Epi Data Brief

Health of Black New Yorkers by Country of Birth

Racial and ethnic groups are often treated as homogenous under the assumptions that differences in health outcomes within these groups are negligible and that race serves as an appropriate proxy for other important social determinants of health, such as poverty and education. However, Blacks in the United States constitute a heterogeneous group with a range of ancestries; in addition to US-born Blacks, other people classified as Black include immigrants to the United States from Africa and the Caribbean. Each of these groups can have a different prevalence for a number of chronic diseases.[1] This data brief highlights differences in risk factors for chronic disease and disease prevalence among four Black groups - US-born Blacks, Caribbean Blacks, African Blacks, and Other Blacks - in New York City (NYC) during the period 2010-2014. Since race, educational attainment, and income are often intertwined this brief also examines differences by socioeconomic status. While we cannot determine from our data the ancestry of US-born Blacks or the level of acculturation among foreign-born Blacks, this brief provides an overview of differences between these groups.

Smoking:

- Adult US-born Blacks (22%) were more likely to be current smokers than Caribbean (6%), or Other Blacks (9%).

- While US-born Blacks were more likely to smoke than Whites (17%), Caribbean, African and Other Blacks were at least half as likely to be current smokers.

- The prevalence of smoking among US-born Blacks was similar to Whites (high SES: 14% vs. 13%; low SES: 31% vs. 28%, respectively). However, Caribbean and Other Blacks were less likely to smoke than Whites in both SES groups.

Alcohol consumption:

- US-born Blacks were more likely to be current drinkers (53%) than Caribbean (44%) and African (34%) Blacks.

- All Black groups were less likely to be current drinkers than White New Yorkers (70%).

- This pattern is consistent within SES groups.

  o Among those with high SES, US-born Blacks were more likely to be current drinkers (66%) than Caribbean Blacks (56%). High SES Whites (85%) were more likely to be current drinkers than high SES US-born or Caribbean Blacks.

  o Among low SES Blacks, US-born Blacks were more likely to be current drinkers (50%) than Caribbean (43%) and African (23%) Blacks. However, there were no differences in the prevalence of current drinking between low SES Whites (46%) and US-born or Caribbean Blacks; only low SES African Blacks were less likely to be current drinkers than low SES Whites.

- While US-born Blacks (5%) were more likely to be heavy drinkers than Caribbean Blacks (2%), both groups were less likely to drink heavily than Whites (9%).

Definitions

Black groups: Persons who reported Black race and did not report Latino ethnicity, further defined as

US-born Black: United States, including U.S. territories, reported as place of birth.

Caribbean Black: Caribbean nation or region reported as place of birth.

African Black: a sub-Saharan African country reported as place of birth.

Other Black: persons who did not report the U.S., Caribbean or sub-Saharan African country as place of birth.

Whites: Non-Latino Whites

Socioeconomic Status (SES):

High SES: persons with at least some college and household annual income ≥400% Federal Poverty level (FPL)

Low SES: High school graduate or less education and household annual income <400% FPL.

Current drinking: having at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days

Heavy Drinking: an average of more than 2 drinks per day for men and more than 1 drink per day for women

Data source

Community Health Survey (CHS) 2010-2014. The CHS is conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 9,000 NYC residents ages 18 and older. Pooled 2010-14 data presented in this brief are age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. Starting in 2009, the CHS included adults with landline as well as cell phones. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

Reference

1. Arthur CM, Katkin ES. Making a case for the examination of ethnicity of Blacks in United States Health Research. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*. 2006;17(1):25-36.

High Blood Pressure:

- US-born Blacks (38%) were more likely than Caribbean (35%) and African (30%) Blacks to have high blood pressure (hypertension).

- The prevalence of high blood pressure was higher among all Black groups than Whites (23%).

- Among high SES Black groups, there were no differences in the prevalence of high blood pressure. (US-born: 33%, Caribbean: 30%, African: 34%, Other: 30%). However, all Black groups were more likely to report hypertension than high SES Whites (20%).

- Among low SES Blacks, US-born Blacks were more likely to have high blood pressure than Caribbean and African Blacks (41% vs. 35% and 29%, respectively). With the exception of African Blacks, all other low SES Black groups were more likely to report hypertension than low SES Whites (28%).
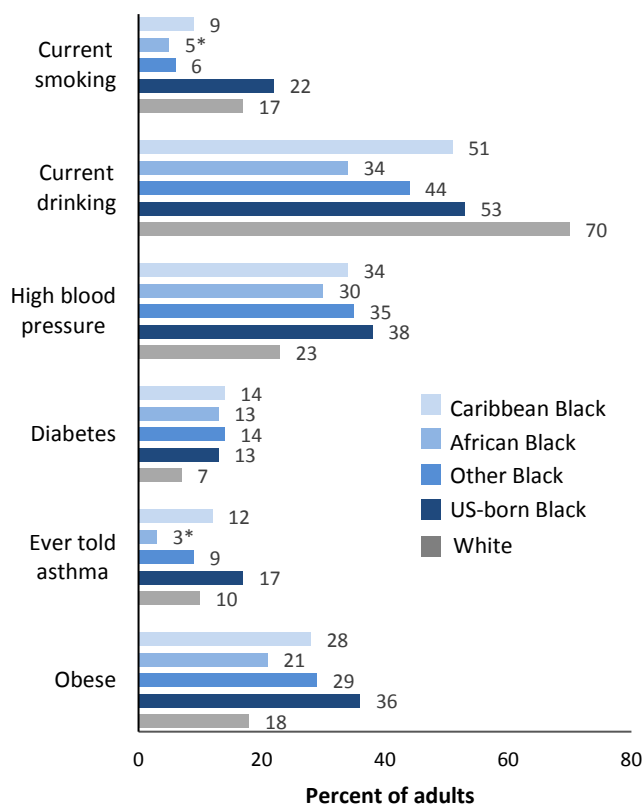
Diabetes:

- There were no differences in the prevalence of diabetes between Black groups, however US-born (13%), Caribbean (15%), and Other (14%) Blacks were more likely to have diabetes than Whites (7%).

- Among low SES Blacks only Caribbean Blacks (17%) were more likely to report having diabetes than low SES US-born Blacks (13%).

- There were no differences in the prevalence of diabetes between high SES Black groups, however high SES US-born (8%), Caribbean (10%), and Other (14%) Blacks were more likely to report diabetes than high SES Whites (5%).

Asthma:

- US-born Blacks (17%) had higher rates of asthma than other Black groups (Caribbean Blacks, 9%; Other Blacks, 12%) and Whites (10%).

- Among Blacks with high SES there were no differences between groups in the proportion with asthma. There were also no differences between Whites and all Black groups. However, low SES US-born Blacks (19%) were more than twice as likely as Caribbean Blacks (9%) and Whites (7%) to have ever had asthma.

Prevalence of chronic disease risk behaviors and conditions by race, New York City, 2010-2014

Black and White race groups exclude Latino ethnicity.
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.
Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2010-2014

Obesity:

- US-born Blacks (36%) were more likely to be obese compared with Caribbean (29%), African (21%), and Other (28%) Blacks.

- US-born, Caribbean, and Other Blacks were more likely to be obese than Whites (18%).

- Both high and low SES US-born Blacks (high SES: 33%, low SES: 39%) were more likely to be obese than other Black groups within the same SES.

- High SES US-born (33%), Caribbean (23%), and Other (23%) Blacks were more likely to be obese than high SES Whites (13%); however, only low SES US-born Blacks (39%) were more likely to be obese than low SES Whites (29%).

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Health of Black New Yorkers by Country of Birth

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Table 2.   **Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014**

Data Sources

Community Health Survey (CHS) 2010-2014: The CHS is conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 9,000 NYC residents ages 18 and older. Pooled 2010-14 data presented in this brief are age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. 2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey. Starting in 2009, the CHS included adults with landline as well as cell phones. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

Definitions:
Black groups: Persons who reported Black race and did not report Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, further defined as:
American Black: United States, including U.S. territories, reported as place of birth.
Caribbean Black: Caribbean nation or region reported as place of birth.
African Black: a sub-Saharan African country reported as place of birth.
Other Black: persons who did not report the U.S., Caribbean or sub-Saharan African country as place of birth.
Socioeconomic Status (SES):
High SES: persons with at least some college and household annual income ≥400% Federal Poverty level (FPL)
Low SES: High school graduate or less education and household annual income <400% FPL.

Table 1. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

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

	Race group◊	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups
Smoker					
Never	American Black	59.1	(57.3 - 60.8)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	86.5 U	(84.6 - 88.3)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	81.6	(73.3 - 87.8)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	Other Black	80.6	(75.5 - 84.9)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	White	54.6	(53.3 - 55.8)		ref
Current	American Black	22.0	(20.5 - 23.6)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	5.8	(4.5 - 7.3)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	5.5 D*	(2.9 - 10.2)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	Other Black	9.1	(6.2 - 13)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	White	16.6	(15.6 - 17.6)		ref
Former	American Black	18.9	(17.7 - 20.2)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	7.7	(6.5 - 9.0)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	12.9	(7.5 - 21.2)	0.083	**<0.001**
	Other Black	10.3	(7.1 - 14.6)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	White	28.9	(27.8 - 29.9)		ref
Current Drinker[1]					
Yes	American Black	53.3	(51.5 - 55.2)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	44.2	(41.4 - 47.2)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	34.2	(28.0 - 41.0)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	Other Black	51.3	(45.3 - 57.3)	0.531	**<0.001**
	White	69.6	(68.4 - 70.7)		ref
No	American Black	46.7	(44.8 - 48.5)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	55.8	(52.8 - 58.6)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	65.8	(59.0 - 72.0)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	Other Black	48.7	(42.7 - 54.7)	0.531	**<0.001**
	White	30.4	(29.3 - 31.6)		ref
Heavy drinker[2]					
Yes	American Black	4.9	(4.1 - 5.8)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	2.4	(1.6 - 3.7)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	^	---	---	---
	Other Black	3.7 *	(1.9 - 7.1)	0.371	**<0.001**
	White	8.9	(8.1 - 9.8)		ref
No	American Black	95.1	(94.2 - 95.9)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	97.6	(96.3 - 98.4)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	97.3	(92.2 - 99.1)	0.158	**<0.001**
	Other Black	96.3	(92.9 - 98.1)	0.371	**<0.001**
	White	91.1	(90.2 - 91.9)		ref

Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

◊Black and White groups exclude Latino identity.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% Confidence Interval half-width is greater than 10 or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

^ Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates.

D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down

U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up

1 Consumed at least one alcohol drink in past 30 days

2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

Table 1. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

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

	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups
High Blood Pressure					
Yes	American Black	38.1	(36.6 - 39.7)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	34.9	(32.7 - 37.2)	**0.019**	**<0.001**
	African Black	29.9	(25.1 - 35.2)	**0.002**	**0.008**
	Other Black	34.0	(29.7 - 38.6)	0.086	**<0.001**
	White	23.0	(22.2 - 23.8)		ref
No	American Black	61.9	(60.3 - 63.4)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	65.1	(62.8 - 67.3)	**0.019**	**<0.001**
	African Black	70.1	(64.8 - 74.9)	**0.002**	**0.008**
	Other Black	66.0	(61.4 - 70.3)	0.086	**<0.001**
	White	77.0	(76.2 - 77.8)		ref
Diabetes					
Yes	American Black	12.9	(11.8 - 14)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	14.5 D	(12.8 - 16.4)	0.128	**<0.001**
	African Black	12.8	(7.8 - 20.4)	0.987	0.055
	Other Black	13.8	(10.5 - 17.8)	0.632	**<0.001**
	White	6.7	(6.2 - 7.2)		ref
No	American Black	87.1	(86 - 88.2)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	85.5 U	(83.6 - 87.2)	0.128	**<0.001**
	African Black	87.2	(79.6 - 92.2)	0.987	0.055
	Other Black	86.2	(82.2 - 89.5)	0.632	**<0.001**
	White	93.3	(92.8 - 93.8)		ref
Asthma[3]					
Yes	American Black	16.6	(15.3 - 18)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	8.6	(7.2 - 10.4)	**<0.001**	0.097
	African Black	3.2 *	(1.8 - 5.8)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	Other Black	11.6	(8.4 - 15.9)	**0.015**	0.447
	White	10.1	(9.4 - 11)		ref
No	American Black	83.4	(82 - 84.7)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	91.4	(89.6 - 92.8)	**<0.001**	0.097
	African Black	96.8	(94.2 - 98.2)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	Other Black	88.4	(84.1 - 91.6)	**0.015**	0.447
	White	89.9	(89 - 90.6)		ref
Obese[4]					
	American Black	36.4	(34.6 - 38.2)	ref	**<0.001**
	Caribbean Black	28.7	(26.2 - 31.4)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
	African Black	20.9	(16 - 26.9)	**<0.001**	0.369
	Other Black	28.4	(23.4 - 33.9)	**0.005**	**<0.001**
	White	18.4	(17.5 - 19.3)		ref

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3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

Table 2. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

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	SES[5]	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
Smoker						
Never Smoker	High	American Black	65.8	(61.8 - 69.7)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	88.1	(82.7 - 91.9)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		African Black	84.6	(74.0 - 91.3)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	79.1	(67.6 - 87.3)	**0.014**	**<0.001**
		White	54.0	(51.9 - 56.1)		ref
	Low	American Black	50.9	(47.6 - 54.3)	ref	0.666
		Caribbean Black	81.7	(77.3 - 85.4)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		African Black	75.7 *	(60.9 - 86.2)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	78.0 *	(66.3 - 86.4)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		White	49.8	(46.0 - 53.6)		ref
Current Smoker	High	American Black	14.2	(11.2 - 17.9)	ref	0.615
		Caribbean Black	3.4 *	(1.6 - 7.1)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		African Black	^	---	---	---
		Other Black	6.3 *	(3.0 - 12.8)	**0.006**	**0.005**
		White	13.3	(11.7 - 15)		ref
	Low	American Black	30.7	(27.7 - 34)	ref	0.293
		Caribbean Black	8.2	(5.4 - 12.2)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		African Black	14.9 *	(7.5 - 27.3)	**0.002**	**0.012**
		Other Black	15.2 *	(8.0 - 27.0)	**0.002**	**0.012**
		White	28.1	(24.6 - 32.0)		ref
Former Smoker	High	American Black	19.9	(17.2 - 23.0)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	8.5	(5.3 - 13.3)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		African Black	12.5 D*	(6.5 - 22.5)	0.079	**<0.001**
		Other Black	14.6 *	(7.4 - 26.7)	0.289	**<0.001**
		White	32.7	(31.1 - 34.4)		ref
	Low	American Black	18.3	(16.1 - 20.8)	ref	**0.037**
		Caribbean Black	10.2	(7.9 - 13)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		African Black	9.4 *	(3.7 - 21.8)	**0.045**	**0.005**
		Other Black	6.8	(3.7 - 12)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		White	22.0	(19.6 - 24.8)		ref

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^ Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates.

¶ Estimate should be interpreted with caution. 95% Confidence Interval and Relative Standard Error are not calculated.

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2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

5 High socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as persons with at least some college and household annual income ≥400% Federal Poverty level (FPL). Low SES are respondents who are high school graduates or have less education and household annual income <400% (FPL).

Table 2. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

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	SES[5]	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
Current Drinker[1]						
Yes	High	American Black	65.9	(61.8 - 69.7)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	56.4	(47.9 - 64.6)	**0.046**	**<0.001**
		African Black	53.6 *	(37.7 - 68.9)	0.149	**<0.001**
		Other Black	60.3 *	(49.1 - 70.5)	0.348	**<0.001**
		White	84.7	(83.4 - 85.9)		ref
	Low	American Black	50.0	(46.6 - 53.3)	ref	0.154
		Caribbean Black	43.4	(38.3 - 48.6)	**0.036**	0.388
		African Black	23.0	(14.7 - 34.2)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	45.6 *	(34.6 - 57.1)	0.471	0.918
		White	46.2	(42.3 - 50.1)		ref
No	High	American Black	34.1	(30.3 - 38.2)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	43.6	(35.4 - 52.1)	**0.046**	**<0.001**
		African Black	46.4 *	(31.1 - 62.3)	0.149	**<0.001**
		Other Black	39.7 *	(29.5 - 50.9)	0.348	**<0.001**
		White	15.3	(14.1 - 16.6)		ref
	Low	American Black	50.0	(46.7 - 53.4)	ref	0.154
		Caribbean Black	56.6	(51.4 - 61.7)	**0.036**	0.388
		African Black	77.0	(65.8 - 85.3)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	54.4 *	(42.9 - 65.4)	0.471	0.918
		White	53.8	(49.9 - 57.7)		ref
Heavy drinker[2]						
Yes	High	American Black	6.5 D	(4.6 - 8.9)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	^	---	---	---
		African Black	0.0 ¶	(. - .)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	^	---	---	---
		White	12.6	(11.1 - 14.2)		ref
	Low	American Black	5.4	(3.9 - 7.3)	ref	0.640
		Caribbean Black	2.5 D*	(1.1 - 5.2)	**0.024**	0.091
		African Black	0.0 ¶	(. - .)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	^	---	---	---
		White	4.8	(3.2 - 7.1)		ref
No	High	American Black	93.5 U	(91.1 - 95.4)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	94.4	(84.9 - 98)	0.798	**0.024**
		African Black	100.0 ¶	(. - .)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	95.9	(88.2 - 98.7)	0.350	**<0.001**
		White	87.4	(85.8 - 88.9)		ref
	Low	American Black	94.6	(92.7 - 96.1)	ref	0.640
		Caribbean Black	97.5 U	(94.8 - 98.9)	**0.024**	0.091
		African Black	100.0 ¶	(. - .)	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
		Other Black	96.0	(88.6 - 98.7)	0.549	0.736
		White	95.2	(92.9 - 96.8)		ref
High Blood Pressure						
Yes	High	American Black	33.0	(30.0 - 36.2)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	30.0	(25.4 - 35.1)	0.315	**<0.001**
		African Black	34.1	(25.5 - 43.8)	0.830	**0.003**
		Other Black	30.2	(23.2 - 38.2)	0.496	**0.010**
		White	20.1	(18.8 - 21.4)		ref
	Low	American Black	41.3	(38.4 - 44.1)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	35.4	(31.7 - 39.2)	**0.015**	**0.003**
		African Black	29.5 D	(21.5 - 39.0)	**0.013**	0.805
		Other Black	37.0	(29.5 - 45.1)	0.316	**0.041**
		White	28.3	(25.8 - 31.0)		ref
No	High	American Black	67.0	(63.8 - 70.0)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	70.0	(64.9 - 74.6)	0.315	**<0.001**
		African Black	65.9	(56.2 - 74.5)	0.830	**0.003**
		Other Black	69.8	(61.8 - 76.8)	0.496	**0.010**
		White	79.9	(78.6 - 81.2)		ref
	Low	American Black	58.7	(55.9 - 61.6)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	64.6	(60.8 - 68.3)	**0.015**	**0.003**
		African Black	70.5 U	(61.0 - 78.5)	**0.013**	0.805
		Other Black	63.0	(54.9 - 70.5)	0.316	**0.041**
		White	71.7	(69.0 - 74.2)		ref

Confidence Intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision: the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

◊Black and White groups exclude Latino identity.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% Confidence Interval half-width is greater than 10 or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

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D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down

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1 Consumed at least one alcohol drink in past 30 days

2 Heavy drinking is defined as men having >2 drinks per day or women having >1 drink per day

3 Respondent was ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that they had asthma

4 BMI greater than or equal to 30

5 High socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as persons with at least some college and household annual income ≥400% Federal Poverty level (FPL). Low SES are respondents who are high school graduates or have less education and household annual income <400% (FPL).

Table 2. Prevalence of selected health risk behaviors and outcomes by country of birth and socioeconomic status among non-Latino Black adults, New York City, 2010-2014

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2010-2014

2010-2014 combined years analyses are weighted to the NYC adult residential population as per Census 2010 and the 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

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

	SES[5]	Race group	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	p-value (American Blacks vs. other Black ethnic groups)	p-value (Whites vs. Black ethnic groups)
Diabetes						
Yes	High	American Black	8.3	(6.5 - 10.6)	ref	**0.001**
		Caribbean Black	10.4	(7.0 - 15.2)	0.366	**0.005**
		African Black	8.8 *	(3.6 - 19.9)	0.912	0.282
		Other Black	14.3	(7.8 - 24.8)	0.172	**0.023**
		White	4.6	(4.0 - 5.3)		ref
	Low	American Black	13.2	(11.5 - 15.1)	ref	**0.002**
		Caribbean Black	17.0	(14.1 - 20.3)	**0.039**	**<0.001**
		African Black	14.8 *	(7.3 - 27.7)	0.757	0.285
		Other Black	17.8	(12.1 - 25.5)	0.185	**0.014**
		White	9.2	(7.6 - 11.2)		ref
No	High	American Black	91.7	(89.4 - 93.5)	ref	**0.001**
		Caribbean Black	89.6	(84.8 - 93)	0.366	**0.005**
		African Black	91.2	(80.1 - 96.4)	0.912	0.282
		Other Black	85.7	(75.2 - 92.2)	0.172	**0.023**
		White	95.4	(94.7 - 96)		ref
	Low	American Black	86.8	(84.9 - 88.5)	ref	**0.002**
		Caribbean Black	83.0	(79.7 - 85.9)	**0.039**	**<0.001**
		African Black	85.2 *	(72.3 - 92.7)	0.757	0.285
		Other Black	82.2	(74.5 - 87.9)	0.185	**0.014**
		White	90.8	(88.8 - 92.4)		ref
Asthma[3]						
Yes	High	American Black	12.8	(10.3 - 15.8)	ref	0.266
		Caribbean Black	9.8	(6.2 - 15.2)	0.262	0.602
		African Black	^	---	---	---
		Other Black	11.7 *	(6.1 - 21.5)	0.793	0.860
		White	11.0	(9.7 - 12.5)		ref
	Low	American Black	18.6	(16.1 - 21.4)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	8.7	(6.2 - 12.1)	**<0.001**	0.445
		African Black	^	---	---	---
		Other Black	12.5 U	(7.2 - 21)	0.100	0.151
		White	7.4	(5.6 - 9.6)		ref
No	High	American Black	87.2	(84.2 - 89.7)	ref	0.266
		Caribbean Black	90.2	(84.8 - 93.8)	0.262	0.602
		African Black	92.4	(79.6 - 97.4)	0.227	0.403
		Other Black	88.3	(78.5 - 93.9)	0.793	0.860
		White	89.0	(87.5 - 90.3)		ref
	Low	American Black	81.4	(78.6 - 83.9)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	91.3	(87.9 - 93.8)	**<0.001**	0.445
		African Black	97.6	(87.4 - 99.6)	**<0.001**	**0.035**
		Other Black	87.5 D	(79 - 92.8)	0.100	0.151
		White	92.6	(90.4 - 94.4)		ref
Obese[4]						
	High	American Black	33.2	(29.3 - 37.3)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	23.1	(16.4 - 31.4)	**0.020**	**0.013**
		African Black	10.9 *	(5.5 - 20.3)	**<0.001**	0.502
		Other Black	22.5 U	(15.4 - 31.6)	**0.021**	**0.029**
		White	13.4	(12.1 - 14.7)		ref
	Low	American Black	38.7	(35.5 - 42)	ref	**<0.001**
		Caribbean Black	32.0	(27.9 - 36.4)	**0.015**	0.231
		African Black	24.8 *	(16.1 - 36.2)	**0.011**	0.471
		Other Black	24.7	(17.3 - 34.1)	**0.003**	0.388
		White	28.7	(25.5 - 32.1)		ref

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