

JAMAICA

Neighborhood Health Profile

Demographics

Compared to New York City as a whole, in Jamaica...

- **The percentage of the population that is African-American is substantially higher (60% vs. 25%), the percentages that is white is substantially lower (8% vs. 34%), and the percentage that is Hispanic is somewhat lower (15% vs. 27%)**
- **The fertility rate is somewhat lower (55 vs. 66 per 1000 women aged 15 to 44) and the percent of births to women less than 20 years old is somewhat higher (9.9% vs. 8.6%)**
- **The infant mortality rate is somewhat higher (9.3 vs. 6.7/1000 live births)**
- **The percent of persons living in poverty is substantially lower (12% vs. 19%)**
- **The percent of linguistically isolated households is somewhat lower (7.0% vs. 11.0%)**

Demographic Characteristics

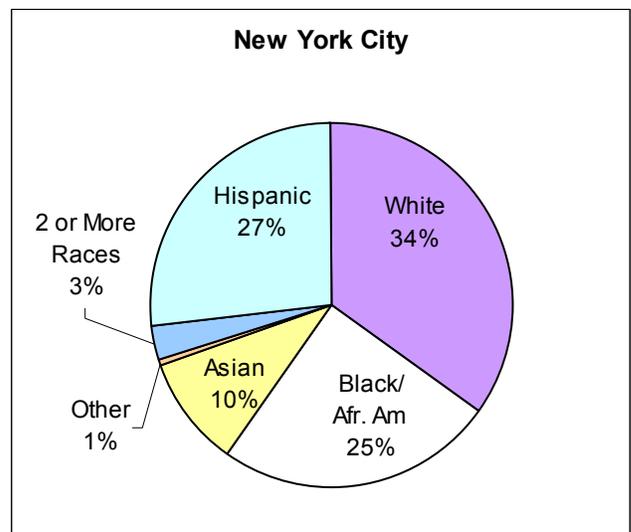
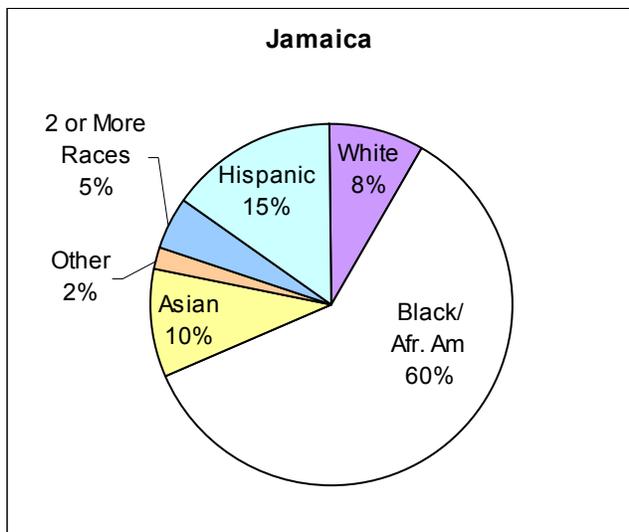
Jamaica Compared to New York City, 2000

	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Total Population	285,339	8,008,278
Age-adjusted death rate (deaths per 100,000)	741	737
Fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44)	55	66
Infant Mortality rate (deaths before age 1 year per 1,000 live births)	9.3	6.7
Percent of births to women less than 20 years old	9.9	8.6
Percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care	56	60
Percent low-birth-weight babies (percent of live births <2500 grams)	9.3	8.3
Percent of persons living in poverty*	12	19
Percent of adults aged 25 and older without a high school diploma*	30	32
Percent of linguistically isolated households*	7.0	12
Percent of population less than 25 years old	36	34
Percent of population greater than or equal to 65 years old	12	12

*Based on 1990 Census

Population by Race/Ethnicity

Jamaica Compared to New York City, 2000



Selected Reportable Conditions

Compared to New York City as a whole, in Jamaica the rate of...

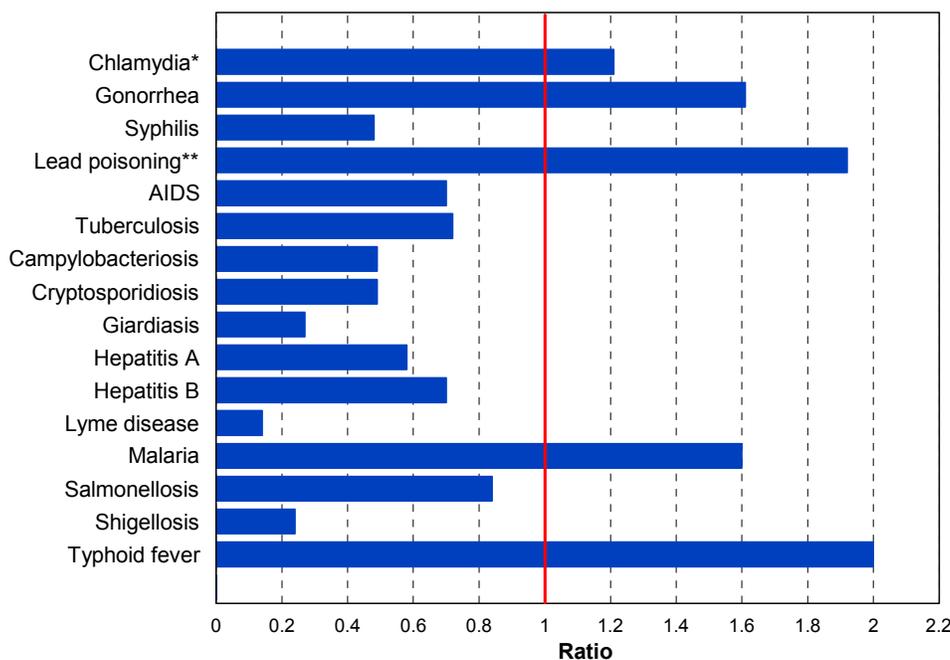
- **Gonorrhea is substantially higher (234 vs. 146/100,000)**
- **Primary and secondary syphilis is substantially lower (0.7 vs. 1.5/100,000)**
- **Giardiasis is substantially lower (6.0 vs. 22/100,000)**
- **Lyme disease is substantially lower (0.4 vs. 2.6/100,000)**
- **Malaria is substantially higher (4.6 vs. 2.8/100,000)**
- **Shigellosis is substantially lower (2.8 vs. 12/100,000)**
- **Typhoid fever is substantially higher (1.4 vs. 0.7/100,000)**
- **Childhood Lead poisoning is substantially higher (200 vs. 104/100,000)**

Selected Reportable Conditions for Jamaica, 2000

	Neighborhood No. of Cases	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Chlamydia*	998	651	538
Gonorrhea	668	234	146
Syphilis	2	0.7	1.5
Lead poisoning**	48	200	104
AIDS	111	39	55
Tuberculosis	34	12	17
Campylobacteriosis	15	5.3	11
Cryptosporidiosis	3	1.1	2.1
Giardiasis	17	6.0	22
Hepatitis A	11	3.9	6.7
Hepatitis B	14	4.9	7.1
Lyme disease	1	0.4	2.6
Malaria	13	4.6	2.8
Salmonellosis	36	13	15
Shigellosis	8	2.8	12
Typhoid fever	4	1.4	0.7

Comparing Selected Reportable Conditions

Ratio of Rate in Jamaica to Rate of New York City, 2000



* Female cases only; rate per 100,000 women.

** Children ages 0 - 5 years old.

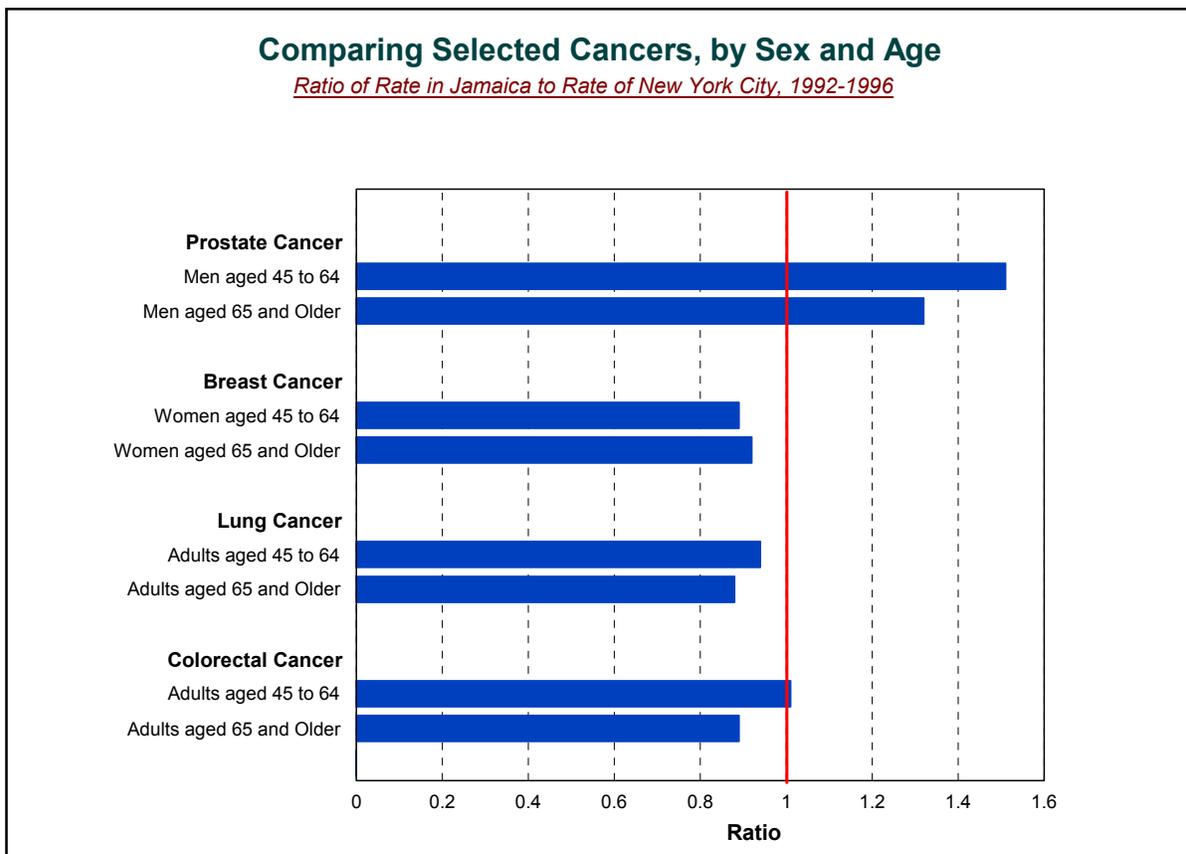
Selected Cancer Statistics

Compared to New York City as a whole, in Jamaica...

- The rate of prostate cancer in men aged 45 to 64 (197 vs. 130/100,000) is substantially higher and those aged 65 and older (1066 vs. 805/100,000) is somewhat higher
- The rate of breast cancer in women aged 45 to 64 is somewhat lower (177 vs. 200/100,000)
- The rate of lung cancer in adults aged 65 and older is somewhat lower (245 vs. 280/100,000)
- The rate of colorectal cancer in adults aged 65 and older is somewhat lower (279 vs. 313/100,000)

Selected Cancers by Sex and Age for Jamaica, 1992-1996

	Neighborhood No. of Cases	Neighborhood Avg. Yearly Rate/100,000	New York City Avg. Yearly Rate/100,000
Prostate Cancer			
Men aged 45 to 64	266	197	130
Men aged 65 and Older	662	1066	805
Breast Cancer			
Women aged 45 to 64	300	177	200
Women aged 65 and Older	356	343	373
Lung Cancer			
Adults aged 45 to 64	236	78	82
Adults aged 65 and Older	407	245	280
Colorectal Cancer			
Adults aged 45 to 64	176	58	57
Adults aged 65 and Older	463	279	313



Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Compared to New York City as a whole, in Jamaica...

- The rate of hospitalization for asthma among children aged 0-9 is somewhat higher (834 vs. 720/100,000)
- The rate of hospitalization for injuries and poisonings among children aged 0-9 is somewhat higher (481 vs. 411/100,000)
- The rate of hospitalization for mental disorders among adolescents aged 10 to 17 is somewhat higher (424 vs. 367/100,000)
- The rate of hospitalization for mental disorders among adults aged 18 to 24 is somewhat lower (507 vs. 775/100,000)
- The rate of hospitalization for asthma among adults aged 18 to 24 is somewhat lower (87 vs. 117/100,000)
- The rate of hospitalization for cerebrovascular disorders among adults aged 65 and older is somewhat higher (1773 vs. 1539/100,000)

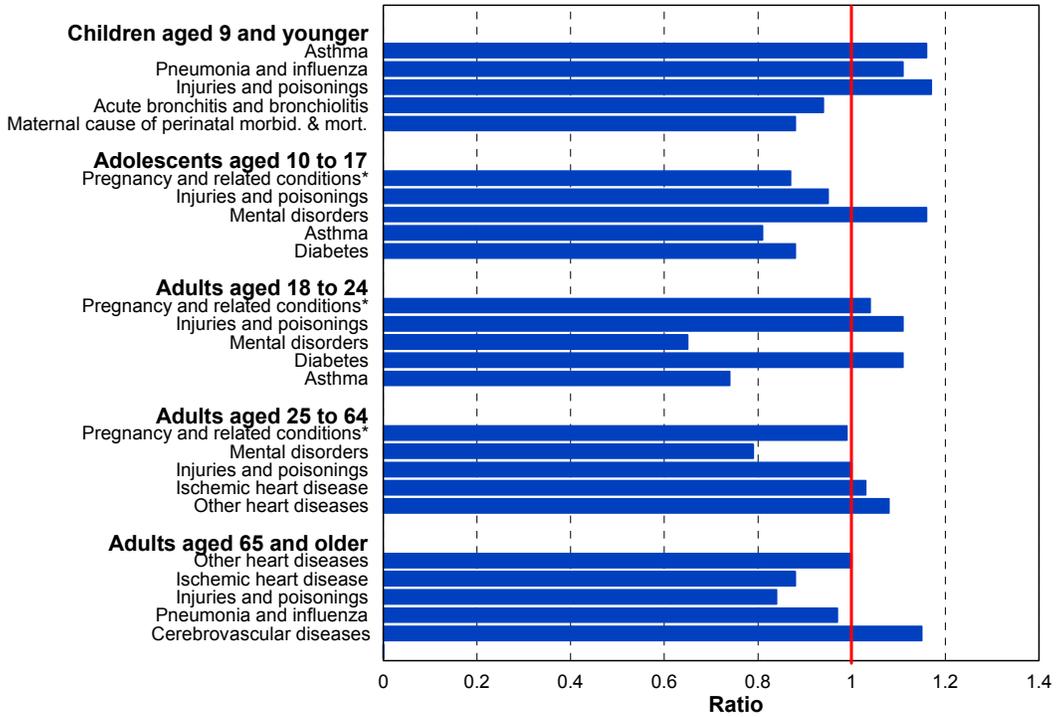
Leading Causes of Hospitalizations by Age for Jamaica, 2000

	Neighborhood No. of Hospitalizations	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Children Aged 0-9			
Asthma	343	834	720
Pneumonia and influenza	201	489	439
Injuries and poisonings	198	481	411
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	157	382	408
Maternal cause of perinatal morbidity & mortality	63	153	173
Adolescents Aged 10-17			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	153	932	1070
Injuries and poisonings	142	427	449
Mental disorders	141	424	367
Asthma	73	219	271
Diabetes	18	54	61
Adults Aged 18-24			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	1408	9462	9055
Injuries and poisonings	176	611	550
Mental disorders	146	507	775
Diabetes	26	90	81
Asthma	25	87	117
Adults Aged 25-64			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	3027	3736	3782
Mental disorders	1320	886	1127
Injuries and poisonings	973	653	652
Ischemic heart disease	679	456	442
Other heart diseases	534	358	333
Adults Aged 65 and older			
Other heart diseases	1121	3381	3375
Ischemic heart disease	757	2283	2599
Injuries and poisonings	597	1800	2148
Pneumonia and influenza	589	1776	1828
Cerebrovascular diseases	588	1773	1539

* Rate per 100,000 women.

Comparing Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Age

Ratio of Rate in Jamaica to Rate of New York City, 2000



* Rate per 100,000 women.

Leading Causes of Death

Compared to New York City as a whole, in Jamaica...

- **The death rate from diabetes mellitus for adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (17 vs. 11/100,000)**
- **The death rate from psychoactive substance abuse and accidental drug poisoning among adults aged 25 to 64 is somewhat lower (11 vs. 17/100,000)**
- **The death rate from influenza and pneumonia for adults aged 65 years and older is somewhat lower (124 vs. 201/100,000) (death rates from pneumonia and influenza can vary from year to year, depending on the incidence of influenza)**

Leading Causes of Death by Age for Jamaica, 2000

	Neighborhood No. of Deaths	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Adults Aged 25-64			
Malignant neoplasms	133	89	91
Diseases of heart	124	83	77
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	64	43	41
Diabetes mellitus	26	17	11
Psychoactive substance use and accidental drug poisoning	17	11	17
Adults Aged 65 and Older			
Diseases of heart	739	2229	2152
Malignant neoplasms	274	826	908
Diabetes mellitus	54	163	137
Cerebrovascular diseases	52	157	146
Influenza and pneumonia	41	124	201

