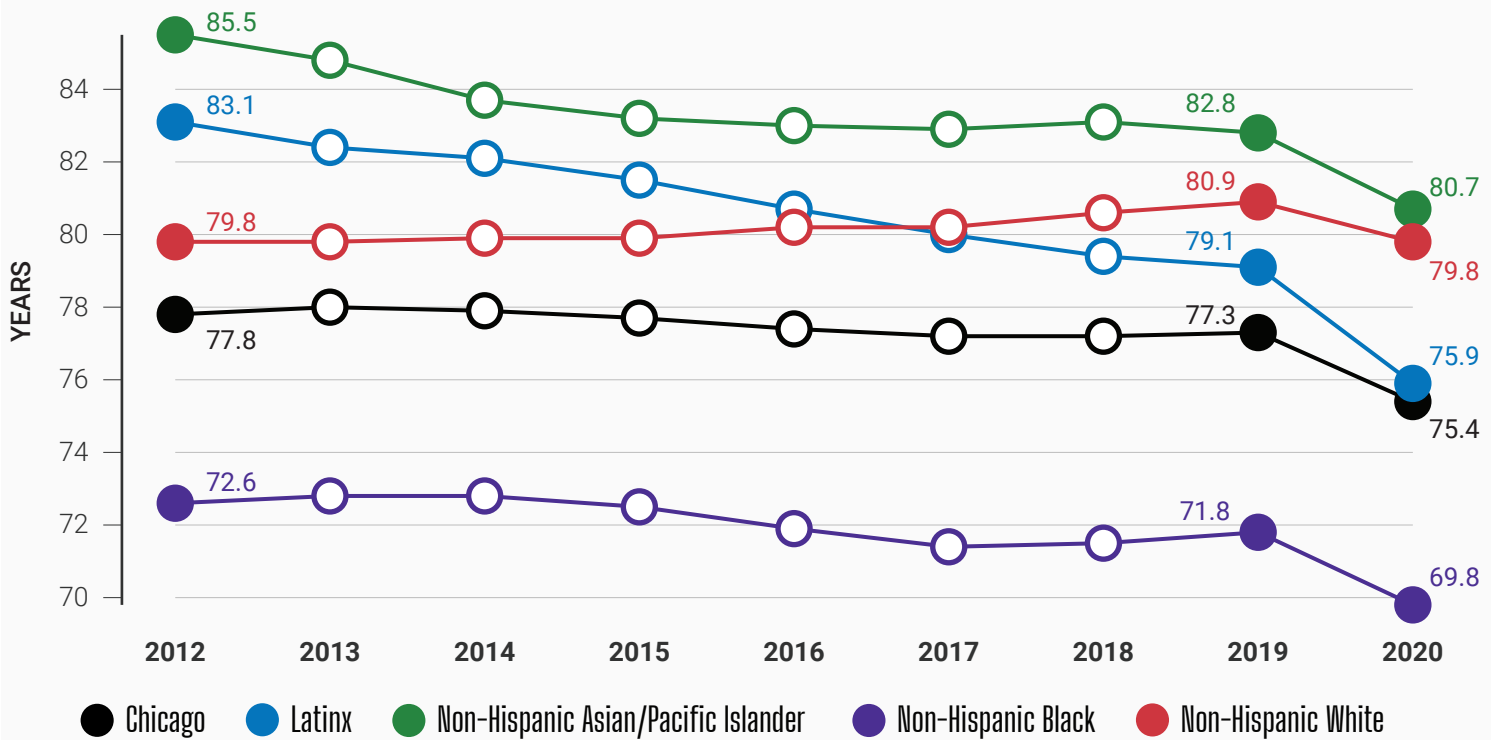


## Life Expectancy in Chicago Declined During Pandemic's First Year with Biggest Drops among Black, Latinx Chicagoans



### 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%

### Additional 2019-2020 Insights:

- **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

### 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

# Survey Findings Highlight Inequities in Pandemic Impacts

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

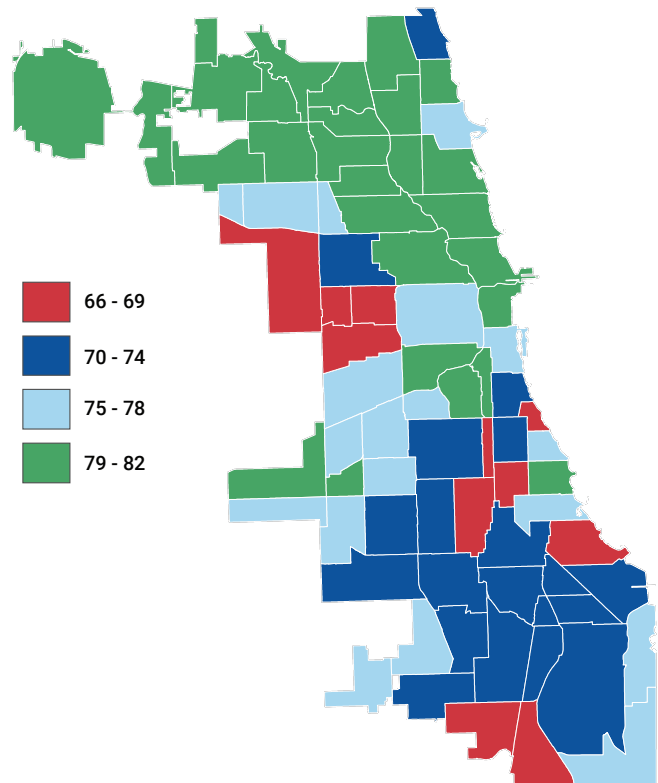
- 35% of Black residents **lost healthcare coverage**, compared to 19% of white residents
- 27% of Latinx residents were **unable to access healthcare**, compared to 10% of Asian Chicagoans and 8% of white Chicagoans
- 27% of Latinx residents and 26% of Black residents reported **missing urgent medical 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

## 2020 LIFE EXPECTANCY BY COMMUNITY AREA

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



Access more information on hundreds of health indicators at [ChicagoHealthAtlas.org](https://ChicagoHealthAtlas.org) and learn more about COVID-19 impacts at [chi.gov/COVIDImpact](https://chi.gov/COVIDImpact)