Fuller Park is two miles long and is one of Chicago’s smallest community areas. 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.

Who lives here?

Race and Ethnicity

- Black: 91%
- White: 4%
- Hispanic/Latinx: 5%

Sex

- Female: 52%
- Male: 48%

Age

- 00-04: 6%
- 05-14: 13%
- 15-24: 15%
- 25-34: 11%
- 35-44: 11%
- 45-54: 13%
- 55-64: 12%
- 65-74: 11%
- 75-84: 5%
- 85-94: 2%

Population: 2,377

Population change: ↓17%

Chicago: ↑6%
Social Determinants of Health

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

**Economic Factors**

- **Median household income**
  - Fuller Park: $21,437
  - Chicago: $53,006

- **Population living in poverty**
  - Fuller Park: 33%
  - Chicago: 19%

- **Unemployment**
  - Fuller Park: 29%
  - Chicago: 8%

**Education**

- 8% Associates degree
- 27% Less than high school
- 11% Bachelor’s degree or higher
- 36% High school or equivalent
- 18% Some college—no degree

**Physical Factors**

- 28% of housing units are vacant

**Violent crime incidents**

- 84% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

- 84% of households are receiving food stamps
- 57% of households are at risk for food insecurity
- 49% of households are at risk for food insecurity

- Fuller Park: 16,238
- Chicago: 4,491
Access to Care

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

Health Behaviors

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

- 15% of the population are uninsured
- 96% report having a consistent source of primary care provider
- 59% report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan
- 36% report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday
- 75% report receiving colorectal cancer screening
- 40% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care

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Health Outcomes

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

### Top Causes of Death
1. Heart Disease
2. Cancer
3. Injury
4. Diabetes-related
5. Accidents

### Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births
- Fuller Park: 7
- Chicago: 15

### Life Expectancy at Birth
- Fuller Park: 77 years
- Chicago: 82 years

### Disease Burden Among Adults
36% have high blood pressure

### Community Resources
Community resources are necessary to achieve good health outcomes. A sample of the community resources necessary for optimal health outcomes and available in 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

- Schools: 1
- Fitness Facilities: 1
- Hospital and Health Services: 2
- Community Gardens: 1
- Faith Based Organizations: 8
- Social Service Organizations: 0
- Grocery Stores: 0
- Pharmacies: 1
- Public Parks: 1

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.

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