better housing and safer neighborhoods. To that end, a majority of the delegate agency survey participants (59.8%) and focus group participants identified a lack of employment opportunities as the greatest challenge in their communities. Although Chicago's unemployment rate is at its lowest point since the start of the Great Recession in 2007, certain community areas still experience high rates of unemployment. The estimated average unemployment rate in Chicago over the five-year period from 2013 to 2017 was 6.7 percent, varying across community areas from a low of 1.9 percent in Mount Greenwood to a high of 21 percent in Riverdale (see Appendix C). The North and Central regions had the highest percentage of the population ages 16 and over participating in the labor force and the lowest rates of unemployment. In contrast, the Southwest and South Sides had the lowest rates of participation in the labor force and the highest rates of unemployment.

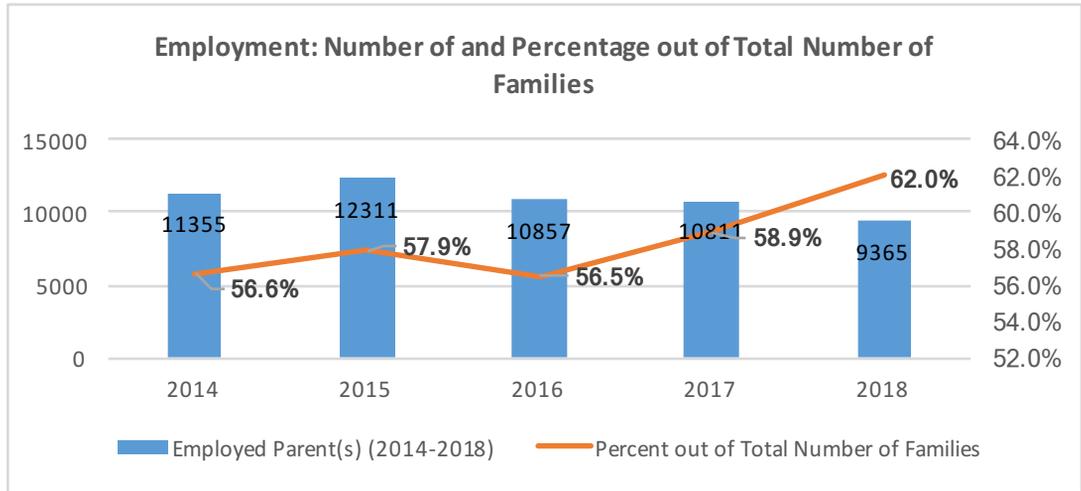
Table 16: Employment Status by Region for the Population Ages 16 and Older, 2013-2017

Region	Percent in the Labor Force	Percent Unemployed
Central	72.9%	3.6%
North	76.8%	3.4%
Northwest	69.1%	4.5%
West	66.6%	6.3%
Southwest	61.8%	10.6%
South	60.2%	10.2%
Far South	62.3%	8.6%
Chicago	67.4%	6.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The percentage of employed families using Chicago Early Learning programs has held relatively stable over the past five years. As illustrated in Figure 20, until 2018, the percentage of families with one or more adults employed lingered around 57 percent, with a slight increase in employed families in 2018. Despite being employed, these parents still qualify for Head Start, indicating they are working in low wage jobs or underemployed.

Figure 20: Employment Comparison³³



Surveyed parents felt that the most significant barrier for economic stability in their communities were insufficient hours and insufficient job opportunities. Identifying greatest needs, agency and parent survey respondents agreed that communities needed job placement assistance (61.54%), education opportunities (59.83%) and long-term employment (52.14%). Respondents felt that low wages, uneven work schedules, having to work more than one job, and the lack of a single sufficiently paying job, negatively impacted the economic health of their communities. Agency focus groups agreed that the communities they serve needed soft skills training, education and training opportunities, and job placement assistance.

To meet families' education and job-readiness needs, DFSS funds Head Start Family Start Learning Centers, through the University of Illinois Chicago Center for Family Literacy UIC-CFL. FAST Centers offer an array of programs for families, including GED programs, computer literacy, financial literacy, and soft-skills job readiness.

Housing

After employment opportunities, agency survey respondents identified quality affordable housing options (53.85%) as their second greatest community need. Affordable and secure housing is an indicator of economic well-being, for families and for communities. In the delegate agency survey most participants responded to housing status as being somewhat stable and secure (42.47%) with fairly-unstable and insecure being the second most selected response. Despite this, a majority of parent? survey participants (79.49%) recognized housing affordability as a serious problem. Across focus groups, participants raised similar themes around housing issues. In many communities gentrification is constricting the availability of affordable apartments, new housing developments are seen as unaffordable, and wait lists for affordable housing are lengthy. Participants mentioned that members of the community can feel trapped due to the costs associated with moving and finding new housing.

³³Number and Percentage out of total number of families: Two Parent Family Both Employed, Two Parent Family One Employed, and One Parent Family - Employed (2014-2018). Data collected and analyzed from COPA PIR Reports (2014-2018).

Focus group participants stated that there are resources within the community to help with affordable housing and that their agencies refer parents to housing resources such as financial literacy programs. Despite this, barriers exist for parents that prevent access to these resources including lack of time due to working multiple jobs and lack of incentive to attend housing and workforce workshops.

Community Assets

Social Cohesion

In addition to community needs, agencies and parents identified community strengths. Violence can often isolate community residents, but Parent Survey Responses showed that generally, people are willing to help their neighbors (65.9%), and share the same values as their neighbors (49.2%). Less than half of respondents agreed that they can count on other people in their neighborhood for emotional support (43.8%) or help with tasks such as babysitting, assistance with shopping or getting a ride somewhere (41.3%). The agency focus groups also shared similar descriptions. When asked, participants mentioned that communities were working together, and neighbors pay attention to issues affecting the community, which may create strong neighborhood relationships. Participants mentioned that community members should be communicating and conveying neighborhood awareness to issues of violence with the police more frequently. Participants believed this could increase police presence in certain communities in the future. The predominant goal is for neighbors to report more incidents of crime and uphold strong community relationships to enhance social cohesion.

Libraries

Chicago Public Libraries were selected as one of the top community strengths in the agency survey (62.39%). Agency focus groups identified libraries as strong assets in the community. Participants mentioned that librarians often come to their centers and read to children. Similarly, agencies encourage parents to visit the library and use the library resources such as renting free laptops and receiving assistance in preparing job applications. Agencies stated that they have close partnerships with libraries and would like to receive more information from libraries on community events and workshops. Agency focus groups also mentioned that they would like libraries to have more resources for bi-lingual families, more age-appropriate materials for very young children, and more library-hosted activities for children and families. The need for more early childhood librarians was stated by the agencies which would benefit the early learning centers and children by being provided age-appropriate learning and reading resources.

Parks

In the agency survey, parks were identified as one of three top strengths within Chicago communities. Park systems can foster mental, physical, and social well-being by providing space for people to recreate, connect with nature and engage in physical activity. Parks help relieve the stressors of everyday life challenges and foster a sense of community and shared identity. Parks are particularly needed in communities with high population density and high poverty rates where there is often a lack of a safe space for children to play.

Parks create opportunities for children to interact with others in a protected environment and allow children to develop cognitive skills, problem solving skills, and collaboration or teamwork which is all key to social and emotional health. Although Chicago's park districts are often seen as one of the most important assets to healthy communities, parks in some community areas were identified by focus group participants as only moderately safe. Three out of four agency focus groups identified parks as having safety issues and in some community areas, agencies are concerned about bringing children to the parks and often advise parents to take their children to parks before 11 A.M.

Despite this, it is beneficial to have child care centers close to parks so that children may explore and learn outside of the center. In areas where vacant lots exist, participants mentioned that vacant lots in the community could be converted to playgrounds for children and this would further help children learn and grow in an environment outside of the center.

Education

Early childhood education is considered strong within Chicago communities, not surprising perhaps considering that those surveyed included providers and parents participating in early learning programs. The agency survey revealed that respondents had most access to educational resources such as early childhood development (88.8%) and child care (85.8%). Participants in focus groups also stated that early childhood development centers are strong resources for the community.

Agency surveys identified behavioral difficulties (66.67%), lack of parental involvement (63.25%), and inadequate funding (58.97%) as the most prevalent educational challenges. Teachers often feel overwhelmed by child behavior issues and are unable to focus on other children that need their attention.

Agency and parent surveys both felt that parent engagement and involvement could be increased, particularly involvement in local elementary schools (77.76%). Agencies felt that it was important to encourage and empower parents to be their children's first teachers. This includes helping parents improve their parenting skills to uphold strong nurturing practices within the home. The parents surveyed reported engaging in many activities to support their children at home, including reading with them, talking about their day, encouraging them, discussing how to develop good friendships, completing homework, and upholding good education habits.

Agency focus groups also acknowledged that parents have many challenges, including long working hours and have limited time to join their children in the classroom. Agencies stated that it would be beneficial to have more incentives for parental engagement such as providing meals for parents. Many try to foster engagement by having meetings or events in the evenings, and holding various workshops for parents such as workforce interviewing, resume and job workshops, and financial literacy trainings. Agencies have launched improved communication channels between the centers and parents such as sharing information through social media and texting. Despite this, more involvement is needed to build stronger relationships and trust between agencies and parents.

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Appendix A: Population & Demographics



Appendix A: Population and Demographics

Table A.1 Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population age 0-2, 2017	Children ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 150% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 185% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2017
	Chicago	106,579	11,264	23,534	37,929	44,988	47,547
1	Rogers Park	1,606	207	431	694	818	863
2	West Ridge	4,110	346	721	1,162	1,371	1,447
3	Uptown	1,622	127	265	427	503	531
4	Lincoln Square	2,429	59	123	198	233	246
5	North Center	2,245	13	33	53	83	93
6	Lake View	2,669	31	65	104	134	144
7	Lincoln Park	1,770	16	36	58	88	98
8	Near North Side	2,944	65	135	218	257	271
9	Edison Park	432	10	30	50	80	90
10	Norwood Park	1,636	22	47	75	105	115
11	Jefferson Park	919	45	93	150	180	190
12	Forest Glen	561	13	33	53	83	93
13	North Park	516	48	100	162	193	203
14	Albany Park	1,685	209	435	701	827	873
15	Portage Park	2,320	195	407	656	773	816
16	Irving Park	1,957	137	286	461	544	574
17	Dunning	1,603	75	157	253	298	314
18	Montclare	671	51	107	172	204	215
19	Belmont Cragin	3,750	439	915	1,474	1,739	1,836
20	Hermosa	955	157	327	527	621	655
21	Avondale	1,221	136	283	456	537	567
22	Logan Square	2,580	188	392	632	745	786
23	Humboldt Park	2,334	442	922	1,485	1,752	1,850
24	West Town	3,232	149	311	501	590	623
25	Austin	4,097	776	1,619	2,609	3,079	3,251
26	West Garfield Park	908	147	306	493	581	613
27	East Garfield Park	879	182	379	611	720	760
28	Near West Side	2,135	133	277	447	527	556
29	North Lawndale	1,349	279	582	938	1,107	1,168
30	South Lawndale	2,804	466	971	1,565	1,847	1,950
31	Lower West Side	692	133	277	447	527	556
32	Loop	1,114	10	30	50	80	90
33	Near South Side	773	23	48	77	107	117
34	Armour Square	457	37	77	124	154	164
35	Douglas	483	70	145	235	276	291
36	Oakland	231	48	99	160	190	200
37	Fuller Park	55	6	18	30	48	54
38	Grand Boulevard	879	136	284	457	539	569

Table A.1 Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population age 0-2, 2017	Children ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 150% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 185% FPL, 2017	Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2017
39	Kenwood	522	59	122	197	232	245
40	Washington Park	725	122	253	408	481	508
41	Hyde Park	587	27	56	90	120	130
42	Woodlawn	1,069	192	400	645	761	803
43	South Shore	1,971	299	624	1,005	1,186	1,252
44	Chatham	1,478	155	323	521	615	649
45	Avalon Park	685	48	99	160	189	199
46	South Chicago	1,946	181	377	607	715	755
47	Burnside	73	8	24	40	64	72
48	Calumet Heights	146	30	62	100	130	140
49	Roseland	1,644	329	686	1,106	1,305	1,378
50	Pullman	257	28	58	94	112	118
51	South Deering	502	102	212	341	402	424
52	East Side	1,240	123	256	411	484	511
53	West Pullman	1,537	225	469	755	890	939
54	Riverdale	813	80	167	270	318	335
55	Hegewisch	598	36	76	122	152	162
56	Garfield Ridge	1,601	91	189	305	359	379
57	Archer Heights	502	74	154	247	290	306
58	Brighton Park	1,953	266	555	895	1,055	1,114
59	McKinley Park	589	54	113	182	215	227
60	Bridgeport	1,064	81	169	272	320	338
61	New City	1,855	357	745	1,201	1,417	1,496
62	West Elsdon	849	91	190	306	360	380
63	Gage Park	2,310	277	577	930	1,097	1,158
64	Clearing	1,441	81	168	271	319	336
65	West Lawn	1,424	163	339	547	644	680
66	Chicago Lawn	2,245	425	887	1,429	1,686	1,780
67	West Englewood	1,145	237	494	796	938	990
68	Englewood	1,215	252	525	845	996	1,051
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	1,256	260	542	874	1,030	1,087
70	Ashburn	1,687	164	342	551	650	686
71	Auburn Gresham	2,088	351	731	1,178	1,389	1,466
72	Beverly	801	18	40	64	94	104
73	Washington Heights	536	111	231	372	438	462
74	Mount Greenwood	856	10	30	50	80	90
75	Morgan Park	768	100	209	337	396	418
76	O'Hare	729	53	111	178	211	222
77	Edgewater	1,249	78	163	262	308	325

Table A.1 Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 50% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 150% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 185% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2017
	Chicago	10.6%	22.1%	35.6%	42.2%	44.6%
1	Rogers Park	12.9%	26.8%	43.2%	50.9%	53.7%
2	West Ridge	8.4%	17.5%	28.3%	33.4%	35.2%
3	Uptown	7.8%	16.3%	26.3%	31.0%	32.7%
4	Lincoln Square	2.4%	5.1%	8.2%	9.6%	10.1%
5	North Center	0.6%	1.5%	2.4%	3.7%	4.1%
6	Lake View	1.2%	2.4%	3.9%	5.0%	5.4%
7	Lincoln Park	0.9%	2.0%	3.3%	5.0%	5.5%
8	Near North Side	2.2%	4.6%	7.4%	8.7%	9.2%
9	Edison Park	2.3%	6.9%	11.6%	18.5%	20.8%
10	Norwood Park	1.3%	2.9%	4.6%	6.4%	7.0%
11	Jefferson Park	4.9%	10.1%	16.3%	19.6%	20.7%
12	Forest Glen	2.3%	5.9%	9.4%	14.8%	16.6%
13	North Park	9.3%	19.4%	31.4%	37.4%	39.3%
14	Albany Park	12.4%	25.8%	41.6%	49.1%	51.8%
15	Portage Park	8.4%	17.5%	28.3%	33.3%	35.2%
16	Irving Park	7.0%	14.6%	23.6%	27.8%	29.3%
17	Dunning	4.7%	9.8%	15.8%	18.6%	19.6%
18	Montclare	7.6%	15.9%	25.6%	30.4%	32.0%
19	Belmont Cragin	11.7%	24.4%	39.3%	46.4%	49.0%
20	Hermosa	16.4%	34.2%	55.2%	65.0%	68.6%
21	Avondale	11.1%	23.2%	37.3%	44.0%	46.4%
22	Logan Square	7.3%	15.2%	24.5%	28.9%	30.5%
23	Humboldt Park	18.9%	39.5%	63.6%	75.1%	79.3%
24	West Town	4.6%	9.6%	15.5%	18.3%	19.3%
25	Austin	18.9%	39.5%	63.7%	75.2%	79.4%
26	West Garfield Park	16.2%	33.7%	54.3%	64.0%	67.5%
27	East Garfield Park	20.7%	43.1%	69.5%	81.9%	86.5%
28	Near West Side	6.2%	13.0%	20.9%	24.7%	26.0%
29	North Lawndale	20.7%	43.1%	69.5%	82.1%	86.6%
30	South Lawndale	16.6%	34.6%	55.8%	65.9%	69.5%
31	Lower West Side	19.2%	40.0%	64.6%	76.2%	80.3%
32	Loop	0.9%	2.7%	4.5%	7.2%	8.1%
33	Near South Side	3.0%	6.2%	10.0%	13.8%	15.1%
34	Armour Square	8.1%	16.8%	27.1%	33.7%	35.9%
35	Douglas	14.5%	30.0%	48.7%	57.1%	60.2%
36	Oakland	20.8%	42.9%	69.3%	82.3%	86.6%
37	Fuller Park	10.9%	32.7%	54.5%	87.3%	98.2%
38	Grand Boulevard	15.5%	32.3%	52.0%	61.3%	64.7%

Table A.1 Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 50% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 150% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 185% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2017
39	Kenwood	11.3%	23.4%	37.7%	44.4%	46.9%
40	Washington Park	16.8%	34.9%	56.3%	66.3%	70.1%
41	Hyde Park	4.6%	9.5%	15.3%	20.4%	22.1%
42	Woodlawn	18.0%	37.4%	60.3%	71.2%	75.1%
43	South Shore	15.2%	31.7%	51.0%	60.2%	63.5%
44	Chatham	10.5%	21.9%	35.3%	41.6%	43.9%
45	Avalon Park	7.0%	14.5%	23.4%	27.6%	29.1%
46	South Chicago	9.3%	19.4%	31.2%	36.7%	38.8%
47	Burnside	11.0%	32.9%	54.8%	87.7%	98.6%
48	Calumet Heights	20.5%	42.5%	68.5%	89.0%	95.9%
49	Roseland	20.0%	41.7%	67.3%	79.4%	83.8%
50	Pullman	10.9%	22.6%	36.6%	43.6%	45.9%
51	South Deering	20.3%	42.2%	67.9%	80.1%	84.5%
52	East Side	9.9%	20.6%	33.1%	39.0%	41.2%
53	West Pullman	14.6%	30.5%	49.1%	57.9%	61.1%
54	Riverdale	9.8%	20.5%	33.2%	39.1%	41.2%
55	Hegewisch	6.0%	12.7%	20.4%	25.4%	27.1%
56	Garfield Ridge	5.7%	11.8%	19.1%	22.4%	23.7%
57	Archer Heights	14.7%	30.7%	49.2%	57.8%	61.0%
58	Brighton Park	13.6%	28.4%	45.8%	54.0%	57.0%
59	McKinley Park	9.2%	19.2%	30.9%	36.5%	38.5%
60	Bridgeport	7.6%	15.9%	25.6%	30.1%	31.8%
61	New City	19.2%	40.2%	64.7%	76.4%	80.6%
62	West Elsdon	10.7%	22.4%	36.0%	42.4%	44.8%
63	Gage Park	12.0%	25.0%	40.3%	47.5%	50.1%
64	Clearing	5.6%	11.7%	18.8%	22.1%	23.3%
65	West Lawn	11.4%	23.8%	38.4%	45.2%	47.8%
66	Chicago Lawn	18.9%	39.5%	63.7%	75.1%	79.3%
67	West Englewood	20.7%	43.1%	69.5%	81.9%	86.5%
68	Englewood	20.7%	43.2%	69.5%	82.0%	86.5%
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	20.7%	43.2%	69.6%	82.0%	86.5%
70	Ashburn	9.7%	20.3%	32.7%	38.5%	40.7%
71	Auburn Gresham	16.8%	35.0%	56.4%	66.5%	70.2%
72	Beverly	2.2%	5.0%	8.0%	11.7%	13.0%
73	Washington Heights	20.7%	43.1%	69.4%	81.7%	86.2%
74	Mount Greenwood	1.2%	3.5%	5.8%	9.3%	10.5%
75	Morgan Park	13.0%	27.2%	43.9%	51.6%	54.4%
76	O'Hare	7.3%	15.2%	24.4%	28.9%	30.5%
77	Edgewater	6.2%	13.1%	21.0%	24.7%	26.0%

Table A.2 Population and Poverty: Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population age 3-5, 2017	Children ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 150% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 185% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2017
	Chicago	100,968	13,178	26,832	38,261	44,614	47,423
1	Rogers Park	2,391	239	486	693	803	853
2	West Ridge	3,674	455	926	1,319	1,529	1,624
3	Uptown	1,266	157	319	454	526	558
4	Lincoln Square	1,551	66	135	192	224	238
5	North Center	2,095	15	35	55	85	95
6	Lake View	2,586	34	68	97	127	137
7	Lincoln Park	2,025	16	36	56	86	96
8	Near North Side	1,323	92	186	264	305	324
9	Edison Park	561	10	30	50	80	90
10	Norwood Park	1,414	33	67	95	125	135
11	Jefferson Park	844	57	115	164	194	206
12	Forest Glen	750	14	34	54	84	94
13	North Park	963	61	124	176	207	219
14	Albany Park	1,831	281	571	814	943	1,001
15	Portage Park	2,100	263	535	762	883	938
16	Irving Park	1,910	187	381	542	627	666
17	Dunning	1,316	110	224	319	369	392
18	Montclare	419	64	129	184	215	228
19	Belmont Cragin	3,950	617	1,255	1,789	2,075	2,204
20	Hermosa	1,054	187	379	540	625	664
21	Avondale	1,091	173	352	502	581	617
22	Logan Square	2,373	240	488	695	805	855
23	Humboldt Park	2,323	552	1,123	1,601	1,857	1,972
24	West Town	2,121	175	355	505	585	621
25	Austin	4,169	713	1,451	2,068	2,399	2,548
26	West Garfield Park	722	151	307	437	506	537
27	East Garfield Park	767	199	404	575	667	708
28	Near West Side	1,553	171	348	496	575	610
29	North Lawndale	1,484	385	784	1,117	1,295	1,375
30	South Lawndale	2,733	634	1,290	1,838	2,132	2,264
31	Lower West Side	1,164	189	384	547	634	673
32	Loop	345	10	30	50	80	90
33	Near South Side	679	29	58	83	113	123
34	Armour Square	312	47	96	136	166	176
35	Douglas	422	72	146	208	240	255
36	Oakland	254	30	61	87	102	108
37	Fuller Park	67	10	24	38	59	66
38	Grand Boulevard	808	100	203	289	334	355

Table A.2 Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population age 3-5, 2017	Children ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 150% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 185% FPL, 2017	Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2017
39	Kenwood	451	70	142	202	234	248
40	Washington Park	580	149	303	431	499	530
41	Hyde Park	466	26	53	77	107	117
42	Woodlawn	713	154	313	445	516	548
43	South Shore	1,719	253	514	733	849	902
44	Chatham	1,202	108	219	312	361	383
45	Avalon Park	293	54	109	155	185	196
46	South Chicago	1,290	241	490	697	807	857
47	Burnside	50	3	9	15	24	27
48	Calumet Heights	363	68	138	196	228	242
49	Roseland	1,269	257	522	744	862	915
50	Pullman	428	53	108	154	184	195
51	South Deering	781	132	268	382	443	470
52	East Side	1,332	162	329	469	544	578
53	West Pullman	1,366	207	421	599	694	737
54	Riverdale	810	35	71	101	116	123
55	Hegewisch	350	49	100	142	172	182
56	Garfield Ridge	1,778	103	208	296	343	364
57	Archer Heights	507	102	207	295	342	363
58	Brighton Park	1,976	371	754	1,074	1,246	1,323
59	McKinley Park	602	81	165	235	272	289
60	Bridgeport	1,040	105	214	305	353	375
61	New City	2,045	487	991	1,412	1,638	1,740
62	West Elsdon	765	102	207	295	341	362
63	Gage Park	2,697	368	749	1,067	1,237	1,314
64	Clearing	1,236	96	194	276	320	340
65	West Lawn	1,850	229	465	662	768	816
66	Chicago Lawn	2,870	555	1,129	1,609	1,866	1,982
67	West Englewood	1,405	302	614	875	1,014	1,077
68	Englewood	1,770	224	456	649	752	798
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	1,439	264	536	763	884	939
70	Ashburn	1,719	196	399	567	657	698
71	Auburn Gresham	1,414	280	569	810	939	997
72	Beverly	842	26	53	77	107	117
73	Washington Heights	766	139	282	401	464	493
74	Mount Greenwood	983	15	35	55	85	95
75	Morgan Park	560	119	242	345	399	424
76	O'Hare	452	62	126	179	210	223
77	Edgewater	1,379	93	189	269	310	329

Table A.2 Population and Poverty: Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 50% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 150% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 185% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2017
	Chicago	13.1%	26.6%	37.9%	44.2%	47.0%
1	Rogers Park	10.0%	20.3%	29.0%	33.6%	35.7%
2	West Ridge	12.4%	25.2%	35.9%	41.6%	44.2%
3	Uptown	12.4%	25.2%	35.9%	41.5%	44.1%
4	Lincoln Square	4.3%	8.7%	12.4%	14.4%	15.3%
5	North Center	0.7%	1.7%	2.6%	4.1%	4.5%
6	Lake View	1.3%	2.6%	3.8%	4.9%	5.3%
7	Lincoln Park	0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	4.2%	4.7%
8	Near North Side	7.0%	14.1%	20.0%	23.1%	24.5%
9	Edison Park	1.8%	5.3%	8.9%	14.3%	16.0%
10	Norwood Park	2.3%	4.7%	6.7%	8.8%	9.5%
11	Jefferson Park	6.8%	13.6%	19.4%	23.0%	24.4%
12	Forest Glen	1.9%	4.5%	7.2%	11.2%	12.5%
13	North Park	6.3%	12.9%	18.3%	21.5%	22.7%
14	Albany Park	15.3%	31.2%	44.5%	51.5%	54.7%
15	Portage Park	12.5%	25.5%	36.3%	42.0%	44.7%
16	Irving Park	9.8%	19.9%	28.4%	32.8%	34.9%
17	Dunning	8.4%	17.0%	24.2%	28.0%	29.8%
18	Montclare	15.3%	30.8%	43.9%	51.3%	54.4%
19	Belmont Cragin	15.6%	31.8%	45.3%	52.5%	55.8%
20	Hermosa	17.7%	36.0%	51.2%	59.3%	63.0%
21	Avondale	15.9%	32.3%	46.0%	53.3%	56.6%
22	Logan Square	10.1%	20.6%	29.3%	33.9%	36.0%
23	Humboldt Park	23.8%	48.3%	68.9%	79.9%	84.9%
24	West Town	8.3%	16.7%	23.8%	27.6%	29.3%
25	Austin	17.1%	34.8%	49.6%	57.5%	61.1%
26	West Garfield Park	20.9%	42.5%	60.5%	70.1%	74.4%
27	East Garfield Park	25.9%	52.7%	75.0%	87.0%	92.3%
28	Near West Side	11.0%	22.4%	31.9%	37.0%	39.3%
29	North Lawndale	25.9%	52.8%	75.3%	87.3%	92.7%
30	South Lawndale	23.2%	47.2%	67.3%	78.0%	82.8%
31	Lower West Side	16.2%	33.0%	47.0%	54.5%	57.8%
32	Loop	2.9%	8.7%	14.5%	23.2%	26.1%
33	Near South Side	4.3%	8.5%	12.2%	16.6%	18.1%
34	Armour Square	15.1%	30.8%	43.6%	53.2%	56.4%
35	Douglas	17.1%	34.6%	49.3%	56.9%	60.4%
36	Oakland	11.8%	24.0%	34.3%	40.2%	42.5%
37	Fuller Park	14.9%	35.8%	56.7%	88.1%	98.5%
38	Grand Boulevard	12.4%	25.1%	35.8%	41.3%	43.9%

Table A.2 Population and Poverty: Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 50% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 150% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 185% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2017
39	Kenwood	15.5%	31.5%	44.8%	51.9%	55.0%
40	Washington Park	25.7%	52.2%	74.3%	86.0%	91.4%
41	Hyde Park	5.6%	11.4%	16.5%	23.0%	25.1%
42	Woodlawn	21.6%	43.9%	62.4%	72.4%	76.9%
43	South Shore	14.7%	29.9%	42.6%	49.4%	52.5%
44	Chatham	9.0%	18.2%	26.0%	30.0%	31.9%
45	Avalon Park	18.4%	37.2%	52.9%	63.1%	66.9%
46	South Chicago	18.7%	38.0%	54.0%	62.6%	66.4%
47	Burnside	6.0%	18.0%	30.0%	48.0%	54.0%
48	Calumet Heights	18.7%	38.0%	54.0%	62.8%	66.7%
49	Roseland	20.3%	41.1%	58.6%	67.9%	72.1%
50	Pullman	12.4%	25.2%	36.0%	43.0%	45.6%
51	South Deering	16.9%	34.3%	48.9%	56.7%	60.2%
52	East Side	12.2%	24.7%	35.2%	40.8%	43.4%
53	West Pullman	15.2%	30.8%	43.9%	50.8%	54.0%
54	Riverdale	4.3%	8.8%	12.5%	14.3%	15.2%
55	Hegewisch	14.0%	28.6%	40.6%	49.1%	52.0%
56	Garfield Ridge	5.8%	11.7%	16.6%	19.3%	20.5%
57	Archer Heights	20.1%	40.8%	58.2%	67.5%	71.6%
58	Brighton Park	18.8%	38.2%	54.4%	63.1%	67.0%
59	McKinley Park	13.5%	27.4%	39.0%	45.2%	48.0%
60	Bridgeport	10.1%	20.6%	29.3%	33.9%	36.1%
61	New City	23.8%	48.5%	69.0%	80.1%	85.1%
62	West Elsdon	13.3%	27.1%	38.6%	44.6%	47.3%
63	Gage Park	13.6%	27.8%	39.6%	45.9%	48.7%
64	Clearing	7.8%	15.7%	22.3%	25.9%	27.5%
65	West Lawn	12.4%	25.1%	35.8%	41.5%	44.1%
66	Chicago Lawn	19.3%	39.3%	56.1%	65.0%	69.1%
67	West Englewood	21.5%	43.7%	62.3%	72.2%	76.7%
68	Englewood	12.7%	25.8%	36.7%	42.5%	45.1%
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	18.3%	37.2%	53.0%	61.4%	65.3%
70	Ashburn	11.4%	23.2%	33.0%	38.2%	40.6%
71	Auburn Gresham	19.8%	40.2%	57.3%	66.4%	70.5%
72	Beverly	3.1%	6.3%	9.1%	12.7%	13.9%
73	Washington Heights	18.1%	36.8%	52.3%	60.6%	64.4%
74	Mount Greenwood	1.5%	3.6%	5.6%	8.6%	9.7%
75	Morgan Park	21.3%	43.2%	61.6%	71.3%	75.7%
76	O'Hare	13.7%	27.9%	39.6%	46.5%	49.3%
77	Edgewater	6.7%	13.7%	19.5%	22.5%	23.9%

Table A.3 Population and Poverty: Ages 6-17

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population age 6-12, 2017	Children ages 6-12, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 6-12, under 100% FPL, 2017	Population age 13-17, 2017	Children ages 13-17, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 13-17, under 100% FPL, 2017
	Chicago	216,826	61,629	28.4%	146,373	35,986	24.6%
1	Rogers Park	3,499	1,046	29.9%	1,780	551	31.0%
2	West Ridge	8,923	1,944	21.8%	5,445	1,008	18.5%
3	Uptown	2,400	664	27.7%	1,386	368	26.6%
4	Lincoln Square	2,613	285	10.9%	1,335	159	11.9%
5	North Center	3,906	70	1.8%	1,677	45	2.7%
6	Lake View	3,823	135	3.5%	1,296	57	4.4%
7	Lincoln Park	3,156	74	2.3%	1,595	46	2.9%
8	Near North Side	1,189	351	29.5%	1,015	147	14.5%
9	Edison Park	1,126	30	2.7%	524	30	5.7%
10	Norwood Park	3,083	153	5.0%	2,138	85	4.0%
11	Jefferson Park	1,960	237	12.1%	1,391	121	8.7%
12	Forest Glen	1,896	68	3.6%	1,218	35	2.9%
13	North Park	1,254	246	19.6%	1,125	128	11.4%
14	Albany Park	4,357	1,261	28.9%	3,009	698	23.2%
15	Portage Park	5,647	1,089	19.3%	3,474	590	17.0%
16	Irving Park	3,932	893	22.7%	2,537	468	18.4%
17	Dunning	3,567	467	13.1%	2,725	259	9.5%
18	Montclare	1,191	302	25.4%	754	156	20.7%
19	Belmont Cragin	8,574	2,726	31.8%	6,251	1,370	21.9%
20	Hermosa	1,803	877	48.6%	1,398	502	35.9%
21	Avondale	2,456	904	36.8%	1,679	369	22.0%
22	Logan Square	3,826	1,154	30.2%	3,294	685	20.8%
23	Humboldt Park	6,167	2,508	40.7%	4,147	1,356	32.7%
24	West Town	3,367	921	27.4%	1,738	496	28.5%
25	Austin	8,909	2,881	32.3%	7,360	2,132	29.0%
26	West Garfield Park	1,839	633	34.4%	1,314	499	38.0%
27	East Garfield Park	2,051	1,005	49.0%	1,443	578	40.1%
28	Near West Side	2,539	723	28.5%	1,354	354	26.1%
29	North Lawndale	3,824	1,578	41.3%	2,535	1,141	45.0%
30	South Lawndale	8,138	3,227	39.7%	5,318	1,702	32.0%
31	Lower West Side	2,624	894	34.1%	1,444	541	37.5%
32	Loop	412	35	8.5%	273	31	11.4%
33	Near South Side	1,061	149	14.0%	439	64	14.6%
34	Armour Square	767	154	20.1%	785	79	10.1%
35	Douglas	1,199	215	17.9%	893	199	22.3%
36	Oakland	663	265	40.0%	714	121	16.9%
37	Fuller Park	145	70	48.3%	100	43	43.0%
38	Grand Boulevard	1,750	646	36.9%	1,509	466	30.9%

Table A.3 Population and Poverty: Ages 6-17

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population age 6-12, 2017	Children ages 6-12, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 6-12, under 100% FPL, 2017	Population age 13-17, 2017	Children ages 13-17, under 100% FPL, 2017	Percent Children ages 13-17, under 100% FPL, 2017
39	Kenwood	956	337	35.3%	748	174	23.3%
40	Washington Park	1,222	598	48.9%	1,009	375	37.2%
41	Hyde Park	1,065	118	11.1%	904	67	7.4%
42	Woodlawn	2,013	838	41.6%	1,698	546	32.2%
43	South Shore	3,971	1,473	37.1%	2,852	980	34.4%
44	Chatham	2,734	792	29.0%	1,485	484	32.6%
45	Avalon Park	571	252	44.1%	478	145	30.3%
46	South Chicago	2,879	1,201	41.7%	2,019	657	32.5%
47	Burnside	191	82	42.9%	124	54	43.5%
48	Calumet Heights	893	283	31.7%	582	185	31.8%
49	Roseland	4,491	1,513	33.7%	2,493	873	35.0%
50	Pullman	478	232	48.5%	244	109	44.7%
51	South Deering	1,906	559	29.3%	1,016	335	33.0%
52	East Side	3,131	766	24.5%	2,154	450	20.9%
53	West Pullman	3,144	1,159	36.9%	1,858	737	39.7%
54	Riverdale	1,225	284	23.2%	747	264	35.3%
55	Hegewisch	728	217	29.8%	562	133	23.7%
56	Garfield Ridge	2,712	498	18.4%	1,872	273	14.6%
57	Archer Heights	1,550	437	28.2%	1,158	233	20.1%
58	Brighton Park	5,920	1,837	31.0%	3,725	1,000	26.8%
59	McKinley Park	1,712	357	20.9%	1,016	213	21.0%
60	Bridgeport	2,436	434	17.8%	1,683	211	12.5%
61	New City	4,638	2,184	47.1%	3,226	1,208	37.4%
62	West Elsdon	1,806	487	27.0%	1,608	271	16.9%
63	Gage Park	4,463	1,742	39.0%	3,097	973	31.4%
64	Clearing	2,042	414	20.3%	1,395	200	14.3%
65	West Lawn	3,359	1,047	31.2%	2,681	551	20.6%
66	Chicago Lawn	5,324	2,536	47.6%	4,435	1,435	32.4%
67	West Englewood	2,730	1,342	49.2%	2,071	926	44.7%
68	Englewood	2,541	1,127	44.4%	1,643	738	44.9%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	2,802	872	31.1%	2,321	778	33.5%
70	Ashburn	5,289	912	17.2%	3,472	530	15.3%
71	Auburn Gresham	4,512	1,736	38.5%	2,482	1,004	40.5%
72	Beverly	2,147	123	5.7%	1,499	77	5.1%
73	Washington Heights	2,450	755	30.8%	1,971	447	22.7%
74	Mount Greenwood	1,699	45	2.6%	1,383	33	2.4%
75	Morgan Park	2,160	550	25.5%	1,948	328	16.8%
76	O'Hare	1,360	248	18.2%	1,098	109	9.9%
77	Edgewater	1,940	362	18.7%	1,204	201	16.7%

Table A.4 Changes in Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in Population under 50% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 150% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 185% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 200% FPL, 2013-2017		
	Chicago	-4.1%	-9.0%	-17.9%	-8.2%	-5.7%	-4.7%
1	Rogers Park	-33.4%	-14.1%	-22.8%	-13.6%	-11.2%	-10.2%
2	West Ridge	14.5%	-2.5%	-12.2%	-1.8%	1.0%	2.0%
3	Uptown	-22.8%	-11.2%	-19.9%	-10.5%	-8.0%	-7.0%
4	Lincoln Square	34.4%	-11.9%	-20.1%	-10.8%	-8.3%	-7.2%
5	North Center	12.8%	-23.5%	-19.5%	-13.1%	-8.8%	-7.9%
6	Lake View	-18.9%	6.9%	-3.0%	7.2%	5.5%	5.1%
7	Lincoln Park	-10.0%	0.0%	-7.7%	-1.7%	-1.1%	-1.0%
8	Near North Side	62.5%	-11.0%	-19.6%	-9.5%	-6.9%	-5.9%
9	Edison Park	-15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Norwood Park	5.3%	-21.4%	-27.7%	-19.4%	-14.6%	-13.5%
11	Jefferson Park	-2.3%	-22.4%	-30.6%	-21.9%	-18.9%	-18.1%
12	Forest Glen	-16.4%	18.2%	6.5%	3.9%	2.5%	2.2%
13	North Park	-14.4%	2.1%	-7.4%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%
14	Albany Park	-27.6%	-19.6%	-27.7%	-19.1%	-16.8%	-15.9%
15	Portage Park	-17.3%	-15.6%	-23.8%	-14.6%	-12.4%	-11.4%
16	Irving Park	-14.8%	-30.8%	-37.4%	-29.9%	-27.9%	-27.2%
17	Dunning	16.0%	-16.7%	-24.5%	-15.7%	-13.1%	-12.3%
18	Montclare	13.3%	-7.3%	-16.4%	-6.5%	-4.7%	-4.0%
19	Belmont Cragin	-1.9%	-16.1%	-24.4%	-15.5%	-13.2%	-12.2%
20	Hermosa	-26.4%	-9.8%	-18.7%	-8.8%	-6.3%	-5.3%
21	Avondale	-25.6%	-24.9%	-32.5%	-24.4%	-22.3%	-21.4%
22	Logan Square	-27.2%	-30.4%	-37.3%	-29.8%	-27.8%	-27.0%
23	Humboldt Park	-17.2%	-13.7%	-22.2%	-13.0%	-10.6%	-9.5%
24	West Town	-18.1%	-23.6%	-31.0%	-22.8%	-20.8%	-19.9%
25	Austin	5.9%	11.0%	0.1%	12.0%	15.1%	16.4%
26	West Garfield Park	13.9%	-21.4%	-29.2%	-20.7%	-18.5%	-17.6%
27	East Garfield Park	-7.4%	-12.5%	-21.2%	-11.8%	-9.4%	-8.4%
28	Near West Side	-17.1%	-18.9%	-26.9%	-18.1%	-15.8%	-14.9%
29	North Lawndale	-23.7%	-19.1%	-27.1%	-18.4%	-16.1%	-15.2%
30	South Lawndale	-26.2%	-22.8%	-30.5%	-22.3%	-20.1%	-19.2%
31	Lower West Side	-40.9%	-36.1%	-42.5%	-35.6%	-33.8%	-33.1%
32	Loop	82.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
33	Near South Side	-32.2%	-17.9%	-26.2%	-17.2%	-13.0%	-12.0%
34	Armour Square	9.9%	-5.1%	-15.4%	-5.3%	-4.3%	-4.1%
35	Douglas	26.1%	-23.1%	-31.0%	-22.2%	-20.2%	-19.4%
36	Oakland	-24.5%	6.7%	-4.8%	6.7%	5.6%	5.3%
37	Fuller Park	-32.1%	-60.0%	-48.6%	-40.0%	-32.4%	-30.8%
38	Grand Boulevard	6.0%	-2.9%	-12.1%	-1.7%	1.1%	2.3%

Table A.4 Changes in Population and Poverty: Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 100% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 150% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 185% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 200% FPL, 2013-2017
39	Kenwood	-7.0%	-9.2%	-19.2%	-9.2%	-6.5%	-5.4%
40	Washington Park	21.0%	1.7%	-9.0%	2.0%	5.0%	6.3%
41	Hyde Park	34.0%	8.0%	-3.4%	7.1%	5.3%	4.8%
42	Woodlawn	22.5%	-7.2%	-16.5%	-6.4%	-3.8%	-2.8%
43	South Shore	14.9%	-28.0%	-35.1%	-27.4%	-25.4%	-24.5%
44	Chatham	76.6%	-27.2%	-34.5%	-26.6%	-24.5%	-23.7%
45	Avalon Park	176.2%	-21.3%	-29.8%	-21.2%	-18.9%	-18.1%
46	South Chicago	82.4%	-33.5%	-40.2%	-33.1%	-31.3%	-30.5%
47	Burnside	-15.1%	-42.9%	-29.4%	-20.0%	-13.5%	-12.2%
48	Calumet Heights	-43.2%	-21.1%	-28.7%	-20.6%	-16.7%	-15.7%
49	Roseland	5.0%	17.9%	6.2%	18.8%	22.1%	23.5%
50	Pullman	27.2%	-31.7%	-38.9%	-30.9%	-32.5%	-33.0%
51	South Deering	-18.4%	-9.7%	-18.8%	-9.3%	-6.7%	-5.8%
52	East Side	12.5%	-15.2%	-23.6%	-14.7%	-12.3%	-11.3%
53	West Pullman	42.3%	-12.1%	-20.8%	-11.4%	-9.0%	-8.0%
54	Riverdale	97.3%	-9.1%	-18.1%	-8.2%	-5.6%	-4.8%
55	Hegewisch	-4.3%	-2.7%	-10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
56	Garfield Ridge	19.6%	1.1%	-9.1%	1.7%	4.7%	5.9%
57	Archer Heights	-30.5%	-8.6%	-18.1%	-8.5%	-6.1%	-5.0%
58	Brighton Park	-11.5%	-8.0%	-16.9%	-7.0%	-4.4%	-3.3%
59	McKinley Park	-9.8%	-36.5%	-42.3%	-35.5%	-33.4%	-32.6%
60	Bridgeport	-6.1%	-25.7%	-32.9%	-25.1%	-23.1%	-22.1%
61	New City	-16.9%	21.4%	9.4%	22.4%	26.0%	27.4%
62	West Elsdon	-7.0%	-1.1%	-10.8%	0.0%	2.6%	3.8%
63	Gage Park	9.9%	-14.5%	-23.1%	-13.9%	-11.5%	-10.5%
64	Clearing	10.8%	8.0%	-2.9%	8.8%	11.9%	13.1%
65	West Lawn	-13.7%	-20.5%	-28.5%	-19.8%	-17.6%	-16.7%
66	Chicago Lawn	-18.5%	32.8%	19.9%	34.1%	37.7%	39.3%
67	West Englewood	-17.4%	43.6%	29.3%	44.7%	48.7%	50.2%
68	Englewood	-9.3%	70.3%	53.5%	71.7%	76.3%	78.1%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	-15.2%	54.8%	39.3%	56.1%	60.4%	62.2%
70	Ashburn	13.4%	-8.4%	-17.2%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-3.8%
71	Auburn Gresham	17.0%	0.9%	-9.2%	1.6%	4.4%	5.5%
72	Beverly	25.2%	-18.2%	-21.6%	-12.3%	-8.7%	-8.0%
73	Washington Heights	-37.2%	-25.0%	-32.5%	-24.4%	-22.5%	-21.7%
74	Mount Greenwood	-35.6%	-23.1%	-11.8%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-4.3%
75	Morgan Park	14.1%	-18.7%	-26.4%	-17.4%	-15.2%	-14.2%
76	O'Hare	-22.2%	-1.9%	-11.2%	-1.1%	0.5%	0.9%
77	Edgewater	-19.0%	-14.3%	-22.4%	-13.2%	-11.0%	-10.0%

Table A.5 Changes in Population and Poverty: Ages 3-4

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 100% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 150% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 185% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 200% FPL, 2013-2017
	Chicago	-1.8%	-27.6%	-25.6%	-25.2%	-23.5%	-21.9%
1	Rogers Park	2.5%	-47.0%	-45.6%	-45.3%	-44.2%	-43.0%
2	West Ridge	1.0%	-26.0%	-24.0%	-23.7%	-22.2%	-20.5%
3	Uptown	-16.3%	-32.9%	-31.3%	-31.0%	-29.6%	-28.1%
4	Lincoln Square	14.0%	-47.2%	-45.1%	-44.8%	-43.3%	-42.0%
5	North Center	23.4%	-57.1%	-49.3%	-43.9%	-33.6%	-31.2%
6	Lake View	2.0%	-30.6%	-29.2%	-28.1%	-23.0%	-21.7%
7	Lincoln Park	9.0%	-51.5%	-43.8%	-37.8%	-28.3%	-26.2%
8	Near North Side	26.4%	-27.6%	-25.9%	-25.6%	-24.1%	-22.5%
9	Edison Park	-17.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Norwood Park	-19.2%	-36.5%	-35.0%	-34.9%	-29.0%	-27.4%
11	Jefferson Park	-5.8%	-32.9%	-31.5%	-31.1%	-28.4%	-26.7%
12	Forest Glen	-22.7%	-36.4%	-20.9%	-14.3%	-9.7%	-8.7%
13	North Park	71.0%	-30.7%	-28.7%	-28.5%	-26.1%	-24.7%
14	Albany Park	-22.5%	-42.7%	-41.2%	-40.9%	-39.7%	-38.5%
15	Portage Park	-18.8%	-40.0%	-38.3%	-38.0%	-36.8%	-35.4%
16	Irving Park	-6.2%	-43.7%	-42.0%	-41.8%	-40.8%	-39.5%
17	Dunning	-11.1%	-34.9%	-33.1%	-32.7%	-31.4%	-29.9%
18	Montclare	-27.9%	-40.2%	-39.2%	-38.7%	-36.6%	-35.2%
19	Belmont Cragin	6.9%	12.0%	14.9%	15.6%	18.0%	20.6%
20	Hermosa	-20.8%	-45.6%	-44.3%	-44.0%	-43.0%	-41.7%
21	Avondale	-29.8%	-53.1%	-51.8%	-51.6%	-50.7%	-49.6%
22	Logan Square	-6.8%	-53.4%	-52.2%	-51.9%	-51.0%	-49.9%
23	Humboldt Park	-6.7%	-27.6%	-25.6%	-25.2%	-23.6%	-22.0%
24	West Town	-13.3%	-53.0%	-51.8%	-51.6%	-50.7%	-49.6%
25	Austin	23.5%	49.8%	53.9%	54.7%	57.9%	61.4%
26	West Garfield Park	-0.1%	-25.2%	-23.1%	-22.8%	-21.3%	-19.6%
27	East Garfield Park	-16.0%	-26.6%	-24.8%	-24.4%	-22.8%	-21.2%
28	Near West Side	7.7%	-40.0%	-38.3%	-37.9%	-36.6%	-35.3%
29	North Lawndale	-10.3%	-15.8%	-13.3%	-12.9%	-11.1%	-9.2%
30	South Lawndale	-33.7%	-27.6%	-25.6%	-25.3%	-23.8%	-22.2%
31	Lower West Side	-21.3%	-52.8%	-51.5%	-51.2%	-50.3%	-49.2%
32	Loop	-42.9%	-9.1%	-3.2%	-2.0%	-1.2%	-1.1%
33	Near South Side	1.3%	-21.6%	-20.5%	-19.4%	-15.0%	-14.0%
34	Armour Square	11.8%	4.4%	9.1%	8.8%	7.1%	6.7%
35	Douglas	15.9%	-35.1%	-33.6%	-33.3%	-32.2%	-30.7%
36	Oakland	28.3%	-49.2%	-47.9%	-47.6%	-46.0%	-44.9%
37	Fuller Park	-23.9%	-54.5%	-44.2%	-37.7%	-25.3%	-22.4%
38	Grand Boulevard	33.1%	-45.9%	-44.5%	-44.3%	-43.3%	-42.0%

Table A.5 Changes in Population and Poverty: Ages 3-4

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 50% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 100% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 150% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 185% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 200% FPL, 2013-2017
39	Kenwood	-27.1%	-39.7%	-38.3%	-38.0%	-36.8%	-35.4%
40	Washington Park	-8.7%	-23.2%	-21.1%	-20.8%	-19.3%	-17.4%
41	Hyde Park	-27.5%	-54.4%	-52.7%	-51.6%	-43.4%	-41.2%
42	Woodlawn	-5.3%	-39.1%	-37.5%	-37.3%	-36.0%	-34.6%
43	South Shore	15.5%	-41.4%	-39.9%	-39.5%	-38.3%	-37.0%
44	Chatham	62.2%	-52.2%	-51.0%	-50.8%	-49.9%	-48.8%
45	Avalon Park	5.0%	-36.5%	-35.1%	-34.9%	-31.5%	-30.0%
46	South Chicago	14.5%	37.7%	41.2%	41.7%	44.6%	47.8%
47	Burnside	-12.3%	-76.9%	-64.0%	-57.1%	-52.0%	-50.9%
48	Calumet Heights	-1.4%	11.5%	15.0%	16.0%	14.6%	15.8%
49	Roseland	-1.3%	-34.6%	-32.9%	-32.5%	-31.2%	-29.8%
50	Pullman	52.9%	39.5%	42.1%	43.9%	34.3%	32.7%
51	South Deering	28.7%	63.0%	67.5%	68.3%	71.0%	74.7%
52	East Side	38.3%	9.5%	12.3%	13.0%	15.5%	18.2%
53	West Pullman	35.7%	50.0%	54.2%	54.8%	58.4%	62.0%
54	Riverdale	128.2%	-44.4%	-42.7%	-42.3%	-43.4%	-42.8%
55	Hegewisch	-44.8%	104.2%	112.8%	111.9%	77.3%	70.1%
56	Garfield Ridge	44.2%	-44.6%	-43.6%	-43.3%	-42.2%	-40.9%
57	Archer Heights	-25.6%	-22.7%	-20.7%	-20.1%	-18.4%	-16.6%
58	Brighton Park	-24.9%	-21.6%	-19.6%	-19.2%	-17.5%	-15.8%
59	McKinley Park	-14.7%	-46.4%	-44.8%	-44.4%	-43.3%	-42.1%
60	Bridgeport	0.3%	-43.9%	-42.2%	-41.9%	-40.8%	-39.4%
61	New City	-14.0%	-6.3%	-3.8%	-3.3%	-1.3%	0.9%
62	West Elsdon	-29.3%	-45.7%	-44.2%	-43.9%	-42.9%	-41.6%
63	Gage Park	19.8%	-44.7%	-43.2%	-42.9%	-41.8%	-40.5%
64	Clearing	-13.0%	-27.8%	-26.2%	-26.0%	-24.3%	-22.6%
65	West Lawn	2.2%	-38.9%	-37.3%	-37.1%	-35.7%	-34.3%
66	Chicago Lawn	13.9%	-7.3%	-4.9%	-4.4%	-2.5%	-0.4%
67	West Englewood	3.8%	21.8%	25.1%	25.9%	28.5%	31.3%
68	Englewood	59.3%	-17.9%	-15.6%	-15.2%	-13.5%	-11.6%
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	18.0%	2.3%	5.1%	5.5%	7.7%	10.1%
70	Ashburn	-4.1%	-42.9%	-41.2%	-41.1%	-39.9%	-38.6%
71	Auburn Gresham	-2.4%	-36.7%	-35.0%	-34.7%	-33.4%	-31.9%
72	Beverly	6.9%	-40.9%	-39.1%	-37.4%	-30.1%	-28.2%
73	Washington Heights	15.7%	-30.8%	-29.1%	-28.9%	-27.5%	-25.9%
74	Mount Greenwood	-32.3%	-34.8%	-22.2%	-15.4%	-10.5%	-9.5%
75	Morgan Park	-27.0%	-42.2%	-40.7%	-40.3%	-39.2%	-37.8%
76	O'Hare	-46.3%	-38.6%	-37.0%	-37.0%	-34.8%	-33.2%
77	Edgewater	-1.6%	-38.8%	-37.2%	-37.0%	-36.0%	-34.6%

Table A.6 Changes in Population and Poverty: Ages 6-17

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in Population Ages 6-12, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 100% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 13-17, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 100% FPL, 2013-2017
	Chicago	-3.5%	-17.1%	-9.0%	-28.0%
1	Rogers Park	-10.4%	-40.7%	-30.8%	-40.6%
2	West Ridge	27.7%	-26.4%	40.1%	-30.1%
3	Uptown	-0.5%	-37.5%	14.5%	-43.8%
4	Lincoln Square	29.4%	-41.6%	32.3%	-48.2%
5	North Center	54.6%	-59.5%	157.2%	-55.0%
6	Lake View	11.8%	-32.5%	207.1%	-48.6%
7	Lincoln Park	13.0%	-50.0%	-15.0%	-45.9%
8	Near North Side	-13.7%	-27.9%	58.1%	-46.9%
9	Edison Park	-39.1%	-23.1%	-49.5%	-11.8%
10	Norwood Park	-28.6%	-37.0%	-24.4%	-48.8%
11	Jefferson Park	-1.9%	-31.9%	9.2%	-46.5%
12	Forest Glen	-26.8%	-48.1%	-11.4%	-47.8%
13	North Park	-17.8%	-35.4%	3.0%	-45.5%
14	Albany Park	-3.5%	-39.8%	10.2%	-38.3%
15	Portage Park	4.8%	-39.7%	1.1%	-42.4%
16	Irving Park	-5.1%	-39.3%	10.1%	-40.7%
17	Dunning	11.2%	-33.8%	21.5%	-27.5%
18	Montclare	-5.8%	34.8%	-8.4%	56.0%
19	Belmont Cragin	0.0%	45.4%	6.3%	71.0%
20	Hermosa	-33.4%	-42.0%	-21.1%	-35.6%
21	Avondale	-23.3%	-43.4%	9.5%	-56.6%
22	Logan Square	-21.0%	-50.5%	19.0%	-48.6%
23	Humboldt Park	2.8%	2.0%	-7.3%	-44.2%
24	West Town	-7.2%	-44.3%	-18.2%	-51.1%
25	Austin	14.5%	43.0%	-0.5%	106.6%
26	West Garfield Park	3.8%	-24.3%	-22.6%	-42.2%
27	East Garfield Park	-5.2%	7.1%	-27.9%	-28.7%
28	Near West Side	32.5%	-30.5%	-28.0%	-52.6%
29	North Lawndale	1.4%	-11.0%	-23.6%	-22.1%
30	South Lawndale	-12.4%	2.3%	-8.4%	-37.4%
31	Lower West Side	-31.3%	-53.1%	-38.7%	-51.8%
32	Loop	26.8%	-39.7%	-84.1%	-45.6%
33	Near South Side	25.3%	-19.5%	63.2%	-40.7%
34	Armour Square	-4.2%	-36.4%	2.7%	-54.1%
35	Douglas	72.8%	-44.2%	32.9%	-46.6%
36	Oakland	-4.7%	-18.2%	29.1%	-50.0%
37	Fuller Park	-35.3%	-14.6%	-59.8%	-18.9%
38	Grand Boulevard	6.3%	-29.6%	-4.6%	-42.9%

Table A.6 Changes in Population and Poverty: Ages 6-17

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in Population Ages 6-12, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 100% FPL, 2013-2017	Change in Population Ages 13-17, 2013-2017	Change in Population under 100% FPL, 2013-2017
39	Kenwood	-28.8%	-31.5%	-5.8%	-48.2%
40	Washington Park	-16.4%	-26.5%	-15.1%	-43.1%
41	Hyde Park	14.1%	-39.8%	-2.1%	-45.1%
42	Woodlawn	5.4%	-27.1%	-22.3%	-48.4%
43	South Shore	4.4%	-27.7%	-12.1%	-43.1%
44	Chatham	31.9%	-31.5%	-28.4%	-51.2%
45	Avalon Park	-30.4%	-30.8%	-32.4%	-42.9%
46	South Chicago	-0.7%	211.9%	-22.6%	329.4%
47	Burnside	-24.5%	-41.0%	-50.6%	-53.0%
48	Calumet Heights	-11.6%	67.5%	-35.5%	428.6%
49	Roseland	24.8%	-24.6%	-34.3%	-45.2%
50	Pullman	-29.3%	146.8%	-47.2%	263.3%
51	South Deering	8.1%	97.5%	-22.9%	385.5%
52	East Side	7.6%	59.9%	11.4%	192.2%
53	West Pullman	16.2%	145.6%	-32.3%	445.9%
54	Riverdale	13.5%	68.0%	-10.9%	319.0%
55	Hegewisch	-55.3%	88.7%	-51.7%	232.5%
56	Garfield Ridge	-15.2%	-36.6%	-11.5%	-39.1%
57	Archer Heights	-0.6%	-10.6%	13.3%	-45.2%
58	Brighton Park	-2.4%	-6.0%	4.2%	-42.1%
59	McKinley Park	2.7%	-46.6%	-1.8%	-46.1%
60	Bridgeport	7.6%	-44.9%	2.7%	-59.2%
61	New City	-20.5%	29.4%	-21.7%	-7.2%
62	West Elsdon	-24.5%	-40.8%	19.6%	-41.1%
63	Gage Park	-17.6%	-8.6%	-10.1%	-8.6%
64	Clearing	-39.0%	-32.2%	-32.1%	-42.7%
65	West Lawn	-23.3%	-35.9%	-0.4%	-43.1%
66	Chicago Lawn	-14.4%	13.6%	-2.9%	-12.9%
67	West Englewood	-17.5%	17.4%	-36.9%	8.9%
68	Englewood	-10.5%	17.4%	-41.5%	12.2%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	7.2%	-23.0%	-4.6%	-5.7%
70	Ashburn	13.2%	-39.2%	8.1%	-44.4%
71	Auburn Gresham	7.6%	-25.8%	-40.8%	-42.4%
72	Beverly	0.7%	-39.1%	4.0%	-42.1%
73	Washington Heights	17.8%	-32.4%	-12.5%	-45.8%
74	Mount Greenwood	-47.8%	-60.9%	-39.8%	-56.6%
75	Morgan Park	13.9%	-42.3%	11.0%	-50.0%
76	O'Hare	-8.1%	-33.9%	27.5%	-42.3%
77	Edgewater	-14.5%	-49.0%	-18.9%	-48.5%

Table A.7 Age 0-5 Under 100% FPL by Race/Ethnicity

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Age 0 to 5, 2017	White, 2017	Black, 2017	Hispanic, 2017	Asian, 2017	Other, 2017
	Chicago	50,382	3,254	22,873	21,708	1,557	990
1	Rogers Park	918	49	279	493	46	51
2	West Ridge	1,647	254	269	698	392	34
3	Uptown	583	57	444	42	18	22
4	Lincoln Square	258	144	14	47	19	34
5	North Center	67	58	0	1	2	6
6	Lake View	134	42	2	41	47	2
7	Lincoln Park	72	31	4	29	4	4
8	Near North Side	321	26	220	30	20	25
9	Edison Park	61	52	0	6	1	2
10	Norwood Park	113	68	1	36	4	4
11	Jefferson Park	208	44	5	123	28	8
12	Forest Glen	66	0	2	47	9	8
13	North Park	226	129	15	50	25	7
14	Albany Park	1,005	75	54	731	113	32
15	Portage Park	943	288	10	553	26	66
16	Irving Park	667	121	17	481	20	28
17	Dunning	382	170	5	180	18	9
18	Montclare	236	32	9	192	3	0
19	Belmont Cragin	2,170	121	56	1,959	28	6
20	Hermosa	706	31	20	642	8	5
21	Avondale	636	53	23	546	14	0
22	Logan Square	881	52	65	723	17	24
23	Humboldt Park	2,044	58	1,027	955	1	3
24	West Town	665	47	195	362	9	52
25	Austin	3,071	78	2,226	678	9	80
26	West Garfield Park	615	4	571	32	0	8
27	East Garfield Park	781	23	681	48	3	26
28	Near West Side	627	26	492	53	24	32
29	North Lawndale	1,366	11	1,239	98	3	15
30	South Lawndale	2,261	38	50	2,170	1	2
31	Lower West Side	660	27	23	602	2	6
32	Loop	59	0	3	6	42	8
33	Near South Side	106	0	2	17	73	14
34	Armour Square	173	4	6	9	149	5
35	Douglas	292	11	232	12	28	9
36	Oakland	160	8	144	2	0	6
37	Fuller Park	42	1	37	4	0	0
38	Grand Boulevard	487	16	441	15	0	15

Table A.7 Age 0-5 Under 100% FPL by Race/Ethnicity

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Age 0 to 5, 2017	White, 2017	Black, 2017	Hispanic, 2017	Asian, 2017	Other, 2017
39	Kenwood	265	26	198	13	11	17
40	Washington Park	556	3	539	2	0	12
41	Hyde Park	109	17	26	18	25	23
42	Woodlawn	713	44	630	9	10	20
43	South Shore	1,138	5	1,065	40	1	27
44	Chatham	542	0	520	8	0	14
45	Avalon Park	207	0	192	7	0	8
46	South Chicago	867	11	692	159	0	5
47	Burnside	33	0	31	2	0	0
48	Calumet Heights	201	0	185	13	0	3
49	Roseland	1,209	5	1,141	35	0	28
50	Pullman	167	6	144	13	0	4
51	South Deering	481	12	315	150	1	3
52	East Side	586	40	50	484	4	8
53	West Pullman	891	0	821	61	1	8
54	Riverdale	238	0	233	2	0	3
55	Hegewisch	177	16	22	134	0	5
56	Garfield Ridge	398	138	0	252	2	6
57	Archer Heights	362	0	1	357	4	0
58	Brighton Park	1,308	38	38	1,180	51	1
59	McKinley Park	278	15	8	215	33	7
60	Bridgeport	383	67	8	193	106	9
61	New City	1,737	122	529	1,031	46	9
62	West Elsdon	397	9	12	372	4	0
63	Gage Park	1,325	63	43	1,217	2	0
64	Clearing	362	24	5	325	0	8
65	West Lawn	804	12	44	748	0	0
66	Chicago Lawn	2,016	62	1,115	838	0	1
67	West Englewood	1,108	2	1,052	40	2	12
68	Englewood	982	0	954	18	0	10
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	1,079	10	1,026	24	1	18
70	Ashburn	741	14	138	589	0	0
71	Auburn Gresham	1,300	5	1,261	19	0	15
72	Beverly	93	0	79	10	1	3
73	Washington Heights	514	3	500	3	0	8
74	Mount Greenwood	65	0	43	19	3	0
75	Morgan Park	451	62	234	132	5	18
76	O'Hare	237	131	8	79	17	2
77	Edgewater	353	43	88	184	21	17

Table A.8 Percent Age 0-5 Under 100% FPL by Race/Ethnicity

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Age 0 to 5, 2017	Percent White, 2017	Percent Black, 2017	Percent Hispanic, 2017	Percent Asian, 2017	Percent Other, 2017
	Chicago	50,382	6.5%	45.4%	43.1%	3.1%	2.0%
1	Rogers Park	918	5.3%	30.4%	53.7%	5.0%	5.6%
2	West Ridge	1,647	15.4%	16.3%	42.4%	23.8%	2.1%
3	Uptown	583	9.8%	76.2%	7.2%	3.1%	3.8%
4	Lincoln Square	258	55.8%	5.4%	18.2%	7.4%	13.2%
5	North Center	67	86.6%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	9.0%
6	Lake View	134	31.3%	1.5%	30.6%	35.1%	1.5%
7	Lincoln Park	72	43.1%	5.6%	40.3%	5.6%	5.6%
8	Near North Side	321	8.1%	68.5%	9.3%	6.2%	7.8%
9	Edison Park	61	85.2%	0.0%	9.8%	1.6%	3.3%
10	Norwood Park	113	60.2%	0.9%	31.9%	3.5%	3.5%
11	Jefferson Park	208	21.2%	2.4%	59.1%	13.5%	3.8%
12	Forest Glen	66	0.0%	3.0%	71.2%	13.6%	12.1%
13	North Park	226	57.1%	6.6%	22.1%	11.1%	3.1%
14	Albany Park	1,005	7.5%	5.4%	72.7%	11.2%	3.2%
15	Portage Park	943	30.5%	1.1%	58.6%	2.8%	7.0%
16	Irving Park	667	18.1%	2.5%	72.1%	3.0%	4.2%
17	Dunning	382	44.5%	1.3%	47.1%	4.7%	2.4%
18	Montclare	236	13.6%	3.8%	81.4%	1.3%	0.0%
19	Belmont Cragin	2,170	5.6%	2.6%	90.3%	1.3%	0.3%
20	Hermosa	706	4.4%	2.8%	90.9%	1.1%	0.7%
21	Avondale	636	8.3%	3.6%	85.8%	2.2%	0.0%
22	Logan Square	881	5.9%	7.4%	82.1%	1.9%	2.7%
23	Humboldt Park	2,044	2.8%	50.2%	46.7%	0.0%	0.1%
24	West Town	665	7.1%	29.3%	54.4%	1.4%	7.8%
25	Austin	3,071	2.5%	72.5%	22.1%	0.3%	2.6%
26	West Garfield Park	615	0.7%	92.8%	5.2%	0.0%	1.3%
27	East Garfield Park	781	2.9%	87.2%	6.1%	0.4%	3.3%
28	Near West Side	627	4.1%	78.5%	8.5%	3.8%	5.1%
29	North Lawndale	1,366	0.8%	90.7%	7.2%	0.2%	1.1%
30	South Lawndale	2,261	1.7%	2.2%	96.0%	0.0%	0.1%
31	Lower West Side	660	4.1%	3.5%	91.2%	0.3%	0.9%
32	Loop	59	0.0%	5.1%	10.2%	71.2%	13.6%
33	Near South Side	106	0.0%	1.9%	16.0%	68.9%	13.2%
34	Armour Square	173	2.3%	3.5%	5.2%	86.1%	2.9%
35	Douglas	292	3.8%	79.5%	4.1%	9.6%	3.1%
36	Oakland	160	5.0%	90.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%
37	Fuller Park	42	2.4%	88.1%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
38	Grand Boulevard	487	3.3%	90.6%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%

Table A.8 Percent Age 0-5 Under 100% FPL by Race/Ethnicity

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Age 0 to 5, 2017	Percent White, 2017	Percent Black, 2017	Percent Hispanic, 2017	Percent Asian, 2017	Percent Other, 2017
39	Kenwood	265	9.8%	74.7%	4.9%	4.2%	6.4%
40	Washington Park	556	0.5%	96.9%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%
41	Hyde Park	109	15.6%	23.9%	16.5%	22.9%	21.1%
42	Woodlawn	713	6.2%	88.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.8%
43	South Shore	1,138	0.4%	93.6%	3.5%	0.1%	2.4%
44	Chatham	542	0.0%	95.9%	1.5%	0.0%	2.6%
45	Avalon Park	207	0.0%	92.8%	3.4%	0.0%	3.9%
46	South Chicago	867	1.3%	79.8%	18.3%	0.0%	0.6%
47	Burnside	33	0.0%	93.9%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
48	Calumet Heights	201	0.0%	92.0%	6.5%	0.0%	1.5%
49	Roseland	1,209	0.4%	94.4%	2.9%	0.0%	2.3%
50	Pullman	167	3.6%	86.2%	7.8%	0.0%	2.4%
51	South Deering	481	2.5%	65.5%	31.2%	0.2%	0.6%
52	East Side	586	6.8%	8.5%	82.6%	0.7%	1.4%
53	West Pullman	891	0.0%	92.1%	6.8%	0.1%	0.9%
54	Riverdale	238	0.0%	97.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%
55	Hegewisch	177	9.0%	12.4%	75.7%	0.0%	2.8%
56	Garfield Ridge	398	34.7%	0.0%	63.3%	0.5%	1.5%
57	Archer Heights	362	0.0%	0.3%	98.6%	1.1%	0.0%
58	Brighton Park	1,308	2.9%	2.9%	90.2%	3.9%	0.1%
59	McKinley Park	278	5.4%	2.9%	77.3%	11.9%	2.5%
60	Bridgeport	383	17.5%	2.1%	50.4%	27.7%	2.3%
61	New City	1,737	7.0%	30.5%	59.4%	2.6%	0.5%
62	West Elsdon	397	2.3%	3.0%	93.7%	1.0%	0.0%
63	Gage Park	1,325	4.8%	3.2%	91.8%	0.2%	0.0%
64	Clearing	362	6.6%	1.4%	89.8%	0.0%	2.2%
65	West Lawn	804	1.5%	5.5%	93.0%	0.0%	0.0%
66	Chicago Lawn	2,016	3.1%	55.3%	41.6%	0.0%	0.0%
67	West Englewood	1,108	0.2%	94.9%	3.6%	0.2%	1.1%
68	Englewood	982	0.0%	97.1%	1.8%	0.0%	1.0%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	1,079	0.9%	95.1%	2.2%	0.1%	1.7%
70	Ashburn	741	1.9%	18.6%	79.5%	0.0%	0.0%
71	Auburn Gresham	1,300	0.4%	97.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%
72	Beverly	93	0.0%	84.9%	10.8%	1.1%	3.2%
73	Washington Heights	514	0.6%	97.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
74	Mount Greenwood	65	0.0%	66.2%	29.2%	4.6%	0.0%
75	Morgan Park	451	13.7%	51.9%	29.3%	1.1%	4.0%
76	O'Hare	237	55.3%	3.4%	33.3%	7.2%	0.8%
77	Edgewater	353	12.2%	24.9%	52.1%	5.9%	4.8%

Table A.9 Change in Percent of 0-5 Under 100% FPL

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in 0-5 Under 100% FPL, 2010-2017	Change in White Population, 2010-2017	Change in Black Population, 2010-2017	Change in Hispanic Population, 2010-2017	Change in Asian Population, 2010-2017	Change in Other Population, 2010-2017
	Chicago	-33.2%	-20.2%	-35.8%	-32.8%	-10.0%	-40.3%
1	Rogers Park	-35.7%	-34.7%	-36.0%	-36.0%	-19.3%	-43.3%
2	West Ridge	-2.9%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-45.2%
3	Uptown	-25.4%	-24.0%	-24.1%	-17.6%	-35.7%	-48.8%
4	Lincoln Square	-24.6%	3.6%	7.7%	-55.7%	-62.0%	0.0%
5	North Center	-32.3%	-7.9%	-100.0%	-96.0%	-33.3%	0.0%
6	Lake View	-15.2%	2.4%	-60.0%	-48.8%	80.8%	-66.7%
7	Lincoln Park	-17.2%	-16.2%	-63.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-33.3%
8	Near North Side	-23.0%	-3.7%	-31.9%	-9.1%	81.8%	8.7%
9	Edison Park	1.7%	-1.9%		50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Norwood Park	-28.0%	-26.9%	0.0%	-32.1%	-20.0%	-20.0%
11	Jefferson Park	-15.8%	-18.5%	66.7%	-18.5%	7.7%	-38.5%
12	Forest Glen	-5.7%		0.0%	-7.8%	-10.0%	14.3%
13	North Park	-0.9%	-1.5%	66.7%	-7.4%	8.7%	-36.4%
14	Albany Park	-28.6%	-27.2%	-33.3%	-26.5%	-30.2%	-52.9%
15	Portage Park	-23.0%	-22.0%	-37.5%	-22.0%	-27.8%	-30.5%
16	Irving Park	-38.2%	-38.3%	-26.1%	-37.9%	-47.4%	-40.4%
17	Dunning	-14.7%	-15.0%	-16.7%	-15.1%	20.0%	-40.0%
18	Montclare	-17.8%	-20.0%	0.0%	-17.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
19	Belmont Cragin	-25.0%	-23.9%	-13.8%	-24.4%	-3.4%	-88.0%
20	Hermosa	-33.2%	-11.4%	-45.9%	-33.6%	100.0%	-64.3%
21	Avondale	-43.8%	-43.0%	-20.7%	-43.4%	-17.6%	-100.0%
22	Logan Square	-50.2%	-49.5%	-50.0%	-50.3%	-41.4%	-54.7%
23	Humboldt Park	-30.7%	1.8%	-30.4%	-30.5%	-66.7%	-92.3%
24	West Town	-47.1%	-39.7%	-40.4%	-51.6%	-62.5%	-35.0%
25	Austin	-36.3%	-16.1%	-37.0%	-37.0%	-25.0%	-23.1%
26	West Garfield Park	-35.9%	-33.3%	-37.4%	-3.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
27	East Garfield Park	-22.5%	0.0%	-25.7%	2.1%	50.0%	30.0%
28	Near West Side	-24.8%	-21.2%	-24.2%	-22.1%	-42.9%	-23.8%
29	North Lawndale	-34.4%	-31.3%	-35.6%	-19.7%	0.0%	-16.7%
30	South Lawndale	-43.4%	-2.6%	-40.5%	-43.7%	-50.0%	-89.5%
31	Lower West Side	-53.4%	-30.8%	-39.5%	-54.5%	-33.3%	-57.1%
32	Loop	-1.7%		-78.6%	-33.3%	61.5%	-27.3%
33	Near South Side	-24.3%		-97.6%	70.0%	92.1%	40.0%
34	Armour Square	16.1%	-60.0%	-73.9%	28.6%	39.3%	150.0%
35	Douglas	-24.2%	10.0%	-30.5%	20.0%	21.7%	12.5%
36	Oakland	-28.6%	33.3%	-30.4%	-60.0%		0.0%
37	Fuller Park	-56.3%	-50.0%	-58.0%	-33.3%		
38	Grand Boulevard	-34.9%	14.3%	-37.0%	0.0%		-21.1%

Table A.9 Change in Percent of 0-5 Under 100% FPL

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Change in 0-5 Under 100% FPL, 2010-2017	Change in White Population, 2010-2017	Change in Black Population, 2010-2017	Change in Hispanic Population, 2010-2017	Change in Asian Population, 2010-2017	Change in Other Population, 2010-2017
39	Kenwood	-22.3%	-13.3%	-26.4%	18.2%	-21.4%	0.0%
40	Washington Park	-13.0%	0.0%	-13.3%	-75.0%		100.0%
41	Hyde Park	-32.3%		-74.5%	20.0%	8.7%	9.5%
42	Woodlawn	-36.2%	10.0%	-38.2%	-52.6%	11.1%	-33.3%
43	South Shore	-46.6%	-37.5%	-47.7%	-16.7%	0.0%	-30.8%
44	Chatham	-52.5%	-100.0%	-52.9%	-50.0%		-30.0%
45	Avalon Park	-22.8%	-100.0%	-25.0%	40.0%		33.3%
46	South Chicago	-44.9%	37.5%	-42.8%	-52.4%	-100.0%	-73.7%
47	Burnside	-62.5%		-63.5%	0.0%		-100.0%
48	Calumet Heights	-32.8%	-100.0%	-32.5%	-27.8%		-40.0%
49	Roseland	-33.6%	25.0%	-35.1%	2.9%		16.7%
50	Pullman	-37.2%	-14.3%	-37.7%	-40.9%		-33.3%
51	South Deering	-20.6%	20.0%	-21.3%	-19.4%	0.0%	-66.7%
52	East Side	-28.9%	-4.8%	-12.3%	-32.1%	100.0%	-20.0%
53	West Pullman	-36.1%	-100.0%	-35.6%	-36.5%		-57.9%
54	Riverdale	-35.8%		-35.5%	-66.7%		-25.0%
55	Hegewisch	-5.3%	-71.4%	46.7%	20.7%		0.0%
56	Garfield Ridge	-23.8%	-32.0%	-100.0%	-10.6%	-50.0%	-14.3%
57	Archer Heights	-16.6%	-100.0%	-80.0%	-9.4%	33.3%	-100.0%
58	Brighton Park	-38.6%	-13.6%	-17.4%	-39.5%	-34.6%	-91.7%
59	McKinley Park	-40.9%	-50.0%	-20.0%	-41.9%	-34.0%	-30.0%
60	Bridgeport	-33.2%	-28.0%	-50.0%	-32.3%	-32.9%	-57.1%
61	New City	-31.9%	-24.7%	-33.0%	-33.0%	17.9%	-62.5%
62	West Elsdon	-21.5%	-67.9%	50.0%	-19.7%	0.0%	-100.0%
63	Gage Park	-30.5%	117.2%	-49.4%	-31.7%	-33.3%	-100.0%
64	Clearing	3.1%	0.0%	-37.5%	5.9%	-100.0%	-20.0%
65	West Lawn	-23.2%	-68.4%	2.3%	-21.6%	-100.0%	-100.0%
66	Chicago Lawn	-29.7%	63.2%	-30.1%	-30.1%	-100.0%	-96.9%
67	West Englewood	-39.0%	-50.0%	-39.0%	-27.3%	100.0%	-61.3%
68	Englewood	-39.8%	-100.0%	-39.8%	-30.8%		-47.4%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	-36.3%	25.0%	-37.1%	-14.3%		-35.7%
70	Ashburn	-22.7%	-60.0%	-19.8%	-19.4%	-100.0%	-100.0%
71	Auburn Gresham	-33.4%	66.7%	-33.6%	-34.5%		-25.0%
72	Beverly	-33.1%		-37.8%	25.0%		-25.0%
73	Washington Heights	-37.7%	0.0%	-37.6%	-66.7%		-33.3%
74	Mount Greenwood	-16.7%		2.4%	-36.7%	50.0%	-100.0%
75	Morgan Park	-28.8%	-37.4%	-37.1%	1.5%	-28.6%	-28.0%
76	O'Hare	-13.8%	-13.8%	0.0%	-7.1%	-22.7%	-75.0%
77	Edgewater	-40.8%	-37.7%	-47.6%	-38.0%	-34.4%	-43.3%

Appendix B: Early Childhood Supply & Demand



Appendix B: Early Childhood Supply and Demand

Table B.1 Early Childhood Population, 2010 Census

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Under Age 1	Population Age1	Population Age 2	Population Age3	Population Age 4	Population Age 5	Total Population Under 6 Years
	Chicago	39,986	38,604	37,354	36,244	35,271	34,441	221,900
1	Rogers Park	808	785	755	720	681	640	4,389
2	West Ridge	1,169	1,163	1,152	1,135	1,115	1,092	6,826
3	Uptown	713	637	570	513	464	423	3,320
4	Lincoln Square	614	565	520	479	441	406	3,025
5	North Center	695	632	573	518	467	421	3,306
6	Lake View	1,131	989	862	750	651	565	4,948
7	Lincoln Park	691	677	649	611	565	515	3,708
8	Near North Side	695	601	520	450	391	342	2,999
9	Edison Park	119	127	134	139	143	146	808
10	Norwood Park	455	462	470	477	485	492	2,841
11	Jefferson Park	325	316	308	301	295	289	1,834
12	Forest Glen	176	208	234	254	270	280	1,422
13	North Park	208	210	212	212	212	212	1,266
14	Albany Park	873	866	853	834	812	786	5,024
15	Portage Park	956	919	886	857	832	811	5,261
16	Irving Park	893	839	793	753	720	693	4,691
17	Dunning	474	474	473	471	469	466	2,827
18	Montclare	221	208	198	190	184	180	1,181
19	Belmont Cragin	1,477	1,412	1,360	1,321	1,292	1,273	8,135
20	Hermosa	462	454	447	439	432	425	2,659
21	Avondale	719	675	636	603	575	551	3,759
22	Logan Square	1,273	1,167	1,075	997	931	876	6,319
23	Humboldt Park	1,076	1,030	993	963	940	923	5,925
24	West Town	1,414	1,201	1,023	878	762	674	5,952
25	Austin	1,605	1,520	1,454	1,405	1,371	1,352	8,707
26	West Garfield Park	316	297	283	273	267	265	1,701
27	East Garfield Park	291	302	311	317	321	324	1,866
28	Near West Side	769	684	604	532	468	413	3,470
29	North Lawndale	647	627	613	604	599	597	3,687
30	South Lawndale	1,447	1,466	1,469	1,459	1,437	1,407	8,685
31	Lower West Side	531	542	549	552	554	553	3,281
32	Loop	144	173	183	176	157	129	962
33	Near South Side	391	327	273	228	191	162	1,572
34	Armour Square	133	128	123	120	118	117	739
35	Douglas	165	165	163	160	155	151	959
36	Oakland	111	102	96	92	90	90	581
37	Fuller Park	36	35	34	34	34	34	207
38	Grand Boulevard	320	309	300	294	289	287	1,799

Table B.1 Early Childhood Population, 2010 Census

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Under Age 1	Population Age1	Population Age 2	Population Age3	Population Age 4	Population Age 5	Total Population Under 6 Years
39	Kenwood	211	208	205	202	200	198	1,224
40	Washington Park	183	193	201	208	213	216	1,214
41	Hyde Park	163	191	207	213	210	201	1,185
42	Woodlawn	325	343	354	361	364	364	2,111
43	South Shore	702	681	663	649	638	630	3,963
44	Chatham	344	347	350	352	353	354	2,100
45	Avalon Park	96	99	102	105	107	110	619
46	South Chicago	485	471	461	455	453	455	2,780
47	Burnside	35	33	31	31	32	34	196
48	Calumet Heights	122	117	116	118	121	126	720
49	Roseland	564	550	542	538	539	545	3,278
50	Pullman	97	96	95	95	95	96	574
51	South Deering	211	211	211	214	217	220	1,284
52	East Side	416	391	375	365	362	364	2,273
53	West Pullman	413	413	413	414	416	420	2,489
54	Riverdale	153	135	124	118	117	120	767
55	Hegewisch	112	118	123	127	130	133	743
56	Garfield Ridge	444	444	445	446	447	449	2,675
57	Archer Heights	237	234	231	228	226	223	1,379
58	Brighton Park	875	894	905	910	911	906	5,401
59	McKinley Park	249	246	244	242	241	239	1,461
60	Bridgeport	419	403	390	379	372	366	2,329
61	New City	880	869	859	852	846	841	5,147
62	West Elsdon	296	306	313	318	321	322	1,876
63	Gage Park	814	807	801	797	795	793	4,807
64	Clearing	323	323	322	322	321	320	1,931
65	West Lawn	562	571	579	585	590	594	3,481
66	Chicago Lawn	1,011	1,000	991	985	981	979	5,947
67	West Englewood	550	541	535	531	529	529	3,215
68	Englewood	512	494	480	471	466	464	2,887
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	521	509	499	491	484	479	2,983
70	Ashburn	517	538	558	579	599	619	3,410
71	Auburn Gresham	651	630	617	610	610	615	3,733
72	Beverly	215	228	241	253	263	273	1,473
73	Washington Heights	309	287	273	266	266	271	1,672
74	Mount Greenwood	239	246	251	254	255	255	1,500
75	Morgan Park	325	324	324	326	329	333	1,961
76	O'Hare	277	262	247	234	220	208	1,448
77	Edgewater	585	557	525	489	452	415	3,023

Table B.2 Early Childhood Population, 2017 Estimate

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Under Age 1	Population Age1	Population Age 2	Population Age3	Population Age 4	Population Age 5	Total Population Under 6 Years
	Chicago	36,639	35,488	34,452	36,226	35,144	29,598	207,547
1	Rogers Park	551	537	518	1,048	991	352	3,997
2	West Ridge	1,375	1,372	1,363	1,280	1,258	1,136	7,784
3	Uptown	601	538	483	564	510	192	2,888
4	Lincoln Square	875	808	746	656	604	291	3,980
5	North Center	819	747	679	746	672	677	4,340
6	Lake View	1,010	885	774	1,044	907	635	5,255
7	Lincoln Park	605	594	571	788	729	508	3,795
8	Near North Side	1,124	974	846	622	541	160	4,267
9	Edison Park	135	144	153	209	216	136	993
10	Norwood Park	535	545	556	504	513	397	3,050
11	Jefferson Park	314	306	299	295	289	260	1,763
12	Forest Glen	159	189	213	207	220	323	1,311
13	North Park	170	172	174	259	259	445	1,479
14	Albany Park	566	563	556	571	556	704	3,516
15	Portage Park	801	772	747	547	531	1,022	4,420
16	Irving Park	690	650	617	605	578	727	3,867
17	Dunning	533	535	535	414	412	490	2,919
18	Montclare	236	223	212	131	127	161	1,090
19	Belmont Cragin	1,300	1,246	1,204	1,338	1,309	1,303	7,700
20	Hermosa	323	318	314	373	367	314	2,009
21	Avondale	431	406	384	383	365	343	2,312
22	Logan Square	932	856	792	852	795	726	4,953
23	Humboldt Park	808	776	750	852	831	640	4,657
24	West Town	1,253	1,067	912	836	726	559	5,353
25	Austin	1,432	1,360	1,305	1,664	1,623	882	8,266
26	West Garfield Park	319	301	288	258	253	211	1,630
27	East Garfield Park	282	294	303	192	195	380	1,646
28	Near West Side	796	710	629	660	580	313	3,688
29	North Lawndale	461	448	440	419	415	650	2,833
30	South Lawndale	923	938	943	862	849	1,022	5,537
31	Lower West Side	226	231	235	447	449	268	1,856
32	Loop	320	385	409	147	131	67	1,459
33	Near South Side	304	255	214	276	231	172	1,452
34	Armour Square	158	152	147	68	67	177	769
35	Douglas	161	162	160	132	128	162	905
36	Oakland	83	76	72	74	73	107	485
37	Fuller Park	19	18	18	23	23	21	122
38	Grand Boulevard	302	292	285	275	271	262	1,687

Table B.2 Early Childhood Population, 2017 Estimate

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Population Under Age 1	Population Age1	Population Age 2	Population Age3	Population Age 4	Population Age 5	Total Population Under 6 Years
39	Kenwood	176	174	172	164	163	124	973
40	Washington Park	229	243	253	223	228	129	1,305
41	Hyde Park	170	200	217	166	164	136	1,053
42	Woodlawn	339	359	371	222	224	267	1,782
43	South Shore	674	656	641	640	629	450	3,690
44	Chatham	487	493	498	448	450	304	2,680
45	Avalon Park	221	228	236	100	102	91	978
46	South Chicago	664	647	635	491	488	311	3,236
47	Burnside	26	24	23	16	15	19	123
48	Calumet Heights	50	48	48	166	170	27	509
49	Roseland	558	546	540	397	397	475	2,913
50	Pullman	86	86	85	154	154	120	685
51	South Deering	167	167	168	223	226	332	1,283
52	East Side	435	410	395	436	433	463	2,572
53	West Pullman	511	512	514	505	507	354	2,903
54	Riverdale	301	266	246	268	265	277	1,623
55	Hegewisch	189	200	209	86	88	176	948
56	Garfield Ridge	532	533	536	651	652	475	3,379
57	Archer Heights	169	167	166	195	193	119	1,009
58	Brighton Park	637	653	663	587	588	801	3,929
59	McKinley Park	198	196	195	222	221	159	1,191
60	Bridgeport	367	354	343	362	355	323	2,104
61	New City	624	618	613	678	673	694	3,900
62	West Elsdon	274	284	291	265	268	232	1,614
63	Gage Park	774	770	766	994	992	711	5,007
64	Clearing	479	481	481	481	479	276	2,677
65	West Lawn	466	475	483	725	732	393	3,274
66	Chicago Lawn	754	748	743	1,155	1,151	564	5,115
67	West Englewood	386	381	378	561	558	286	2,550
68	Englewood	417	404	394	739	731	300	2,985
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	427	418	411	593	585	261	2,695
70	Ashburn	539	563	585	489	506	724	3,406
71	Auburn Gresham	714	693	681	375	375	664	3,502
72	Beverly	251	267	283	275	286	281	1,643
73	Washington Heights	190	177	169	281	281	204	1,302
74	Mount Greenwood	277	286	293	290	292	401	1,839
75	Morgan Park	256	256	256	219	221	120	1,328
76	O'Hare	256	243	230	149	141	162	1,181
77	Edgewater	437	417	395	614	567	198	2,628

Table B.3 Population 0-5 Percent of Total, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Population Under Age 1	Percent Population Age 1	Percent Population Age 2	Percent Population Age 3	Percent Population Age 4	Percent Population Age 5	Total Percent of Population Under 6 Years
	Chicago	17.7%	17.1%	16.6%	17.5%	16.9%	14.3%	100.0%
1	Rogers Park	13.8%	13.4%	13.0%	26.2%	24.8%	8.8%	100.0%
2	West Ridge	17.7%	17.6%	17.5%	16.4%	16.2%	14.6%	100.0%
3	Uptown	20.8%	18.6%	16.7%	19.5%	17.7%	6.6%	100.0%
4	Lincoln Square	22.0%	20.3%	18.7%	16.5%	15.2%	7.3%	100.0%
5	North Center	18.9%	17.2%	15.6%	17.2%	15.5%	15.6%	100.0%
6	Lake View	19.2%	16.8%	14.7%	19.9%	17.3%	12.1%	100.0%
7	Lincoln Park	15.9%	15.7%	15.0%	20.8%	19.2%	13.4%	100.0%
8	Near North Side	26.3%	22.8%	19.8%	14.6%	12.7%	3.7%	100.0%
9	Edison Park	13.6%	14.5%	15.4%	21.0%	21.8%	13.7%	100.0%
10	Norwood Park	17.5%	17.9%	18.2%	16.5%	16.8%	13.0%	100.0%
11	Jefferson Park	17.8%	17.4%	17.0%	16.7%	16.4%	14.7%	100.0%
12	Forest Glen	12.1%	14.4%	16.2%	15.8%	16.8%	24.6%	100.0%
13	North Park	11.5%	11.6%	11.8%	17.5%	17.5%	30.1%	100.0%
14	Albany Park	16.1%	16.0%	15.8%	16.2%	15.8%	20.0%	100.0%
15	Portage Park	18.1%	17.5%	16.9%	12.4%	12.0%	23.1%	100.0%
16	Irving Park	17.8%	16.8%	16.0%	15.6%	14.9%	18.8%	100.0%
17	Dunning	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	14.2%	14.1%	16.8%	100.0%
18	Montclare	21.7%	20.5%	19.4%	12.0%	11.7%	14.8%	100.0%
19	Belmont Cragin	16.9%	16.2%	15.6%	17.4%	17.0%	16.9%	100.0%
20	Hermosa	16.1%	15.8%	15.6%	18.6%	18.3%	15.6%	100.0%
21	Avondale	18.6%	17.6%	16.6%	16.6%	15.8%	14.8%	100.0%
22	Logan Square	18.8%	17.3%	16.0%	17.2%	16.1%	14.7%	100.0%
23	Humboldt Park	17.4%	16.7%	16.1%	18.3%	17.8%	13.7%	100.0%
24	West Town	23.4%	19.9%	17.0%	15.6%	13.6%	10.4%	100.0%
25	Austin	17.3%	16.5%	15.8%	20.1%	19.6%	10.7%	100.0%
26	West Garfield Park	19.6%	18.5%	17.7%	15.8%	15.5%	12.9%	100.0%
27	East Garfield Park	17.1%	17.9%	18.4%	11.7%	11.8%	23.1%	100.0%
28	Near West Side	21.6%	19.3%	17.1%	17.9%	15.7%	8.5%	100.0%
29	North Lawndale	16.3%	15.8%	15.5%	14.8%	14.6%	22.9%	100.0%
30	South Lawndale	16.7%	16.9%	17.0%	15.6%	15.3%	18.5%	100.0%
31	Lower West Side	12.2%	12.4%	12.7%	24.1%	24.2%	14.4%	100.0%
32	Loop	21.9%	26.4%	28.0%	10.1%	9.0%	4.6%	100.0%
33	Near South Side	20.9%	17.6%	14.7%	19.0%	15.9%	11.8%	100.0%
34	Armour Square	20.5%	19.8%	19.1%	8.8%	8.7%	23.0%	100.0%
35	Douglas	17.8%	17.9%	17.7%	14.6%	14.1%	17.9%	100.0%
36	Oakland	17.1%	15.7%	14.8%	15.3%	15.1%	22.1%	100.0%
37	Fuller Park	15.6%	14.8%	14.8%	18.9%	18.9%	17.2%	100.0%
38	Grand Boulevard	17.9%	17.3%	16.9%	16.3%	16.1%	15.5%	100.0%

Table B.3 Population 0-5 Percent of Total, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Population Under Age 1	Percent Population Age 1	Percent Population Age 2	Percent Population Age3	Percent Population Age 4	Percent Population Age 5	Total Percent of Population Under 6 Years
39	Kenwood	18.1%	17.9%	17.7%	16.9%	16.8%	12.7%	100.0%
40	Washington Park	17.5%	18.6%	19.4%	17.1%	17.5%	9.9%	100.0%
41	Hyde Park	16.1%	19.0%	20.6%	15.8%	15.6%	12.9%	100.0%
42	Woodlawn	19.0%	20.1%	20.8%	12.5%	12.6%	15.0%	100.0%
43	South Shore	18.3%	17.8%	17.4%	17.3%	17.0%	12.2%	100.0%
44	Chatham	18.2%	18.4%	18.6%	16.7%	16.8%	11.3%	100.0%
45	Avalon Park	22.6%	23.3%	24.1%	10.2%	10.4%	9.3%	100.0%
46	South Chicago	20.5%	20.0%	19.6%	15.2%	15.1%	9.6%	100.0%
47	Burnside	21.1%	19.5%	18.7%	13.0%	12.2%	15.4%	100.0%
48	Calumet Heights	9.8%	9.4%	9.4%	32.6%	33.4%	5.3%	100.0%
49	Roseland	19.2%	18.7%	18.5%	13.6%	13.6%	16.3%	100.0%
50	Pullman	12.6%	12.6%	12.4%	22.5%	22.5%	17.5%	100.0%
51	South Deering	13.0%	13.0%	13.1%	17.4%	17.6%	25.9%	100.0%
52	East Side	16.9%	15.9%	15.4%	17.0%	16.8%	18.0%	100.0%
53	West Pullman	17.6%	17.6%	17.7%	17.4%	17.5%	12.2%	100.0%
54	Riverdale	18.5%	16.4%	15.2%	16.5%	16.3%	17.1%	100.0%
55	Hegewisch	19.9%	21.1%	22.0%	9.1%	9.3%	18.6%	100.0%
56	Garfield Ridge	15.7%	15.8%	15.9%	19.3%	19.3%	14.1%	100.0%
57	Archer Heights	16.7%	16.6%	16.5%	19.3%	19.1%	11.8%	100.0%
58	Brighton Park	16.2%	16.6%	16.9%	14.9%	15.0%	20.4%	100.0%
59	McKinley Park	16.6%	16.5%	16.4%	18.6%	18.6%	13.4%	100.0%
60	Bridgeport	17.4%	16.8%	16.3%	17.2%	16.9%	15.4%	100.0%
61	New City	16.0%	15.8%	15.7%	17.4%	17.3%	17.8%	100.0%
62	West Elsdon	17.0%	17.6%	18.0%	16.4%	16.6%	14.4%	100.0%
63	Gage Park	15.5%	15.4%	15.3%	19.9%	19.8%	14.2%	100.0%
64	Clearing	17.9%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	17.9%	10.3%	100.0%
65	West Lawn	14.2%	14.5%	14.8%	22.1%	22.4%	12.0%	100.0%
66	Chicago Lawn	14.7%	14.6%	14.5%	22.6%	22.5%	11.0%	100.0%
67	West Englewood	15.1%	14.9%	14.8%	22.0%	21.9%	11.2%	100.0%
68	Englewood	14.0%	13.5%	13.2%	24.8%	24.5%	10.1%	100.0%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	15.8%	15.5%	15.3%	22.0%	21.7%	9.7%	100.0%
70	Ashburn	15.8%	16.5%	17.2%	14.4%	14.9%	21.3%	100.0%
71	Auburn Gresham	20.4%	19.8%	19.4%	10.7%	10.7%	19.0%	100.0%
72	Beverly	15.3%	16.3%	17.2%	16.7%	17.4%	17.1%	100.0%
73	Washington Heights	14.6%	13.6%	13.0%	21.6%	21.6%	15.7%	100.0%
74	Mount Greenwood	15.1%	15.6%	15.9%	15.8%	15.9%	21.8%	100.0%
75	Morgan Park	19.3%	19.3%	19.3%	16.5%	16.6%	9.0%	100.0%
76	O'Hare	21.7%	20.6%	19.5%	12.6%	11.9%	13.7%	100.0%
77	Edgewater	16.6%	15.9%	15.0%	23.4%	21.6%	7.5%	100.0%

Table B.4 Percent Change in Population of Children 0-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2010-2017	CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Percent Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2010-2017
	Chicago	-15.5%	-6.5%	39	Kenwood	-11.4%	-20.5%
1	Rogers Park	-23.5%	-8.9%	40	Washington Park	-28.8%	7.5%
2	West Ridge	8.9%	14.0%	41	Hyde Park	-21.0%	-11.1%
3	Uptown	-12.4%	-13.0%	42	Woodlawn	-27.0%	-15.6%
4	Lincoln Square	-6.8%	31.6%	43	South Shore	-34.3%	-6.9%
5	North Center	51.1%	31.3%	44	Chatham	-32.6%	27.6%
6	Lake View	39.8%	6.2%	45	Avalon Park	-26.5%	58.0%
7	Lincoln Park	17.9%	2.3%	46	South Chicago	-35.7%	16.4%
8	Near North Side	-7.7%	42.3%	47	Burnside	-37.2%	-37.2%
9	Edison Park	-1.7%	22.9%	48	Calumet Heights	-28.9%	-29.3%
10	Norwood Park	9.4%	7.4%	49	Roseland	-28.6%	-11.1%
11	Jefferson Park	-0.4%	-3.9%	50	Pullman	-29.2%	19.3%
12	Forest Glen	-4.9%	-7.8%	51	South Deering	-19.3%	-0.1%
13	North Park	-15.1%	16.8%	52	East Side	-10.3%	13.2%
14	Albany Park	-14.3%	-30.0%	53	West Pullman	-30.4%	16.6%
15	Portage Park	6.5%	-16.0%	54	Riverdale	-46.1%	111.6%
16	Irving Park	-14.5%	-17.6%	55	Hegewisch	0.4%	27.6%
17	Dunning	1.2%	3.3%	56	Garfield Ridge	-7.2%	26.3%
18	Montclare	6.5%	-7.7%	57	Archer Heights	21.4%	-26.8%
19	Belmont Cragin	-2.6%	-5.3%	58	Brighton Park	-6.7%	-27.3%
20	Hermosa	-9.1%	-24.4%	59	McKinley Park	-12.2%	-18.5%
21	Avondale	-11.5%	-38.5%	60	Bridgeport	-18.7%	-9.7%
22	Logan Square	-21.1%	-21.6%	61	New City	-27.1%	-24.2%
23	Humboldt Park	-27.3%	-21.4%	62	West Elsdon	30.7%	-14.0%
24	West Town	-17.5%	-10.1%	63	Gage Park	-3.8%	4.2%
25	Austin	-29.4%	-5.1%	64	Clearing	3.7%	38.6%
26	West Garfield Park	-34.7%	-4.2%	65	West Lawn	16.1%	-5.9%
27	East Garfield Park	-15.2%	-11.8%	66	Chicago Lawn	-18.5%	-14.0%
28	Near West Side	-3.9%	6.3%	67	West Englewood	-34.6%	-20.7%
29	North Lawndale	-25.4%	-23.2%	68	Englewood	-38.1%	3.4%
30	South Lawndale	-20.7%	-36.2%	69	Grt. Grand Crossing	-19.9%	-9.7%
31	Lower West Side	-40.9%	-43.4%	70	Ashburn	-5.1%	-0.1%
32	Loop	132.4%	51.7%	71	Auburn Gresham	-28.2%	-6.2%
33	Near South Side	42.4%	-7.6%	72	Beverly	-19.5%	11.5%
34	Armour Square	-11.9%	4.1%	73	Washington Heights	-23.9%	-22.1%
35	Douglas	-61.6%	-5.6%	74	Mount Greenwood	2.8%	22.6%
36	Oakland	-32.8%	-16.5%	75	Morgan Park	-3.1%	-32.3%
37	Fuller Park	-38.2%	-41.1%	76	O'Hare	104.2%	-18.4%
38	Grand Boulevard	-47.8%	-6.2%	77	Edgewater	-19.4%	-13.1%

Table B.5 Children by Household Income 2017, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24 FPL	1.25 to 1.49 FPL	1.50 to 1.74 FPL	1.75 to 1.84 FPL	1.85 to 1.99 FPL
	Chicago	11,264	7,633	4,637	8,789	5,606	5,074	1,985	2,559
1	Rogers Park	207	140	84	161	102	90	34	45
2	West Ridge	346	234	141	270	171	151	58	76
3	Uptown	127	86	52	99	63	55	21	28
4	Lincoln Square	59	40	24	46	29	25	10	13
5	North Center	13	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
6	Lake View	31	21	13	24	15	20	10	10
7	Lincoln Park	16	10	10	12	10	20	10	10
8	Near North Side	65	44	26	51	32	28	11	14
9	Edison Park	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
10	Norwood Park	22	15	10	17	11	20	10	10
11	Jefferson Park	45	30	18	35	22	20	10	10
12	Forest Glen	13	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
13	North Park	48	33	19	38	24	21	10	10
14	Albany Park	209	141	85	163	103	91	35	46
15	Portage Park	195	132	80	152	97	85	32	43
16	Irving Park	137	93	56	107	68	60	23	30
17	Dunning	75	51	31	59	37	33	12	16
18	Montclare	51	35	21	40	25	22	10	11
19	Belmont Cragin	439	297	179	342	217	192	73	97
20	Hermosa	157	106	64	122	78	68	26	34
21	Avondale	136	92	55	106	67	59	22	30
22	Logan Square	188	127	77	147	93	82	31	41
23	Humboldt Park	442	299	181	344	219	193	74	98
24	West Town	149	101	61	116	74	64	25	33
25	Austin	776	525	318	605	385	340	130	172
26	West Garfield Park	147	99	60	114	73	64	24	32
27	East Garfield Park	182	123	74	142	90	79	30	40
28	Near West Side	133	90	54	104	66	58	22	29
29	North Lawndale	279	189	114	218	138	122	47	61
30	South Lawndale	466	315	190	363	231	204	78	103
31	Lower West Side	133	90	54	104	66	58	22	29
32	Loop	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
33	Near South Side	23	15	10	18	11	20	10	10
34	Armour Square	37	25	15	29	18	20	10	10
35	Douglas	70	47	28	55	35	30	11	15
36	Oakland	48	32	19	37	24	20	10	10
37	Fuller Park	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6
38	Grand Boulevard	136	92	56	106	67	59	23	30

Table B.5 Children by Household Income 2017, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24 FPL	1.25 to 1.49 FPL	1.50 to 1.74 FPL	1.75 to 1.84 FPL	1.85 to 1.99 FPL
39	Kenwood	59	39	24	46	29	25	10	13
40	Washington Park	122	82	49	95	60	53	20	27
41	Hyde Park	27	18	11	21	13	20	10	10
42	Woodlawn	192	130	78	150	95	84	32	42
43	South Shore	299	203	122	233	148	131	50	66
44	Chatham	155	105	63	121	77	68	26	34
45	Avalon Park	48	32	19	37	24	20	9	10
46	South Chicago	181	122	74	141	89	78	30	40
47	Burnside	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	8
48	Calumet Heights	30	20	12	23	15	20	10	10
49	Roseland	329	223	134	257	163	144	55	73
50	Pullman	28	19	11	22	14	12	6	6
51	South Deering	102	69	41	79	50	44	17	22
52	East Side	123	83	50	95	60	53	20	27
53	West Pullman	225	152	92	175	111	98	37	49
54	Riverdale	80	54	33	63	40	35	13	17
55	Hegewisch	36	25	15	28	18	20	10	10
56	Garfield Ridge	91	61	37	71	45	39	15	20
57	Archer Heights	74	50	30	57	36	31	12	16
58	Brighton Park	266	180	109	208	132	116	44	59
59	McKinley Park	54	37	22	42	27	23	10	12
60	Bridgeport	81	55	33	63	40	35	13	18
61	New City	357	242	146	279	177	156	60	79
62	West Elsdon	91	62	37	71	45	39	15	20
63	Gage Park	277	187	113	216	137	121	46	61
64	Clearing	81	54	33	63	40	35	13	17
65	West Lawn	163	110	66	127	81	70	27	36
66	Chicago Lawn	425	288	174	331	211	186	71	94
67	West Englewood	237	160	97	185	117	103	39	52
68	Englewood	252	170	103	196	124	109	42	55
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	260	176	106	203	129	113	43	57
70	Ashburn	164	111	67	128	81	72	27	36
71	Auburn Gresham	351	237	143	273	174	153	58	77
72	Beverly	18	12	10	14	10	20	10	10
73	Washington Heights	111	75	45	86	55	48	18	24
74	Mount Greenwood	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
75	Morgan Park	100	68	41	78	50	43	16	22
76	O'Hare	53	36	22	41	26	23	10	11
77	Edgewater	78	53	32	61	38	33	13	17

Table B.6 Children by Household Income 2017, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24 FPL	1.25 to 1.49 FPL	1.50 to 1.74 FPL	1.75 to 1.84 FPL	1.85 to 1.99 FPL
	Chicago	13,178	7,525	6,129	6,992	4,437	4,318	2,035	2,809
1	Rogers Park	239	136	111	127	80	75	35	50
2	West Ridge	455	260	211	241	152	143	67	95
3	Uptown	157	89	73	83	52	49	23	32
4	Lincoln Square	66	38	31	35	22	22	10	14
5	North Center	15	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
6	Lake View	34	19	15	18	11	20	10	10
7	Lincoln Park	16	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
8	Near North Side	92	52	42	48	30	28	13	19
9	Edison Park	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
10	Norwood Park	33	19	15	17	11	20	10	10
11	Jefferson Park	57	32	26	30	19	20	10	12
12	Forest Glen	14	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
13	North Park	61	35	28	32	20	21	10	12
14	Albany Park	281	160	130	149	94	88	41	58
15	Portage Park	263	150	122	139	88	82	39	55
16	Irving Park	187	107	87	99	62	58	27	39
17	Dunning	110	63	51	58	37	34	16	23
18	Montclare	64	36	29	34	21	21	10	13
19	Belmont Cragin	617	352	286	327	207	195	91	129
20	Hermosa	187	106	86	99	62	58	27	39
21	Avondale	173	99	80	92	58	54	25	36
22	Logan Square	240	137	111	127	80	75	35	50
23	Humboldt Park	552	315	256	293	185	174	82	115
24	West Town	175	99	81	92	58	54	26	36
25	Austin	713	407	331	378	239	225	106	149
26	West Garfield Park	151	86	70	80	50	47	22	31
27	East Garfield Park	199	113	92	105	66	63	29	41
28	Near West Side	171	98	79	91	57	54	25	35
29	North Lawndale	385	220	179	204	129	121	57	80
30	South Lawndale	634	362	294	336	212	200	94	132
31	Lower West Side	189	108	87	100	63	59	28	39
32	Loop	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
33	Near South Side	29	16	13	15	10	20	10	10
34	Armour Square	47	27	22	25	15	20	10	10
35	Douglas	72	41	33	38	24	22	10	15
36	Oakland	30	17	14	16	10	10	5	6
37	Fuller Park	10	7	7	7	7	14	7	7
38	Grand Boulevard	100	57	46	53	33	31	14	21

Table B.6 Children by Household Income 2017, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24 FPL	1.25 to 1.49 FPL	1.50 to 1.74 FPL	1.75 to 1.84 FPL	1.85 to 1.99 FPL
39	Kenwood	70	40	32	37	23	22	10	14
40	Washington Park	149	85	69	79	49	46	22	31
41	Hyde Park	26	15	12	14	10	20	10	10
42	Woodlawn	154	88	71	81	51	48	23	32
43	South Shore	253	144	117	134	85	79	37	53
44	Chatham	108	61	50	57	36	33	16	22
45	Avalon Park	54	30	25	28	18	20	10	11
46	South Chicago	241	137	112	127	80	75	35	50
47	Burnside	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3
48	Calumet Heights	68	39	31	36	22	22	10	14
49	Roseland	257	146	119	136	86	80	38	53
50	Pullman	53	30	25	28	18	20	10	11
51	South Deering	132	75	61	70	44	42	19	27
52	East Side	162	92	75	86	54	51	24	34
53	West Pullman	207	118	96	109	69	65	30	43
54	Riverdale	35	20	16	18	12	10	5	7
55	Hegewisch	49	28	23	26	16	20	10	10
56	Garfield Ridge	103	58	47	54	34	32	15	21
57	Archer Heights	102	58	47	54	34	32	15	21
58	Brighton Park	371	211	172	196	124	117	55	77
59	McKinley Park	81	46	38	43	27	25	12	17
60	Bridgeport	105	60	49	56	35	33	15	22
61	New City	487	278	226	258	163	154	72	102
62	West Elsdon	102	58	47	54	34	31	15	21
63	Gage Park	368	210	171	195	123	116	54	77
64	Clearing	96	54	44	50	32	30	14	20
65	West Lawn	229	130	106	121	76	72	34	48
66	Chicago Lawn	555	317	257	294	186	175	82	116
67	West Englewood	302	172	140	160	101	95	44	63
68	Englewood	224	128	104	118	75	70	33	46
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	264	150	122	139	88	82	39	55
70	Ashburn	196	112	91	103	65	61	29	41
71	Auburn Gresham	280	159	130	148	93	88	41	58
72	Beverly	26	15	12	14	10	20	10	10
73	Washington Heights	139	79	64	73	46	43	20	29
74	Mount Greenwood	15	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
75	Morgan Park	119	68	55	63	40	37	17	25
76	O'Hare	62	35	29	33	20	21	10	13
77	Edgewater	93	53	43	49	31	28	13	19

Table B.7 Children by Household Income, % of 0-5 Population, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24 FPL	1.25 to 1.49 FPL	1.50 to 1.74 FPL	1.75 to 1.84 FPL	1.85 to 1.99 FPL
	Chicago	11.8%	7.3%	5.2%	7.6%	4.8%	4.5%	1.9%	2.6%
1	Rogers Park	11.2%	6.9%	4.9%	7.2%	4.6%	4.1%	1.7%	2.4%
2	West Ridge	10.3%	6.3%	4.5%	6.6%	4.1%	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%
3	Uptown	9.8%	6.1%	4.3%	6.3%	4.0%	3.6%	1.5%	2.1%
4	Lincoln Square	3.1%	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
5	North Center	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
6	Lake View	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
7	Lincoln Park	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%
8	Near North Side	3.7%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%
9	Edison Park	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%
10	Norwood Park	1.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%
11	Jefferson Park	5.8%	3.5%	2.5%	3.7%	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%
12	Forest Glen	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%
13	North Park	7.4%	4.6%	3.2%	4.7%	3.0%	2.8%	1.4%	1.5%
14	Albany Park	13.9%	8.6%	6.1%	8.9%	5.6%	5.1%	2.2%	3.0%
15	Portage Park	10.4%	6.4%	4.6%	6.6%	4.2%	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%
16	Irving Park	8.4%	5.2%	3.7%	5.3%	3.4%	3.1%	1.3%	1.8%
17	Dunning	6.3%	3.9%	2.8%	4.0%	2.5%	2.3%	1.0%	1.3%
18	Montclare	10.6%	6.5%	4.6%	6.8%	4.2%	3.9%	1.8%	2.2%
19	Belmont Cragin	13.7%	8.4%	6.0%	8.7%	5.5%	5.0%	2.1%	2.9%
20	Hermosa	17.1%	10.6%	7.5%	11.0%	7.0%	6.3%	2.6%	3.6%
21	Avondale	13.4%	8.3%	5.8%	8.6%	5.4%	4.9%	2.0%	2.9%
22	Logan Square	8.6%	5.3%	3.8%	5.5%	3.5%	3.2%	1.3%	1.8%
23	Humboldt Park	21.3%	13.2%	9.4%	13.7%	8.7%	7.9%	3.3%	4.6%
24	West Town	6.1%	3.7%	2.7%	3.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.0%	1.3%
25	Austin	18.0%	11.3%	7.9%	11.9%	7.5%	6.8%	2.9%	3.9%
26	West Garfield Park	18.3%	11.3%	8.0%	11.9%	7.5%	6.8%	2.8%	3.9%
27	East Garfield Park	23.1%	14.3%	10.1%	15.0%	9.5%	8.6%	3.6%	4.9%
28	Near West Side	8.2%	5.1%	3.6%	5.3%	3.3%	3.0%	1.3%	1.7%
29	North Lawndale	23.4%	14.4%	10.3%	14.9%	9.4%	8.6%	3.7%	5.0%
30	South Lawndale	19.9%	12.2%	8.7%	12.6%	8.0%	7.3%	3.1%	4.2%
31	Lower West Side	17.3%	10.7%	7.6%	11.0%	7.0%	6.3%	2.7%	3.7%
32	Loop	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%
33	Near South Side	3.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%
34	Armour Square	10.9%	6.8%	4.8%	7.0%	4.3%	5.2%	2.6%	2.6%
35	Douglas	15.7%	9.7%	6.7%	10.3%	6.5%	5.7%	2.3%	3.3%
36	Oakland	16.1%	10.1%	6.8%	10.9%	7.0%	6.2%	3.1%	3.3%
37	Fuller Park	13.1%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	21.3%	10.7%	10.7%
38	Grand Boulevard	14.0%	8.8%	6.0%	9.4%	5.9%	5.3%	2.2%	3.0%

Table B.7 Children by Household Income,, % of 0-5 Population, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Under .50 FPL	.50 to .74 FPL	.75 to .99 FPL	1.00 to 1.24 FPL	1.25 to 1.49 FPL	1.50 to 1.74 FPL	1.75 to 1.84 FPL	1.85 to 1.99 FPL
39	Kenwood	13.3%	8.1%	5.8%	8.5%	5.3%	4.8%	2.1%	2.8%
40	Washington Park	20.8%	12.8%	9.0%	13.3%	8.4%	7.6%	3.2%	4.4%
41	Hyde Park	5.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.3%	2.2%	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%
42	Woodlawn	19.4%	12.2%	8.4%	13.0%	8.2%	7.4%	3.1%	4.2%
43	South Shore	15.0%	9.4%	6.5%	9.9%	6.3%	5.7%	2.4%	3.2%
44	Chatham	9.8%	6.2%	4.2%	6.6%	4.2%	3.8%	1.6%	2.1%
45	Avalon Park	10.4%	6.3%	4.5%	6.6%	4.3%	4.1%	1.9%	2.1%
46	South Chicago	13.0%	8.0%	5.7%	8.3%	5.2%	4.7%	2.0%	2.8%
47	Burnside	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	17.9%	8.9%	8.9%
48	Calumet Heights	19.3%	11.6%	8.4%	11.6%	7.3%	8.3%	3.9%	4.7%
49	Roseland	20.1%	12.7%	8.7%	13.5%	8.5%	7.7%	3.2%	4.3%
50	Pullman	11.8%	7.2%	5.3%	7.3%	4.7%	4.7%	2.3%	2.5%
51	South Deering	18.2%	11.2%	8.0%	11.6%	7.3%	6.7%	2.8%	3.8%
52	East Side	11.1%	6.8%	4.9%	7.0%	4.4%	4.0%	1.7%	2.4%
53	West Pullman	14.9%	9.3%	6.5%	9.8%	6.2%	5.6%	2.3%	3.2%
54	Riverdale	7.1%	4.6%	3.0%	5.0%	3.2%	2.8%	1.1%	1.5%
55	Hegewisch	9.0%	5.6%	4.0%	5.7%	3.6%	4.2%	2.1%	2.1%
56	Garfield Ridge	5.7%	3.5%	2.5%	3.7%	2.3%	2.1%	0.9%	1.2%
57	Archer Heights	17.4%	10.7%	7.6%	11.0%	6.9%	6.2%	2.7%	3.7%
58	Brighton Park	16.2%	10.0%	7.2%	10.3%	6.5%	5.9%	2.5%	3.5%
59	McKinley Park	11.3%	7.0%	5.0%	7.1%	4.5%	4.0%	1.8%	2.4%
60	Bridgeport	8.8%	5.5%	3.9%	5.7%	3.6%	3.2%	1.3%	1.9%
61	New City	21.6%	13.3%	9.5%	13.8%	8.7%	7.9%	3.4%	4.6%
62	West Elsdon	12.0%	7.4%	5.2%	7.7%	4.9%	4.3%	1.9%	2.5%
63	Gage Park	12.9%	7.9%	5.7%	8.2%	5.2%	4.7%	2.0%	2.8%
64	Clearing	6.6%	4.0%	2.9%	4.2%	2.7%	2.4%	1.0%	1.4%
65	West Lawn	12.0%	7.3%	5.3%	7.6%	4.8%	4.3%	1.9%	2.6%
66	Chicago Lawn	19.2%	11.8%	8.4%	12.2%	7.8%	7.1%	3.0%	4.1%
67	West Englewood	21.1%	13.0%	9.3%	13.5%	8.5%	7.8%	3.3%	4.5%
68	Englewood	15.9%	10.0%	6.9%	10.5%	6.7%	6.0%	2.5%	3.4%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	19.4%	12.1%	8.5%	12.7%	8.1%	7.2%	3.0%	4.2%
70	Ashburn	10.6%	6.5%	4.6%	6.8%	4.3%	3.9%	1.6%	2.3%
71	Auburn Gresham	18.0%	11.3%	7.8%	12.0%	7.6%	6.9%	2.8%	3.9%
72	Beverly	2.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	1.2%
73	Washington Heights	19.2%	11.8%	8.4%	12.2%	7.8%	7.0%	2.9%	4.1%
74	Mount Greenwood	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%
75	Morgan Park	16.5%	10.2%	7.2%	10.6%	6.8%	6.0%	2.5%	3.5%
76	O'Hare	9.7%	6.0%	4.3%	6.3%	3.9%	3.7%	1.7%	2.0%
77	Edgewater	6.5%	4.0%	2.9%	4.2%	2.6%	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%

Table B.8 Early Childhood Supply and Demand, 2017 Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	EHS Eligible 0-2	Subsidy Eligible 0-2	Eligible for Both Subsidy & EHS 0-2	Total Enrolled in EHS-Center and Other Care	% of EHS Eligible Enrolled	Est. Age 0 Years	Est. Age 1 Years	Est. Age 2 Years
	Chicago	23,534	20,289	8,519	1,796	7.6%	36,639	35,488	34,452
1	Rogers Park	431	365	156	13	3.0%	551	537	518
2	West Ridge	721	612	261	6	0.8%	1,375	1,372	1,363
3	Uptown	265	224	96	11	4.2%	601	538	483
4	Lincoln Square	123	102	45	3	2.4%	875	808	746
5	North Center	33	54	10	2	6.1%	819	747	679
6	Lake View	65	65	24	1	1.5%	1,010	885	774
7	Lincoln Park	36	54	12	3	8.3%	605	594	571
8	Near North Side	135	114	49	4	3.0%	1,124	974	846
9	Edison Park	30	60	10	0	0.0%	135	144	153
10	Norwood Park	47	56	17	0	0.0%	535	545	556
11	Jefferson Park	93	82	34	0	0.0%	314	306	299
12	Forest Glen	33	56	10	2	6.1%	159	189	213
13	North Park	100	87	36	2	2.0%	170	172	174
14	Albany Park	435	368	158	14	3.2%	566	563	556
15	Portage Park	407	345	147	18	4.4%	801	772	747
16	Irving Park	286	243	104	7	2.4%	690	650	617
17	Dunning	157	133	57	6	3.8%	533	535	535
18	Montclare	107	92	39	5	4.7%	236	223	212
19	Belmont Cragin	915	777	331	80	8.7%	1,300	1,246	1,204
20	Hermosa	327	277	119	28	8.6%	323	318	314
21	Avondale	283	239	103	30	10.6%	431	406	384
22	Logan Square	392	333	142	23	5.9%	932	856	792
23	Humboldt Park	922	784	334	75	8.1%	808	776	750
24	West Town	311	263	112	41	13.2%	1,253	1,067	912
25	Austin	1,619	1,377	586	87	5.4%	1,432	1,360	1,305
26	West Garfield Park	306	259	111	27	8.8%	319	301	288
27	East Garfield Park	379	322	137	31	8.2%	282	294	303
28	Near West Side	277	235	100	32	11.6%	796	710	629
29	North Lawndale	582	495	211	97	16.7%	461	448	440
30	South Lawndale	971	826	352	151	15.6%	923	938	943
31	Lower West Side	277	234	101	39	14.1%	226	231	235
32	Loop	30	60	10	0	0.0%	320	385	409
33	Near South Side	48	56	17	1	2.1%	304	255	214
34	Armour Square	77	73	28	3	3.9%	158	152	147
35	Douglas	145	123	53	23	15.9%	161	162	160
36	Oakland	99	85	36	11	11.1%	83	76	72
37	Fuller Park	18	36	6	1	5.6%	19	18	18
38	Grand Boulevard	284	240	103	38	13.4%	302	292	285

Table B.8 Early Childhood Supply and Demand, 2017 Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	EHS Eligible 0-2	Subsidy Eligible 0-2	Eligible for		% of EHS Eligible Enrolled	Est. Age 0 Years	Est. Age 1 Years	Est. Age 2 Years
				Subsidy & EHS 0-2	Total Enrolled in EHS- Center and Other Care				
39	Kenwood	122	103	44	5	4.1%	176	174	172
40	Washington Park	253	214	92	17	6.7%	229	243	253
41	Hyde Park	56	61	20	3	5.4%	170	200	217
42	Woodlawn	400	339	145	26	6.5%	339	359	371
43	South Shore	624	529	226	59	9.5%	674	656	641
44	Chatham	323	275	117	18	5.6%	487	493	498
45	Avalon Park	99	84	36	7	7.1%	221	228	236
46	South Chicago	377	319	136	22	5.8%	664	647	635
47	Burnside	24	48	8	1	4.2%	26	24	23
48	Calumet Heights	62	64	23	13	21.0%	50	48	48
49	Roseland	686	584	249	58	8.5%	558	546	540
50	Pullman	58	51	21	9	15.5%	86	86	85
51	South Deering	212	179	77	10	4.7%	167	167	168
52	East Side	256	215	92	21	8.2%	435	410	395
53	West Pullman	469	398	170	28	6.0%	511	512	514
54	Riverdale	167	141	61	4	2.4%	301	266	246
55	Hegewisch	76	72	27	4	5.3%	189	200	209
56	Garfield Ridge	189	160	69	7	3.7%	532	533	536
57	Archer Heights	154	128	56	20	13.0%	169	167	166
58	Brighton Park	555	471	201	51	9.2%	637	653	663
59	McKinley Park	113	96	41	5	4.4%	198	196	195
60	Bridgeport	169	143	61	17	10.1%	367	354	343
61	New City	745	634	270	70	9.4%	624	618	613
62	West Elsdon	190	159	69	12	6.3%	274	284	291
63	Gage Park	577	491	209	66	11.4%	774	770	766
64	Clearing	168	142	61	11	6.5%	479	481	481
65	West Lawn	339	287	123	29	8.6%	466	475	483
66	Chicago Lawn	887	754	321	66	7.4%	754	748	743
67	West Englewood	494	418	179	38	7.7%	386	381	378
68	Englewood	525	445	190	28	5.3%	417	404	394
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	542	460	196	36	6.6%	427	418	411
70	Ashburn	342	289	124	29	8.5%	539	563	585
71	Auburn Gresham	731	620	265	47	6.4%	714	693	681
72	Beverly	40	54	14	2	5.0%	251	267	283
73	Washington Heights	231	195	84	12	5.2%	190	177	169
74	Mount Greenwood	30	56	10	0	0.0%	277	286	293
75	Morgan Park	209	175	76	3	1.4%	256	256	256
76	O'Hare	111	94	40	2	1.8%	256	243	230
77	Edgewater	163	136	59	1	0.6%	437	417	395

Table B.9 Early Childhood Supply and Demand, 2017 Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	HS Eligible 3-5	Subsidy Eligible 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy HS 3-5	Total Enrolled in HS- Center and Other Care	% of HS Eligible Enrolled	Est. Age 3 Years	Est. Age 4 Years	Est. Age 5 Years
	Chicago	26,832	20,013	9,451	11,658	43%	36,226	35,144	29,598
1	Rogers Park	486	357	172	220	45%	1,048	991	352
2	West Ridge	926	680	326	200	22%	1,280	1,258	1,136
3	Uptown	319	233	112	167	52%	564	510	192
4	Lincoln Square	135	100	48	27	20%	656	604	291
5	North Center	35	57	11	6	17%	746	672	677
6	Lake View	68	64	24	13	19%	1,044	907	635
7	Lincoln Park	36	56	12	8	22%	788	729	508
8	Near North Side	186	133	66	76	41%	622	541	160
9	Edison Park	30	60	10	1	3%	209	216	136
10	Norwood Park	67	64	24	1	1%	504	513	397
11	Jefferson Park	115	87	41	11	10%	295	289	260
12	Forest Glen	34	57	10	5	15%	207	220	323
13	North Park	124	93	44	31	25%	259	259	445
14	Albany Park	571	419	201	170	30%	571	556	704
15	Portage Park	535	392	189	82	15%	547	531	1,022
16	Irving Park	381	278	134	73	19%	605	578	727
17	Dunning	224	164	79	18	8%	414	412	490
18	Montclare	129	95	46	13	10%	131	127	161
19	Belmont Cragin	1,255	923	443	275	22%	1,338	1,309	1,303
20	Hermosa	379	277	134	141	37%	373	367	314
21	Avondale	352	258	124	99	28%	383	365	343
22	Logan Square	488	357	172	227	47%	852	795	726
23	Humboldt Park	1,123	826	396	536	48%	852	831	640
24	West Town	355	259	125	206	58%	836	726	559
25	Austin	1,451	1,069	511	731	50%	1,664	1,623	882
26	West Garfield Park	307	225	108	155	50%	258	253	211
27	East Garfield Park	404	295	143	189	47%	192	195	380
28	Near West Side	348	255	123	120	34%	660	580	313
29	North Lawndale	784	576	276	426	54%	419	415	650
30	South Lawndale	1,290	949	454	885	69%	862	849	1,022
31	Lower West Side	384	282	135	284	74%	447	449	268
32	Loop	30	60	10	10	33%	147	131	67
33	Near South Side	58	58	21	24	41%	276	231	172
34	Armour Square	96	78	34	77	80%	68	67	177
35	Douglas	146	105	52	122	84%	132	128	162
36	Oakland	61	45	22	37	61%	74	73	107
37	Fuller Park	24	40	7	26	100%	23	23	21
38	Grand Boulevard	203	147	72	139	68%	275	271	262

Table B.9 Early Childhood Supply and Demand, 2017 Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	HS Eligible 3-5	Subsidy Eligible 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy HS 3-5	Total Enrolled in HS- Center and Other Care	% of HS Eligible Enrolled	Est. Age 3 Years	Est. Age 4 Years	Est. Age 5 Years
39	Kenwood	142	103	50	48	34%	164	163	124
40	Washington Park	303	222	106	132	44%	223	228	129
41	Hyde Park	53	58	19	18	34%	166	164	136
42	Woodlawn	313	229	110	141	45%	222	224	267
43	South Shore	514	376	181	337	66%	640	629	450
44	Chatham	219	160	77	133	61%	448	450	304
45	Avalon Park	109	84	38	23	21%	100	102	91
46	South Chicago	490	358	173	156	32%	491	488	311
47	Burnside	9	18	3	3	33%	16	15	19
48	Calumet Heights	138	101	49	46	33%	166	170	27
49	Roseland	522	383	184	220	42%	397	397	475
50	Pullman	108	85	38	36	33%	154	154	120
51	South Deering	268	196	95	89	33%	223	226	332
52	East Side	329	241	116	88	27%	436	433	463
53	West Pullman	421	308	148	212	50%	505	507	354
54	Riverdale	71	50	25	100	100%	268	265	277
55	Hegewisch	100	79	35	27	27%	86	88	176
56	Garfield Ridge	208	151	74	69	33%	651	652	475
57	Archer Heights	207	151	73	91	44%	195	193	119
58	Brighton Park	754	554	266	328	44%	587	588	801
59	McKinley Park	165	121	58	101	61%	222	221	159
60	Bridgeport	214	156	75	237	100%	362	355	323
61	New City	991	728	349	497	50%	678	673	694
62	West Elsdon	207	150	73	96	46%	265	268	232
63	Gage Park	749	551	264	250	33%	994	992	711
64	Clearing	194	142	68	38	20%	481	479	276
65	West Lawn	465	341	164	192	41%	725	732	393
66	Chicago Lawn	1,129	831	398	419	37%	1,155	1,151	564
67	West Englewood	614	451	216	356	58%	561	558	286
68	Englewood	456	334	160	280	61%	739	731	300
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	536	392	189	247	46%	593	585	261
70	Ashburn	399	291	140	116	29%	489	506	724
71	Auburn Gresham	569	417	201	324	57%	375	375	664
72	Beverly	53	58	19	13	25%	275	286	281
73	Washington Heights	282	205	99	123	44%	281	281	204
74	Mount Greenwood	35	57	11	3	9%	290	292	401
75	Morgan Park	242	177	85	64	26%	219	221	120
76	O'Hare	126	94	44	0	0%	149	141	162
77	Edgewater	189	137	67	72	38%	614	567	198

Table B.10 Early Childhood Supply and Demand: Children Ages 0-2 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Childcare 0-2	DFSS Early Head Start Full Day Center-Based	DFSS Early Head Start FCCH	DFSS Early Head Start Home-Based	OPF Early Head Start Center-Based
	Chicago	370	815	46	554	159
1	Rogers Park	8	0	0	12	1
2	West Ridge	6	0	0	2	0
3	Uptown	50	3	0	8	0
4	Lincoln Square	1	2	0	0	0
5	North Center	0	1	0	0	1
6	Lake View	2	1	0	0	
7	Lincoln Park	1	3	0	0	0
8	Near North Side	1	3	1	0	
9	Edison Park	0	0	0	0	
10	Norwood Park	0	0	0	0	
11	Jefferson Park	2	0	0	0	0
12	Forest Glen	0	0	0	0	0
13	North Park	1	1	0	1	
14	Albany Park	7	0	0	3	0
15	Portage Park	11	2	0	9	0
16	Irving Park	3	2	0	1	0
17	Dunning	1	2	0	1	1
18	Montclare	4	1	0	2	0
19	Belmont Cragin	28	24	0	35	3
20	Hermosa	3	7	0	11	6
21	Avondale	4	9	0	7	3
22	Logan Square	9	11	1	3	2
23	Humboldt Park	28	38	1	14	11
24	West Town	3	30	0	3	7
25	Austin	20	47	1	24	9
26	West Garfield Park	3	22	0	5	0
27	East Garfield Park	3	24	2	2	2
28	Near West Side	2	30	0	1	1
29	North Lawndale	2	75	4	15	3
30	South Lawndale	29	44	3	81	0
31	Lower West Side	16	36	1	2	0
32	Loop	0	0	0	0	0
33	Near South Side	0	0	0	0	0
34	Armour Square	8	2	0	0	1
35	Douglas	1	2	1	2	18
36	Oakland	0	4	0	1	6
37	Fuller Park	0	0	0	0	1
38	Grand Boulevard	1	9	0	4	23

Table B.10 Early Childhood Supply and Demand: Children Ages 0-2 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Childcare 0-2	DFSS Early Head Start Full Day Center-Based	DFSS Early Head Start FCCH	DFSS Early Head Start Home-Based	OPF Early Head Start Center-Based
39	Kenwood	2	0	1	1	3
40	Washington Park	1	2	1	1	12
41	Hyde Park	1	1	0	0	2
42	Woodlawn	0	14	1	4	7
43	South Shore	3	31	3	16	5
44	Chatham	0	6	1	6	3
45	Avalon Park	0	3	1	3	0
46	South Chicago	1	11	0	10	0
47	Burnside	0	1	0	0	
48	Calumet Heights	0	8	0	5	0
49	Roseland	2	36	3	16	3
50	Pullman	0	4	0	4	0
51	South Deering	0	6	0	3	1
52	East Side	0	13	0	7	1
53	West Pullman	0	20	2	4	2
54	Riverdale	1	2	0	0	0
55	Hegewisch	0	1	0	3	0
56	Garfield Ridge	4	2	0	5	0
57	Archer Heights	1	3	0	8	0
58	Brighton Park	7	9	0	27	0
59	McKinley Park	6	2	0	2	0
60	Bridgeport	6	11	0	6	0
61	New City	28	33	0	21	4
62	West Elsdon	0	1	0	7	0
63	Gage Park	10	7	2	36	0
64	Clearing	4	2	3	5	0
65	West Lawn	5	4	1	21	0
66	Chicago Lawn	11	19	3	24	3
67	West Englewood	1	22	1	11	1
68	Englewood	1	14	1	10	2
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	1	17	2	9	7
70	Ashburn	5	10	2	14	1
71	Auburn Gresham	1	31	1	9	3
72	Beverly	0	2	0	0	
73	Washington Heights	2	7	1	4	0
74	Mount Greenwood	0	0	0	0	0
75	Morgan Park	0	2	0	1	0
76	O'Hare	0	2	0	0	
77	Edgewater	5	0	0	0	0

Table B.11 Children Ages 0-2 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	OPF Early Head Start Home-Based	CPP Birth-3	CPP Home Visiting	Total Utilization in Center Based Care 0-2	Total Utilization in Center Based Care or Other Care 0-2
	Chicago	222	2,070	1,835	3,414	6,071
1	Rogers Park	0	96	24	105	141
2	West Ridge	4	65	46	71	123
3	Uptown	0	41	*	94	111
4	Lincoln Square	1	*	*	9	13
5	North Center	0	*	*	5	6
6	Lake View		*	*	10	11
7	Lincoln Park	0	11	*	15	17
8	Near North Side		38	*	42	47
9	Edison Park		*	*	0	0
10	Norwood Park		*	*	1	2
11	Jefferson Park	0	*	*	3	7
12	Forest Glen	2	*	*	1	3
13	North Park		*	*	5	7
14	Albany Park	11	10	24	17	55
15	Portage Park	7	10	18	23	57
16	Irving Park	4	17	*	22	34
17	Dunning	2	*	*	9	13
18	Montclare	2	*	*	7	12
19	Belmont Cragin	18	43	68	98	219
20	Hermosa	4	20	31	36	82
21	Avondale	11	22	*	38	64
22	Logan Square	6	21	18	43	71
23	Humboldt Park	11	85	101	162	289
24	West Town	1	37	16	77	97
25	Austin	6	60	119	136	286
26	West Garfield Park	0	25	71	50	126
27	East Garfield Park	1	20	60	49	114
28	Near West Side	0	25	21	58	80
29	North Lawndale	0	54	124	134	277
30	South Lawndale	23	81	48	154	309
31	Lower West Side	0	34	*	86	97
32	Loop	0	*	*	3	3
33	Near South Side	1	29	*	29	32
34	Armour Square	0	18	*	29	34
35	Douglas	0	35	*	56	66
36	Oakland	0	15	*	25	29
37	Fuller Park	0	*	*	3	4
38	Grand Boulevard	2	50	18	83	107

Table B.11 Children Ages 0-2 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	OPF Early Head Start Home-Based	CPP Birth-3	CPP Home Visiting	Total Utilization in Center Based Care 0-2	Total Utilization in Center Based Care or Other Care 0-2
39	Kenwood	0	13	*	18	22
40	Washington Park	1	36	15	51	69
41	Hyde Park	0	12	*	16	18
42	Woodlawn	0	27	29	48	82
43	South Shore	4	54	69	93	185
44	Chatham	2	27	30	36	75
45	Avalon Park	0	*	12	7	23
46	South Chicago	1	10	21	22	54
47	Burnside		*	*	1	6
48	Calumet Heights	0	12	*	20	32
49	Roseland	0	41	49	82	150
50	Pullman	1	*	*	7	17
51	South Deering	0	*	*	16	28
52	East Side	0	*	14	17	38
53	West Pullman	0	15	30	37	73
54	Riverdale	2	*	*	4	11
55	Hegewisch	0	*	*	7	15
56	Garfield Ridge	0	29	*	35	48
57	Archer Heights	9	17	16	21	54
58	Brighton Park	15	67	46	83	171
59	McKinley Park	1	26	*	34	38
60	Bridgeport	0	30	*	47	60
61	New City	12	48	92	113	238
62	West Elsdon	4	19	16	20	47
63	Gage Park	21	50	41	67	167
64	Clearing	1	34	*	40	56
65	West Lawn	3	28	26	37	88
66	Chicago Lawn	17	71	58	104	206
67	West Englewood	3	49	80	73	168
68	Englewood	1	53	59	70	141
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	1	73	51	98	161
70	Ashburn	2	69	44	85	147
71	Auburn Gresham	3	39	42	74	129
72	Beverly		*	*	4	4
73	Washington Heights	0	17	16	26	47
74	Mount Greenwood	0	*	*	1	1
75	Morgan Park	0	10	*	12	20
76	O'Hare		*	*	2	2
77	Edgewater	1	44	*	49	58

Table B.12 Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Childcare 3-5	DFSS Head Start Full Day Center-Based	DFSS Head Start Half Day Center-Based	DFSS Head Start FCCH	DFSS Head Start Home-Based	OPF Head Start Center-Based
	Chicago	200	7,478	2,502	42	129	447
1	Rogers Park	4	176	32	0	0	3
2	West Ridge	14	117	67	0	0	6
3	Uptown	21	109	32	0	0	7
4	Lincoln Square	5	8	15	0	0	3
5	North Center	2	3	3	0	0	0
6	Lake View	1	10	3	0	0	
7	Lincoln Park	0	7	0	0	0	1
8	Near North Side	1	71	2	0	1	
9	Edison Park	0	1	0	0	0	
10	Norwood Park	0	1	0	0	0	
11	Jefferson Park	0	10	0	0	0	1
12	Forest Glen	0	2	2	0	0	0
13	North Park	1	31	0	0	0	
14	Albany Park	4	85	58	0	0	1
15	Portage Park	2	57	4	0	0	2
16	Irving Park	3	51	13	0	0	0
17	Dunning	0	12	1	0	0	0
18	Montclare	0	11	1	0	0	1
19	Belmont Cragin	5	152	67	1	0	9
20	Hermosa	3	56	52	0	0	5
21	Avondale	2	51	27	0	0	3
22	Logan Square	2	104	80	1	0	14
23	Humboldt Park	2	342	99	1	1	32
24	West Town	2	146	17	0	0	29
25	Austin	4	449	203	3	5	5
26	West Garfield Park	0	131	6	0	0	1
27	East Garfield Park	1	131	21	0	0	0
28	Near West Side	3	91	18	0	0	2
29	North Lawndale	2	301	50	3	2	1
30	South Lawndale	5	422	351	1	10	0
31	Lower West Side	7	240	27	1	0	1
32	Loop	0	8	1	0	0	1
33	Near South Side	0	21	2	0	0	0
34	Armour Square	3	62	2	0	0	13
35	Douglas	4	88	16	0	0	10
36	Oakland	5	27	5	0	0	2
37	Fuller Park	0	10	15	0	0	0
38	Grand Boulevard	8	100	18	0	1	10

Table B.12 Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Childcare 3-5	DFSS Head Start Full Day Center-Based	DFSS Head Start Half Day Center-Based	DFSS Head Start FCCH	DFSS Head Start Home-Based	OPF Head Start Center-Based
39	Kenwood	3	32	8	0	0	3
40	Washington Park	0	87	12	0	0	17
41	Hyde Park	2	14	0	0	0	3
42	Woodlawn	0	107	19	0	0	11
43	South Shore	14	250	52	2	0	8
44	Chatham	6	93	22	0	3	8
45	Avalon Park	0	18	3	0	0	1
46	South Chicago	1	120	32	0	0	2
47	Burnside	0	3	0	0	0	
48	Calumet Heights	0	36	3	0	0	2
49	Roseland	3	160	39	2	3	3
50	Pullman	0	29	3	0	2	0
51	South Deering	1	84	3	0	0	1
52	East Side	0	71	17	0	0	0
53	West Pullman	1	167	24	0	2	3
54	Riverdale	8	95	3	0	0	0
55	Hegewisch	0	19	7	0	0	0
56	Garfield Ridge	1	34	27	1	4	1
57	Archer Heights	2	23	54	0	9	3
58	Brighton Park	1	157	101	2	23	11
59	McKinley Park	0	73	15	0	0	7
60	Bridgeport	7	154	4	0	1	75
61	New City	10	282	147	7	13	15
62	West Elsdon	1	31	57	2	4	0
63	Gage Park	2	139	55	0	18	4
64	Clearing	0	26	8	2	1	1
65	West Lawn	1	80	95	1	1	0
66	Chicago Lawn	1	307	68	3	13	9
67	West Englewood	1	192	66	0	1	47
68	Englewood	1	179	57	1	0	10
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	1	146	66	0	0	12
70	Ashburn	0	95	5	4	5	2
71	Auburn Gresham	0	215	64	3	1	9
72	Beverly	0	11	0	0	2	
73	Washington Heights	3	84	19	0	2	4
74	Mount Greenwood	0	2	0	0	0	1
75	Morgan Park	0	51	8	0	0	1
76	O'Hare	0	0	0	0	0	
77	Edgewater	5	47	10	0	0	10

Table B.13 Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	OPF Head Start Home-Based	Preschool for All (PFA) in CPS Schools	PFA in Community Based Partnership Programs	Child-Parent Centers (CPC) 3-5	Total Utilization in Center Based Care 3-5	Total Utilization in Center Based Care or Other Care 3-5
	Chicago	229	12716	3311	1975	28,814	29,214
1	Rogers Park	2	263	78	*	567	569
2	West Ridge	3	438	70	*	725	728
3	Uptown	1	100	56	25	368	369
4	Lincoln Square	0	194	13	*	240	240
5	North Center	0	82	13	*	109	109
6	Lake View		173	28	*	222	222
7	Lincoln Park	0	28	23	*	59	59
8	Near North Side		31	47	57	164	165
9	Edison Park		83	*	*	84	84
10	Norwood Park		213	*	*	218	218
11	Jefferson Park	0	142	*	*	163	163
12	Forest Glen	1	65	*	*	69	70
13	North Park		77	*	*	114	114
14	Albany Park	11	434	26	*	629	640
15	Portage Park	18	410	44	*	526	544
16	Irving Park	7	380	37	*	492	499
17	Dunning	4	270	22	*	306	310
18	Montclare	0	104	10	*	128	128
19	Belmont Cragin	36	761	70	145	1,217	1,254
20	Hermosa	15	176	30	*	340	355
21	Avondale	11	279	40	*	411	422
22	Logan Square	8	343	37	*	601	610
23	Humboldt Park	15	341	110	35	999	1,016
24	West Town	2	204	69	50	509	511
25	Austin	4	458	199	53	1,431	1,443
26	West Garfield Park	0	113	40	86	365	365
27	East Garfield Park	0	119	84	14	403	403
28	Near West Side	1	174	81	*	378	379
29	North Lawndale	1	177	108	104	802	808
30	South Lawndale	18	369	104	*	1,340	1,369
31	Lower West Side	0	139	43	*	476	477
32	Loop	0	*	*	*	16	16
33	Near South Side	0	13	17	*	54	54
34	Armour Square	0	59	*	*	147	147
35	Douglas	0	87	34	10	251	251
36	Oakland	0	42	14	*	99	99
37	Fuller Park	0	*	*	*	35	35
38	Grand Boulevard	0	87	46	42	294	295

Table B.13 Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Early Education and Childcare Programs, 2017

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	OPF Head Start Home-Based	Preschool for All (PFA) in CPS Schools	PFA in Community Based Partnership Programs	Child-Parent Centers (CPC) 3-5	Total Utilization in Center Based Care 3-5	Total Utilization in Center Based Care or Other Care 3-5
39	Kenwood	0	49	21	11	124	124
40	Washington Park	0	52	39	66	248	248
41	Hyde Park	0	64	*	*	92	92
42	Woodlawn	0	82	40	88	318	318
43	South Shore	0	191	130	30	691	693
44	Chatham	0	154	40	12	339	342
45	Avalon Park	0	37	12	*	74	74
46	South Chicago	0	156	31	*	348	348
47	Burnside		16	*	*	19	19
48	Calumet Heights	0	46	13	*	107	107
49	Roseland	0	213	59	17	501	506
50	Pullman	0	38	*	*	78	80
51	South Deering	0	114	27	*	233	233
52	East Side	0	256	14	*	358	358
53	West Pullman	0	174	39	*	429	431
54	Riverdale	0	25	25	46	202	202
55	Hegewisch	1	85	*	*	117	118
56	Garfield Ridge	2	130	49	56	269	276
57	Archer Heights	2	21	20	94	165	176
58	Brighton Park	16	304	50	119	701	742
59	McKinley Park	3	43	25	54	220	223
60	Bridgeport	1	105	36	14	396	398
61	New City	6	259	83	55	855	881
62	West Elsdon	2	48	16	108	210	218
63	Gage Park	22	280	57	84	621	661
64	Clearing	0	135	45	*	220	223
65	West Lawn	8	164	60	106	453	463
66	Chicago Lawn	4	311	129	77	904	924
67	West Englewood	2	161	106	21	630	633
68	Englewood	0	120	51	50	489	490
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	0	150	88	66	537	537
70	Ashburn	2	267	73	*	448	459
71	Auburn Gresham	0	205	88	26	628	632
72	Beverly		63	*	*	76	78
73	Washington Heights	0	151	38	*	313	315
74	Mount Greenwood	0	81	*	*	86	86
75	Morgan Park	0	104	11	*	180	180
76	O'Hare		107	*	*	111	111
77	Edgewater	0	235	39	*	355	355

Table B.14 Supply of Early Education and Center-Based Care, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Early Head Start Center Slots	OPF Early Head Start Center Slots	CPP Birth-3 Slots	Total Supply of Center-Based Care 0-2
	Chicago	1,585	160	4,716	6,461
1	Rogers Park	12	0	153	165
2	West Ridge	0	0	55	55
3	Uptown	0	0	98	98
4	Lincoln Square	0	0	0	0
5	North Center	16	0	26	42
6	Lake View	0	0	0	0
7	Lincoln Park	0	0	136	136
8	Near North Side	0	0	0	0
9	Edison Park	0	0	0	0
10	Norwood Park	0	0	0	0
11	Jefferson Park	0	0	0	0
12	Forest Glen	0	0	0	0
13	North Park	0	0	0	0
14	Albany Park	0	0	0	0
15	Portage Park	28	0	35	63
16	Irving Park	0	0	53	53
17	Dunning	0	0	0	0
18	Montclare	0	0	0	0
19	Belmont Cragin	44	0	128	172
20	Hermosa	10	0	0	10
21	Avondale	0	0	35	35
22	Logan Square	56	32	51	139
23	Humboldt Park	47	0	347	394
24	West Town	54	16	95	165
25	Austin	27	0	8	35
26	West Garfield Park	72	0	14	86
27	East Garfield Park	37	0	111	148
28	Near West Side	28	0	120	148
29	North Lawndale	126	0	244	370
30	South Lawndale	170	0	165	335
31	Lower West Side	142	0	156	298
32	Loop	0	0	240	240
33	Near South Side	0	0	70	70
34	Armour Square	5	0	36	41
35	Douglas	0	0	0	0
36	Oakland	0	0	0	0
37	Fuller Park	0	0	0	0
38	Grand Boulevard	8	112	164	284

Table B.14 Supply of Early Education and Center-Based Care, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Early Head Start Center Slots	OPF Early Head Start Center Slots	CPP Birth-3 Slots	Total Supply of Center-Based Care 0-2
39	Kenwood	0	0	52	52
40	Washington Park	8	0	0	8
41	Hyde Park	59	0	244	303
42	Woodlawn	13	0	8	21
43	South Shore	24	0	40	64
44	Chatham	10	0	0	10
45	Avalon Park	0	0	10	10
46	South Chicago	32	0	0	32
47	Burnside	0	0	0	0
48	Calumet Heights	0	0	10	10
49	Roseland	91	0	30	121
50	Pullman	0	0	0	0
51	South Deering	0	0	0	0
52	East Side	8	0	0	8
53	West Pullman	24	0	0	24
54	Riverdale	24	0	0	24
55	Hegewisch	0	0	24	24
56	Garfield Ridge	0	0	36	36
57	Archer Heights	5	0	0	5
58	Brighton Park	112	0	126	238
59	McKinley Park	0	0	45	45
60	Bridgeport	0	0	24	24
61	New City	71	0	188	259
62	West Elsdon	0	0	36	36
63	Gage Park	0	0	56	56
64	Clearing	1	0	33	34
65	West Lawn	0	0	45	45
66	Chicago Lawn	53	0	273	326
67	West Englewood	6	0	207	213
68	Englewood	46	0	316	362
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	40	0	104	144
70	Ashburn	24	0	153	177
71	Auburn Gresham	28	0	0	28
72	Beverly	0	0	0	0
73	Washington Heights	24	0	36	60
74	Mount Greenwood	0	0	0	0
75	Morgan Park	0	0	0	0
76	O'Hare	0	0	0	0
77	Edgewater	0	0	80	80

Table B.15 Supply of Early Education and Center-Based Care, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Head		PFA Slots in CPS Schools	PFA Slots in Community Based Partnership Programs		Total Supply of Center-Based Care 3-5
		Start Center Slots	OPF Head Start Center Slots		Based	Total Supply	
	Chicago	10,987	456	12,782	6,445	33,915	
1	Rogers Park	341	0	220	327	1,009	
2	West Ridge	108	0	360	60	676	
3	Uptown	188	0	120	213	557	
4	Lincoln Square	41	0	240	0	248	
5	North Center	10	0	120	33	138	
6	Lake View	0	0	380	0	201	
7	Lincoln Park	0	0	60	133	184	
8	Near North Side	82	0	20	0	160	
9	Edison Park	0	0	234	0	83	
10	Norwood Park	0	0	320	0	217	
11	Jefferson Park	0	0	120	0	151	
12	Forest Glen	0	0	0	0	65	
13	North Park	108	0	80	39	228	
14	Albany Park	75	0	320	0	535	
15	Portage Park	49	0	320	113	616	
16	Irving Park	42	0	500	40	499	
17	Dunning	12	0	280	16	320	
18	Montclare	0	0	160	0	114	
19	Belmont Cragin	315	0	780	132	1,278	
20	Hermosa	60	0	180	0	266	
21	Avondale	40	0	260	44	403	
22	Logan Square	269	41	400	173	863	
23	Humboldt Park	536	0	200	238	1,225	
24	West Town	235	77	340	202	787	
25	Austin	627	0	240	319	1,603	
26	West Garfield Park	139	0	120	17	309	
27	East Garfield Park	258	0	120	277	738	
28	Near West Side	112	0	180	100	467	
29	North Lawndale	461	0	120	372	1,118	
30	South Lawndale	784	0	160	154	1,411	
31	Lower West Side	503	0	200	240	925	
32	Loop	0	0	0	14	19	
33	Near South Side	44	0	0	57	131	
34	Armour Square	71	0	80	30	168	
35	Douglas	117	0	80	38	276	
36	Oakland	0	0	80	40	96	
37	Fuller Park	67	0	0	0	76	
38	Grand Boulevard	116	81	20	117	447	

Table B.15 Supply of Early Education and Center-Based Care, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	DFSS Head Start Center Slots	OPF Head Start Center Slots	PFA Slots in CPS Schools	PFA Slots in Community Based Partnership Programs	Total Supply of Center-Based Care 3-5
39	Kenwood	101	0	60	93	264
40	Washington Park	172	0	40	0	263
41	Hyde Park	20	0	200	56	148
42	Woodlawn	141	0	60	60	323
43	South Shore	251	0	80	302	874
44	Chatham	79	0	200	0	273
45	Avalon Park	10	0	60	20	79
46	South Chicago	246	0	180	11	444
47	Burnside	0	0	40	0	16
48	Calumet Heights	15	0	40	20	94
49	Roseland	267	0	140	135	674
50	Pullman	46	0	60	29	119
51	South Deering	47	0	140	30	218
52	East Side	30	0	340	0	300
53	West Pullman	127	0	180	20	360
54	Riverdale	95	0	20	85	230
55	Hegewisch	74	0	100	19	184
56	Garfield Ridge	15	0	120	61	255
57	Archer Heights	107	0	0	29	177
58	Brighton Park	299	0	380	65	718
59	McKinley Park	52	0	40	77	197
60	Bridgeport	82	125	100	157	505
61	New City	569	0	200	217	1,128
62	West Elsdon	149	0	40	35	248
63	Gage Park	175	0	200	95	607
64	Clearing	23	0	160	40	243
65	West Lawn	89	0	40	127	440
66	Chicago Lawn	395	0	220	205	1,040
67	West Englewood	222	102	160	205	796
68	Englewood	396	0	40	180	747
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	324	0	100	135	697
70	Ashburn	147	0	340	143	630
71	Auburn Gresham	251	0	220	120	664
72	Beverly	0	0	40	0	65
73	Washington Heights	113	0	200	60	362
74	Mount Greenwood	0	0	0	0	82
75	Morgan Park	30	0	388	0	145
76	O'Hare	0	0	80	0	111
77	Edgewater	18	30	360	76	398

Table B.16 Children Eligible but not Served, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Existing Utilization of Center-based EHS	Early Head Start Eligible but not Served in Centers	Existing Utilization of IDHS Certs in Center-Based Care	Children eligible for subsidies but not using IDHS certs in CB care
	Chicago	974	22,560	6,565	13,724
1	Rogers Park	1	430	196	169
2	West Ridge	0	721	190	422
3	Uptown	3	262	67	157
4	Lincoln Square	2	121	29	73
5	North Center	2	31	9	45
6	Lake View	1	64	13	52
7	Lincoln Park	3	33	4	50
8	Near North Side	3	132	22	92
9	Edison Park	0	30	1	59
10	Norwood Park	0	47	9	47
11	Jefferson Park	0	93	23	59
12	Forest Glen	0	33	12	44
13	North Park	1	99	27	60
14	Albany Park	0	435	62	306
15	Portage Park	2	405	60	285
16	Irving Park	2	284	62	181
17	Dunning	3	154	46	87
18	Montclare	1	106	25	67
19	Belmont Cragin	27	888	212	565
20	Hermosa	13	314	83	194
21	Avondale	12	271	56	183
22	Logan Square	13	379	84	249
23	Humboldt Park	49	873	236	548
24	West Town	37	274	61	202
25	Austin	56	1,563	454	923
26	West Garfield Park	22	284	67	192
27	East Garfield Park	26	353	72	250
28	Near West Side	31	246	59	176
29	North Lawndale	78	504	150	345
30	South Lawndale	44	927	115	711
31	Lower West Side	36	241	44	190
32	Loop	0	30	40	20
33	Near South Side	0	48	33	23
34	Armour Square	3	74	66	7
35	Douglas	20	125	62	61
36	Oakland	10	89	31	54
37	Fuller Park	1	17	6	30
38	Grand Boulevard	32	252	106	134

Table B.16 Children Eligible but not Served, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Existing Utilization of Center-based EHS	Early Head Start Eligible but not Served in Centers	Existing Utilization of IDHS Certs in Center-Based Care	Children eligible for subsidies but not using IDHS certs in CB care
39	Kenwood	3	119	47	56
40	Washington Park	14	239	88	126
41	Hyde Park	3	53	18	43
42	Woodlawn	21	379	135	204
43	South Shore	36	588	287	242
44	Chatham	9	314	178	97
45	Avalon Park	3	96	36	48
46	South Chicago	11	366	136	183
47	Burnside	1	23	10	38
48	Calumet Heights	8	54	42	22
49	Roseland	39	647	185	399
50	Pullman	4	54	29	22
51	South Deering	7	205	46	133
52	East Side	14	242	65	150
53	West Pullman	22	447	158	240
54	Riverdale	2	165	42	99
55	Hegewisch	1	75	22	50
56	Garfield Ridge	2	187	48	112
57	Archer Heights	3	151	24	104
58	Brighton Park	9	546	121	350
59	McKinley Park	2	111	43	53
60	Bridgeport	11	158	77	66
61	New City	37	708	140	494
62	West Elsdon	1	189	44	115
63	Gage Park	7	570	120	371
64	Clearing	2	166	30	112
65	West Lawn	4	335	67	220
66	Chicago Lawn	22	865	225	529
67	West Englewood	23	471	161	257
68	Englewood	16	509	143	302
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	24	518	184	276
70	Ashburn	11	331	131	158
71	Auburn Gresham	34	697	284	336
72	Beverly	2	38	17	37
73	Washington Heights	7	224	115	80
74	Mount Greenwood	0	30	5	51
75	Morgan Park	2	207	63	112
76	O'Hare	2	109	17	77
77	Edgewater	0	163	59	77

Table B.17 Children Eligible but not Served, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Existing Utilization of HS	Head Start Eligible but not Served in Centers	Children Existing Utilization of subsidies but eligible for		Child Population 3-5, 2017 Est	Population 3 to 5 not Enrolled in CB Care
				Head Start Eligible but not Served in Centers	Utilization of IDHS Certs in Center-Based Care		
	Chicago	11,258	15,574	7,756	12,257	100,968	72,154
1	Rogers Park	218	268	235	122	2,391	1,824
2	West Ridge	197	729	298	382	3,674	2,949
3	Uptown	166	153	120	113	1,266	898
4	Lincoln Square	27	108	38	62	1,551	1,311
5	North Center	6	29	14	43	2,095	1,986
6	Lake View	13	55	16	48	2,586	2,364
7	Lincoln Park	8	28	4	52	2,025	1,966
8	Near North Side	75	111	19	114	1,323	1,159
9	Edison Park	1	29	6	54	561	477
10	Norwood Park	1	66	12	52	1,414	1,196
11	Jefferson Park	11	104	28	59	844	681
12	Forest Glen	4	30	13	44	750	681
13	North Park	31	93	34	59	963	849
14	Albany Park	159	412	101	318	1,831	1,202
15	Portage Park	64	471	126	266	2,100	1,574
16	Irving Park	66	315	102	176	1,910	1,418
17	Dunning	14	210	72	92	1,316	1,010
18	Montclare	13	116	22	73	419	291
19	Belmont Cragin	238	1,017	235	688	3,950	2,733
20	Hermosa	126	253	116	161	1,054	714
21	Avondale	88	264	74	184	1,091	680
22	Logan Square	218	270	108	249	2,373	1,772
23	Humboldt Park	519	604	247	579	2,323	1,324
24	West Town	204	151	56	203	2,121	1,612
25	Austin	719	732	506	563	4,169	2,738
26	West Garfield Park	155	152	68	157	722	357
27	East Garfield Park	189	215	84	211	767	364
28	Near West Side	119	229	80	175	1,553	1,175
29	North Lawndale	420	364	152	424	1,484	682
30	South Lawndale	856	434	106	843	2,733	1,393
31	Lower West Side	283	101	48	234	1,164	688
32	Loop	10	20	49	11	345	329
33	Near South Side	24	34	29	29	679	625
34	Armour Square	77	19	118	0	312	165
35	Douglas	122	24	69	36	422	171
36	Oakland	37	24	33	12	254	155
37	Fuller Park	26	-2	9	31	67	32
38	Grand Boulevard	138	65	97	50	808	514

Table B.17 Children Eligible but not Served, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	Existing Utilization of HS	Head Start Eligible but not Served in Centers	Existing Utilization of IDHS Certs in Center-Based Care	Children eligible for subsidies but not using IDHS certs in CB care	Child Population 3-5, 2017 Est	Population 3 to 5 not Enrolled in CB Care
39	Kenwood	48	94	45	58	451	327
40	Washington Park	132	171	84	138	580	332
41	Hyde Park	18	35	14	44	466	374
42	Woodlawn	141	172	123	106	713	395
43	South Shore	335	179	279	97	1,719	1,028
44	Chatham	130	89	174	0	1,202	863
45	Avalon Park	23	86	25	59	293	219
46	South Chicago	156	334	186	172	1,290	942
47	Burnside	3	6	9	9	50	31
48	Calumet Heights	46	92	51	50	363	256
49	Roseland	215	307	209	174	1,269	768
50	Pullman	34	74	36	49	428	350
51	South Deering	89	179	67	129	781	548
52	East Side	88	241	94	147	1,332	974
53	West Pullman	210	211	181	127	1,366	937
54	Riverdale	100	-29	48	2	810	608
55	Hegewisch	26	74	30	49	350	233
56	Garfield Ridge	62	146	66	85	1,778	1,509
57	Archer Heights	80	127	31	120	507	342
58	Brighton Park	287	467	142	412	1,976	1,275
59	McKinley Park	98	67	93	28	602	382
60	Bridgeport	235	-21	130	26	1,040	644
61	New City	471	520	144	584	2,045	1,190
62	West Elsdon	88	119	51	99	765	555
63	Gage Park	210	539	158	393	2,697	2,076
64	Clearing	35	159	39	103	1,236	1,016
65	West Lawn	182	283	108	233	1,850	1,397
66	Chicago Lawn	399	730	265	566	2,870	1,966
67	West Englewood	353	261	151	300	1,405	775
68	Englewood	279	177	165	169	1,770	1,281
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	247	289	216	176	1,439	902
70	Ashburn	105	294	135	156	1,719	1,271
71	Auburn Gresham	320	249	287	130	1,414	786
72	Beverly	11	42	30	28	842	766
73	Washington Heights	121	161	128	77	766	453
74	Mount Greenwood	3	32	8	49	983	897
75	Morgan Park	64	178	79	98	560	380
76	O'Hare	0	126	36	58	452	341
77	Edgewater	72	117	73	64	1,379	1,024

Table B.18 Community Area Rank of Eligible Population Served, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	# of Children Age 0 to 2 using IDHS % of Subsidy			Community Area Rank of IDHS Certificate Utilization
		Community Area Rank of Early Head Start Utilization	Certificates-Center and Other Care	Eligible Using IDHS Certificates	
	Chicago		13,118	64.7%	
1	Rogers Park	61	245	67.1%	29
2	West Ridge	71	249	40.7%	62
3	Uptown	55	113	50.4%	46
4	Lincoln Square	64	40	39.2%	66
5	North Center	37	12	22.2%	73
6	Lake View	69	17	26.2%	70
7	Lincoln Park	24	14	25.9%	71
8	Near North Side	62	60	52.6%	42
9	Edison Park	73	2	3.3%	77
10	Norwood Park	73	12	21.4%	74
11	Jefferson Park	73	28	34.1%	67
12	Forest Glen	37	14	25.0%	72
13	North Park	67	40	46.0%	55
14	Albany Park	60	173	47.0%	53
15	Portage Park	53	151	43.8%	57
16	Irving Park	63	112	46.1%	54
17	Dunning	58	66	49.6%	49
18	Montclare	51	48	52.2%	43
19	Belmont Cragin	19	405	52.1%	44
20	Hermosa	20	146	52.7%	41
21	Avondale	13	103	43.1%	59
22	Logan Square	40	131	39.3%	65
23	Humboldt Park	27	464	59.2%	38
24	West Town	8	131	49.8%	48
25	Austin	44	1,012	73.5%	26
26	West Garfield Park	18	217	83.8%	18
27	East Garfield Park	26	207	64.3%	35
28	Near West Side	10	144	61.3%	37
29	North Lawndale	2	435	87.9%	14
30	South Lawndale	4	236	28.6%	69
31	Lower West Side	6	78	33.3%	68
32	Loop	73	88	146.7%	1
33	Near South Side	66	44	78.6%	20
34	Armour Square	57	84	115.1%	5
35	Douglas	3	136	110.6%	7
36	Oakland	12	63	74.1%	25
37	Fuller Park	43	27	75.0%	22
38	Grand Boulevard	7	208	86.7%	15

Table B.18 Community Area Rank of Eligible Population Served, Ages 0-2

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	# of Children Age 0 to 2 using IDHS % of Subsidy			Community Area Rank of IDHS Certificate Utilization
		Community Area Rank of Early Head Start Utilization	Certificates-Center and Other Care	Eligible Using IDHS Certificates	
39	Kenwood	56	89	86.4%	16
40	Washington Park	31	159	74.3%	24
41	Hyde Park	45	26	42.6%	60
42	Woodlawn	34	247	72.9%	27
43	South Shore	15	597	112.9%	6
44	Chatham	42	329	119.6%	3
45	Avalon Park	30	75	89.3%	13
46	South Chicago	41	317	99.4%	9
47	Burnside	54	32	66.7%	31
48	Calumet Heights	1	74	115.6%	4
49	Roseland	23	407	69.7%	28
50	Pullman	5	52	102.0%	8
51	South Deering	50	116	64.8%	34
52	East Side	25	123	57.2%	40
53	West Pullman	39	341	85.7%	17
54	Riverdale	65	117	83.0%	19
55	Hegewisch	47	30	41.7%	61
56	Garfield Ridge	59	83	51.9%	45
57	Archer Heights	9	56	43.8%	58
58	Brighton Park	17	190	40.3%	63
59	McKinley Park	52	64	66.7%	31
60	Bridgeport	14	94	65.7%	33
61	New City	16	252	39.7%	64
62	West Elsdon	36	72	45.3%	56
63	Gage Park	11	243	49.5%	50
64	Clearing	33	70	49.3%	51
65	West Lawn	21	166	57.8%	39
66	Chicago Lawn	29	465	61.7%	36
67	West Englewood	28	386	92.3%	11
68	Englewood	46	332	74.6%	23
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	32	438	95.2%	10
70	Ashburn	22	218	75.4%	21
71	Auburn Gresham	35	572	92.3%	12
72	Beverly	49	26	48.1%	52
73	Washington Heights	48	250	128.2%	2
74	Mount Greenwood	73	7	12.5%	76
75	Morgan Park	70	117	66.9%	30
76	O'Hare	68	20	21.3%	75
77	Edgewater	72	68	50.0%	47

Table B.19 Community Area Rank of Eligible Population Served, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	CCA Rank of HS Utilization	# of Children 3-5 using IDHS Certs- Center and Other	% of Subsidy Eligible Using IDHS Certs	CCA Rank of IDHS Certificate Utilization	PFA CPS and CPP	% of All 3 & 4 Year Olds Enrolled in PFA	CCA Rank of PFA Utilization
	Chicago		14,606	73.0%		16,027	22.5%	
1	Rogers Park	28	276	77.3%	33	341	16.7%	57
2	West Ridge	62	352	51.8%	53	508	20.0%	46
3	Uptown	18	162	69.5%	37	156	14.5%	63
4	Lincoln Square	64	49	49.0%	59	207	16.4%	58
5	North Center	68	17	29.8%	70	95	6.7%	74
6	Lake View	67	22	34.4%	69	201	10.3%	71
7	Lincoln Park	60	7	12.5%	77	51	3.4%	76
8	Near North Side	37	62	46.6%	62	78	6.7%	73
9	Edison Park	75	8	13.3%	76	83	19.5%	50
10	Norwood Park	76	16	25.0%	72	217	21.3%	40
11	Jefferson Park	72	41	47.1%	61	151	25.9%	29
12	Forest Glen	70	16	28.1%	71	65	15.2%	62
13	North Park	58	44	47.3%	60	81	15.6%	59
14	Albany Park	52	219	52.3%	52	460	40.8%	9
15	Portage Park	69	229	58.4%	47	454	42.1%	8
16	Irving Park	66	161	57.9%	49	417	35.2%	14
17	Dunning	74	105	64.0%	41	292	35.4%	13
18	Montclare	71	49	51.6%	54	114	44.2%	6
19	Belmont Cragin	61	475	51.5%	55	831	31.4%	20
20	Hermosa	39	172	62.1%	44	206	27.8%	24
21	Avondale	54	136	52.7%	51	319	42.6%	7
22	Logan Square	25	176	49.3%	57	380	23.1%	36
23	Humboldt Park	23	458	55.4%	50	451	26.8%	27
24	West Town	14	109	42.1%	65	273	17.5%	55
25	Austin	20	1,095	102.4%	17	657	20.0%	47
26	West Garfield Park	19	212	94.2%	20	153	29.9%	23
27	East Garfield Park	24	230	78.0%	30	203	52.5%	1
28	Near West Side	41	205	80.4%	26	255	20.6%	42
29	North Lawndale	17	481	83.5%	25	285	34.2%	16
30	South Lawndale	7	227	23.9%	73	473	27.6%	25
31	Lower West Side	6	67	23.8%	74	182	20.3%	43
32	Loop	45	98	163.3%	3	*	1.8%	77
33	Near South Side	35	37	63.8%	42	30	5.9%	75
34	Armour Square	5	126	161.5%	4	67	49.6%	4
35	Douglas	4	137	130.5%	8	121	46.5%	5
36	Oakland	13	58	128.9%	9	56	38.1%	12
37	Fuller Park	3	32	80.0%	27	*	19.6%	49
38	Grand Boulevard	8	178	121.1%	11	133	24.4%	32

Table B.19 Community Area Rank of Eligible Population Served, Ages 3-5

CCA #	Chicago Community Area	CCA Rank of HS Utilization	# of Children 3-5 using IDHS Certs-Center and Other	% of Subsidy Eligible Using IDHS Certs	CCA Rank of IDHS Certificate Utilization	PFA CPS and CPP	% of All 3 & 4 Year Olds Enrolled in PFA	CCA Rank of PFA Utilization
39	Kenwood	43	88	85.4%	23	70	21.4%	39
40	Washington Park	32	165	74.3%	34	91	20.2%	45
41	Hyde Park	42	22	37.9%	68	72	21.8%	37
42	Woodlawn	29	242	105.7%	16	122	27.4%	26
43	South Shore	9	581	154.5%	6	321	25.3%	31
44	Chatham	12	332	207.5%	2	194	21.6%	38
45	Avalon Park	63	56	66.7%	40	49	24.3%	33
46	South Chicago	51	361	100.8%	18	187	19.1%	51
47	Burnside	45	28	155.6%	5	16	51.6%	3
48	Calumet Heights	45	90	89.1%	21	59	17.6%	54
49	Roseland	34	429	112.0%	14	272	34.3%	15
50	Pullman	45	68	80.0%	27	44	14.3%	64
51	South Deering	49	137	69.9%	36	141	31.4%	19
52	East Side	56	177	73.4%	35	270	31.1%	21
53	West Pullman	21	357	115.9%	13	213	21.0%	41
54	Riverdale	1	130	260.0%	1	50	9.4%	72
55	Hegewisch	55	46	58.2%	48	91	52.3%	2
56	Garfield Ridge	50	103	68.2%	39	179	13.7%	66
57	Archer Heights	30	74	49.0%	58	41	10.6%	70
58	Brighton Park	33	252	45.5%	64	354	30.1%	22
59	McKinley Park	11	102	84.3%	24	68	15.3%	61
60	Bridgeport	2	148	94.9%	19	141	19.7%	48
61	New City	22	278	38.2%	67	342	25.3%	30
62	West Elsdon	26	93	62.0%	45	64	12.0%	67
63	Gage Park	44	275	49.9%	56	337	17.0%	56
64	Clearing	65	66	46.5%	63	180	18.8%	53
65	West Lawn	36	215	63.0%	43	224	15.4%	60
66	Chicago Lawn	40	507	61.0%	46	440	19.1%	52
67	West Englewood	15	396	87.8%	22	267	23.9%	34
68	Englewood	10	371	111.1%	15	171	11.6%	68
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	27	502	128.1%	10	238	20.2%	44
70	Ashburn	53	225	77.3%	32	340	34.2%	17
71	Auburn Gresham	16	548	131.4%	7	293	39.1%	10
72	Beverly	59	45	77.6%	31	65	11.6%	69
73	Washington Heights	31	240	117.1%	12	189	33.6%	18
74	Mount Greenwood	73	9	15.8%	75	82	14.1%	65
75	Morgan Park	57	141	79.7%	29	115	26.1%	28
76	O'Hare	77	38	40.4%	66	111	38.3%	11
77	Edgewater	38	94	68.6%	38	274	23.2%	35

Appendix C:

Child and Community Health and Well-Being



Appendix C: Child and Community Health and Well-Being

Table C.1 Food Access Rate by Chicago Community Area, 2015

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Food Access Number	Food Access Rate
0	Chicago	231963	8.5
1	Rogers Park	1135	2.1
2	West Ridge	1983	2.8
3	Uptown	2	0
4	Lincoln Square	902	2.3
5	North Center	857	2.7
6	Lake View	1008	1.1
7	Lincoln Park	416	0.6
8	Near North Side	0	0
9	Edison Park	239	2.1
10	Norwood Park	3190	7.6
11	Jefferson Park	432	1.7
12	Forest Glen	435	2.4
13	North Park	2002	11.2
14	Albany Park	2	0
15	Portage Park	2893	4.5
16	Irving Park	2589	4.9
17	Dunning	2846	6.8
18	Montclare	0	0
19	Belmont Cragin	0	0
20	Hermosa	0	0
21	Avondale	0	0
22	Logan Square	0	0
23	Humboldt Park	5873	10.4
24	West Town	2721	3.3
25	Austin	21704	22
26	West Garfield Park	568	3.2
27	East Garfield Park	2819	13.7
28	Near West Side	4660	8.5
29	North Lawndale	5813	16.2
30	South Lawndale	2442	3.1
31	Lower West Side	6	0
32	Loop	0	0
33	Near South Side	426	2
34	Armour Square	3306	24.7
35	Douglas	1539	8.4
36	Oakland	308	5.2
37	Fuller Park	1645	57.2
38	Grand Boulevard	836	3.8

Source: Healthy Chicago 2.0 analysis of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Access Research Atlas

Table C.1 Food Access Rate by Chicago Community Area, 2015

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Food Access Number	Food Access Rate
39	Kenwood	0	0
40	Washington Park	18	0.2
41	Hyde Park	340	1.3
42	Woodlawn	3021	11.6
43	South Shore	15930	32
44	Chatham	4651	15
45	Avalon Park	568	5.6
46	South Chicago	3801	12.2
47	Burnside	1498	51.4
48	Calumet Heights	1662	12
49	Roseland	17042	38.2
50	Pullman	2341	32
51	South Deering	6587	43.6
52	East Side	2490	10.8
53	West Pullman	10694	32.2
54	Riverdale	873	13.5
55	Hegewisch	1094	11.6
56	Garfield Ridge	3977	11.5
57	Archer Heights	76	0.6
58	Brighton Park	5704	12.6
59	McKinley Park	282	1.8
60	Bridgeport	806	2.3
61	New City	4632	10.4
62	West Elsdon	834	4.6
63	Gage Park	150	0.4
64	Clearing	3340	14.4
65	West Lawn	4346	13
66	Chicago Lawn	3251	5.8
67	West Englewood	10582	29.8
68	Englewood	4186	13.7
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	7609	23.3
70	Ashburn	7889	19.2
71	Auburn Gresham	5231	10.7
72	Beverly	1758	8.8
73	Washington Heights	5964	22.5
74	Mount Greenwood	903	4.7
75	Morgan Park	3579	12.6
76	O'Hare	7730	24.1
77	Edgewater	927	1.6

Source: Healthy Chicago 2.0 analysis of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Access Research Atlas

Table C.2 Child and Youth Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Enrollment, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-5	% of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-5	# of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-17	% of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-17
0	Chicago	82,244	40%		
1	Rogers Park	1381	35%	4105	40%
2	West Ridge	2584	31%	7207	33%
3	Uptown	879	34%	2596	38%
4	Lincoln Square	436	10%	1246	15%
5	North Center	113	2%	342	4%
6	Lake View	202	4%	519	5%
7	Lincoln Park	92	2%	285	3%
8	Near North Side	491	19%	1338	24%
9	Edison Park	32	7%	90	3%
10	Norwood Park	156	6%	538	7%
11	Jefferson Park	310	21%	817	18%
12	Forest Glen	84	5%	247	5%
13	North Park	359	21%	1000	24%
14	Albany Park	1614	36%	4991	43%
15	Portage Park	1459	42%	4273	36%
16	Irving Park	1168	23%	3476	29%
17	Dunning	605	26%	1697	22%
18	Montclare	369	37%	1078	37%
19	Belmont Cragin	3440	50%	10301	48%
20	Hermosa	1078	50%	3526	52%
21	Avondale	1033	35%	3253	40%
22	Logan Square	1501	26%	4821	35%
23	Humboldt Park	3247	58%	9738	60%
24	West Town	1103	19%	3534	29%
25	Austin	5555	74%	15599	66%
26	West Garfield Park	1302	61%	3694	69%
27	East Garfield Park	1355	65%	4042	71%
28	Near West Side	997	29%	2804	35%
29	North Lawndale	2953	85%	8482	84%
30	South Lawndale	3830	53%	12235	59%
31	Lower West Side	1129	55%	3772	52%
32	Loop	38	3%	134	7%
33	Near South Side	189	17%	557	19%
34	Armour Square	251	35%	665	27%
35	Douglas	683	80%	1963	74%
36	Oakland	329	58%	974	55%
37	Fuller Park	154	97%	450	91%
38	Grand Boulevard	1010	53%	3087	62%

Source: Chapin Hall Analysis of Illinois Department of Human Services Data

Table C.2 Child and Youth Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Enrollment, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-5	% of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-5	# of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-17	% of children enrolled in SNAP, ages 0-17
39	Kenwood	436	45%	1261	48%
40	Washington Park	878	63%	2590	69%
41	Hyde Park	154	13%	451	15%
42	Woodlawn	1336	65%	3899	67%
43	South Shore	2718	64%	7334	71%
44	Chatham	1480	72%	3868	57%
45	Avalon Park	360	60%	1020	52%
46	South Chicago	1768	74%	5024	67%
47	Burnside	132	99%	391	68%
48	Calumet Heights	385	85%	1184	57%
49	Roseland	2162	99%	6109	62%
50	Pullman	321	66%	940	65%
51	South Deering	788	78%	2344	58%
52	East Side	934	58%	3002	46%
53	West Pullman	1642	91%	4877	74%
54	Riverdale	627	58%	1891	61%
55	Hegewisch	272	58%	804	43%
56	Garfield Ridge	616	22%	1905	23%
57	Archer Heights	544	53%	1672	45%
58	Brighton Park	2286	65%	7303	59%
59	McKinley Park	471	39%	1500	40%
60	Bridgeport	583	27%	1728	29%
61	New City	2919	73%	8877	75%
62	West Elsdon	605	41%	1839	31%
63	Gage Park	2122	51%	6894	50%
64	Clearing	498	25%	1470	24%
65	West Lawn	1300	47%	4004	38%
66	Chicago Lawn	3262	69%	10000	66%
67	West Englewood	2509	99%	7042	93%
68	Englewood	1975	82%	5612	86%
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	2347	99%	6246	93%
70	Ashburn	1116	30%	3452	27%
71	Auburn Gresham	2387	98%	6890	70%
72	Beverly	141	7%	470	8%
73	Washington Heights	934	63%	2873	48%
74	Mount Greenwood	70	3%	206	4%
75	Morgan Park	731	47%	2120	35%
76	O'Hare	388	35%	974	25%
77	Edgewater	536	22%	1554	24%

Source: Chapin Hall Analysis of Illinois Department of Human Services Data

Table C.3 Health Insurance Coverage by Type, 2012-2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	% with Private Insurance*	% with Public Insurance*	% Uninsured
0	Chicago	56%	36%	15%
1	Rogers Park	57%	30%	17%
2	West Ridge	51%	40%	16%
3	Uptown	62%	29%	14%
4	Lincoln Square	75%	19%	12%
5	North Center	87%	13%	6%
6	Lake View	87%	11%	6%
7	Lincoln Park	89%	12%	4%
8	Near North Side	86%	20%	5%
9	Edison Park	86%	19%	4%
10	Norwood Park	81%	27%	6%
11	Jefferson Park	69%	28%	13%
12	Forest Glen	87%	20%	5%
13	North Park	58%	40%	12%
14	Albany Park	49%	31%	24%
15	Portage Park	60%	30%	16%
16	Irving Park	61%	24%	20%
17	Dunning	65%	30%	14%
18	Montclare	55%	34%	17%
19	Belmont Cragin	42%	38%	24%
20	Hermosa	36%	42%	25%
21	Avondale	48%	31%	24%
22	Logan Square	65%	23%	14%
23	Humboldt Park	34%	49%	22%
24	West Town	72%	19%	11%
25	Austin	38%	51%	17%
26	West Garfield Park	27%	62%	17%
27	East Garfield Park	32%	57%	15%
28	Near West Side	75%	22%	7%
29	North Lawndale	28%	61%	15%
30	South Lawndale	26%	48%	29%
31	Lower West Side	41%	37%	25%
32	Loop	90%	12%	4%
33	Near South Side	88%	14%	3%
34	Armour Square	39%	47%	20%
35	Douglas	58%	37%	11%
36	Oakland	45%	51%	10%
37	Fuller Park	28%	63%	15%
38	Grand Boulevard	46%	49%	13%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

* A small percentage of the population has both private and public insurance and are counted in both columns.

Table C.3 Health Insurance Coverage by Type, 2012-2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	% with Private Insurance*	% with Public Insurance*	% Uninsured
39	Kenwood	69%	32%	8%
40	Washington Park	31%	63%	11%
41	Hyde Park	81%	22%	8%
42	Woodlawn	45%	51%	11%
43	South Shore	41%	53%	13%
44	Chatham	48%	48%	15%
45	Avalon Park	55%	48%	12%
46	South Chicago	40%	53%	15%
47	Burnside	41%	57%	12%
48	Calumet Heights	56%	53%	9%
49	Roseland	44%	53%	14%
50	Pullman	47%	49%	15%
51	South Deering	41%	56%	14%
52	East Side	55%	37%	15%
53	West Pullman	40%	56%	13%
54	Riverdale	18%	74%	13%
55	Hegewisch	63%	36%	11%
56	Garfield Ridge	68%	32%	10%
57	Archer Heights	44%	38%	23%
58	Brighton Park	33%	43%	27%
59	McKinley Park	46%	39%	20%
60	Bridgeport	57%	32%	17%
61	New City	31%	50%	24%
62	West Elsdon	49%	42%	15%
63	Gage Park	29%	49%	26%
64	Clearing	67%	29%	11%
65	West Lawn	48%	39%	18%
66	Chicago Lawn	32%	51%	22%
67	West Englewood	28%	59%	19%
68	Englewood	22%	67%	17%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	38%	56%	15%
70	Ashburn	63%	34%	11%
71	Auburn Gresham	41%	52%	16%
72	Beverly	89%	20%	4%
73	Washington Heights	55%	47%	11%
74	Mount Greenwood	93%	15%	3%
75	Morgan Park	66%	39%	8%
76	O'Hare	55%	34%	19%
77	Edgewater	67%	28%	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

* A small percentage of the population has both private and public insurance and are counted in both columns.

Table C.4 Violent Index Crimes, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Number of Homicides	Number of Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate per 1,000	Change in the Rate of Violent Crimes, 2012-2016
0	Chicago	782	28,229	10.4	-1%
1	Rogers Park	5	342	6	-19%
2	West Ridge	7	265	3.48	-8%
3	Uptown	8	340	5.88	19%
4	Lincoln Square	1	114	2.66	2%
5	North Center	0	85	2.36	-4%
6	Lake View	1	430	4.45	-14%
7	Lincoln Park	0	217	3.33	0%
8	Mount Greenwood	0	23	1.23	-29%
9	Near North Side	5	601	6.86	21%
10	Edison Park	0	11	1.04	-38%
11	Norwood Park	1	46	1.17	-1%
12	Jefferson Park	1	45	1.8	-15%
13	Forest Glen	0	22	1.15	120%
14	North Park	1	62	3.21	29%
15	Albany Park	3	287	5.4	23%
16	Portage Park	1	208	3.45	2%
17	Irving Park	5	239	4.18	10%
18	Dunning	1	129	3.18	78%
19	Montclare	0	42	3.36	17%
20	Belmont Cragin	7	446	5.85	-8%
21	Hermosa	6	136	5.57	-4%
22	Avondale	3	178	4.67	-26%
23	Logan Square	4	426	5.72	-1%
24	Humboldt Park	29	986	16.93	-6%
25	West Town	10	693	8.48	11%
26	Beverly	0	46	2.24	-33%
27	Washington Heights	15	353	13.24	-21%
28	Edgewater	1	185	3.25	-10%
29	Austin	88	2152	22.89	12%
30	West Garfield Park	29	776	42.85	10%
31	O'Hare	0	38	2.36	95%
32	East Garfield Park	29	675	32.22	-7%
33	Morgan Park	5	141	4.95	-31%
34	Near West Side	13	733	12.11	14%
35	North Lawndale	33	1289	35.14	13%
36	South Lawndale	18	642	8.38	2%
37	Lower West Side	11	273	8.55	14%
38	Loop	2	494	13.91	53%

Source: Chapin Hall Analysis of Chicago Police Department Data

Table C.4 Violent Index Crimes, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Number of Homicides	Number of Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate per 1,000	Change in the Rate of Violent Crimes, 2012-2016
39	Near South Side	4	126	5.36	11%
40	Armour Square	2	162	12.91	27%
41	Douglas	4	308	16.28	35%
42	Oakland	4	66	11.08	-19%
43	Fuller Park	5	126	57.61	-10%
44	Grand Boulevard	8	398	19.11	-9%
45	Kenwood	3	163	10.38	1%
46	Washington Park	11	384	35.17	0%
47	Hyde Park	2	138	5.64	-14%
48	Woodlawn	9	461	19.26	-16%
49	South Shore	22	1072	24	-14%
50	Chatham	18	718	23.39	-8%
51	Avalon Park	6	155	15.88	-20%
52	South Chicago	19	609	21.64	-18%
53	Burnside	0	42	17.34	28%
54	Calumet Heights	1	150	11.06	-27%
55	Roseland	32	918	21.87	-1%
56	Pullman	2	105	15.56	8%
57	South Deering	3	180	12.06	-22%
58	East Side	2	98	4.18	-23%
59	West Pullman	10	461	16.4	-20%
60	Riverdale	5	174	23.12	-6%
61	Hegewisch	0	42	4.5	-4%
62	Garfield Ridge	3	126	3.46	-2%
63	Archer Heights	4	64	4.36	-41%
64	Brighton Park	11	358	7.32	16%
65	McKinley Park	1	91	5.12	13%
66	Bridgeport	2	152	4.18	38%
67	New City	42	765	16.79	17%
68	West Elsdon	6	89	4.36	-24%
69	Auburn Gresham	28	980	21.59	8%
70	Gage Park	14	309	7.37	-3%
71	Clearing	1	55	2.13	-9%
72	West Lawn	5	198	5.75	8%
73	Chicago Lawn	20	685	13.09	-11%
74	West Englewood	37	1005	33.83	8%
75	Englewood	50	915	36.46	7%
76	Grt. Grand Crossing	33	928	29.64	4%
77	Ashburn	10	283	6.63	11%

Source: Chapin Hall Analysis of Chicago Police Department Data

Table C.5 Property Index Crimes, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Number of Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate per 1,000	Change in the Rate of Property Crimes, 2012-2016
0	Chicago	87,696	32.24	-24%
1	Rogers Park	1212	21.27	-15%
2	West Ridge	1097	14.42	-36%
3	Uptown	1261	21.82	-32%
4	Lincoln Square	728	17	-39%
5	North Center	641	17.77	-46%
6	Lake View	2766	28.61	-30%
7	Lincoln Park	2365	36.33	-23%
8	Mount Greenwood	203	10.82	-24%
9	Near North Side	5405	61.72	-13%
10	Edison Park	99	9.37	-3%
11	Norwood Park	480	12.25	-18%
12	Jefferson Park	412	16.47	-23%
13	Forest Glen	252	13.12	-18%
14	North Park	418	21.64	-24%
15	Albany Park	836	15.73	-23%
16	Portage Park	1168	19.36	-29%
17	Irving Park	1074	18.8	-37%
18	Dunning	607	14.94	-18%
19	Montclare	229	18.3	-26%
20	Belmont Cragin	1558	20.42	-24%
21	Hermosa	513	21.02	-24%
22	Avondale	934	24.5	-29%
23	Logan Square	2565	34.44	-18%
24	Humboldt Park	2025	34.77	-33%
25	West Town	4200	51.4	-7%
26	Beverly	391	19.04	-34%
27	Washington Heights	899	33.71	-32%
28	Edgewater	946	16.62	-33%
29	Austin	3640	38.73	-25%
30	West Garfield Park	940	51.91	-38%
31	O'Hare	669	41.64	1%
32	East Garfield Park	977	46.63	-33%
33	Morgan Park	586	20.56	-45%
34	Near West Side	4274	70.61	3%
35	North Lawndale	1614	44	-35%
36	South Lawndale	1242	16.21	-31%
37	Lower West Side	852	26.69	-23%
38	Loop	5014	141.2	10%

Source: Chapin Hall Analysis of Chicago Police Department Data

Table C.5 Property Index Crimes, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Number of Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate per 1,000	Change in the Rate of Property Crimes, 2012-2016
39	Near South Side	768	32.65	-17%
40	Armour Square	325	25.91	-44%
41	Douglas	846	44.73	-7%
42	Oakland	260	43.65	16%
43	Fuller Park	304	139	-13%
44	Grand Boulevard	1023	49.13	-6%
45	Kenwood	481	30.62	-32%
46	Washington Park	703	64.39	-26%
47	Hyde Park	812	33.21	-9%
48	Woodlawn	1006	42.02	-24%
49	South Shore	2162	48.4	-39%
50	Chatham	1987	64.73	-14%
51	Avalon Park	343	35.14	-47%
52	South Chicago	1136	40.37	-38%
53	Burnside	94	38.81	-53%
54	Calumet Heights	456	33.61	-47%
55	Roseland	1731	41.23	-27%
56	Pullman	361	53.48	-1%
57	South Deering	555	37.19	-19%
58	East Side	338	14.41	-36%
59	West Pullman	897	31.91	-46%
60	Riverdale	241	32.02	-24%
61	Hegewisch	163	17.47	-29%
62	Garfield Ridge	769	21.11	-18%
63	Archer Heights	352	24	-22%
64	Brighton Park	701	14.33	-33%
65	McKinley Park	377	21.21	-32%
66	Bridgeport	569	15.66	-29%
67	New City	1274	27.97	-31%
68	West Elsdon	440	21.54	-23%
69	Auburn Gresham	1943	42.8	-20%
70	Gage Park	712	16.98	-42%
71	Clearing	334	12.93	-24%
72	West Lawn	847	24.6	-33%
73	Chicago Lawn	1678	32.06	-22%
74	West Englewood	1638	55.14	-29%
75	Englewood	1307	52.08	-38%
76	Grt. Grand Crossing	1623	51.84	-18%
77	Ashburn	1048	24.56	-8%

Source: Chapin Hall Analysis of Chicago Police Department Data

Table C.6 Number of Shooting Incidents, 2016

Chicago Police District	Number of Shootings, 2016
1	19
2	138
3	213
4	160
5	230
6	234
7	358
8	190
9	242
10	289
11	478
12	136
14	68
15	312
16	21
17	35
18	19
19	44
20	17
22	121
24	50
25	176
Chicago Total	3,550

Source: Chicago Police Department

* A shooting incident is any criminal incident, regardless of the underlying offense, in which a person was shot—fatally or non-fatally.

Table C.7 Substantiated Cases of Abuse or Neglect for Children Ages 0-5, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Number of substantiated abuse and neglect cases	Rate per 1000 of substantiated abuse and neglect cases, ages 0-5	% change in substantiated abuse and neglect cases, ages 0-5, 2012-2016
0	Chicago Total	1,222	5.9	-19.5
1	Rogers Park	10	*	*
2	West Ridge	6	*	*
3	Uptown	16	*	*
4	Lincoln Square	6	*	*
5	North Center	7	*	*
6	Lake View	*	*	*
7	Lincoln Park	*	*	*
8	Near North Side	*	*	*
9	Edison Park	*	*	*
10	Norwood Park	*	*	*
11	Jefferson Park	*	*	*
12	Forest Glen	*	*	*
13	North Park	*	*	*
14	Albany Park	13	*	*
15	Portage Park	15	*	*
16	Irving Park	18	*	*
17	Dunning	13	*	*
18	Montclare	6	*	*
19	Belmont Cragin	27	3.8	-24.9
20	Hermosa	*	*	*
21	Avondale	*	*	*
22	Logan Square	9	*	*
23	Humboldt Park	58	12	-42.9
24	West Town	33	4.8	-38.7
25	Austin	120	19.5	6.8
26	West Garfield Park	29	23.9	-16.1
27	East Garfield Park	19	*	*
28	Near West Side	17	*	*
29	North Lawndale	25	7.7	-32.6
30	South Lawndale	43	5.9	-9.7
31	Lower West Side	8	*	*
32	Loop	*	*	*
33	Near South Side	*	*	*
34	Armour Square	*	*	*
35	Douglas	7	*	*
36	Oakland	*	*	*
37	Fuller Park	*	*	*
38	Grand Boulevard	7	*	*

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Table C.7 Substantiated Cases of Abuse or Neglect for Children Ages 0-5, 2016

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Number of substantiated abuse and neglect cases	Rate per 1000 of substantiated abuse and neglect cases, ages 0-5	% change in substantiated abuse and neglect cases, ages 0-5, 2012-2016
39	Kenwood	8	*	*
40	Washington Park	12	*	*
41	Hyde Park	*	*	*
42	Woodlawn	22	16.2	36.9
43	South Shore	49	19.1	9.1
44	Chatham	7	*	*
45	Avalon Park	*	*	*
46	South Chicago	29	16.5	11
47	Burnside	*	*	*
48	Calumet Heights	*	*	*
49	Roseland	28	11.1	-23.3
50	Pullman	*	*	*
51	South Deering	16	*	*
52	East Side	8	*	*
53	West Pullman	16	*	*
54	Riverdale		*	*
55	Hegewisch	7	*	*
56	Garfield Ridge	7	*	*
57	Archer Heights	5	*	*
58	Brighton Park	23	5.2	
59	McKinley Park	*	*	*
60	Bridgeport	8	*	*
61	New City	59	14.1	59.2
62	West Elsdon	*	*	*
63	Gage Park	23	5.7	13.9
64	Clearing	9	*	*
65	West Lawn	12	*	*
66	Chicago Lawn	49	10.3	-0.6
67	West Englewood	51	21.5	0.4
68	Englewood	75	35.5	61.2
69	Grt.Grand Crossing	52	20.9	18.9
70	Ashburn	*	*	*
71	Auburn Gresham	42	14.8	-25.9
72	Beverly	*	*	*
73	Washington Heights	18	*	*
74	Mount Greenwood	*	*	*
75	Morgan Park	8	*	*
76	O'Hare	*	*	*
77	Edgewater	10	*	*

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Table C.8 Births and Teen Births, 2015

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000	Change in Birth Rate, 2010-2015	# of Teen Births	Teen Birth Rate per 1,000	Change in Teen Birth Rate, 2010-2015
0	Chicago	39,084	14.5	-8%	2,518	27.5	-47%
1	Rogers Park	801	14.6	-9%	24	13.3	-59%
2	West Ridge	1,273	17.7	7%	40	18.4	-37%
3	Uptown	684	12.1	-13%	8	*	*
4	Lincoln Square	639	16.2	-8%	9	*	*
5	North Center	655	20.6	-10%	2	*	*
6	Lake View	1,363	14.4	2%	5	*	*
7	Lincoln Park	885	13.8	4%	6	*	*
8	Near North Side	962	12	5%	13	15	-38%
9	Edison Park	116	10.4	-12%	2	*	*
10	Norwood Park	385	10.4	-4%	1	*	*
11	Jefferson Park	290	11.4	-8%	2	*	*
12	Forest Glen	207	11.2	15%	1	*	*
13	North Park	224	12.5	-5%	5	*	*
14	Albany Park	789	15.3	-11%	43	26	-43%
15	Portage Park	872	13.6	-6%	36	18.5	-46%
16	Irving Park	748	14	-18%	31	20.8	-52%
17	Dunning	504	12	4%	12	10.3	-50%
18	Montclare	165	12.3	-10%	9	*	*
19	Belmont Cragin	1,225	15.6	-12%	94	30.7	-43%
20	Hermosa	423	16.9	-3%	48	46.6	-20%
21	Avondale	540	13.8	-21%	36	29.8	-55%
22	Logan Square	1,146	15.7	-15%	40	21.1	-56%
23	Humboldt park	968	17.2	-11%	113	44.6	-38%
24	West Town	1,466	17.8	-5%	32	21.3	-58%
25	Austin	1,493	15.2	-10%	162	36.6	-51%
26	West Garfield Park	313	17.4	-17%	49	53.1	-51%
27	East Garfield Park	325	15.8	-12%	48	47.8	-44%
28	Near West Side	986	18	-5%	27	15.5	-66%
29	North Lawndale	679	18.9	-2%	98	54.3	-39%
30	South Lawndale	1,107	14	-22%	127	43.6	-37%
31	Lower West Side	409	11.4	-30%	21	17.3	-71%
32	Loop	384	13.1	22%	2	*	*
33	Near South Side	440	20.6	4%	3	*	*
34	Armour Square	164	12.2	9%	5	*	*
35	Douglas	228	12.5	6%	13	22.6	-38%
36	Oakland	104	17.6	2%	10	39.4	-17%
37	Fuller Park	49	17	6%	4	*	*
38	Grand Boulevard	329	15	-4%	24	27.4	-45%

Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Table C.8 Births and Teen Births, 2015

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000	Change in Birth Rate, 2010-2015	# of Teen Births	Teen Birth Rate per 1,000	Change in Teen Birth Rate, 2010-2015
39	Kenwood	203	11.4	-12%	8	*	*
40	Washington Park	220	18.8	-5%	25	37.7	-52%
41	Hyde Park	253	9.9	3%	2	*	*
42	Woodlawn	311	13.1	-20%	24	18.7	-67%
43	South Shore	748	14.4	-3%	70	35.9	-46%
44	Chatham	393	12.7	-5%	41	35.4	-51%
45	Avalon Park	100	9.8	-8%	13	33	-13%
46	South Chicago	430	13.8	-18%	52	37.5	-56%
47	Burnside	34	11.7	-17%	6	*	*
48	Calumet Heights	130	9.4	2%	14	31	-26%
49	Roseland	561	12.6	-7%	69	32.9	-52%
50	Pullman	86	11.7	-20%	10	36.4	-9%
51	South Deering	174	11.5	-34%	20	31.6	-63%
52	East Side	330	14.3	-15%	32	34.7	-45%
53	West Pullman	451	15.2	2%	60	41.5	-48%
54	Riverdale	107	16.5	11%	12	33.3	-37%
55	Hegewisch	111	11.8	-11%	12	40.5	-14%
56	Garfield Ridge	429	12.4	-10%	20	18.8	-43%
57	Archer Heights	222	16.6	-9%	19	34.4	-27%
58	Brighton Park	724	16	-16%	67	35.9	-33%
59	McKinley Park	240	15.4	-3%	8	*	*
60	Bridgeport	375	11.7	-13%	8	*	*
61	New City	771	17.4	-13%	100	48.3	-37%
62	West Elsdon	286	15.8	3%	18	25.8	-38%
63	Gage Park	683	17.1	-17%	63	33.9	-39%
64	Clearing	301	13	6%	8	*	*
65	West Lawn	508	15.2	-19%	32	24.2	-59%
66	Chicago Lawn	872	15.7	-16%	96	36.8	-47%
67	West Englewood	572	16.1	-21%	105	58.4	-43%
68	Englewood	471	15.4	-17%	73	46.3	-50%
69	Greater Grand Crossing	553	17	2%	65	46	-35%
70	Ashburn	484	11.8	-9%	28	16.8	-58%
71	Auburn Gresham	653	13.4	-9%	71	32.7	-51%
72	Beverly	207	10.3	-1%	6	*	*
73	Washington Height	290	10.9	-11%	28	25.1	-56%
74	Mount Greenwood	228	11.9	-6%	1	*	*
75	Morgan Park	269	11.9	-6%	10	10.3	-77%
76	O'Hare	257	20.1	21%	2	*	*
77	Edgewater	664	11.7	5%	14	8.5	-27%

Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Table C.9 Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality, 2015

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of Low Birthweight Births	Rate of Low Birthweight Births	Rate Change 2010-2015	Infant Mortality, 2011-2015	Infant Mortality Rate, 2011-2015
0	Chicago	3,811	9.8	2%	1,807	7.4
1	Rogers Park	89	11.1	18%	20	4.2
2	West Ridge	113	8.9	5%	36	4.9
3	Uptown	60	8.8	21%	16	3.6
4	Lincoln Square	39	6.1	-21%	14	3.5
5	North Center	50	7.6	15%	4	*
6	Lake View	79	5.8	-25%	25	3
7	Lincoln Park	59	6.7	-12%	17	3.3
8	Near North Side	89	9.3	-5%	27	4.7
9	Edison Park	5	*	*	5	*
10	Norwood Park	23	6	-14%	6	*
11	Jefferson Park	35	12.1	81%	12	6.1
12	Forest Glen	10	4.8	*	5	*
13	North Park	20	8.9	-1%	5	*
14	Albany Park	62	7.9	4%	23	4.6
15	Portage Park	57	6.5	-6%	11	2.1
16	Irving Park	70	9.4	32%	15	3
17	Dunning	50	9.9	55%	9	*
18	Montclare	23	13.9	*	8	*
19	Belmont Cragin	105	8.6	13%	38	4.8
20	Hermosa	25	5.9	-32%	11	4.4
21	Avondale	41	7.6	-16%	17	4.6
22	Logan Square	98	8.6	21%	40	5.3
23	Humboldt park	122	12.6	21%	53	9
24	West Town	125	8.5	9%	35	3.8
25	Austin	208	13.9	5%	78	8.4
26	West Garfield Park	52	16.6	-9%	19	9.5
27	East Garfield Park	36	11.1	-36%	18	8.6
28	Near West Side	93	9.4	27%	35	5.7
29	North Lawndale	101	14.9	3%	51	12.4
30	South Lawndale	91	8.2	6%	30	4
31	Lower West Side	34	8.3	22%	8	*
32	Loop	32	8.3	4%	6	*
33	Near South Side	32	7.3	-18%	17	6.4
34	Armour Square	8	*	*	4	*
35	Douglas	25	11	8%	5	*
36	Oakland	14	13.5	14%	5	*
37	Fuller Park	12	24.5	*	4	*
38	Grand Boulevard	35	10.6	-30%	22	11

Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Table C.9 Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality, 2015

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of Low Birthweight Births	Rate of Low Birthweight Births	Rate Change 2010-2015	Infant Mortality, 2011-2015	Infant Mortality Rate, 2011-2015
39	Kenwood	15	7.4	-34%	10	8.1
40	Washington Park	34	15.5	32%	12	8.8
41	Hyde Park	18	7.1	-27%	10	6.4
42	Woodlawn	44	14.1	8%	22	10.3
43	South Shore	82	11	-18%	50	11
44	Chatham	50	12.7	-12%	32	13.4
45	Avalon Park	12	12	-14%	11	17.5
46	South Chicago	52	12.1	-8%	22	7.8
47	Burnside	4	*	*	2	*
48	Calumet Heights	24	18.5	68%	11	14.8
49	Roseland	81	14.4	-3%	32	9.4
50	Pullman	15	17.4	55%	7	*
51	South Deering	19	10.9	-13%	9	*
52	East Side	26	7.9	27%	7	*
53	West Pullman	57	12.6	-1%	27	10.3
54	Riverdale	14	13.1	14%	9	*
55	Hegewisch	6	*	*	4	*
56	Garfield Ridge	23	5.4	-22%	14	5.5
57	Archer Heights	15	6.8	-1%	10	7.3
58	Brighton Park	73	10.1	51%	30	6.5
59	McKinley Park	19	7.9	-22%	4	*
60	Bridgeport	23	6.1	-12%	10	4.1
61	New City	80	10.4	-10%	38	7.7
62	West Elsdon	18	6.3	-13%	2	*
63	Gage Park	53	7.8	-3%	21	4.9
64	Clearing	21	7	11%	14	7.8
65	West Lawn	32	6.3	-2%	14	4.2
66	Chicago Lawn	92	10.6	-6%	42	7.4
67	West Englewood	98	17.1	2%	46	12.4
68	Englewood	82	17.4	32%	42	13.3
69	Greater Grand Crossing	93	16.8	26%	41	12.8
70	Ashburn	47	9.7	-3%	14	4.7
71	Auburn Gresham	94	14.4	6%	44	11.5
72	Beverly	15	7.2	7%	6	*
73	Washington Height	44	15.2	-13%	23	13
74	Mount Greenwood	15	6.6	-20%	4	*
75	Morgan Park	21	7.8	-28%	20	12.7
76	O'Hare	15	5.8	2%	2	*
77	Edgewater	55	8.3	0%	15	3.9

Source: IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health

Table C.10 Immunization of School-Age Children in Chicago, School Year 2017-2018

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of school-age children immunization compliant	Immunization rate among school-age children
0	Chicago Total	327,027	92.6%
1	Rogers Park	2,720	89.2%
2	West Ridge	7,589	91.4%
3	Uptown	3,697	95.0%
4	Lincoln Square	3,551	91.7%
5	North Center	6,871	88.4%
6	Lake View	6,472	93.3%
7	Lincoln Park	5,111	86.2%
8	Near North Side	3,406	93.8%
9	Edison Park	1,583	83.3%
10	Norwood Park	6,580	92.1%
11	Jefferson Park	1,558	91.6%
12	Forest Glen	1,496	93.1%
13	North Park	4,874	94.4%
14	Albany Park	5,633	94.2%
15	Portage Park	5,136	92.1%
16	Irving Park	7,822	93.3%
17	Dunning	4,474	94.2%
18	Montclare	1,214	91.2%
19	Belmont Cragin	11,838	93.3%
20	Hermosa	3,466	93.2%
21	Avondale	4,447	94.9%
22	Logan Square	7,034	94.7%
23	Humboldt Park	8,349	92.6%
24	West Town	11,244	93.0%
25	Austin	8,288	93.6%
26	West Garfield Park	1,884	93.5%
27	East Garfield Park	3,970	92.2%
28	Near West Side	10,365	93.1%
29	North Lawndale	7,322	90.1%
30	South Lawndale	10,265	94.4%
31	Lower West Side	6,179	94.6%
32	Loop	2,910	90.4%
33	Near South Side	1,834	91.3%
34	Armour Square	1,465	95.9%
35	Douglas	3,937	92.3%
36	Oakland	107	81.7%
37	Fuller Park	224	92.6%
38	Grand Boulevard	2,046	93.4%

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Table C.10 Immunization of School-Age Children in Chicago, School Year 2017-2018

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of school-age children immunization compliant	Immunization rate among school-age children
39	Kenwood	3,268	90.8%
40	Washington Park	2,922	90.9%
41	Hyde Park	1,643	90.2%
42	Woodlawn	3,324	90.8%
43	South Shore	3,748	93.3%
44	Chatham	3,812	90.2%
45	Avalon Park	1,947	88.1%
46	South Chicago	3,841	92.1%
47	Burnside	308	96.6%
48	Calumet Heights	1,095	94.0%
49	Roseland	4,757	92.8%
50	Pullman	2,031	93.0%
51	South Deering	1,478	94.3%
52	East Side	4,477	94.0%
53	West Pullman	2,667	90.9%
54	Riverdale	1,602	91.6%
55	Hegewisch	877	89.8%
56	Garfield Ridge	4,683	93.7%
57	Archer Heights	5,711	91.3%
58	Brighton Park	9,117	92.4%
59	McKinley Park	734	91.8%
60	Bridgeport	2,893	93.8%
61	New City	7,436	92.8%
62	West Elsdon	935	96.8%
63	Gage Park	8,958	94.6%
64	Clearing	2,016	96.0%
65	West Lawn	5,030	90.5%
66	Chicago Lawn	6,767	93.8%
67	West Englewood	4,725	93.5%
68	Englewood	5,047	92.6%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	4,180	94.3%
70	Ashburn	6,808	95.4%
71	Auburn Gresham	5,483	93.2%
72	Beverly	1,305	92.0%
73	Washington Heights	3,887	92.5%
74	Mount Greenwood	2,368	94.9%
75	Morgan Park	2,751	92.4%
76	O'Hare	762	81.8%
77	Edgewater	4,780	93.3%

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Table C.11 Number of Children in Chicago Public Schools with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP)

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of children in CPS and CBO Pre-K	# of children in CPS and CBO Pre-K with an IEP	% of Children in CPS and CBO Pre-K with an IEP	# of children in CPS Grades K-3	# of children in CPS Grades K-3 with an IEP	% of children in CPS Grades K-3 with an IEP
0	Chicago Total	29,800	3,805	12.8%	104,937	12,589	12.0%
1	Rogers Park	663	80	12.1%	1,633	204	12.5%
2	West Ridge	777	107	13.8%	3,179	346	10.9%
3	Uptown	459	52	11.3%	1,026	132	12.9%
4	Lincoln Square	240	37	15.4%	949	97	10.2%
5	North Center	142	22	15.5%	1,272	98	7.7%
6	Lake View	324	34	10.5%	1,373	123	9.0%
7	Lincoln Park	208	20	9.6%	957	85	8.9%
8	Near North Side	202	16	7.9%	835	87	10.4%
9	Edison Park	87	29	33.3%	374	65	17.4%
10	Norwood Park	241	63	26.1%	1,322	154	11.6%
11	Jefferson Park	177	38	21.5%	906	115	12.7%
12	Forest Glen	76	20	26.3%	796	80	10.1%
13	North Park	109	16	14.7%	613	77	12.6%
14	Albany Park	591	107	18.1%	2,143	268	12.5%
15	Portage Park	555	102	18.4%	2,419	306	12.6%
16	Irving Park	512	93	18.2%	1,928	265	13.7%
17	Dunning	338	73	21.6%	1,594	190	11.9%
18	Montclare	142	21	14.8%	593	86	14.5%
19	Belmont Cragin	1,298	185	14.3%	4,646	630	13.6%
20	Hermosa	384	62	16.1%	1,393	206	14.8%
21	Avondale	455	69	15.2%	1,543	239	15.5%
22	Logan Square	610	92	15.1%	2,219	297	13.4%
23	Humboldt Park	1,014	99	9.8%	3,239	442	13.6%
24	West Town	538	68	12.6%	1,712	218	12.7%
25	Austin	1,348	132	9.8%	4,378	543	12.4%
26	West Garfield Park	421	26	6.2%	994	115	11.6%
27	East Garfield Park	457	36	7.9%	1,162	119	10.2%
28	Near West Side	451	41	9.1%	1,519	167	11.0%
29	North Lawndale	958	67	7.0%	2,151	260	12.1%
30	South Lawndale	1,108	145	13.1%	4,076	490	12.0%
31	Lower West Side	453	56	12.4%	1,338	183	13.7%
32	Loop	15	4	26.7%	241	23	9.5%
33	Near South Side	78	7	9.0%	480	39	8.1%
34	Armour Square	127	7	5.5%	518	30	5.8%
35	Douglas	271	24	8.9%	626	65	10.4%
36	Oakland	119	18	15.1%	367	41	11.2%
37	Fuller Park	39	6	15.4%	125	24	19.2%
38	Grand Boulevard	358	25	7.0%	919	105	11.4%

Source: Chicago Public Schools

Table C.11 Number of Children in Chicago Public Schools with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP)

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of children in CPS and CBO Pre-K	# of children in CPS and CBO Pre-K with an IEP	% of Children in CPS and CBO Pre-K with an IEP	# of children in CPS Grades K-3	# of children in CPS Grades K-3 with an IEP	% of children in CPS Grades K-3 with an IEP
39	Kenwood	134	16	11.9%	520	59	11.3%
40	Washington Park	274	24	8.8%	737	83	11.3%
41	Hyde Park	112	8	7.1%	412	34	8.3%
42	Woodlawn	307	25	8.1%	996	117	11.7%
43	South Shore	705	77	10.9%	2,195	255	11.6%
44	Chatham	329	36	10.9%	1,115	130	11.7%
45	Avalon Park	82	8	9.8%	387	37	9.6%
46	South Chicago	265	28	10.6%	1,322	143	10.8%
47	Burnside	27	2	7.4%	135	10	7.4%
48	Calumet Heights	109	13	11.9%	468	48	10.3%
49	Roseland	509	49	9.6%	1,792	239	13.3%
50	Pullman	83	14	16.9%	320	28	8.8%
51	South Deering	195	24	12.3%	755	91	12.1%
52	East Side	292	55	18.8%	1,214	174	14.3%
53	West Pullman	415	52	12.5%	1,376	169	12.3%
54	Riverdale	170	11	6.5%	522	65	12.5%
55	Hegewisch	117	15	12.8%	403	60	14.9%
56	Garfield Ridge	312	64	20.5%	1,309	152	11.6%
57	Archer Heights	183	34	18.6%	780	86	11.0%
58	Brighton Park	801	100	12.5%	2,665	317	11.9%
59	McKinley Park	214	26	12.1%	628	71	11.3%
60	Bridgeport	307	26	8.5%	1,217	82	6.7%
61	New City	856	103	12.0%	2,618	276	10.5%
62	West Elsdon	245	42	17.1%	992	115	11.6%
63	Gage Park	655	103	15.7%	2,732	311	11.4%
64	Clearing	252	45	17.9%	1,015	148	14.6%
65	West Lawn	488	81	16.6%	1,942	258	13.3%
66	Chicago Lawn	904	118	13.1%	3,238	365	11.3%
67	West Englewood	599	52	8.7%	1,700	196	11.5%
68	Englewood	515	42	8.2%	1,421	163	11.5%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	575	43	7.5%	1,720	177	10.3%
70	Ashburn	496	74	14.9%	1,987	252	12.7%
71	Auburn Gresham	578	63	10.9%	2,060	262	12.7%
72	Beverly	80	32	40.0%	482	61	12.7%
73	Washington Heights	284	33	11.6%	1,092	143	13.1%
74	Mount Greenwood	96	42	43.8%	701	77	11.0%
75	Morgan Park	176	33	18.8%	698	109	15.6%
76	O'Hare	124	32	25.8%	403	58	14.4%
77	Edgewater	417	51	12.2%	1,003	121	12.1%

Source: Chicago Public Schools

Table C.12 Children Ages 0-2 with Elevated Blood Levels 6 mcg/dL or higher, 2017

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of children with elevated blood lead levels, ages 0-2	Rate of children with elevated blood lead levels per 1,000, ages 0-2
0	Chicago Total	726	2.2
1	Rogers Park	18	2.9
2	West Ridge	25	2.4
3	Uptown	8	1.6
4	Lincoln Square	4	0.8*
5	North Center	2	0.4*
6	Lake View	7	0.8
7	Lincoln Park		—*
8	Near North Side	1	0.2*
9	Edison Park		—*
10	Norwood Park	1	0.3*
11	Jefferson Park	4	1.8*
12	Forest Glen		—*
13	North Park	4	1.9*
14	Albany Park	16	2.1
15	Portage Park	8	1
16	Irving Park	8	1.2
17	Dunning	1	0.3*
18	Montclare		0
19	Belmont Cragin	28	2.3
20	Hermosa	9	2.1
21	Avondale	14	2.6
22	Logan Square	8	0.8
23	Humboldt Park	34	3.5
24	West Town	9	1
25	Austin	62	4.4
26	West Garfield Park	16	5.7
27	East Garfield Park	8	2.6
28	Near West Side	2	0.3*
29	North Lawndale	26	3.7
30	South Lawndale	45	3.9
31	Lower West Side	4	1.1*
32	Loop	2	0.7*
33	Near South Side		—*
34	Armour Square	3	1.7*
35	Douglas	1	0.5*
36	Oakland	1	1.2*
37	Fuller Park	3	7.9*
38	Grand Boulevard	6	2.1

Source: CDPH blood lead surveillance records Reported on Chicago Health Atlas
<https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/indicators/lead-poisoning>

* Rates should be interpreted with caution due to small counts or small population denominators

Table C.12 Children Ages 0-2 with Elevated Blood Levels 6 mcg/dL or higher, 2017

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	# of children with elevated blood lead levels, ages 0-2	Rate of children with elevated blood lead levels per 1,000, ages 0-2
39	Kenwood		—*
40	Washington Park	3	1.6*
41	Hyde Park	1	0.8*
42	Woodlawn	5	1.9*
43	South Shore	24	4.1
44	Chatham	12	3.9
45	Avalon Park	1	1.3*
46	South Chicago	17	4.5
47	Burnside		—*
48	Calumet Heights		—*
49	Roseland	18	4.4
50	Pullman		—*
51	South Deering	2	1.2*
52	East Side	4	1.6*
53	West Pullman	10	3.6
54	Riverdale		—
55	Hegewisch		—*
56	Garfield Ridge		—*
57	Archer Heights	2	1.0*
58	Brighton Park	22	3
59	McKinley Park	4	2.1*
60	Bridgeport	1	0.3*
61	New City	33	4.8
62	West Elsdon	2	0.7*
63	Gage Park	11	1.6
64	Clearing	3	1.5*
65	West Lawn	1	0.2*
66	Chicago Lawn	34	4
67	West Englewood	32	7.3
68	Englewood	24	7.2
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	17	4.2
70	Ashburn	2	0.5*
71	Auburn Gresham	17	3.5
72	Beverly	1	1.1*
73	Washington Heights	7	3.5
74	Mount Greenwood		—*
75	Morgan Park	1	0.8*
76	O'Hare	2	1.7
77	Edgewater	3	0.6*

Source: CDPH blood lead surveillance records Reported on Chicago Health Atlas
<https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/indicators/lead-poisoning>

* Rates should be interpreted with caution due to small counts or small population denominators

Table C.13 Employment Status for the Population Age 16 and Older, 2013-2017

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Percent in the Labor Force	Percent Employed	Percent Unemployed
0	Chicago Total	67%	61%	7%
1	Rogers Park	74%	68%	6%
2	West Ridge	66%	60%	6%
3	Uptown	73%	68%	5%
4	Lincoln Square	77%	74%	3%
5	North Center	81%	78%	3%
6	Lake View	84%	81%	3%
7	Lincoln Park	81%	78%	2%
8	Near North Side	75%	72%	3%
9	Edison Park	72%	70%	2%
10	Norwood Park	65%	62%	3%
11	Jefferson Park	67%	64%	4%
12	Forest Glen	66%	63%	3%
13	North Park	62%	58%	4%
14	Albany Park	72%	67%	5%
15	Portage Park	70%	65%	5%
16	Irving Park	71%	67%	4%
17	Dunning	66%	63%	3%
18	Montclare	61%	56%	5%
19	Belmont Cragin	68%	62%	6%
20	Hermosa	69%	64%	5%
21	Avondale	69%	66%	4%
22	Logan Square	77%	74%	3%
23	Humboldt Park	62%	54%	8%
24	West Town	83%	79%	4%
25	Austin	56%	47%	9%
26	West Garfield Park	47%	37%	9%
27	East Garfield Park	51%	41%	9%
28	Near West Side	74%	68%	6%
29	North Lawndale	53%	42%	11%
30	South Lawndale	60%	55%	5%
31	Lower West Side	68%	63%	5%
32	Loop	77%	74%	3%
33	Near South Side	82%	80%	3%
34	Armour Square	57%	50%	7%
35	Douglas	59%	50%	9%
36	Oakland	66%	51%	15%
37	Fuller Park	44%	31%	14%
38	Grand Boulevard	62%	50%	12%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table C.13 Employment Status for the Population Age 16 and Older, 2013-2017

CCA Number	Chicago Community Area	Percent in the Labor Force	Percent Employed	Percent Unemployed
39	Kenwood	63%	56%	7%
40	Washington Park	61%	46%	14%
41	Hyde Park	65%	61%	4%
42	Woodlawn	54%	45%	9%
43	South Shore	59%	48%	11%
44	Chatham	62%	50%	12%
45	Avalon Park	51%	42%	9%
46	South Chicago	60%	47%	12%
47	Burnside	57%	44%	13%
48	Calumet Heights	56%	49%	7%
49	Roseland	56%	43%	14%
50	Pullman	64%	53%	11%
51	South Deering	56%	43%	13%
52	East Side	62%	51%	11%
53	West Pullman	60%	45%	15%
54	Riverdale	60%	39%	21%
55	Hegewisch	61%	56%	5%
56	Garfield Ridge	65%	59%	6%
57	Archer Heights	66%	60%	6%
58	Brighton Park	63%	57%	7%
59	McKinley Park	65%	57%	8%
60	Bridgeport	66%	60%	6%
61	New City	62%	51%	11%
62	West Elsdon	66%	58%	8%
63	Gage Park	68%	58%	9%
64	Clearing	66%	60%	7%
65	West Lawn	67%	58%	9%
66	Chicago Lawn	64%	50%	14%
67	West Englewood	52%	36%	17%
68	Englewood	51%	34%	17%
69	Grt. Grand Crossing	57%	44%	12%
70	Ashburn	68%	59%	9%
71	Auburn Gresham	56%	44%	12%
72	Beverly	66%	62%	4%
73	Washington Heights	59%	48%	11%
74	Mount Greenwood	67%	65%	2%
75	Morgan Park	60%	52%	7%
76	O'Hare	66%	61%	5%
77	Edgewater	71%	67%	4%

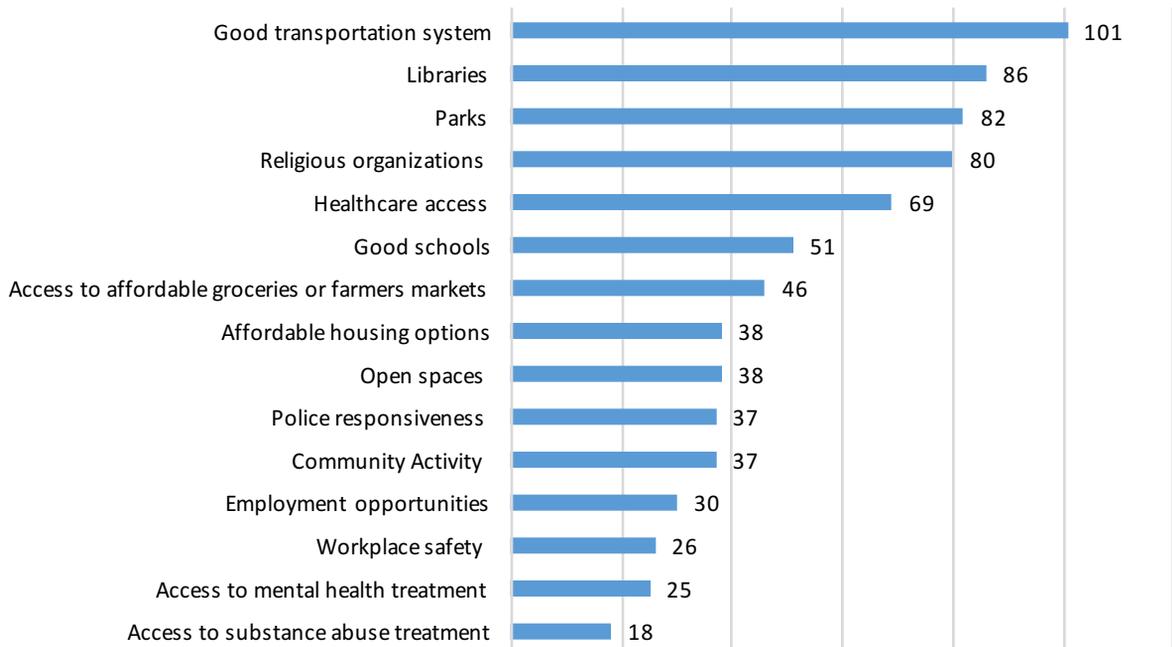
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Appendix D: Provider Survey Responses

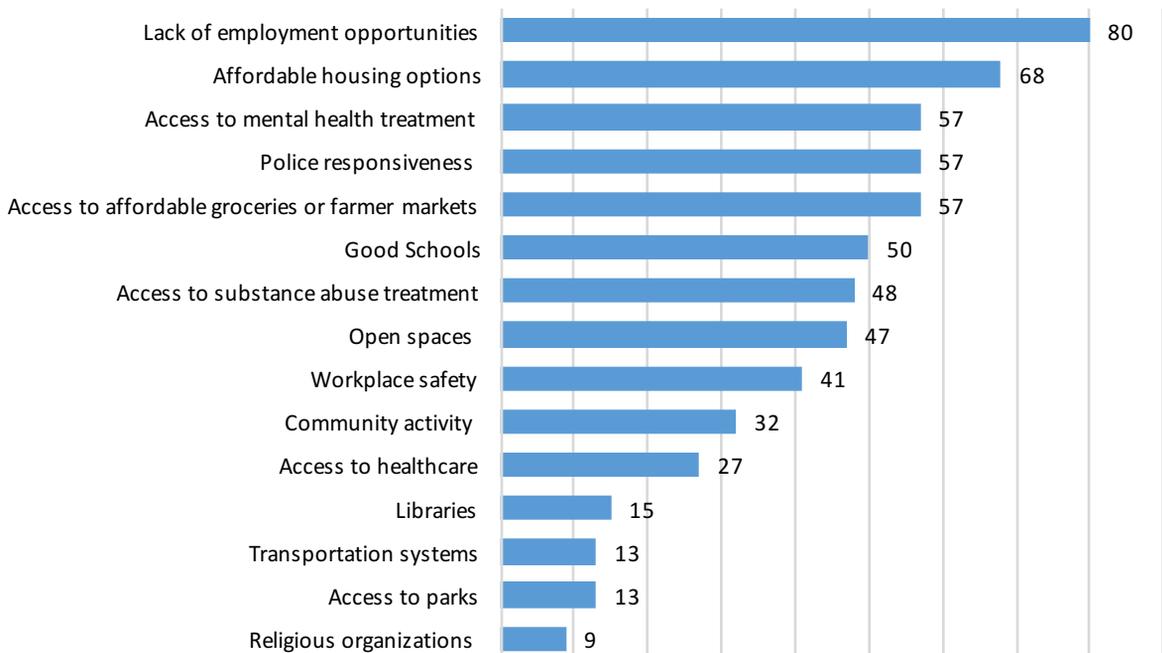


Provider Survey Responses

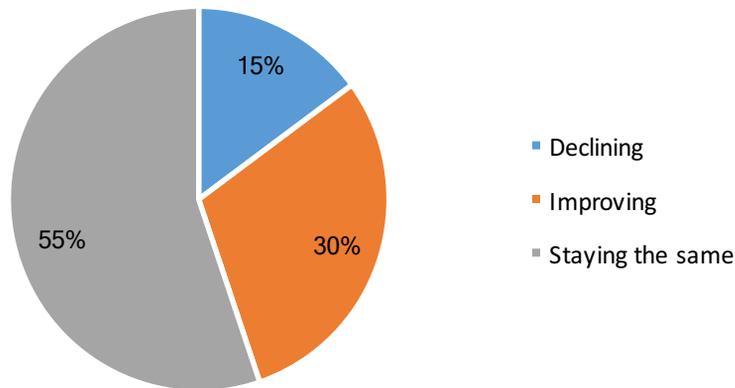
Provider Survey – Question 1:
What are the strengths of your community? (Check all that apply)



Provider Survey – Question 2:
What are the challenges in your community? (Check all that apply)

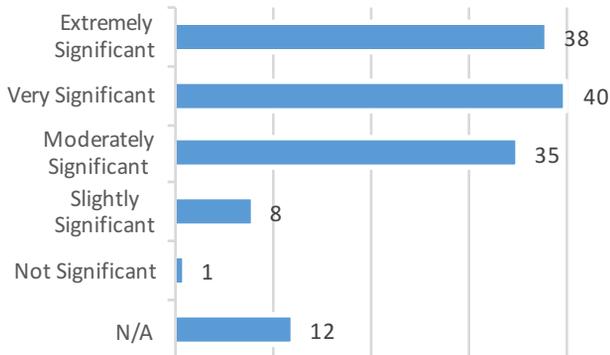


Provider Survey – Question 3:
 What is the status of your community's economic stability compared to one year ago?

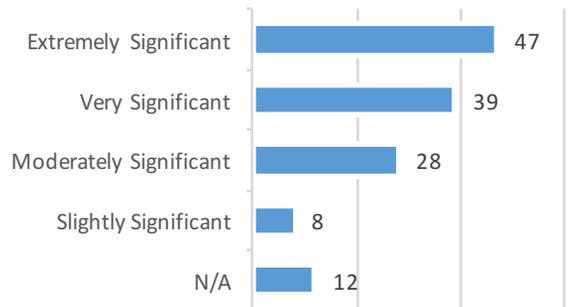


Provider Survey – Question 4:
 Which issues have the greatest negative impact and significance on your communities in terms of economic conditions?

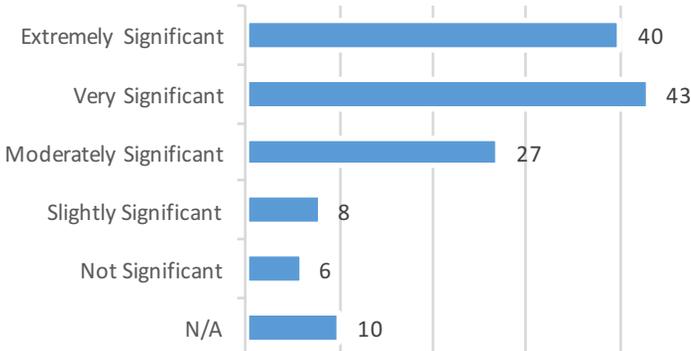
Generational Poverty



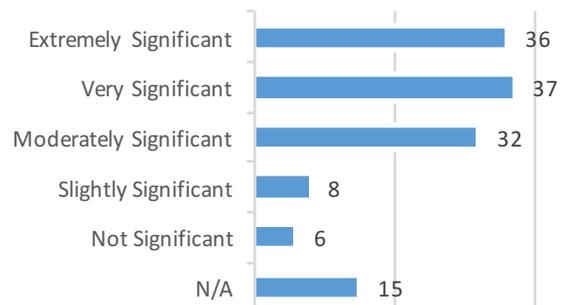
Job Availability



Job Skills Training

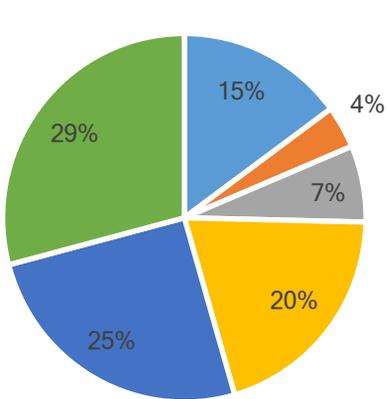


Education

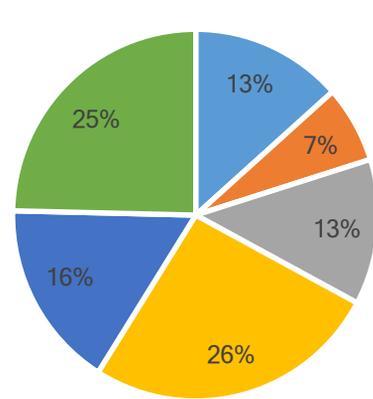


Provider Survey – Question 4:
Which issues have the greatest negative impact and significance on your communities in terms of economic conditions?

Access to Capital

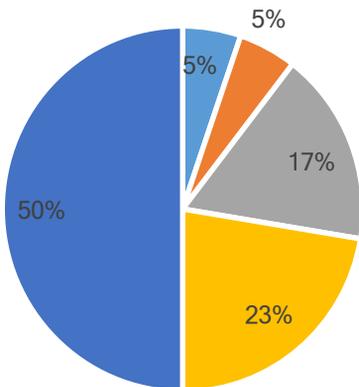


Population Loss

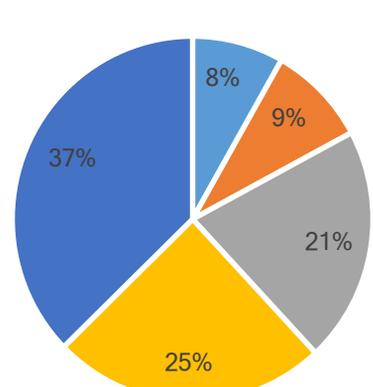


- N/A
- Not Significant
- Slightly Significant
- Moderately Significant
- Very Significant
- Extremely Significant

Neighborhood Violence



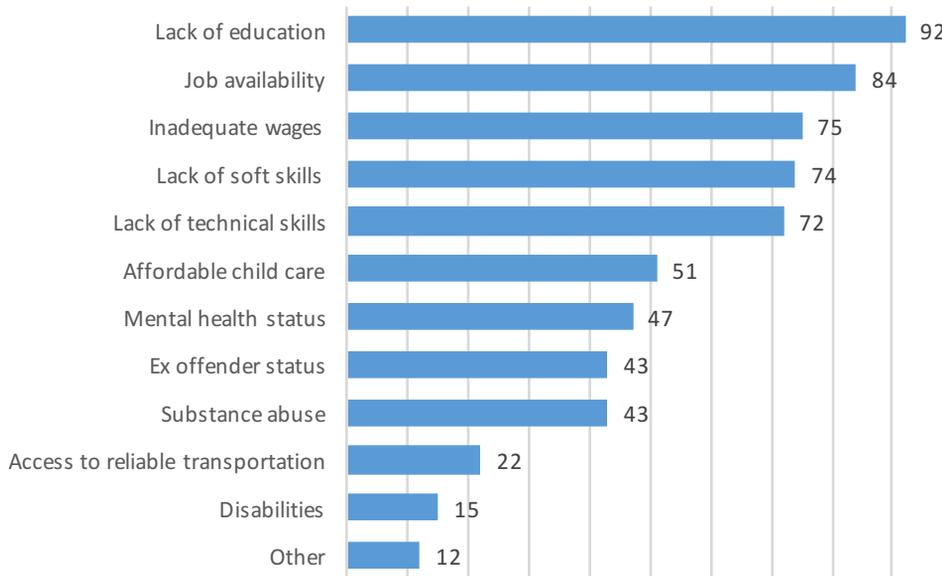
Community Budget Cuts



- N/A
- Slightly Significant
- Moderately Significant
- Very Significant
- Extremely Significant

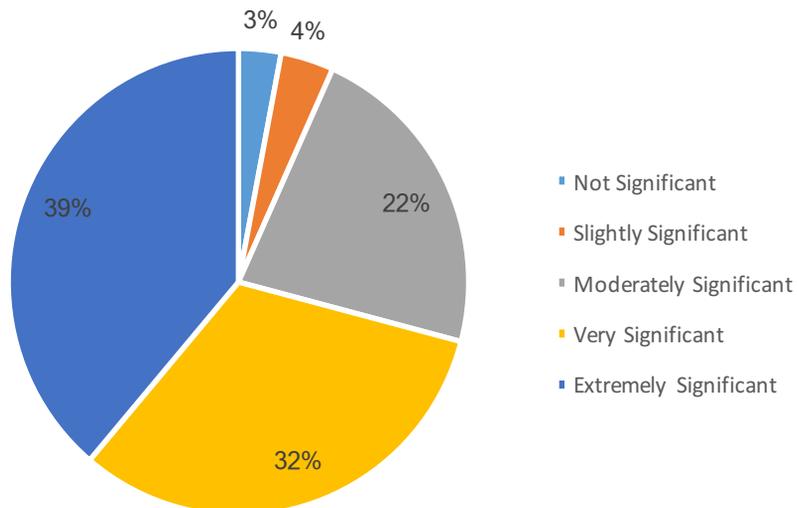
Provider Survey – Question 5:

What is the greatest employment barrier facing people living in your community and the families you serve?

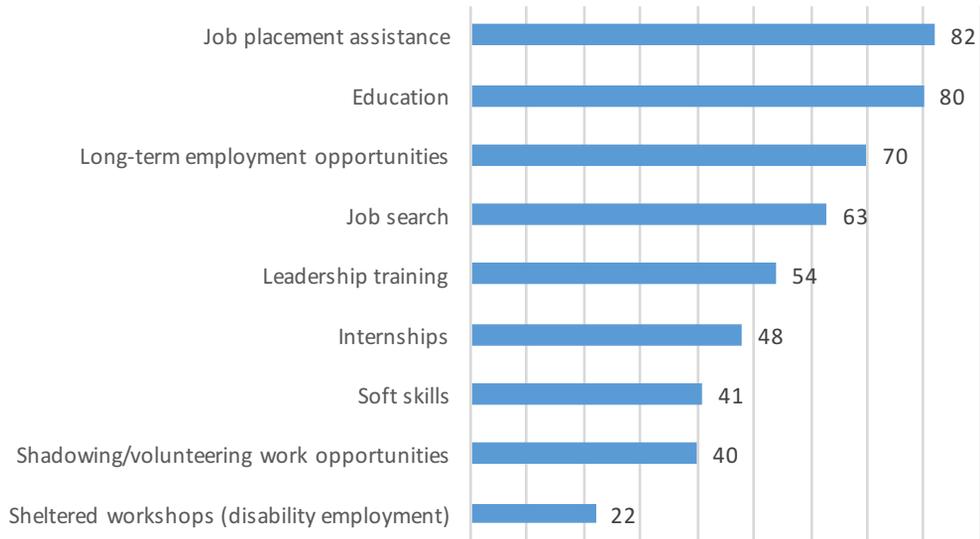


Provider Survey – Question 6:

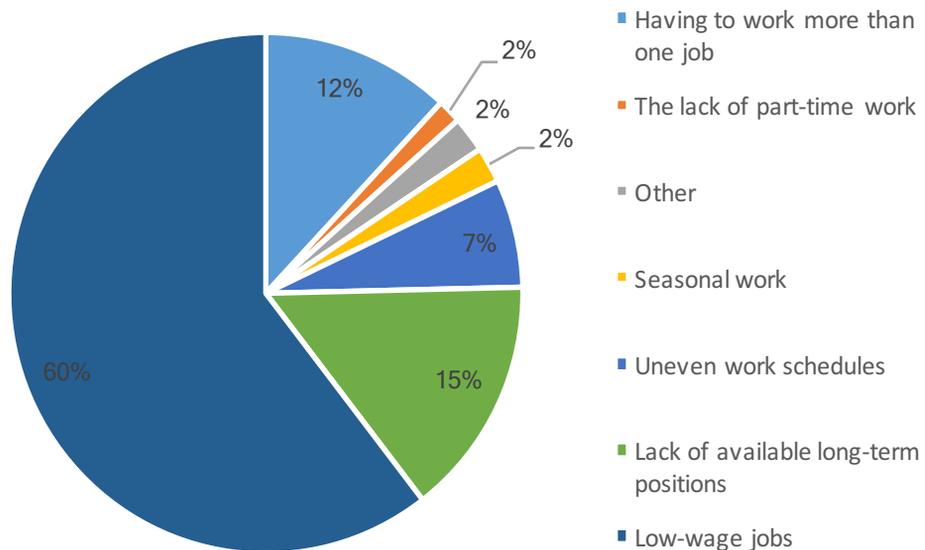
Please choose the significance of employment barriers facing your community.



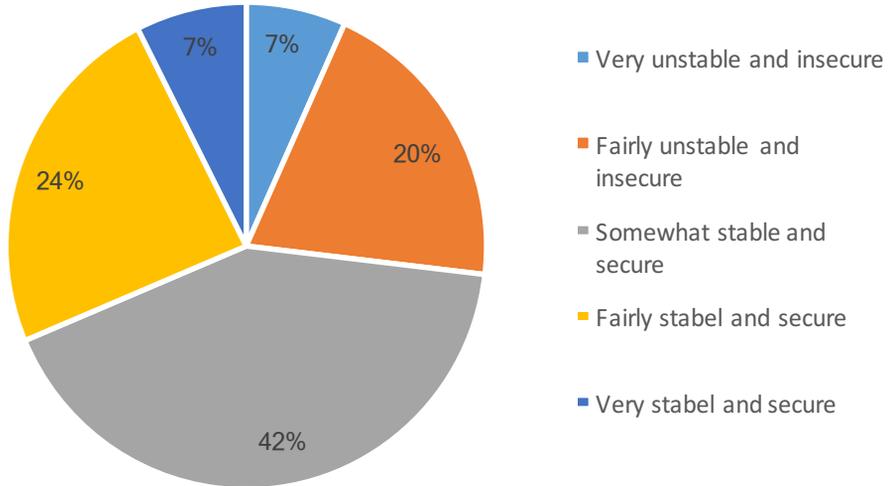
Provider Survey – Question 7:
What sort of workforce development needs are present in the community that you serve?



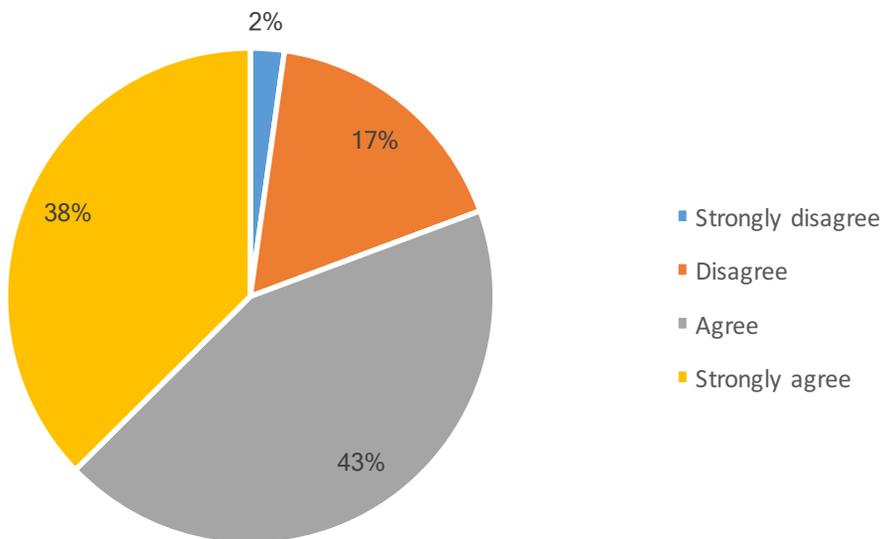
Provider Survey – Question 8:
What is the greatest negative impact on your community in terms of wages?



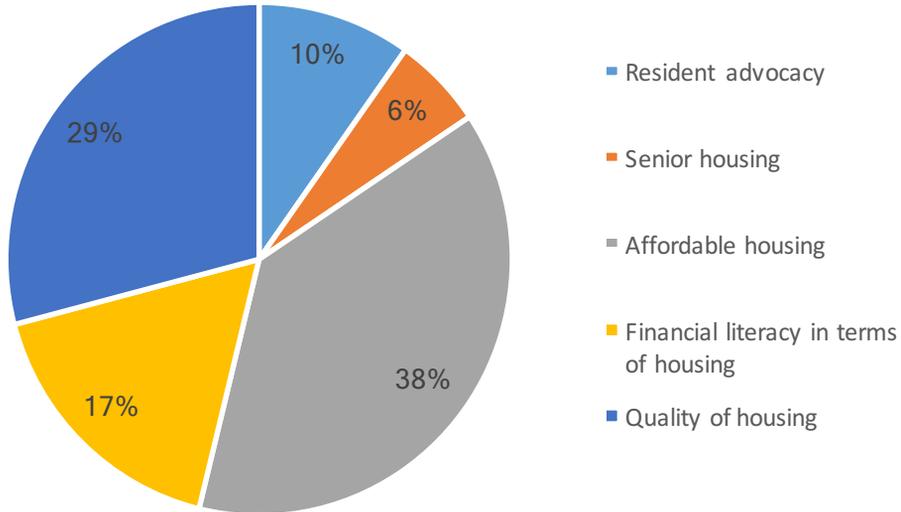
Provider Survey – Question 9:
How would you describe your community's housing status?



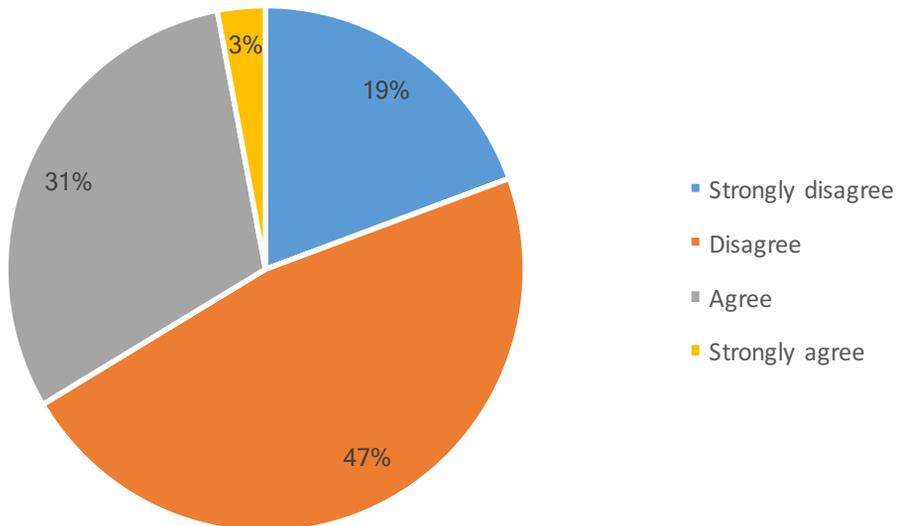
Provider Survey – Question 10:
Please choose the most relevant option: Your communities residents are more likely to view housing affordability as a serious problem.



Provider Survey – Question 11:
What are the most significant needs in terms of housing?

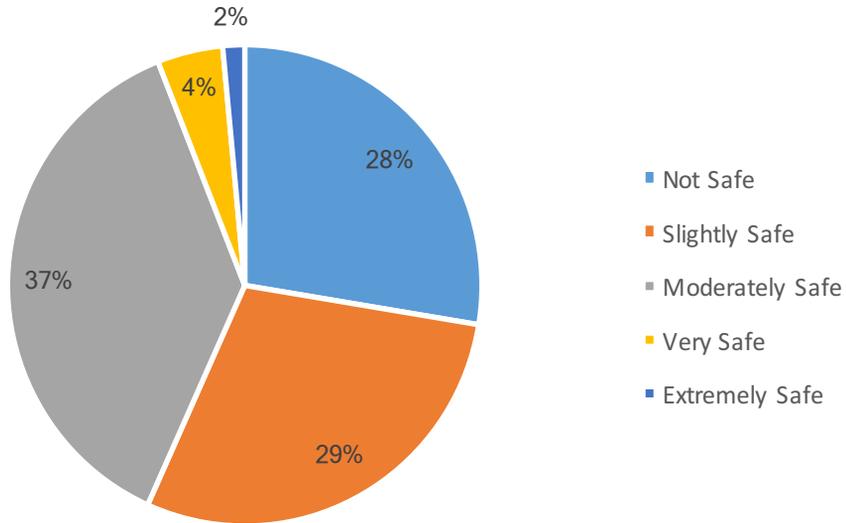


Provider Survey – Question 12:
Please rate this statement: Residents in my community are well informed about economic development activities (i.e., small business, commercial, industrial).



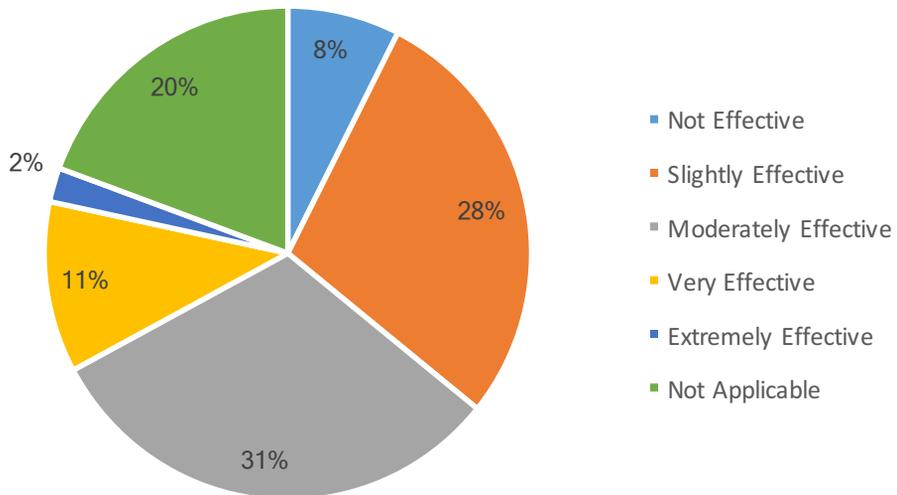
Provider Survey – Question 13:

How safe do residents within your community feel in public spaces, parks, walking to school or work etc., ?

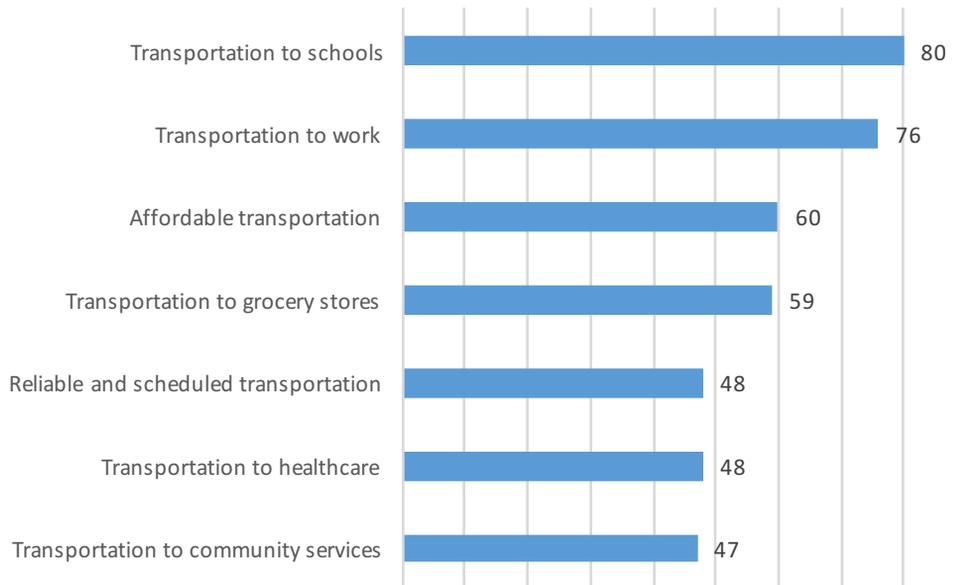


Provider Survey – Question 14:

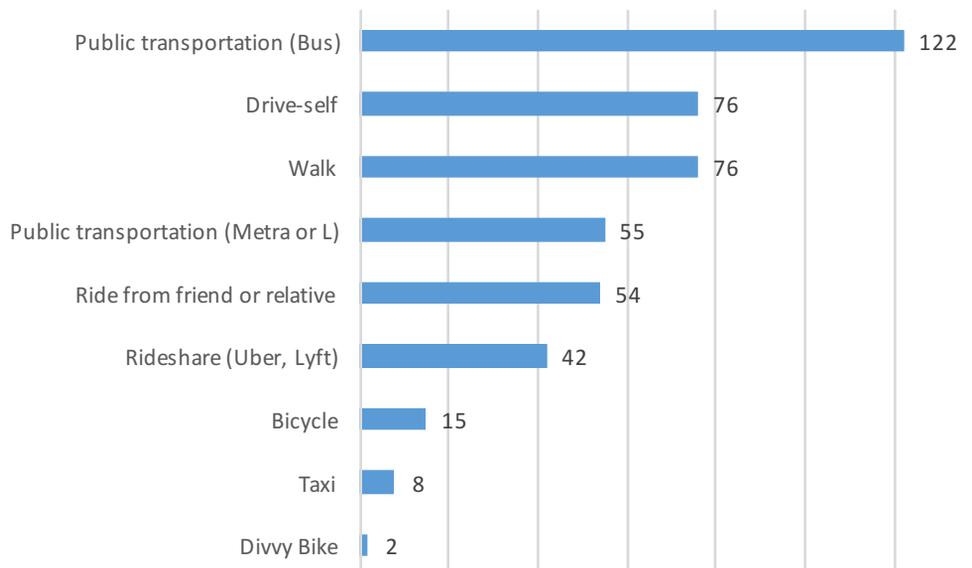
How effective are Safe Passages in your community?



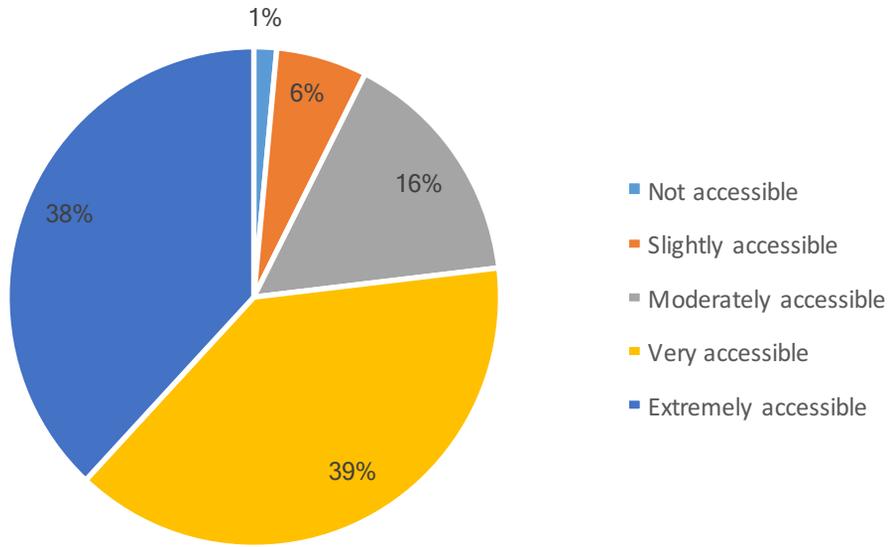
Provider Survey – Question 15:
What are the most significant transportation needs of the families you serve?



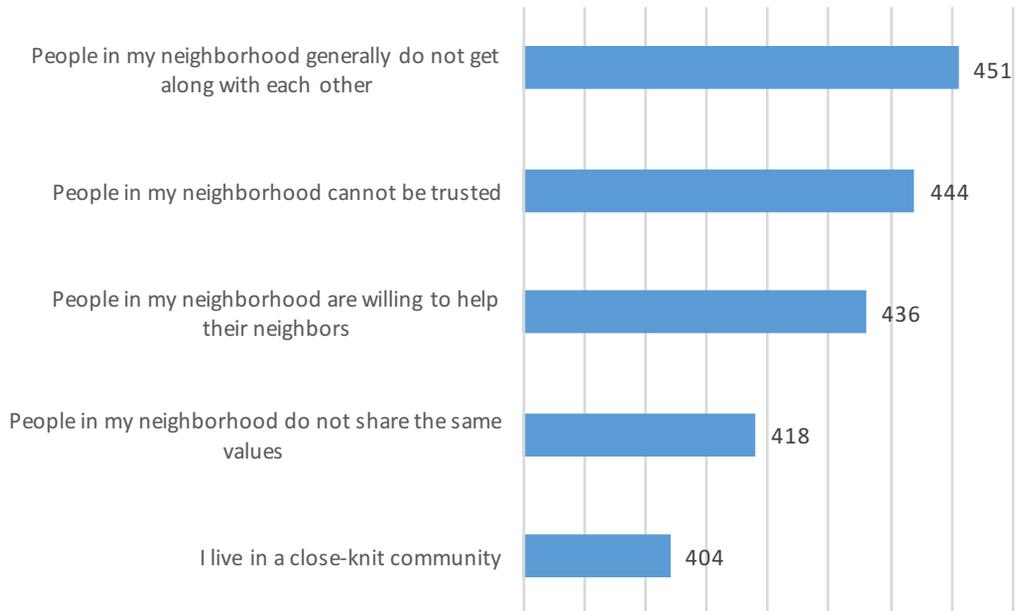
Provider Survey – Question 16:
Which mode(s) of transportation does your community use to travel most frequently?



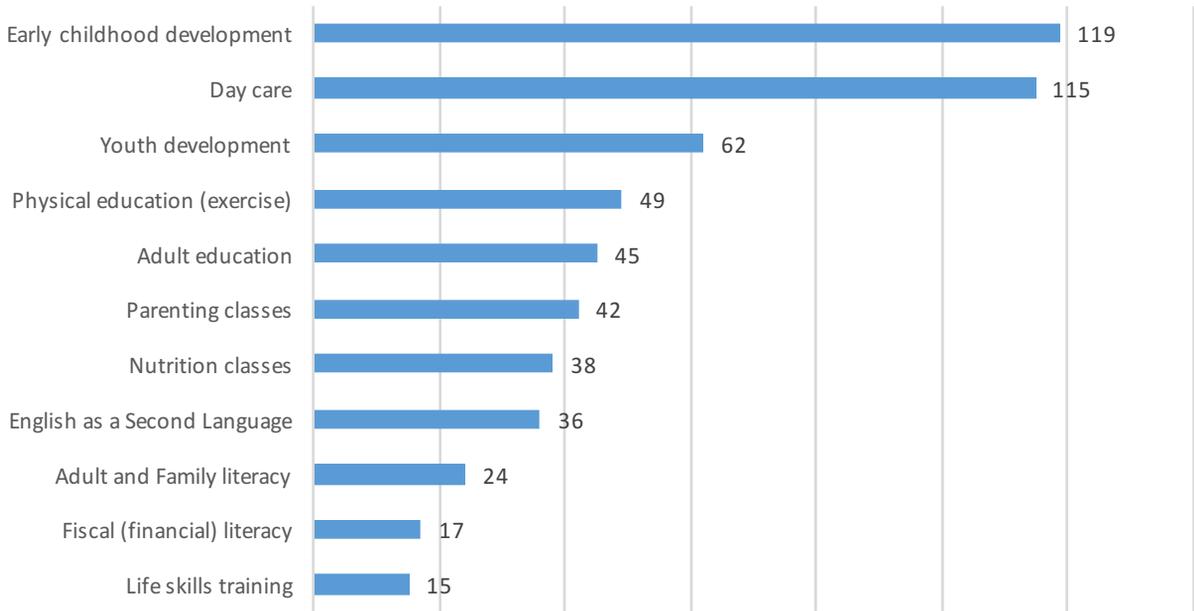
Provider Survey – Question 17:
How accessible is public transportation in your community?



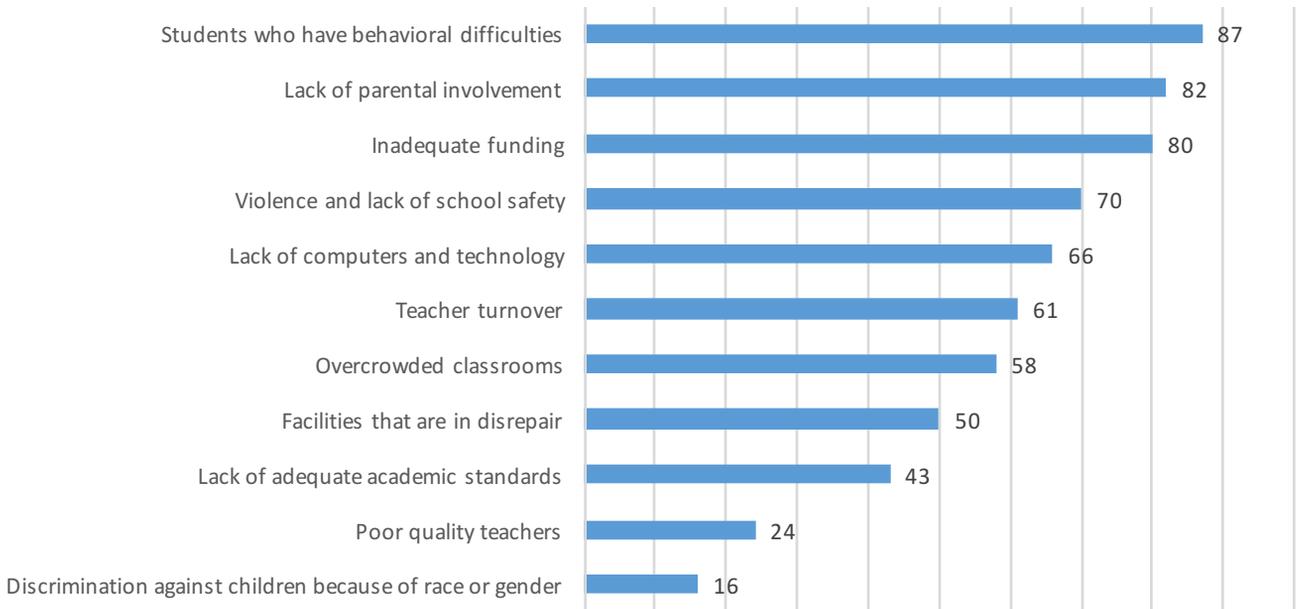
Provider Survey – Question 18:
Please rate the social cohesion and trust in your community.



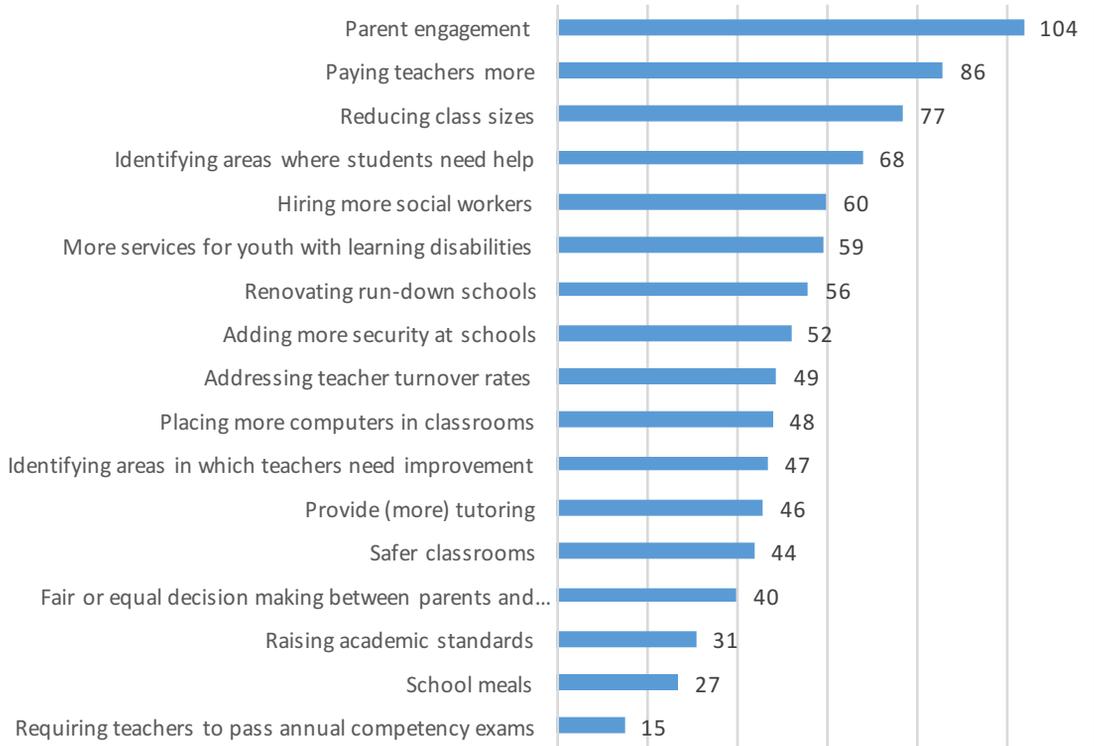
Provider Survey – Question 19:
 What educational resources does your community have access to?



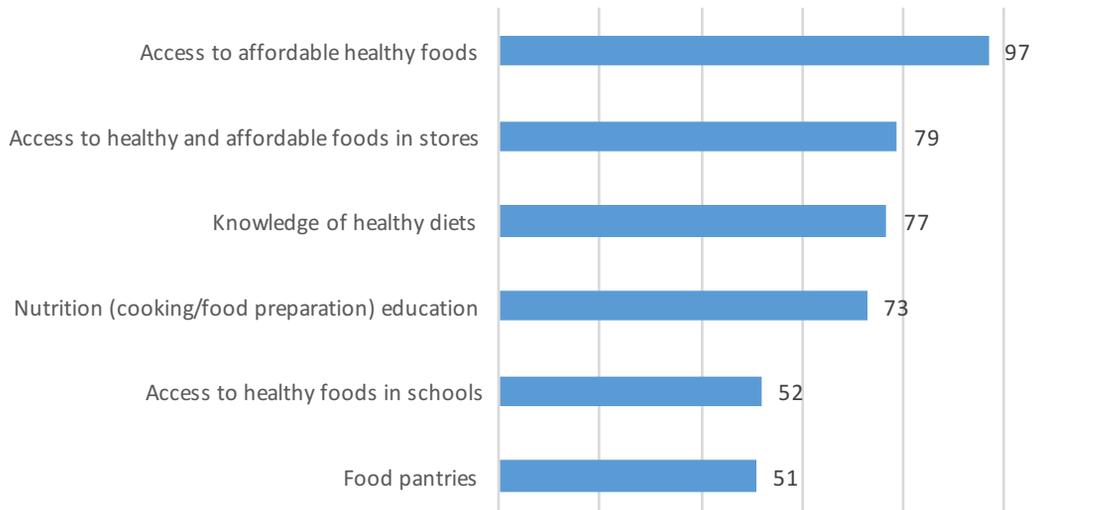
Provider Survey – Question 20:
 What are the most prevalent educational challenges your community is facing?



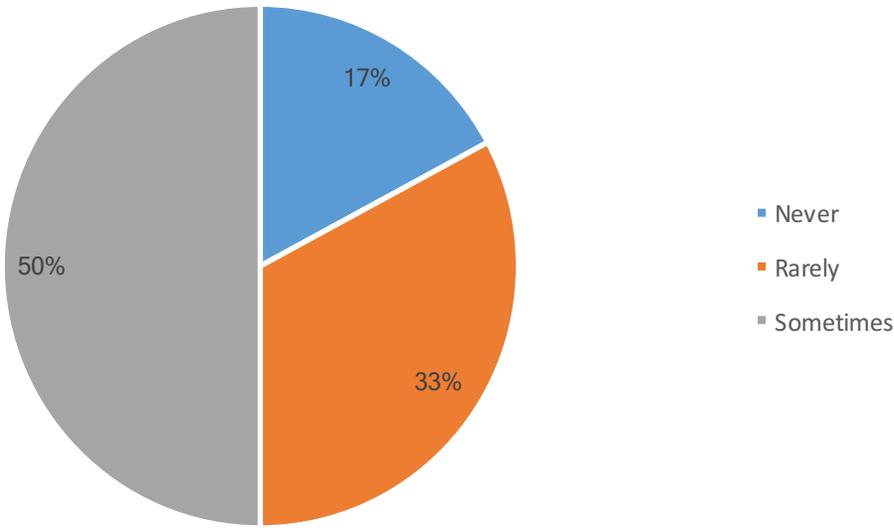
Provider Survey – Question 21:
What changes could improve schools in your area? (Choose only 5)



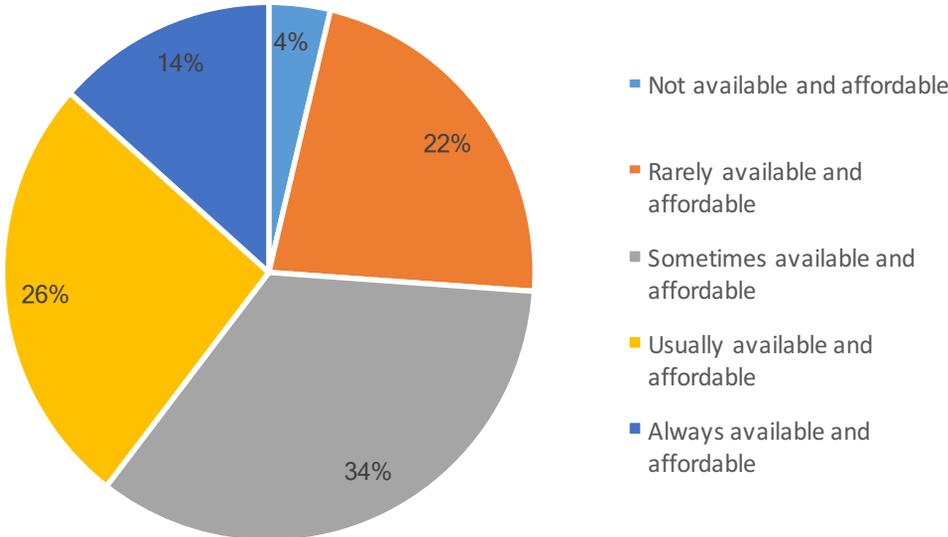
Provider Survey – Question 22:
What is the greatest nutritional need in your community?



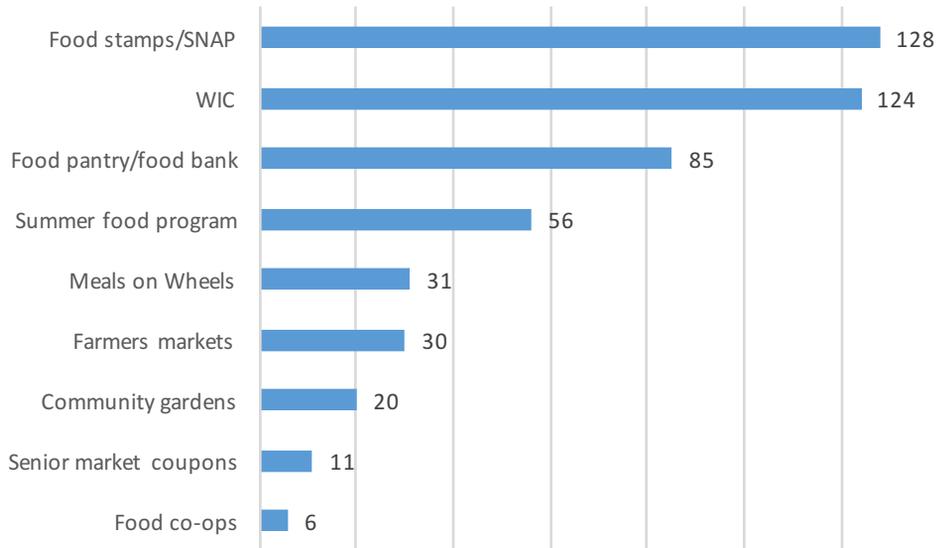
Provider Survey – Question 23:
How often have parents expressed their difficulty in affording balanced meals?



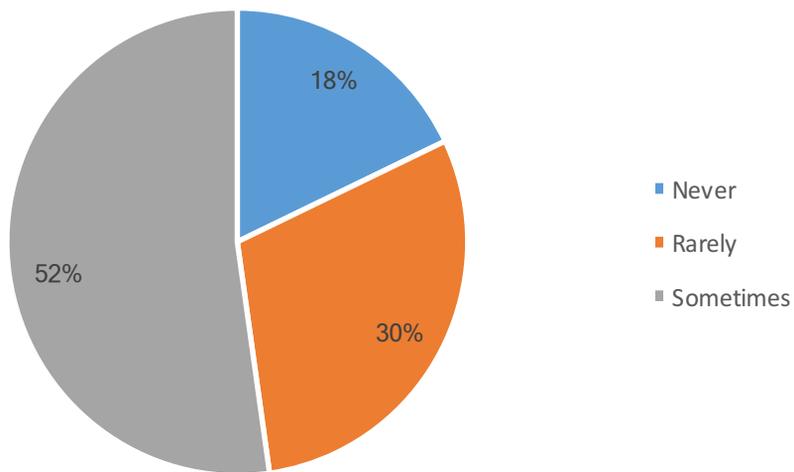
Provider Survey – Question 24:
Please rate the availability and affordability of fresh fruits and vegetables in your community.



Provider Survey – Question 25:
Which of the following does your community use in terms of food programs?

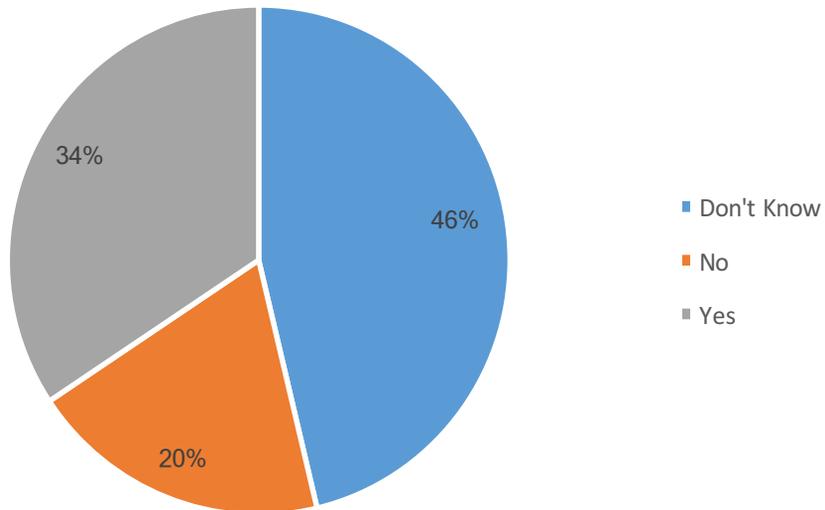


Provider Survey – Question 26:
In the past year, how often have parents expressed their need to use a Food Pantry/Soup Kitchen or received a food donation?



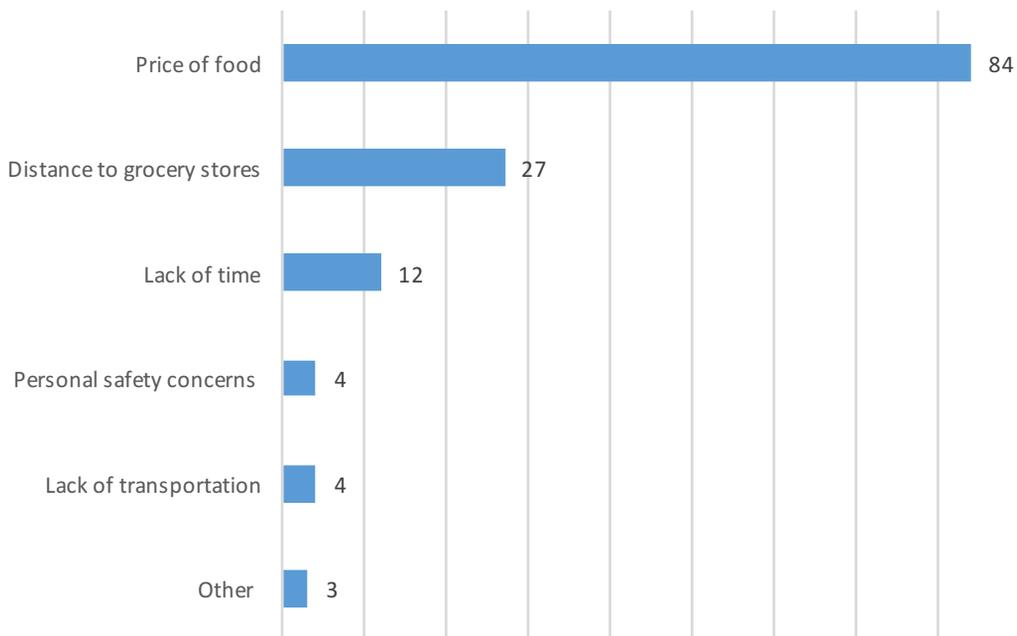
Provider Survey – Question 27:

Do you believe your community is aware of healthy food choices and where to purchase healthy foods?

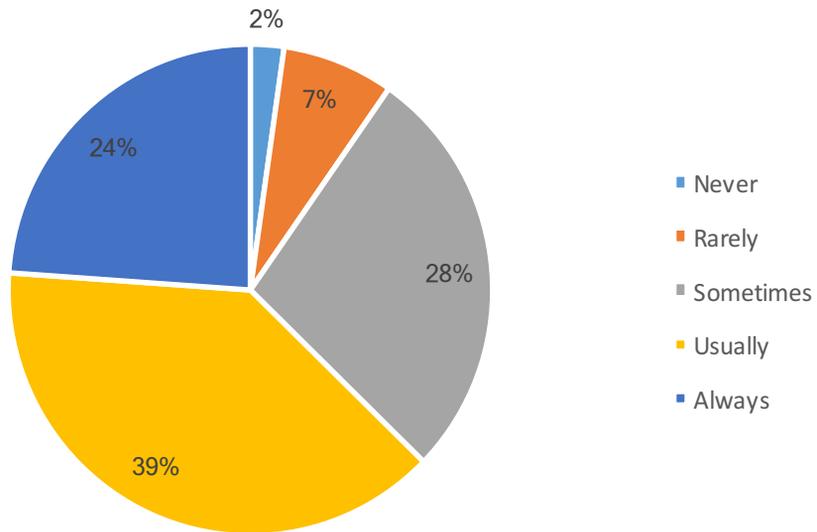


Provider Survey – Question 28:

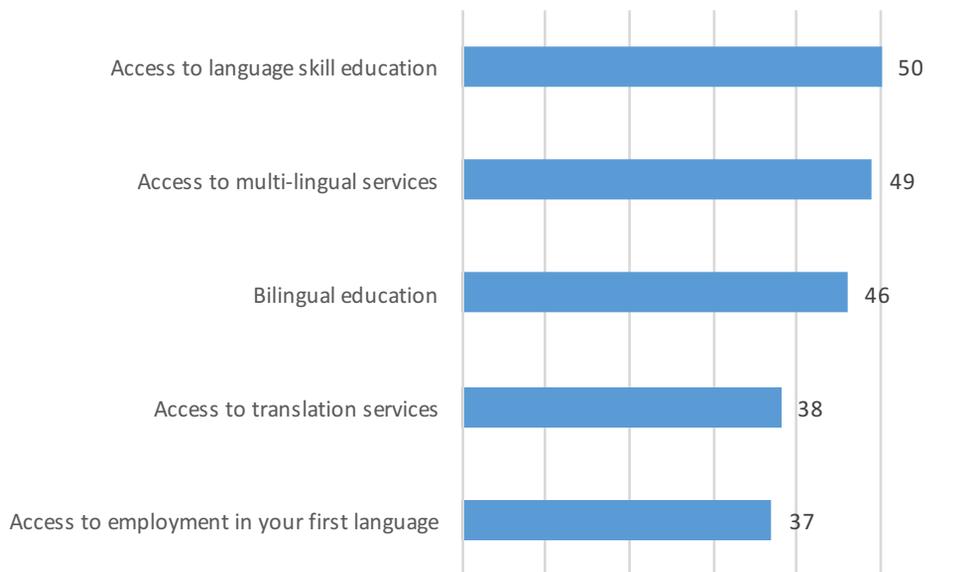
Which of the following is the most significant factor in terms of (accessing/purchasing/preparing) healthy food options?



Provider Survey – Question 29:
How often is your community able to maintain their family's ethnic or religious food traditions? Given that it is available in the community.

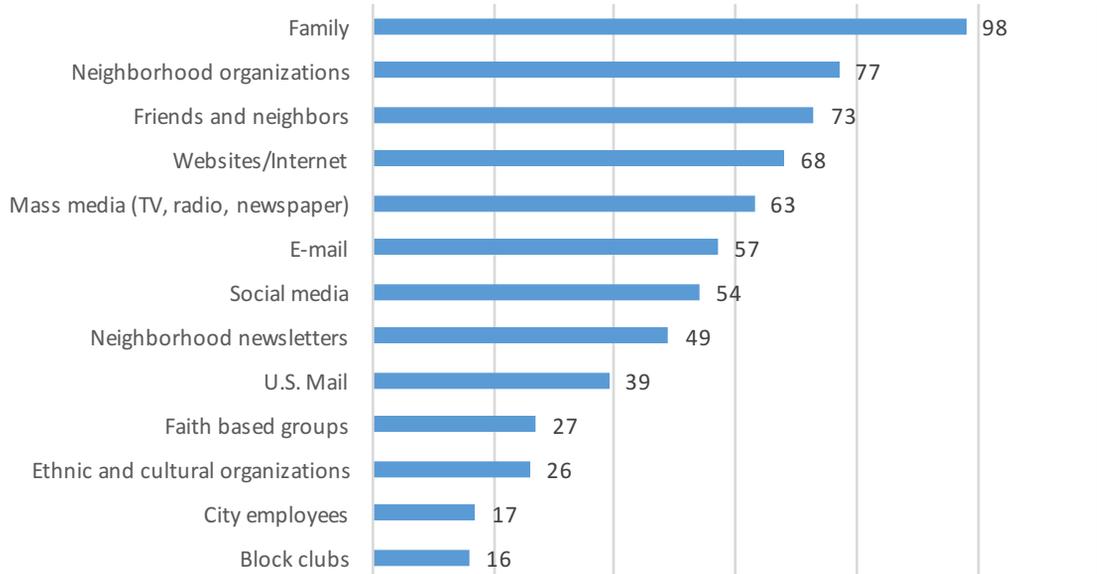


Provider Survey – Question 30:
What language barriers are most prevalent in your community?



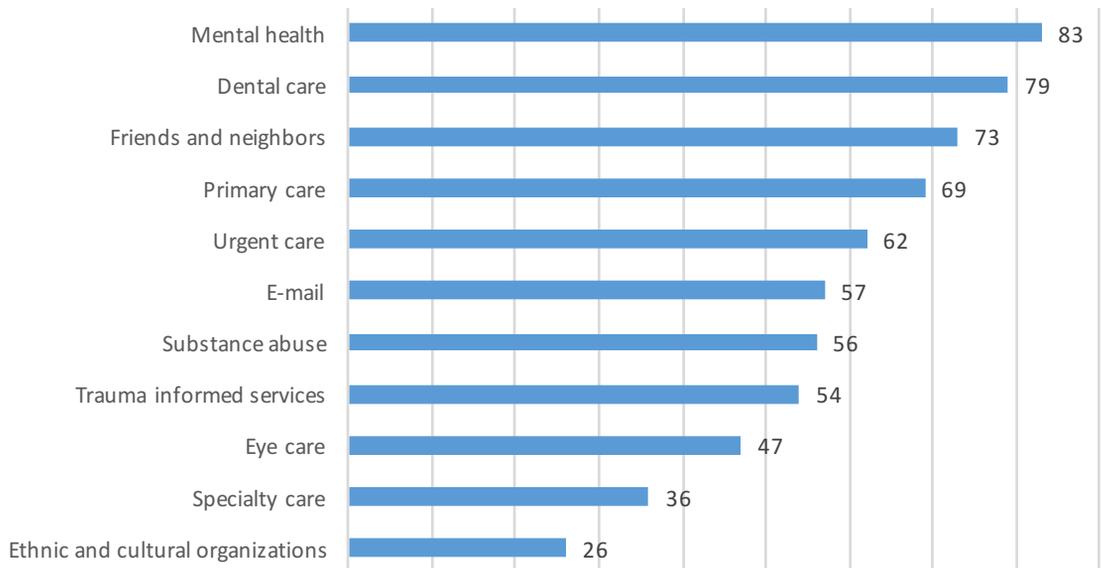
Provider Survey – Question 31:

What sources does your agency use to get information about major decisions that may impact your community?

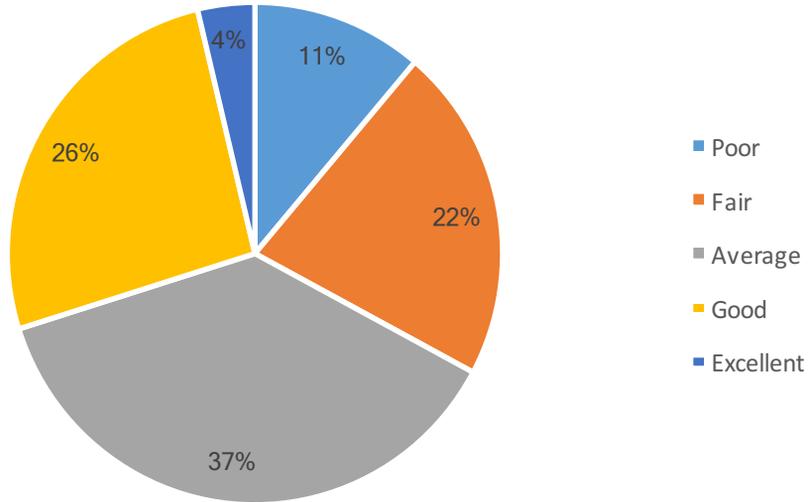


Provider Survey – Question 32:

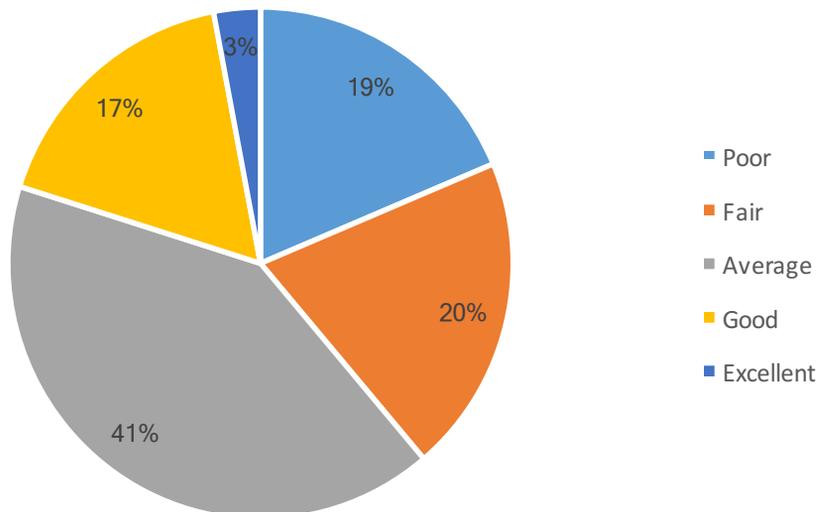
What are the greatest healthcare needs in your community?



Provider Survey – Question 33:
How would you rate the quality of healthcare clinics in your community area?

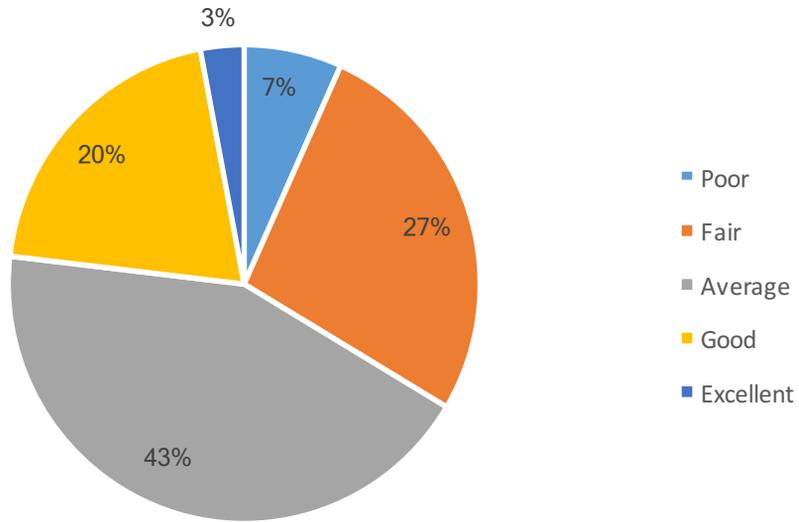


Provider Survey – Question 34:
How well has your community adopted strategies that educate its residents on the importance of obesity prevention in children and families?



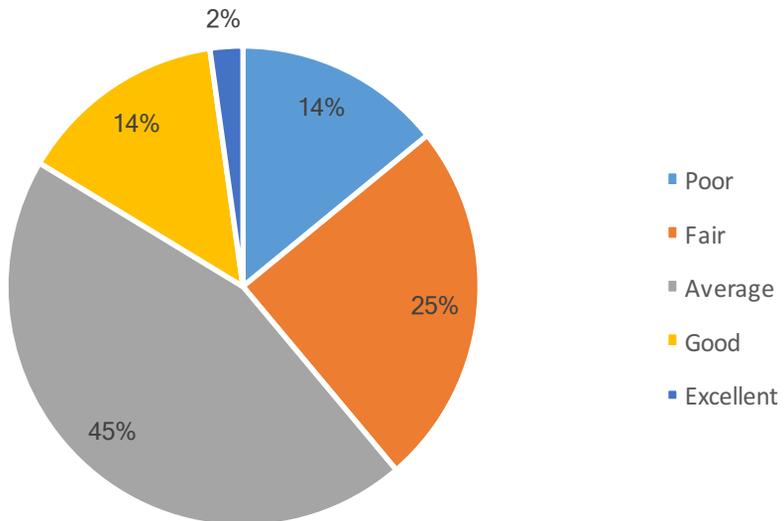
Provider Survey – Question 35:

What is the scale of knowledge or awareness to preventative (primary) care in your community?



Provider Survey – Question 36:

How would you rate the level of health literacy in your community?

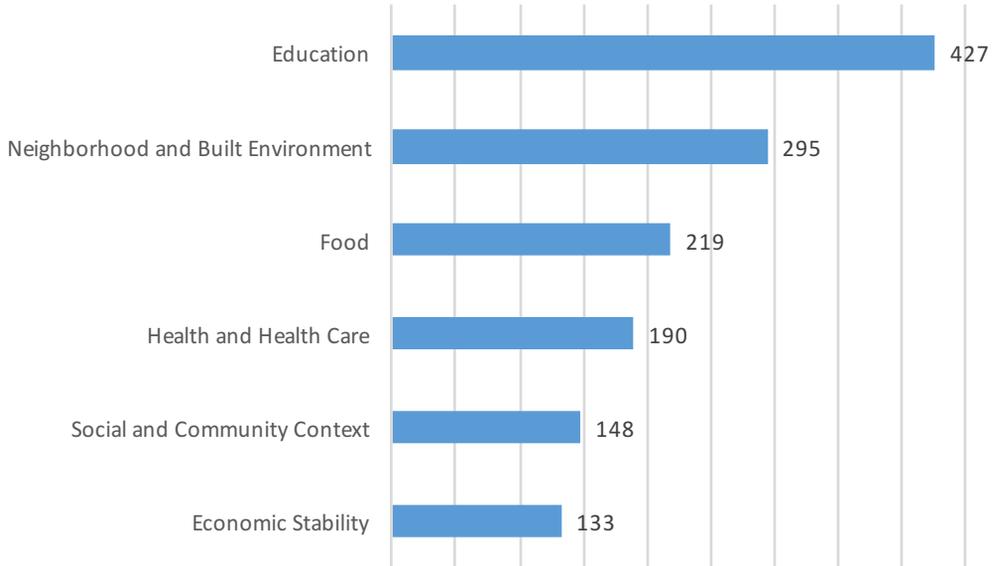


Appendix E: Parent Survey Responses

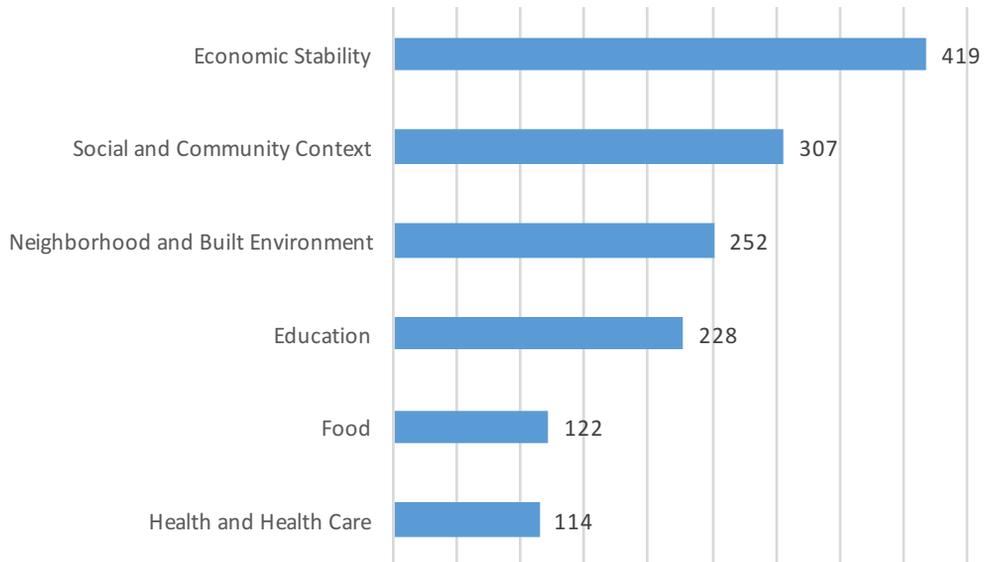


Parent Survey Responses

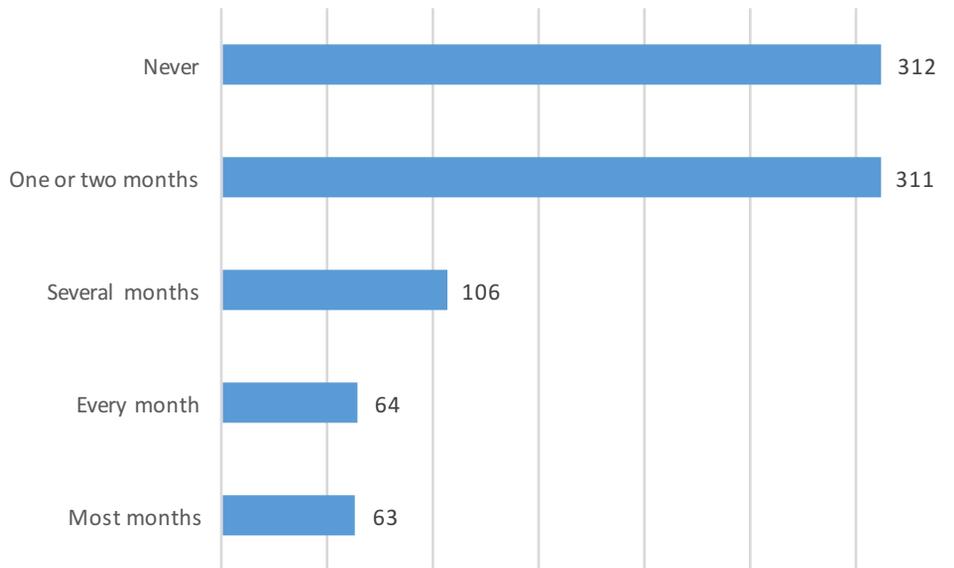
Parent Survey – Question 1:
What are the strengths of your community? (choose only two)



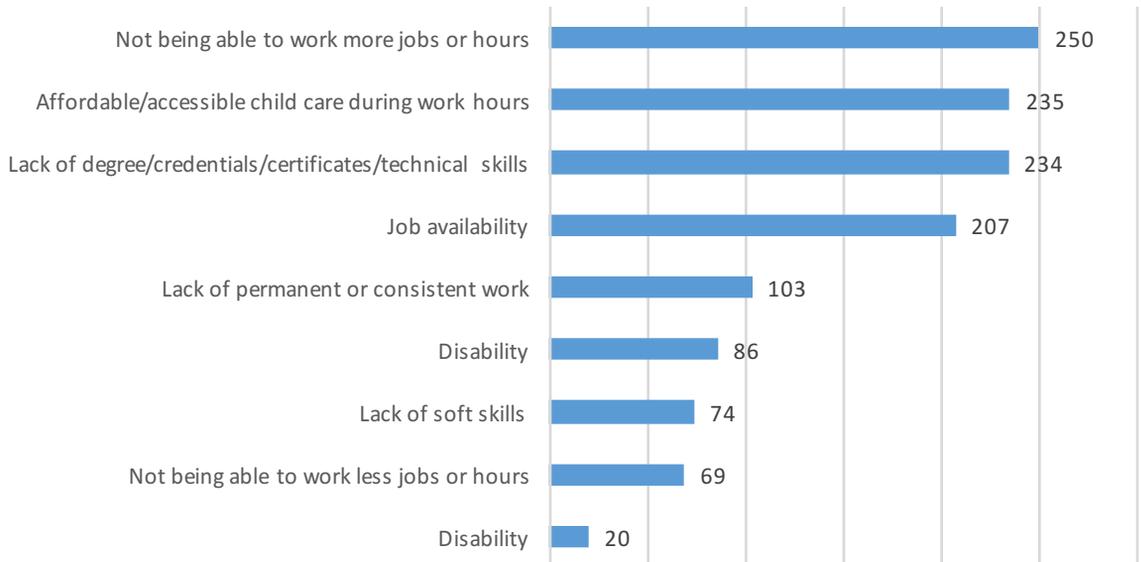
Parent Survey – Question 2:
What are the challenges in your community? (choose only two)



Parent Survey – Question 3:
Over the past 12 months, how often did you have difficulty paying your bills?



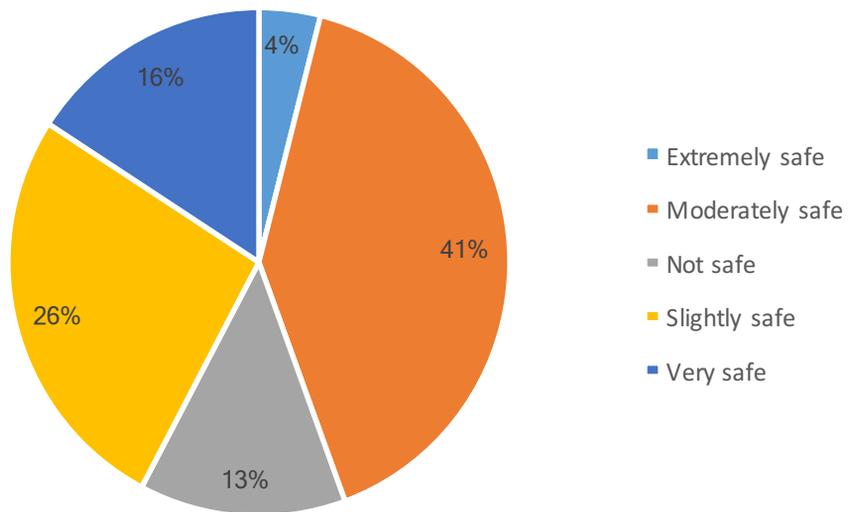
Parent Survey – Question 4:
What are your greatest employment barriers? (choose only 2)



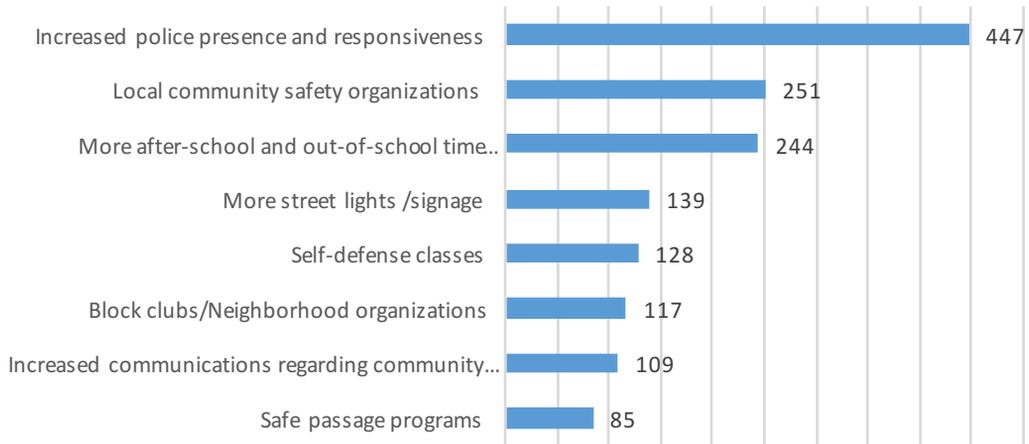
Parent Survey – Question 5:
Due to transportation barriers, I have most difficulty getting to: (choose only 1)



Parent Survey – Question 6:
How safe do you feel within your community?

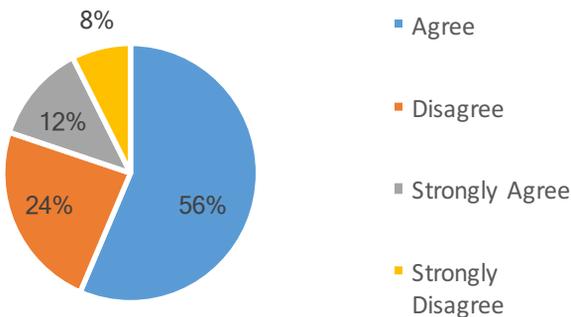


Parent Survey – Question 7:
What additional resources would you need to protect your child and your family within your community? (choose only two)

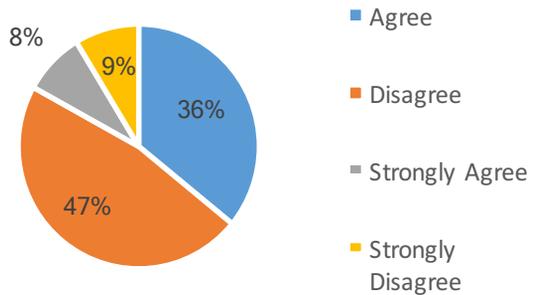


Parent Survey – Question 8:
Please mark one of the following options for each statement: (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree)

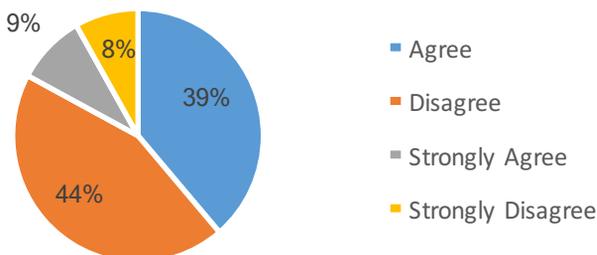
People in my neighborhood are willing to help their neighbors



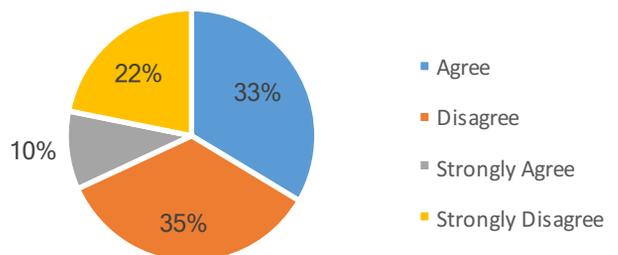
People in my neighborhood can't be trusted



People in my neighborhood generally don't share the same values



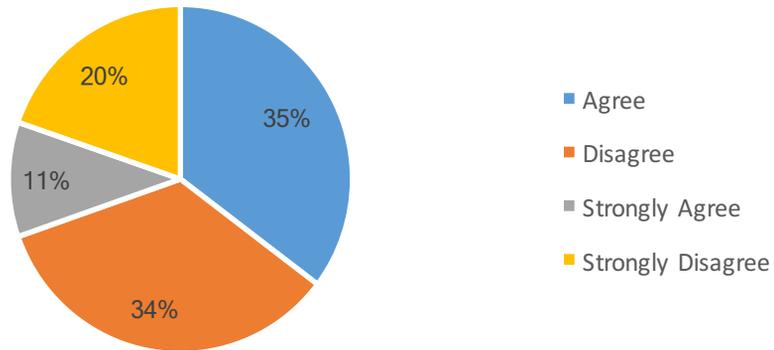
I can depend on someone in my neighborhood that can help me to do a task such as: baby-sitting, getting a ride somewhere, or help with shopping or cooking a meal.



Parent Survey – Question 8 (continued):

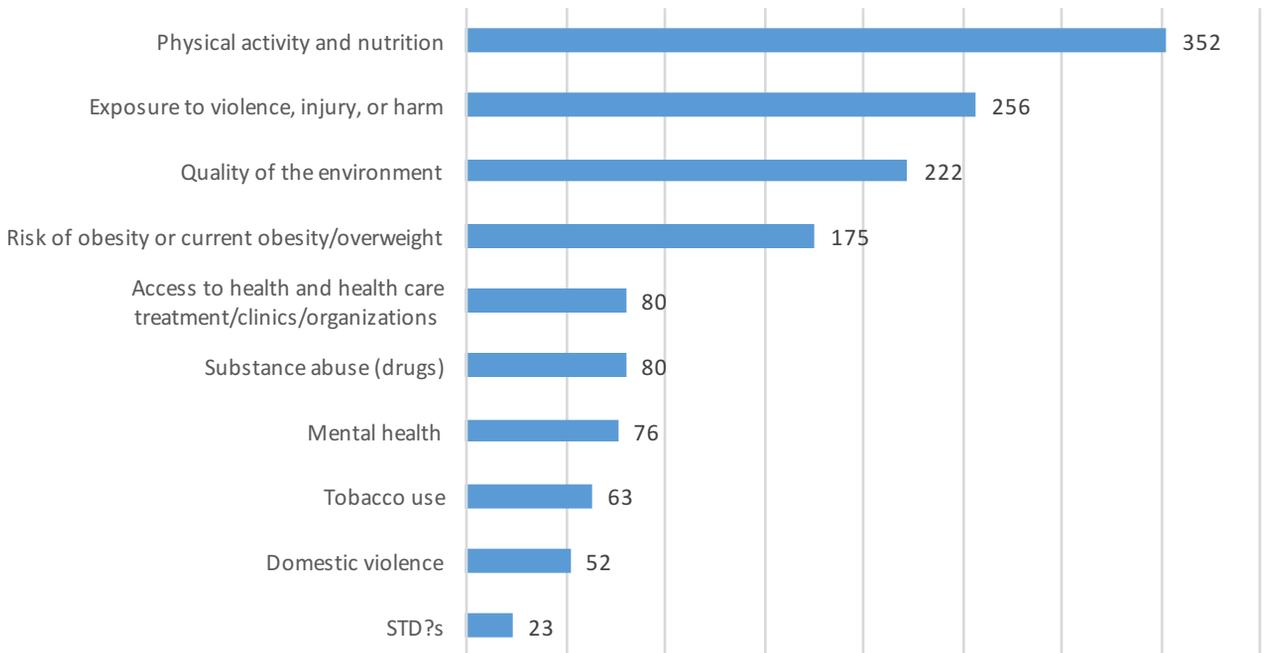
Please mark one of the following options for each statement: (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree)

I can depend on someone in my neighborhood that can: emotionally support me, talk with me about my problems, and hear me out and be understanding



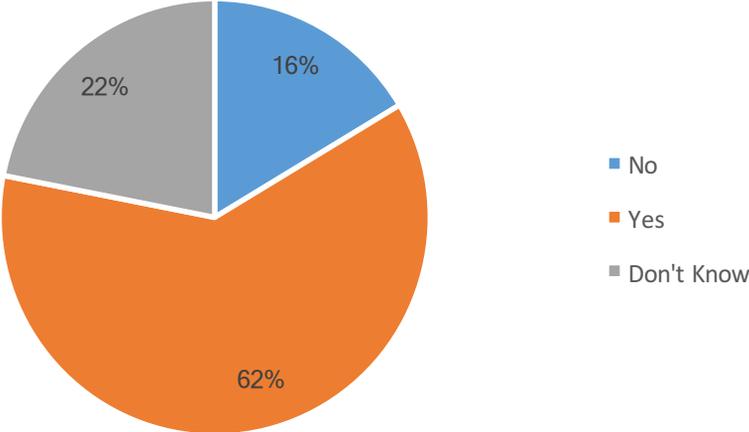
Parent Survey – Question 9:

What are your greatest health concerns for you and your children/family? (choose only two)



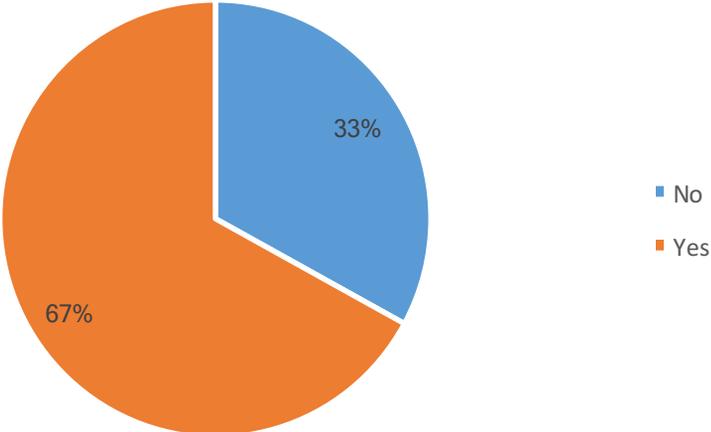
Parent Survey – Question 10:

Do you feel you can always receive treatment for medical issues within your neighborhood (locally accessible care)?

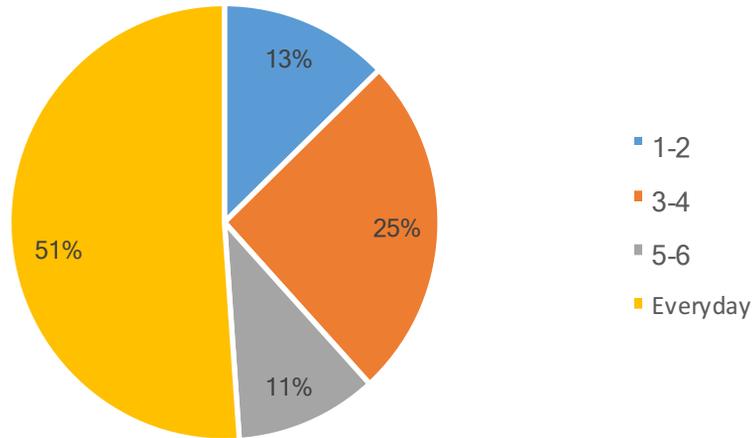


Parent Survey – Question 11:

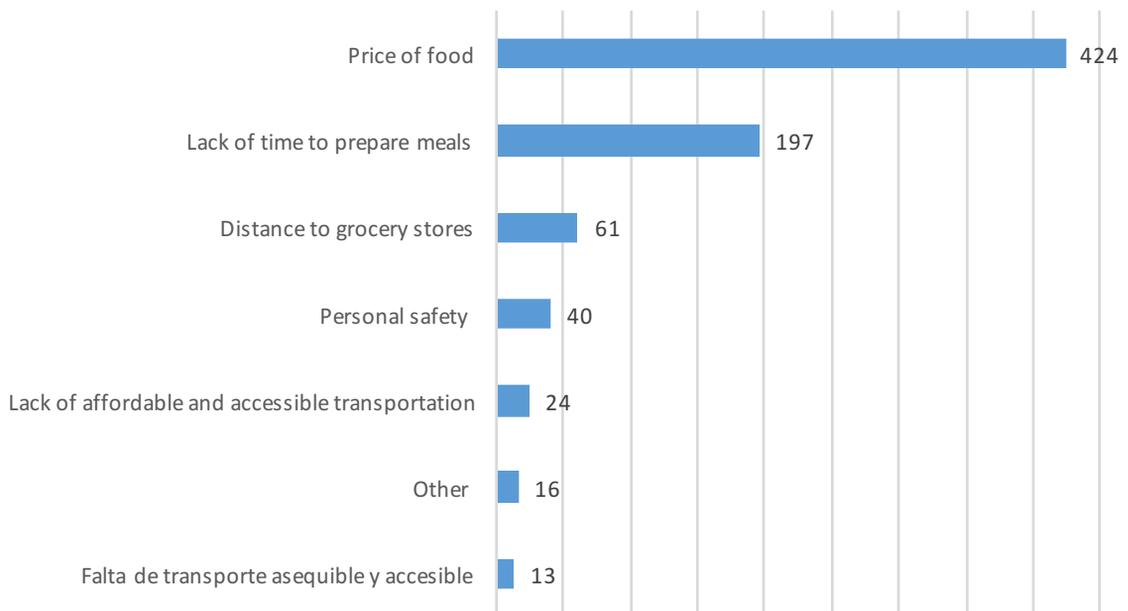
Do you have the resources needed to manage your parental anxiety or parental stress?



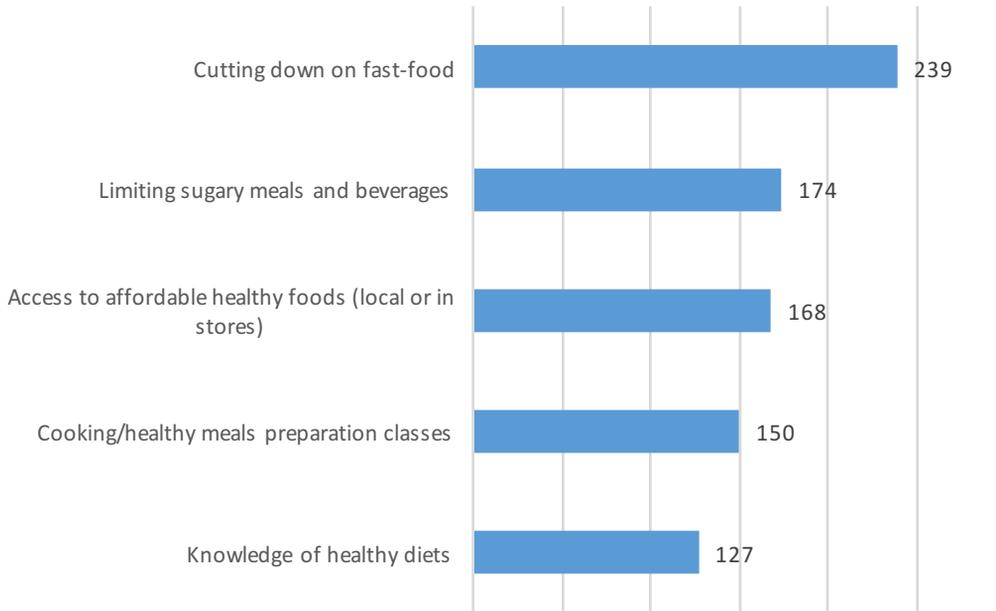
Parent Survey – Question 12:
How many times a week do you eat dinner as a family?



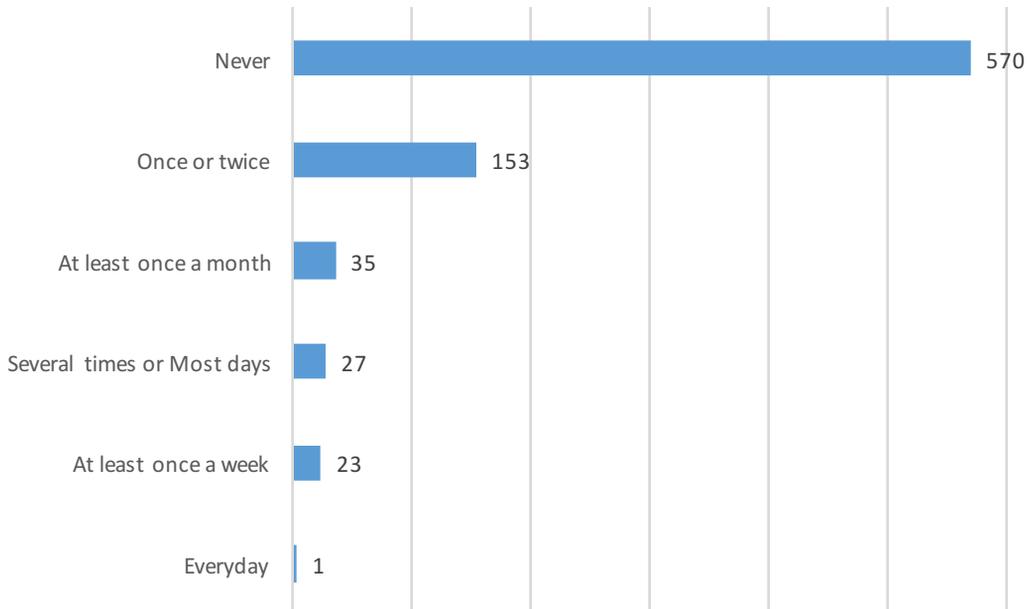
Parent Survey – Question 13:
Which of the following is the most significant factor in terms of (accessing/purchasing/preparing) healthy food options? (choose only 1)



Parent Survey – Question 14:
What is your family's greatest nutritional need? (choose only 1)



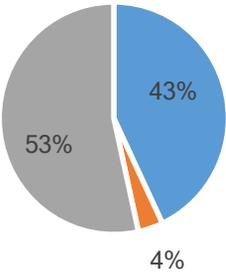
Parent Survey – Question 15:
Over the past 12 months, were there times that you or adults in your household cut the size of your meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food?



Parent Survey – Question 16:
How often do you do the following with your child at home?

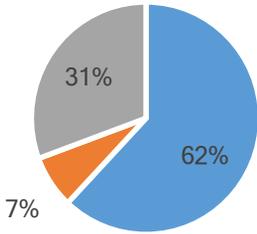
Read

Always Never Usually



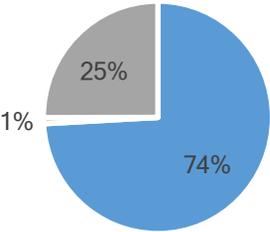
Complete homework

Always Never Usually



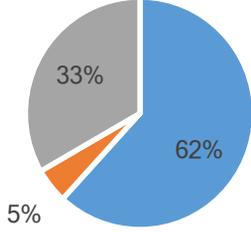
Talk about their day

Always Never Usually



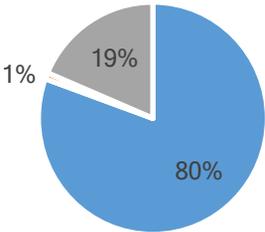
Discuss how to develop new friendships

Always Never Usually



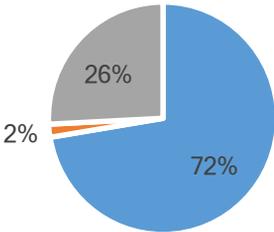
Encourage them

Always Never Usually



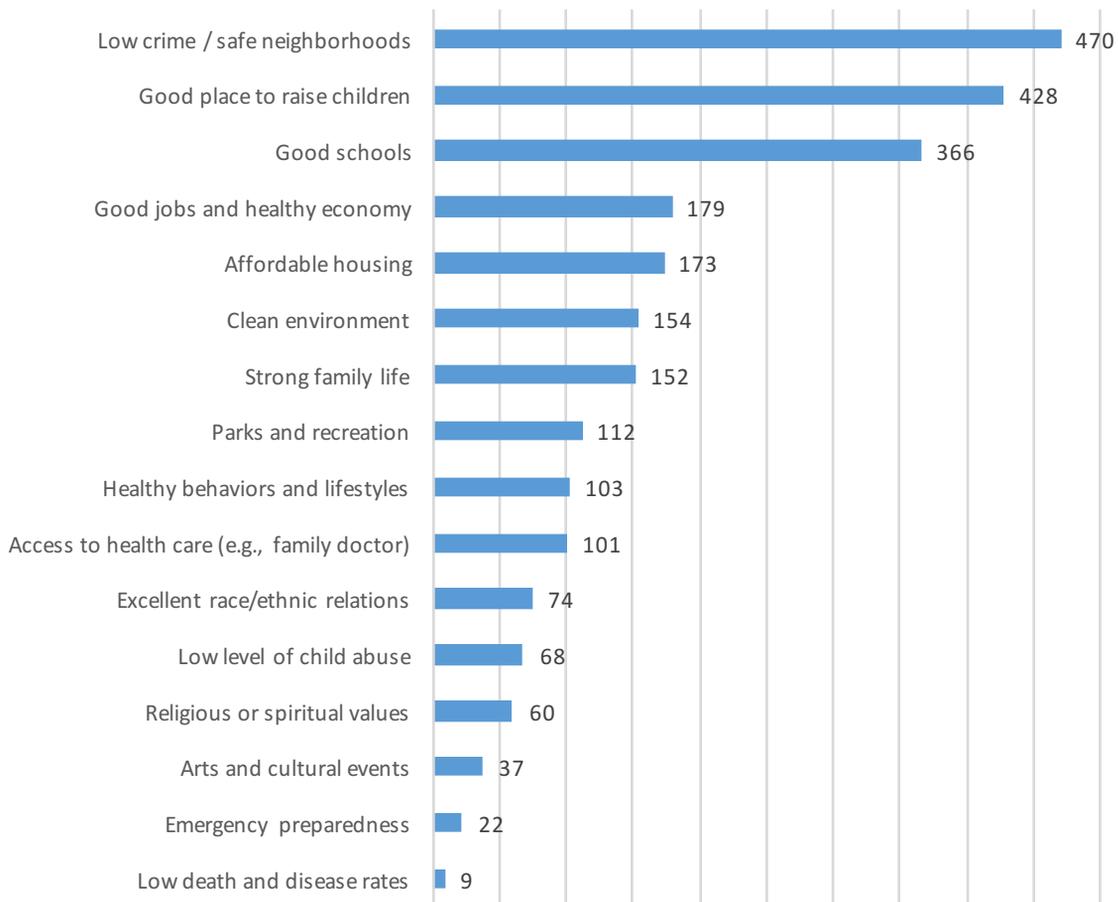
Uphold good education habits

Always Never Usually



Parent Survey – Question 17:

In the following list, what do you think are the three most important factors for a Healthy Community? (factors that improve the quality of life in a community the most).



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Data Sources

Data Element	Source
Population and Poverty Estimates	Chapin Hall child population and eligibility estimates based on 1980-2010 Decennial Censuses, Census Bureau intercensal population estimates, and public agency administrative data.
Race and Ethnicity	Chapin Hall Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Data
English Language Proficiency	U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Median Household Income	U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Early Childhood Program Enrollment (Head Start, Early Head Start, Preschool for All, Prevention Initiative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chicago Department of Family and Support Services, Children's Services Division Chicago Public Schools, Office of Early Childhood Education The Ounce of Prevention Fund
Child Care Subsidy Voucher Recipients	Illinois Department of Human Services, CCMS data
Food Access Rate	Chicago Health Atlas analysis of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Access Research Atlas
SNAP Enrollment	Illinois Department of Human Services
Childhood Obesity	Department of Family and Support Services, COPA PIR Report Data 2014-2018
Health Insurance Coverage	U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Incidents of Violent Crime and Property Crime	Chicago Police Department
Shooting Incidents by District	Chicago Police Department
Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	Illinois Department of Human Services
Birth Data	IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health
Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality	IL Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records & Chicago Department of Public Health
School Age Immunization Rates	Illinois State Board of Education
Children in Special Education Grades KG-3rd	Chicago Public Schools
Children with Elevated Blood Levels	CDPH blood lead surveillance records Reported on Chicago Health Atlas https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/indicators/lead-poisoning
Employment Status of the Population 16 and Older	U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Employment Status of Families participating in Chicago Early Learning Programs	Department of Family and Support Services, COPA PIR Report Data 2014-2018

