Pullman is known as a “company town.” Historically, it was once known as a planned community, which was spearheaded by George Pullman. The buildings that were built during the inception of this neighborhood have gained National Historic Landmark status, such as the Pullman National Monument.

Who lives here?

**Race and Ethnicity**

- 83% Black
- 10% White
- 5% Hispanic/Latinx
- <1% Asian or Pacific Islander

**Sex**

- 59% Female
- 41% Male

**Age**

- 00-04: 7%
- 05-14: 14%
- 15-24: 14%
- 25-34: 12%
- 35-44: 13%
- 45-54: 13%
- 55-64: 12%
- 65-74: 8%
- 75-84: 5%
- 85-94: 1%
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pullman</td>
<td>$36,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>$53,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Population living in poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pullman</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pullman</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

- 7% Associates degree
- 13% Less than high school
- 25% Bachelor’s degree or higher
- 30% Some college—no degree
- 25% High school or equivalent

### Physical Factors

- 15% of housing units are vacant
- 89% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

**Violent crime incidents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pullman</td>
<td>7,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>4,491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access to quality health care services is important for preventing and managing diseases and achieving health equity. High cost of care, inadequate insurance coverage, and lack of availability of quality services generally lead to barriers in clinical care.

Access to Care

- 15% of the population are uninsured
- 86% report having a consistent source of primary care provider
- 96% report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan
- 57% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care
- 77% report receiving colorectal cancer screening

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.

- 26% report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month
- 46% report being a smoker
- 21% report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily
Health Outcomes

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

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

Disease Burden Among Adults
47% have high blood pressure
28% are obese
28% are diabetic

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 Pullman 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.

2: American Communities Survey 2012-2016 estimates;
3: Estimated percent change from 2010 Census to the American Communities Survey 2016 5 year estimates;
4: Under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. The percentages for children living in poverty are rounded to a nearest fraction when possible to make this data user-friendly;
5: CMAP 2012-2016 5-year estimates. Education level for population age 25 and over;
6: Households under 185% of the Federal Poverty Level are considered at risk for food insecurity;
7: Chicago Police Department;
8: Healthy Chicago survey;
9: Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats;
10: Chicago Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Stats;
11: MapsCorps 2017 Community asset dataset;
12: Chicago Parks District