

Chicago Children Services Community Assessment 2020



Executive Summary:

The Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) administers Chicago Early Learning (CEL) programs for children under age six and their families in community-based organizations and schools across Chicago. CEL programs include federal Head Start, Early Head Start, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Expansion, State Pre-K and Prevention Initiative, and Site-Based child Care Assistance Program. Through these programs DFSS serves approximately 20,000 children annually through a network of 43 Head Start delegate agencies and an additional 56 Preschool for All, Prevention Initiative, and Child Care delegate agencies.

A requirement of Head Start funding, the Community Assessment provides annually updated demographic and well-being data about young children and their families via three community assessment websites updated annually by Chapin Hall Center for Children: The Community Needs Assessment Tool (CNAT-- <http://cnat.childrenserviceschicago.com>), the Young Children in Chicago website (<http://dfss-ycic.chapinhall.org>), and the Early Childhood Supply and Demand website (<http://dfss-ecsd.chapinhall.org>). DFSS conducts a comprehensive community needs assessment and issues a quinquennial community assessment report, once every five years, the latest, *Children of Chicago: A Community Assessment 2019*, released in January of 2019 and available on the DFSS website. The next quinquennial report is scheduled for release in 2024.

In addition, DFSS periodically provides community assessment update briefs that address significant changes or developments in the early childhood landscape or the wellbeing of Head Start-eligible children and families. With the onset of COVID-19 in early spring of 2020, just such a development occurred.

This Community Assessment Update focuses on the impact of COVID-19 on CEL community-based programs from March 2020 to September 2020. While it captures some of the preliminary data concerning the immediate impact of the pandemic on delegate agencies, CEL programs, and children and families, it does not address the short and long term economic and health consequences of the pandemic. During the course of the pandemic, DFSS has used various tools at its disposal to assess the needs of its children, families, and agencies. Housing assistance, food assistance, infant and toddler supplies, and wi-fi access have all been critical needs. In addition, DFSS and its agencies have provided families with resources to support early learning and child and family mental health, which has been a main focus of DFSS and its agencies.

DFSS CEL delegate agencies remained open and continue to serve children and families, both in person and remotely. Agencies continue to find innovative ways to connect with families and provide children with an early learning foundation.

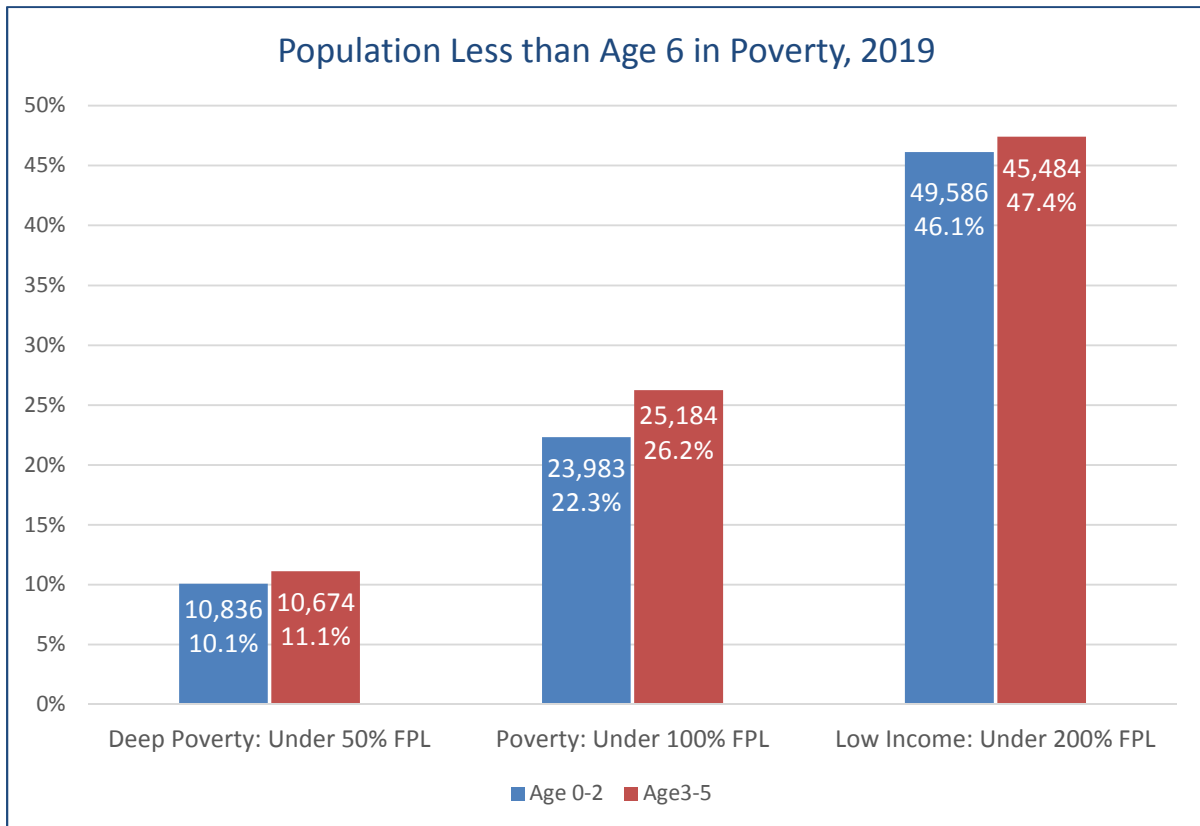
I. Chicago Early Learning (CEL)/Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) Background:

According to Chapin Hall, approximately 203,000 are children under the age six of which approximately 49,171, or a quarter, live at or below the Federal Poverty Level. Approximately 23,983 0-2 years old or 22.3% and 25,184 or 26.2% 3-5-year olds live below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, and approximately 10,836 or 10.1% 0-2 year olds and 10,674 or 11.1% 3-5 year olds living at or below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level.

DFSS through its network of 43 delegate agencies and roughly 250 sites, provides Chicago Early Learning (CEL) programs for over 12,000 children and families annually in center-based, family child care home, and home-based models. DFSS has funding for 7,404 Head Start children, ages 3-5 years old, 1,100 Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership children, 0-3 years old, and 2,362 Early Head Start and Early Head Start Expansion children and pregnant women.

As demonstrated in Table A below, nearly half of children less than age six in Chicago live below 200% of the Federal Poverty line and around a quarter live below the poverty threshold.

Table A: Children 0-5 and Poverty Rates



In 2019, an estimated 49,171 children were eligible for Head Start programs, 42,568 children less than age six were eligible for child care subsidies, and 17,316 were eligible for both a child care subsidy and the EHS/HS program.

Table B: Number of Children Eligible for CEL Programs

	Age 0-2	Age 3-5
Eligible for Child Care Subsidies	21,469	21,099
Eligible for EHS/HS	23,983	25,184
Eligible for both Child Care Subsidies and EHS/HS	8,159	9,157

During 2019, over 30,000 children were enrolled in at least one CEL program model; the vast majority of them (82%) being pre-school aged and served in center-based care, as illustrated in Table C below.

Table C: Number of Children Enrolled in CEL Programs

	Infant/Toddler	Preschool
Total Enrolled	5,230	25,100
Total Enrolled in Center-Based Care	3,499	24,979
Total Enrolled in FCCH	61	33
Total Enrolled in Home-Based Care	1,670	88
Total Enrolled in CPS Schools	NA	17,492
Total Enrolled in DFSS Funded Programs	5,230	7,608
Total with any EHS/HS Funding	2,407	5,583

For complete data concerning child poverty and HS eligibility by community area, see Appendix A. For data concerning program enrollment see Appendix B. For other data concerning child demographics and other indicators of children and family health and wellbeing, see the annually updated Chicago Community Needs Assessment Tool (CNAT-- <http://cnat.childrenserviceschicago.com>), the Young Children in Chicago website (<http://dfss-ycic.chapinhall.org>), and the Early Childhood Supply and Demand website (<http://dfss-ecsd.chapinhall.org>).

II. Impact of COVID-19 on DFSS CEL Community Based Organizations (CBOs) & Services

DFSS sent COVID-19 related information and guidelines for protecting children, families, and staff in its weekly email blasts to agencies, the CSD Update, beginning the week of March 9, 2020. Some agencies began to close as early as March 14, 2020, and by the end of March, cases in Illinois had surged to an extent that Illinois Governor Jay Pritzker responded with an executive order requiring all individuals to stay at home and all businesses to shut down, with the exception of essential businesses, public safety institutions, and government functions (Executive Order 2020-10).¹

¹ To read the full executive order, please click the following link: <https://www2.illinois.gov/pages/executive-orders/executiveorder2020-10.aspx>

Table D: Timeline of CEL Head Start Program Site Closures

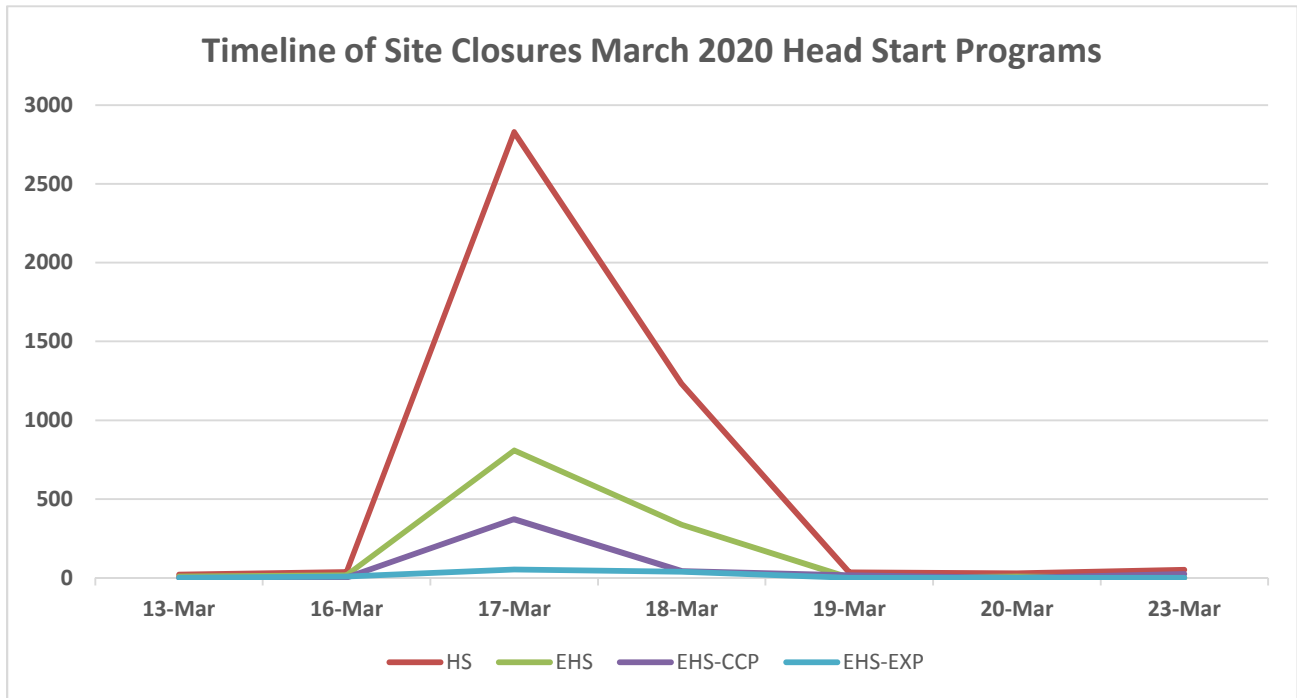


Table E: Provides further detail concerning the timeline of agency closures and how it impacted Head Start funded children and sites.

Date	Site Closures	Number of Children Impacted Per Program Model			
		HS	EHS	EHS-CCP	EHS-EXP
13-Mar	1	20	8	0	0
16-Mar	2	37	16	0	8
17-Mar	82	2828	809	372	53
18-Mar	49	1233	337	43	39
19-Mar	1	35	0	16	0
20-Mar	1	29	8	0	0
23-Mar	2	51	0	24	0

Emergency Child Care for Essential Workers

Child care centers were included as one of the essential businesses allowed to remain open if they applied for and received an emergency license by following regulations specifically enacted for emergency day care programs for children of essential workers--employees exempted from the

Executive Order. These employees needed to have child care in order to continue essential duties during the initial onset of COVID-19. Although some child care and day care agencies were permitted to continue operations, the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation suspended other operations such as family child care homes and entities not listed in the executive order and emergency child care act. At the same time, the Federal Office of Head Start ordered the closing of all Head Start in-person operations. Only CEL community-based learning centers not receiving Head Start funding could continue to provide in-person services if they received an emergency license from Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS). About 10 of DFSS's CEL agencies were permitted to continue daily operations.

Remote Operations & Learning for Families

CEL agencies continued services remotely during the statewide Stay-at-Home-Order. Agencies were expected to maintain communication with families and implement remote services that met the needs of families during the stay-at-home order. DFSS issued guidance to agencies for remote learning and providing family engagement support. These guidelines included an array of e-learning resources that programs could share with parents to help parents support child learning from a distance. Free resources were provided through links sent in the CSD Updates to agencies, such as Ready Rosie toolkits that include learning at home activities, prevention and care methods, and supports for emotional well-being. Resources for teachers to share with parents included activity suggestions for remote learning, sample schedules to replicate a typical preschool day and experiences at home, and letters to families that explained key things to consider as parents help their children transition to spending their days at home.

Examples of home activities conducted by agencies with families remotely include providing E-learning platforms such as *ABC Mouse* that allow children to interact with fun activities online. These activities include games, books, puzzles, songs, and a variety of age-appropriate learning materials. In addition, teaching staff at centers posted daily activities, read-aloud books, as well as additional videos and activities for the families/students (Ex: child yoga, science experiments, math games and activities, etc.). These online tools allowed children and families to stay in touch with and see their teachers as well as provided a place for families to post questions and comments while having live communication with the teaching team. Additionally, some classrooms participated in a weekly "live circle time" on *Zoom* with families. Teachers planned games, stories, activities, and check-ins with children and families during the *Zoom* classes. Other examples of services include partnering with a home delivery service that provided catered meals to families for children enrolled in programs as well as their siblings. The meals met program nutrition guidelines. Providers also supported families and children through: Essential items and learning packet distributions or 'care packages' that included diapers, wipes, formula, toothpaste, toothbrushes, art supplies, and hand sanitizer; *YouTube* videos made by staff; 2-3 weekly check-ins by family support staff addressing needs of families directly affected by COVID-19.



Early learning educators and child development experts at DFSS and CPS created a web-page for parents to easily find resources to support their children's development and learning during the pandemic. The

website contains guidelines and activities tailored for individual age groups, infants, toddlers, and pre-school aged children. Families could also discover resources on the website such as learning resources, health and wellness, news & updates, technology guides for families, and diverse learner resources. Educators could access the site to find resources such as E-learning strategies, remote learning tools, professional development, and other administrator resources. The website is integrated with Spanish language preference. For more information and direct resources for Chicago Pre-Learning, please visit: <https://www.chicagoprelearning.org/childrens-portal/children#infants-ID>.



Ensuring Needs of Families Were Met During COVID-19

DFSS conducted several surveys during the early pandemic to better understand that needs of agencies and their families. DFSS released an emergency needs survey to identify the type and quantity of supplies that would be needed by agencies' families with infants and toddlers and to distribute those supplies. Supplies included diapers, wipes, formula, and nutritional drinks for infants & toddlers. The survey was analyzed for a quick turnaround and the requests were promptly processed for ordering and timely distribution of supplies to agencies to distribute to families.

DFSS also conducted a survey to understand the most requested resources by families during the pandemic. Out of a total of 53 respondents, 23 responses indicated housing rental assistance, 25 indicated mental health resources, 26 responses indicated assistance needed for formula/diapers/wipes, and 37 responses indicated food/nutrition support. In response, DFSS continued to provide information to agencies via its CSD Update to connect agencies with resources that could meet the needs of their families.

Lastly, in preparation for reopening, DFSS surveyed its agencies to understand how the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) decision to reopen virtually would impact agency staff, especially those with children in CPS, which might impact parent work schedules in the fall.



Maintaining Communications

As early as January 2020, DFSS was sending guidelines to agencies concerning operating during cold and flu season and the importance of maintaining handwashing protocols, one of the key measures in preventing the spread of COVID-19. The January 30th CSD Update included general resources from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), including hand washing posters for children and adults in English and Spanish, a reminder of postings required in all centers, a reminder concerning tracking attendance and short term exclusions during cold and flu season, and important local resources, including free health clinics.

On March 12th an alert was sent to agencies with information from the CDC concerning COVID-19, and by the 16th an Alert was sent indicating postponed events and trainings. By the 20th, with the stay at

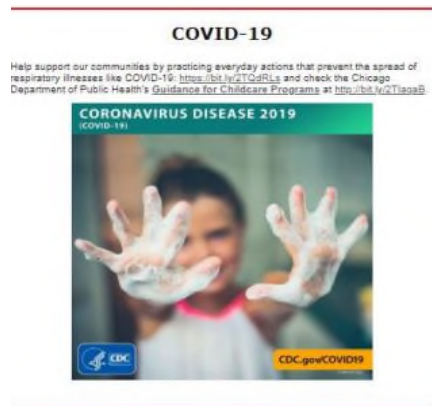
home order, agencies were notified that all in-person events were officially cancelled, and plans were made to adjust to virtual formats. At the same time, agencies were notified that DFSS would have limited staff working at its central office and were provided with their names and contact information. During this time, DFSS’s leadership team-maintained communication with agency leadership.

Executive Director/Program Director Strategic Leadership (EDPD) Meetings

During the Spring of 2020, DFSS moved to conducting its Executive Director/Program Director Strategic Leadership (EDPD) Meetings twice a month to maintain communication with agencies and ensure they were aware of developments concerning COVID. These were held via *Go-To-Meeting* and covered program expectations and updates, resources, guidelines, planning, and other information related to services during COVID.

CSD Updates & Alerts

As always, the weekly DFSS CEL-related email blast, the CSD Update, kept agencies and staff informed of



COVID developments, program expectations and adaptations, and resources for agencies and families during COVID. Resources ranged from notifications about WIC openings, food resources for families, free wi-fi, links, virtual trainings for small businesses and non-profits, emotional well-being tool kits for families with young children, and other resources to support providers during the pandemic with guidance on health, business, child development, and mental health. The CSD Update republished notifications from the Illinois Governor’s Office, Illinois Departments of Public Health (IDPH), Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH), Illinois Head Start Association, and the Office of Head Start.

Surveys

During the spring, DFSS used its surveying capacity to elicit information from agencies and parents to shape program planning. Data collection for the grantee’s self-assessment was still underway in March, and DFSS used this as an opportunity to get some feedback of the preliminary effects of COVID on agencies as well as begin to identify parent needs. Surveying was used later to gather information about agency needs for the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding and to assess essential supplies that were needed by families in communities impacted by civil unrest. Surveying was conducted to assess agencies’ workforce needs in light of CPS’s plan for remote learning, and lastly, surveying was used with the Citywide Parent Policy Council (CPPC) to plan for the resumption of meetings during COVID and identified preferred virtual platforms and communications methods.

Citywide Parent Policy Council & Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity

Until it could organize remote meetings, DFSS maintained contact with the CPPC by sending Program Updates to the full Council and maintaining email communication with its Chairperson and Executive Committee. Through this method, Policy Council members were updated on how to find emergency

child care for essential workers; remote learning, mental health, and family engagement resources; and updates on CEL programs, including Head Start and State-funded Pre-school for All.

Trainings During COVID

During the Self-Assessment it became clear that one of the unintended benefits of the stay-at-home order was the opportunity it gave agencies that were no longer providing in person services an opportunity to conduct intensive and sustained professional development and training activities with their staff. WIPFLI Training originally scheduled for in person at the end of April was postponed and held virtually at the end of May. In addition, agencies were able to access and implement training opportunities available on Teaching Strategies Gold.

Re-opening and Remote Learning:

In June 2020, Governor Pritzker and Mayor Lightfoot announced early learning agencies could re-open with new guidelines on class sizes and protective practices. This was within the 'Restore Illinois' plan. Under guidance from the IDPH, all of Illinois' 5,500 childcare providers that were closed would be able to open with no more than 10 children per classroom when Phase 3 of reopening began. After being open for four weeks, they would potentially be able to expand to larger capacity, at most to 30% capacity or roughly 15 children per preschool classroom, based on their performance. Most licensed childcare homes were also able to reopen to their licensed capacity. All re-openings required that only staff were allowed on site. All providers were expected to resume compliance with all other licensing standards related to curriculum, learning environment, and staff qualifications.

Once COVID-19 cases began to curve as stable or decreasing percentages, agencies could re-open following the Restore Illinois guidance described above. Staff and children over the age of two were required to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/masks and, when able, maintain the six feet of distance in social settings, at least among adults. While there were concerns about children and staff wearing masks, it was adopted as best practice. DFSS has received two sets of donated, child-sized, cloth masks that were distributed to agencies.

As they reopened over the summer, DFSS delegate agency sites were expected to follow licensing guidelines, Chicago Early Learning Standards (CELS) 2.0, and Head Start Program Performance Standards (HSPPS), and develop a hybrid model to serve children both in person and remotely due to reduced class sizes. Agencies were provided with cleaning guidelines and sample cleaning log templates that they could adjust to their sites. No parents or outside visitors were allowed in centers during this period. Any cases of COVID among children or staff required immediate reporting to DCFS and CDPH, as well as DFSS as outlined in the CELS 2.0 under immediate reporting. Depending on the COVID case and need for quarantine, individual classrooms and/or entire sites would be closed for 14 days, and staff and children's families would be instructed to self-quarantine over that time. In some instances, staff and children were instructed to take COVID-19 tests before returning to the classroom if warranted by exposure to an infected individual. Sites and classrooms would be deep cleaned and sanitized during that period in accordance with DCFS and CDPH guidelines. These policies were still in place at the beginning of the fall 20-21 program year. While sanitization and deep cleaning is constantly in effect at

centers and DFSS, it is still a person responsibility for each person to maintain social distancing, hand wash consistently, and wear PPE when social distancing is not possible.

Table F: Timeline of CEL Site Re-openings, June-September 2020

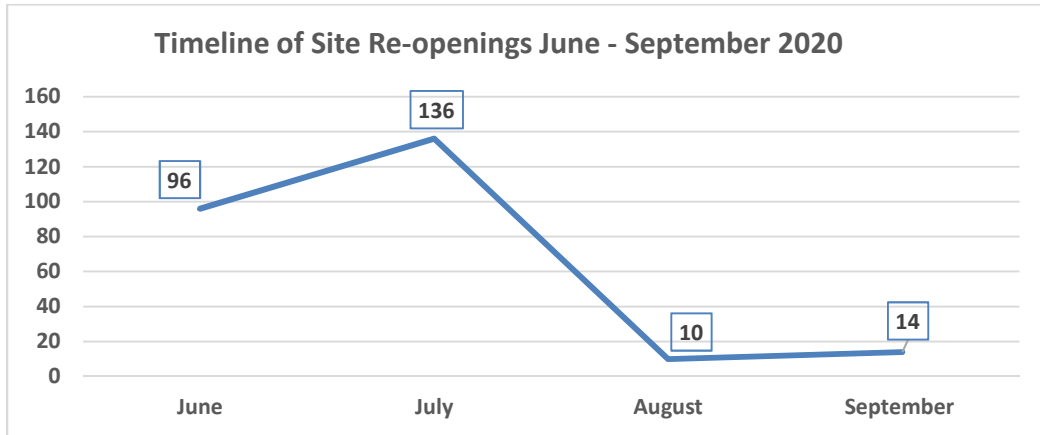


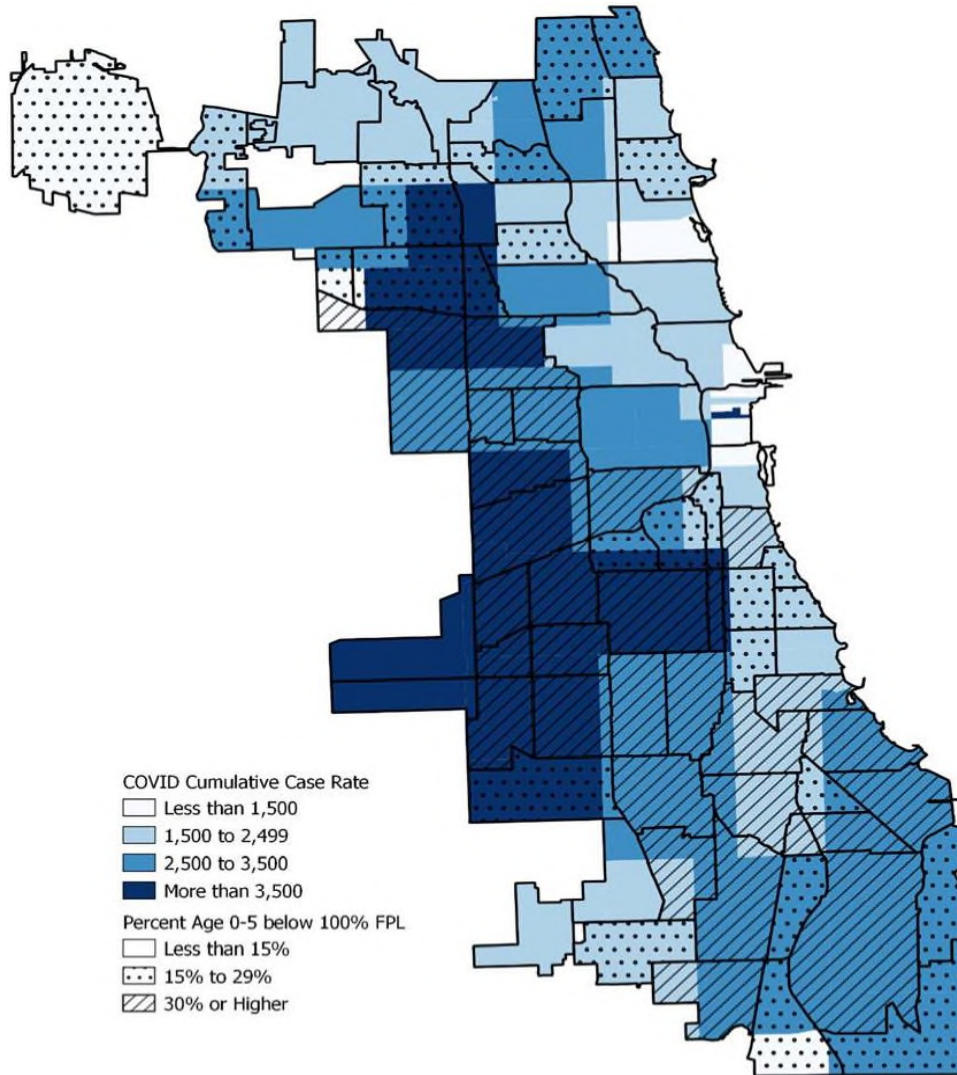
Table F illustrates the timeline of sites reopening based on the Restore Illinois Plan Phase 3. As sites created and implemented sanitization measures and reduced capacity, they were able to reopen.

DFSS Children Services Division Staffing & Operations During COVID-19

During this time, DFSS maintained an in-office limited staff during the early days of the stay at home order, which Children Services Division (CSD) Directors and above coming into the office once a week to ensure open agencies had support and to plan for remote working and learning. DFSS office staff were also instructed to follow the stay-at-home order. At DFSS, only essential workers/government functions were continuing during this time to ensure operations and services were being extended to the city's most vulnerable children and families. In the coming weeks, DFSS developed a plan to allow employees to work remotely. A strategy was designed to have employees come into the office on a staggered schedule to retrieve their laptops and other necessary office paperwork and supplies. Once employees were able to begin remote work, tele-work agreements were provided, and weekly work tasks were assigned. Currently, employees are instructed to come into the office one day a week with personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain the 6 feet distance precautions between workspaces and continuously monitor their health for any symptoms that could be related to COVID-19. Employees are also screened prior to coming into the main building with body temperature scanning equipment. Wearing PPE masks is also mandatory in common/public spaces.

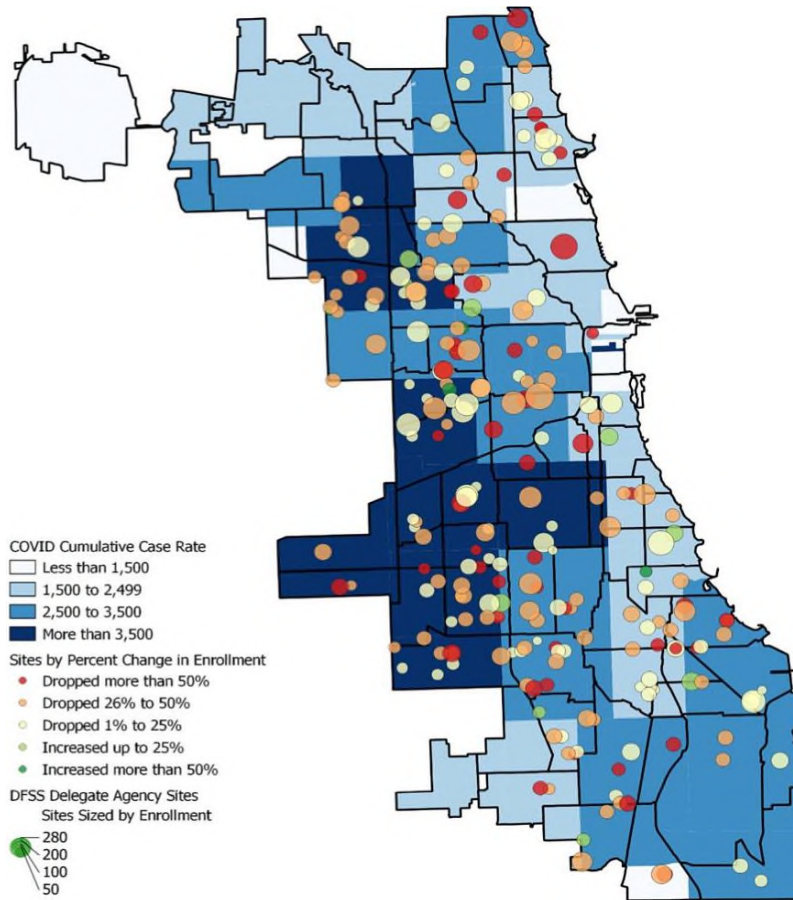
III. Impact of COVID-19 on DFSS CEL CBO's Communities, Families & Enrollment

Map A: COVID Cumulative Rate per 100,000 (through 10/3/2020) by Zip Code, and Percent of Children under Age 6 living below 100% FPL in 2018 by Chicago Community Area.



According to the Chicago Department of Public Health, COVID-19 has impacted South and West side communities disproportionately. The disproportional rate of infection and death may be tied to social determinants of health and structural inequalities that impact south and west side communities, including factors such as poverty and chronic health conditions such as diabetes and asthma, living in areas of increased air pollution, distance from medical services, and reduced access to PPE. Chicago's South and West side communities have experienced greater social vulnerability before COVID-19. It is often found that increased social vulnerability is also associated with greater health inequality outcomes. With these factors combined, existing structural vulnerability and health risks produce the current racial inequality in COVID-19 outcomes in Chicago.

Map B: COVID Cumulative Rate per 100,000 (through 10/3/2020) by Zip Code, and Sites by Percent Change in Enrollment from March to September.

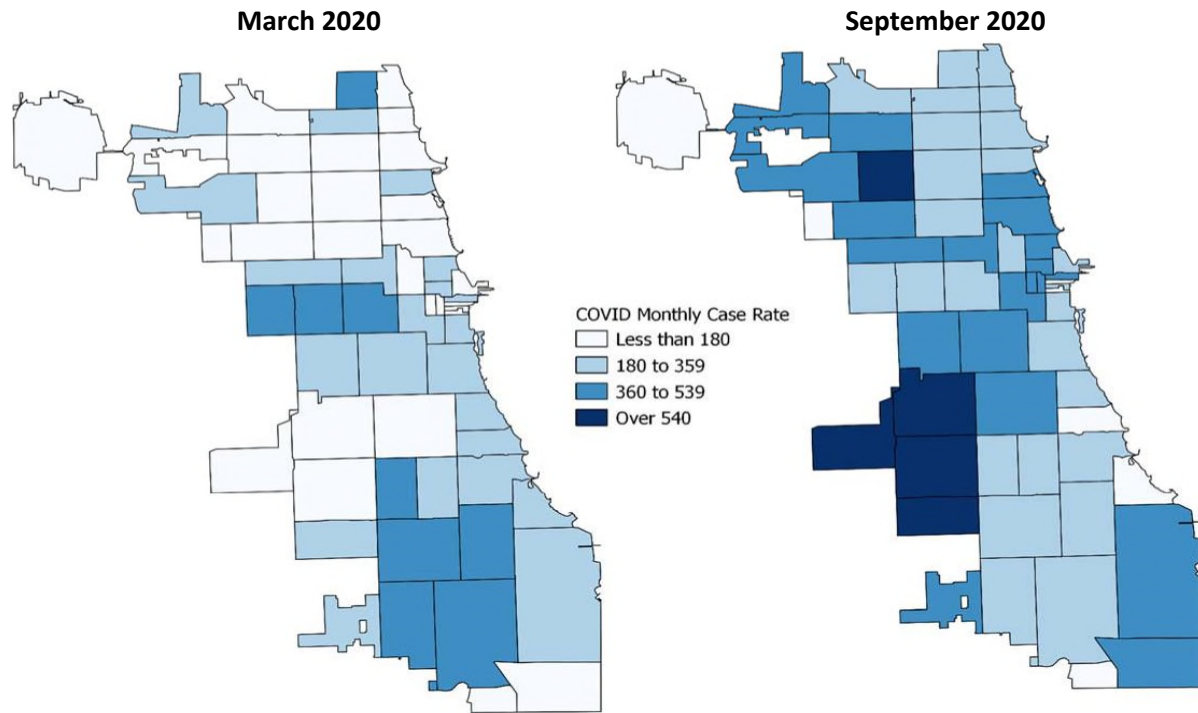


Health Equity:

While there is significant data of COVID-19’s impact on Chicago’s most vulnerable communities, the effects of COVID-19 may also be longer lasting even after the pandemic is controlled. Factors such as health care access, housing, employment, and education may all be negatively impacted. In addition, the present health inequities can also impact the inability to treat underlying chronic conditions in vulnerable communities due to lack of access to medical treatment and clinic closures. In Chicago’s South and West side communities where these disparities are extensive, the impact of COVID-19 may also impact food insecurity due to disruptions of food supply chains, access to adequate and nutritious foods due to shelter-in-place orders, and loss of income.

The importance of partnerships of public health officials and policy makers is crucial to engaging health inequities and avoiding further health disparities. Community stakeholders, public health professionals, and health sector leaders should collaborate to create policies that address the critical health needs of Chicago’s most susceptible communities as well as address social injustices. These policies should directly encourage best practices in community health as an effect of this unprecedented health crisis. It is possible that the repercussions from this pandemic may extend over the coming years while the City of Chicago continues to develop solutions to aid the most affected.

Map C: Chicago Monthly COVID Rate per 100,000 by Zip Code, March 2020 vs September 2020



Economic Impact on Chicago and CEL Communities

Results from a survey conducted by the University of Chicago Urban Labs (August 2020) suggest that the pandemic had already caused massive dislocation among small businesses just several weeks after its onset and prior to the availability of government aid through the CARES Act. Approximately, 43% of businesses had temporarily closed, and nearly all these closures were due to COVID-19. Businesses that had temporarily closed largely pointed to reductions in demand and employee health concerns as the reasons for closure, with disruptions in the supply chain being less of a factor. On average, the surveyed businesses reported having reduced their active employment by 39% since January. The impact of the pandemic on small businesses, their employees, and the larger economy, is especially severe. Small businesses employ almost 50% of American workers, and the pandemic revealed the financial fragility of many small businesses in times of sustained crisis. During the pandemic, employment had also fallen by 40%. In April 2020, Illinois unemployment rose to a staggering rate of 16.4%. Job losses were heavily concentrated in the leisure, hospitality, transportation, and small business sector including having a large effect on restaurants. The direct job losses in these sectors further increased unemployment in other sectors, as the individuals affected reduced their own spending. As a result, the State of Illinois, like many other states, will heavily rely on federal assistance to overcome the financial implications now and in the future. However, these losses will take years to stabilize since it is becoming a realization that the economy could have been affected further than the Great Recession of 2008.

Needs of CELS Families during COVID-19

In order to determine the needs of CELS families during COVID-19, DFSS included questions concerning parent experiences with providers during the coronavirus pandemic and their plans and concerns regarding their children's return to programs in its parent-directed self-assessment survey in the late spring of 2020. The survey was conducted electronically by Chapin Hall and contained a potential bias in that it was distributed by email and only parents with functioning emails received it. Parents who provided email addresses are likely different than parents who did not provide or who do not have an email address in ways that the researchers could not observe. Second, only a minority (12.8 percent) of parents responded to the survey. Because of the suspected differences among respondent parents, the presented findings cannot be taken to be fully representative of the population of families enrolled in DFSS CBO programs, but nonetheless provides us with an insight into parents' thoughts and feelings during the pandemic.

COVID-19 has impacted communities across Chicago and caused stress and fears amongst the public, including CEL Head Start parents. Survey-responding parents indicated that the pandemic raised concerns regarding their children's return to programs in the fall of 2020, a fear we have since seen play out in dramatic under-enrollment across CEL community-based programs as well as CPS school-based preschool programs. During the stay-at-home order, families in DFSS early education programs were able to engage with providers virtually. From a sample size of 374 respondents, 85% of parents were contacted about returning. When asked if parents are planning to return when the program re-opens, 58.1% responded that there are planning for their child to return. While 11.7% responded their child has already returned, 20.3% were unsure, and 9.9% were planning not to return. When asked why the child will not return, 54.1% responded that their child will begin kindergarten in the fall, 8.1% responded that they are no longer eligible for early learning child care services, 32.4% responded they are uncomfortable sending their child to a center-based program and 21.6% responded other. The top 3 primary concerns about returning were 82.1% risk of exposure to coronavirus, 64.7% cleaning and disinfecting practices, and 53.5% selected use of protective equipment by staff. Other response trends including parental worries of children having to wear masks all day or for long periods of time.

COVID-19 Impact on Cases Abuse and Neglect

During the pandemic, reported cases of child abuse and neglect decreased, according to a brief by Chapin Hall released in November 2020, although it is suspected that this is not a result of less instances of child mal-treatment, and more the result of the decreased access of mandatory reporters to children and families due to the state's stay-at-home order. Typically, reported cases increase in the fall when children return to school and decrease over summer vacation when mandatory reporters see children and families less often. Given the impact of COVID on families' economic condition and mental health, child welfare advocates have expressed concern that instances of unreported maltreatment have been on the rise, and when in-person school resumes, child welfare agencies will see an exponential increase in the number of cases. To read the full brief, please access the following link:

<https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/Covid-and-Child-Welfare-brief.pdf>

III. Fall 2020 Updates – COVID Impact on Head Start Enrollment & Attendance

Over the summer of 2020, DFSS and its partners including the Mayor’s Office, Action for Children (the local child care resource and referral agency), and CPS planned for a robust recruitment season, acknowledging that social distancing rules and continued COVID outbreaks might impact in-person events and the ability to conduct door-to-door canvassing. Agencies were able to open sites by following guidelines for phase 3 and 4 re-opening. These guidelines can be found by accessing the following link: https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/OECD/Documents/Centers%20-%20Reopening%20Quick%20Reference%205%2729%2720_Final.pdf

As demonstrated in Table G and H, by the end of September 2020, the DFSS Head Start programs were 58% enrolled. Although children are able to attend either in person or remotely, many families have declined to enroll. There are several potential reasons for this, including the fact that families are overwhelmed managing the education of school-aged children or are not working and therefore do not understand themselves to need CEL services. Part of the recent campaigns conducted by DFSS and its CEL partners is to encourage families to enroll based on the benefits of early learning, to ensure that families understand their remote options, and also to make use of early learning resources available on the PrE-Learning website even if they choose not to enroll. As COVID-19 rates have continued to increase into the late fall of 2020, it may also prevent families from enrolling.

Table G: Funded versus Enrolled Slots at Head Start CEL Programs

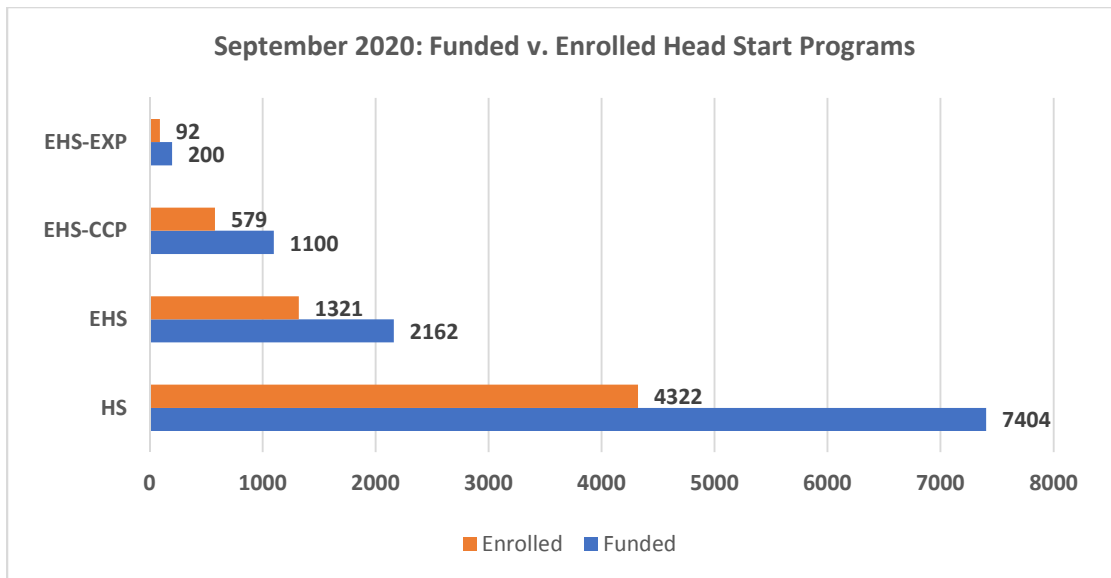
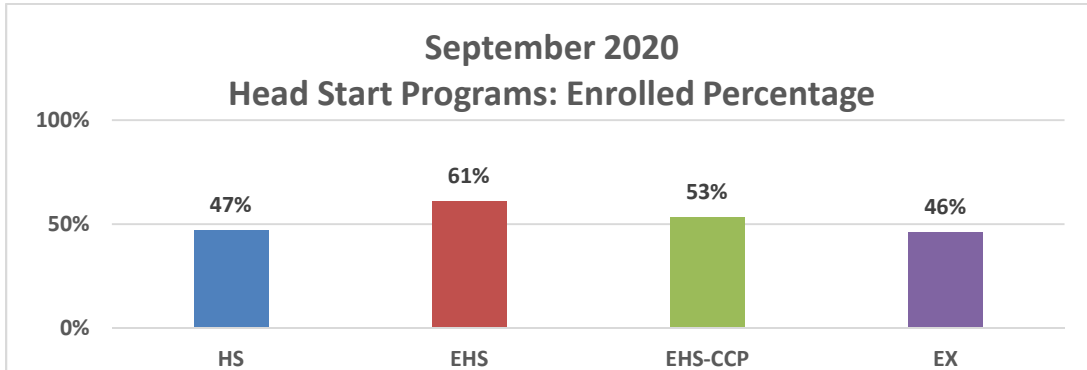
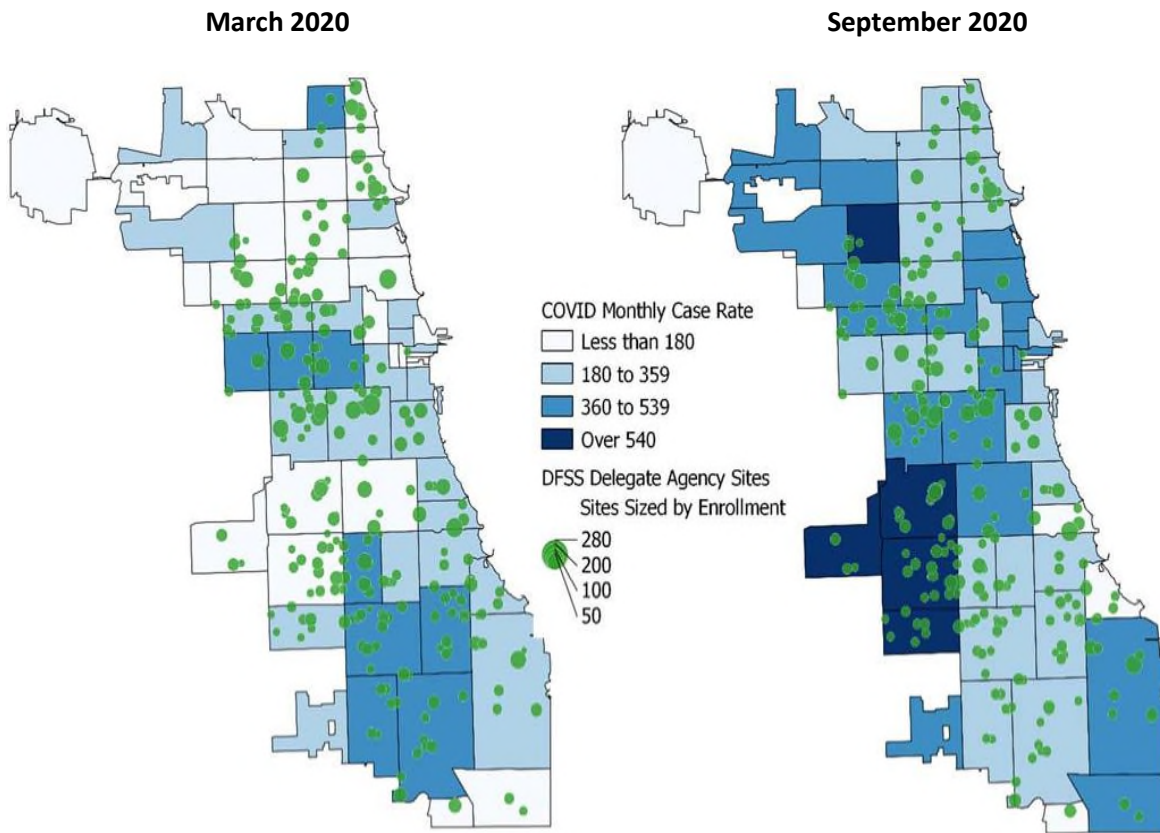


Table H: September 2020 Enrolled Percentage by Head Start Program Model



**Map D: Chicago Monthly COVID Rate per 100,000 by Zip Code
March 2020 v. September 2020 COPA Enrollment**



Map D: shows the location of DFSS CEL sites in relation to the monthly COVID case rate. There seems to be little relation between enrollment and COVID rates, although these maps demonstrate how the

southwest side, which includes many LatinX predominant community areas, as well as a pocket on the Northwest side, continue to have higher rates of COVID cases than other parts of the city.

IV. COVID-19 Information & Resources

What is the novel coronavirus (COVID-19)?

As the CDC states, the novel coronavirus is a new coronavirus that has not been previously identified. The virus causing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), is not the same as the coronaviruses that commonly circulate among humans and cause mild illness, like the common cold. While there are many types of human coronaviruses including some that affect the respiratory tract, COVID-19 has been recognized as a new disease that has not been previously documented in humans (CDC, 2020). The virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to spread mainly from person to person, mainly through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Spread is more likely when people are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet). COVID-19 seems to be spreading easily and sustainably in the community (“community spread”) in many affected geographic areas. Community spread means people have been infected with the virus in an area, including some who are not sure how or where they became infected.

How is COVID-19 diagnosed:

There are many tests being used to diagnose COVID-19 that the U.S. Healthcare system has authorized for use during the current emergency. All these diagnostic tests identify the virus in samples from the respiratory system, such as from nasal or nasopharyngeal swabs. Some tests are conducted at the testing site you visit, and results are available to you within minutes. Other tests must be sent to a laboratory to analyze, a process that takes several days. There are new tests being developed such as the saliva test. The saliva test is a test for COVID-19 that can be done at home using video supervision from a health professional. This kind of test is comfortable and easy, as people can collect their own samples by spitting into a tube and mailing it to a lab for processing.

Prevention

The CDC and the World Health Organization (WHO) have stressed the importance of social distancing since spread is more likely when people are in close contact with one another (at least 6 feet), wearing masks in public places, washing hands frequently, and avoiding touching the nose and mouth areas. Handwashing is one of the best ways to protect yourself and your family from getting sick. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food. If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.

References

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Appendix

Part A: Population and Poverty

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Population, 2019	Population Age 0-2						
		Population age 0-2, 2019	Children ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2019	Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2019	Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 50% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2019
Chicago Total	2,694,393	107,485	10,836	23,983	49,586	10.1%	22.3%	46.1%
Rogers Park	53,765	1,507	175	392	796	11.6%	26.0%	52.8%
West Ridge	78,367	3,403	320	696	1,456	9.4%	20.5%	42.8%
Uptown	58,334	1,199	116	256	524	9.7%	21.4%	43.7%
Lincoln Square	42,024	1,516	56	122	255	3.7%	8.0%	16.8%
North Center	36,953	1,743	12	31	91	0.7%	1.8%	5.2%
Lake View	101,703	3,982	27	57	136	0.7%	1.4%	3.4%
Lincoln Park	69,671	2,600	12	30	90	0.5%	1.2%	3.5%
Near North Side	93,030	1,838	57	127	261	3.1%	6.9%	14.2%
Edison Park	11,690	496	9	27	86	1.8%	5.4%	17.3%
Norwood Park	41,927	1,370	21	46	117	1.5%	3.4%	8.5%
Jefferson Park	28,730	1,041	44	97	204	4.2%	9.3%	19.6%
Forest Glen	19,015	723	10	28	87	1.4%	3.9%	12.0%
North Park	18,355	599	47	100	216	7.8%	16.7%	36.1%
Albany Park	48,793	2,028	205	450	933	10.1%	22.2%	46.0%
Portage Park	64,134	2,203	182	401	828	8.3%	18.2%	37.6%
Irving Park	52,791	2,043	143	317	645	7.0%	15.5%	31.6%
Dunning	44,242	1,691	75	164	341	4.4%	9.7%	20.2%
Montclare	13,738	569	46	101	210	8.1%	17.8%	36.9%
Belmont Cragin	80,131	4,047	422	928	1,921	10.4%	22.9%	47.5%
Hermosa	22,243	1,243	137	300	625	11.0%	24.1%	50.3%
Avondale	36,524	1,505	122	275	551	8.1%	18.3%	36.6%
Logan Square	72,328	2,446	174	393	794	7.1%	16.1%	32.5%
Humboldt Park	55,010	2,946	394	874	1,791	13.4%	29.7%	60.8%
West Town	82,621	2,168	128	290	586	5.9%	13.4%	27.0%
Austin	91,108	4,246	704	1,556	3,197	16.6%	36.6%	75.3%
West Garfield Park	16,090	1,150	162	358	731	14.1%	31.1%	63.6%
East Garfield Park	18,943	1,174	168	372	758	14.3%	31.7%	64.6%
Near West Side	65,480	2,107	125	277	564	5.9%	13.1%	26.8%
North Lawndale	32,210	1,972	372	817	1,683	18.9%	41.4%	85.3%
South Lawndale	71,391	3,698	438	980	1,999	11.8%	26.5%	54.1%

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Population, 2019	Population Age 0-2						
		Population age 0-2, 2019	Children ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2019	Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2019	Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 50% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2019
Lower West Side	30,731	1,207	133	301	606	11.0%	24.9%	50.2%
Loop	41,192	1,073	9	27	86	0.8%	2.5%	8.0%
Near South	25,036	551	21	47	117	3.8%	8.5%	21.2%
Armour Square	13,619	486	40	86	190	8.2%	17.7%	39.1%
Douglas	22,213	709	86	188	388	12.1%	26.5%	54.7%
Oakland	7,188	327	39	85	183	11.9%	26.0%	56.0%
Fuller Park	2,020	85	14	31	80	16.5%	36.5%	94.1%
Grand Boulevard	23,350	963	124	273	563	12.9%	28.3%	58.5%
Kenwood	16,906	477	54	119	247	11.3%	24.9%	51.8%
Washington Park	10,959	588	103	226	464	17.5%	38.4%	78.9%
Hyde Park	27,910	502	24	53	126	4.8%	10.6%	25.1%
Woodlawn	24,084	901	165	364	745	18.3%	40.4%	82.7%
South Shore	48,290	2,125	345	759	1,565	16.2%	35.7%	73.6%
Chatham	29,883	1,114	198	435	895	17.8%	39.0%	80.3%
Avalon Park	9,401	388	45	99	205	11.6%	25.5%	52.8%
South Chicago	27,416	1,239	206	458	934	16.6%	37.0%	75.4%
Burnside	2,026	93	12	30	88	12.9%	32.3%	94.6%
Calumet Heights	12,285	323	49	108	222	15.2%	33.4%	68.7%
Roseland	38,628	1,565	266	589	1,205	17.0%	37.6%	77.0%
Pullman	6,439	281	34	76	164	12.1%	27.0%	58.4%
South Deering	14,211	602	91	200	413	15.1%	33.2%	68.6%
East Side	24,314	1,076	106	236	480	9.9%	21.9%	44.6%
West Pullman	25,901	1,194	211	465	954	17.7%	38.9%	79.9%
Riverdale	7,514	594	75	162	344	12.6%	27.3%	57.9%
Hegewisch	8,920	346	33	71	159	9.5%	20.5%	46.0%
Garfield Ridge	36,738	1,249	80	175	366	6.4%	14.0%	29.3%
Archer Heights	12,678	679	67	146	306	9.9%	21.5%	45.1%
Brighton Park	44,005	2,373	263	585	1,197	11.1%	24.7%	50.4%
McKinley Park	15,768	606	59	131	266	9.7%	21.6%	43.9%
Bridgeport	34,195	1,126	75	167	341	6.7%	14.8%	30.3%
New City	36,480	2,291	335	744	1,520	14.6%	32.5%	66.3%
West Elsdon	19,561	855	79	173	358	9.2%	20.2%	41.9%
Gage Park	38,260	2,360	257	569	1,168	10.9%	24.1%	49.5%
Clearing	26,130	1,048	68	147	306	6.5%	14.0%	29.2%

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Population, 2019	Population Age 0-2						
		Population age 0-2, 2019	Children ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2019	Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2019	Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 50% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 100% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 0-2, under 200% FPL, 2019
West Lawn	30,986	1,616	153	341	684	9.5%	21.1%	42.3%
Chicago Lawn	49,252	2,795	399	881	1,808	14.3%	31.5%	64.7%
West Englewood	24,372	1,438	289	640	1,300	20.1%	44.5%	90.4%
Englewood	20,231	1,360	248	551	1,110	18.2%	40.5%	81.6%
Grt.Grand Crossing	29,345	1,279	264	585	1,187	20.6%	45.7%	92.8%
Ashburn	44,598	1,731	148	324	674	8.5%	18.7%	38.9%
Auburn Gresham	42,728	1,598	298	657	1,356	18.6%	41.1%	84.9%
Beverly	20,245	956	16	37	100	1.7%	3.9%	10.5%
Washington Heights	27,260	1,012	122	270	554	12.1%	26.7%	54.7%
Mount Greenwood	19,096	834	12	29	90	1.4%	3.5%	10.8%
Morgan Park	26,965	658	97	214	440	14.7%	32.5%	66.9%
O'Hare	17,542	381	49	107	227	12.9%	28.1%	59.6%
Edgewater	56,181	1,178	72	160	329	6.1%	13.6%	27.9%

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Population, 2019	Population Age 3-5						
		Population age 3-5, 2019	Children ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2019	Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2019	Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 50% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2019
Chicago Total	2,694,393	95,949	10,674	25,184	45,484	11.1%	26.2%	47.4%
Rogers Park	53,765	1,340	179	423	758	13.4%	31.6%	56.6%
West Ridge	78,367	3,181	329	771	1,386	10.3%	24.2%	43.6%
Uptown	58,334	956	109	257	459	11.4%	26.9%	48.0%
Lincoln Square	42,024	1,114	50	118	212	4.5%	10.6%	19.0%
North Center	36,953	1,599	13	33	84	0.8%	2.1%	5.3%
Lake View	101,703	2,344	24	56	116	1.0%	2.4%	4.9%
Lincoln Park	69,671	1,764	14	34	85	0.8%	1.9%	4.8%
Near North Side	93,030	1,025	60	141	253	5.9%	13.8%	24.7%
Edison Park	11,690	485	8	25	76	1.6%	5.2%	15.7%
Norwood Park	41,927	1,346	26	62	124	1.9%	4.6%	9.2%
Jefferson Park	28,730	957	45	106	191	4.7%	11.1%	20.0%
Forest Glen	19,015	818	10	28	79	1.2%	3.4%	9.7%
North Park	18,355	620	45	106	190	7.3%	17.1%	30.6%
Albany Park	48,793	1,915	205	484	869	10.7%	25.3%	45.4%
Portage Park	64,134	1,985	194	458	820	9.8%	23.1%	41.3%
Irving Park	52,791	1,743	146	345	619	8.4%	19.8%	35.5%
Dunning	44,242	1,523	84	197	351	5.5%	12.9%	23.0%
Montclare	13,738	539	47	110	199	8.7%	20.4%	36.9%
Belmont Cragin	80,131	3,902	447	1,053	1,892	11.5%	27.0%	48.5%
Hermosa	22,243	1,153	138	326	586	12.0%	28.3%	50.8%
Avondale	36,524	1,349	134	318	570	9.9%	23.6%	42.3%
Logan Square	72,328	1,918	178	424	760	9.3%	22.1%	39.6%
Humboldt Park	55,010	2,860	397	938	1,684	13.9%	32.8%	58.9%
West Town	82,621	1,564	129	306	548	8.2%	19.6%	35.0%
Austin	91,108	3,906	656	1,546	2,775	16.8%	39.6%	71.0%
West Garfield Park	16,090	1,012	149	350	627	14.7%	34.6%	62.0%
East Garfield Park	18,943	1,082	161	379	677	14.9%	35.0%	62.6%
Near West Side	65,480	1,502	126	297	533	8.4%	19.8%	35.5%
North Lawndale	32,210	1,802	335	785	1,411	18.6%	43.6%	78.3%
SouthLawndale	71,391	3,651	480	1,138	2,044	13.1%	31.2%	56.0%
Lower West Side	30,731	1,168	140	334	601	12.0%	28.6%	51.5%
Loop	41,192	467	8	25	76	1.7%	5.4%	16.3%

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Population, 2019	Population Age 3-5						
		Population age 3-5, 2019	Children ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2019	Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2019	Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 50% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2019
Near South Side	25,036	440	21	49	104	4.8%	11.1%	23.6%
Armour Square	13,619	465	31	72	138	6.7%	15.5%	29.7%
Douglas	22,213	656	84	196	348	12.8%	29.9%	53.0%
Oakland	7,188	312	38	89	165	12.2%	28.5%	52.9%
Fuller Park	2,020	85	15	35	81	17.6%	41.2%	95.3%
Grand Boulevard	23,350	856	119	280	500	13.9%	32.7%	58.4%
Kenwood	16,906	464	49	116	208	10.6%	25.0%	44.8%
Washington Park	10,959	606	96	226	404	15.8%	37.3%	66.7%
Hyde Park	27,910	368	19	45	99	5.2%	12.2%	26.9%
Woodlawn	24,084	885	148	349	625	16.7%	39.4%	70.6%
South Shore	48,290	2,058	319	751	1,345	15.5%	36.5%	65.4%
Chatham	29,883	1,050	162	382	683	15.4%	36.4%	65.0%
Avalon Park	9,401	360	40	95	174	11.1%	26.4%	48.3%
South Chicago	27,416	1,172	209	492	884	17.8%	42.0%	75.4%
Burnside	2,026	88	14	34	84	15.9%	38.6%	95.5%
Calumet Heights	12,285	374	44	103	186	11.8%	27.5%	49.7%
Roseland	38,628	1,459	246	580	1,040	16.9%	39.8%	71.3%
Pullman	6,439	265	36	85	157	13.6%	32.1%	59.2%
South Deering	14,211	566	90	212	379	15.9%	37.5%	67.0%
East Side	24,314	1,121	113	267	478	10.1%	23.8%	42.6%
West Pullman	25,901	1,177	201	473	849	17.1%	40.2%	72.1%
Riverdale	7,514	601	75	175	312	12.5%	29.1%	51.9%
Hegewisch	8,920	333	35	82	154	10.5%	24.6%	46.2%
Garfield Ridge	36,738	1,259	83	196	350	6.6%	15.6%	27.8%
Archer Heights	12,678	607	74	173	309	12.2%	28.5%	50.9%
Brighton Park	44,005	2,147	284	672	1,205	13.2%	31.3%	56.1%
McKinley Park	15,768	531	60	141	253	11.3%	26.6%	47.6%
Bridgeport	34,195	1,027	80	188	336	7.8%	18.3%	32.7%
New City	36,480	2,148	358	844	1,515	16.7%	39.3%	70.5%
West Elsdon	19,561	793	73	172	305	9.2%	21.7%	38.5%
Gage Park	38,260	2,242	262	619	1,110	11.7%	27.6%	49.5%
Clearing	26,130	972	61	144	258	6.3%	14.8%	26.5%
West Lawn	30,986	1,577	174	409	734	11.0%	25.9%	46.5%
Chicago Lawn	49,252	2,630	403	952	1,709	15.3%	36.2%	65.0%

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Population, 2019	Population Age 3-5						
		Population age 3-5, 2019	Children ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2019	Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2019	Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 50% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 100% FPL, 2019	Percent Children ages 3-5, under 200% FPL, 2019
West Englewood	24,372	1,373	269	631	1,134	19.6%	46.0%	82.6%
Englewood	20,231	1,220	217	510	914	17.8%	41.8%	74.9%
Grt.Grand Crossing	29,345	1,162	237	558	1,006	20.4%	48.0%	86.6%
Ashburn	44,598	1,733	144	340	608	8.3%	19.6%	35.1%
Auburn Gresham	42,728	1,604	271	639	1,145	16.9%	39.8%	71.4%
Beverly	20,245	941	21	49	104	2.2%	5.2%	11.1%
Washington Heights	27,260	940	120	282	506	12.8%	30.0%	53.8%
Mount Greenwood	19,096	853	11	29	80	1.3%	3.4%	9.4%
Morgan Park	26,965	630	91	215	385	14.4%	34.1%	61.1%
O'Hare	17,542	322	48	112	201	14.9%	34.8%	62.4%
Edgewater	56,181	887	63	148	265	7.1%	16.7%	29.9%

Chicago Community Area Name	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2015-2019			
	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 100% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 200% FPL, 2015-2019
Chicago Total	-2.7%	-25.2%	-16.8%	0.1%
Rogers Park	-18.1%	-30.0%	-21.1%	-5.5%
West Ridge	-1.4%	-19.2%	-11.6%	8.9%
Uptown	-19.0%	-25.2%	-16.9%	0.2%
Lincoln Square	-4.3%	-17.6%	-9.6%	8.1%
North Center	-2.6%	-20.0%	-11.4%	-4.2%
Lake View	11.4%	-20.6%	-14.9%	1.5%
Lincoln Park	8.2%	-33.3%	-21.1%	-8.2%
Near North Side	-0.3%	-25.0%	-15.9%	0.0%
Edison Park	8.5%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-4.4%
Norwood Park	4.2%	-22.2%	-14.8%	1.7%
Jefferson Park	4.1%	-17.0%	-7.6%	9.1%
Forest Glen	4.6%	-23.1%	-15.2%	-6.5%
North Park	-2.0%	-25.4%	-20.0%	-1.8%
Albany Park	-10.0%	-22.1%	-14.0%	4.9%
Portage Park	-9.9%	-23.2%	-14.9%	3.8%
Irving Park	-8.2%	-30.2%	-22.3%	-6.8%
Dunning	6.9%	-24.2%	-16.3%	2.1%
Montclare	-2.1%	-24.6%	-16.5%	-1.4%
Belmont Cragin	-1.3%	-23.1%	-15.0%	3.4%
Hermosa	-3.3%	-26.3%	-18.9%	-0.2%
Avondale	-11.2%	-33.0%	-24.0%	-10.1%
Logan Square	-14.1%	-30.1%	-20.6%	-5.5%
Humboldt Park	-1.2%	-25.0%	-16.3%	1.0%
West Town	-19.8%	-28.9%	-19.0%	-3.6%
Austin	-2.7%	-26.7%	-18.6%	-1.7%
West Garfield Park	11.4%	-26.0%	-17.7%	-1.1%
East Garfield Park	9.4%	-22.6%	-13.9%	3.3%
Near West Side	0.6%	-26.0%	-17.6%	-1.1%
North Lawndale	2.1%	-22.3%	-14.3%	3.9%
South Lawndale	-6.5%	-28.1%	-19.1%	-3.0%
Lower West Side	-11.9%	-30.0%	-20.2%	-5.5%
Loop	18.4%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-4.4%
Near South Side	-24.4%	-30.0%	-20.3%	-4.1%
Armour Square	11.7%	-20.0%	-13.1%	6.1%

Chicago Community Area Name	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2015-2019			
	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 100% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 200% FPL, 2015-2019
Douglas	17.8%	-25.2%	-17.5%	0.0%
Oakland	1.9%	-25.0%	-17.5%	-1.1%
Fuller Park	-6.6%	-30.0%	-20.5%	-8.0%
Grand Boulevard	1.4%	-25.7%	-18.0%	-0.4%
Kenwood	-9.8%	-22.9%	-14.4%	1.6%
Washington Park	0.7%	-23.1%	-15.4%	2.7%
Hyde Park	-9.9%	-29.4%	-20.9%	-5.3%
Woodlawn	-5.4%	-24.3%	-15.9%	1.4%
South Shore	3.3%	-23.0%	-14.8%	3.4%
Chatham	3.3%	-23.0%	-14.9%	3.1%
Avalon Park	10.2%	-23.7%	-15.4%	-1.0%
South Chicago	-5.5%	-25.4%	-16.6%	0.1%
Burnside	-2.1%	-25.0%	-11.8%	0.0%
Calumet Heights	-2.7%	-27.9%	-20.0%	-5.9%
Roseland	-2.2%	-25.1%	-16.5%	0.5%
Pullman	0.7%	-24.4%	-14.6%	0.0%
South Deering	-3.4%	-21.6%	-13.0%	5.9%
East Side	-1.3%	-22.6%	-13.2%	3.9%
West Pullman	-0.7%	-24.9%	-16.7%	0.5%
Riverdale	17.4%	-15.7%	-8.0%	14.3%
Hegewisch	-0.3%	-25.0%	-18.4%	-1.2%
Garfield Ridge	-2.7%	-22.3%	-14.2%	5.2%
Archer Heights	-2.6%	-22.1%	-14.6%	4.4%
Brighton Park	-6.6%	-25.7%	-16.9%	0.1%
McKinley Park	-9.0%	-25.3%	-16.6%	-1.5%
Bridgeport	-2.1%	-24.2%	-15.2%	1.5%
New City	-5.0%	-24.2%	-15.4%	1.6%
West Elsdon	-5.0%	-28.2%	-20.6%	-3.8%
Gage Park	-1.2%	-25.3%	-16.8%	0.5%
Clearing	3.1%	-18.1%	-10.4%	8.5%
West Lawn	-3.0%	-26.8%	-18.0%	-3.1%
Chicago Lawn	-3.0%	-26.8%	-18.8%	-2.0%
West Englewood	-4.8%	-28.3%	-20.2%	-4.7%
Englewood	-3.0%	-26.4%	-17.8%	-2.5%

Chicago Community Area Name	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2015-2019			
	Change in Population Ages 0-2, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 50% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 100% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 0-2 under 200% FPL, 2015-2019
Grt.Grand Crossing	-7.0%	-27.5%	-19.2%	-3.6%
Ashburn	2.5%	-22.5%	-14.5%	4.8%
Auburn Gresham	-6.2%	-24.0%	-15.7%	2.4%
Beverly	16.3%	-27.3%	-14.0%	-2.9%
Washington Heights	8.5%	-26.9%	-18.7%	-1.6%
Mount Greenwood	3.9%	-25.0%	-19.4%	-6.3%
Morgan Park	-4.4%	-26.0%	-17.7%	0.0%
O'Hare	-16.8%	-23.4%	-15.1%	2.3%
Edgewater	-12.5%	-28.0%	-19.6%	-2.9%

Chicago Community Area Name	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2015-2019			
	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 100% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 200% FPL, 2015-2019
Chicago Total	-3.8%	-25.8%	-23.3%	-21.9%
Rogers Park	-15.5%	-26.3%	-23.6%	-22.1%
West Ridge	-1.8%	-18.8%	-16.6%	-14.9%
Uptown	-14.7%	-24.8%	-22.1%	-20.9%
Lincoln Square	-7.0%	-26.5%	-23.9%	-23.5%
North Center	4.3%	-23.5%	-13.2%	-14.3%
Lake View	11.2%	-20.0%	-17.6%	-16.5%
Lincoln Park	5.0%	-17.6%	-12.8%	-14.1%
Near North Side	-2.0%	-25.9%	-23.8%	-22.6%
Edison Park	4.1%	-20.0%	-16.7%	-15.6%
Norwood Park	-1.5%	-25.7%	-22.5%	-20.5%
Jefferson Park	3.6%	-26.2%	-23.7%	-23.6%
Forest Glen	2.4%	-28.6%	-17.6%	-16.0%
North Park	-2.2%	-28.6%	-25.9%	-25.8%
Albany Park	-10.2%	-26.0%	-23.4%	-21.9%
Portage Park	-9.4%	-23.9%	-21.3%	-19.9%
Irving Park	-9.6%	-27.4%	-24.7%	-23.2%
Dunning	4.2%	-23.6%	-21.2%	-20.2%

Chicago Community Area Name	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2015-2019			
	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 100% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 200% FPL, 2015-2019
Montclare	-4.6%	-20.3%	-17.9%	-17.8%
Belmont Cragin	-1.7%	-24.7%	-22.3%	-20.7%
Hermosa	-6.4%	-25.0%	-22.4%	-20.7%
Avondale	-12.0%	-29.8%	-26.9%	-25.5%
Logan Square	-15.4%	-31.8%	-28.7%	-27.3%
Humboldt Park	-0.9%	-27.7%	-25.1%	-23.7%
West Town	-16.0%	-31.0%	-28.2%	-26.7%
Austin	-2.9%	-26.9%	-24.6%	-23.2%
West Garfield Park	8.0%	-27.3%	-25.2%	-23.9%
East Garfield Park	5.7%	-27.8%	-25.4%	-24.3%
Near West Side	8.4%	-22.7%	-20.4%	-18.6%
North Lawndale	-1.5%	-20.8%	-18.6%	-16.9%
South Lawndale	-7.8%	-28.4%	-25.6%	-24.1%
Lower West Side	-14.9%	-30.7%	-27.5%	-25.8%
Loop	22.9%	-20.0%	-16.7%	-15.6%
Near South Side	-6.8%	-27.6%	-25.8%	-23.5%
Armour Square	6.2%	-16.2%	-14.3%	-15.3%
Douglas	21.3%	-22.2%	-20.3%	-19.3%
Oakland	4.7%	-29.6%	-27.0%	-26.0%
Fuller Park	-13.3%	-21.1%	-18.6%	-13.8%
Grand Boulevard	0.0%	-22.7%	-20.2%	-19.0%
Kenwood	-8.1%	-31.0%	-28.4%	-27.8%
Washington Park	-3.2%	-25.6%	-23.1%	-21.6%
Hyde Park	-14.8%	-32.1%	-29.7%	-25.6%
Woodlawn	-7.3%	-29.9%	-27.4%	-26.1%
South Shore	1.1%	-26.8%	-24.6%	-23.3%
Chatham	-0.5%	-28.0%	-25.7%	-24.4%
Avalon Park	6.8%	-27.3%	-24.0%	-23.3%
South Chicago	-7.3%	-27.2%	-25.0%	-23.4%
Burnside	-5.4%	-17.6%	-12.8%	-5.6%
Calumet Heights	-3.6%	-20.0%	-17.6%	-18.4%
Roseland	-4.1%	-27.0%	-24.5%	-23.1%
Pullman	-6.0%	-21.7%	-19.0%	-20.3%

Chicago Community Area Name	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2015-2019			
	Change in Population Ages 3-5, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 50% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 100% FPL, 2015-2019	Change in Population Ages 3-5 under 200% FPL, 2015-2019
South Deering	-4.6%	-25.0%	-22.9%	-21.5%
East Side	-2.4%	-25.2%	-22.4%	-21.0%
West Pullman	-3.4%	-23.3%	-20.8%	-19.2%
Riverdale	20.2%	-23.5%	-21.5%	-20.6%
Hegewisch	-7.2%	-23.9%	-21.9%	-21.8%
Garfield Ridge	-4.7%	-19.4%	-16.2%	-14.6%
Archer Heights	-4.4%	-23.7%	-22.1%	-20.6%
Brighton Park	-8.6%	-25.8%	-23.0%	-21.6%
McKinley Park	-12.1%	-26.8%	-24.2%	-22.9%
Bridgeport	-2.1%	-27.3%	-24.8%	-23.3%
New City	-7.9%	-26.9%	-24.5%	-23.1%
West Elsdon	-5.9%	-27.0%	-24.2%	-23.6%
Gage Park	-3.5%	-26.8%	-24.1%	-22.7%
Clearing	0.5%	-22.8%	-20.4%	-19.4%
West Lawn	-4.3%	-24.3%	-22.1%	-20.6%
Chicago Lawn	-5.2%	-26.7%	-24.1%	-22.6%
West Englewood	-6.7%	-20.9%	-18.6%	-16.8%
Englewood	-6.1%	-27.7%	-25.4%	-24.0%
Grt. Grand Crossing	-8.2%	-18.8%	-16.2%	-14.2%
Ashburn	-1.4%	-26.9%	-24.4%	-23.2%
Auburn Gresham	-6.4%	-26.8%	-24.4%	-23.1%
Beverly	7.1%	-12.5%	-9.3%	-12.6%
Washington Heights	4.4%	-27.3%	-25.2%	-23.7%
Mount Greenwood	7.2%	-38.9%	-29.3%	-20.8%
Morgan Park	-9.5%	-26.0%	-23.5%	-22.1%
O'Hare	-13.4%	-25.0%	-23.8%	-23.6%
Edgewater	-16.5%	-30.0%	-27.8%	-26.6%

Part B: Supply and Demand

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Enrolled in Infant & Toddler Programs	Total Enrolled in Preschool Programs	Total Enrolled in Center Based Care	Total Enrolled in FCCH	Total Enrolled in Home Based Care	Total Enrolled at CPS Schools	Total Enrolled in DFSS Funded Community Based Organizations	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based, FCCH, or Home Based
Chicago Total	5,230	25,100	24,979	33	88	17,492	7,608	5462	5583
Rogers Park	118	458	458	0	0	272	186	143	143
West Ridge	79	606	606	0	0	407	199	161	161
Uptown	89	390	390	0	0	226	164	122	122
Lincoln Square	12	213	213	0	0	189	24	14	14
North Center	11	144	144	0	0	125	19	10	10
Lake View	14	211	211	0	0	201	10	7	7
Lincoln Park	16	120	120	0	0	103	17	2	2
Near North Side	48	139	139	0	0	80	59	23	23
Edison Park	0	83	83	0	0	82	1	1	1
Norwood Park	3	151	151	0	0	148	3	1	1
Jefferson Park	7	138	138	0	0	129	9	7	7
Forest Glen	1	62	62	0	0	58	4	4	4
North Park	6	103	103	0	0	79	24	20	20
Albany Park	56	473	473	0	0	413	60	49	49
Portage Park	34	404	404	0	0	351	53	44	44
Irving Park	25	416	416	0	0	357	59	38	38
Dunning	19	269	269	0	0	250	19	11	11
Montclare	13	113	113	0	0	104	9	5	5
Belmont Cragin	152	963	960	1	2	808	155	130	133
Hermosa	61	268	268	0	0	208	60	45	45
Avondale	40	314	314	0	0	263	51	29	29
Logan Square	57	558	557	1	0	476	82	55	56
Humboldt Park	234	820	818	2	0	500	320	233	235

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Enrolled in Infant & Toddler Programs	Total Enrolled in Preschool Programs	Total Enrolled in Center Based Care	Total Enrolled in FCCH	Total Enrolled in Home Based Care	Total Enrolled at CPS Schools	Total Enrolled in DFSS Funded Community Based Organizations	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based, FCCH, or Home Based
West Town	77	369	369	0	0	282	87	59	59
Austin	248	1,234	1,231	3	0	771	463	338	341
West Garfield Park	77	281	281	0	0	188	93	71	71
East Garfield Park	108	322	322	0	0	188	134	76	76
Near West Side	74	320	320	0	0	221	99	70	70
North Lawndale	200	630	629	0	1	367	263	181	182
South Lawndale	271	1,053	1,047	4	2	636	417	310	316
Lower West Side	112	390	390	0	0	218	172	145	145
Loop	5	22	22	0	0	16	6	4	4
Near South Side	27	74	73	1	0	41	33	19	20
Armour Square	33	128	128	0	0	58	70	39	39
Douglas	51	222	222	0	0	145	77	60	60
Oakland	34	89	89	0	0	49	40	27	27
Fuller Park	3	48	48	0	0	38	10	6	6
Grand Boulevard	75	284	282	0	2	176	108	69	71
Kenwood	26	126	126	0	0	90	36	21	21
Washington Park	59	191	191	0	0	134	57	32	32
Hyde Park	8	73	71	0	2	53	20	8	10
Woodlawn	69	287	287	0	0	210	77	49	49
South Shore	143	582	582	0	0	321	261	181	181
Chatham	83	315	312	0	3	224	91	68	71
Avalon Park	17	79	79	0	0	55	24	20	20
South Chicago	62	319	319	0	0	195	124	111	111
Burnside	7	20	20	0	0	13	7	5	5

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Enrolled in Infant & Toddler Programs	Total Enrolled in Preschool Programs	Total Enrolled in Center Based Care	Total Enrolled in FCCH	Total Enrolled in Home Based Care	Total Enrolled at CPS Schools	Total Enrolled in DFSS Funded Community Based Organizations	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based, FCCH, or Home Based
Calumet Heights	21	122	122	0	0	77	45	35	35
Roseland	138	474	474	0	0	287	187	155	155
Pullman	28	58	58	0	0	34	24	19	19
South Deering	32	198	198	0	0	124	74	62	62
East Side	48	280	280	0	0	210	70	69	69
West Pullman	76	340	338	1	1	212	128	112	114
Riverdale	50	185	185	0	0	81	104	100	100
Hegewisch	24	118	118	0	0	77	41	39	39
Garfield Ridge	38	248	248	0	0	176	72	26	26
Archer Heights	45	236	230	0	6	191	45	21	27
Brighton Park	163	661	642	0	19	478	183	113	132
McKinley Park	38	171	171	0	0	113	58	36	36
Bridgeport	60	255	254	0	1	102	153	79	80
New City	178	664	652	3	9	439	225	187	199
West Elsdon	44	252	246	0	6	206	46	24	30
Gage Park	119	584	568	3	13	388	196	135	151
Clearing	44	251	247	2	2	196	55	29	33
West Lawn	72	424	419	0	5	316	108	64	69
Chicago Lawn	241	744	737	2	5	429	315	251	258
West Englewood	144	509	508	1	0	290	219	141	142
Englewood	83	347	346	1	0	237	110	85	86
Grt. Grand Crossing	108	451	446	1	4	300	151	103	108
Ashburn	124	477	468	5	4	338	139	94	103
Auburn Gresham	130	548	546	1	1	357	191	152	154
Beverly	6	88	88	0	0	80	8	7	7

Chicago Community Area Name	Total Enrolled in Infant & Toddler Programs	Total Enrolled in Preschool Programs	Total Enrolled in Center Based Care	Total Enrolled in FCCH	Total Enrolled in Home Based Care	Total Enrolled at CPS Schools	Total Enrolled in DFSS Funded Community Based Organizations	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based	Total with any Head Start Funding Center Based, FCCH, or Home Based
Washington Heights	51	280	280	0	0	215	65	45	45
Mount Greenwood	0	108	108	0	0	107	1	0	0
Morgan Park	21	156	156	0	0	129	27	21	21
O'Hare	1	97	97	0	0	96	1	1	1
Edgewater	35	282	282	0	0	204	78	46	46

Chicago Community Area Name	Children Eligible for Head Start, 2019		Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 0 to 2	Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 3 to 5	Children Eligible for both Head Start and Subsidies, 2019	
	Early Head Start Eligible 0-2	Head Start Eligible Population 3-5	Subsidy Eligible Population 0-2	Subsidy Eligible Population 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Early Head Start 0-2	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Head Start 3-5
Chicago Total	23,983	25,184	21,469	21,099	8,159	9,157
Rogers Park	392	423	350	344	126	151
West Ridge	696	771	602	656	257	291
Uptown	256	257	222	211	88	93
Lincoln Square	122	118	107	96	44	42
North Center	31	33	60	54	9	11
Lake View	57	56	62	61	22	22
Lincoln Park	30	34	58	54	9	12
Near North Side	127	141	112	117	43	53
Edison Park	27	25	69	59	9	8
Norwood Park	46	62	59	65	17	23
Jefferson Park	97	106	88	90	34	39
Forest Glen	28	28	62	56	9	9

Chicago Community Area Name	Children Eligible for Head Start, 2019		Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 0 to 2	Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 3 to 5	Children Eligible for both Head Start and Subsidies, 2019	
	Early Head Start Eligible 0-2	Head Start Eligible Population 3-5	Subsidy Eligible Population 0-2	Subsidy Eligible Population 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Early Head Start 0-2	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Head Start 3-5
North Park	100	106	90	88	39	39
Albany Park	450	484	392	401	159	176
Portage Park	401	458	349	380	140	169
Irving Park	317	345	278	285	105	126
Dunning	164	197	142	164	59	74
Montclare	101	110	92	93	34	41
Belmont Cragin	928	1,053	809	876	327	386
Hermosa	300	326	262	268	106	118
Avondale	275	318	245	256	84	112
Logan Square	393	424	351	338	121	146
Humboldt Park	874	938	771	769	294	338
West Town	290	306	261	243	88	106
Austin	1,556	1,546	1,373	1,277	530	563
West Garfield Park	358	350	315	287	121	128
East Garfield Park	372	379	326	308	125	137
Near West Side	277	297	242	247	92	110
North Lawndale	817	785	716	665	286	296
South Lawndale	980	1,138	874	923	316	403
Lower West Side	301	334	269	269	92	116
Loop	27	25	69	59	9	8
Near South Side	47	49	61	57	17	18
Armour Square	86	72	77	69	35	26
Douglas	188	196	163	158	67	72
Oakland	85	89	80	78	31	33
Fuller Park	31	35	46	48	10	13
Grand Boulevard	273	280	238	232	96	104
Kenwood	119	116	105	95	41	42

Chicago Community Area Name	Children Eligible for Head Start, 2019		Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 0 to 2	Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 3 to 5	Children Eligible for both Head Start and Subsidies, 2019	
	Early Head Start Eligible 0-2	Head Start Eligible Population 3-5	Subsidy Eligible Population 0-2	Subsidy Eligible Population 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Early Head Start 0-2	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Head Start 3-5
Washington Park	226	226	196	182	79	82
Hyde Park	53	45	63	55	18	15
Woodlawn	364	349	316	284	124	126
South Shore	759	751	664	617	264	273
Chatham	435	382	380	310	152	137
Avalon Park	99	95	90	82	33	34
South Chicago	458	492	406	406	150	179
Burnside	30	34	58	52	9	11
Calumet Heights	108	103	98	86	36	37
Roseland	589	580	519	477	199	211
Pullman	76	85	77	74	24	30
South Deering	200	212	174	174	70	78
East Side	236	267	207	218	77	96
West Pullman	465	473	406	395	161	175
Riverdale	162	175	138	142	62	65
Hegewisch	71	82	69	76	27	30
Garfield Ridge	175	196	152	162	63	72
Archer Heights	146	173	127	143	53	63
Brighton Park	585	672	515	550	195	241
McKinley Park	131	141	115	114	42	51
Bridgeport	167	188	146	154	55	68
New City	744	844	654	696	248	306
West Elsdon	173	172	150	136	61	61
Gage Park	569	619	501	504	193	221
Clearing	147	144	127	119	54	53
West Lawn	341	409	298	339	109	150
Chicago Lawn	881	952	774	783	300	343
West Englewood	640	631	566	534	213	237
Englewood	551	510	486	416	178	184

Chicago Community Area Name	Children Eligible for Head Start, 2019		Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 0 to 2	Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies, 2019 Age 3 to 5	Children Eligible for both Head Start and Subsidies, 2019	
	Early Head Start Eligible 0- 2	Head Start Eligible Population 3-5	Subsidy Eligible Population 0-2	Subsidy Eligible Population 3-5	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Early Head Start 0-2	Eligible for Both Subsidy & Head Start 3-5
Grt.Grand Crossing	585	558	518	490	192	217
Ashburn	324	340	282	278	116	123
Auburn Gresham	657	639	576	523	229	231
Beverly	37	49	58	58	12	18
Washington Heights	270	282	235	232	93	103
Mount Greenwood	29	29	56	54	10	10
Morgan Park	214	215	187	176	74	78
O'Hare	107	112	96	93	39	41
Edgewater	160	148	142	119	54	53