

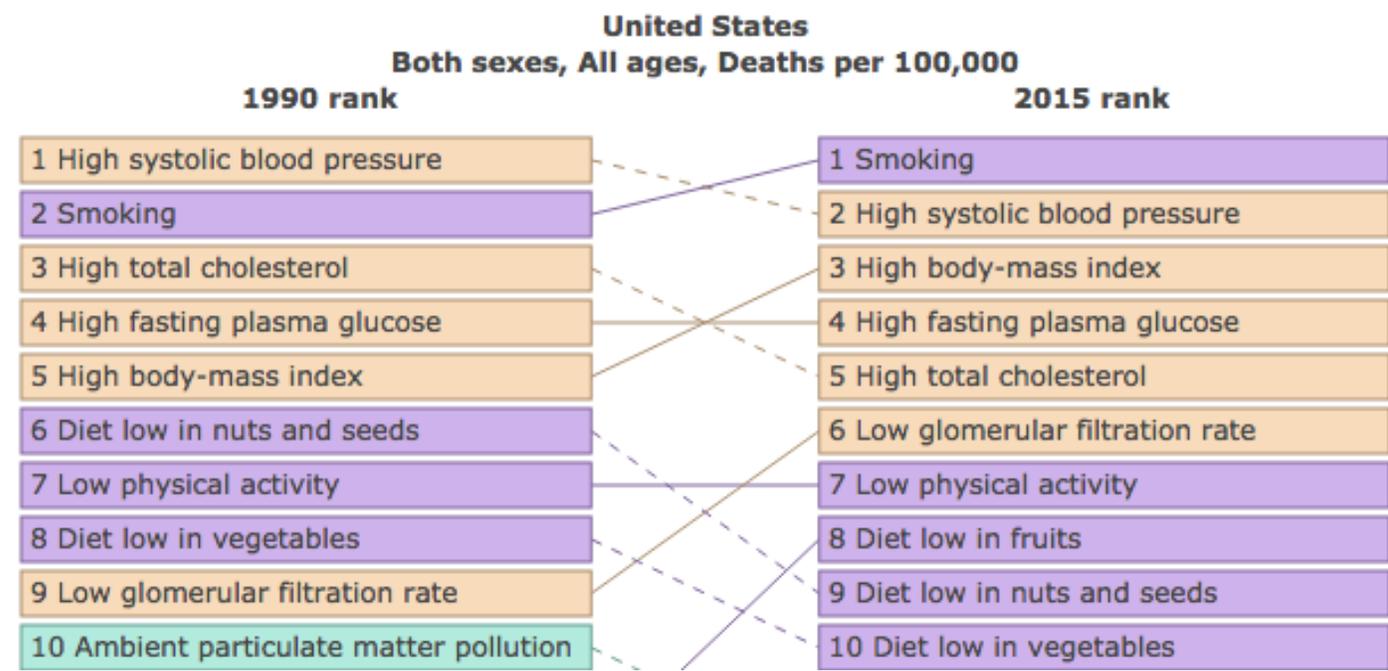
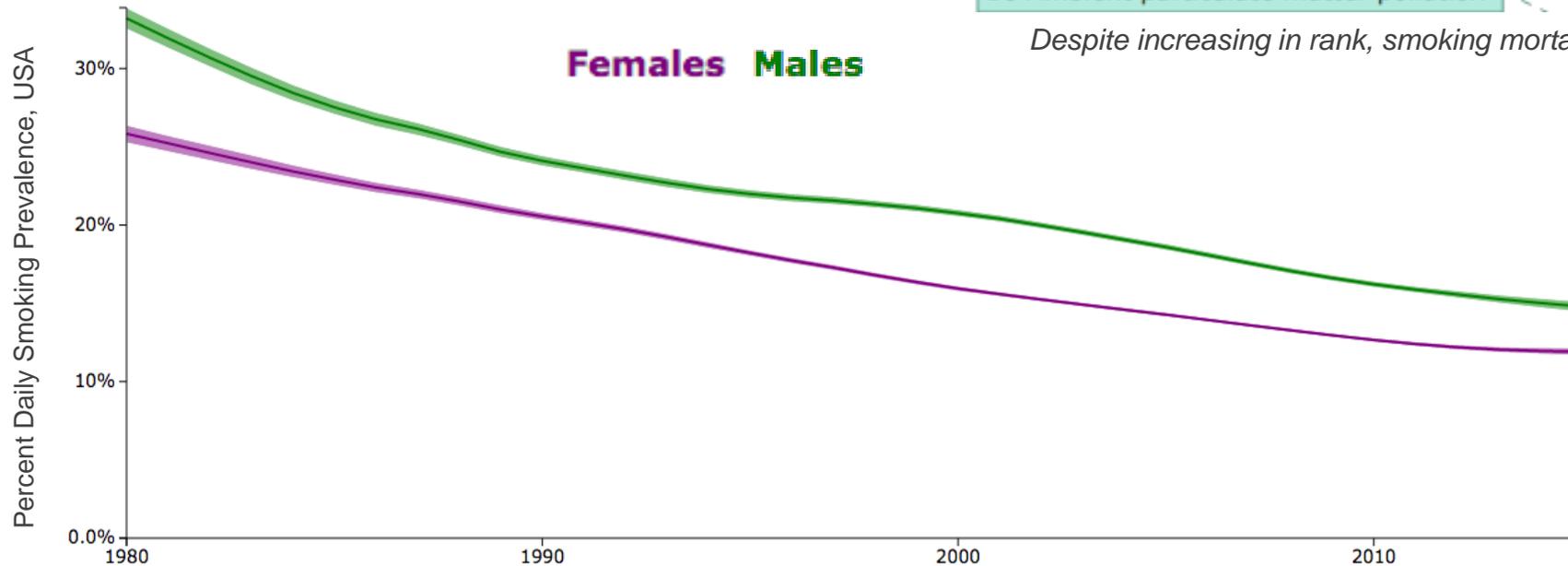
# Bronx Community Health Dashboard: *Smoking*

Created: 6/12/2017

Last Updated: 10/23/2017

See last [slide](#) for more information about this project.

# Daily smoking prevalence in the United States has declined since 1990 but rose to the leading risk factor for mortality amongst both sexes and all ages in 2015

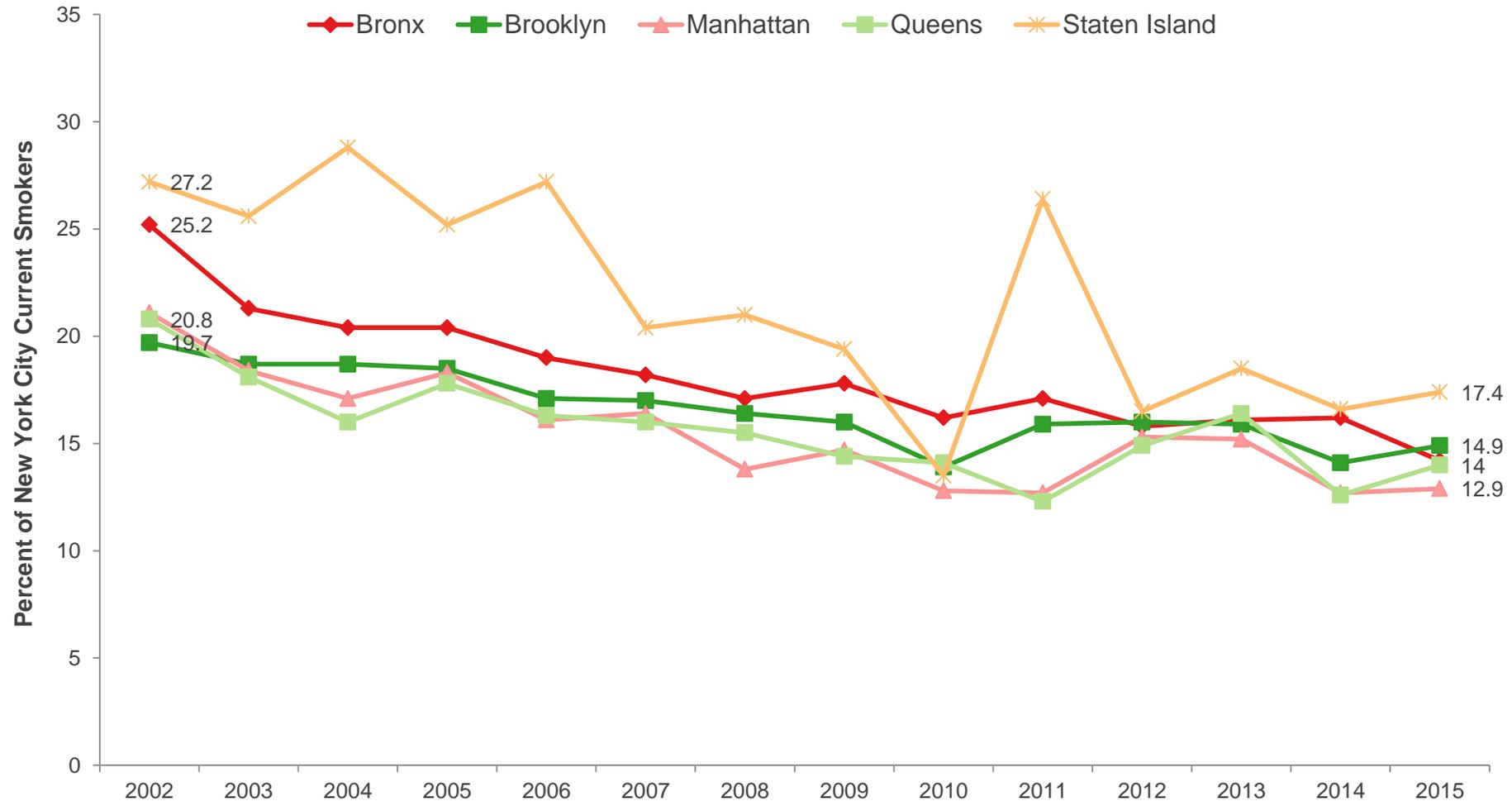


*Despite increasing in rank, smoking mortality rates in the United States have fallen 13.85%*

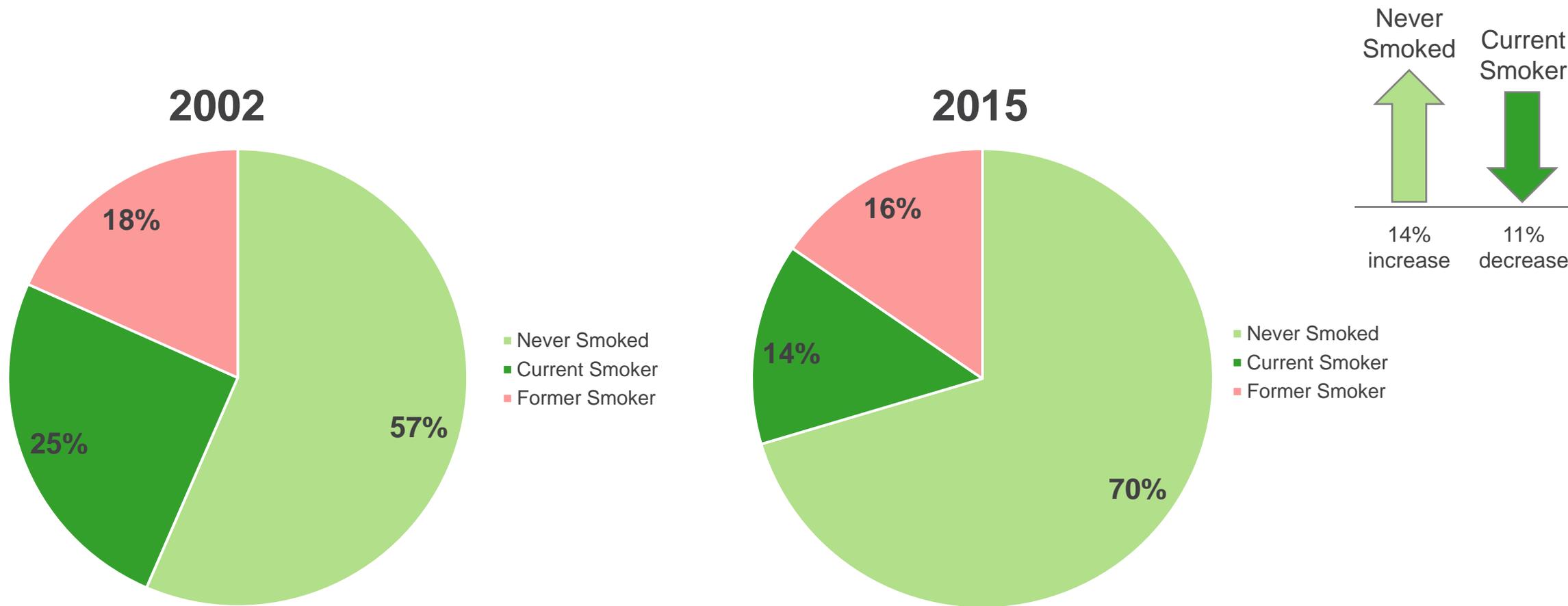
Data source: Global Burden of Disease Tobacco Viz, 2015  
Data is age-adjusted.

# Smoking Status

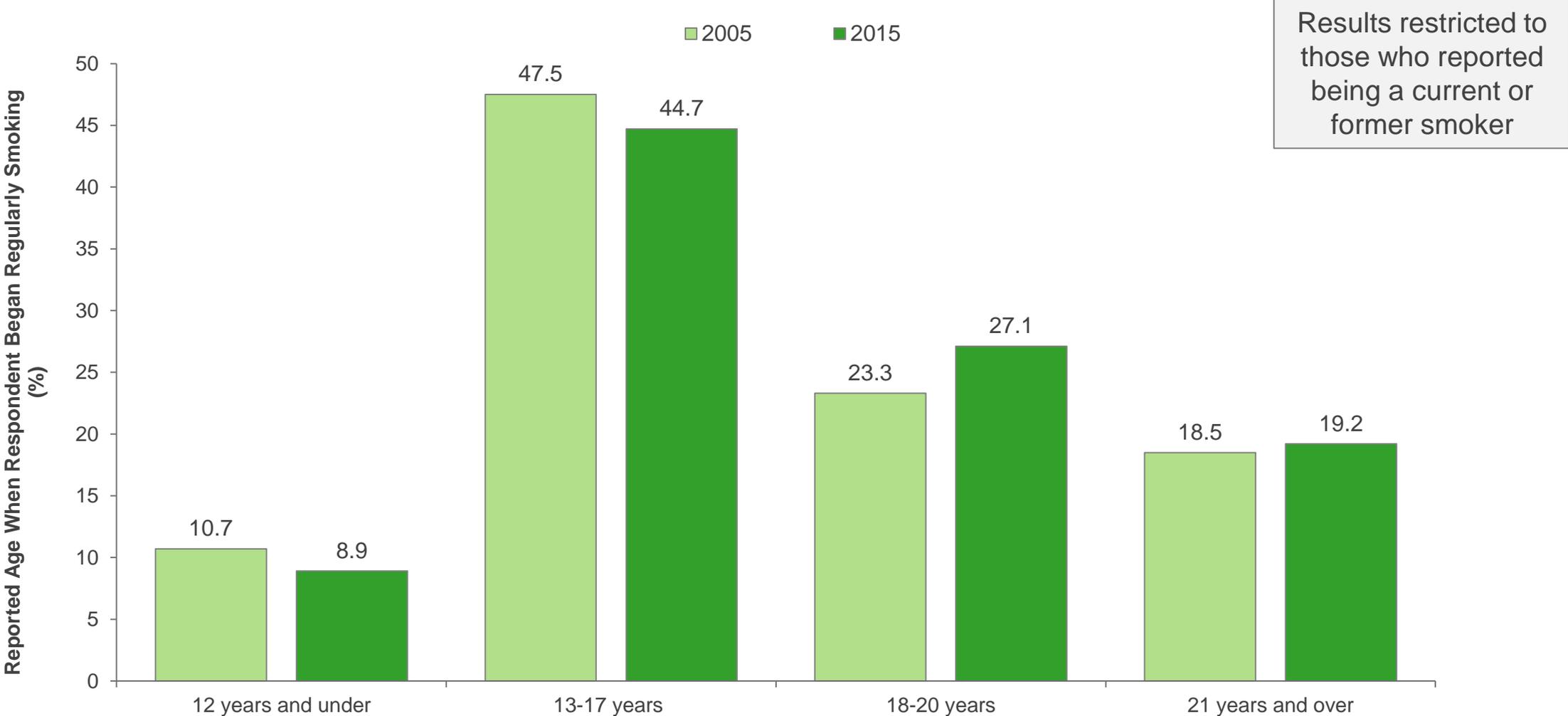
# The percent of current adult smokers across New York City has fallen since 2002 but remains highest for Staten Island



# Fewer Bronx adults are current smokers and more Bronx adults report having never smoked in 2015, compared to 2002

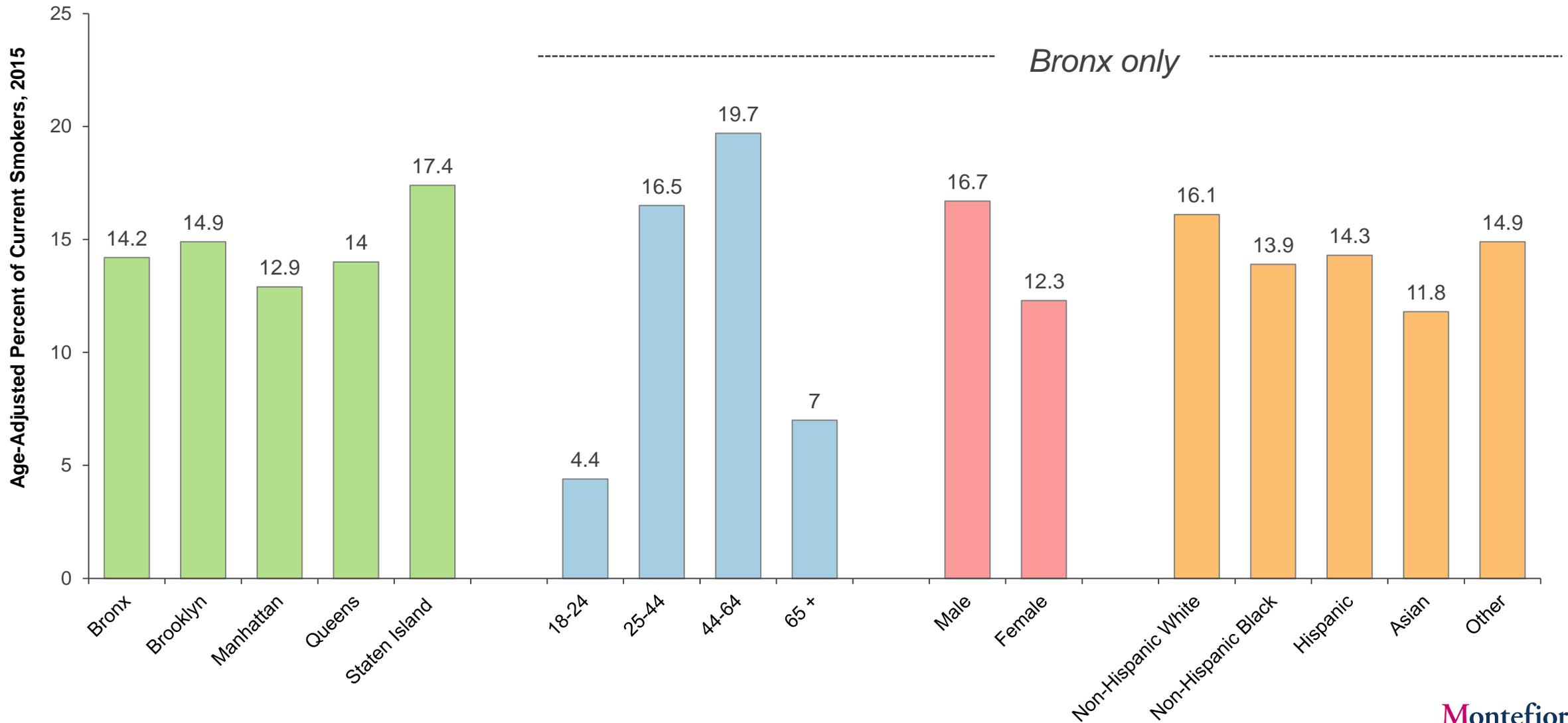


# Among Bronx adults there is a trend towards current smokers starting later in life, suggesting that tobacco prevention among youth is paying off



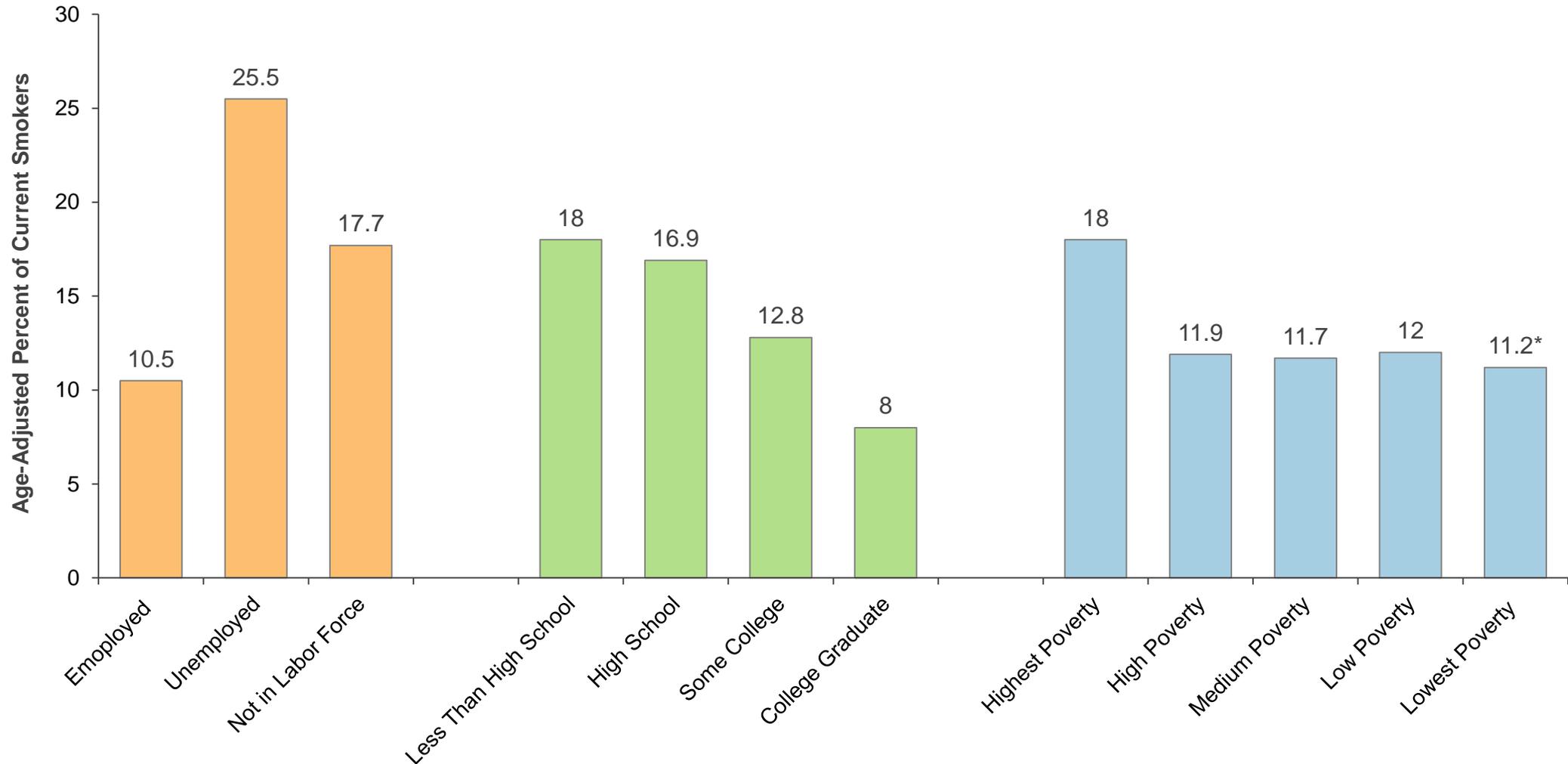
Data source: Community Health Survey, 2002, 2015. Analysis by Montefiore OCPH.  
"Regularly smoking cigarettes" not explicitly defined.

# The Bronx has the third highest percent of current smokers of all New York City

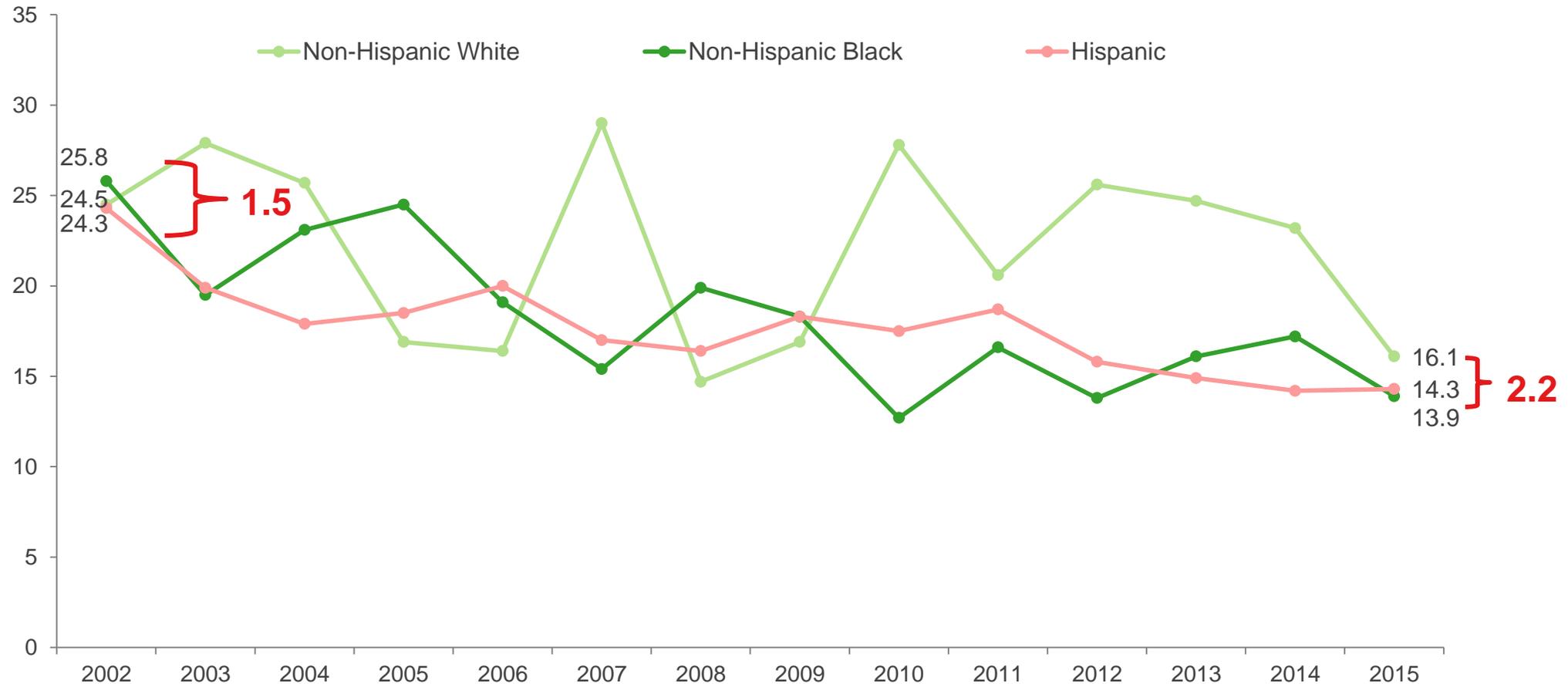


Data source: Community Health Survey, 2015. Analysis by Montefiore OCPH.  
Age results not age-adjusted.

# In the Bronx, the unemployed, least educated, and most impoverished individuals are most likely to smoke

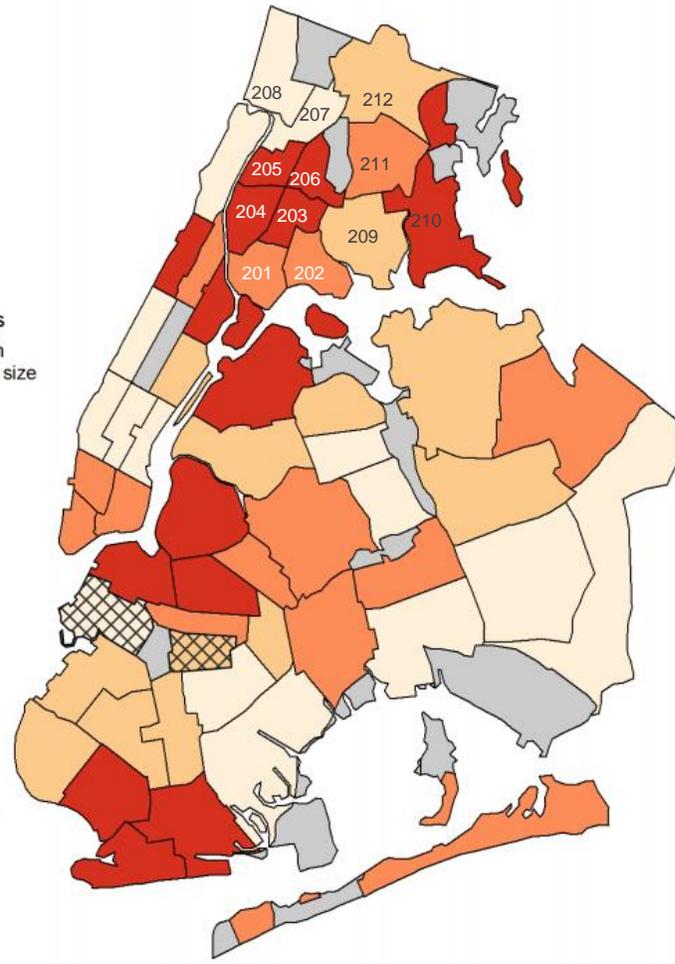
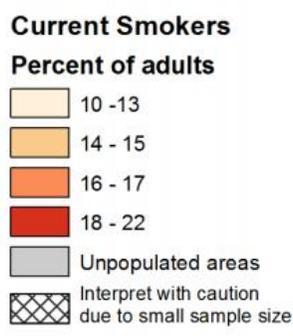


# Racial and ethnic disparities in current smokers have grown by 0.7 points in the previous 15 years

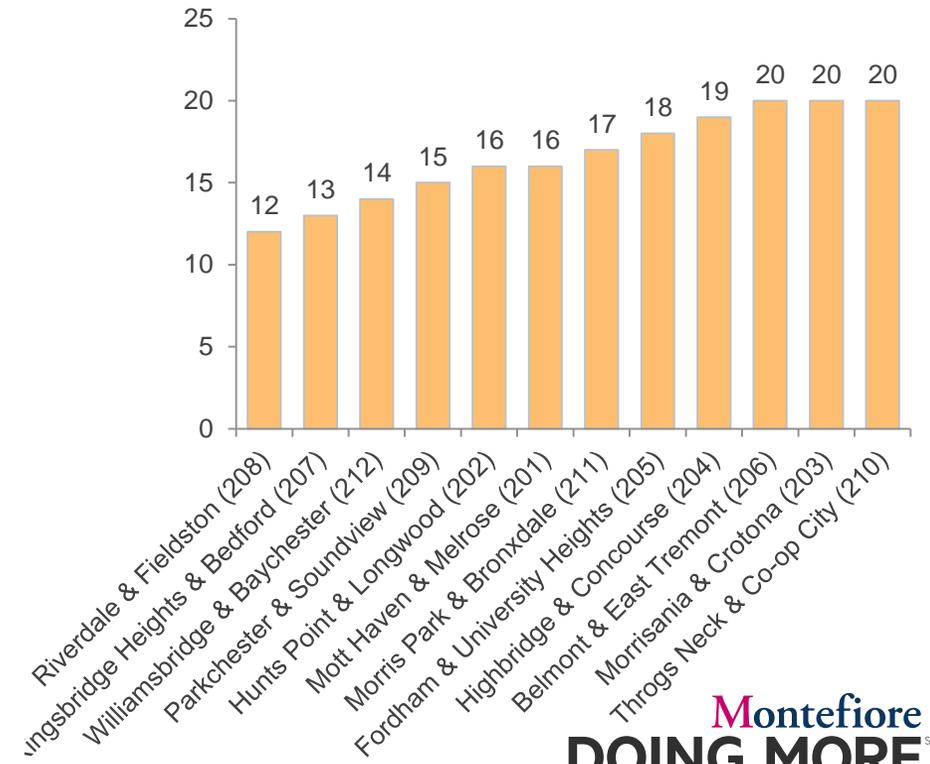
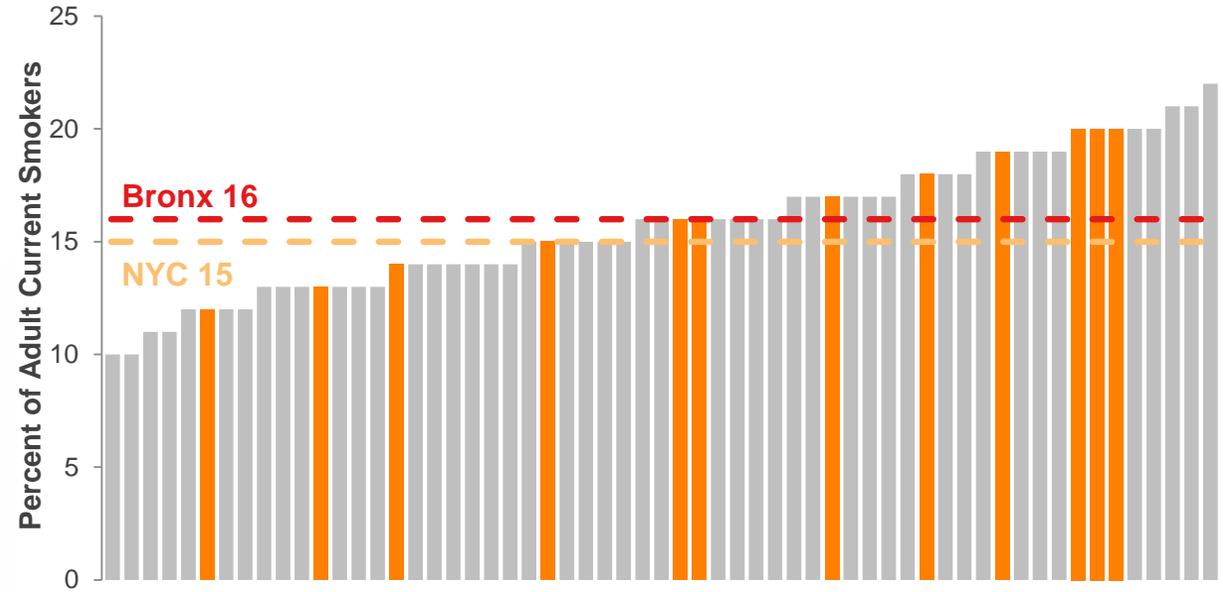


# 3 of 10 community districts with highest percentages of current smokers are in the Bronx

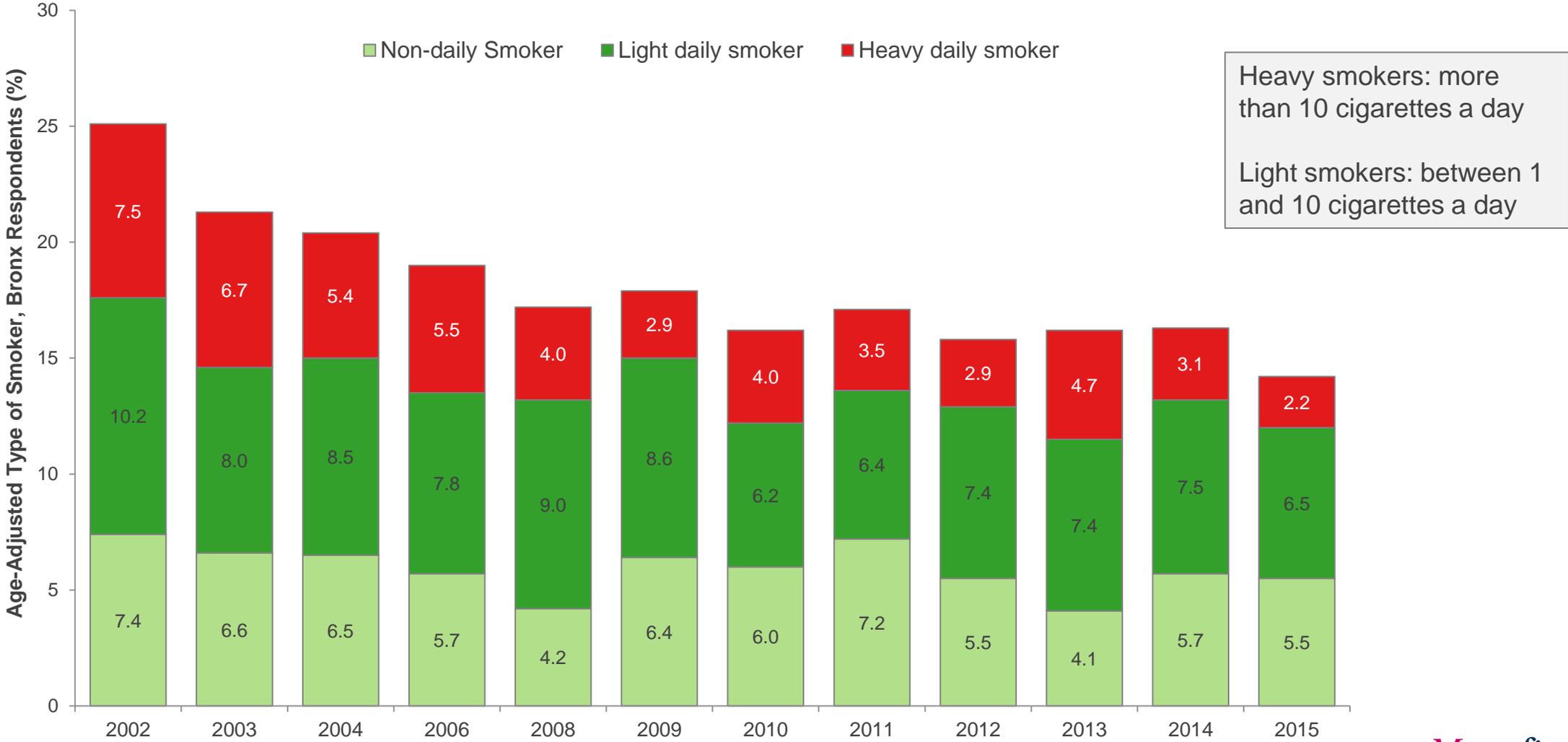
- 201 Mott Haven & Melrose
- 202 Hunts Point & Longwood
- 203 Morrisania & Crotona
- 204 Highbridge & Concourse
- 205 Fordham & University Heights
- 206 Belmont & East Tremont
- 207 Kingsbridge Heights & Bedford
- 208 Riverdale & Fieldston
- 209 Parkchester & Soundview
- 210 Throgs Neck & Co-op City
- 211 Morris Park & Bronxdale
- 212 Williamsbridge & Baychester



Source: NYC DOHMH, Community Health Survey, 2011-2013



# The primary driver of the declining adult smoking rates in the Bronx is heavy smoking, which has fallen 3 fold since 2002

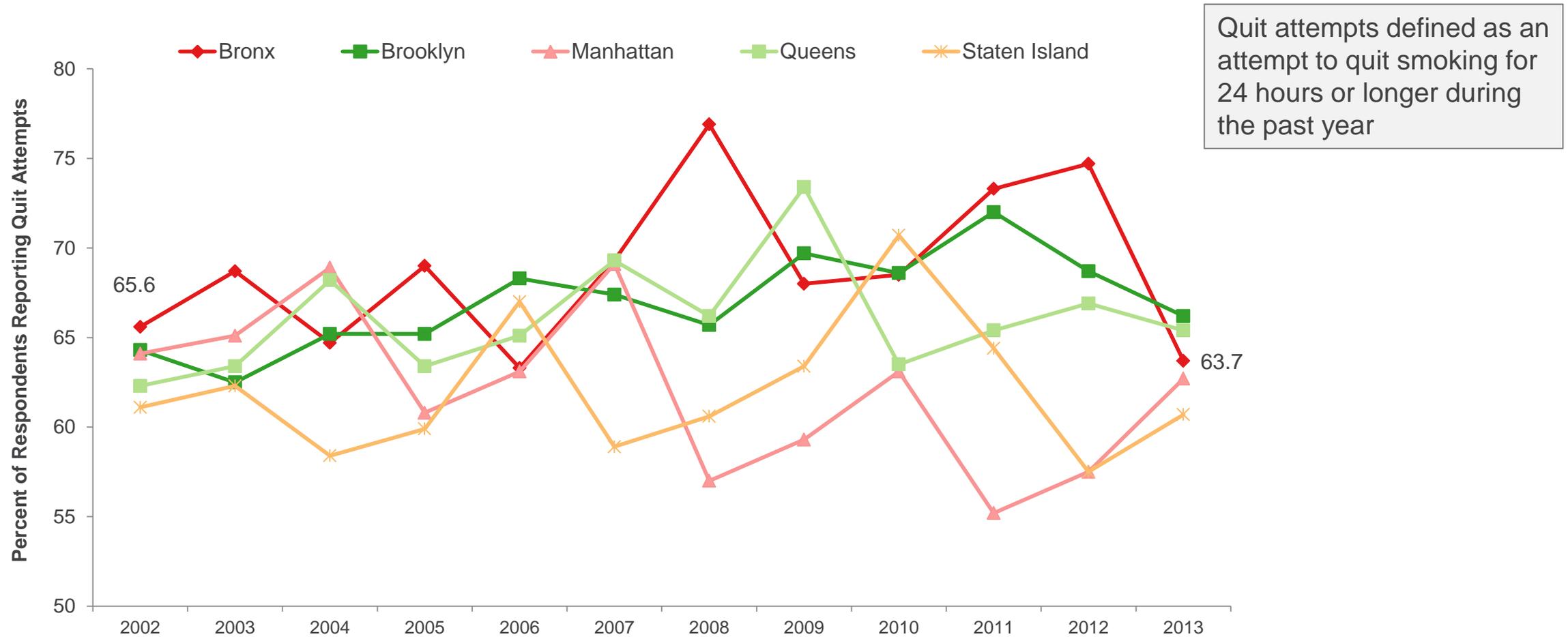


Data source: Community Health Survey, 2002-2015. Analysis by Montefiore OCPH. Data restricted to those that indicated they are current smokers.

# Bronx residents are increasingly purchasing cigarettes in New York City stores

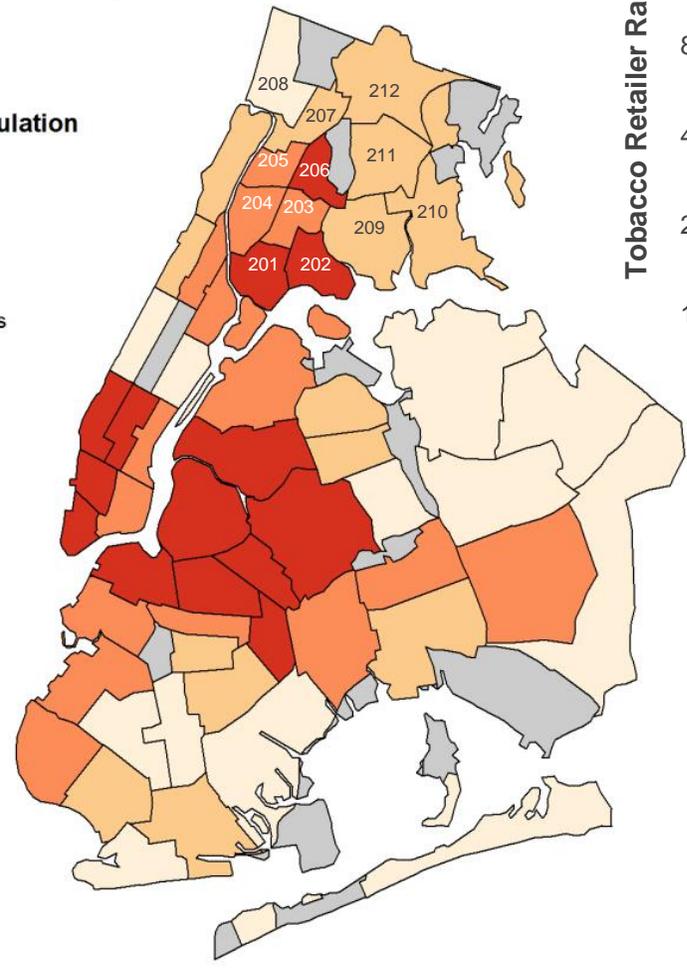
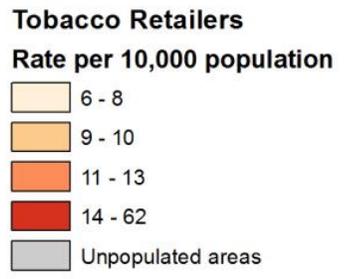


# Quit Attempts were consistent across all five boroughs between 2002 and 2013

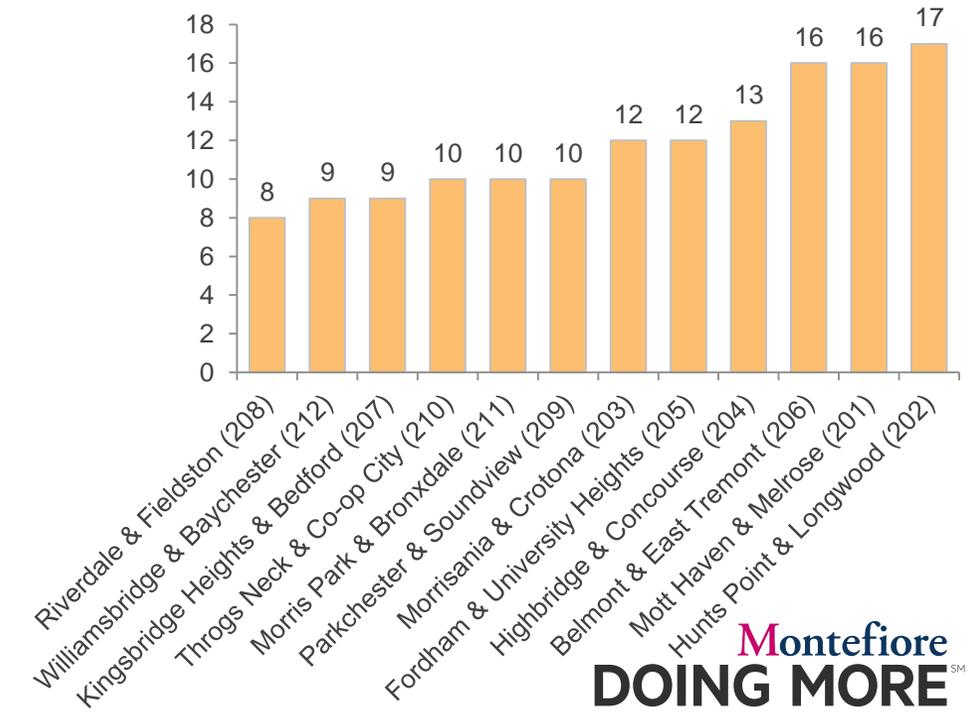
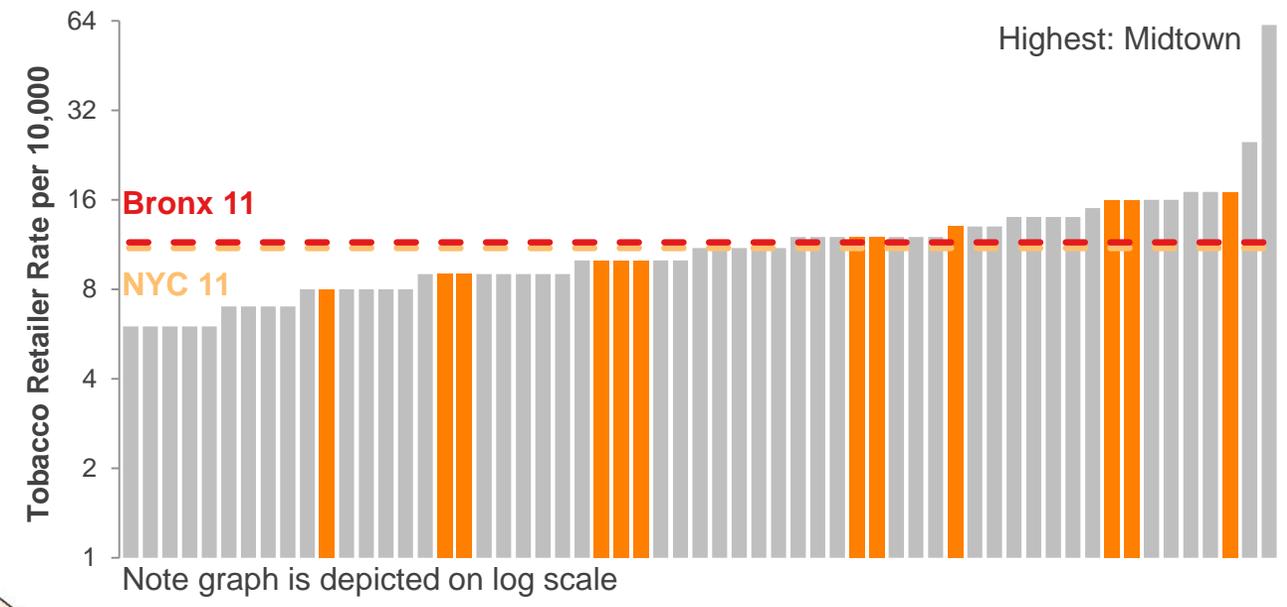


# 3 of 10 community districts with highest tobacco retailer rates are in the Bronx

- 201 Mott Haven & Melrose
- 202 Hunts Point & Longwood
- 203 Morrisania & Crotona
- 204 Highbridge & Concourse
- 205 Fordham & University Heights
- 206 Belmont & East Tremont
- 207 Kingsbridge Heights & Bedford
- 208 Riverdale & Fieldston
- 209 Parkchester & Soundview
- 210 Throgs Neck & Co-op City
- 211 Morris Park & Bronxdale
- 212 Williamsbridge & Baychester

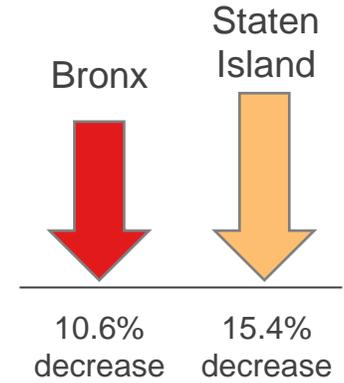
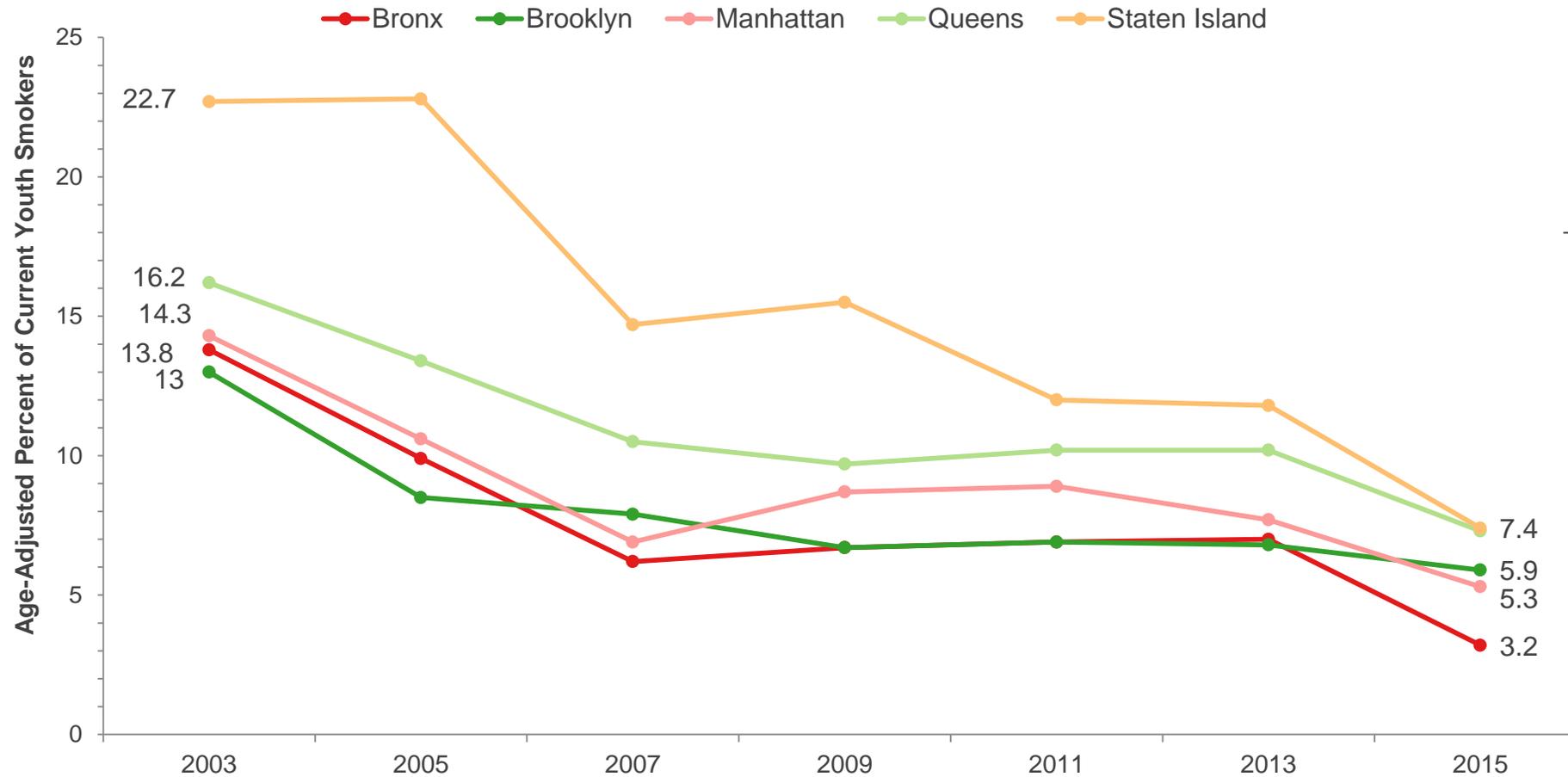


Source: NYC Department of Consumer Affairs, 2014

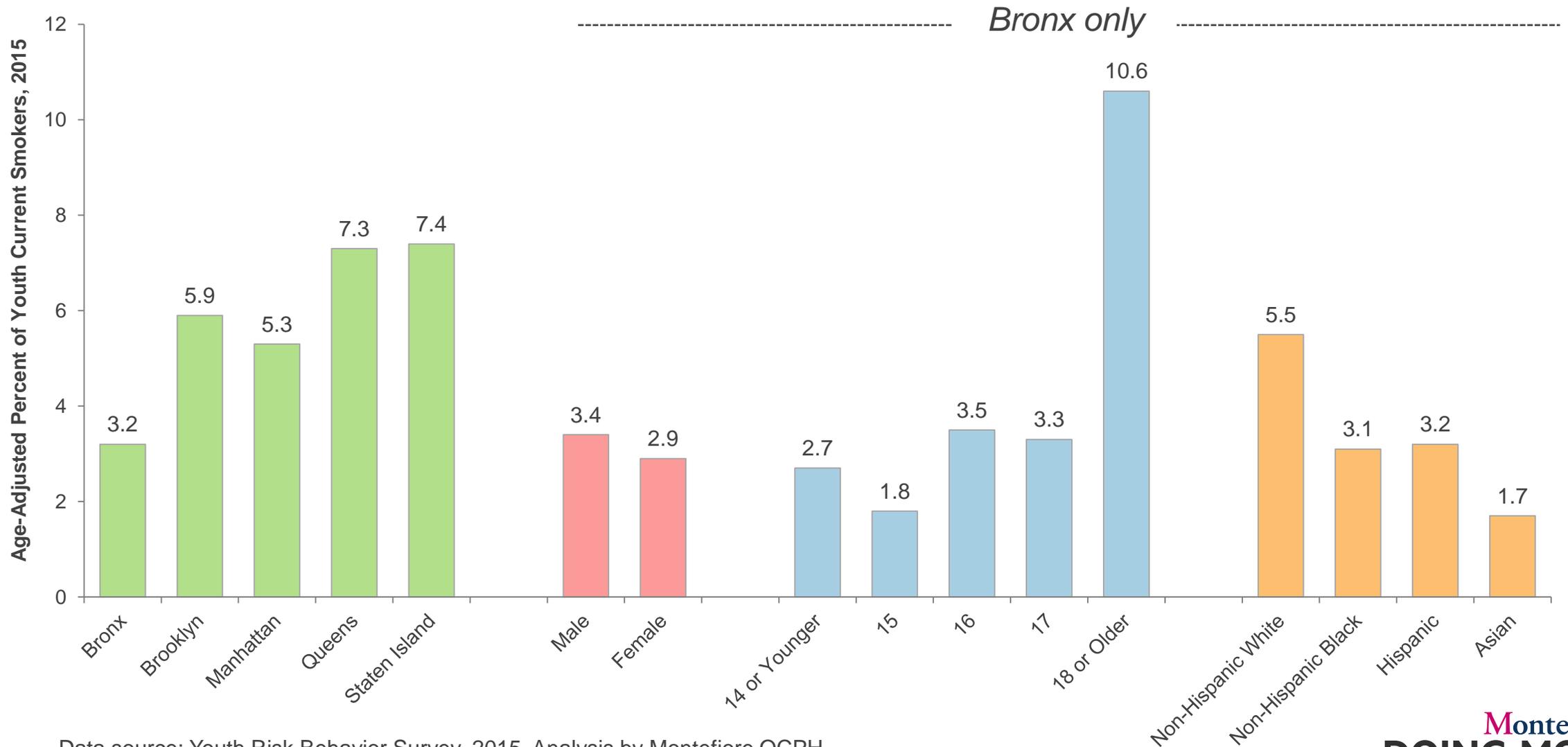


# Youth Smoking

# The percent of current youth smokers across New York City has fallen since 2003 but remains highest for Staten Island and lowest for the Bronx

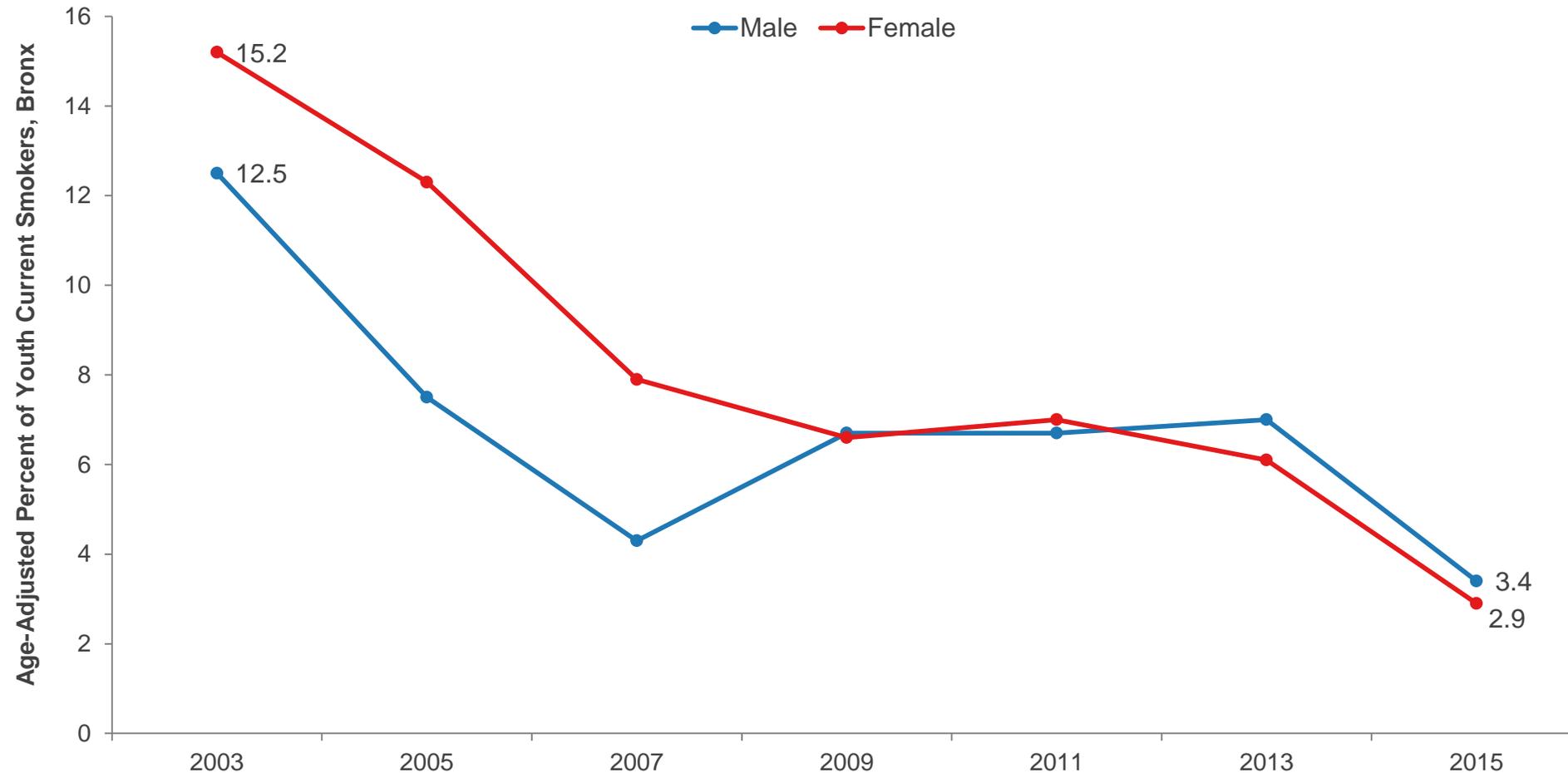


# Fewer youth are currently smoking in the Bronx, but those that do smoke are primarily male, non-Hispanic white, and 18 years or older



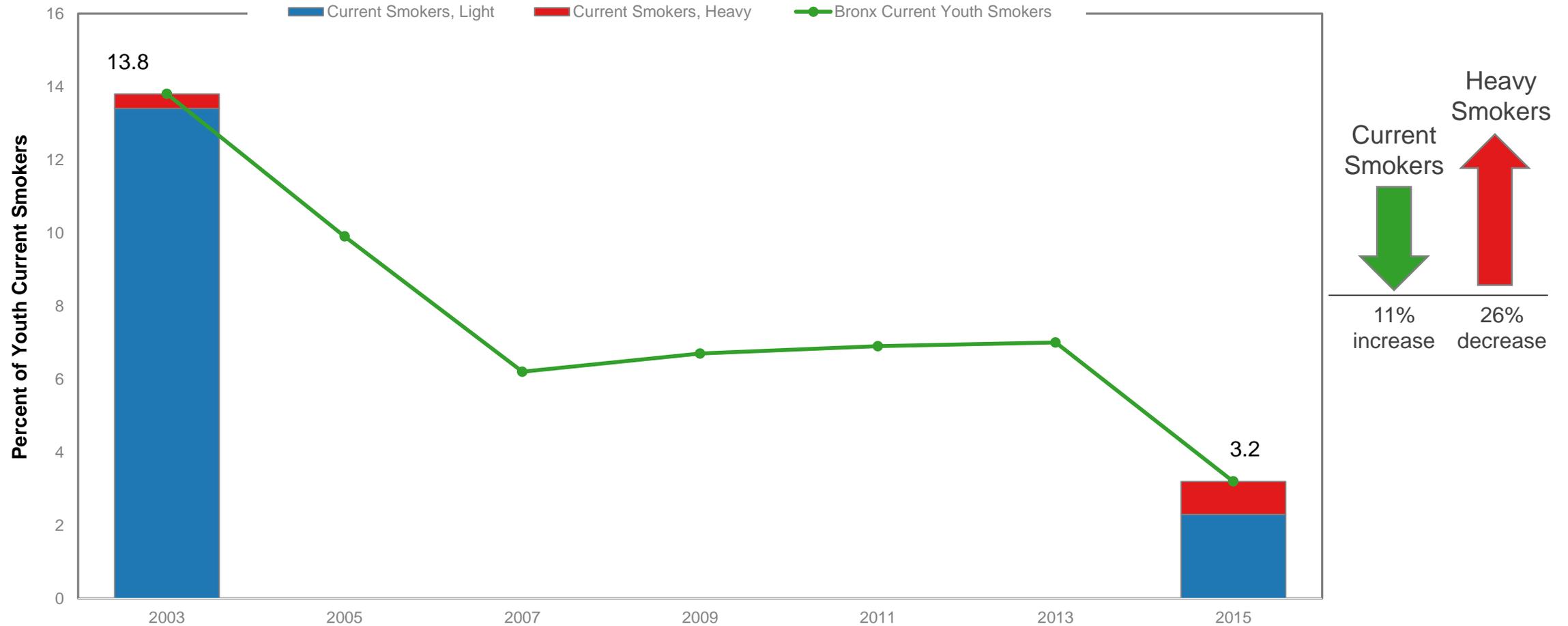
Data source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015. Analysis by Montefiore OCPH.  
Age results not age-adjusted.

# Youth smoking in the Bronx used to be higher for female youth but now is higher amongst male youth

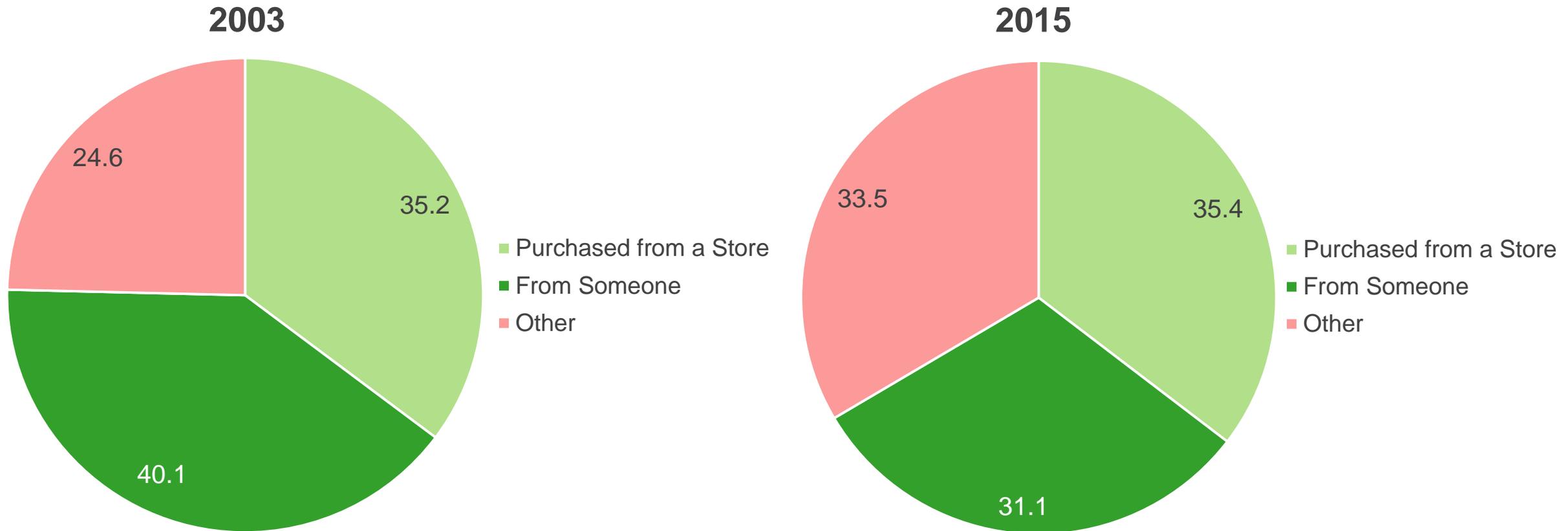


# Despite a decrease in the percentage of Bronx youth reporting being current smokers, an increasing percentage of youth that smoke are heavy smokers

Heavy smokers: more than 10 cigarettes a day



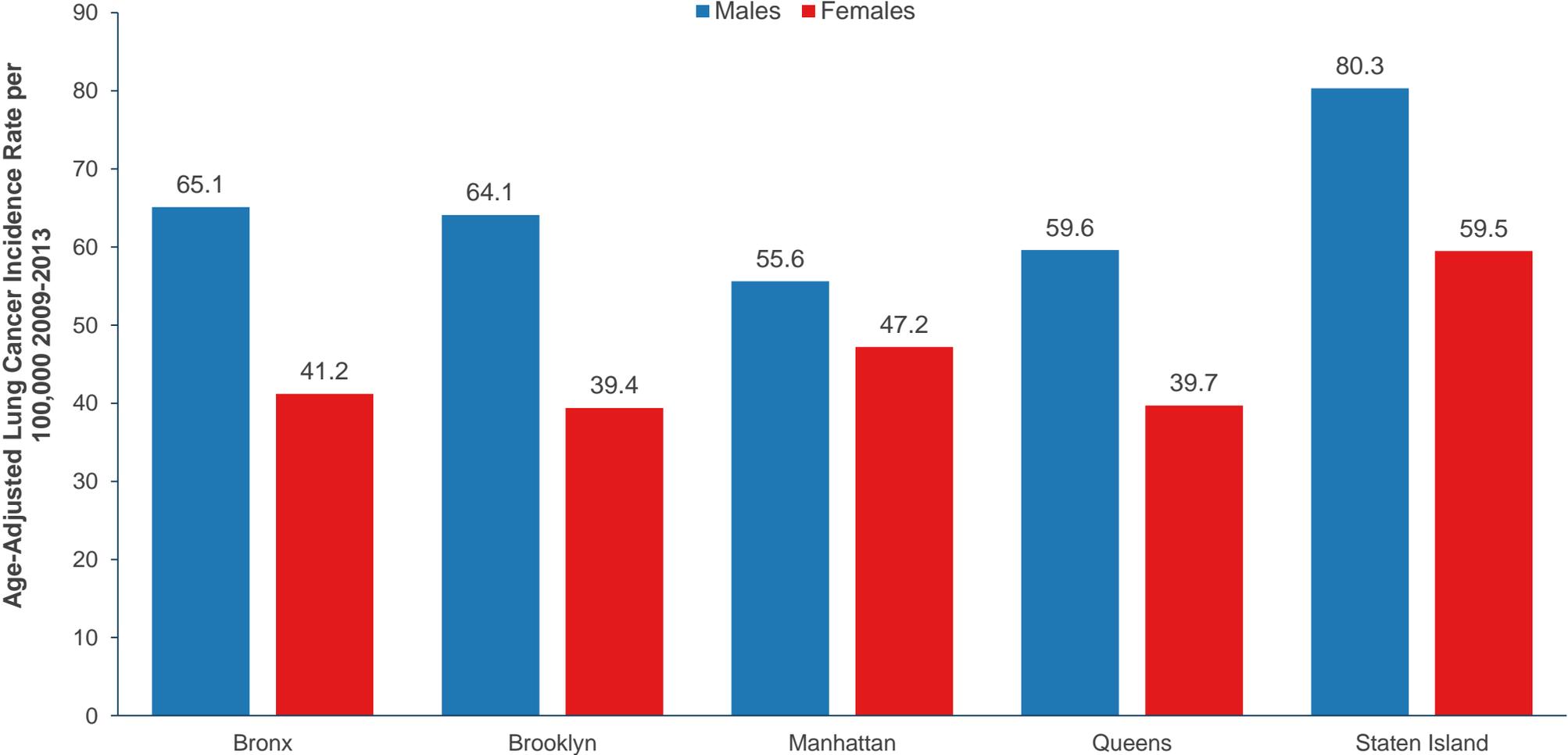
# Youth in the Bronx are less likely to get their cigarettes from someone else in 2015 and more likely to get them by other means



# Health Consequences of Tobacco Use

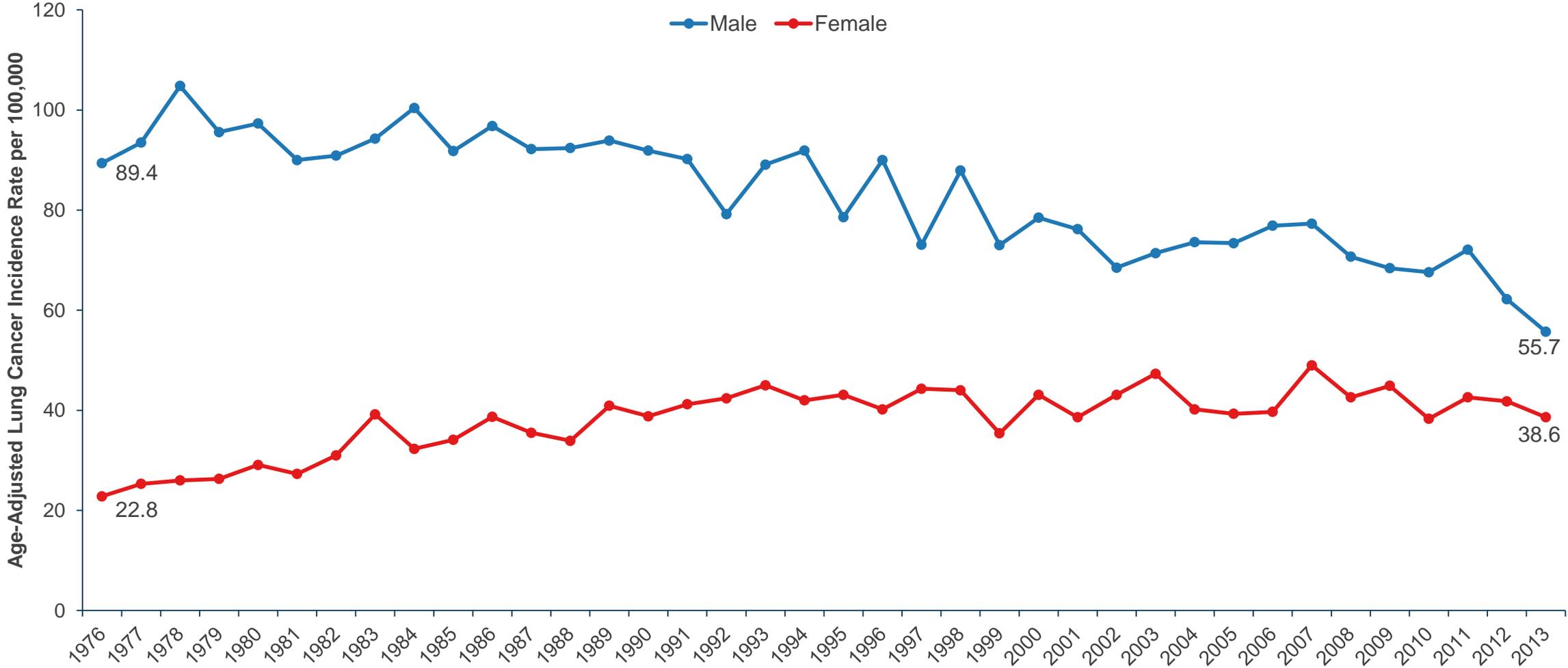
# Lung Cancer

# Lung Cancer rates are highest for males in all boroughs, Bronx males have the second highest lung cancer incidence rate

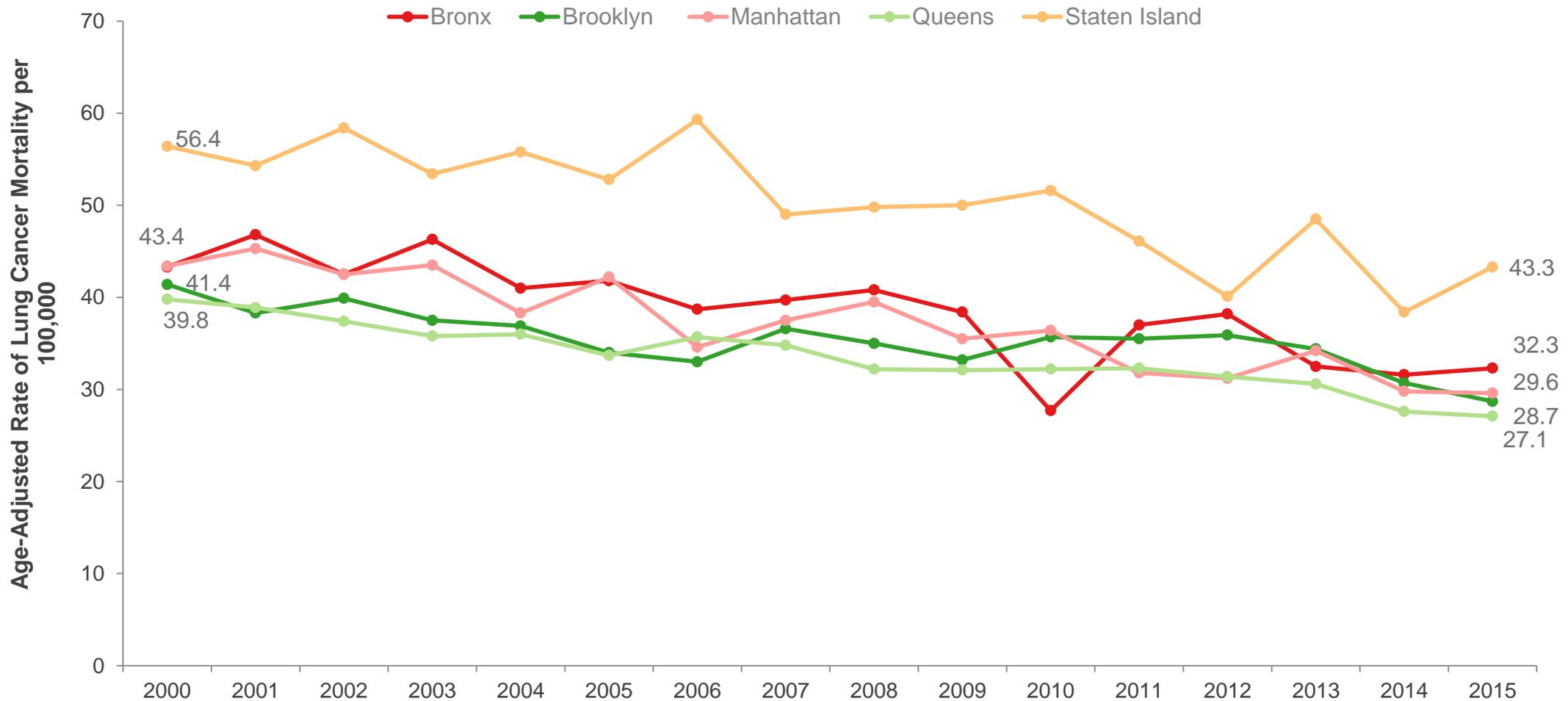


Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 2009-2013. Analysis by Montefiore OCPH. Data is age-adjusted.

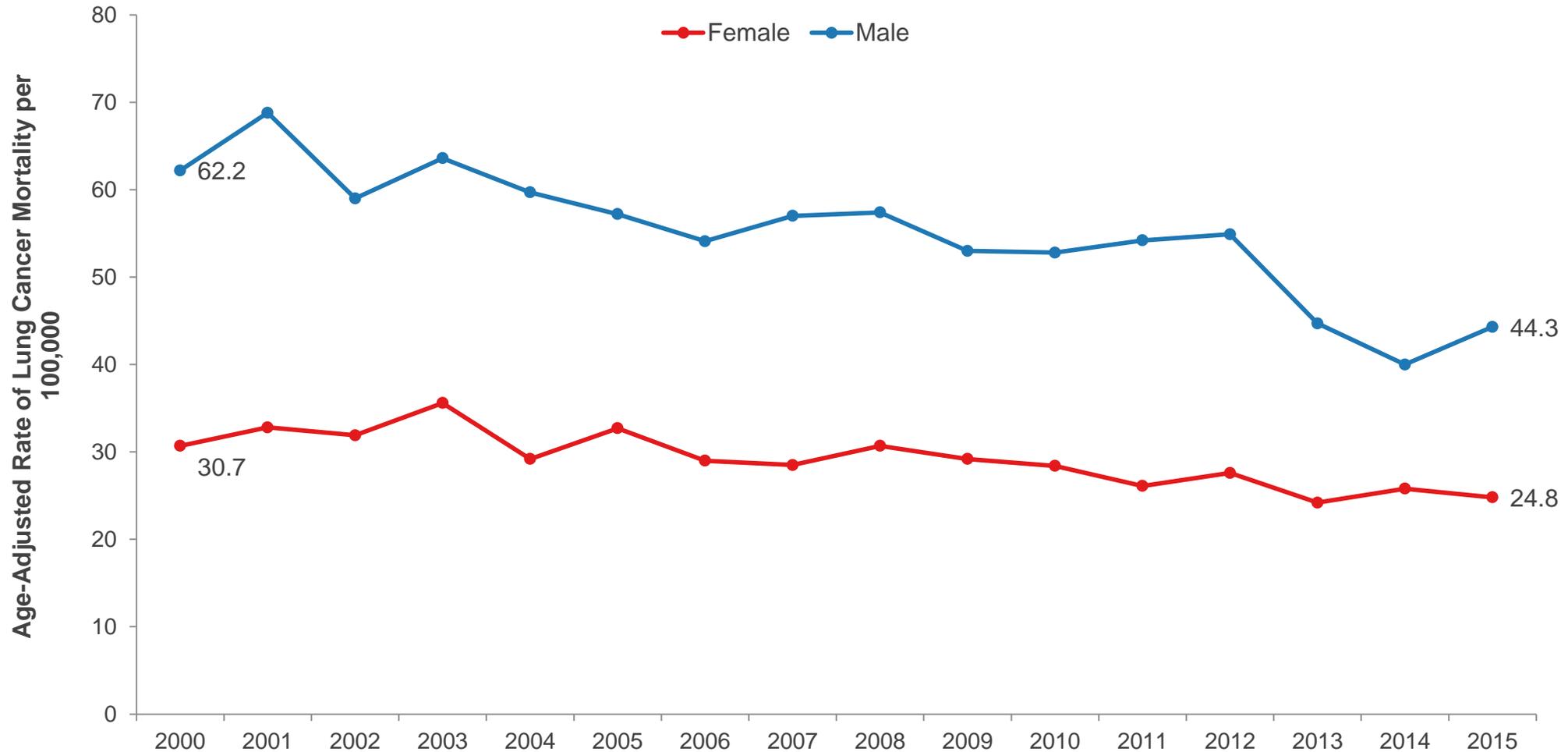
# Bronx males have higher lung cancer incidence rates, though Bronx female lung cancer rates have risen nearly 16 points in the last 37 years



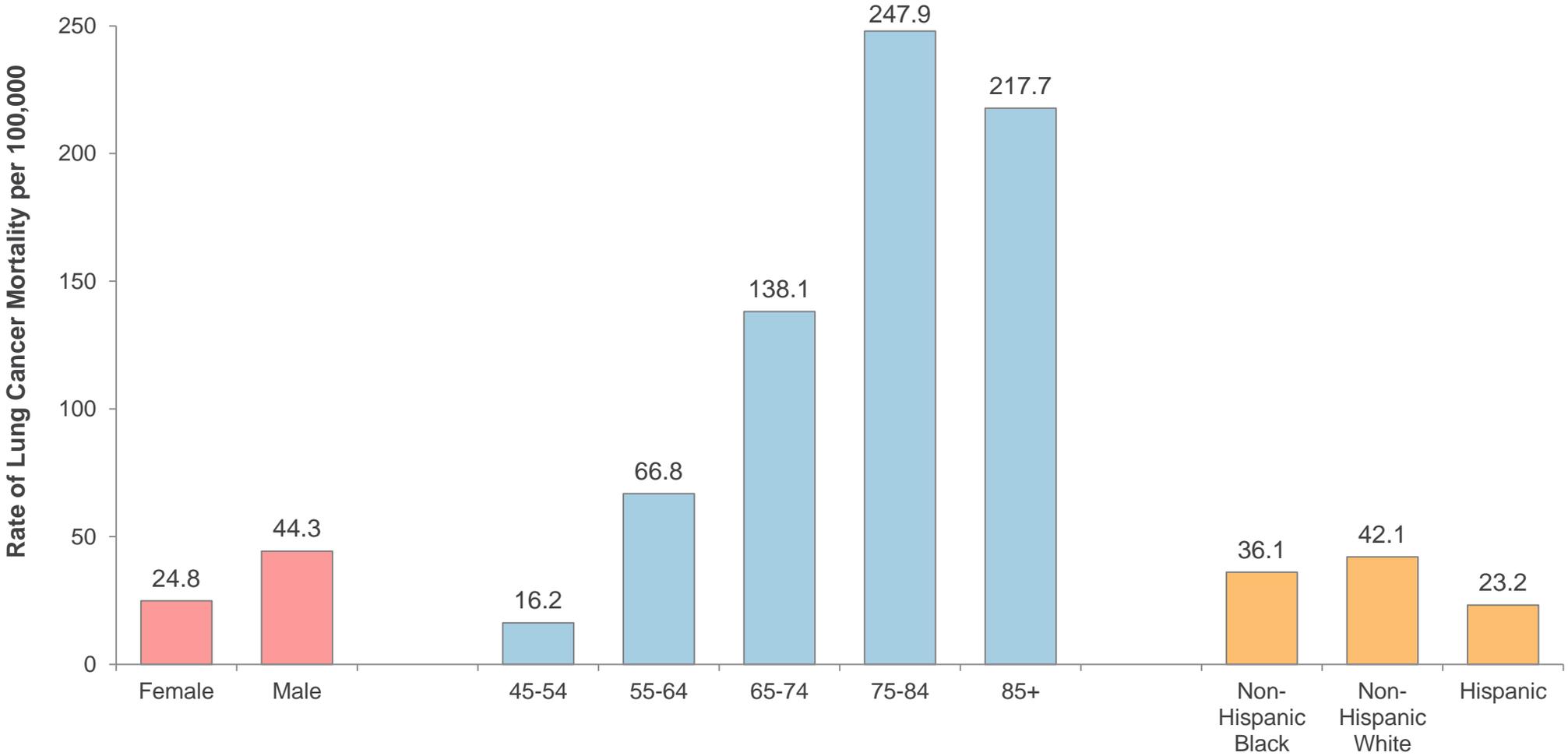
# The Bronx have the second highest rate of lung cancer mortality of all New York City boroughs



# Males in the Bronx consistently have higher lung cancer mortality rates than females, but rates have fallen 22 points

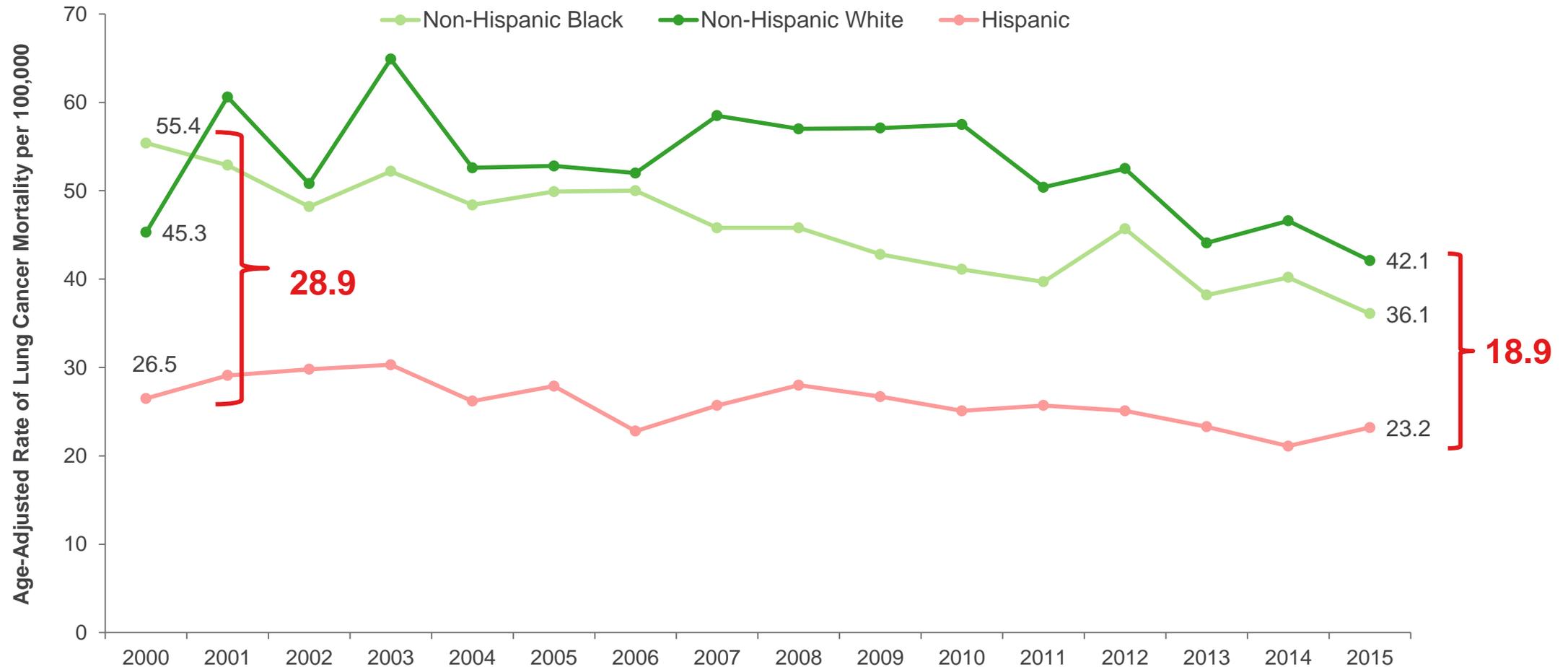


# Lung cancer mortality rates are highest in the Bronx amongst males, those 75 years and older, and in non-Hispanic white populations



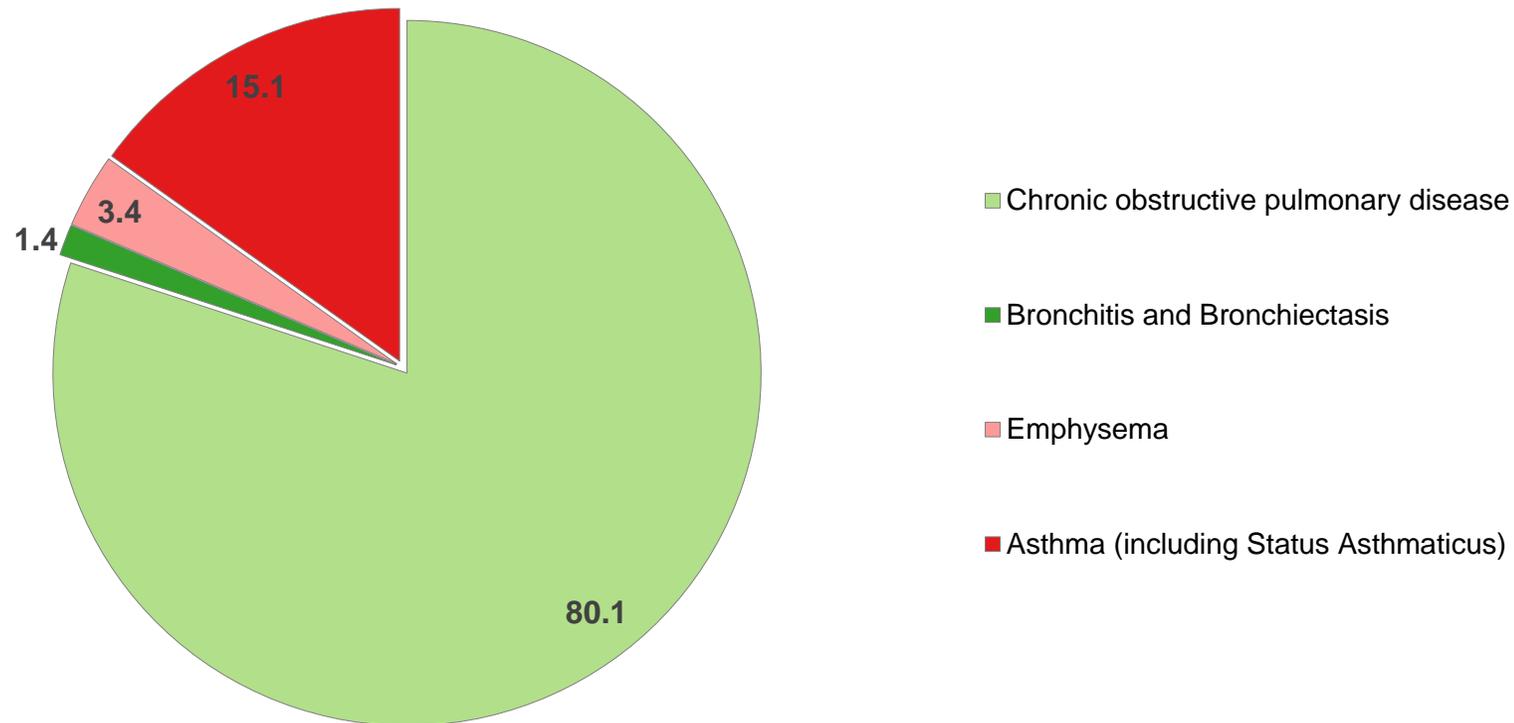
Data source: Underlying Cause of Death, 2015. Analysis by Montefiore OCPH. Age grouped data is not age-adjusted.

# Racial and ethnic disparities in lung cancer mortality have fallen 10 points in the previous 15 years

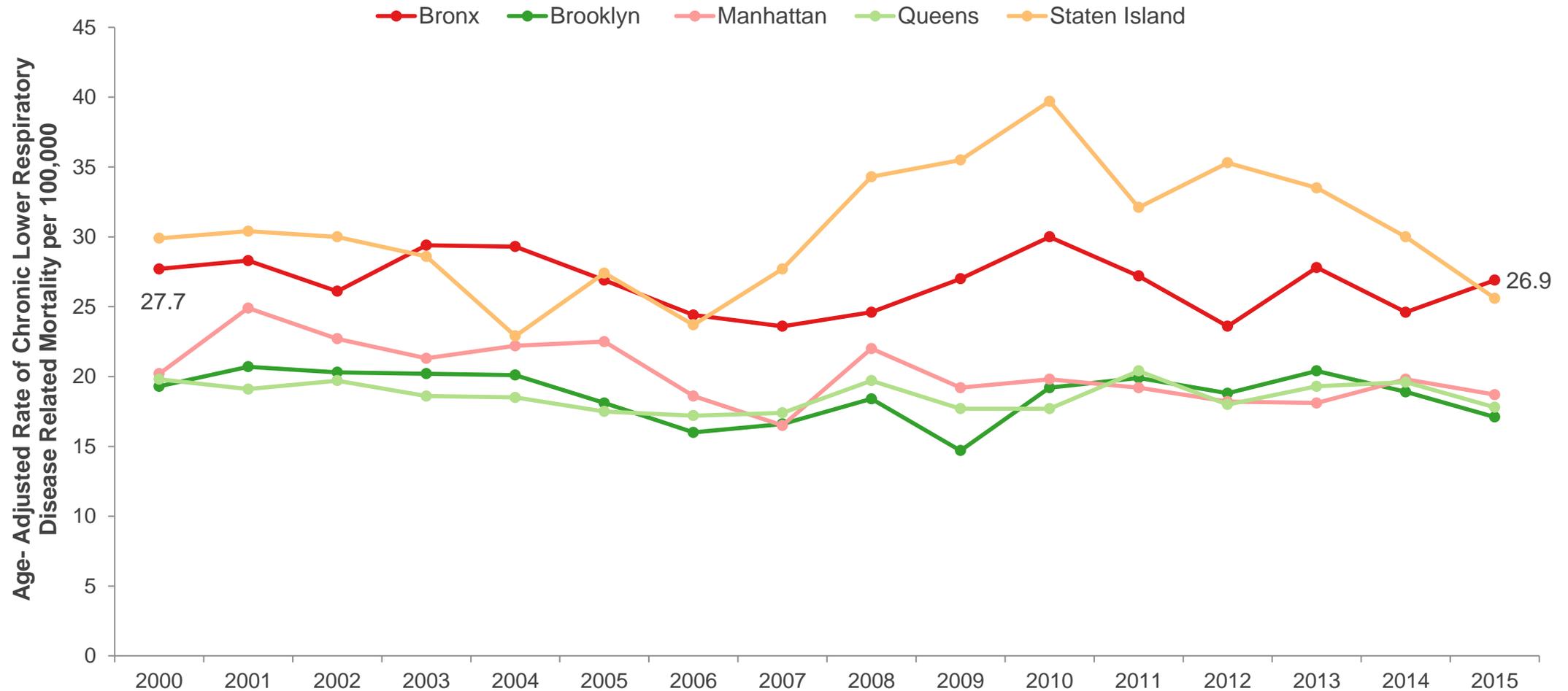


# Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

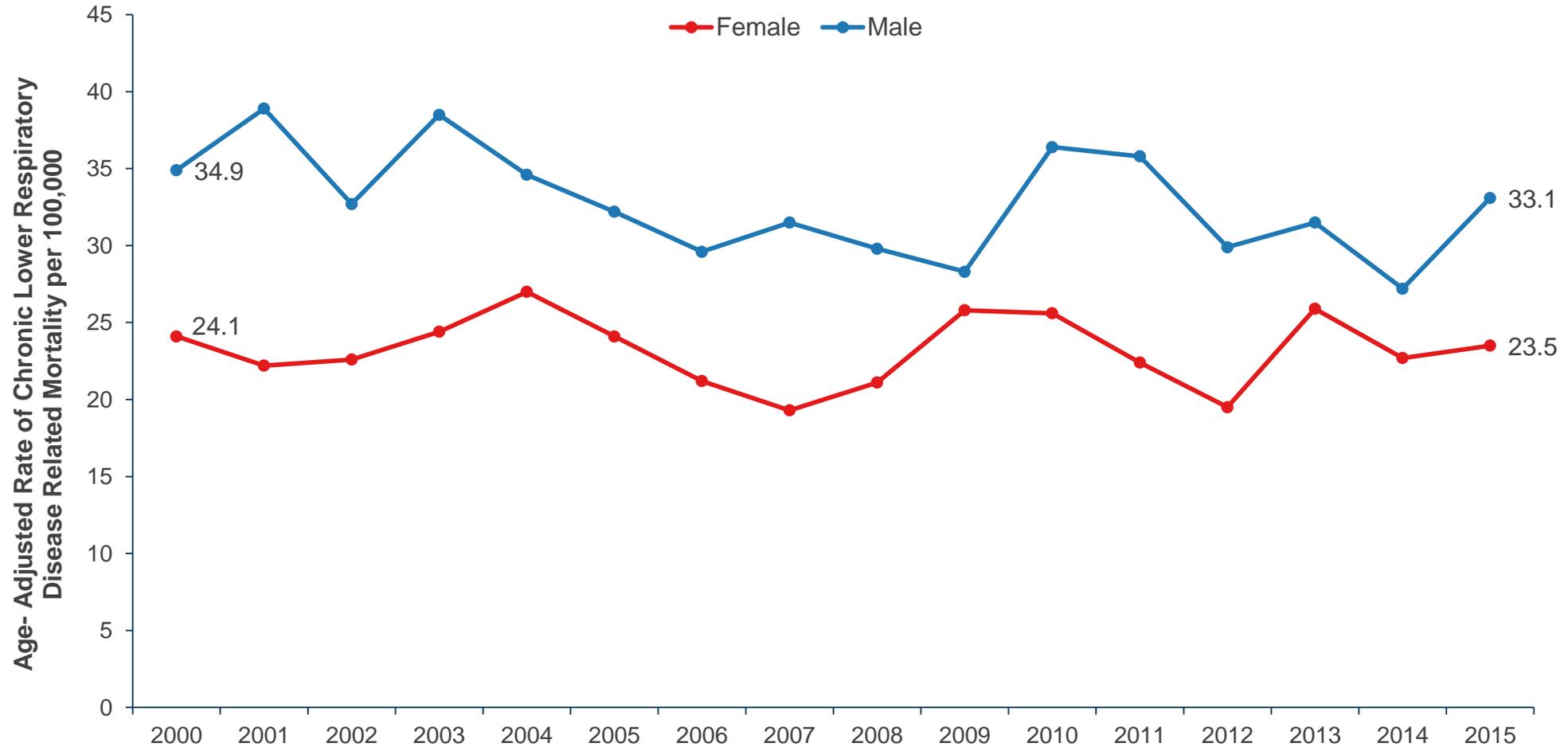
# Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the largest contributor to chronic lower respiratory disease mortality in the Bronx



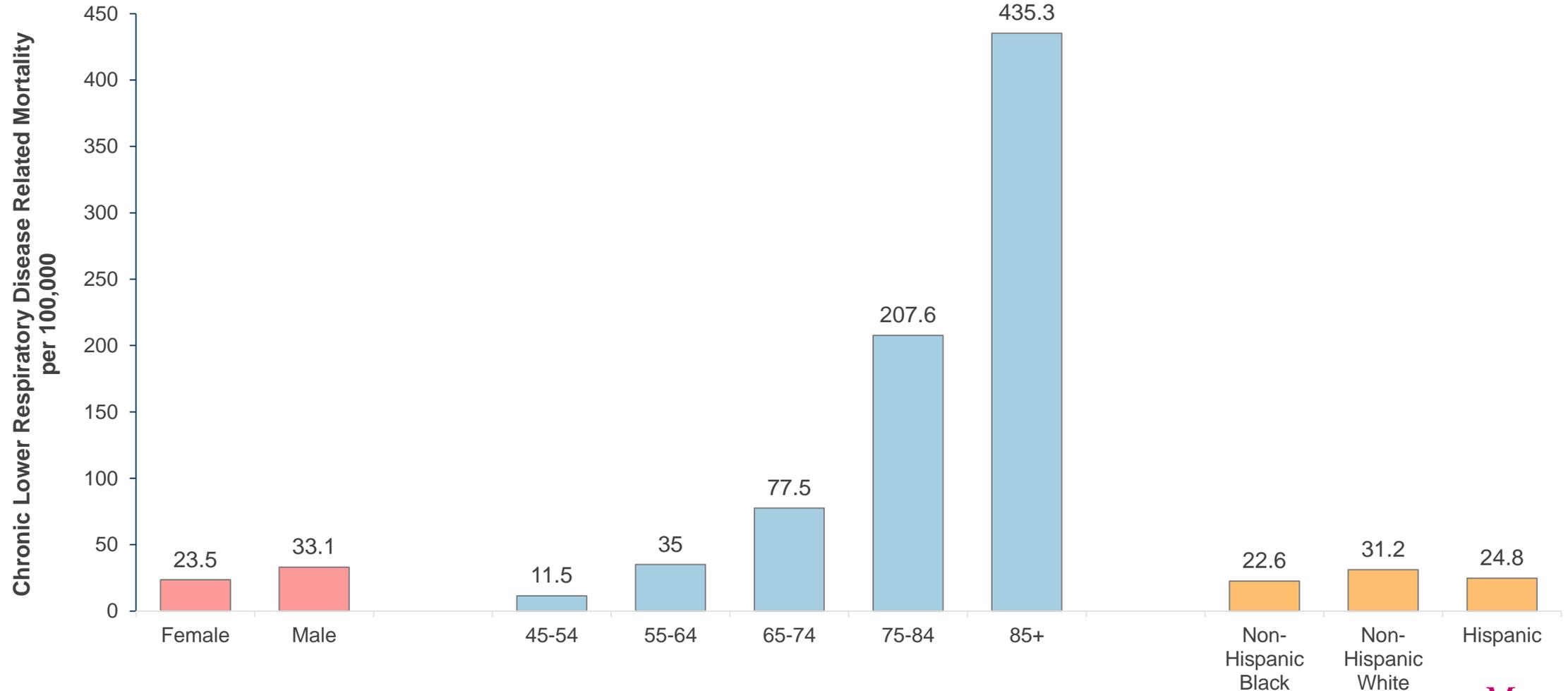
# The Bronx now has the highest chronic lower respiratory related mortality rates of all NYC boroughs



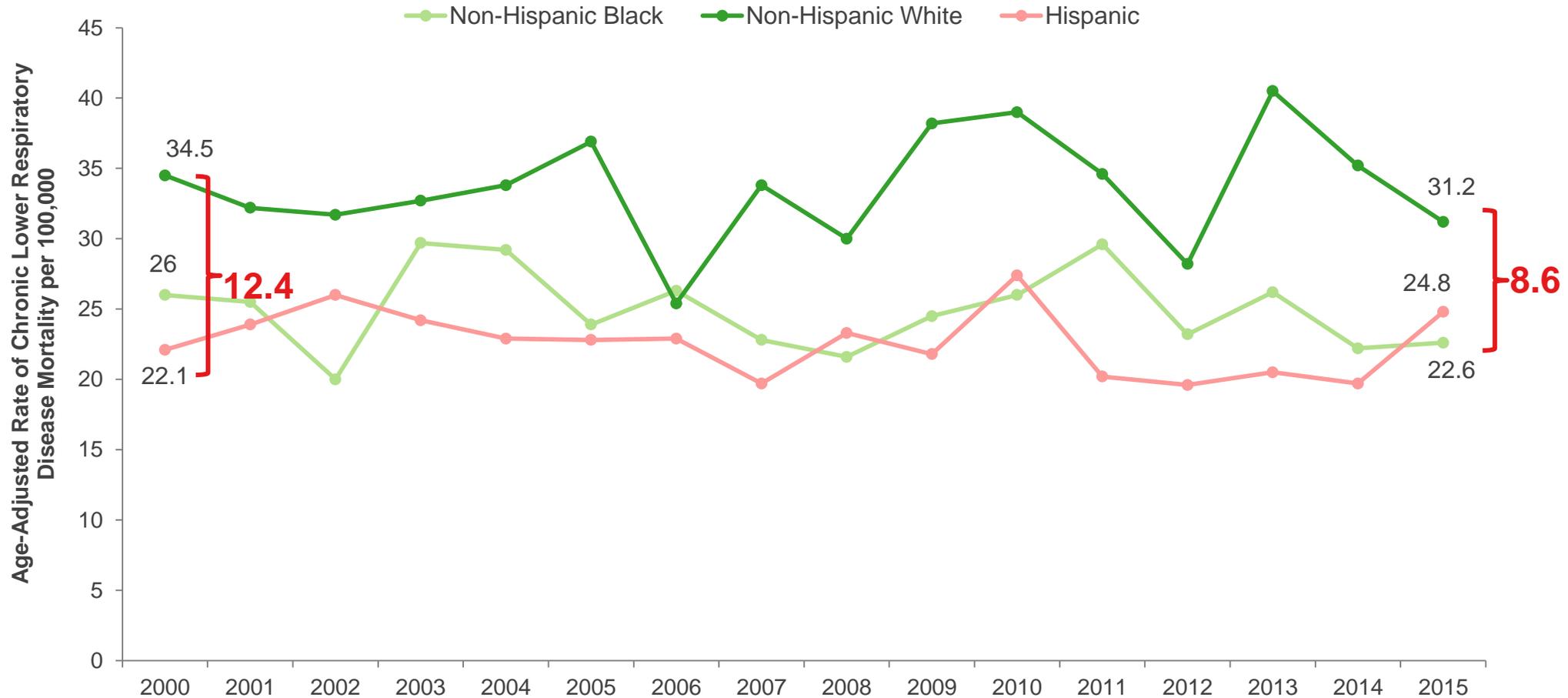
# Men in the Bronx have higher rates of chronic lower respiratory disease related mortality



# Chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rates are highest in the Bronx amongst males, those 75 years and older, and in non-Hispanic white populations

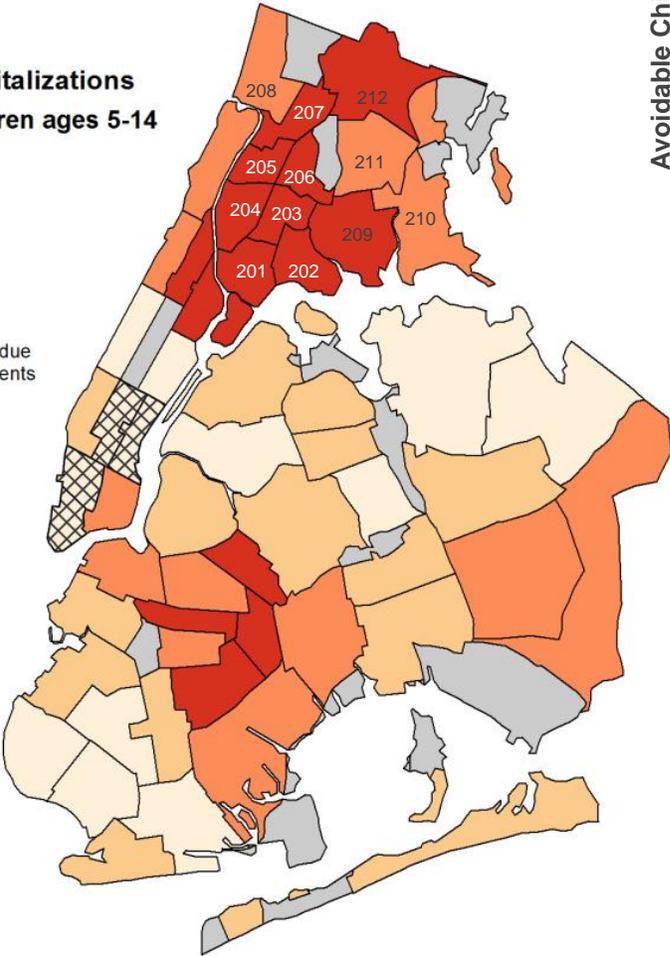
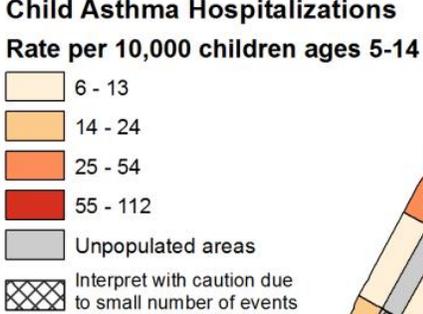


# Racial and ethnic disparities in chronic lower respiratory disease mortality have fallen nearly 4 points in the previous 15 years

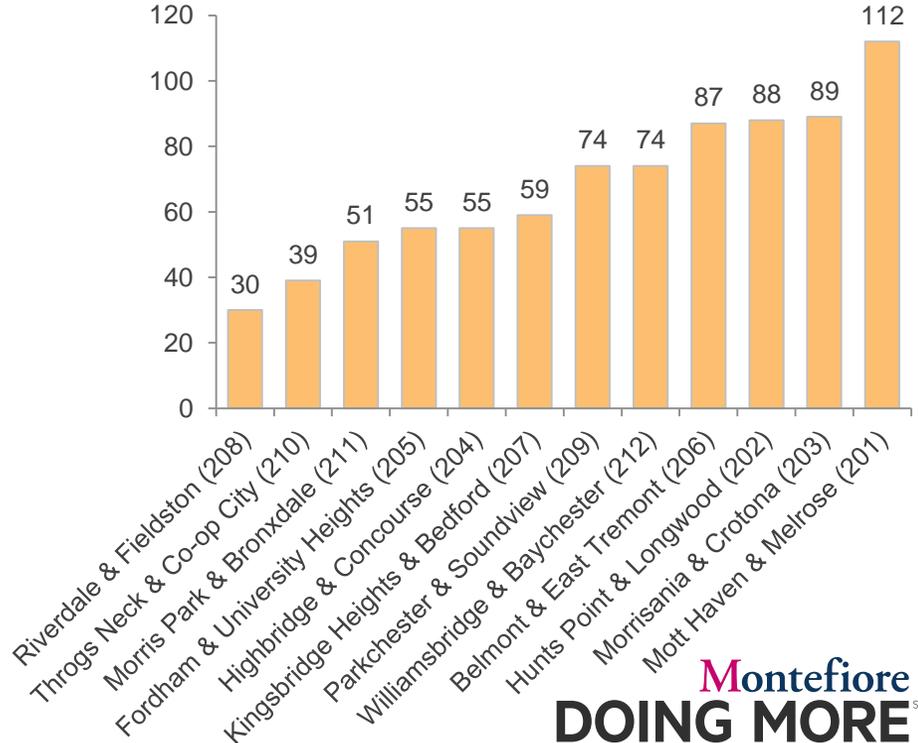
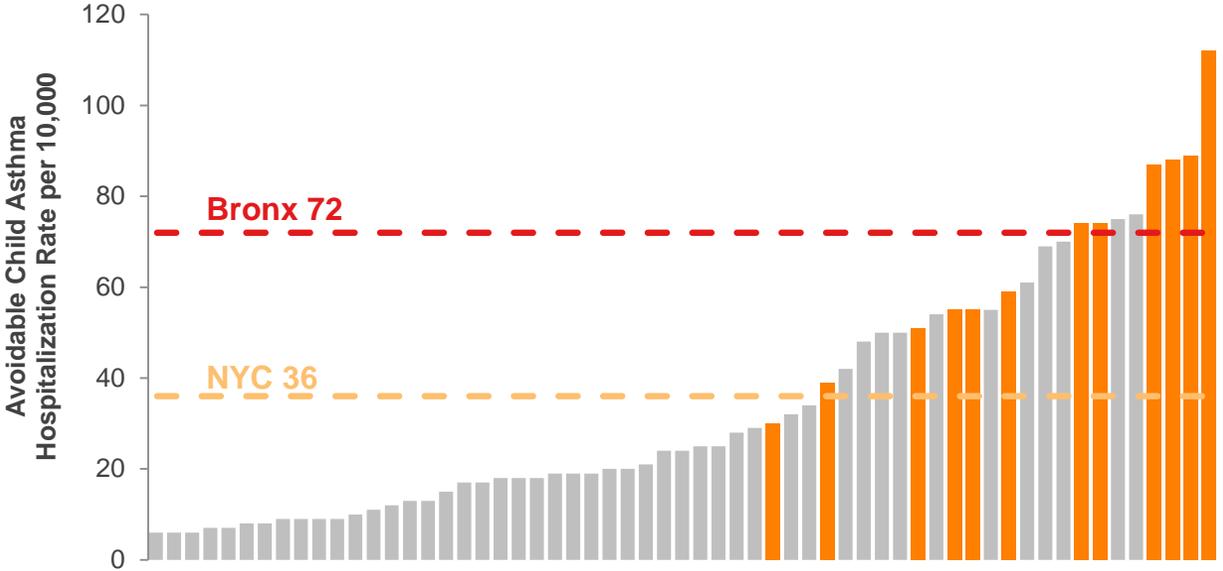


# 6 of 10 community districts with highest avoidable child asthma hospitalization rates are in the Bronx

- 201 Mott Haven & Melrose
- 202 Hunts Point & Longwood
- 203 Morrisania & Crotona
- 204 Highbridge & Concourse
- 205 Fordham & University Heights
- 206 Belmont & East Tremont
- 207 Kingsbridge Heights & Bedford
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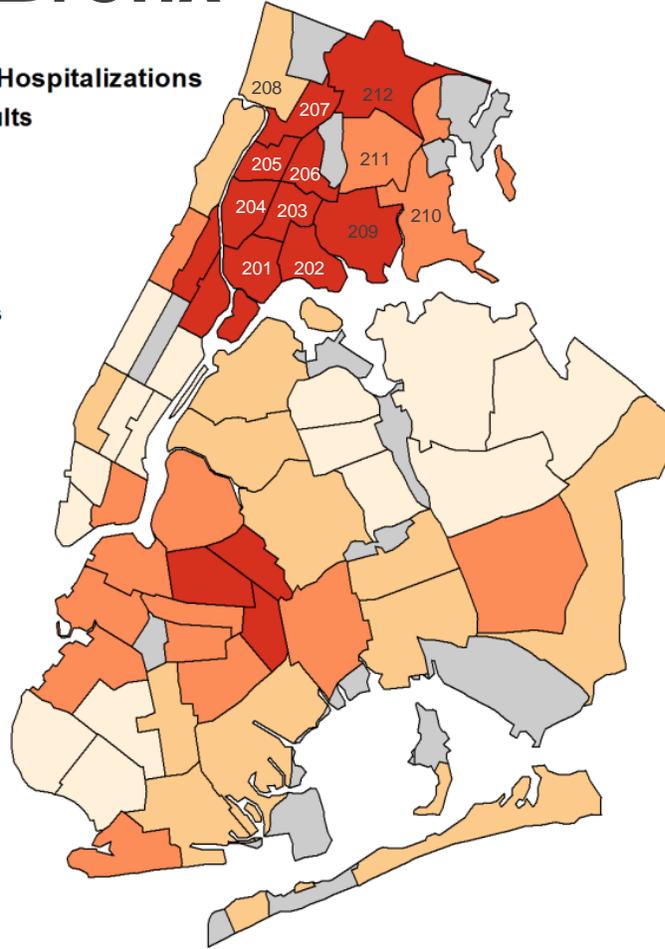
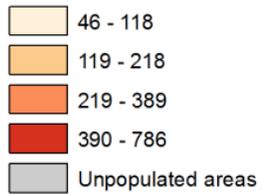
Source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, 2012-2013



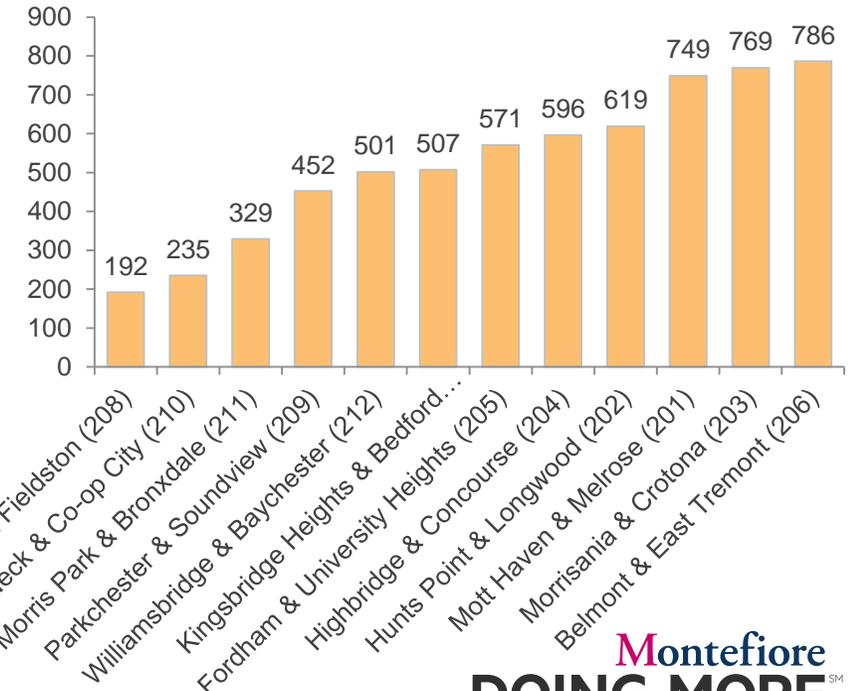
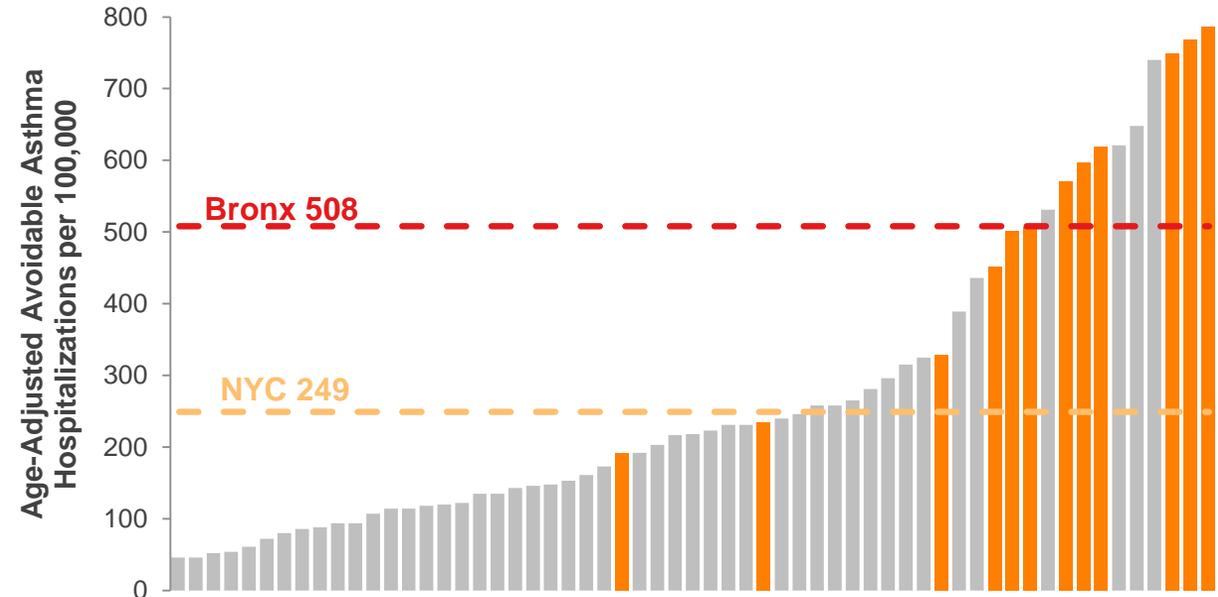
# 6 of 10 community districts with highest asthma hospitalization rates are in the Bronx

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- 211 Morris Park & Bronxdale
- 212 Williamsbridge & Baychester

## Avoidable Asthma Hospitalizations Rate per 100,000 adults



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

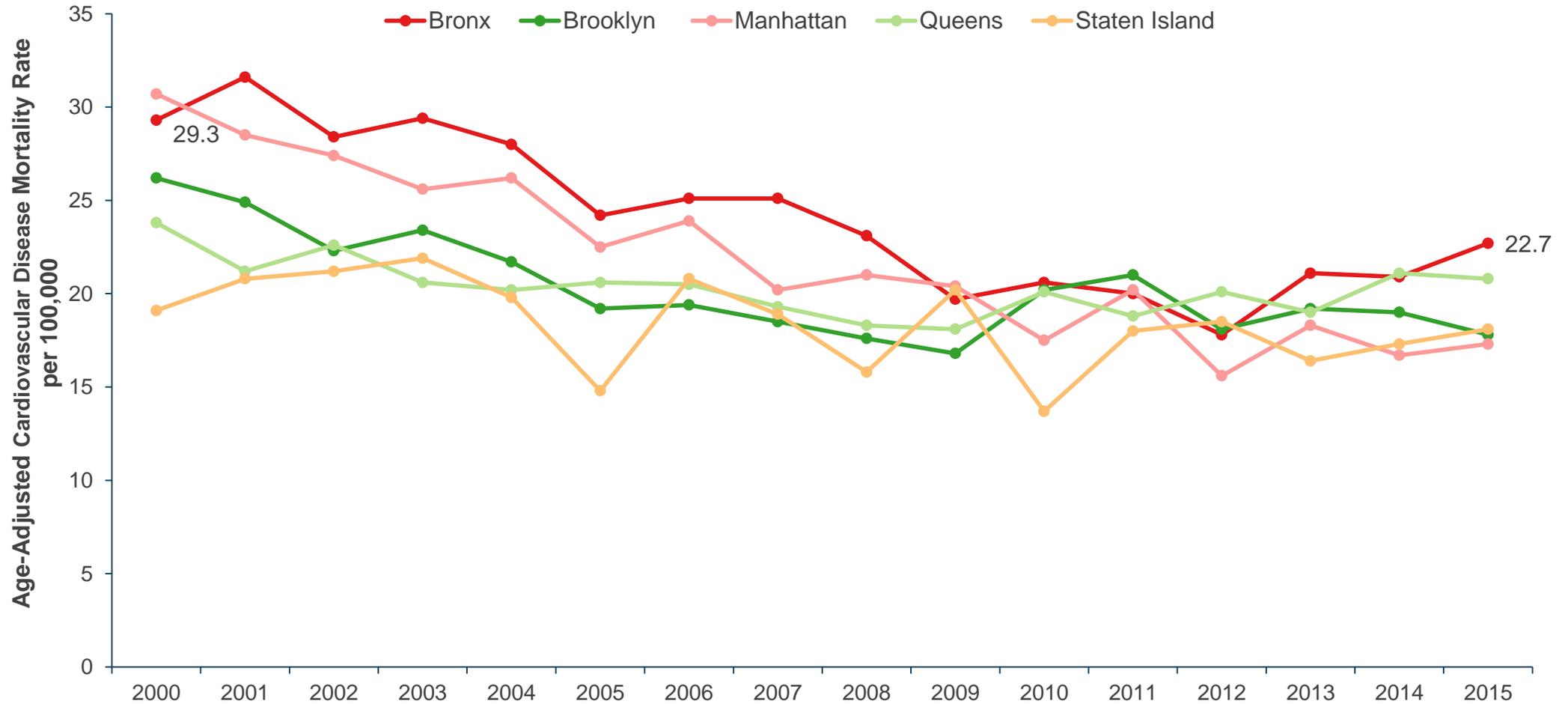


# Cardiovascular Disease

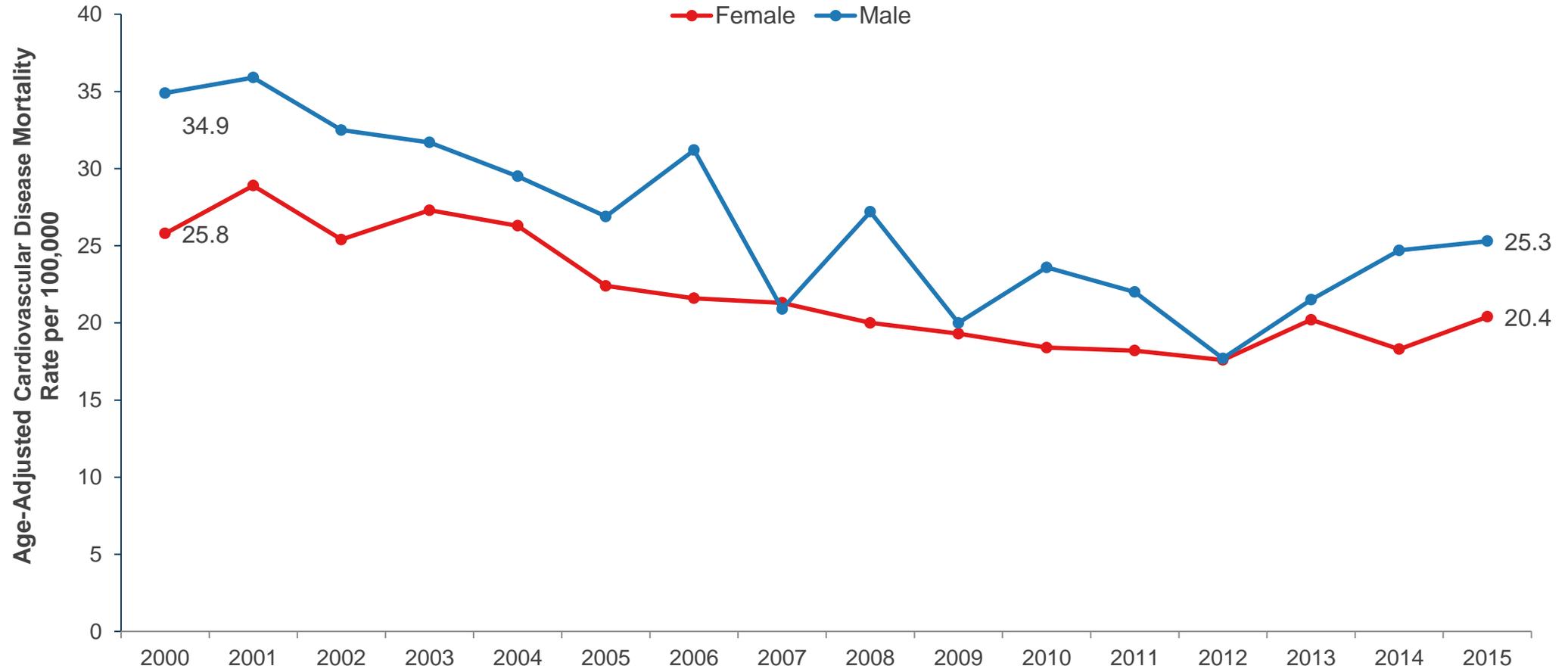
Chronic Heart Disease Includes:

- Stroke/Cerebrovascular disease
- Heart attack/myocardial infarction

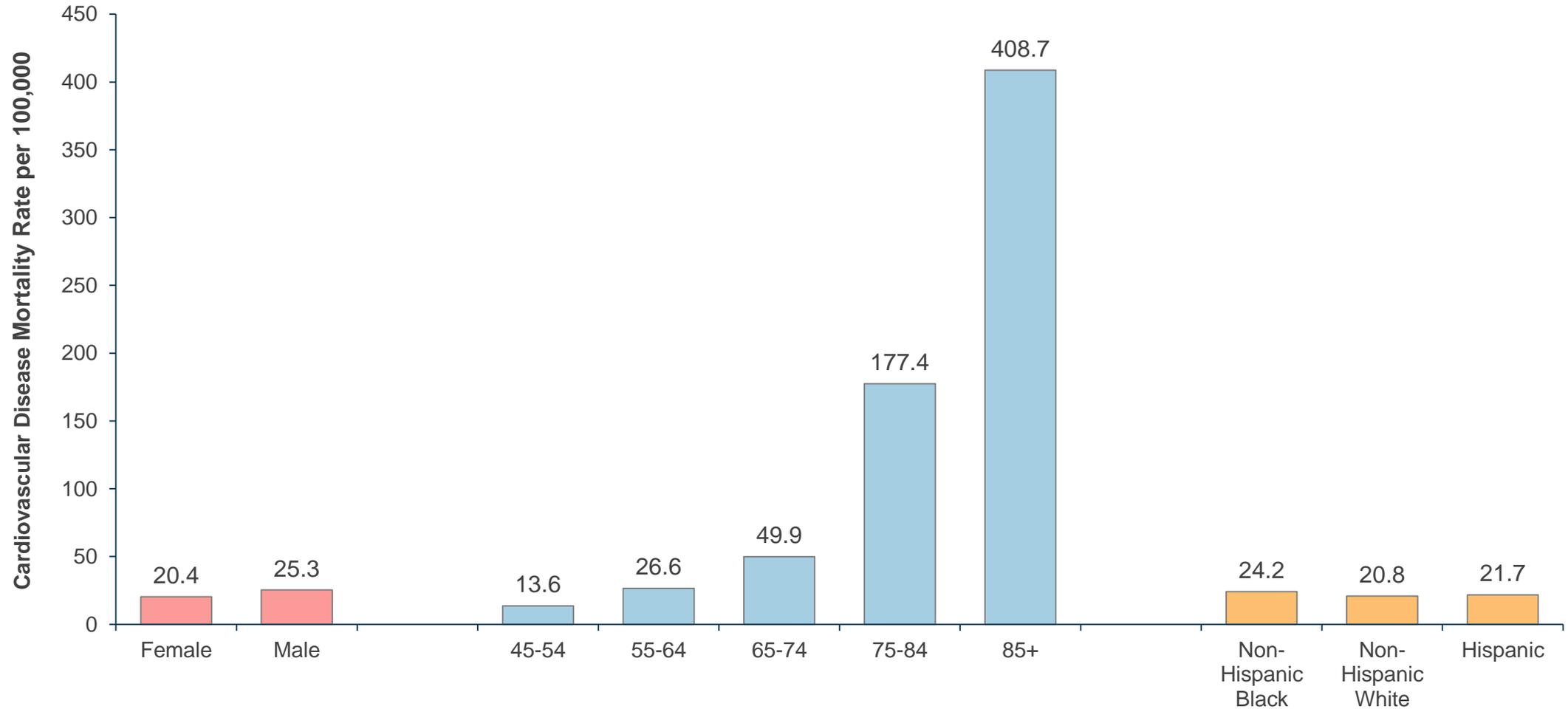
# Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rates are highest in the Bronx compared to all other New York City boroughs



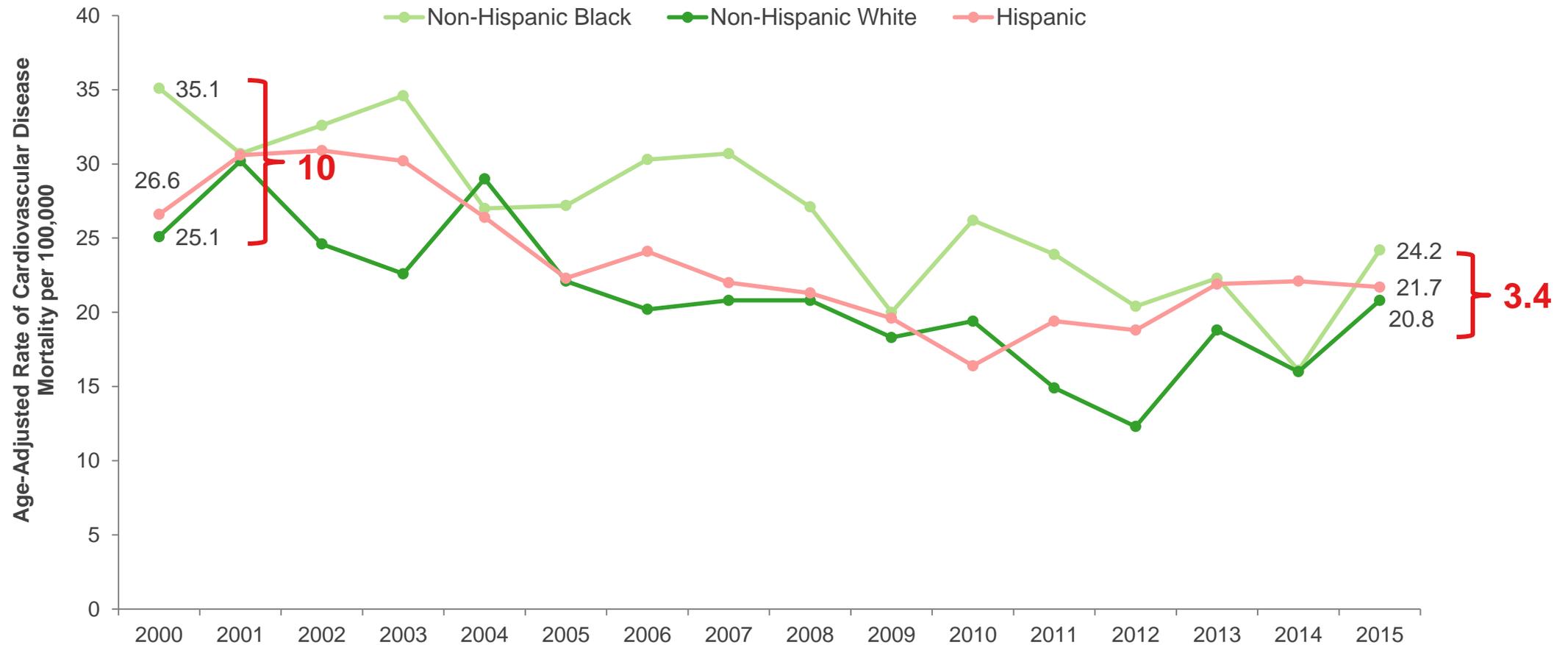
# Males in the Bronx consistently have higher chronic heart disease mortality rates than females



# Chronic heart disease mortality rates are highest in the Bronx amongst males, those 75 years and older, and in non-Hispanic black populations

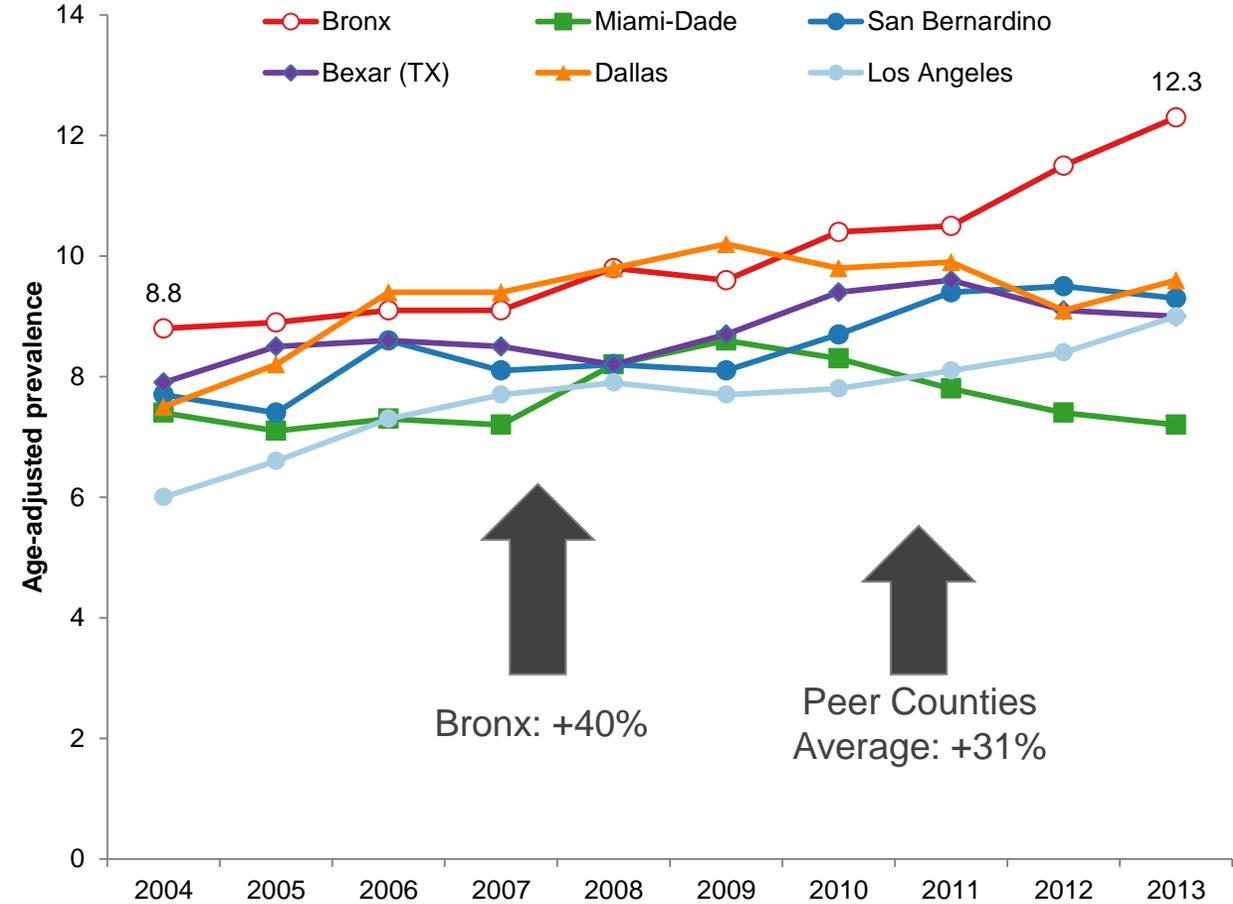
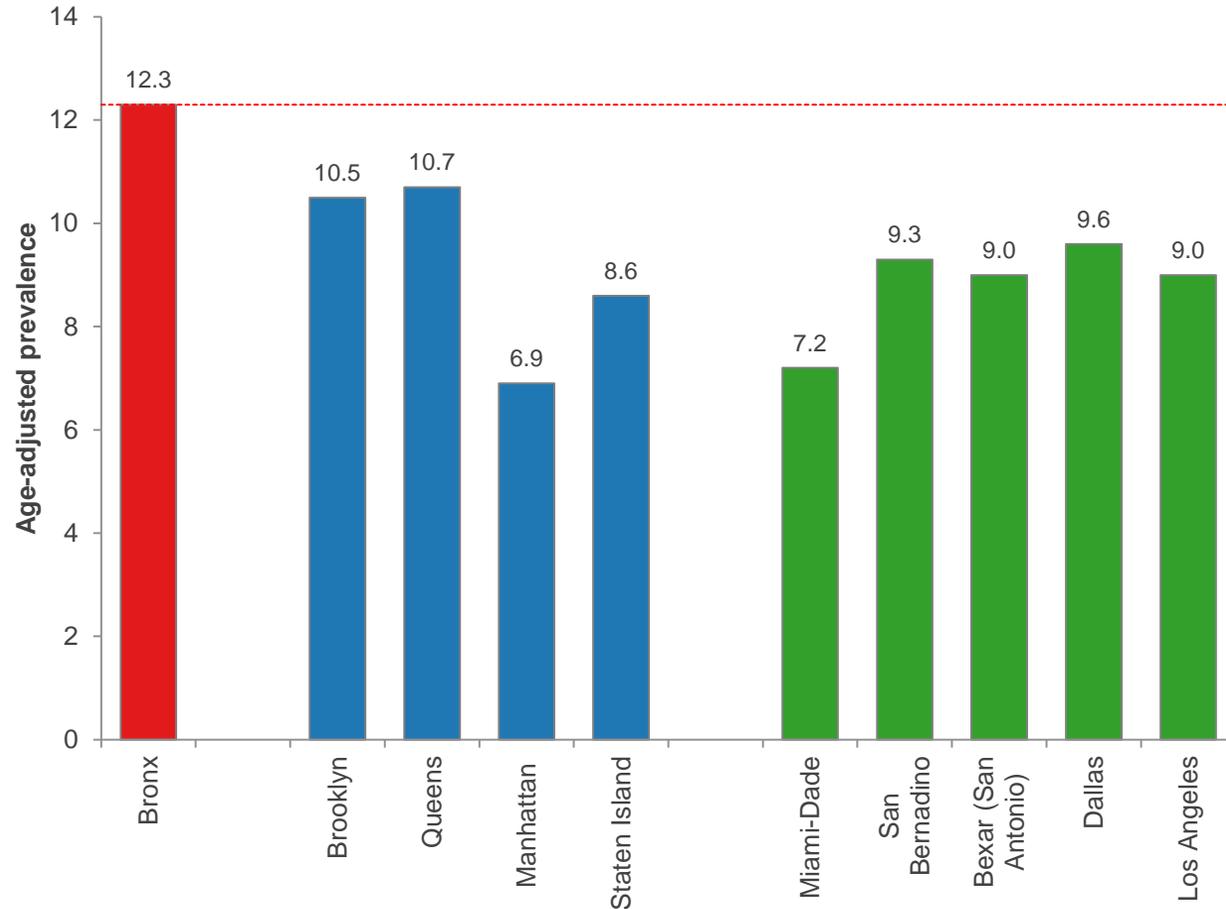


# Racial and ethnic disparities in chronic heart disease mortality have fallen 6.6 points in the previous 15 years

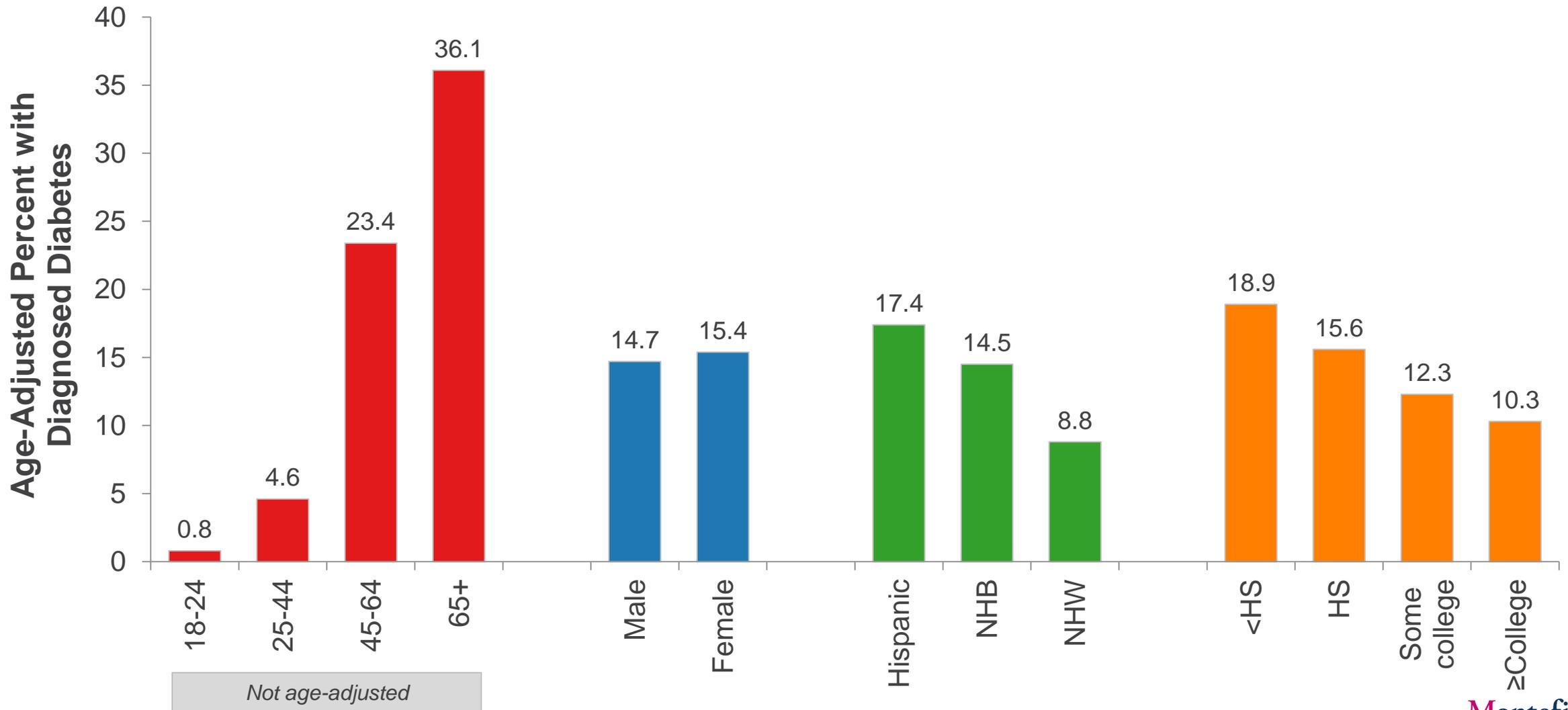


# Diabetes

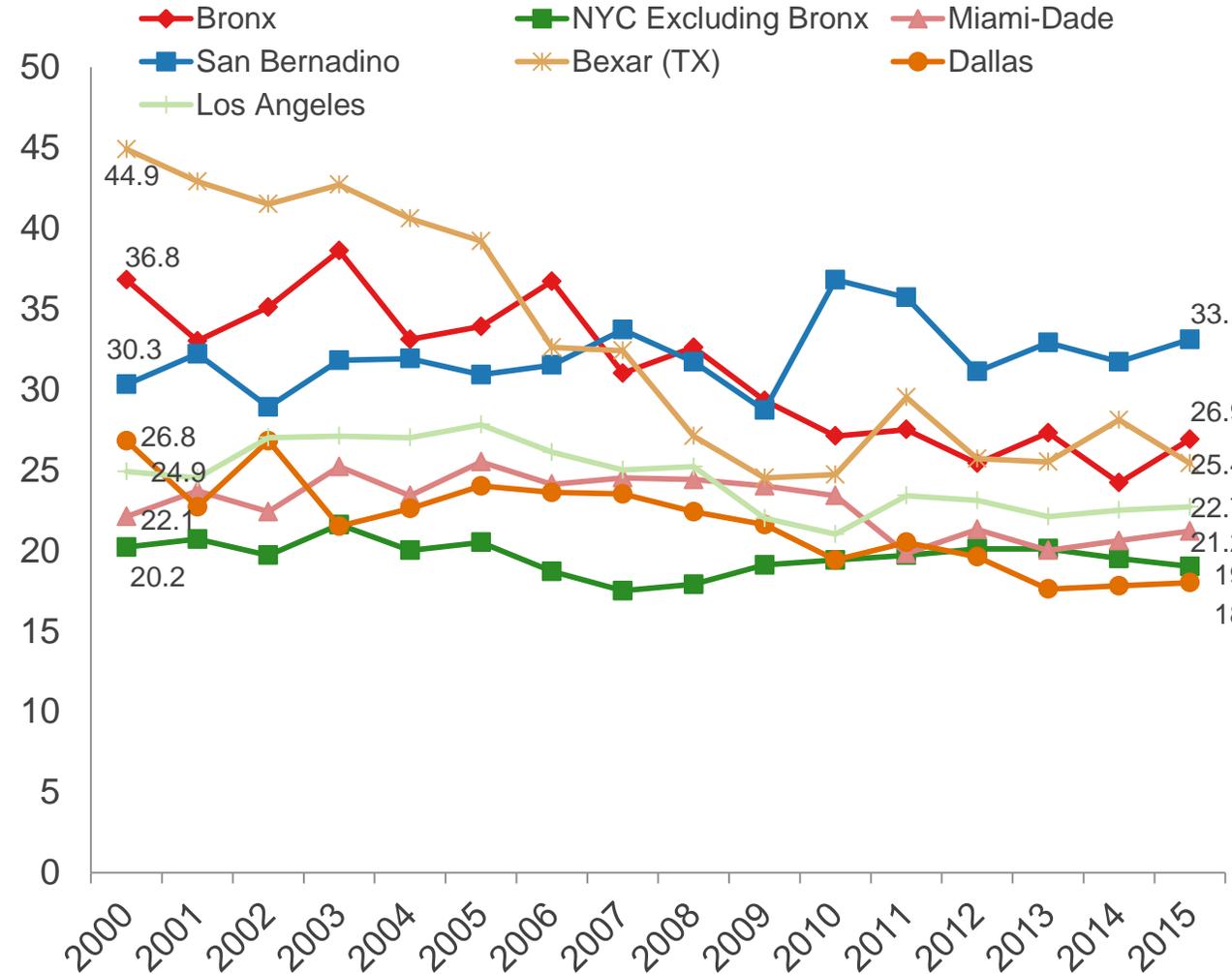
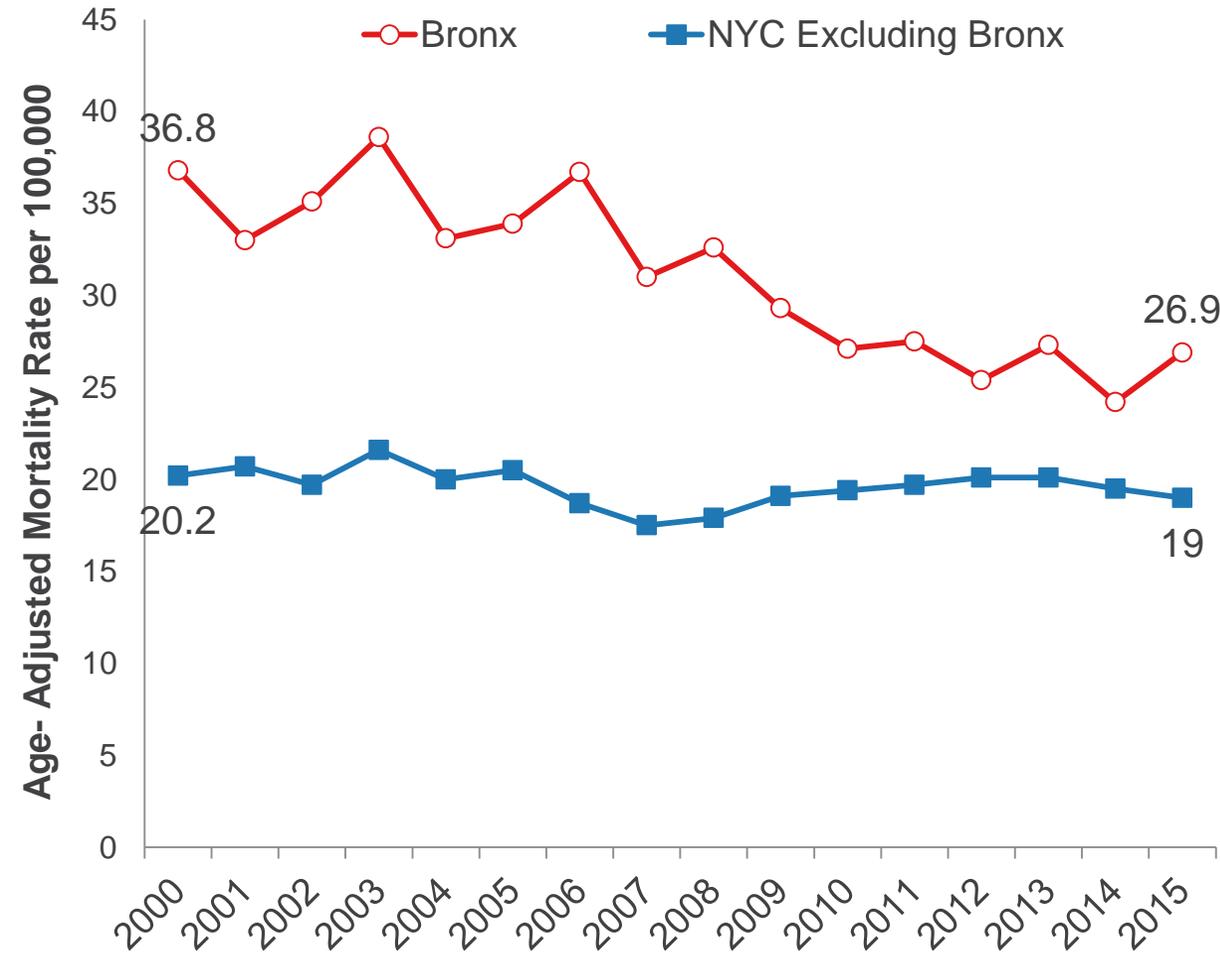
# The Bronx has a higher prevalence of diabetes than all other NYC boroughs and peer counties



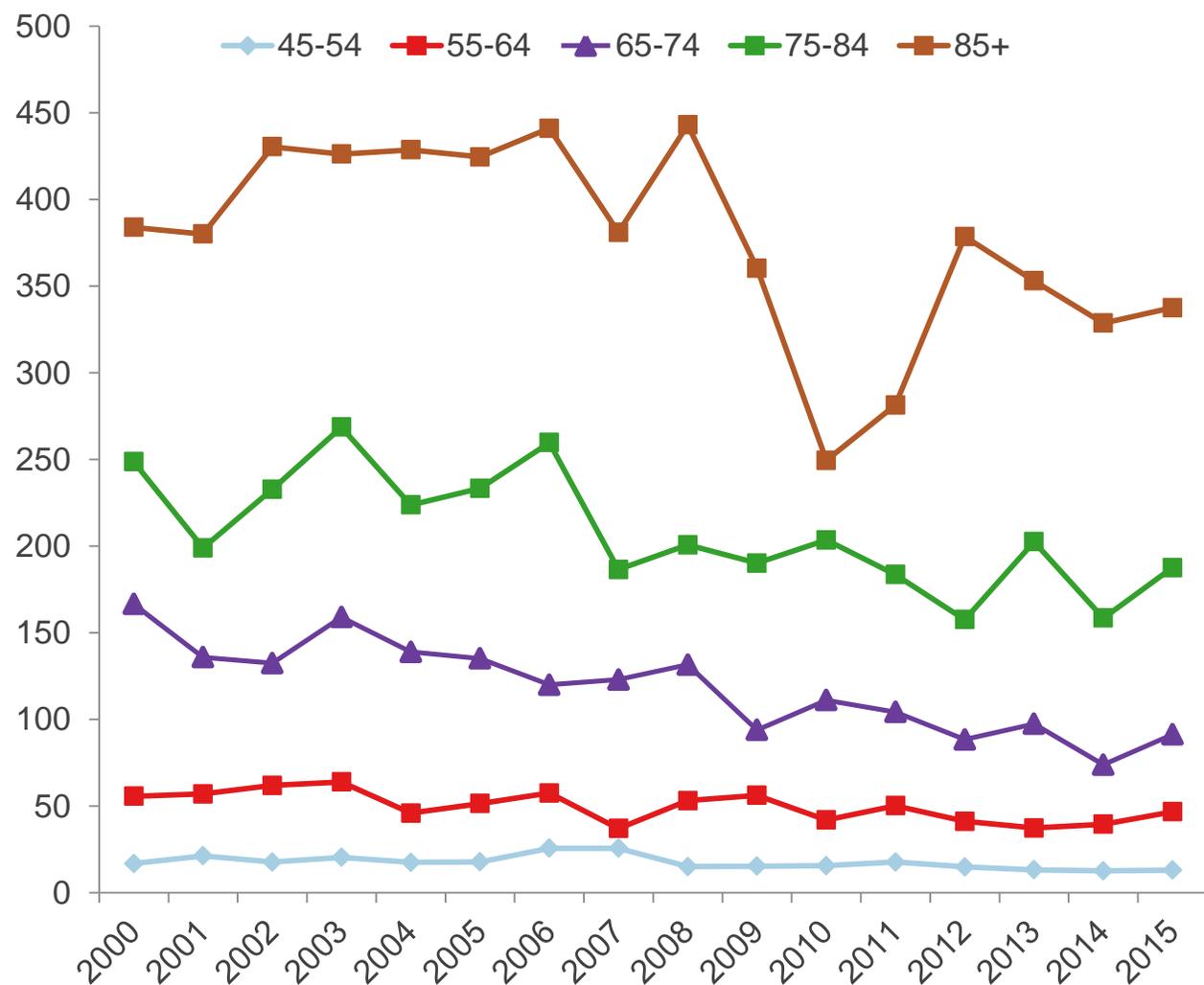
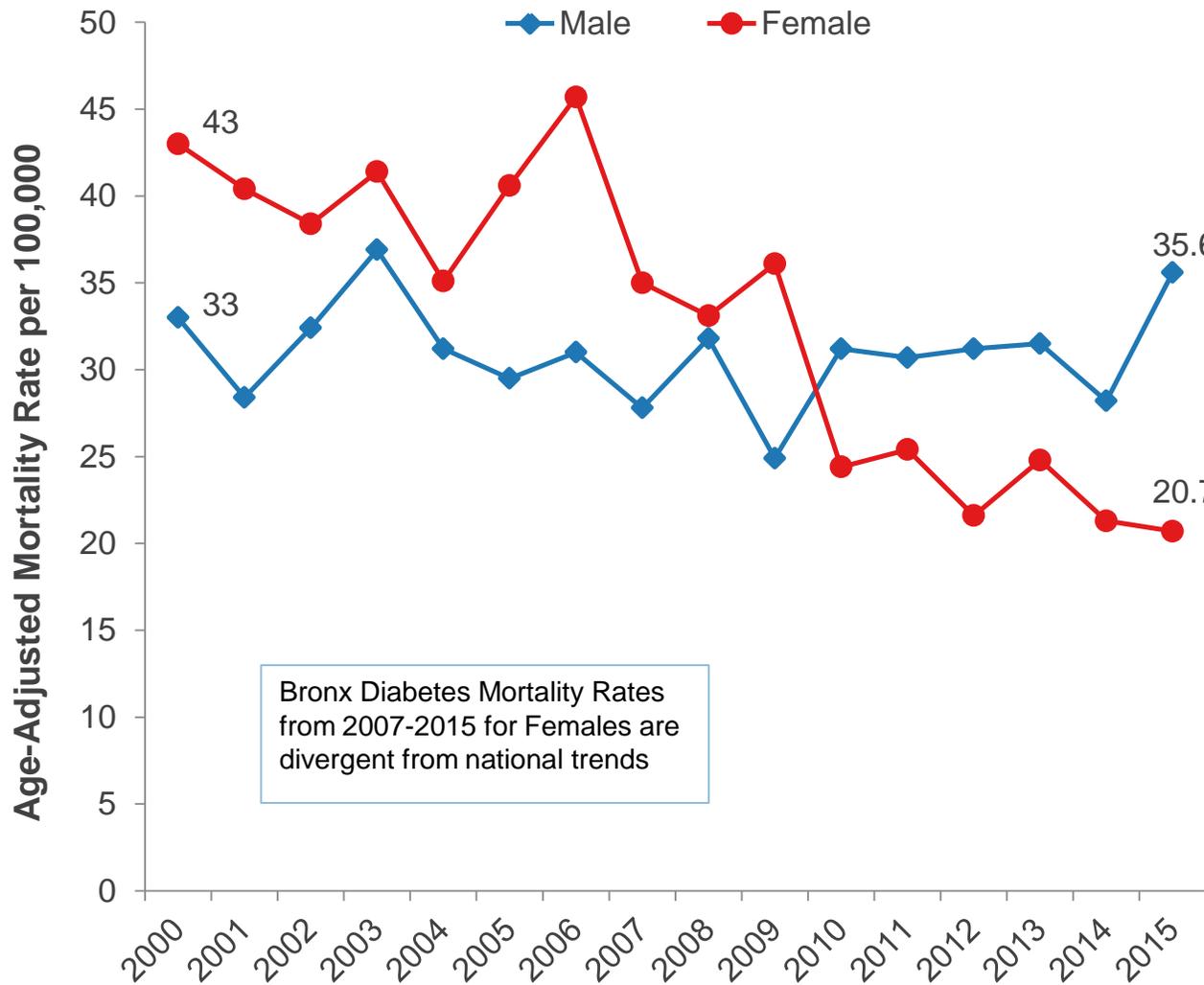
# Those 65 years and older, Females, and Hispanics have highest rates of diabetes in the Bronx in 2015



# Diabetes Mortality Rate has fallen by 10 percentage points over the last 15 years in the Bronx



# Males have a higher diabetes mortality rate, adjusting for age in the Bronx



# About the Community Health Dashboard Project

- The goal of the project is to provide Bronx-specific data on risk factors and health outcomes with an emphasis on presenting data on trends, socio-demographic differences (e.g., by age, sex, race/ethnicity, etc.) and sub-county/neighborhood level data
- Data will be periodically updated as new data becomes available.
- Produced by Montefiore's Office of Community & Population Health using publicly-available data sources
- For more information please contact Colin Rehm, PhD, Manager of Research & Evaluation ([crehm@montefiore.org](mailto:crehm@montefiore.org)).