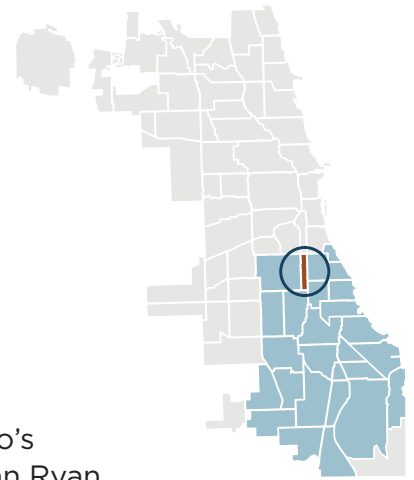


Fuller Park



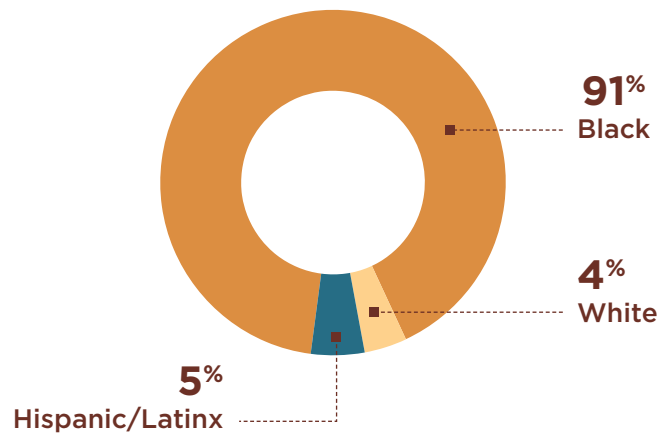
Eden Place Community Center



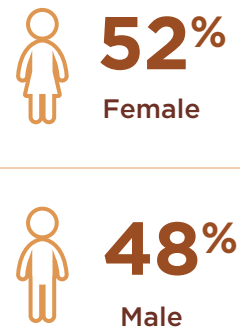
Fuller Park is two miles long and is one of Chicago's smallest community areas.¹ Construction of the Dan Ryan Expressway in the 1950s created a direct link from Fuller Park to downtown Chicago. It is home to the Eden Place Nature Center, an organization that promotes nature conservation and urban agriculture.²

Who lives here?³

Race and Ethnicity



Sex



Population:

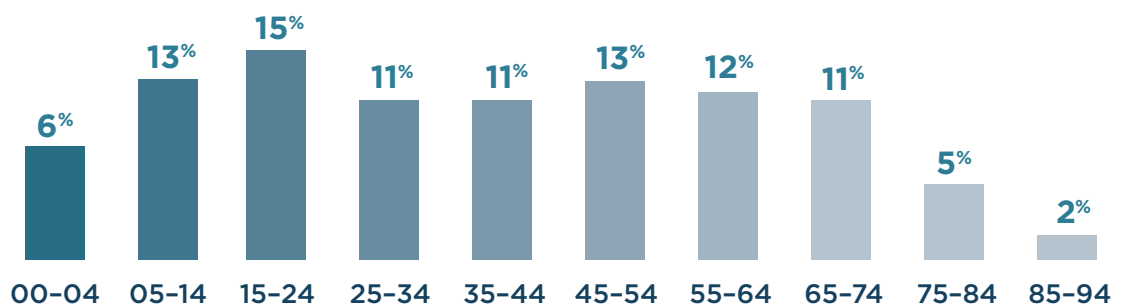
2,377

Population change:⁴

↓17%

Chicago: **↑6%**

Age



Social Determinants of Health³

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

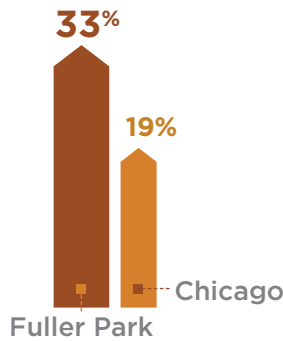
Economic Factors

Median household income

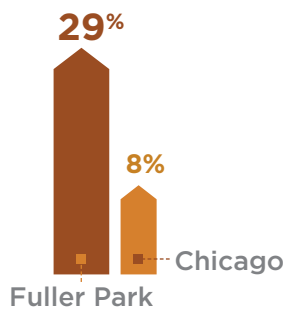
\$21,437

Chicago: **\$53,006**

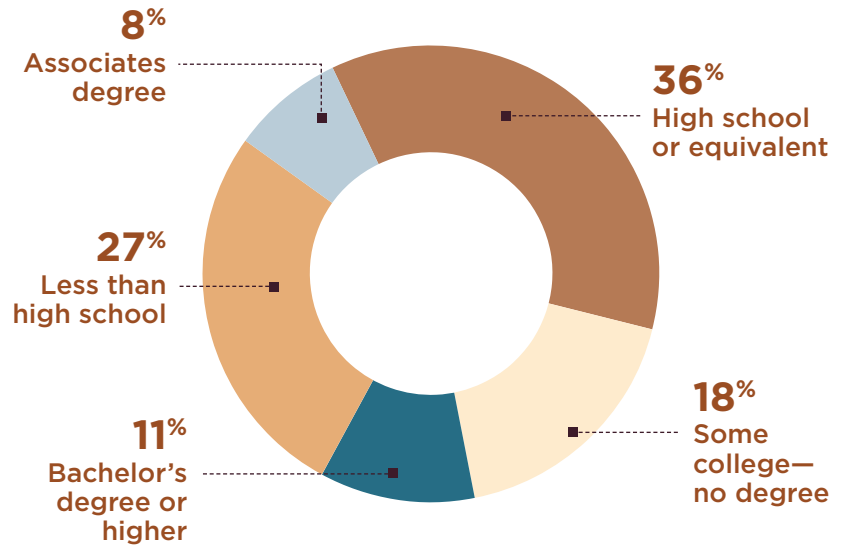
Population living in poverty⁵



Unemployment



Education⁶



47%

of households spend **30%** or more of their annual income on housing costs



3 in 5

children are living in poverty⁵



49% of households are receiving food stamps

57% of households are at risk for food insecurity⁷

Physical Factors



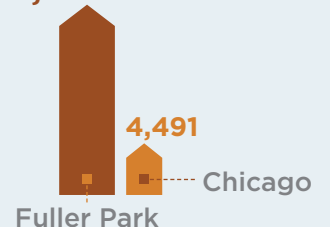
84%

of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood "most or all of the time"⁸

Violent crime incidents⁸

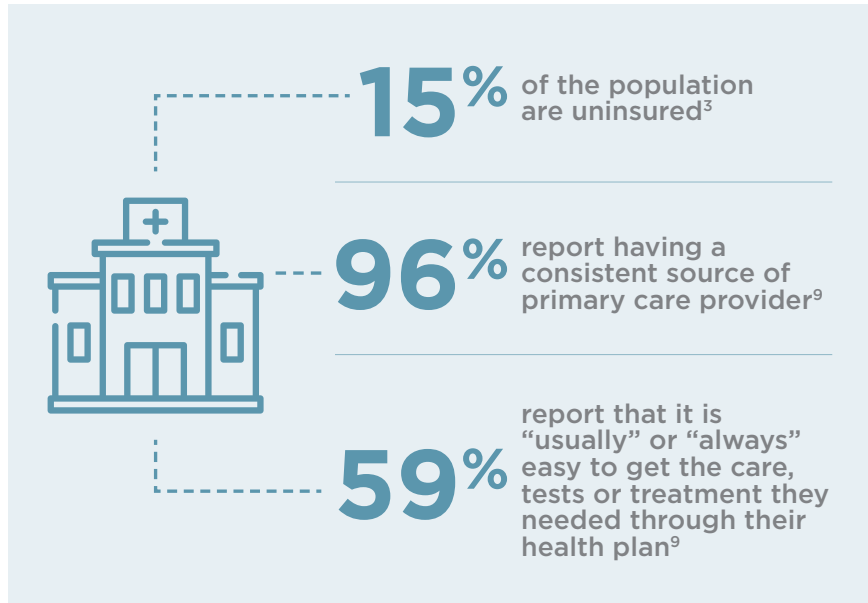
Per 100,000 Population

16,238



Access to Care

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



40%

of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care¹⁰



75%

report receiving colorectal cancer screening⁹

Health Behaviors⁹

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



36%

report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday

Health Outcomes¹¹

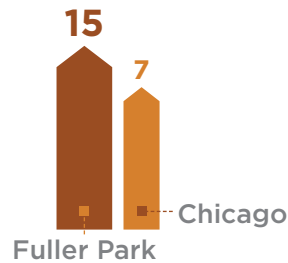
Health outcomes are the measures that define the health and wellbeing of the community. Health outcomes are a result of social determinants of health, access to clinical care, and health behaviors.

Top Causes of Death

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

Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Life Expectancy at Birth

67 years

Chicago: 77 years
The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults⁹



36%
have high
blood pressure

Community Resources¹²

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



Data presented in the profile are part of UChicago Medicine's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). Data for the CHNA were extracted by the Alliance for Health Equity or the Chicago Department of Public Health. For Full listing of all data sources refer to the CHNA at uchicagomedicine.org/community-health. **1:** Fuller Park. Accessed June 10, 2019. <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/232.html>; **2:** "Eden Place Nature Center." Eden Place Nature Center. Accessed June 13, 2019. <http://www.edenplacenaturecenter.org/>; **3:** American Communities Survey 2012-2016 estimates; **4:** Estimated percent change from 2010 Census to the American Communities Survey 2016 5 year estimates; **5:** Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. The percentages for children living in poverty are rounded to a nearest fraction when possible to make this data user-friendly; **6:** CMAP 2012-2016 5-year estimates. Education level for population age 25 and over; **7:** Households under 185% of the Federal Poverty Level are considered at risk for food insecurity; **8:** Chicago Police Department; **9:** Healthy Chicago survey; **10:** Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats; **11:** Chicago Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats; **12:** MapsCorps 2017 Community asset dataset; **13:** Chicago Parks District