

## CHELSEA-CLINTON NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH PROFILE

### Demographics

*Compared to New York City as a whole, in Chelsea-Clinton ...*

- The percentage of the population that is white is substantially higher (65% vs. 34%), the percentage that is African-American is substantially lower (6% vs. 25%), the percentage that is Hispanic is somewhat lower (16% vs. 27%), and the percentage that is Asian is identical (10%)
- The fertility rate is somewhat lower (35 vs. 66/1,000 women aged 15-44)
- The percent of births to women less than 20 years old is somewhat lower (6.0% vs. 8.6%)
- The percent of adults 25 years and older without a high school diploma is substantially lower (16% vs. 32%)
- The percent of the population less than 25 years old is substantially lower (17% vs. 34%)

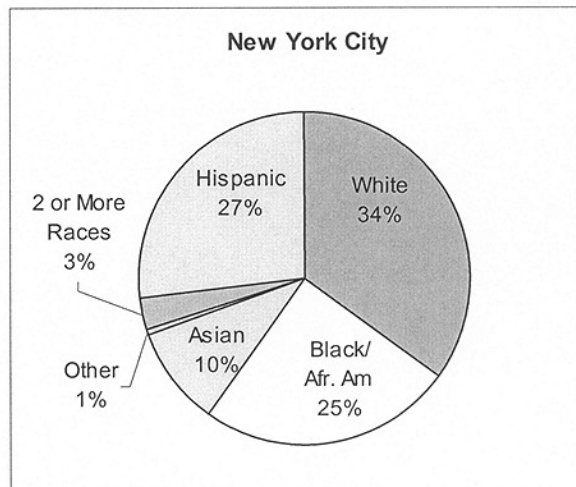
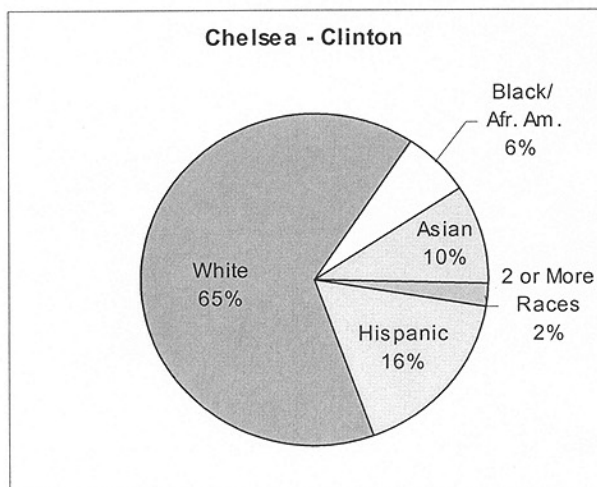
### Demographic Characteristics and Vital Statistics Related to Birth Chelsea - Clinton Compared to New York City, 2000

	<u>Chelsea - Clinton</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Total Population	122,998	8,008,278
Age-adjusted death rate (deaths per 100,000)	712	737
Fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44)	35	66
Infant Mortality rate (deaths before age 1 year per 1,000 live births)	6.2	6.7
Percent of births to women less than 20 years old	6.0	8.6
Percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care	67	60
Percent low birth weight babies (percent of live births <2500 grams)	7.9	8.3
Percent of persons living in poverty*	15	19
Percent of adults aged 25 and older without a high school diploma*	16	32
Percent of linguistically isolated households*	8.5	12
Percent of population less than 25 years old	17	34
Percent of population greater than or equal to 65 years old	12	12

\*Based on 1990 Census

### Population by Race/Ethnicity

Chelsea-Clinton Compared to New York City, 2000



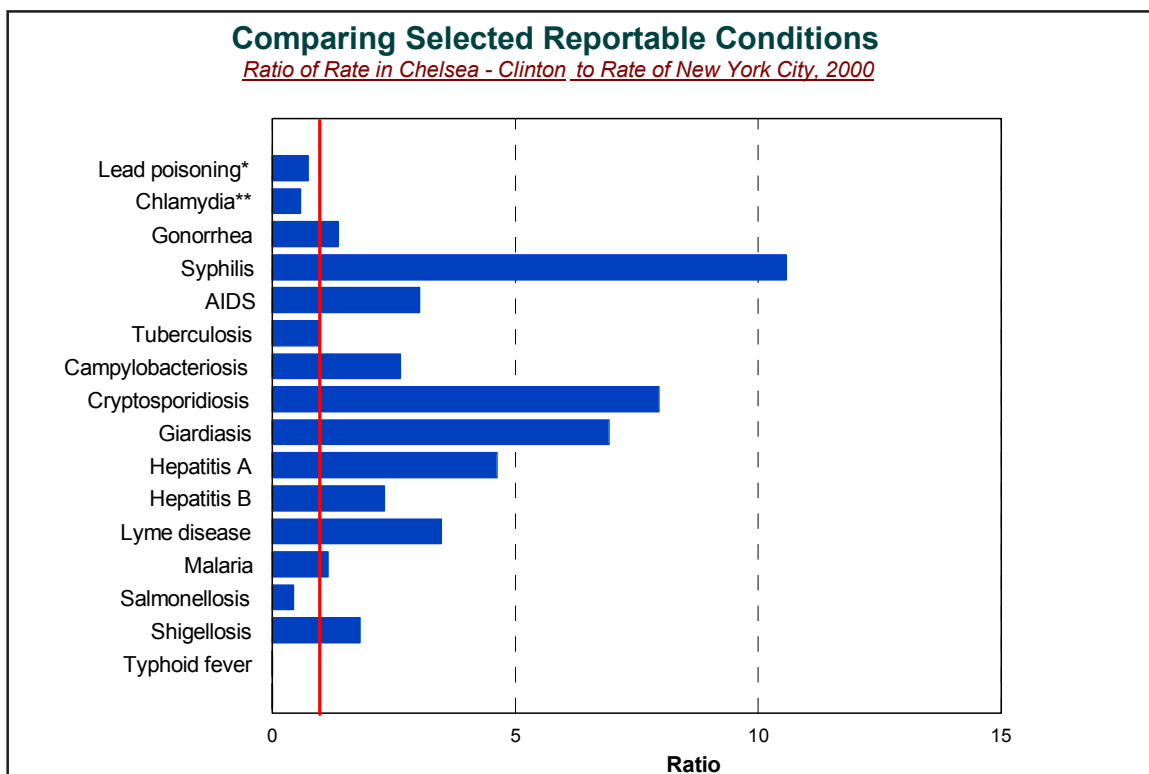
**Selected Reportable Conditions**

*Compared to New York City as a whole, in Chelsea-Clinton the rate of...*

- **Primary and secondary syphilis is substantially higher (15.4 vs. 1.5/100,000)**
- **AIDS is substantially higher (167 vs. 55/100,000)**
- **Campylobacteriosis is substantially higher (28 vs. 10.8/100,000)**
- **Cryptosporidiosis is substantially higher (17 vs. 2.1/100,000)**
- **Giardiasis is substantially higher (153 vs. 22/100,000)**
- **Hepatitis A is substantially higher (31 vs. 6.7/100,000)**
- **Hepatitis B is substantially higher (16 vs. 7.1/100,000)**
- **Lyme disease is substantially higher (8.9 vs. 2.6/100,000)**
- **Salmonellosis is substantially lower (6.5 vs. 15/100,000)**
- **Shigellosis substantially higher (21 vs. 12/100,000)**

**Selected Reportable Conditions for Chelsea-Clinton, 2000**

	Neighborhood No. of Cases	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
Lead poisoning*	3	76	104
Chlamydia**	186	315	538
Gonorrhea	242	197	146
Syphilis	19	15	1.5
AIDS	206	167	55
Tuberculosis	20	16	17
Campylobacteriosis	35	28	10.8
Cryptosporidiosis	21	17	2.1
Giardiasis	188	153	22
Hepatitis A	38	31	6.7
Hepatitis B	20	16	7.1
Lyme disease	11	8.9	2.6
Malaria	4	3.3	2.8
Salmonellosis	8	6.5	15
Shigellosis	26	21	12
Typhoid fever	0	0.0	0.7



\* Children ages 0 - 5 years old.

\*\* Female cases only; rate per 100,000 women.

**Selected Cancer Statistics**

*Compared to New York City as a whole, in Chelsea-Clinton...*

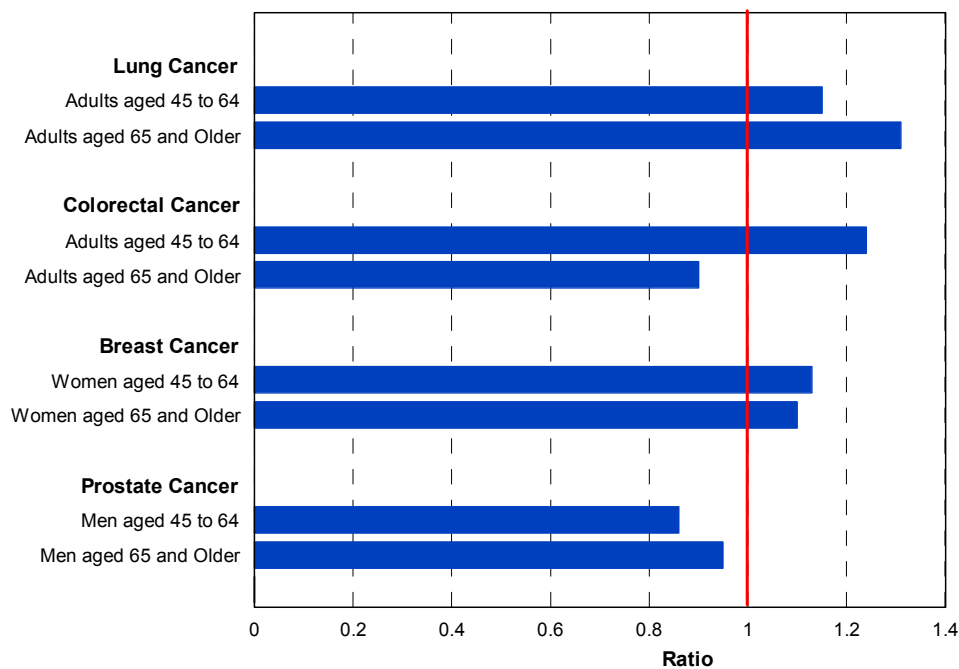
- The rates of lung cancer in adults aged 45 to 64 (95 vs. 82/100,000) and adults aged 65 and older (366 vs. 280/100,000) are somewhat higher
- The rate of colorectal cancer in adults aged 45 to 64 is somewhat higher (71 vs. 57/100,000)
- The rate of breast cancer in women aged 45 to 64 is somewhat higher (226 vs. 200/100,000)
- The rate of prostate cancer in men aged 45 to 64 is somewhat lower (112 vs. 130/100,000)

**Selected Cancers by Sex and Age for Chelsea-Clinton, 1992-1996**

	Neighborhood No. of Cases	Neighborhood Avg. Yearly Rate/100,000	New York City Avg. Yearly Rate/100,000
<b>Lung Cancer</b>			
Adults aged 45 to 64	141	95	82
Adults aged 65 and Older	271	366	280
<b>Colorectal Cancer</b>			
Adults aged 45 to 64	105	71	57
Adults aged 65 and Older	208	281	313
<b>Breast Cancer</b>			
Women aged 45 to 64	159	226	200
Women aged 65 and Older	175	409	373
<b>Prostate Cancer</b>			
Men aged 45 to 64	88	112	130
Men aged 65 and Older	240	768	805

**Comparing Selected Cancers, by Sex and Age**

*Ratio of Rate in Chelsea - Clinton to Rate of New York City, 1992-1996*



**Leading Causes of Hospitalization**

*Compared to New York City as a whole, in Chelsea-Clinton...*

- The rate of hospitalization for maternal causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality among children aged 9 and younger is substantially higher (608 vs. 173/100,000)
- The rates of hospitalization for pneumonia and influenza among children aged 9 and younger (920 vs. 439/100,000) and adolescents aged 10 to 17 (272 vs. 55/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rate of hospitalization for acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis among children aged 9 and younger is substantially higher (772 vs. 408/100,000)
- The rates of hospitalization for mental disorders among children aged 9 and younger (591 vs. 67/100,000), adolescents aged 10 to 17 (768 vs. 367/100,000), adults aged 18 to 24 (1,546 vs. 775/100,000), and adults aged 25 to 64 (1,945 vs. 1,127/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rate of hospitalization for pregnancy and related conditions among adolescents age 10 to 17 is substantially higher (2,401 vs. 1,070/100,000)
- The rate of hospitalization for asthma among adolescents aged 10 to 17 is substantially higher (421 vs. 271/100,000)
- The rates of hospitalization for drug abuse and dependence among adults aged 18 to 24 (280 vs. 163/100,000) and adults aged 25 to 64 (880 vs. 461/100,000) are substantially higher
- The rates of hospitalization for alcohol dependence syndrome among adults aged 18 to 24 (108 vs. 29/100,000) and adults aged 25 to 64 (587 vs. 261/100,000) are substantially higher

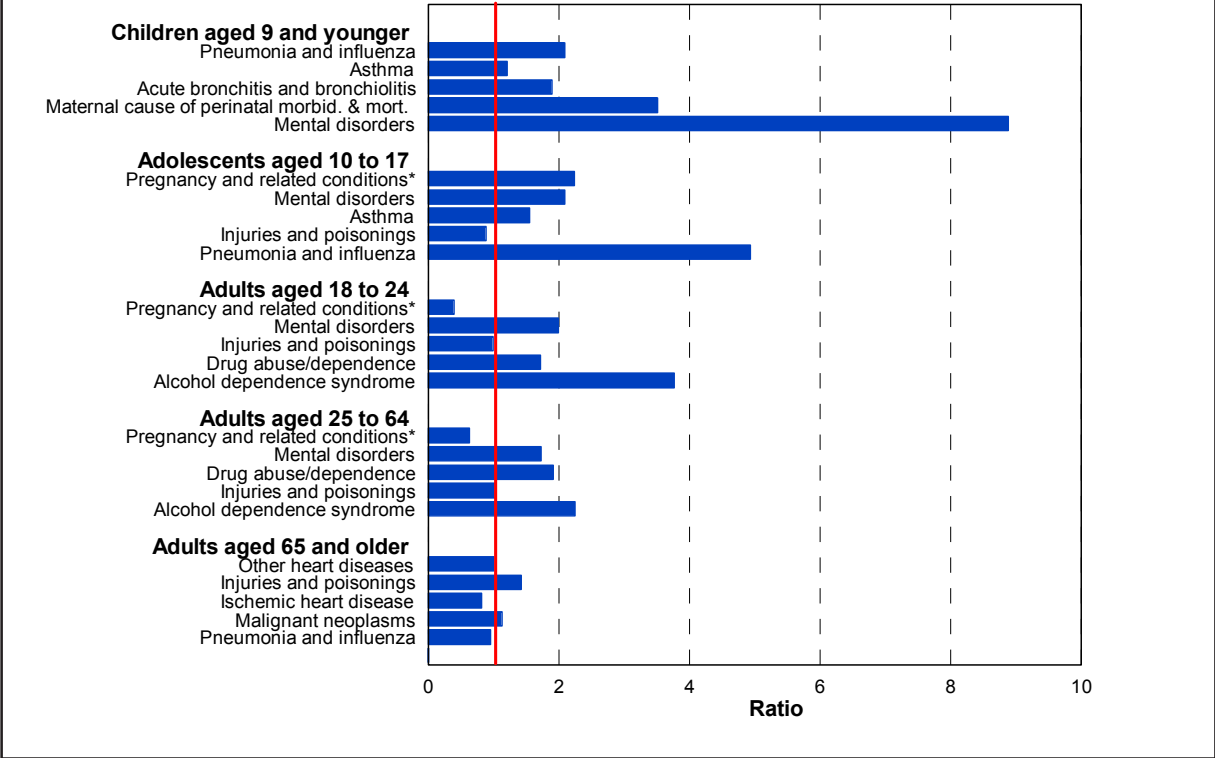
**Leading Causes of Hospitalizations by Age for Chelsea-Clinton, 2000**

	Neighborhood No. of Hospitalizations	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
<b>Children Aged 0-9</b>			
Pneumonia and influenza	56	920	439
Asthma	53	871	720
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	47	772	408
Maternal cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality	37	608	173
Mental disorders	36	591	67
<b>Adolescents Aged 10-17</b>			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	49	2,401	1,070
Mental disorders	31	768	367
Asthma	17	421	271
Injuries and poisonings	16	396	449
Pneumonia and influenza	11	272	55
<b>Adults Aged 18-24</b>			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	222	3,491	9,055
Mental disorders	171	1,546	775
Injuries and poisonings	60	542	550
Drug abuse/dependence	31	280	163
Alcohol dependence syndrome	12	108	29
<b>Adults Aged 25-64</b>			
Pregnancy and related conditions*	935	2,389	3,782
Mental disorders	1,692	1,945	1,127
Drug abuse/dependence	766	880	461
Injuries and poisonings	579	666	652
Alcohol dependence syndrome	511	587	261
<b>Adults Aged 65 and older</b>			
Other heart diseases	502	3,389	3,375
Injuries and poisonings	453	3,058	2,148
Ischemic heart disease	316	2,133	2,599
Malignant neoplasms	276	1,863	1,647
Pneumonia and influenza	257	1,735	1,828

\* Rate per 100,000 women.

### Comparing Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Age

*Ratio of Rate in Chelsea - Clinton to Rate of New York City, 2000*



\* Rate per 100,000 women.

**Leading Causes of Death**

*Compared to New York City as a whole, in Chelsea-Clinton ...*

- The death rate from HIV disease among adults aged 25 to 64 years is substantially higher (63 vs. 41/100,000)
- The death rate from intentional self-harm (suicide) among adults aged 25 to 64 is substantially higher (17 vs. 6.1/100,000)
- The death rate from influenza and pneumonia among adults aged 65 and older is substantially higher (311 vs. 201/100,000) (death rates from pneumonia and influenza can vary from year to year, depending on the incidence of influenza)

**Leading Causes of Death by Age for Chelsea-Clinton, 2000**

	Neighborhood No. of Deaths	Neighborhood Rate/100,000	New York City Rate/100,000
<b>Adults Aged 25-64</b>			
Malignant neoplasms	60	69	91
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	55	63	41
Diseases of heart	53	61	77
Psychoactive substance use and accidental drug poisoning	18	21	17
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	15	17	6.1
<b>Adults Aged 65 and Older</b>			
Diseases of heart	263	1,776	2,152
Malignant neoplasms	145	979	908
Influenza and pneumonia	46	311	201
Cerebrovascular diseases	26	176	146
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	16	108	133

**Comparing Leading Causes of Death by Age**

*Ratio of Rate in Chelsea - Clinton to Rate of New York City, 2000*

