



Health of Black New Yorkers by Country of Birth

Racial and ethnic groups are often treated as homogenous under the assumptions that differences in health outcomes within these groups are negligible and that race serves as an appropriate proxy for other important social determinants of health, such as poverty and education. However, Blacks in the United States constitute a heterogeneous group with a range of ancestries; in addition to US-born Blacks, other people classified as Black include immigrants to the United States from Africa and the Caribbean. Each of these groups can have a different prevalence for a number of chronic diseases.¹ This data brief highlights differences in risk factors for chronic disease and disease prevalence among four Black groups - US-born Blacks, Caribbean Blacks, African Blacks, and Other Blacks - in New York City (NYC) during the period 2010-2014. Since race, educational attainment, and income are often intertwined this brief also examines differences by socioeconomic status. While we cannot determine from our data the ancestry of US-born Blacks or the level of acculturation among foreign-born Blacks, this brief provides an overview of differences between these groups.

Smoking:

- Adult US-born Blacks (22%) were more likely to be current smokers than Caribbean (6%), or Other Blacks (9%).
- While US-born Blacks were more likely to smoke than Whites (17%), Caribbean, African and Other Blacks were at least half as likely to be current smokers.
- The prevalence of smoking among US-born Blacks was similar to Whites (high SES: 14% vs. 13%; low SES: 31% vs. 28%, respectively). However, Caribbean and Other Blacks were less likely to smoke than Whites in both SES groups.

Alcohol consumption:

- US-born Blacks were more likely to be current drinkers (53%) than Caribbean (44%) and African (34%) Blacks.
- All Black groups were less likely to be current drinkers than White New Yorkers (70%).
- This pattern is consistent within SES groups.
 - Among those with high SES, US-born Blacks were more likely to be current drinkers (66%) than Caribbean Blacks (56%). High SES Whites (85%) were more likely to be current drinkers than high SES US-born or Caribbean Blacks.
 - Among low SES Blacks, US-born Blacks were more likely to be current drinkers (50%) than Caribbean (43%) and African (23%) Blacks. However, there were no differences in the prevalence of current drinking between low SES Whites (46%) and US-born or Caribbean Blacks; only low SES African Blacks were less likely to be current drinkers than low SES Whites.
- While US-born Blacks (5%) were more likely to be heavy drinkers than Caribbean Blacks (2%), both groups were less likely to drink heavily than Whites (9%).

Definitions

Black groups: Persons who reported Black race and did not report Latino ethnicity, further defined as

US-born Black: United States, including U.S. territories, reported as place of birth.

Caribbean Black: Caribbean nation or region reported as place of birth.

African Black: a sub-Saharan African country reported as place of birth.

Other Black: persons who did not report the U.S., Caribbean or sub-Saharan African country as place of birth.

Whites: Non-Latino Whites

Socioeconomic Status (SES):

High SES: persons with at least some college and household annual income \geq 400% Federal Poverty level (FPL)

Low SES: High school graduate or less education and household annual income $<$ 400% FPL.

Current drinking: having at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days

Heavy Drinking: an average of more than 2 drinks per day for men and more than 1 drink per day for women

Data source

Community Health Survey (CHS) 2010-2014. The CHS is conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 9,000 NYC residents ages 18 and older. Pooled 2010-14 data presented in this brief are age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. Starting in 2009, the CHS included adults with landline as well as cell phones. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

Reference

1. Arthur CM, Katkin ES. Making a case for the examination of ethnicity of Blacks in United States Health Research. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*. 2006;17(1):25-36.

High Blood Pressure:

- US-born Blacks (38%) were more likely than Caribbean (35%) and African (30%) Blacks to have high blood pressure (hypertension).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure was higher among all Black groups than Whites (23%).
- Among high SES Black groups, there were no differences in the prevalence of high blood pressure. (US-born: 33%, Caribbean: 30%, African: 34%, Other: 30%). However, all Black groups were more likely to report hypertension than high SES Whites (20%).
- Among low SES Blacks, US-born Blacks were more likely to have high blood pressure than Caribbean and African Blacks (41% vs. 35% and 29%, respectively). With the exception of African Blacks, all other low SES Black groups were more likely to report hypertension than low SES Whites (28%).

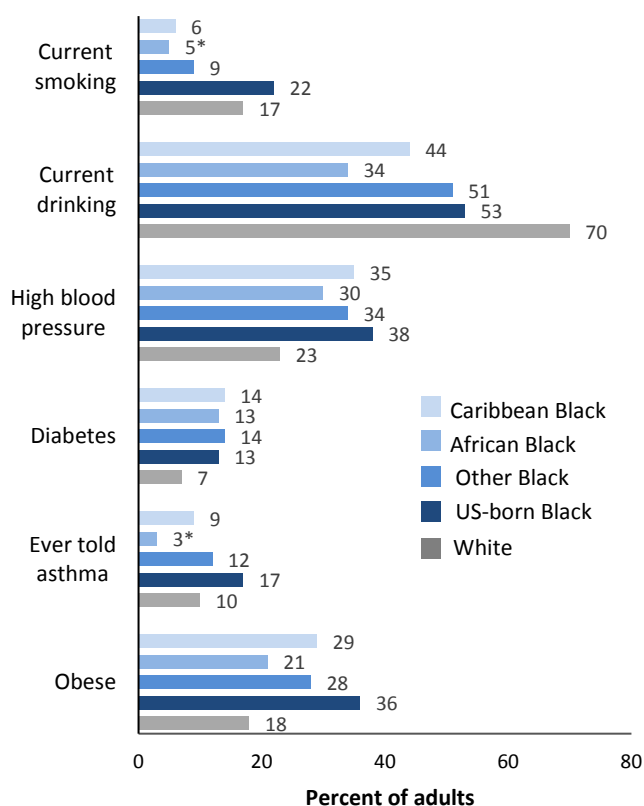
Diabetes:

- There were no differences in the prevalence of diabetes between Black groups, however US-born (13%), Caribbean (14%), and Other (14%) Blacks were more likely to have diabetes than Whites (7%).
- Among low SES Blacks only Caribbean Blacks (17%) were more likely to report having diabetes than low SES US-born Blacks (13%).
- There were no differences in the prevalence of diabetes between high SES Black groups, however high SES US-born (8%), Caribbean (10%), and Other (14%) Blacks were more likely to report diabetes than high SES Whites (5%).

Asthma:

- US-born Blacks (17%) had higher rates of asthma than other Black groups (Caribbean Blacks, 9%; Other Blacks, 12%) and Whites (10%).
- Among Blacks with high SES there were no differences between groups in the proportion with asthma. There were also no differences between Whites and all Black groups. However, low SES US-born Blacks (19%) were more than twice as likely as Caribbean Blacks (9%) and Whites (7%) to have ever had asthma.

Prevalence of chronic disease risk behaviors and conditions by race, New York City, 2010-2014



Black and White race groups exclude Latino ethnicity.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2010-2014

Obesity:

- US-born Blacks (36%) were more likely to be obese compared with Caribbean (29%), African (21%), and Other (28%) Blacks.
- US-born, Caribbean, and Other Blacks were more likely to be obese than Whites (18%).
- Both high and low SES US-born Blacks (high SES: 33%, low SES: 39%) were more likely to be obese than other Black groups within the same SES.
- High SES US-born (33%), Caribbean (23%), and Other (23%) Blacks were more likely to be obese than high SES Whites (13%); however, only low SES US-born Blacks (39%) were more likely to be obese than low SES Whites (29%).

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Epi Data Tables

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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Data Tables

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- Table 2.** Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Data Sources

Community Health Survey (CHS) 2010-2014: The CHS is conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 9,000 NYC residents ages 18 and older. Pooled 2010-14 data presented in this brief are age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. 2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey. Starting in 2009, the CHS included adults with landline as well as cell phones. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

Definitions:

Black groups: Persons who reported Black race and did not report Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, further defined as:

American Black: United States, including U.S. territories, reported as place of birth.

Caribbean Black: Caribbean nation or region reported as place of birth.

African Black: a sub-Saharan African country reported as place of birth.

Other Black: persons who did not report the U.S., Caribbean or sub-Saharan African country as place of birth.

Socioeconomic Status (SES):

High SES: persons with at least some college and household annual income \geq 400% Federal Poverty level (FPL)

Low SES: High school graduate or less education and household annual income $<$ 400% FPL.



Table 1. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

	Race group ^Ø	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
Smoker					
Never	American Black	59.1	(57.3 - 60.8)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	86.5 U	(84.6 - 88.3)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	81.6	(73.3 - 87.8)	<0.001	<0.001
	Other Black	80.6	(75.5 - 84.9)	<0.001	<0.001
	White	54.6	(53.3 - 55.8)		ref
Current	American Black	22.0	(20.5 - 23.6)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	5.8	(4.5 - 7.3)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	5.5 D*	(2.9 - 10.2)	<0.001	<0.001
	Other Black	9.1	(6.2 - 13)	<0.001	<0.001
	White	16.6	(15.6 - 17.6)		ref
Former	American Black	18.9	(17.7 - 20.2)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	7.7	(6.5 - 9.0)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	12.9	(7.5 - 21.2)	0.083	<0.001
	Other Black	10.3	(7.1 - 14.6)	<0.001	<0.001
	White	28.9	(27.8 - 29.9)		ref
Current Drinker¹					
Yes	American Black	53.3	(51.5 - 55.2)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	44.2	(41.4 - 47.2)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	34.2	(28.0 - 41.0)	<0.001	<0.001
	Other Black	51.3	(45.3 - 57.3)	0.531	<0.001
	White	69.6	(68.4 - 70.7)		ref
No	American Black	46.7	(44.8 - 48.5)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	55.8	(52.8 - 58.6)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	65.8	(59.0 - 72.0)	<0.001	<0.001
	Other Black	48.7	(42.7 - 54.7)	0.531	<0.001
	White	30.4	(29.3 - 31.6)		ref
Heavy drinker²					
Yes	American Black	4.9	(4.1 - 5.8)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	2.4	(1.6 - 3.7)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	^	---	---	---
	Other Black	3.7 *	(1.9 - 7.1)	0.371	<0.001
	White	8.9	(8.1 - 9.8)		ref
No	American Black	95.1	(94.2 - 95.9)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	97.6	(96.3 - 98.4)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	97.3	(92.2 - 99.1)	0.158	<0.001
	Other Black	96.3	(92.9 - 98.1)	0.371	<0.001
	White	91.1	(90.2 - 91.9)		ref

Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

^ØBlack and White groups exclude Latino identity.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% Confidence Interval half-width is greater than 10 or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

^ Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates.

D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down

U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up

1 Consumed at least one alcohol drink in past 30 days

2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

Table 1. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
High Blood Pressure					
Yes	American Black	38.1	(36.6 - 39.7)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	34.9	(32.7 - 37.2)	0.019	<0.001
	African Black	29.9	(25.1 - 35.2)	0.002	0.008
	Other Black	34.0	(29.7 - 38.6)	0.086	<0.001
	White	23.0	(22.2 - 23.8)		ref
No	American Black	61.9	(60.3 - 63.4)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	65.1	(62.8 - 67.3)	0.019	<0.001
	African Black	70.1	(64.8 - 74.9)	0.002	0.008
	Other Black	66.0	(61.4 - 70.3)	0.086	<0.001
	White	77.0	(76.2 - 77.8)		ref
Diabetes					
Yes	American Black	12.9	(11.8 - 14)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	14.5 D	(12.8 - 16.4)	0.128	<0.001
	African Black	12.8	(7.8 - 20.4)	0.987	0.055
	Other Black	13.8	(10.5 - 17.8)	0.632	<0.001
	White	6.7	(6.2 - 7.2)		ref
No	American Black	87.1	(86 - 88.2)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	85.5 U	(83.6 - 87.2)	0.128	<0.001
	African Black	87.2	(79.6 - 92.2)	0.987	0.055
	Other Black	86.2	(82.2 - 89.5)	0.632	<0.001
	White	93.3	(92.8 - 93.8)		ref
Asthma³					
Yes	American Black	16.6	(15.3 - 18)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	8.6	(7.2 - 10.4)	<0.001	0.097
	African Black	3.2 *	(1.8 - 5.8)	<0.001	<0.001
	Other Black	11.6	(8.4 - 15.9)	0.015	0.447
	White	10.1	(9.4 - 11)		ref
No	American Black	83.4	(82 - 84.7)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	91.4	(89.6 - 92.8)	<0.001	0.097
	African Black	96.8	(94.2 - 98.2)	<0.001	<0.001
	Other Black	88.4	(84.1 - 91.6)	0.015	0.447
	White	89.9	(89 - 90.6)		ref
Obese⁴					
	American Black	36.4	(34.6 - 38.2)	ref	<0.001
	Caribbean Black	28.7	(26.2 - 31.4)	<0.001	<0.001
	African Black	20.9	(16 - 26.9)	<0.001	0.369
	Other Black	28.4	(23.4 - 33.9)	0.005	<0.001
	White	18.4	(17.5 - 19.3)		ref

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1 Consumed at least one alcohol drink in past 30 days

2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

Table 2. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

	SES ⁵	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
Smoker						
Never Smoker	High	American Black	65.8	(61.8 - 69.7)	ref	<0.001
		Caribbean Black	88.1	(82.7 - 91.9)	<0.001	<0.001
		African Black	84.6	(74.0 - 91.3)	<0.001	<0.001
		Other Black	79.1	(67.6 - 87.3)	0.014	<0.001
		White	54.0	(51.9 - 56.1)		ref
	Low	American Black	50.9	(47.6 - 54.3)	ref	0.666
		Caribbean Black	81.7	(77.3 - 85.4)	<0.001	<0.001
		African Black	75.7 *	(60.9 - 86.2)	<0.001	<0.001
		Other Black	78.0 *	(66.3 - 86.4)	<0.001	<0.001
		White	49.8	(46.0 - 53.6)		ref
Current Smoker	High	American Black	14.2	(11.2 - 17.9)	ref	0.615
		Caribbean Black	3.4 *	(1.6 - 7.1)	<0.001	<0.001
		African Black	^	---	---	---
		Other Black	6.3 *	(3.0 - 12.8)	0.006	0.005
		White	13.3	(11.7 - 15)		ref
	Low	American Black	30.7	(27.7 - 34)	ref	0.293
		Caribbean Black	8.2	(5.4 - 12.2)	<0.001	<0.001
		African Black	14.9 *	(7.5 - 27.3)	0.002	0.012
		Other Black	15.2 *	(8.0 - 27.0)	0.002	0.012
		White	28.1	(24.6 - 32.0)		ref
Former Smoker	High	American Black	19.9	(17.2 - 23.0)	ref	<0.001
		Caribbean Black	8.5	(5.3 - 13.3)	<0.001	<0.001
		African Black	12.5 D*	(6.5 - 22.5)	0.079	<0.001
		Other Black	14.6 *	(7.4 - 26.7)	0.289	<0.001
		White	32.7	(31.1 - 34.4)		ref
	Low	American Black	18.3	(16.1 - 20.8)	ref	0.037
		Caribbean Black	10.2	(7.9 - 13)	<0.001	<0.001
		African Black	9.4 *	(3.7 - 21.8)	0.045	0.005
		Other Black	6.8	(3.7 - 12)	<0.001	<0.001
		White	22.0	(19.6 - 24.8)		ref

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1 Consumed at least one alcohol drink in past 30 days

2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

5 High socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as persons with at least some college and household annual income ≥400% Federal Poverty level (FPL). Low SES are respondents who are high school graduates or have less education and household annual income <400% (FPL).

Table 2. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

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Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

	SES ⁵	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)	
Current Drinker¹							
Yes	High	American Black	65.9	(61.8 - 69.7)	ref	<0.001	
		Caribbean Black	56.4	(47.9 - 64.6)	0.046	<0.001	
		African Black	53.6 *	(37.7 - 68.9)	0.149	<0.001	
		Other Black	60.3 *	(49.1 - 70.5)	0.348	<0.001	
		White	84.7	(83.4 - 85.9)		ref	
	Low	American Black	50.0	(46.6 - 53.3)	ref	0.154	
		Caribbean Black	43.4	(38.3 - 48.6)	0.036	0.388	
		African Black	23.0	(14.7 - 34.2)	<0.001	<0.001	
		Other Black	45.6 *	(34.6 - 57.1)	0.471	0.918	
		White	46.2	(42.3 - 50.1)		ref	
	No	High	American Black	34.1	(30.3 - 38.2)	ref	<0.001
			Caribbean Black	43.6	(35.4 - 52.1)	0.046	<0.001
			African Black	46.4 *	(31.1 - 62.3)	0.149	<0.001
			Other Black	39.7 *	(29.5 - 50.9)	0.348	<0.001
White			15.3	(14.1 - 16.6)		ref	
Low		American Black	50.0	(46.7 - 53.4)	ref	0.154	
		Caribbean Black	56.6	(51.4 - 61.7)	0.036	0.388	
		African Black	77.0	(65.8 - 85.3)	<0.001	<0.001	
		Other Black	54.4 *	(42.9 - 65.4)	0.471	0.918	
White	53.8	(49.9 - 57.7)		ref			
Heavy drinker²							
Yes	High	American Black	6.5 D	(4.6 - 8.9)	ref	<0.001	
		Caribbean Black	^	---	---	---	
		African Black	0.0 ¶	(. - .)	<0.001	<0.001	
		Other Black	^	---	---	---	
		White	12.6	(11.1 - 14.2)		ref	
	Low	American Black	5.4	(3.9 - 7.3)	ref	0.640	
		Caribbean Black	2.5 D*	(1.1 - 5.2)	0.024	0.091	
		African Black	0.0 ¶	(. - .)	<0.001	<0.001	
		Other Black	^	---	---	---	
		White	4.8	(3.2 - 7.1)		ref	
	No	High	American Black	93.5 U	(91.1 - 95.4)	ref	<0.001
			Caribbean Black	94.4	(84.9 - 98)	0.798	0.024
			African Black	100.0 ¶	(. - .)	<0.001	<0.001
			Other Black	95.9	(88.2 - 98.7)	0.350	<0.001
White			87.4	(85.8 - 88.9)		ref	
Low		American Black	94.6	(92.7 - 96.1)	ref	0.640	
		Caribbean Black	97.5 U	(94.8 - 98.9)	0.024	0.091	
		African Black	100.0 ¶	(. - .)	<0.001	<0.001	
		Other Black	96.0	(88.6 - 98.7)	0.549	0.736	
White	95.2	(92.9 - 96.8)		ref			
High Blood Pressure							
Yes	High	American Black	33.0	(30.0 - 36.2)	ref	<0.001	
		Caribbean Black	30.0	(25.4 - 35.1)	0.315	<0.001	
		African Black	34.1	(25.5 - 43.8)	0.830	0.003	
		Other Black	30.2	(23.2 - 38.2)	0.496	0.010	
		White	20.1	(18.8 - 21.4)		ref	
	Low	American Black	41.3	(38.4 - 44.1)	ref	<0.001	
		Caribbean Black	35.4	(31.7 - 39.2)	0.015	0.003	
		African Black	29.5 D	(21.5 - 39.0)	0.013	0.805	
		Other Black	37.0	(29.5 - 45.1)	0.316	0.041	
		White	28.3	(25.8 - 31.0)		ref	
	No	High	American Black	67.0	(63.8 - 70.0)	ref	<0.001
			Caribbean Black	70.0	(64.9 - 74.6)	0.315	<0.001
			African Black	65.9	(56.2 - 74.5)	0.830	0.003
			Other Black	69.8	(61.8 - 76.8)	0.496	0.010
White			79.9	(78.6 - 81.2)		ref	
Low		American Black	58.7	(55.9 - 61.6)	ref	<0.001	
		Caribbean Black	64.6	(60.8 - 68.3)	0.015	0.003	
		African Black	70.5 U	(61.0 - 78.5)	0.013	0.805	
		Other Black	63.0	(54.9 - 70.5)	0.316	0.041	
White	71.7	(69.0 - 74.2)		ref			

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Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

^Black and White groups exclude Latino identity.

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1 Consumed at least one alcohol drink in past 30 days

2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

5 High socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as persons with at least some college and household annual income ≥400% Federal Poverty level (FPL). Low SES are respondents who are high school graduates or have less education and household annual income <400% (FPL).

Table 2. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

	SES ⁵	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
Diabetes						
Yes	High	American Black	8.3	(6.5 - 10.6)	ref	0.001
		Caribbean Black	10.4	(7.0 - 15.2)	0.366	0.005
		African Black	8.8 *	(3.6 - 19.9)	0.912	0.282
		Other Black	14.3	(7.8 - 24.8)	0.172	0.023
		White	4.6	(4.0 - 5.3)		ref
	Low	American Black	13.2	(11.5 - 15.1)	ref	0.002
		Caribbean Black	17.0	(14.1 - 20.3)	0.039	<0.001
		African Black	14.8 *	(7.3 - 27.7)	0.757	0.285
		Other Black	17.8	(12.1 - 25.5)	0.185	0.014
		White	9.2	(7.6 - 11.2)		ref
No	High	American Black	91.7	(89.4 - 93.5)	ref	0.001
		Caribbean Black	89.6	(84.8 - 93)	0.366	0.005
		African Black	91.2	(80.1 - 96.4)	0.912	0.282
		Other Black	85.7	(75.2 - 92.2)	0.172	0.023
		White	95.4	(94.7 - 96)		ref
	Low	American Black	86.8	(84.9 - 88.5)	ref	0.002
		Caribbean Black	83.0	(79.7 - 85.9)	0.039	<0.001
		African Black	85.2 *	(72.3 - 92.7)	0.757	0.285
		Other Black	82.2	(74.5 - 87.9)	0.185	0.014
		White	90.8	(88.8 - 92.4)		ref
Asthma³						
Yes	High	American Black	12.8	(10.3 - 15.8)	ref	0.266
		Caribbean Black	9.8	(6.2 - 15.2)	0.262	0.602
		African Black	^	---	---	---
		Other Black	11.7 *	(6.1 - 21.5)	0.793	0.860
		White	11.0	(9.7 - 12.5)		ref
	Low	American Black	18.6	(16.1 - 21.4)	ref	<0.001
		Caribbean Black	8.7	(6.2 - 12.1)	<0.001	0.445
		African Black	^	---	---	---
		Other Black	12.5 U	(7.2 - 21)	0.100	0.151
		White	7.4	(5.6 - 9.6)		ref
No	High	American Black	87.2	(84.2 - 89.7)	ref	0.266
		Caribbean Black	90.2	(84.8 - 93.8)	0.262	0.602
		African Black	92.4	(79.6 - 97.4)	0.227	0.403
		Other Black	88.3	(78.5 - 93.9)	0.793	0.860
		White	89.0	(87.5 - 90.3)		ref
	Low	American Black	81.4	(78.6 - 83.9)	ref	<0.001
		Caribbean Black	91.3	(87.9 - 93.8)	<0.001	0.445
		African Black	97.6	(87.4 - 99.6)	<0.001	0.035
		Other Black	87.5 D	(79 - 92.8)	0.100	0.151
		White	92.6	(90.4 - 94.4)		ref
Obese⁴						
	High	American Black	33.2	(29.3 - 37.3)	ref	<0.001
		Caribbean Black	23.1	(16.4 - 31.4)	0.020	0.013
		African Black	10.9 *	(5.5 - 20.3)	<0.001	0.502
		Other Black	22.5 U	(15.4 - 31.6)	0.021	0.029
		White	13.4	(12.1 - 14.7)		ref
	Low	American Black	38.7	(35.5 - 42)	ref	<0.001
		Caribbean Black	32.0	(27.9 - 36.4)	0.015	0.231
		African Black	24.8 *	(16.1 - 36.2)	0.011	0.471
		Other Black	24.7	(17.3 - 34.1)	0.003	0.388
		White	28.7	(25.5 - 32.1)		ref

Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

∅ Black and White groups exclude Latino identity.

* Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% Confidence Interval half-width is greater than 10 or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

^ Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates.

¶ Estimate should be interpreted with caution. 95% Confidence Interval and Relative Standard Error are not calculated.

D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down

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