New City was once home to the Union Stock Yards, a meatpacking area of Chicago. Back of the Yards and Canaryville neighborhoods are located in this community area. It is home to Cornell Square Park, a vibrant community gathering place.

Who lives here?

- Race and Ethnicity:
  - 61% Hispanic/Latinx
  - 23% Black
  - 12% White
  - 2% Asian or Pacific Islander

- Sex:
  - 50% Female
  - 50% Male

- Age:
  - 10% 00-04
  - 19% 05-14
  - 17% 15-24
  - 16% 25-34
  - 14% 35-44
  - 11% 45-54
  - 7% 55-64
  - 4% 65-74
  - 2% 75-84
  - 0.6% 85-94

Population:
- 41,178
- Population change: ↓ 7%
- 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**

$30,427

Chicago: $53,006

**Population living in poverty**

New City: 34%

Chicago: 19%

**Unemployment**

New City: 21%

Chicago: 8%

**Education**

- 45% High school or equivalent
- 31% Less than high school
- 7% Bachelor’s degree or higher
- 3% Associates degree
- 14% Some college—no degree

**Violent crime incidents**

New City: 5,717

Chicago: 4,491

Per 100,000 Population

**Physical Factors**

- 23% of housing units are vacant

- 56% of adults report that they feel safe in their neighborhood “most or all of the time”

**Population living in poverty**

New City: 5

Chicago: 6

**Education**

- 45% High school or equivalent
- 31% Less than high school
- 7% Bachelor’s degree or higher
- 3% Associates degree
- 14% Some college—no degree

**Violent crime incidents**

New City: 5,717

Chicago: 4,491

Per 100,000 Population
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24%</td>
<td>of the population are uninsured¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78%</td>
<td>report having a consistent source of primary care provider⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84%</td>
<td>report that it is “usually” or “always” easy to get the care, tests or treatment they needed through their health plan⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>of pregnant women received early and adequate prenatal care¹⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59%</td>
<td>report receiving colorectal cancer screening⁹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Behaviors⁹**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>report not participating in any physical activity or exercise in the past month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44%</td>
<td>report drinking soda or sweetened drinks everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>report being a smoker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/Accidental

Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births
- New City: 8
- Chicago: 7

Life Expectancy at Birth
- Chicago: 77 years
- The Loop: 82 years

Disease Burden Among Adults
- 26% have high blood pressure
- 31% are obese
- 12% are diabetic
- 6% 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 New City are listed below. For a full list of all resources and their location, visit the Chicago Health Atlas at https://www.chicagohealthatlas.org/resources