

Community Health Needs Assessment Executive Summary

2024-2025



AT THE FOREFRONT

UChicago Medicine

The 2024-2025 University of Chicago Medical Center's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) uses data from community residents and focus groups. It also uses city, county, and national data. This data is used to:

- » Understand community health priorities for Fiscal Years 2026-2028
- » Help direct resources to improve community health and wellness

To read the full 2024-2025 Medical Center CHNA, visit <https://direc.to/bFia> or scan the QR code.



PSA Demographics

73.2%
Non-Hispanic Black

14.6%
Hispanic or Latinx

8.2%
Non-Hispanic White

1.9%
Asian

0.1%
Native American

<0.1%
Pacific Islander/
Native Hawaiian

1.9%
Two or more races

Community Benefit Primary Service Area (PSA)

The PSA is made up of 12 ZIP codes that surround the hospital campus on the South Side of Chicago. It includes 28 Chicago Community Areas, and partly covers some other communities.

PSA ZIP CODES

60609	60619	60628	60643
60615	60620	60636	60649
60617	60621	60637	60653

Chicago

Full Population
613,792*

Key Findings

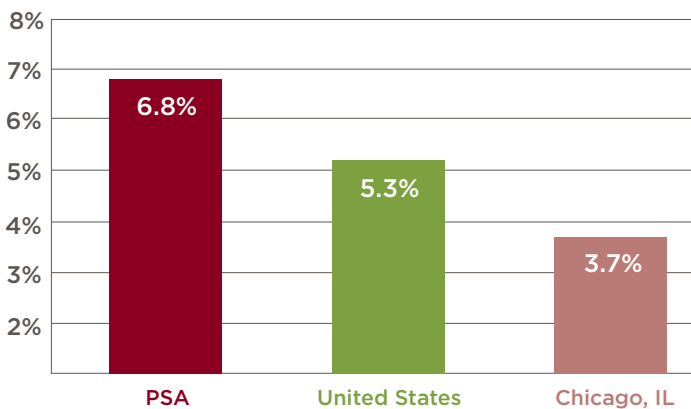
Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are those that last more than one year, require ongoing medical attention, and can limit daily activities.** Many residents in the South Side PSA live with chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancers, with some groups of people more affected than others.

HEART DISEASE

The percentage of adults diagnosed with coronary heart disease **is higher in the PSA than in all compared areas.**

Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); PLACES (for county, zip code, and census tract), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (for state and MSA), 2022

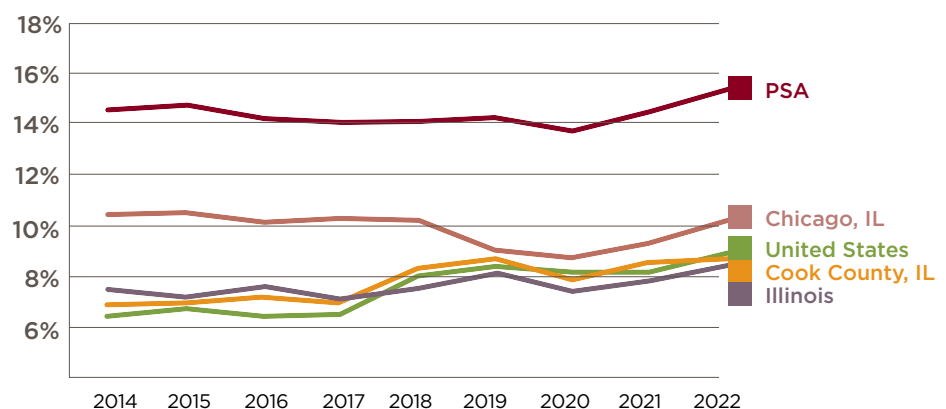


“It’s holistic...what you eat has an impact, how much you exercise has an impact, the fact that you’re doing preventative screenings...” - Key Informant

DIABETES

The percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes is higher in the PSA than in all compared areas, and it **has increased since 2020.**

Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); PLACES, Diabetes Atlas (County and state level data before 2017)



CANCERS

Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH); Illinois State Cancer Registry (Calculated by Metopio) Per 100,000 residents 2018-2022

On average, patients in the PSA are diagnosed with **more advanced stages of cancer** than residents in other areas of Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois.

**U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/chronic-disease/about/index.html>

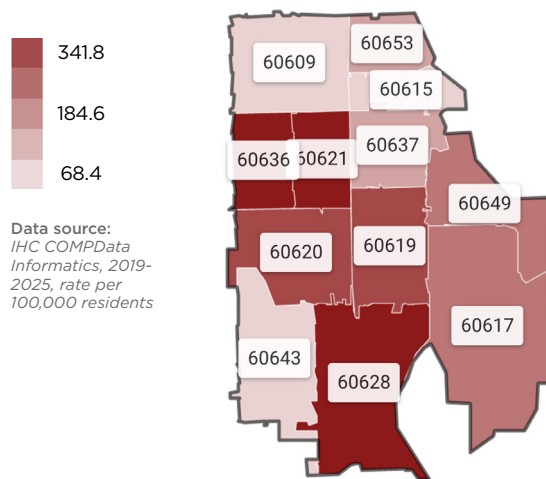
Key Findings

Trauma and Behavioral Health

Being exposed to trauma is a public health issue that affects both individual people and communities. Behavioral health includes mental health issues and substance abuse. There is a strong connection between trauma and behavioral health.

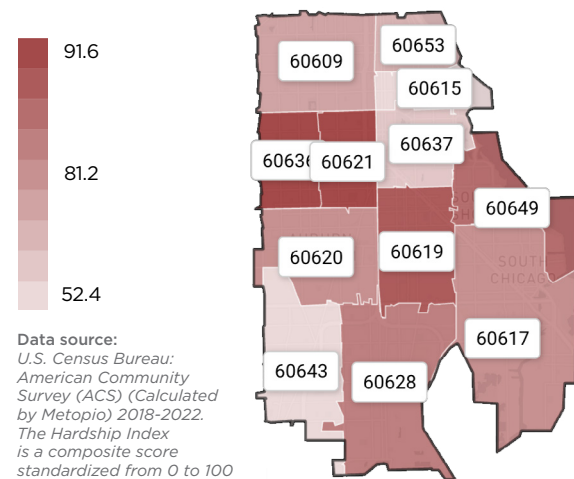
ASSAULT BY FIREARMS EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT RATE

The highest rates are in the 60636, 60621, and 60628 ZIP codes.



HARDSHIP INDEX

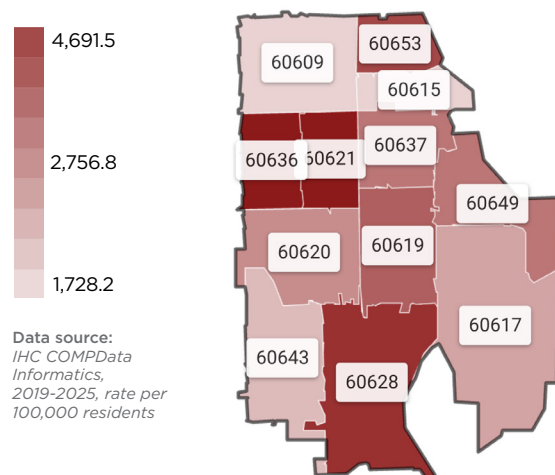
The Hardship Index[†] is highest in 60636 and 60621 ZIP codes.



[†]The Hardship Index map reflects hardship in the community. It incorporates unemployment, age dependency, education, per capita income, and crowded housing. Higher scores (darker shaded areas of map) are correlated with poor health outcomes.

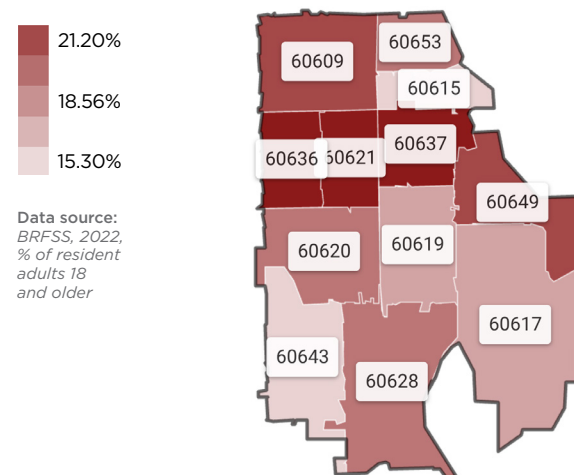
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT RATE

The highest rates are in the 60636, 60621, and 60628 ZIP codes.



SELF-REPORTED POOR MENTAL HEALTH

The highest percent of resident adults self-reporting poor mental health for 14 or more of the last 30 days are in the 60636, 60621, and 60637 ZIP codes.



“It’s very difficult to get people seen by a psychologist or psychiatrist, even if you do have adequate insurance, it’s still a struggle to get people in.”

- Provider Focus Group Participant

Key Findings

Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinants of Health are conditions in the places people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and grow older. These conditions affect health outcomes, health risks, and residents' quality of life.

POVERTY



25.3%

of PSA residents live below the federal poverty level, compared to **16.8%** in Chicago

UNEMPLOYMENT

14.5% of residents 16 years and older in the PSA are unemployed, compared to **5.6%** in Cook County, IL

FOOD INSECURITY

19.1% of PSA residents have limited access or do not know if they will have access to healthy foods, compared to **12.1%** in Cook County, IL

ACCESS TO CARE

37.1% of residents in the PSA have Medicaid coverage, compared to **22.3%** in Cook County, IL

18.5% of residents in the PSA have Medicare coverage, compared to **16.7%** in Cook County, IL

Food insecurity data source: *Feeding America: Map the Meal Gap 2022*

Other data sources: *U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2018-2022*

Community Benefit Priorities for Fiscal Years 2026-2028

Based upon the data from the CHNA, the following will be prioritized for the next three years:

