Links to DOHMH data resources
can be found at: nyc.gov/health/data

THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Information and Resources
For Your Health

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Data and Statistics

The Health Department gathers data and statistics from New Yorkers and uses them to inform the public and health professionals about the health of the City over time, to establish department priorities and to shape health policy at all levels of government.

NYC Vital Signs

Publications: Read Health Department publications, many of which include findings and conclusions from the data.

Tools: Use real-time, online analysis tools for selected health data to understand data on the health of the city.

Health

Data & Statistics

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Tools

The Health Department makes data available to researchers and the public through various tools while always protecting the confidentiality of the individuals who have provided them.

First and foremost among these are Epiquery (a contraction of "epidemiology" and "query") and the Environmental Public Health Tracking portal, both highly interactive tools offering users instant access to hundreds of health indicators in the way that is most helpful to them.

Other tools include data sets that researchers can download to conduct their own analyses of Health Department survey information or to investigate specific topics, such as:

- Epiquery
- Environmental Public Health Tracking portal
- Birth and Death Records
- Childhood Lead Poisoning
- Injury
- Pregnancy Risks

The Geographical Information System (GIS) Center

The Geographical Information System (GIS) Center is a collaborative unit at the Department of Health & Mental Hygiene established to develop and support the mapping and geographical analysis capabilities of the Agency. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provide a way to investigate health-related information through maps and spatial analysis.

- Data Sets & Tables
- Interactive Data Tools
- Maps

NYC Health

EpiQuery
NYC Interactive Health Data
nyc.gov/health/EpiQuery

Percent of New Yorkers Who Are Current Smokers

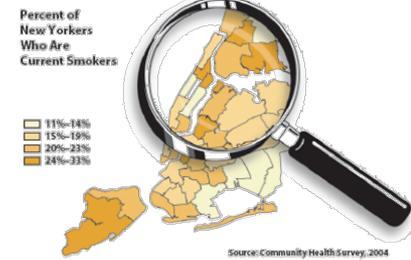- 11%–14%
- 15%–19%
- 20%–23%
- 24%–33%

Source: Community Health Survey, 2004

- **Web-based, interactive query system**

- **Ask & answer your own questions about the health of New Yorkers**

- **EpiQuery**
    - **nyc.gov/health/epiquery**

What's on EpiQuery?

- Community Health Survey 2002 – 2012 and trends
- Child Community Health Survey 2009
- Communicable Disease Surveillance System 2000-2010
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) 2000-2009
- NYC Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2004
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1997-2011 and trends (odd years)
- Births (Vital Statistics) 2000-2007
- Mortality (Vital Statistics) 2000-2007
- Mortality Trend Data 1994-2007
- World Trade Center Health Registry Baseline Survey 2003-2004
- Environmental EpiQuery
- NYC Population Data
  - Census 1990-2000
  - Census 2010

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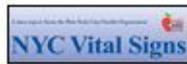Your Neighborhood

Health Data Publications

Data & Statistics

Home 〉 Data & Statistics

Data and Statistics

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NYC Vital Signs

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NYC Health

Health Data Publications

- **Epi Data Briefs & Data Tables:** Short reports (1-3 pages) that highlight data from varying programs and projects at the Health Department.
  - Substance use, smoking trends, early child development and more

- **Epi Research Report & Data Appendices:** Reports (8-12 pages) that provide information on research methodology and use of data by the Health Department.
  - Health Care Reform & Access to Primary Care, Cell Phone Only New Yorkers and the CHS and more

- **Vital Signs:** Brief reports (2-4 pages) on important health topics in New York City
  - Adolescent health, asthma, obesity and more

- **Community Health Profiles:** Neighborhood-specific health reports for 42 NYC neighborhoods

All available online: nyc.gov/health/data

NYC Health

Epi Data Brief

Developmental Conditions and Delays in New York City Children

Prevalence of devel...

- Developmental dela...
  behavior.

- Approximately 4% o...
  parent that they ha...
  ages two to 12 had ...
  disorder; and 78,00...

- The prevalence of e...
  hearing, vision, or s...
  children nationwide...

Characteristics asso...

**Prevalence of develop...
conditions by gender, (**

Hearing, vision, or speech probl...
12 years)

Learning disability (3-12...

Developmental delay othe...
speech (0-12 years)

Autism, Asperger's Disorder, or ...
autism spectrum disorder (2-12...

Source: Child Community Heal...

Epi Data Brief

Unprotected Anal Intercourse among Young Men who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in New York City

HIV infection among MSM in NYC[1]

- MSM comprise a relatively small proportion of New York City's population (approximately 5% of all sexually active men aged 18-64)*, yet accounted for approximately 43% of all new HIV diagnoses in 2009.

- Among MSM diagnosed with HIV in 2009, 68% identified as black or Hispanic and 47% were under the age of 30.

- HIV transmission among MSM is largely driven by unprotected anal intercourse (UAI), which spreads HIV more efficiently than other forms of sexual activity.**

- Correct and consistent condom use during anal intercourse is a highly effective method of preventing the spread of HIV among MSM.**

Data Collection and Analyses

Since 2009, the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has conducted High Risk Behavioral Surveillance of sexually active MSM aged 18-40 who report anal intercourse in the past six months and who reside in New York City. Data collection occurs biannually online and in-person, and reported indicators include condom use at last anal sex, number of sexual partners in the past six months, as well as HIV status and HIV testing information. Online surveys are administered by self-selection via click-through banner ads placed on popular social networking and dating websites with MSM-geared content. In-person surveys are administered by trained interviewers at MSM venues in NYC, including bars, clubs and public outdoor locations. Given the differences in sampling methodology, only online data are presented for the remainder of this brief. For additional information regarding survey methodology, as well as online sample characteristics, please see the data tables.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries in New York City

S

appr
more
self-
acts
suic

Child Obesity Risk: Nutrition & Physical Activity

O besity, epidemic both nationwide and in New York City, often begins early in life. In New York City, 40% of elementary school children are overweight or obese.

Data show that overweight children are more likely to become overweight adults. Many serious health problems are related to being overweight or obese in childhood, such as diabetes, heart disease, asthma and depression.

access to nutritious foods create conditions that contribute to being overweight or obese. The abundance of fast food and sugary beverages also makes it harder for children across the U.S. to meet national nutrition guidelines.

This report examines two major risk factors for childhood obesity, poor nutrition and lack of physical activity, using data from telephone surveys of New York City parents. Page four provides tips for parents, providers, schools and policymakers to help children
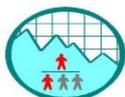
Epi Research Report

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene   May 2010

Including New Yorkers Who Can Be Reached Only by C in the Community He Results from the 2008 Phone Pilot Survey

The Community Health Survey (CHS) is survey that is a primary source of data Department of Health and Mental Hygie monitor the health of New Yorkers, eva public health initiatives, and guide polic the 2008 CHS, the DOHMH conducted Survey to collect information from New only be reached by cell phone, a populat

Key Points

- By 2008, nearly one in five

Epi Research Report

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene   November 2011

Health Care Reform in New York City — Access to Primary Care Before Reform

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) — the nation's recent health care reform law — is expected to expand access to health insurance coverage for more New Yorkers and to emphasize preventive and primary care that has the most potential to save lives and prevent disease. As the ACA is implemented over the next several years, this series will monitor changes in access to primary care.

The leading causes of illness, disability and death in New York City are largely preventable. Clinical encounters with medical

Affordable Care Act (ACA), which provides for comprehensive health care reform.[2] Many provisions included in the ACA have the

Key Points in this Baseline Report:

- In 2009, 16% of adult New Yorkers were uninsured.

- Certain NYC neighborhoods had a shortage of primary care physicians, high rates of emergency department use for routine care, and high rates of preventable hospitalizations.

- Screening rates for some recommended clinical preventive services were substantially below 100%.

Neighborhood Health Information: Community Health Profiles
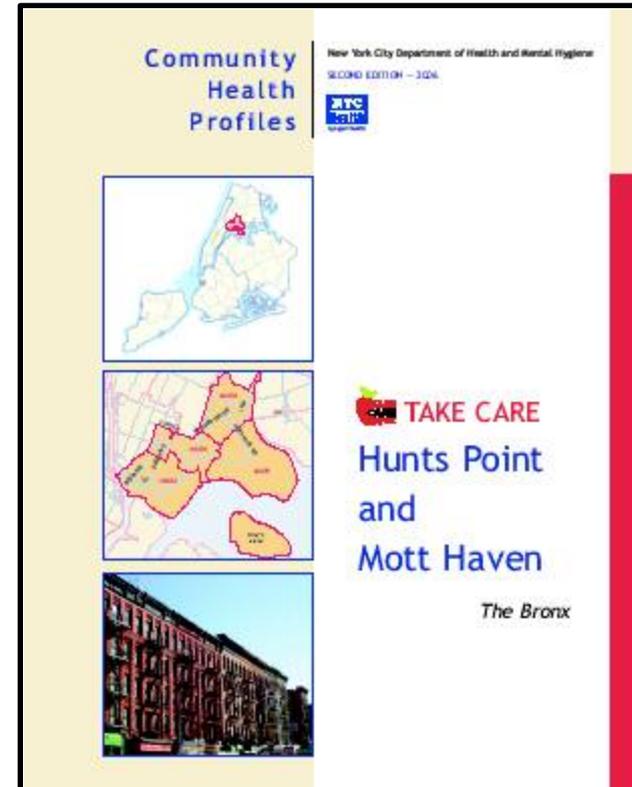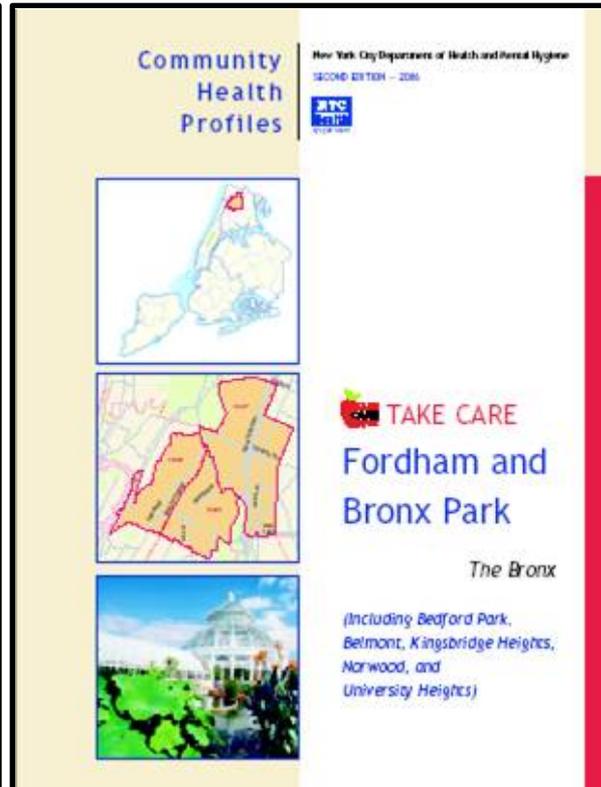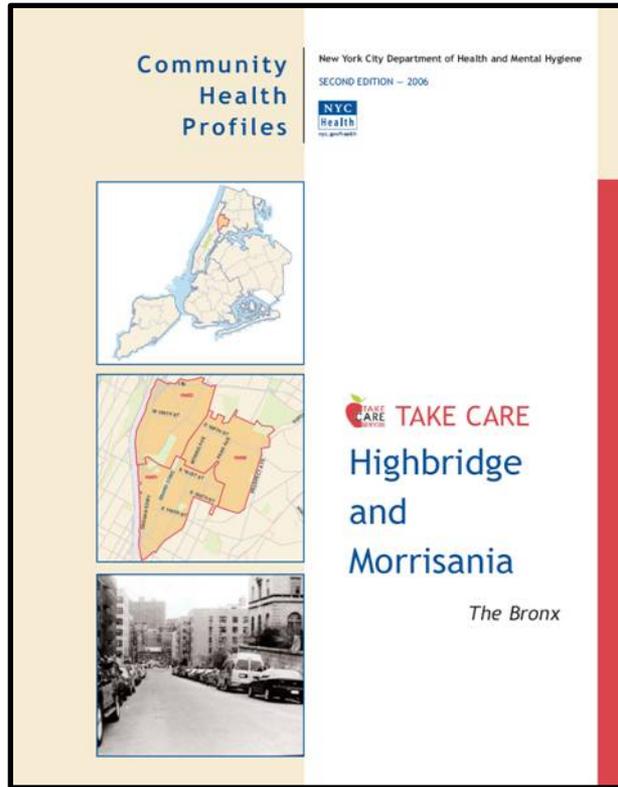
Local communities want and need neighborhood-level health information, in addition to borough and citywide data

Other Publications

HIV EPIDEMIOLOGY & FIELD SERVICES SEMIANNUAL REPORT
Covering January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor
Thomas A. Farley, MD, MPH
Commissioner

NYC Health

October 2011 — The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene — Vol. 6, No. 2

What's in this report?

Highlights from 2010.. 1
History of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in New York City, 1981 – 2010............. 1
HIV/AIDS Diagnoses and Deaths, January – December 2010, and
PLWHA as of December 31, 2010... 2
Which HIV-related Events are Reportable?.. 2
HIV/AIDS Diagnoses and Deaths, January – December 2010, and
PLWHA as of December 31, 2010, by Sex.. 3
Rates of HIV Diagnoses, PWHA, and Deaths among PWHA by United
Hospital Fund (UHF) Neighborhood, New York City 2010..................... 4

Publication schedule: This report reflects events occurring through
December 31, 2010, and reported by September 30, 2011, unless otherwise
stated. It represents diagnoses made through nine months prior to the
publication date. Case reporting is 90% complete by that time. Because

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2010

- As of September 30, 2011, 110,736 persons had been diagnosed and reported in New York City and were presumed to be living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This represents an increase of 1.7% from 2009, and 12% from 2006.
- In 2010, there were 3,481 new diagnoses of HIV/AIDS in New York City:
  - 76.6% of new diagnoses were among men, and 23.4% were among women. 48.3% of new diagnoses were among men who have sex with men (MSM), while 21.4% were among persons reporting heterosexual transmission risk. 78.6% of new diagnoses were among blacks and Hispanics. Manhattan and Brooklyn had the highest proportions of new diagnoses. 177 persons (5.1% of cases) were newly diagnosed with HIV in the acute stage of infection.

City Health Information

CHI goes paperless—
see back for details

December 2011 — The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene — Vol. 30(4):23-30
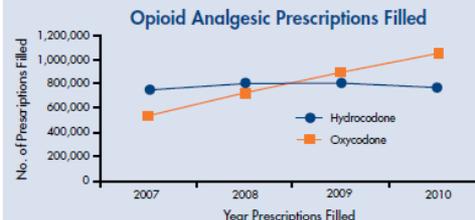
PREVENTING MISUSE OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOID DRUGS

- Physicians and dentists can play a major role in reducing risks associated with opioid analgesics, particularly fatal drug overdose.
- For acute pain:
  - If opioids are warranted, prescribe only short-acting agents.
  - A 3-day supply is usually sufficient.
- For chronic noncancer pain:
  - Avoid prescribing opioids unless other approaches to analgesia have been demonstrated to be ineffective.
- Avoid whenever possible prescribing opioids in patients taking benzodiazepines because of the risk of fatal respiratory depression.

The use of prescription opioids to manage pain has increased 10-fold over the past 20 years in the United States.[1] Although opioids are indicated and effective in the management of certain types of acute pain and cancer pain, their role in treating chronic noncancer pain is not well established.[2]

Concomitant with the growth in opioid prescribing, opioid-related health problems have

TRENDS IN OPIOID ANALGESIC USE AND CONSEQUENCES, NEW YORK CITY, 2004–2010

Opioid Analgesic Prescriptions Filled

No. of Prescriptions Filled — Year Prescriptions Filled
— Hydrocodone
— Oxycodone

- Summary of Vital Statistics
- HIV Epidemiology Program Reports
- Bureau of Sexually Transmitted Disease Reports
- CHI bulletins (City Health Information) for primary care providers
- Tuberculosis Annual Reports

NYC Health

Public Use Datasets

- Available for CHS, YRBS, 2004 NYC HANES

- Guidance, codebooks and other documentation along with SAS datasets

Data & Statistics

Home 〉 Data & Statistics 〉 Surveys 〉 Community Health Survey 〉 Public Use Data

Community Health Survey: Public Use Data

As part of the Health Department's ongoing commitment to make data from the New York City Community Health Survey (CHS) available for analysis, grant writing, policymaking and program development, we provide downloadable datasets for use by researchers, students, and the public health community.

Datasets are available on this page for each year of the the CHS, visit:

- CHS Overview
- CHS Methodology
- EpiQuery: NYC Interactive Health Data

Prior to downloading the datasets below, please review

1. Due to the complex sampling design of the CHS, a software program capable of handling complex s or STATA). Annotated sample code for analysis usi provided for each year. More information about a variables are located in those programs.

CHS Public Use Datasets

2011
Questionnaire (PDF)
Codebook (PDF)
Dataset (SAS)
Call in program and sample code for analyzing the data (SAS+SUDAAN)
Format program
Format statement program
Zipped file with all documentation and dataset (ZIP)

2010
Questionnaire (PDF)
Codebook (PDF)
Dataset (SAS)
Call in program and sample code for analyzing the data (SAS+SUDAAN)
Format program
Format statement program
Zipped file with all documentation and dataset (ZIP)

2009
Questionnaire (PDF)

Data Requests

- Data Requests
  - Data not found on EpiQuery or through the Data & Statistics section of the website (including specialized maps)
  - Based on specific research questions
  - Allow for 3-4 weeks for completion, depending on the complexity of the request

- Email us at query@health.nyc.gov
- Vital Statistics requests, visit:
  - http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/data/data-special.shtml

More Data on the Health of New Yorkers

- **Environmental Public Health Tracking Portal:** Access to data and information about the environment and health in NYC & create reports, tables, charts and maps

- **Birth and Death Records:** Data about select maternal and infant characteristics for all live births and infant deaths as well as overall mortality occurring in NYC

- **Childhood Lead Poisoning:** Data derived from blood lead test results reported to the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (LPPP)

- **Injury Data:** Interactive data tables and Top 10 cause charts

- **Pregnancy Risks:** Selected results from PRAMS, an ongoing population-based survey of new mothers in New York City (NYC)

- **GIS Center of Excellence:** Map gallery with more than 100+ multi-colored maps showing neighborhood distributions of a wide variety of health indicators & ESRI shape files for use in mapping programs that include a variety of health rates by UHF neighborhoods

- **Data Sets and Tables:** Links to public use datasets for CHS/NYCHANES/YRBS

- **Rat Information Portal/Mapping Tool:** Learn about rat control, inspections and violations in NYC..

All available online at nyc.gov/health ➤ Data & Statistics ➤ Tools

EpiQuery Demonstration

EpiQuery Data/Features Summary

Module	Community Health Survey (CHS)	Communicable Disease Surveillance System (CDSS)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)	NYC Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NYC HANES)	Vital Statistics - Birth Data	Vital Statistics - Mortality (Death
Years available	2002-2010	2000-2010, trends	2000-2009, trends	odd years 1997-2009, trend	2004	2000-2007	2000-
Available indicators*	general physical & mental health; access to healthcare; cigarette smoking & alcohol use; chronic conditions; HIV testing, sexual orientation & behavior	foodborne; parasitic; zoonotic & vectorborne; hepatitis; other	chlamydia; gonorrhea; syphilis (stages); chancroid; granuloma inguinale; lymphogranuloma venerum; neonatal herpes	general physical & mental health; physical activity; cigarette smoking and alcohol use; drug use; violence; weight & nutrition; sexual behavior & orientation; asthma; school connection	cardiovascular disease risk factors (bp, cholesterol, diabetes, weight); infectious diseases; mental health; environmental exposure	birth; birth & infant mortality trend and teen pregnancy trend links available	overall mortality cause; to
Available subgroups*	sex, race, age group, marital status, education, poverty level; neighborhod	sex, age group, borough; neighborhood	geographic (citywide, borough, neighborhood); demographic (sex, age group, race/ethnicity)	sex, age group, race/ethnicity, grade, language at home, high-risk neighborhood, years in US	sex, age group, race/ethnicity, foreign/US born, education	mother/infant characteristics & birth outcomes; borough of residence; mother's birthplace, ancestry, community district or neighborhood	demogra (sex, age race/ eth borough neighbor

EpiQuery: NYC Interactive Health Data

EpiQuery Data/Features Summary

EpiQuery is a web-based, user-friendly system designed to provide users with health data from a variety of sources. EpiQuery Modules are based on health datasets with varying topics and indicators for different NYC populations and the system runs real-time analyses for users at the click of the mouse. EpiQuery offers prevalence estimates with confidence intervals, rates over time, bar charts and neighborhood maps, and much more.

Survey Modules

- Community Health Survey (Information)
  2011 2010 2009 2008 2007
  2006 2005 2004 2003 2002
  Trends

- NYC Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (Information)
  NYC HANES 2004

- New York City Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Information)
  NEW   NYC YRBS 1997-2011 (odd years)

- World Trade Center Health Registry (Information)
  WTCHR Baseline Survey 2003-2004

Surveillance Modules

- Communicable Disease Surveillance System (Information)
  CDSS 2000-2010

Community Health Survey 2010
Select a Survey Measure

General Physical and Mental Health
- ○ Self-reported health status
- ○ Non-specific psychological distress
- ○ Mental health counseling or treatment

Depression
- ○ History of depression

Access to Health Care
- ○ Health insurance
- ○ Did not get needed medical care

Weight, Exercise, Nutrition
- ● Overweight and Obesity
- ○ Exercise in last 30 days
- ○ Walk/bike for transportation
- ○ Walk/bike for commuting
- ○ Rode bicycle in past year
- ○ Bicycle helmet use
- ○ Meet 2008 physical activity recommendations
- ○ Stair use
- ○ Hours spent watching TV per day
- ○ Any sugar-sweetened beverage consumption
- ○ Sugar-sweetened **soda** consumption
- ○ Fruit/vegetable consumption
- ○ Distance to fresh fruits/vegetables
- ○ Add salt at table
- ○ Self-reported healthy diet

Chronic Conditions
- ○ High blood pressure ever
- ○ Blood pressure medication ever
- ○ Current blood pressure medication
- ○ Regular aspirin use for heart
- ○ Cholesterol screening
- ○ High cholesterol ever
- ○ Current cholesterol medication
- ○ Diabetes ever

Cigarette Smoking and Alcohol
- ○ Smoking status
- ○ Quit attempts
- ○ Time until first cigarette after waking up
- ○ Place of cigarette purchase
- ○ Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) use
- ○ Prescription anti-smoking medication use
- ○ Smoke-free home policy (nonsmokers)
- ○ Smoke-free home policy (smokers)
- ○ Second-hand smoke at home
- ○ Heavy drinking
- ○ Binge drinking

Asthma
- ○ Asthma ever
- ○ Current asthma
- ○ Emergency department visits due to asthma

HIV Testing and Sexual Behavior
- ○ HIV testing
- ○ Sexual identity
- ○ Number of sex partners
- ○ Men who had sex with men
- ○ Women who had sex with women
- ○ Condom use at last sex
- ○ Condom use frequency (anal sex)

Cancer Screening
- ○ Colon cancer screening (colonoscopy)
- ○ Breast cancer screening (mammography)
- ○ Cervical cancer screening (Pap test)

Vaccination
- ○ Influenza (flu) vaccination

The Community Health Survey has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached only by cell phone. All data are self-reported.

Please select one: ● Age-adjusted estimate† ○ Unadjusted (crude) estimate
What is age adjustment?
†Adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. Standard Population

SUBMIT

Click here for more information about this dataset

Looking for data not in EpiQuery?
Any questions or comments? Please contact us at query@health.nyc.gov

Current asthma: In the last 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

New York City Results

Answer	Age-Adjusted Percentage (95% Confidence Interval)†	# of people (aged 18+)*
Yes	3.8% (3.3 - 4.4)	226,000
No	96.2% (95.6 - 96.7)	5,825,000

* Estimated number of people (adults aged 18 and over) is unadjusted for age and rounded to the nearest 1,000.
† Confidence Interval (CI) is a measure of estimate precision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

[Show crude (unadjusted) results]

Current asthma, 2010 (age-adjusted)
NYC Community Health Survey 2010

Age-Adjusted Percentage

96.2

100.0

80.0

Refine these Results

○ Select up to two demographic or geographic subgroups

[Sex ▼] [None ▼]

-or-

○ Show results with neighborhood map
(34 United Hospital Fund neighborhoods)

-or-

○ Show by high-risk neighborhoods
(District Public Health Office areas)

-or-

○ Show results by another health indicator

[Self-reported health status ▼]

☐ Show unadjusted (crude) estimates

[SUBMIT]

21

Current asthma: In the last 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

Current asthma, 2010 (age-adjusted)
NYC Community Health Survey 2010

Age-Adjusted Percentage

Current asthma	Value
Yes	3.8
No	96.2

○ **Show results by another health indicator**

Self-reported health status ▼

☐ **Show unadjusted (crude) estimates**

SUBMIT

Trends ▼

Examine Different Year

EpiQuery Homepage

Any questions or comments? Contact us at query@health.nyc.gov

NYC Health

Refine these Results

○ Select up to two demographic or geographic subgroups

Sex ▾   None ▾

-or-

○ Show results with neighborhood map
(34 United Hospital Fund neighborhoods)

-or-

○ Show by high-risk neighborhoods
(District Public Health Office areas)

-or-

○ Show results by another health indicator

Self-reported health status ▾

☐ Show unadjusted (crude) estimates

SUBMIT

- Demog/geography:
  - Sex
  - age group,
  - race/ethnicity,
  - marital status,
  - borough,
  - employment status,
  - household poverty,
  - high-risk (DPHO) neighborhood,
  - neighborhood poverty,
  - education,
  - foreign vs US born,
  - years in US,
  - language spoken at home

Current asthma by Race/ethnicity (age-adjusted)
NYC Community Health Survey 2010

Percent

2.6	3.6	6.1	2.1	97.4	96.4	93.9	97.9
White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander

Yes   **No**   Current asthma
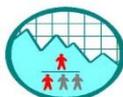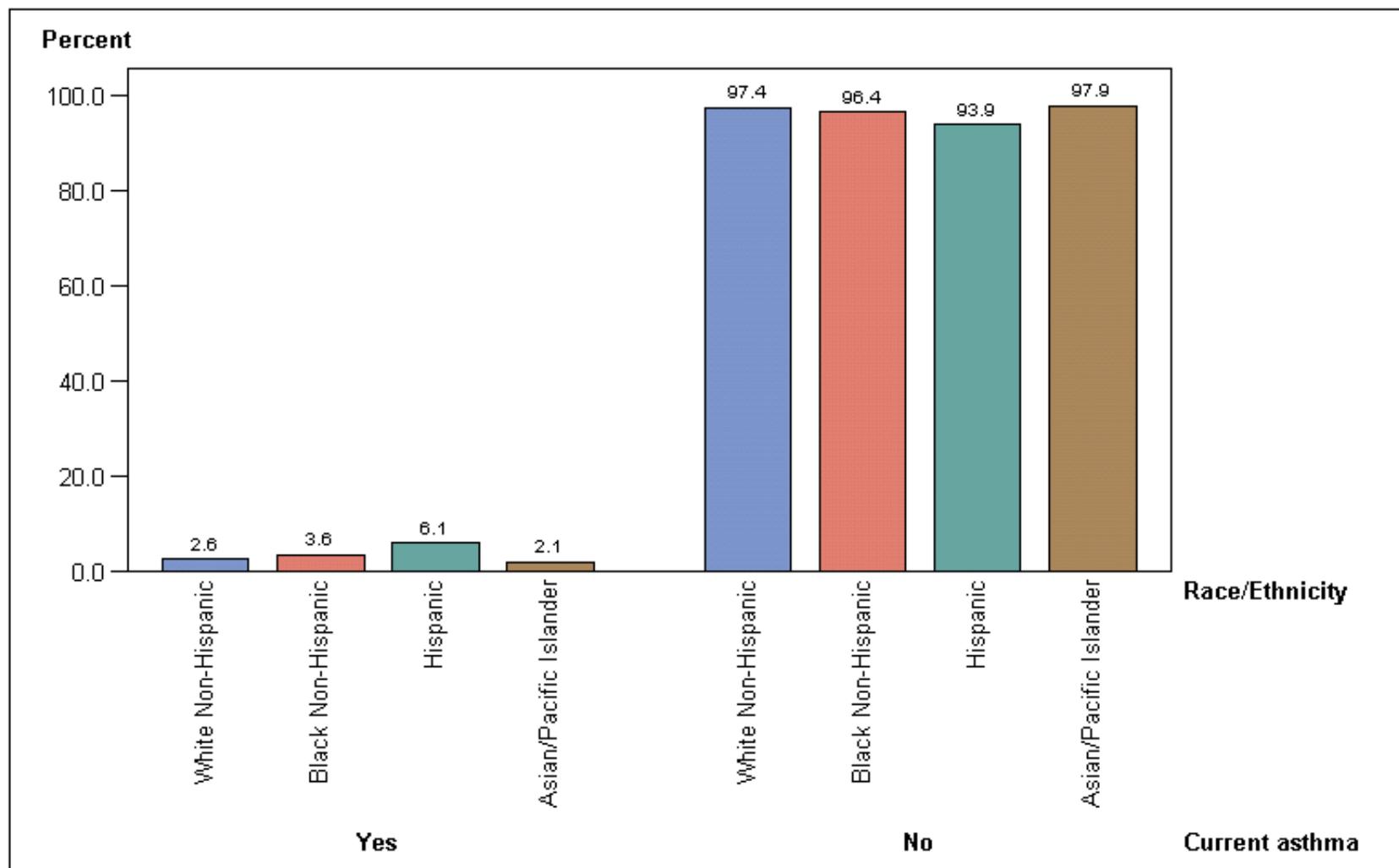
Race/Ethnicity

Current asthma by Race/ethnicity
2010, New York City

Click on a table column header to rotate through column sorting (ascending, descending, unsorted). Click "Obs" to sort in original order.

Obs	Race/Ethnicity	Stats	Yes	No
1	White Non-Hispanic	Percent (CI) Population	2.6 (2.0 - 3.4) 63,000	97.4 (96.6 - 98.0) 2,326,000
2	Black Non-Hispanic	Percent (CI) Population	3.6 (2.7 - 4.9) 50,000	96.4 (95.1 - 97.3) 1,329,000
3	Hispanic	Percent (CI) Population	6.1 (4.9 - 7.4) 91,000	93.9 (92.6 - 95.1) 1,458,000
4	Asian/Pacific Islander	Percent (CI) Population	2.1 * (1.1 - 4.1) 13,000	97.9 * (95.9 - 98.9) 598,000
5	Other	Percent (CI) Population	#	#

* Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30% or the sample size is less than 50, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

\# Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates.

Population estimates are NOT age adjusted, but all percents are age adjusted.

Total estimated populations may not equal the sum of subgroup estimated populations due to rounding or missing data.

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

[Download Results (CSV)]

If viewing results in a spreadsheet program, users may need to arrange cells to line up data columns.

[Show crude (unadjusted) results]
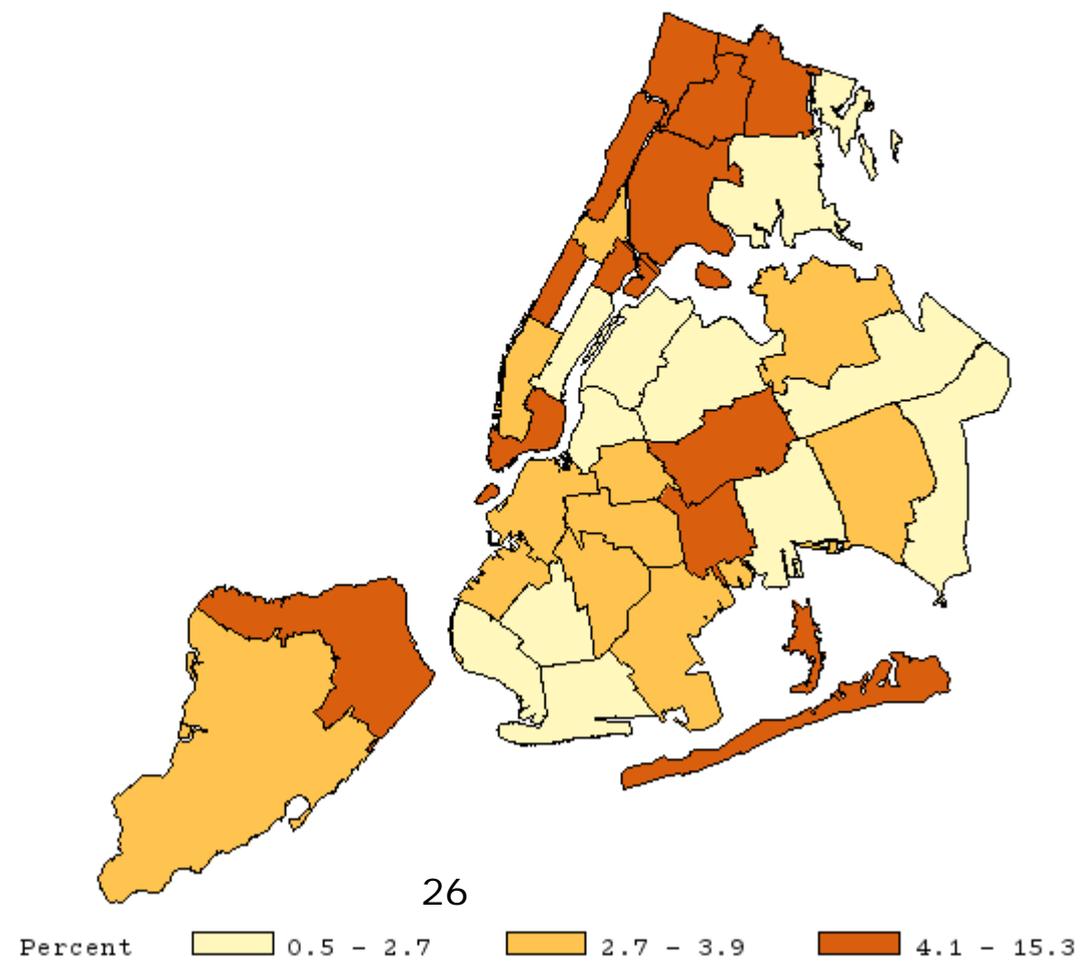
[View Reliability Rule (PDF)]

Current asthma: In the last 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

Yes | No

NYC Community Health Survey 2010
Percentage having an asthma attack in the last year by neighborhood

26

Percent | 0.5 – 2.7 | 2.7 – 3.9 | 4.1 – 15.3

Current asthma by Neighborhood
2010, New York City

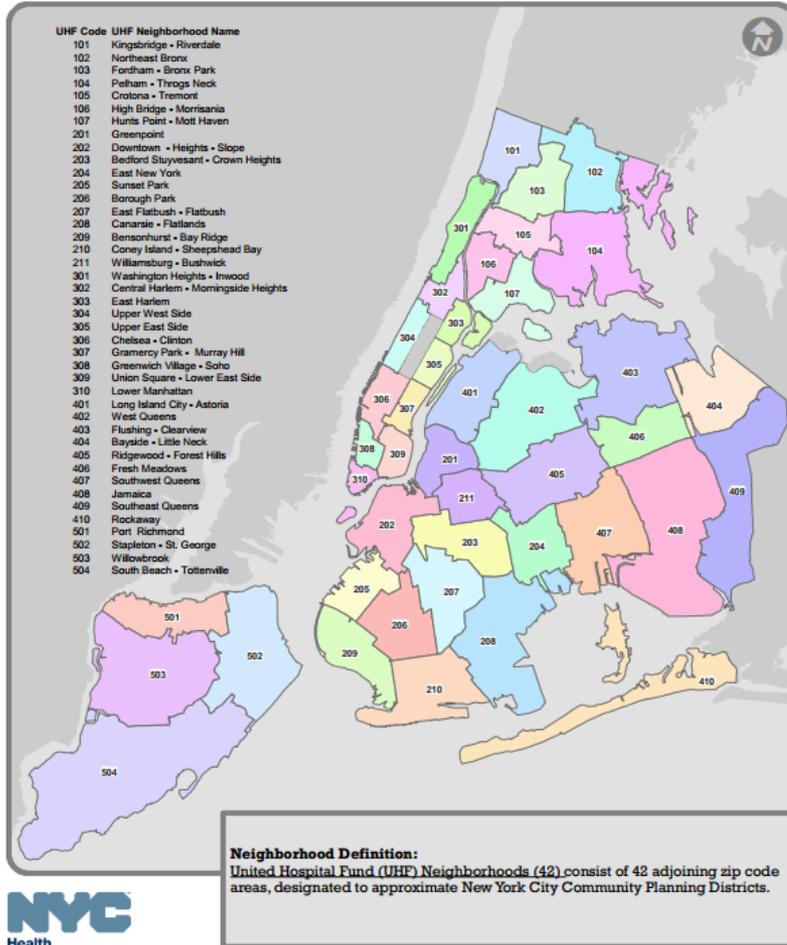## To view zip codes of each neighborhood, click here (pdf)

Click on a table column header to rotate through column sorting (ascending, descending, unsorted). Click "Obs" to sort in original order.

Obs	Show results with neighborhood map	Stats	Yes	No
1	Kingsbridge and Riverdale	Percent (CI) Population	6.1 * (2.5 - 14.4) 4,000	93.9 * (85.6 - 97.5) 67,000
2	The Northeast Bronx	Percent (CI) Population	5.8 (3.2 - 10.2) 8,000	94.2 (89.8 - 96.8) 131,000
3	Fordham/Bronx Park	Percent (CI) Population	9.9 (6.1 - 15.8) 16,000	90.1 (84.2 - 93.9) 152,000
4	Pelham/Throgs Neck	Percent (CI) Population	2.1 * (1.1 - 3.9) 4,000	97.9 * (96.1 - 98.9) 209,000
5	The South Bronx	Percent (CI) Population	6.8 (4.8 - 9.6) 22,000	93.2 (90.4 - 95.2) 303,000
6	Greenpoint	Percent (CI) Population	0.5 * (0.2 - 1.7) <1000	99.5 * (98.3 - 99.8) 89,000
7	Downtown Brooklyn/Heights/Slope	Percent (CI) Population	3.3 * (1.6 - 6.7) 6,000	96.7 * (93.3 - 98.4) 167,000
8	Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights	Percent (CI) Population	3.8 * (1.8 - 7.9) 9,000	96.2 * (92.1 - 98.2) 211,000
9	East New York/New Lots	Percent (CI) Population	7.7 * (3.9 - 14.7) 9,000	92.3 * (85.3 - 96.1) 101,000
10	Sunset Park	Percent (CI) Population	#	#
11	Borough Park	Percent (CI) Population	1.8 * (0.6 - 4.7) 4,000	98.2 * (95.3 - 99.4) 224,000
12	Flatbush	Percent (CI) Population	#	#

Neighborhoods in NYC

NYC UHF 42 Neighborhoods

Neighborhood Definition:
United Hospital Fund (UHF) Neighborhoods (42) consist of 42 adjoining zip code areas, designated to approximate New York City Community Planning Districts.

NYC UHF 34 Neighborhoods

Neighborhood Definition:
United Hospital Fund (UHF) Neighborhoods (34) consist of 34 adjoining zip code areas with similar characteristics. The grouping was developed for the Health Department's annual Community Health Survey to increase the statistical power of the sample size by combining several of the UHF 42 neighborhoods.
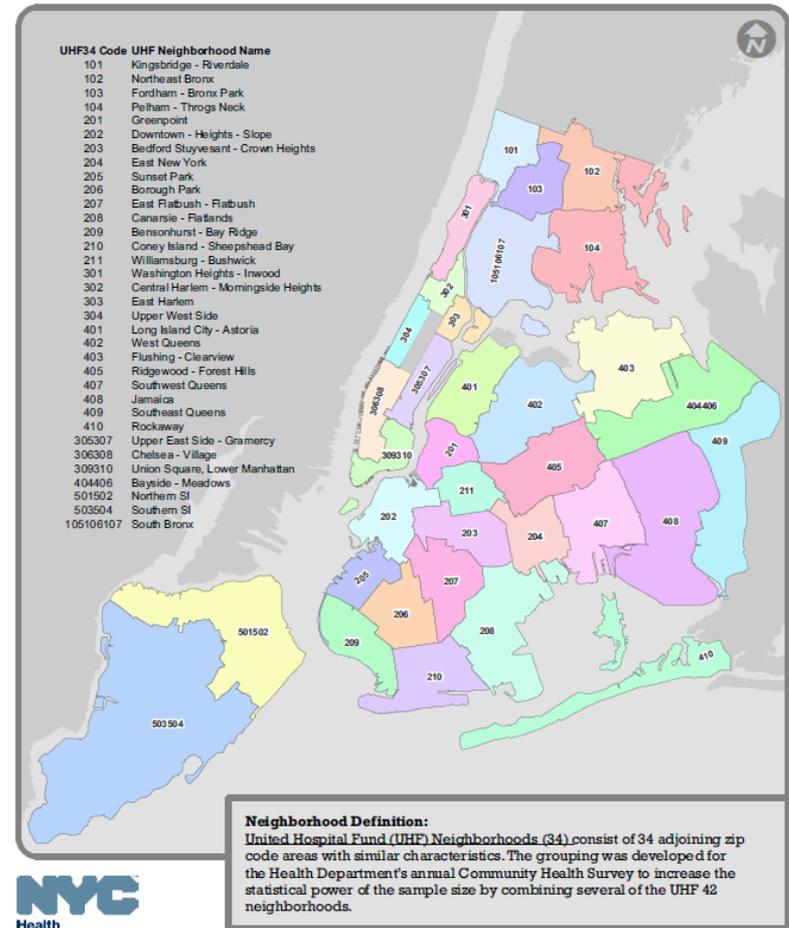
Current asthma, 2010 (Age-adjusted)

Current asthma: In the last 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?
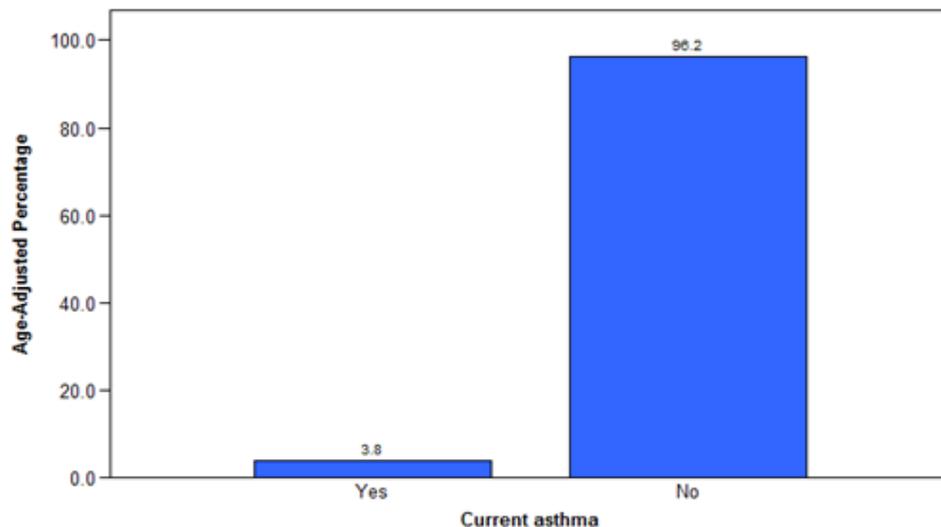
New York City Results

Answer	Age-Adjusted Percentage (95% Confidence Interval)†	# of adults (aged 18+)*
Yes	3.8% (3.3 - 4.4)	226,000
No	96.2% (95.6 - 96.7)	5,825,000

* Estimated number of adults (aged 18 and over) is unadjusted for age and rounded to the nearest 1,000.
† Confidence Interval (CI) is a measure of estimate precision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Show crude (unadjusted) results

Current asthma, 2010 (age-adjusted)
NYC Community Health Survey 2010

Refine these Results

◉ Select up to two demographic or geographic subgrou
Sex
None

-or-

◯ Show results with neighborhood map
(34 United Hospital Fund neighborhoods)

-or-

◯ Show by high-risk neighborhoods
(District Public Health Office areas)

-or-

◯ Show results by another health indicator
Self-reported health status

☐ Show unadjusted (crude) estimates

SUBMIT

Trends
Examine Different Year

Current asthma: In the last 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

The indicator was not asked in every consecutive year (represented by missing data point in plot)