

HIGH BRIDGE-MORRISANIA NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH PROFILE

Demographics

Compared to New York City as a whole, in High Bridge-Morrisania...

- The percentage of the population that is Hispanic is substantially higher (57% vs. 27%), the percentage that is African-American is substantially higher (38% vs. 25%), the percentage that is white is substantially lower (1% vs. 34%), and the percentage that is Asian is substantially lower (1% vs. 10%)
- The age-adjusted death rate (955 vs. 737/100,000) is somewhat higher
- The infant mortality rate is somewhat higher (7.8 vs. 6.7/1,000 live births)
- The percent of births to women less than 20 years old is substantially higher (16% vs. 8.6%), the percent of low birth weight babies is somewhat higher (9.9% vs. 8.3%), and the percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care is somewhat lower (53% vs. 60%)
- The percent of persons living in poverty is substantially higher (44% vs. 19%)
- The percent of adults 25 years and older without a high school diploma (52% vs. 32%) and the percent of linguistically isolated households (19% vs. 12%) are substantially higher
- The percent of the population less than 25 years old is somewhat higher (46% vs. 34%) and the percent of the population 65 years or older is somewhat lower (6.9% vs. 12%)

Demographic Characteristics and Vital Statistics Related to Birth

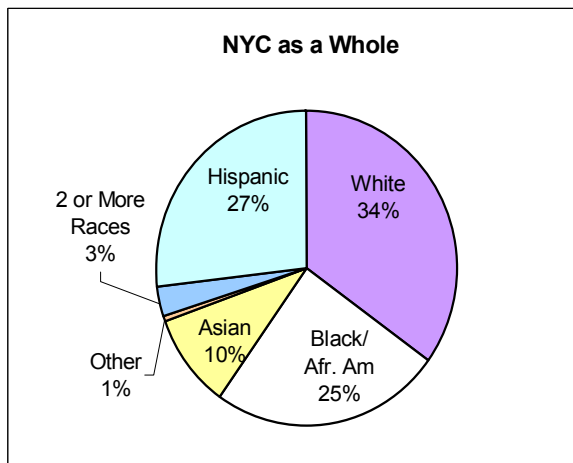
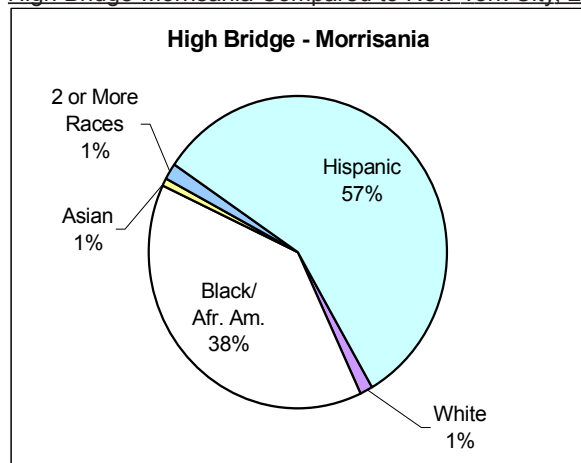
High Bridge - Morrisania Compared to New York City, 2000

	<u>High Bridge-Morrisania</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Total Population	189,755	8,008,278
Age-adjusted death rate (deaths per 100,000)	955	737
Fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44)	80	66
Infant Mortality rate (deaths before age 1 year per 1,000 live births)	7.8	6.7
Percent of births to women less than 20 years old	16	8.6
Percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care	53	60
Percent low birth weight babies (percent of live births <2500 grams)	9.9	8.3
Percent of persons living in poverty*	44	19
Percent of adults aged 25 and older without a high school diploma*	52	32
Percent of linguistically isolated households*	19	12
Percent of population less than 25 years old	46	34
Percent of population greater than or equal to 65 years old	6.9	12

*Based on 1990 Census

Population by Race/Ethnicity

High Bridge-Morrisania Compared to New York City, 2000



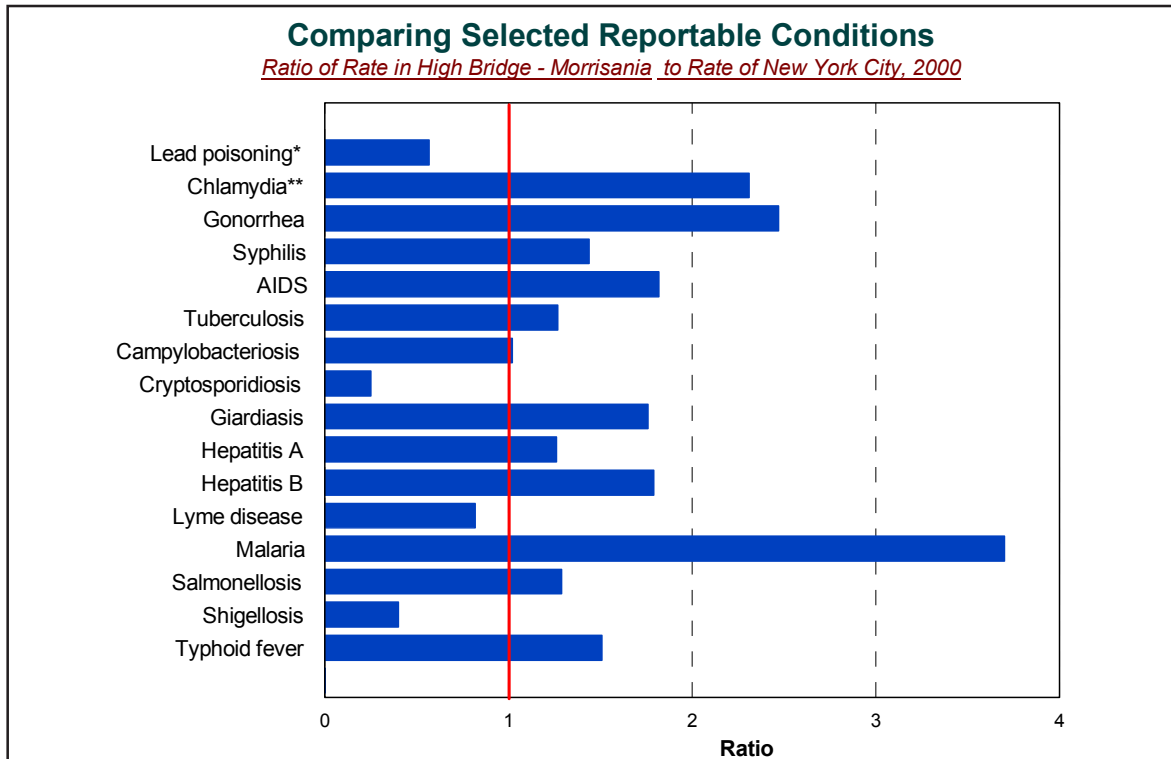
Selected Reportable Conditions

Compared to New York City as a whole, in High Bridge-Morrisania the rate of...

- Chlamydia in women is substantially higher (1,240 vs. 538/100,000)
- Gonorrhea is substantially higher (360 vs. 146 per 100,000 population)
- AIDS is substantially higher (101 vs. 55/100,000)
- Cryptosporidiosis is substantially lower (0.5 vs. 2.1/100,000)
- Giardiasis is substantially higher (39 vs. 22/100,000)
- Hepatitis B is substantially higher (13 vs. 7.1/100,000)
- Malaria is substantially higher (11 vs. 2.8/100,000)
- Shigellosis is substantially lower (4.7 vs. 12/100,000)
- Typhoid fever is substantially higher (1.1 vs. 0.7/100,000)

Selected Reportable Conditions for Highbridge-Morrisania 2000

	Neighborhood No. of Cases	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Lead poisoning*	13	59	104
Chlamydia**	1,274	1,240	538
Gonorrhea	683	360	146
Syphilis	4	2.1	1.5
AIDS	191	101	55
Tuberculosis	40	21	17
Campylobacteriosis	21	11	11
Cryptosporidiosis	1	0.5	2.1
Giardiasis	74	39	22
Hepatitis A	16	8.4	6.7
Hepatitis B	24	13	7.1
Lyme disease	4	2.1	2.6
Malaria	20	11	2.8
Salmonellosis	37	19	15
Shigellosis	9	4.7	12
Typhoid fever	2	1.1	0.7



* Children ages 0 - 5 years old.
** Female cases only; rate per 100,000 women.

Selected Cancer Statistics

Compared to New York City as a whole, in High Bridge-Morrisania...

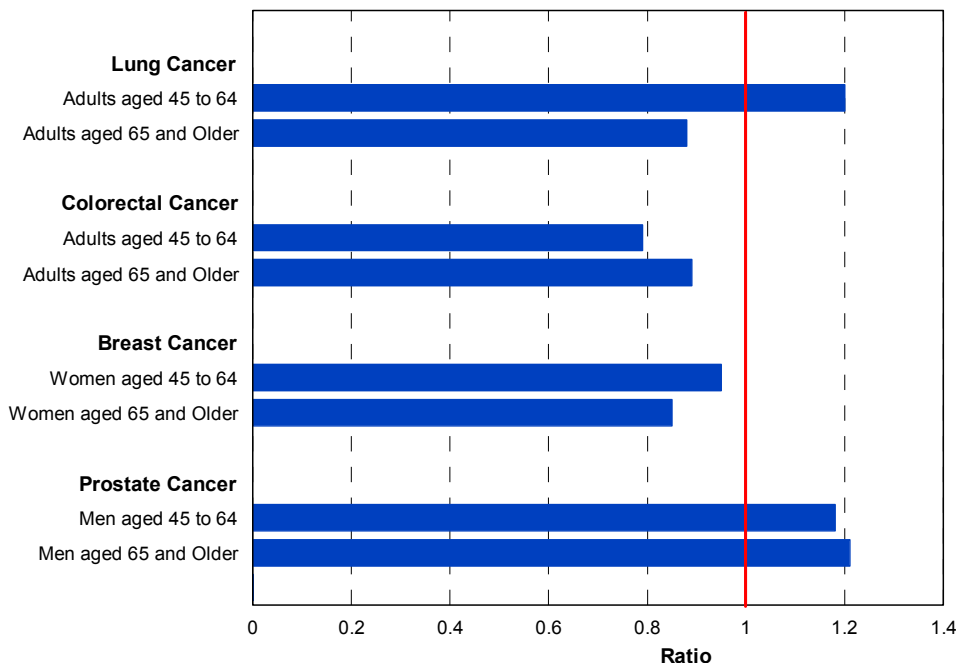
- The rate of lung cancer in adults aged 45 to 64 is somewhat higher (99 vs. 82/100,000) and the rate in adults aged 65 and older is somewhat lower (248 vs. 280/100,000)
- The rates of colorectal cancer in adults aged 45 to 64 (45 vs. 57/100,000) and adults aged 65 and older (278 vs. 313/100,000) are somewhat lower
- The rate of breast cancer in women aged 65 and older is somewhat lower (318 vs. 373/100,000)
- The rates of prostate cancer in men aged 45 to 64 (154 vs. 130/100,000) and in men aged 65 and older (977 vs. 805/100,000) are somewhat higher

Selected Cancers by Sex and Age for High Bridge-Morrisania, 1992-1996

	Neighborhood No. of Cases	Neighborhood Avg. Yearly Rate/100,000	New York City Avg. Yearly Rate/100,000
Lung Cancer			
Adults aged 45 to 64	163	99	82
Adults aged 65 and Older	162	248	280
Colorectal Cancer			
Adults aged 45 to 64	74	45	57
Adults aged 65 and Older	182	278	313
Breast Cancer			
Women aged 45 to 64	177	189	200
Women aged 65 and Older	136	318	373
Prostate Cancer			
Men aged 45 to 64	109	154	130
Men aged 65 and Older	221	977	805

Comparing Selected Cancers, by Sex and Age

Ratio of Rate in High Bridge - Morrisania, to Rate of New York City, 1992-1996



Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Compared to New York City as a whole, in High Bridge-Morrisania...

- The rates of hospitalization for asthma among children aged 9 and younger (1,266 vs. 720/100,000), among adolescents aged 10 to 17 (634 vs. 271/100,000), and among adults aged 18 to 24 (235 vs. 117/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rate of hospitalization for acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis among children aged 9 and younger is substantially higher (755 vs. 408/100,000)
- The rates of hospitalization for pregnancy and related conditions among adolescents aged 10 to 17 (1,933 vs. 1,070/100,000) and among adults aged 18 to 24 (14,414 vs. 9,055/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rates of hospitalization for mental disorders among adolescents aged 10 to 17 (551 vs. 367/100,000) and adults aged 25 to 64 (2,700 vs. 1,127/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rates of hospitalization for injuries and poisonings among adults aged 18 to 24 (849 vs. 550/100,000) and adults aged 25 to 64 (1,074 vs. 652/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rates of hospitalization for drug abuse and dependence among adults aged 18 to 24 (269 vs. 163/100,000) and adults aged 25 to 64 (1,251 vs. 461/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rate of hospitalization for HIV and AIDS among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (1,012 vs. 238/100,000)

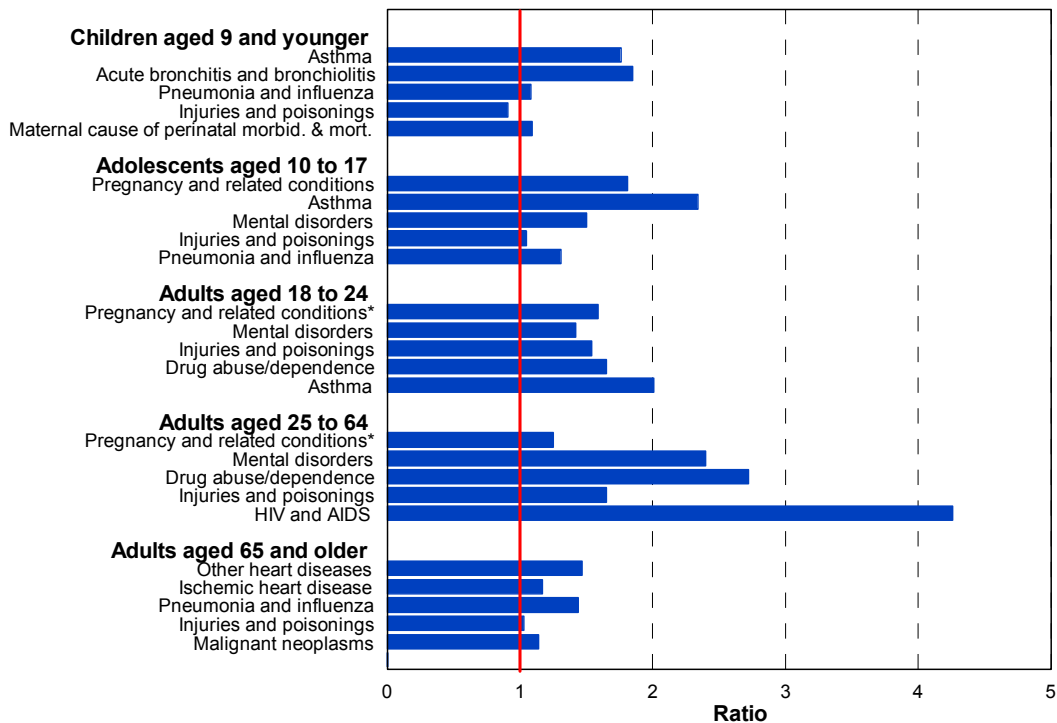
Leading Causes of Hospitalizations by Age for Highbridge-Morrisania, 2000

	Neighborhood No. of Hospitalizations	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Children Aged 0-9			
Asthma	481	1,266	720
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	287	755	408
Pneumonia and influenza	180	474	439
Injuries and poisonings	142	374	411
Maternal cause of perinatal morbidity & mortality	72	190	173
Adolescents Aged 10-17			
Pregnancy and related conditions	266	1,933	1,070
Asthma	176	634	271
Mental disorders	153	551	367
Injuries and poisonings	131	472	449
Pneumonia and influenza	20	72	55
Adults Aged 18-24			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	1,601	14,414	9,055
Mental disorders	230	1,103	775
Injuries and poisonings	177	849	550
Drug abuse/dependence	56	269	163
Asthma	49	235	117
Adults Aged 25-64			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	2,384	4,719	3,782
Mental disorders	2,433	2,700	1,127
Drug abuse/dependence	1,127	1,251	461
Injuries and poisonings	968	1,074	652
HIV and AIDS	912	1,012	238
Adults Aged 65 and older			
Other heart diseases	647	4,947	3,375
Ischemic heart disease	397	3,036	2,599
Pneumonia and influenza	345	2,638	1,828
Injuries and poisonings	288	2,202	2,148
Malignant neoplasms	245	1,873	1,647

* Rate per 100,000 women.

Comparing Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Age

Ratio of Rate in High Bridge - Morrisania, to Rate of New York City, 2000



* Rate per 100,000 women.

Leading Causes of Death

Compared to New York City as a whole, in High Bridge-Morrisania...

- The death rate from HIV infection among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (148 vs. 41/100,000)
- The death rate from malignant neoplasms among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (143 vs. 91/100,000)
- The death rate from diseases of the heart among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (118 vs. 77/100,000)
- The death rate from psychoactive substance use and accidental drug poisoning among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (47 vs. 17/100,000)
- The death rate from diabetes mellitus among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (27 vs. 11/100,000)
- The death rate from diabetes mellitus among adults 65 and older is substantially higher (352 vs. 137/100,000)

Leading Causes of Death by Age for High Bridge-Morrisania, 2000

	Neighborhood No. of Deaths	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Adults Aged 25-64			
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	133	148	41
Malignant neoplasms	129	143	91
Diseases of heart	106	118	77
Psychoactive substance use and accidental drug poisoning	42	47	17
Diabetes mellitus	24	27	11
Adults Aged 65 and Older			
Diseases of heart	222	1,698	2,152
Malignant neoplasms	136	1,040	908
Diabetes mellitus	46	352	137
Influenza and pneumonia	39	298	201
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	23	176	133

