

# BELMONT CRAGIN

2022

# COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT





In Loving Memory of  
**Rubén Olivares**

Jan 24, 1986 - Jan 23, 2023

# VISION

**We believe that residents in the City of Chicago are experiencing a public health crisis caused by institutional and structural racism and further exacerbated by COVID-19.**

**We believe that all people, with a focus on the greater northwest side of Chicago, should have a fair and just opportunity to lead a long healthy life in their community.**

**As we endeavor in this work, we seek to be culturally competent and responsive, data-driven while also accounting for lived experiences in our decision making, have a clear anti-racist lens to the work, be innovative and collaborate with our residents and hope to provide a blueprint for other communities nationwide to follow suit.**

**We believe that in order to achieve our vision, our work must focus on transforming the existing health system through removing barriers and increasing access to health resources, programs, and interventions leading to a more community-led and community driven model of health that increases the quality of life and life expectancy of the community.**



# MESSAGE FROM OUR LEADERS



One of Northwest Centers core values is to be data driven. We took it upon ourselves to attempt to give life to the voice of the community. We facilitated focus groups, soft polls at community events, and a brief Health Equity Northwest Survey. In collaboration with Luries Children, RBCCC at NWC also extensively surveyed 300 residents on stress indicators. With all this data we hope to have a clear picture of the needs, to better understand our communities' challenges, solutions, and resources.

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# PROCESS



With the guidance of Northwest Center as regional lead and the deep experience of the Healthy Northwest community leads – Palenque LSNA, North River Commission and Metropolitan Family Services – the community assessment process has engaged residents, mobilized stakeholders, and tackled difficult questions about the role that health plays in our everyday lives.

Through Northwest Center’s leadership, the Northwest Region’s approach to health equity work is thoughtful, deliberate, and inclusive. Careful yet flexible planning has allowed the community leads in this region to engage residents from all walks of life – youth, immigrants, seniors, workers, and more. To do this successfully, Northwest Center utilizes a “Train the Trainer” model; this model consists of the regional lead leading initial focus groups, workshops, and data collection, then fine-tuning these processes with lessons learned. Then, Northwest Center turns to community leads and trains these organizations in best practices and useful techniques to engage their community areas. The tools learned and refined in this initial stage become the prototype for community leads, while staying flexible enough to adapt to the individual characteristics and community engagement traditions of the other Northwest communities.

The model used in the Northwest Region blended best practices in health equity planning with quality-of-life planning, a model that empowers local communities to take a comprehensive assessment of community needs. Our methodology was asset-based, rather than deficit based. That means that each community inventoried their strengths and built strategies on top of key assets to address challenges such as a lack of affordable housing, health outcome disparities and a rise in public safety challenges. Northwest Center was assisted by Teska Associates, Inc., a community planning firm that had facilitated quality-of-life plans in Belmont Cragin and Logan Square/Hermosa; and Kathleen Gregory Consulting LLC, a firm with deep experience in health and human service assessment and strategic planning.

# PROCESS

The first phase of this endeavor was the focus group stage, where community leads communicate the concepts of health equity to their communities, get feedback on the critical health equity challenges residents face, find out available resources, and assess gaps in programs and services that are needed. Focus groups with non-profit leaders, block club members, school principals, houses of worship, community residents, youth, seniors, and others contextualized the data and dispel misconceptions about health equity in the community.

Each community lead also administered a survey to residents to determine the key health equity challenges, gaps and opportunities in their service area. The workshop phase delved into discussions on health equity challenges in each priority issue and identifying current service providers. Workshops progressively narrowed on priority issue areas using both quantitative and qualitative data. Strategies and projects take center stage and top priority issue areas are solidified.

Each community lead put together a group of stakeholders composed of partner organizations, residents, and groups that filled gaps identified through the focus group and surveys. The first workshop in each community focused on interpreting the data – the results of the focus groups, community survey and third party data such as the Chicago Health Atlas. The workshop also identified challenges and gaps in services across the seven priority areas identified in Healthy Chicago 2025. The second workshop focused on reviewing the challenges identified in the first workshop and brainstorming strategies and projects for each of the priority areas.

The top three most impactful priority areas were selected to focus on during the third workshop. The participants reviewed and refined the strategies and projects identified in the second workshop. By the end of the third workshop, the groups selected the top priority area to focus on during the action planning phase in early 2023. It was noted that all of the priority areas are intersectional – e.g. public safety involved health and human services, particularly mental health, and safe and affordable housing has deep impacts on health care as one of the key drivers of social determinants of health. Through cross-community lead meetings, all four areas decided to focus regionally on three of the priority areas – housing, health and human services and public safety. Each community will delve into at least one of these priority areas during the action planning phase next year.

# HEALTHY CHICAGO 2025



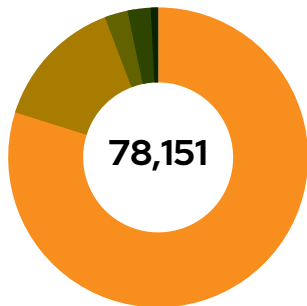
Healthy Chicago 2025 is community health needs assessment, improvement plan, and community-driven movement to address social inequities, with the primary goal being to close the life expectancy gap between the Black and White communities that has risen to 8.8 years in Chicago, and nearly double that between some specific communities.

The five-year plan seeks to address social conditions that have been created by decades of segregation and systemic racism, the effects of which are laid bare by COVID-19. It includes specific proposals to increase access to healthy foods, quality healthcare and housing, and create safe spaces for all Chicagoans to live, work and play.

The Healthy Chicago 2025 assessment was led by CDPH in collaboration with the Partnership for Healthy Chicago, a coalition of over 40 stakeholders representing the broad spectrum of Chicago’s public health system. Every five years CDPH works with partners on a plan to improve community health and well being, and the 2025 plan builds off the original Healthy Chicago plan and Healthy Chicago 2.0.

# BELMONT CRAGIN

## Population



**80.1%** Hispanic or Latino  
**14.4%** White  
**2.5%** Black  
**2.5%** Asian or Pacific Islander  
**.8%** Other

## Life Expectancy



Render of Cook County Health Center

## Bright Spots

Among the neighborhood wins so far are the state-of-the-art new \$44 million Belmont Cragin elementary school and community center.

A brand new \$25.6 million senior housing building, as well as several new additions, renovations and investment to the neighborhood's public high school, Steinmetz College Prep, which includes a new \$6.5 million PCC Wellness Center. Cook County Health Center opened a state-of-the-art \$12 million facility in Nov 2021.

## Challenges

Communities in the Northwest Side are being overlooked. The data collection work is creating the structure for the Northwest Side to reduce the life expectancy gap within its community areas; while the broader region has higher averages compared to the overall city, many of our individual community areas are seeing lower life expectancy rates, reflecting a wide gap between wealthier white community areas and lower-income community areas with predominantly residents of color.

"We need to create a safe environment for our children, after all, they are our future. At the very least we need to give them safe grounds."





# BELMONT CRAGIN



## Challenges

One of the challenges identified by the youth is the want to see better bus dependability. Teens noticed that the Chicago Transit Authority and Active Transportation Alliance had assigned grades to each neighborhood according to its bus friendliness, with wards surrounding Belmont Cragin receiving D's.

"We need more community safety, more police on patrol," a community resident and parent said "We need to create a safe environment for our children, after all, they are our future. At the very least we need to give them safety ground."

-  **30** Grocery Stores & Food Markets
-  **35** Childcare Centers
-  **5** Public Parks
-  **2** Mental Healthcare Centers
-  **0** Hospitals
-  **25** Public & Private Schools

## REMEMBER!

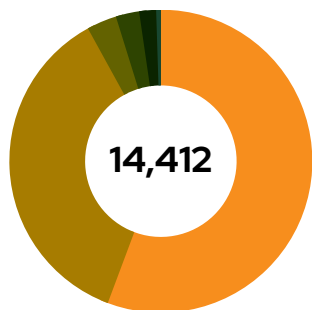
Based on the problems and solutions identified by the community in each issue area, we then developed surveys to further inform the work. The surveying took two forms: soft polling and online surveying.

## 2 Mental Health Clinics

While Belmont Cragin has two excellent mental healthcare centers, both are at capacity. Residents have to wait 6-8 months to be able to be seen. The need is greater and has been growing post Covid-19

# MONTCLARE

## Population



- 55.7% Hispanic or Latino
- 36.3% White
- 3.2% Black
- 2.5% Asian or Pacific Islander
- 1.8% Two or more mixed races
- .5% Native American

## Life Expectancy



## Bright Spots

Life in Montclare is better and healthier with facilities like Shriners Hospitals for Children Chicago. Their experienced care team provides compassionate and innovative treatment to bring hope and healing. Their goal is to aide children in Illinois and across the country to reach their full potential.

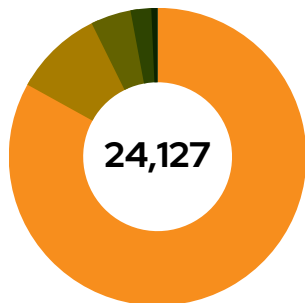
## Challenges

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Montclare community had a high rate of deaths compared to Chicago, and also experienced vaccine hesitancy with residents. The community also has a high rate in smoking and obesity levels among the adults.

-  2 Grocery Stores & Food Markets
-  5 Childcare Centers
-  2 Public Parks
-  3 Mental Healthcare Centers
-  1 Hospitals
-  2 Public & Private Schools

# HERMOSA

## Population



- 82.5% Hispanic or Latino
- 9.9% White
- 4.5% Black
- 2.3% Asian or Pacific Islander
- .7% Two or more mixed races

## Life Expectancy



## Bright Spots

Hermosa is the home of local non-profit Spanish Coalition for Housing, located at 922 N Pulaski Road. SCH provides counseling, education, and housing resources necessary for Latinos and other low-income families.

Hermosa is also the birthplace of Walt Disney, at 2156 North Tripp Avenue.

The Consulate-General of Honduras in Chicago is located in Hermosa at 4439 W Fullerton Avenue. On December 31, 2018, the Hermosa Bungalow Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places.



15 Grocery Stores & Food Markets



4 Childcare Centers



4 Public Parks



3 Mental Healthcare Centers



0 Hospitals



7 Public & Private Schools

## Challenges

Hermosa residents are facing a health crisis. Lack of health infrastructure such as hospitals, clinics, and not enough mental health clinics are detrimental to residents. Health conditions such as obesity, hypertension, and drug overdoses plague the community and are circumstances residents deal with everyday. Hermosa also doesn't have key infrastructure such as police stations, firehouses, or public libraries.

# OVERVIEW OF DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS

## SURVEYS

### Overview

Based on the problems and solutions identified by the community in each issue area, we then developed surveys to further inform the work. The surveying took two forms: soft polling and online surveying. Ultimately, there are pros and cons to each method and the data is presented separately for your viewing.

### Soft Polling

Soft Polling began in July 2022 and continued through Aug 2022 at various events in collaboration with Northwest Center. The method of soft polling was to ask residents at events to pick an issue area, and vote using tallies or post-it notes on which problem and solution named in the focus groups most resonated with them. This soft polling method allowed us to continue conversations with our community residents on this process and engage in further dialogue about these issue areas.

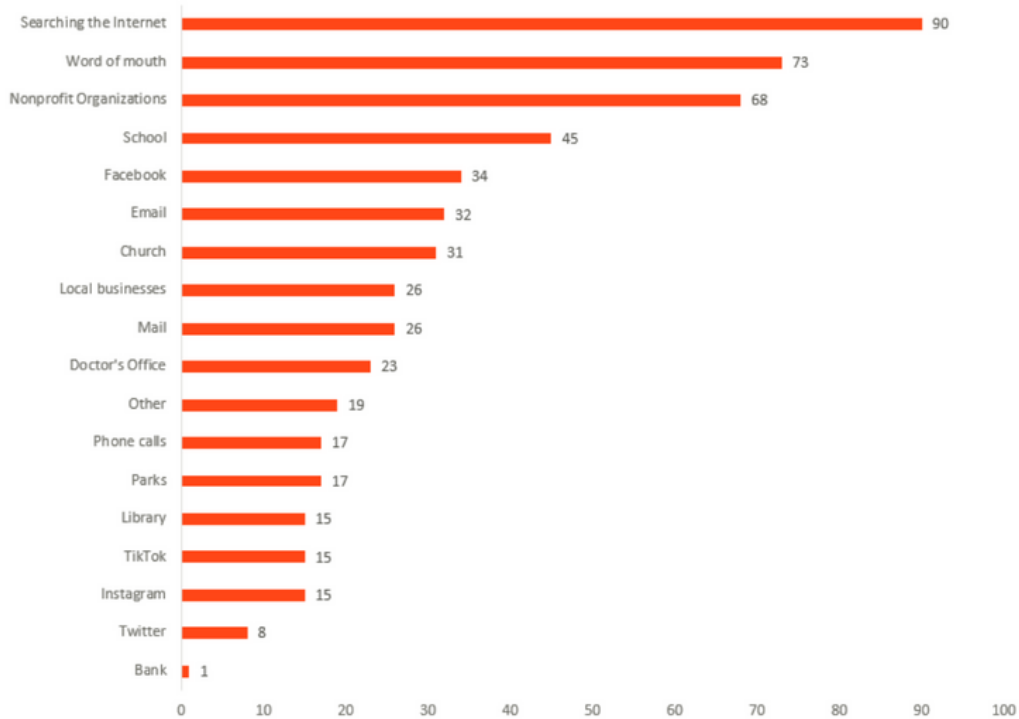


It also allowed us to engage our population who may face barriers to digital surveying because of the digital divide that we know exists in our community. However, it also means that our data collection methods were not as rigid as online surveying and there is potential for bias in the sample. The soft polling method could mean that folks voted multiple times in an issue area, voted for multiple issue areas, and could also introduce bias because they are voting in front of a community health worker and other residents, and are seeing in real-time which problems and solutions others are voting for. This may influence decision-making at the time of surveying.

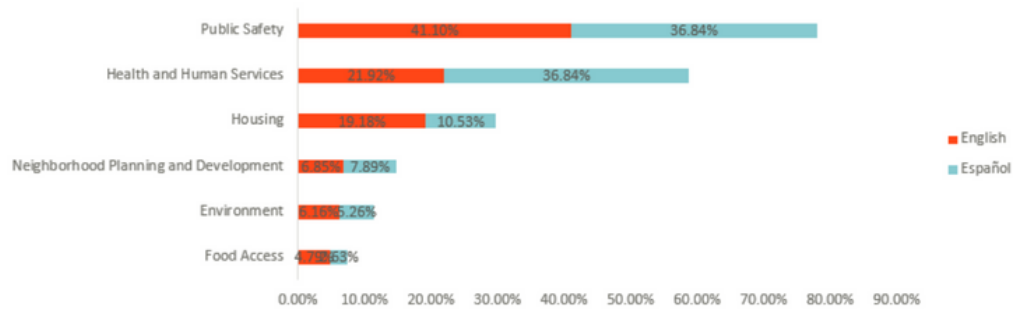


# GENERAL DATA

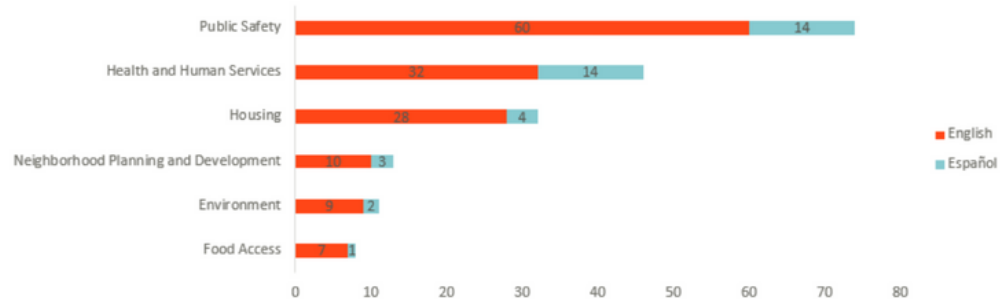
How do you find resources in your community? Select all that apply.



Most important issue area by language, percentage



Most important issue area by language, count



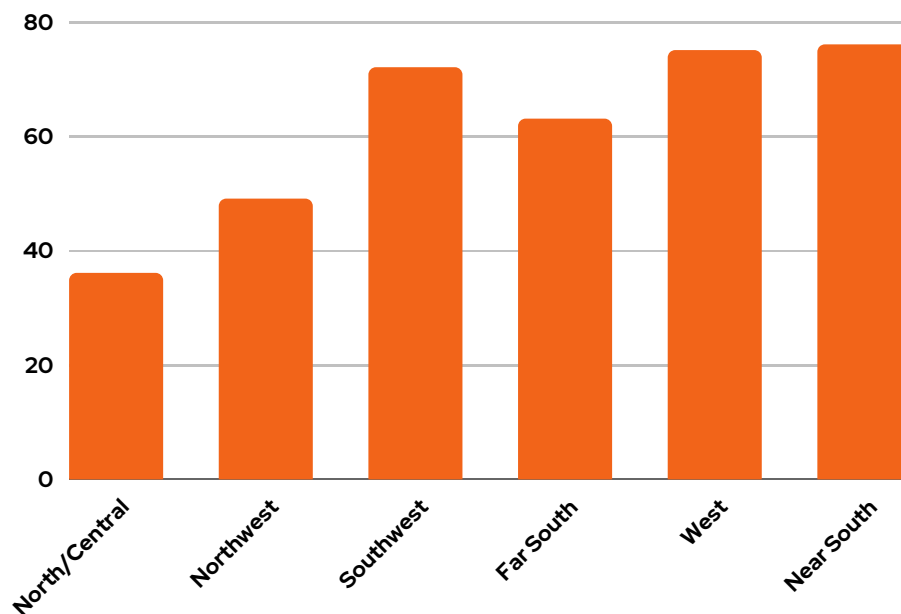
# COVID-19 IMPACTS AND THE NORTHWEST SIDE

## THE NORTHWEST SIDE

When examining the 28 indicators we were asked to compile by the City of Chicago, the data told a story of the differences between neighborhoods in the Northwest side. When looking at the data on a regional level, the Northwest side often scores high on health outcomes, comparable to the North/Central neighborhoods and region. However, looking at the data in the Northwest side broken down by neighborhood tells a much different story. Some neighborhoods have very excellent outcomes comparatively, while others face disparate outcomes due to structural racism, displacement and historical disinvestment in these communities.

The full effects of this historical disinvestment in our Northwest side communities were fully shown during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our communities faced some of the highest case and death rates in the city and state, with Belmont Cragin being hit especially hard. This caused our community to reevaluate what health equity could mean for us and how it could be achieved. Through the partnerships that were already in place, our community showed its resiliency and was able to change the narrative, Belmont Cragin became one of the most vaccinated communities overall, way above the city average.

### Social Vulnerability Index

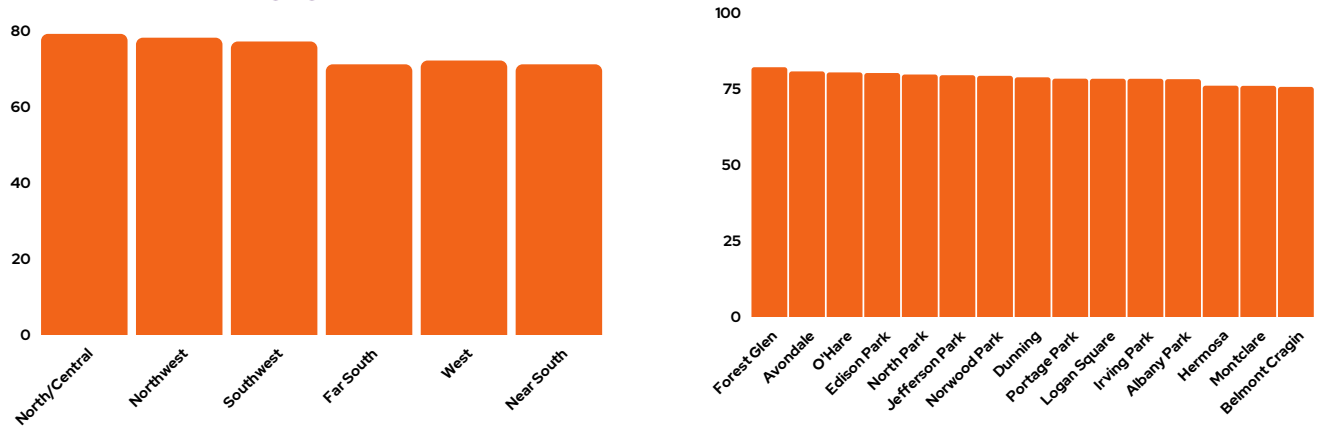


# COVID-19 IMPACTS AND THE NORTHWEST SIDE

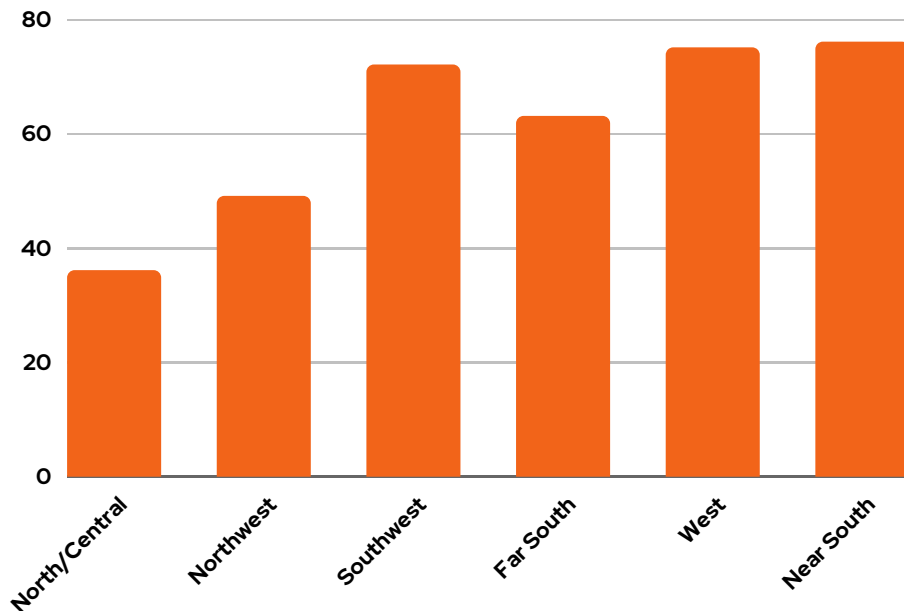
Source: Chicago Health Atlas, 2022

## Life Expectancy 2020

### REGIONAL



## Social Vulnerability Index





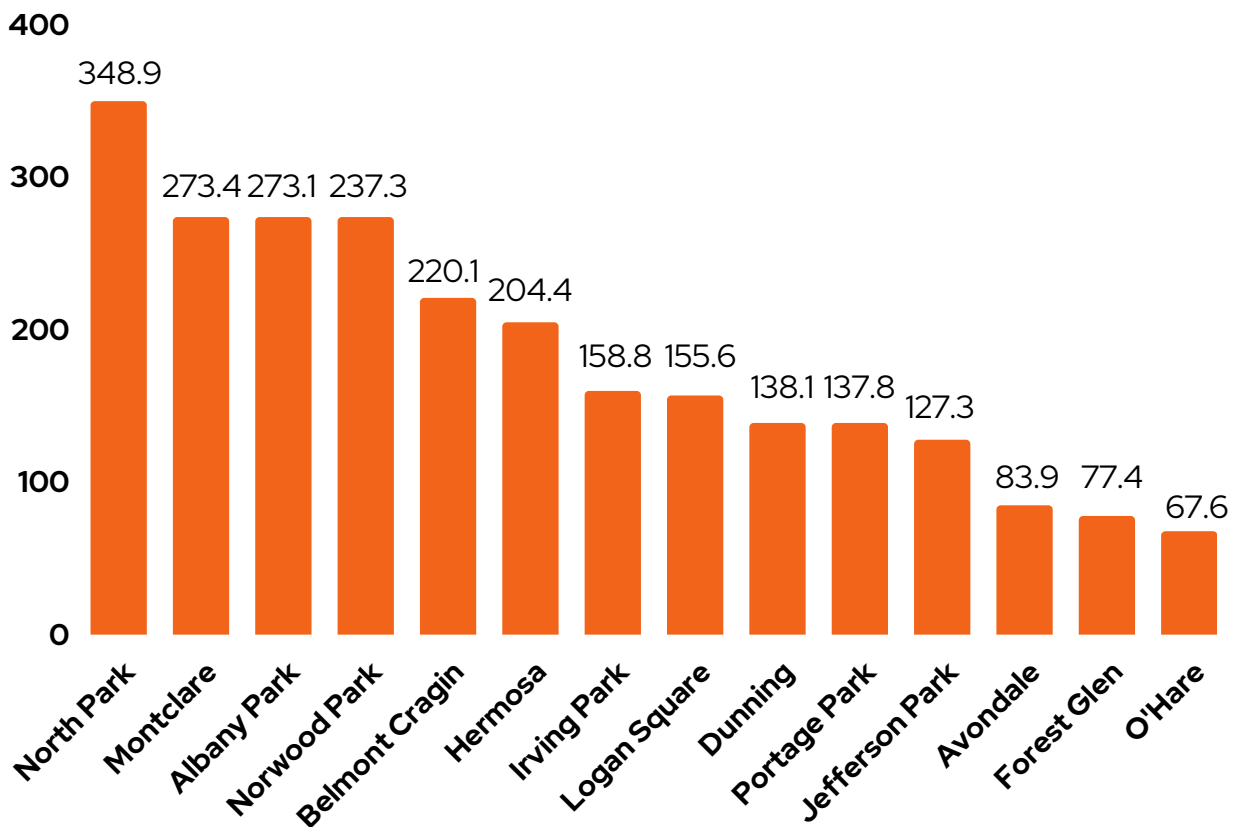
# COVID-19 IMPACT



Belmont Cragin residents are 50.7% more socially vulnerable than residents living in the Loop

## COVID-19 Death Rate 2020

Rate per 100,000 population



# HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Health and Human Services was one of the top voted problem areas that both the community members and the community stakeholders indicated as a top priority that needs special focus on. The mission of health and human services across the city is to enhance the health and well-being of all residents, by providing accessible and cost effective health care services and access to resources.

## Quotes from Belmont Cragin Residents

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“The high cost of healthcare is stopping me from going to the doctors.”

“I’m afraid of getting a high bill for medical services or even use my insurance.”

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The Belmont Cragin area is one of the most disadvantaged areas for affordable healthcare facilities. The lack of trauma treating medical centers and scarce number of mental health facilities adds to the overwhelming challenges that already exist. Some of the biggest obstacles that the community of Belmont Cragin and the surrounding areas are facing currently are the lack of accessible and affordable medical, dental and mental health facilities; long waitlist at the Cook County hospital; limited access to specialists; and high cost of healthcare.

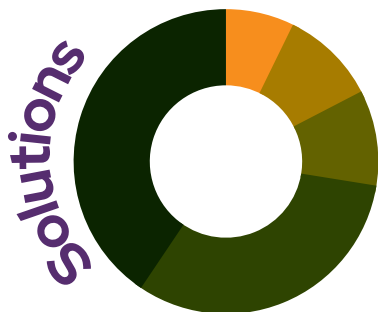
# HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

When facilitating focus groups, the participants indicated that there is no sense of community, fear of seeking medical attention due to immigration status, and poor customer service. Some facilities like Community Health Clinic at Onward House are the few places providing services at no-cost to the residents but there is so much more work that needs to be done.

## DATA COLLECTED FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS



- 9 Bad customer service at existing health facilities
- 10 Too expensive
- 11 No sense of community at health facilities
- 12 Lacking quality at health facilities
- 22 Long wait list at Cook County



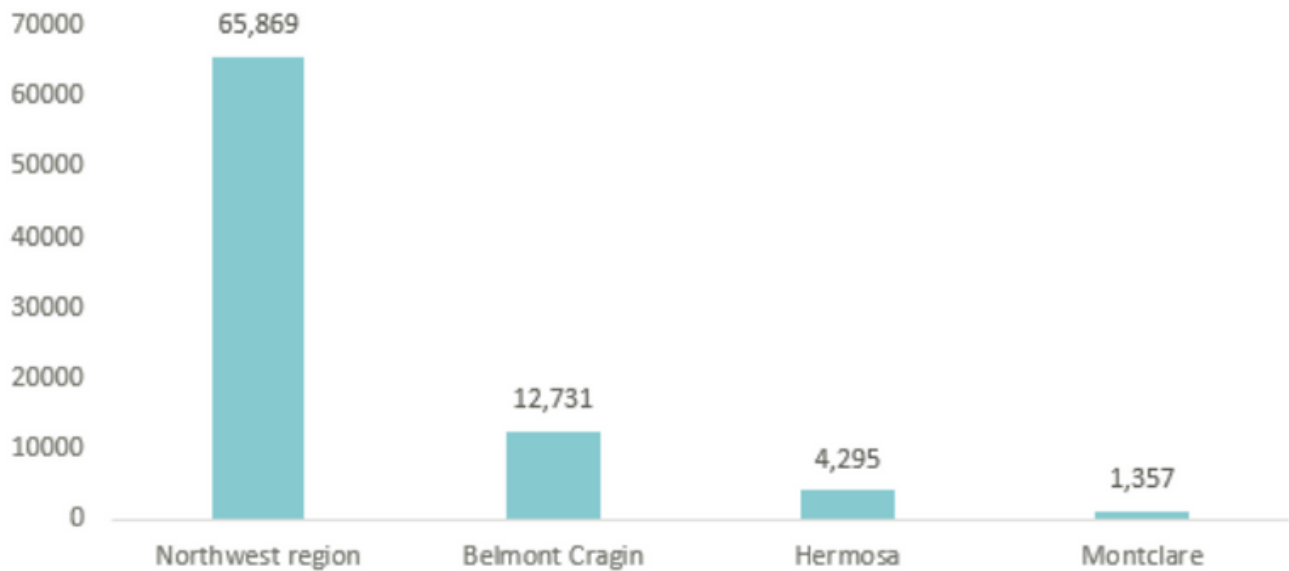
- 5 Navigation for new immigrants
- 7 Community centers / Organizations with clinics
- 7 More local organizations to connect you to medical services
- 22 Expand access to healthcare
- 28 Affordable community clinic for mental health, dental, & vision

# HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

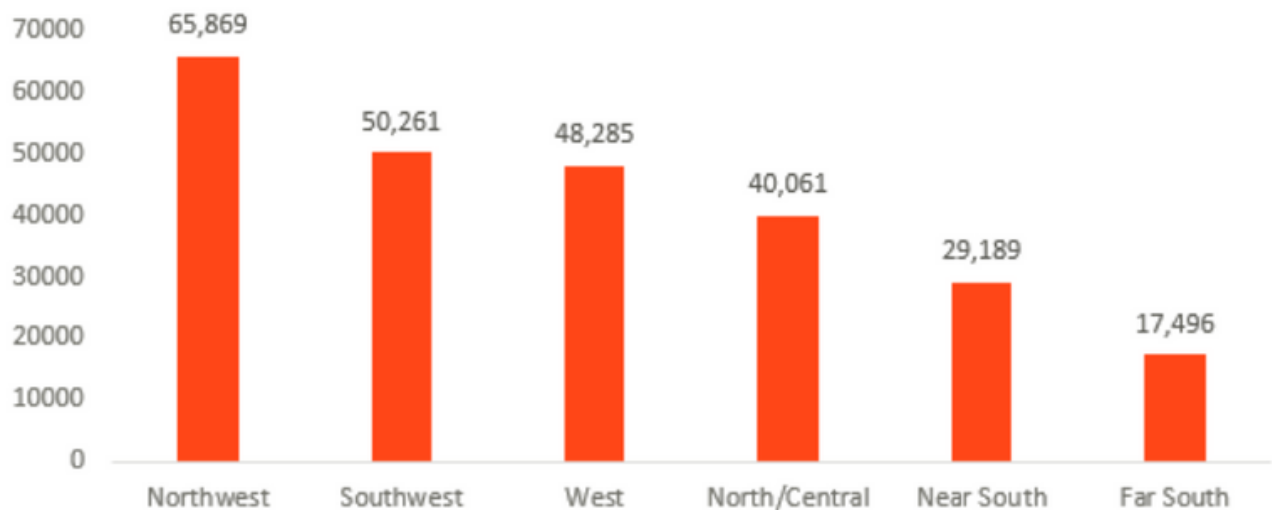
## UNINSURED RESIDENTS

Number of residents without health insurance.  
Data source: American Community Survey (Tables B27001/C27001)

### Uninsured residents, 2016-2020, by neighborhood



### Total number of uninsured residents, 2016-2020, by region

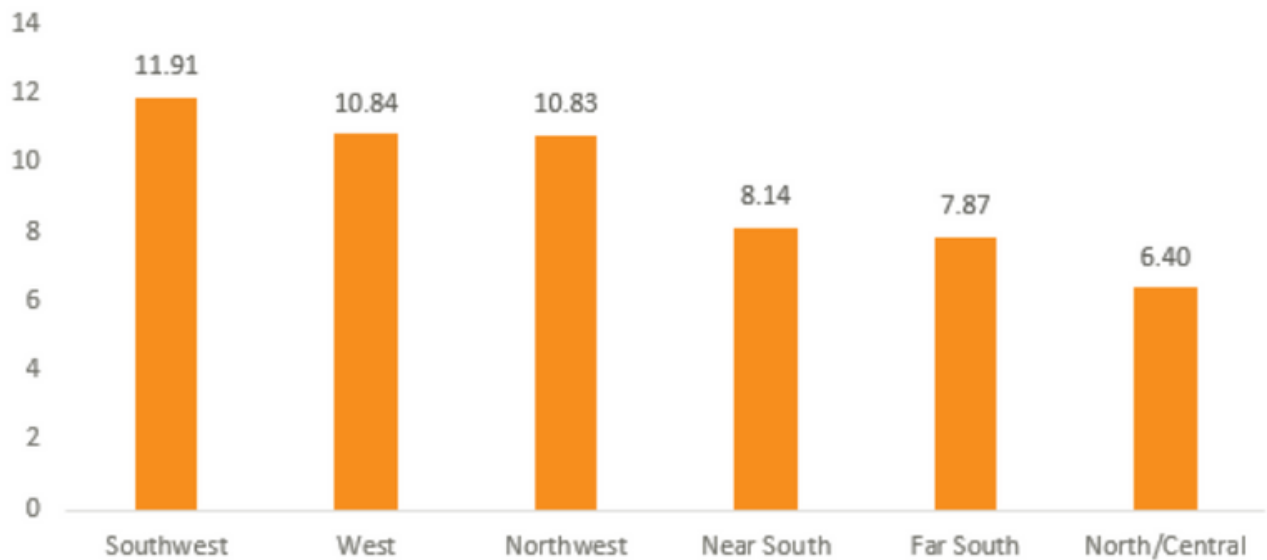


# HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

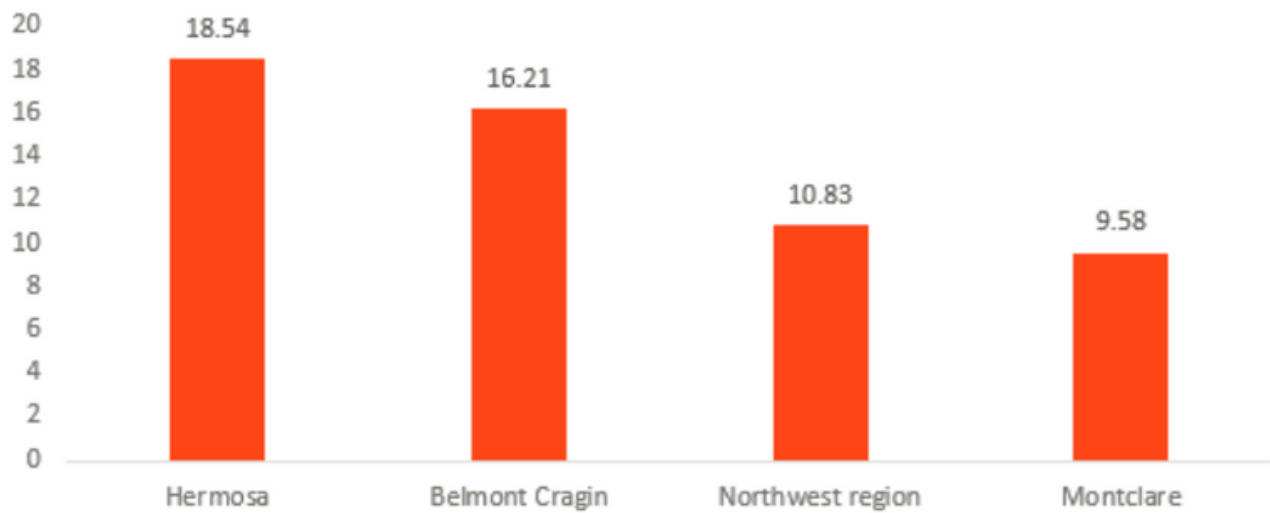
## UNINSURED RESIDENTS

Percent of residents without health insurance (at the time of the survey).  
Data source: American Community Survey (Tables B27001/C27001)

Uninsured rate (% of residents), 2016-2020, by region



Uninsured rate (% of residents), 2016-2020, by neighborhood



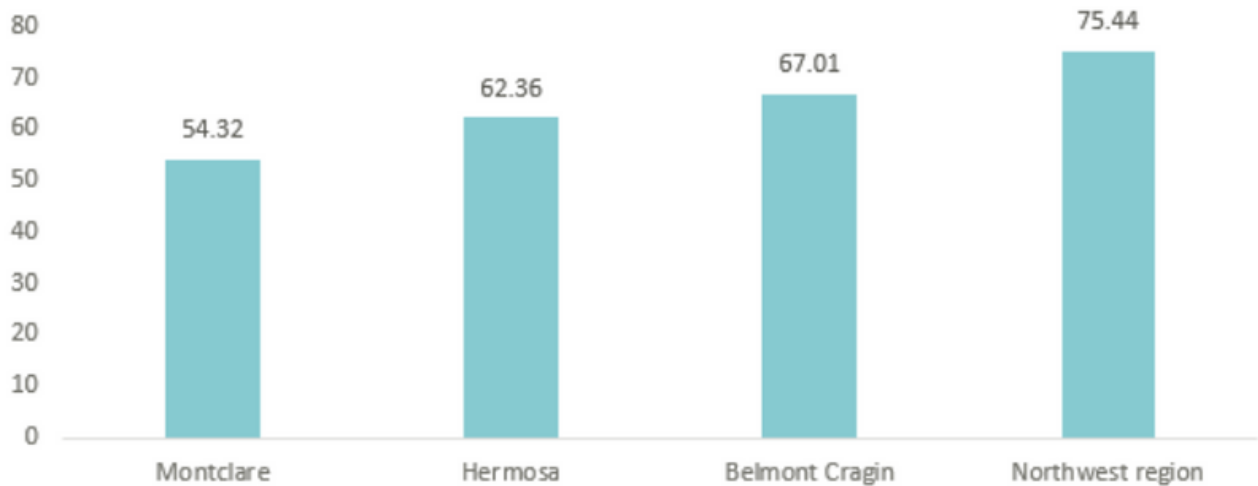
# HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

## RECEIVED CARE RATE

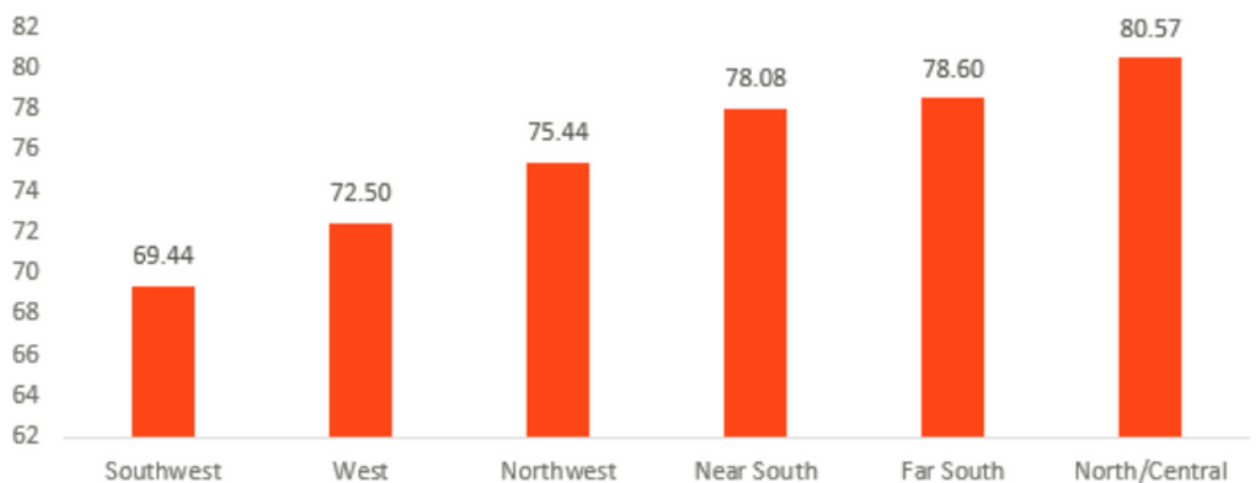
Percent of adults who report that it is 'usually' or 'always' easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan.

Data source: Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey

Received needed care rate (% of adults), 2020-2021, by region



Received needed care rate (% of adults), 2020-2021, by region



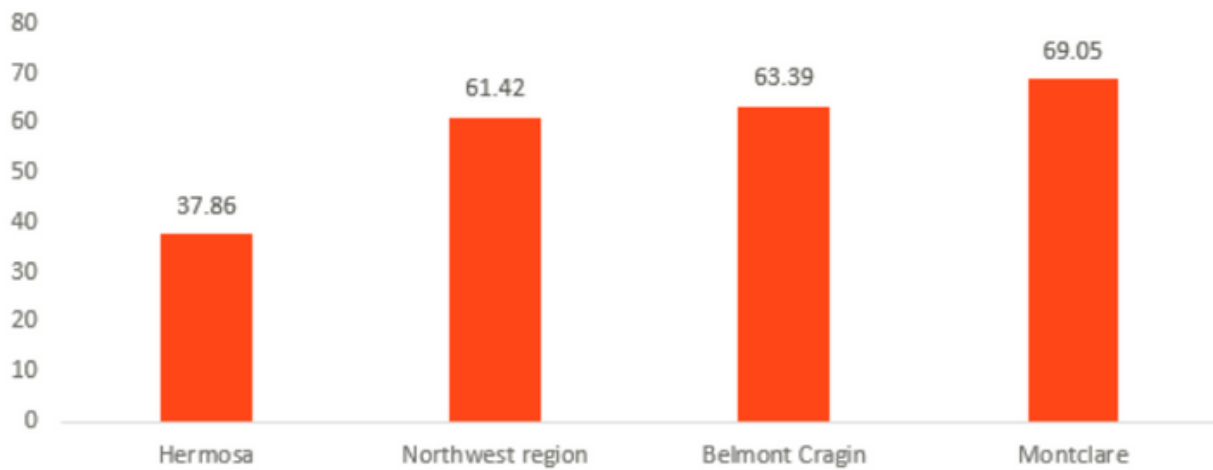
# HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

## HEALTH CARE SATISFACTION

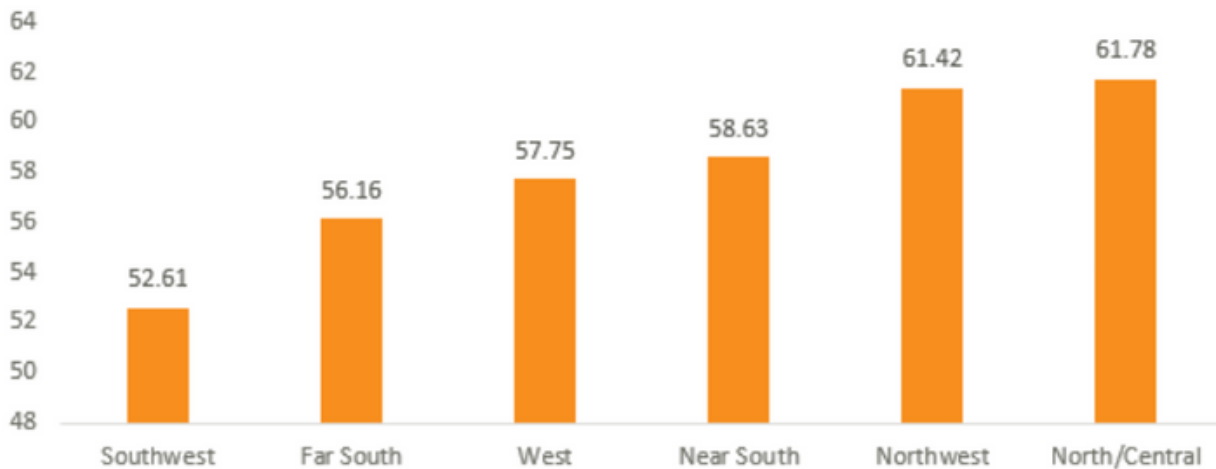
Percent of adults who report that they were very satisfied with the health care they received in the past year.

Data source: Chicago Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey

Health care satisfaction rate (% of adults), 2020-2021, by neighborhood



Health care satisfaction rate (% of adults), 2020-2021, by region



# FOOD ACCESS

Food access is a topic that affects everyone's lives in the Belmont Cragin community. Whether we are struggling to obtain groceries or trying to eat healthier, these are issues that come up often. We do have access to food pantries in the area but we are limited on options. When speaking to people at the food pantries the general consensus about the food items at food pantries is that they have too much processed or culturally irrelevant food. If there is produce, the quality is below standards and the amount of visits they are allowed is very limited. For the people looking to eat healthier, the Northwest Center offers healthy eating workshops (Charlas) to educate the community on eating and shopping healthier.

## Quotes from Belmont Cragin Residents

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"Groceries are more expensive due to inflation."

"Too much processed or culturally irrelevant foods at food pantries, like canned, boxed, and bagged."

"People need to learn more about their own bodies in order for Healthy Eating workshops to really take effect."

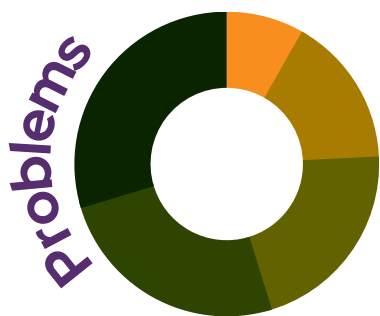
"Link card funds are too low and they make it hard to be eligible."



# FOOD ACCESS

When working these events, we constantly hear from the participants on how the prices of groceries have skyrocketed, making it difficult to afford the healthy options. It is also very difficult to apply for food stamps due to ineligibility on technicalities and not having someone to help them through the process. Although these issues are prominent, the Northwest Center is working on creating projects that can help alleviate these issues with the help of our stakeholders and led by our community's voice.

## DATA COLLECTED FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS



- 18 Bad quality of food at food pantries
- 35 Government offices too far for resources
- 46 Government offices have few to no translators
- 55 Bad customer service at the government offices to apply for SNAP
- 65 Food too expensive



- 30 Partner with local grocery stores for donations/low cost food
- 32 More food pantries
- 36 Healthy free cooking classes
- 43 Outreach for information on available resources in Belmont Cragin
- 69 More offices for SNAP/Benefits Enrollment

# PUBLIC SAFETY

Most residents within the Belmont Cragin Community fear the police rather than feel safe with their service. They believe more police presence is necessary but are unwilling to engage fearing potential drawbacks such as gang retaliation, potential ICE involvement, and their voices not truly being heard. Many residents have fear of their children walking unprotected streets and are not aware of many community services to provide resources for their children. There is a huge cry for help within the Belmont Cragin community in regards to residents' garages being invaded and guns being too accessible for young adults. Armed robberies and domestic violence are also a blight on a very vulnerable community.

## Quotes from Belmont Cragin Residents

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"We don't feel safe talking to the police."

"If I see a crime, I don't report it because I'm afraid of potential retaliation."

"I'm undocumented, I'm afraid most of the time even from the police."

"When we do call police most of the time they don't help."

"I'm afraid of getting my car stolen and getting hurt in the process."

"My catalytic converter has been stolen. What can I do?"

# PUBLIC SAFETY

In order to enact true change the motion needs to begin with YOU. You as the resident, parent, young adult, community lead, police officer, alderman, state rep, and all people that dwell within the community are also tied together as a response to keep that community safe and protected. Stakeholders within the Belmont Cragin community can create projects such as creating self defense courses, creating social media campaigns on what public safety is and what that means to you and your community, and have district caps programs to promote safety. Ultimately with hard work and dedication we all can come together as one body as one voice to make Belmont Cragin a safe place to live for all.

## DATA COLLECTED FROM POLLS AT FOUR COMMUNITY BOARD EVENTS



- 16 No community conversations to voice concerns
- 17 No sense of community
- 19 No mediators to connect to these services
- 19 Residents don't call 911 when crime happens
- 30 Lack of knowledge of where to get help
- 45 Few to no programs/areas for children to attend



- 22 Community run sports
- 23 Public safety workshops (self defense, neighborhood watch, etc)
- 28 Increase CPD community presence
- 40 Education campaign on available resources in Belmont Cragin
- 42 After school programs for youth
- 64 More social workers in Belmont Cragin

# PUBLIC STAFETY

## CALLS FOR SERVICE

District	2020 Total	2021 Total	2021 % Change	2021%
1	99,693	123,884	24.27%	4.25%
2	131,497	138,699	5.48%	4.76%
3	122,275	126,067	3.10%	4.33%
4	132,774	141,111	6.28%	4.84%
5	96,506	114,795	18.95%	3.94%
6	131,180	131,540	0.27%	4.51%
7	124,939	127,044	1.68%	4.36%
8	147,052	143,147	-2.66%	4.91%
9	102,040	106,369	4.24%	3.65%
10	120,417	177,912	47.75%	6.11%
11	171,336	174,190	1.67%	5.98%
12	111,887	124,049	10.87%	4.26%
14	68,776	77,724	13.01%	2.67%
15	121,109	136,093	12.37%	4.67%
16	70,197	84,839	20.86%	2.91%
17	73,084	85,043	16.36%	2.92%
18	94,171	118,040	25.35%	4.05%
19	90,612	95,089	4.94%	3.26%
20	51,720	70,895	37.07%	2.43%
22	70,192	69,514	-0.97%	2.39%
24	77,228	83,111	7.62%	2.85%
25	146,714	138,926	-5.31%	4.77%
OTHER*	256,505	325,513	26.90%	11.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,611,904</b>	<b>2,913,594</b>	<b>11.55%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Chicago Police Department and DOJ

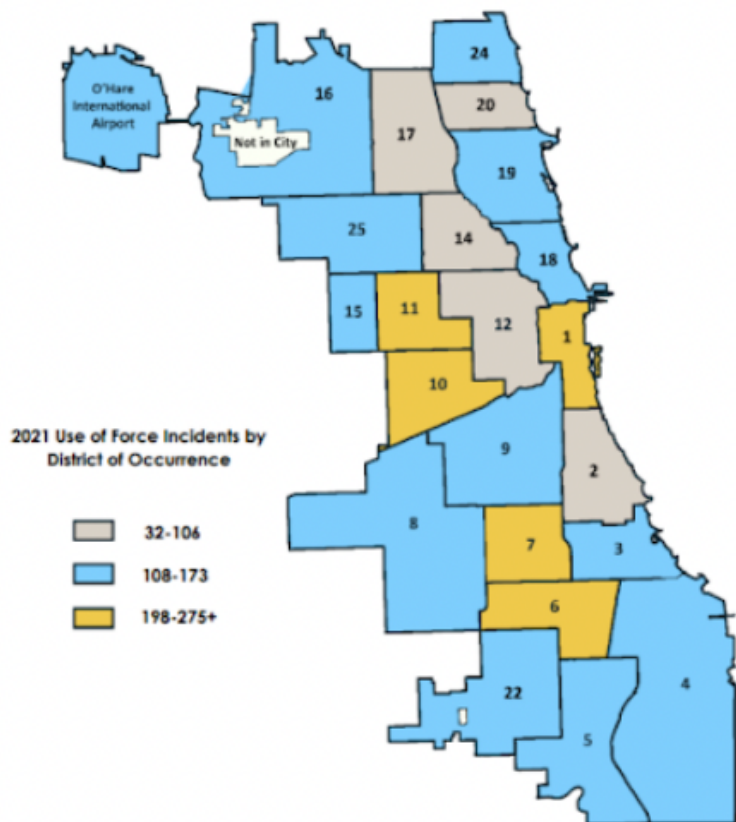
## Incident Details

### Use of Force by District of Occurrence

This illustration and table give a picture of use of force by the district of occurrence. Note: District "31" represents locations outside of the City of Chicago, District "41" represents locations outside of the State of Illinois, and District "51" represents those locations outside the USA.

Use of force incidents and occurrences were generally down across the city in 2021. This table shows that use of force occurrences were highest in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> districts and lowest in the 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> districts.

District	Use of Force Occurrences (2020)	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Occurrence % Change
1	349	198	-43%
2	150	106	-29%
3	160	108	-33%
4	192	167	-13%
5	179	141	-21%
6	308	231	-25%
7	380	253	-33%
8	131	137	5%
9	169	139	-18%
10	301	263	-13%
11	490	275	-44%
12	98	94	-4%
14	109	79	-28%
15	195	173	-11%
16	123	127	3%
17	72	38	-47%
18	176	166	-6%
19	117	125	7%
20	59	32	-46%
22	141	133	-6%
24	150	120	-20%
25	189	171	-10%
31	20	39	95%
41	2	0	-100%
51	0	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>-22%</b>



Source: Chicago Police Department and DOJ

# PUBLIC SAFETY

## ICE ARREST DATA



We have the second highest number of undocumented residents in Chicago, at over 12,000.

### ERO Administrative Arrests by Field Office (Area of Responsibility) and Month

AOR	TOTAL												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOTAL FY2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,878</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>10,141</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>7,078</b>	<b>7,174</b>	<b>103,603</b>
Atlanta	1,113	1,020	1,001	1,136	1,235	958	466	601	559	664	692	701	10,146
Baltimore	132	118	116	122	120	72	19	32	33	35	47	56	902
Boston	150	132	119	201	303	165	83	65	63	108	131	84	1,604
Buffalo	102	96	81	117	91	95	42	39	53	86	71	57	930
Chicago	681	596	572	677	730	621	245	296	372	416	502	503	6,211
Dallas	1,506	1,204	1,523	1,458	1,354	1,399	1,182	996	885	986	1,083	1,054	14,630
Denver	142	161	120	217	207	181	59	53	56	59	106	72	1,433
Detroit	251	238	205	281	379	223	99	102	151	195	191	193	2,508
El Paso	169	153	150	207	193	147	76	77	98	117	126	161	1,674
Houston	1,178	1,018	1,091	1,290	997	1,276	812	536	392	331	600	651	10,172
Los Angeles	502	418	395	661	486	355	209	210	202	303	306	336	4,383
Miami	871	703	722	854	805	831	349	391	435	415	510	511	7,397
New Orleans	767	619	692	669	900	664	281	308	325	329	388	400	6,342
New York City	207	141	121	277	260	184	35	42	34	83	73	60	1,517
Newark	289	230	188	322	239	205	48	69	81	123	152	153	2,099
Philadelphia	345	312	306	395	343	227	136	136	127	175	185	139	2,826
Phoenix	459	375	392	422	475	412	255	276	255	265	357	319	4,262
Salt Lake City	424	270	283	365	388	338	207	226	225	231	274	242	3,473
San Antonio	999	682	728	750	754	818	439	517	377	435	524	636	7,659
San Diego	158	109	140	174	190	140	71	38	31	88	75	95	1,309
San Francisco	370	301	324	451	354	312	279	171	180	264	218	233	3,457
Seattle	195	137	165	185	214	142	101	58	54	88	103	83	1,525
St. Paul	372	353	332	388	365	299	155	117	164	188	184	221	3,138

# PUBLIC SAFETY

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

“A statewide domestic violence hotline received nearly 30,000 calls in 2021, up 5%, and the number of murders and shootings involving domestic relations in Chicago increased nearly two-thirds from 2020, according to the “Measuring Safety: Gender-based Violence in Illinois” by The Network, a Chicago-based advocacy organization... Despite the increase in calls to domestic violence hotlines from Chicago residents, the number of cases reported to police fell by 5% in 2021, to around 151,000 reported incidents. The decline likely doesn’t represent a downturn in abuse, given the surge in domestic-related shootings, Farrell said, but probably results from a sense of futility by victims. Victims interviewed by study authors reported feeling ignored by Chicago Police, and CPD made arrests in only about 5% of domestic violence calls, a decline of 15% from 2020 and more than a third from 2020.”

Source: NBC Chicago

### Criminal Homicide by Victims Relationship to Offender

Victim Relationship to Offender	2020		2021	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Romantic Partner	20	9.5%	19	8.3%
Family	27	12.8%	10	4.3%
Friend	5	2.4%	4	1.7%
Acquaintance	45	21.3%	53	23.0%
Otherwise Known	8	3.8%	6	2.6%
No Relationship/Stranger	106	50.2%	138	60.0%
<b>Total-Known Relationship</b>	<b>211</b>		<b>230</b>	
Unknown Relationship <sup>1</sup>	561		570	
<b>Total-All Criminal Homicide</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>	

Source: Chicago Health Atlas & Chicago Police Department

# PUBLIC SAFETY

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

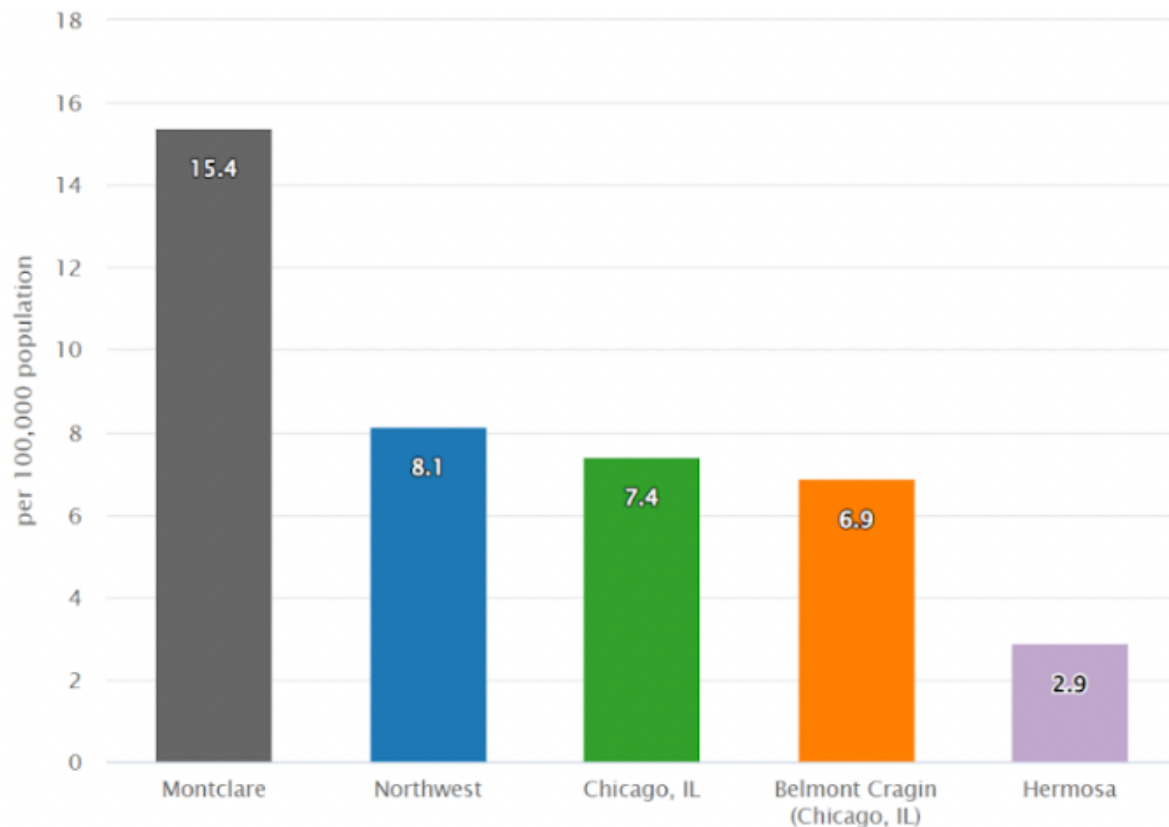
Detectives assign a motive to each homicide, investigative facts permitting. Motives may be unknown or may change at the conclusion of the investigation. In 2021, of the 800 criminal homicides, with the known motives, 49% were reported as death from "Gang Altercation." Other motives include "Dispute/ Altercation" (29%), "Domestic Altercation" (8%),

Criminal Homicide by Motive

Motive	2020		2021	
	Total	% of Known	Total	% of Known
Gang-Related Altercation	311	54.9%	253	49.1%
Domestic Altercation	57	10.1%	43	8.3%
Dispute/Altercation - General	114	20.1%	149	28.9%
Robbery	45	8.0%	43	8.3%
Other Circumstance/Motive	39	6.9%	27	5.2%
<b>Total Known Circumstance/Motive</b>	<b>566</b>		<b>515</b>	
<b>Unknown Circumstance/Motive</b>	<b>206</b>		<b>285</b>	
<b>Total All Criminal Homicides</b>	<b>772</b>		<b>800</b>	

Source: Chicago Health Atlas & Chicago Police Department

### Suicide Mortality Rate, 2015-2019



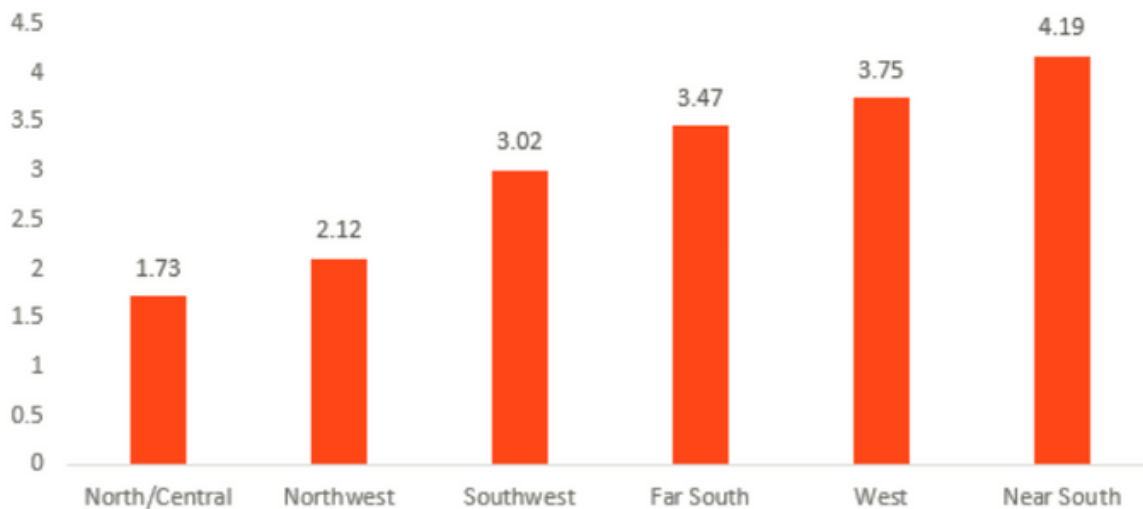


# PUBLIC SAFETY

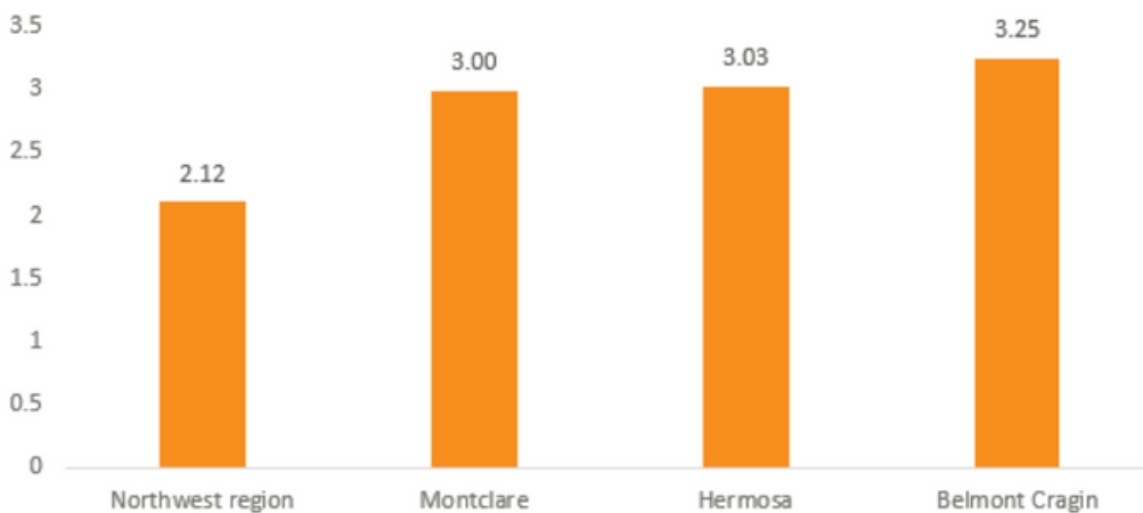
## CHILD OPPORTUNITY

A composite index that captures neighborhood resources and conditions that matter for children's healthy development scored as Very Low (5), Low (4), Moderate (3), High (2), and Very High (1).

Child Opportunity Index 2.0, 2015, by region



Child Opportunity Index 2.0, 2015, by neighborhood



Source: diversitydatakids.org

# ENVIRONMENT

Most residents when asked about their opinion on the environment raised concerns about the number of rats and the lack of garbage cans. One resident mentioned that, people would dump their old Pozole down the drain. Stakeholders had a conversation about education efforts surrounding proper disposal of leftovers and garbage cans.

## Quotes from Belmont Cragin Residents

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"Many branches from trees that are on the street cover the sewer system, causing flooding on the streets."

"There are many rats in the streets because we do not have enough garbage cans."

"Public littering is so bad that it clogs the drains. When it rains, the sewers are draining incorrectly which causes massive flooding."

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Residents are looking for answers, and those with power, including our elected officials, are unsure how to respond. Organizations are working together and researching environmental opportunities for the Northwest Region, looking to the South Chicago and Little Village to bring some of their equitable work to the area.

Creating a green, sustainable community requires hard work. Cooperation and a commitment from local government, businesses, institutions and individuals is paramount to make progressive changes.

# ENVIRONMENT

## DATA COLLECTED FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS



- 16 Illegal dumping in neighborhoods
- 18 Community gardens are not maintained
- 22 Businesses not keeping spaces clean
- 23 Stolen trash cans
- 27 Not enough city trash bins
- 29 Not enough dump sites
- 33 Unanswered calls for trash removal
- 45 Community/residents don't work together
- 60 Rats
- 67 Litter

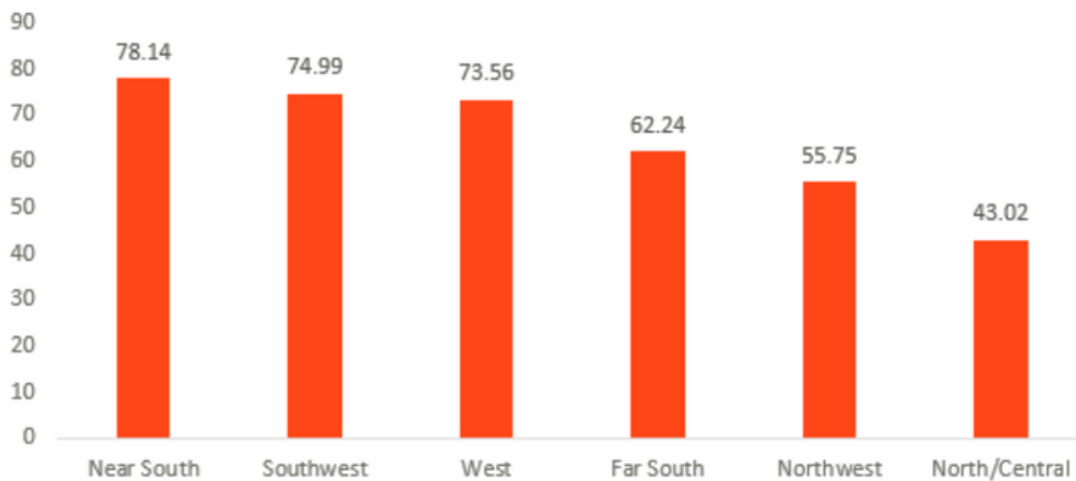


- 5 Build a Belmont Cragin landmark identifier
- 5 Business accountability
- 5 More SSA rebates for local business
- 10 More community gardens
- 16 Reclaim unused/vacant areas for new projects
- 18 More murals/art
- 25 More planters/gardening throughout Belmont Cragin
- 31 Community collaboration with the city
- 33 Improve education on proper garbage disposal
- 38 Neighborhood crosswalk streets beautification
- 39 Community clean up projects
- 40 More outdoor areas for community
- 43 Campaigns against littering
- 47 Increase street cleaning
- 57 Community trash cans

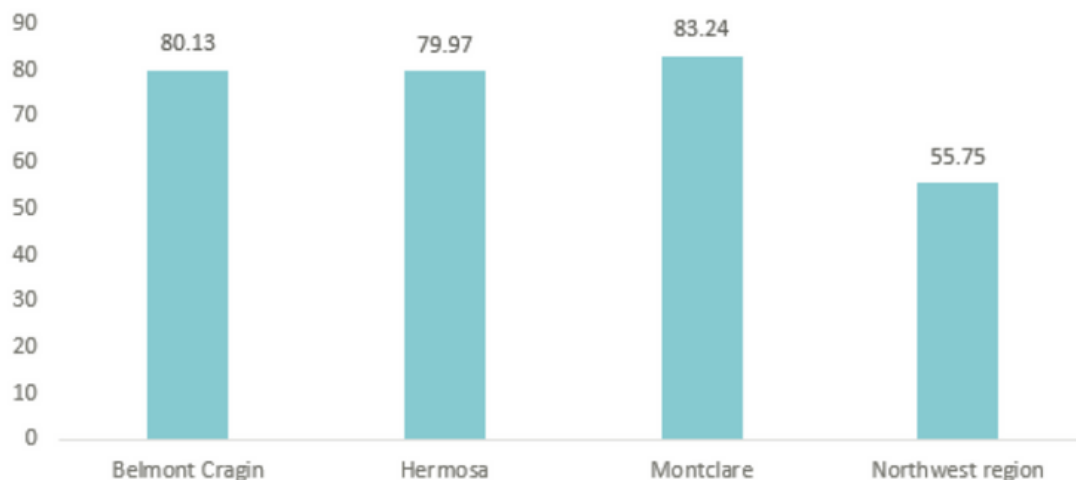
# ENVIRONMENT

The Social Vulnerability Index was created to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event, such as a natural disaster, disease outbreak, or chemical spill. SVI indicates relative vulnerability by ranking places on 15 social factors, including unemployment, minority status, and disability, and combining the rankings into a single scale from the 0th percentile (lowest vulnerability) to 100th percentile (highest vulnerability).

Social vulnerability index (percentile), 2020



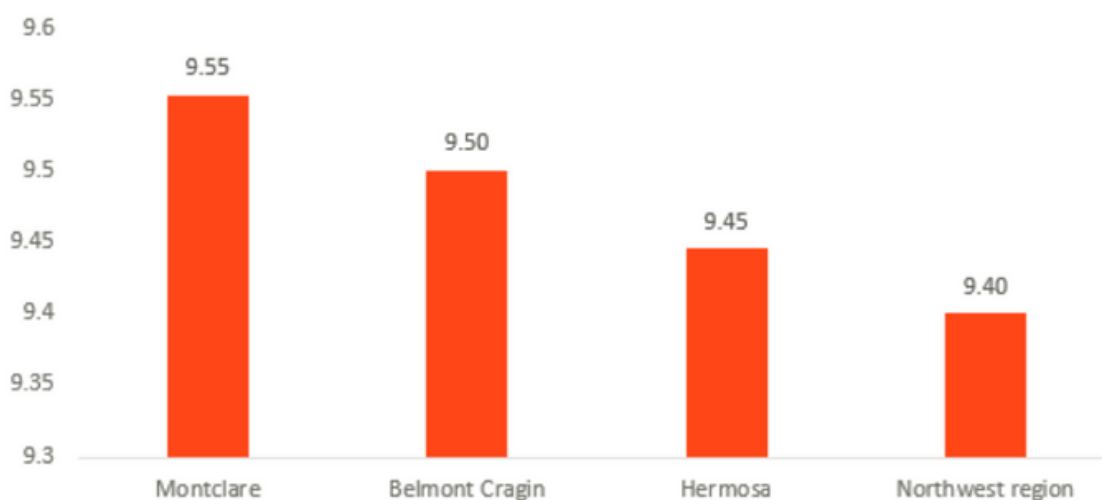
Social vulnerability index (percentile), 2020



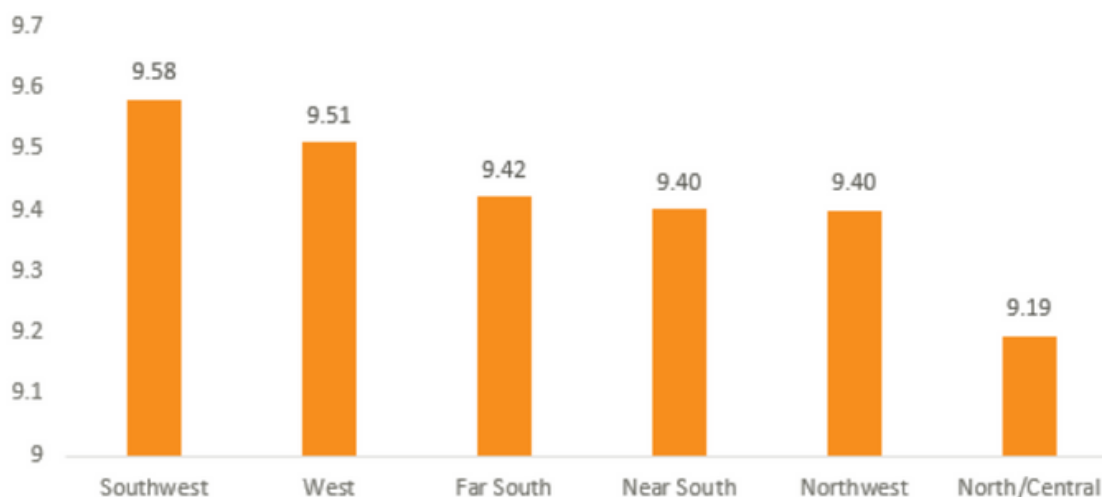
# ENVIRONMENT

Annual average concentration in micrograms per cubic meter. PM 2.5, or particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter, is one of the most dangerous pollutants because the particles can penetrate deep into the alveoli of the lungs.

Particulate matter (PM 2.5 concentration), 2020



Particulate matter (PM 2.5 concentration), 2020

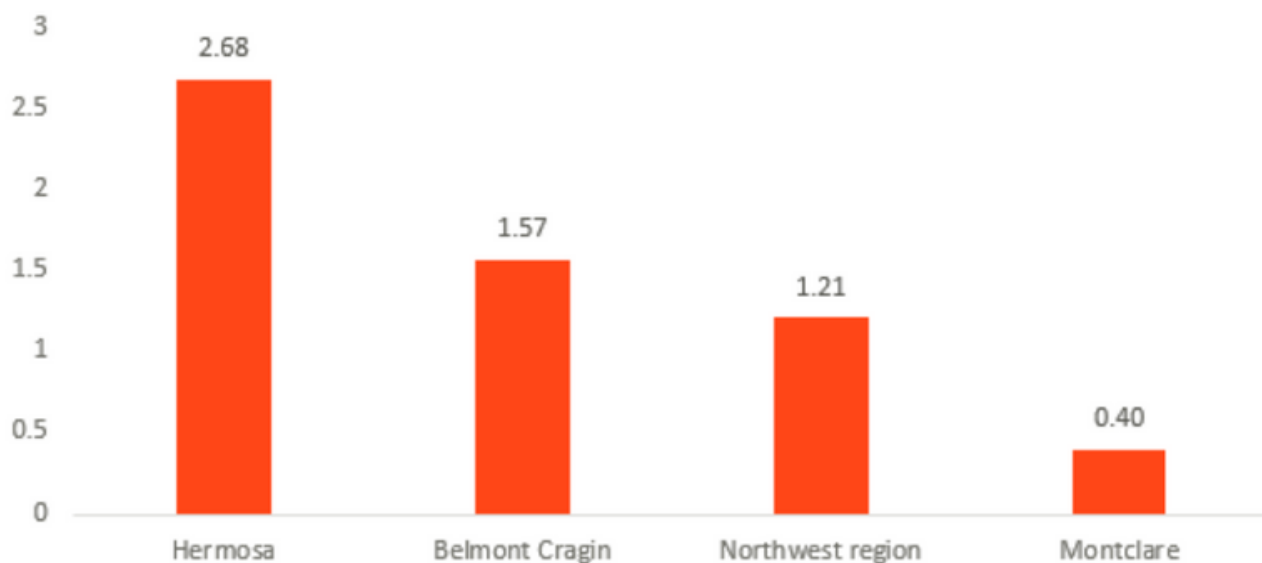


# ENVIRONMENT

Lead poisoning rate (% of children ages 1-5), 2020

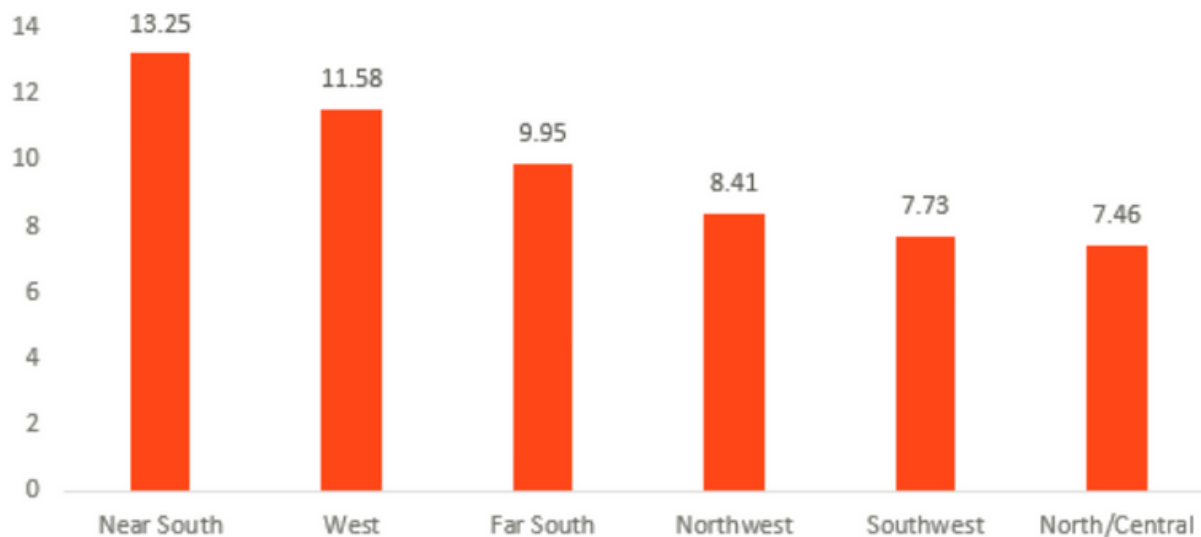


Lead poisoning rate (% of children ages 1-5), 2020

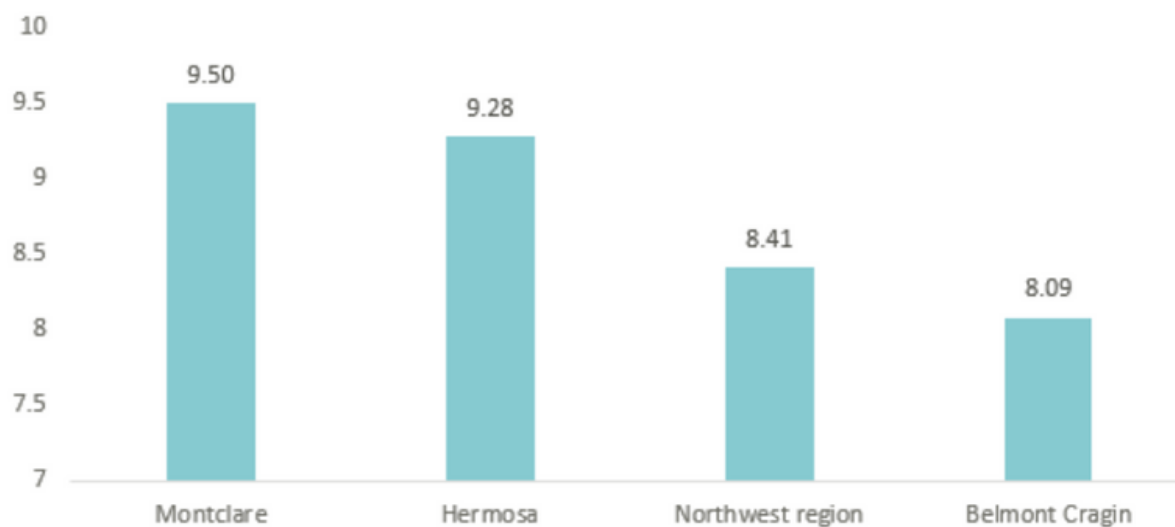


# ENVIRONMENT

Adult asthma rate (% of adults), 2020-2021



Adult asthma rate (% of adults), 2020-2021



# HOUSING

Discussing housing during our focus groups was a very divided subject amongst our residents. On one side, we have landlords who need to raise their rent because of an increase on their property taxes and on the other side, we had residents voice their frustrations regarding a high increase on rent.

**30%**

Households spending more than 30% of income on rent are considered rent-burdened

**50%**

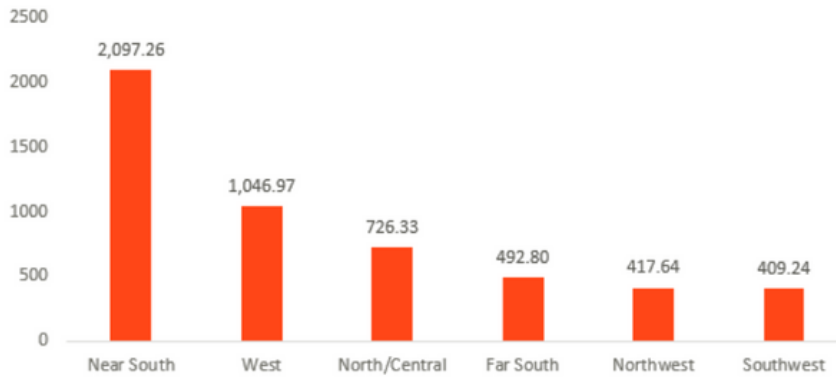
Households spending more than 50% of income on rent are considered severely rent-burdened

Some of the top issues that came to light from our focus groups are the affordability of housing issues, the unsafe conditions that they have to live in, the lack of rent control, not knowing where to find landlord/tenant rights education, and overcrowding. In comparison, our stakeholders spoke on the importance of unsafe conditions that seniors have to live in, the fact that developers are buying CHA homes and then turning them to expensive condos, the availability of grants that our residents aren't aware of, the hardships that our undocumented communities go through to rent or buy a home, and the the inclusion of monolingual residents amongst other issues.

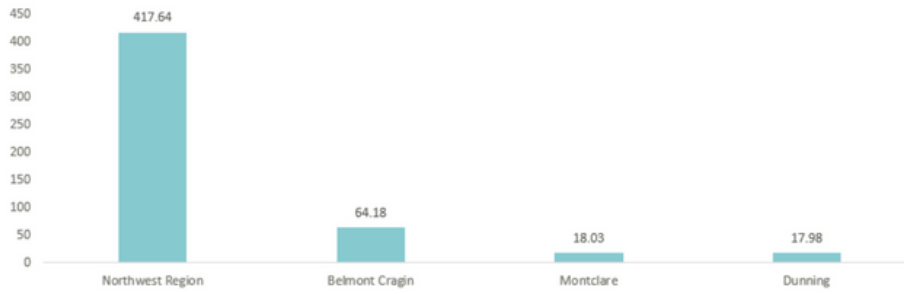


# HOUSING

Evictions, 2018, by region



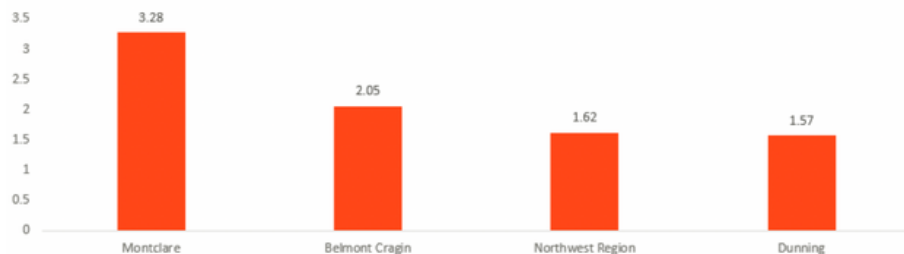
Evictions, 2018, by neighborhood



Eviction rate (% of renter-occupied households), 2018, by region

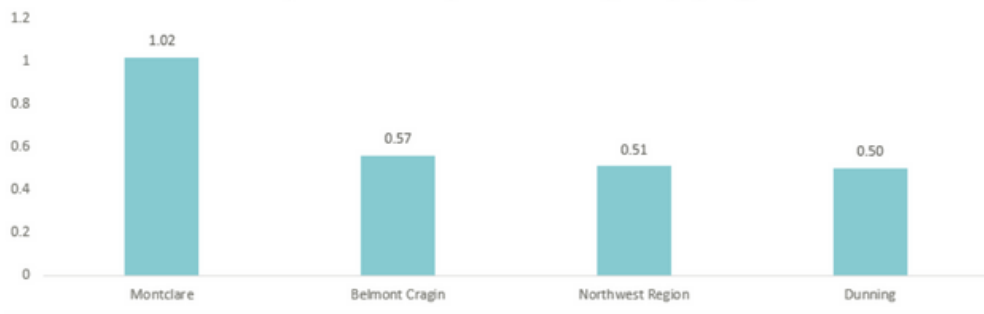


Eviction filing rate (filings per 100 renter-occupied households), 2018, by neighborhood

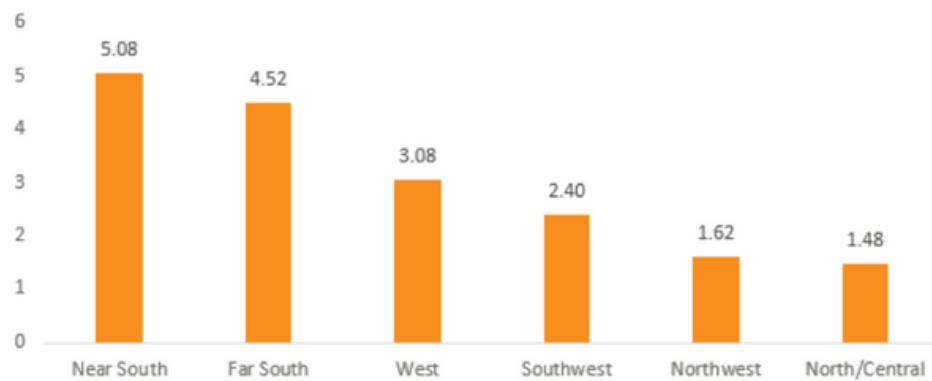


# HOUSING

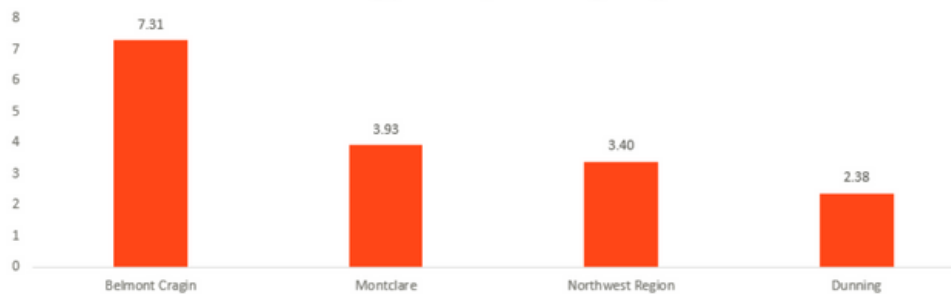
Eviction rate (% of renter-occupied households), 2018, by neighborhood



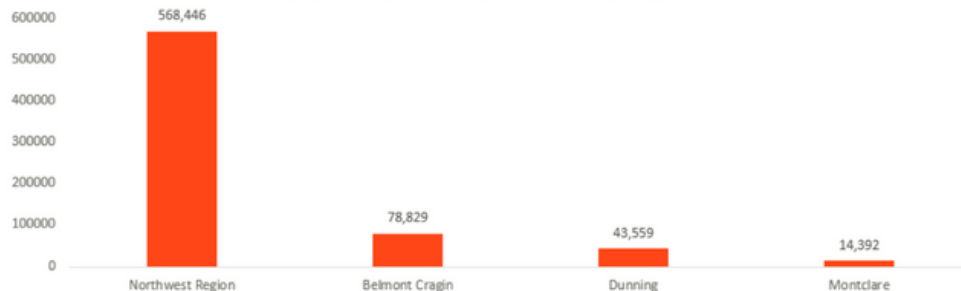
Eviction filing rate (filings per 100 renter-occupied households), 2018, by region



Crowded housing (% of occupied housing units), 2016-2020



Total population, residents, 2016-2020 by neighborhood

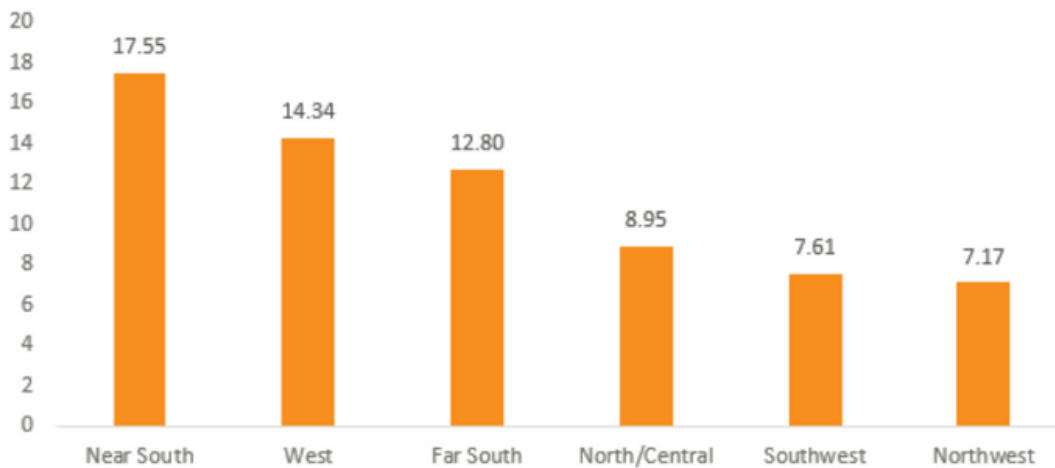


# HOUSING

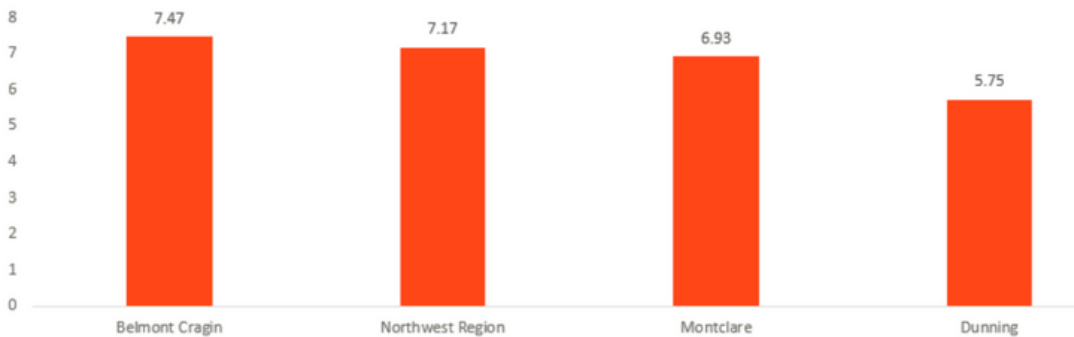
Total population, residents, 2016-2020 by region



Vacant (% of housing units), 2016-2020

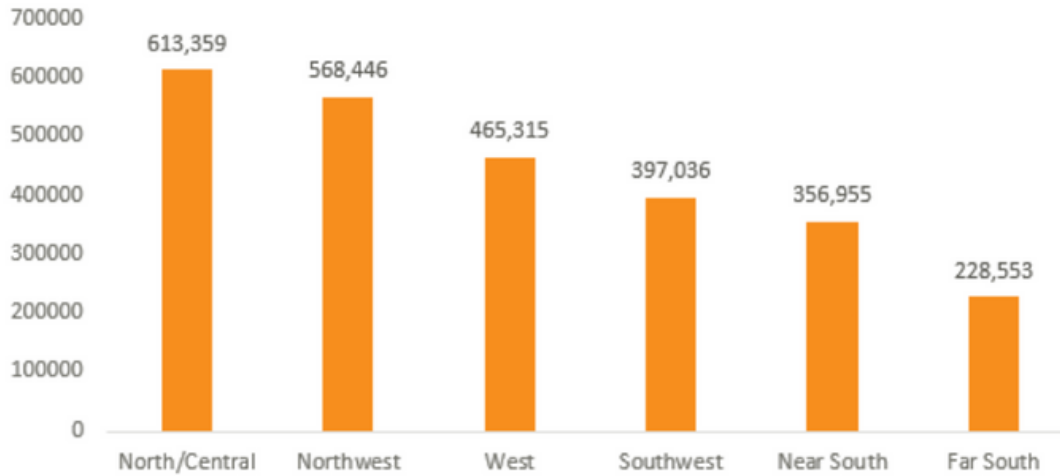


Vacant (% of housing units), 2016-2020

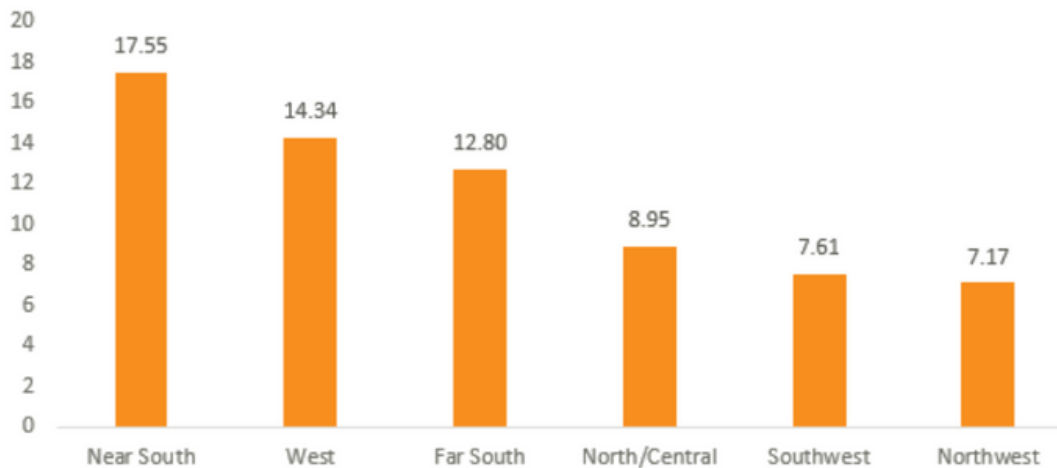


# HOUSING

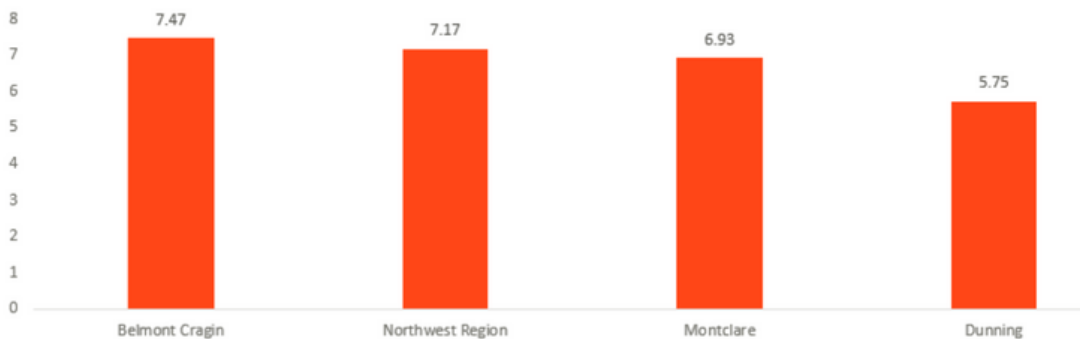
Total population, residents, 2016-2020 by region



Vacant (% of housing units), 2016-2020



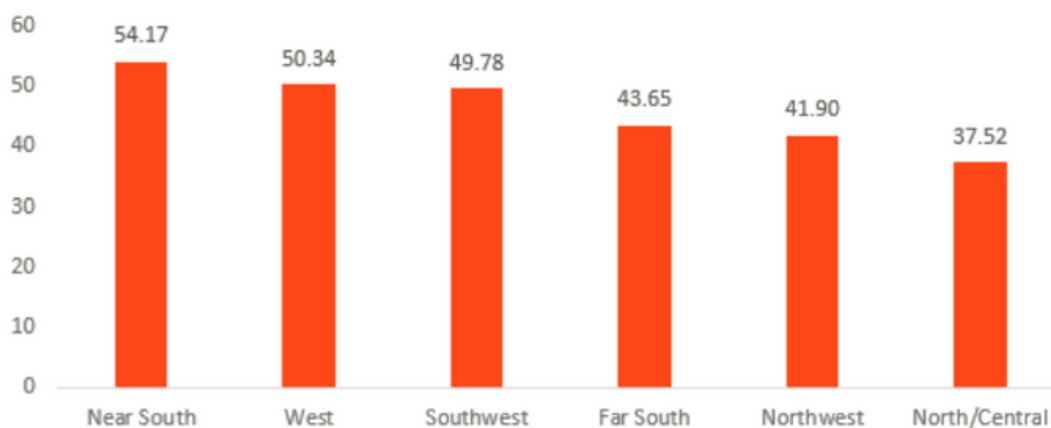
Vacant (% of housing units), 2016-2020



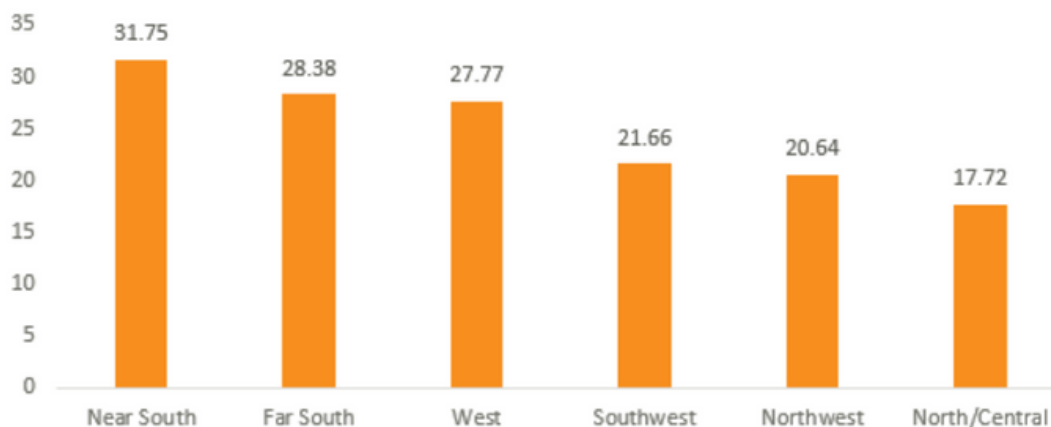
# HOUSING

Households spending more than 30% of income on rent are considered rent-burdened. Rent costs do not include utilities, insurance, or building fees.

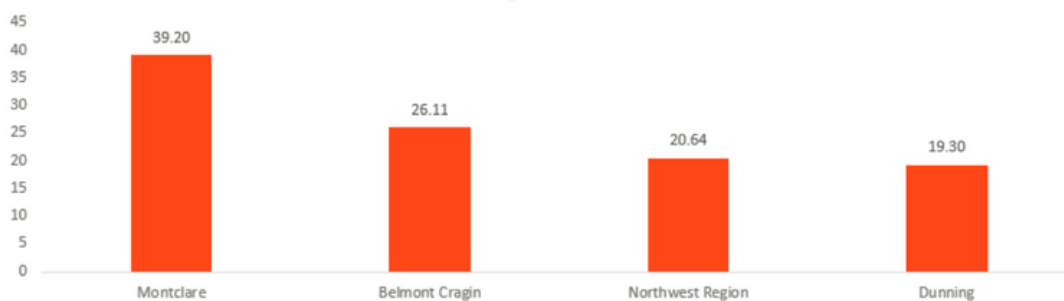
Rent-burdened (% of renter-occupied housing units), 2016-2020, by neighborhood



Severely rent-burdened (% of renter-occupied housing units), 2016-2020, by region

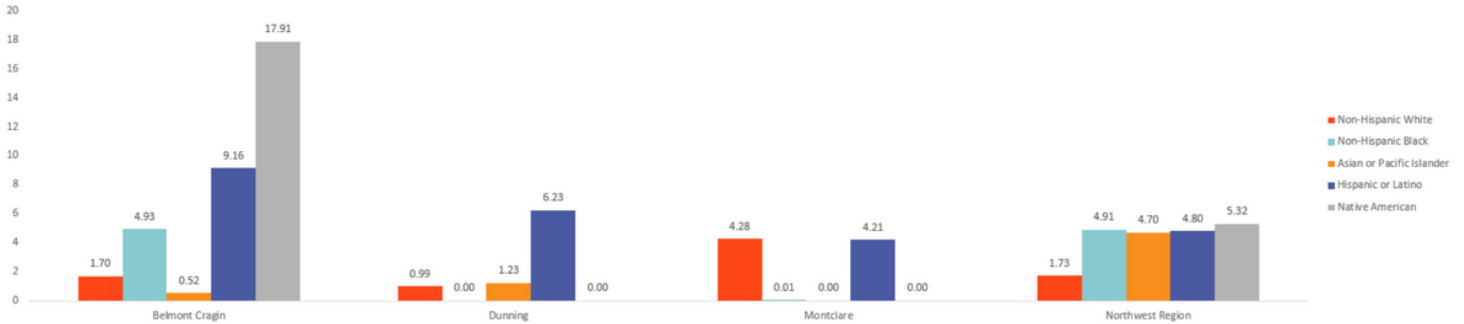


Severely rent-burdened (% of renter-occupied housing units), 2016-2020, by neighborhood



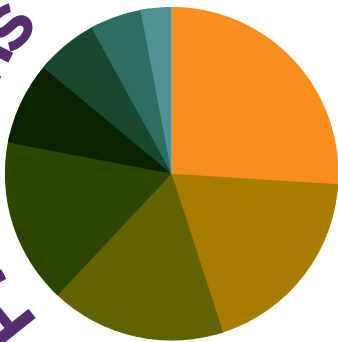
# HOUSING

Crowded housing, by race/ethnicity, by neighborhood (% of occupied households), 2016-2020



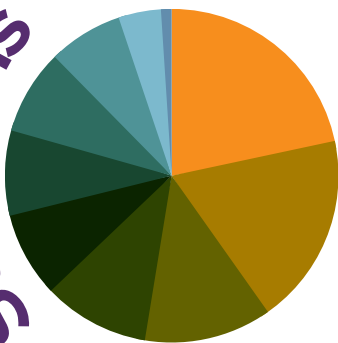
## Problems & Solutions

Problems



- 26% Affordability of housing
- 19% Unsafe housing (mold, pets, poor quality)
- 17% No rent control
- 16% Lack of landlord/tenant education
- 8% Overcrowding
- 6% Undocumented people unable to apply for loans
- 5% Credit barriers
- 3% No month-to-month lease

Solutions



- 21% Landlord/tenant rights workshops
- 18% Affordable housing
- 12% Mold & lead abatement programs
- 10% Persuade banks to loan to Undocumented people
- 8% Affordable mortgage payments with lower interest rates
- 8% Home repair funds
- 8% Mock pre-approval process for loans workshops
- 7% Financial coaching/credit building workshops
- 4% Flexible insurance
- 1% Rental health and safety inspections

# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Most, if not all, residents when asked about their knowledge on neighborhood planning and development were puzzled at what those entails.

Residents are concerned about not having a voice in what gets built in their community. Politics, unfinished construction, and racism are many roadblocks for community development. A building block for equity needs to be established to bring trust and resources back to the community. Residents are also unsure if property taxes are increasing, or if gentrification is on the rise.

## Quote from Belmont Cragin Resident

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“

"Mistrust in the system and gentrification is a big concern for the community. Development means I am losing my home, property taxes are going up."

# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

## DATA COLLECTED FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS



- 3 Shared commercial licenses for underutilized kitchens
- 4 Property is being purchased by non-residents
- 5 No grants available to help with vacant storefronts or repairs
- 10 Community organizations and residents are not aware of property sales
- 12 Not enough parking spaces for residents in neighborhoods
- 13 Storefronts are too expensive to own/rent
- 18 Lack of resources for social services and healthcare
- 18 Lack of spaces to be used for projects
- 19 Lack of community leadership on planning projects
- 24 Lots of vacant storefronts
- 27 No transportation to areas outside of northwest region
- 32 Lack of awareness on low and moderate income housing
- 53 Lack of investment for low income families



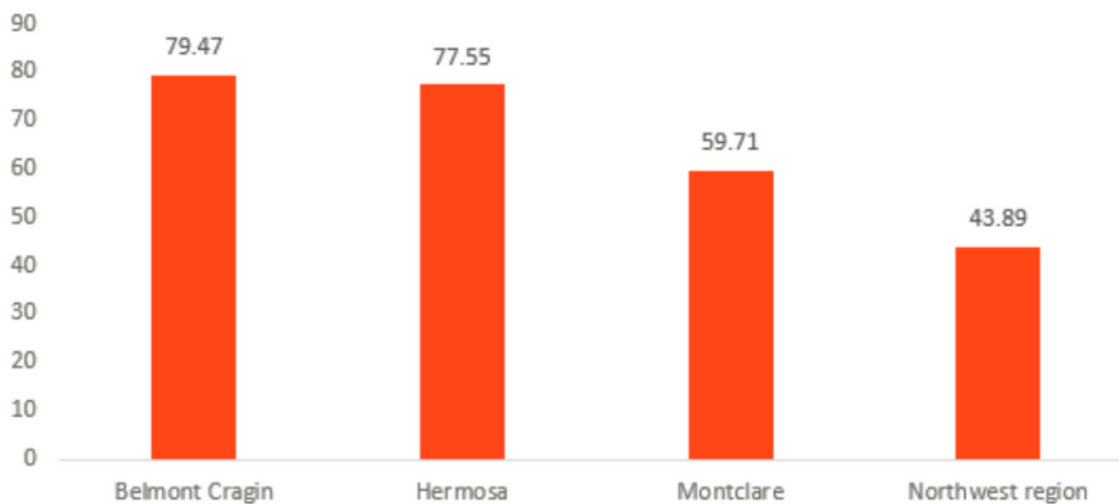
- 6 Bring Boxville to Belmont Cragin
- 6 Give priority to residents on property purchases
- 6 Increase access to vacant storefronts for developments
- 8 Shared commercial food licenses for underutilized kitchens
- 8 More events like Mercados, Festivals, Charlas
- 11 Make Belmont Cragin necessities be known to local government
- 12 Improve public transportation
- 13 More businesses and jobs
- 16 Activate unused spaces (parking lots, alleys, empty lots, etc)
- 20 Education and youth programs
- 32 Improve/repair public property (sidewalks, streets, alleys, etc)
- 34 Improve and make affordable programs in Chicago Park District
- 38 Greater investment in economic development and living wage jobs



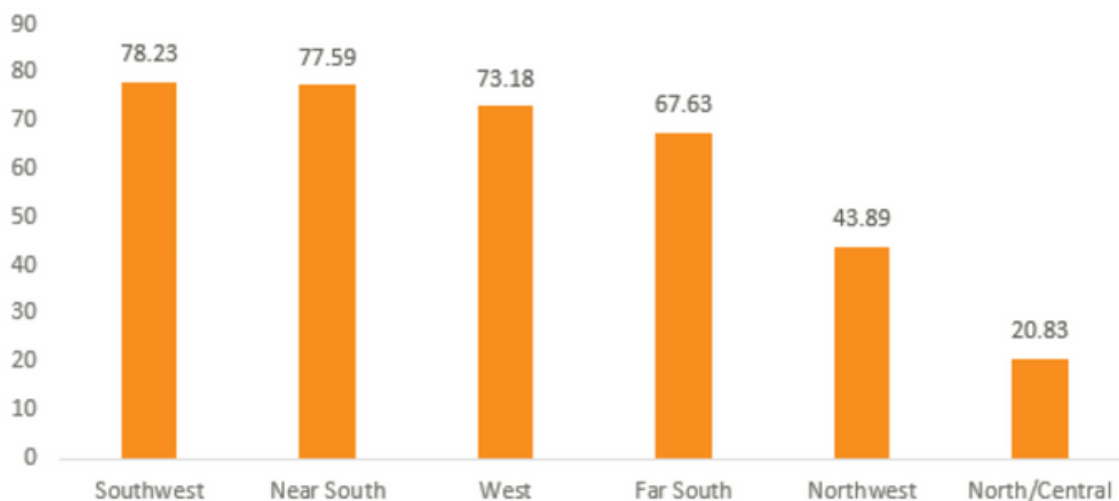
# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

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Hardship Index, 2015-2019

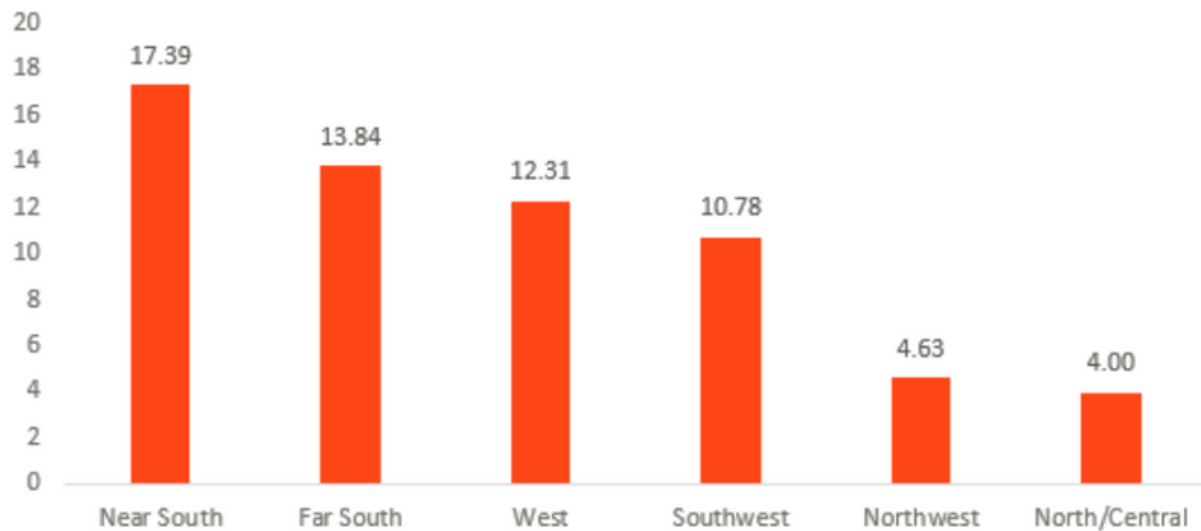


Average of Hardship Index, 2015-2019

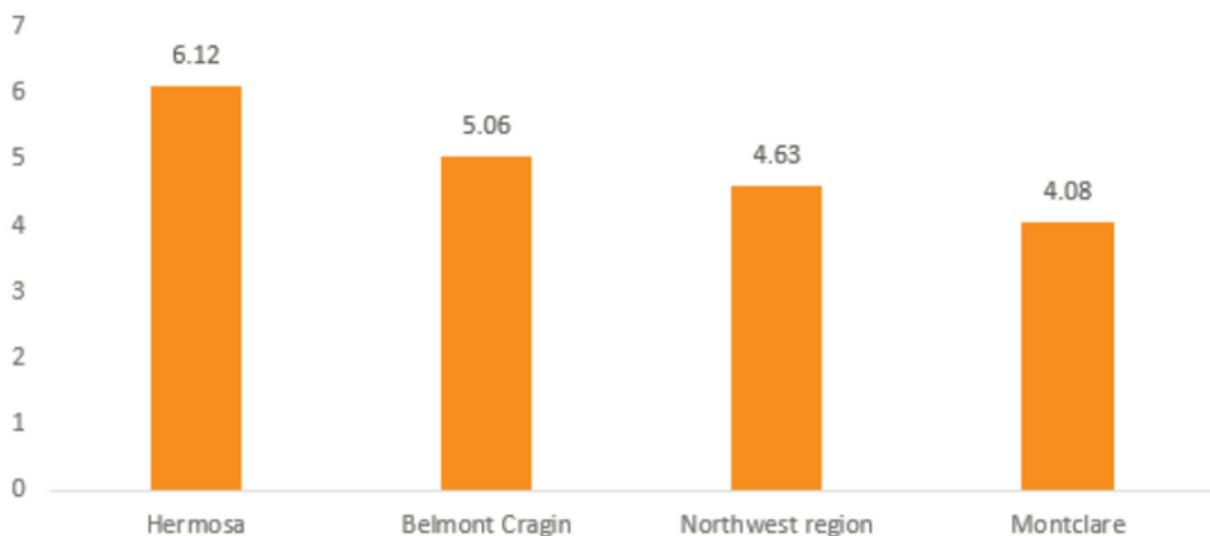


# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Unemployment rate (%), 2016-2020

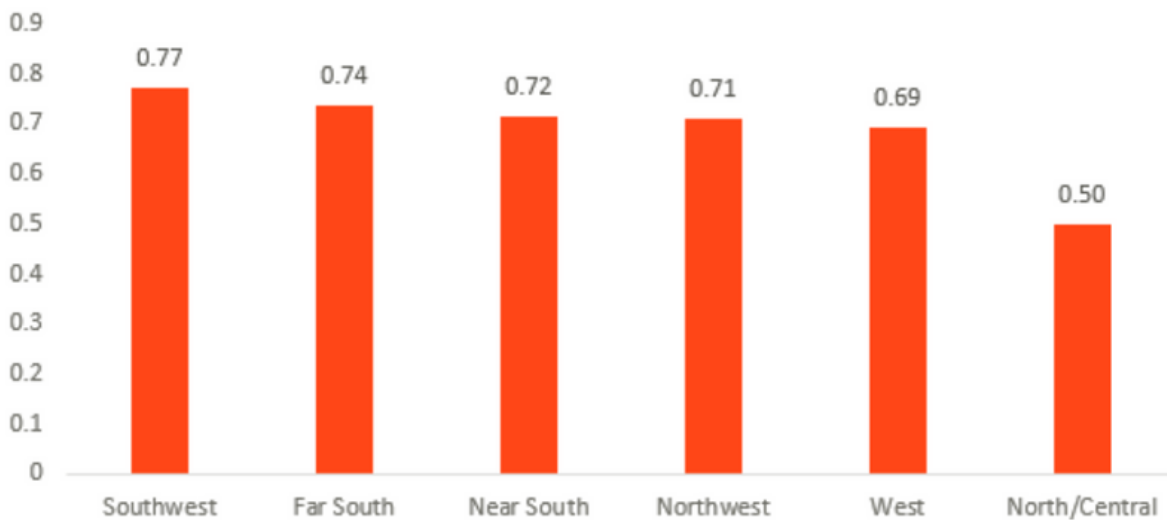


Unemployment rate (%), 2016-2020

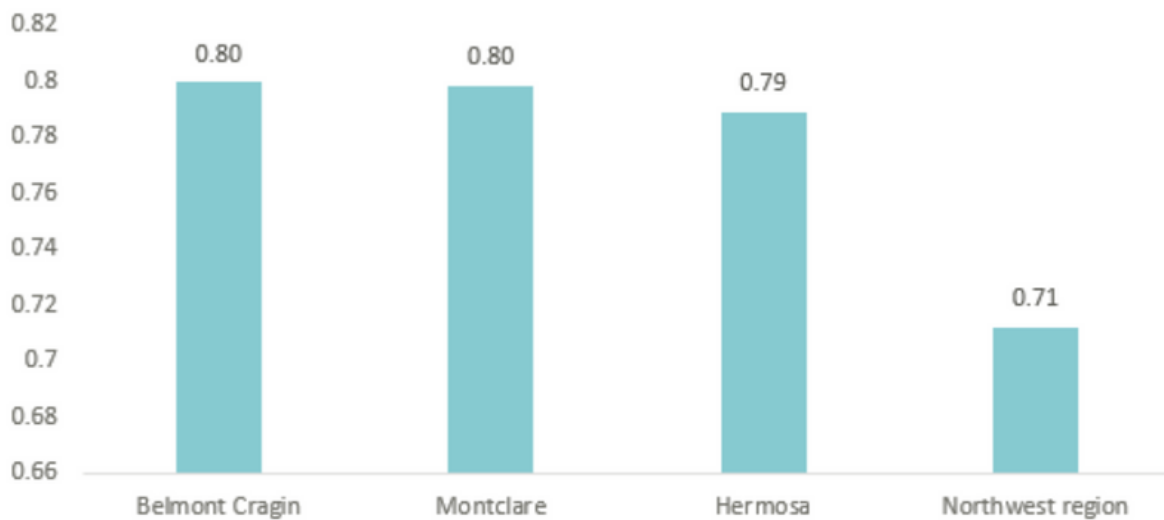


# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Economic Diversity Index, 2016-2020

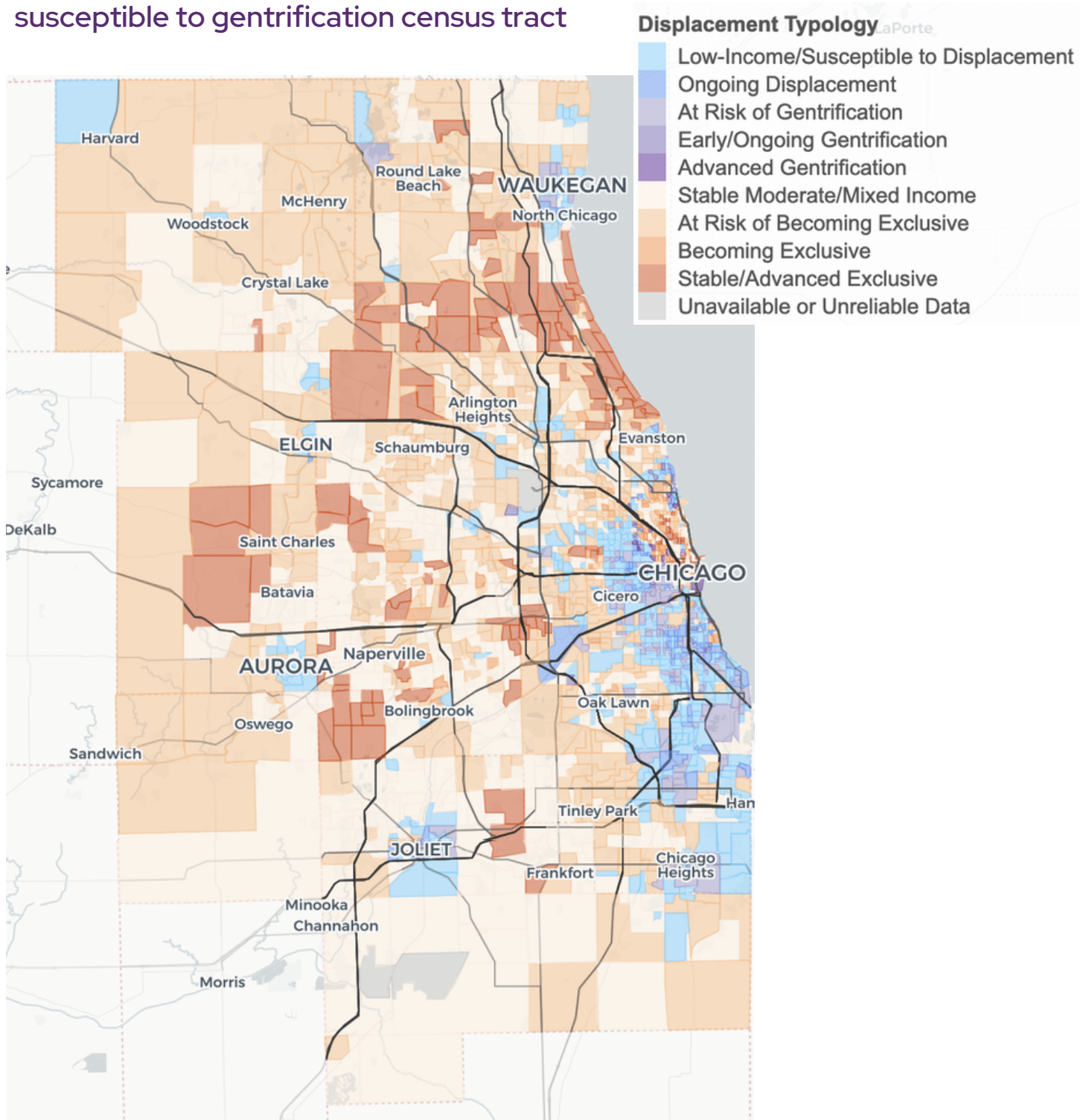


Economic Diversity Index, 2016-2020



# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Break down of increases in rent and areas susceptible to gentrification census tract



# QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

This data was collected over the course of Nov 2021 through Nov 2022 focus groups in prioritized areas

## Health & Human Services



"Feeling good about themselves and how they live, not only does it help them to fill out an application, but we are listeners [intake specialist], assistance programs are more than just one resource, it's about more resources."

"I wished there was more education of what I'm experiencing. I can see that it's big now and I think that mental health education for everyone - if this were to happen in other countries/pueblos are not educated and may think that it's a bad thing. people who may not know or outside of the realms of a diagnosis, they need to be educated and understand what the diagnosis is."

## Environment



"This is a community with a high rate of asthma."

"That there are many rats in the streets because they do not have enough garbage bins."

"Many branches of the trees that are in the streets and cover the sewer system causing more flooding."

## Public Safety



"Businesses have been robbed, catalytic converters from cars have been robbed too. Illegal car races in our neighborhood. Police never come when called. Domestic violence, child abuse, animal abuse, armed robberies. Violent crimes are becoming more violent, guns are more accessible. Guns are too accessible. 18 years or older can get a lot of guns and machine guns. Garage invasions."

## Housing



"Rents need to be accessible because they are no longer cheap. Rent is too high, cost of homes are high, high property taxes, Renovation/infrastructure, Issues with eviction or issues with landlord. Not enough regulations for landlords, Section 8 is very inefficient, Not enough vacancy, high property values, gentrification. Cannot regulate rent, no rent control. Not enough services for loan empowerment."

"Not very efficient since we are not there though the process."

"Not enough networking with the resources: Bank, Government buildings, CEDA, etc."

# QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

This data was collected over the course of Nov 2021 through Nov 2022 focus groups in prioritized areas

## Neighborhood Planning & Development

"We don't have a field for sports for our students; Hanson is vacant."

"Mistrust in the system, gentrification is a big concern for the community, development means I am losing my home, property taxes are going up."

"What does Neighborhood Planning and Development stand for the big picture, make bond within physical environments and people in it. Chicago is like a blank canvas. What makes Chicago a special place or what makes it different from other big cities, people to place, how many parks do we have, how do they go around in the city, cost of living, connecting streets, roads. For example, Little Village is a very Mexican place, planning and development around it, uplifting and make it connect with the people that lives in, how to make it special place."

## Food Access

"Healthy food is more expensive/the cost of food goes up."

"The food available at food pantries is not always healthy: mostly canned food with a lot of sodium, processed, perishable food."

"Often times recipients need to travel outside of their community to access better quality food."

"Cost of produce, healthy food is more expensive, food pantries offer not as healthy food, canned food, perishable food vs fresh fruits; people have to go out of their communities to get more quality food, that the community doesn't take care of the local initiatives; no access to high quality food/stores, food is wasted or thrown away vs donated, SNAP does not cover the needs, formula shortage."

# HEART OF ISSUE

Where do you go from here?  
Sustainability reports are not just about looking back, but also looking forward.

This SDG Progress Report is a continuous work in progress - a way for your organization to track its impact and improvements over time. This section outlines your strategy for continuing the good work done so far.

## Affordability

### Health Care

Determined by how the provider's charges relate to the client's ability and willingness to pay for services

## Affordability

### Cook County

Measures the extent to which the provider has the requisite resources, such as personnel and technology, to meet the needs of the client

## Accessibility

### Hospital

Refers to geographic accessibility, which is determined by how easily the client can physically reach the provider's location

## Accommodation

### Community Health at Onward House

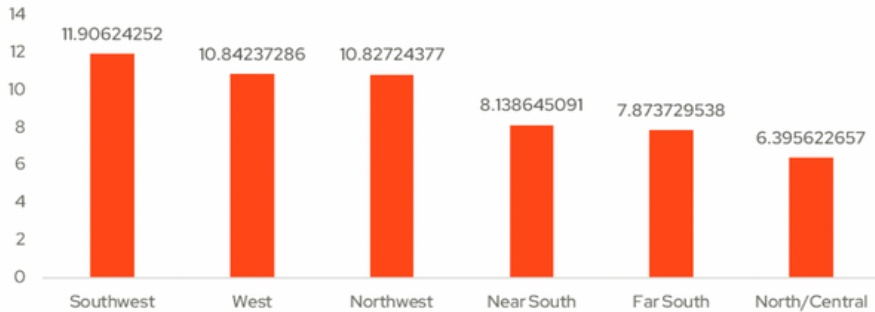
Reflects the extent to which the provider's operation is organized in ways that meet the constraints and preferences of the client. Of greatest concern are hours of operation, how telephone communications are handled, and the client's ability to receive care without prior appointments

## Acceptability

### SNAP Offices

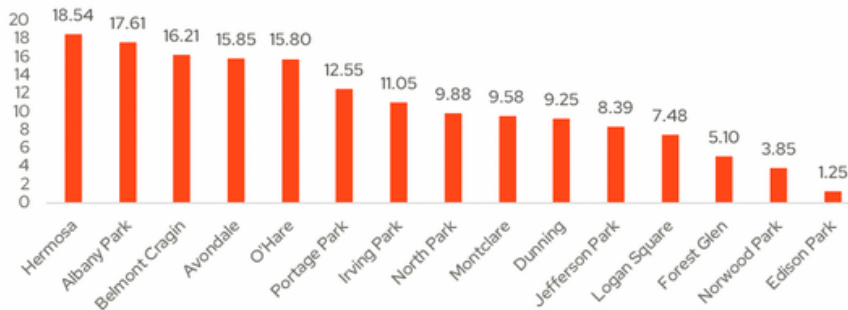
Captures the extent to which the client is comfortable with the more immutable characteristics of the provider, and vice versa

Uninsured rate

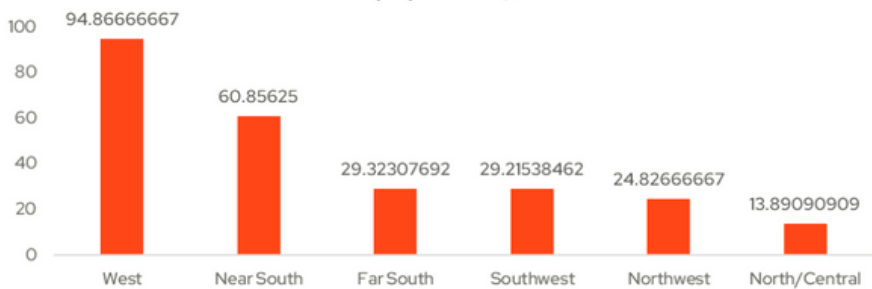


Percent of residents without health insurance (at the time of the survey).

Uninsured rate (% of residents), 2016-2020

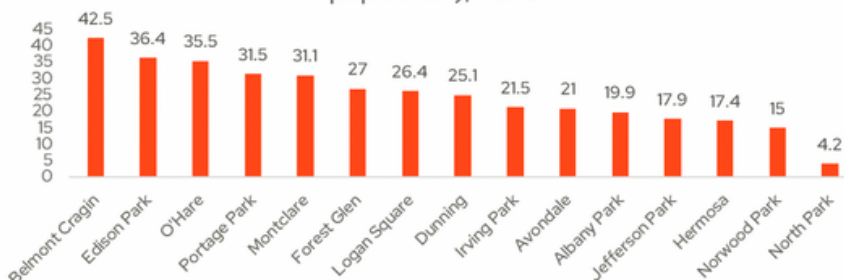


Opioid-related overdose mortality rate (per 100,000 population)



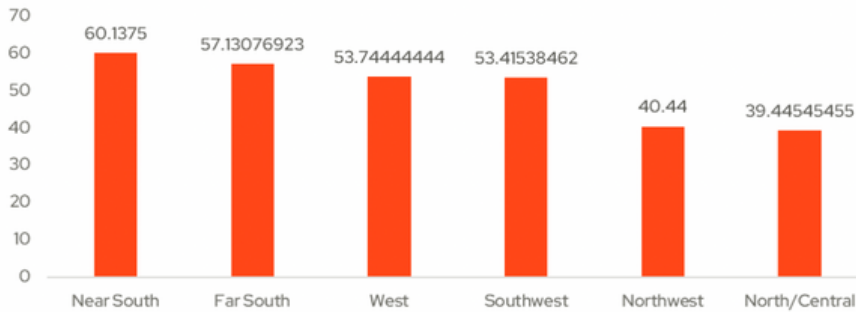
Age-adjusted rate of opioid-related overdose deaths among Chicago residents per 100,000 population.

Opioid-related overdose mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2020



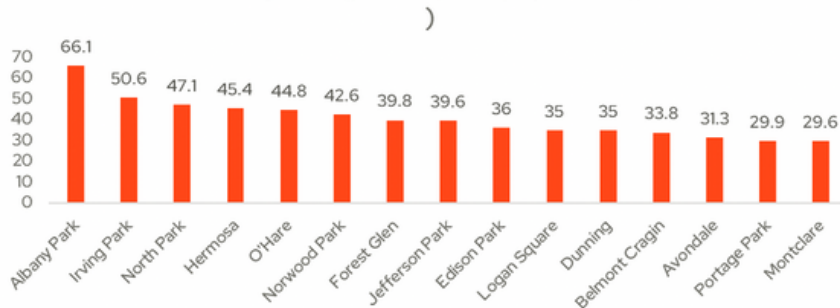


Stroke mortality rate (per 100,000) by region

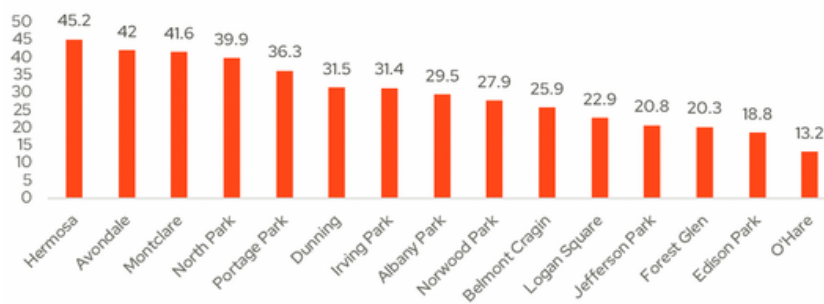


Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to stroke.

Stroke mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019

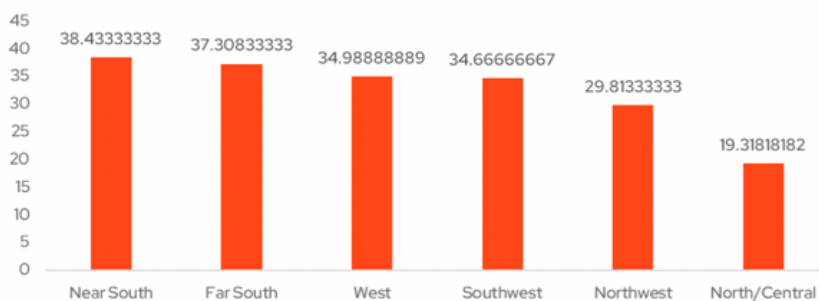


Adult obesity rate (% of adults), 2016-2018

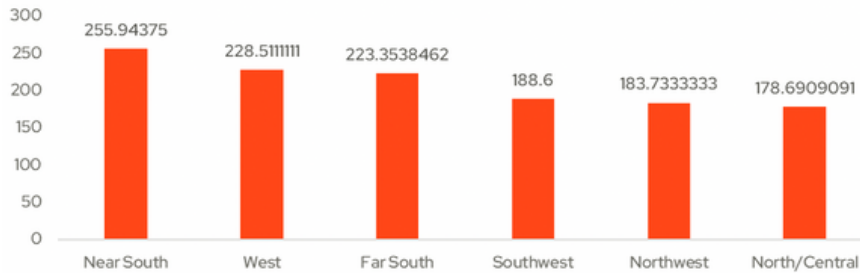


Percent of adults who reported a height and weight that yield a body mass index of 30 or greater.

Adult Obesity Rate (% of adults)

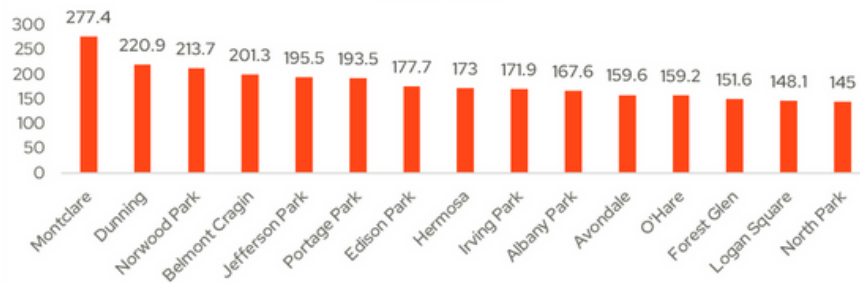


Heart disease mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019

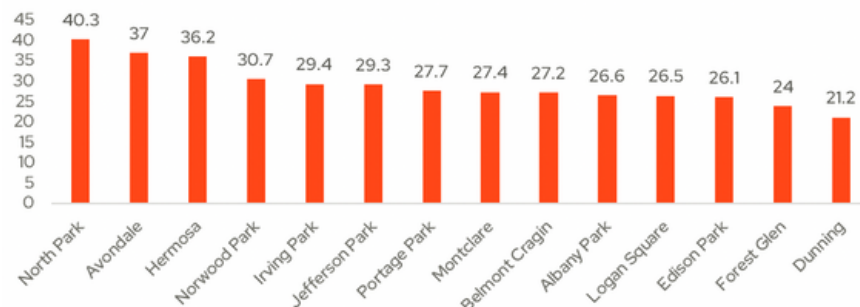


Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to heart disease.

Heart disease mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019

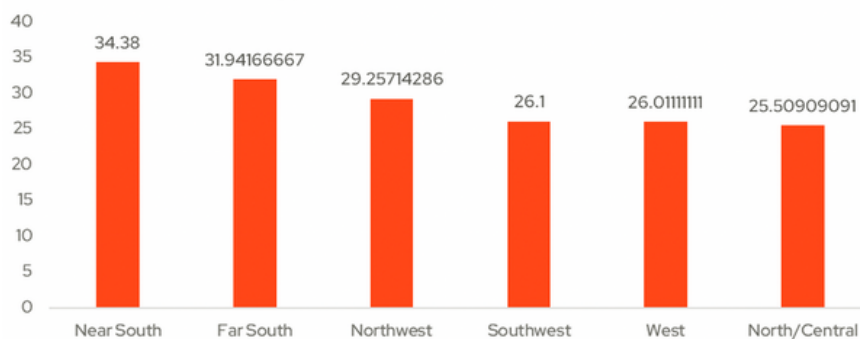


Hypertension rate (% of adults), 2016-2018



Percent of adults who reported that a doctor, nurse or other health professional has diagnosed them with high blood pressure (excludes borderline high, pre-hypertensive or hypertension diagnosed only during pregnancy).

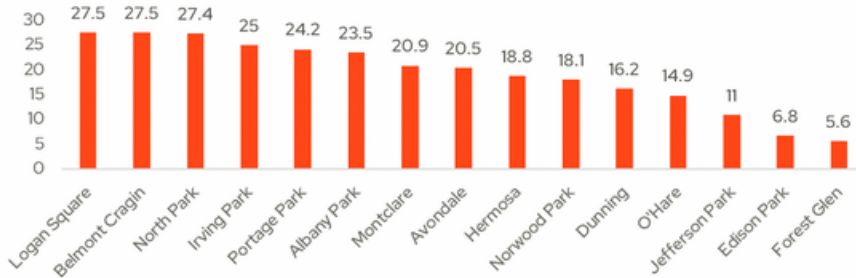
Hypertension rate (% of adults)



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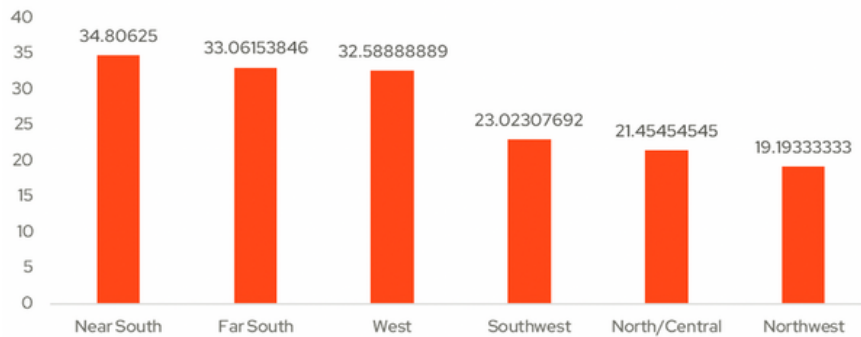
## INDICATORS

Diabetes mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019

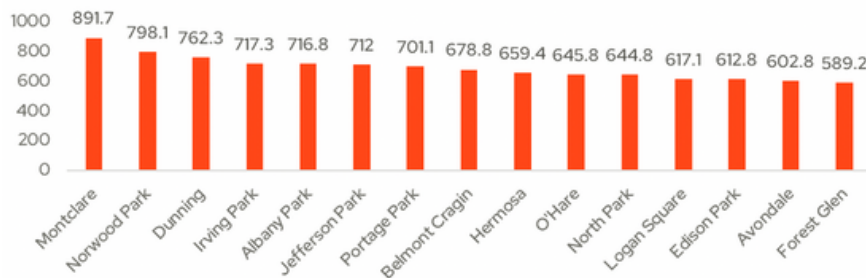


Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to diabetes.

Diabetes mortality rate (per 100,000)

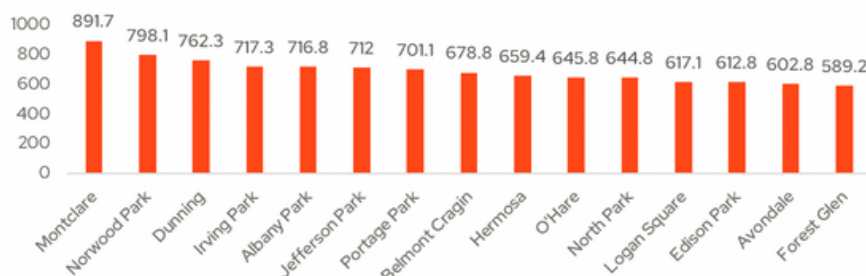


All-cause mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019



Age-adjusted rate of all deaths due to any cause of death.

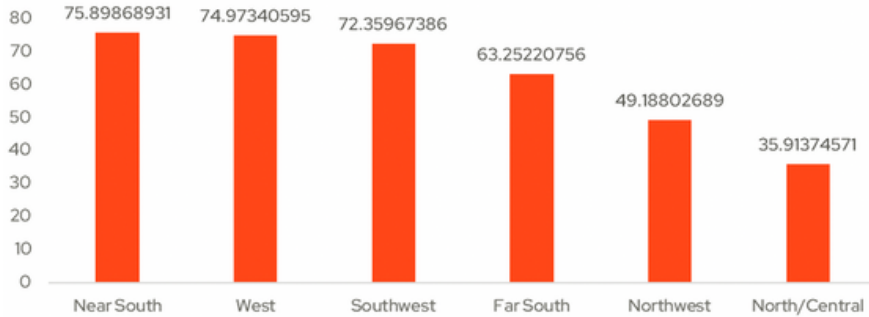
All-cause mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019



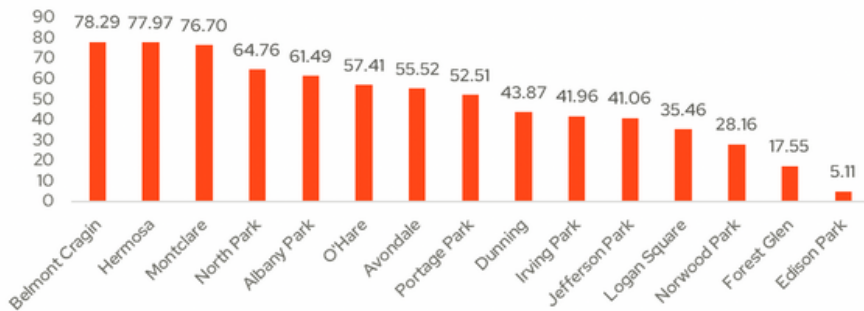
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## INDICATORS

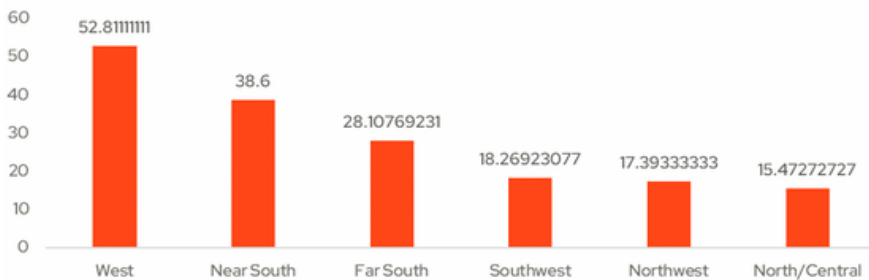
Social Vulnerability Index



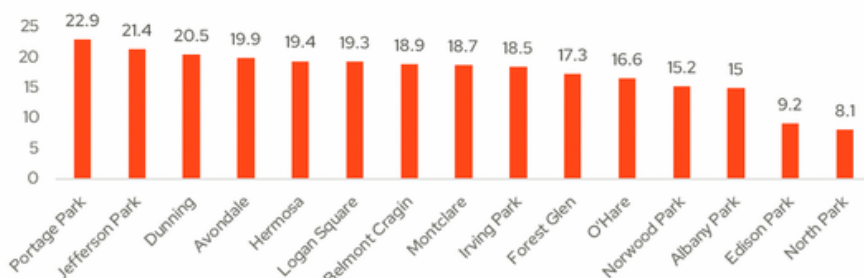
Social Vulnerability Index (percentile), 2018



Drug overdose mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019



Drug overdose mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019

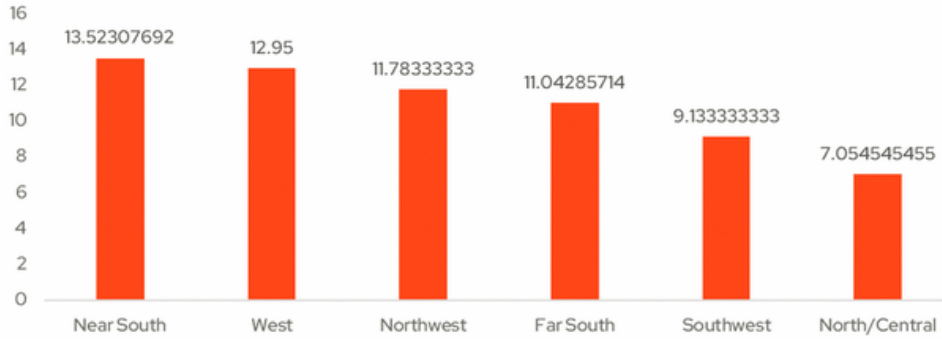


The Social Vulnerability Index was created to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event, such as a natural disaster, disease outbreak, or chemical spill. SVI indicates relative vulnerability by ranking places on 15 social factors, including unemployment, minority status, and disability, and combining the rankings into a single scale from the 0th percentile (lowest vulnerability) to 100th percentile (highest vulnerability).

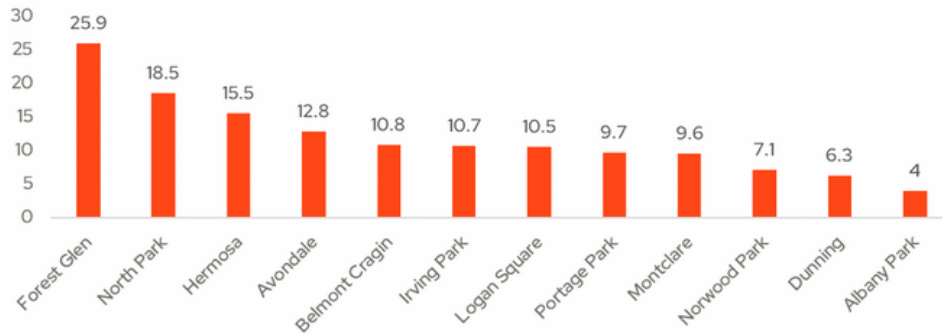
# APPENDIX

## INDICATORS

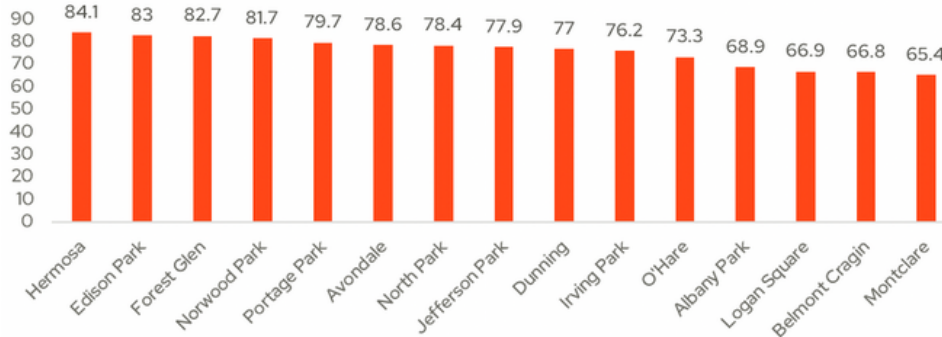
Adult asthma rate (% of adults), 2016-2018



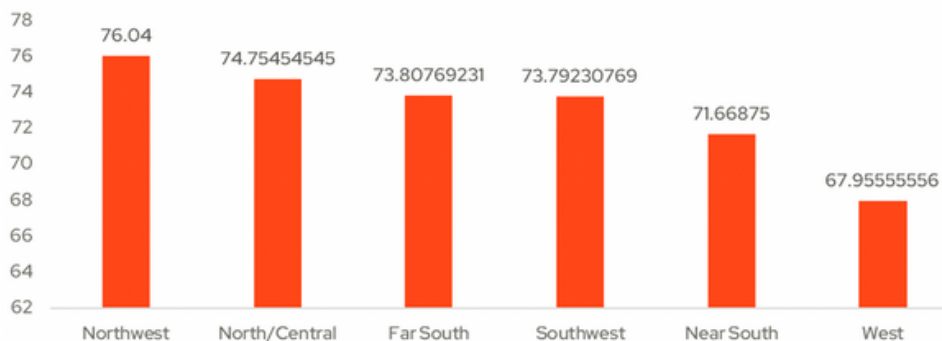
Adult asthma rate (% of adults), 2016-2018



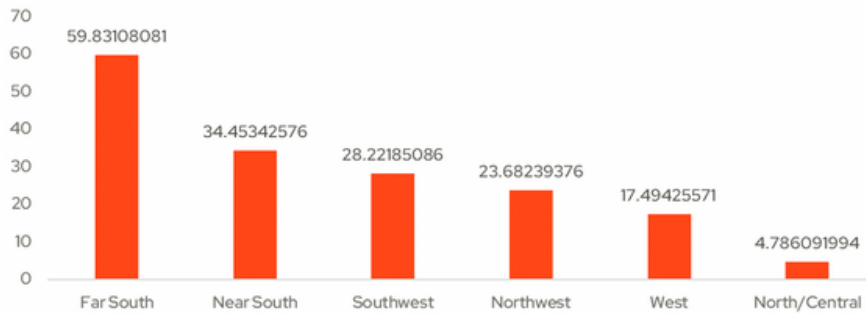
Primary care provider rate (% of adults), 2016-2018



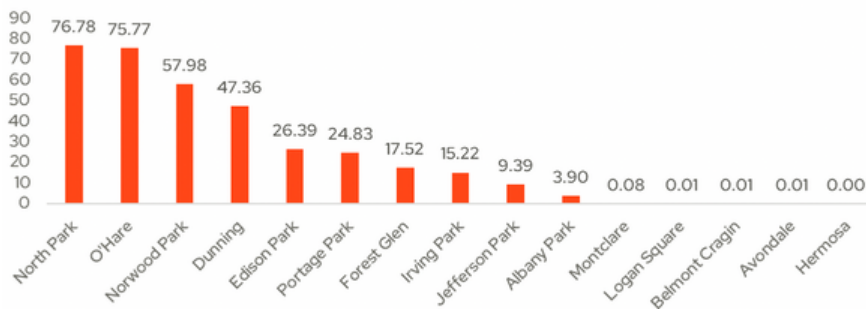
Primary care provider rate (% of adults), 2016-2018



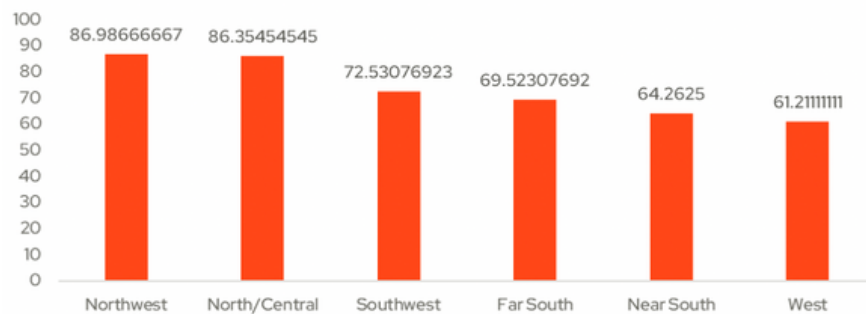
Low food access (% of residents), 2019



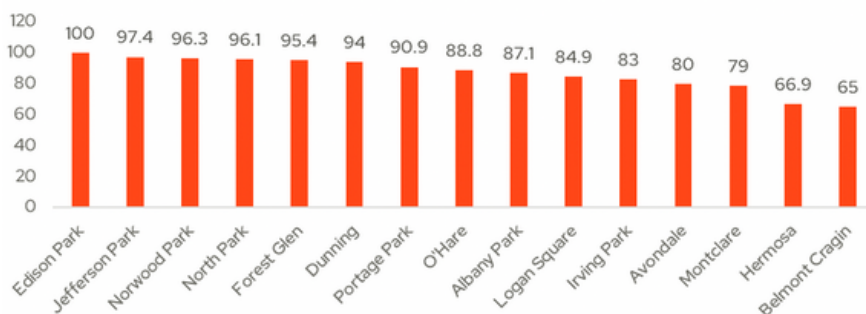
Low food access (% of residents), 2019



Neighborhood safety rate (% of adults) by region

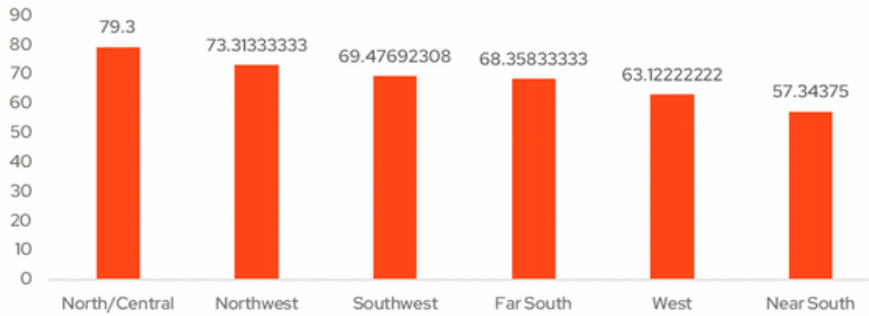


Neighborhood safety rate (% of adults), 2016-2018



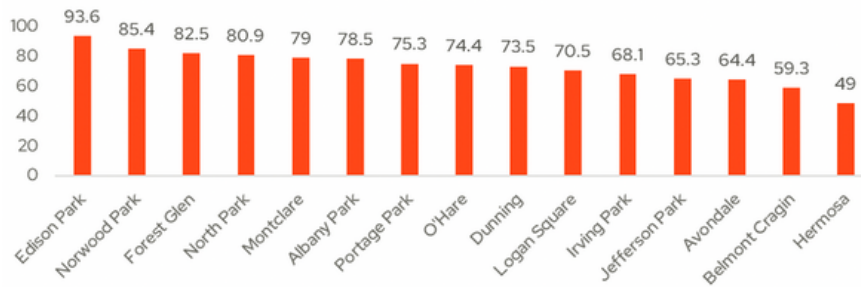
Percent of adults who report that they feel safe in their neighborhood 'all of the time' or 'most of the time'.

Easy access to fruits and vegetables (% of adults)

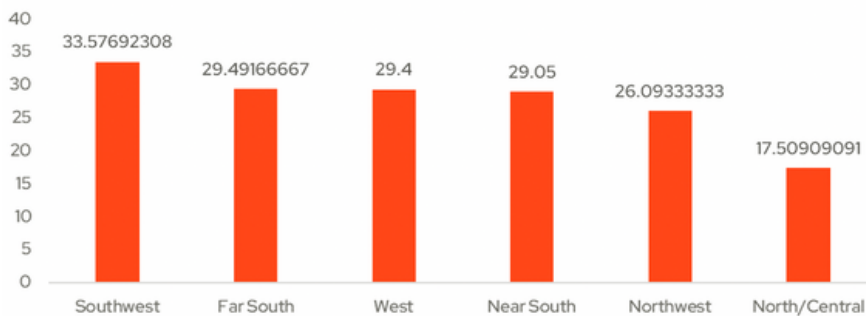


Percent of adults who reported that it is very easy for them to get fresh fruits and vegetables.

Easy access to fruits and vegetables rate (% of adults), 2016-2018

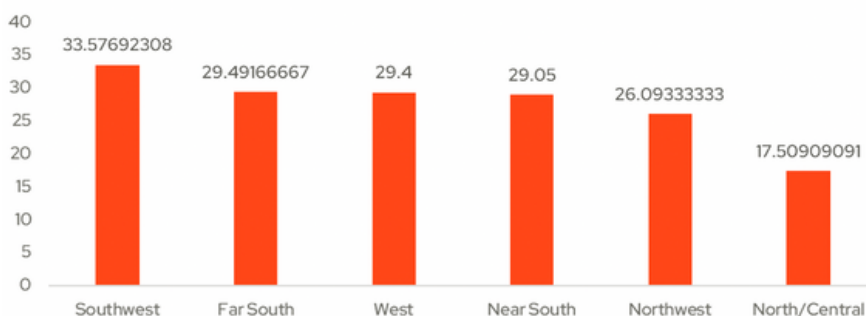


Adult physical inactivity rate (% of adults)

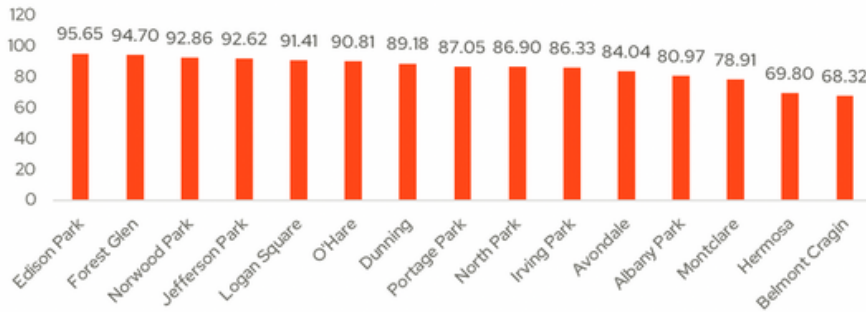


Percent of adults who reported that they did not participate in any physical activities or exercises in the past month.

Adult physical inactivity rate (% of adults)

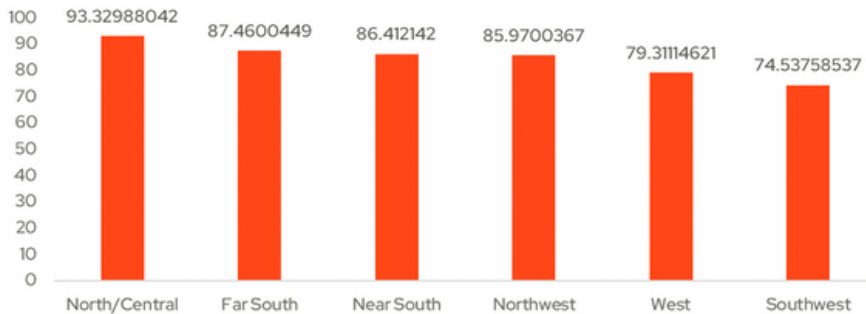


High school graduation rate (% of residents), 2016–2020

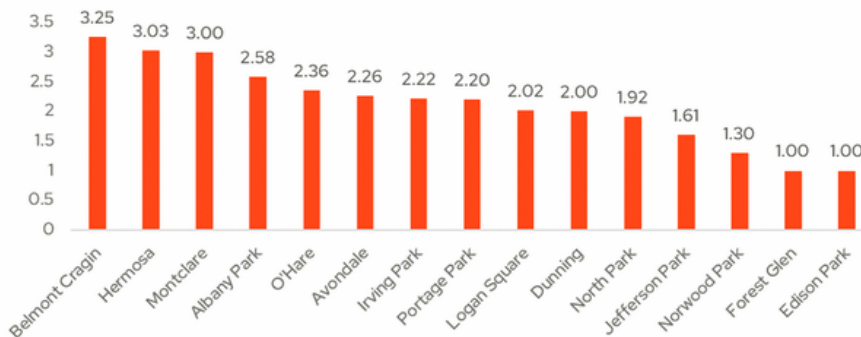


Residents 25 or older with at least a high school degree, including GED and any higher education.

High School Graduation Rate, % of residents



Child Opportunity Index 2.0, 2015



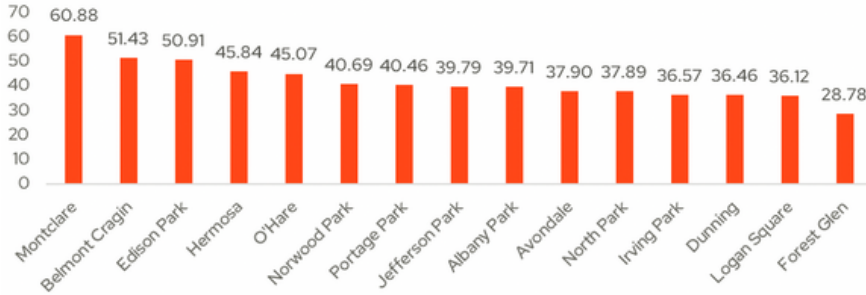
A composite index that captures neighborhood resources and conditions that matter for children's healthy development scored as Very Low (5), Low (4), Moderate (3), High (2), and Very High (1).

Child Opportunity Index 2.0, 2015



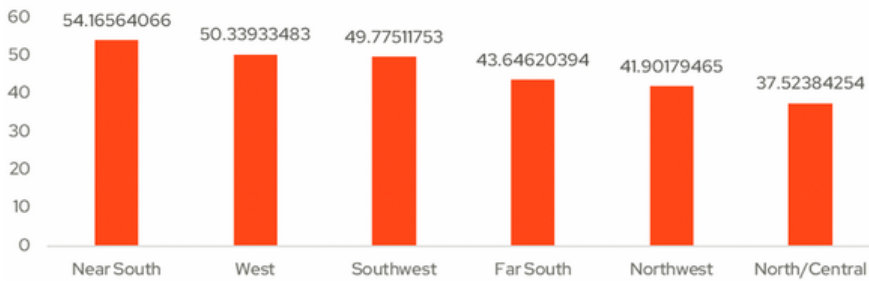


Rent-burdened (% of renter-occupied housing units), 2016-2020



Households spending more than 30% of income on rent are considered rent-burdened. Rent costs do not include utilities, insurance, or building fees.

Rent-burdened (% of renter-occupied housing units), 2016-2020

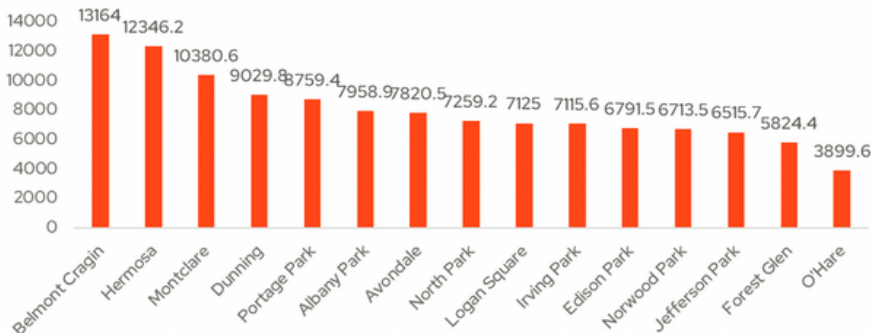


COVID-19 case rate (per 100,000), 2020



PCR and antigen positive cases per 100,000 population.

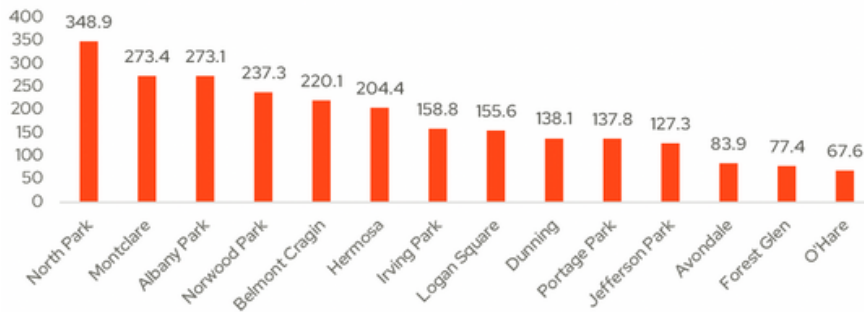
COVID-19 case rate (rate per 100,000 population), 2020



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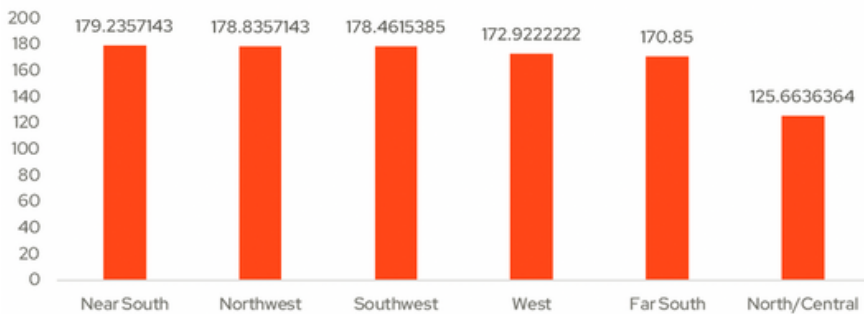
## INDICATORS

COVID-19 death rate (rate per 100,000 population), 2020

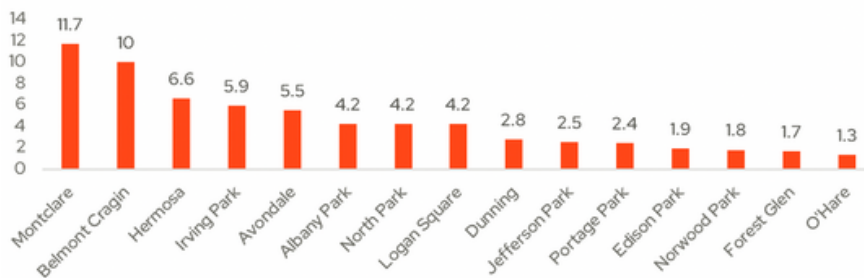


Rate of COVID-19 related deaths per 100,000 population.

COVID-19 death rate per 100,000, 2020

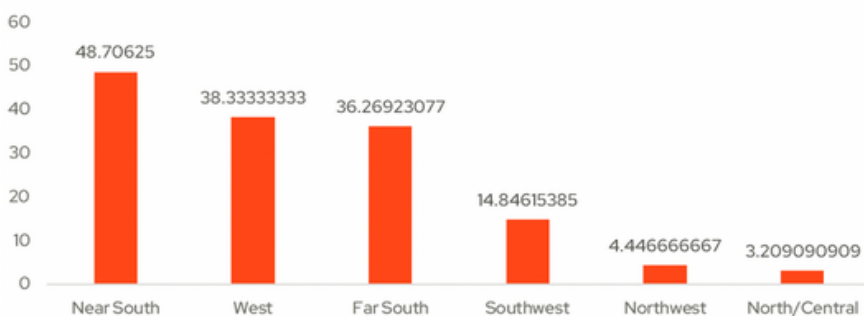


Homicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2015-2019

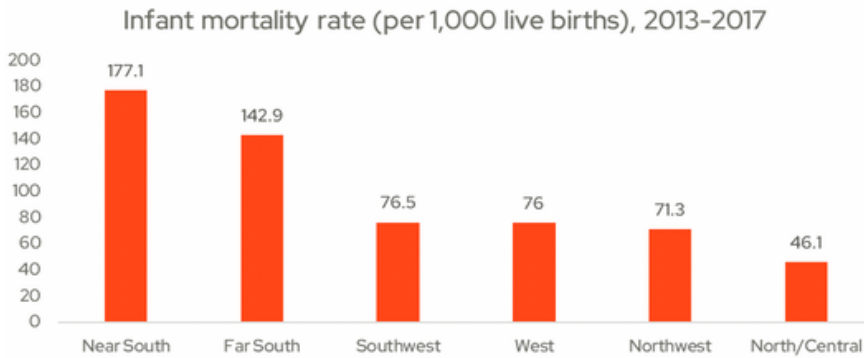
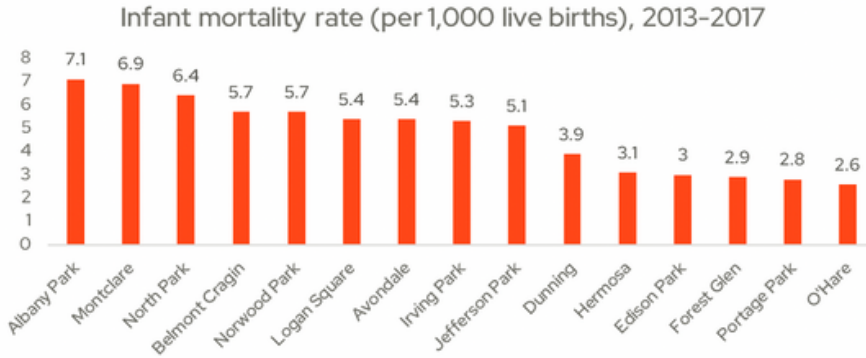


Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to homicide.

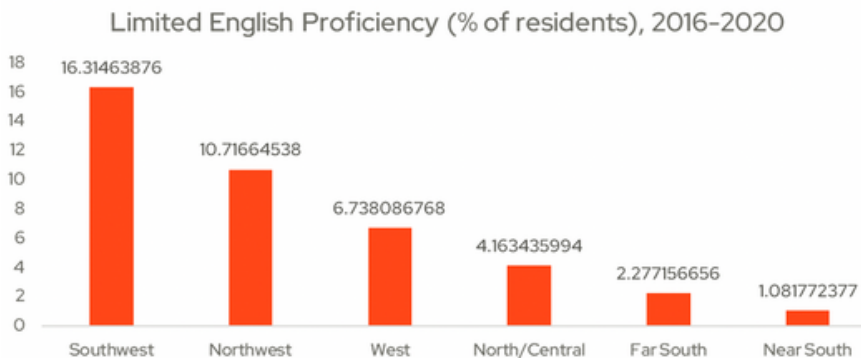
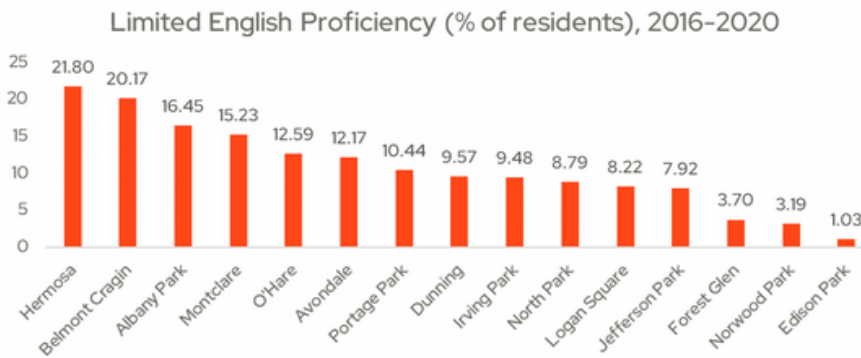
Homicide mortality rate (per 100,000), 2015-2019



Rate of infant deaths.



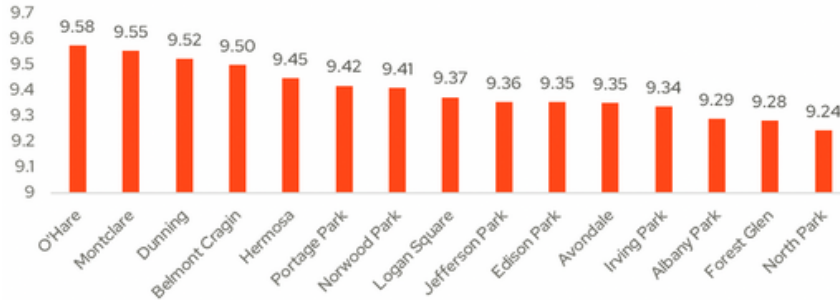
Percentage of residents 5 years and older who do not speak English 'very well'.



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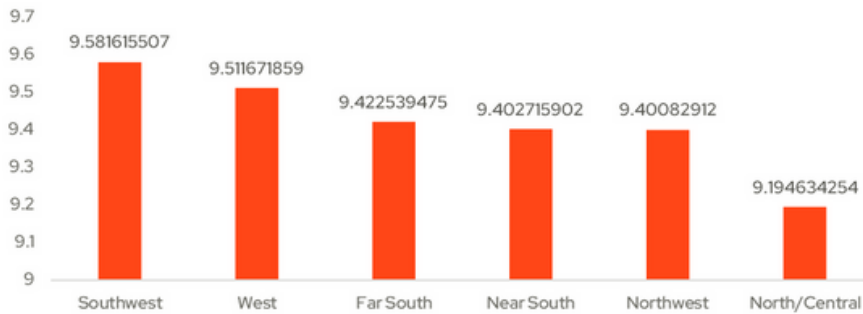
## INDICATORS

Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) concentration, 2020

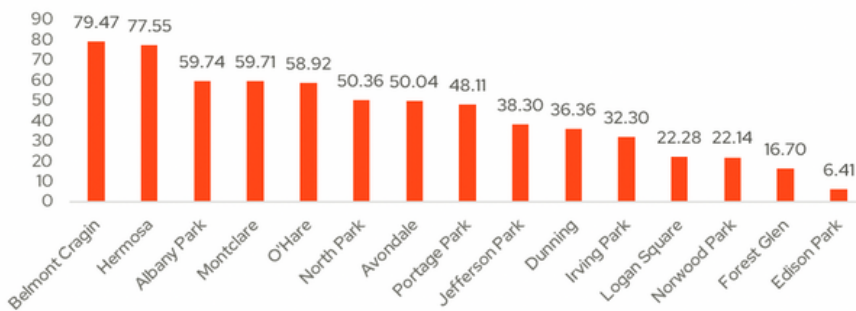


Annual average concentration in micrograms per cubic meter. PM 2.5, or particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter, is one of the most dangerous pollutants because the particles can penetrate deep into the alveoli of the lungs.

Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) concentration, 2020

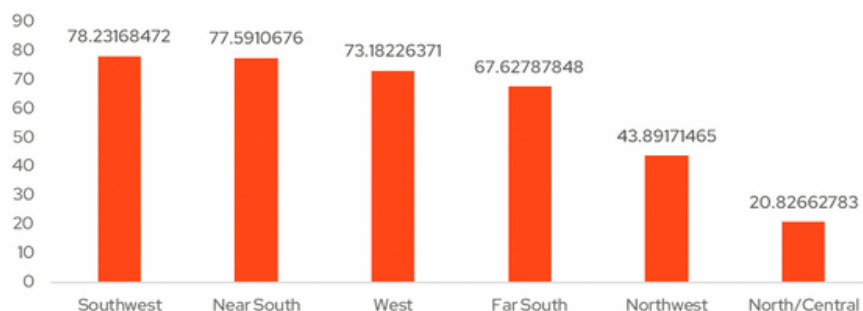


Hardship Index (score), 2015-2019



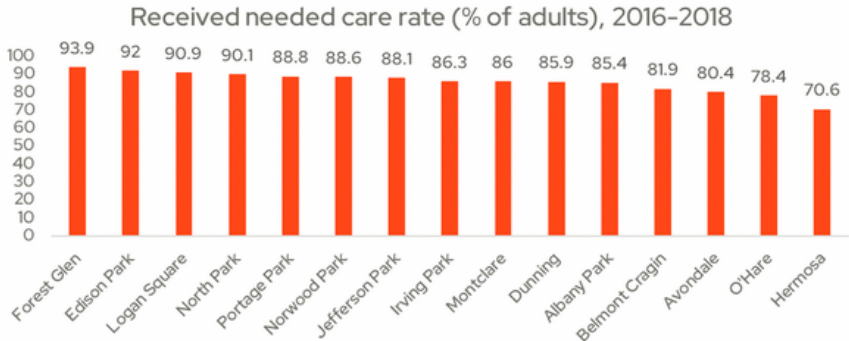
The Hardship Index is a composite score reflecting hardship in the community (higher values indicate greater hardship). It incorporates unemployment, age, dependency, education, per capita income, crowded housing, and poverty into a single score that allows comparison between geographies. It is highly correlated with other measures of economic hardship, such as labor force statistics, and with poor health outcomes. See technical notes for details.

Hardship Index (score), 2015-2019

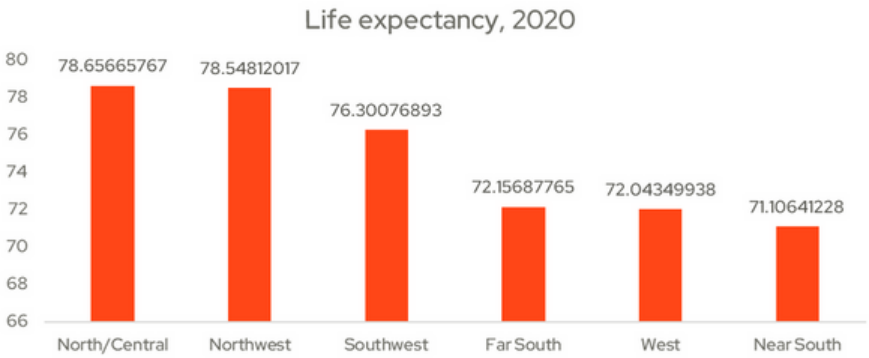
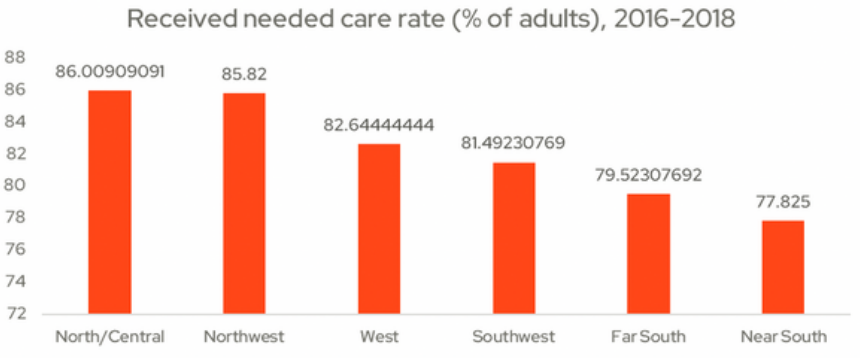


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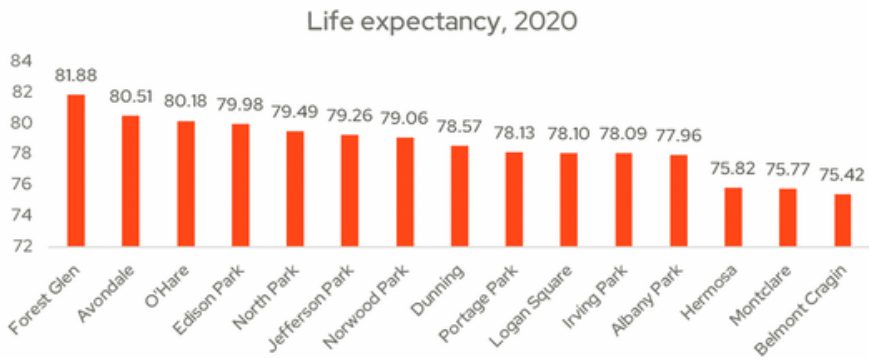
## INDICATORS



Percent of adults who report that it is 'usually' or 'always' easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan.



The average number of years a person may expect to live.





**We would like to thank the following contributors to this community assessment project:**

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31st Ward Office  
36th Ward Office  
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Community Health  
Centro Bonifacio  
Iglesia Evangelica Emmanuel  
Lurie Children's  
Northwest Center  
Northwest Side CDC  
Onward House  
Spanish Coalition for Housing  
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State Rep. Will Guzzardi  
Teska Associates

The Community Residents of Belmont Cragin,  
Hermosa, and Mount Clare.

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