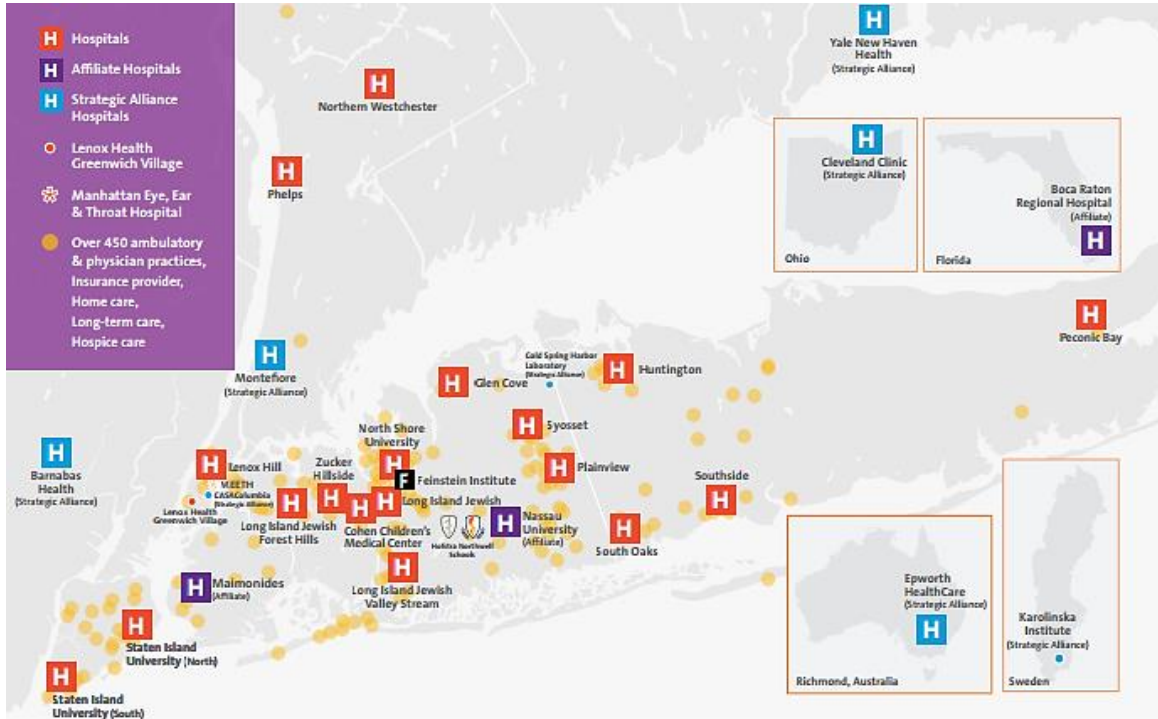# Northwell Health
Community Service Plan 2016-2019

Westchester County Service Area
CHNA

Westchester County Community Health Needs Assessment

Westchester County Health Indicator Status Since 2013 CHNA

The 2013-2016 Implementation Plan activities have had an impact in improving and meeting New York State Prevention Agenda Objectives that were related to health disparities, chronic disease, obesity and behavioral health as shown below. Since 2013, Northwell Health has delivered over 4000 community health programs and over 65,000 health screenings. Examples of interventions that helped achieved these goals include robust chronic disease and cancer screening programs; implementation of culturally relevant evidence-based chronic disease self-management education; prevention of childhood obesity through school-based projects as well as promotion of policies and practices in support of breastfeeding; creation of community environments that promote and support healthy food and beverage choices and physical activity; elimination of exposure to secondhand smoke and prevention of the initiation of tobacco use by youth, especially among low socioeconomic status (SES) populations and the promotion of tobacco cessation, especially among low SES populations and those with poor mental health; and strengthened infrastructure to promote mental, emotional and behavioral wellbeing. However, the burden of health disparities, chronic disease, obesity and behavioral health issues is still present as demonstrated below by the indicators that have not met the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Prevention Agenda Objectives and/or have worsened indicating the need to continue to address the 2013-2016 priority agenda item and focus areas.

Since the last community health needs assessment the following NYSDOH Prevention Objectives[1] have:

Improved
Percentage of adults (aged 18-64) with health insurance*
Rate of hospitalizations due to falls per 10,000 - Aged 65+ years *
Rate of emergency department visits due to falls per 10,000 - Aged 1-4 years *
Assault-related hospitalization rate per 10,000
Assault-related hospitalization: Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Assault-related hospitalization: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Percentage of population that lives in a jurisdiction that adopted the Climate Smart Communities pledge *
Percentage of employed civilian workers age 16 and over who use alternate modes of transportation to work or work from home
Percentage of residents served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water *
Percentage of children and adolescents who are obese
Age-adjusted heart attack hospitalization rate per 10,000 *
Percentage of adolescent females with 3 or more doses of HPV immunization - Aged 13-17 years *
Difference in rates (Hispanic and White) of newly diagnosed HIV cases *

---

[1] New York State Department of Health Prevention agenda Dashboard
https://apps.health.ny.gov/doh2/applinks/ebi/SASStoredProcess/guest?_program=%2FEBI%2FPHIG%2Fapps%2Fdashboard%2Fpa_dashboard&p=ch&cos=60 Assessed November 2016.

Primary and secondary syphilis case rate per 100,000 women *
Premature births: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Premature births: Ratio of Medicaid births to non-Medicaid births
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births
Percentage of live births that occur within 24 months of a previous pregnancy*
*Significant change

No Significant Change
Percentage of premature deaths (before age 65 years)
Age-adjusted percentage of adults who have a regular health care provider - Aged 18+ years #
Rate of occupational injuries treated in ED per 10,000 adolescents - Aged 15-19 years
Percentage of homes in Healthy Neighborhoods Program that have fewer asthma triggers during the home revisits #
Percentage of adults who are obese
Percentage of cigarette smoking among adults
Percentage of adults who received a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines - Aged 50-75 years #
Asthma emergency department visit rate per 10,000 population
Asthma emergency department visit rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-4 years
Percentage of adults with flu immunization - Aged 65+ years
Newly diagnosed HIV case rate per 100,000
Difference in rates (Black and White) of newly diagnosed HIV cases
Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 women - Aged 15-44 years
Primary and secondary syphilis case rate per 100,000 men
Percentage of preterm births #
Percentage of children (aged under 19 years) with health insurance #
Adolescent pregnancy rate per 1,000 females - Aged 15-17 years
Percentage of unintended pregnancy among live births
Unintended pregnancy: Ratio of Black non-Hispanic to White non-Hispanic #
Unintended pregnancy: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics #
Unintended pregnancy: Ratio of Medicaid births to non-Medicaid births #
Percentage of women (aged 18-64) with health insurance #
Age-adjusted percentage of adults with poor mental health for 14 or more days in the last month #
Age-adjusted percentage of adult binge drinking during the past month
Did not meet NYSDOH Prevention Agenda Objective

Worsened
Premature deaths: Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Premature deaths: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Preventable hospitalizations: Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Preventable hospitalizations: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics
Assault-related hospitalization: Ratio of low income ZIP codes to non-low income ZIP codes
Rate of hospitalizations for short-term complications of diabetes per 10,000 - Aged 6-17 years

Rate of hospitalizations for short-term complications of diabetes per 10,000 - Aged 18+ years

Percentage of children with 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series - Aged 19-35 months *

Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 men - Aged 15-44 years *

Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 women - Aged 15-44 years

Premature births: Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics

Percentage of infants exclusively breastfed in the hospital *

Exclusively breastfed: Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics

Exclusively breastfed: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics

Exclusively breastfed: Ratio of Medicaid births to non-Medicaid births

Percentage of children who have had the recommended number of well child visits in government sponsored insurance programs*

Percentage of children aged 0-15 months who have had the recommended number of well child visits in government sponsored insurance programs*

Percentage of children aged 3-6 years who have had the recommended number of well child visits in government sponsored insurance programs*

Percentage of children aged 12-21 years who have had the recommended number of well child visits in government sponsored insurance programs*

Adolescent pregnancy: Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics

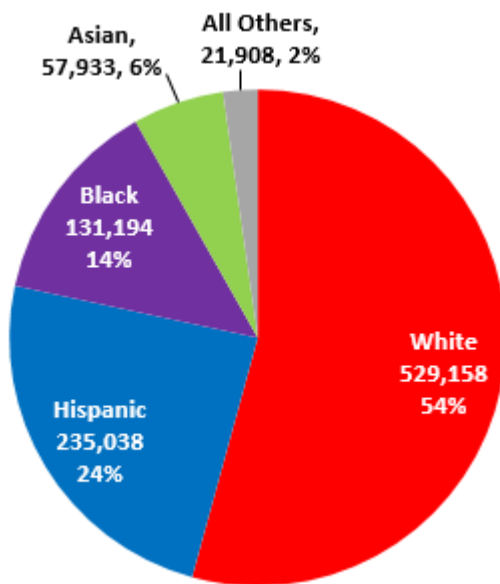Adolescent pregnancy: Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics

Age-adjusted suicide death rate per 100,000

*Significant change

Demographic Profile

      Our primary service areas in Westchester include two community hospitals, Northern Westchester Hospital and Phelps Memorial Hospital Center. Westchester County has a population of 975,231 that is 52% female and has an age distribution of 23% aged less than 18 years, 33% aged between 18 and 44 years old, 28% aged 45 to 64, and 16% over 65 years of age. The racial distribution of Westchester is 54% white, 24% Hispanic, 14% black, and 6% Asian. Approximately 25% of Westchester County residents are foreign-born and 33% of residents speak a language other than English at home.

WESTCHESTER RACIAL DIVERSITY   WESTCHESTER POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
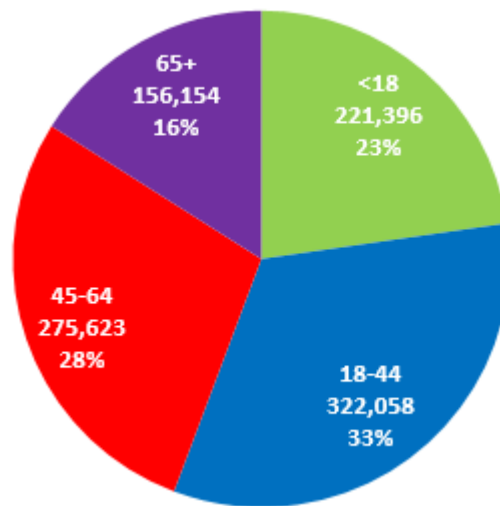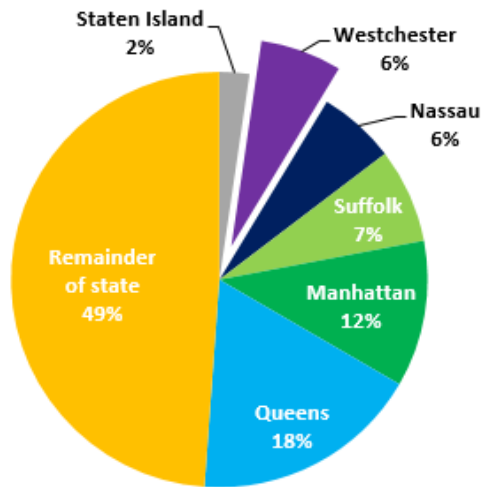

Source: Truven Market Discovery.v2015.03.26.tpn

The Hispanic population is the most largely represented minority in Westchester County. Within the Hispanic population, there are several countries of origin represented. Approximately 63% is composed of Central American, South American, and Spanish subgroups, and 21% is Puerto Rican. Sixteen percent of the Hispanic population is Mexican. Westchester alone makes up 6% of the State's Hispanic population and 5% of the State's black population.
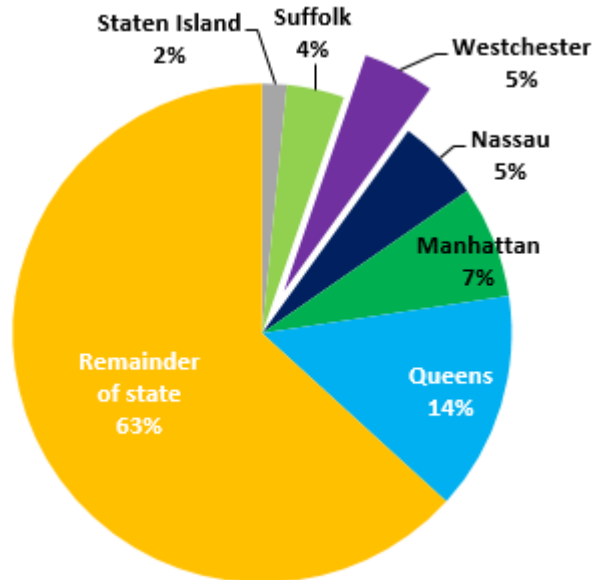
HISPANIC/LATINO SUB-POPULATIONS
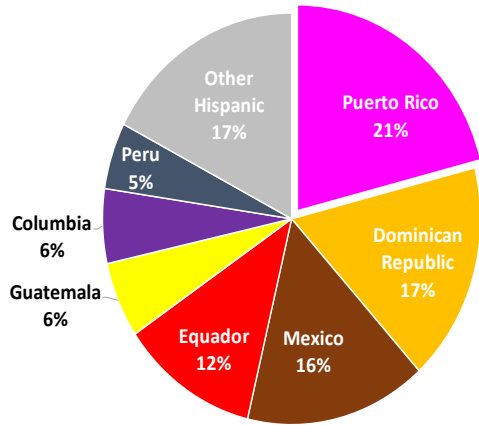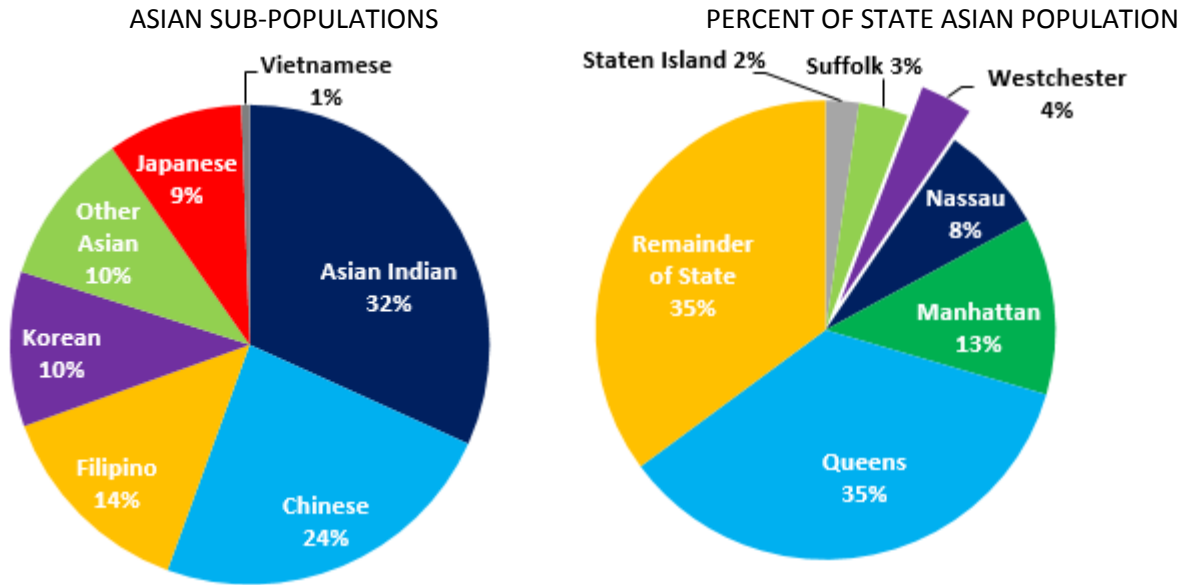
PERCENT OF STATE HISPANIC POPULATION

*Other is comprised of Central American, South American, and Spanish sub-groups; tpn

PERCENT OF STATE BLACK POPULATION

Source: Truven Market Discovery.v2015.03.26, ACS Census 2014; tpn

In addition, there are several countries of origin represented in the Asian population of Westchester. The breakdown of Asian subpopulations is as follows: 32% Asian Indian, 24% Chinese, 14% Filipino, 10% Korean, 10% Other Asian, 9% Japanese, and 1% Vietnamese. Westchester alone makes up 4% of the State's Asian population.
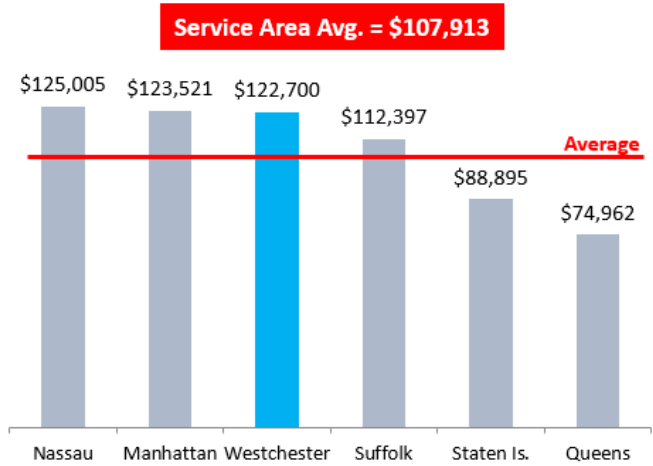
ASIAN SUB-POPULATIONS

Vietnamese 1%
Japanese 9%
Other Asian 10%
Korean 10%
Filipino 14%
Chinese 24%
Asian Indian 32%

PERCENT OF STATE ASIAN POPULATION

Staten Island 2%
Suffolk 3%
Westchester 4%
Nassau 8%
Remainder of State 35%
Manhattan 13%
Queens 35%

Source: Truven Market Discovery.v2015.03.26, ACS Census 2014; tpn

Social Determinant Analysis

Secondary data on various social determinants of health in Westchester County was analyzed to identify factors that may contribute to the health status of the population of Westchester County. The results of this analysis are as follows.
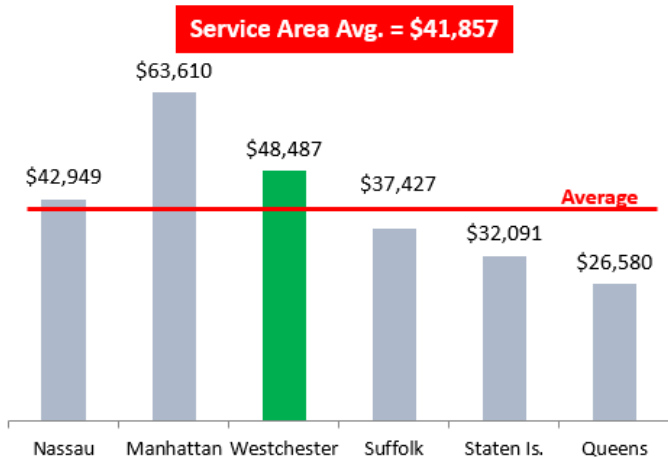
The average household income in Westchester is $122,700 and the per capita income is $48,487. Both of these statistics are above both the service area average and the New York State average. However, it's important to understand that these figures are largely skewed by the very wealthy in Westchester, because the median household income is $83,422[2], more than 30% lower than the average household income. The poverty rate, however, is 10.4% which is below the service area average.
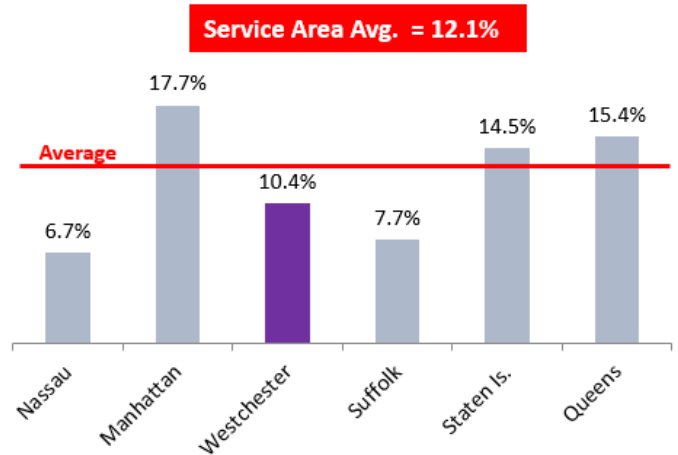
Average Household Income

Service Area Avg. = $107,913

$125,005 $123,521 $122,700 $112,397 $88,895 $74,962

Average

Nassau   Manhattan   Westchester   Suffolk   Staten Is.   Queens

Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. tpn

Per Capita Income

Service Area Avg. = $41,857

$63,610 $48,487 $42,949 $37,427 $32,091 $26,580

Average

Nassau   Manhattan   Westchester   Suffolk   Staten Is.   Queens

Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. Tpn

Percent Poverty (est.)

Service Area Avg. = 12.1%

17.7%   14.5%   15.4%   Average   10.4%   6.7%   7.7%

Nassau   Manhattan   Westchester   Suffolk   Staten Is.   Queens

Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. tpn

---

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2014

The socioeconomic state of Westchester is further represented in its rates of unemployment. The county-wide unemployment rate is 7.1%, just below Northwell's service area average.

Poverty and unemployment are not the only socioeconomic determinants of health. Educational attainment has perhaps the strongest correlation to health outcomes. In Westchester, 87% of students graduate from high school, and 70% have attended at least some college[3]. However, over 12% of Westchester residents have less than a high school diploma.
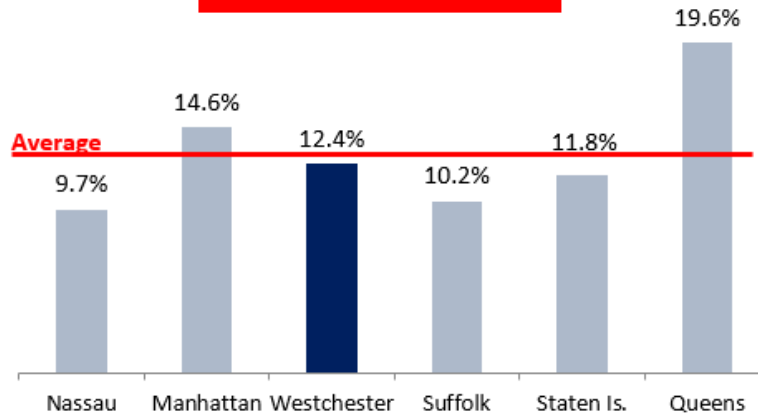
2015 Unemployment Rate

Service Area Avg. = 8.3%
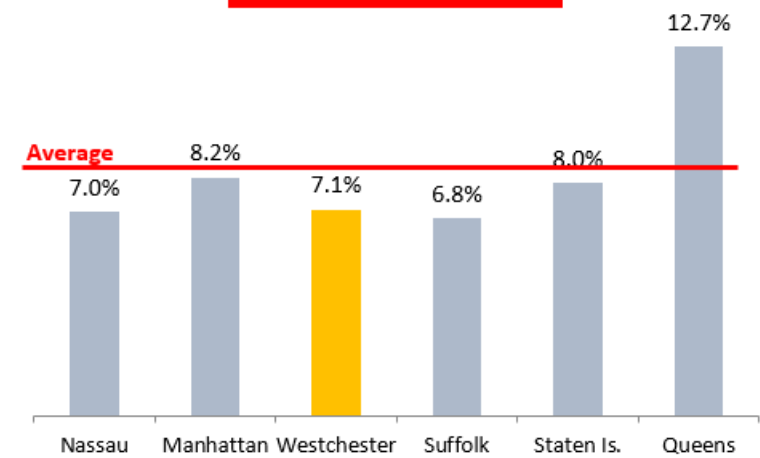
Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. tpn

Less Than High School Diploma

Service Area Avg. = 13.1%

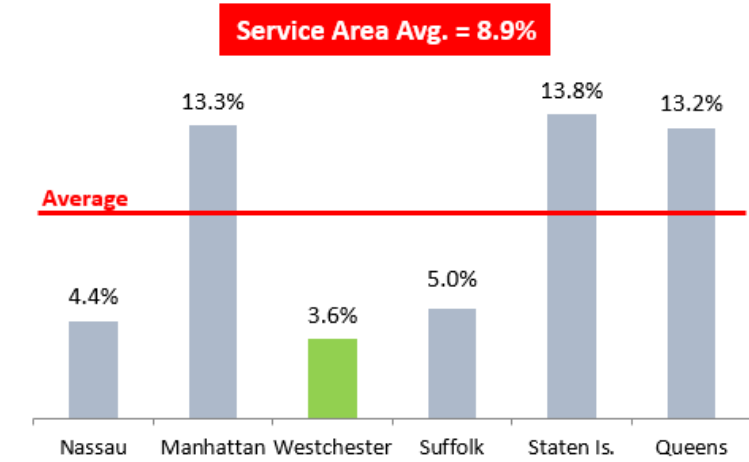Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. tpn

---

[3] U.S. Dept of Education, EDFacts 2012-2013

Income and employment greatly impact health in a number of ways, but perhaps the most discernible of those is one's ability to buy food, especially healthful foods. An estimated 9% of the population of Westchester experiences food insecurity, with approximately 84,970 food insecure individuals living in Westchester[4]. Just 3.6% of Westchester residents are receiving food assistance (SNAP).

Other contributors to health status include neighborhood safety and housing security. In 2014, the county experienced a violent crime rate of 257 per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to 365 per 100,000 nationally[5], suggesting a relatively safe environment in Westchester. The percentage of Westchester residents experiencing housing insecurity in the last 12 months was approximately 35.7% in 2014[6] and, according to the American Housing Survey, 4.2% of housing units were overcrowded. The home ownership rate in Westchester from 2010-2014 was 61.9%. Though the degree of home ownership in Westchester is greater than our service area's average, there is still a considerable portion of Westchester residents that rent.

2015 Food Assistance (SNAP)
Service Area Avg. = 8.9%

Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. tpn

Home Ownership Rate 2010-2014
Service Area Avg. = 59.5%

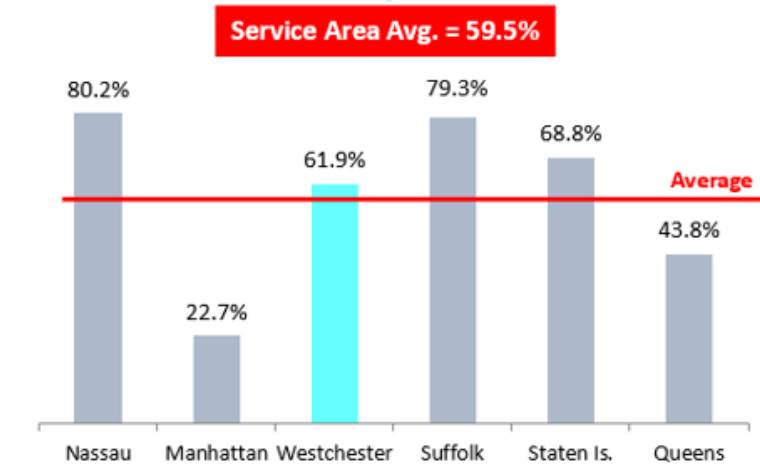Source: Truven 2015 v. 2015.08.04, US Census 2014. tpn

Access to exercise and walking suitability are environmental factors that also contribute to health status. Ninety-nine percent of Westchester residents report having access to exercise opportunities and 94.9% believe their neighborhoods are suitable for walking[7]. One's environment is also shaped by the accessibility of health services in the area. Health services in Westchester are very accessible when compared to New York State averages. The population to primary care provider ratio is 713:1[8], while the NYS average is 1200:1 and the population to mental health provider ratio is 299:1[9],

---

[4] Map the Meal Gap, 2013
[5] FBI Uniform Crime Reporting, 2014
[6] eBRFSS, 2014
[7] eBRFSS, 2014
[8] Area Health Resource File, American Medical Association, 2013
[9] CMS, National Provider Identification File

significantly better than the state average. Twelve percent of the population is uninsured, on par with the NYS average, and average annual healthcare costs are $9,497[10].

Health status is also shaped by an individual's social support network and their individual behaviors. The social association rate is increasingly used as an indicator of social connectedness in the community. The social association rate for Westchester County, determined by the number of membership associations per 10,000 residents, was 8.5 in 2013[11]. This is slightly greater than the service area average of 7 and state average of 7.9. When it comes to diet and nutrition, nearly 31% of Westchester residents consume the recommended daily intake of fresh fruits and vegetables, but 20% of adults report having no leisure time physical activity[12]. Eleven percent of adults in Westchester smoke and 18% report drinking excessively[13]. A staggering 25% percent of driving deaths in Westchester were attributed to alcohol from 2012-2014[14]. In addition, the drug overdose mortality rate in Westchester is 10 per 100,000 deaths and, from 2012-2014, Westchester experienced 295 drug overdose deaths[15].

---

[10] Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare, 2013
[11] County Business Patterns, 2013
[12] CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas, 2012
[13] eBRFSS, 2014
[14] Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2010-2014
[15] CDC WONDER Mortality Data, 2012-2014

Primary Data Analysis

The Westchester County Department of Health (WCDH) has collaborated with local hospitals and other community health partners to complete a Community Health Assessment (CHA), which describes the current health status of Westchester County residents, identifies existing gaps and health care barriers, assesses the availability and accessibility of health care services, and specifies public health priorities in the County.

Westchester County Department of Health (WCDH) invited all Westchester County acute care and specialty hospitals to attend a kick-off meeting in April 2016. A list of meeting dates and CHNA planning partners is found in the appendix. At the meeting, WCDH provided a brief overview of the 2013-2016 status of the Westchester County NYSDOH Prevention Agenda Dashboard and the new requirements for both the health department and the hospitals specific to the development of community health assessments and community health improvement plans. The group agreed to form a Planning Team to work collaboratively on this project, identify county NYSDOH Prevention Agenda Priority Areas and continue to meet for the 2016-2019 implementation cycle.

In the Spring of 2016, the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDH) conducted surveys to better understand the health needs of the community while incorporating the community voice. WCDH conducted surveys with both individual community members and community providers. The surveys were made available on Survey Monkey or by paper forms that could be returned via mail or email. Each survey had a series of questions related to community health concerns and health status. The full report of Community Member and Provider/CBO survey results can be found in the appendix.

Individual Community Survey

A total of 1097 community members (732 on line form, 365 paper form) responded to the survey. The majority of the respondents were female (74%) followed by male (20%) and other 1%. The survey population reflected the racial and ethnic diversity of the county (64% Caucasian, 16% Black, 19% Hispanic, 4% Asian and 5% Multi-racial. The age distribution of the respondents was fairly evenly distributed between the ages of 25-75+ years with the most responses from the 55-64 year age group. Among all Westchester respondents, 29% were underserved, defined as those who had a self-reported high school education or less and/or respondents who reported as having Medicaid or were uninsured.

The individual survey consisted of twelve health questions and eight demographic questions. When asked what the three biggest ongoing health concerns for the community in which they live are, the top five responses were care for the elderly, drug abuse, mental health/depression/suicide, overweight/obesity, and distracted driving, in that order. When asked what the three biggest personal health concerns are, the top five responses were nutrition/eating habits, healthy environment, overweight/obesity, women's health, and care for the elderly, in that order.

Top Community Health Concerns	Top Individual Health Concerns
1. Care for the elderly	1. Nutrition/eating habits
2. Drug abuse	2. Healthy environment
3. Mental health/depression/suicide	3. Overweight/obesity
4. Overweight/obesity	4. Women's health
5. Distracted driving	5. Care for the elderly

The individual survey also asked community members about what would be most helpful to improve their health concerns. The top five responses were exercise/weight loss programs, clean air & water, elder care services, access to healthier food, and community education.

Programs Needed to Address Health Concerns	Top Existing Health Conditions
1. Exercise/weight loss programs	1. None present
2. Clean air & water	2. High blood pressure
3. Elder care services	3. Overweight/obesity
4. Access to healthier food	4. High cholesterol
5. Community education	5. Asthma/breathing problems

Individuals were also asked to describe their physical and mental health status. Nearly 48% of respondents indicated that they were physically healthy and 29% indicated somewhat healthy. Seventeen percent of respondents said they were very healthy, while 3.4% said they were unhealthy. Individuals were also asked to describe their mental health. Forty-eight percent said they were mentally healthy and 33% said very healthy. Fourteen percent of respondents said they were somewhat mentally healthy and 3% said they were unhealthy. When asked about any chronic health conditions they may suffer from, many of the respondents did not have a specific health condition but the majority of the community members had cardiovascular, obesity and pulmonary conditions.

The individual survey also asked respondents about access to care. Approximately 88% said yes, they have a health care provider and 80% said that they had seen a doctor in the past year. When asked about barriers to care, respondents most often said that nothing prevents them from getting care, but many respondents indicated that inconvenient office hours, having no time, high copays/deductibles, and services not being covered are common barriers.

Provider Survey
A total of 218 multi-sector community service providers responded to the survey. Twenty percent of respondents were hospitals and about 20% were community-based organizations. About 16% of respondents were outpatient clinics or community health centers and 20% were substance abuse or mental health agencies. Most providers offered community education and case management, while many others offered mental health services, health screenings, and drug/alcohol services Respondents to the provider survey were asked about the scope of their agency and what types of services they provide to the community. They were also asked about the common health concerns of their constituents and what kinds of barriers prevent their agencies from providing necessary services.. One percent of the respondents perceived the health of the community as very healthy, 13% healthy, 50% somewhat healthy, 28% unhealthy, 5 % very unhealthy and 3 % other.

The providers identified several health concerns that effect their constituents. The providers named mental health/depression/suicide, drug abuse, access to primary care, access to specialty care, and care for the elderly as the top five community health concerns. To improve on these health concerns providers identified mental health services, affordable housing, community education, drug/alcohol services, and access to primary care as ways to improve community health.

Top Community Health Concerns	Ways to Improve on Health Concerns
1. Mental health/depression/suicide	1. Mental health services
2. Drug abuse	2. Affordable housing
3. Access to primary care	3. Community education
4. Access to specialty care	4. Drug/alcohol services
5. Care for the elderly	5. Greater access to primary care

The responding providers identified a number of barriers that interfere with their ability to provide necessary services. These barriers include but are not limited to lack of funding, patient non-adherence to treatment, inadequate insurance reimbursement, staff time constraints, and limited staffing resources. They identified barriers to patients receive care which included a lack of knowledge of concerning how to access and utilize services, financial and transportation.

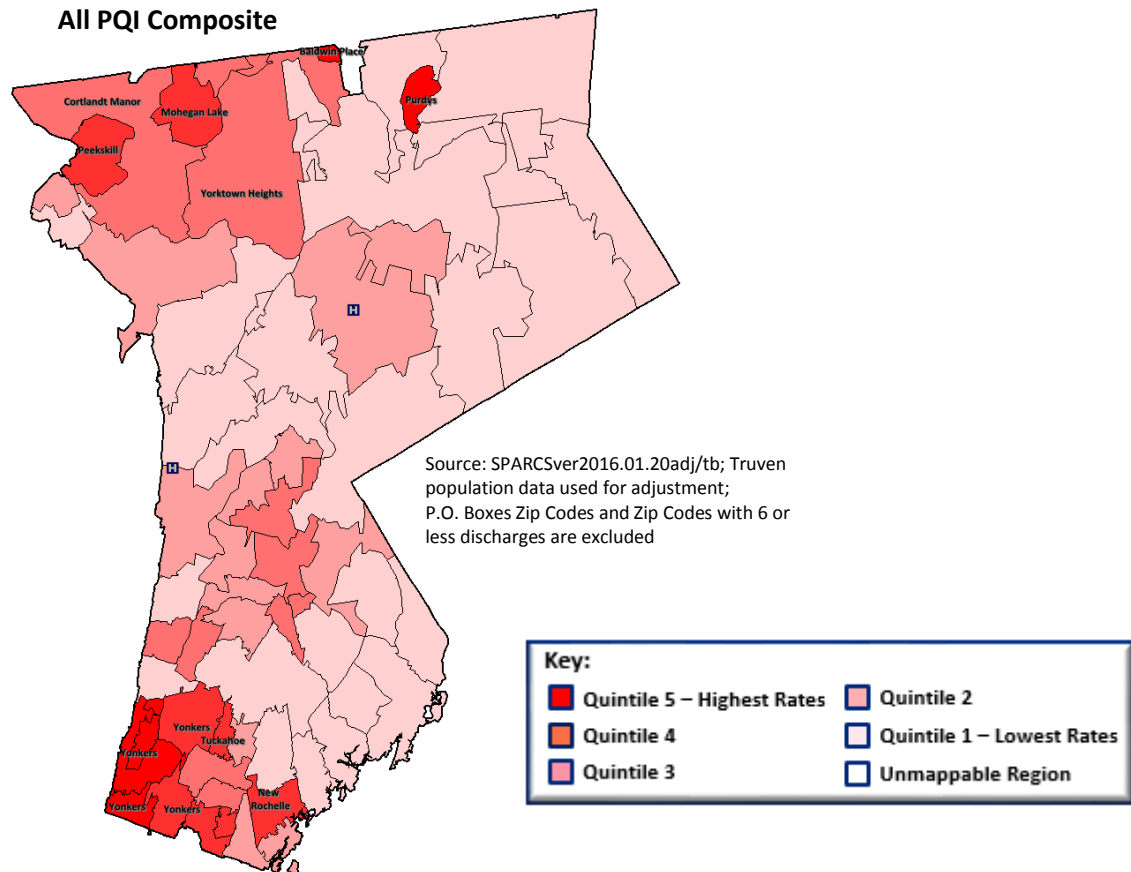| Barriers to Providing Care	Constituents Barriers to Accessing Care
1. Lack of funding	1. Don't know how to access services
2. Patient non-adherence	2. Unaware of available services
3. Inadequate insurance reimbursement	3. Don't understand the need to see a provider
4. Staff time constraints	4. Cannot afford services
5. Limited staffing resources	5. Lack of transportation

Based on the preliminary results of these surveys and previously reviewed secondary data, after careful consideration, the Planning Team decided to focus on one NYSDOH Prevention Agenda Priority Agenda item and two focus areas: Prevent Chronic Disease: Reduce obesity in children & adults and Increase access to high-quality chronic disease preventive care & management in both clinical & community settings with an emphasis on promoting Mental Health & Prevent Substance Abuse.

Secondary Data Analysis

As aforementioned, sources of information included SPARCS data (version 2016), NYSDOH Vital Statistics, NYS Cancer Registry and the NYSDOH Surveillance System. Data were age-adjusted (direct standardization of rates) based on 2010 U.S. standard population. A mapping of Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs) quintiles was also used as part of the data analysis to identify pockets of diminished health in the counties we serve. For PQIs, quintiles are assigned to the data based on their comparative rates of disease per 100,000 population, and we use these quintiles to assess the relative health of different zip codes. The quintiles are arranged 5 to 1 with the 5th quintile containing the highest rates of the targeted PQIs and their associated conditions, while quintile 1 contains the lowest rates.
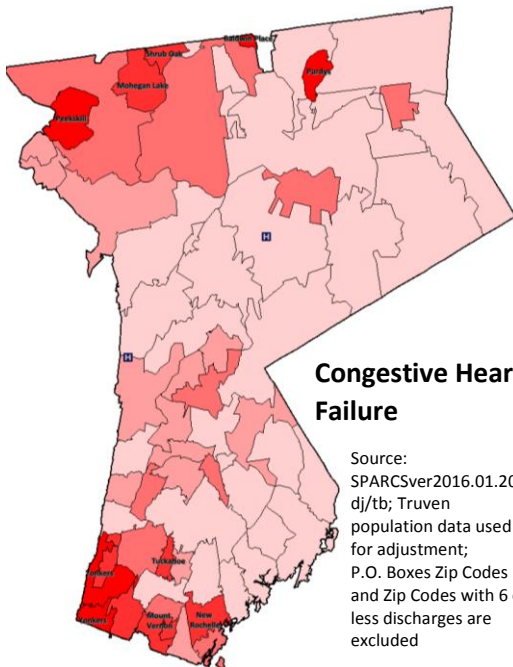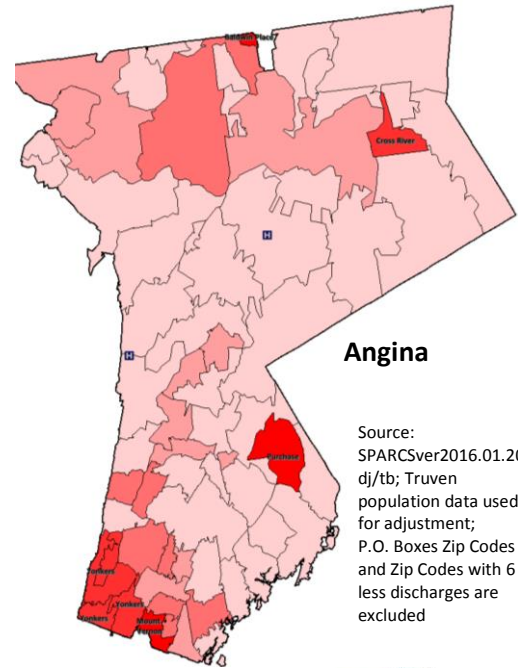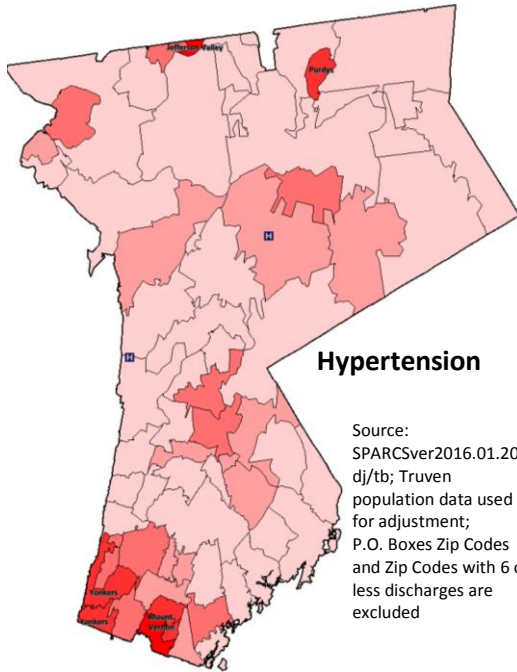
Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) Composite

Of Westchester's 65 zip codes, some consistently emerged in PQI quintiles 4 or 5, indicating high rates of disease and poorer health outcomes in those areas. These areas include Peekskill, Mohegan Lake, Baldwin Place, Purdys, Yonkers, Tuckahoe, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle.

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20adj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded
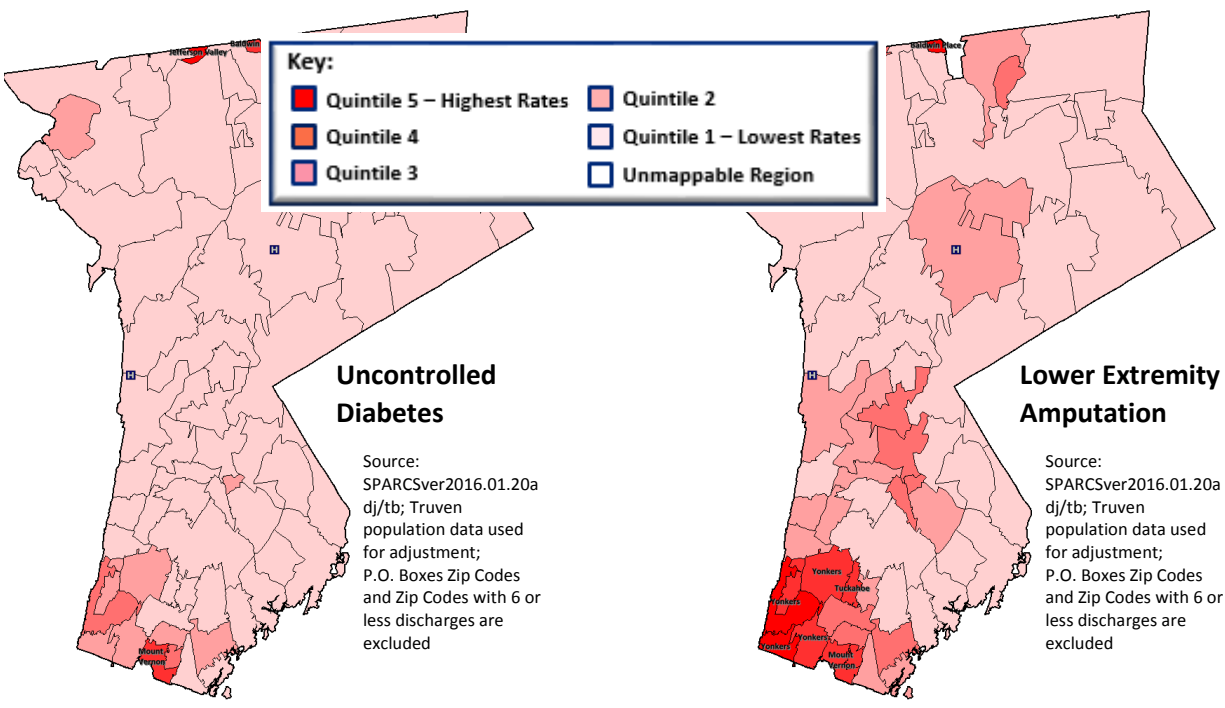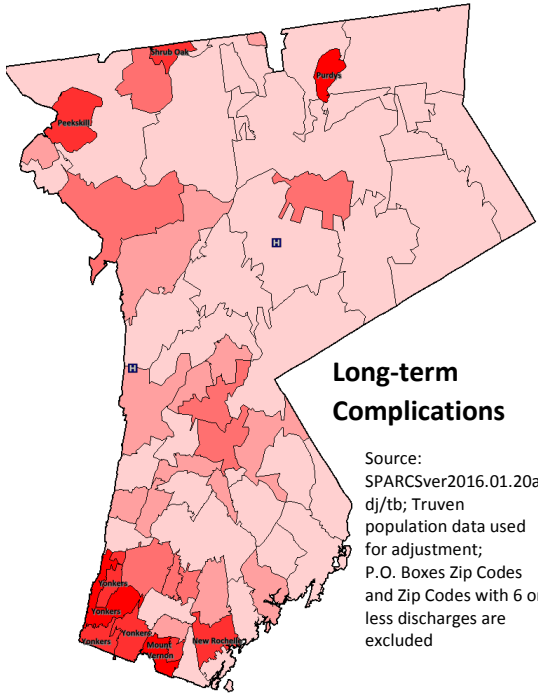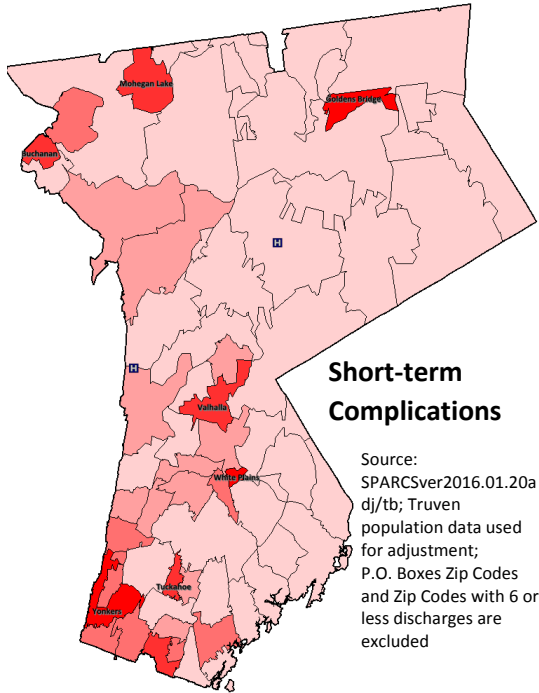
Chronic Disease

To assess chronic disease prevalence in Westchester County, the county prevalence is compared to New York State (NYS) and national prevalence and in relation to the 2013-2017 NYS Prevention Agenda Objectives (NYSPAO). In addition, communities within the county that have higher prevalence rates than the county average have been identified.

Coronary heart disease hospitalization rates in Westchester were below both the NYS average and the NYSPAO, and congestive heart failure hospitalization rates were below than the NYS average and but above the NYSPAO. Cerebrovascular (Stroke) disease mortality was lower than the state average and on target with the NYSPAO. Circulatory PQIs had the highest rates in Purdys, Baldwin Place, Peekskill, Mohegan Lake, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle.

Hypertension

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Angina

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Congestive Heart Failure

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Circulatory Composite

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Key:

- Quintile 5 – Highest Rates
- Quintile 4
- Quintile 3
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 1 – Lowest Rates
- Unmappable Region

The diabetes prevalence rate in Westchester is 7.2%, lower than the NYS average and approaching the NYSPAO of 5.7%. The diabetes short term complication hospitalization rate was better than the NYS average and achieved the NYSPAO for both people ages 6-17 and ages 18+ years. Obesity rates for adults (BMI>30) were 19.9%, below the NYS average of 24% but still above the NYSPAO of 15%. Diabetes PQIs had the highest rates in Purdys, Peekskill, Valhalla, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle.
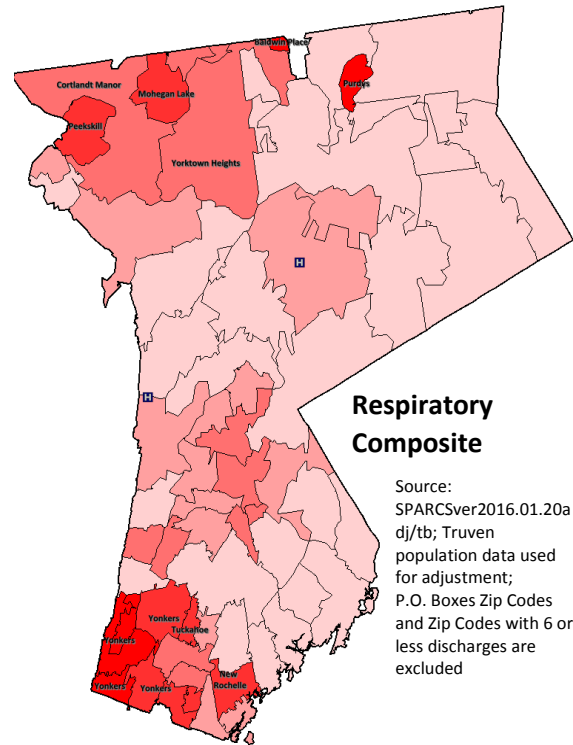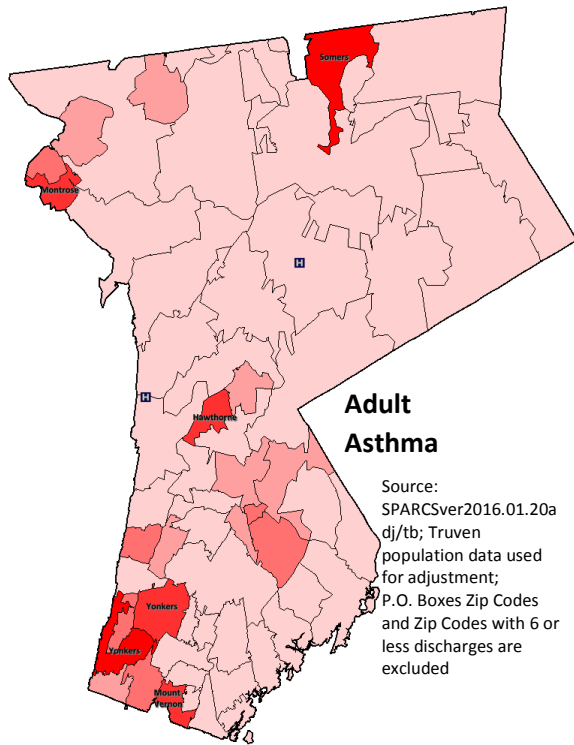
Short-term Complications

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Long-term Complications

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Key:

■ Quintile 5 – Highest Rates	■ Quintile 2
■ Quintile 4	■ Quintile 1 – Lowest Rates
■ Quintile 3	□ Unmappable Region

Uncontrolled Diabetes

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Lower Extremity Amputation

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20a dj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease adult hospitalizations per 10,000 in Westchester County were 34.3, below the NYS average of 41.3, but above the NYSPAO. Shrub Oak, Baldwin Place, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and Tuckahoe had the highest rates of COPD. Westchester County asthma-related hospitalization rates were well below NYS averages and on target for the NYSPAO hospitalizations per 10,000 in Westchester County were 34.3, below the NYS average of 41.3, but above the NYSPAO. However, there are areas such as Somers, Hawthorne, Montrose, Mt. Vernon and Yonkers have increased rates.

COPD
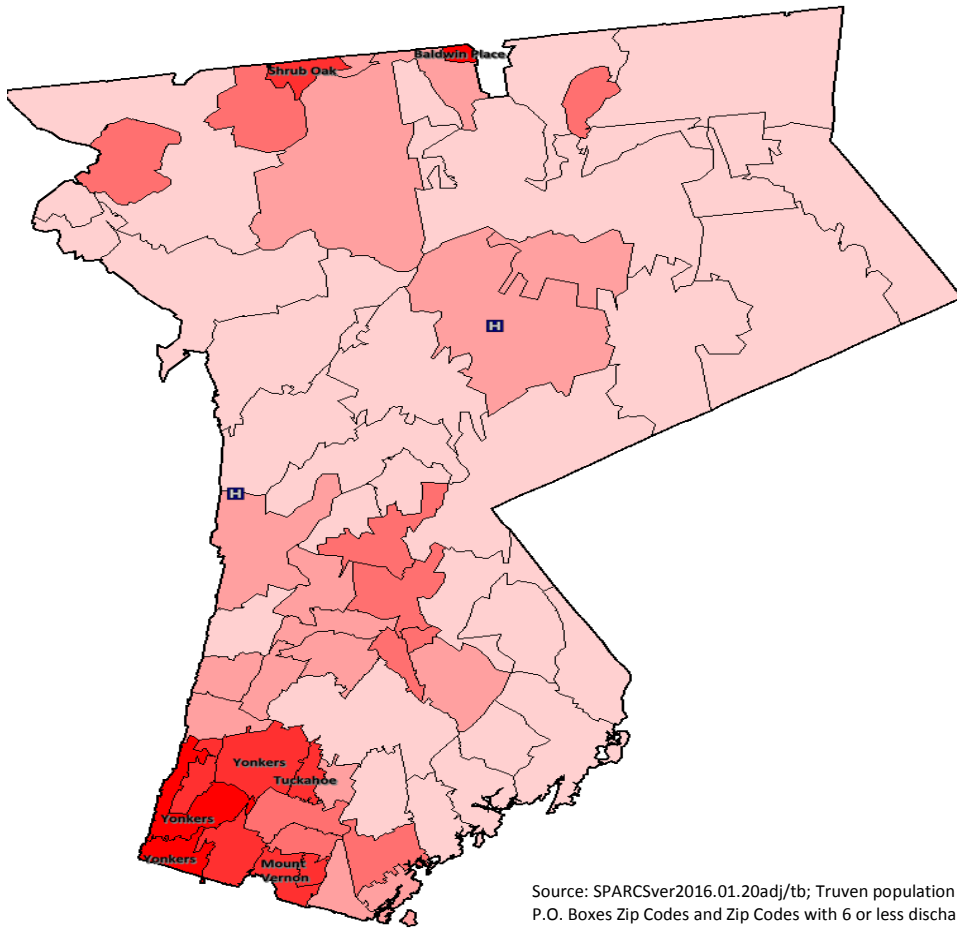
Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20adj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment;
P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Adult Asthma

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20adj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Respiratory Composite

Source: SPARCSver2016.01.20adj/tb; Truven population data used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes Zip Codes and Zip Codes with 6 or less discharges are excluded

Key:

- Quintile 5 – Highest Rates
- Quintile 4
- Quintile 3
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 1 – Lowest Rates
- Unmappable Region

Lifestyle data including nutrition and physical activity are major factors in the prevention and management of chronic disease. Approximately 79% of Westchester adults report that they are engaged in some type of leisure time physical activity which is above both the NYS rate (73%) and near the NYSPAO target of 80%. Thirty percent of Westchester residents report that they eat 5 or more fruits and vegetables per day. This is slightly above the NYS average (27%) yet below the NYSPAO target (33%).

Breast cancer early stage diagnosis rates (68%) were greater than the NYS average but not as high as the NYSPAO. Cervical cancer early stage diagnosis rates (38%) were lower than the US and NYS averages. Breast cancer rates were unexpectedly high in Amawalk, Goldens Bridge, Pound Ridge, and Thornwood. Prostate cancer rates were highest in Amawalk, Purdys, Waccbuc, Cross River, and Millwood. Lung Cancer incidence for men and women per 100,000 respectively were 63.6 and 52.8. For males, incidence is below the NYS and US averages, and on par with the NYSPAO. For females, however, lung cancer incidence is on par with NYS and US averages but above the NYSPAO.

Breast Cancer (Female)
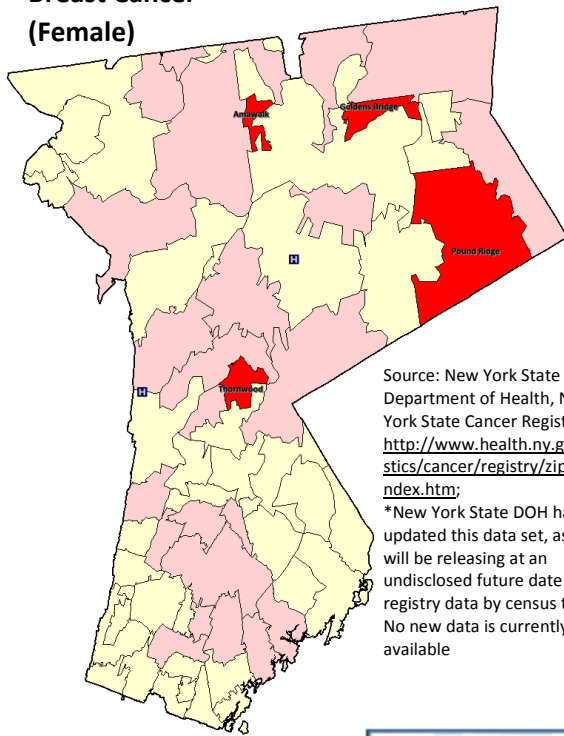
Source: New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/zipcode/index.htm;
*New York State DOH has not updated this data set, as they will be releasing at an undisclosed future date cancer registry data by census tract. No new data is currently available
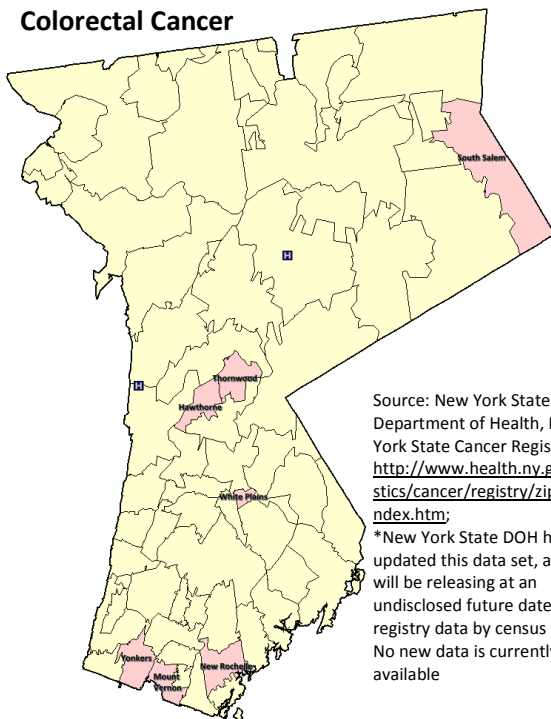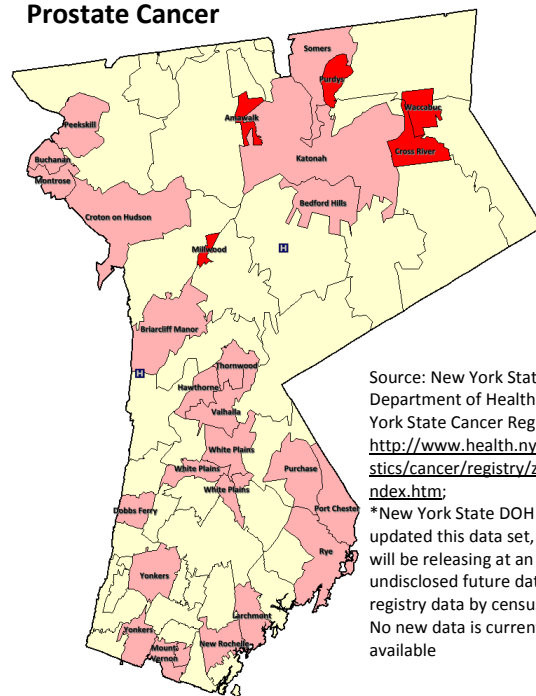
Lung Cancer
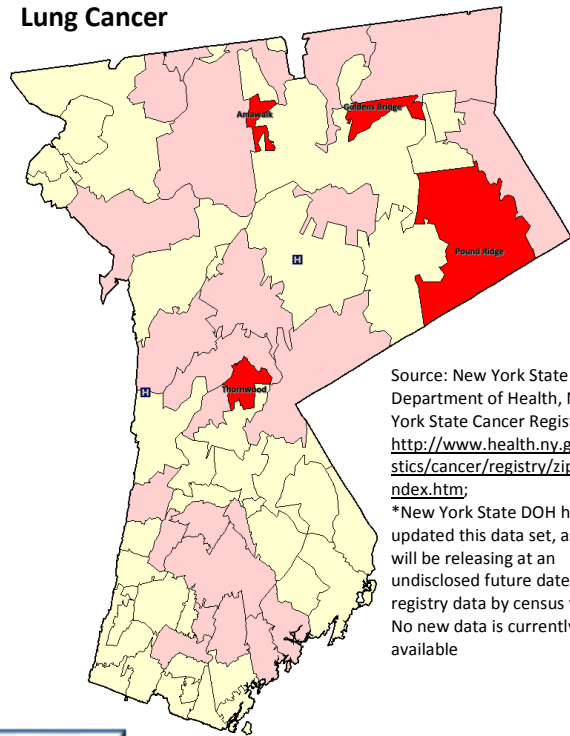
Source: New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/zipcode/index.htm;
*New York State DOH has not updated this data set, as they will be releasing at an undisclosed future date cancer registry data by census tract. No new data is currently available

Key:
- 50.0% or greater than expected
- 15.0% - 49.9% greater than expected
- Within 14.9% or less of expected
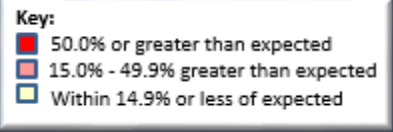
Colorectal Cancer

Source: New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/zipcode/index.htm;
*New York State DOH has not updated this data set, as they will be releasing at an undisclosed future date cancer registry data by census tract. No new data is currently available

Prostate Cancer

Source: New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/zipcode/index.htm;
*New York State DOH has not updated this data set, as they will be releasing at an undisclosed future date cancer registry data by census tract. No new data is currently available

Healthy Safe Environment

To assess preventable injury prevalence in Westchester County, the county prevalence is compared to New York State (NYS) and national prevalence and in relation to the 2013-2017 NYS Prevention Agenda Objectives (NYSPAO). Fall-related hospitalizations for Westchester residents aged 65+ years (per 10,000) were 210.2, above both the NYS rate of 198 and the NYSPAO target of 155. The highest rates were present in Hastings on Hudson, Ardsley, Valhalla, Tarrytown, Briarcliff Manor, Ossining, Croton on Hudson, Cortlandt Manor, Peekskill, Shrub Oak, Jefferson Valley, Baldwin Place, and Purdys.

Below is a table outlining NYS Department of Health Injury Data for Westchester from 2011-2013, color-coded by whether or not the metric was significantly better than, significantly worse than, or comparable to the NYS average. As the table indicates, Westchester is better than or on par with NYS on most injury statistics, except for fall hospitalization rate in ages 75 or older.

Westchester County Health Injury Data

Indicator	3 Year Total	County Rate	NYS Rate	Sig. Dif.	County Ranking Group
Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000					
Crude	12,619	43.7	39.4	Yes	3rd
Age-adjusted	12,619	34.8	34.7	No	3rd
Aged less than 10 years	218	6.1	8.9	Yes	2nd
Aged 10-14 years	95	4.8	6.1	No	2nd
Aged 15-24 years	201	5.4	5.7	No	3rd
Aged 25-64 years	2,603	17	18.4	Yes	2nd
Aged 65-74 years	1664	74.9	75.2	No	3rd
Aged 75-84 years	3,385	240.2	220.3	Yes	4th
Aged 85 years and older	4,453	602.2	560.2	Yes	4th
Poisoning hospitalization rate per 10,000					
Crude	2,439	8.5	11.1	Yes	1st
Age-adjusted	2,439	8.2	10.7	Yes	1st
Motor vehicle mortality rate per 100,000					
Crude	142	4.9	6.3	Yes	1st
Age-adjusted	142	4.7	6	Yes	1st
Non-motor vehicle mortality rate per 100,000					
Crude	558	19.3	21.4	Yes	1st
Age-adjusted	558	16.7	19.5	Yes	1st
Traumatic brain injury hospitalization rate per 10,000					
Crude	2,807	9.7	10	No	4th
Age-adjusted	2,807	8.5	9.4	Yes	3rd
Alcohol related motor vehicle injuries and deaths per 100,000					
Alcohol related motor vehicle injuries and deaths per 100,000	836	29	33.3	Yes	1st

Key*:
- Significantly Better than NYS Average
- No Significant Difference from NYS Average
- Significantly Worse than NYS Average

*Where significance was not available, better, the same or worse than the New York State Average;
Source: http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/chai/docs/inj_28.htm; The county ranking groups: 1 - most favorable to 4 - least favorable. These county ranking groups are categorized based on the quartile distribution of all county rates

Healthy Women, Infants, and Children

      To assess the prevalence conditions related to the health of women, infants and children in Westchester County, the county prevalence is compared to New York State (NYS) and national prevalence and in relation to the 2013-2017 NYS Prevention Agenda Objectives (NYSPAO). The percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care is on par with the NYS average at 72.6% but below the NYSPAO (90%). Similarly, the percentage of low birthweight births in Westchester County (8.6%) is on par with both the NYS and US averages but is above the NYSPAO (5%). Women receiving late or no prenatal care is just 4.2% for the county but Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Granite Springs, and Waccabuc had significantly increased rates. Low birth weight rates were also elevated in these communities, as well as in Irvington, Hartsdale, White Plains, Purchase, Pound Ridge, Bedford Hills, Yorktown Heights, and Montrose. Pregnant women enrolled in WIC had gestational diabetes at a rate of 5% versus a NYS rate of 5.5%. The percent of obese children (ages 2-4 years) enrolled in WIC was 16.7%, greater than the NYS rate of 13%, and the NYSPAO. Breastfeeding rates of mothers in the WIC program (50.6%) were significantly better than the state average (38%).

      Below is a table outlining NYS Department of Health Birth-related Statistics for Westchester from 2011-2013, color-coded by whether or not the metric was significantly better than, significantly worse than, or comparable to the NYS average.

Westchester Birth-related Statistics

Indicator	3 Year Total	County Rate	NYS Rate	Sig. Dif.	County Ranking Group
Percentage of births					
% of births to women aged 25 years and older without a high school education	3,579	13.5	14.1	Yes	4th
% of births to out-of-wedlock mothers	10,386	32.7	40.9	Yes	1st
% of births that were multiple births	1,365	4.3	3.9	Yes	4th
% of births with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	20,512	66.4	73.1	Yes	4th
% of births with late (3rd trimester) or no prenatal care	1,304	4.2	5.6	Yes	2nd
% of births with adequate prenatal care (Kotelchuck)	18,900	64.1	69.1	Yes	4th
WIC indicators					
% of pregnant women in WIC with early (1st trimester) prenatal care (2009-2011)	12,091	85.3	86.5	No	3rd
% of pregnant women in WIC with gestational diabetes (2009-2011)	690	4.9	5.5	Yes	1st
% of pregnant women in WIC with hypertension during pregnancy (2009-2011)	861	6.1	7.1	Yes	1st
% of WIC mothers breastfeeding at least 6 months (2010-2012)	2,555	46	38.2	Yes	1st
% of infants fed any breast milk in delivery hospital	22,334	78	83.1	Yes	2nd
% of infants fed exclusively breast milk in delivery hospital	13,364	46.7	40.7	Yes	4th
% of births delivered by cesarean section	12,590	39.7	34.1	Yes	4th
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births					
Infant (less than 1 year)	143	4.5	5	No	2nd
Neonatal (less than 28 days)	109	3.4	3.4	No	2nd
Post-neonatal (1 month to 1 year)	34	1.1	1.5	No	1st
Fetal death (20 weeks gestation or more)	115	3.6	6.6	Yes	2nd
Perinatal (20 weeks gestation to less than 28 days of life)	224	7	10	Yes	1st
Perinatal (28 weeks gestation to less than 7 days of life)	115	3.6	5.4	Yes	1st
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births +	4	12.6*	20	No	3rd
Low birthweight indicators					
% very low birthweight (less than 1.5 kg) births	480	1.5	1.4	No	3rd
% very low birthweight (less than 1.5kg) singleton births	357	1.2	1.1	No	4th
Newborn drug-related diagnosis rate per 10,000 newborn discharges					
Newborn drug-related diagnosis rate per 10,000 newborn discharges	172	61.8	95	Yes	1st

Key*:
- ▭ Significantly Better than NYS Average
- ▭ Significantly Worse than NYS Average
- ▭ No Significant Difference from NYS Average

*Where significance was not available, better, the same or worse than the New York State Average;
Source: http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/chai/docs/mih_28.htm; The county ranking groups: 1 - most favorable to 4 - least favorable. These county ranking groups are categorized based on the quartile distribution of all county rates

Pediatric Obesity

Many chronic conditions have their roots in pediatric obesity. Diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, orthopedic conditions, pulmonary disease and gastrointestinal disease are co-morbidities of obesity. Currently, Type 2 Diabetes is the most common form of diabetes diagnosed in adolescents. The NYSDOH has required school districts to measure and report body mass index, a measure of obesity using a person's height and weight, in order to identify overweight and obesity in the school aged children and adolescents. The following maps identify the prevalence of overweight and obesity in geographic areas based on school districts. The school districts with over 40% of children and adolescents classified as overweight or obese are:

Westchester County School Districts with 40% of Students Classified as Overweight or Obese

Hartsdale	Peekskill	Port Chester

Westchester County School Districts with 30% of Students Classified as Overweight or Obese

Elmsford	Mt. Kisco	Mt. Vernon
New Rochelle	Ossing	Yonkers

School District Overweight/Obese Percentages (2012 - 2014)
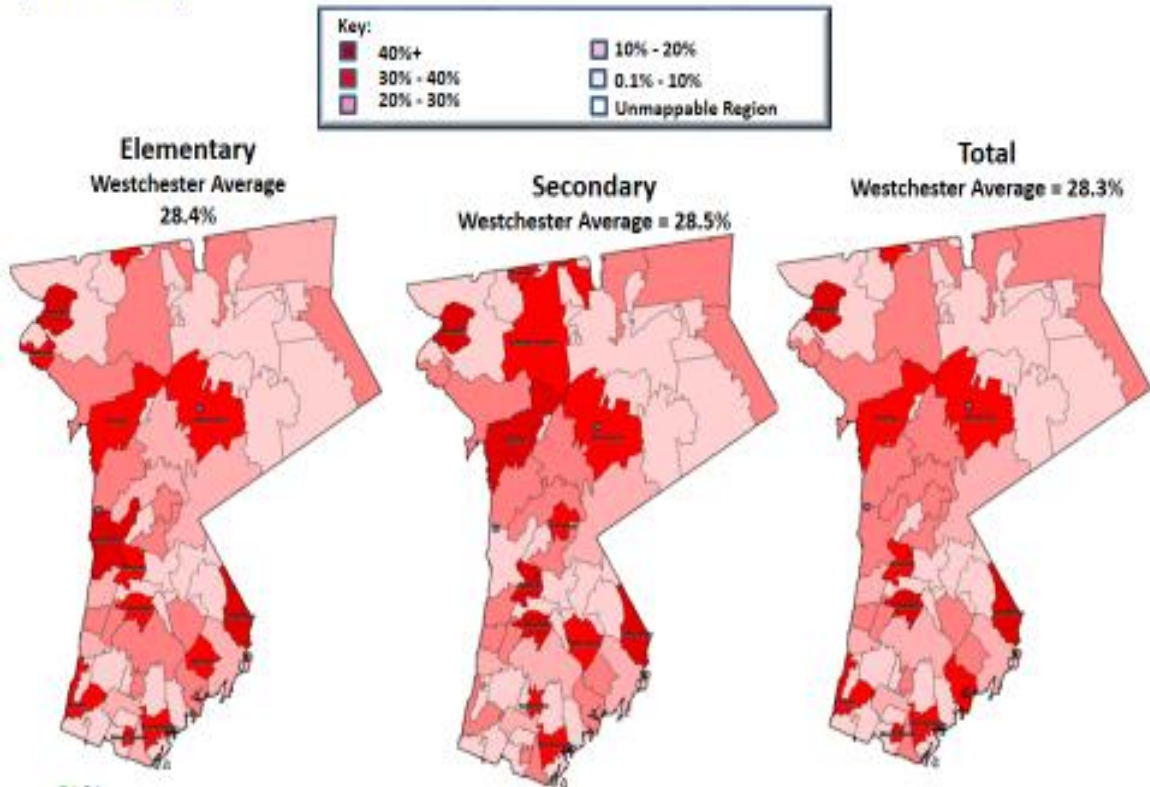
School District Overweight Percentages
(2012 - 2014)

Key:
- ■ 20%+
- ■ 15% - 20%
- ■ 10% - 15%
- ☐ 5% - 10%
- ☐ 0.1% - 5%
- ☐ Unmappable Region

Elementary
Westchester Average = 14.1%

Secondary
Westchester Average = 15.2%

Total
Westchester Average = 14.6%
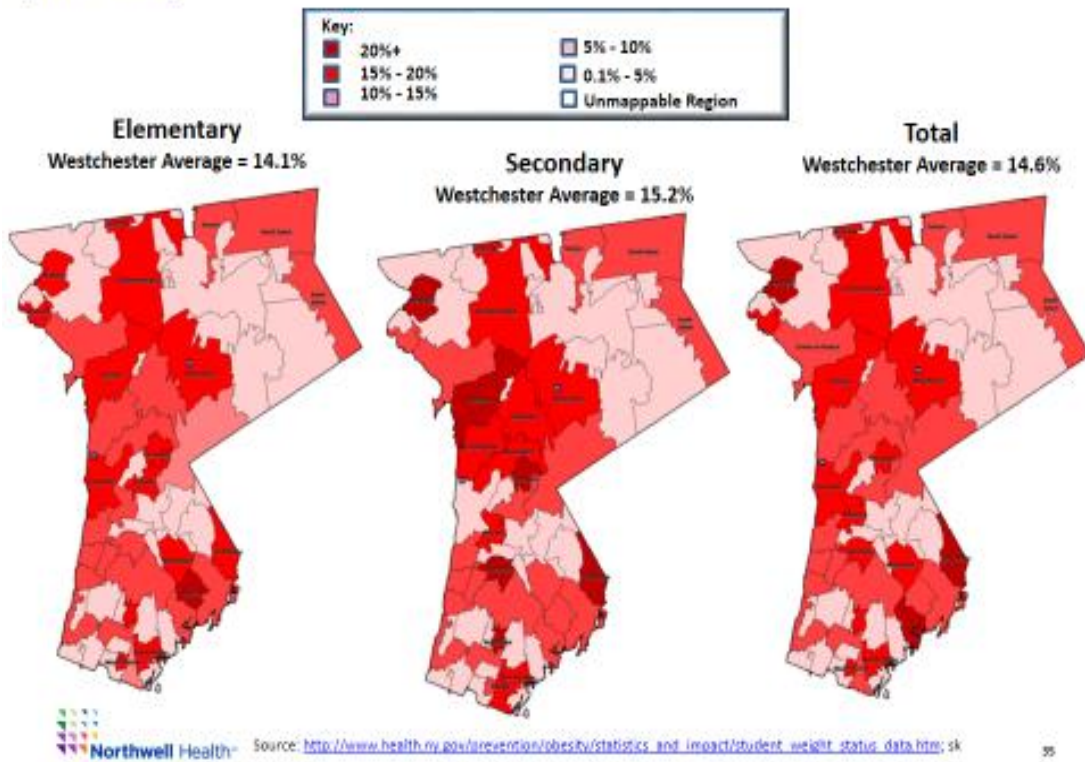
School District Obese Percentages
(2012 - 2014)

Key:
- ■ 20%+
- ■ 15% - 20%
- ■ 10% - 15%
- ☐ 5% - 10%
- ☐ 0.1% - 5%
- ☐ Unmappable Region

Elementary
Westchester Average = 14.3%

Secondary
Westchester Average = 13.3%

Total
Westchester Average = 13.7%
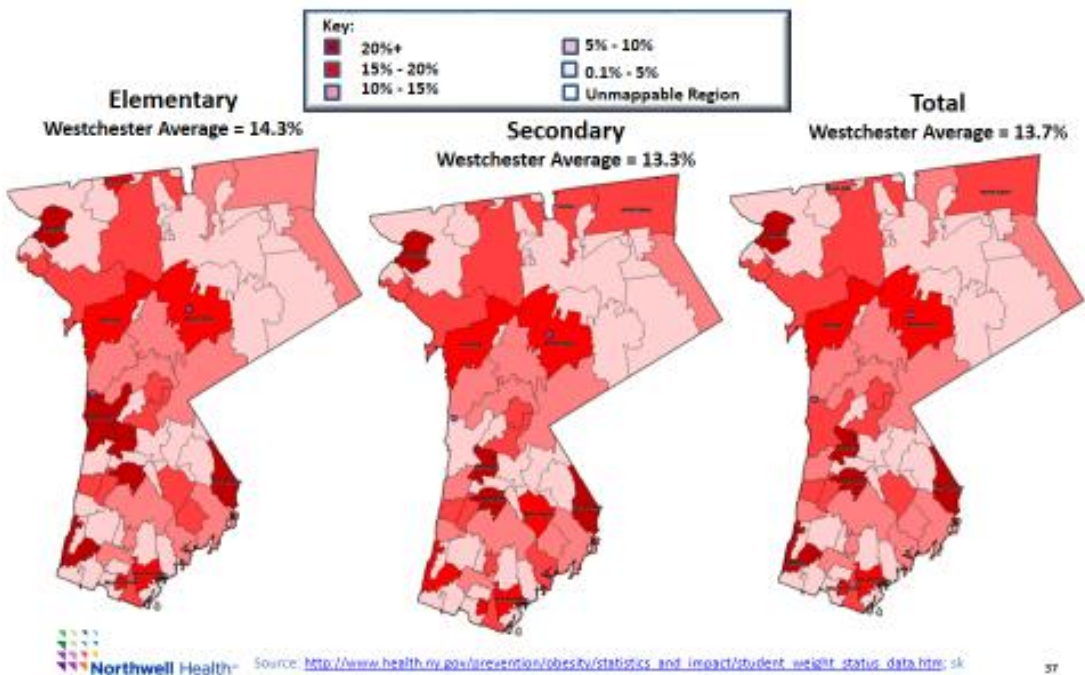
Mental Health and Substance Abuse

        To assess the prevalence of mental health disorders and substance abuse in Westchester County, the county prevalence is compared to New York State (NYS) and national prevalence and in relation to the 2013-2017 NYS Prevention Agenda Objectives (NYSPAO). Although the suicide rate (per 100,000) for Westchester County was 6.3, lower than the NYS rate (7.5), it was greater than the NYSPAO of 4.8. The percent of Westchester adults reporting 14 or more days with poor mental health in the last month was 9.9% compared to NYS (11%) and approaching the NYSPAO of 7.8%. PQI data for mental health emergency department visits showed increased rates in Peekskill, Mohegan Lake, Purdys, Tarrytown, Hawthorne, White Plains, Hastings on Hudson, Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. Westchester County's rate of binge drinking is 18%, slightly below NYS (19%) and above the NYSPAO of 13.4%. Drug-related Westchester County hospitalizations (per 10,000) were 23.5, well above the NYS average and the NYSPAO (26). PQI data for substance abuse emergency department visits showed increased rates in Jefferson Valley, Purdys, Tarrytown, Valhalla, White Plains, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle. New York opioid and heroin death rates were higher than any other state and rose by 2000% from heroin and 200% from opioids. Westchester County heroin and opioid death rates were 4.2 and 4.9 percent respectively.[16]

        This data was also supported by the analysis of serious mental illness in Westchester. The calculation of serious mental illness rates first required establishing a definition of all behavioral health diagnoses that qualify as a Serious Mental Illness (SMI). After review of scholarly and regulatory research, it was determined that the definition most relevant and applicable was New York State's Office of Mental Health's (OMH) DSM4-R/ICD-9 diagnoses codes for Serious Mental Illness, a criteria used to determine eligibility for Health Home services for Medicaid recipients. CMS General Equivalency Mappings (GEMs) were applied to crosswalk all ICD-9 diagnoses codes to find their ICD-10 equivalents. The updated definition was then applied to NYS DOH Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative Systems, (SPARCS) claims based data source. The definition was used to analyze all inpatient admissions within Northwell Health's service area counties, with a principle diagnoses code defined as an SMI for the full years of 2014-2015. The data was stratified by patient origin (county and zip code), gender and age-group. Adjusted rates were calculated after stratifying both inpatient volumes and US census based population estimates (sourced from Truven Health Analytics) by patient origin (county and zip), gender, and age-group. An average county-level rate was calculated and used as a benchmark comparison when analyzing at the zip-code level. The adjusted rates per zip-code, per county, were then ranked into quintiles, and visualized using MapInfo, a geo-spatial software program. While the analysis is indicative of a density of patients and cases, and can add value in future planning and community health initiatives, it is not without its limitations. The primary limitation of the analysis is that it is far from comprehensive, restricted to just claims-based data looking at inpatient admissions based on a principle diagnoses of SMI. However, its value is in its ability to provide a relational understanding in terms of neighborhoods and communities with the highest rates of SMI.

---

[16] Prescription Opioid Abuse and Heroin Addiction in New York State. Report from Office of NYS Comptroller. (June 2016) https://www.osc.state.ny.us/press/releases/june16/heroin_and_opioids.pdf

The county rate of Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Westchester was 504.9 per 100,000 population. The highest rates of SMI were found in the Hawthorne & White Plains communities. Zip code 10532, Hawthorne, had the highest rate in all of Westchester, with a total of 3,163.3 per 100,000 population. Other areas exhibiting high rates included: Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Hastings on Hudson, Jefferson Valley, Millwood, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Pleasantville, Purdys, Valhalla and Yonkers.

Westchester Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Rates
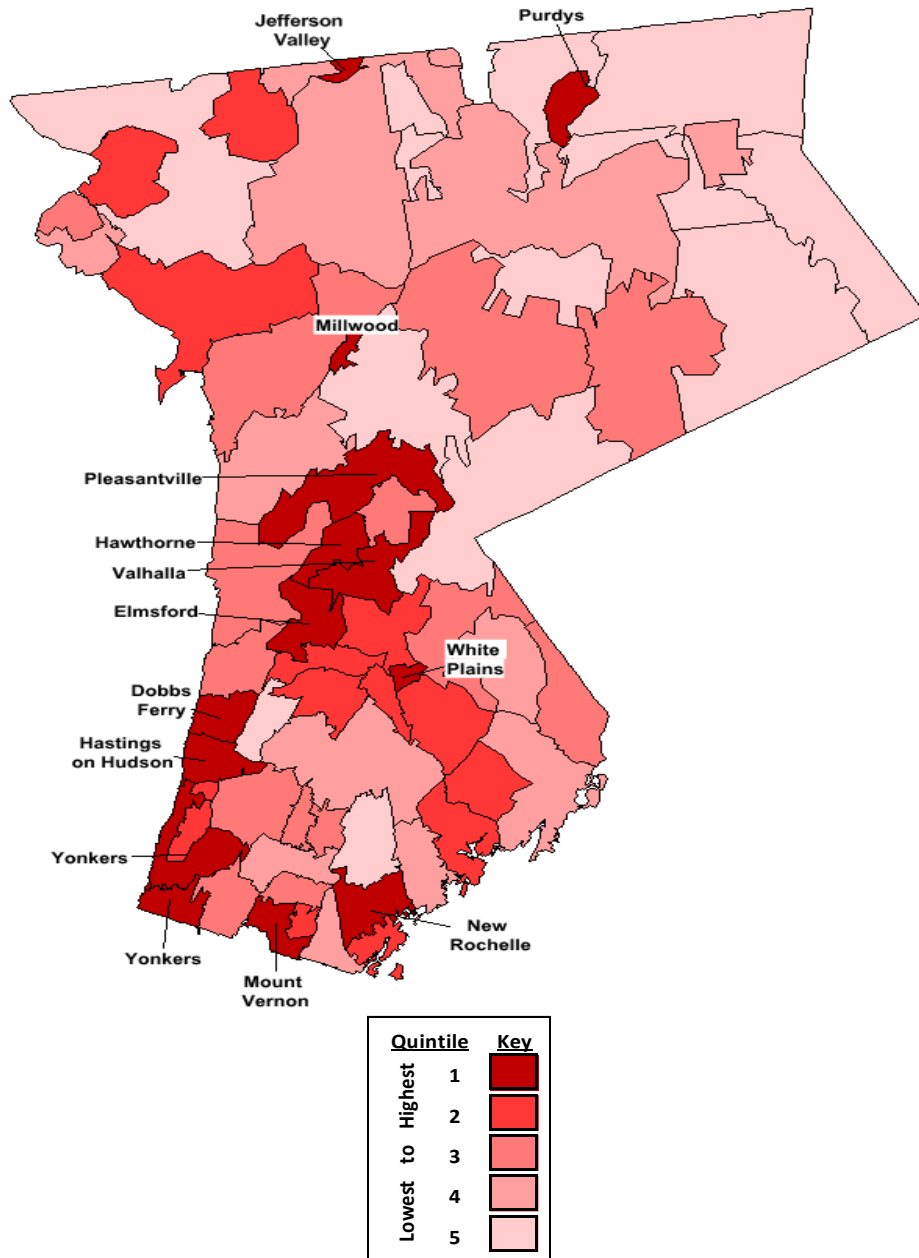
HIV, STDs, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases & Health Care-Associated Infections

To assess the prevalence of HIV, STDs. Vaccine-Preventable Diseases & Health Care-Associated Infections in Westchester County, the county prevalence is compared to New York State (NYS) and national prevalence and in relation to the 2013-2017 NYS Prevention Agenda Objectives (NYSPAO). Westchester County's newly diagnosed HIV case rate (per 100,000) was 12.2, lower than the NYS rate (19), the US rate (17) and well below the NYSPAO (23). The Westchester County Gonorrhea case rate (per 100,000) was 42.8, significantly lower than the NYS rate (94) and the US rate (100), but above the NYSPAO (19). The tuberculosis case rate (per 100,000) for Westchester County was 4.8, similar to the NYS average (4.9) and greater than the NYSPAO of 1. Westchester County case rates for chlamydia for both men and women were below the NYS rates, but the rates for females were almost 3x greater than rates for males.

Below is a table outlining NYS Department of HIV/AIDS and STD Rates for Westchester from 2011-2013, color-coded by whether or not the metric was significantly better than, significantly worse than, or comparable to the NYS average. Westchester if significantly better than the state average on most metrics and comparable on rates of pelvic inflammatory disease hospitalization.

Westchester HIV/AIDS and STD Rates

Indicator	3 Year Total	County Rate	NYS Rate	Sig.Dif.	County Ranking Group
HIV case rate per 100,000					
Crude	334	11.6	19.1	Yes	4th
Age-adjusted	334	12	19.1	Yes	4th
AIDS case rate per 100,000					
Crude	192	6.7	12.2	Yes	4th
Age-adjusted	192	6.7	12.2	Yes	4th
AIDS mortality rate per 100,000					
Crude	59	2	4	Yes	4th
Age-adjusted	59	1.8	3.7	Yes	4th
Early syphilis case rate per 100,000					
Early syphilis case rate per 100,000	199	6.9	14.4	Yes	4th
Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000					
All ages	1,587	55	107.7	Yes	4th
Aged 15-19 years	397	195.2	368.1	Yes	3rd
Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 males					
All ages	2,652	190.5	336	Yes	3rd
Aged 15-19 years	537	518.7	1,029.10	Yes	3rd
Aged 20-24 years	981	1,157.40	1,492.70	Yes	3rd
Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females					
All ages	6,566	439.4	672.3	Yes	3rd
Aged 15-19 years	2,132	2,134.10	3,595.50	Yes	3rd
Aged 20-24 years	2,416	2,976.70	3,432.20	Yes	3rd
% of sexually active young women aged 16-24 with at least one Chlamydia test in Medicaid program (2013)	2,941	69.2	72.2	Yes	1st
Pelvic Inflammatory disease (PID) hospitalization rate per 10,000 females (aged 15-44 years)	159	2.9	3	No	4th

Key*:

☐ (green) Significantly Better than NYS Average   ☐ (yellow) No Significant Difference from NYS Average

☐ (red) Significantly Worse than NYS Average

*Where significance was not available, better, the same or worse than the New York State Average;
Source: New York State Department of Health https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/chai/docs/sti_28.htm; The county ranking groups: 1 - most favorable to 4 - least favorable. These county ranking groups are categorized based on the quartile distribution of all county rates

Westchester County Summary of Findings

Finally, PQI and social determinant data were overlaid to identify areas of greatest need in Westchester County. Areas of Westchester County that fall into Quintiles 4 & 5 of the PQI Composite Rate were mapped. Then we began to overlay characteristics that provide some indication of health outcomes such as percent Non-White, percent Less than High School Diploma, percent Unemployed, and percent Below Poverty Level. In addition, areas where less than 70% were located within 0.5 mi to a supermarket, which classifies an urban area as food insecure were highlighted. Ultimately, there was substantial overlap between social determinants of health, a lack of easy access to food, and poor health outcomes. This overlap was most apparent in Peekskill and Mohegan Lake, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle (these areas are circled on the map below).
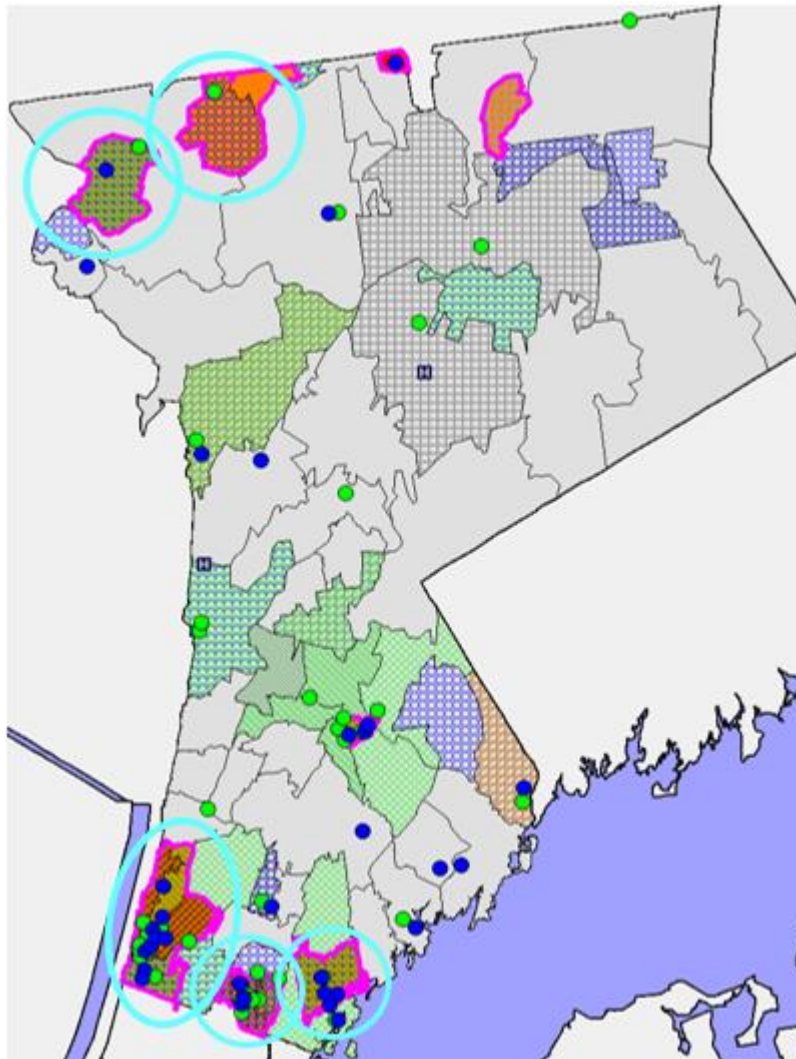
Key:
- = PQI Composite Rate (Quintile 1)
- = PQI Composite Rate (Quintile 2)
- = % Non-White*
- = % Less than High School Diploma*
- = % Unemployed*
- = % Below Poverty Level* (Family of 4 - $23, 850)
- = More than 0.5 mi to Supermarket**
- H = Northwell Health Hospital
- = HUD/Low Income Housing (Senior)
- = HUD/Low Income Housing (Family)

Sources: PQIs - SPARCSver11.01.2012adj/tb; Truven population used for adjustment; P.O. Boxes are excluded; Low Income Housing Developments – HUD New York State Housing Website http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/new_York; Website of individual Westchester County Local Housing Authorities; Social Determinant Indicators - 2014 United States Census American Community Survey - https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/; Access to food - http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx

In both our primary and secondary data analyses, major trends emerged regarding chronic disease, particularly obesity and the health behaviors associated with obesity, as well as mental health and substance abuse and access to healthcare. In our primary data analysis, both individual community members and community-based organizations expressed concerns about obesity and weight loss, and advocated for improving access to healthy foods and recreation. In addition, survey respondents and summit participants expressed concern about the growing need for increased mental health and substance abuse services. We saw the impacts of substance abuse, including drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, in our secondary data analysis as well. Finally, much of the conversation in our primary data analyses was centered on access and disparities in access.

Therefore, as a result of the 2016 primary and secondary data analysis the following health priorities, which are also impacted by identified social determinants of health such as poverty, unemployment, lack of housing, education and healthy food access which are present in specific in Westchester County, emerged as pressing community health issues in the Northwell Health Westchester County Service area:

- Chronic disease, especially in at risk and diverse communities
- Obesity
- Decreased consumption of and access to healthy foods
- Decreased physical activity and access to safe recreational areas
- Mental health and substance abuse
- Access to healthcare
- Health and social issues related to the senior population
- Lack of transportation and affordable housing

APPENDIX

Westchester Department of Health Community Health Needs Assessment Planning Committee Meeting Dates

4/1/16

5/6/16

6/24/16

7/15/16

9/16/16

Westchester County
Department of Health

2016.05

@wchealthdept

#keephealthy

Community Health Assessment Data Update

KEEP
HEALTHY
AND
GET
THE STATS

Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Survey Report, 2016

Jiali Li, Ph.D.   Director of Research & Evaluation Planning & Evaluation

Renee Recchia, MPH
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Administration

Bonnie Lam, MPH
Medical Data Analyst

In November 2015, the New York State Health Commissioner sent a letter to all local health department commissioners and hospital chief executive officers to provide an update on New York's progress in meeting the goals of the 2013-2017 Prevention Agenda, NYS' health improvement plan to become the healthiest state. The letter asked health departments and hospitals to work together to review community health data and to identify two Prevention Agenda priorities for 2016-2018.

Local health departments are required to conduct Community Health Assessments (CHA) and to submit a three-year Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). In April, the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDH) convened a meeting with Westchester County hospitals to discuss the process for conducting a joint health assessment. This group worked together to develop and conduct surveys among health care providers and members of the public. The surveys were intended to capture important health issues affecting the communities in which they serve and/or live. Survey questions included providers' and communities' perceptions of the most needed services, barriers to providing/receiving services, and ways to improve access to services.

Surveys were made available in paper-format and online through Survey Monkey. Surveys were offered in multiple languages; WCDH translated the survey into Spanish and hospitals had the survey translated into other languages. Both WCDH and hospitals were responsible for survey distribution. Paper forms for community members were placed in waiting areas of various service agencies and hospitals. In addition, WCDH had staff onsite at service locations to assist and encourage underserved populations to complete the survey. Online links for the provider and community surveys were distributed through listservs available to the WCDH, hospitals, and community-based organizations. A total of 1,318 community surveys and 218 provider surveys were conducted from May 16, 2016 to June 30, 2016.

This data brief presents the main findings from the two surveys.

Robert P. Astorino, Westchester County Executive

Sherlita Amler, MD, Commissioner of Health

Westchester County Provider Questionnaire

We want to hear your thoughts about important health issues in the community you serve. Together, the Westchester County Health Department and hospitals throughout Westchester County, NY, will use the results of this short survey and other information to help improve health programs. Thank you for your participation!

Agency Name: _____

Zip code of site location: _____

Optional:

Your name _____ **Phone #** _____ **Email address** _____

How would you best describe your title/role in your agency?

- ☐ Advocate
- ☐ Alcohol/substance provider
- ☐ Allied health professional
- ☐ Behavioral health care provider
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

- ☐ Board member
- ☐ Dental provider
- ☐ Executive director
- ☐ Health educator

- ☐ Office manager
- ☐ Primary care provider
- ☐ Program administrator/manager
- ☐ Specialty care provider

Please check the categories that best describe your agency. *(Please check all that apply)*

- ☐ Alcohol/substance Abuse Agency
- ☐ Community-based Organization
- ☐ Community Health Center
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

- ☐ Dental Practice
- ☐ Home Care Agency
- ☐ Hospital

- ☐ Medical Practice
- ☐ Mental Health Agency
- ☐ Outpatient Clinic

Please check the type of services provided by your agency. *(Please check all that apply)*

- ☐ Breastfeeding support
- ☐ Case management
- ☐ Childcare
- ☐ Community education
- ☐ Dental services
- ☐ Domestic violence prevention
- ☐ Drug/alcohol services
- ☐ Elder care/senior services
- ☐ Exercise/ weight loss programs

- ☐ Family planning
- ☐ Food access
- ☐ Health insurance enrollment
- ☐ Health screenings
- ☐ Home care services
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Immigrant support services
- ☐ Immunization
- ☐ Mental health services

- ☐ Prenatal/PCAP services
- ☐ Primary care services- adults
- ☐ Primary care services- children
- ☐ Rehabilitation services
- ☐ Smoking/tobacco services
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Violence/bullying/gang prevention
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

Please check all persons served by your agency. *(Check all that apply)*

- ☐ Adults
- ☐ Children
- ☐ Disabled

- ☐ Immigrants
- ☐ Low-income
- ☐ Uninsured

- ☐ Seniors
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

What are the THREE biggest ongoing health concerns for the people/community you serve?

- ☐ Access to immunizations
- ☐ Access to primary health care
- ☐ Access to specialty care
- ☐ Alcohol abuse
- ☐ Asthma/breathing problems
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Care for the elderly
- ☐ Child health & wellness
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's

- ☐ Dental care
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Distracted driving
- ☐ Drug abuse
- ☐ Family planning/teen pregnancy
- ☐ Healthy environment
- ☐ Heart disease/stroke
- ☐ HIV/AIDS & Sexually Transmitted Infections

- ☐ Mental health/depression/ suicide
- ☐ Nutrition/eating habits
- ☐ Overweight/obesity
- ☐ Preventable injury/falls
- ☐ Smoking/tobacco use
- ☐ Violence
- ☐ Women's health

- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

Westchester County Provider Questionnaire

What THREE things would be most helpful to improve the health concerns of the community you serve?

- ☐ Access to dental care
- ☐ Access to healthier food
- ☐ Access to primary care
- ☐ Affordable housing
- ☐ Breastfeeding support
- ☐ Caregiver support
- ☐ Clean air & water
- ☐ Community education
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's screening
- ☐ Domestic violence prevention
- ☐ Drug/alcohol services
- ☐ Elder care services
- ☐ Exercise/weight loss programs
- ☐ Health Insurance enrollment
- ☐ Health screenings
- ☐ Home care services
- ☐ Immigrant support services
- ☐ Job opportunities
- ☐ Mental health services
- ☐ Safer childcare options
- ☐ Safer places to walk/play
- ☐ Smoking/tobacco services
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Violence/bullying/gang prevention
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

How would you rate the health of the people/community you serve?

- ☐ Very healthy
- ☐ Healthy
- ☐ Somewhat healthy
- ☐ Unhealthy
- ☐ Very unhealthy
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

What are the THREE most significant barriers impacting YOUR ABILITY to provide services to your patients/clients?

- ☐ Cultural competency issues
- ☐ High no-show rate
- ☐ Inadequate insurance reimbursement
- ☐ Lack of funding
- ☐ Limited bi-lingual staff
- ☐ Limited or lack of access to specialists
- ☐ Limited space and/or equipment
- ☐ Limited staffing resources
- ☐ Patient cannot afford prescription medications
- ☐ Patient non-adherence to treatment
- ☐ Staff time contrains
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

For the patients/clients you serve, what are the top THREE barriers impacting YOUR CLIENTS' ability to access your services?

- ☐ There are no issues
- ☐ Cannot afford services
- ☐ Co-pay/deductible too high
- ☐ Cultural/religious beliefs
- ☐ Don't know how to access services
- ☐ Don't like going/afraid to go
- ☐ Don't understand need to see a provider
- ☐ Inconvenient hours
- ☐ Insurance does not cover service
- ☐ Lack of time
- ☐ Lack of/or limited staff/service
- ☐ Lack of/or limited staff who speak their language
- ☐ No transportation/too far
- ☐ No childcare
- ☐ No insurance
- ☐ Unaware of services available
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

Where do community members you serve get most of their health information? *(Check all that apply)*

- ☐ Community-based organization
- ☐ Doctor/Health professional
- ☐ Family or friends
- ☐ Health department
- ☐ Hospital
- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Library
- ☐ Newspaper/magazine
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Religious organization
- ☐ School/college
- ☐ Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- ☐ Television
- ☐ Worksite
- ☐ Other *(please specify)* : _____

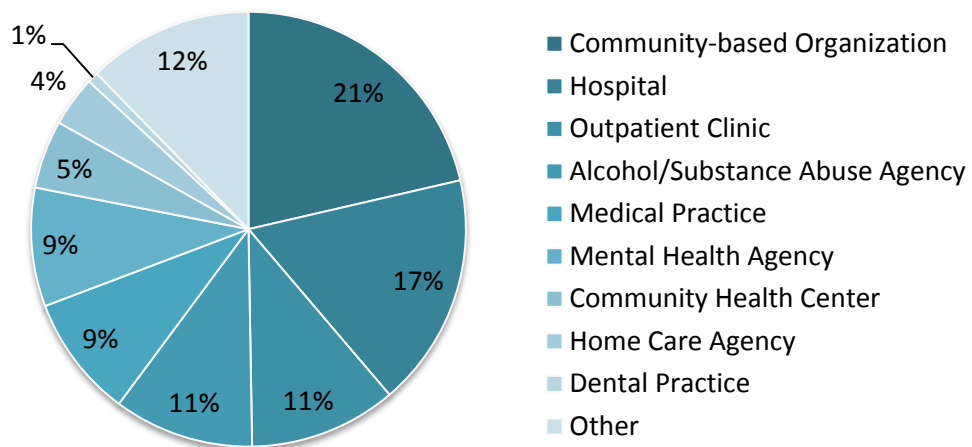| Can we contact you so you can tell us more about your ideas regarding health problems in Westchester County and what should be done about them?	☐ Yes _____ ☐ No _____

	Westchester County	Not Westchester County	Total Surveys Included in Provider Analysis
All Respondents (online form)	179 *(82%)*	39 *(18%)*	**218**

Organization Types

- Community-based Organization — 21%
- Hospital — 17%
- Outpatient Clinic — 11%
- Alcohol/Substance Abuse Agency — 11%
- Medical Practice — 9%
- Mental Health Agency — 9%
- Community Health Center — 5%
- Home Care Agency — 4%
- Dental Practice — 1%
- Other — 12%

Title or Role of Respondent within Agency

- Program administrator/manager — 23%
- Specialty care provider — 13%
- Executive director — 12%
- Primary care provider — 8%
- Allied health professional — 4%
- Advocate — 3%
- Behavioral health care provider — 3%
- Alcohol/substance provider — 2%
- Board member — 2%
- Office manager — 1%
- Health educator — 1%
- Other — *Other, 28%
- No response — <1%
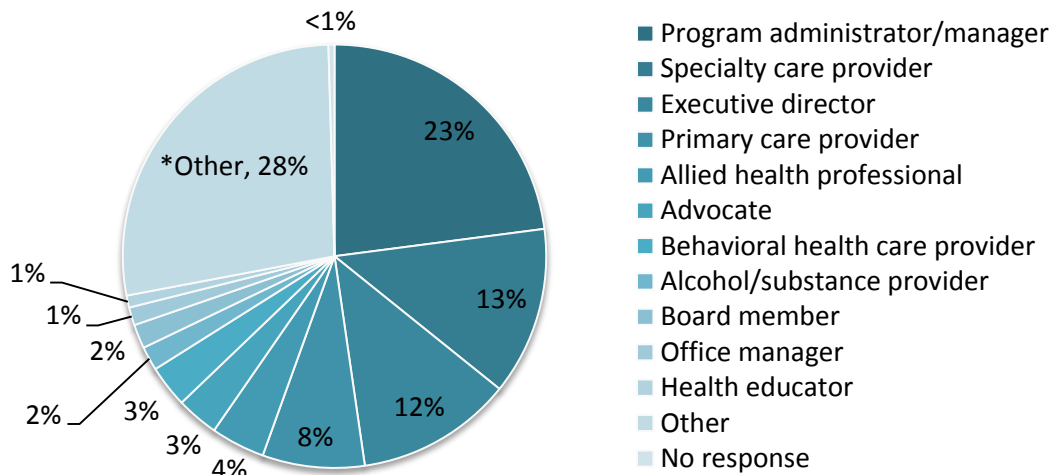
The qualitative "Other" free-responses were overall not applicable and not itemized in the presented results.

Top Services Provided to Community

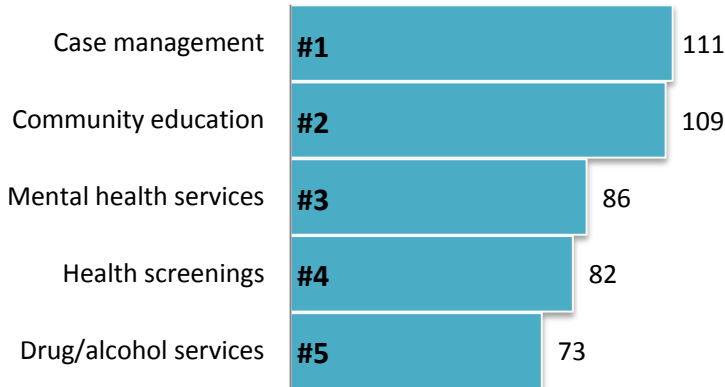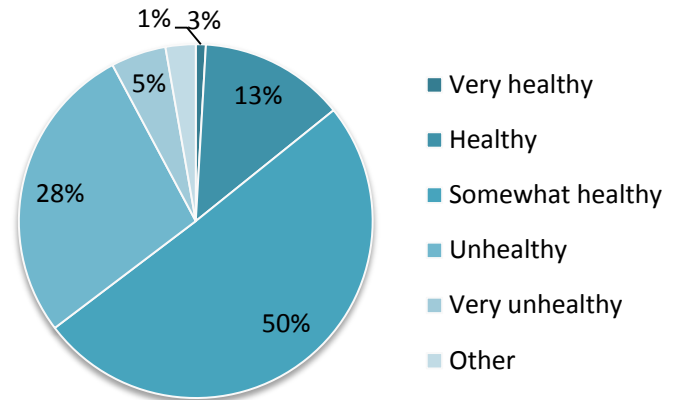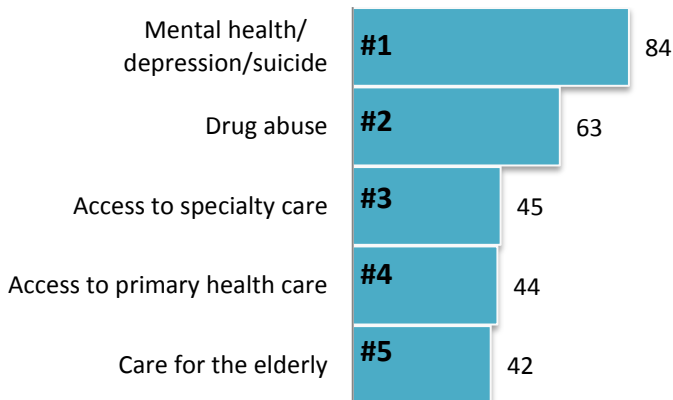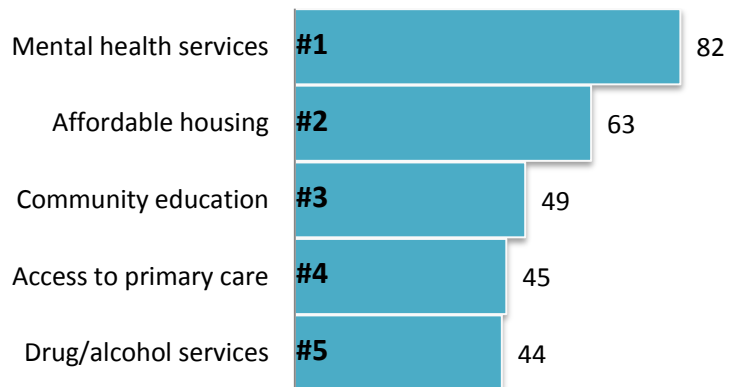| Service	Rank	Value
Case management	#1	111
Community education	#2	109
Mental health services	#3	86
Health screenings	#4	82
Drug/alcohol services	#5	73

Perceived Health Status of Community

- Very healthy: 13%
- Healthy: 50%
- Somewhat healthy: 28%
- Unhealthy: 5%
- Very unhealthy: 1%
- Other: 3%

Top Health Concerns for Community

Concern	Rank	Value
Mental health/depression/suicide	#1	84
Drug abuse	#2	63
Access to specialty care	#3	45
Access to primary health care	#4	44
Care for the elderly	#5	42

Programs Needed to Address Health Concerns

Program	Rank	Value
Mental health services	#1	82
Affordable housing	#2	63
Community education	#3	49
Access to primary care	#4	45
Drug/alcohol services	#5	44

Top Barriers to Providing Care

Barrier	Rank	Value
Lack of funding	#1	98
Patient non-adherence to treatment	#2	80
Inadequate insurance reimbursement	#3	80
Limited staffing resources	#4	72
Staff time constraints	#5	64

Top Barriers to Patients Recieving Care

Barrier	Rank	Value
Don't know how to access services	#1	69
Unaware of services available	#2	64
Don't understand need to see a provider	#3	57
Cannot afford services	#4	46
No transportation/too far	#5	45

Organization type	Count
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Agency	39
Community Health Center	19
Community-based Organization	80
Dental Practice	3
Home Care Agency	14
Hospital	65
Medical Practice	34
Mental Health Agency	33
Outpatient Clinic	41
Other	46

Agency Title/Roles	Count
Advocate	7
Alcohol/substance provider	4
Allied health professional	9
Behavioral health care provider	7
Board member	4
Executive director	26
Health educator	2
Office manager	3
Primary care provider	17
Program administrator/manager	50
Specialty care provider	28
Other	60
No response	1

Other' - from above Agency Title/Roles	Count
Administrative Assistant	1
Administrator	3
Board Member (Hospital)	1
Business Development Specialist	1
Case Management	3
Chief Executive Officer	2
Chief Operating Officer	2
Controller - Finance	1
Coordinator	3
Deputy Executive Director	10
Director	15
Executive staff	1
Health Communication Assistant	1
Hospitalist	1
Integrative Medicine Program Manager	1
Mental Health Specialist	1
Navigator	1
Nursing manager, nurse practitioner	2
Physician / MD	3
Psychiatrist	1
Quality Management	1
Social worker	1
Sterile Processing Manager	1
Transition Specialist	1
Transportation	1
Volunteer	1

Populations served	Count
Adults	208
Children	156
Disabled	175
Immigrants	155
Low-income	182
Seniors	163
Uninsured	158
Other	17

Services provided	Count
Breastfeeding support	42
Case management	111
Childcare	13
Community education	109
Dental services	19
Domestic violence prevention	22
Drug/alcohol services	73
Elder care/senior services	49
Exercise/weight loss programs	39
Family planning	23
Food access	23
Health Insurance enrollment	43
Health screenings	82
Home care services	30
Housing	30
Immigrant support services	13
Immunization	42
Mental health services	86
Prenatal/PCAP services	35
Primary care services-adults	49
Primary care services-children	32
Rehabilitation services	56
Smoking/tobacco services	42
Transportation	27
Violence/bullying/gang prevention	13
Other	66

Overall Heath status of community served	Count
Very healthy	2
Healthy	29
Somewhat healthy	110
Unhealthy	60
Very unhealthy	11
Other	6

Barriers to care for providers	Count
Cultural competency issues	19
High no-show rate	41
Inadequate insurance reimbursement	80
Lack of funding	98
Limited bi-lingual staff	32
Limited or lack of access to specialists	36
Limited space and/or equipment	32
Limited staffing resources	72
Patient cannot afford prescriptions	29
Patient non-adherence to treatment	80
Staff time constrains	64
Other	30

Barriers to care for patients	Count
Cannot afford services	46
Co-pay/deductible too high	41
Cultural/religious beliefs	4
Don't know how to access services	69
Don't like going/afraid to go	43
Don't understand need to see a provider	57
Inconvenient hours	8
Insurance does not cover service	35
Lack of time	16
Lack of/or limited staff who speak lang.	12
Lack of/or limited staff/service	26
No childcare	13
No insurance	24
No transportation/too far	45
There are no issues	28
Unaware of services available	64
Other	20

Health concerns of community/opinion	Count
Access to immunization	5
Access to primary health care	44
Access to specialty care	45
Alcohol abuse	36
Asthma/breathing problems	8
Cancer	21
Care for the elderly	42
Child health & wellness	19
Dementia/Alzheimer's	33
Dental care	7
Diabetes	26
Distracted driving	4
Drug abuse	63
Family planning/teen pregnancy	4
Healthy environment	17
Heart disease/stroke	28
HIV/AIDS & STI's	14
Mental health/depression/suicide	84
Nutrition/eating habits	8
Other	26
Overweight/obesity	31
Preventable injury/falls	10
Smoking/tobacco use	23
Violence	16
Women's health	11

Programs to address health concerns	Count
Access to dental care	8
Access to healthier food	25
Access to primary care	45
Affordable housing	63
Breastfeeding support	2
Caregiver support	29
Clean air & water	2
Community education	49
Dementia/Alzheimer's screening	14
Domestic violence prevention	7
Drug/alcohol services	44
Elder care services	35
Exercise/weight loss programs	25
Health insurance enrollment	15
Health screenings	22
Home care services	24
Immigrant support services	14
Job opportunities	35
Mental health services	82
Safer childcare options	4
Safer places to walk/play	9
Smoking/tobacco services	13
Transportation	28
Violence/bullying/gang prevention	11
Other	18

Health information source(s)	Count
Community-based organization	100
Doctor/Health professional	143
Family or friends	116
Health department	13
Hospital	69
Internet	84
Library	6
Newspaper/magazine	18
Radio	5
Religious organization	14
School/college	15
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	29
Television	38
Worksite	7

Westchester County Community Health Questionnaire

We want to hear your thoughts about important health issues in your community. Together, the Westchester County Health Department and hospitals throughout Westchester County, NY, will use the results of this short survey and other information to help improve health programs in your community. Your responses are completely anonymous. Thank you for your participation!

What are the THREE biggest ongoing health concerns for the COMMUNITY WHERE YOU LIVE?

- ☐ Access to immunizations
- ☐ Access to primary health care
- ☐ Access to specialty care
- ☐ Alcohol abuse
- ☐ Asthma/breathing problems
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Care for the elderly
- ☐ Child health & wellness
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's
- ☐ Dental care
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Distracted driving
- ☐ Drug abuse
- ☐ Family planning/teen pregnancy
- ☐ Healthy environment
- ☐ Heart disease/stroke
- ☐ HIV/AIDS & Sexually Transmitted Infections
- ☐ Mental health/depression/suicide
- ☐ Nutrition/eating habits
- ☐ Overweight/obesity
- ☐ Preventable injury/falls
- ☐ Smoking/tobacco use
- ☐ Violence
- ☐ Women's health
- ☐ Other (please specify) : _____

What are the THREE biggest ongoing health concerns for YOURSELF?

- ☐ Access to immunizations
- ☐ Access to primary health care
- ☐ Access to specialty care
- ☐ Alcohol abuse
- ☐ Asthma/breathing problems
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Care for the elderly
- ☐ Child health & wellness
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's
- ☐ Dental care
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Distracted driving
- ☐ Drug abuse
- ☐ Family planning/teen pregnancy
- ☐ Healthy environment
- ☐ Heart disease/stroke
- ☐ HIV/AIDS & Sexually Transmitted Infections
- ☐ Mental health/depression/suicide
- ☐ Nutrition/eating habits
- ☐ Overweight/obesity
- ☐ Preventable injury/falls
- ☐ Smoking/tobacco use
- ☐ Violence
- ☐ Women's health
- ☐ Other (please specify) : _____

What THREE things would be most helpful to improve YOUR health concerns?

- ☐ Access to dental care
- ☐ Access to healthier food
- ☐ Access to primary care
- ☐ Affordable housing
- ☐ Breastfeeding support
- ☐ Caregiver support
- ☐ Clean air & water
- ☐ Community education
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's screening
- ☐ Domestic violence prevention
- ☐ Drug/alcohol services
- ☐ Elder care services
- ☐ Exercise/weight loss programs
- ☐ Health Insurance enrollment
- ☐ Health screenings
- ☐ Home care services
- ☐ Immigrant support services
- ☐ Job opportunities
- ☐ Mental health services
- ☐ Safer childcare options
- ☐ Safer places to walk/play
- ☐ Smoking/tobacco services
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Violence/bullying/gang prevention
- ☐ Other (please specify) : _____

How would you describe your overall health?

- ☐ Very healthy
- ☐ Healthy
- ☐ Somewhat healthy
- ☐ Unhealthy
- ☐ Very unhealthy
- ☐ Other (please specify) : _____

How would you describe your overall mental health?

- ☐ Very healthy
- ☐ Healthy
- ☐ Somewhat healthy
- ☐ Unhealthy
- ☐ Very unhealthy
- ☐ Other (please specify) : _____

Do you suffer from any chronic health conditions (check all that apply)

- ☐ None
- ☐ Asthma/breathing problems
- ☐ Auto-immune disease
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Drug/alcohol abuse
- ☐ Heart disease
- ☐ High blood pressure
- ☐ High cholesterol
- ☐ HIV/AIDS
- ☐ Memory issues
- ☐ Mental health
- ☐ Overweight/obesity
- ☐ Other (please specify) : _____

Westchester County Community Health Questionnaire

| **Do you have a health care provider for checkups and visits:** | ☐ Yes _____ |
| | ☐ No _____ |

How long has it been since you visited a health care provider for a routine physical exam or checkup?

| ☐ In the past year | ☐ In the past five years | ☐ Never |
| ☐ In the past two years | ☐ Five or more years ago | ☐ Don't know |

What THREE things prevent YOU from getting medical care from a health care provider?

☐ Nothing prevents me from getting medical care	☐ Cultural/religious beliefs	☐ Insurance does not cover service
☐ Cannot afford	☐ Don't know how to find providers	☐ No transportation/too far
☐ Cannot find a health provider who speaks my language	☐ Don't like going/afraid to go	☐ No childcare
☐ Co-pay/deductible too high	☐ Don't see the benefit	☐ No insurance
	☐ I have no time	☐ Other (please specify) : _____
	☐ Inconvenient office hours	

| **In the past 12 months, did you receive care in the emergency room?** | ☐ Yes _____ |
| | ☐ No _____ |

If yes, what is the ONE main reason for your emergency room visit?

☐ Could not find a local health provider who speaks my language	☐ Health provider said go to emergency room	☐ Thought problem too serious for a doctor's visit
☐ Doctor's office not open	☐ No other place to go	☐ Other (please specify) : _____
☐ Emergency room is the closest provider	☐ Receive most of my care at emergency room	

Where do you and your family get most of your health information? (check all that apply)

☐ Community-based organization	☐ Internet	☐ School/college
☐ Doctor/Health professional	☐ Library	☐ Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
☐ Family or friends	☐ Newspaper/magazine	☐ Television
☐ Health department	☐ Radio	☐ Worksite
☐ Hospital	☐ Religious organization	☐ Other (please specify) : _____

For statistical purposes only (your responses are anonymous), please complete the following:

I identify as:	**What is your age:**	
☐ Male	☐ 18-24	☐ 55-64
☐ Female	☐ 25-34	☐ 65-74
☐ Other	☐ 35-44	☐ 75+
	☐ 45-54	

| **Zip code where I live** _____ | **Town/city where I live** _____ | |

| **Are you Hispanic or Latino?** | ☐ Yes | ☐ No |

What category best describes your race?

| ☐ White/Caucasian | ☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native | ☐ Multi-racial |
| ☐ Black/African American | ☐ Asian/Pacific Islander | ☐ Other |

What is the primary language you speak?

☐ English	☐ Portuguese	☐ Tagalog
☐ Spanish	☐ French	☐ Korean
☐ Italian	☐ Chinese	☐ Other (please specify) : _____

What is your highest level of education?

☐ Less than high school	☐ Some college	☐ Other (please specify) : _____
☐ High school grad/GED	☐ College graduate	
☐ Technical school	☐ Advanced degree	

What is your current employment status

| ☐ Employed | ☐ Student | ☐ Retired |
| ☐ Not employed | ☐ Military | ☐ Other (please specify) : _____ |

Do you have any of the following types of health insurance?

| ☐ Medicare | ☐ Private insurance | ☐ None/no insurance |
| ☐ Medicaid | ☐ Tri-Care | ☐ Other (please specify) : _____ |

Respondents	Westchester County (Included in analysis)	Not Westchester County (Excluded)	Total Surveys
Online	732	200	932
Paper Form*	365	21	386
Total	**1097** *(83%)*	221 *(17%)*	**1318**

* Although a small proportion of respondents using the paper forms selected more items than requested in their responses, the impact was not significant to the output

Community Survey Respondent Demographics, Westchester County

Gender

■ Female ■ Male ■ Other ■ No response

1%
5%
20%
74%
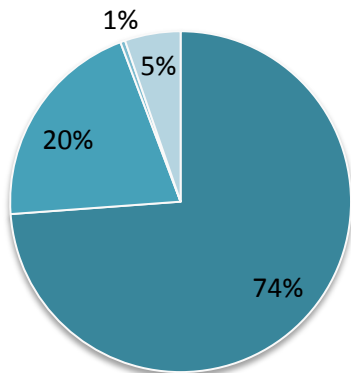
Race

69 individuals did not respond

666
168
37
10
55
92

White/ Caucasian Black/ African American Asian/ Pacific Islander American Indian/ AK Native Multi-racial Other

Age Groups

50
161
142
192
264
148
112

18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75+

28 individuals did not respond
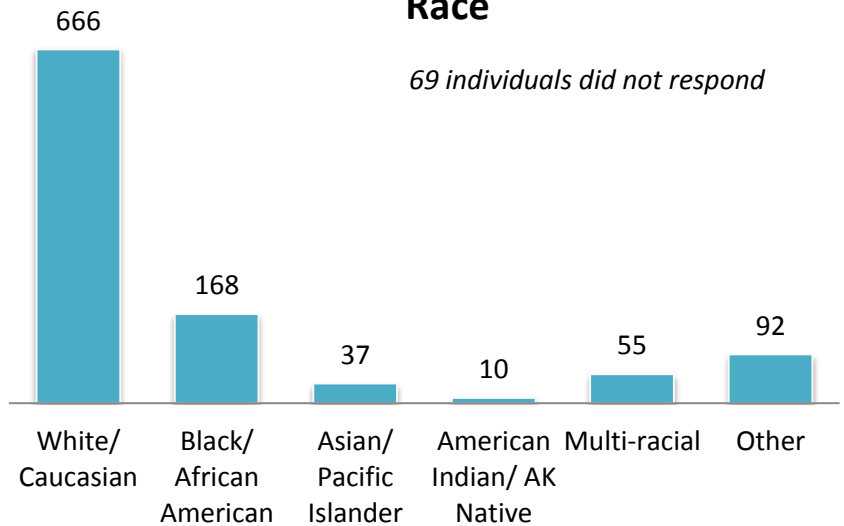
Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino

■ No ■ Yes ■ No response

9%
19%
72%

Primary Language Spoken
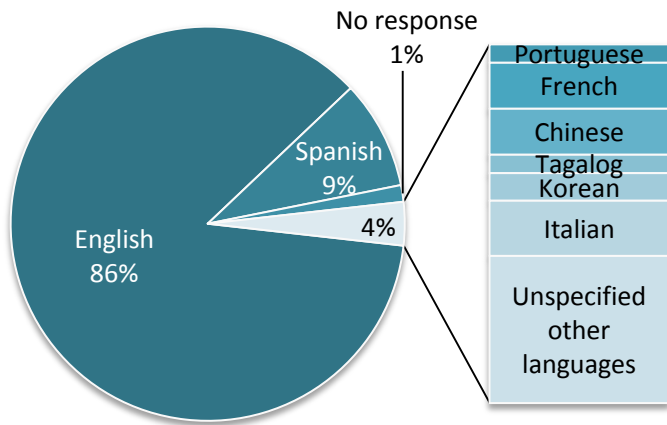
English 86%
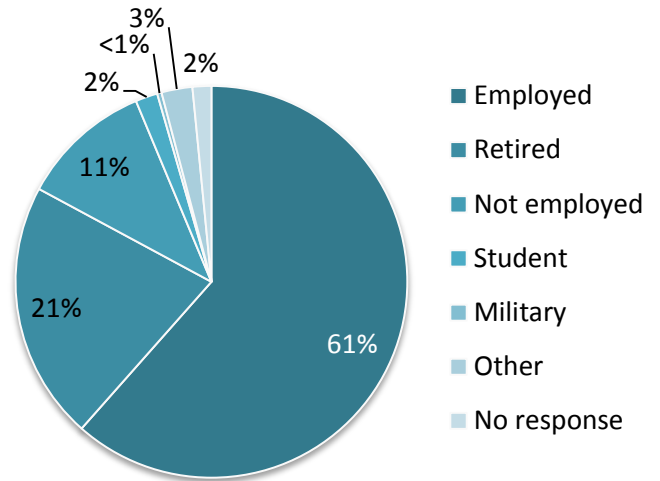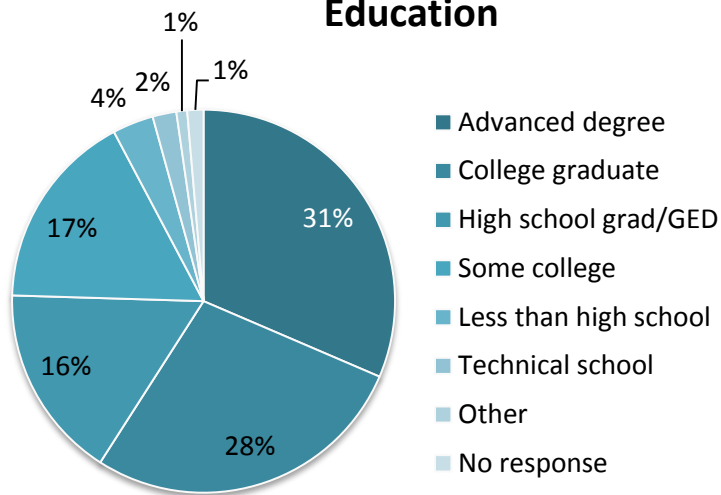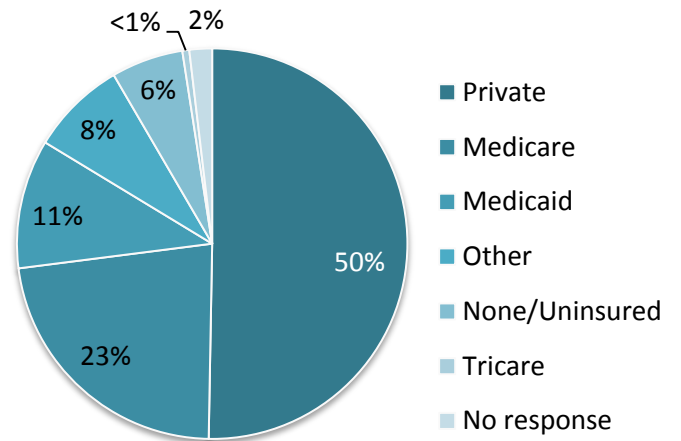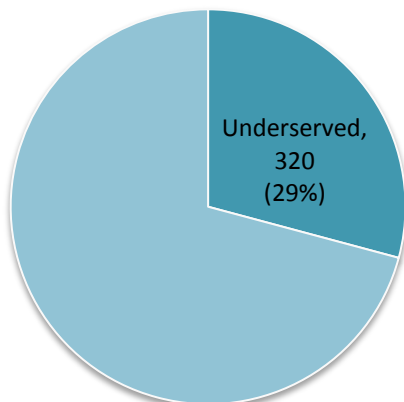
No response 1%

Spanish 9%

4%

Portuguese
French
Chinese
Tagalog
Korean
Italian
Unspecified other languages

Employment

3%
<1%
2%
2%
11%
21%
61%

- Employed
- Retired
- Not employed
- Student
- Military
- Other
- No response

Education

1%
2%
4%
1%
17%
16%
31%
28%

- Advanced degree
- College graduate
- High school grad/GED
- Some college
- Less than high school
- Technical school
- Other
- No response

Insurance Status

<1%
2%
6%
8%
11%
50%
23%

- Private
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Other
- None/Uninsured
- Tricare
- No response

Underserved Population

Underserved, 320 (29%)

Total Surveys 1097 (100%)

Among all Westchester respondents, 29% were underserved, defined as those who had a self-reported high school education or less **and/or** respondents who reported as having Medicaid or were uninsured.

Respondents' Self-reported Zip Code of Residence

Legend

☑ Paper Survey Site

Respondents

Count: Paper + Online

	1-5
	6-15
	16-35
	36-55
	56-103

Top Health Concerns for Community

Care for the elderly	#1 — 285
Drug abuse	#2 — 278
Overweight/obesity	#3 — 248
Mental health	#4 — 236
Cancer	#5 — 207
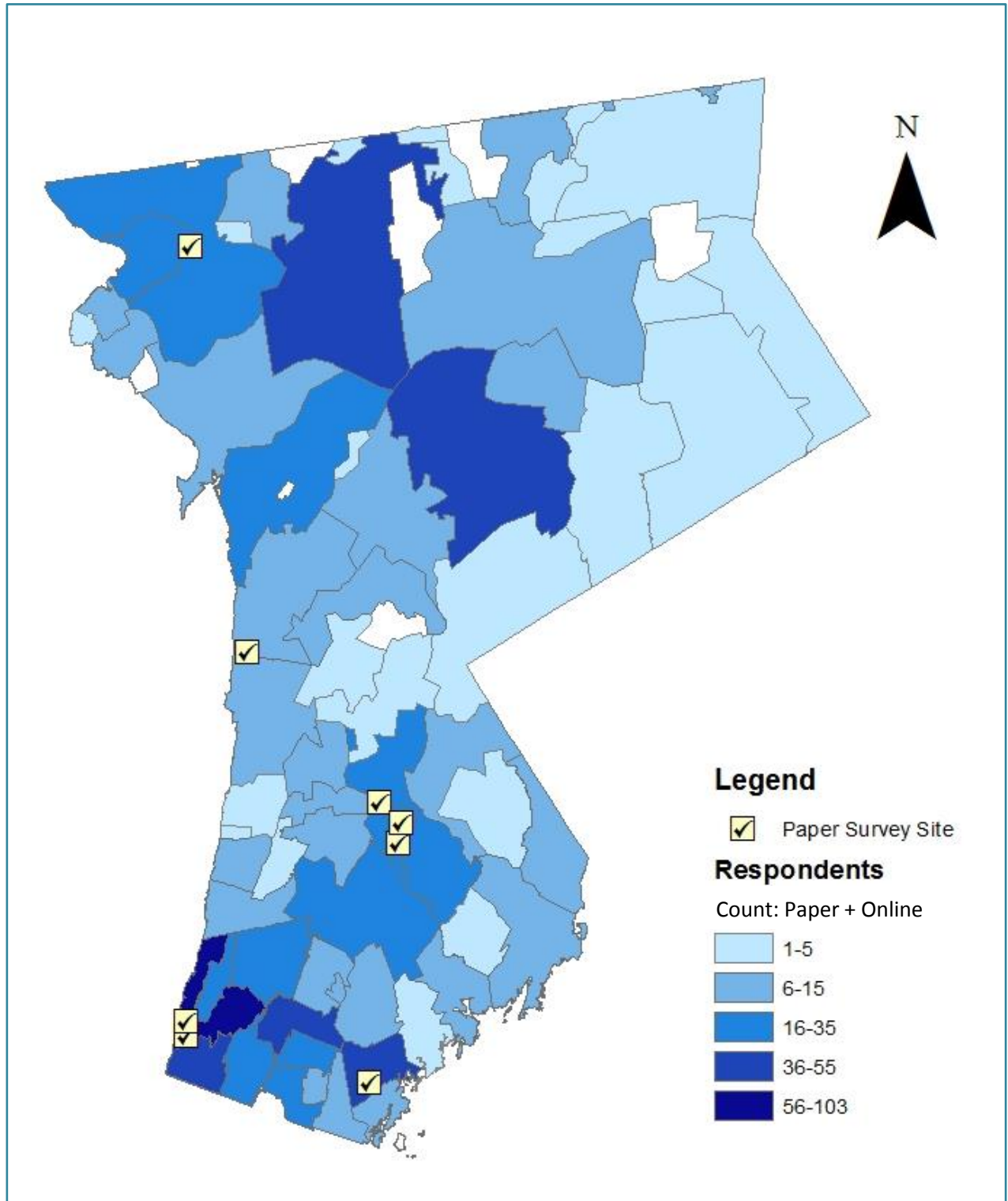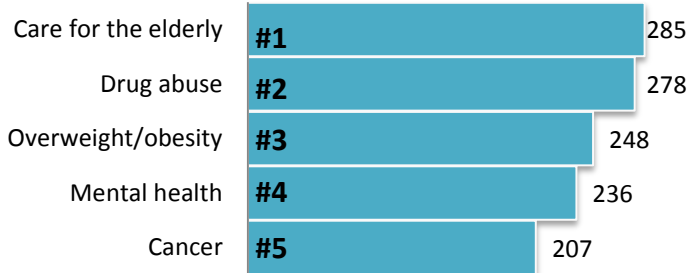
Existing Chronic Health Issues

None	#1 — 363
High blood pressure	#2 — 259
Overweight/obesity	#3 — 235
High cholesterol	#4 — 220
Asthma/breathing problems	#5 — 137

Top Health Concerns for Self

Nutrition/eating habits	#1 — 334
Overweight/obesity	#2 — 263
Healthy environment	#3 — 256
Women's health	#4 — 246
Dental care	#5 (tie) — 201
Care for the elderly	201
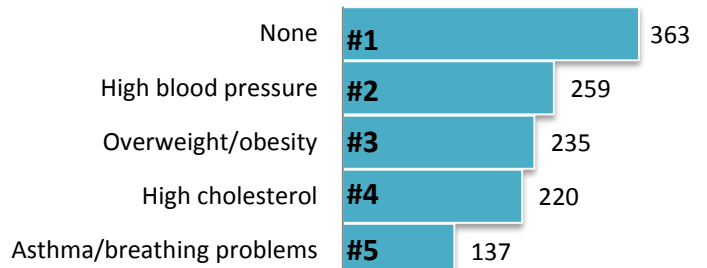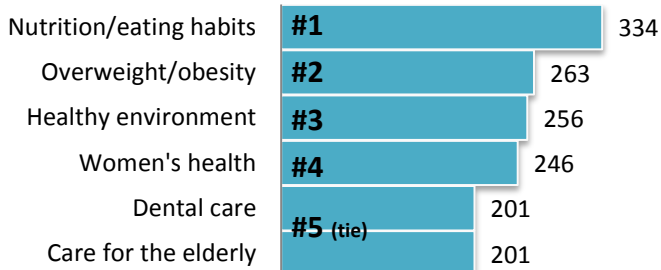
Have Primary Care Provider

Yes, 907	No, 114

Programs Needed to Address Concerns

Exercise/weight loss	#1 — 405
Clean air & water	#2 — 259
Access to healthier food	#3 — 219
Elder care	#4 — 211
Affordable housing	#5 — 201

Time Since Last Dr. Appointment

≤ 1 year	≤ 2 years	≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Never	Don't know
870	109	54	22	8	17
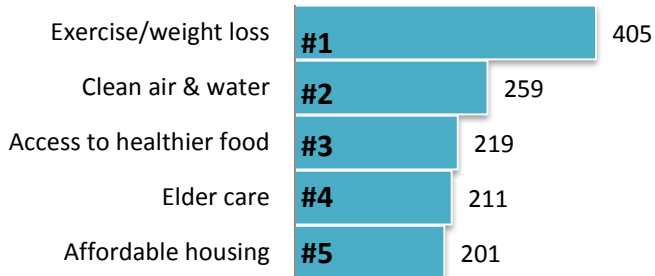
Emergency Room Use in Past Year

Yes, 291	No, 761
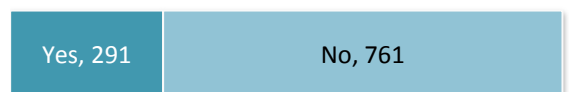
Perceived Health Status:

- ■ Very Healthy
- ■ Healthy
- ■ Somewhat Healthy
- ■ Unhealthy
- ■ Very Unhealthy
- ■ Other
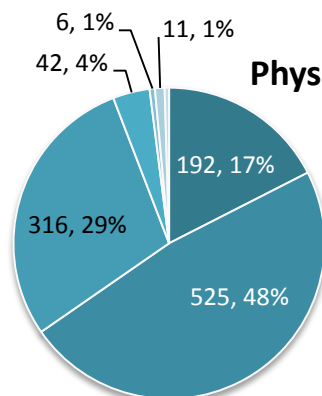
Physical Health

- 192, 17%
- 525, 48%
- 316, 29%
- 42, 4%
- 6, 1%
- 11, 1%

Mental Health

- 357, 33%
- 527, 48%
- 153, 14%
- 36, 3%
- 5, <1%
- 6, 1%

Gender	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Male	78	146	224	69
Female	229	581	810	222
Other	0	5	5	2
No response	58	0	58	27

Age Group	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
18-24	39	11	50	32
25-34	98	63	161	89
35-44	58	84	142	50
45-54	28	164	192	39
55-64	32	232	264	36
65-74	29	119	148	25
75+	53	59	112	34
No response	28	0	28	15

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Yes	125	82	207	109
No	142	650	792	159
No response	98	0	98	52

Race	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
White/ Caucasian	133	533	666	118
Black/ African American	82	86	168	86
American Indian/ AK Native	5	5	10	3
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3	34	37	3
Multi-racial	21	34	55	19
Other	52	40	92	47
No response	69	0	69	44

Primary Language	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
English	259	686	945	237
Spanish	82	16	98	70
Italian	1	5	6	2
Portuguese	2	0	2	2
French	2	3	5	1
Chinese	0	5	5	1
Tagalog	0	2	2	0
Korean	1	2	3	0
Other languages	3	13	16	2
No response	15	0	15	5

Education	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Less than high school	34	4	38	38
High school grad/GED	127	53	180	180
Technical school	12	10	22	4
Some college	77	107	184	44
College graduate	66	237	303	32
Advanced degree	32	313	345	20
Other	2	8	10	1
No response	15	0	15	1

Employment	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Employed	162	513	675	149
Not employed	82	37	119	90
Student	14	6	20	13
Military	3	1	4	1
Retired	83	151	234	52
Other	4	24	28	10
No response	17	0	17	5

Insurance	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Medicare	109	169	278	71
Medicaid	93	38	131	131
Private	62	554	616	41
Tricare	1	6	7	1
None/Uninsured	61	12	73	73
Other	16	81	97	17
No response	23	0	23	5

Overall Health	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Very Healthy	51	141	192	41
Healthy	178	347	525	147
Somewhat Healthy	112	204	316	108
Unhealthy	15	27	42	17
Very Unhealthy	2	4	6	3
Other	2	9	11	2
No response	5	0	5	2

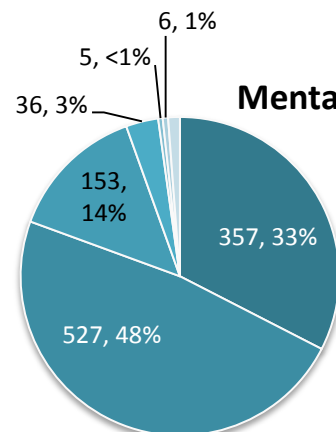| Mental Health	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Very Healthy	120	237	357	97
Healthy	167	360	527	141
Somewhat Healthy	50	103	153	51
Unhealthy	12	24	36	18
Very Unhealthy	1	4	5	2
Other	2	4	6	2
No response	13	0	13	9

Chronic Health Issues	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
None	134	229	363	117
Asthma/breathing problems	44	93	137	47
Auto-immune disease	9	56	65	9
Cancer	16	41	57	9
Diabetes	30	59	89	29
Disability	12	24	36	9
Drug/alcohol abuse	3	7	10	2
Heart disease	19	48	67	17
High blood pressure	73	186	259	61
High cholesterol	62	158	220	50
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Memory issues	23	28	51	14
Mental health	14	60	74	21
Overweight/obesity	46	189	235	39
Other	16	96	112	20

Have a PCP/Dr.	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Yes	226	681	907	216
No	63	51	114	12
No response	76	0	76	41

Time since last appt.	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
≤ 1 year	265	605	870	237
≤ 2 years	34	75	109	39
≤ 5 years	19	35	54	19
> 5 years	13	9	22	7
Never	5	3	8	3
Don't know	12	5	17	12
No response	17	0	17	3

ER-Use	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Yes	99	192	291	99
No	221	540	761	194
No response	45	0	45	27

Why ER-Use	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Could not find local PCP speaks my language	1	1	2	2
Receive most of my care in ER	4	0	4	18
No other place to go	9	6	15	14
Emergency room is the closest provider	14	19	33	11
Health provider said go to emergency room	16	26	42	11
Doctor's office not open	27	44	71	8
Thought problem too serious for Dr's visit	24	57	81	28
Other	25	64	89	23

Health concerns of community/opinion	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Access to immunization	17	8	25	11
Access to primary health care	53	121	174	49
Access to specialty care	22	86	108	26
Alcohol abuse	59	74	133	48
Asthma/breathing problems	29	33	62	27
Cancer	67	140	207	45
Care for the elderly	62	223	285	58
Child health & wellness	40	56	96	39
Dementia/Alzheimer's	40	85	125	23
Dental care	65	49	114	57
Diabetes	66	72	138	51
Disability	31	0	31	18
Distracted driving	42	133	175	37
Drug abuse	98	180	278	85
Family planning/teen pregnancy	32	18	50	23
Healthy environment	37	100	137	31
Heart disease/stroke	38	80	118	28
HIV/AIDS & STIs	34	11	45	29
Mental health/depression/suicide	70	166	236	61
Nutrition/eating habits	44	86	130	34
Overweight/obesity	80	168	248	62
Preventable injury/falls	24	32	56	14
Smoking/tobacco use	57	51	108	46
Violence	64	47	111	64
Women's health	30	61	91	30
Other	8	52	60	13

Health concerns of respondent/self	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Access to immunization	15	2	17	11
Access to primary health care	53	83	136	47
Access to specialty care	26	93	119	28
Alcohol abuse	13	8	21	11
Asthma/breathing problems	34	56	90	38
Cancer	52	101	153	41
Care for the elderly	49	152	201	38
Child health & wellness	27	48	75	22
Dementia/Alzheimer's	32	58	90	19
Dental care	78	123	201	75
Diabetes	68	73	141	56
Disability	24	0	24	15
Distracted driving	18	52	70	9
Drug abuse	18	13	31	16
Family planning/teen pregnancy	20	6	26	16
Healthy environment	52	204	256	40
Heart disease/stroke	40	113	153	27
HIV/AIDS & STIs	28	3	31	21
Mental health/depression/suicide	39	86	125	35
Nutrition/eating habits	86	248	334	75
Overweight/obesity	77	186	263	58
Preventable injury/falls	34	49	83	20
Smoking/tobacco use	37	25	62	37
Violence	24	16	40	25
Women's health	65	181	246	64
Other	12	77	89	21

Programs to improve health concerns	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Access to dental care	56	82	138	51
Access to healthier food	73	146	219	75
Access to primary care	34	50	84	33
Affordable housing	86	115	201	86
Breastfeeding support	5	5	10	3
Caregiver support	24	79	103	22
Clean air & water	83	176	259	71
Community education	47	130	177	51
Dementia/Alzheimer's	27	72	99	20
Domestic violence	21	7	28	19
Drug/alcohol	20	25	45	20
Elder care	51	160	211	34
Exercise/weight loss programs	101	304	405	78
Health insurance enrollment	33	36	69	25
Health screenings	38	99	137	37
Home care services	34	63	97	23
Immigrant support services	30	15	45	26
Job opportunities	58	89	147	61
Mental health services	38	80	118	34
Safer childcare options	25	19	44	18
Safer places to walk/play	58	114	172	45
Smoking/tobacco services	32	12	44	28
Transportation	37	37	74	27
Violence/bullying/gang prevention	34	35	69	30
Other	8	69	77	10

Barriers to Care	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Nothing prevents	181	487	668	165
Cannot afford	55	42	97	51
Speaks my language	5	1	6	4
Co-pay/deductible too high	46	93	139	36
Cultural/religious beliefs	3	0	3	1
Don't know how to find providers	9	9	18	6
Don't like going/afraid to go	18	47	65	18
Don't see the benefit	6	15	21	5
I have no time	15	101	116	15
Inconvenient office hours	23	112	135	23
Insurance does not cover service	25	71	96	23
No transportation/too far	9	11	20	10
No childcare	11	14	25	10
No insurance	36	9	45	39
Other	4	68	72	11

Health Info Source(s)	Paper	Online	Total	Underserved
Community-based org	30	41	71	26
Doctor/Health profess.	213	587	800	198
Family or friends	76	177	253	81
Health department	28	32	60	26
Hospital	48	85	133	47
Internet	123	396	519	108
Library	12	35	47	8
Newspaper/magazine	45	168	213	34
Radio	13	29	42	12
Religious organization	6	13	19	8
School/college	23	24	47	21
Social media	28	47	75	23
Television	52	125	177	43
Worksite	12	77	89	15
Other	9	29	38	5

All Community Health Surveys	1318
Westchester County	1097
Underserved population	320

The objective of these two surveys was to assess the health status and health care needs among Westchester County residents. Due to limited time and funding, responses were collected through convenience sampling instead of random sampling. As a result, this created certain biases in the survey results. For example, the community survey respondents skewed toward being female, older, less employed, and with a greater percentage citing English as their primary language compared to the general Westchester population. The use of online forms was also dependent on computer/internet access and literacy, which likely precluded many of the underserved that the survey intended on reaching.

The following table demonstrates how the community survey sample population compared to Westchester County as a whole:

	Survey Demographics	Westchester Demographics[1]		Survey Demographics	Westchester Demographics[1]
Gender			**Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino**	18.9%	23.7%
Male	20.4%	48.3%	**Race**		
Female	73.8%	51.7%	*White/Caucasian*	60.7%	66.6%
No Response	5.8%	-	*Black/African-American*	15.3%	14.4%
Age Group			*Other*	17.7%	19.0%
18-24	4.6%	8.9%	*No Response*	6.3%	-
25-44	27.6%	24.5%	**Primary Language**		
45-54	17.5%	15.2%	*English*	86.1%	74.9%
55-64	24.1%	12.9%	*Spanish*	8.9%	13.0%
65-74	13.5%	8.3%	*Other Languages*	3.6%	12.1%
75+	10.2%	7.4%	*No Response*	1.4%	-
No Response	2.5%	-	**Not employed**	10.9%	6.9%
			[1]*US Census: American Community Survey 2014 1-year estimates*		

The results nevertheless highlight areas of public health concern, demonstrated by the frequencies of responses to each list item. Although the results of this survey cannot be generalized to the larger population, the survey results along with the other data sets were reviewed by the WCDH and hospitals in the selection of priorities.

To further support the Community Health Assessment, the priority selection process and hospitals' ability to focus their initiatives, WCDH agreed to provide each hospital with a service-area specific analysis at the sub-county level. Hospitals that were interested in having a customized report provided WCDH with its defined service areas. Most hospitals opted to have WCDH prepare a customized report. The other remaining few hospitals elected to use the full County report or asked WCDH to provide the raw data to conduct their own analysis. Westchester County Medical Center participated in the process but was not required to complete a Community Health Need Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan.

Blythedale Children's Hospital

Montefiore Medical Center

Burke Rehabilitation Hospital

Montefiore Mount Vernon Hospital

Montefiore New Rochelle Hospital

White Plains Hospital

NewYork-Presbyterian

NewYork-Presbyterian Hudson Valley Hospital

NewYork-Presbyterian Lawrence Hospital

Northwell Health

Northern Westchester Hospital

Phelps Memorial Hospital Center

Saint Joseph's Medical Center

St. John's Riverside Hospital

Westchester Medical Center

Westchester County Department of Health