Dhirpal Shah

MPCS 56430

Andrew Binkowski

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**The Public Health Disparity Crisis in Chicago: Executive Summary**

This study examines how public health disparities in Chicago affect access to flu clinics, particularly during the 2019–2020 flu season. It reveals that neighborhoods on the South Side, home to predominantly African American and Hispanic populations, face disproportionately higher rates of influenza-like illnesses (ILI) despite having similar or fewer flu clinics compared to other areas. By analyzing geographic, demographic, and health data, the study highlights systemic inequities driven by socioeconomic and racial segregation. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions, such as expanding clinic access and improving community outreach, to promote health equity and reduce the burden of preventable diseases in underserved neighborhoods.