Binge Drinking and Associated Health-Related Behaviors among Adults in New York City, 2014

- In the United States in 2014, about one in six adults were binge drinkers.\(^1\)
- Binge drinking is associated with a number of health-related behaviors, such as risky sexual behaviors, cigarette smoking, drug misuse, and motor vehicle crashes.\(^2,3,4\)
- In New York City (NYC), over half (54%) of adults reported current drinking in 2014.
- Of the current drinkers, nearly three in ten (29%) were binge drinkers.
- The prevalence of binge drinking among current drinkers in NYC was stable from 2011 to 2014.

**Alcohol use trends among adults in New York City, 2011-2014**

![Graph showing alcohol use trends among adults in New York City, 2011-2014](chart)

Binge drinking defined as ≥5 alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days for men, ≥4 for women.

*Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2011-2014*

**Characteristics of binge drinkers in New York City**

**Age group by drinking status, New York City, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-binge drinking</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-drinking</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2014*

- In 2014, binge drinkers in NYC were more likely to be men (59%) compared with non-binge drinkers (48%) and non-drinkers (40%).
- Binge drinkers were more likely to be younger than non-binge drinkers and non-drinkers. About three in five (58%) binge drinkers were ages 25 to 44, compared with 41% of non-binge drinkers and one-third of non-drinkers (33%).
- Binge drinkers were more likely than non-binge drinkers to be Latino (26% vs. 22%).
- Three in ten (30%) binge drinkers resided in Manhattan, compared with less than a quarter (23%) of non-binge drinkers and 15% of non-drinkers.

Alcohol Use Definitions:

- **Current drinking:** Consuming at least one alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
- **Binge drinking:** Consuming five or more alcoholic drinks for men and four or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
- **Non-binge drinking:** Consuming at least one alcoholic drink but not binge drinking during the past 30 days.
- **Non-drinking:** Never drinking or not consuming at least one alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.

Data Source:

NYC Community Health Survey (CHS) 2007-2014: The CHS is conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 9,000 NYC residents ages 18 and older. Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 standard population, except for age-specific estimates. The CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, has included adults who can be reached by cellphone. For more survey details, visit [nyc.gov/health/survey](http://nyc.gov/health/survey).

References:

Binge drinking and health care access

- In 2014, among employed New Yorkers, binge drinkers were more likely than non-binge drinkers to be uninsured (17% vs. 13%).
- Among those who are not employed, binge drinkers were less likely to have public health insurance (46%) compared with non-binge drinkers (59%) and non-drinkers (67%).
- Binge drinkers were less likely to have a routine health care provider (81%) compared with non-binge drinkers (86%) and non-drinkers (86%).

Binge drinking and preventive care

- In 2014, two in five (42%) binge drinkers had no preventive dental visit within the past year compared with 34% of non-binge drinkers in NYC.
- Among adults without access to health care, those who were binge drinkers were less likely to have their blood pressure checked by a health professional in the past two years (50%) compared with non-binge drinkers and non-drinkers (76% and 73%, respectively).

Binge drinking and sexual risk behaviors

- In 2014, binge drinkers in NYC were almost twice as likely to have more than one sex partner in the past year (22%) compared with non-binge drinkers (12%), and more than three times as likely as non-drinkers (6%).
- However, there was no difference in the proportion of condom use across all drinking levels.

Binge drinking and other health-risk behaviors

- Binge drinkers in NYC were twice as likely in 2014 to be current smokers (24%) than non-binge drinkers (12%) and non-drinkers (11%).
- Among current smokers, binge drinkers were almost twice as likely to report heavy smoking (28%) than non-binge drinkers (16%).
- There was no difference in the proportion of binge drinkers, non-binge drinkers, and non-drinkers who reported misuse of opioid analgesics in the past 12 months in 2014 in NYC.

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Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2014

Health Behavior Definitions:

- **Preventive dental visit**: Had teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past year.
- **Have no access to health care**: Does not have any type of health insurance, a personal doctor, or a health care provider.
- **Public health insurance**: Health insurance from Medicare, Medicaid/Family Health+, Military/CHAMPUS/Tricare/VA, COBRA, or some other source.
- **Checked blood pressure**: Had blood pressure taken by a doctor or other health professional in the past two years.
- **Sexual activity**: Oral, vaginal, or anal sex with one or more people in the past 12 months.
- **Condom use**: Used a condom at last sexual intercourse among sexually active, including female condom.
- **Heavy smoking**: Smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day among current smokers.
- **Misused opioid analgesics**: Took prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone that were not prescribed or took more than were prescribed in the past 12 months.

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**Number of sex partners in the past 12 months by drinking status, New York City, 2014**

- **Number of sex partners**: None, One, Two or more
- **Percent**: 0, 25, 50, 75

**Source**: NYC Community Health Survey, 2014

**Smoking status by drinking status, New York City, 2014**

- **Smoking status**: Never, Current, Former
- **Percent**: 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100

**Source**: NYC Community Health Survey, 2014

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**Acknowledgments**: Jillian Jessup, Kinjia Hinterland, Shadi Chamany, Aviva Grasso, Holly Catania, and Hillary Kunins

**Suggested citation**: Capua J, Tuazon E, Paone D. Binge Drinking and Associated Health-Related Behaviors among Adults in New York City, 2014. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene: Epi Data Brief (77); October 2016.

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Data Tables

Table 1. Prevalence of current drinking among adults and binge drinking among current drinkers, New York City, 2007-2014

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults, New York City, 2014

Table 3. Preventive care practices of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults, New York City, 2014

Table 4. Type of health insurance of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults by employment status, New York City, 2014

Table 5. Dental and chronic health care practices of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults by access to health care status, New York City, 2014

Table 6. Health-risk behaviors of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults, New York City, 2014

Data Source

The New York City Community Health Survey (CHS) 2007-2014. The CHS is conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 9,000 NYC residents ages 18 and older. Data are age adjusted to the US 2000 standard population, except for age-specific estimates. The CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, has included adults who can be reached by cell-phone. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current drinking¹</td>
<td>55.5±</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking²,³</td>
<td>(54.1 - 56.8)</td>
<td>(54.5 - 57.6)</td>
<td>(55.5 - 58.5)</td>
<td>(55.5 - 58.6)</td>
<td>(53.6 - 57.3)</td>
<td>(55.1 - 58.3)</td>
<td>(52.4 - 55.2)</td>
<td>(52.8 - 55.8)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current drinking¹</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking²,³</td>
<td>(25.3 - 28.7)</td>
<td>(20.4 - 24.1)</td>
<td>(22.7 - 26.2)</td>
<td>(23.9 - 27.7)</td>
<td>(28.7 - 33.7)</td>
<td>(31.1 - 35.1)</td>
<td>(30.3 - 33.9)</td>
<td>(27.1 - 30.7)</td>
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</table>

### Between-year percent change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current drinking¹</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>-5.1%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking²,³</td>
<td>-17.5%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>-10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trends over time percent change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007 - 2014</th>
<th>2007 - 2010</th>
<th>2011 - 2014†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current drinking¹</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking²,³</td>
<td>-4.1%</td>
<td>-4.1%</td>
<td>-7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Current drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
2. Binge drinking (2007-2010): Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion during the past 30 days (both men and women).
3. Binge drinking (2011-2014): Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men and 4 or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
4. 2011-2014 binge drinking data not comparable to previous years because of change in binge drinking definition starting in 2011.
5. Bold percentages indicate a statistically significant percent change.
6. Between-year t-tests were used to compare the estimates between two comparable years.
7. Test for trends were used to assess differences in the estimates over a period of time.
8. 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

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Title: Table 1. Prevalence of current drinking among adults and binge drinking among current drinkers, New York City, 2007-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey (CHS), 2007-2014. CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached by cell phone.

CHS 2007-2008 data are weighted to the NYC adult population per Census 2000; starting in 2009, data are weighted to the 2008 HVS for phone usage and the Census 2000.

CHS 2010 data are weighted to the 2008 HVS for phone usage and the Census 2000.

CHS 2011 data are weighted to the residential adult population per Census 2010, the 2008 HVS for phone usage, and the 2008-2010 American Community Survey (ACS).

CHS 2012 data are weighted to the adult residential population per the ACS, 2011.

CHS 2013 data are weighted to the adult residential population per the ACS, 2012.

CHS 2014 data are weighted to the adult residential population per the ACS, 2013.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Poverty</th>
<th>Binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. Non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. Non-drinking</th>
<th>Non-drinking vs. Non-binge drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low: 0 to &lt;10% FPL</td>
<td>23.0 (19.6 - 26.7)</td>
<td>24.1 (22.1 - 26.1)</td>
<td>13.8 (12.3 - 15.5)</td>
<td>0.597 &lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium: 10 to &lt;20% FPL</td>
<td>35.4 (31.2 - 39.8)</td>
<td>31.6 (29.2 - 34.0)</td>
<td>30.9 (28.7 - 33.2)</td>
<td>0.132 0.072</td>
<td>0.692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High: 20 to &lt;30% FPL</td>
<td>25.8 (22.3 - 29.6)</td>
<td>28.9 (26.8 - 31.2)</td>
<td>32.9 (30.8 - 35.0)</td>
<td>0.155 0.001</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high: 30% to 100% FPL</td>
<td>15.9 (13.5 - 18.6)</td>
<td>15.4 (13.8 - 17.2)</td>
<td>22.5 (20.8 - 24.2)</td>
<td>0.782 0.001</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employment status**

- **Employed**
  - 71.9 (68.0 - 75.4)
  - 62.8 (60.6 - 65.0)
  - 47.2 (45.0 - 49.4)
  - <0.001 <0.001 <0.001
- **Unemployed**
  - 7.6 (6.0 - 9.7)
  - 8.0 (6.9 - 9.6)
  - 9.8 (8.6 - 11.2)
  - 0.749 0.056 0.067
- **Not in labor force**
  - 20.5 %)
  - 29.1 (27.2 - 31.2)
  - 43.0 (40.8 - 45.1)
  - 0.009 0.177 0.067

**Nativity**

- **U.S. born**
  - 59.8 (55.8 - 63.7)
  - 57.6 (55.2 - 60.0)
  - 43.9 (41.7 - 46.2)
  - 0.357 <0.001 <0.001
- **Foreign born**
  - 40.2 (36.3 - 44.2)
  - 42.4 (40.0 - 44.8)
  - 56.1 (53.8 - 58.3)
  - 0.357 <0.001 <0.001

**Marital Status**

- **Married**
  - 38.3 (34.4 - 42.2)
  - 44.3 (42.1 - 46.5)
  - 41.3 (39.2 - 43.6)
  - 0.009 0.177 0.067
- **No longer married**
  - 15.0 (12.0 - 18.4)
  - 16.7 (15.2 - 18.3)
  - 20.0 (18.5 - 21.6)
  - 0.335 0.005 0.003
- **Never married**
  - 46.8 (43.8 - 49.8)
  - 39.0 (37.1 - 41.0)
  - 38.6 (36.7 - 40.7)
  - <0.001 <0.001 0.795

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1. Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men and 4 or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
2. Non-binge drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink but not binge drinking during the past 30 days.
3. Non-drinking: Never drinking or not consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
4. Other race/ethnicity or missing race/ethnicity are collapsed into “Other,” and are not included in the percent of total calculation.
5. Neighborhood poverty (based on United Hospital Fund) defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2009-2013.
6. Highest grade or year of school completed.
7. Divorced, widowed, or separated.
8. Includes members of unmarried couples living together.
9. 95% confidence intervals (CI) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.
10. Data rounded down to nearest whole number for purposes of reporting in the text.
11. Data rounded up to nearest whole number for purposes of reporting in the text.
12. A p-value is a measure of statistical significance. A bold p-value less than .05 means there is a significant difference between that group and the referent (comparison) group.
Table 3. Preventive care practices of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults, New York City, 2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey (CHS), 2014. CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached by cell phone.

CHS 2014 data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey, 2013.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Binge drinking(^1)</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking(^2)</th>
<th>Non-drinking(^3)</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>95% Confidence Interval</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>95% Confidence Interval</td>
<td>P-value</td>
<td>P-value</td>
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<td><strong>Health insurance</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>(81.0 - 85.9)</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>(86.4 - 89.6)</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>(84.3 - 87.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>(14.1 - 19.0)</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>(10.4 - 13.6)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>(12.5 - 15.7)</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Health care provider</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>(77.9 - 83.1)</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>(83.7 - 87.2)</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>(84.2 - 87.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>(16.9 - 22.1)</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>(12.8 - 16.3)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>(12.4 - 15.8)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mammogram (women, 40+)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>(56.0 - 75.5)</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>(73.1 - 80.2)</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>(72.0 - 78.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>(24.5 - 44.0)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>(19.8 - 26.9)</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>(22.0 - 28.0)</td>
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<td><strong>Colonoscopy (50+)</strong></td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>(62.6 - 79.1)</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>(67.7 - 74.0)</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>(65.9 - 71.8)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>(26.0 - 32.3)</td>
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<td><strong>HIV Test</strong></td>
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<td>31.5</td>
<td>(28.3 - 34.9)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>69.4</td>
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<td><strong>Flu Vaccination</strong></td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>(38.7 - 45.7)</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>(42.5 - 47.3)</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>(41.9 - 46.3)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>57.8</td>
<td>(54.3 - 61.3)</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>(52.7 - 57.5)</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>(53.7 - 58.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Dental Visit</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>(53.6 - 62.0)</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>(63.2 - 68.0)</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>(54.4 - 59.0)</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>(38.0 - 46.4)</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>(32.0 - 36.8)</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>(41.0 - 45.6)</td>
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<td><strong>Checked Blood Pressure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>(90.8 - 94.3)</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>(94.2 - 96.3)</td>
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<td>(93.6 - 96.0)</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
<td>(3.7 - 5.8)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>(4.0 - 6.4)</td>
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<td><strong>Checked Cholesterol</strong></td>
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<td>(84.7 - 89.4)</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>(88.4 - 91.6)</td>
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<td>(10.8 - 15.3)</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>(8.4 - 11.6)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>(9.7 - 12.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men and 4 or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
2 Non-binge drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink but not binge drinking during the past 30 days.
3 Non-drinking: Never drinking or not consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
4 Have any type of health insurance.
5 Have one or more than one personal doctor or health care provider.
6 Among women ages 40 and above, had a mammography in the past two years.
7 Among adults ages 50 and above, had a colonoscopy in the past ten years.
8 Had an HIV test in the last 12 months.
9 Had a flu shot in the arm or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in the nose during the past 12 months.
10 Had teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past year.
11 Had cholesterol levels checked in the past five years.
12 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.
13 Bold p-value less than .05 means there is a significant difference between that group and the referent (comparison) group.

A p-value is a measure of statistical significance.
Table 4. Type of health insurance of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults by employment status, New York City, 2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey (CHS), 2014. CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, also has included adults who can be reached by cell phone.

CHS 2014 data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey, 2013.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

### Among Employed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health insurance</th>
<th>Binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>82.9 (79.8 - 85.6)</td>
<td>81.1 (74.9 - 89.1)</td>
<td>84.5 - 81.9</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>0.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>17.1 (14.4 - 20.2)</td>
<td>12.9 (10.9 - 15.1)</td>
<td>15.5 - 13.2</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>0.108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of health insurance**

| Private4 | 58.6 (52.8 - 64.1) | 61.2 (58.1 - 64.2) | 48.0 (44.4 - 51.6) | 0.428 | 0.002 | <0.001 |
| Public5  | 24.4 (19.5 - 30.0) | 25.9 (23.2 - 28.8) | 36.5 (32.9 - 40.2) | 0.601 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| Uninsured| 17.1 (14.4 - 20.2) | 12.9 (10.9 - 15.1) | 15.5 (13.2 - 18.1) | 0.022 | 0.417 | 0.108 |

### Among Not Employed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health insurance</th>
<th>Binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>71.4 (61.1 - 79.8)</td>
<td>81.1 (74.6 - 86.3)</td>
<td>78.4 (71.3 - 84.1)</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>0.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>28.6 (20.2 - 38.9)</td>
<td>18.9 (13.7 - 25.4)</td>
<td>21.6 (15.9 - 28.7)</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>0.531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of health insurance**

| Private4 | 25.1 (17.2 - 35.3) | 22.0 (15.6 - 30.2) | 11.1 (7.6 - 15.9) | 0.600 | 0.006 | 0.111 |
| Public5  | 46.2 (37.3 - 55.4) | 59.1 (51.1 - 66.7) | 67.3 (59.9 - 73.9) | 0.036 | <0.001 | 0.129 |
| Uninsured| 28.6 (20.2 - 38.9) | 18.9 (13.7 - 25.4) | 21.6 (15.9 - 28.7) | 0.084 | 0.226 | 0.531 |

### Among Not In Labor Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health insurance</th>
<th>Binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Non-drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking</th>
<th>Binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>90.2 (82.7 - 94.6)</td>
<td>92.4 (88.5 - 95.1)</td>
<td>87.7 (84.3 - 90.4)</td>
<td>0.501</td>
<td>0.461</td>
<td>0.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>9.8 * (5.4 - 17.3)</td>
<td>7.6 (4.9 - 11.5)</td>
<td>12.3 (9.6 - 15.7)</td>
<td>0.501</td>
<td>0.461</td>
<td>0.037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of health insurance**

| Private4 | 43.3 * (33.2 - 53.9) | 41.2 (35.4 - 47.3) | 22.9 (19.0 - 27.4) | 0.741 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| Public5  | 46.9 (37.4 - 56.6) | 51.2 (45.4 - 57.8) | 64.8 (60.3 - 69.0) | 0.454 | 0.001 | <0.001 |
| Uninsured| 9.8 * (5.4 - 17.3) | 7.6 (4.9 - 11.5) | 12.3 (9.6 - 15.7) | 0.501 | 0.461 | 0.037 |

1 Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men and 4 or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
2 Non-binge drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink but not binge drinking during the past 30 days.
3 Non-drinking: Never drinking or not consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
4 Private health insurance: Health insurance from employer or self-purchase.
5 Public health insurance: Health insurance from Medicare, Medicaid/Family Health+, MILIT/CHAMPUS/Tricare/VA, COBRA, or some other source.

* Data rounded down to nearest whole number for purposes of reporting in the text.
U Data rounded up to nearest whole number for purposes of reporting in the text.

A p-value is a measure of statistical significance. A bold p-value less than .05 means there is a significant difference between that group and the referent (comparison) group.
Table 5. Dental and chronic health care practices of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults by access to health care status, New York City, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have access to health care</th>
<th>Have no access to health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Dental Visit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>(57.3 - 65.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checked Blood Pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>96.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checked Cholesterol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Have access to health care: Have any type of health insurance, or have one or more than one personal doctor or health care provider.
2 Have no access to health care: Don't have any type of health insurance, and don't have one or more than one personal doctor or health care provider.
3 Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men and 4 or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
4 Non-binge drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink but not binge drinking during the past 30 days.
5 Non-drinking: Never drinking or not consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
6 Had teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past year.
7 Had blood pressure taken by a doctor or other health professional in the past two years.
8 Had cholesterol levels checked in the past five years.
9 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

A p-value is a measure of statistical significance. A **bold** p-value less than 0.05 means there is a significant difference between that group and the referent (comparison) group.
Table 6. Health-risk behaviors of binge drinking, non-binge drinking, and non-drinking adults, New York City, 2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey (CHS), 2014. CHS has included adults with landline phones since 2002 and, starting in 2009, who has included adults who can be reached by cell phone.

CHS 2014 data are weighted to the adult residential population per the American Community Survey, 2013.

Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreational Activity11</th>
<th>Physical Activity/Exercises10</th>
<th>Physically active9</th>
<th>Misused Opioid Analgesics8</th>
<th>Type of Smoker</th>
<th>Non-drinking3</th>
<th>Non-binge drinking2</th>
<th>Binge drinking1</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
<td>Alcohol Use12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men and 4 or more alcoholic drinks for women on one occasion during the past 30 days.
2 Non-binge drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink but not binge drinking during the past 30 days.
3 Non-drinking: Never drinking or not consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.
4 Sexual activity (oral, vaginal, or anal sex) with one or more people in the past 12 months.
5 Number of male and female sex partners in the past 12 months.
6 Used a condom at last sexual intercourse among sexually active, including female condom.
7 Binge drinking vs. non-drinking
8 Participants were asked: “In general, how physically active are you?”
9 Other than regular job, participated in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise during the past 30 days.
10 Did sports, fitness, or recreational activities that increased breathing or heart rate during the past 7 days.
11 Number of days the person participated in physical activity or exercise during the past 7 days.
12 Consumers of one or more sugar sweetened beverages (soda + other sweetened drinks) on average per day.

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**Note:** Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.