Grand Boulevard is home to a large part of the Bronzeville neighborhood, also known as the “Black Metropolis”. The population of Bronzeville increased significantly during the Great Migration. Bronzeville was a center of black businesses, civic organizations and churches and became home to notable African Americans including Louis Armstrong, Ida B. Wells, and Gwendolyn Brooks.¹

Who lives here?²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population: 22,634

Population change:³ ↑ 3%

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**

$25,151

Chicago: $53,006

**Population living in poverty**

35% Grand Boulevard

19% Chicago

**Unemployment**

21% Grand Boulevard

8% Chicago

**Education**

- 7% Associates degree
- 15% Less than high school
- 27% Bachelor’s degree or higher
- 22% High school or equivalent
- 28% Some college—no degree

**Violent crime incidents**

7,178

Grand Boulevard

4,491 Chicago

**Physical Factors**

18% of housing units are vacant

72% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

37% of households are receiving food stamps

50% of households are at risk for food insecurity

2 in 5 children are living in poverty

40% of households spend 30% or more of their annual income on housing costs
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**

13% of the population are uninsured

82% report having a consistent source of primary care provider

82% report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan

54% of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care

64% 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.

31% report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month

25% report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday

24% report being a smoker

32% report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily
Grand Boulevard

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**

- 39% have high blood pressure
- 46% are obese
- 14% are diabetic
- 20% have asthma

**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 Grand Boulevard are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources

- 11 Schools
- 2 Fitness Facilities
- 9 Hospital and Health Services
- 3 Community Gardens
- 62 Faith Based Organizations
- 17 Social Service Organizations
- 3 Grocery Stores
- 2 Pharmacies
- 8 Public Parks

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.