# Driving and Self-reported Dangerous Driving Behaviors in New York City

Traffic crashes are a leading cause of preventable injury death in New York City (NYC), claiming nearly 300 lives each year.[1] Speed, alcohol use and distracted driving are contributing factors in traffic crashes.[2] In 2014, NYC launched the Vision Zero initiative to eliminate traffic-related deaths. This strategy includes reducing the default speed limit to 25 miles per hour; re-designing roads to improve traffic safety; and increasing enforcement efforts related to speeding, failure to yield and phoning or texting while driving. This report provides population-based data on driving and select driving behaviors collected in 2015, near the beginning of the Vision Zero initiatives.

Driving in New York City varies by borough, sex, race/ethnicity, and neighborhood poverty level

- In 2015, 41% of adults drove a motor vehicle in NYC in the past 30 days. About 45% of households in NYC have access to a personal vehicle.[3]
- Staten Island adults were more likely to drive (70%) compared with adults living in other boroughs: Queens (50%), Brooklyn (40%), Bronx (34%), Manhattan (29%).
- Adult drivers living in Staten Island were more likely to drive every day in the past 30 days (58%) compared with drivers living in other boroughs: Queens (49%), Bronx (45%), Brooklyn (37%) and Manhattan (9%).
- About one half of all men (53%) drove compared with less than one third of women (31%).
- Driving prevalence was higher among White adults (54%) compared with adults of other race/ethnicities.
- Prevalence of driving decreased as neighborhood poverty increased, from 58% of adults living in low poverty neighborhoods to 27% of adults in very high poverty neighborhoods.

Prevalence of driving a vehicle in New York City (NYC) in the past 30 days, among NYC adults, 2015
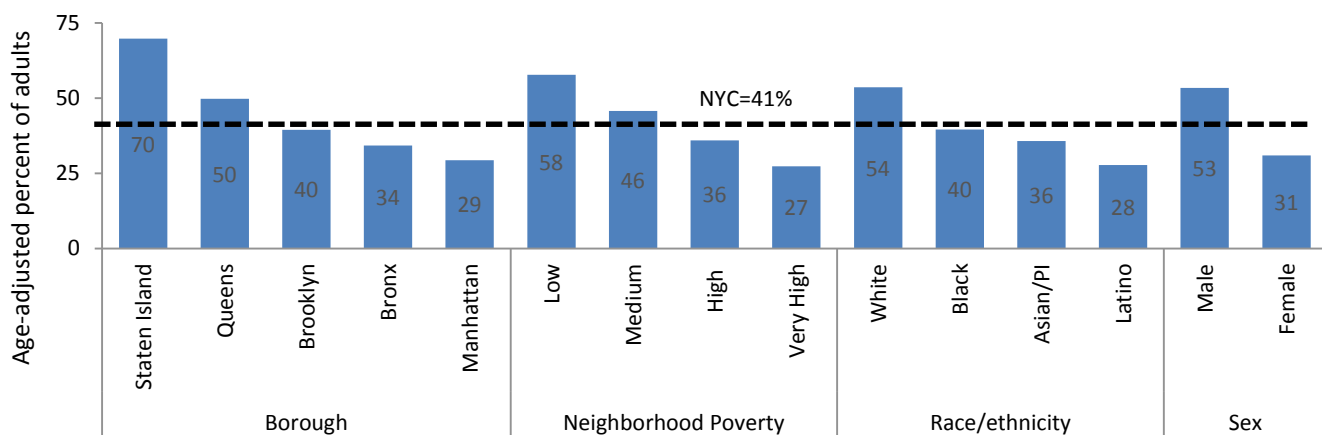
Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

References:

1. New York City Vision Zero Year Two Report: nyc.gov/html/visionzero/assets/vz-year-end-report.pdf
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Mobile Device Use While Driving – United States and Seven European Countries, 2011. MMWR 2013; 62(10): 177-182. Available cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6210a1.htm
3. American Community Survey 2010-2014. Table B25044.

Among adult drivers, six out of 10 speed and two out of 10 text or email while driving

- Speeding, defined as driving 10 miles per hour or more over the posted speed limit in the past 30 days, was common (64%). About one out of 10 (13%) drivers often sped.

- Among NYC drivers 18 years and older, 19% texted or emailed while driving in the past 30 days.

- Among drivers ages 18 to 64 years, NYC drivers were less likely to text or email while driving compared with drivers nationally (22% vs. 31%).[2]

Frequency of speeding and texting or emailing while driving in New York City among adult drivers, 2015
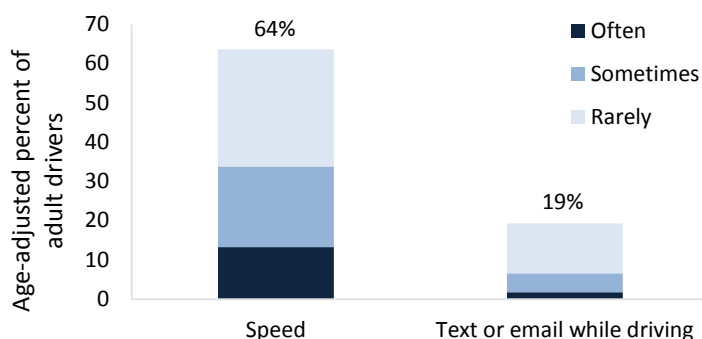
Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

Speeding and texting or emailing while driving varies by demographics

Prevalence of speeding and texting or emailing while driving among adult drivers, New York City, 2015

	Speeding (%)	Texting or emailing while driving (%)
Overall	64	19
Sex		
Male	66	20
Female	61	18
Race/ethnicity		
White	71	23
Black	64	18
Latino	55	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	12
Borough of residence		
Staten Island	72	26
Queens	66	21
Brooklyn	62	18
Bronx	61	17
Manhattan	60	17
Age (years)		
18-24	67	34
25-44	68	27
45-64	61	12
65+	57	3

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

- In 2015, men were more likely than women to speed (66% vs. 61%). Prevalence of texting or emailing while driving was similar for men (20%) and women (18%).

- White drivers (71%) were more likely to speed than drivers of other race/ethnic groups. Texting or emailing while driving was higher among White drivers (23%) compared with Black drivers (18%) and Asian/Pacific Islander drivers (12%).

- Both speeding and texting or emailing while driving were more common among drivers living in Staten Island than among drivers living in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Manhattan.

- More than two thirds (68%) of adult drivers ages 25 to 44 years sped, similar to those ages 18 to 24 years (67%), but higher than adults ages 45 to 64 years (61%) and adults 65 years and older (57%).

- As age increased, the prevalence of texting or emailing while driving decreased, from 34% of drivers ages 18 to 24 to 3% of drivers ages 65 years and older.

- Adult drivers who sped were more likely to text or email while driving compared with drivers who did not speed (26% vs. 7%).

Nearly one out of six New York City teen drivers texts or emails while driving

Prevalence of texting or emailing while driving among New York City teen drivers, 2015
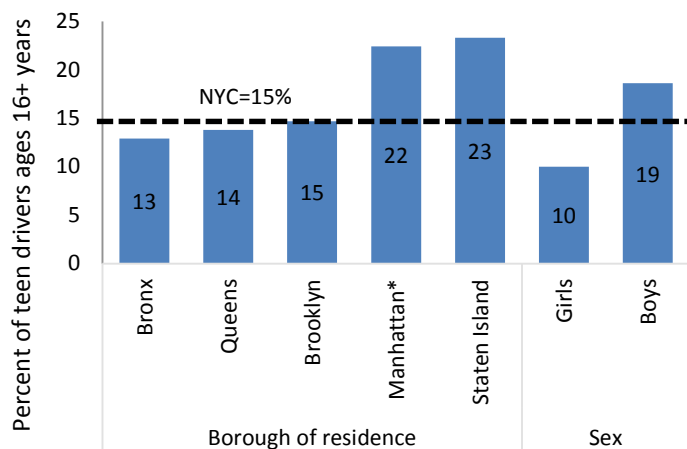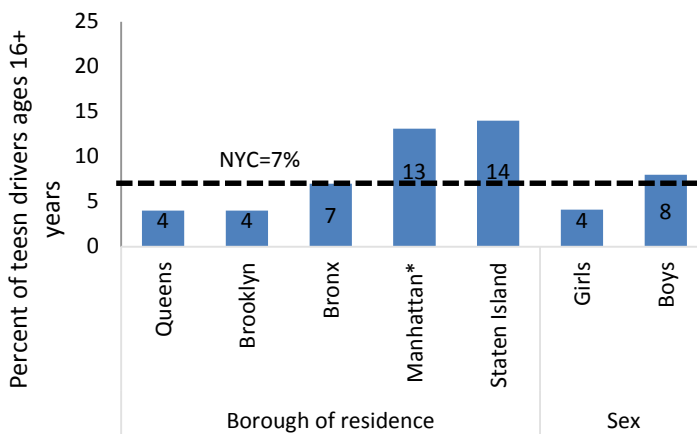

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution.

- In 2015, among NYC teen drivers who were legal driving age (16 years and older), 15% texted or emailed while driving in the past 30 days. This is lower than the national rate of 49%.
- Teen drivers living in Staten Island (23%) were more likely to text or email while driving than teen drivers living in Queens (14%) and the Bronx (13%).
- Among NYC teen drivers, texting or emailing while driving was more common among boys than girls (19% vs. 10%). Nationally, rates were similar for boys and girls (50% vs. 48%).

Among New York City teen drivers, one out of 15 drives a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol

- In 2015, among NYC teen drivers who were legal driving age (16 years and older), 7% drove a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. This is lower than the national rate (9%).
- Teen drivers living in Staten Island (14%) were more likely to have driven a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol compared with teen drivers living in Brooklyn (4%) and Queens (4%).
- Among teen drivers, data suggest that the prevalence of having driven a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was twice as high among boys compared with girls (8% vs. 4%).

Prevalence of having driven a vehicle when had been drinking alcohol among New York City teen drivers, 2015

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Teen drivers who text or email while driving or drive when they had been drinking alcohol are more likely to report other risky behaviors

- Teen drivers who engaged in unsafe driving behaviors (text or email while driving; or driving when had been drinking alcohol) were more likely to also engage in other risky behaviors compared with teen drivers who did not engage in unsafe driving behaviors and teens who did not drive.
- The prevalence of marijuana smoking, cigarette smoking and binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks in a row) were all higher among teens who engaged in unsafe driving behaviors.

Prevalence of cigarette smoking, marijuana smoking and binge drinking, by driver behavior in the past 30 days, New York City teens, 2015
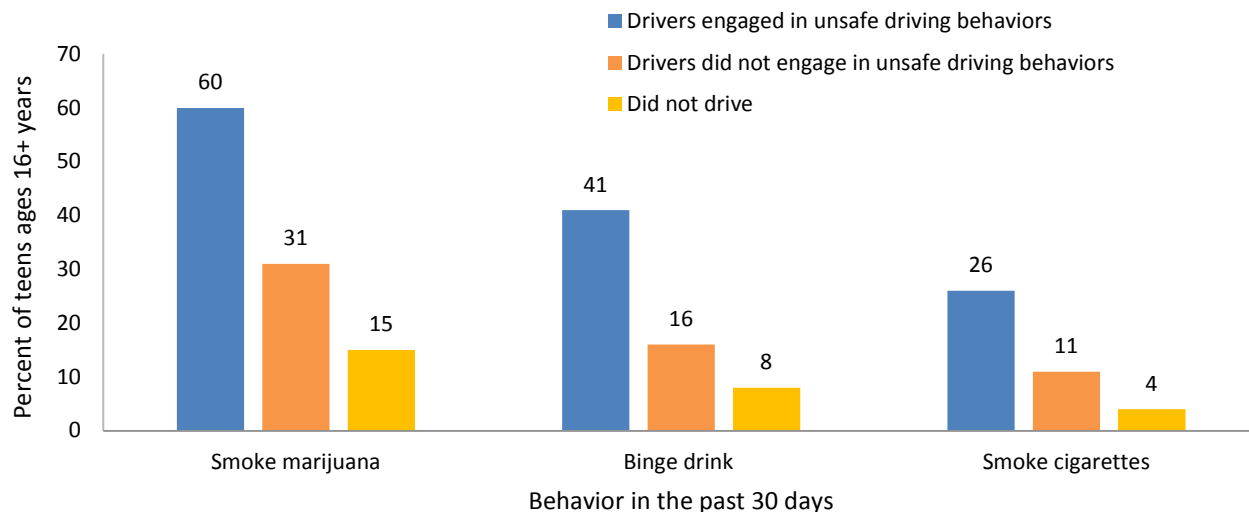
Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Definitions:

Adult drivers: Adults ages 18 years and older who drove a motor vehicle in the past 30 days in NYC.

NYC teen drivers: New York City public high school students ages 16 years and older who drove in the past 30 days.

Speeding: Among adult drivers, self-report of often, sometimes or rarely driving 10 miles per hour or more above the posted speed limit in NYC in the past 30 days.

Texting or emailing while driving: Among adult drivers, self-report of often, sometimes or rarely reading or sending a text message or email while driving in NYC in the past 30 days. Among teen drivers, self-report texting or e-mailing while driving on one or more days during the past 30 days.

Driving when drinking alcohol: Among teen drivers, self-report of driving a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Neighborhood poverty: The percentage of the population living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), per American Community Survey 2010-2014. Neighborhoods, based on ZIP codes, are categorized into four groups as follows: "Low poverty" are those with <10% of the population living below the FPL; "Medium poverty" have 10 to <20% of the population living below the FPL; "High Poverty" have 20 to <30% of the population living below the FPL; "Very high poverty" have ≥30% of the population living below the FPL.

Race/ethnicity: For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, as identified by the survey question "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" and regardless of reported race. Black, White, and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories exclude those who identified as Latino.

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Data Sources

NYC Community Health Survey (CHS) 2015 is a phone survey conducted annually by the Health Department with approximately 10,000 non-institutionalized adults ages 18 and older. Data are age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. For more survey details, visit nyc.gov/health/survey.

NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) 2015 is a biennial paper-based health survey of students in public high schools (including charter schools) in New York City conducted by the Health Department, the NYC Department of Education, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data in the brief are among teens ages 16 years and older. For more survey details, visit www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/nyc-youth-risk-behavior-survey.page.

US Youth Risk Behavior Survey (US YRBS) 2015 is a biennial health survey of students in public and private high schools conducted by the CDC. Data in the brief are among teens ages 16 years and older. For more survey details, visit https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm

Table 1A. Prevalence of driving a motor vehicle in New York City in the past 30 days, by demographics, among adults ages 18 years or older, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

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

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Survey question: In the past 30 days, on how many days did you drive a car or motor vehicle in New York City?

	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
New York City	2,684,000	**41.1**	**39.8**	**42.5**	
Age Group					
18-24 years	294,000	34.7	30.4	39.2	referent
25-44 years	1,139,000	43.8	41.5	46.2	**<0.001**
45-64 years	927,000	45.2	43.1	47.4	**<0.001**
65+ years	319,000	32.4	29.8	35.1	0.378
Sex					
Male	1,607,000	53.4	51.3	55.4	referent
Female	1,077,000	30.9	29.2	32.6	**<0.001**
Race/ethnicity[1]					
White	1,237,000	53.6	50.9	56.2	referent
Black	568,000	39.6	36.8	42.5	**<0.001**
Latino	498,000	27.8	25.7	29.9	**<0.001**
Asian/Pacific Islander	326,000	35.7	32.3	39.2	**<0.001**
Other	56,000	40.1	31.8	49.1	**0.004**
Borough of residence					
Bronx	353,000	34.2	31.3	37.1	**<0.001**
Brooklyn	781,000	39.5[U]	37.2	41.9	**<0.001**
Manhattan	389,000	29.3	26.6	32.2	**<0.001**
Queens	908,000	49.8	47.1	52.5	**<0.001**
Staten Island	252,000	69.8	63.7	75.3	referent
Neighborhood Poverty[2]					
Low	647,000	57.8	54.1	61.4	referent
Medium	1,072,000	45.5[U]	43.1	47.9	**<0.001**
High	557,000	35.8	33.2	38.4	**<0.001**
Very High	362,000	27.3	25.0	29.8	**<0.001**
Household poverty[3]					
<200% Federal Poverty Level	919,000	28.0	26.3	29.8	referent
≥200% Federal Poverty Level	1,765,000	54.3	52.3	56.2	**<0.001**
Educational attainment					
Less than high school	239,000	19.6	17.0	22.4	referent
High school graduate	563,000	36.1	33.3	38.9	**<0.001**
Some college	728,000	48.8	45.9	51.7	**<0.001**
College graduate	1,141,000	52.6	50.2	55.0	**<0.001**

[1] Latino includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, as identified by the survey question "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" and regardless of reported race. Black, White, Asian/Pacific Islander and Other race categories exclude those who identified as Latino.

[2] Neighborhood poverty defined as percent of residents in zip code living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. Low: <10%, Medium: 10 to <20%, High: 20 to <30%, Very High: ≥30%. Based on American Community Survey 2010-2014.

[3] Household poverty defined as individuals living in household whose annual income is below the Federal Poverty Level. Missing responses were imputed.

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage   [D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 1B. Prevalence of driving a motor vehicle in New York City in the past 30 days, by United Hospital Fund neighborhood, among adults ages 18 years or older, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

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

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Survey question: In the past 30 days, on how many days did you drive a car or motor vehicle in New York City?

	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI
New York City	**2,684,000**	**41.1**	**39.8**	**42.5**
Bronx	**353,000**	**34.2**	**31.3**	**41.9**
101 Kingsbridge-Riverdale	27,000	38.1*	28.1	49.2
102 Northeast Bronx	79,000	54.1	45.6	62.3
103 Fordham-Bronx Park	55,000	28.2	22.5	34.7
104 Pelham-Throgs Neck	99,000	42.9	36.2	49.8
105/106/107 South Bronx	93,000	23.3	19.8	27.2
Brooklyn	**781,000**	**39.5**[U]	**37.2**	**41.9**
201 Greenpoint	36,000	30.5[U]	21.7	41.0
202 Downtown-Heights-Slope	95,000	51.1	43.3	58.8
203 Bed Stuy-Crown Heights	83,000	33.8	27.8	40.3
204 East New York	55,000	40.8	32.5	49.8
205 Sunset Park	15,000	16.1	10.1	24.8
206 Borough Park	109,000	44.6	38.2	51.1
207 Flatbush - East Flatbush	86,000	36.2	30.1	42.9
208 Canarsie- Flatlands	89,000	58.0	49.3	66.2
209 Bensonhurst- Bay Ridge	78,000	47.9	38.9	57.0
210 Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay	103,000	44.9	37.7	52.3
211 Williamsburg-Bushwick	29,000	19.1	13.4	26.3
Manhattan	**389,000**	**29.3**	**26.6**	**32.2**
301 Washington Heights	55,000	26.5[U]	20.6	33.5
302 Central Harlem	35,000	27.4	20.7	35.3
303 East Harlem	14,000	18.6	12.8	26.4
304 Upper West Side	65,000	35.0	26.8	44.2
305/307 Upper East Side-Gramercy	94,000	29.8	24.0	36.3
306/308 Chelsea-Village	69,000	34.1	27.1	41.9
309/310 Union Square-Lower Manhattan	55,000	25.9	20.1	32.7
Queens	**908,000**	**49.8**	**47.1**	**52.5**
401 Long Island City-Astoria	95,000	54.6*	43.9	64.8
402 West Queens	145,000	37.4	32.3	42.8
403 Flushing	113,000	51.6	44.5	58.6
404/406 Bayside Little Neck-Fresh Meadows	94,000	63.6	54.3	72.0
405 Ridgewood	105,000	50.9	42.6	59.1
407 SouthWest Queens	101,000	46.5[U]	38.9	54.3
408 Jamaica	101,000	45.9	38.5	53.4
409 SouthEast Queens	112,000	73.3	65.7	79.8
410 Rockaway	40,000	49.8	40.8	58.7
Staten Island	**252,000**	**69.8**	**63.7**	**75.3**
501/502 Northern Staten Island	82,000	57.1	47.8	65.9
503/504 Southern Staten Island	169,000	78.6	70.8	84.9

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

*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.

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

Table 2. Prevalence of number of days driving a motor vehicle in New York City, among adult drivers, by borough, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey 2015

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

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Survey question: In the past 30 days, on how many days did you drive a car or motor vehicle in New York City?

Results restricted to adults who drove on one ore more of the past 30 days.

	One to four days			Five to 19 days			20 to 29 days			30 days			
	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
New York City	21.3	19.5	23.2	24.7	22.9	26.6	13.8	12.4	15.2	40.2	38.2	42.4	
Borough of Residence													
Bronx	19.2	15.1	23.9	21.5[U]	17.4	26.4	14.4	11.0	18.6	44.9	39.7	50.3	**0.005**
Brooklyn	20.6	17.4	24.1	27.2	23.8	30.7	14.8	12.2	17.8	37.5[D]	33.9	41.2	**<0.001**
Manhattan	46.3	40.8	51.9	37.0	31.7	42.7	7.3	5.1	10.4	9.3	7.0	12.4	**<0.001**
Queens	14.9	12.4	17.8	21.6	18.6	24.9	14.5[D]	12.2	17.1	49.0	45.2	52.9	**0.037**
Staten Island	11.6	7.1	18.5	12.8	8.2	19.2	17.4	12.5	23.8	58.2	50.3	65.7	referent

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

[D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 3. Prevalence of speeding and texting or emailing while driving in New York City, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

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

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Survey questions:

In the past 30 days, when you drove in New York City, how often did you drive 10 miles per hour or more over the posted speed limit?

In the past 30 days, when you drove in New York City, how often have you read or sent a text message or email while you were driving?

Results restricted to adults who drove on one ore more of the past 30 days.

Frequency:	Speeding				Texting or emailing while driving			
	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI
Often	361,000	13.3	11.8	15.0	51,000	1.8	1.4	2.5
Sometimes	548,000	20.5[U]	18.9	22.3	131,000	4.8	3.9	5.9
Rarely	792,000	29.8	27.8	31.9	346,000	12.7	11.3	14.3
Never	960,000	36.3	34.3	38.4	2,150,000	80.7	78.9	82.3
Ever	**1,701,000**	**63.7**	**61.6**	**65.7**	**528,000**	**19.3**	**17.7**	**21.1**

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

Table 4A. Prevalence of speeding and texting or emailing while driving in New York City, by demographics, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

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

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Survey questions:

In the past 30 days, when you drove in New York City, how often did you drive 10 miles per hour or more over the posted speed limit?

In the past 30 days, when you drove in New York City, how often have you read or sent a text message or email while you were driving?

Results restricted to adults who drove on one ore more of the past 30 days.

	Speeding					Texting or emailing while driving				
	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
New York City	**1,701,000**	**63.7**	**61.6**	**65.7**		**528,000**	**19.3**	**17.7**	**21.1**	
Age Group										
18-24 years	194,000	67.2	59.4	74.2	referent	99,000	33.8	26.8	41.6	referent
25-44 years	766,000	67.8	64.4	70.9	0.893	306,000	26.9	24.0	30.1	0.097
45-64 years	560,000	60.7	57.4	63.8	0.115	112,000	12.2	10.2	14.4	**<0.001**
65+ years	178,000	56.7	51.7	61.7	**0.022**	10,000	3.2	1.9	5.2	**<0.001**
Sex										
Male	1,052,000	65.8	63.0	68.5	referent	332,000	20.3	18.1	22.7	referent
Female	650,000	60.6	57.4	63.7	**0.014**	196,000	17.9	15.5	20.6	0.171
Race/ethnicity[1]										
White	865,000	71.0	67.8	74.0	referent	255,000	22.8	19.9	26.1	referent
Black	362,000	63.8	59.2	68.2	**0.010**	105,000	17.9	14.5	21.8	**0.042**
Latino	293,000	55.1	50.8	59.3	**<0.001**	109,000	18.9	15.8	22.4	0.083
Asian/Pacific Islander	141,000	42.0	36.1	48.2	**<0.001**	46,000	12.4	9.2	16.5	**<0.001**
Other	41,000	67.9*	55.8	77.9	0.597	13,000	21.0*	12.4	33.2	0.734
Borough of residence										
Bronx	215,000	60.6	55.2	65.7	**0.013**	63,000	16.9	13.5	21.1	**0.013**
Brooklyn	481,000	61.5[U]	57.7	65.2	**0.012**	151,000	18.1	15.3	21.3	**0.021**
Manhattan	237,000	60.3	54.4	65.9	**0.013**	71,000	17.3	13.5	21.8	**0.018**
Queens	592,000	65.7	62.1	69.2	0.137	184,000	20.6	17.6	23.8	0.106
Staten Island	177,000	71.6	64.3	77.9	referent	59,000	26.3	20.5	33.1	referent
Neighborhood Poverty[2]										
Low	445,000	70.4	66.1	74.4	referent	133,000	23.1	19.2	27.5	referent
Medium	687,000	64.3	60.9	67.6	**0.024**	230,000	20.7	18.1	23.6	0.358
High	338,000	60.5[U]	56.1	64.8	**0.001**	101,000	17.6	14.4	21.2	**0.045**
Very High	213,000	57.5[D]	52.1	62.7	**<0.001**	55,000	13.4	10.4	17.1	**<0.001**
Household poverty[3]										
<200% Federal Poverty Level	468,000	50.4	46.7	54.1	referent	148,000	14.7	12.3	17.5	referent
≥200% Federal Poverty Level	1,233,000	70.6	68.1	72.9	**<0.001**	380,000	22.1	19.8	24.4	**<0.001**
Educational attainment										
Less than high school	102,000	43.4	35.7	51.5	referent	28,000	14.0	9.2	20.7	referent
High school graduate	333,000	59.9	54.9	64.7	**0.001**	91,000	16.5[U]	13.1	20.6	0.469
Some college	477,000	65.2	61.0	69.2	**<0.001**	154,000	19.9	16.6	23.7	0.082
College graduate	782,000	69.6	66.7	72.3	**<0.001**	255,000	23.1	20.5	26.0	**0.005**

[1] Latino includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, as identified by the survey question "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" and regardless of reported race. Black, White, Asian/Pacific Islander and Other race categories exclude those who identified as Latino.

[2] Neighborhood poverty defined as percent of residents in zip code living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. Low: <10%, Medium: 10 to <20%, High: 20 to <30%, Very High: ≥30%. Based on American Community Survey 2010-2014.

[3] Household poverty defined as individuals living in household whose annual income is below the federal poverty level. Missing responses were imputed.

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

*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.

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

[D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 4B. Prevalence of speeding and texting or emailing while driving in New York City, by United Hospital Fund neighborhood of residence, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

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

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Survey questions:

   In the past 30 days, when you drove in New York City, how often did you drive 10 miles per hour or more over the posted speed limit?

   In the past 30 days, when you drove in New York City, how often have you read or sent a text message or email while you were driving?

Results restricted to adults who drove on one ore more of the past 30 days.

	Speeding				Texting or emailing while driving			
	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI
New York City	**1,701,000**	**63.7**	**61.6**	**65.7**	**528,000**	**19.3**	**17.7**	**21.1**
Bronx	**215,000**	**60.6**	**55.2**	**65.7**	**63,000**	**16.9**	**13.5**	**21.1**
101 Kingsbridge-Riverdale	19,000	71.1*	57.4	81.9	11,000	43.8*	31.6	56.8
102 Northeast Bronx	43,000	54.4*	43.0	65.5	12,000	14.3	8.3	23.3
103 Fordham-Bronx Park	33,000	61.1*	48.3	72.6	8,000	18.0*	10.0	30.3
104 Pelham-Throgs Neck	63,000	64.3	53.7	73.6	19,000	19.1	12.5	28.0
105/106/107 South Bronx	57,000	62.1	52.2	71.2	13,000	12.2	7.4	19.5
Brooklyn	**481,000**	**61.5**^{U}	**57.7**	**65.2**	**151,000**	**18.1**	**15.3**	**21.3**
201 Greenpoint	28,000	76.8*	60.7	87.6	10,000	15.5*^{D}	6.5	32.5
202 Downtown-Heights-Slope	61,000	66.1	57.9	73.5	25,000	23.2	14.8	34.4
203 Bed Stuy-Crown Heights	49,000	58.8*	47.4	69.4	14,000	16.2	10.3	24.7
204 East New York	30,000	54.2*	40.5	67.3	6,000	9.4*	3.8	21.5
205 Sunset Park	10,000	58.7*	42.5	73.2	^	^	^	^
206 Borough Park	60,000	54.7*	44.5	64.6	21,000	18.6	12.6	26.7
207 Flatbush - East Flatbush	53,000	62.1*	51.0	72.1	17,000	17.3	11.5	25.2
208 Canarsie- Flatlands	59,000	67.4*	55.7	77.2	16,000	16.9	10.0	27.2
209 Bensonhurst- Bay Ridge	52,000	66.4*	53.0	77.7	11,000	12.4*	6.5	22.6
210 Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay	66,000	64.4	53.9	73.6	19,000	19.7	12.7	29.2
211 Williamsburg-Bushwick	13,000	40.7*	26.5	56.7	11,000	33.5*^{U}	22.0	47.4
Manhattan	**237,000**	**60.3**	**54.4**	**65.9**	**71,000**	**17.3**	**13.5**	**21.8**
301 Washington Heights	32,000	54.5*^{D}	44.1	64.5	9,000	15.9*	8.2	28.7
302 Central Harlem	17,000	44.9*	32.2	58.3	3,000	7.5*^{D}	3.5	15.3
303 East Harlem	11,000	75.7*	59.4	87.0	2,000	14.3*	5.6	32.0
304 Upper West Side	41,000	60.5*^{U}	46.5	73.0	15,000	22.0*	12.3	36.3
305/307 Upper East Side-Gramercy	59,000	57.1	47.8	65.9	17,000	16.8	10.4	25.8
306/308 Chelsea-Village	40,000	50.6*	39.5	61.7	16,000	20.7	13.2	31.1
309/310 Union Square-Lower Manhattan	35,000	67.6*	55.6	77.6	7,000	14.1*	6.8	26.9
Queens	**592,000**	**65.7**	**62.1**	**69.2**	**184,000**	**20.6**	**17.6**	**23.8**
401 Long Island City-Astoria	68,000	74.0*	61.6	83.5	20,000	19.6*	11.3	31.8
402 West Queens	65,000	45.9	36.8	55.2	23,000	16.5^U	10.4	25.1
403 Flushing	68,000	61.5^U	51.7	70.5	17,000	16.7	10.2	26.1
404/406 Bayside Little Neck-Fresh Meadows	67,000	70.9	61.0	79.2	23,000	25.9	17.7	36.1
405 Ridgewood	73,000	71.0	61.0	79.3	19,000	18.2	11.3	28.0
407 SouthWest Queens	66,000	65.5^U	54.9	74.7	27,000	27.5*^{D}	18.1	39.4
408 Jamaica	77,000	75.5^U	65.9	83.2	27,000	25.6	17.4	35.9
409 SouthEast Queens	72,000	64.6	54.0	73.9	19,000	18.1	11.0	28.4
410 Rockaway	34,000	86.5^D	76.5	92.6	10,000	26.0*	14.2	42.8
Staten Island	**177,000**	**71.6**	**64.3**	**77.9**	**59,000**	**26.3**	**20.5**	**33.1**
501/502 Northern Staten Island	57,000	69.7	60.5	77.5	22,000	28.7*	19.6	39.9
503/504 Southern Staten Island	119,000	72.2	62.2	80.4	36,000	25.1	18.0	33.7

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*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.

^ Unreliable estimate. Data suppressed

^{U} Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

^{D} Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

Table 5A. Prevalence of select behaviors, by driving and speeding status, New York City, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

CHS data are weighted to the NYC adult residential population per the American Community Survey.

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Behavior:	Did not drive in past 30 days				Drove, self-report never speeding				Drove, self-report speeding			
	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
Current drinking	49.0	47.2	50.8	**<0.001**	59.8	56.2	63.2	**<0.001**	72.9	70.3	75.4	referent
Binge drinking	14.5[U]	13.2	16.0	**<0.001**	15.8	13.1	18.8	**<0.001**	23.8	21.6	26.2	referent
Current cigarette smoking	14.3	13.0	15.7	0.831	15.7	13.2	18.6	0.334	14.0	12.1	16.2	referent
Body Mass Index												
Under/normal weight	44.3	42.5	46.1	**<0.001**	46.3	42.8	49.8	**<0.001**	37.6	35.0	40.3	referent
Overweight	31.4	29.8	33.1	**0.001**	33.5[D]	30.3	36.8	0.163	36.5[D]	33.9	39.1	referent
Obese	24.3	22.8	25.8	0.264	20.2	17.6	23.1	**0.002**	25.9	23.6	28.4	referent
Exercise in past 30 days	71.9	70.3	73.5	**<0.001**	78.0	75.0	80.8	0.720	78.7	76.3	80.9	referent
Daily sugary-drink consumption	25.2	23.6	26.8	**0.034**	20.8	17.9	24.0	0.524	22.0	19.7	24.5	referent
Texting/emailing while driving	Not applicable				6.6	5.0	8.7	**<0.001**	25.9	23.7	28.3	referent

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

[D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 5B. Prevalence of select behaviors, by driving and texting or emailing while driving, New York City, 2015

Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2015

CHS data are weighted to the NYC adult residential population per the American Community Survey.

Data are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 Standard Population

Behavior:	Did not drive in past 30 days				Drove, self-report never texted or emailed while driving				Drove, self-report texted or emailed while driving			
	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
Current drinking	49.0	47.2	50.8	**<0.001**	66.3	63.9	68.6	**0.002**	75.2	69.7	80.0	referent
Binge drinking	14.5[U]	13.2	16.0	**<0.001**	19.3	17.3	21.5	**<0.001**	27.3	23.5	31.5	referent
Current cigarette smoking	14.3	13.0	15.7	0.777	14.6	12.8	16.5	0.845	15.2	10.2	22.0	referent
Body Mass Index												
Under/normal weight	44.3	42.5	46.1	0.211	41.4	39.0	43.8	0.743	40.3	34.5	46.4	referent
Overweight	31.4	29.8	33.1	0.107	34.6	32.3	37.0	0.107	36.0	30.9	41.4	referent
Obese	24.3	22.8	25.8	0.826	24.0	22.0	26.1	0.651	23.7	19.4	28.7	referent
Exercise in past 30 days	71.9	70.3	73.5	**<0.001**	77.5[D]	75.3	79.4	**0.019**	82.8	78.5	86.4	referent
Daily sugary-drink consumption	25.2	23.6	26.8	0.699	21.2	19.2	23.4	0.401	23.9	18.5	30.4	referent
Self-report speeding	Not applicable				57.9	55.4	60.3	**<0.001**	87.5[D]	83.8	90.4	referent

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

[D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 6. Prevalence of texting or emailing while driving and driving when had been drinking alcohol, among New York City teen drivers ages 16 years or older, 2015

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data are weighted to the NYC population of public high school students

Survey questions:

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	Texting or emailing while driving					Drove when had been drinking alcohol				
	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Weighted Number	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
New York City	6,000	15.4	13.4	17.7		2,000	6.7	5.2	8.6	
Age Group										
16 years	2,000	13.7	9.9	18.7	0.728	1,000	7.8	5.0	12.0	0.932
17 years	3,000	17.1	14.0	20.7	0.486	1,000	5.5[U]	3.9	7.9	0.471
18 years or older	1,000	15.0	10.9	20.2	referent	<1,000	7.5*[D]	4.0	13.7	referent
Sex										
Boys	5,000	18.6	16.1	21.4	referent	2,000	7.9	5.6	11.2	referent
Girls	1,000	10.0	7.1	13.8	**<0.001**	1,000	4.1	2.5	6.5	0.053
Race/ethnicity[1]										
White	1,000	16.7	11.6	23.5	referent	<1,000	4.8*	2.6	8.6	referent
Black	2,000	14.0	9.5	20.2	0.495	1,000	6.2	3.9	9.8	0.537
Latino	2,000	17.2	13.7	21.5	0.898	1,000	8.4	5.3	13.2	0.121
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,000	15.1	8.6	25.1	0.769	<1,000	5.1*	2.5	10.2	0.915
Borough of residence										
Bronx	1,000	12.9	9.9	16.7	**0.008**	1,000	7.0	4.0	12.0	0.089
Brooklyn	2,000	14.7	10.2	20.8	0.074	1,000	4.5[D]	2.5	7.8	**0.018**
Manhattan	1,000	22.4*	12.1	37.7	0.905	<1,000	13.1*	4.8	31.2	0.862
Queens	2,000	13.8	10.0	18.9	**0.022**	<1,000	4.3	2.8	6.5	**0.018**
Staten Island	1,000	23.3	17.3	30.7	referent	<1,000	14.5[D]	8.4	23.9	referent

[1] Latino includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, as identified by the survey question "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" and regardless of reported race. Black, White, and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories exclude those who identified as Latino.

Weighted Number population estimates are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

*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.

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

[D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 7. Prevalence of select behaviors, by dangerous driving behavior, among New York City teens ages 16 years or older, 2015

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data are weighted to the NYC population of public high school students

Survey questions:

   During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

   During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

Behavior:	Did not drive in past 30 days				Drove, did not text or email while driving and did not drive when had been drinking alcohol				Drove, texted or emailed while driving or drove when had been drinking alcohol			
	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value	Percent	Lower 95%CI	Upper 95%CI	p-value
Consumed alcohol in past 30 days	21.2	17.7	25.2	**<0.001**	34.3	28.5	40.5	**<0.001**	75.6*	64.1	84.4	referent
Binge drinking in past 30 days[1]	8.2	6.5	10.4	**<0.001**	16.3	12.1	21.7	**<0.001**	41.1	32.0	50.8	referent
Cigarette smoking in past 30 days	4.5[D]	3.2	6.2	**<0.001**	10.8	7.6	15.1	**<0.001**	25.9	20.1	32.8	referent
Marijuana smoking in past 30 days	15.5[D]	13.3	18.0	**<0.001**	31.3	25.5	37.8	**<0.001**	59.6	50.8	67.8	referent
Overweight	16.3	14.2	18.6	0.634	14.5[D]	10.9	18.9	0.309	17.9	12.1	25.6	referent
Obese	13.4	11.4	15.7	0.717	10.4	7.9	13.7	0.304	15.4*	8.2	26.9	referent
Never/rarely wore bicycle helmet[2]	86.2	83.2	88.7	0.246	91.2	87.7	93.8	0.797	90.3	83.0	94.7	referent

[1] Binge drinking defined as consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours

[2] Among students who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months

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

*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.

[D] Estimate rounds down to nearest whole percentage

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

Table 8. Prevalence of texting or emailing while driving and driving when had been drinking alcohol, by grade and sex, among teen drivers ages 16 years or older, New York City and United States, 2015

Sources: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015; United States Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

NYC data are weighted to the NYC population of public high school students

Survey questions:

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	New York City				United States			
	Percent	**Lower 95%CI**	**Upper 95%CI**	**p-value**	**Percent**	**Lower 95%CI**	**Upper 95%CI**	**p-value**
Texting or emailing while driving	**15.4**	**13.4**	**17.7**		**49.0**	**45.9**	**52.2**	
Grade								
10th Grade	7.8*	4.2	14.0	**0.003**	29.9	25.9	34.3	**<0.001**
11th Grade	12.1	8.5	16.8	0.053	48.1	44.0	52.2	**<0.001**
12th Grade	17.3	14.7	20.3	referent	61.3	56.9	65.6	referent
Sex								
Boys	18.6	16.1	21.4	referent	49.7	45.4	54.0	referent
Girls	10.0	7.1	13.8	**<0.001**	48.2	43.6	52.8	0.634
Drove when had been drinking alcohol	**6.7**	**5.2**	**8.6**		**8.7**	**7.4**	**10.2**	
Grade								
10th Grade	7.2*	3.4	14.6	0.558	5.8	4.1	8.1	**0.005**
11th Grade	6.2	3.7	10.3	0.754	8.7	6.2	12.1	0.636
12th Grade	5.6	3.8	8.0	referent	9.7	7.7	12.1	referent
Sex								
Boys	7.9	5.6	11.2	referent	10.5[U]	9.0	12.3	referent
Girls	4.1	2.5	6.5	0.053	6.6	5.0	8.7	**0.001**

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

[U] Estimate rounds up to nearest whole percentage

*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.

p-values <0.05 are highlighted in bold, indicating statistically significant difference from the referent group

The overall prevalence of texting or emailing while driving is lower in NYC than in the US (p<0.001). The overall prevalence of driving when had been drinking alcohol is lower in NYC than in the US (p=0.035).