

# Grand Boulevard

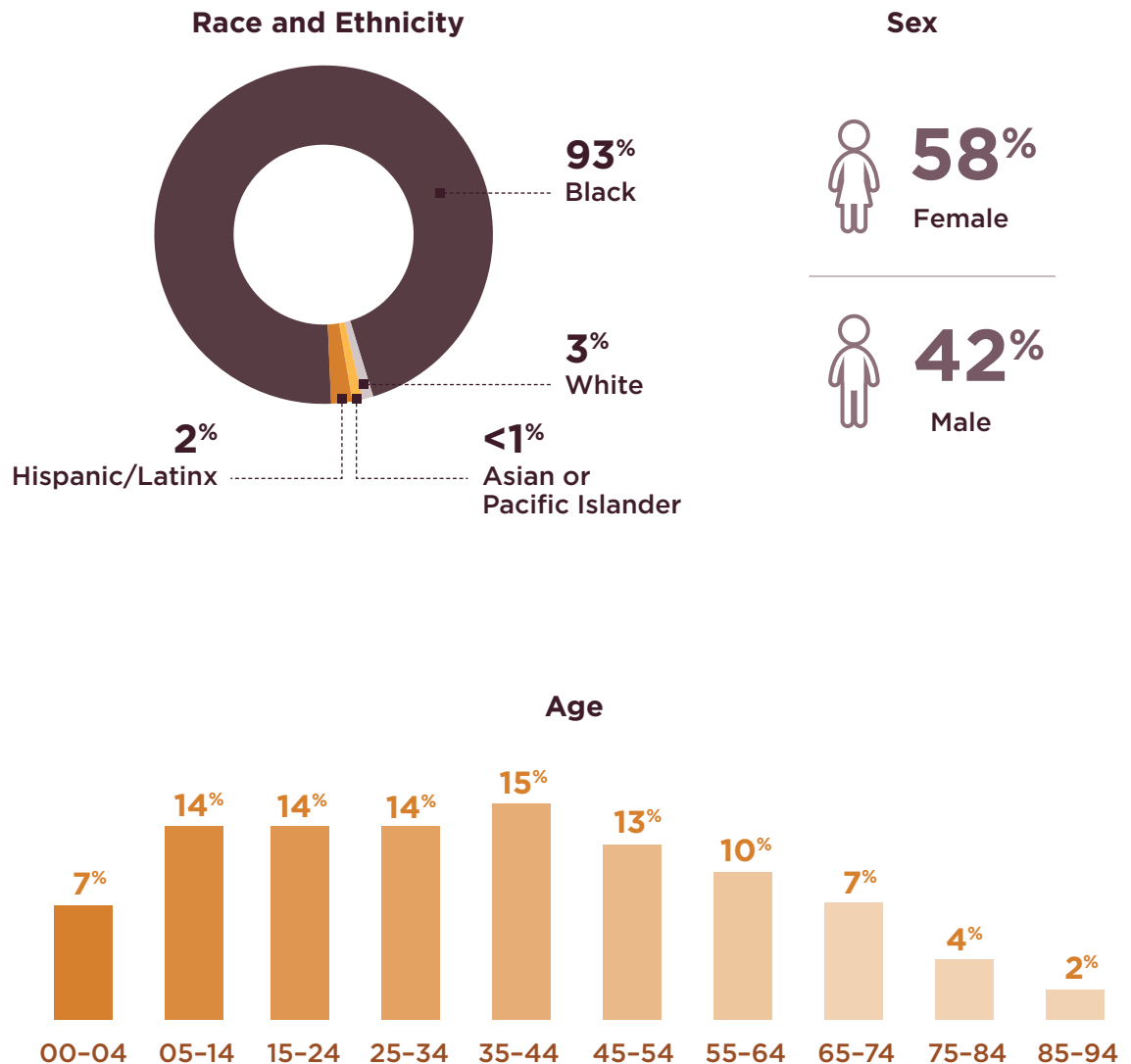


Harold Washington Cultural Center



**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.<sup>1</sup>

## Who lives here?<sup>2</sup>



Population:  
**22,634**

Population change:<sup>3</sup>

↑ **3%**

Chicago: ↑ **6%**

# Social Determinants of Health<sup>2</sup>

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.

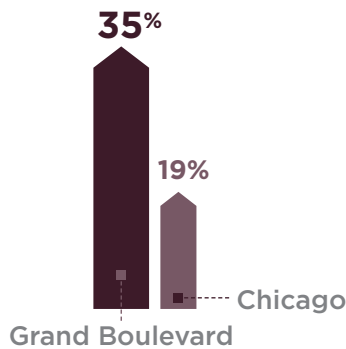
## Economic Factors

### Median household income

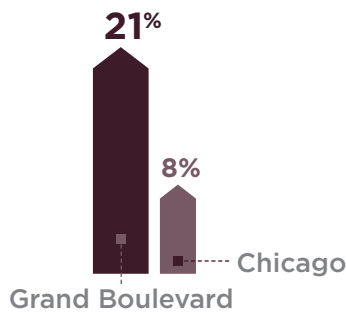
**\$25,151**

Chicago: \$53,006

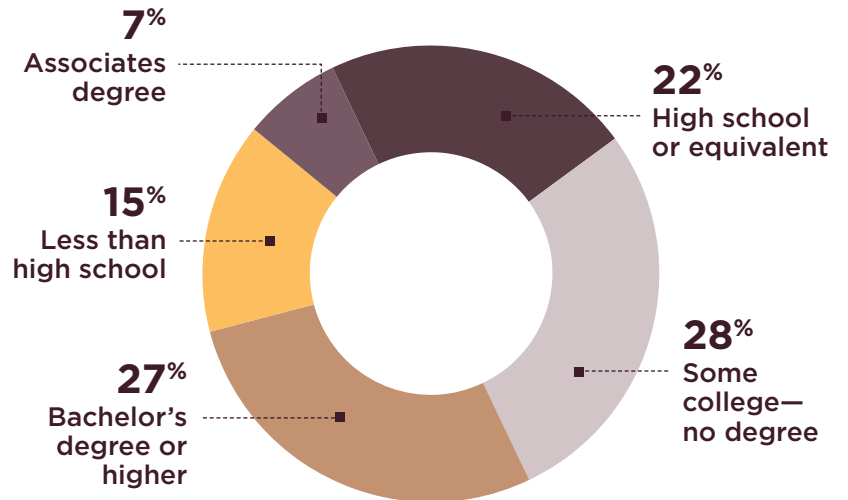
### Population living in poverty<sup>4</sup>



### Unemployment



### Education<sup>5</sup>



**40%**

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



**2 in 5**

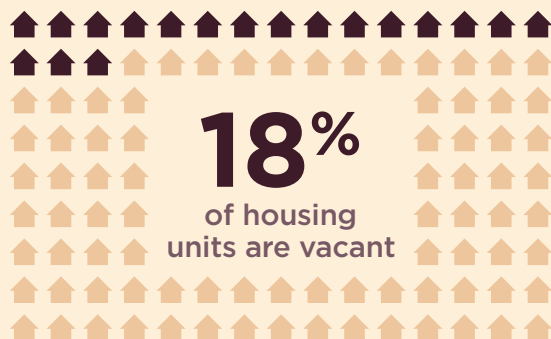
children are living in poverty<sup>4</sup>



**37%** of households are receiving food stamps

**50%** of households are at risk for food insecurity<sup>6</sup>

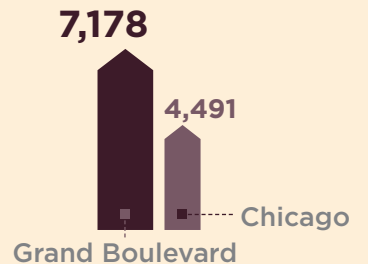
## Physical Factors



**72%**

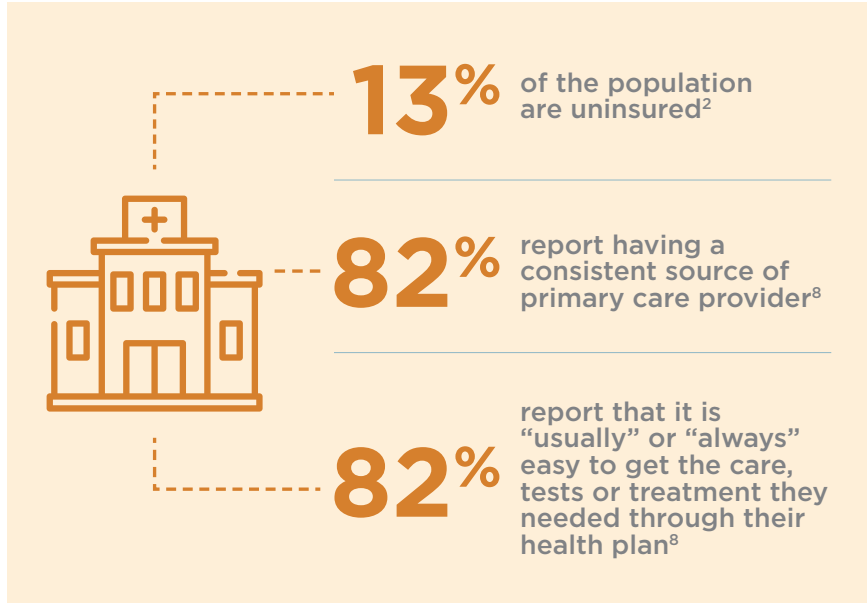
of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood "most or all of the time"<sup>7</sup>

### Violent crime incidents<sup>7</sup> Per 100,000 Population



## 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.



**54%**

of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care<sup>9</sup>



**64%**

report receiving colorectal cancer screening<sup>8</sup>

## Health Behaviors<sup>7</sup>

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

# Health Outcomes<sup>10</sup>

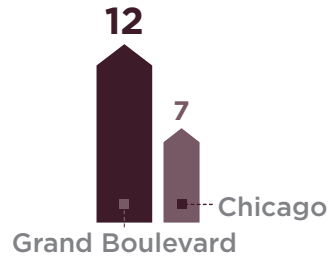
Health outcomes are the measures that define the health and wellbeing of the community. Health outcomes are a result of social determinants of health, access to clinical care, and health behaviors.

## Top Causes of Death

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

## Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



## Life Expectancy at Birth

**73 years**

Chicago: 77 years  
The Loop: 82 years

## Disease Burden Among Adults<sup>8</sup>



**39%**  
have high blood pressure

**46%**  
are obese

**14%**  
are diabetic

**20%**  
have asthma

# Community Resources<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>

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](http://uchicagomedicine.org/community-health). **1:** Shanabruch, Stephen. "Bronzeville." The Chicago Neighborhoods. The Chicago Neighborhoods, October 6, 2018. <https://www.thechicagoneighborhoods.com/neighborhoods/2018/10/6/bronzeville>; **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