

HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOVEMBER 2023

THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITY PARTNERS WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN THE COMPLETION OF THE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS. WE THANK THEM FOR THEIR TIME, EXPERTISE, AND DEDICATION TO THIS PROJECT.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND



From April to October 2023, the Research & Evaluation team at the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago led a community assessment of the Humboldt Park community on the West Side of Chicago. This work was done in partnership with the Kelly Hall YMCA located in Humboldt Park, as well as the Humboldt Park Community Assessment Stakeholder Group which featured representatives from organizations serving the community. The assessment was framed using the Social Determinants of Health Framework, which aims to understand how the economic, educational, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community contexts of a community influence health outcomes. This assessment strived to understand the needs, wants, and strengths of the Humboldt Park community to better support those who live there.

METHODS

This assessment used a mixed methods approach with significant investment in quantitative and qualitative data sources. For quantitative data, researchers analyzed secondary, community-level data on over 150 indicators from publicly available sources, such as the Chicago Health Atlas. Comparison communities were selected through conversation with the community stakeholder group. Chicago and Lake View were chosen specifically to assess the context of a community who has been historically disinvested and under-resourced (Humboldt Park) compared to a community that is well-resourced (Lake View) and the overall city of Chicago. A community survey with over 200 respondents was distributed and featured questions on community concerns, programming, and the Kelly Hall YMCA. To collect qualitative data, researchers conducted 12 interviews and three focus groups with community members and community agency representatives, with 45 participants in total. Data was analyzed and triangulated to determine key findings and inform recommendations.

RESULTS

Community priorities largely centered around community safety, access to basic needs, housing affordability, and the growing population of people experiencing homelessness in Humboldt Park. These priorities emerged in both quantitative and qualitative data. Data was analyzed and presented using the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Framework. A summary of key results is presented below.

ECONOMIC STABILITY

Humboldt Park residents face a higher rate of poverty and extreme poverty compared to all Chicago residents. Humboldt Park residents have a lower median household income and a higher rate of unemployment when compared to Chicago and Lake View. Furthermore, cost is a barrier to engagement in services and health care for Humboldt Park community members.

NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Housing is growing increasingly unaffordable to most residents of Humboldt Park. Rent burden, disparate increases in rent and property values compared to Chicago overall, and gentrification contribute to this major barrier. An increase in people experiencing homelessness was a top concern for many community members engaged throughout the community assessment process. Additionally, food access and internet access are both limited in Humboldt Park. Air pollution is

high in Humboldt Park. However, the numerous community-serving organizations in Humboldt Park are community assets. New development as part of the Invest Southwest project presents an opportunity for agencies to support one another in providing resources that meet the needs of the community such as affordable housing and other services. Increased awareness of resources and collaboration between organizations may maximize the impact of these and other efforts.

EDUCATION ACCESS & QUALITY

There are many barriers in place that result in lower educational attainment outcomes, graduation rates, and preschool enrollment rates for Humboldt Park when compared to Chicago and Lake View. Increased awareness of educational options for youth, adults, and toddlers would support community members in staying in school. Developing programs that support youth and provide them alternatives to risk-behaviors such as gang involvement and substance misuse may increase attendance and improve community safety.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

"The community" was reported as the greatest asset of Humboldt Park. Resiliency, a vibrant culture, and a sense of looking out for one another contribute to this sentiment. However, community belonging has declined since the COVID-19 pandemic.

Neighborhood safety is lower for Humboldt Park compared to Chicago and Lake View. Additionally, exposure to trauma and violence is highly prevalent in Humboldt Park and may be underreported.

Substance use was reported as one of the largest challenges facing the community with opioid overdoses being largely concentrated along Chicago Avenue in Humboldt Park. Opioid overdose mortality rates for Humboldt Park are 3x that of Chicago and 19x that of Lake View.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

Humboldt Park residents report comparable primary care provider and routine checkup rates to Chicago and Lake View. However, people in Humboldt Park are less satisfied with health care services and less likely to report that they received the care they needed. Moreover, a greater percentage of Humboldt Park residents are uninsured compared to Chicago and Lake View with language and cost reported as additional barriers to health care access.

OUTCOMES


The impact of each of the SDOH factors plays a role in health and well-being outcomes for Humboldt Park residents. Even prior to the pandemic, life expectancy in Humboldt Park was declining. Humboldt Park has higher rates of mortality associated with six out of the top 10 leading causes of death when compared to Chicago and Lake View.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Within each SDOH domain, recommendations were developed to improve the quality of life for Humboldt Park residents. These recommendations were generated based on conversations with community stakeholders, community members, and the data collected and analyzed as part of this assessment. Recommendations were mapped out based on timeframe: short- (within one year), mid- (within 3 years) and long- (within 5 years) term recommendations were generated.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

COMMUNITY AREA



Humboldt Park is located on the West Side of Chicago, bordered by West Town, East & West Garfield Park, Austin, Hermosa, and Logan Square. The major East-West corridors of the community are Chicago Avenue, Division Street, and North Avenue. The major North-South corridors are California Avenue, Homan Avenue, and Pulaski Avenue, with Grand Avenue cutting diagonally through the community area. The City of Chicago defines Humboldt Park using the boundaries of Bloomingdale Ave (N), Union Pacific Rail Tracks (S), Cicero (W), and an uneven border to the East that falls along Sacramento for much of the area and extends at the southernmost point to include the Metra train rail yard. However, community stakeholders view Humboldt Park as a much less clearly defined area. From boundary changes to historical recognition of the area as an extension of Garfield Park, the strict boundaries of the community area feel less important than understanding the state of the community at large. For this reason, this community assessment includes a focus on the Humboldt Park community area but is not exclusive to the boundaries previously described. While all population level data is presented for the Humboldt Park community area, participation in interviews and focus groups was not limited by address so long as the participant self-identified as being a member of the Humboldt Park community, whether that be through their residence, place of work, or location that they frequent for programming or other activities.

KELLY HALL YMCA

The Kelly Hall YMCA, located at 824 N Hamlin Avenue, is located along the Chicago corridor of the Humboldt Park community. The Kelly Hall location opened in January 2009 through a partnership with the Mission of Our Lady of the Angels and the Greater Chicago Food Depository as a community space with free-of-charge programming. Beginning in January 2023, the Kelly Hall YMCA became a membership center with a membership cost of \$15 a month for all membership types (including family). As of July 2023, the Kelly Hall YMCA has a total of 49 family memberships, 19 adult memberships, 5 senior adult memberships, and 1 youth membership. However, select programs/offerings at the Kelly Hall YMCA remain free-of-charge.

Kelly Hall YMCA offers fitness classes, such as stepping, line dancing, cardio dancing, chair aerobics, yoga, senior walking club, and open gym for sports. Additionally, the Kelly Hall YMCA runs afterschool and youth summer camp programs which include Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Math (STEAM) enrichment offerings. Teens are employed to help engage their peers through My Chi My Future Youth Safe Spaces¹. Teens can also be involved through Teen R.E.A.C.H (Responsibility, Education, Achievement, Caring, and Hope) programming², Afterschool Matters Sports Officiating³ programs, and more. The Kelly Hall Tech Hub is a free-of-charge computer lab with a digital navigator on-site to support community members in learning how to use a computer.

¹ My Chi. My Future. is an initiative aiming to connect every young person in Chicago with meaningful, safe, and engaging programs. The Safe Spaces for Youth program addresses the COVID-19 pandemic-related effects on young people and communities across the City's most impacted regions. The Safe Spaces for Youth program includes both year-round community events—called "Kickbacks"—and year-round youth employment.

² The Teen R.E.A.C.H (Responsibility, Education, Achievement, Caring, and Hope) program is an enrichment program for youth ages 11–17 years old. The program offers a wide range of enrichment activities from social emotional learning, job readiness, recreational activities, field trips, and more. Teens will walk away with skills and experiences that they can utilize for a lifetime.

³ The Afterschool Matters Officiating Program allows participants to acquire the knowledge and skills to successfully obtain IHSA Basketball Official Certification. During the last week of the program two culminating events take place: both a celebration and the IHSA Basketball Officials Certification test for all eligible participants.

Through a partnership with Loyola and Kelly Hall offers monthly blood pressure screenings onsite as well as featured health conversations. Monthly food distribution through a partnership with the Mission of Our Lady of the Angels takes place on-site the first Saturday morning of the month. The Mission also runs a weekly food distribution every Tuesday morning at their location a few doors down from Kelly Hall.

Programming data for Kelly Hall is limited through August 2023 due to the change to a membership-center model. Since August 2023, there have been an average of 168 visitors per month with the most common reason for visiting Kelly Hall being to use the basketball court / open gym (14.1% of visitors). Other common visit reasons are for line dancing (13.2%), cardio dance (12.5%), tech hub (11.2%), stepping class (10.9%), and fitness facility/equipment use (10.9%).

In addition to programming, the Kelly Hall YMCA holds and participates in community events such as the annual Back to School event, in which 900 community members attended in August 2023 and received school supplies in addition to other resources.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT STAKEHOLDER GROUP

The Humboldt Park Community Assessment Stakeholder Group is a collection of representatives from local organizations and agencies in Humboldt Park, many of whom live in the community. Over the course of five, 90-minute meetings this group of stakeholders guided the work of this community assessment. Initially, the stakeholder group provided insight on the type of data to be collected through our surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The stakeholder group also provided invaluable perspectives when reviewing community-level data and providing context for the why behind community-level indicators. This group was imperative in determining recommendations for programmatic, structural, and policy level changes to better support the community. Moreover, methods for communicating the results of this report to various audiences were discussed and explored with the stakeholder group to ensure that even hard-to-reach populations will have access to the findings.

Representatives from the following agencies participated in the Humboldt Park Community Assessment Stakeholder Group:

- Kelly Hall YMCA
- West Humboldt Park Development Council
- Breakthrough Ministries
- Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO)
- Association House of Chicago
- Northwestern Medicine
- Chicago Commons – Nia Family Center
- Inherent Homes
- Community Health

Representatives from the following organizations attended at least one meeting and/or participated in an interview:

- Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation
- Rincon Family Services
- West Humboldt Park Community Coalition
- Puerto Rican Cultural Center
- Chicago Public Library
- Salvation Army
- Alderman Burnett's Office
- Mile Square Clinic
- Rowe Clark Math & Science Academy
- Humboldt Park Health

It is the hope and expectation that this group of community-based organizations, agencies, and providers will continue to come together to discuss ways to better work together and support community members. Throughout our meetings, it was shared that previous community meetings had halted due to the COVID-19 pandemic and had struggled to regain momentum. Relationships between representatives were formed and re-ignited through the act of coming together to discuss the community assessment project. It is our recommendation that this group continue to meet to create action on the findings of this report and beyond.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH FRAMEWORK

The Humboldt Park Community Assessment was framed using the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Framework, which outlines the structural and social factors that contribute to one's health and well-being. Research has demonstrated that only 20% of a person's health is correlated to the medical care they receive.⁴ The remaining 80% is associated with the structures and climate of the community where a person lives, works, and spends their time. The primary goal of this community assessment is to understand the community context for the purpose of identifying ways to advance the wellbeing of Humboldt Park community members. In order to do so effectively, we have chosen to evaluate the status of the community in each of the five domains of the SDOH model: education access and quality, economic stability, social and community context, neighborhood and environment, and health care access and quality (Figure 1). Moreover, a SDOH approach recognizes historical and present-day structural racism, political climate, and other forms of oppression when describing inequitable levels of advantage that contribute to health disparities across race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, ability, and other identities.

FIGURE 1
Social Determinants of Health Domains



4 Hood, C. M., K. P. Gennuso, G. R. Swain, and B. B. Catlin. (2010). County health rankings: Relationships between determinant factors and health outcomes. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 50(2):129-135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2015.08.024>



METHODOLOGY

A mixed-methodological approach was used to generate a robust assessment of community context, strengths, and challenges. This approach enhanced the assessment by contextualizing the data and developing a more complete understanding of the results. An explanatory sequential design was followed in which qualitative methods were informed by the initial interpretations of quantitative community level data. Interpretation and triangulation of findings through use of both types of data at the end of the assessment also took place.

COMMUNITY DATA

Population-level data for the Humboldt Park Community Area was reviewed to understand key demographic information as well as health, educational, and economic outcomes. Over 150 indicators were reviewed, visualized, and analyzed, with a select number discussed and interpreted with the Humboldt Park Community Assessment Stakeholder Group. Additionally, select indicators were visualized using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software in order to understand the spatial relationships between variables. Data was obtained from public databases such as the Chicago Health Atlas, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) Community Data Snapshots, Heartland Alliance Chicago Community Data Portal, and the City of Chicago Violence Reduction Dashboard. The American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Healthy Chicago Survey, and data from the Illinois Department of Public Health were the primary sources for much of the community data presented in this report. Concerns about the validity of US Census data from 2020 were discussed at stakeholder meetings. Data from the post-enumeration survey and demographic analysis of the 2020 census revealed that the youth (0-17yrs) population, Hispanic/Latinx population and Black/African American (Non-Hispanic) population were all undercounted by 0.9%, 3.3%, and 5% respectively.⁵ This undercount was statistically different than the undercount in 2010 for the Hispanic/Latinx population and 0-17 populations only. In Illinois, the overall population was undercounted by about 2%.⁶ In this assessment, most data from the Census comes from the American Community Survey 5-year estimates, which is regarded for high reliability due to the large sample size and longer sampling period. Data for the city of Chicago overall and the Lake View community area were pulled for comparison purposes based on feedback from the community stakeholder group. Specifically, there was a desire to include a comparison of Humboldt Park to a historically invested and well-resourced community such as Lake View in addition to the city of Chicago.

HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY SURVEY

DATA COLLECTION

A survey was developed to understand what types of services and programs are needed to best support community members. Originally created in partnership with Northwestern Medicine to learn about Kelly Hall specific programs as well as barriers to accessing membership, the survey was eventually re-structured to better inform community-wide findings. Specifically, questions were adjusted so that results would be made useful to all stakeholders participating in the project. Key questions asked about the biggest challenges facing the community, the prevalence of trauma and

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). Census Bureau releases estimates of undercount and overcount in the 2020 Census. Retrieved September 15, 2023, from <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2022/2020-census-estimates-of-undercount-and-overcount.html>

⁶ Population Reference Bureau. (2023). How accurate was the 2020 census and why you should care. Retrieved from <https://www.prb.org/resources/how-accurate-was-the-2020-census-and-why-should-you-care>

violence, and levels of awareness/interest in key resource offerings. A full list of survey questions can be found in Appendix A.

The survey was available in English and Spanish and was distributed through multiple channels in order to increase the number of responses and the representation of the community sample. A digital survey link was distributed through YMCA and community stakeholder channels. Moreover, paper flyers with a digital QR code were distributed to local businesses and at light posts and bus-stops along the key corridors of the community. However, this method may not have been as effective as intended as bus stops are often swept of flyers to keep stations clean. Additionally, a lack of relationships between researchers and local businesses may have prevented businesses from strongly encouraging their customers to complete the survey. A combination of Kelly Hall staff members and members of the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago's Research and Evaluation team attended community events (including YMCA and non-YMCA led) between April 2023 and August 2023 to encourage survey uptake. At these events, community members could scan a QR code or complete a paper version of the survey. An overwhelming majority opted for the paper versions of the survey.

DATA ANALYSIS

Due to the nature of the re-developed survey, certain questions had a smaller sample size. All sample sizes are included with the presentation of results. The demographics of survey respondents can be found in Table 1. Descriptive statistics and the chi-square test of statistical significance were used to explore quantitative data.

TABLE 1
Demographics of Humboldt Park Community Survey Respondents

METRIC	%
AGE (N=225)	
18-34	30.2%
35-54	31.6%
55-65	24.4%
66 or older	13.8%
GENDER IDENTITY (N=176)	
Female	70.5%
Male	29.5%
Another gender identity	0%
RACE /ETHNICITY (N=187)	
African American/Black	36.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.1%
Hispanic/Latinx	52.4%
White/Caucasian	5.3%
Another race/ethnicity	3.7%
LANGUAGE OF SURVEY (N=233)	
English	62.7%
Spanish	37.3%
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN COMMUNITY (N=98)	
Less than 1 year	15.3%
1-3 years	5.1%
3-5 years	5.1%
More than 5 years	53.1%
Doesn't live in area	16.3%
METRIC	#
Average number of children in home (n=129)	2.1
Average number of adults in home (n=169)	2.8

Note. Respondents could choose more than one race/ ethnicity. Respondents were asked to complete the survey if they lived, worked, or if they spent time often in the community.

INTERVIEWS/FOCUS GROUPS

DATA COLLECTION

After an initial review of community-level data, qualitative questions were developed for use in focus groups and interviews. These questions were informed by the key themes that arose through review of existing data and stakeholder priorities. Questions related to community strengths, challenges, changes to the neighborhood, community safety, education, economic stability, and health were asked (see Appendix B.).

Members of the Humboldt Park Community Assessment Stakeholder group were asked for contact information of individuals they suggested interviewing as part of the project. Additionally, agencies who were not able to fully engage in the stakeholder group were contacted to participate in interviews. Following the snowball method, all interviewees were asked if there were additional people that should be interviewed, many of whom agreed to participate. Interviews and focus groups with community members were organized through connections from members of the stakeholder group as well as existing groups that are connected to the Kelly Hall YMCA.

Most interviews were conducted virtually and lasted approximately 45 minutes to an hour. Shorter interviews with community members who participate in monthly bingo at the Kelly Hall YMCA took place in person due to feasibility/accessibility. Focus groups took place in person at Kelly Hall YMCA and Association House (located at 1116 N Kedzie Avenue), lasted approximately 90 minutes, and were conducted in a mix of Spanish/English to provide participants with an option to respond in their preferred language. A total of five interviews were held with community organization representatives from: Chicago Public Library (Richard M Daley Branch), Salvation Army Freedom Center (Harbor Light Corps), Bickerdike Redevelopment Corporation, Mile Square Health Clinic (Humboldt Park), and Rowe Clark School. A total of **40 community members** were engaged (31 reached through focus groups, two through full interviews, seven through shorter interviews). Focus groups and interviews included representation from teens, seniors, participants of Association House's Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Life Skills Education programs (for those with developmental disabilities), and the parents of the Life Skills Education program participants.

DATA ANALYSIS

Qualitative data was analyzed using the Framework Analysis method.⁷ This method uses a matrix to organize the ideas and patterns from multiple perspectives and experiences. Interview/focus group data was transcribed, coded, and mapped onto an analytical framework that allowed for the review of similarities and differences in data. Emergent themes were then reviewed and outlined in greater detail to ensure validity.

⁷ Gale, N. K., Heath, G., Cameron, E., Rashid, S., & Redwood, S. (2013). Using the framework method for the analysis of qualitative data in multi-disciplinary health research. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 13(1), 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-13-117>

DATA LIMITATIONS

Due to the large scope of the Humboldt Park Community Assessment, the results are limited in that not all perspectives could possibly be accounted for. Specifically, populations such as those experiencing homelessness, the non-English speaking population, and those who are uncomfortable or unable to use digital tools may have been underrepresented in these results. However, the direct outreach to community members at events allowed for increased access to these community members, particularly in the community survey. Additionally, the ability to hold focus groups with participants of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Program and Life Skills Education programs, teens at Kelly Hall, and the ability to hold some of these conversations in Spanish greatly elevated the reach of this project.⁸

There are many organizations active in Humboldt Park who did not participate in the community assessment process. However, a great strength of this assessment is the guiding stakeholder group which helped to ensure that many voices were at the table. Moreover, if representatives were not at the table, stakeholders repeatedly made connections to allow the Research and Evaluation team to account for their experiences through interviews.

Population-level data includes the geographical community area defined by the City of Chicago. Conversations with stakeholders and community members indicate that the true bounds of Humboldt Park are not so easily identified. While survey data and interview data are not bound to the geographical limits of the City of Chicago, population data do have this limitation and should be interpreted with this consideration.

Finally, while results were reviewed and contextualized with the community stakeholder group, researcher and stakeholder bias may be present in interpretation of findings. Interviews and focus groups with community members informed recommendations, but further confirmation of the results of this report should be completed through additional outreach to community members.

⁸ Thank you to the Association House of Chicago for their partnership and coordination of focus groups with their participants and their parents, Michelle Contreras at the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago for conducting focus groups in Spanish, and Antwain (DB) Bartholomew for coordinating focus groups and parental consent for teens at Kelly Hall.

RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHICS

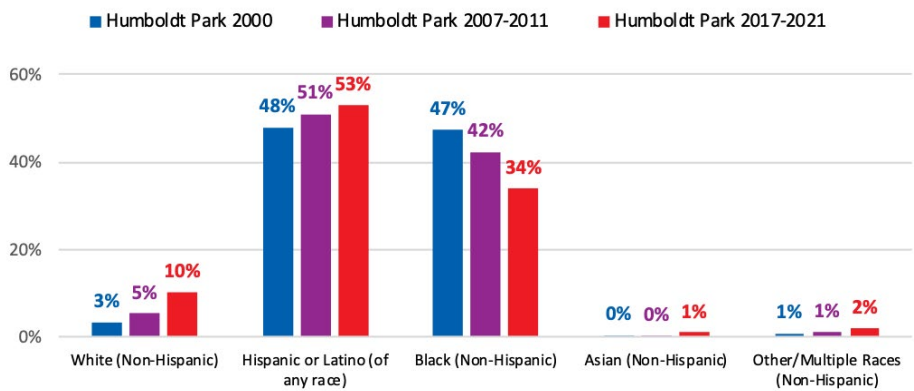
The Humboldt Park community has changed significantly over the last two decades, both in total population and the demographics of those who live there. Between 2000 and 2020, Humboldt Park has experienced population loss of 17.7% while Chicago experienced population loss of 5.2%.⁹ Community stakeholders and participants of interviews and focus groups were asked about the forces behind such drastic changes to the community. The most commonly identified forces were housing affordability (for renters and for homeowners) and concerns about violence & safety within the community. These issues were mentioned by participants of various backgrounds and ages, indicating that they are community-wide concerns.

RACE & ETHNICITY

The racial / ethnic breakdown of the Humboldt Park community has also changed over the last twenty years (Figure 2). The percentage of residents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx has grown 5% throughout this time, while the percentage of Black Non-Hispanic residents has declined 13%.

FIGURE 2

Race/Ethnicity in Humboldt Park Over Time

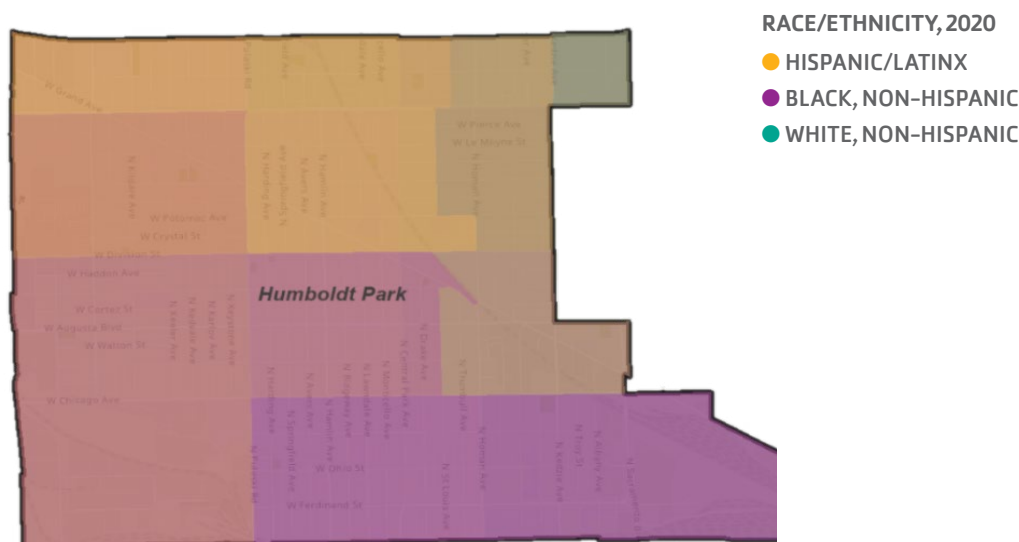


Note. From American Community Survey 5-year estimates. U.S. (n.d.) Census Bureau, Retrieved through Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

The Hispanic/Latinx population lives primarily on the north side of Humboldt Park, making up a large share of most of the area (Figure 3). The Black population largely resides in the southern and central areas of Humboldt Park. There is some presence of a White Non-Hispanic population on the northeastern side of the community. Humboldt Park is located at an intersection of communities with more dominating racial/ethnic presence on either side (Figure 4). From the north, communities like Belmont-Cragin and Hermosa are largely Hispanic/Latinx, while the West and South communities of Austin and West/East Garfield Park are predominately Black.

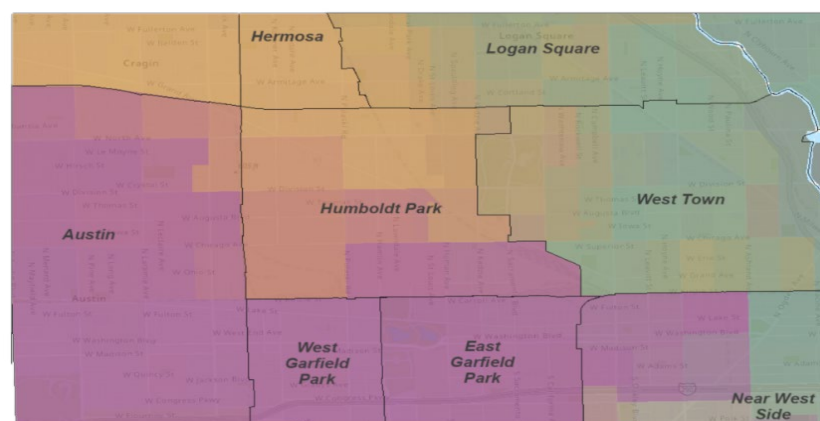
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) 2000-2020. Retrieved through Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 3
Race/Ethnicity in Humboldt Park, 2020



Note. Only the three most dominant race/ethnic identities are presented in the figure for clarity. From U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f

FIGURE 4
Race/Ethnicity in Community Surrounding Humboldt Park, 2020

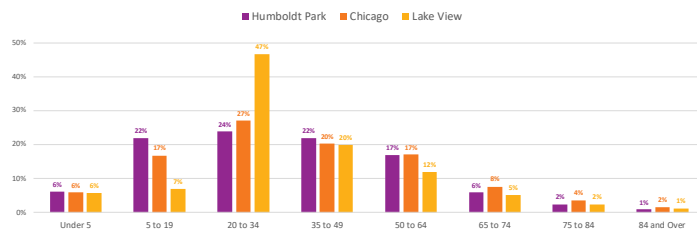


Note. Only the three most dominant race/ethnic identities are presented in the figure for clarity. From U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f

AGE

The median age of Humboldt Park residents is 33.8, for Chicago residents is 35.1, and for Lake View is 31.8.¹⁰ Notably, over 22% of residents in Humboldt Park are between 5 and 19 years old, compared to 17% in Chicago. Lake View, which we will use as a comparison throughout this report, has a notably smaller population of 5- to 19-year-olds (7%) (Figure 5). Humboldt Park has a lower percentage of 20- to 34-year-olds (24%) compared to Chicago overall (27%). Lake View has a notably high number of 20- to 34-year-olds (47%).

FIGURE 5
Age Distribution in Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View

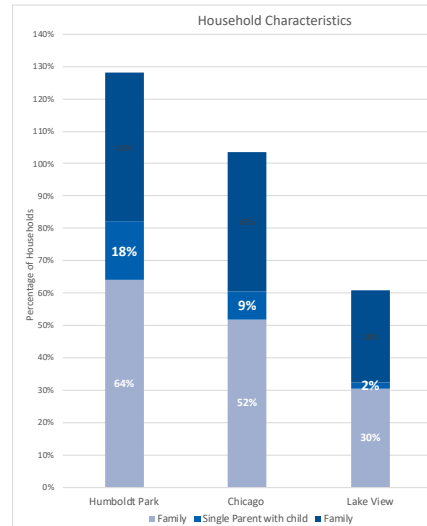


Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Humboldt Park has an average household size of 2.8, compared to 2.4 for Chicago and 1.8 for Lake View.¹¹ Just under half of households in Humboldt Park are occupied by families (46%) compared to 43% of Chicago and 28% of Lake View households (Figure 6). Eighteen percent of households in Humboldt Park are occupied by single parents with child(ren), compared to only 9% of Chicago and 2% of Lake View households.

FIGURE 6
Humboldt Park Household Type Characteristics



Note. Family is defined as the households where two or more people are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Single parent with child is defined as family household where only one caregiver is present with one or more children. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

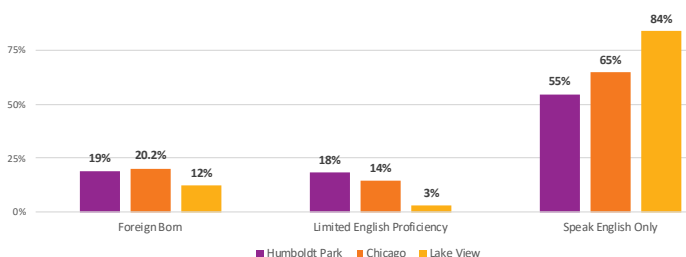
¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

NATIVITY/LANGUAGE SPOKEN

About one-fifth of Humboldt Park residents were born in another country (19.1%), which is aligned with the city of Chicago average (20.2%) and higher than the 12.3% of Lake View residents. However, a greater percentage of Humboldt Park residents speak English less than “very well”, or have limited English proficiency (18.3%), when compared to Chicago (14.4%) and Lake View (3.1%, Figure 6). Over 45% of Humboldt Park residents speak a language other than English, with the majority speaking Spanish (96.6% of all non-English languages). Meanwhile, a slight majority of residents only speak English in Humboldt Park.

FIGURE 7
Language Characteristics of Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View



Note. Limited English Proficiency is defined as people who speak a language other than English at home, the American Community Survey asks whether they speak English “very well,” “well,” “not well,” or “not at all.” From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. (n.d.). Community Data Snapshots. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>.

Language barriers were discussed as a major challenge, with community members sharing that limited English proficiency challenges many functions of daily life such as accessing healthcare and other resources. One focus group participant shared:

» **Creo también el idioma aquí [es una barrera] – que no [organizaciones] saben muy bien veces del español o sí, saben el español, pero tampoco sabemos en el inglés. A veces hay personas que se le dificultan, creo cuando van a al hospital o algo a poder ser comunicar.**

(FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION:

I also believe the language here [is a barrier] – that [organizations] don’t know Spanish very well or yes, they know Spanish, but we don’t know English either. Sometimes there are people who find it difficult, I think when they go to the hospital or something to be able to communicate.

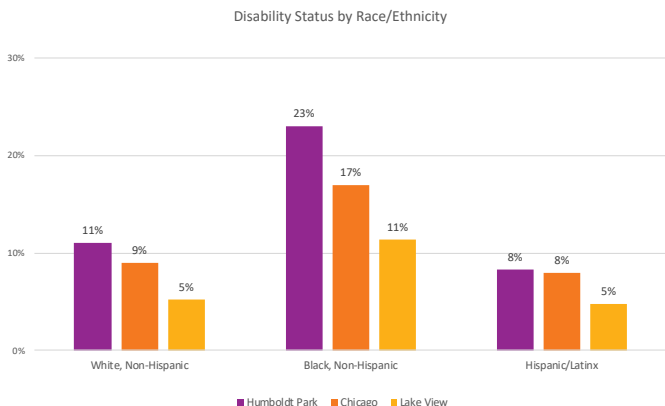
Other participants of focus groups and interviews shared that the community needs more Spanish and English as a Second Language (ESL) programming. Availability of programming has been greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in recent years and it has not yet fully recovered.

DISABILITY STATUS

Humboldt Park residents have a higher rate of disability (13%) than Chicago (11%) or Lake View (6%).¹² This disparity is especially pronounced for Black, Non-Hispanic residents, 23% of whom experience disability compared to Black Non-Hispanic Chicagoans (17%) and Lake View residents (11%, Figure 8).

FIGURE 8

Disability Status of Race/Ethnicity in Humboldt Park



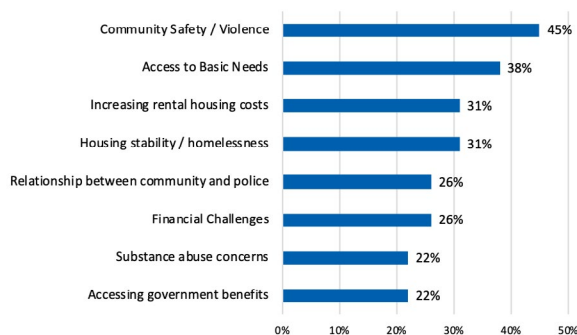
Note. Residents with a disability are defined as having one or more sensory disabilities or difficulties with everyday tasks. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

COMMUNITY REPORTED PRIORITIES

Survey respondents were asked to select the top three biggest challenges facing their community. The top responses can be found below. Forty-five percent of respondents listed community safety/violence as one of the biggest challenges (Figure 9). The second most common response was access to basic needs, followed by increasing rental housing costs and housing stability tied for the third most common response at 31%.

FIGURE 9

Humboldt Park Community Reported Priorities



Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey. n=122. Survey respondents were asked to select the top three challenges facing their community.

Top priorities between race/ethnic identities and age groups varied (See Appendix C & Appendix D). Community safety/violence (55%) and accessing government benefits (30%) were more common priorities of African American/Black respondents (n=53), while increasing rental housing costs (38%) and concerns about substance use (27%) were more common for Hispanic/Latinx respondents (n=45). The biggest concerns for 18–34-year-old respondents (n=32) were access to basic needs (50%) and increasing rental housing costs (41%). The younger age group was less likely to report concerns around community safety (28%), accessing government benefits (6%), and the relationship between community and police (9%). Respondents who were 35–54 (n=45) had similarly ranked priorities as the overall community, with a higher than overall response to relationships between community and police (36%). For the population 55–65 (n=39), community safety (67%) and housing stability/homelessness (41%) were the most

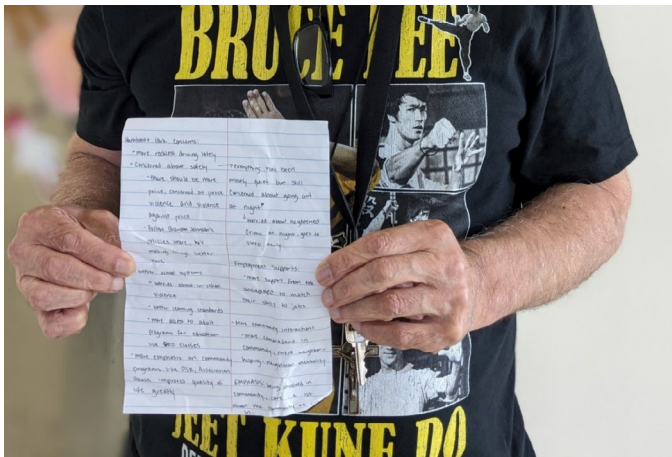
¹² U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>.

The percentage of residents with a disability is defined as a person having one or more sensory disabilities or difficulties with everyday tasks.

commonly listed priorities with higher frequency than the overall community. The priorities that were more common for respondents 66 or older (n=14) were community safety/violence (64%) and accessing government benefits (50%).

A focus group participant brought a page of notes to the discussion, titled “Humboldt Park Concerns”, where he described his biggest priorities for the community (Image 1). Many of these concerns emerged as themes throughout community stakeholder conversations, interviews, and focus groups.

IMAGE 1
Humboldt Park Concerns



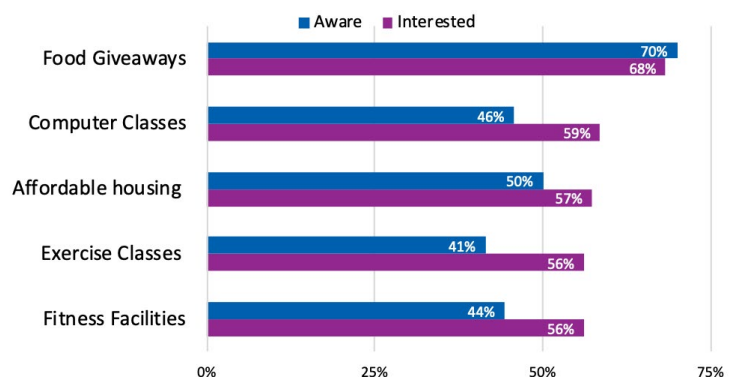
Note. A focus group participant shared his notes with us that he prepared for the focus group discussion. Key concerns listed include reckless driving, safety concerns, improving school systems, employment supports, and an emphasis on community programs and community interactions to build relationships.

SUPPORTS AND PROGRAMMING – AWARENESS & INTEREST

When asked about supports, resources, and program types that community members were aware of and interested in, food giveaways were most commonly reported (68% interested, 70% aware; Figure 10). Computer classes were reported as the second highest reported program type that survey respondents were interested in at 59%, while only 46% were aware of where to find computer classes in Humboldt Park. Affordable housing, exercise classes, and fitness facilities were other supports with high levels of interest from community members and lower levels of awareness. A full list of survey responses to awareness and interest in program and resource types can be found

in Appendix E. Qualitative data showed similar trends to survey results, with interview and focus group participants sharing interest in programming around digital literacy, physical activity, and resources for housing affordability and stability. Some other common responses from the community included programming around financial literacy, cooking classes with a focus on nutritional health, as well as programming for youth and older adults such as programming on motivation and self-esteem. Mentions of youth programming included both day care and afterschool programming. Qualitative data also indicated that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on programming availability in addition to impacts on financial and housing stability and youth engagement.

FIGURE 10
Awareness and Interest of Supports, Programs, and



Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey. n=82. Survey respondents were asked to report whether they were aware of a type of program and whether they were interested.

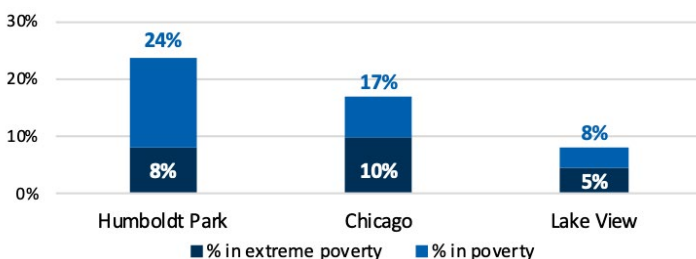
Priorities and programming interests were echoed by community stakeholders, community-level data from secondary sources, and through interviews and focus groups. This triangulation of data is particularly useful to allow stakeholders to best focus on the programs, policies, and other actions that would best support the community. Greater details on priorities within each of the domains of the Social Determinants of Health model can be found in the following section.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

ECONOMIC STABILITY

Poverty. Just under one-quarter of Humboldt Park residents experience poverty or have an income that is less than the Federal Poverty Level (Figure 11).¹³ A third of those in poverty, or 8% overall, are facing extreme poverty, or have an income that is less than 50% of the Federal Poverty Level. Humboldt Park residents experience a higher rate of poverty than Chicago and Lake View. Moreover, 32% of Humboldt Park youth are experiencing child poverty, compared to 24.2% of Chicago children and 4.2% of Lake View children.¹⁴

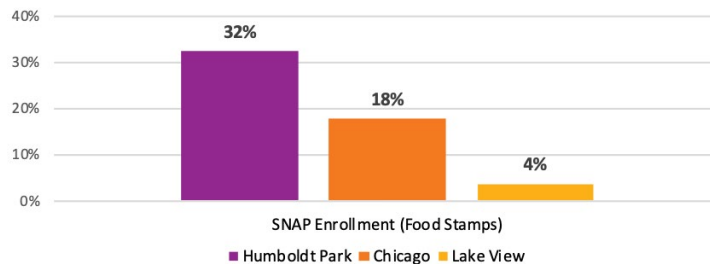
FIGURE 11
Poverty Rates



Note. Poverty is defined as the percentage of residents in families that are in poverty (below the Federal Poverty Level [FPL]), Extreme poverty – Percent of residents in families that have income that is less than 50% of the FPL. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Approximately one-third of Humboldt Park residents are enrolled in benefits from the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), previously known as food stamps (Figure 12). Thirty-four percent of Humboldt Park residents experiencing poverty are not enrolled in SNAP.¹⁵ Barriers to enrollment in programs such as, but not limited to, SNAP were discussed with stakeholders as well as community members. Difficulties using technology, understanding the requirements/application questions, and confusion about the benefits themselves came up as some of the challenges for residents. One senior community member who commented on these barriers described these processes as frustrating, comparing it to being provided with a completely full water bottle, but being unable to open it to drink.

FIGURE 12
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Enrollment



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Median household income. The city of Chicago's median household income (\$65,781, Table 2) is 1.4x times than that of Humboldt Park (\$46,786, Table 2). The city's per capita income (\$41,821, Table 2) is nearly 1.8x the per capita income in Humboldt Park (\$23,193). Lake View has a median household income and per capita income over 2x and 3.4x that of Humboldt Park, respectively.

TABLE 2
Income Characteristics of Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View

LOCATION	\$
Median Household Income	
Humboldt Park	\$46,786
Chicago	\$65,781
Lake View	\$95,173
PER CAPITA INCOME	
Humboldt Park	\$23,193
Chicago	\$41,821
Lake View	\$79,629

Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Humboldt Park has a greater percentage of households with incomes less than \$50,000 than both Chicago (40%) and Lake View (24%). Most households in Humboldt Park have an income of less than \$50,000 (54%, Figure 12). About a quarter of households have an income between \$50,000 to \$100,000 (26%), and only a fifth of households have an income over \$100,000 (20%).

¹³ There is no single threshold for poverty status as the Census Bureau calculates 48 different thresholds based on family size, for single/dual person households, as well as separate calculations for senior citizens. More information can be found here: <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

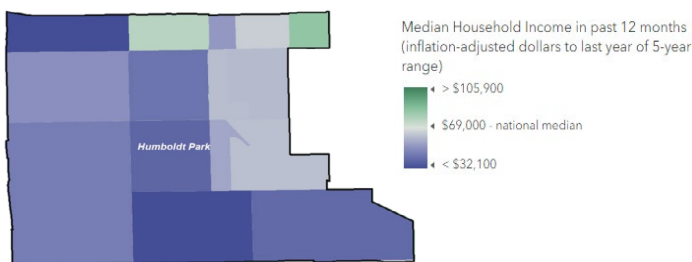
FIGURE 13
Household Income Distribution



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Within Humboldt Park, the northeastern part of the community has a higher median household income when compared to the south and west areas (Figure 14). This is the same area of the community with a higher proportion of White, Non-Hispanic residents (Figure 3). In the context of the city's West Side, Humboldt Park is once again located at an intersection – this time between poverty and wealth (Figure 10). Unsurprisingly, Humboldt Park has an economic diversity index score of 0.77 (out of 0.83).¹⁶ This score represents the likelihood that any two random residents of a community belong to different household income groupings (calculated using measures of the federal poverty level).

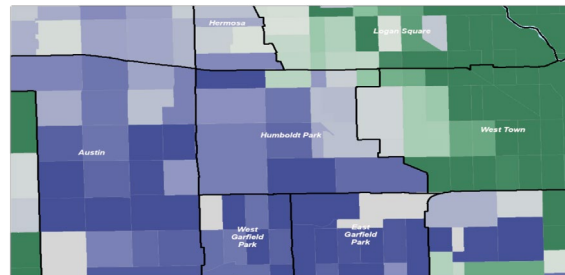
FIGURE 14
Median Household Income in Humboldt Park, 2021



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f/about>

FIGURE 15

Median Household Income in Communities Surrounding Humboldt Park, 2021



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f/about>

Cost as a Barrier. Over 80% of survey respondents did not have families who were current members of the Kelly Hall YMCA (n=185). Less than a quarter of this group said that they would “definitely join” the YMCA for \$15 a month (24.2%). A little over half (53.2%) said they may join the YMCA as a member at the current membership price. When asked about the barriers that may prevent them from joining the YMCA as a member, cost was listed most frequently, by almost a third of respondents (31%, Figure 16). Lack of familiarity was tied with transportation for the second most common response (15%).

With regards to cost, one community member stated the following while sharing a story about a fellow community member:

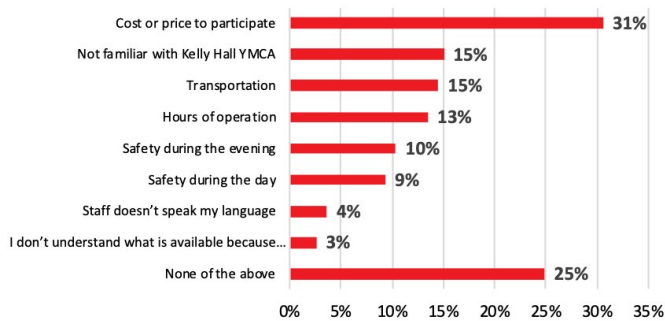
» He was an older gentleman that did a lot of volunteering – [he] would get odd jobs here and there was living on his social security and he was always asking for money. He could not make ends meet. And so unfortunately when you're struggling like that, the last thing you're thinking also about is a gym membership.

(COMMUNITY MEMBER INTERVIEW)

When community members have limited funds and are struggling with affording their basic needs, it may be difficult for them to engage in programming they have to pay for, no matter how interested they may be in it. Outside of joining the YMCA, qualitative data showed cost as a barrier for accessing healthcare, enrolling children in daycare, educational attainment, and maintaining a healthy diet.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>. The Economic Diversity Index measures the probability that any two residents of an area, chosen at random, belong to different family income levels, measured as multiples of the Federal Poverty Level. A score of 0 represents a perfectly homogenous community, the higher the score, the more economically diverse the area. The highest possible score is 0.833, not 1.

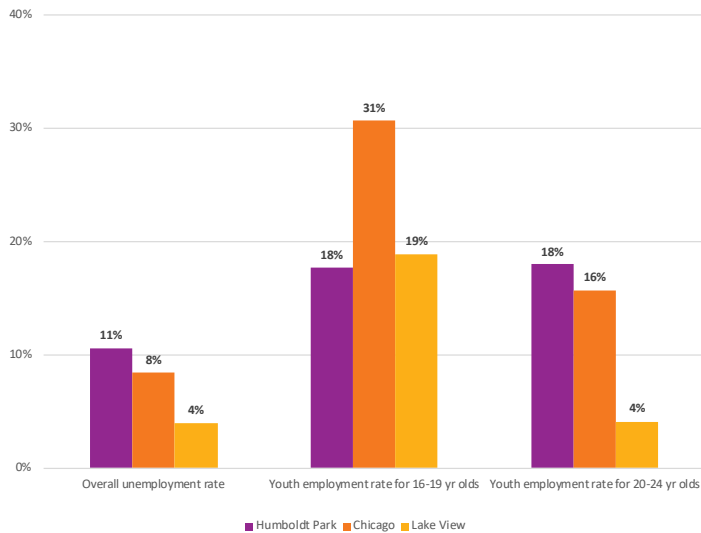
FIGURE 16
Barriers to Joining Kelly Hall YMCA



Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey. n=193. Survey respondents were asked to select all barriers that may prevent them from becoming a Kelly Hall YMCA member.

Employment. Eleven percent of Humboldt Park residents in the labor force are unemployed, compared to 8% of Chicagoans and 4% of Lake View residents.¹⁷ Humboldt Park has lower youth employment for teens aged 16–19 years old than Chicago and Lake View (Figure 17). However, a greater percentage of young adults aged 20–24 years old are employed than in Chicago and Lake View.

FIGURE 17
Youth Employment Rates



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Qualitative data indicates there are not many well-paying jobs available within Humboldt Park, leading to many people traveling to other communities or areas to secure more stable, higher paying employment opportunities with better benefits. Quantitative data shows that most Humboldt Park community members do not work in Humboldt Park with some common worksites including the Loop, Near North Side, Near West Side, West Town, and nearby towns and suburbs.

Note. U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.) Longitudinal Employer–Household Dynamics program (2019). Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

In addition, balancing work and life experiences can be a significant employment-related challenge for community members – whether that is due to prior incarceration, long periods without work, or needing flexibility from an employer due to competing responsibilities. One community member shared:

▶ **Yo trabajado toda mi vida. I have disability now, but Toda mi vida ha trabajado y con un hijo, con un hijo y con impedimiento se me hacía difícil. You know to juggle all that, it was hard, difícil.** (FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION:

I have worked all my life. I have disability now, but I have worked all my life and with a child, with a child and with a disability, it was difficult for me. You know to juggle all that, it was hard, difficult.

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

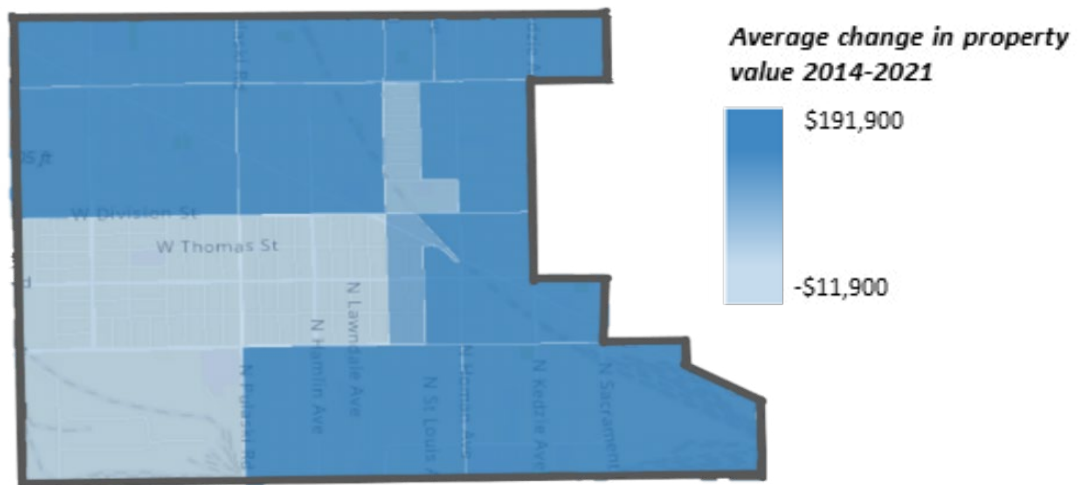
NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Housing Affordability. Approximately 39% of occupied housing units in Humboldt Park are occupied by owners, compared to 46% for Chicago overall and 38% of occupied units in Lake View.¹⁸ Both owning and renting community members described challenges of housing affordability. Renters described issues with rent prices increasing to unaffordable rates, and owners described a significant uptick in property taxes which impacted their ability to stay in their home. Overall, community members recognized that Humboldt Park is increasingly becoming a more expensive place to live. Many community members and organizations recognized that these changes are associated with gentrification in Humboldt Park. Community experience of gentrification varies across different areas, with the northern parts of Humboldt Park closer to the 606 Trail experiencing more rapid change and impacts on housing affordability, as well as changes in neighborhood diversity and makeup.

Across Humboldt Park, the average home property value increased over \$75,000 between 2014 and 2021.¹⁹ The largest growth in property value occurred on the northern and southeast sides of Humboldt Park (Figure 18). Median contract rent, or the amount spent on rent without accounting for utilities, grew an average of \$256 during the same time period in Humboldt Park.²⁰ Meanwhile, the city of Chicago experienced an average property value increase of \$57,800 and a median contract rent increase of \$227 during this time period.²¹ Average rent for Humboldt Park as of July 2023 was \$2,310, compared to \$2,309 in Chicago and \$1,925 in Lake View.²²

FIGURE 18

Property Value Changes in Humboldt Park, 2010–2014 to 2017–2021



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014 and 2017–2021. Table B25077. Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f1784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f/about>

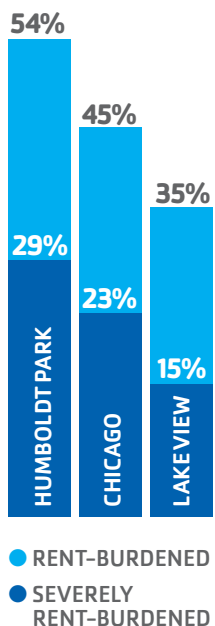
18 U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

19 U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014 and 2017–2021. Table B25077. Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f1784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f/about>

20 U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014 and 2017–2021. Table B25077. Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f1784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f/about>

21 U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010–2014 and 2017–2021. Table B25077. Retrieved from ArcGIS Online at <https://hub.arcgis.com/maps/23ab8028f1784de4b0810104cd5d1c8f/about>

22 Yardi Matrix. (July 2023). Retrieved through RentCafe Rental Market Trends. <https://www.rentcafe.com/average-rent-market-trends/us/il/chicago/> Note: Yardi Matrix is an apartment market intelligence solution which offers comprehensive information on all apartment buildings 50 units or larger. Yardi Matrix covers ~80% of the U.S. metro area population, including over 80,000 properties and 15.2 million apartments across 124 U.S. markets.



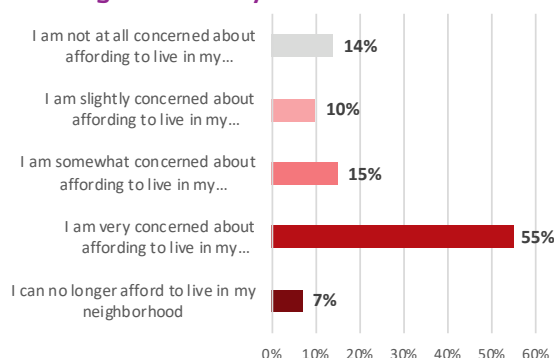
Over half of Humboldt Park residents are rent-burdened or spend more than 30% of their income on rental costs (Figure 19). Twenty-nine percent of Humboldt Park residents spend more than 50% of their income on rental costs or are severely rent-burdened. Humboldt Park residents face higher rates of rent burden and severe rent burden compared to residents in Chicago and Lake View.

FIGURE 19
Rent Burden

Note. Rent-burden is defined as households spending more than 30% of income on rent are considered rent-burdened. Severely rent-burdened – Households spending more than 50% of income on rent are considered severely rent-burdened. Rent costs do not include utilities, insurance, or building fees. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Moreover, most community survey respondents (55%, n=88) reported they were very concerned about affording to live in Humboldt Park (Figure 20). This does not include those who were slightly and somewhat concerned (10% and 15%, respectively), or the 7% of respondents who reported they could no longer afford to live in their neighborhood.

FIGURE 20
Housing Affordability Concerns

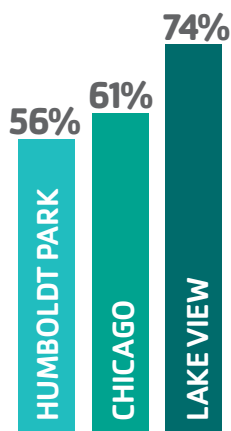


Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey. n=88.

New development through as part of the Invest Southwest project presents an opportunity to address affordable housing concerns and provide other resources that meet the needs of the community.²³ One of these projects will be located at the corner of Chicago and Central Park Avenues. This building will be redeveloped into a mix-income complex consisting of 44 residential units in addition to gym, restaurant, office, and day care spaces. The second development project is proposed at the corner of North Avenue and Pulaski Road. This space will be transformed into a hub that includes a nine story, 75-unit residential building with 100% affordable units in addition to an entrepreneurial incubator space, Latino cultural center, office spaces, and possibly a library branch.

Homelessness. While quantitative data related to homelessness is limited, many community members shared concerns about people experiencing homelessness in Humboldt Park. The number of people experiencing homelessness in Humboldt Park has increased as was indicated by interviewed community members pointing out a noticeable increase within the last year. Community members and organization representatives shared supports that may be helpful to reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness, including increased job support, improved shelters and emergency housing, increased and improved mental and behavioral health services, and access to affordable housing. Similar to the increases in rent and property taxes, the increase in people experiencing homelessness in Humboldt Park is a sign of significant housing issues in the community.

23 West Humboldt Park Development Council. (n.d.). Invest Southwest. Retrieved from <https://www.whpdevelopmentcouncil.net/invest-south-west>



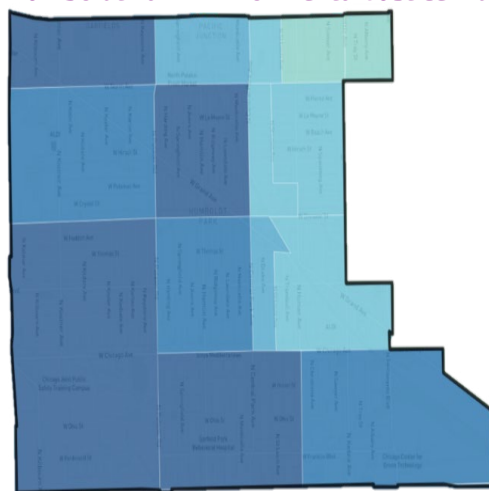
Food Access. Over 16% of Humboldt Park residents have low access to food, defined by living further than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket in an urban area.²⁴ This indicator only represents the physical aspect of food access and does not account for food affordability or other barriers that may limit food access. Humboldt Park has lower rates of self-reported easy access to fruits and vegetables than Chicago and Lake View (Figure 21). Community stakeholders and community members described Humboldt Park as a food desert – an area with limited access to healthy foods. One community member shared during a focus group that there was only one affordable grocery store with healthy foods available near them, and that other stores were either too expensive or small. While access to fruits and vegetables is much lower in Humboldt Park, self-reported consumption of fruits and vegetables was similar for Humboldt Park (29%), Chicago (31%) and Lake View (32%).²⁵ Interest in healthy eating and cooking classes was commonly reported in conversations with community members. Community organizations expressed interest in providing this programming but ran into logistical barriers such as space.

FIGURE 21
Access to Fruits and Vegetables

Note. Easy access to fruits and vegetables rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported that it is very easy for them to get fresh fruits and vegetables. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

Air Quality. Concerns about air quality in Humboldt Park were raised by community stakeholders during discussions of challenges. The Chicago Environment Justice Index accounts for the environmental burden experienced across Chicago’s communities and the level of vulnerability to the effects of this exposure. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating a higher environmental burden. Humboldt Park has a high level of environmental burden and vulnerability when compared to other areas in the city (Figure 22). Within Humboldt Park, the south and west sides of the community are faced with the highest risk (Figure 23).

FIGURE 22
Humboldt Park Environmental Justice Index

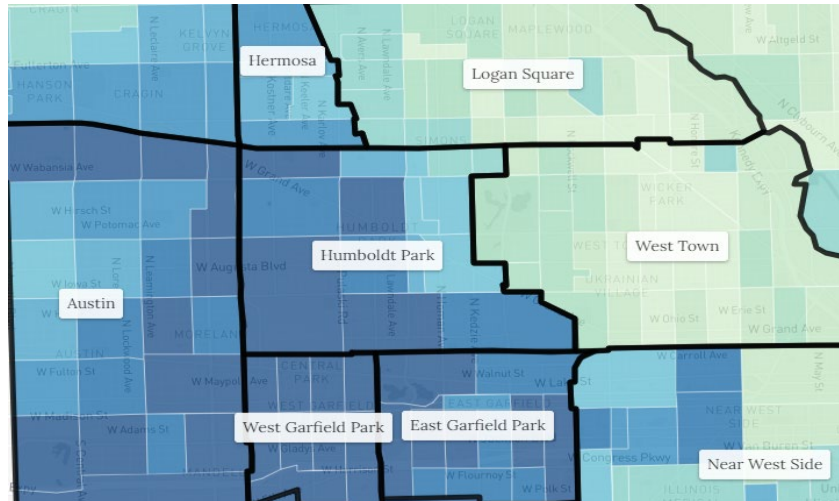


Note. Composite score of cumulative impacts reflecting communities in Chicago most burdened by pollution and most vulnerable to its effects. From Chicago Department of Environmental Permitting and Inspection. (n.d.) Chicago Cumulative Impact Assessment, Environmental Justice Index. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

24 USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Access Research Atlas, 2019. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

25 Chicago Department of Public Health (2022). Healthy Chicago Survey. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. Adult fruit and vegetable serving rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables (combined) daily.

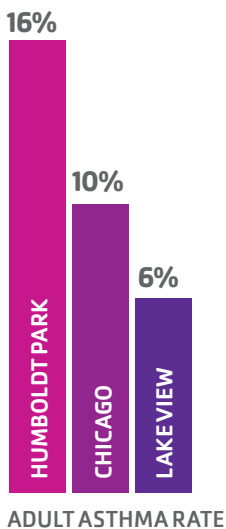
FIGURE 23
Chicago Environmental Justice Index, 2023



Note. Composite score of cumulative impacts reflecting communities in Chicago most burdened by pollution and most vulnerable to its effects. From Chicago Department of Environmental Permitting and Inspection. (n.d.) Chicago Cumulative Impact Assessment, Environmental Justice Index. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Over 17% of adults in Humboldt Park report that they've been diagnosed with and currently have asthma (Figure). This rate is over 1.5x that of the Chicago asthma rate, and almost 3x the rate of adult asthma in Lake View.

FIGURE 24
Adult Asthma Rate



Note. Adult asthma rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported that a doctor, nurse, or other health professional has diagnosed them with asthma, and they currently have asthma. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015-2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Digital Access. Approximately 83% of Humboldt Park residents have access to the internet, compared to 88% of Chicagoans and 96% of Lake View residents.²⁶ Over 9% of Humboldt Park residents lack access to a computing device such as a smartphone, tablet, or computer (8% for Chicago, 2% for Lake View).²⁷ Digital access and literacy has increasingly become a necessity for community members to obtain resources and supports. In particular, community member's ability to finish their education or find employment is often reliant on their digital literacy. A community organization representative shared the following:

» If they [community members] don't have a GED, they may not have the computer skills to be able to like create a Gmail account or an email account to then fill out say, Hey, we're interested in this [GED] program...There's just been a shift to everything being applied online or having to apply online. I mean, if you're applying for a custodial job, where you're never going to touch a computer, like the one time you have to touch computers is to apply to become the custodian.

(COMMUNITY AGENCY INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT)

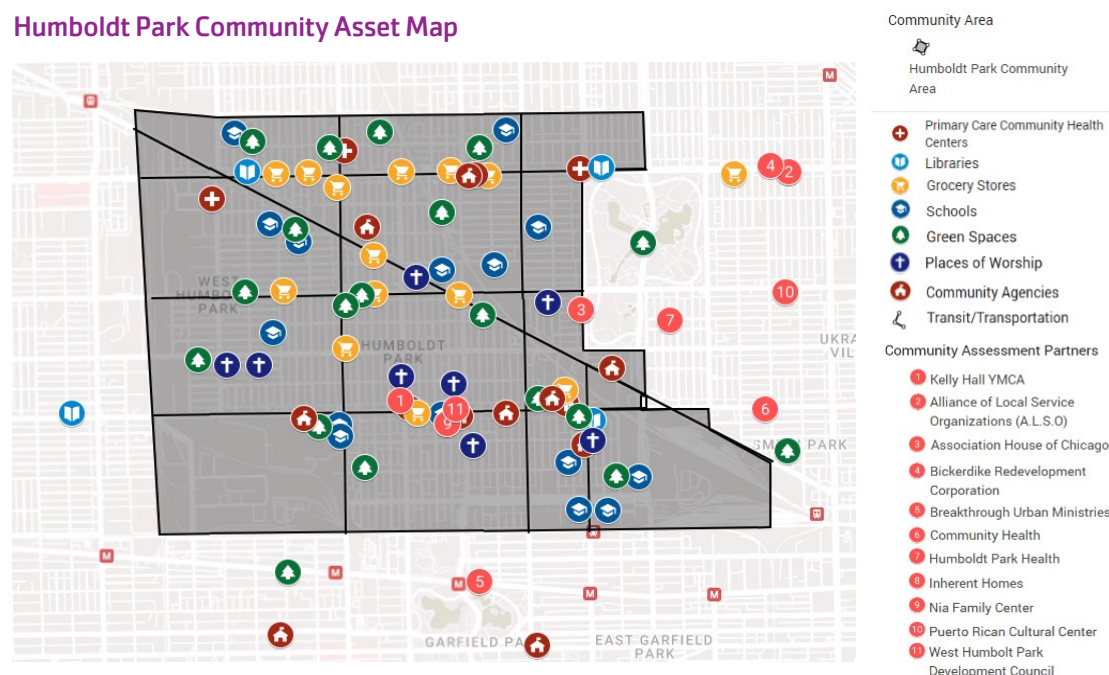
²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved through Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved through Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

Transit Access. Sixty-nine percent of Humboldt Park residents report it is easy to walk, scoot, or roll to a transit stop from home.²⁸ This is a lower rate than Chicago (78%) and Lake View (94%). While there are buses available along the major corridors of Humboldt Park, access to the L-train lies just south (Green line) and north (Blue line) of the community area. Humboldt Park has a walkability index score of 14.13, which is lower but similar to Chicago (14.53) and Lake View (15.18).²⁹ Transportation access was mentioned as a strength and a need during interviews. One participant mentioned that transportation can serve as a barrier to accessing resources such as pharmacies which can then impact community member's ability to maintain or improve their health.

Community Assets. Humboldt Park is full of exceptional organizations and agencies who are working to provide supports and services to community members where they are. As part of the community assessment process, an Asset Map was developed to visualize where these organizations are located and include other key assets such as grocery stores and parks (Figure 25).

FIGURE 25
Humboldt Park Community Asset Map



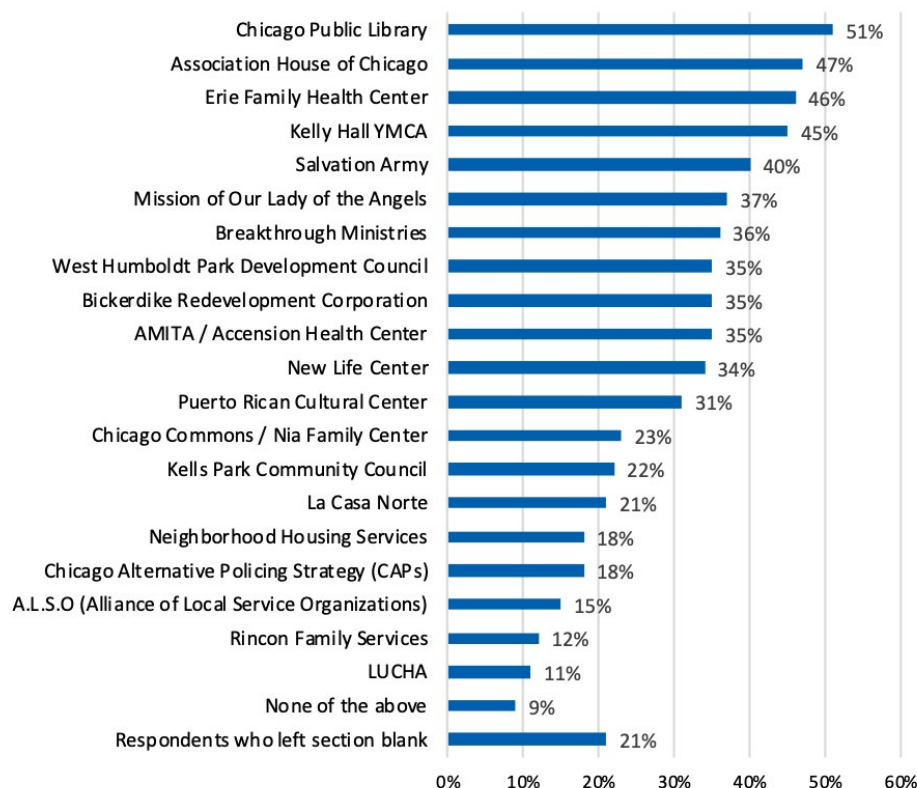
Note: The Humboldt Park Asset Map was developed in partnership with community stakeholders to understand the organizations and other assets in the community

In the community survey, respondents were asked what local places they were familiar with (Figure 25). Community members were most familiar with the Chicago Public Library (51%). Closely behind in familiarity were Association House of Chicago (47%), Erie Family Health Center (46%) and Kelly Hall YMCA (45%). Nine percent of respondents indicated that they were unfamiliar with all listed organizations, and 21% of respondents left this section blank. Whether or not this section was skipped due to unfamiliarity with the organizations or survey fatigue is unclear. Building upon the familiarity of specific organizations may help other agencies expand their reach and make more community members aware of their offerings.

28 Chicago Department of Public Health (2022). Healthy Chicago Survey. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. Ease of walking to transit stop rate is defined as the percentage of residents reported it was easy to walk, scoot, or roll to a transit stop from home.

29 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. (n.d.) Environmental Justice Index, 2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. Walkability index is defined as a ranking of an area's walkability, based on intersection density, proximity to transit, diversity of businesses, and density of housing. Values range from 1 to 20 with 20 being most walkable.

FIGURE 26
Local Organization Awareness



Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey, n=182 and 102. Additional organizations were added after the survey was re-evaluated in June 2023. The denominator of each organization reflects the number of surveys in which it was listed as an option.

Participants in focus groups and interviews shared that community organizations are an important resource in Humboldt Park. Community agencies host and table at numerous fairs, block parties, and other events in the community trying to connect community members with resources or programming in the area. However, success at these events has varied. Participants described a lack of sustainability as a major barrier. Community members described a need for more sustainability in employment and housing in Humboldt Park, but they also requested improved sustainability of community organizations and the resources provided by those organizations. Participants called out the need for organizations in the community to work together so that they can support the community in ways that maximize the benefits of their offerings – organizations working together helps to avoid duplicative efforts, save on costs, and provide the community with more opportunities overall. Suggestions for community organizations included building community buy-in to increase engagement with different organizations and resources. Additionally, improving access to resources was commonly reported as a priority for community members. Providing programming at multiple times of day and sharing resources in a digital and paper format were listed as examples to improve access. Community members also suggested canvassing and tailoring outreach methods to meet the needs of different segments of the population. In terms of advocacy, community organizing efforts in Humboldt Park around topics such as affordable housing were listed as strengths. Overall, community organizations and people wanting to make a difference are a huge asset in Humboldt Park. Some community members described the importance of advocating for change, with one interviewee sharing, “[It is important] to get the residents of the community to understand this is their home and take pride where you live and if you want to see change, get involved.”

EDUCATION ACCESS & QUALITY

Most Humboldt Park residents' highest level of educational attainment is a high school diploma or equivalent or lower (Figure 27). Compared to Chicago overall and Lake View, Humboldt Park has a smaller percentage of residents with an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or graduate/professional degree. Humboldt Park has lower college and high school graduation rates for its high school students than Chicago and Lake View (Figure 28).

FIGURE 27

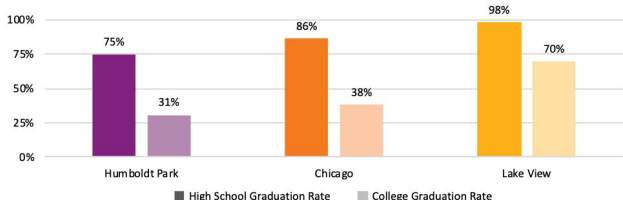
Educational Attainment in Humboldt Park



Note. Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. (n.d.). Community Data Snapshots. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 28

Graduation Rates for Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View



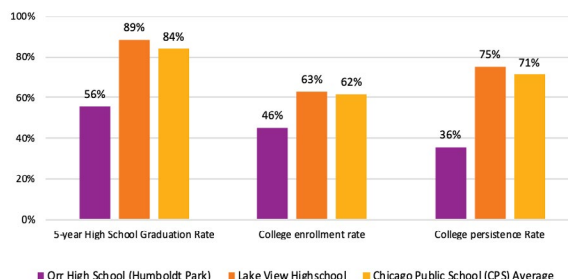
Note. Heartland Alliance. (2023). Chicago Community Data Portal: Education. Retrieved from [Chicago Community Data Portal: Education | Heartland Alliance](https://www.heartlandalliance.org/chicago-community-data-portal/education). College graduation rate is defined as the percentage of high school students who enrolled in 4-year colleges and graduated in 6 years. High school graduation rate is defined as 4-year high school graduation rate for students who attend school in the community.

Chicago Public School (CPS) high schools in and surrounding Humboldt Park have varying graduation rates. Nearby schools such as John Marshall High School and North-Grand High School had 5-year cohort high school graduation rates in 2022 of 50.9% and 80.4% respectively.^{30, 31} Orr High School, whose attendance boundaries cover most of Humboldt Park, had a 5-year cohort graduation rate of 55.6% in 2022 (a 6.3% increase from 2021), compared to the CPS average of 84.0% (Figure 29). In comparison, Lake View High School, whose attendance boundary covers most of

Lake View, had a 5-year cohort graduation rate of 88.7% in 2022. Other critical indicators include college enrollment and college persistence: Orr High School had a college enrollment rate of 45.5% in 2022, and a college persistence rate of 35.7% in 2022, lower than the CPS average and the rates for Lake View High School.

FIGURE 29

Local High School Indicators



Note. Five-year graduation rate is defined as the high school graduation rate of students who were freshmen at the school 5 years ago. College enrollment is defined as the percentage of 2019 graduates who enrolled in college during the SY 19-20 school year. College persistence rate is defined as the percentage of students who return to college at any institution for their second year. From Chicago Public Schools. (2022). School Profiles. Retrieved from Chicago Public Schools at <https://nscresearchcenter.org/persistence-retention/> and Persistence & Retention | National Student Clearinghouse Research Center.

Community members indicated that educational attainment in Humboldt Park is impacted by a lack of resources (including financial), lack of motivation in youth, peer pressure to drop out, or participation in gangs. One participant shared:

“Where I go to school, [if] they [youth] want to be a gang banger, they can't go to school again. They got to choose.”

Another factor blocking educational attainment for some youth is that they or their parents are not always aware of the resources that may be available such as alternative schools which may be a better fit and encourage youth to stay in school, or they may be too proud to make use of the resources. To address some of these issues, community members indicated that there is a need for strong mentorship and role-models for youth who can show them what is possible for their future and help guide them towards good opportunities, as well as more youth engagement opportunities overall. As opportunities are created, it is critical to recognize youth have different interests and needs. Particularly, community stakeholders described a need for programs tailored to different groups, including youth with disabilities and youth with behavioral problems.

³⁰ Chicago Public Schools. (2022). John Marshall Metropolitan High School. Retrieved from <https://www.cps.edu/schools/schoolprofiles/marshall-hs>. Five-year graduation rate is defined as the high school graduation rate of students who were freshmen at the school 5 years ago.

³¹ Chicago Public Schools. (2022). North-Grand High School. Retrieved from <https://www.cps.edu/schools/schoolprofiles/north-grand-hs>. Five-year graduation rate is defined as the high school graduation rate of students who were freshmen at the school 5 years ago.

During the 2021–2022 school year, Humboldt Park students had similar attendance rates to that of Chicago, but lower than Lake View (Table 3). Humboldt Park students had higher rates of chronic truancy, or percentage of students who miss at least 10% of school days during the year, and mobility, the percentage of students who transfer in and out of a school during the year.

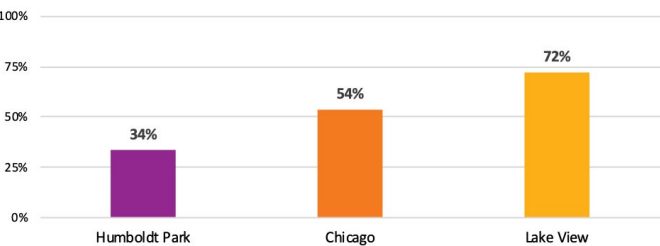
TABLE 3
School Year 2021–2022 Attendance, Truancy, and Mobility

METRIC	%
ATTENDANCE RATE	
Humboldt Park	86.5%
Chicago	86.9%
Lake View	90.1%
CHRONIC TRUANCY RATE	
Humboldt Park	55.0%
Chicago	44.6%
Lake View	29.1%
MOBILITY RATE	
Humboldt Park	13.6%
Chicago	9.8%
Lake View	6.8%

Note. Heartland Alliance. (2023). Chicago Community Data Portal: Education. Retrieved from [Chicago Community Data Portal: Education | Heartland Alliance](#). Chronic truancy is defined as the percentage of students who miss 10% or more of school days in a given year. Mobility rate is defined as students who transferred in and out of a school at any time during the school year.

Just over one-third of Humboldt Park toddlers are enrolled in preschool, compared to 54% of Chicago and 72% of Lake View toddlers (Figure 30). Community stakeholders were asked about the reasons behind this disparity. Some community members reported not being able to understand or use the resources, such as Action for Children, that can help them pay for qualifying childcare. For others, their family incomes are above limits set for financial assistance programs, but they cannot afford the programs out of pocket, leading to them being unable to enroll their children in preschool programming.

FIGURE 30
Preschool Enrollment in Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View

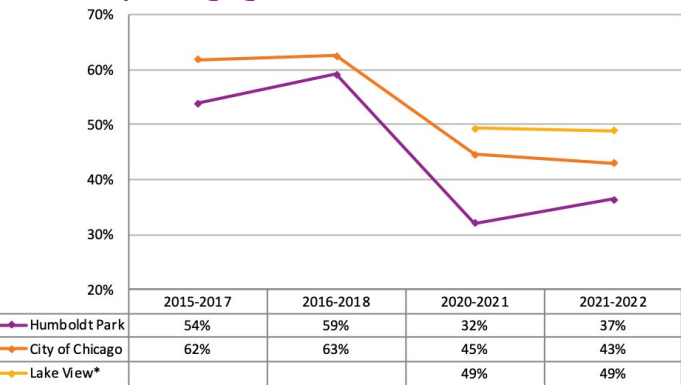


Note. Preschool enrollment is defined as the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school, including home school and licensed private preschool, as well as 4-years-olds enrolled in kindergarten (which usually begins at age 5). From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved through Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Community Belonging. Only 37% of Humboldt Park residents feel that they are really a part of their neighborhood (Figure 31). This number, while improved from 2020–2021 response, is lower than Chicago and Lake View rates of community belonging. The pandemic likely caused a dramatic decline in community belonging across the city.

FIGURE 31
Community Belonging



Note. Community belonging rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported that they strongly agree or agree that they really feel part of their neighborhood. Data limitations prevent accurate values for Lake View in the 2015–2017 and 2016–2018 time periods. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

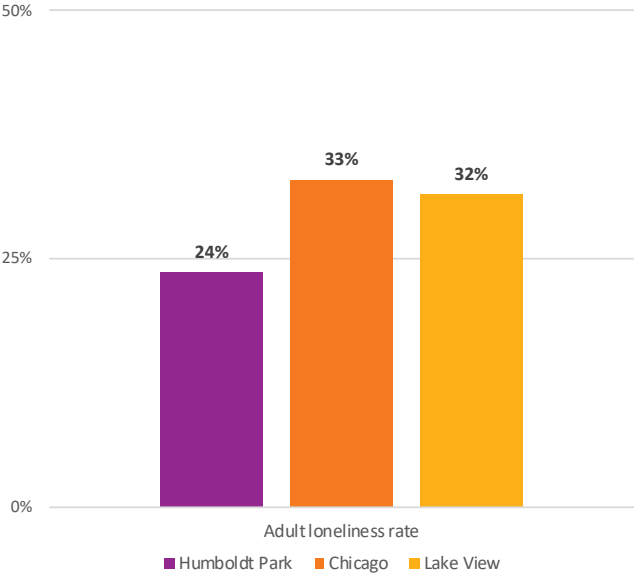
While rates of community belonging in Humboldt Park are low compared to Chicago and Lake View, conversations with community members indicate that the sense of community that does exist is a major asset of Humboldt Park. Moreover, Humboldt Park has a lower rate of reported loneliness in adults (24%) when compared to Chicago (33%) and Lake View (32%, Figure 32). When asked about the best things about Humboldt Park, a repeated response from community stakeholders and community members was “the community.” The idea of “good people” and people being one of Humboldt Park’s assets was a strong sentiment throughout the assessment, with one community organization representative sharing:

» [Humboldt Park] is a community in the truest sense of the word. So the people are the best part of it, and the people are the best – despite everything else around them, you know despite the disinvestment, despite the political corruption, despite not having resources or access to resources, which has been a systematic disinvestment, but it’s very much just the people and the sense of community in Humboldt Park.

(COMMUNITY AGENCY INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT)

Some community members reported feeling safer because they knew their neighbors were watching out for them, and feeling like community members look out for one another. Other community members report that this decreased in recent years due to changes in community makeup and people leaving the community.

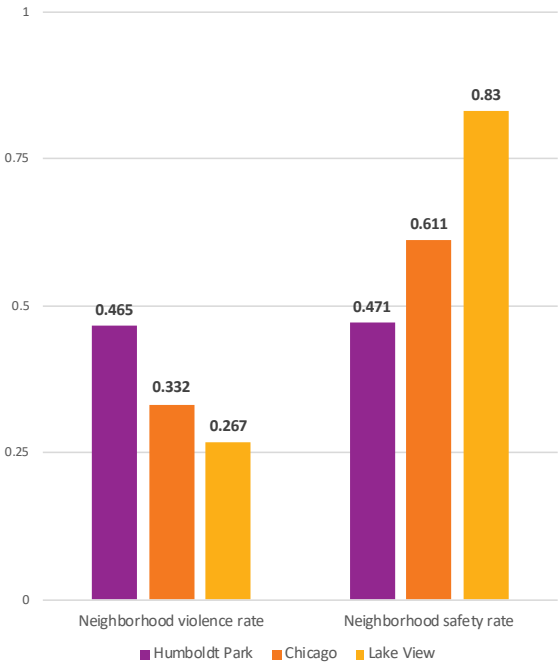
FIGURE 32
Adult Loneliness Rate



Note. Adult loneliness rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported being lonely based on how often they felt they lacked companionship, felt left out, and felt alone. Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

Community Safety. Less than half of Humboldt Park residents reported feeling safe all or most of the time, compared to 61% of Chicagoans and 83% of Lake View residents (Figure 33). Forty-seven percent of Humboldt Park residents reported that violence occurs in their neighborhood every day or at least once a week, compared to only one-third of Chicagoans and 27% of Lake View residents. In 2021, there were 798 recorded violent crimes in Humboldt Park.³² This accounts for 3% of Chicago’s total violent crimes that year, while Humboldt Park only represents 2% of the Chicago population.³³

FIGURE 33
Neighborhood Safety and Violence Rates



Note. Neighborhood violence rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported violence occurs in their neighborhood “every day” or “at least every week.” Neighborhood safety rate is defined as the percentage of adults who report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “all of the time” or “most of the time.” From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

Interviews and focus groups revealed that safety is a major concern for many community members. It impacts education through student’s safety at school, health through limiting opportunities for physical activity and being outdoors, and resources through organizations being reluctant to bring resources into the community due to the perception of Humboldt Park as an unsafe place. Safety has been a prominent reason why community members left or wanted to leave Humboldt Park. Some quotes from community members that illustrate their experiences with safety are listed below:

» I hear gunshots every other day. It’s just like, what? I mean, what are you going to do? You just have to be careful, that’s it. (COMMUNITY MEMBER FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

32 Heartland Alliance. (2023). City of Chicago Data Portal, Crimes 2001–2021. Retrieved from [Chicago Community Data Portal | Heartland Alliance](https://chicago.communitydataportal.org/) Violent crimes are defined as murder, sexual assault or rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data reflects the location of crimes not the residency of people who perpetrated the crimes.

33 Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. (n.d.). Community Data Snapshots. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

» Growing up in grammar school – just growing up in Chicago period – it was like you should be happy you survived to be as old as you is because there’s people, there’s little kids that’s three months, four months [old] – that’s not even can say they made it because they little and they got killed and they fell victim to gun violence. I think the average age that they say your lifespan should be is like 70 years old and people don’t even reach to reach 21 a lot, especially in the neighborhood growing up as a Black man or a Black boy in the neighborhood, you really already have a target on your back from the day you born because Black you in a neighborhood that’s, drug with opiates, gun, gang violence – just everything takes a toll. Being the age, I congratulate them because they coming in every day. I congratulate everybody coming in every day and doing what they got to do because everybody have different things going on in their personal life and still to come to work and put on a smile and put on a straight face and get done what you got to do is a big thing.

(COMMUNITY MEMBER FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

Questions related to trauma and violence exposure were included in the community survey. Forty-six percent of survey respondents reported knowing someone (including themselves) who had experienced trauma (n=106). A similar percentage (44%) reported being or knowing someone who was a victim of violence (including domestic abuse, gun violence, and/or police violence). Statistical differences in self-reported exposure to violence and trauma were found between racial/ethnic and age groups. Black respondents were more likely to report exposure to trauma and violence than Hispanic/Latinx respondents $[(\chi^2 (1, N = 77) = 5.743, p = .016)]$ and $(\chi^2 (1, N = 83) = 6.93, p = .008)]$. Moreover, respondents over 55 were significantly more likely to report exposure to trauma and violence than younger respondents $[(\chi^2 (2, N = 94) = 7.40, p = .025)]$ and $(\chi^2 (2, N = 103) = 6.76, p = .034)]$.

Conversations with community stakeholders indicate that the actual prevalence of trauma and violence in Humboldt Park may in fact be much higher due to several factors. Firstly, the lack of a clear definition of what trauma consists of may affect whether a respondent reports that they have been exposed to it. Another cause of underreporting exposure to violence and trauma may be a desire to counteract a history of negative assumptions about a person’s community. For example, a feeling that Humboldt Park is only perceived as a place with high levels of violence may make a respondent feel more desire to underreport their experience. Moreover, historical misuse of data by researchers without sharing back results to the community members may have contributed to a similar desire. Therefore, while statistical differences exist by race/ethnicity and age, it is likely that the younger population and Hispanic/Latinx population are experiencing trauma and violence at higher rates than reported.

Relationship with Law Enforcement. Throughout the community assessment, tension between community members and police emerged. Some viewed the police as under resourced and expressed a need for more police in the community to increase feelings of safety, while others described the police as instigating negative activity and increasing feelings of unsafety. Community members shared that this resulted in a reluctance to call the police and increased tensions between community members if one chooses to call the police for an issue. Approximately 60% of Humboldt Park residents report that they trust law enforcement, compared to only 57% of Chicagoans and Lake View residents.³⁴

Interviewees and focus group participants described a need for relationships to be built between police officers and community members to reduce tensions. As one community agency interview participant described:

» I think that something to make the community feel safe would be more police presence and also not just them being around, but also being involved. Not when crime is arising, but... just on a daily [basis].

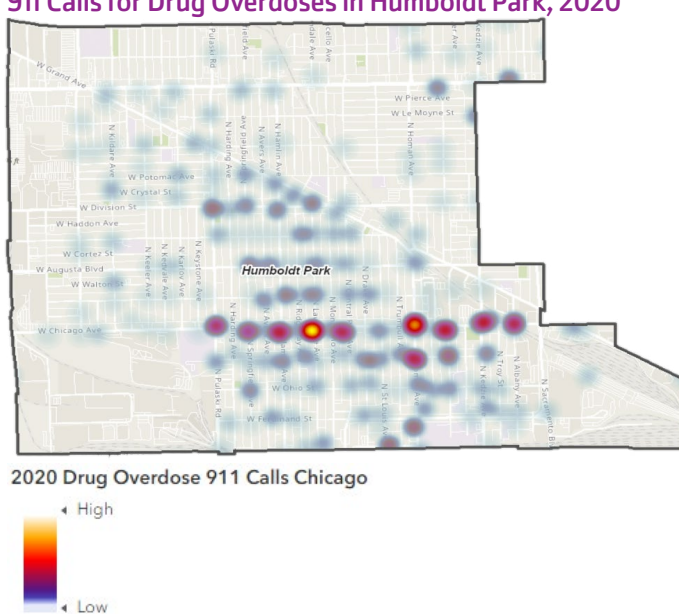
(COMMUNITY AGENCY INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT)

In addition, community members would like to see better and faster police response to calls and improved stability in police leadership in the area.

34 Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. Trust in law enforcement rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported they trust their local law enforcement agency “a great extent” or “somewhat.”

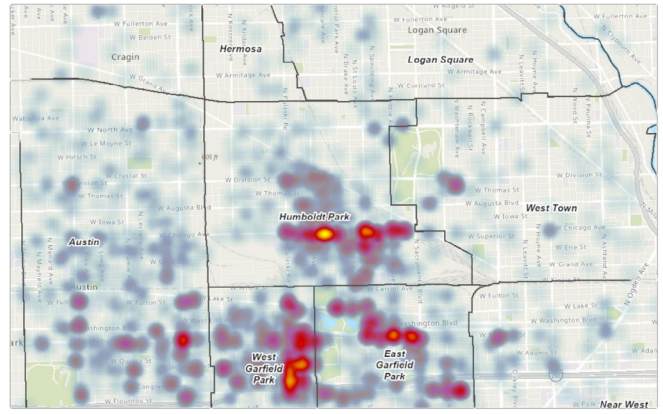
Substance Use. In the City of Chicago, emergency calls for drug overdose are concentrated on the West Side of the city. Major hot spots are located in East/West Garfield Park and Humboldt Park (Figure 35). In Humboldt Park, emergency calls made for drug-overdoses largely take place along the Chicago Avenue corridor (Figure 34). The locations of these overdose calls are proximate to drug-selling locations³⁵. Moreover, in the last 15 years, non-hospital opioid overdoses resulting in death have taken place in higher concentrations nearby these hotspots.³⁶ In 2020, Humboldt Park had the fourth highest opioid overdose rate of all of Chicago's community areas (behind East Garfield Park, North Lawndale, West Garfield Park, respectively).³⁷ While the locations of drug-selling operations are known, enforcement and breakdown of these markets appear to be challenged by structural and financial restrictions. In June of 2023, 13 people were charged with operating an open-air drug market selling fentanyl-laced heroin and cocaine in the 3400 W Block of Chicago Avenue.³⁸ While a sign of progress, conversations with stakeholders and those familiar with the community indicate that the markets will continue to appear until a greater level of federal involvement exists and allows for the prosecution of leaders operating the drug markets.

FIGURE 34
911 Calls for Drug Overdoses in Humboldt Park, 2020



Note. From Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request from the Chicago Police Department. Retrieved from personal communication with P. Burke, 2023.

FIGURE 35
911 Calls for Drug Overdoses in Communities Surrounding Humboldt Park, 2020



Note. From Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request from the Chicago Police Department. Retrieved from personal communication with P. Burke, 2023.

Through discussions with the community, it is clear that many recognize that the opioid crisis is severely impacting community health and safety. Community members indicated that they see substance use as a causal factor for crime and violence in the community due to drug sales and the related violence. For some, it has become somewhat normalized to see people suffering from substance use disorder experiencing overdoses in public and potentially needing to place an emergency call on their behalf with one community member sharing:

There's a lot of dope fiends and stuff over here and stuff like that so they already know how they is over there – so they're not finna take that extra mile [to call 911 during an overdose]. And it's kind of sad to say that too because you know what if somebody is having an overdose and you just leave them? Now that's crazy. But at the same time, you gotta understand this is a normal area to where a lot of dope fiends...be and stuff like that. (FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

³⁵ This finding was informed through personal communication with P. Burke in August 2023 about their research, including fieldwork observation of drug observation locations through Chicago's West Side in addition to experience as a journalist, police officer, and doctoral student in criminology.

³⁶ Cook County Medical Examiner's Office. (2022). Opiate-related Medical Examiner Case Maps, 2014–2023. Retrieved from <https://maps.cookcountyil.gov/medexammaps/>

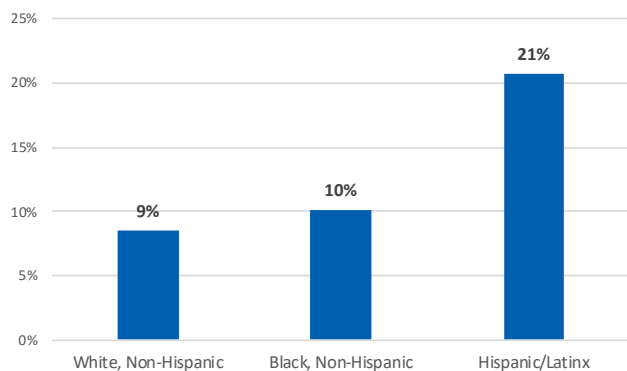
³⁷ Cook County Medical Examiner's Office. (2022). Opioid-related overdose mortality rate 2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

³⁸ United States Attorney's Office, Northern District of Illinois. (2023, June 9). 13 defendants charged in federal drug trafficking probe targeting fentanyl-laced heroin and cocaine sales in Chicago. Retrieved from www.justice.gov/usao-ndil/pr/13-defendants-charged-federal-drug-trafficking-probe-targeting-fentanyl-laced-heroin

HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

About 15% of residents in Humboldt Park are uninsured for health care needs, compared to 10% of Chicagoans and 4% of Lake View residents.³⁹ Aligned with city-wide trends, Hispanic/Latinx residents of Humboldt Park are more likely to be uninsured than non-Hispanic White and Black residents (Figure 36). In Humboldt Park, qualitative data indicated this is often the result of having poor health insurance benefits through work. Community members shared that financial stability plays a big role in health through access to health insurance, doctor visit affordability, or access to needed medication. Even if community members can qualify for state health benefit plans, they may not be aware of their qualifications or understand how to apply.

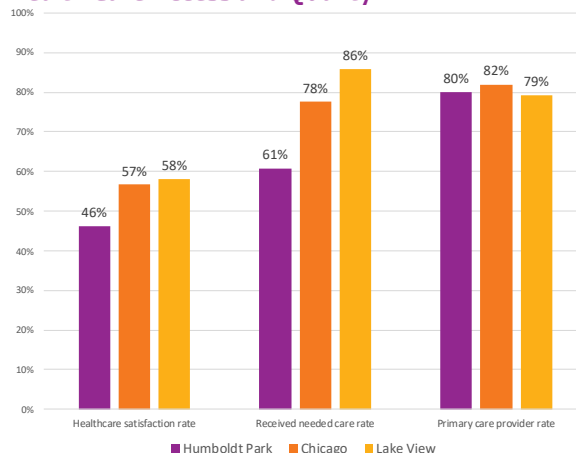
FIGURE 36
Uninsured Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Humboldt Park



Note. Data is only presented for the three most common races/ethnicities as they account for ~97% of the population of Humboldt Park. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

While a bit lower than the Chicago average, 80% of Humboldt Park residents report having a primary care provider, which is slightly higher than residents of Lake View (Figure 37). Additionally, 79% of Humboldt Park residents reported visiting a health care provider for a routine check-up in the past year, higher than both Chicago (75.8%) and Lake View (70.3%).⁴⁰ However, less than half of Humboldt Park residents felt satisfied with the healthcare they received and less than two-thirds reported that it is usually or always easy to get the care, tests, or treatment they needed (46% and 61%, respectively). Even with primary care provider and routine checkup rates that are in line with the city and a well-resourced community area, Humboldt Park residents face challenges in receiving quality health care.

FIGURE 37
Health Care Access and Quality



Note. Healthcare satisfaction rate is defined as the percentage of adults who report that they were very satisfied with the health care they received in the past year. Received needed care rate is defined as the percentage of adults who report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan. Primary care provider rate is defined as the percentage of adults who report that they have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

Some community members discussed how language can be a barrier to quality healthcare because of limited ability to communicate with providers. In addition, community members faced challenges around reliable transportation for medical care and issues with being able to schedule needed appointments in a timely manner. A few community members discussed that the physical quality and quality of care at clinics in the area can be less than ideal, causing people to turn to resources outside of Humboldt Park:

➤ That’s why I feel like people more go to the downtown or the suburban area hospitals versus the neighborhood hospitals, because they lack of the basic fundamentals like helping or the urgency or the needing of help basically. (FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

➤ We got clinics here, but how good are they? I’m not sending my baby to get a physical or shot records at some place that I don’t trust. What is your representation? What is your reputation? You know, how does it look? Does it look, how is the beautification of the establishment? I’m not walking in nowhere where I can barely see inside of it.

(COMMUNITY AGENCY INTERVIEW PARTICIPANT)

³⁹ Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

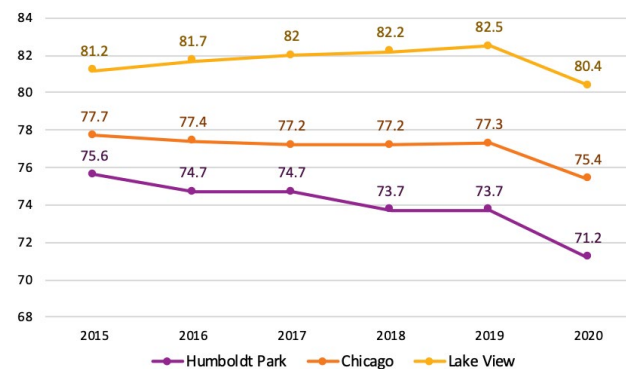
⁴⁰ Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. The routine checkup rate is defined as the percentage of adults who visited a doctor or health care provider for a routine checkup in the past year.

HEALTH OUTCOMES

LIFE EXPECTANCY

While the COVID-19 pandemic caused a national decline in life expectancy, the impacts were not felt uniformly. Across the city, the Hispanic/Latinx (–3.2yrs) population faced the largest declines in life expectancy between 2019 and 2020, while Black Chicagoans have the lowest life expectancy of any race/ethnic identity at 69.8 years.⁴¹ Life expectancy in Humboldt Park dropped 2.5 years between 2019 and 2020, a bigger drop than Chicago (–2.3yrs) and Lake View (–2.1yrs, Figure 38). Moreover, prior to the pandemic, between 2015–2019, Humboldt Park showed declines in life expectancy while Chicago stayed relatively stagnant and life expectancy in Lake View grew.

FIGURE 38
Life Expectancy, 2015–2020



Note. Life expectancy is defined as the average number of years a person may expect to live. From Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Death Certificate Files, 2015–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

While recent data on the leading cause of death is not available at the community area level, the city-level leading causes of death are likely to be similar to those specific to Humboldt Park.

In 2021, the top 10 leading causes of death for Chicago were:⁴²

1. Heart disease (21.7% of deaths)
2. Cancer (17.2%)
3. COVID-19 (9.4%)
4. Accidents (unintentional injuries, 8.5%)
5. Stroke (5.5%)
6. Diabetes (3.2%)
7. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (2.5%)
8. Kidney disease (2.0%)
9. Alzheimer disease (1.9%)
10. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1.5%)

41 Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Death Certificate Files, 2015–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

42 Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Death Certificate Files, 2015–2020. Retrieved from <https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics.html>

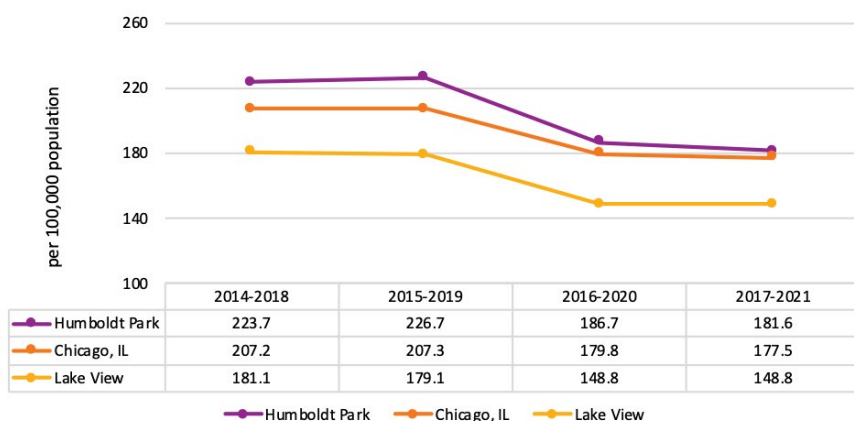
Greater detail on morbidity and mortality related to leading causes of death is presented below.

Obesity and physical inactivity are correlated with higher risk of mortality in many of the leading causes of death. These indicators of health are driven in part by the built environment of a community (food access, air quality, walkability, etc.) and sense of community safety. Thirty-eight percent of Humboldt Park residents are obese; this is higher than both Chicago (34%) and Lake View (19%).⁴³ Over forty percent of Humboldt Park residents reported that they had done no physical activity in the previous month, compared to only 26% of Chicagoans and 10% of Lake View residents.⁴⁴ Qualitative data from community members indicated barriers to physical activity include lack of fitness programming and equipment as well as safety concerns leading to hesitancy spending time outdoors engaging in activities such as walks. One participant shared:

» “We used to take walks up to there...sit around and everything. They used to take us by the lagoon and everything. Now they don’t do all that no more because Humboldt Park is not safe now because there’s always a lot of shootings out there. So we don’t go out for walks like we used to years ago. You know, they used to ask, anybody wants to go outside to go walk to go to that garden or to go to the lagoon? We can’t do it no more.” (FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT)

Heart Disease. While rates of heart disease mortality have decreased overall, Humboldt Park residents experience higher rates (181.6 per 100,000) than Chicago (177.5) or Lake View (148.8, Figure 39).

FIGURE 39
Heart Disease Mortality Rate



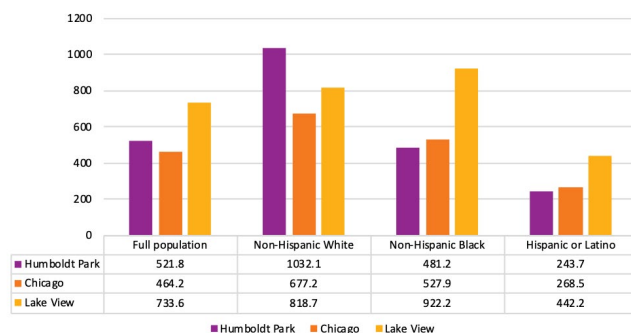
Note. Heart disease mortality rate is an age-specific number of persons who died due to heart disease (ICD-10 codes: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51) divided by the corresponding age-specific population. The resulting age-specific rates are multiplied by the proportion of the US Census 2000 Standard population in each age group. Age-adjusted rate is the sum of these weighted rates expressed as deaths per 100,000 population. For community areas, average annual deaths during a specific 5-year time period were used to calculate mortality rates. From Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Death Certificate Files, 2015–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

43 Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. The obesity rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported a height and weight that yield a body mass index of 30 or greater.

44 Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. The physical activity rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported that they did not participate in any physical activities or exercises in the past month.

Cancer. There is a higher rate of cancer diagnosis in Humboldt Park (521.8 per 100,000) than in Chicago (464.14), but this rate is lower than in Lake View (733.59).⁴⁵ Even when stratified for cancer stage at diagnosis, this trend remains except for in-situ diagnoses (the earliest stage of a cancer diagnosis). There is a lower rate of early diagnosis for Humboldt Park residents (17.64 per 100,000) than both Chicago (22.88) and Lake View (49.69).⁴⁶ When stratified by race/ethnicity, there is variation in the trend. Non-Hispanic White residents of Humboldt Park have much higher rates of cancer diagnosis when compared to Chicago and Lake View as well as residents of other races in Humboldt Park (Figure 40). Meanwhile, Non-Hispanic Black residents and Hispanic/Latinx residents have much lower rates of cancer diagnosis compared to Chicago and Lake View. This variation between race/ethnicity diagnosis may contribute to the findings for the full population diagnostic rate.

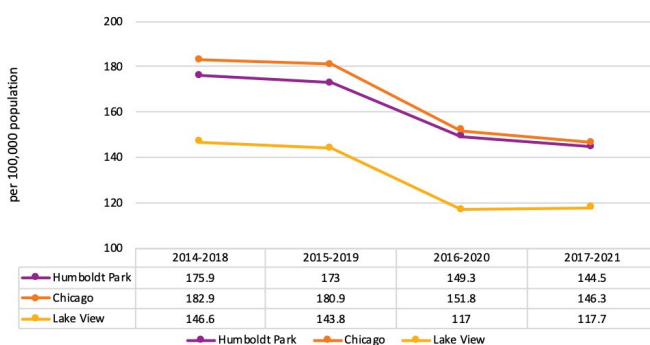
FIGURE 40
Cancer Diagnosis Rates by Race Ethnicity, 2016–2020



Note. Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2016–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Moreover, this variation may in part explain the disparity between the cancer diagnosis rate and cancer mortality rate for Humboldt Park when compared to Lake View. While the cancer diagnosis rate is much lower, the cancer mortality rate is much higher for Humboldt Park residents compared to Lake View (Figure 41).

FIGURE 41
Cancer Mortality Rate



Note. Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2016–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

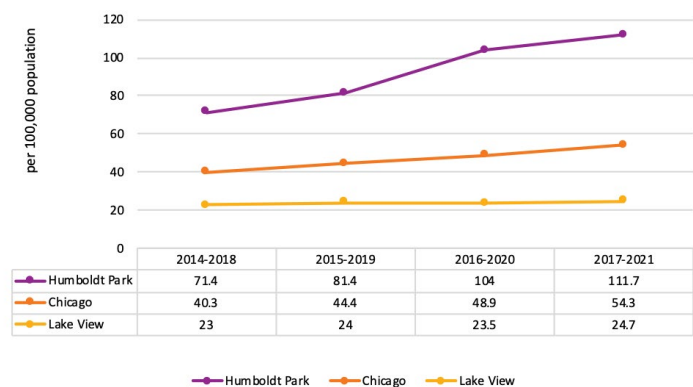
45 Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2016–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

46 Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2016–2020. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

COVID-19. As described above, the impact of COVID-19 on overall life expectancy across the country was major, though not equally felt. The same pattern is apparent when looking at COVID-19 mortality rates. Black Chicagoans experienced the highest mortality rate from COVID-19 compared to other race/ethnicities in both 2020 (141.7 per 100,000) and 2021 (238.2).⁴⁷ Humboldt Park residents experienced a COVID-19 mortality rate of 160.8 per 100,000, higher than Lake View (53.3), but lower than Chicago (174.6).⁴⁸

Accidents. Cause of deaths ruled as accidents include any deaths that result from unintentional injuries, such as but not limited to motor vehicle crashes, workplace deaths, drownings, fatal drug overdoses, and assault (homicide).⁴⁹ The rate of accident mortality in Humboldt Park is over 2x that of Chicago, and over 4x that of Lake View (Figure 42).

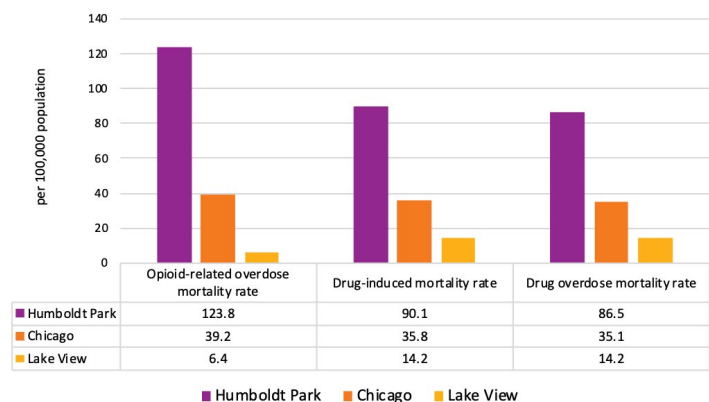
FIGURE 42
Accident Mortality Rate



Note. Accident mortality rate is the age-adjusted rate of people who died due to an unintentional injury per 100,000 population. From Illinois Department of Public Health (n.d.) Death Certificate Files, 2014–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Substance Use. Deaths related to substance use are more common in Humboldt Park than Chicago and Lake View (Figure 43). The overall drug overdose mortality rate for Humboldt Park is more than 2x that of Chicago and more than 6x the rate in Lake View. For drug-induced mortality, the rate in Humboldt Park is 2.5x that of Chicago and over 6x that of Lake View. The largest disparity exists for opioid-related overdoses. The rate of opioid-related overdose mortality in Humboldt Park is 123.8 per 100,000 population, which is over 3x the rate for Chicago and over 19x the rate in Lake View.

FIGURE 43
Drug-Related Mortality Rate

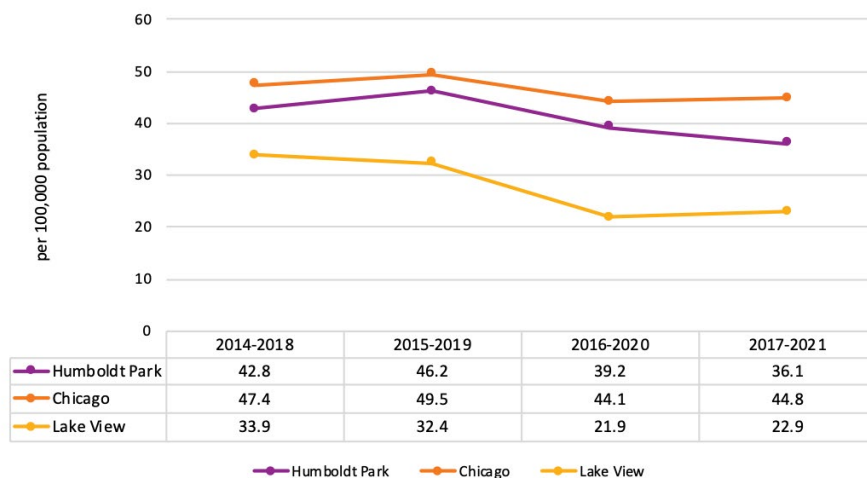


Note. Opioid-related overdose mortality rate is the age-adjusted rate of opioid-related overdose deaths among Chicago residents per 100,000 population. Drug induced mortality rate (2017–2021) is the age-adjusted rate of people who died due to poisoning and medical conditions caused by use of legal or illegal drugs or from poisoning due to medically prescribed and other drugs. Drug overdose mortality rate is the age-adjusted rate of people who died due to drug overdose. From Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Cook County Medical Examiner’s Office, Death Certificate Files, 2017–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

47 Illinois Department of Public Health. (2022). Illinois’ National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS), 2020–2021; Cook County Medical Examiner’s Office, 2020–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.
 48 Illinois Department of Public Health. (2022). Illinois’ National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS), 2020–2021; Cook County Medical Examiner’s Office, 2020–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.
 49 Illinois Department of Public Health. (2022). Illinois’ National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS), 2020–2021; Cook County Medical Examiner’s Office, 2020–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Stroke. Chicago, Humboldt Park, and Lake View all experienced declines in stroke mortality rate over the past seven years (Figure 44). In Humboldt Park, there was a larger decline from 2015–2021 when compared to Chicago and Lake View. Overall, Humboldt Park residents face stroke mortality rates (36.1 per 100,000) that are lower than Chicago (44.8), but higher than Lake View (22.9).

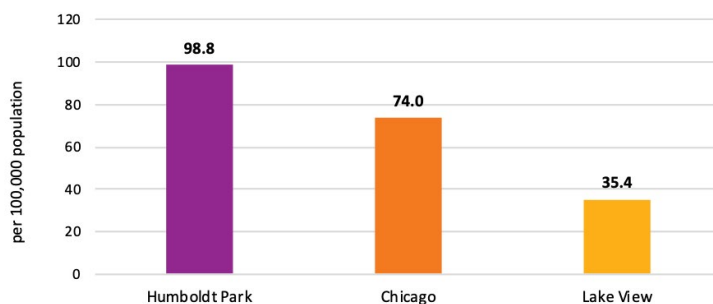
FIGURE 44
Stroke Mortality Rate



Note. From Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Death Certificate Files, 2017–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Diabetes. Between 2020 and 2022, there was a large increase in the percentage of Humboldt Park residents who reported being diagnosed with diabetes (8.0% in 2020, 18.2% in 2022).⁵⁰ Changes to reported diabetes rate were not as significant for Chicago or Lake View. In Humboldt Park, there is a diabetes-related mortality rate that is 1.3x that of Chicago, and 2.8x that of Lake View (Figure 45).

FIGURE 45
Diabetes-Related Mortality Rate



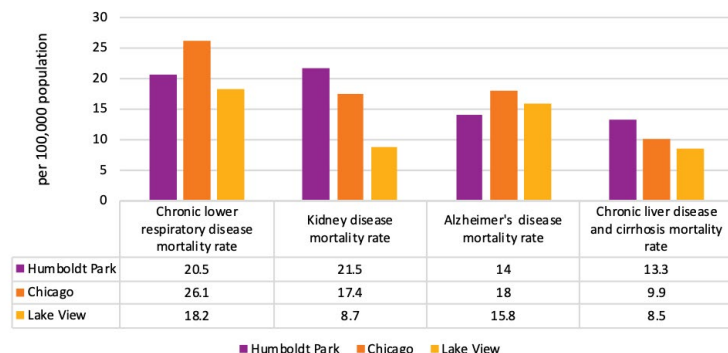
Note. From Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Death Certificate Files, 2017–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

50 Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Chronic lower respiratory, kidney, Alzheimer, and chronic liver and cirrhosis diseases. The mortality rates for the remaining leading causes of death for Chicago can be found in Figure 46. Humboldt Park has higher rates of mortality for kidney disease and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis than Chicago and Lake View.

FIGURE 46

Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory, Kidney, Alzheimer's, Chronic Liver, and Cirrhosis Diseases

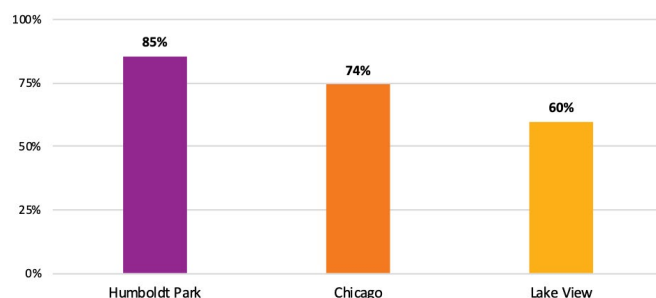


Note. From Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Death Certificate Files, 2017–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

Behavioral Health. The suicide mortality rate in Humboldt Park is 1.6 per 100,000 population, a rate much lower than Chicago (7.7) and Lake View (9.6).⁵¹ Moreover, there is a lower rate of moderate or serious psychological distress in Humboldt Park (42.9%) when compared to Chicago (46.1%) and Lake View (50.4%).⁵² However, among those in Humboldt Park who are experiencing moderate or serious psychological distress, 85.4% were reported as having unmet mental health treatment (Figure 47). This results in an estimate of just under 20,000 residents in Humboldt Park who are not receiving needed treatment to support their mental health.

FIGURE 47

Rate of Unmet Mental Health Treatment Needs for Those with Moderate or Serious Psychological Distress



Note. Unmet mental health treatment need among moderate or serious psychological distress rate is the estimated percent of adults aged 18 years and older who reported moderate or serious psychological distress and reported that they are not currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any mental health condition or emotional problem. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

51 Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.) Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Death Certificate Files, 2017–2021. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>.

52 Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>. Moderate or serious psychological distress rate is the estimated percent of adults who were classified as having any psychological distress (Kessler 6 score of 5 or more) based on how often they felt nervous, hopeless, restless, or fidgety, depressed, worthless, or that everything was an effort in the past 30 days.

GENERAL HEALTH

The percentage of adults in Humboldt Park who rate their overall health as “good”, “very good”, or “excellent” is 88.3%, compared to 87.6% of Chicagoans and 95.3% of Lake View residents.⁵³ Given that the rates of mortality and morbidity for the leading causes of death are generally higher for Humboldt Park residents, a discrepancy between self-reported health and health outcomes exists. Conversations with community stakeholders indicate that a perception of one’s health as “not as bad” as those around them may cause an elevated perception of one’s health in Humboldt Park, compared to someone in another area of Chicago for example.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Throughout the community assessment process, stakeholders, and participants of interviews and focus groups were asked for their perspective on the types of supports that may improve the quality of life in their community. These questions were asked in relation to each of the SDOH domains (education, economic, neighborhood, community context, and healthcare access/quality). With respect for the notion that those who live and work in the community know best how to address the needs of their community, the following recommendations were developed based on conversations with community members and the review of the data presented above. Recommendations were then reviewed with the stakeholder group and revised based on feedback. Recommendations largely fell into the categories of Neighborhood & Built Environment and Social & Community Context due to the higher prioritization of concerns by community members within these domains. Recommendations are provided for the short-term (within the next year), mid-term (within 3 years), and long-term (within 5 years). A more-detailed version of the below matrix with possible key indicators for measuring change can be found in Appendix F.

53 Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS					
	ECONOMIC STABILITY	NEIGHBORHOOD & BUILT ENVIRONMENT	EDUCATION ACCESS AND QUALITY	SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CONTEXT	HEALTH CARE ACCESS & QUALITY
SHORT-TERM (WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR)	<p>Engage community members, partners, and other groups who are or should be involved in improving Economic Stability in Humboldt Park.</p> <p>Provide and increase the usage of employment support such as application assistance, job readiness support, and workforce development programs.</p> <p>Provide resources to promote financial stability, including programming around financial literacy.</p>	<p>Engage community members, partners, and other groups who are or should be involved in improving Neighborhood & Built Environment in Humboldt Park.</p> <p>Raise awareness for programs/supports that prioritize long-time residents' ability to remain in the community.</p> <p>Develop strategies to provide support to people experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>Increase awareness and enrollment in reduced cost internet service options such as the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP).</p> <p>Increase awareness and access to digital literacy/ computer classes.</p> <p>Increase access to fresh produce and healthy options through food distribution programs.</p> <p>Develop strategies to reduce the impacts of poor air quality in Humboldt Park.</p>	<p>Engage community members, partners, and other groups who are or should be involved in improving Education Access & Quality in Humboldt Park.</p> <p>Develop / increase the availability of youth mentorship and programs for youth and teens.</p> <p>Increase awareness of low/no-cost programs for early education and preschool enrollment.</p> <p>Increase awareness of resources available to youth and parents, including resources for learners with disabilities, disengaged youth, etc.</p>	<p>Engage community members, partners, and other groups who are or should be involved in improving Social & Community Context in Humboldt Park.</p> <p>Re-launch community meetings to share information with, engage with, and empower Humboldt Park community members.</p> <p>Focus on building community through events and gatherings held in safe spaces.</p> <p>Develop and/or modify programming to be trauma informed.</p> <p>Raise awareness for supports for those exposed to trauma and violence, particularly for the Hispanic/Latinx and young adult population.</p> <p>Increase access to Narcan and other harm reduction strategies for individuals managing substance misuse/abuse.</p>	<p>Engage community members, partners, and other groups who are or should be involved in improving Health Care Access & Quality in Humboldt Park.</p> <p>Increase awareness of and engagement in preventative health services.</p> <p>Increase access to and enrollment in behavioral health services for individuals expressing moderate to severe psychological distress.</p> <p>Develop programming and spaces related to physical activity, nutritional health, and mental health (such as cooking, fitness, health education classes, and community spaces to connect or decompress).</p> <p>Develop outreach and recruitment strategies to improve health status through strengths-based care.</p> <p>Develop strategies to reduce barriers to health insurance enrollment.</p> <p>Develop strategies to reduce barriers to health care (such as transportation, language barriers, knowledge of services, etc.).</p>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. How old are you?

- 18-34
- 35-54
- 55-65
- 66 or older

2. The three biggest challenges facing my community are (select 3)

- Access to basic needs (household supplies, clothing, food)
- Accessing government benefits
- Access to child care
- Access to quality education that meets the needs of children
- Community safety/violence
- Sense of community/belonging
- Relationship between community and police
- Difficulties using technology (computer/tablet/ phone)
- Domestic Violence (for immediate help call 1.877.863.6338)
- Financial challenges
- General health concerns
- Housing stability/homelessness
- Increasing rental housing costs
- Increasing home ownership costs
- Immigration issues (such as language barriers or legal issues)
- Protecting tenant's rights
- Navigating the legal system (for example, expungement)
- Impact of COVID-19
- Pursuing adult educational/career goals
- Substance abuse concerns
- Transportation
- Mental health concerns (for immediate help, call 833.626.4244)
- Trauma/Healing from trauma
- Other: _____

3. Have you or someone you know experienced trauma?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

4. Have you or someone you know been a victim of violence (such as domestic abuse, gun violence, police violence)?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

5. Share your level of concern about affording to live in Humboldt Park.

- I am not at all concerned about affording to live in my neighborhood.
- I am slightly concerned about affording to live in my neighborhood.
- I am somewhat concerned about affording to live in my neighborhood.
- I am very concerned about affording to live in my neighborhood.
- I can no longer afford to live in my neighborhood.
- Not applicable

6. Are you familiar with any of these local places (select all that apply)?

- A.L.S.O. (Alliance of Local Service Organizations)
- AMITA/Ascension Health Center
- Association House of Chicago
- Bickerdike
- Breakthrough Ministries
- Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPs)
- Chicago Commons / Nia Family Center
- Chicago Public Library
- Erie Family Health Center
- Kelly Hall YMCA
- Kells Park Community Council
- La Casa Norte
- LUCHA
- Mission of Our Lady of Angels
- Neighborhood Housing Services
- New Life Center
- Puerto Rican Cultural Center
- Rincon Family Services
- Salvation Army
- West Humboldt Park Development Council
- None of the above

7. Local agencies in Humboldt Park are trying to understand what services exist and are of interest to community members. Please share whether you are aware and/or interested in the following list of programs/services in Humboldt Park.

Aware?	Programs and Services	Interested?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Emergency housing support (shelters, temporary housing)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Affordable housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Food Giveaways	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Transportation Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Legal advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Immigration services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	GED programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	English classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Computer Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Financial Education (for example: Credit, Saving, Investment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Job Skills and Job Search Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Support Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Early childhood education/childcare for ages 0-5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	After School Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	School Days Out Child Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Teen Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Programs for disengaged youth (youth aged 13-17 who are not fully engaged in school)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Programs for diverse learners	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Homework Help/Tutoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Summer Camp	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Field Trips	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Science, Technology Engineering and Math Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Sports Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Dance Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Community Service Projects / Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Violence Intervention / Mediation / Dispute resolution / De-escalation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Yoga/Meditation Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Book Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Family Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Senior / Older Adult Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Cooking Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Exercise Classes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fitness Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Gardening Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

8. Please share any other new offerings you would like to see offered in your community.

9. Do you or does a family member currently use the Kelly Hall YMCA?

- Yes
- No

10. If you answered NO to the previous question, please answer this question

Would you consider joining the Kelly Hall YMCA?

- I would definitely join the Kelly Hall YMCA for \$15 per month/per family
- I may join
- No, I will NOT join

11. Please let us know if any of the issues would keep you (or someone in your family) from using Kelly Hall YMCA?

- Cost or price to participate
- Hours of operation
- I don't understand what is available because information is not in my language
- Not familiar with Kelly Hall YMCA or other community resources
- Safety during the day
- Safety during the evening
- Staff doesn't speak my language
- Transportation
- Other (Please specify) _____
- None of the above

12. What racial and ethnic groups do you identify with? (Choose all that apply)

- African American/Black
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Asian Indian
- Hispanic/Latino/Latina
- Middle Eastern/Arab American or Persian
- Pacific Islander
- White/Caucasian
- Other - Write In: _____
- Prefer not to answer

13. What ZIP code do you currently live in? _____

14. How long have you lived in the Humboldt Park area?

- Less than 1 year
- 1-3 years
- 3-5 years
- More than 5 years
- I do not live in this area.

15. Including yourself, how many people regularly live in your home?

Adults: _____

Children: _____

16. What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Another gender identity
- Prefer not to answer

APPENDIX B. INTERVIEW/FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:

Introduction

1. What are some of the best/most positive things currently happening in Humboldt Park?
2. What do you think are some of the largest issues within Humboldt Park?
3. What gaps do you notice in programming or support that the community needs?

Changes to the Neighborhood

4. Have you noticed many community members leaving Humboldt Park? If yes, why are they leaving?
 - a. What changes have you noticed in the makeup of the community?
5. What are your experiences with housing in Humboldt Park like? What trends have you noticed in community members' ability to afford/keep their housing?

Safety

6. What has been your experience with supporting victims of violence in the community?
 - a. What supports are needed to increase feelings of safety for residents of Humboldt Park?

Program Specifics

7. What support do you think the community needs in terms of education?
 - a. What have you seen impact community members' ability to complete their education?
8. What support do you think the community needs in terms of employment?
 - a. What have you seen impact community members' ability to find or sustain employment?
9. What support do you think the community needs in terms of their health?
 - a. What have you seen impact community members' ability to sustain or improve their health?
10. Is there anything else you would like to share about these topics? Who else should we speak to?

INTERVIEW/FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Introduction

1. From your perspective, what would the perfect neighborhood/community look like?
 - a. What types of programs or services would be needed to make your community more like this vision?
2. What are some of the best/most positive things currently happening in your community?
3. What do you think are some of the biggest challenges within your community?

Changes to the Neighborhood

4. What changes have you noticed in the makeup of your neighborhood or your community?
 - a. Have you noticed many neighbors or community members leaving the neighborhood? If yes, why do you think they are leaving?
5. Do you rent or own your current place of living? Has it become more difficult for you to afford your home in more recent years?
6. Do you think the quality of your housing is comparable to the cost of living?

Safety

7. If you feel comfortable sharing, where/what places do you feel most safe?
 - a. What sorts of things contribute to the feeling of safety?
8. If you feel comfortable sharing, what makes you feel unsafe in your community?
 - a. What would help you and others feel safer in your community?

Program Specifics

We are now going to talk about program areas that may better support the Humboldt Park community.

9. What are some challenges to people in Humboldt Park completing their education?
 - a. What types of resources would support people in Humboldt Park completing their education?
10. What are some challenges to people in Humboldt Park getting/keeping a quality job?
 - a. What types of resources would support people in Humboldt Park getting/keeping a quality job?
11. What are some challenges to people in Humboldt Park maintaining their health?
 - a. What types of resources would support people in Humboldt Park with their health?
12. Is there anything else you would like to share about these topics? Who else should we speak to?

APPENDIX C. HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY REPORTED PRIORITIES
BY RACE/ETHNICITY

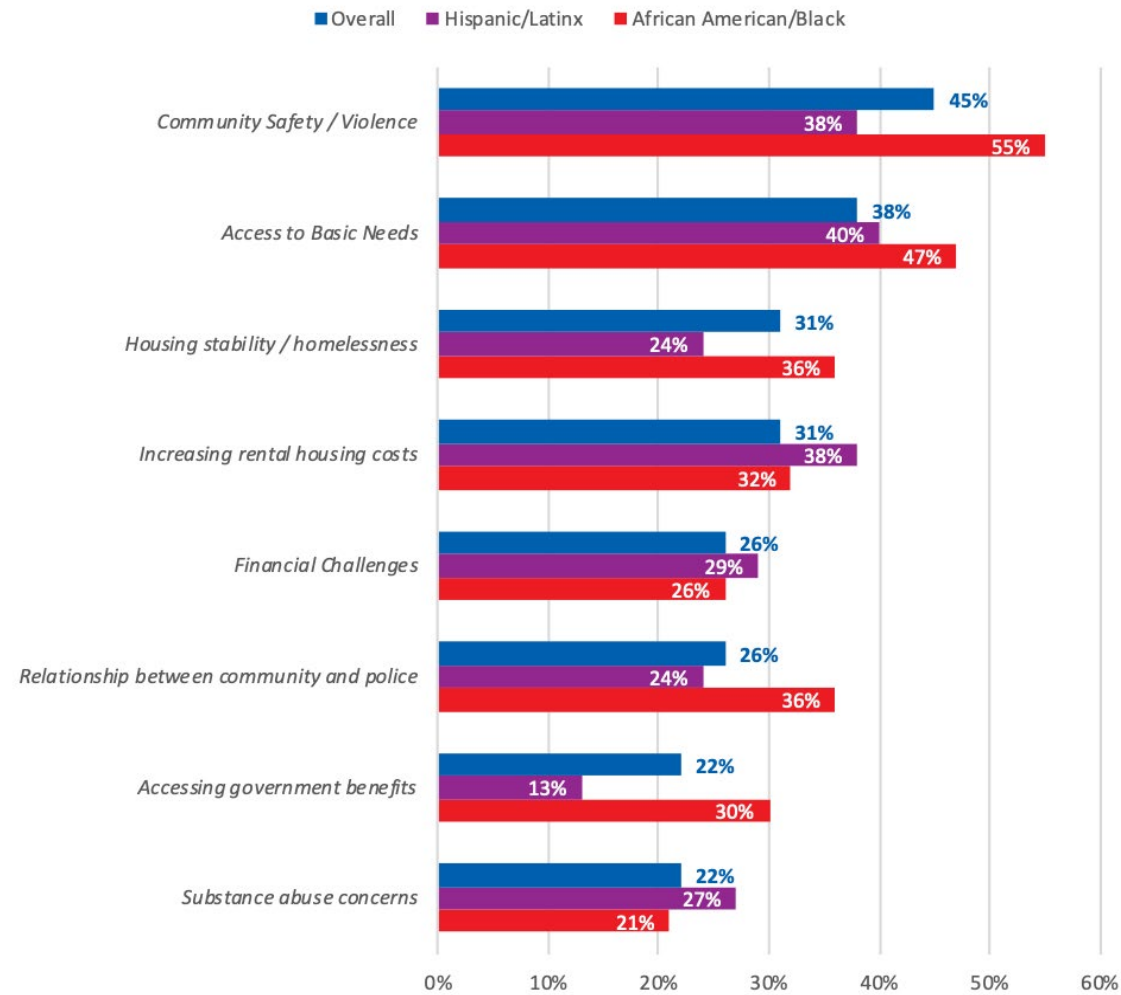


FIGURE 47. Humboldt Park Community Reported Priorities by Race/Ethnicity. Data Source: Humboldt Park Community Survey. N=122. Survey respondents were asked to select the top three challenges facing their community.

APPENDIX D. HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY REPORTED PRIORITIES BY AGE GROUP

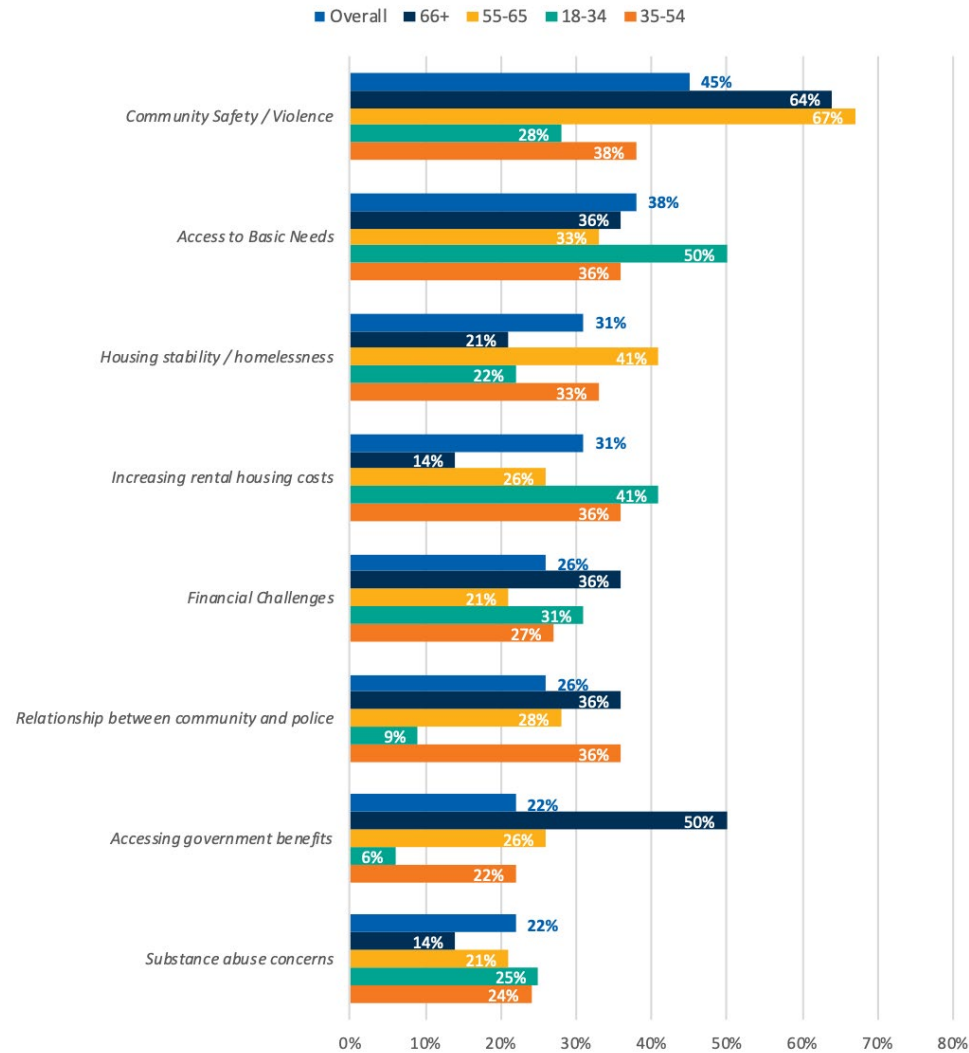


FIGURE 48. Humboldt Park Community Reported Priorities by Age Group. Data Source: Humboldt Park Community Survey. N=122. Survey respondents were asked to select the top three challenges facing their community.

APPENDIX E. AWARENESS AND INTEREST IN PROGRAMS, RESOURCES, AND SUPPORTS

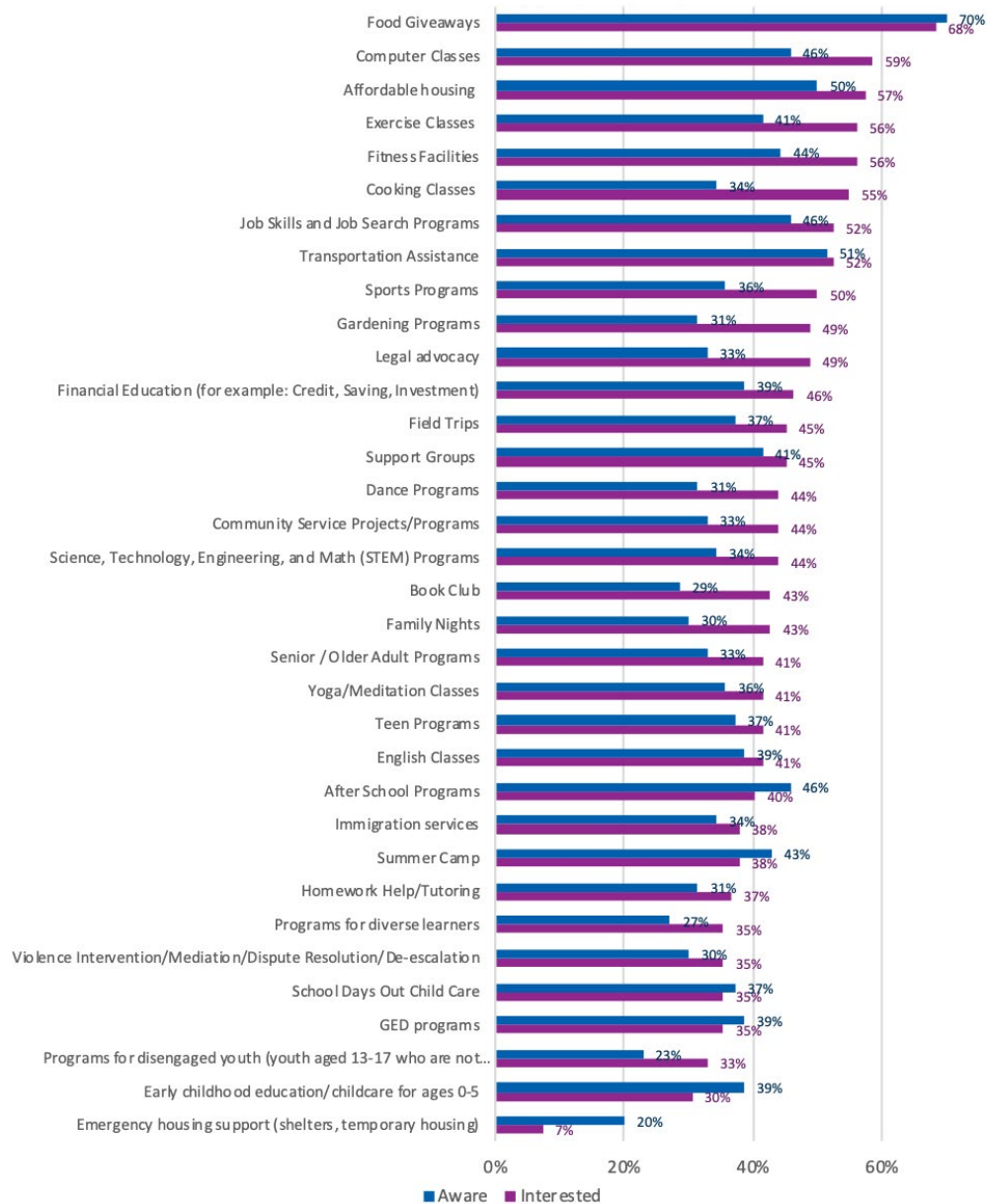


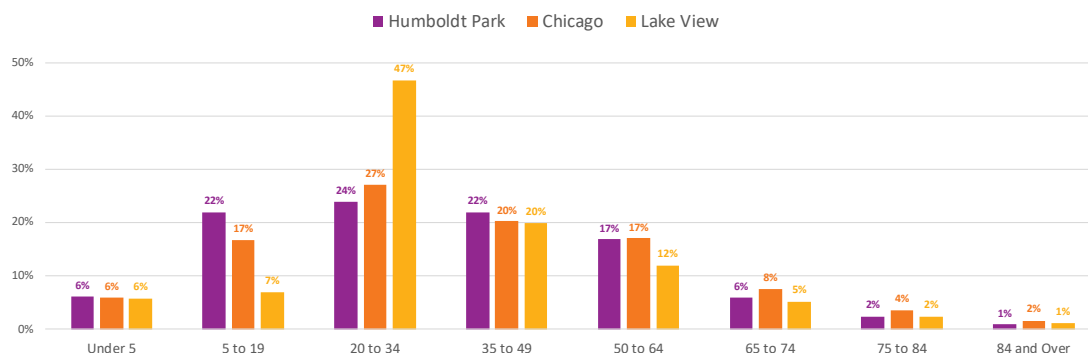
FIGURE 49.

Awareness & Interest in Programs, Resources, and Supports. Data Source: Humboldt Park Community Survey. N=82. For each program/resource/support type, survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they were aware and whether they were interested in this type.

APPENDIX F. RESULTS

FIGURE 5

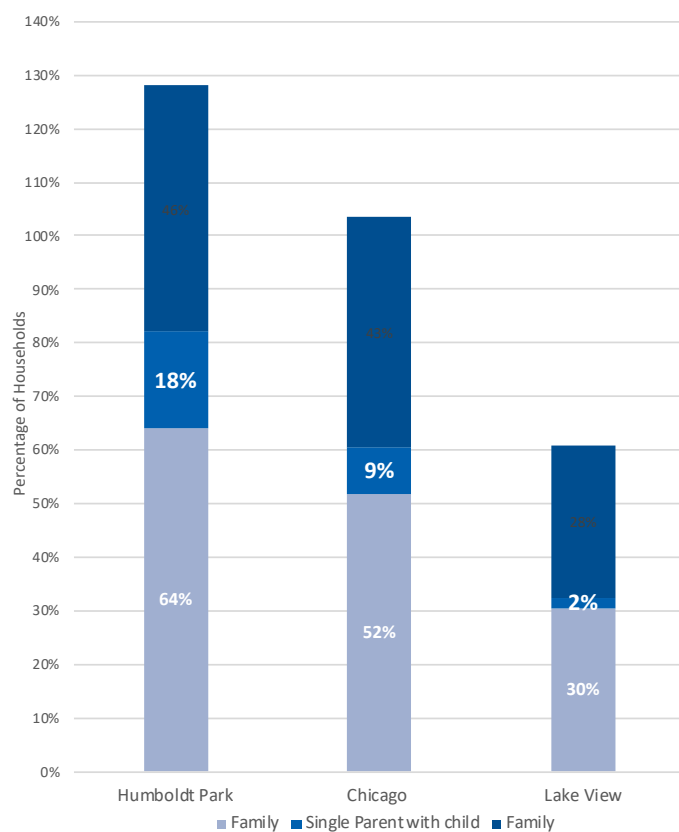
Age Distribution in Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

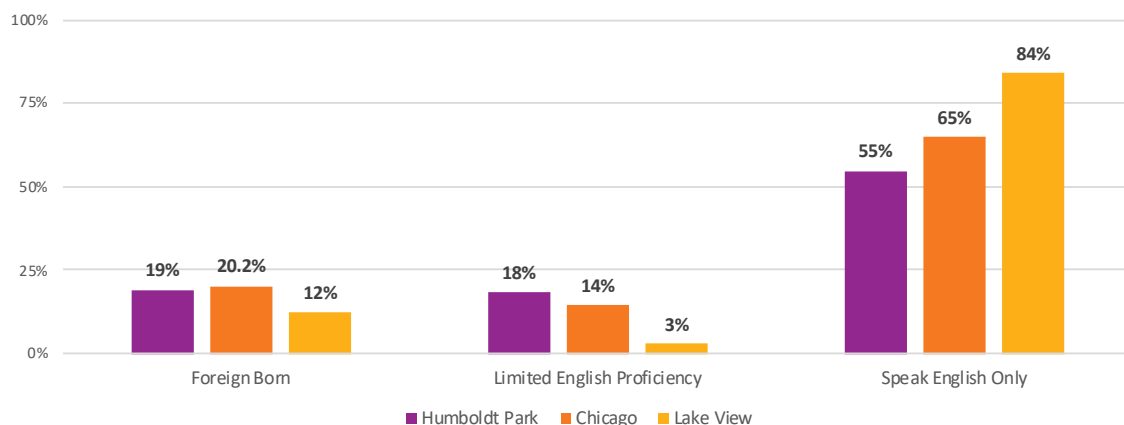
FIGURE 6

Humboldt Park Household Type Characteristics



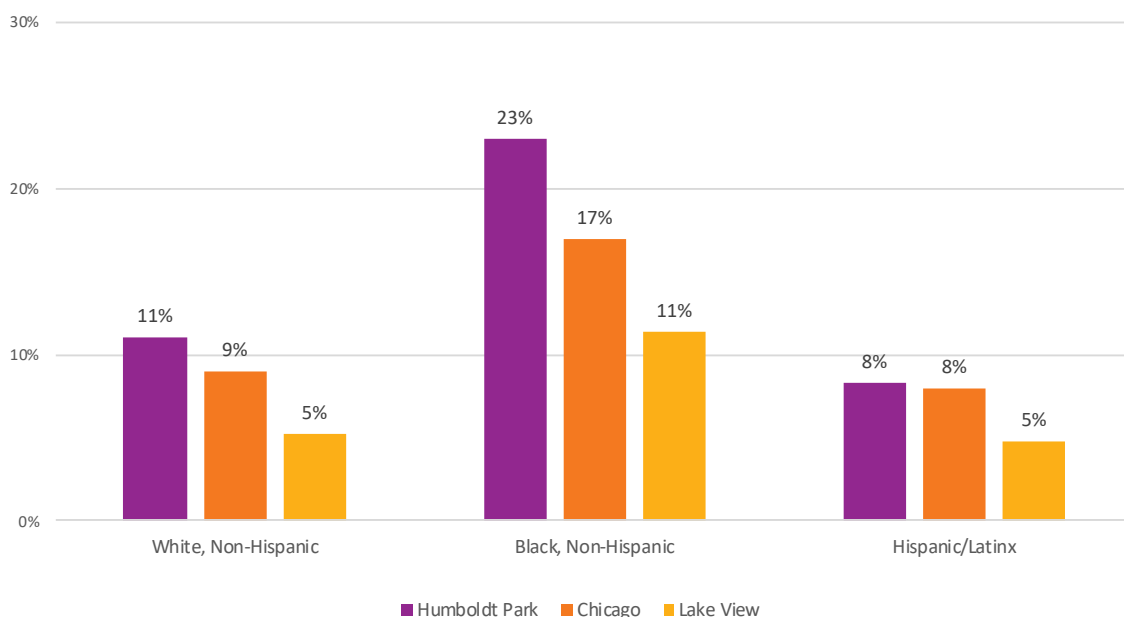
Note. Family is defined as the households where two or more people are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Single parent with child is defined as family household where only one caregiver is present with one or more children. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 7
Language Characteristics of Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View



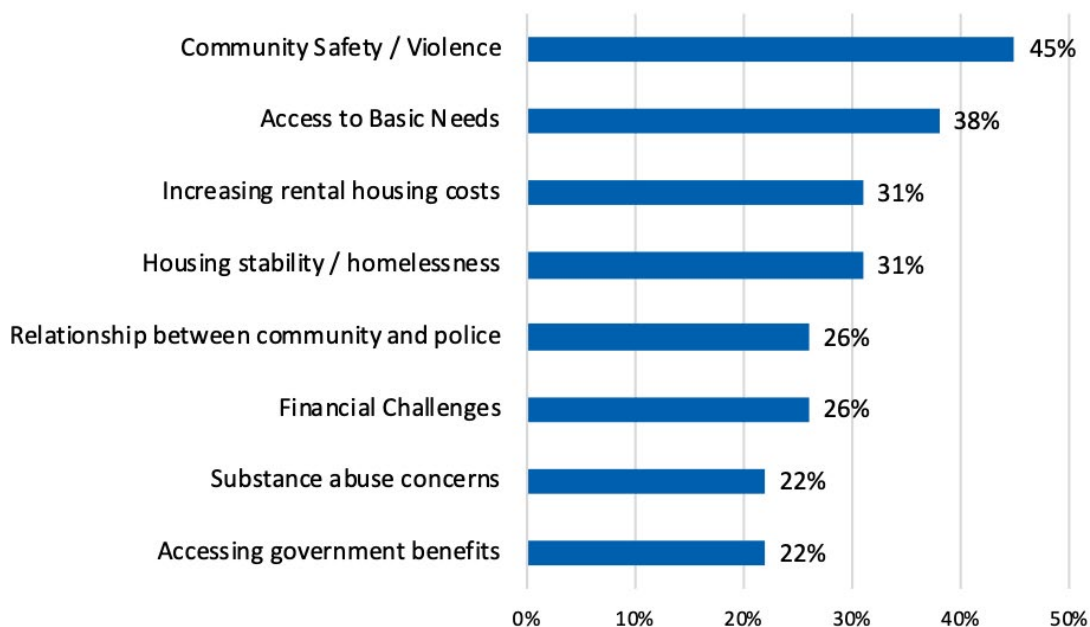
Note. Limited English Proficiency is defined as people who speak a language other than English at home, the American Community Survey asks whether they speak English “very well,” “well,” “not well,” or “not at all.” From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. (n.d.). Community Data Snapshots. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>.

FIGURE 8
Disability Status of Race/Ethnicity in Humboldt Park



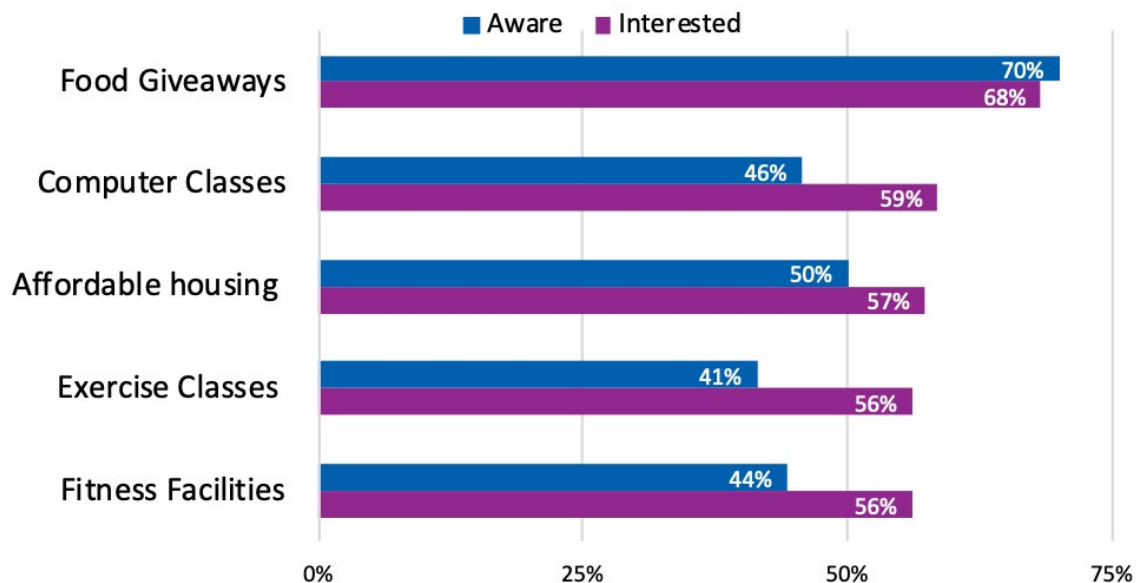
Note. Residents with a disability are defined as having one or more sensory disabilities or difficulties with everyday tasks. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 9
Humboldt Park Community Reported Priorities



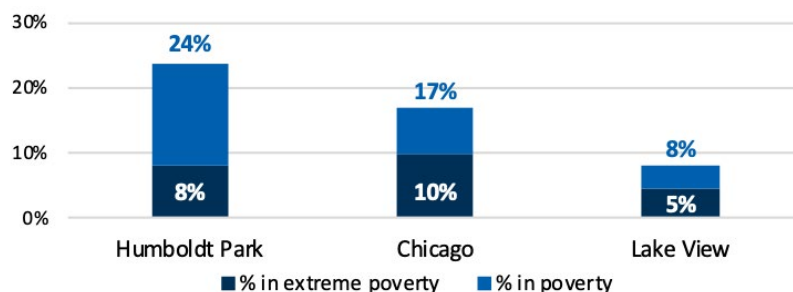
Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey, n=122. Survey respondents were asked to select the top three challenges facing their community.

FIGURE 10
Awareness and Interest of Supports, Programs, and Resources



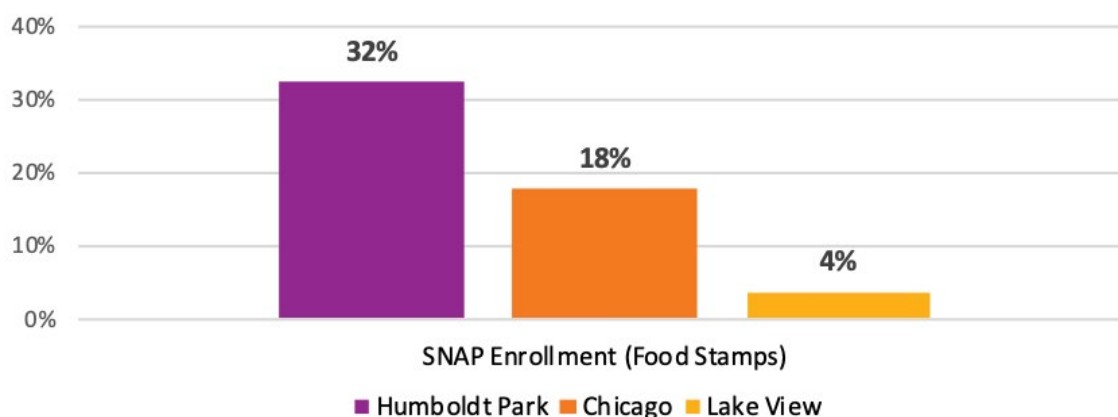
Note. From Humboldt Park Community Survey, n=82. Survey respondents were asked to report whether they were aware of a type of program and whether they were interested.

FIGURE 11
Poverty Rates



Note. Poverty is defined as the percentage of residents in families that are in poverty (below the Federal Poverty Level [FPL]), Extreme poverty – Percent of residents in families that have income that is less than 50% of the FPL. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 12
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Enrollment



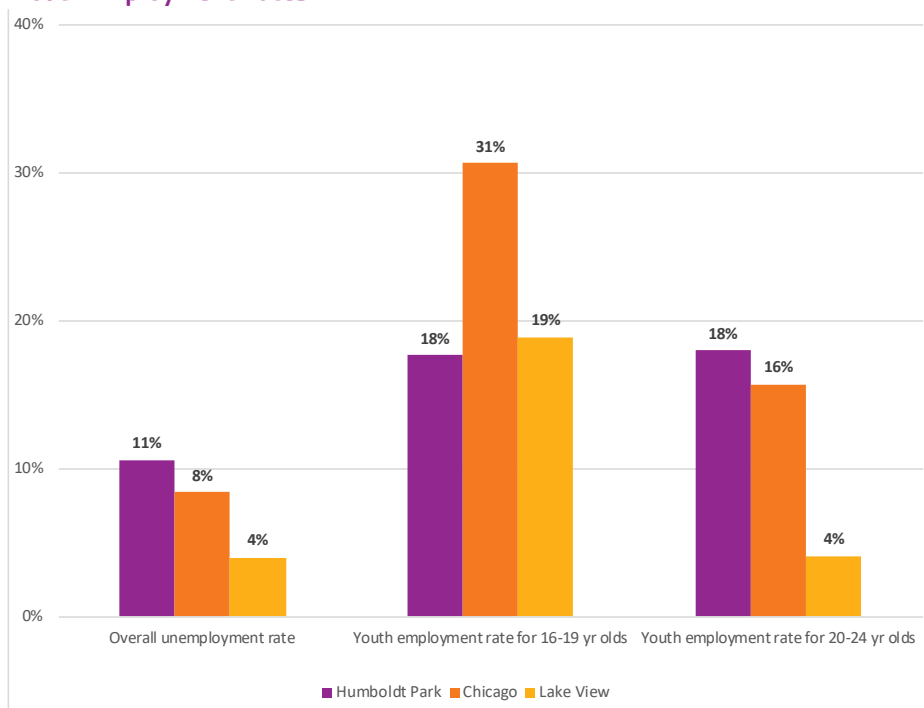
Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 13
Household Income Distribution



Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 17
Youth Employment Rates



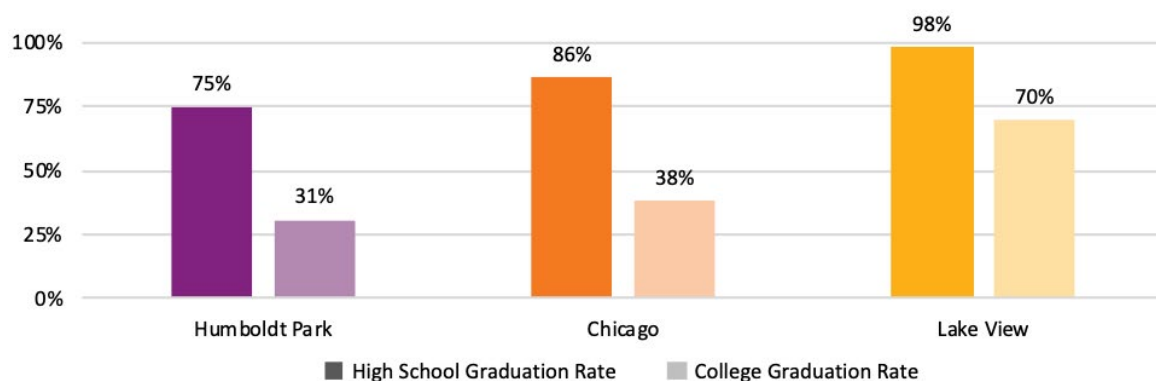
Note. From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 27
Educational Attainment in Humboldt Park



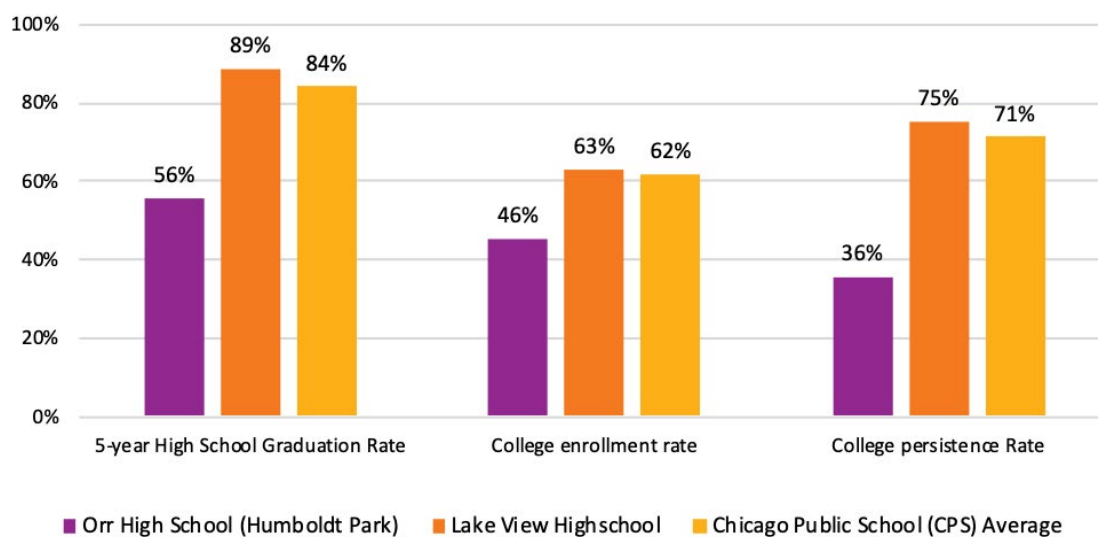
Note. Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. (n.d.). Community Data Snapshots. Retrieved from Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>

FIGURE 28
Graduation Rates for Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View

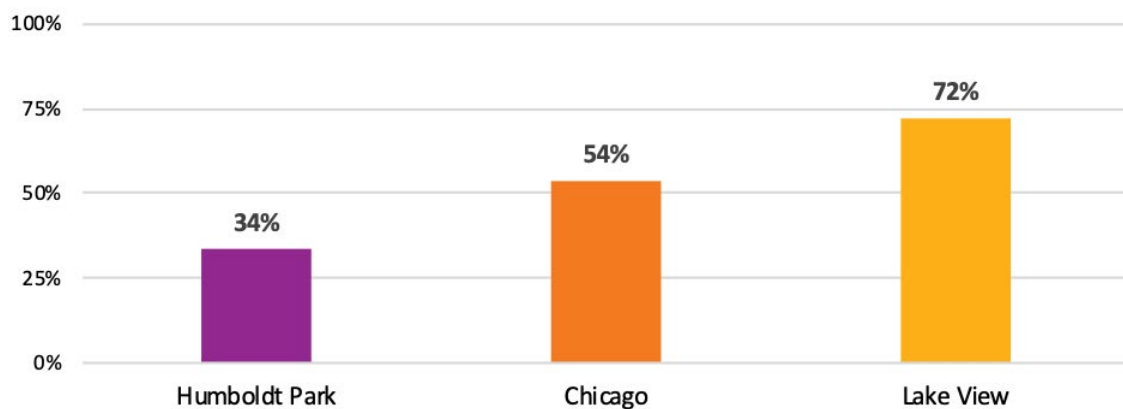


Note. Heartland Alliance. (2023). Chicago Community Data Portal: Education. Retrieved from [Chicago Community Data Portal: Education | Heartland Alliance](#). College graduation rate is defined as the percentage of high school students who enrolled in 4-year colleges and graduated in 6 years. High school graduation rate is defined as 4-year high school graduation rate for students who attend school in the community.

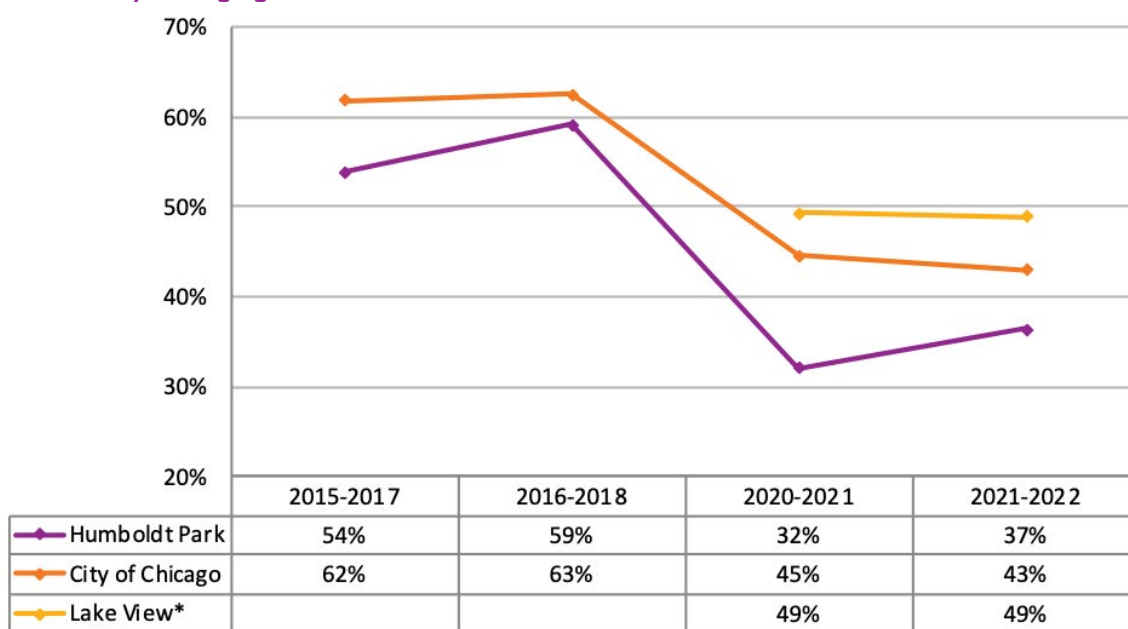
FIGURE 29
Local High School Indicators



Note. Five-year graduation rate is defined as the high school graduation rate of students who were freshmen at the school 5 years ago. College enrollment is defined as the percentage of 2022 graduates who enrolled in college during the SY 22-23 school year. College persistence rate is defined as the percentage of students who return to college at any institution for their second year. From Chicago Public Schools. (2022). School Profiles. Retrieved from Chicago Public Schools at <https://www.cps.edu/schools/find-a-school/>.

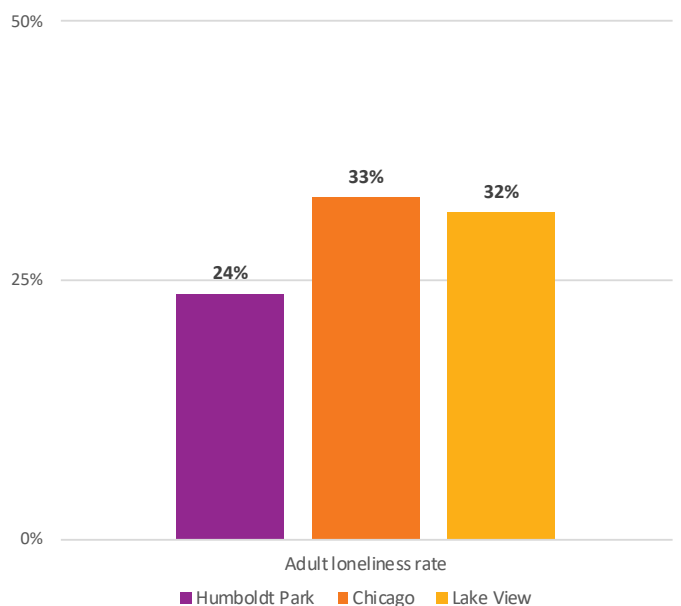
FIGURE 30**Preschool Enrollment in Humboldt Park, Chicago, and Lake View**

Note. Preschool enrollment is defined as the percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school, including home school and licensed private preschool, as well as 4-years-olds enrolled in kindergarten (which usually begins at age 5). From U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved through Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Community Data Snapshots at <https://www.cmap.illinois.gov/data/community-snapshots>.

FIGURE 31**Community Belonging**

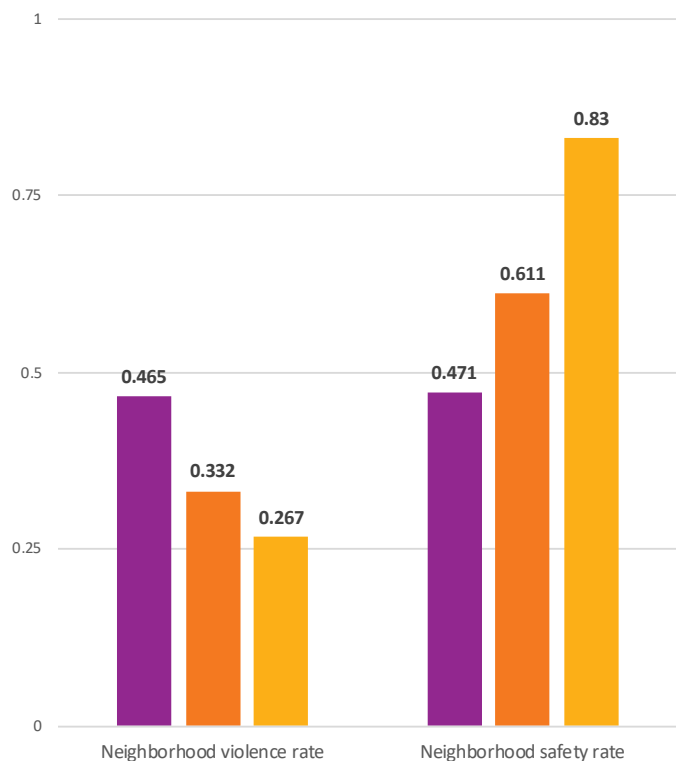
Note. Community belonging rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported that they strongly agree or agree that they really feel part of their neighborhood. Data limitations prevent accurate values for Lake View in the 2015-2017 and 2016-2018 time periods. From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015-2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

FIGURE 32
Adult Loneliness Rate



Note. Adult loneliness rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported being lonely based on how often they felt they lacked companionship, felt left out, and felt alone. Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org/>

FIGURE 33
Neighborhood Safety and Violence Rates



Note. Neighborhood violence rate is defined as the percentage of adults who reported violence occurs in their neighborhood “every day” or “at least every week.” Neighborhood safety rate is defined as the percentage of adults who report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “all of the time” or “most of the time.” From Chicago Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Healthy Chicago Survey, 2015–2022. Retrieved from Chicago Health Atlas at <https://chicagohealthatlas.org>

HUMBOLDT PARK COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT