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.
WHO WE ARE

SUNSET PARK TOTAL POPULATION

130,635

POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

44% Hispanic

28% Asian*

24% White*

3% Black*

2% Other*

POPULATION BY AGE

0 - 17 18-24 25-44 45-64 65+

22% 10% 38% 21% 9%

HAVE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

47% ARE FOREIGN BORN

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

68%

LIFE EXPECTANCY

81.6 YEARS

* 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.
Navigating this document

This profile covers all of Brooklyn Community District 7, which includes Sunset Park and Windsor Terrace, but the name is shortened to just Sunset Park. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNSET PARK</th>
<th>BEST-PERFORMING COMMUNITY DISTRICT</th>
<th>BROOKLYN</th>
<th>NEW YORK CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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MAP AND CONTACT INFORMATION
BACK COVER
Housing quality
Poorly maintained housing is associated with negative health outcomes, including asthma and other respiratory illnesses, injuries and poor mental health. A similar percentage of homes in Sunset Park as homes citywide have maintenance defects.

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 Sunset Park, levels of PM$_{2.5}$, the most harmful air pollutant, are 9.2 micrograms per cubic meter, compared with 8.7 in Brooklyn and 8.6 citywide.

Retail environment
The prevalence of tobacco retailers in Sunset Park is similar to the prevalence citywide. There are 170 square feet of supermarket space per 100 people, similar to the citywide rate.
Adult educational attainment

**Sunset Park** has a high percentage of adults who have not completed high school (42%) and a low percentage of adults with college degrees (29%).

Higher education levels are associated with better health outcomes.

29% of residents of **Sunset Park** live below the Federal Poverty Level; the district's poverty rate is above the NYC average.

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. One in ten **Sunset Park** adults ages 16 and older is unemployed, and more than half of 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 incomes are achievable in **Sunset Park**, it is estimated that 20% of deaths could have been averted.

Economic stress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunset Park</th>
<th>Best-performing community district</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>NYC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>29% (RANKS 17th)</td>
<td>6% Tottenville and Great Kills (RANKS 9th)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>10% (RANKS 34th)</td>
<td>5% Greenwich Village and Soho &amp; Financial District (RANKS 11th)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent burden</td>
<td>55% (RANKS 20th)</td>
<td>37% Greenwich Village and Soho &amp; Financial District (RANKS 11th)</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 Sunset Park, the rate of preterm births, a key driver of infant death, is lower than the city rate; however, the teen birth rate is higher than the city rate. The rate of elementary school absenteeism in Sunset Park is half the citywide rate.

### Preterm births (percent of all live births)

- **Sunset Park**: 7.2
- **Midtown**: 5.7
- **Brooklyn**: 8.8
- **NYC**: 9.0

**Ranks**
- Sunset Park (RANKS 49th)
- Midtown (RANKS 59th)
- Brooklyn
- NYC

### Teen births (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)

- **Sunset Park**: 33.2
- **Financial District**: 1.1
- **Brooklyn**: 24.0
- **NYC**: 23.6

**Ranks**
- Sunset Park (RANKS 12th)
- Financial District (RANKS 59th)
- Brooklyn
- NYC

### Elementary school absenteeism (percent of students missing 20 or more school days)

- **Sunset Park**: 9
- **Financial District**: 4
- **Brooklyn**: 19
- **NYC**: 20

**Ranks**
- Sunset Park (RANKS 51st)
- Financial District (RANKS 59th)
- Brooklyn
- NYC

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events*

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**Incarceration**

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

- **Sunset Park**: 55 (RANKS 36th)
- **Queens Village**: 5* (RANKS 59th)
- **NYC Department of Corrections, 2014**

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events*

**Violence**

The injury assault rate in Sunset Park is lower than the citywide and Brooklyn rates.

**Non-fatal assault hospitalizations** (per 100,000 population)

- **Sunset Park**: 39 (RANKS 39th)
- **Rego Park and Forest Hills**: 66 (RANKS 59th)
- **Brooklyn**: 64
- **NYC Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2011-2013**

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events*
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), 68% of Sunset Park residents rate their health as “excellent,” “very good” or “good,” one of the lowest percentages in the city.

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 Sunset Park smoke, consume sugary drinks and eat fruits and vegetables at rates similar to residents citywide. However, adults in Sunset Park are less likely to get physical activity than residents of the city as a whole.

67% of Sunset Park adults report getting physical activity in the last 30 days, the lowest rate citywide.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Excellent, Very Good, Good (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunset Park</td>
<td>68% (RANKS 54th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East Side</td>
<td>92% (RANKS 1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smoking, diet and physical activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy Living</th>
<th>Current smokers</th>
<th>1 or more 12 oz sugary drink per day</th>
<th>At least one serving of fruits or vegetables per day</th>
<th>Any physical activity in the last 30 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunset Park</td>
<td>15% (RANKS 54th)</td>
<td>29% (RANKS 26th)</td>
<td>87% (RANKS 33rd)</td>
<td>67% (RANKS 59th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Flatbush</td>
<td>10% (RANKS 59th)</td>
<td>12% (RANKS 59th)</td>
<td>95%* (Bayside and Little Neck (RANKS 1st))</td>
<td>90% (Clinton and Chelsea &amp; Midtown (RANKS 1st))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small sample size

NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2011-2013
Obesity and diabetes

Obesity can lead to serious health problems such as diabetes and heart disease. At 19%, the rate of obesity in Sunset Park is over twice the rate in Stuyvesant Town and Turtle Bay. The diabetes rate in Sunset Park is 9%, similar to the rate in NYC overall. In Stuyvesant Town and Turtle Bay, only 3% of residents have diabetes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obesity (percent of adults)</th>
<th>Diabetes (percent of adults)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 46th)</td>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 41st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUYVESANT TOWN AND TURTLE BAY (RANKS 59th)</td>
<td>STUYVESANT TOWN AND TURTLE BAY (RANKS 59th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKLYN</td>
<td>BROOKLYN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>NYC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STUYVESANT TOWN AND TURTLE BAY BROOKLYN NYC

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.

Substance use

Drug- and/or alcohol-related hospitalizations reflect acute and chronic consequences of substance misuse. In Sunset Park, such hospitalization rates are lower than the rates in Brooklyn and NYC overall.

Alcohol-related hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)

- Sunset Park (RANKS 30th): 881
- Bayside and Little Neck (RANKS 59th): 233
- Brooklyn: 1,041
- NYC: 1,019

Drug-related hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)

- Sunset Park (RANKS 40th): 529
- Rego Park and Forest Hills (RANKS 59th): 159
- Brooklyn: 921
- NYC: 907
Access to health care

A lack of quality health care can lead to negative health outcomes and more intensive treatment, such as avoidable hospitalizations. Many adults in Sunset Park have no health insurance, although the percentage who went without prenatal care is lower than the citywide rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No health insurance (percent of adults)</th>
<th>Went without needed medical care (percent of adults)</th>
<th>Late or no prenatal care (percent of live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 5th) 27%</td>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 45th) 9%</td>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 46th) 3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTTENVILLE AND GREAT KILLS (RANKS 59th) 8%</td>
<td>UPPER EAST SIDE (RANKS 59th) 5%</td>
<td>TOTTENVILLE AND GREAT KILLS (RANKS 59th) 1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKLYN 20%</td>
<td>BROOKLYN 12%</td>
<td>BROOKLYN 6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC 20%</td>
<td>NYC 11%</td>
<td>NYC 7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior to 2014, 20% of adults in NYC had no health insurance; however, with implementation of the Affordable Care Act, this percentage decreased to 14% citywide in 2014. A similar decrease is expected in Sunset Park.

Prevention and screening

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.

Compared with teens citywide, teenaged girls from Sunset Park are more likely to receive the full human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series. The percentages of adults in Sunset Park who get tested for HIV and receive a flu vaccination are similar to the citywide rates.
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. **Sunset Park** ranks forty-fourth in the rate of new HIV diagnoses.

![Graph showing new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population](image)

**New HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 population)**

- Sunset Park: 17.6
- Brooklyn: 27.9
- NYC: 30.4

NYC DOHMH, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Registry, 2013

Stroke
High blood pressure is the leading risk factor for stroke and the most important to control. The **Sunset Park** rate of stroke hospitalizations is lower than the Brooklyn rate.

![Graph showing stroke hospitalizations per 100,000 adults](image)

**Hospitalizations due to stroke (per 100,000 adults)**

- Sunset Park: 291 (RANKS 36th)
- Greenwich Village and Soho: 140 (RANKS 59th)
- Brooklyn: 344
- NYC: 319

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

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 psychiatric hospitalizations among adults in **Sunset Park** is lower than the overall Brooklyn and NYC rates.

![Graph showing psychiatric hospitalizations per 100,000 adults](image)

**Psychiatric hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)**

- Sunset Park: 481 (RANKS 39th)
- Financial District: 259 (RANKS 59th)
- Brooklyn: 734
- NYC: 684

New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012
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 Sunset Park rate of asthma hospitalizations among children ages 5 to 14 is lower than the Brooklyn and citywide rates.

**Child asthma hospitalizations (per 10,000 children ages 5-14)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Rate (per 10,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET PARK</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOROUGH PARK</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKLYN</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012-2013

Adult hospitalizations for asthma

The Sunset Park rate of avoidable asthma hospitalizations among adults is similar to the citywide rate.

**Avoidable asthma hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREENWICH VILLAGE AND SOHO (RANKS 59&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKLYN</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Adult hospitalizations for diabetes

The Sunset Park rate of avoidable adult diabetes hospitalizations is similar to the citywide rate, but lower than the rate in Brooklyn.

**Avoidable diabetes hospitalizations (per 100,000 adults)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNSET PARK (RANKS 29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREENWICH VILLAGE AND SOHO (RANKS 59&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKLYN</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Certain hospitalizations for asthma and diabetes can be prevented by high-quality outpatient care and are known as “avoidable hospitalizations.”
Leading causes of death
The top causes of death for residents of Sunset Park, as for most New Yorkers, are heart disease and cancer. Death rates due to flu and pneumonia and liver disease are higher than the citywide rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause: Number of Deaths</th>
<th>Death Rate (per 100,000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease: 860</td>
<td>193.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer: 685</td>
<td>142.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu/pneumonia: 167</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory diseases: 86</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke: 84</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus: 74</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (excluding drug poisoning): 54</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related: 41</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension: 34</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver disease: 34</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2009-2013

Infant mortality and premature death
The infant mortality rate in Sunset Park is the third-lowest in the city. Disparities in premature death (death before the age of 65) persist among neighborhoods. The rate of premature death in Sunset Park is nearly twice the rate in the Financial District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunset Park (RANKS 57th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NYC DOHMH, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2011-2013

*Interpret estimate with caution due to small number of events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premature mortality rate (per 100,000 population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>148.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunset Park (RANKS 37th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**NYS 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.

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**In collaboration with:**
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:
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