Hyde Park is home to the University of Chicago, Museum of Science and Industry, and The DuSable Museum of African American History. The DuSable Museum is one of the largest African American museums in the country. In addition, former President Barack Obama and his family have a home here.\(^1\)

Who lives here?\(^2\)

### Race and Ethnicity
- **47%** White
- **29%** Black
- **12%** Asian or Pacific Islander
- **8%** Hispanic/Latinx

### Sex
- **51%** Female
- **49%** Male

### Population
- **26,573**
- **Population change:** \(\uparrow 3\%\)
  - Chicago: \(\uparrow 6\%\)

---

1. Hyde Park
2. Who lives here?
3. Population change
Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are social, economic, and physical conditions in which people are born, live, and work that affect health and well-being. For example, where you live can limit access to healthy foods, this can in turn increase one’s risk for obesity and other chronic conditions related to diet.

Economic Factors

Median household income

$53,366

Chicago: $53,006

Population living in poverty

22%

Chicago

19%

Hyde Park

Unemployment

7%

Chicago

8%

Hyde Park

Education

Bachelor's degree or higher: 74%

Associates degree: 3%

High school or equivalent: 7%

Some college—no degree: 12%

Less than high school: 3%

Physical Factors

12% of housing units are vacant

91% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

Violent crime incidents

Per 100,000 Population

2,473

Chicago

4,491
Access to quality health care services is important for preventing and managing diseases and achieving health equity. High cost of care, inadequate insurance coverage, and lack of availability of quality services generally lead to barriers in clinical care.

Access to Care

Access to quality health care services is important for preventing and managing diseases and achieving health equity. High cost of care, inadequate insurance coverage, and lack of availability of quality services generally lead to barriers in clinical care.

Health Behaviors

Health behaviors are individual actions we take to prevent illnesses or maintain good health such as exercising and eating a balanced diet. Health behavior is greatly influenced by the social and economic conditions in which people live. For example, it is difficult to walk in the neighborhood to get exercise when you do not feel safe.

24% report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month
8% report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday
17% report being a smoker
35% report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily
Health Outcomes

Health outcomes are the measures that define the health and wellbeing of the community. Health outcomes are a result of social determinants of health, access to clinical care, and health behaviors.

### Top Causes of Death

1. Heart Disease
2. Cancer
3. Injury
4. Diabetes-related
5. Accidents

### Disease Burden Among Adults

- 22% have high blood pressure
- 12% are obese
- 11% have asthma

### Community Resources

Community resources are necessary to achieve good health outcomes. A sample of the community resources necessary for optimal health outcomes and available in Hyde Park are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources

- 6 Schools
- 12 Fitness Facilities
- 21 Hospital and Health Services
- 1 Community Gardens
- 22 Faith Based Organizations
- 11 Social Service Organizations
- 7 Grocery Stores
- 3 Pharmacies
- 8 Public Parks

Data presented in the profile are part of UChicago Medicine’s Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). Data for the CHNA were extracted by the Alliance for Health Equity or the Chicago Department of Public Health. For Full listing of all data sources refer to the CHNA at uchicagomedicine.org/community-health.

2: American Communities Survey 2012-2016 estimates;
3: Estimated percent change from 2010 Census to the American Communities Survey 2016 5 year estimates;
4: Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. The percentages for children living in poverty are rounded to a nearest fraction when possible to make this data user-friendly;
5: CMAP 2012-2016 5-year estimates.
6: Education level for population age 25 and over;
7: Households under 185% of the Federal Poverty Level are considered at risk for food insecurity; 2013 Census to the American Communities Survey 2016 5 year estimates;
8: Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. The percentages for children living in poverty are rounded to a nearest fraction when possible to make this data user-friendly;
9: CMAP 2012-2016 5-year estimates.
10: Healthy Chicago survey;
11: Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats;