



NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Thomas Farley, MD MPH
Commissioner

Dear Fellow New Yorker:

For nearly 150 years, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has met a myriad of public health challenges: from epidemics of Yellow Fever and cholera in the 1800s, and AIDS and tuberculosis in the 1900s, to today's epidemic of chronic diseases, including heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and the risk factors that lead to them, such as smoking and obesity. In responding to these threats, we touch the lives of more than 8 million New Yorkers.

New Yorkers are becoming healthier. The smoking rate is the lowest it has been since 2002, fewer New Yorkers are consuming sugar-sweetened beverages and more are consuming fruits and vegetables, and the air quality continues to improve.

Each year, our *Summary of Vital Statistics* presents data on numerous, important health indicators, such as the infant mortality rate and leading causes of death. We use this information to monitor the health of New Yorkers and track areas where we've made progress or that need additional attention.

Here are some highlights from our 2010 report:

- The overall death rate hit an all-time low of 6.4 per 1,000 population in 2010: almost 8,000 fewer people died than in 2000.
- Life expectancy at birth for New Yorkers reached an all-time high of 80.6 years in 2009.
- The infant mortality rate continues to decline and reached an all-time low of 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, surpassing the Take Care New York 2012 goal.

Other important health indicators are highlighted in the *Executive Summary* beginning on the next page. Vital Statistics data help us determine how we can continue to adapt to New York's constantly changing health challenges. But there is one thing that has not changed over the past one hundred fifty years. We have never altered our goal: to help all New Yorkers live longer and healthier lives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas Farley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Thomas Farley, MD MPH
Commissioner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, 2010

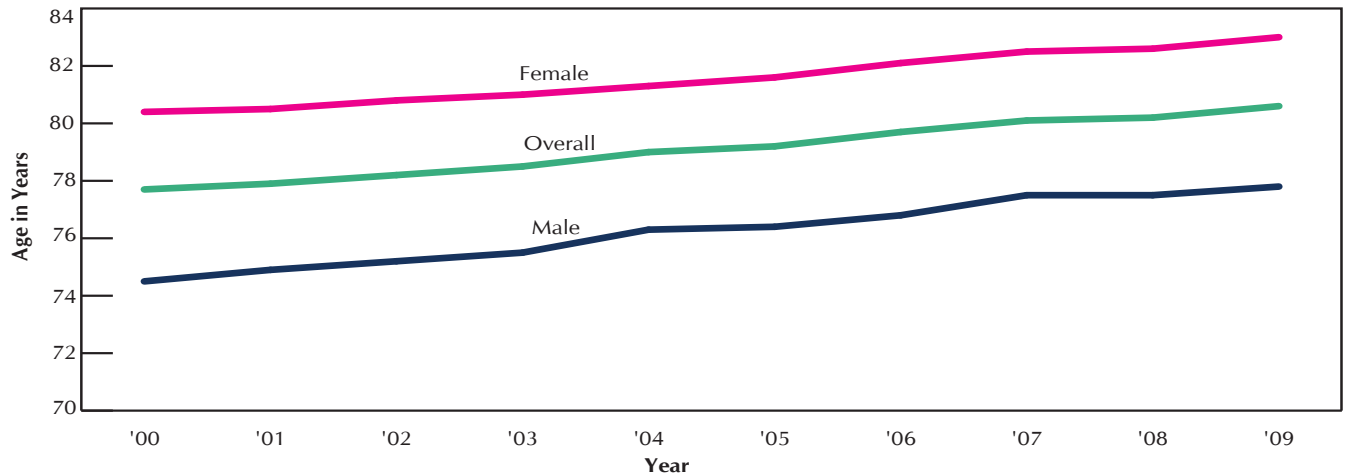
RECENT TRENDS IN NEW YORK CITY VITAL STATISTICS

- The 2009 New York City life expectancy, the latest year this statistic is available, reached an historic high of 80.6 years, a 3.7% (35 months) increase since 2000 and a 0.5% (5 months) increase since 2008.
- The 2010 NYC death rate reached an historic low of 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population, a 14.7% decline from 7.5 in 2001 and a 1.5% decline from 6.5 in 2009.
- Heart disease, cancer, and influenza/pneumonia continue to rank as the top three leading causes of death and all have declined in the last decade. The recent sharper decline in heart disease since last year (11.3%) is likely partly attributed to a cause of death quality improvement intervention (see Special Section in the Population and Mortality Report).
- First appearing among the top 10 leading causes of death in 2002, essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease death rates increased 11.3% since 2009, and 33.3% since 2001, the greatest percent increase among all leading causes in the last 10 years.
- The infant mortality rate continued to steadily decline. In 2010, 4.9 infants per 1,000 live births died within their first year of life. Therefore, the Take Care New York goal of a citywide infant mortality rate of 5.0 by 2012 has already been met.
- Teen (15 to 19 years of age) birth rates declined nearly 33% from 40.6 births per 1,000 population in 2001 to 27.4 births per 1,000 population in 2010, down 5.2% from last year alone.

This executive summary summarizes the findings of the New York City's *Annual Summary of Vital Statistics, 2010*. Complete methods and results are available at: <http://home2.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/vs/summary-of-vital-statistics.shtml>.

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN NEW YORK CITY

Life Expectancy at Birth, Overall and by Sex, New York City, 2000-2009

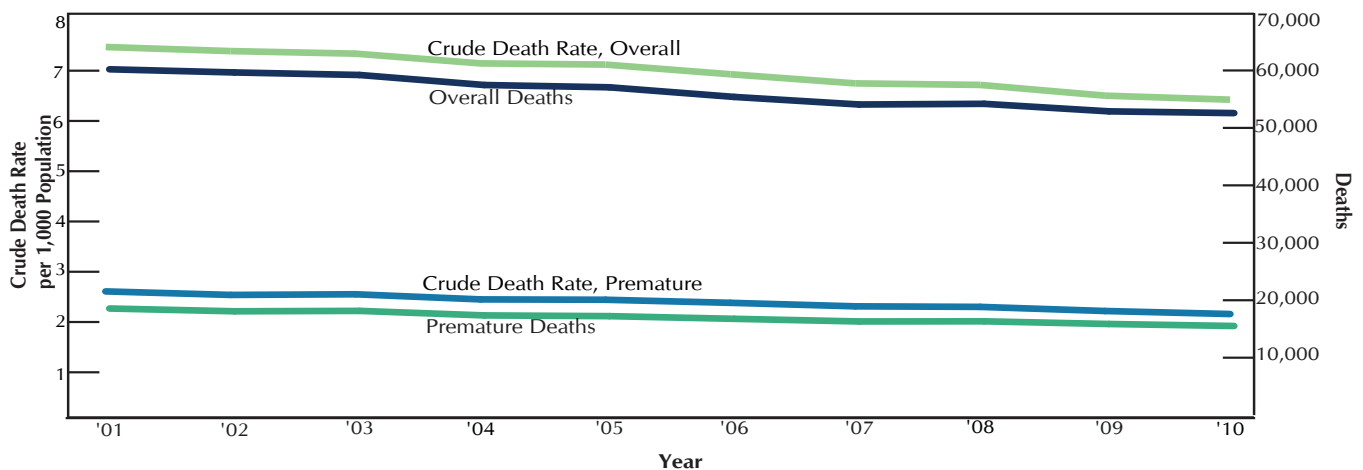


*Life Expectancies for the years 2001-2008 have been updated from previous published Summaries by using interpolated population data from 2000 and 2010 US Census counts (See Technical Notes: Population).

- The 2009 New York City life expectancy, the latest year this statistic is available, reached an historic high of 80.6 years, a 3.7% (35 months) increase since 2000 and a 0.5% (5 months) increase since 2008.
- From 2008 to 2009, life expectancy rose by 0.4% (4 months) to 77.8 years for males and 0.5% (5 months) to 83.0 years for females.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY

Numbers of Deaths and Crude Death Rates, Overall and Premature (Age < 65 Years), New York City, 2001-2010



- The 2010 NYC death rate reached an historic low of 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population, a 14.7% decline since 2001 and a 1.5% decline since 2009.
- Premature deaths (before age 65) accounted for 30% of all deaths in New York City. The premature death rate decreased to 2.2 per 1,000 population, a 15.4% decline since 2001 and stable since 2009.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Top 10 Leading Causes of Death in NYC — 2001, 2009 and 2010

Cause	<u>2010 (most recent year)</u>		<u>2009 (1 year prior)</u>			<u>2001 (10 years ago)</u>		
	Rank	Crude Death Rate per 100,000 Population	Rank	Crude Death Rate per 100,000 Population	Change to 2010 (%)	Rank	Crude Death Rate per 100,000 Population	Change to 2010 (%)
Diseases of Heart	1	219.0	1	247.0	-11.3	1	300.3	-27.1
Malignant Neoplasms	2	162.9	2	162.1	0.5	2	174.2	-6.5
Influenza and Pneumonia	3	30.0	3	28.0	7.1	3	31.1	-3.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4	21.0	5	18.8	11.7	7	20.8	1.0
Diabetes Mellitus	5	20.9	4	20.8	0.5	6	21.2	-1.4
Cerebrovascular Diseases	6	19.3	6	17.8	8.4	4	23.4	-17.5
Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease	7	12.8	8	11.5	11.3		9.6	33.3
Accidents Except Poisoning by Psychoactive Substance	8	11.4	7	12.3	-7.3	8	16.8	-32.1
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	9	10.2	9	11.5	-11.3	5	22.0	-53.6
Use of or Poisoning by Psychoactive Substance*	10	8.1	10	8.6	-5.8	9	11.3	-28.3

Note: Population data are from Census Bureau's estimates as of July 1 of each year.

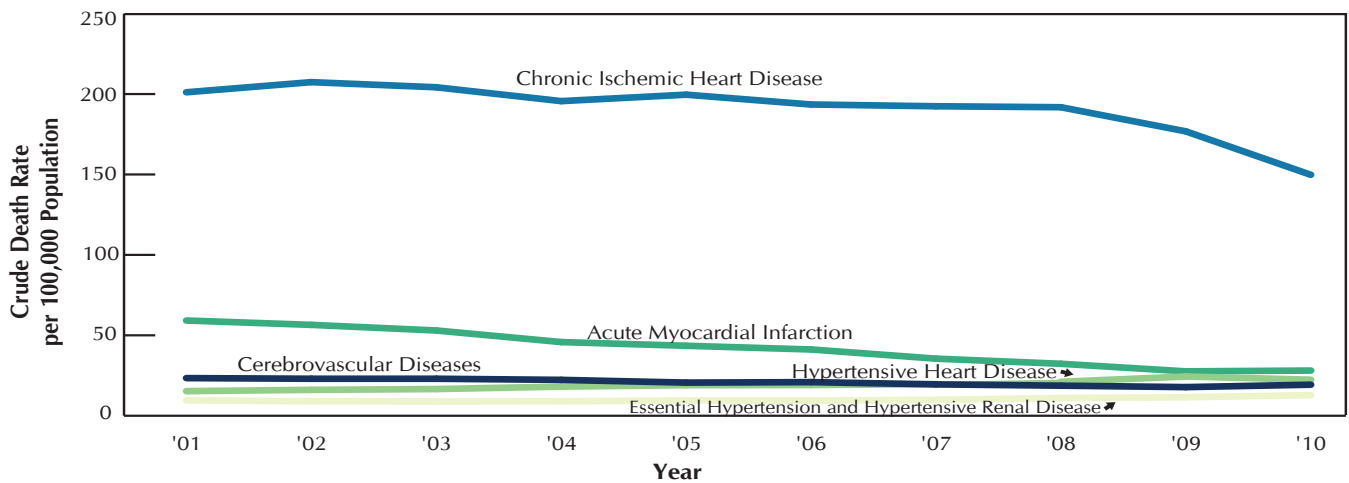
*See Technical Note in Summary of Vital Statistics, Population and Mortality Report: Drug-Related Deaths.

- Heart disease, cancer, and influenza/pneumonia continue to rank as the top three leading causes of death and all have declined in the last decade, down 27.1%, 6.5%, and 3.5%, respectively.
- The recent sharper decline in heart disease since last year (11.3%) is likely partly attributable to a cause of death quality improvement intervention (see Special Section in the Population and Mortality Report).
- First appearing among the top 10 leading causes of death in 2002, essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease death rates increased 11.3% since 2009, and 33.3% since 2001, the greatest percent increase among all leading causes in the last 10 years.
- HIV disease rate continues to decline at a faster rate than other causes, down by 11.3% since 2009, and 53.6% since 2001 to 10.2 deaths per 100,000 in 2010.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE DEATHS

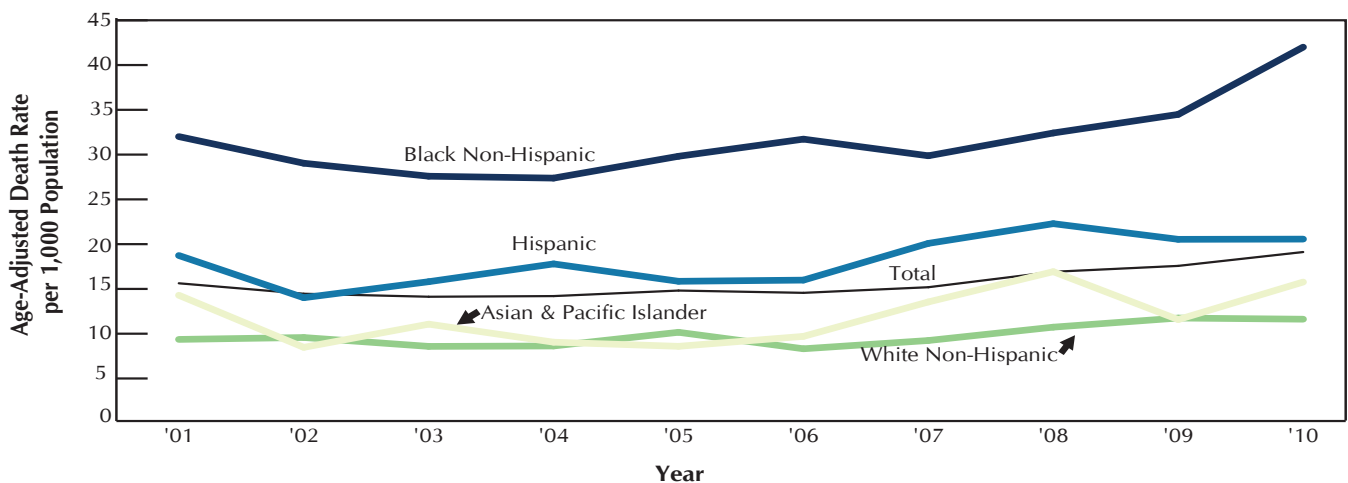
Crude Death Rates for Cardiovascular Disease, New York City, 2001-2010



- The chronic ischemic heart disease death rate decreased 21.9% between 2008 and 2010, compared with 4.6% throughout the preceding 7 years. This recent sharper decline is likely partly attributable to a cause of death quality improvement intervention (see Special Section in the Population and Mortality Report).
- Acute myocardial infarction approximately halved between 2001 and 2010, while hypertensive heart disease death rates increased 46.4%.

ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION AND HYPERTENSIVE RENAL DISEASE

Age-adjusted Death Rates for Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease, by Racial/Ethnic Group, ≥ Age 25 Years, New York City, 2001-2010

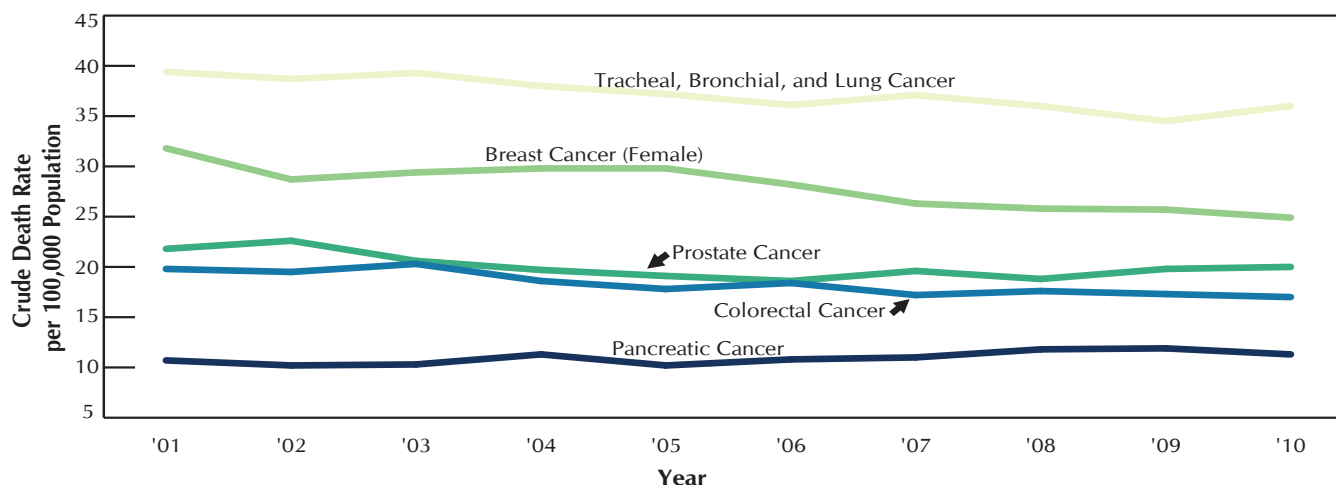


- Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease crude death rates were 18.9 deaths per 100,000 in 2010, having increased 10.5% since 2009 and 30.3% since 2001, the greatest percent increase among all leading causes in the last 10 years.
- The increase since 2001 was largest (31.3%) among black non-Hispanics, increasing to 42.0 deaths per 100,000, the highest age-adjusted rate among all racial/ethnic groups and nearly 4 times the rate of white non-Hispanics.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY

CANCER DEATHS

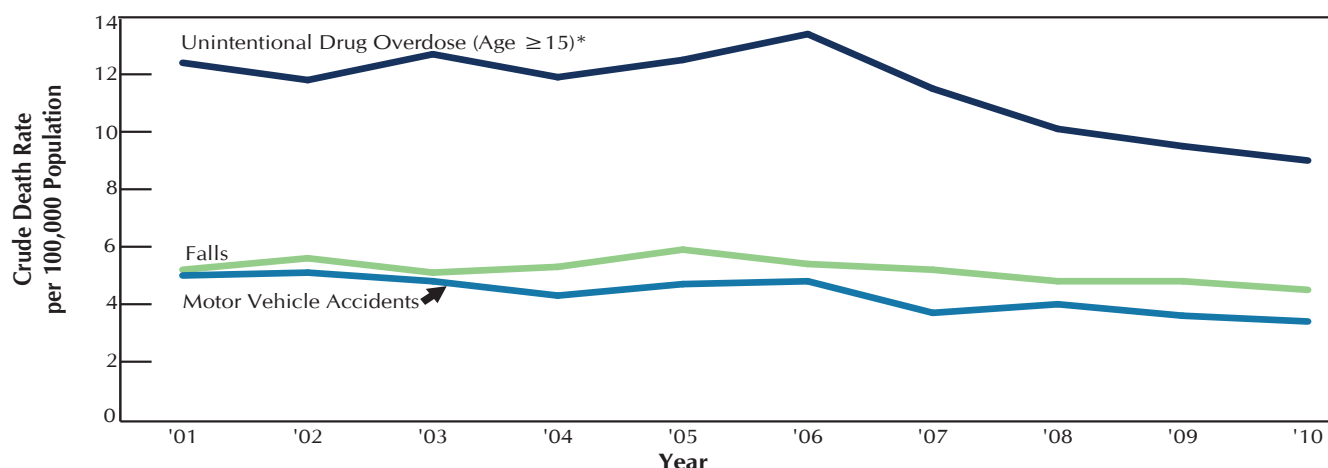
Crude Death Rates Top 5 Leading Causes of Cancer Death, New York City, 2001-2010



- Overall cancer mortality rates have decreased 6.5% since 2001 from 174.2 to 162.9 per 100,000 in 2010.
- The small increase in the overall cancer death rate seen from last year (up 0.5% from 162.1 in 2009) is likely attributable to a cause of death quality improvement intervention (see Special Section in the Population and Mortality Report).
- Since 2001, rates of four of the top five causes of cancer death decreased: female breast cancer (21.7%), colon, rectal and anal cancer (14.1%), lung cancer (8.6%), and prostate cancer (8.3%). Only the pancreatic cancer death rate increased – up 5.6%.

ACCIDENTS

Crude Death Rates for Selected Accident Deaths, New York City, 2001-2010

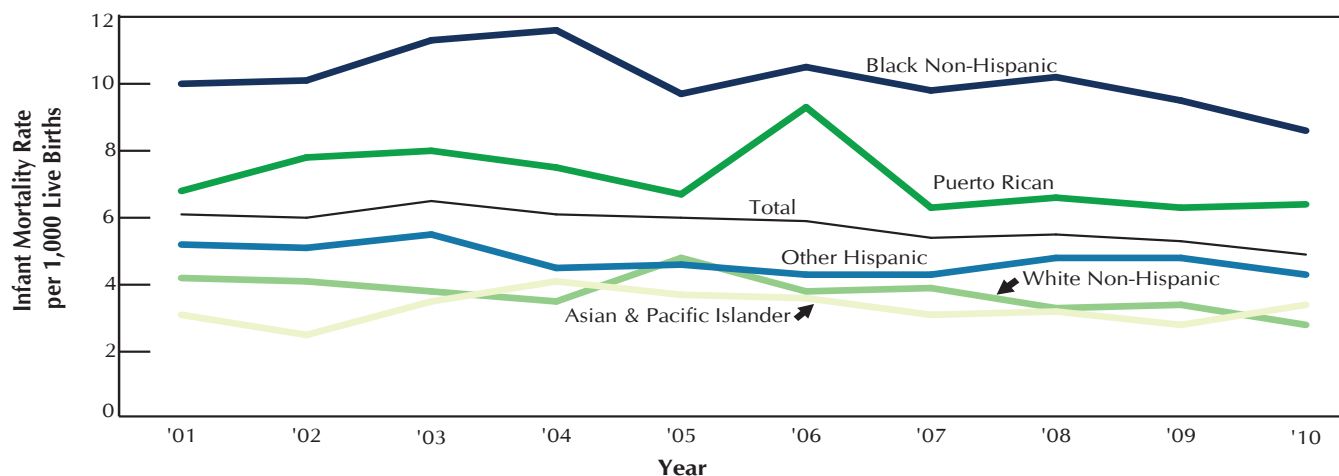


*See Technical Note in Summary of Vital Statistics, Population and Mortality Report: Drug-Related Deaths.

- In 2010, the motor vehicle accident death rate was 3.4 deaths per 100,000, down 5.6% from 2009 and 32.0% from 2001.
- The death rate from falls was 4.5 deaths per 100,000 in 2010, down 6.3% from 2009 and 13.5% from 2001.
- The death rate from unintentional drug overdose among persons 15 years and older has also decreased to 9.0 deaths per 100,000 in 2010, a 27.4% decrease since 2001. This rate peaked at 13.4 deaths per 100,000 in 2006.

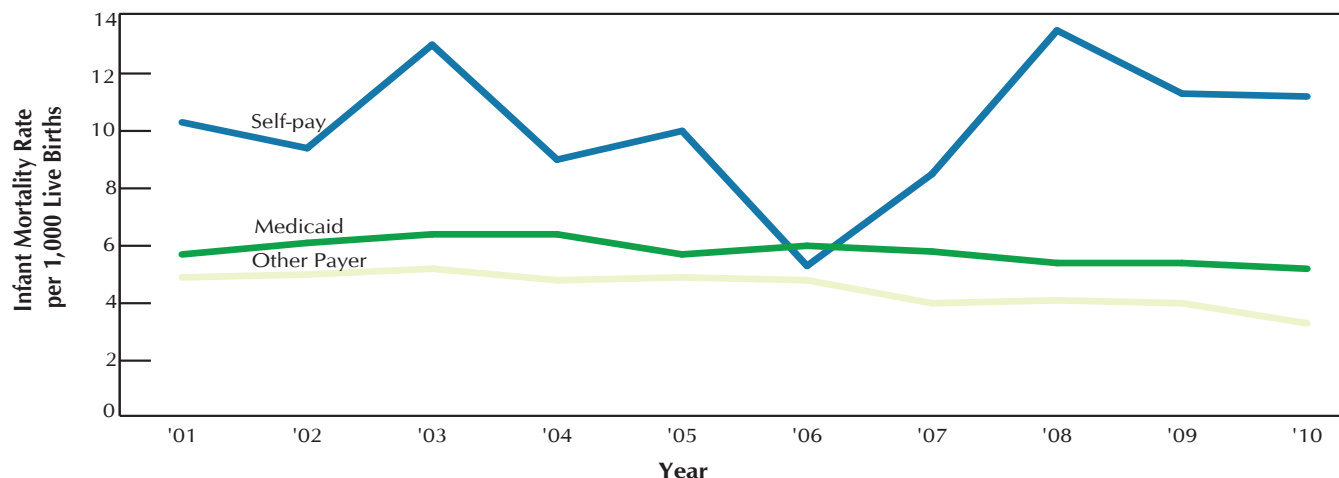
INFANT MORTALITY

Infant Mortality Rate by Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2001-2010



- The infant mortality rate reached a new historic low of 4.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Therefore, the Take Care New York goal of a citywide infant mortality rate of 5.0 by 2012 has already been met.
- From 2001 to 2010, infant mortality rates declined among infants born to non-Hispanic whites (33.3%), other Hispanics (17.3%), non-Hispanic blacks (14.0%), and Puerto Ricans (5.9%). Asians and Pacific Islanders' rate fluctuated between a low of 2.5 and a high of 3.7.
- Among all ethnic groups, infants born to non-Hispanic black mothers and Puerto Rican mothers in 2010 had higher risks of dying within their first year of life, with 8.6 and 6.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

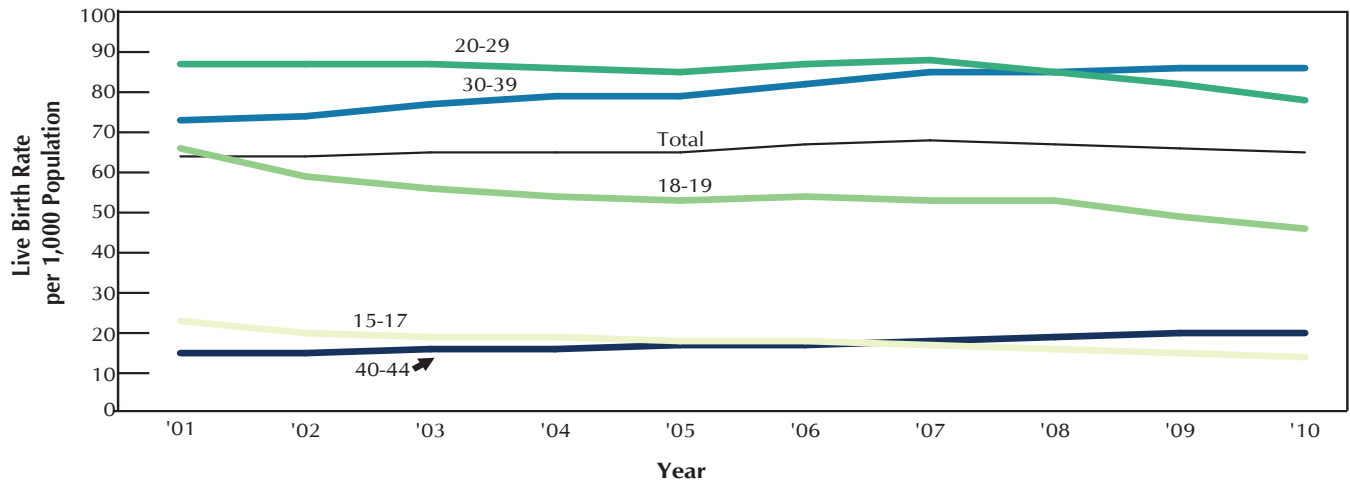
Infant Mortality Rate by Primary Payer for Birth New York City, 2001-2010



- Though accounting for only 1.5% of deliveries, infants born to the uninsured (self-pay) were nearly twice as likely to die in their first year of life (11.2 deaths per 1,000 live births) than those covered by Medicaid (5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births) and more than 3 times more likely to die than those covered by other insurance (3.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Infant mortality among the uninsured (self-pay) deliveries rose 8.7% from 2001 to 2010. In contrast, infant mortality rates decreased 8.8% for deliveries covered by Medicaid and 32.7% for deliveries covered by other insurance.

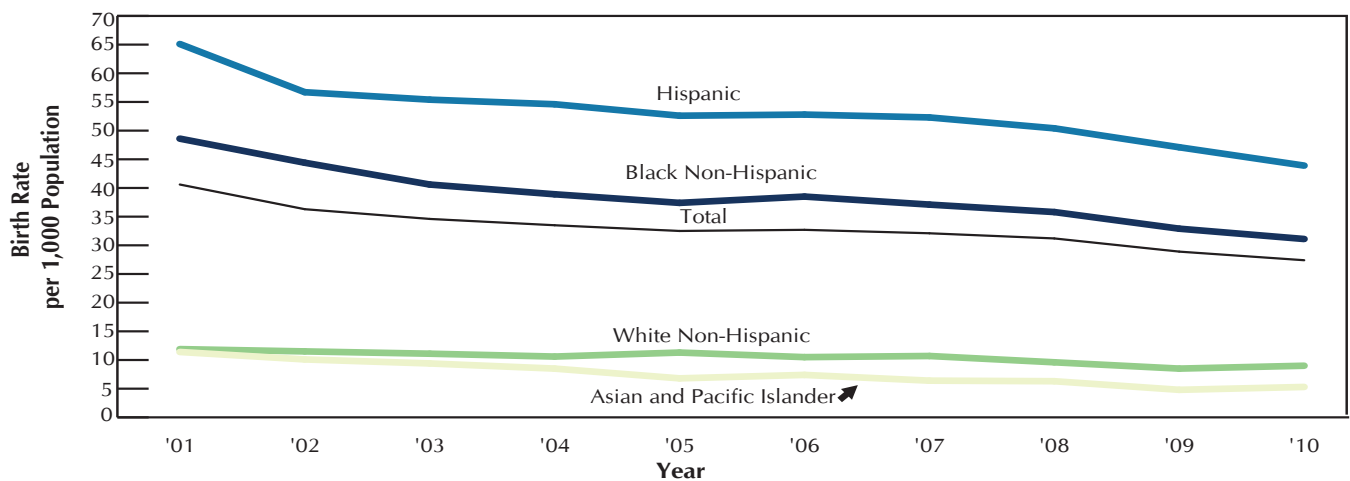
BIRTHS

Birth Rates by Age of Mother, New York City, 2001-2010



- Birth rates overall fluctuated between 2001 and 2010, with a high of 16.1 births per 1,000 population to a low of 15.2. In 2010, the birth rate was 15.3 births per 1,000. However, trends varied by mother's age.
 - From 2001 to 2010, birth rates among all teen mothers decreased 32.5%, down 39.1% among younger teens (15 to 17 years of age) to a low of 14.2 births per 1,000 and 30.3% among older teens (18 to 19 years of age) to 46.2 births per 1,000 women.
 - Birth rates among older women increased: up 17.8% among women 30 to 39 years of age and 33.3% among women 40 and 44 years of age from 2001 to 2010.

Teen (Age 15-19) Birth Rate by Racial/Ethnic Group, New York City, 2001-2010



- From 2001 to 2010, teen birth rates continued to decline among all racial/ethnic groups, although disparities still persist:
 - Decreases occurred among Hispanics with a 32.6% decline to 43.9 births per 1,000 teen population and among black Non-Hispanics with a 36.0% decline to 31.1 births per 1,000 teen population.
 - The largest decrease (53.5%) between 2001 and 2010 occurred among Asians and Pacific Islanders who had the lowest teen birth rate, at 5.3.