Greater Grand Crossing was built up over time as a result of its proximity to railroad crossings. It is home to the Gary Comer Youth Center. This is a center that provides after school enrichment for children and young adults of all ages. The development of public art spaces has been on the rise in this community because of the investments artists are contributing to it.

Who lives here?

Race and Ethnicity

- 97% Black
- 1% White
- 1% Hispanic/Latinx
- <1% Asian or Pacific Islander

Sex

- 55% Female
- 45% Male

Age

- 8% 00-04
- 15% 05-14
- 15% 15-24
- 12% 25-34
- 12% 35-44
- 14% 45-54
- 11% 55-64
- 6% 65-74
- 4% 75-84
- 2% 85-94
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**

$28,154

Chicago: $53,006

**Population living in poverty**

Greater Grand Crossing: 37%

Chicago: 19%

**Unemployment**

Greater Grand Crossing: 24%

Chicago: 8%

**Physical Factors**

22% of housing units are vacant

57% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

57% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

**Violent crime incidents**

Per 100,000 Population

10,680

Greater Grand Crossing

Chicago: 4,491
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
- **67%** report having a consistent source of primary care provider
- **77%** report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan

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
- **28%** report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday
- **26%** report being a smoker
- **32%** report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily

- **46%** of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care
- **60%** report receiving colorectal cancer screening
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

Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

Life Expectancy at Birth

Disease Burden Among Adults

32% have high blood pressure
41% are obese
7% are diabetic
12% 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 Greater Grand Crossing are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources