Overall deaths for Chicago residents increased by 30%. There were 6,183 more deaths than expected compared to the previous 5-year average, with 4,108 of those due to COVID-19.

18-44 year old Chicagoans experienced the greatest increase in death rate (45%) among all age groups.

Death rates increased from 2019 to 2020 across all race-ethnicities - Latinx experienced an increase of over 60%. Blacks represented almost half of all deaths in Chicago, despite only representing 1/3 of Chicago population.

Black Chicagoans experienced a higher rate of infant mortality while rates for other groups dropped sharply.

Additional 2019–2020 Insights:

- Motor Vehicle Accidents increased by 54%.
- Diabetes increased by 36%.
- Drug Overdoses increased by 44%.
- Alcohol Use increased by 25%.
- Heart Disease increased by 10%.
- Gun-related Homicide increased by 60%.

Life Expectancy in Chicago Declined During Pandemic’s First Year with Biggest Drops among Black, Latinx Chicagoans.

From 2019 to 2020, the greatest non-COVID increase in deaths were found in:

- Drug Overdoses (44%)
- Motor Vehicle Accidents (54%)
- Gun-related Homicide (60%)
- Diabetes (36%)
- Alcohol Use (25%)
- Heart Disease (10%)

The TOP 5 Drivers of the Black-White Life Expectancy Gap in 2020:

- Chronic Diseases
- COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases
- Opioid Overdose
- Gun-Related Homicide
- Infant Mortality
The pandemic exacerbated the challenges many Chicagoans already faced due to decades of systemic racism: lack of access to stable housing, food, childcare, and a continuing source of income. Through the Healthy Chicago Survey and the companion Healthy Chicago COVID-19 Social Impact Survey, the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) polled thousands of adult residents to get more detailed information about their health and well-being.

### Health Impacts
- 35% of Black residents lost healthcare coverage, compared to 19% of white residents
- 27% of Latinx residents were unable to access healthcare, compared to 10% of Asian Chicagoans and 8% of white Chicagoans
- 27% of Latinx residents and 26% of Black residents reported missing urgent medical appointments, compared to 9% of whites
- 14% of Latinx adults experienced serious psychological distress, compared to 7% of Asian adults

### Family Life Impacts
- 59% of Black Chicagoans and 50% of Latinx Chicagoans held jobs requiring them to work in person, compared to 29% of whites
- 58% of Latinx Chicagoans, 51% of Asian Chicagoans and 43% of both Black and white Chicagoans experienced a job loss or reduction of income
- 42% of Latinx residents and 39% of Black residents who lost income did so due to childcare responsibilities, compared to 16% of white residents
- 44% of Black Chicagoans and 43% of Latinx Chicagoans personally experienced violence in their neighborhood, compared to 26% of Whites and 20% of Asians
- 37% of Black residents and 34% of Latinx residents put off paying for food, compared to 10% of whites
- 28% of Black Chicagoans and 25% of Latinx Chicagoans worried about having enough money for housing, compared to 12% of whites
- 24% of Black Chicagoans and 16% of Latinx Chicagoans did not have reliable internet access at home, compared to 4% of whites

Access more information on hundreds of health indicators at ChicagoHealthAtlas.org and learn more about COVID-19 impacts at chi.gov/COVIDimpact

**2020 LIFE EXPECTANCY BY COMMUNITY AREA**

- Eleven communities had a life expectancy of less than 70 years

DATA SOURCES: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) vital records, as analyzed by CDPH Office of Epidemiology; Healthy Chicago Survey 2020 Core; Healthy Chicago Survey COVID-19 Social Impact Survey