Epi Data Tables

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene April 2013, No. 26

Diabetes among adults in New York City

Data Tables

Table 1. Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, New York City, 1993-2011

Table 2. Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by race/ethnicity, New York City, 2011

Table 3. Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by UHF neighborhood, New York City, 2009-2011

Table 4. Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by neighborhood poverty, New York City, 2009-2011

Table 5. Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by race/ethnicity and household poverty, New York City, 2009-2011

Table 6. Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by select health indicators, New York City, 2011

Table 7. Prevalence of select health indicators among adults aged 18+ years, by diabetes status, New York City, 2011

Data Source

Community Health Survey 2002-2011: The Community Health Survey (CHS) is a survey of about 9,000 adults aged 18 and older, conducted annually by the Health Department. Estimates presented here are based on self-reported data and age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population. The CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached only by cell phone. Starting in 2011, CHS weighting methods were updated to incorporate Census 2010 data and additional demographic characteristics. For survey details, visit www.nyc.gov/health/survey.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) 1993-2001: NYC estimates prior to 2002 of self-reported diabetes prevalence are from the BRFSS, a telephone survey tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the US. Estimates prior to 2002 are three-year averages and all are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population. For survey details, visit cdc.gov/brfss.

To access the related Epi Data Brief, go to nyc.gov/health/html/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief26.pdf

Table 1: Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, New York City, 1993-2011

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Suveillance System, NYC sample 1993-2001; NYC Community Health Survey 2002-2011

CHS 2002-2008 data are weighted to the NYC adult population per Census 2000; CHS 2009-2010 data are weighted to 2008 HVS for phone usage and the Census 2000. Beginning with 2011, CHS data are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

			95% Confidence Interval	
	Weighted #	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Year				
1993-1995	n/a	4.2	3.3	5.5
1996-1998	n/a	5.9	4.7	7.4
1999-2001	n/a	6.2	5.2	7.4
2002	454,000	8.0	7.4	8.7
2003	530,000	9.0	8.4	9.8
2004	529,000	9.2	8.6	9.9
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	542,000	9.5[D]	8.9	10.2
2007	522,000	9.1	8.5	9.8
2008	552,000	9.7	8.9	10.5
2009	559,000	9.7	9.0	10.4
2010	530,000	9.3	8.5	10.1
2011	649,000	10.5[U]	9.6	11.6

Data are not available for 2005.

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Beginning with CHS 2011, the estimated number of people represent the population growth per Census 2010.

[D] When rounding to the nearest whole number, round down.

[U] When rounding to the nearest whole number, round up.

Table 2: Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by race/ethnicity, New York City, 2011

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2011

Beginning with 2011, CHS data are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

		95% Confidence Interval		
	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	p-value
Race/ethnicity				
White, Non-Hispanic	6.3	5.2	7.6	ref
Black, Non-Hispanic	**13.9**	11.7	16.4	**<.001**
Hispanic	**14.0**	11.9	16.3	**<.001**
Asian	**12.6**	9.5	16.4	**<.001**
Other	10.0*	5.0	19.2	0.294

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bolded values indicate statistically significant differences between groups (i.e., p-value < 0.05).

*Estimate should be interpeted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of the estimate precision) is greater than 30% or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

Table 3: Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by UHF neighborhood, New York City, 2009-2011

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2009-2011
Combined data from CHS years 2009-2011 are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.
Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

		95% Confidence Interval	
UHF Neighborhood	**%**	**Lower Limit**	**Upper Limit**
Kingsbridge and Riverdale	7.3	4.7	11.3
The Northeast Bronx	13.9	10.9	17.7
Fordham-Bronx Park	14.6	11.3	18.7
Pelham-Throgs Neck	9.3	7.1	12.2
The South Bronx	13.9	11.9	16.1
Greenpoint	8.9	5.8	13.3
Downtown Brooklyn-Heights-Park Slope	9.7	6.4	14.3
Bedford Stuyvesant-Crown Heights	11.2	8.5	14.6
East New York-New Lots	14.4	11.2	18.5
Sunset Park	9.3	5.5	15.5
Borough Park	10.2	7.1	14.4
Flatbush	10.6	8.2	13.5
Canarsie and Flatlands	10.0	7.4	13.5
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	7.7	5.0	11.9
Coney Island	13.5[D]	10.2	17.5
Williamsburg-Bushwick	13.9	10.1	18.8
Washington Heights-Inwood	9.9	7.1	13.7
Central Harlem	12.0	7.9	17.7
East Harlem	13.8	9.5	19.7
Upper West Side	7.4	4.6	11.7
Upper East Side-Gramercy	4.4	2.7	7.0
Chelsea-Greenwich Village	4.1	2.6	6.5
Union Square-Lower Manhattan	9.4	6.8	12.8
Long Island City-Astoria	9.5[D]	6.8	13.0
West Queens	10.0	7.6	13.0
Flushing-Clearview	10.7	8.0	14.0
Bayside-Little Neck-Fresh Meadows	7.9	5.5	11.2
Ridgewood-Forest Hills	6.8	4.8	9.6
Southwest Queens	10.2	7.8	13.2
Jamaica	13.6	10.7	17.2
SoutheastQueens	12.5[U]	9.5	16.3
The Rockaways	9.5	6.7	13.2
Northern Staten Island	9.6	7.1	12.9
Southern Staten Island	8.8	6.9	11.1

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

[D] When rounding to the nearest whole number, round down.

[U] When rounding to the nearest whole number, round up.

Table 4: Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by neighborhood poverty, New York City, 2009-2011

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2009-2011

Combined data from CHS years 2009-2011 are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

		95% Confidence Interval		
Neighborhood poverty level	**%**	**Lower Limit**	**Upper Limit**	**p-value**
Very low poverty (0-<10%)	**7.1**	6.2	8.0	ref
Medium poverty (10-<20%)	**9.8**	9.0	10.8	**<0.001**
High poverty (20-<30%)	**12.2**	10.9	13.6	**<0.001**
Very high poverty (30-<100%)	**12.6**	11.3	14.1	**<0.001**

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bolded values indicate statistically significant differences between groups (i.e., p-value < 0.05).

Neighborhood poverty was defined by the percent of individuals in a New York City zip code area with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (ACS 2007-2011), separated into four groups: low (<10%), medium (10%-<20%), high (20%-<30%) and very high (>30%).

Table 5: Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by race/ethnicity and household poverty, New York City, 2009-2011

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2009-2011

Combined data from CHS years 2009-2011 are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

	Low poverty (<200%)				Medium poverty (200-300%)				High poverty (400%+)			
		95% Confidence Interval				95% Confidence Interval				95% Confidence Interval		
Race/ethnicity	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	p-value	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	p-value	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	p-value
White, Non-Hispanic	10.4	8.5	12.6	ref	8.2	6.3	10.6	ref	5.3	4.4	6.3	ref
Black, Non-Hispanic	**13.6**	11.9	15.6	**0.018**	**14.2**	11.4	17.5	**0.001**	**10.0**	8.1	12.3	**<0.001**
Hispanic	**15.3**	13.6	17.2	**<0.001**	8.0	5.8	11.0	0.927	**8.5**[U]	6.3	11.4	**0.017**
Asian	11.4	8.9	14.4	0.573	8.3	4.9	13.7	0.952	**9.4**	6.7	13.1	**0.013**
Other	14.1	8.6	22.2	0.300	8.3*	3.9	16.9	0.968	6.2*	2.9	12.8	0.702

*Estimate should be interpeted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of the estimate precision) is greater than 30% or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bolded values indicate statistically significant differences between groups (i.e., p-value < 0.05).

[U] When rounding to the nearest whole number, round up.

Household poverty is based on total people per household and their net income compared to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Table 6: Prevalence of diabetes among adults aged 18+ years, by select health indicators, New York City, 2011

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2011

Beginning with 2011, CHS data are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

	With condition			Without condition			P-value [With condition vs. without (ref)]
		95% Confidence Interval			95% Confidence Interval		
	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Obesity	**17.9**	15.5	20.6	**7.9**	6.9	9.0	**<0.001**
High blood presure	**19.6**	16.9	22.6	**5.7**	4.7	6.9	**<0.001**
High cholesterol	**15.1**	13.3	17.2	**7.3**	6.2	8.5	**<0.001**

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Table 6: Prevalence of select health indicators among adults aged 18+ years, by diabetes status, New York City, 2010, 2011

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010, 2011 [as noted]
CHS 2010 data are weighted to 2008 HVS for phone usage and the Census 2000. Beginning with 2011, CHS data are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, 2008 HVS for phone usage and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.
Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population

	With diabetes			Without diabetes			P-value [With diabetes vs. without (ref)]
		95% Confidence Interval			95% Confidence Interval		
	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	%	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Reported fair/poor health [2011]	**44.7**	36.7	53.0	**18.9**	17.5	20.5	**<0.001**
Ever depression [2010]	**22.8**	16.9	30.0	**12.1**	11.0	13.2	**<0.001**

95% Confidence Intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.
Bolded values indicate statistically significant differences between groups (i.e., p-value < 0.05).