



Epi Data Brief

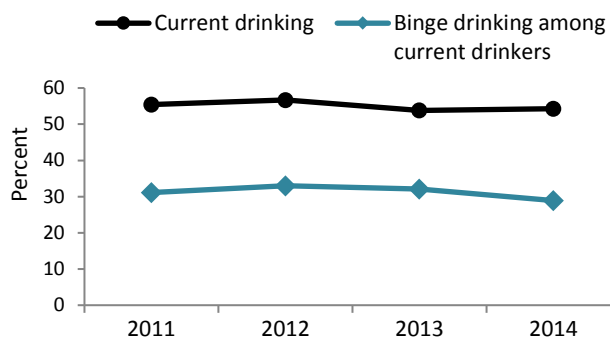
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

October 2016, No. 77

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

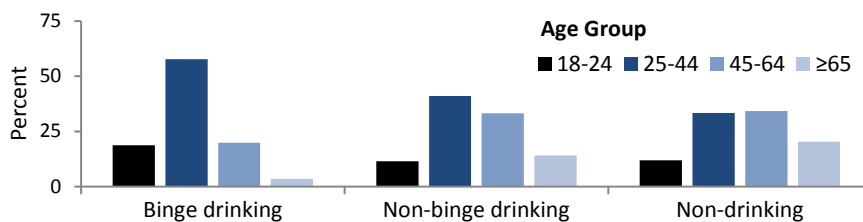


Binge drinking defined as ≥ 5 alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days for men, ≥ 4 for women.

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2011-2014

Characteristics of binge drinkers in New York City

Age group by drinking status, New York City, 2014



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 cell-phone. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

References:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data. Web Site: www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/. Accessed June 29, 2016.
2. Wen XJ, Balluz L, Town M. Prevalence of HIV risk behaviors between binge drinkers and non-binge drinkers aged 18- to 64-years in US, 2008. *J Community Health* 2012; 37(1):72-79.
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; 2014. NSDUH Series H-48, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4863.
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Binge drinking and health care access

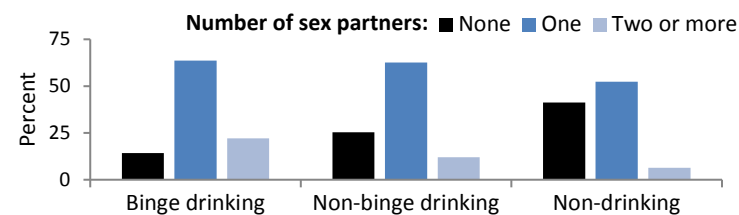
- In 2014, among employed New Yorkers, binge drinkers were more likely than non-binge drinkers to be uninsured (17% vs. 13%).
- Among those who are not employed, binge drinkers were less likely to have public health insurance (46%) compared with non-binge drinkers (59%) and non-drinkers (67%).
- Binge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

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

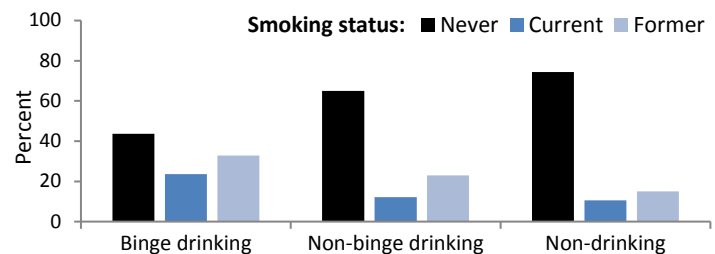


Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2014

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.

Smoking status by drinking status, New York City, 2014



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.

- 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.

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Epi Data Tables

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

Data Tables

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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 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 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.

	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Current drinking¹	55.5 ^D (54.1 - 56.8)	56.1 (54.5 - 57.6)	57.0 (55.5 - 58.5)	57.0 (55.5 - 58.6)	55.4 (53.6 - 57.3)	56.7 (55.1 - 58.3)	53.8 (52.4 - 55.2)	54.3 (52.8 - 55.8)
Binge drinking^{2,3}	26.9 (25.3 - 28.7)	22.2 (20.4 - 24.1)	24.4 (22.7 - 26.2)	25.8 (23.9 - 27.7)	31.1 (28.7 - 33.7)	33.0 (31.1 - 35.1)	32.1 (30.3 - 33.9)	28.9 (27.1 - 30.7)

	Between-year percent change ^a						
	2007 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2011	2011 vs. 2012	2012 vs. 2013	2013 vs. 2014
Current drinking¹	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	-2.8%	2.3%	-5.1%	0.9%
Binge drinking^{2,3}	-17.5%	9.9%	5.7%	-	6.1%	-2.7%	-10.0%

	Trends over time percent change ^b		
	2007 - 2014	2007 - 2010	2011 - 2014†
Current drinking¹	-2.2%	2.7%	-2.0%
Binge drinking^{2,3}	-	-4.1%	-7.1%

Bold percentages indicate a statistically significant percent change.

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.

† 2011-2014 binge drinking data not comparable to previous years because of change in binge drinking definition starting in 2011.

^a Between-year t-tests were used to compare the estimates between two comparable years.

^b Test for trends were used to assess differences in the estimates over a period of time.

^D Data rounded down to nearest whole number for purposes of reporting in the text.

95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Table 2. Demographic characteristics 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 except those stratified by age group.

	Binge drinking ¹		Non-binge drinking ²		Non-drinking ³		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Sex									
Male	58.9	(54.6 - 63.0)	47.9	(45.4 - 50.4)	40.0	(37.8 - 42.3)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Female	41.1	(37.0 - 45.4)	52.1	(49.6 - 54.6)	60.0	(57.7 - 62.2)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Age Group									
18-24	18.8	(15.8 - 22.2)	11.5 ^U	(9.8 - 13.5)	12.0	(10.5 - 13.7)	<0.001	<0.001	0.713
25-44	57.8	(54.0 - 61.5)	41.1	(38.7 - 43.6)	33.3	(31.2 - 35.5)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
45-64	19.9	(17.3 - 22.7)	33.3	(31.1 - 35.6)	34.3	(32.3 - 36.4)	<0.001	<0.001	0.513
65+	3.5 ^U	(2.6 - 4.8)	14.1	(12.7 - 15.6)	20.4	(18.7 - 22.1)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Race/Ethnicity									
White, non-Latino	44.8	(40.6 - 49.0)	44.0	(41.6 - 46.4)	25.8	(23.8 - 27.8)	0.747	<0.001	<0.001
Black, non-Latino	18.4	(15.2 - 22.1)	22.0	(20.0 - 24.1)	23.5 ^D	(21.6 - 25.4)	0.085	0.012	0.295
Latino	26.5 ^D	(23.5 - 29.6)	21.5 ^U	(19.7 - 23.5)	30.1	(28.1 - 32.2)	0.007	0.052	<0.001
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Latino	8.9	(7.1 - 11.2)	10.0	(8.6 - 11.6)	18.6	(16.8 - 20.5)	0.391	<0.001	<0.001
Other, non-Latino ⁴	1.4	(0.8 - 2.4)	2.5 ^U	(1.8 - 3.5)	2.0	(1.4 - 3.0)	0.052	0.266	0.422
Borough of Residence									
Bronx	15.7	(12.6 - 19.4)	14.1	(12.4 - 15.9)	17.9	(16.3 - 19.6)	0.406	0.266	0.003
Brooklyn	24.6	(21.5 - 28.0)	29.6	(27.5 - 31.9)	31.5 ^U	(29.5 - 33.6)	0.013	<0.001	0.243
Manhattan	29.9	(26.5 - 33.6)	23.3	(21.4 - 25.2)	14.8	(13.3 - 16.4)	0.002	<0.001	<0.001
Queens	25.3	(21.6 - 29.4)	26.4	(24.3 - 28.6)	30.8	(28.7 - 33.0)	0.633	0.017	0.007
Staten Island	4.5 ^D	(3.1 - 6.4)	6.6	(5.7 - 7.6)	5.0	(4.2 - 5.9)	0.029	0.586	0.018
Neighborhood Poverty⁵									
Low: 0 to <10% FPL	23.0	(19.6 - 26.7)	24.1	(22.1 - 26.1)	13.8	(12.3 - 15.5)	0.597	<0.001	<0.001
Medium: 10 to <20% FPL	35.4	(31.2 - 39.8)	31.6	(29.2 - 34.0)	30.9	(28.7 - 33.2)	0.132	0.072	0.692
High: 20 to <30% FPL	25.8	(22.3 - 29.6)	28.9	(26.8 - 31.2)	32.9	(30.8 - 35.0)	0.155	0.001	0.014
Very high: 30 to 100% FPL	15.9	(13.5 - 18.6)	15.4	(13.8 - 17.2)	22.5 ^D	(20.8 - 24.2)	0.782	<0.001	<0.001
Education⁶									
Less than high school	15.1	(12.5 - 18.2)	12.9	(11.2 - 14.7)	25.9	(23.9 - 28.0)	0.186	<0.001	<0.001
High school graduate	18.6	(15.3 - 22.4)	20.0	(18.1 - 22.0)	29.3	(27.3 - 31.5)	0.515	<0.001	<0.001
Some college	22.1	(18.9 - 25.5)	25.4	(23.2 - 27.7)	22.4	(20.5 - 24.4)	0.100	0.844	0.051
College graduate	44.2	(40.1 - 48.3)	41.7	(39.4 - 44.1)	22.3	(20.5 - 24.2)	0.312	<0.001	<0.001
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	(6.7 - 9.6)	9.8	(8.6 - 11.2)	0.749	0.056	0.067
Not in labor force	20.5 ^U	(17.3 - 24.1)	29.1	(27.2 - 31.2)	43.0	(40.8 - 45.1)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
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 ⁷	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 ⁸	46.8	(43.8 - 49.8)	39.0	(37.1 - 41.0)	38.6	(36.7 - 40.7)	<0.001	<0.001	0.795

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 Including members of unmarried couples living together.

95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

^D 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 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.

	Binge drinking ¹		Non-binge drinking ²		Non-drinking ³		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Health insurance⁴									
Insured	83.6	(81.0 - 85.9)	88.1	(86.4 - 89.6)	86.0	(84.3 - 87.5)	0.003	0.112	0.062
Uninsured	16.4	(14.1 - 19.0)	11.9	(10.4 - 13.6)	14.0	(12.5 - 15.7)	0.003	0.112	0.062
Health care provider⁵									
Yes	80.7	(77.9 - 83.1)	85.6	(83.7 - 87.2)	86.0	(84.2 - 87.6)	0.002	0.001	0.751
No	19.3	(16.9 - 22.1)	14.4	(12.8 - 16.3)	14.0	(12.4 - 15.8)	0.002	0.001	0.751
Mammogram (women, 40+)⁶									
Yes	66.5 ^D	(56.0 - 75.5)	76.8	(73.1 - 80.2)	75.1	(72.0 - 78.0)	0.053	0.099	0.474
No	33.5 ^U	(24.5 - 44.0)	23.2	(19.8 - 26.9)	24.9	(22.0 - 28.0)	0.053	0.099	0.474
Colonoscopy (50+)⁷									
Yes	71.5 ^U	(62.6 - 79.1)	71.0	(67.7 - 74.0)	69.0	(65.9 - 71.8)	0.897	0.565	0.362
No	28.5 ^D	(20.9 - 37.4)	29.0	(26.0 - 32.3)	31.0	(28.2 - 34.1)	0.897	0.565	0.362
HIV Test⁸									
Yes	31.5 ^U	(28.3 - 34.9)	30.6	(28.3 - 32.9)	32.8	(30.7 - 35.0)	0.648	0.519	0.165
No	68.5 ^D	(65.1 - 71.7)	69.4	(67.1 - 71.7)	67.2	(65.0 - 69.3)	0.648	0.519	0.165
Flu Vaccination⁹									
Yes	42.2	(38.7 - 45.7)	44.9	(42.5 - 47.3)	44.1	(41.9 - 46.3)	0.201	0.365	0.609
No	57.8	(54.3 - 61.3)	55.1	(52.7 - 57.5)	55.9	(53.7 - 58.1)	0.201	0.365	0.609
Preventive Dental Visit¹⁰									
Yes	57.9	(53.6 - 62.0)	65.7	(63.2 - 68.0)	56.7	(54.4 - 59.0)	0.002	0.636	<0.001
No	42.1	(38.0 - 46.4)	34.3	(32.0 - 36.8)	43.3	(41.0 - 45.6)	0.002	0.636	<0.001
Checked Blood Pressure¹¹									
Yes	92.8	(90.8 - 94.3)	95.3	(94.2 - 96.3)	94.9	(93.6 - 96.0)	0.013	0.045	0.614
No	7.2	(5.7 - 9.2)	4.7	(3.7 - 5.8)	5.1	(4.0 - 6.4)	0.013	0.045	0.614
Checked Cholesterol¹²									
Yes	87.2	(84.7 - 89.4)	90.1	(88.4 - 91.6)	88.8	(87.1 - 90.3)	0.046	0.283	0.239
No	12.8	(10.6 - 15.3)	9.9	(8.4 - 11.6)	11.2	(9.7 - 12.9)	0.046	0.283	0.239

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 blood pressure taken by a doctor or other health professional in the past two years.

¹² Had cholesterol levels checked in the past five years.

95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

D 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 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									
	Binge drinking ¹		Non-binge drinking ²		Non-drinking ³		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Health insurance									
Insured	82.9	(79.8 - 85.6)	87.1	(84.9 - 89.1)	84.5 ^D	(81.9 - 86.8)	0.022	0.417	0.108
Uninsured	17.1	(14.4 - 20.2)	12.9	(10.9 - 15.1)	15.5 ^U	(13.2 - 18.1)	0.022	0.417	0.108
Type of health insurance									
Private ⁴	58.6	(52.8 - 64.1)	61.2	(58.1 - 64.2)	48.0	(44.4 - 51.6)	0.428	0.002	<0.001
Public ⁵	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 ^U	(13.2 - 18.1)	0.022	0.417	0.108
Among Not Employed									
	Binge drinking ¹		Non-binge drinking ²		Non-drinking ³		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Health insurance									
Insured	71.4	(61.1 - 79.8)	81.1	(74.6 - 86.3)	78.4	(71.3 - 84.1)	0.084	0.226	0.531
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
Type of health insurance									
Private ⁴	25.1	(17.2 - 35.3)	22.0	(15.6 - 30.2)	11.1	(7.6 - 15.9)	0.600	0.006	0.011
Public ⁵	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									
	Binge drinking ¹		Non-binge drinking ²		Non-drinking ³		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Health insurance									
Insured	90.2	(82.7 - 94.6)	92.4	(88.5 - 95.1)	87.7	(84.3 - 90.4)	0.501	0.461	0.037
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
Type of health insurance									
Private ⁴	43.3 [*]	(33.2 - 53.9)	41.2	(35.4 - 47.3)	22.9	(19.0 - 27.4)	0.741	<0.001	<0.001
Public ⁵	46.9	(37.4 - 56.6)	51.2	(45.4 - 57.0)	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.

* Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30% or the sample size is less than 50, or the 95% Confidence Interval half width is greater than ten, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

D 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

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.

	Have access to health care ¹									Have no access to health care ²								
	Binge drinking ³		Non-binge drinking ⁴		Non-drinking ⁵		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Binge drinking ³		Non-binge drinking ⁴		Non-drinking ⁵		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Preventive Dental Visit⁶																		
Yes	61.7	(57.3 - 65.9)	67.9	(65.4 - 70.3)	58.7	(56.2 - 61.1)	0.015	0.235	<0.001	22.1	(14.9 - 31.6)	29.0	(21.8 - 37.5)	28.4	(21.9 - 35.9)	0.240	0.259	0.908
No	38.3	(34.1 - 42.7)	32.1	(29.7 - 34.6)	41.3	(38.9 - 43.8)	0.015	0.235	<0.001	77.9	(68.4 - 85.1)	71.0	(62.5 - 78.2)	71.6	(64.1 - 78.1)	0.240	0.259	0.908
Checked Blood Pressure⁷																		
Yes	96.3	(94.7 - 97.5)	96.9	(95.9 - 97.7)	96.6	(95.1 - 97.6)	0.481	0.766	0.692	50.1	(41.4 - 58.9)	75.6	(67.4 - 82.3)	72.6	(64.5 - 79.4)	<0.001	<0.001	0.579
No	3.7	(2.5 - 5.3)	3.1	(2.3 - 4.1)	3.4	(2.4 - 4.9)	0.481	0.766	0.692	49.9	(41.1 - 58.6)	24.4	(17.7 - 32.6)	27.4	(20.6 - 35.5)	<0.001	<0.001	0.579
Checked Cholesterol⁸																		
Yes	90.1	(87.5 - 92.3)	92.3	(90.7 - 93.7)	91.1	(89.4 - 92.6)	0.127	0.499	0.277	41.9	(33.7 - 50.5)	69.3	(61.2 - 76.3)	66.3	(59.2 - 72.8)	<0.001	<0.001	0.569
No	9.9	(7.7 - 12.5)	7.7	(6.3 - 9.3)	8.9	(7.4 - 10.6)	0.127	0.499	0.277	58.1	(49.5 - 66.3)	30.7	(23.7 - 38.8)	33.7	(27.2 - 40.8)	<0.001	<0.001	0.569

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.

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 .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, 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.

	Binge drinking ¹		Non-binge drinking ²		Non-drinking ³		Binge drinking vs. non-binge drinking	Binge drinking vs. non-drinking	Non-binge drinking vs. non-drinking
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-value	P-value	P-value
Sexually Active⁴									
Yes	85.7	(82.2 - 88.7)	74.7	(72.5 - 76.7)	58.7	(56.6 - 60.9)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
No	14.3	(11.3 - 17.8)	25.3	(23.3 - 27.5)	41.3	(39.1 - 43.4)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Number of Sex Partners⁵									
None	14.3	(11.3 - 17.8)	25.3	(23.3 - 27.5)	41.3	(39.1 - 43.4)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
One	63.6	(59.4 - 67.6)	62.7	(60.3 - 65.0)	52.4	(50.1 - 54.6)	0.698	<0.001	<0.001
Two or more	22.1	(19.5 - 25.0)	12.0	(10.4 - 13.8)	6.4	(5.3 - 7.6)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Condom Use⁶									
Yes	34.9	(30.0 - 40.2)	30.8	(28.3 - 33.5)	31.6	(28.7 - 34.7)	0.165	0.270	0.713
No	65.1	(59.8 - 70.0)	69.2	(66.5 - 71.7)	68.4	(65.3 - 71.3)	0.165	0.270	0.713
Smoking Status									
Never smoker	43.6	(40.0 - 47.3)	65.0	(62.7 - 67.3)	74.4	(72.5 - 76.2)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Current smoker	23.6	(20.5 - 27.0)	12.1	(10.6 - 13.8)	10.6	(9.3 - 12.1)	<0.001	<0.001	0.170
Former smoker	32.8	(29.2 - 36.7)	22.9	(20.9 - 24.9)	15.0	(13.6 - 16.5)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Heavy Smoking⁷									
Yes (>10 cigs/day)	27.7	(21.8 - 34.4)	16.4	(11.8 - 22.2)	26.9	(20.8 - 34.1)	0.007	0.867	0.015
No (≤10 cigs/day)	72.3	(65.6 - 78.2)	83.6	(77.8 - 88.2)	73.1	(65.9 - 79.2)	0.007	0.867	0.015
Type of Smoker									
Non-daily smoker	10.1	(8.2 - 12.2)	4.5 ^U	(3.6 - 5.7)	3.4	(2.7 - 4.2)	<0.001	<0.001	0.083
Light daily smoker (≤10 cigs/day)	8.0	(6.4 - 10.1)	5.6	(4.6 - 6.9)	4.3	(3.5 - 5.3)	0.030	<0.001	0.071
Heavy daily smoker (>10 cigs/day)	5.5 ^D	(3.7 - 8.1)	2.0	(1.4 - 2.8)	2.9	(2.2 - 4.0)	0.002	0.033	0.084
Non-smoker	76.4	(73.0 - 79.5)	87.9	(86.2 - 89.4)	89.4	(87.9 - 90.7)	<0.001	<0.001	0.170
Misused Opioid Analgesics⁸									
Yes	3.1	(2.0 - 4.6)	1.9	(1.3 - 2.7)	1.7	(1.2 - 2.4)	0.107	0.050	0.628
No	96.9	(95.4 - 98.0)	98.1	(97.3 - 98.7)	98.3	(97.6 - 98.8)	0.107	0.050	0.628
Physically active⁹									
Very active/somewhat active	81.7	(78.0 - 84.9)	81.1	(79.1 - 83.0)	74.7	(72.7 - 76.7)	0.772	0.001	<0.001
Not very active/Not active at all	18.3	(15.1 - 22.0)	18.9	(17.0 - 20.9)	25.3	(23.3 - 27.3)	0.772	0.001	<0.001
Physical Activity/Exercises¹⁰									
Yes	81.9	(78.6 - 84.9)	79.8	(77.8 - 81.7)	70.4	(68.3 - 72.5)	0.265	<0.001	<0.001
No	18.1	(15.1 - 21.4)	20.2	(18.3 - 22.2)	29.6	(27.5 - 31.7)	0.265	<0.001	<0.001
Recreational Activity¹¹									
Yes	49.2	(45.6 - 52.9)	45.4	(43.0 - 47.8)	27.3	(25.3 - 29.5)	0.081	<0.001	<0.001
No	50.8	(47.1 - 54.4)	54.6	(52.2 - 57.0)	72.7	(70.5 - 74.7)	0.081	<0.001	<0.001
Daily Sugary Drink Consumption¹²									
Yes	26.9	(23.1 - 31.0)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.3)	22.3	(20.4 - 24.3)	0.013	0.044	0.465
No	73.1	(69.0 - 76.9)	78.8	(76.7 - 80.7)	77.7	(75.7 - 79.6)	0.013	0.044	0.465

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 Smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day among current smokers.

⁸ Took prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone that was not prescribed or took more than was prescribed in the past 12 months.

⁹ Participants were asked: "In general, how physically active are you?"

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Did sports, fitness, or recreational activities that increased breathing or heart rate during the past 7 days.

¹² Consumed one or more sugar sweetened beverages (soda + other sweetened drinks) on average per day.

95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

D 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.