Health is rooted in the circumstances of our daily lives and the environments in which we are born, grow, play, work, love and age. Understanding how community conditions affect our physical and mental health is the first step toward building a healthier New York City.
**POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

- **52% Black***
- **37% Hispanic***
- **6% Asian***
- **3% White***
- **2% Other***

**POPULATION BY AGE**

- 0-17: 28%
- 18-24: 12%
- 25-44: 27%
- 45-64: 23%
- 65+: 11%

**PERCENT WHO REPORTED THEIR OWN HEALTH AS “EXCELLENT,” “VERY GOOD” OR “GOOD”**

- 74%

**LIFE EXPECTANCY**

- 77.7 YEARS

**HAVE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY**

- 35%

**ARE FOREIGN BORN**

- 16%

*Non-Hispanic

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

New York City is a city of neighborhoods. Their diversity, rich history and people are what make this city so special.

But longstanding and rising income inequality, combined with a history of racial residential segregation, has led to startling health inequities between neighborhoods. Poor health outcomes tend to cluster in places that people of color call home and where many residents live in poverty. Life expectancy in Brownsville, for example, is 11 years shorter than in the Financial District. And this is not because residents of Brownsville are dying of unusual diseases, but because they are dying of the same diseases – mostly heart disease and cancer – at younger ages and at higher rates.

This is unfair and avoidable. A person’s health should not be determined by his or her ZIP code.

Reducing health inequities requires policymakers, health professionals, researchers and community groups to advocate and work together for systemic change. In One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City (OneNYC), Mayor Bill de Blasio has outlined a vision to transform this city, and every neighborhood, guided by the principles of growth, equity, sustainability and resiliency.

Our communities are not simply made up of individual behaviors, but are dynamic places where individuals interact with each other, with their immediate environments and with the policies that shape those environments. The Community Health Profiles include indicators that reflect a broad set of conditions that impact health.

Our hope is that you will use the data and information in these Community Health Profiles to advocate for your neighborhoods.

Note from Dr. Mary Bassett, Commissioner, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

MARY T. BASSETT, MD, MPH
Navigating this document

This profile covers all of Brooklyn Community District 5, which includes Broadway Junction, City Line, Cypress Hills, East New York, New Lots, Spring Creek and Starrett City, but the name is shortened to just East New York and Starrett City. This is one of 59 community districts in New York City (NYC).

Community districts are ranked on each indicator. The highest rank (#1) corresponds to the largest value for a given measure. Sometimes a high rank indicates a positive measure of health (e.g., ranking first in flu vaccination). Other times, it indicates a negative measure of health (e.g., ranking first in the premature death rate).

The following color coding system is used throughout this document:
Housing quality

Poorly maintained housing is associated with negative health outcomes, including asthma and other respiratory illnesses, injuries and poor mental health. A higher percentage of homes in East New York and Starrett City than homes citywide have maintenance defects.

Maintenance defects
(percent of renter-occupied homes with at least one maintenance defect)

- Maintenance defects include water leaks, cracks and holes, inadequate heating, presence of mice or rats, toilet breakdowns and peeling paint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>Maintenance Defects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tottenville and Great Kills</td>
<td>18% (RANKS 59th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>70% (RANKS 17th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air pollution

Although NYC air quality is improving, air pollution, such as fine particles (PM$_{2.5}$), can cause health problems, particularly among the very young, seniors and those with preexisting health conditions. In East New York and Starrett City, levels of PM$_{2.5}$, the most harmful air pollutant, are 8.7 micrograms per cubic meter, compared with 8.7 in Brooklyn and 8.6 citywide.

Air pollution (micrograms of fine particulate matter per cubic meter)

- East New York and Starrett City (RANKS 34th)
- Rockaway and Broad Channel (RANKS 99th)
- Brooklyn (RANKS 1st)
- NYC (RANKS 1st)

Retail environment

The prevalence of tobacco retailers in East New York and Starrett City is similar to the prevalence citywide. Supermarket access in East New York and Starrett City is similar to access citywide, with 180 square feet per 100 people.

Tobacco retailers (per 10,000 population)

- 13 East New York and Starrett City (RANKS 16th)
- 11 Brooklyn

Supermarket square footage (per 100 population)

- 180 East New York and Starrett City (RANKS 22nd)
- 450 South Beach and Willowbrook (RANKS 1st)
- 156 Brooklyn
- 177 NYC

Where we live determines the quality of the air we breathe, the homes we live in, how safe we feel, what kinds of food we can easily access and more.

When healthy foods are readily available, it is easier to make healthy choices.
Adult educational attainment

In **East New York and Starrett City**, about one in five adults has a college degree; however, one in four has not completed high school.

**Highest level of education attained** (adults 25 years and older)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>East New York and Starrett City</th>
<th>Financial District &amp; Greenwich Village and Soho</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>NYC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate or some college</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EAST NEW YORK AND STARRETT CITY**

- **38%** College graduate
- **41%** High school graduate or some college
- **21%** Less than high school

**FINANCIAL DISTRICT & GREENWICH VILLAGE AND SOHO**

- **84%** College graduate
- **12%** High school graduate or some college
- **4%** Less than high school

**BROOKLYN**

- **19%** College graduate
- **57%** High school graduate or some college
- **24%** Less than high school

**NEW YORK CITY**

- **41%** College graduate
- **39%** High school graduate or some college
- **20%** Less than high school

A third of **East New York and Starrett City** residents live below the Federal Poverty Level; the district’s poverty rate is higher than the Brooklyn and citywide rates.

Higher education levels are associated with better health outcomes.

**Income**

Living in poverty limits healthy lifestyle choices and makes it difficult to access health care and resources that can promote health and prevent illness. Unemployment and unaffordable housing are also closely associated with poverty and poor health. About one in seven **East New York and Starrett City** adults ages 16 and older is unemployed, and half of all residents spend more than 30% of their monthly gross income on rent.

One way to consider the effect of income on health is by comparing death rates among neighborhoods. Assuming that the death rates from the five neighborhoods with the highest income are achievable in **East New York and Starrett City**, it is estimated that 40% of deaths could have been averted.

**Economic stress**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>East New York and Starrett City</th>
<th>Best-performing community district</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>NYC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>32% (RANKS 11th)</td>
<td>6% (RANKS 9th)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>14% (RANKS 17th)</td>
<td>5% (RANKS 13th)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent burden</td>
<td>50% (RANKS 39th)</td>
<td>37% (RANKS 29th)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children and adolescents

The littlest New Yorkers all deserve the same opportunities for health. In East New York and Starrett City, the rate of preterm births, a key driver of infant death, is the fourth-highest in the city, the teen birth rate is higher than the city average, and the rate of elementary school absenteeism is eighth-highest in the city.

**Social and Economic Conditions**

Child and adolescent health are a signal of a community’s current well-being and potential.

People who are incarcerated have higher rates of mental illness, drug and alcohol addiction and other health conditions.

Non-fatal assault hospitalizations capture the consequences of community violence.

### Preterm births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midtown</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Teen births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (per 1,000 girls 15-19)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial District</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Elementary school absenteeism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial District</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Incarceration

**Jail incarceration** (per 100,000 adults ages 16 and older)

- East New York and Starrett City: 181 (RANKS 11TH)
- Brooklyn: 93
- NYC: 96

The incarceration rate in East New York and Starrett City is almost twice the Brooklyn and citywide rates.

### Violence

The injury assault rate in East New York and Starrett City is almost twice the citywide rate.

### Non-fatal assault hospitalizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000 population)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rego Park and Forest Hills</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events


Non-fatal assault hospitalizations: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2011-2013
**Self-reported health**

People are good at rating their own health. When asked to rate their overall health on a scale of one to five (excellent, very good, good, fair or poor), 74% of East New York and Starrett City residents rate their health as “excellent,” “very good” or “good.”

**Percent who self-reported their own health as “excellent,” “very good” or “good”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East Side (RANKS 1st)</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2011-2013

**Smoking, diet and physical activity**

Smoking, poor quality diet and physical inactivity are risk factors for high blood pressure, diabetes and other problems. Adults in East New York and Starrett City smoke and are physically active at rates similar to residents of Brooklyn and the city as a whole. However, adults in East New York and Starrett City are more likely to consume sugary drinks and less likely to eat fruits and vegetables than residents of Brooklyn or the city.

Adults in East New York and Starrett City are almost three times as likely to consume sugary beverages as Stuyvesent Town and Turtle Bay adults.
Obesity and diabetes

Obesity can lead to serious health problems such as diabetes and heart disease. At 31%, the rate of obesity in **East New York and Starrett City** is almost four times the rate in Stuyvesant Town and Turtle Bay. The diabetes rate in **East New York and Starrett City** is 18%, the highest percentage in the city.

### Obesity (percent of adults)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Obesity Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuyvesant Town and Turtle Bay</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no information provided for NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2011-2013.

### Diabetes (percent of adults)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Diabetes Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East New York and Starrett City</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuyvesant Town and Turtle Bay</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substance use

Drug- and/or alcohol-related hospitalizations reflect acute and chronic consequences of substance misuse. In **East New York and Starrett City**, such hospitalization rates are higher than the rates in Brooklyn and NYC.

#### Alcohol-related hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)

- **East New York and Starrett City** (RANKS 13th): 1,534
- **Bayside and Little Neck** (RANKS 59th): 233
- **Brooklyn**: 1,041
- **NYC**: 1,019

New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012

#### Drug-related hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)

- **East New York and Starrett City** (RANKS 13th): 1,435
- **Rego Park and Forest Hills** (RANKS 59th): 159
- **Brooklyn**: 921
- **NYC**: 907

New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012

Exercise is one way to maintain a healthy weight. Federal guidelines say that children should get 60 minutes of exercise per day, adults should get 150 minutes per week, and older adults should get 150 minutes per week as their physical abilities allow, with a focus on exercises to improve balance.
Access to health care
A lack of quality health care can lead to negative health outcomes and more intensive treatment, such as avoidable hospitalizations. More than a quarter of adults in East New York and Starrett City have no health insurance, higher than the citywide rate. The rate of late or no prenatal care in East New York and Starrett City is higher than the Brooklyn and the citywide rates.

Prevention and screening
Compared with teens citywide, teenaged girls from East New York and Starrett City are less likely to receive the full human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series. Adults in East New York and Starrett City get tested for HIV and receive flu vaccinations at rates similar to the rates citywide.

HPV infection causes cancers that can be prevented by the HPV vaccine. Boys and girls should receive the vaccine at 11 to 12 years of age, prior to HPV exposure and when the vaccine is most effective.
New HIV diagnoses

Some people with HIV do not know that they are infected. Getting diagnosed is the first step in the treatment and care of HIV. **East New York and Starrett City** ranks sixteenth in the rate of new HIV diagnoses.

![New HIV diagnoses graph](https://example.com/hiv-diagnoses.png)

Stroke

High blood pressure is the leading risk factor for stroke and the most important to control. **East New York and Starrett City** ranks ninth-highest in the rate of stroke hospitalizations in the city.

![Stroke hospitalizations chart](https://example.com/stroke-hospitalizations.png)

Mental health

Variations in hospitalization rates may reflect differences in rates of illness, access to health care and other social and cultural factors. The rate of adult psychiatric hospitalizations in **East New York and Starrett City** is higher than the Brooklyn and NYC rates.

![Psychiatric hospitalizations chart](https://example.com/psychiatric-hospitalizations.png)
Child asthma

Many hospitalizations for asthma among children could be prevented by addressing housing-related exposures to asthma triggers, including cockroaches, mice and secondhand smoke. Good medical management can prevent asthma symptoms. The asthma hospitalization rate among children ages 5 to 14 in East New York and Starrett City is higher than the Brooklyn and citywide rates.

Adult hospitalizations for asthma

The rate of avoidable adult asthma hospitalization in East New York and Starrett City is higher than the Brooklyn and citywide rates.

Adult hospitalizations for diabetes

The rate of avoidable adult diabetes hospitalizations in East New York and Starrett City is higher than the Brooklyn and citywide rates.
Leading causes of death
The top causes of death for residents of East New York and Starrett City, as for most New Yorkers, are heart disease and cancer. Death rates due to homicide and HIV are more than twice the citywide rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>CAUSE: NUMBER OF DEATHS</th>
<th>DEATH RATE</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>DEATH RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heart disease: 1,652</td>
<td>223.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>202.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cancer: 1,268</td>
<td>160.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>156.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus: 267</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stroke: 206</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flu/pneumonia: 184</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lower respiratory diseases: 169</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hypertension: 168</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HIV: 168</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Homicide: 123</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Accidents (excluding drug poisoning): 94</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2009-2013

Infant mortality and premature death
Despite a decrease in infant mortality across the city, the rate in East New York and Starrett City is higher than the Brooklyn and citywide rates and more than seven times the rate in the Upper East Side.
Disparities in premature death (death before the age of 65) persist among neighborhoods. The rate of premature death in East New York and Starrett City is higher than the Brooklyn and citywide rates and more than three times the rate in the Financial District.

### Infant mortality rate
- **East New York and Starrett City**: 7.8 per 1,000 live births (RANKS 5th)
- **Upper East Side**: 1.0* per 1,000 live births (RANKS 59th)
- **Brooklyn**: 3.9 per 1,000 live births
- **NYC**: 4.7 per 1,000 live births

NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2011-2013

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events

### Premature mortality rate
- **East New York and Starrett City**: 279.4 per 100,000 population (RANKS 9th)
- **Financial District**: 75.6 per 100,000 population (RANKS 59th)
- **Brooklyn**: 194.5 per 100,000 population
- **NYC**: 198.4 per 100,000 population

NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2009-2013
Technical notes

Neighborhood Definitions and Rankings
The 59 Community Districts (CDs) were established citywide by local law in 1975. For a complete listing of all CDs and their boundaries, go to nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/neigh_info/nhmap.shtml. The CDs correspond to New York City (NYC) Community Boards, which are local representative bodies. The names of neighborhoods within CDs are not officially designated. The names used in this document are not an exhaustive list of all known neighborhood names within this area. CDs were ranked on every indicator. If two CDs had the same value, they were considered to be tied and were given the same rank.

For American Community Survey (ACS) indicators, data were available by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), which are aggregated Census tracts designed to approximate CDs. For Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS), data were available by sub-borough areas. The U.S. Census Bureau combined four pairs of CDs in creating these PUMA or sub-borough areas to improve sampling and protect the confidentiality of respondents. These pairs are Mott Haven/Melrose (BX 01) and Hunts Point/Longwood (BX 02) in the Bronx, Morrisania/Crotona (BX 03) and Belmont/East Tremont (BX 06) in the Bronx, the Financial District (MN 01) and Greenwich Village/Soho (MN 02) in Manhattan and Clinton/Chelsea (MN 04) and Midtown (MN 05) in Manhattan. For these four areas, the same estimate was applied to both CDs that comprised the PUMA or sub-borough area for data from ACS and HVS. For NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) Community Health Survey (CHS) data, these same pairs of CDs were combined and the same estimate applied to both CDs in the pair.

Analyses
For most 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. Only robust findings found to be statistically significant are discussed in the text. In addition, most estimates were evaluated for statistical stability using the relative standard error (RSE). Those estimates with an RSE greater than 30% are flagged as follows: “Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events or small sample size.” Where noted, estimates in this report were age standardized to the Year 2000 Standard Population.

Data Sources

U.S. Census/American Community Survey (ACS): The U.S. Census calculates intercensal population estimates which were used for overall population, age, race and ethnicity indicators. The ACS is an ongoing national survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Indicators include limited English proficiency, foreign born percentage, adult educational attainment, poverty, unemployment and rent burden. Three-year estimates (2011-2013) are used to improve reliability of the data.

NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey (CHS): The CHS is an annual random-digit-dial telephone survey of approximately 9,000 adults in NYC. Indicators include self-reported health, smoking, average daily sugary drink consumption, fruit and vegetable consumption, physical activity, obesity, diabetes, insurance coverage, went without needed care, flu vaccination and HIV testing. A combined-year dataset (2011-2013) was used to increase statistical power, allowing for more stable analyses at the Community District level. Community District level estimates were imputed based on participant’s ZIP code, age, race and ethnicity, sex and borough of residence. All indicators are age-adjusted; however crude estimates and rankings are available online in the complete dataset.

NYC DOHMH Vital Statistics: The Bureau of Vital Statistics analyzes data that it collects from hundreds of thousands of birth and death certificates issued in NYC each year by the Bureau of Vital Records. Indicators include preterm births, teen births, prenatal care, leading causes of death, infant mortality, premature mortality, avertable deaths and life expectancy. For some indicators, data sources were combined across three, five or ten years to increase statistical stability and average annual rates are presented. For this reason, these statistics may differ from the presentation in the “Summary of Vital Statistics” reports from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, NYC DOHMH. All rates are shown as crude rates, except leading causes of death and premature mortality rates, which are age-adjusted.

New York State (NYS) Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS): SPARCS is a statewide comprehensive all payer data reporting system established in 1979 currently collecting patient level detail on patient characteristics, diagnoses and treatments, services and charges for each hospital inpatient stay and outpatient visit (ambulatory surgery, emergency department and outpatient services); and each ambulatory...
surgery and outpatient services visit to a hospital extension clinic and diagnostic and treatment center licensed to provide ambulatory surgery services. Indicators include non-fatal assault hospitalizations, alcohol-related hospitalizations, drug-related hospitalizations, child asthma hospitalizations, avoidable adult asthma hospitalizations, avoidable adult diabetes hospitalizations, psychiatric hospitalizations and stroke hospitalizations. Hospitalization data are defined according to International Classification of Disease Clinical Modification, Version 9 (ICD-9-CM) codes. Most of these hospitalization indicators show 2012 data, updated in December 2014. For child asthma hospitalizations and non-fatal assault hospitalizations, data sources were combined across two and three years respectively to increase statistical stability and average annual rates are presented.

All indicators are age-adjusted, except child asthma hospitalizations, which is age-specific.

**NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey (HVS):** HVS data from 2011 were used to estimate the percent of renter-occupied homes with at least one maintenance issue (defect). Data were obtained from the NYC Housing Preservation and Development Report: Housing New York City 2011.

**NYC Community Air Survey (NYCCAS):** 2013 annual averages of micrograms of fine particulate matter per cubic meter were calculated from air samples collected at specific NYCCAS monitoring sites and were incorporated into a statistical model that predicted pollutant concentrations.

**NYC Department of Consumer Affairs:** 2014 tobacco retail density data were analyzed by the NYC DOHMH Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Tobacco Control.

**NYC Department of Agriculture and Markets:** Based on data from 2014, the supermarket square footage rate was analyzed by the NYC Department of City Planning and the NYC DOHMH Bureau of Epidemiology Services.

**NYC Department of Education:** Elementary school absenteeism data for the 2013-14 school year were analyzed from FITNESSGRAM data by the NYC DOHMH Bureau of Epidemiology Services.

**NYC Department of Corrections:** The average daily population of incarcerated persons in NYC jails ages 16 and older by CD of last known residence. Based on NYC Department of Corrections (DOC) bi-weekly in-custody files from July 1 to Oct 9, 2014.

**NYC DOHMH Citywide Immunization Registry:** 2014 HPV vaccination data were analyzed by the NYC DOHMH Bureau of Immunization.

**NYC DOHMH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Registry:** New HIV diagnosis data for 2013 were analyzed by the NYC DOHMH Bureau of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control.

**Acknowledgements**

Thank you to all the individuals who contributed to these reports: Sonia Angell, George Askew, Katherine Bartley, Gary Belkin, Angelica Bocour, Sarah Braunstein, Shadi Chamany, Nancy Clark, Sarah Conderino, Karen Crowe, Gretchen Culp, Antonio D’Angelo, Sophia Day, Paloma de la Cruz, Karen Eggleston, Jeffrey Escoffier, Shannon Farley, Ana Garcia, Victoria Grimshaw, Fangtao He, Mary Huynh, Steven Immerwahr, John Jasek, Jillian Jessup, Kimberly Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Hetali Jokhakar, Dan Kass, Kevin Konty, Ram Koppaka, Hillary Kunins, Amber Levanon Seligson, Veronica Lewin, Wenhui Li, Nneka Lundy De La Cruz, Thomas Matte, Karen Aletha Maybank, Wendy McKelvey, Katharine McVeigh, Aaron Mettey, Chris Miller, Christa Myers, Deborah Nagin, Cathy Nonas, Christina Norman, Jennifer Norton, Carolyn Olson, Emiko Otsubo, Michelle Paladino, Denise Paone, Vassiliki Papadouka, Hilary Parton, Grant Pezeshki, Michael Porter, Susan Resnick, Rebekkah Robbins, John Rojas, Slavenka Sedlar, Tejinder Singh, Laura Smith, Travis Smith, Ariel Spira-Cohen, Catherine Stayton, Monica Sull, Ying Sun, Arpi Terzian, Elizabeth Thomas, Ellenie Tuazon, Gretchen Van Wye, Jay Varma, Verlinee Wade, Sarah Walters, Catherine Wang, Kennedy Willis, Ewa Wojas, Ricky Wong, Joy Xu, Brian Yim and Jane Zucker.

**In collaboration with:**

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SARAH TAY CREATIVE
Life Expectancy by Community District

- 74.1 - 78.7 years
- 78.8 - 80.9 years
- 81.0 - 82.9 years
- 83.0 - 85.4 years
- Unpopulated areas


Contact Information:
For reports on the other 58 Community Districts, please visit nyc.gov and search “Community Health Profiles” or email: profiles@health.nyc.gov

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Suggested citation: