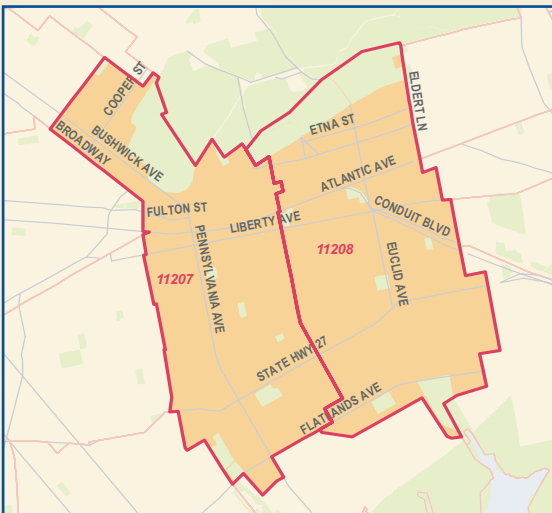


Community Health Profiles

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

SECOND EDITION — 2006



TAKE CARE

East New York and New Lots

Brooklyn

(Including Cypress Hills)

Community Health Profile, Second Edition: East New York and New Lots

New York City is the most diverse city in the U.S. — a fact reflected in the distinct character of each neighborhood. The second edition of the Community Health Profiles uses **Take Care New York** (TCNY), the city’s health policy, to examine preventable causes of illness and death in all of NYC’s 42 neighborhoods. This report updates the 2002 profile (available at nyc.gov/health) by providing more recent and time-trend data, and a greater variety of health statistics. Key health issues in **East New York and New Lots** include:

- Adults in East New York and New Lots have an increased risk of heart disease, obesity, and diabetes. Heart disease hospitalizations are well above the citywide average, nearly 1 in 3 adults is obese, and 16% have diabetes (page 6-7).
- Although death rates due to HIV disease have decreased during the past decade in East New York and New Lots, they remain higher than in Brooklyn and NYC overall (page 8).
- In addition to high rates of HIV, East New York and New Lots have elevated rates of other sexually transmitted infections, such as chlamydia and gonorrhea (page 14).

Methods: While this report provides important information, it is not intended to be an exhaustive examination of the health of East New York and New Lots residents, as not all health problems and their causes could be covered. Only statistically significant findings are discussed in the text. For complete information on methods, see Technical Notes (page 15).

East New York and New Lots at a Glance

Population

Total number of people living in East New York and New Lots in 2000:

173,700

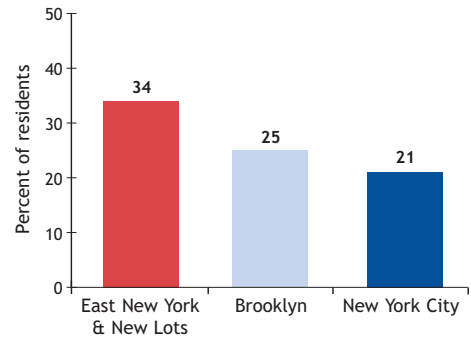
Age

People in East New York and New Lots are younger than in Brooklyn and New York City overall

	East New York & New Lots	Brooklyn	NYC
0-17 years	34%	27%	24%
18-24 years	11%	10%	10%
25-44 years	30%	31%	33%
45-64 years	18%	21%	21%
65+ years	7%	11%	12%

Poverty

In East New York and New Lots, the percent of residents living below the poverty level is higher than in Brooklyn and NYC overall



Education

East New York and New Lots residents aged 25 and older have completed fewer years of education than those in Brooklyn and NYC overall

	East New York & New Lots	Brooklyn	NYC
Up to 8th grade	17%	13%	12%
Some high school, no diploma	26%	18%	16%
High school diploma	29%	27%	25%
Some college, no degree	20%	20%	20%
College graduate	8%	22%	27%

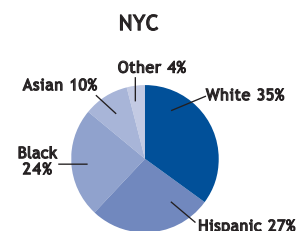
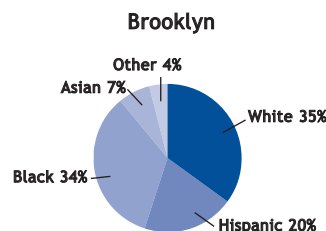
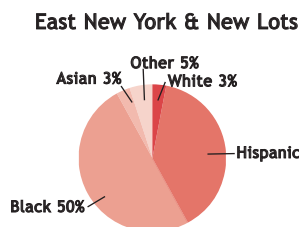
Foreign-born

One in 3 East New York and New Lots residents were born outside the U.S. — similar to NYC overall

Area	Percent
East New York & New Lots	33%
Brooklyn	38%
NYC	36%

Race / Ethnicity

East New York and New Lots have higher proportions of black and Hispanic residents than Brooklyn and NYC overall



Data Source: U.S. Census 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Take Care East New York and New Lots



In 2004, the Health Department created a citywide health policy called **Take Care New York** (TCNY) to help improve the health of New Yorkers. TCNY identifies 10 key areas that cause significant illness and death but can be improved through intervention by individuals, health care providers, government agencies, and other organizations.

This report examines how well East New York and New Lots residents are doing on health indicators for each of the 10 TCNY goals. It examines areas in which the community is a health leader, as well as areas that need improvement. The TCNY report card below shows where East New York and New Lots rank among all 42 New York City neighborhoods. (See Technical Notes for information about how neighborhoods were defined and ranked.)

Take Care New York report card

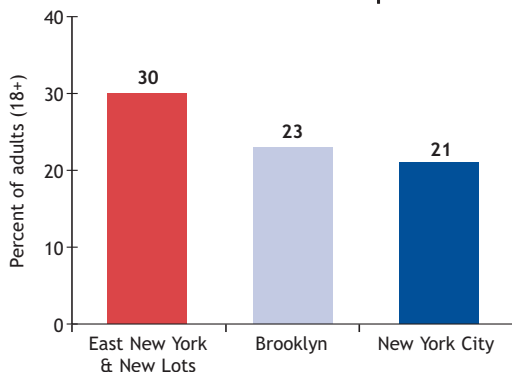
East New York and New Lots rank below average on more than half of the indicators when compared to the 41 other NYC neighborhoods

	Below Average (bottom 10)	Average (middle 22)	Above Average (top 10)
Take Care New York Goals			
1 Have a regular doctor	✓		
2 Be tobacco-free		✓	
3 Keep your heart healthy	✓		
4 Know your HIV status			✓
5 Get help for depression	✓		
6 Live free of alcohol and drugs		✓	
7 Get checked for cancer		✓	
8 Get the immunizations you need	✓		
9 Make your home safe and healthy	✓		
10 Have a healthy baby	✓		

How Residents Rate Their Own Health

Overall health

Three in 10 adults in East New York and New Lots consider themselves to be in fair or poor health



Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

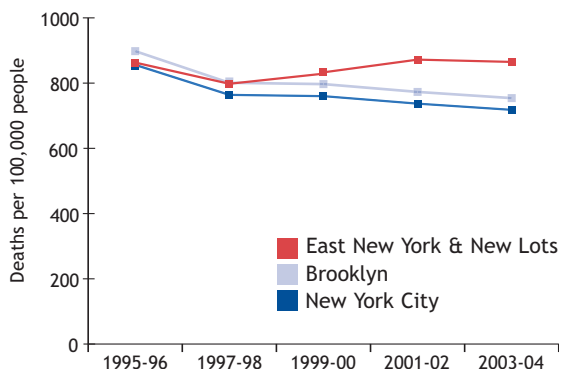
People are good at rating their own health. In general, when asked to rate their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor, those who say “fair” or “poor” are more likely to have health problems than those who report better health.

In East New York and New Lots, residents are more likely to report being in fair or poor health (30%) than those in Brooklyn (23%) and in New York City overall (21%).

Overall Death Rates in East New York and New Lots

Death rates

In East New York and New Lots, death rates are higher than in Brooklyn and NYC overall



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Although New York City death rates have dropped over the last decade, the death rate in East New York and New Lots has remained fairly steady.

In 2003-2004, the average annual death rate in East New York and New Lots was 15% higher than in Brooklyn and 20% higher than in New York City overall (865/100,000 vs. 754/100,000 in Brooklyn and 718/100,000 in NYC). Throughout this profile, cause-specific death rates are provided for TCNY goals.

Line graphs. All time-trend data are presented as annual averages with 2 or 3 years of data combined. For example, in this graph, the first point on each line represents the average annual death rate for 1995 and 1996 combined.

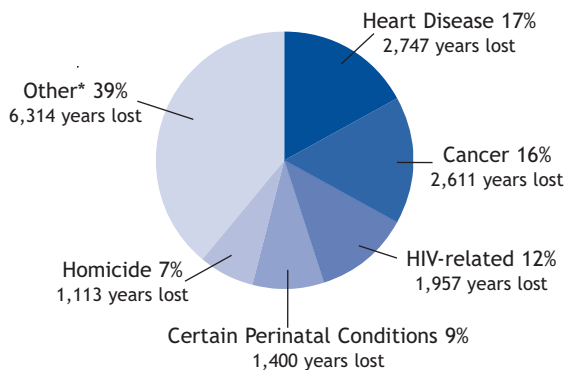
Premature death

People who die before age 75 can be thought of as dying early, or prematurely. If a person dies early, their years of potential life lost (YPLLs) can be calculated by subtracting their age at death from 75 years to get a measure of premature death.

The causes of premature death differ across communities. The primary cause of premature death in East New York and New Lots is heart disease, while in both Brooklyn and New York City overall, the primary cause is cancer.

Top 5 causes of years of potential life lost

Heart disease causes the most years of potential life lost in East New York and New Lots

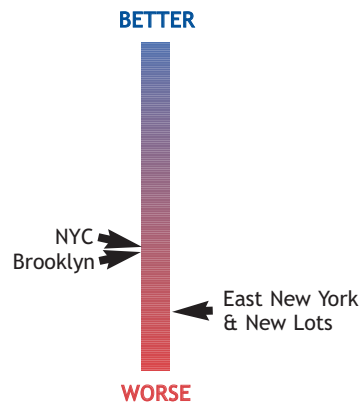


*Other includes Accidents (5%), Drug-related (4%), Diabetes (3%), Congenital Conditions (3%), Pneumonia and Influenza (2%), and Other (22%).

Data Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 2002-04

Death before age 75

The 2003-2004 average annual death rate for people younger than 75 years in East New York and New Lots ranks poorly (36th) among 42 NYC neighborhoods



Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 2003-04; U.S. Census 2000/NYC Department of City Planning



Take Care New York Goals

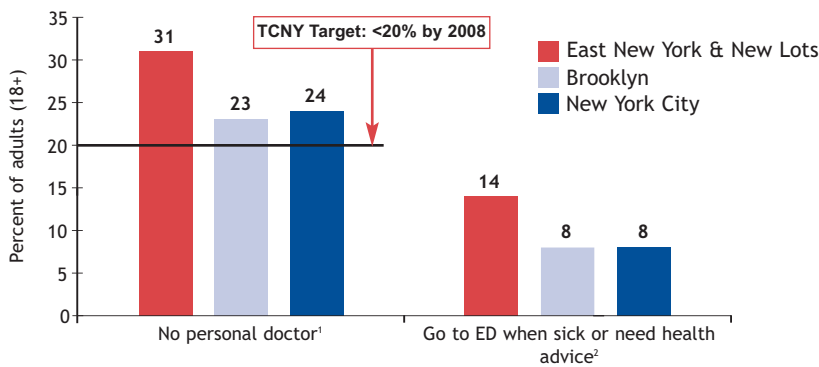
GOAL 1 Have a Regular Doctor or Other Health Care Provider

Access to good medical care helps people prevent illnesses, identify health conditions early, and treat health problems. Some conditions can and should be managed regularly outside the hospital. Higher rates of these avoidable hospitalizations can indicate reduced access to health care in a community.

Having a “medical home” — a personal doctor or other health care provider and a regular place of care other than the emergency department (ED) — is a critical component of good health care access. In East New York and New Lots, residents are much more likely to be without a regular doctor (31%) than adults in Brooklyn (23%) and NYC overall (24%). In addition, East New York and New Lots residents are more likely to go to the ED when they are sick or need health advice (14%) than those in Brooklyn and NYC overall (8%).

Access to care

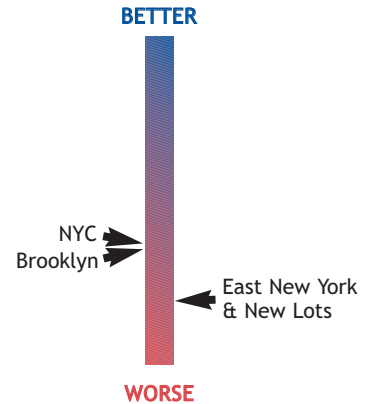
Without a primary provider, people may seek routine health care in the emergency department (ED)



Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: ¹NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04, ²NYC Community Health Survey 2003-04

Avoidable hospitalizations

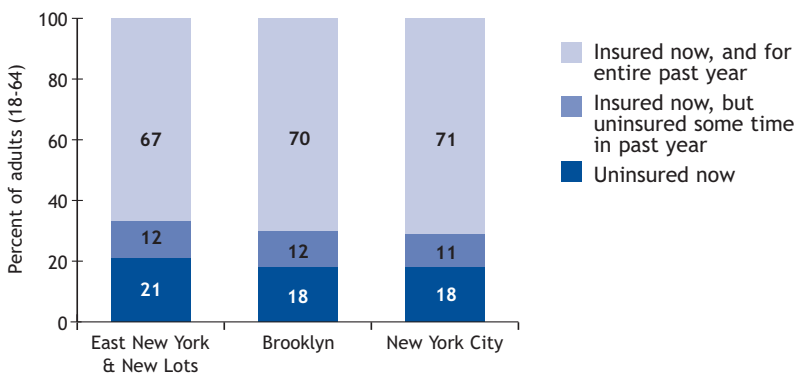
The 2004 avoidable hospitalization rate in East New York and New Lots ranks 36th among 42 NYC neighborhoods



Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2004; U.S. Census 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Health insurance

One in 3 adults in East New York and New Lots is uninsured or went without health insurance during the past year



Insurance rates are calculated for adults aged 18-64 and age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

Health insurance is important for access to health care. Similar proportions of residents in East New York and New Lots (21%), Brooklyn (18%) and New York City overall (18%) are currently uninsured. In addition, another 12% of residents in this community went without health insurance at some time during the past year.

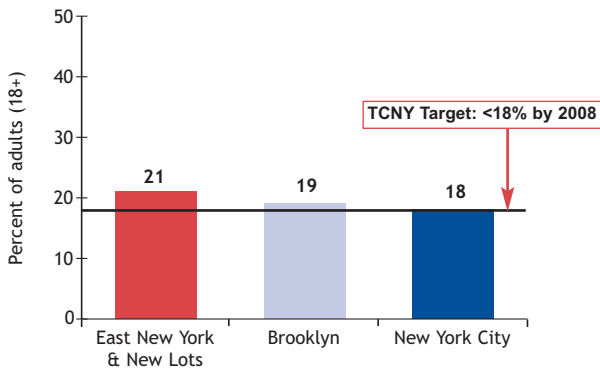


GOAL 2 Be Tobacco-Free

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in New York City and the cause of many illnesses, including heart disease, stroke, emphysema, and lung cancer. One fifth of East New York and New Lots residents (21%) currently smoke. Many methods to quit smoking are available, and more than half of smokers in East New York and New Lots (62%) are trying to kick the habit.

Residents who smoke

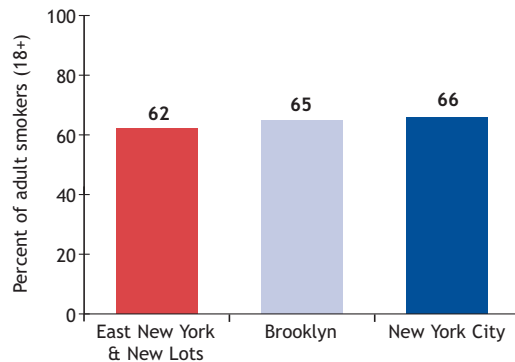
More than 1 in 5 adults in East New York and New Lots smoke . . .



Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2004

Attempts to quit smoking in the past year

. . . but most smokers are trying to quit



Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2004

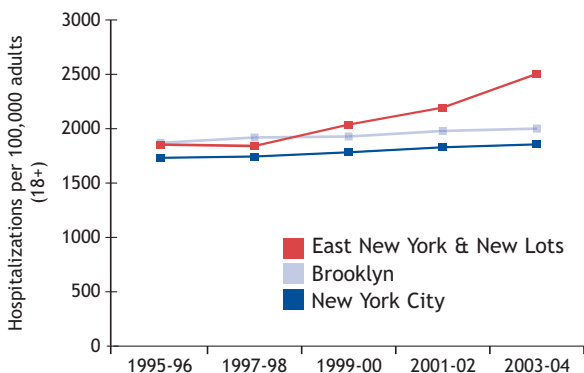


GOAL 3 Keep Your Heart Healthy

Heart disease can cause severe illness and death. The heart disease hospitalization rate in East New York and New Lots has increased by 35% in the past decade. The average annual heart disease hospitalization rate in 2003-2004 was 25% higher than the Brooklyn rate and 35% higher than the rate in NYC overall (2,505/100,000 vs. 2,001/100,000 in Brooklyn and 1,856/100,000 in NYC). The heart disease death rate in 2003-2004 (321/100,000) was similar to the rates in Brooklyn (326/100,000) and NYC overall (297/100,000).

Heart disease hospitalizations

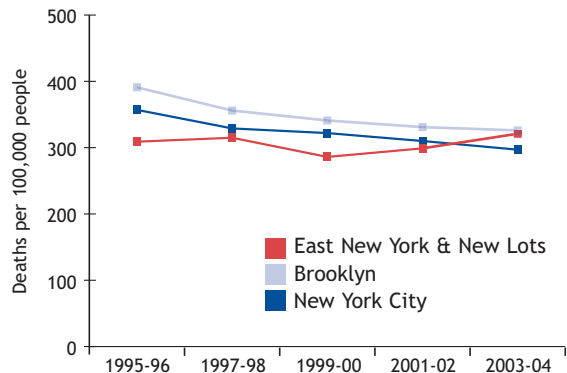
Heart disease causes a higher hospitalization rate in East New York and New Lots



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Deaths due to heart disease

Heart disease death rates are similar in East New York and New Lots and in New York City overall



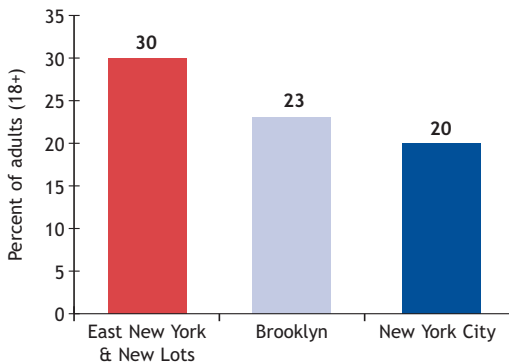
Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

High blood pressure and high cholesterol. Both of these conditions contribute to heart disease. In East New York and New Lots, 35% of adults were told by a health care professional that they have high blood pressure (higher than 28% in Brooklyn and 26% in NYC overall), and 1 in 5 (20%) was told that they have high cholesterol (similar to 26% in Brooklyn and NYC overall).

Percents are age-adjusted. Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002

Obesity

Three in 10 adults in East New York and New Lots are obese



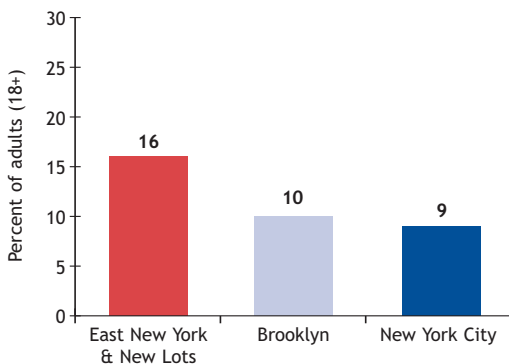
Obesity is defined as a body-mass-index (BMI) of 30 or greater. Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

In addition to smoking, high blood cholesterol and high blood pressure, other factors that put people at risk for heart disease — lack of physical activity and obesity — can be prevented or controlled.

Obesity can lead to a variety of health problems, including heart disease and diabetes. Rates of obesity are increasing rapidly in New York City and across the U.S., making it a major public health concern. In East New York and New Lots, nearly one third of adults (30%) are obese, which is much higher than in Brooklyn (23%) and New York City overall (20%).

Diabetes

Adults are nearly twice as likely to have diabetes in East New York and New Lots as in NYC overall



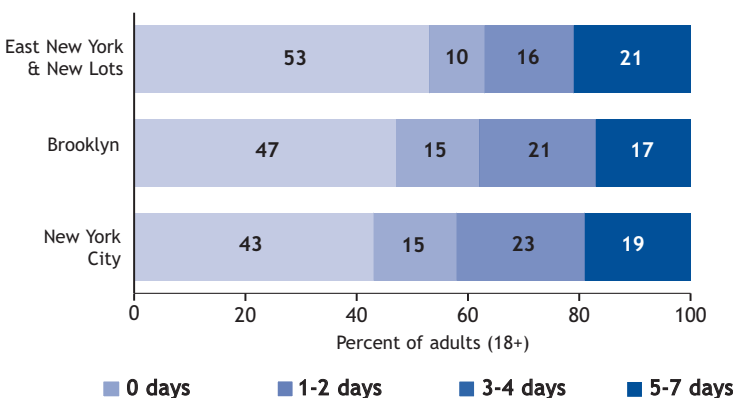
Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

The increasing prevalence of obesity in the U.S. has contributed to an epidemic of diabetes. About 95% of diabetes cases are type 2 diabetes, which is strongly associated with obesity. Uncontrolled diabetes can worsen the harmful effects of high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and other risk factors for heart disease.

In East New York and New Lots, adults are more likely to have diabetes than adults in Brooklyn and New York City overall (16% vs. 10% in Brooklyn and 9% in NYC).

Days per week of recreational exercise

Exercise habits in East New York and New Lots are less healthy compared to New York City overall



Survey Question: On average, how many days per week do you exercise for at least 30 minutes? Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2003

Physical activity helps people maintain a healthy weight and strengthens the cardiovascular system. More than half of East New York and New Lots residents (53%) report not exercising at all, compared to 43% of New York City residents. Fewer than 4 in 10 residents in this community (37%) report exercising at least 3 days a week.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Recommendations

Adults should do either 20 minutes of vigorous exercise 3 times per week or 30 minutes of moderate exercise 5 times per week.



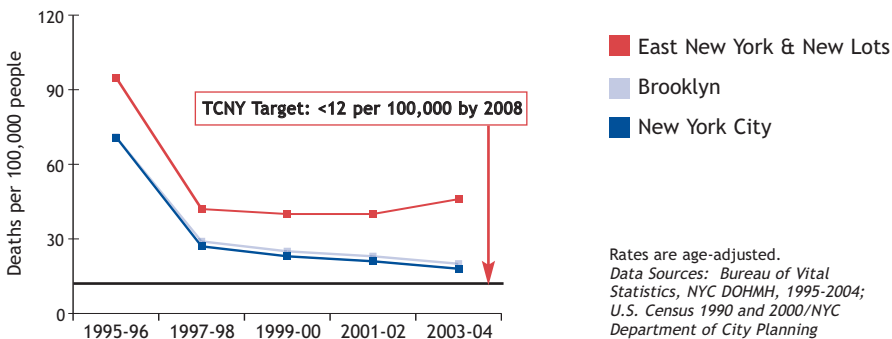
GOAL 4 Know Your HIV Status

Wide disparities exist in HIV across New York City communities. This is particularly apparent in East New York and New Lots, where the rate of HIV diagnoses is 30% higher than the NYC overall rate, and the rate of people living with HIV/AIDS is 25% higher than the rate in NYC overall.

The death rate due to HIV disease has dropped by half during the past decade in this community. However, in 2003-2004, the average annual HIV-related death rate in East New York and New Lots was still more than twice both the Brooklyn and NYC overall rates (46/100,000 vs. 20/100,000 in Brooklyn and 18/100,000 in NYC).

Death rate due to HIV

HIV-related death rates in East New York and New Lots are more than twice NYC overall rates but have dropped dramatically in the past decade



HIV/AIDS in 2004

Total HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people* (13+)

East New York & New Lots	79
Brooklyn	50
New York City	55

% HIV diagnosed concurrently with AIDS** (13+)

East New York & New Lots	36%
Brooklyn	31%
New York City	29%

People living with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 people* (13+)

East New York & New Lots	1,760
Brooklyn	1,183
New York City	1,419

*Rates are age-adjusted.
**Within 31 days of HIV diagnosis – crude percents
Data Source and Analysis: HIV Epidemiology Program, NYC DOHMH, 2004

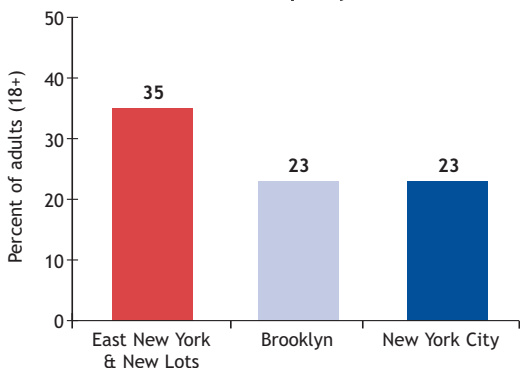
HIV/AIDS testing and prevention

Everyone should know their HIV status. However, an estimated one quarter of New Yorkers living with HIV do not know they are infected, delaying treatment and increasing the risk that they will transmit the disease to others. East New York and New Lots residents are more likely to be tested for HIV (35%) than those in Brooklyn and New York City overall (23%). However, more than one third of positive HIV test results (36%) are “late” diagnoses (HIV has already progressed to AIDS) in this community.

The most common way people get HIV is through sexual contact, and having multiple sex partners increases the risk of HIV. Condoms offer protection from HIV when engaging in sexual activities. Less than half (42%) of East New York and New Lots adults who had more than 1 sex partner in the past year reported using a condom at their last sexual encounter.

HIV testing

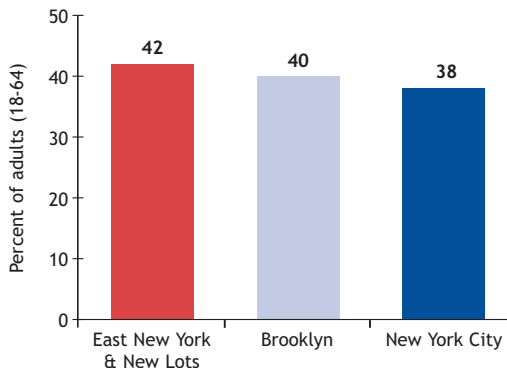
East New York and New Lots residents are more likely to have had an HIV test in the past year



Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2003

Condom use at last sexual encounter

Only about 4 in 10 East New York and New Lots adults with multiple sex partners used a condom



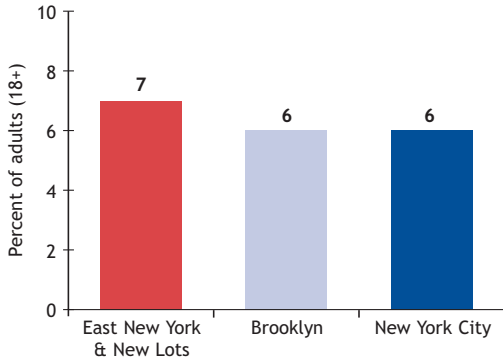
Analysis limited to adults aged 18-64 who reported having >1 sex partner in the past year, excluding women who reported having sex only with women. Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04



GOAL 5 Get Help for Depression

Psychological distress

One in 14 adults in East New York and New Lots suffers from serious psychological distress



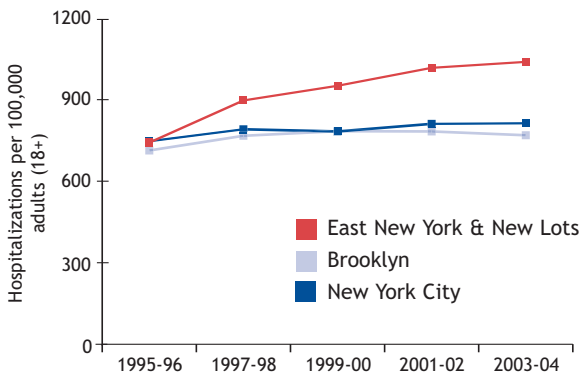
Serious psychological distress can be identified in individuals using Kessler's K6 scale, a validated measure consisting of 6 simple questions about mood. Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03

Depression is a serious but treatable health condition that frequently goes undiagnosed. Serious psychological distress is associated with depression and other mental illnesses.

In East New York and New Lots, 7% of residents experience serious psychological distress.

Mental illness

Hospitalizations for mental illness are higher in East New York and New Lots



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Hospitalization rates are one way to look at serious mental illness in a neighborhood. Residents in East New York and New Lots have had a higher mental illness hospitalization rate over the past 10 years (excluding alcohol- or drug-related illness) than residents in Brooklyn and in New York City overall. As the mental illness hospitalization rate has gone up during the past decade, disparities between this community and New York City overall have increased.

In 2003-2004, the community's average annual rate of mental illness hospitalizations (1,039/100,000) was higher than both the Brooklyn rate (769/100,000) and the rate in New York City overall (813/100,000).

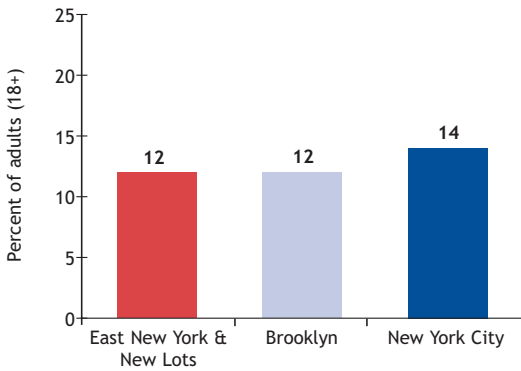
Understanding hospitalizations and access to health care. Hospitalization data are useful in understanding the burden that certain conditions place on the health care system, but not necessarily in measuring the exact extent of illness in a community. Variations in hospitalization rates may reflect not only differences in rates of illness, but also differences in access to health care. For example, the kinds of health institutions available to residents differ by community, as might the ability of residents to pay for those resources. If a community has a specialized residential institution for a certain type of disease, such as mental illness or stroke, people from outside that neighborhood may come to reside at this institution for care, resulting in an increase in reported hospitalizations for that disease in the community.



GOAL 6 Live Free of Dependence on Alcohol and Drugs

Binge drinking

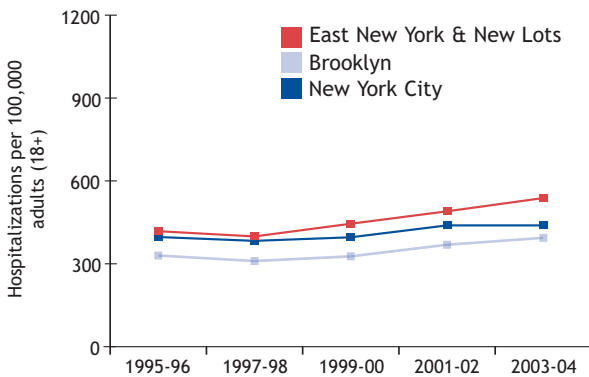
More than 1 in 10 adults in East New York and New Lots engaged in binge drinking in the past month



Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

Alcohol-related hospitalizations

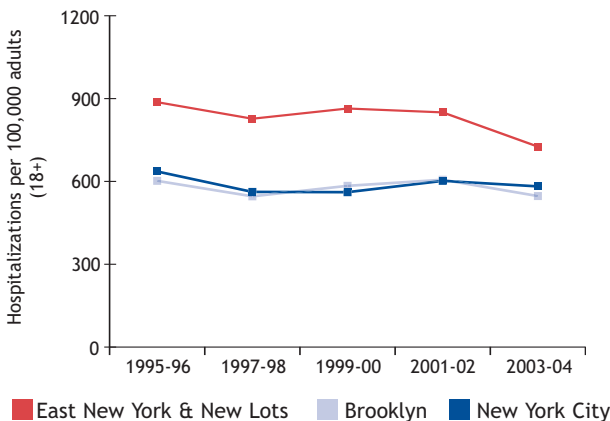
The alcohol-related hospitalization rate is higher in East New York and New Lots



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Drug-related hospitalizations

The drug-related hospitalization rate is higher in East New York and New Lots



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

The abuse of alcohol and drugs can lead to many preventable injuries, illnesses, and deaths, including injury in motor-vehicle crashes, liver disease, and violence.

Estimates of binge drinking represent the risk of immediate alcohol-related problems, such as alcohol-poisoning, injury and violence. In East New York and New Lots, 12% of adults report engaging in at least one episode of binge drinking (defined as consuming 5 or more drinks on one occasion) in the past month.

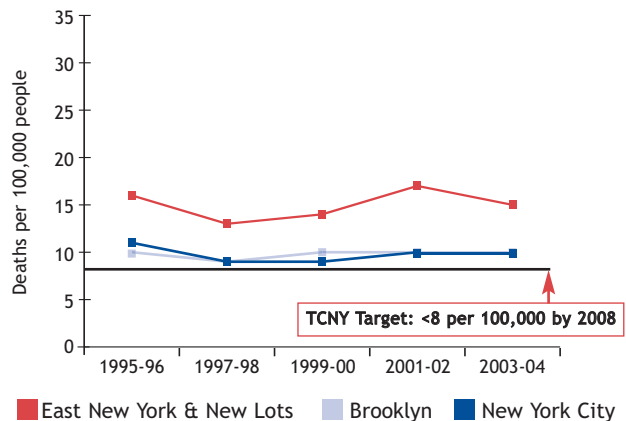
Alcohol-related hospitalizations reflect both acute and chronic (e.g., liver disease) consequences of alcohol abuse. The alcohol-related hospitalization rate in East New York and New Lots has increased slightly in the past decade. In 2003-2004, the average annual alcohol-related hospitalization rate in this community was higher than in Brooklyn and New York City overall (538/100,000 vs. 394/100,000 in Brooklyn and 439/100,000 in NYC).

Despite a drop from the previous 5 years, the drug-related hospitalization rate in 2003-2004 was still higher (726/100,000) than in Brooklyn (547/100,000) and New York City overall (595/100,000).

The death rate due to drugs in 2003-2004 was 50% higher in East New York and New Lots than the rate in both Brooklyn and NYC overall (15/100,000 vs. 10/100,000 in Brooklyn and NYC).

Drug-related deaths

The drug-related death rate is 50% higher in East New York and New Lots



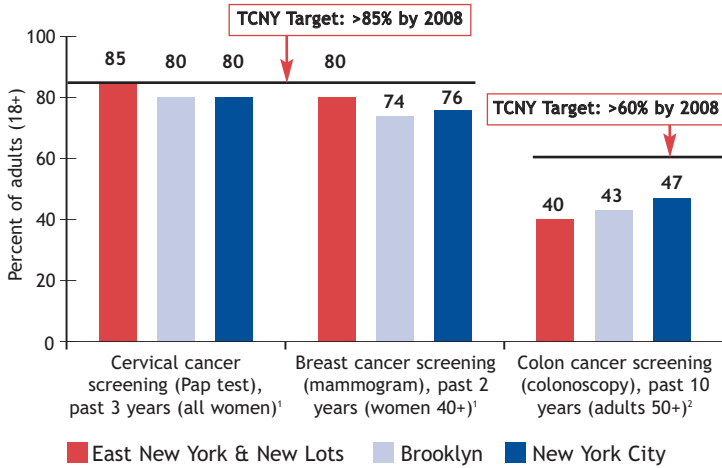
Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning



GOAL 7 Get Checked for Cancer

Cancer screenings

Cancer screening is an important part of regular preventive health care



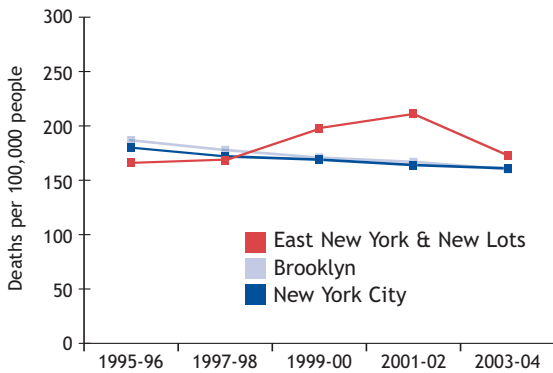
Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: ¹NYC Community Health Survey 2002 & 2004, ²NYC Community Health Survey 2003-04

Cancer screening can save lives by preventing disease, catching cancer in its early stages and providing opportunities for treatment. TCNY has set specific screening targets for cervical, breast, and colon cancers.

Women in East New York and New Lots are nearly meeting the TCNY target for getting timely Pap tests for cervical cancer, and their rate of mammograms for breast cancer is close to the target as well. However, less than half of adults aged 50 and older in East New York and New Lots have had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years.

Cancer deaths

The death rate due to cancer is similar in East New York and New Lots to the NYC overall rate



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

The death rate due to cancer has remained fairly steady in East New York and New Lots during the past decade. The 2003-2004 average annual cancer death rate was similar to both the Brooklyn and NYC overall rates (173/100,000 vs. 160/100,000 in Brooklyn and 161/100,000 in NYC).

Preventing cancer and related deaths. Individuals can reduce their risk of the most common cancers. Never smoking or quitting the habit greatly reduces the risk of lung and other cancers. High colon and breast cancer death rates highlight the importance of getting recommended screenings so treatment can begin early.

The highest cancer-related death rates among men in East New York and New Lots are due to lung, prostate, and colon cancers. Among women, breast, lung, and colon cancers are the top 3 causes of cancer-related death.

Highest cancer death rates in East New York and New Lots (2003-2004)					
MEN			WOMEN		
Type of Cancer	DEATHS / 100,000 PEOPLE		Type of Cancer	DEATHS / 100,000 PEOPLE	
	East New York & New Lots	NYC		East New York & New Lots	NYC
Lung, trachea, bronchus	54	51	Breast	30	26
Prostate	37	25	Lung, trachea, bronchus	19	28
Colorectal	31	23	Colorectal	15	17
Blood-related	15	18	Uterus	10	5
Stomach	11	8	Ovary	10	8

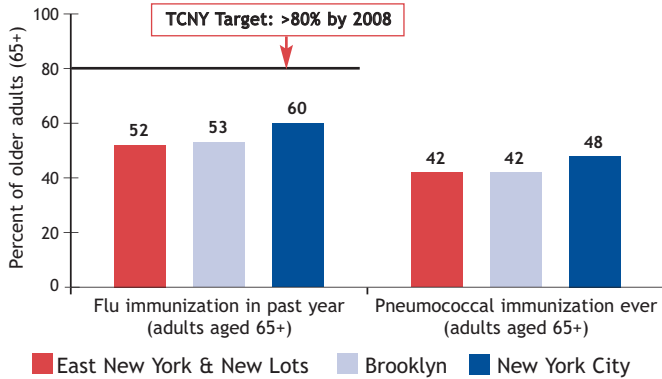
Rates are age-adjusted. Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 2003-2004; U.S. Census 2000/NYC Department of City Planning



GOAL 8 Get the Immunizations You Need

Immunizations

Flu shot rates among older adults fall below the TCNY target and pneumococcal (pneumonia) immunizations are even lower



Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

Immunizations are not just for kids. Of all the deaths that could have been prevented by vaccination, 99% occur in adults. **Take Care New York** has set a target that more than 80% of adults aged 65 and older will get an annual flu (influenza) shot by 2008. The East New York and New Lots flu immunization rate among older adults falls short of the TCNY target by 35%.

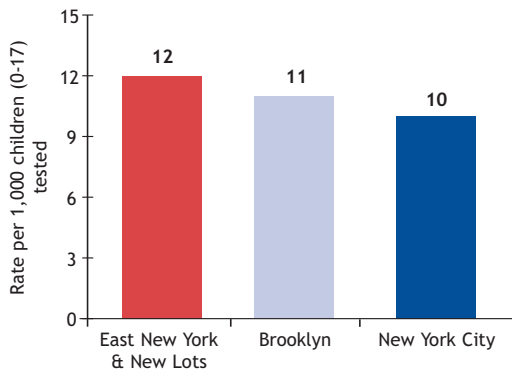
Immunization rates for pneumonia are lower than those for flu across NYC. Less than half of older adults in East New York and New Lots have ever received the pneumococcal vaccine, which protects against one common cause of pneumonia.



GOAL 9 Make Your Home Safe and Healthy

Childhood lead poisoning

Lead poisoning among young children continues to be a problem



Lead poisoning is defined as a blood lead level ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Data Source and Analysis: Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, NYC DOHMH, 2004

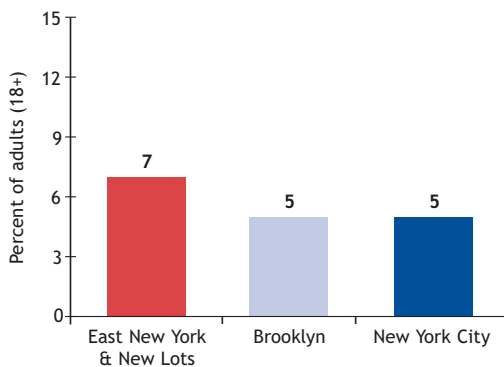
Childhood lead poisoning is a health problem that may be associated with decreased intelligence, learning and behavioral problems, and delayed growth and development. While the number of lead-poisoned children (0-17 years old) in New York City has declined dramatically over the past decade, the Health Department aims to eliminate lead poisoning by preventing children's exposure to lead-based paint and other sources of lead.

In 2004, 170 children in East New York and New Lots (12/1,000) were newly identified with lead poisoning (blood lead level greater than or equal to 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$).

Asthma in Adults and Children

Asthma

East New York and New Lots adults are more likely to suffer from asthma than adults in NYC overall



Percents are age-adjusted.

Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

Conditions, or "triggers," in the home environment, such as the presence of second-hand smoke or dust, can cause asthma attacks. Some housing conditions associated with asthma triggers, such as rodent or roach infestation, are more common in some neighborhoods than others.

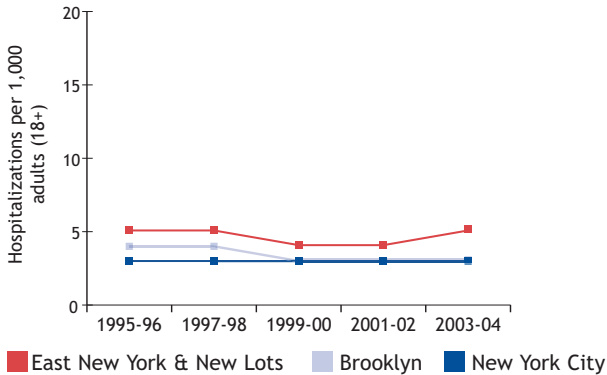
Self-reported asthma rates among adults in East New York and New Lots (7%) are higher than in New York City overall (5%).

Neighborhood asthma hospitalization rates depend in part on the percent of residents who have asthma. However, good medical management of asthma can prevent many asthma-related hospitalizations, and patients can work with health care providers to better control their asthma. Thus, the asthma hospitalization rate can also indicate poor access to health care.

Asthma hospitalization rates for both adults and children (0-17 years old) in East New York and New Lots are higher than in Brooklyn and NYC overall. However, rates among children in this community have declined more than 20% in the past decade.

Adult asthma hospitalizations

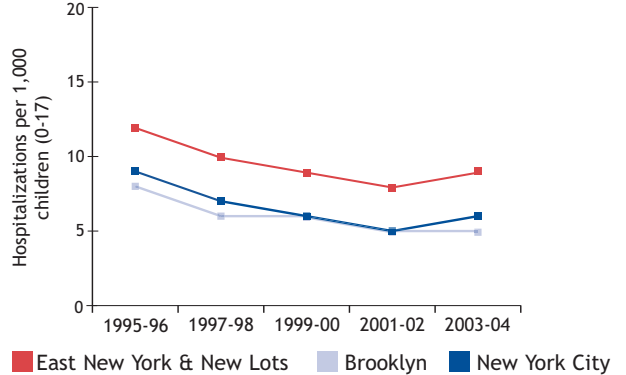
Rates of asthma hospitalization are higher in East New York and New Lots



Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

Child asthma hospitalizations

The child asthma hospitalization rate has decreased but remains higher in East New York and New Lots



Data Sources: New York State Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

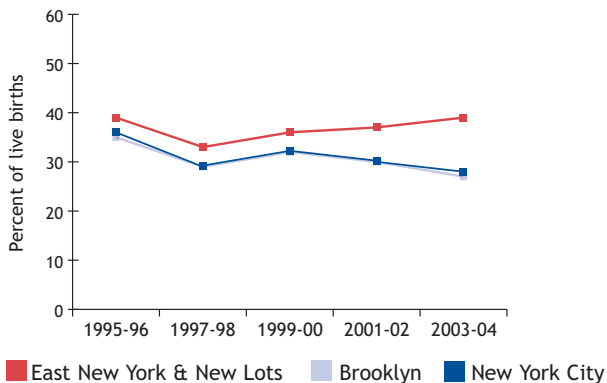
TAKE CARE NEW YORK Goal 10 Have a Healthy Baby

The health of babies depends on the health of mothers. Good health care for pregnant women includes high quality prenatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy. The 2003-2004 average annual percent of women who received late or no prenatal care in East New York and New Lots (39%) was higher than in Brooklyn (27%) and NYC overall (28%).

Teenage mothers and their babies face a number of risks. Pregnant teens are more likely to be poor and not complete high school than other teens, and they are more likely to have babies born with low birthweight than older women. The birth rate to teenage mothers has decreased over the past 10 years by 25% in East New York and New Lots. However, the average birth rate to teen moms in 2003-2004 in this community (126/1,000) was still 75% higher than in Brooklyn (73/1,000) and NYC overall (75/1,000).

Prenatal care

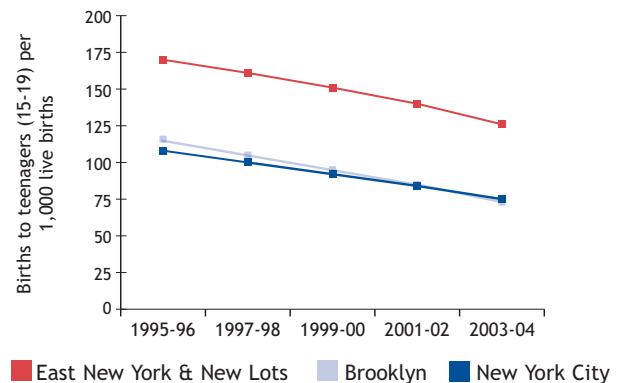
Mothers in East New York and New Lots are more likely to receive late or no prenatal care



Data Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004

Teenage mothers

The birth rate to teenage mothers (15-19 years) is higher in East New York and New Lots

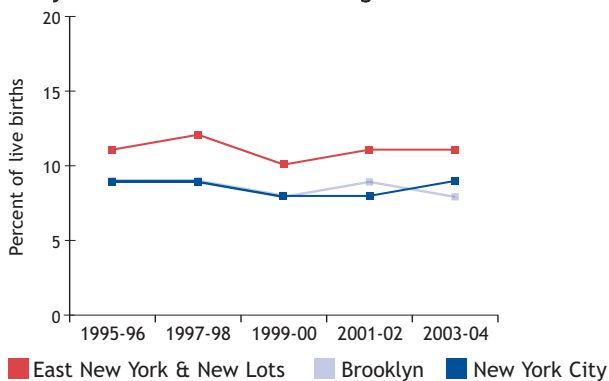


Data Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004

Babies born with low birthweight tend to have more health problems than others. In 2003-2004, the average percent of babies born with low-birthweight in East New York and New Lots was 11% — higher than in Brooklyn (7%) and NYC overall (9%). Infant mortality (the death of babies in the first year of life) has declined in the past 10 years in NYC overall. The 2002-2004 rate in East New York and New Lots was higher than in both Brooklyn and NYC overall (9/1,000 vs. 7/1,000 in Brooklyn and 6/1,000 in NYC).

Low birthweight

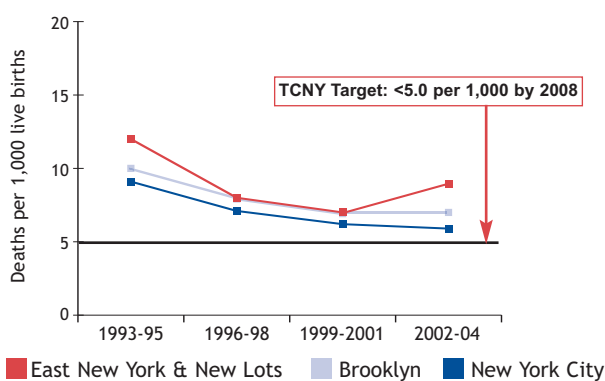
Babies in East New York and New Lots are more likely to be born with low birthweight



Low birthweight is defined as <2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).
Data Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

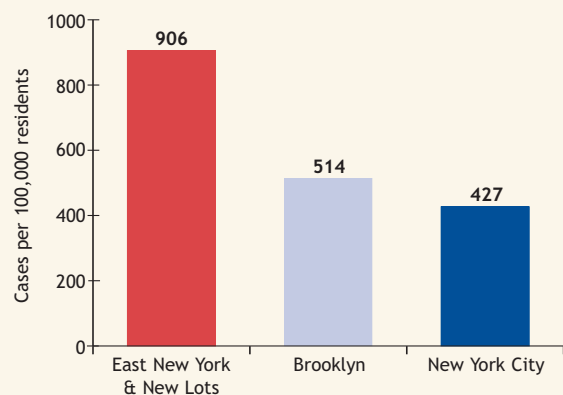
The IMR is higher in East New York and New Lots



Data Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1993-2004

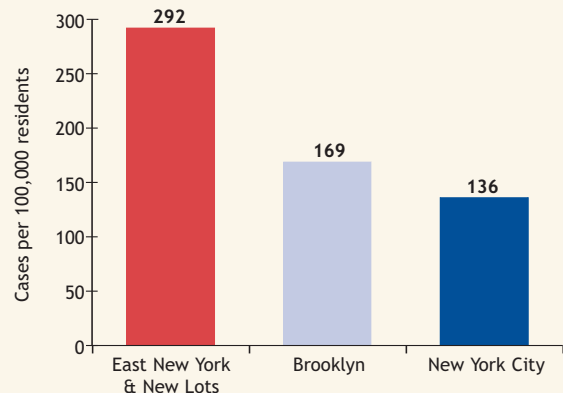
Neighborhood Health Highlight: Sexually Transmitted Infections

The rate of chlamydia diagnoses is higher in East New York and New Lots



Data Source: Bureau of STD Control, NYC DOHMH, 2004

The gonorrhea diagnosis rate in East New York and New Lots is double the NYC overall rate



Data Source: Bureau of STD Control, NYC DOHMH, 2004

Every New York City neighborhood has different health concerns. Here we highlight sexually transmitted diseases in East New York and New Lots.

Gonorrhea and chlamydia are the most commonly reported sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in New York City. STI rates are particularly high in East New York and New Lots.

Among NYC neighborhoods, East New York and New Lots had the second highest rate of newly diagnosed chlamydia in 2004, more than twice the New York City overall rate. This community also had more than twice the NYC rate of newly diagnosed gonorrhea. Both chlamydia and gonorrhea are bacterial infections that can be treated and cured, reducing transmission to others. Serious consequences, such as pelvic inflammatory disease in women and infertility, are possible if infections are left untreated. STIs, including chlamydia and gonorrhea, also increase the risk of contracting HIV.

TAKING ACTION

Combating STIs in a community requires both individual preventive behavior and community-level support. In East New York and New Lots, only 35% of adults with two or more sex partners in the past year used a condom at their last sexual encounter. **Condom use significantly reduces the risk of contracting HIV and other STIs.** Organizations can order free male condoms at www.nycondom.org. In addition, testing for HIV and other STIs is crucial for early detection and treatment. Only 35% of adults in East New York and New Lots were tested for HIV in the past year. Residents can reduce the consequences of STIs by **encouraging sexual partners to get tested and treated.** For more information on STIs and HIV, call 311.

Technical notes

Analyses

All analyses were conducted by the Bureau of Epidemiology Services, NYC DOHMH, unless otherwise indicated. All estimates in this report were age standardized to the Year 2000 Standard Population, except for age-specific data, mother-child health indicators, and STI surveillance data. All CHS analyses were done in SUDAAN to account for complex survey design and were weighted to the New York City population according to the U.S. Census 2000.

Data sources

NYS DOH hospitalization data: Includes hospitalizations of NYC residents that occurred anywhere in New York State. Patient zip code was used to classify hospitalizations into 42 neighborhoods. Data from 1995-2003 updated in April 2005; 2004 data updated in July 2005.

Vital Statistics data: Includes births and deaths of NYC residents that occurred within New York City. Data were combined across years to increase statistical stability and average annual rates are presented. In addition, infant mortality rates (IMR) were calculated as 3-year annual averages, and this statistic and others may differ from the presentation in "Summary of Vital Statistics" reports from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH.

Community Health Survey data: The NYC Community Health Survey (CHS) is an annual random-digit-dial telephone survey of approximately 10,000 adults in New York City. This profile uses the following datasets from this survey: NYC CHS 2002, NYC CHS 2003, NYC CHS 2004, NYC CHS 2002-03-04, NYC CHS 2002-03, NYC CHS 2002 & 2004, and NYC CHS 2003-04. The combined-year datasets increase statistical power, allowing for more stable analyses at the neighborhood level.

Neighborhood Definitions

The 42 NYC neighborhoods are based on the United Hospital Fund definitions of neighborhood, which are specified by zip code. For a complete listing of all 42 neighborhoods and their zip codes, go to nyc.gov/health. The zip codes included in analyses of East New York and New Lots are 11207 and 11208. Please note that some neighborhoods were combined for statistical purposes in the CHS 2002, CHS 2003 and CHS 2004 datasets to make a total of 33 (2002) or 34 (2003, 2004) neighborhoods.

Avoidable Hospitalizations

Data based on Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (called "avoidable hospitalizations" in this report) were calculated using the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) classification of inpatient hospitalization data. Conditions in the overall measure include: Diabetes Short-term Complications Admission Rate, Diabetes Long-term Complications Admission Rate, Pediatric Asthma Admission Rate, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Admission Rate, Pediatric Gastroenteritis Admission Rate, Hypertension Admission Rate, Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate, Dehydration Admission Rate, Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate, Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate, Angina without Procedure Admission Rate, Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate, Adult Asthma Admission Rate, and Rate of Lower-extremity Amputation among Patients with Diabetes.

Significance Testing

For all data, 95% confidence limits were calculated for neighborhood, borough, and NYC estimates. If these ranges did not overlap, a significant difference was inferred. This is a conservative measure of statistical difference. This methodology also was used to examine differences between years in neighborhood trend data. *Only robust findings found to be statistically significant are discussed in the text.* In addition, all NYC CHS estimates were evaluated for statistical stability using the relative standard error (RSE). Those estimates with an RSE > .30 are flagged in graphs, "Estimate is unstable due to small sample size and should be interpreted with caution."

TCNY report card

The neighborhood was classified according to where it ranked in comparison to the other 41 NYC neighborhoods with Above Average = rankings 1-10, Average = rankings 11-32, and Below Average = rankings 33-42 where 1 = the best neighborhood score. Rankings were computed by combining (or in some cases, using only one indicator) standardized measures (z-scores) of the following health indicators for each TCNY goal: TCNY#1 - primary care provider, insurance, ED visits; TCNY#2 - current smokers; TCNY#3 - diabetes, obesity, exercise, heart disease hospitalizations, heart disease mortality; TCNY#4 - HIV testing, AIDS mortality; TCNY#5 - serious psychological distress, mental illness hospitalizations; TCNY#6 - binge drinking, alcohol-related hospitalizations, drug-related hospitalizations, drug-related mortality; TCNY#7 - cervical cancer screening, breast cancer screening, colon cancer screening, cancer mortality; TCNY#8 - flu immunization; TCNY#9 - child lead poisoning, adult asthma rates; TCNY#10 - prenatal care, teenage mothers, low birthweight, infant mortality.

Cover Photograph: Miller and Sunnyside Avenues, Brooklyn. Photo by Edward Wake. Maps by Susan Resnick.

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Community Health Profile for East New York & New Lots

This report is an updated, expanded second edition of the 2002 Community Health Profile for East New York & New Lots.

NEW IN THE SECOND EDITION:

- Take Care New York report card
- Time-trend data on births, hospitalizations, and deaths
- More neighborhood-specific health statistics
- Robust estimates from data through 2004

First and second edition reports on all 42 New York City neighborhoods are available from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene online or by mail.

Web: nyc.gov/health
Click on "My Community's Health"

Email: profiles@health.nyc.gov

Mail:
Community Health Profiles
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Division of Epidemiology
125 Worth Street, Room 315, CN-6
New York, NY 10013

For more information about health issues
in this report,
please call 311.

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