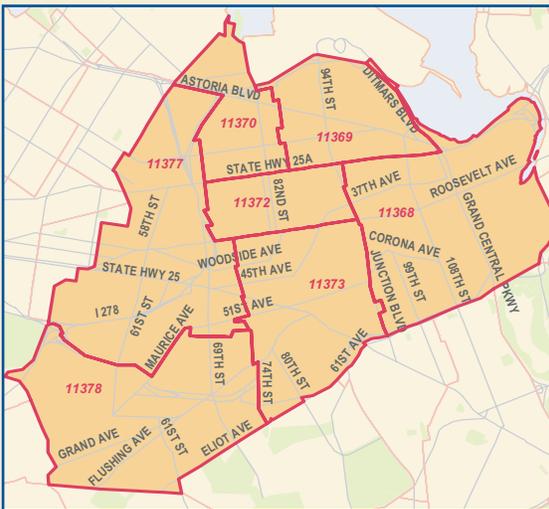


Community Health Profiles

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

SECOND EDITION — 2006



TAKE CARE

West Queens

(Including Corona, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, Maspeth, and Woodside)

Community Health Profile, Second Edition: West Queens

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 **West Queens** include:

- One third of adults in West Queens do not have a primary health care provider — a higher proportion than both Queens and NYC overall (page 5).
- Women in West Queens are less likely to get regular Pap tests than women in NYC overall (page 11).
- West Queens has the highest percent of adults without health insurance among all 42 NYC neighborhoods, and foreign-born residents in this community are more likely to be uninsured than those born in the U.S. (page 14).

Methods: While this report provides important information, it is not intended to be an exhaustive examination of the health of West Queens 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).

West Queens at a Glance

Population

Total number of people living in West Queens in 2000:

477,500

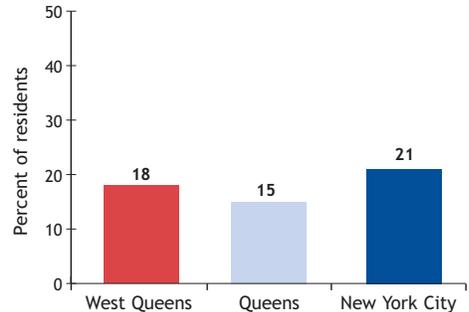
Age

People in West Queens are more likely to be 25-44 years old than in Queens and New York City overall

	West Queens	Queens	NYC
0-17 years	22%	23%	24%
18-24 years	11%	9%	10%
25-44 years	37%	33%	33%
45-64 years	20%	22%	21%
65+ years	10%	13%	12%

Poverty

Nearly one fifth of residents are living below the poverty level in West Queens



Education

West Queens residents aged 25 and older are less likely to have a college degree than those in Queens and NYC overall

	West Queens	Queens	NYC
Up to 8th grade	16%	11%	12%
Some high school, no diploma	17%	15%	16%
High school diploma	28%	28%	25%
Some college, no degree	20%	22%	20%
College graduate	19%	24%	27%

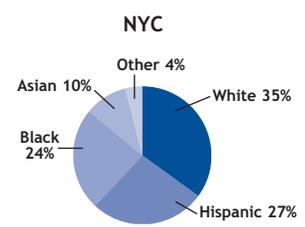
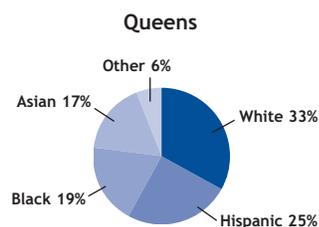
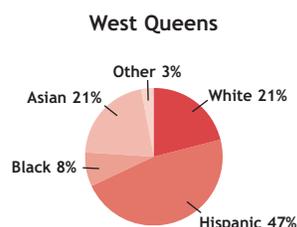
Foreign-born

Nearly 3 in 5 West Queens residents were born outside the U.S.

Area	Percent
West Queens	59%
Queens	46%
NYC	36%

Race / Ethnicity

West Queens has higher proportions of Hispanic and Asian residents than Queens and NYC overall



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

Take Care West Queens



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 West Queens 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 West Queens ranks 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

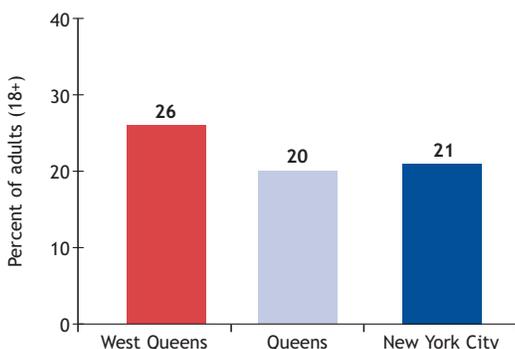
West Queens ranks as average or above on most indicators when compared to the 41 other NYC neighborhoods

	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

More than 1 in 4 adults in West Queens consider themselves to be in fair or poor health



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

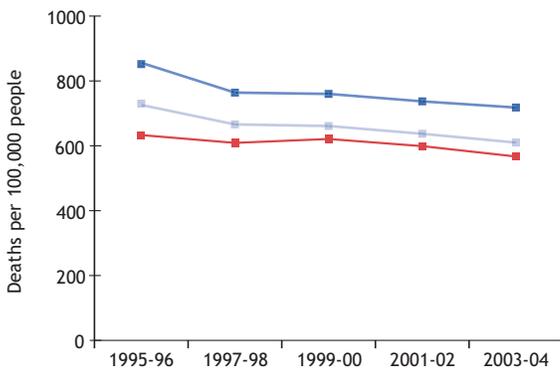
People are good at rating their own health. In general, when asked to rate their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor, those who say “fair” or “poor” are more likely to have health problems than those who report better health.

In West Queens, residents are more likely to report being in fair or poor health (26%) than those in Queens (20%) and in New York City overall (21%).

Overall Death Rates in West Queens

Death rates

In West Queens, death rates are lower than in Queens 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

The death rate in West Queens has decreased by 10% in the past decade, mirroring the drop in New York City overall.

In 2003-2004, the average annual death rate in West Queens was slightly lower than the Queens rate and more than 20% lower than the rate in New York City overall (567/100,000 vs. 610/100,000 in Queens 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.

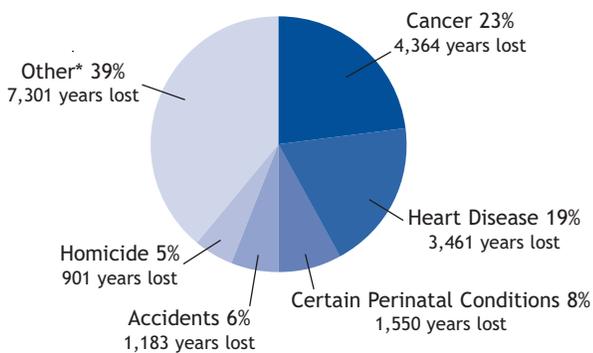
Premature death

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 West Queens is cancer, as well as in both Queens and New York City overall.

Top 5 causes of years of potential life lost

Cancer causes the most years of potential life lost in West Queens

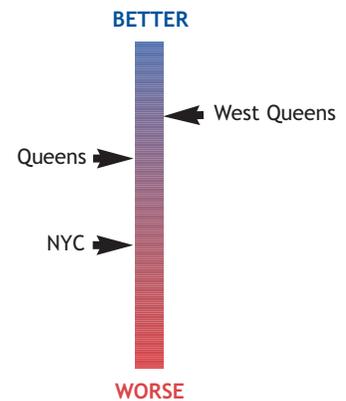


*Other includes HIV-related (4%), Drug-related (3%), Congenital Conditions (3%), Suicide (2%), Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (2%), and Other (25%).

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 West Queens ranks well (8th) 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

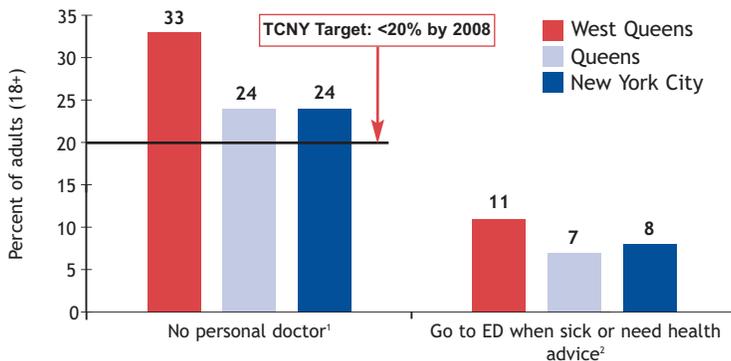
GOAL 1 Have a Regular Doctor or Other Health Care Provider

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 West Queens, residents are much more likely to be without a regular doctor than adults in Queens and NYC overall. In addition, West Queens residents are more likely to go to the ED when they are sick or need health advice (11%) than those in Queens overall (7%).

Access to care

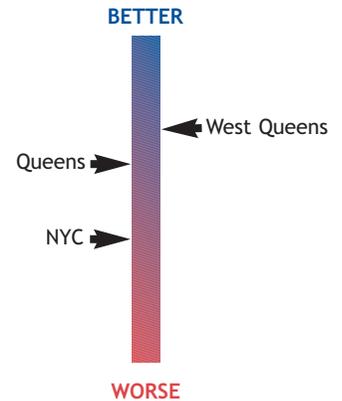
Without a primary provider, people may seek routine health care in the emergency department (ED)



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

Avoidable hospitalizations

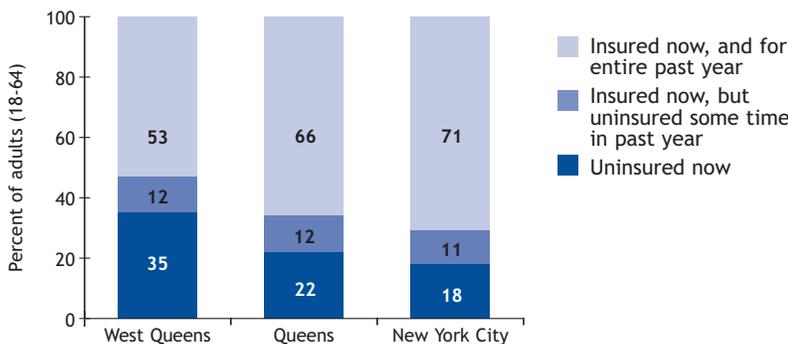
The 2004 avoidable hospitalization rate in West Queens ranks 12th among 42 NYC neighborhoods



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

Nearly half of adults in West Queens are 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. Residents in West Queens are 60% more likely to be uninsured than those in Queens and New York City overall. In addition to the currently uninsured (35%), another 12% of residents in this community went without health insurance at some time during the past year.

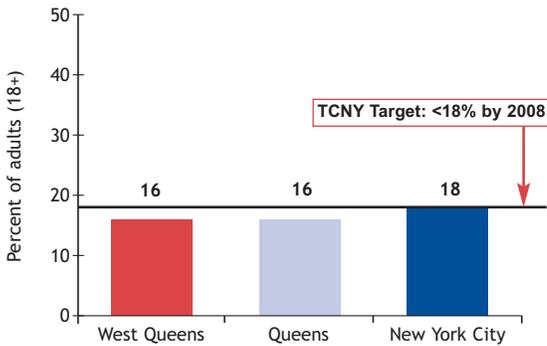


GOAL 2 Be Tobacco-Free

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. About 1 in 6 West Queens residents currently smokes (16%) — meeting the TCNY target of less than 18%. Many methods to quit smoking are available, and nearly 7 in 10 smokers in West Queens (69%) are trying to kick the habit.

Residents who smoke

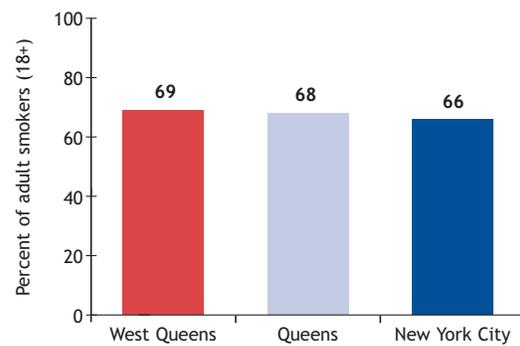
Nearly 1 in 6 adults in West Queens smokes . . .



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

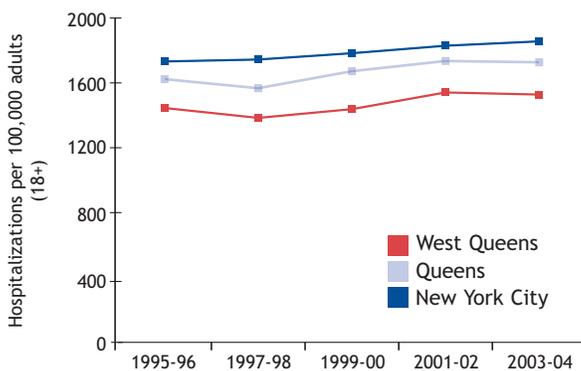


GOAL 3 Keep Your Heart Healthy

Heart disease can cause severe illness and death. The heart disease hospitalization rate in West Queens has increased slightly in the past decade. In 2003-2004, residents had an average annual heart disease hospitalization rate that was 10% lower than the Queens rate and more than 15% lower than the rate in NYC overall (1,528/100,000 vs. 1,727/100,000 in Queens and 1,856/100,000 in NYC). The heart disease death rate in 2003-2004 (265/100,000) was also lower than the rates in Queens (288/100,000) and NYC overall (297/100,000).

Heart disease hospitalizations

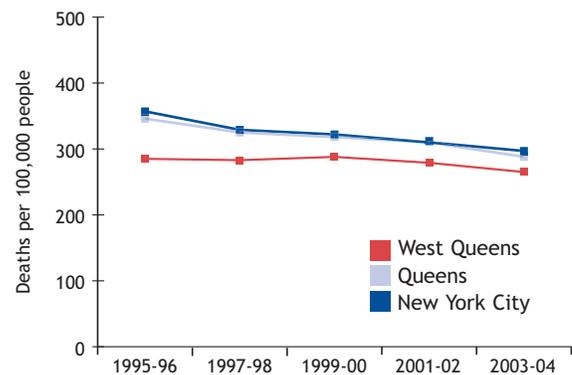
Heart disease hospitalizations are less common in West Queens



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

The heart disease death rate is lower in West Queens



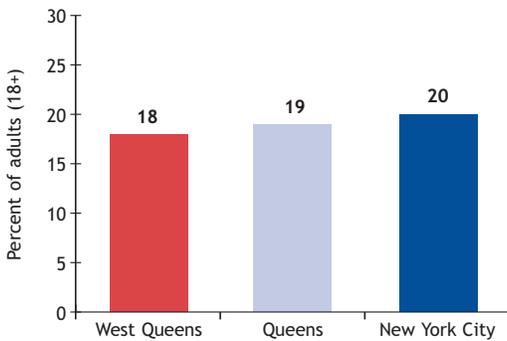
Rates are age-adjusted.
Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning

High blood pressure and high cholesterol. Both of these conditions contribute to heart disease. In West Queens, 23% of adults were told by a health care professional that they have high blood pressure (similar to 26% in Queens and NYC overall), and one quarter (25%) were told that they have high cholesterol (similar to 26% in Queens and NYC overall).

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

Obesity

Nearly 1 in 5 adults in West Queens is obese



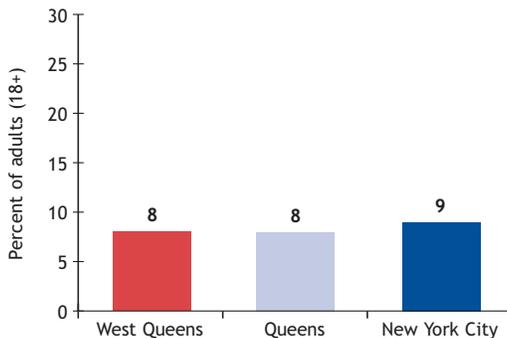
Obesity is defined as a body-mass-index (BMI) of 30 or greater. Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

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 West Queens, nearly one fifth of adults are obese (18%).

Diabetes

One in 12 adults in West Queens has diabetes



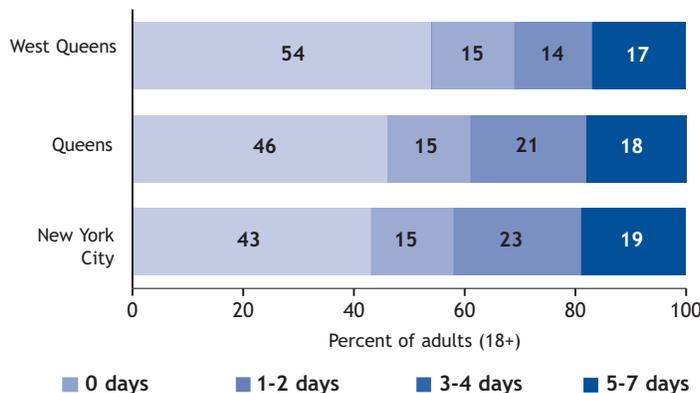
Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

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 West Queens, a similar proportion of adults (8%) have diabetes as in New York City overall (9%).

Days per week of recreational exercise

Exercise habits in West Queens 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 West Queens residents (54%) report not exercising at all, compared to 43% of New York City residents. Less than one third of residents in this community (31%) 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.



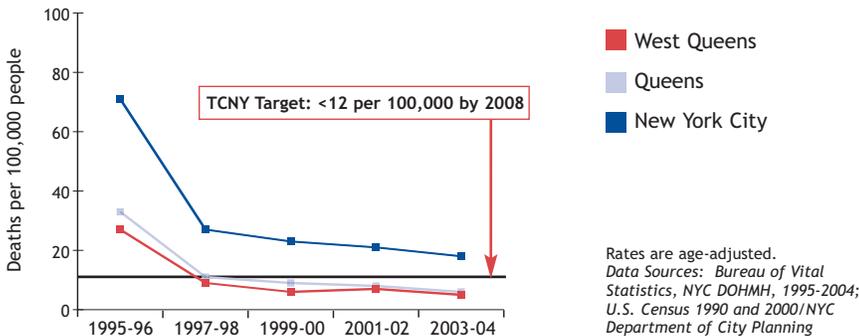
GOAL 4 Know Your HIV Status

Wide disparities exist in HIV across New York City communities. In West Queens, the rate of HIV diagnoses (37/1,000) and the rate of people living with HIV/AIDS (882/100,000) are higher than the Queens rates but lower than the rates in NYC overall.

The death rate due to HIV disease has dropped by 80% during the past decade in this community. In 2003-2004, the average annual HIV-related death rate in West Queens was similar to the Queens rate and about one quarter of the NYC overall rate (5/100,000 vs. 6/100,000 in Queens and 18/100,000 in NYC).

Death rate due to HIV

HIV-related death rates in West Queens have dropped dramatically in the past decade and remain lower than NYC overall



HIV/AIDS in 2004

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

West Queens	37
Queens	30
New York City	55

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

West Queens	38%
Queens	35%
New York City	29%

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

West Queens	882
Queens	680
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

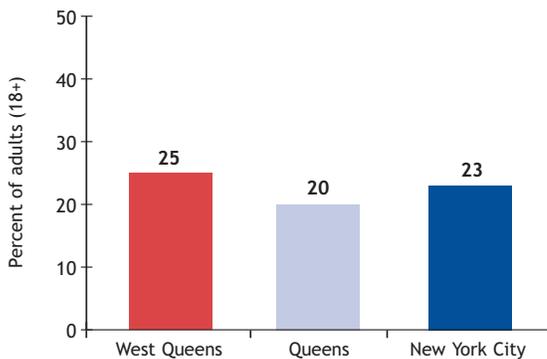
HIV/AIDS testing and prevention

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. Only one quarter of West Queens adults (25%) have been tested for HIV in the past year. In addition, more than one third of positive HIV test results (38%) 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 (44%) of West Queens adults who had more than 1 sex partner in the past year reported using a condom at their last sexual encounter.

HIV testing

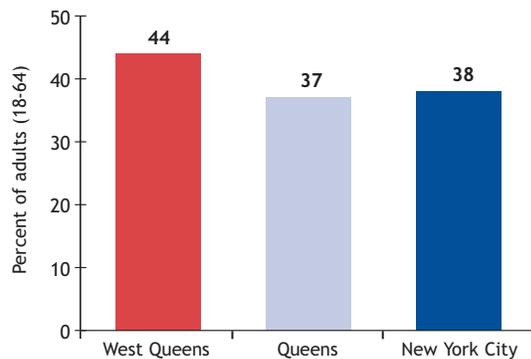
One in 4 West Queens adults had an HIV test in the past year



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

Condom use at last sexual encounter

Less than half of West Queens adults with multiple sex partners used a condom



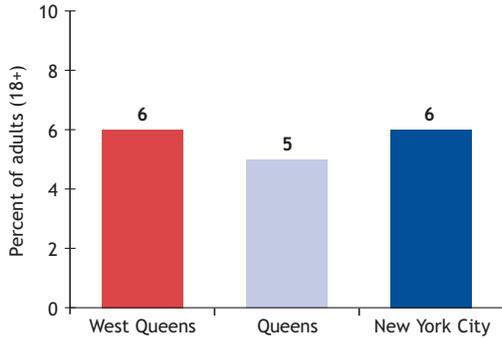
Analysis limited to adults aged 18-64 who reported having >1 sex partner in the past year, excluding women who reported having sex only with women. Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04



GOAL 5 Get Help for Depression

Psychological distress

More than 1 in 20 adults in West Queens suffer from serious psychological distress



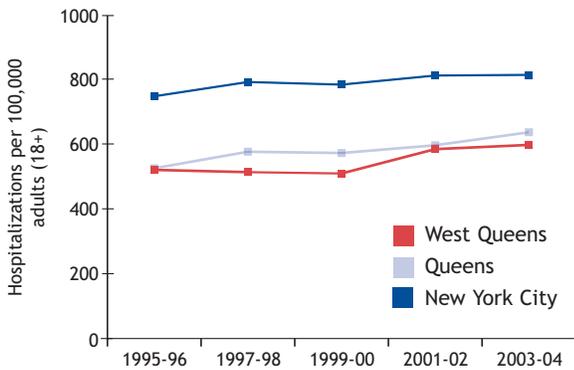
Serious psychological distress can be identified in individuals using Kessler's K6 scale, a validated measure consisting of 6 simple questions about mood. Percents are age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03

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

In West Queens, 6% of residents experience serious psychological distress.

Mental illness

Hospitalizations for mental illness are less common in West Queens



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 West Queens have had lower mental illness hospitalization rates over the past 10 years (excluding alcohol- or drug-related illness) than those in Queens and in New York City overall. However, the mental illness hospitalization rate has increased by more than 10% during the past decade in West Queens.

In 2003-2004, the community's average annual rate of mental illness hospitalizations (597/100,000) was lower than both the Queens rate (636/100,000) and the rate in New York City overall (813/100,000).

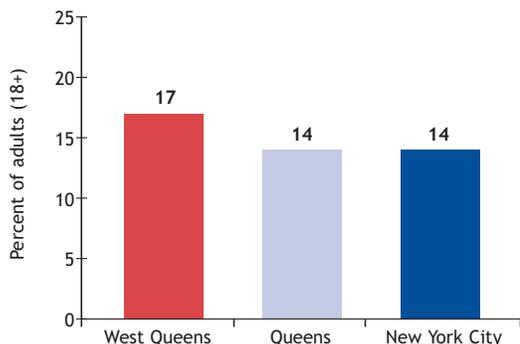
Understanding hospitalizations and access to health care. Hospitalization data are useful in understanding the burden that certain conditions place on the health care system, but not necessarily in measuring the exact extent of illness in a community. Variations in hospitalization rates may reflect not 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

One in 6 adults in West Queens engaged in binge drinking in the past month



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

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 West Queens, 17% 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.

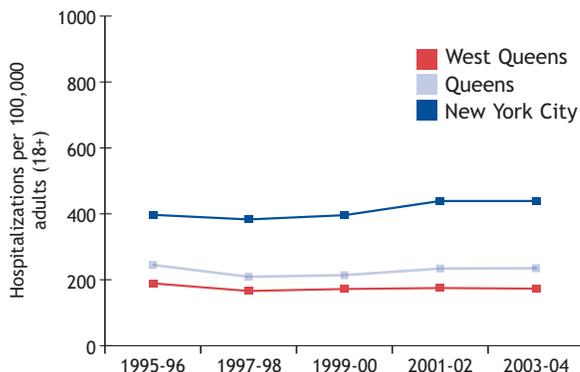
Alcohol-related hospitalizations reflect both acute and chronic (e.g., liver disease) consequences of alcohol abuse. In 2003-2004, the average annual alcohol-related hospitalization rate in West Queens was lower than in Queens and in New York City overall (173/100,000 vs. 235/100,000 in Queens and 439/100,000 in NYC).

The drug-related hospitalization rate in West Queens has decreased by 40% in the past decade. In 2003-2004, the rate was lower (103/100,000) than in Queens (234/100,000) and New York City overall (595/100,000).

The 2003-2004 death rate due to drugs was less than half the rate in NYC overall (4/100,000 vs. 10/100,000).

Alcohol-related hospitalizations

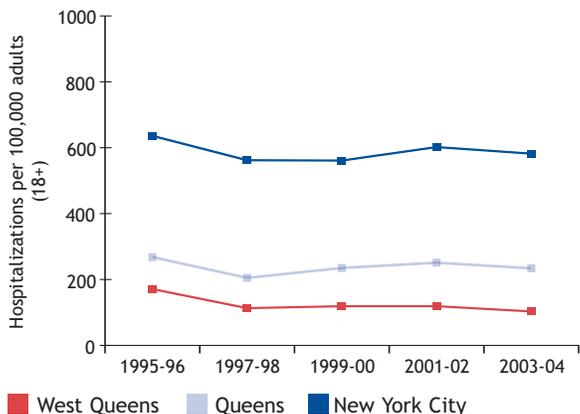
The alcohol-related hospitalization rate is lower in West Queens



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

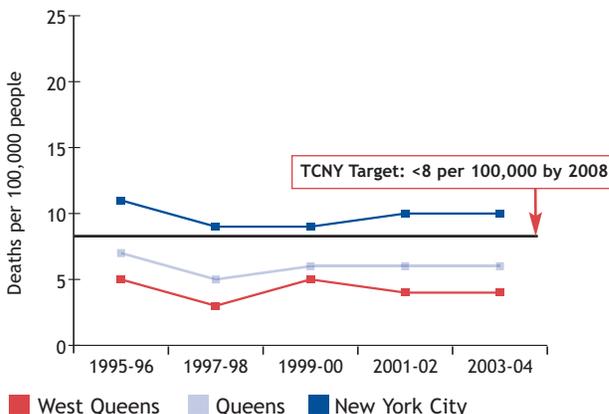
The drug-related hospitalization rate in West Queens decreased in the past 10 years



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 death rates

The drug-related death rate is lower in West Queens



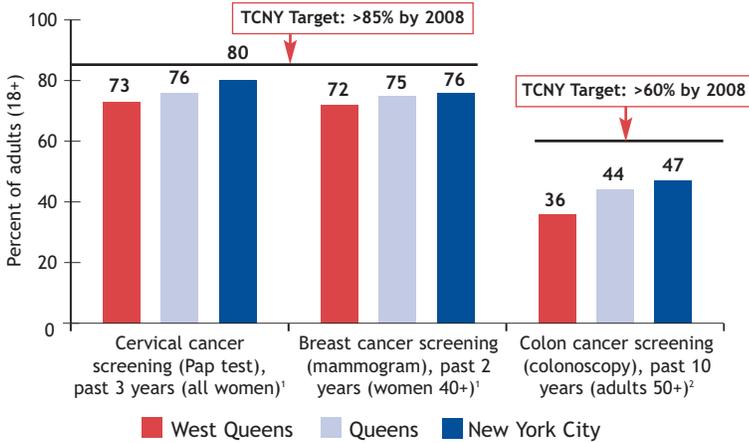
Rates are age-adjusted. Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004; U.S. Census 1990 and 2000/NYC Department of City Planning



GOAL 7 Get Checked for Cancer

Cancer screenings

In West Queens, cancer screening is lower than TCNY targets and NYC overall



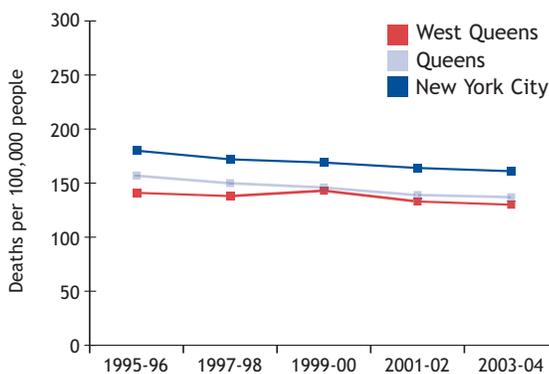
Percents are age-adjusted. Data Sources: ¹NYC Community Health Survey 2002 & 2004, ²NYC Community Health Survey 2003-04

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 West Queens are less likely to get Pap tests for cervical cancer than women in NYC overall (73% vs. 80%), and they are getting mammograms for breast cancer at rate 15% lower than the TCNY target of more than 85%. In addition, adults aged 50 and older in West Queens are less likely to have had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years than those in NYC overall (36% vs. 47%).

Cancer death rate

The death rate due to cancer is lower in West Queens than in 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

The death rate due to cancer has remained fairly steady in West Queens during the past decade. The 2003-2004 average annual cancer death rate was similar to the Queens rate and nearly 20% lower than the NYC overall rate (130/100,000 vs. 137/100,000 in Queens 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 West Queens 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 West Queens (2003-2004)					
MEN			WOMEN		
Type of Cancer	DEATHS / 100,000 PEOPLE		Type of Cancer	DEATHS / 100,000 PEOPLE	
	West Queens	NYC		West Queens	NYC
Lung, trachea, bronchus	44	51	Breast	21	26
Prostate	19	25	Lung, trachea, bronchus	19	28
Colorectal	17	23	Colorectal	14	17
Blood-related	14	18	Blood-related	12	12
Pancreas	10	12	Pancreas	8	9

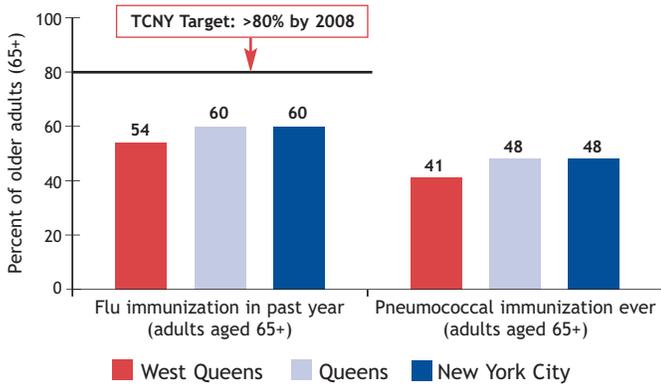
Rates are age-adjusted. Data Sources: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 2003-2004; U.S. Census 2000/NYC Department of City Planning



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 West Queens flu immunization rate among older adults falls short of the TCNY target by more than 30%.

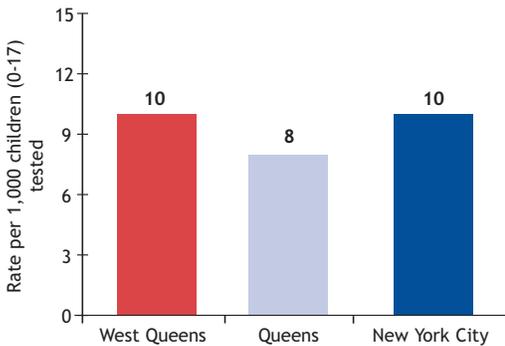
Immunization rates for pneumonia are lower than those for flu across NYC. Only about 4 in 10 older adults in West Queens have ever received the pneumococcal vaccine, which protects against one common cause of pneumonia.



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

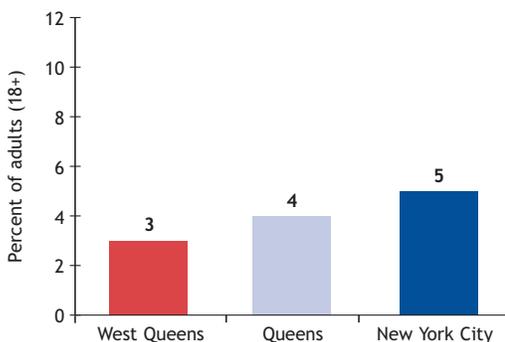
Childhood lead poisoning is a health problem that may be associated with decreased intelligence, learning and behavioral problems, and delayed growth and development. While the number of lead-poisoned children (0-17 years old) in New York City has declined dramatically over the past decade, the Health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

In 2004, 250 children in West Queens (10/1,000) were newly identified with lead poisoning (defined as a blood lead level greater than or equal to 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$).

Asthma in Adults and Children

Asthma

Fewer than 1 in 20 adults suffers from asthma in West Queens



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.

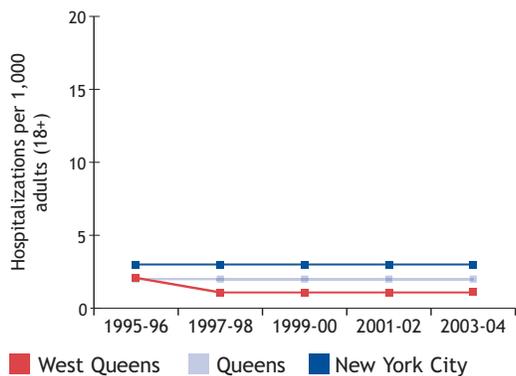
The self-reported asthma rate among adults in West Queens (3%) is similar New York City overall (5%).

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 adults and children (0-17 years old) in West Queens are lower than in Queens and NYC overall. In addition, the child asthma hospitalization rate has declined by half in the past decade.

Adult asthma hospitalizations

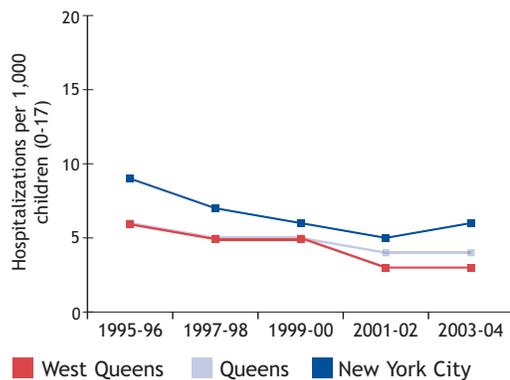
Rates of asthma hospitalization are lower in West Queens



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 and remains lower in West Queens



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

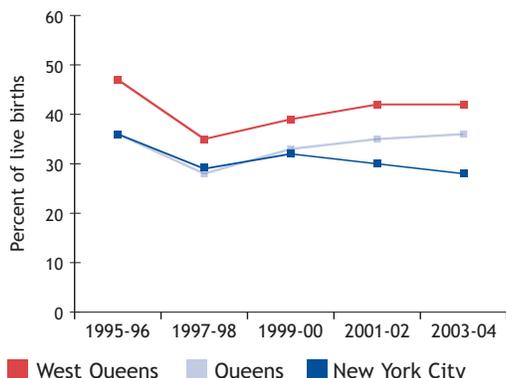
TAKE CARE NEW YORK Goal 10 Have a Healthy Baby

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 average annual percent of women who received late or no prenatal care has declined in West Queens from 47% in 1995-1996 to 42% in 2003-2004, but remains higher than the NYC overall percent (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 more than 20% in West Queens. However, the average teen birth rate in 2003-2004 in this community (67/1,000) was still more than 10% higher than in Queens overall (60/1,000).

Prenatal care

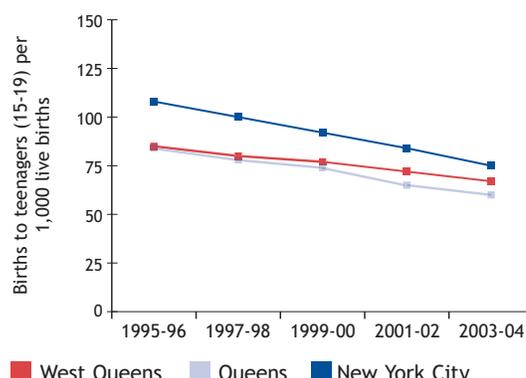
Mothers in West Queens are more likely to receive late or no prenatal care



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

Teenage mothers

The birth rate to teenage mothers (15-19 years) is higher in West Queens than in Queens overall



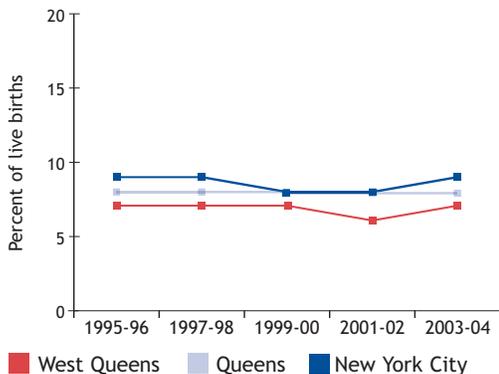
Data Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH, 1995-2004

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 West Queens was 7% — lower than in Queens (8%) and NYC overall (9%).

Infant mortality (the death of babies in the first year of life) has declined over the past 10 years in NYC. The 2002-2004 rate in West Queens was 4/1,000, lower than in NYC overall (6/1,000).

Low birthweight

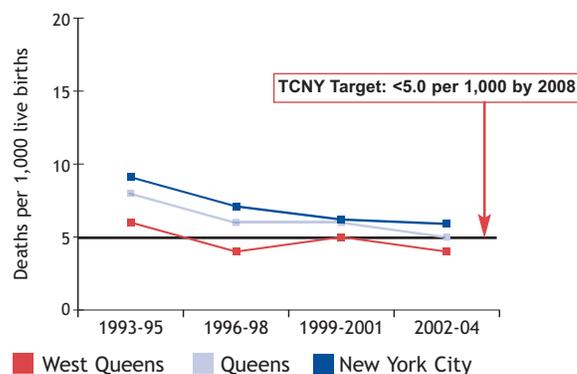
Low-birthweight babies are less common in West Queens



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)

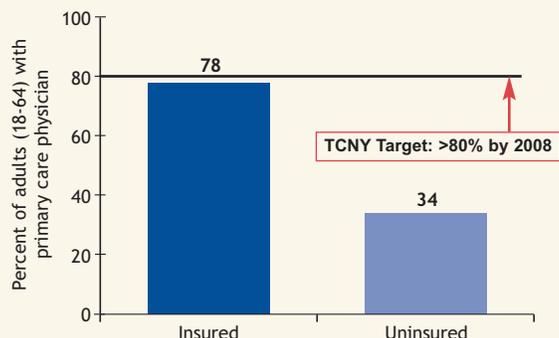
The West Queens IMR is lower than in NYC overall



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

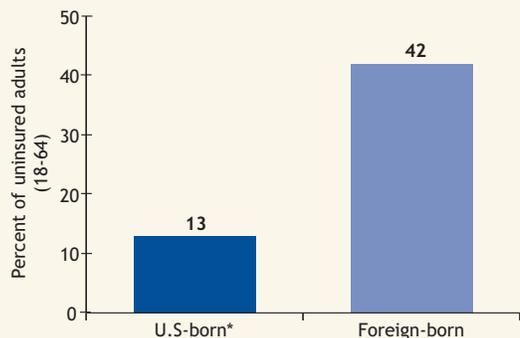
Neighborhood Health Highlight: The Uninsured

Uninsured residents are less likely to have a regular doctor in West Queens



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

Foreign-born residents are more likely to be uninsured in West Queens



*Includes those born in Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories.
Percents are calculated for adults aged 18-64 and age-adjusted.
Data Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2002-03-04

Every New York City neighborhood has different health concerns. Here we highlight the uninsured in West Queens.

One third of West Queens adults (35%) do not have health insurance, making it the neighborhood with the highest proportion of uninsured adults in New York City. Lack of health insurance can lead to poor access to care, which can threaten good health. In fact, those without insurance in West Queens are significantly less likely to have a primary care physician than those with insurance (78% vs. 34%).

In West Queens, individuals born outside the U.S. are more than three times as likely to be uninsured as those born in the U.S. (42% vs. 13%). West Queens has the highest proportion of foreign-born residents (59%) among all NYC neighborhoods, so the high rates of uninsurance are likely in part because most recent immigrants are not eligible for public health insurance because of their immigration status.

TAKING ACTION

Free and low cost health insurance is available through Medicaid and Family Health Plus for eligible low-income groups. Despite this, 53% of West Queens residents living below the poverty level are uninsured.

For information on finding affordable or free health insurance, 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 and mother-child health indicators. 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 West Queens are 11368, 11369, 11370, 11371, 11372, 11373, 11377, and 11378. 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. West Queens statistics from these individual-year datasets include data from the neighboring communities in Northwest Queens, including Astoria, Long Island City, and Sunnyside.

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 NYS 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: Unisphere at Corona Park, Queens. Copyright NYC & Company, Inc. Maps by Susan Resnick.

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Community Health Profile for West Queens

This report is an updated, expanded second edition of the 2002 Community Health Profile for West Queens.

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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