

Saratoga County

Community Health Assessment 2013

10/4/2013

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Summary

The Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service (SCPHNS) is mandated to complete a Community Health Assessment (CHA) every four years based on the guidance provided under regulation by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). The purpose of this Community Health Assessment is to identify and prioritize the healthcare challenges currently faced by the residents of Saratoga County. The results of this CHA are intended to help members of the community, especially healthcare providers, work together to provide programs and services targeted to improve the overall health and wellbeing of all residents of Saratoga County.

The 2014 – 2017 CHA was developed in collaboration with Saratoga Hospital and utilizes the New York State Prevention Agenda as the framework for the research, analysis and priorities areas identified as the main health challenges in Saratoga County. The conclusions contain herein are based upon analysis of data, community survey input and the knowledge and expertise of the Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service staff.

The following areas have been identified as Priorities for Action for the Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service and will be the basis of the 2014 – 2017 Community Health Improvement Plan. These areas coincide with the New York State Prevention Agenda Topics.

Prevention Agenda Topic: **Prevent HIV/STD's, Vaccine-Preventable Disease**

1. The SCPHNS has identified an increase in the number of persons being diagnosed with Chlamydia. This finding is supported by incidence rates included in the CHA.
2. The SCPHNS has identified that the number of females receiving HPV vaccine is low. This finding is evidenced by immunization rates. The current percent of females aged 13 – 17 with the three dose HPV vaccine is 33.4%, 2011. The Prevention Agenda Benchmark is 50%.
3. The SCPHNS has identified that the number of pertussis cases is increasing. This finding is supported by incidence rates included in the CHA.

Secondary data indicates that the number of children ages 19 – 35 months who are receiving the recommended course of immunizations is low as compared to the Prevention Agenda benchmark. SCPHNS has identified that this data may be inaccurate and as such has made a priority to investigate reporting of data through the provider community to verify or prove inaccuracies with the data.

The Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service also recognizes the following areas for collaboration and will participate with Saratoga Hospital and other Community Partners in:

Prevention Agenda Topic: **Prevention of Chronic Disease**

1. Reduction of Obesity in Children and Adults. The SCPHNS recognizes that breastfeeding of children can reduce the incidence of obesity later in life. The SCPHNS will actively participate in area collaborations centered on reducing obesity in children and adults by bringing offering staff expertise in maternal child health areas including breastfeeding.
2. Increased access to high-quality chronic disease preventive care and management in clinical and community settings. SCHPHNS recognizes that the continuum of care for person's diagnosis with chronic disease is essential

to quality care and quality of life. The SCPHNS will actively participate in hospital based collaborations to reduce readmissions of patients with a diagnosis of congestive heart failure and/or diabetes.

3. The staff of the SCPHNS has recognized the increased incidence of Lyme and other emerging tick-borne illnesses. Prevention staff has requested that this Priority for Action be incorporated in to the priority areas. The SCPHNS will actively participate in any county based collaborative offering expertise and consultation.

The Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service Community Health Improvement Plan is attached as Appendix 14 to this document and provides the detailed work to date regarding the development, planning, implementation and evaluation of these Priorities for Action.

Introduction

The purpose of this Community Health Assessment (CHA) is to identify and prioritize the healthcare challenges currently faced by the residents of Saratoga County. The findings in this CHA result from a year-long process of collecting and analyzing data and consulting with stakeholders throughout the community and the region. The results of this CHA are intended to help members of the community, especially healthcare providers, work together to provide programs and services targeted to improve the overall health and wellbeing of all residents of Saratoga County.

This CHA contains the key components as required by New York State Department of Health regulation as described in the final guidance document dated 12-10-12. The conclusions contain herein are based upon analysis of data, community survey input and the knowledge and expertise of the Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service staff expertise.

Working within the framework provided by New York State's Prevention Agenda, Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service collaborated with Saratoga Hospital in the development of this CHA. Additionally, Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service and Saratoga Hospital participated in regional health assessment and planning efforts conducted by the Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN).

The Adirondack Rural Health Network (See Map Appendix 9)

The Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) is a program of the Adirondack Health Institute, Inc. (AHI). AHI is a 501c3 not-for-profit organization that is licensed as an Article 28 Central Service Facility. AHI is a joint venture of Adirondack Health (Adirondack Medical Center), Community Providers, Inc. (Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center) and Hudson Headwaters Health Network. The mission of AHI is to promote, sponsor, foster and deliver programs, activities and services which support the provision of comprehensive health care services to the people residing in the Adirondack region.

Established in 1992 through a New York State Department of Health Rural Health Development Grant, the Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) is a regional multi-stakeholder coalition that conducts community health planning activities by providing the forum for local public health services, community health centers, hospitals, community mental health programs, emergency medical services, and other community-based organizations to assess regional needs and the effectiveness of the rural health care delivery system. ARHN plans, facilitates and coordinates many different activities required for successful transformation of the health care system including: conducting community health assessments, provider education and training, patient and family engagement, identifying and implementing best practices to optimize health care quality, and publishing regional and county-specific data and reports at www.arhn.org.

Since 2002, the ARHN has been recognized as the leading sponsor of formal health planning for Essex, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington Counties. During 2011- 2012 the ARHN expanded its regional community health planning efforts to include Clinton and Franklin counties, and currently includes critical stakeholders from all eight counties in the regional planning process. The ARHN provides a neutral, trusted mechanism through which key stakeholders throughout the region can plan, facilitate and coordinate the activities necessary to complete their required community health planning documents, and strategize on a regional level to address common health care concerns.

The ARHN provides guidance and technical assistance to the Community Health Planning Committee (CHPC), a regional forum for hospitals, county health departments and community partners, who provide oversight of planning and assessment activities. The group is further comprised of subcommittees developed to address areas specific to hospital, public health and data-specific requirements. Regular meetings of each subcommittee and the full CHPC have resulted in a systematic approach to community health planning and the development of regional and local strategies to address health care priorities. See Appendix 5, 6 and 7 for information on consultants, meeting dates and attendance.

New York State's Prevention Agenda 2013 - 2017¹

The Prevention Agenda 2013-17 is New York State's health improvement plan for 2013 through 2017, developed by the New York State Public Health and Health Planning Council (PHHPC) at the request of the Department of Health, in partnership with more than 140 organizations across the state. This plan involves a unique mix of organizations including local health departments, health care providers, health plans, community based organizations, advocacy groups, academia, employers as well as state agencies, schools, and businesses whose activities can influence the health of individuals and communities and address health disparities. This unprecedented collaboration informs a five-year plan designed to demonstrate how communities across the state can work together to improve the health and quality of life for all New Yorkers. Recent natural disasters in New York State that have had an impact on health and wellbeing re-emphasize the need for such a roadmap.

In addition, the *Prevention Agenda* serves as a guide to local health departments as they work with their community to develop mandated Community Health Assessments and to hospitals as they develop mandated Community Service Plans and Community Health Needs Assessments required by the Affordable Care Act over the coming year. *The Prevention Agenda* vision is New York as the Healthiest State in the Nation. The plan features five priority areas:

- Prevent Chronic disease
- Promote healthy and safe environments
- Promote healthy women, infants and children
- Promote mental health and prevent substance abuse
- Prevent HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, vaccine-preventable diseases and healthcare-associated Infections

The Prevention Agenda establishes goals for each priority area and defines indicators to measure progress toward achieving these goals, including reductions in health disparities among racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups and persons with disabilities.

¹ Excerpt from New York State Department of Health web site

Community Health Assessment Process

The process of identifying the important healthcare needs of the residents of Saratoga County involved both data analysis and consultation with key members of the community. The data was collected from multiple sources including publically available health indicator data, data collected from a survey conducted by the Adirondack Rural Health Network and a survey conducted by Saratoga Hospital.

The health indicator data is collected and published by New York State and contains over 300 different health indicators. Since 2003, The Adirondack Rural Health Network has been compiling this data for the region and producing reports to inform healthcare planning on a regional basis. Last year, ARHN undertook a project to systemize this data into a relational database to provide improved access and analysis. The results of this analysis provide a statistical assessment as to the health status for the region and each county therein.

In December 2012 and January 2013, the Adirondack Regional Health Network (ARHN) conducted a survey of selected stakeholders representing health care and service-providing agencies within the eight-county region. The results of the survey are intended to provide an overview of regional needs and priorities, to inform future planning and the development of a regional health care agenda. The survey results were presented at both the county and regional levels. See Appendix 2, 3 and 8 for details.

Saratoga Hospital also conducted a survey of the residents of Saratoga County to solicit information regarding attitudes about healthcare and healthcare challenges people face in their daily lives. See Appendix 4 for details.

The results of the indicator analysis, surveys and local knowledge and expertise of the public health staff were used to identify and prioritize the current health challenges for the residents of Saratoga County. A team has been convened of both hospital and public health representatives to develop a Community Health Improvement Plan to address these challenges.

Geography

Saratoga County is in the northeastern part of New York State, north of Albany, northwest of Troy and East of Utica. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the County has a total area of 844 square miles of which 812 square miles is land and 32 square miles is water. Adjacent counties include Warren County to the north, Albany County to the south/southwest and Washington County to the east /northeast. Rensselaer County lies to the southeast and Montgomery/Fulton Counties are to the west with Hamilton County located to the northwest. (See Figure 1, Page 16.)

Saratoga Springs is the largest city in the County and Ballston Spa is the county seat. Since the construction of the Adirondack Northway (Route I87) in the 1960s, Saratoga County has consistently been the fastest growing portion of the Capital District and upstate New York. In 1960 the County had a population of only 89,000, less than half of its current population.

Infrastructure and Services²

Saratoga County is part of the Capital-Saratoga Region of New York State as well as part of the Capital District, the Albany/Schenectady/Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The northern portion of the county is adjacent to the Glens Falls MSA. (See Figure 1, page 16.)

² Excerpt from the Saratoga Economic Development Corporation web site

Interstate 87 (New York's North/South corridor) runs directly through the center of Saratoga County. The County is also just 20 miles north of Interstate 90 (New York's East/West corridor).

Two utilities serve the electric and gas needs of Saratoga County: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation which encompasses the major part of the County, and New York State Electric and Gas Corporation. Both electric companies furnish all the requirements for electricity within the boundaries of the County, having their own generation, back-up and emergency power.

There are seven sewer districts within Saratoga County including a Countywide 21,000,000 gpd system, which has been adequately distributed to all major incorporated area with rural septic systems in the balance of the County.

Saratoga County has unlimited water resources stemming from the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers as well as intricate under-ground spring reserves. There are 20 public and private water systems in the County.

Activities within Saratoga County include thoroughbred racing, harness racing, cross country skiing, downhill skiing, mineral water baths, numerous golf courses, stock car racing, polo, access to tennis, swimming, skating, horseback riding and sailing in addition to numerous country clubs.

There are three major public parks, Saratoga Spa Park, offering numerous winter and summer sports, Moreau State Park, which has picnic and camping areas, and the Saratoga National Historical Park, which is the site of the Battle of Saratoga, a turning point in the American Revolution. There are many lakes in the County with public access. There are 28 public libraries, in addition to the Skidmore College Library, which is also a Federal Depository.

Health Care Facilities

Saratoga Hospital is the only Article 28 hospital operating in Saratoga County; however residents of the County have access to facilities in surrounding counties, including Warren, Albany, Schenectady and Rensselaer. Operating 13 of the 26 Article 28 facilities, Saratoga Hospital is the leading provider of health care in the County. Saratoga Hospital provides care to almost 40% of the County's inpatients and serves over 100,000 outpatient visits per year. (See Figure 3, Page 18.)

There are 21 hospital extension clinics, one hospital-based ambulatory surgery center, one free-standing ambulatory surgery center, and two Diagnostic and Treatment Centers. The free-standing ambulatory surgery center is a single-specialty center operated by Saratoga Schenectady Gastroenterology Associates. Most of these facilities offer primary care and access to ancillary services such as imaging and physical therapy is available throughout Saratoga County. (See Figure 2, Page 17; Appendix 11.)

There are 188.8 FTE's physicians practicing in Saratoga County per 100,000 persons with another 187.6 FTE's reporting specialty practice per 100,000. There are 162 FTE dentist's in Saratoga County per 100,000 persons.

Population and Demographics (See Figures 4 – 11, beginning on page 19 for details)

Saratoga County's population, the 12th largest outside of New York City, increased 9.5% between 2000 (200,635) and 2010 (219,607) making Saratoga County the fastest growing county in New York state. The most populous racial and ethnic groups in Saratoga County are White non-Hispanics (92.3%) and Hispanics (2.6%)

Between 2000 and 2011, Saratoga County's racial and ethnic minorities continued to increase as a percentage of its total population. In 2000, 4.4% of Saratogians were minorities. By 2011, the percentage of Saratogians reported to be

minorities had increased to 7.7%. Hispanics experienced the largest percentage increase (102.6%) during this period followed by Black African Americans (35.0%). White non-Hispanics represented a slightly smaller percentage of Saratoga County's population in 2011 as compared to 2000.

In 2011, approximately 5.3% of Saratoga County residents lived in homes where English was not the language spoken, and 76% were born in New York State. Statewide, 30% of residents lived in homes where English was not the spoken language.

Only 7% of families with children lived at or below the federal poverty level in Saratoga County compared with a state-wide 18%. However, almost 25% of households with children headed by a female with no husband present lived below the poverty level.

73% of housing units are owner occupied. Over 50% of housing units were built prior to 1980.

Ninety five percent of Saratoga County residents 25 years or older had high school diplomas in 2011 which is well above the New York state rate of 60.5% and the national rate of 74.9%.

Between 2010 and 2011 the percentage of uninsured children under the age of 18 dropped from 5.6% to 5.2%. These rates are well below the national (9.8%) and New York State (7.9%) rates. However, during that same interval the percentage of uninsured persons aged 35 to 44 years increased from 8.6% to 11.2%. During that same time period, the unemployment rate³ for people 35 to 44 years rose from 3.8% to 4.6%.

Although the median household income for New York State rose by 2% between 2010 and 2011, the median household income for Saratoga County Residents fell by almost 3%. However the 2011 median household income for Saratoga County was \$64,250 (16% higher) compared to the state-wide median of \$55,246. The mean household income in Saratoga County in 2011 was \$82,308, well above the rest of the ARHN region.

Healthcare Challenges in Saratoga County

(Please refer to Figures 12 – 23; and Tables beginning on page 27 for statistical details)

Analysis of over 300 health indicators shows that although Saratoga County is a relatively safe and healthy place to live, there are issues that, if addressed, could further improve the health and wellbeing of the resident of Saratoga County.

The leading cause of premature death in Saratoga County is cancer followed by heart disease, chronic lower respiratory disease, unintentional injuries and stroke. This correlates with issues noted by the County Health Rankings as areas for further investigation: obesity, smoking, water quality and the availability of healthy foods. (See Table 3, Page 43.)

Saratoga County ranks as the 5th healthiest county in New York state and first in the region. Saratoga County ranks relatively high in terms of factors and focus areas of health and is number 1 in the state for Family and Social Support. However Saratoga County ranks 14th and 15th for tobacco use and diet and exercise, respectively. Saratoga County also ranks 29th in alcohol use. (See Tables 1 and 2, beginning on Page 40.)

Survey results for the region and Saratoga County show that most people believe chronic diseases to be a significant health issue in our community. These surveys also show that many members of our community would like improved promotion of mental, emotional and behavioral health as well as reduce substance abuse.

³ Expressed as the percentage of the total population who are unemployed.

Although the population of Saratoga County is predominantly white, ethnic diversity is increasing. A study of health data by race/ethnicity in Saratoga County shows that there are some significant disparities based on race/ethnicity. These disparities include: premature deaths; heart related hospitalizations; diabetes hospitalizations; drug-related hospitalizations; Unintentional injury, low birth weight births, total mortality and premature births.

Considering the combined effects of robust population growth and aging of the population, Saratoga County continues to need to expand the capacity of the health care systems to meet current and future community needs. Indicator data shows a growth in the demand for emergency services that exceeds total population growth. Many of the cases seen in area Emergency Departments could have been adequately cared for in the primary care setting and health care providers in the community are working to increase access to primary care, especially urgent care as an alternative to emergency care for those patients.

Data also suggests that respiratory disease is a health care challenge in Saratoga County. In Saratoga County, asthma trends show that childhood asthma is increasing at a faster rate than adult asthma. However, although hospitalizations for children with asthma are increasing, this hospitalization rate is still below the statewide rate, the upstate rate and the regional rate.

Indicators for cancer show an overall increase in cancer cases and cancer deaths with breast and colorectal cancer driving these trends. Additionally, rates for breast and ovarian cancer cases and deaths compare unfavorably to upstate and state-wide benchmarks. Also, rates for both women and men who are routinely screened for cancer are below the benchmarks.

Death rates for children have remained stable for the past three years however, although these statistics represent relatively small absolute numbers, death rates for Saratoga County children remain above the upstate rates/benchmarks.

Rates for unintentional injuries for pre-teens are also increasing. However, it is important to note that the number of young children testing positive for exposure to lead is increasing and the rates for screening children for lead exposure compare unfavorably for very young children.

Although Saratoga County's indicator rates for diabetes are below upstate, statewide and regional rates, health issues related to diabetes are increasing for the residents of Saratoga County. Although the rates for gestational diabetes are declining, the percentage of women with gestational diabetes is above the New York State rate.

Although death rates for heart disease are moderately increasing, hospitalization rates and rates of premature death due to heart disease are declining. The increasing death rates may be attributable to the aging of the population and end-of-life issues. As noted above, heart disease is the second leading cause of premature death in Saratoga County and this is an area of health care disparity in this community.

Although most indicators for injuries are currently at or better than the benchmarks, some indicators show that certain types of injuries compare unfavorably to the benchmarks and/or are increasing. Of particular concern are on-the-job injuries to working teens. Also, Saratoga County residents are hospitalized for asbestos issues more often than expected, however those rates are declining. As with children, exposure to lead is also a concern for adult residents of Saratoga County. Additionally, speed-related accidents remain a health concern in the county despite the slight decrease in those rates.

Suicide rates in Saratoga County compare unfavorably to the benchmarks and are increasing. This also holds true for self-inflicted injury. These rates may reflect comparatively high rates for adults and children with serious mental illness or emotional disorders. However Saratoga County rates compare favorably in terms of the numbers of people served in the outpatient setting for mental health issues.

Although indicators for drug abuse compare favorably to the benchmarks, health problems associated with drug abuse are increasing in Saratoga County. Alcohol-related injuries and accidents are decreasing, but it should be noted that these rates remain well above the desired benchmarks. Of particular concern are adults who binge drink, alcohol related crashes and other alcohol related injuries.

Although all of the indicators for sexually transmitted diseases show that rates for Saratoga County fall below the benchmarks, sexually transmitted diseases are increasing in the county. Over time, this could become a more urgent health concern than it is at this time.

Pregnancy for young teens is increasing in Saratoga County while pregnancy rates for older teens are dropping. It is important to note however, that teen pregnancy rates for Saratoga County are below the benchmarks.

The indicators relating to maternal, infant and reproductive health show mixed results. While many mothers and infants are receiving quality prenatal and postpartum care, data suggests that there are some racial/ethnic disparities. Although preterm births are declining overall, the indicators for Saratoga County compare unfavorably with the benchmarks. Disparities for preterm births for black and Hispanic members of our community do exist. Additionally, fewer than expected mothers are breastfeeding their babies and this is also an area of disparity for Medicaid recipients. Black and Hispanic mothers are also not receiving prenatal care at acceptable rates which may be contributing to the preterm birth rates.

The rates for children receiving their recommended vaccinations are below the benchmarks and young teens are not being vaccinated for HPV at the desirable rate. More seniors need to be receiving flu shots. Of particular concern is the increasing incidence of Pertussis (Whooping Cough) cases.

Within the Prevention Agenda, an examination of health indicators demonstrates that the health of the residents of Saratoga County would benefit from improvement in the following:

- **Promote a Health and Safe Environment**
 - Reduce the number of days with unhealthy ozone
 - Increase the number of commuters who use alternative modes of transportation to work
 - Improve access to supermarkets or large grocery stores for low-income people
 - Increase the number of residents served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water
- **Prevent Chronic Diseases**
 - Reduce the number of obese adults
 - Increase the number of adults participating in leisure activities
 - Reduce the number of adults with high blood pressure
 - Reduce the number of adults suffering from angina, heart attack or stroke
 - Reduce the number of adults who smoke
 - Reduce the number of adults suffering from asthma and bronchitis
 - Reduce the number of short-term diabetes hospitalization for children 6 to 17 years of age
 - Reduce female breast cancer deaths

- Increase the number of women receiving Pap Smear tests
- Reduce the number of ovarian cancer cases and deaths
- Increase the number of men over 40 receiving prostate screenings
- Increase the number of Medicaid Enrollees receiving preventive dental care
- Reduce the number of oral cavity and pharynx cancer cases
- **Prevent STDs, Vaccine-Preventable and Healthcare Associated Infections**
 - Increase the number of females ages 13 to 17 to receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine
 - Reduce the number of Pertussis cases
- **Promote Healthy Infants and Children**
 - Increase the number of infants who are breast fed
 - Reduce the number of 3rd graders with untreated tooth decay
 - Reduce the number of children ages 1 to 19 who die
 - Increase the number of children screened for lead by age 9 months
 - Reduce the number of children viewing more than 2 hours of TV per day
 - Reduce the number of births within 24 months of a previous pregnancy
 - Reduce the number of unintended births
 - Reduce the number of births for women over 35 years of age
 - Reduce the number of women who are obese prior to becoming pregnant
 - Reduce the number of women who gain more than the ideal amount of weight while pregnant
 - Reduce the number of women with gestational diabetes
- **Promote Mental Health and Prevent Substance Abuse**
 - Reduce the number of adults who binge drink
 - Reduce the number of people who commit suicide
 - Reduce the number of people who are hospitalized due to intentional injury, especially for teens ages 15 to 19
 - Reduce the number of alcohol-related accidents
 - Reduce the number of alcohol-related injuries and deaths
 - Reduce the number of children 9 to 17 with serious emotional disturbances
 - Reduce the number of adults with serious emotional disturbances
- **Other Issues**
 - Reduce the number of Lyme Disease Cases
 - Reduce the number of confirmed rabies cases

Significant Health Needs in Saratoga County

Based on analysis of the available health data, community surveys, input from stakeholders and discussions at the regional and local levels, the following have been identified as the significant health needs in Saratoga County that will be of major focus for the next three years.

- **Increase access to high quality chronic preventative care and management in both clinical and community settings**
 - Cancer and heart disease are the two leading causes of death and premature death in Saratoga County.

- The incidence rates for certain indicators contributing to chronic disease such as high blood pressure, smoking, and obesity are above recommended benchmarks and/or are increasing
- Survey data shows that the residents and stakeholders of Saratoga County identified prevention and management of chronic disease as a health priority.
- The rate of diabetes deaths in Saratoga County is increasing.
 - Many residents of Saratoga County are at risk for developing diabetes or have poorly controlled diabetes
 - Disparities exist for diabetes management, care and education
 - Coordination of care for diabetes patients is not optimal
- Heart disease is a leading cause of death in Saratoga County
 - Heart patients in Saratoga County need more access to high quality care
- The community does not have adequate access to the full continuum of care.
 - Healthcare providers need to form more strategic partnerships to address gaps in care
- Almost 30% of the adults, 18 years and older, in the community are obese.
 - The community does not offer sufficient service for obese patients
 - Breastfeeding rates at 6 months are lower than NYS rates
- **Prevent vaccine-preventable diseases**
 - Only 62.3% of children 19 to 35 months of age receive the recommended vaccinations. This is 28% below the Prevention Agenda Goal of 80%
 - Pertussis cases are increasing in Saratoga County
 - Only 33.4% of females age 13 to 17 received the HPV vaccine in 2011. This is almost 50% below the Prevention Agenda Goal of 50%
- **Prevent healthcare associated infections**
 - The number of patients contracting infections due to contact with the healthcare system is increasing.
 - Overuse of antibiotics is resulting in the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of disease
 - Infection control measures on the part of healthcare providers must be constantly taught, improved and enforced
 - Infection can be spread by the use of medical devices
- **Improve child health**

- Too few low-income children in Saratoga County receive well-child visits to the doctor
- Almost 40% of all 3rd graders in Saratoga County have untreated tooth decay. This is well above the Prevention Agenda Goal of 21.6%. This is especially true for low-income children
- Too many young children in Saratoga County are not being screened for exposure to lead.
- **Prevent substance abuse and other mental emotional and behavioral disorders**
 - Too many Saratoga County adults binge drink. Rates of alcohol related accidents are higher than expected in Saratoga County. Too many residents of Saratoga County die of Alcohol-related injuries.
 - Many residents of Saratoga County suffer from serious mental illness. Rates for treatment of children and teens in the Emergency Department are above the statewide benchmarks.
 - Rates of suicide and self-inflicted injuries in Saratoga County are above statewide benchmarks
- **Prevent HIV and Sexually Transmitted Diseases**
 - The rates of identified chlamydia cases are increasing.

Assets and Resources to Address Needs

The Saratoga County region has an abundance of services and service providers to meet the needs of the community. In addition, needs identified are supported through philanthropy and in-kind donations. The list below includes services offered for residents of Saratoga County that relate to the identified health needs. Services include but are not limited to:

- Prevention of vaccine-preventable diseases and Sexually transmitted diseases
 - County Public Health programs to provide vaccinations to adults and children
 - County Public Health sexually transmitted disease testing and treatment programs
 - County Public Health collaborations with School Nurses
 - Statewide immunizations coalitions
 - Primary care providers who promote the use of vaccines
 - Hospital programs to provide vaccinations for care givers
 - Community education programs promoting vaccinations
 - Pharmacy programs offering flu shots
 - Requirements for vaccinations for school aged children
- Chronic disease preventative care and management in both clinical and community settings
 - Hospital inpatient programs focused reducing hospitalizations for chronic diseases
 - Physicians specializing in chronic diseases such as cardiology, oncology, and endocrinology
 - Primary care providers with access to specialists for consultation and referrals
 - Nutrition services for assessment, planning and counseling
 - Access to farmers' markets promoting good nutrition
 - Many wellness facilities such as the YMCA and private health clubs
 - School programs to address diet, nutrition and weight management for children
 - Employer-sponsored wellness programs
 - Community education programs addressing disease prevention and management

- Policies to list calories and ingredients in foods and snacks
- Improve child health
 - County Early Intervention and Preschool Special Education Programs
 - County WIC Program
 - County Public Health Maternal Child Health programs including home visits.
 - Child safety programs offered by schools, health providers and other community groups
 - Hospital-based screening programs
 - Community education programs aimed at child care and safety
 - Community Health Resource Center offering dental care for uninsured or underinsured persons
- Prevent substance abuse and other mental emotional and behavioral disorders
 - County-sponsored mental health services
 - Hospital inpatient mental health care services
 - Private psychiatric and psychological counseling and care
 - Community education programs to prevent substance abuse
 - Substance abuse counseling services
 - Community Health Resource Center offers access to psychiatric counseling uninsured or underinsured persons
- Prevent healthcare associated infections
 - Hospital programs to promote reduced use of antibiotics
 - Hospital programs to reduce the use of medical devices
 - Community education programs to promote best practices such as hand washing

Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service Priorities for Action

Analysis of the data and survey results provided a general sense of the potential priority areas for action by the Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service. Through the daily operations of the Nursing service, including the services being offered by this well trained and knowledgeable staff, additional areas were identified and considered during the prioritization process.

The following areas have been identified as Priorities for Action for the Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service and will be the basis of the 2014 – 2017 Community Health Improvement Plan. These areas coincide with the New York State Prevention Agenda Topics.

Prevention Agenda Topic: **Prevent HIV/STD's, Vaccine-Preventable Disease**

4. The SCPHNS has identified an increase in the number of persons being diagnosed with Chlamydia. This finding is supported by incidence rates included in the CHA.
5. The SCPHNS has identified that the number of females receiving HPV vaccine is low. This finding is evidenced by immunization rates. The current percent of females aged 13 – 17 with the three dose HPV vaccine is 33.4%, 2011. The Prevention Agenda Benchmark is 50%.
6. The SCPHNS has identified that the number of pertussis cases is increasing. This finding is supported by incidence rates included in the CHA.
7. Secondary data indicates that the number of children ages 19 – 35 months who are receiving the recommended course of immunizations is low as compared to the Prevention Agenda benchmark. SCPHNS

has identified that this data may be inaccurate and as such has made a priority to investigate reporting of data through the provider community to verify or prove inaccuracies with the data.

The Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service also recognizes the following areas for collaboration and will participate with Saratoga Hospital and other Community Partners in:

Prevention Agenda Topic: **Prevention of Chronic Disease**

4. Reduction of Obesity in Children and Adults. The SCPHNS recognizes that breastfeeding of children can reduce the incidence of obesity later in life. The SCPHNS will actively participate in area collaborations centered on reducing obesity in children and adults by bringing offering staff expertise in maternal child health areas including breastfeeding.
5. Increased access to high-quality chronic disease preventive care and management in clinical and community settings. SCHPHNS recognizes that the continuum of care for person's diagnosis with chronic disease is essential to quality care and quality of life. The SCPHNS will actively participate in hospital based collaborations to reduce readmissions of patients with a diagnosis of congestive heart failure and/or diabetes.

The Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service Community Health Improvement Plan is attached as Appendix 14 to this document and provides the detailed work to date regarding the development, planning, implementation and evaluation of these Priorities for Action.

Figures and Tables

Figure 1: Maps of New York State and Saratoga County

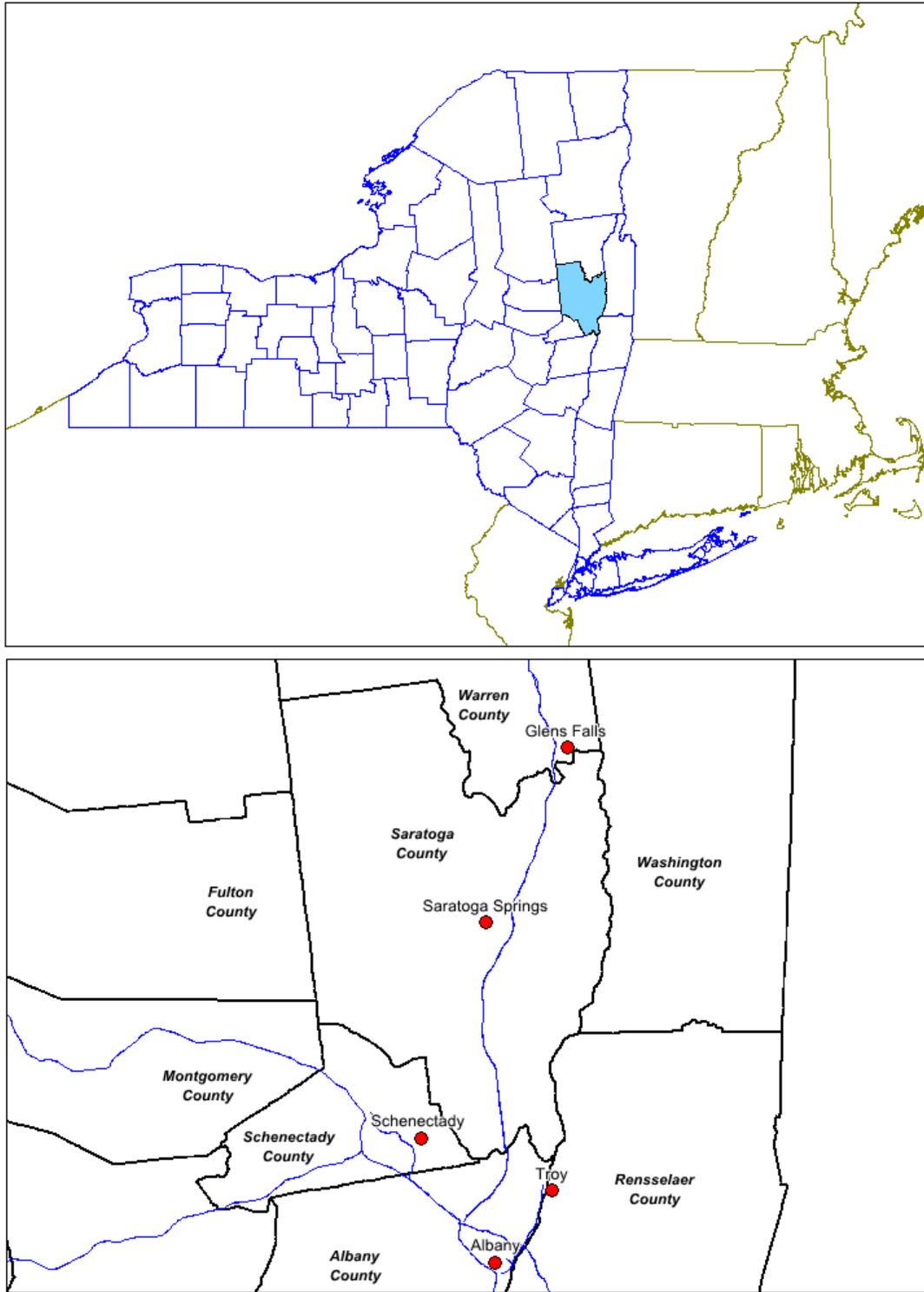


Figure 2: Map of Article 28 Facilities in Saratoga County

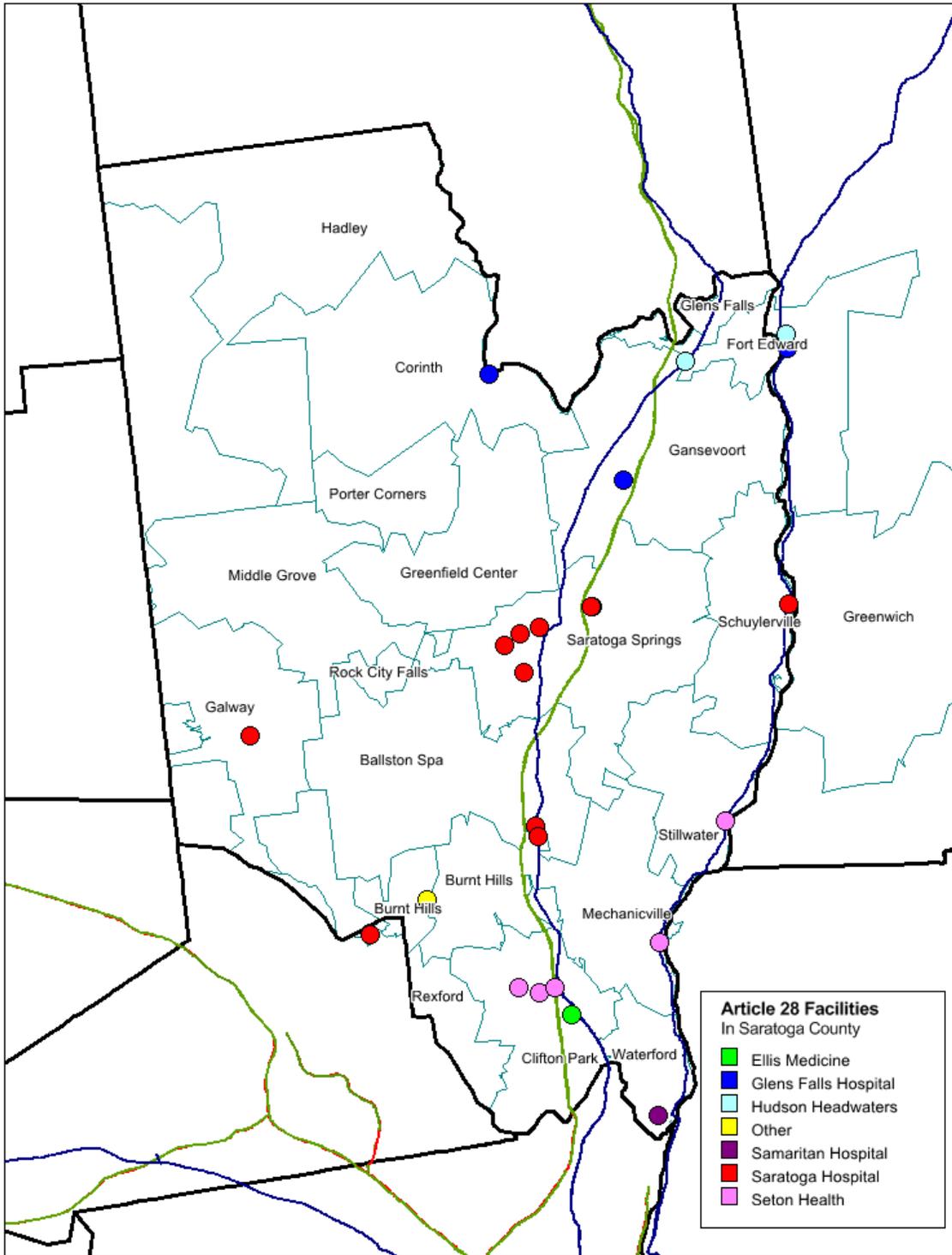
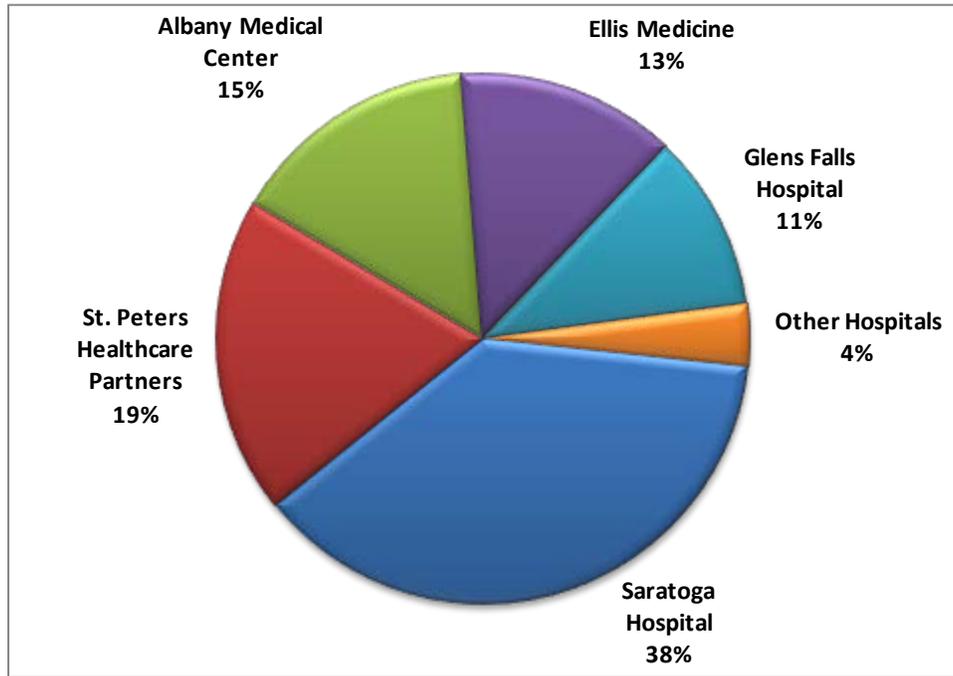


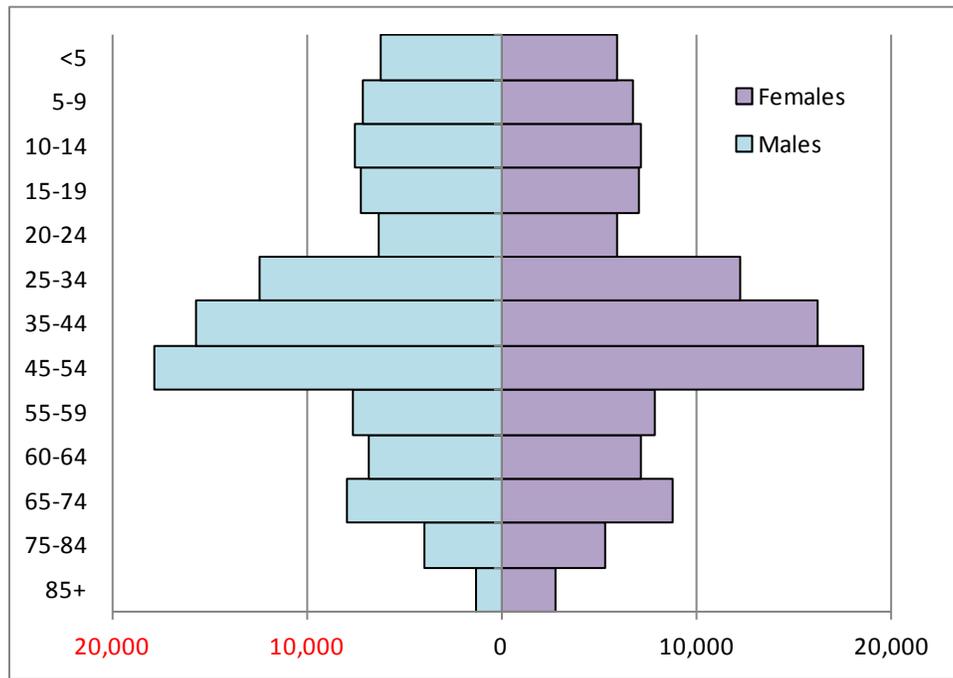
Figure 3: Distribution of 2011 Hospital Discharges of Saratoga County Residents



Source: New York State SPARCS database - 2011

Saratoga Hospital is the leading provider of inpatient care for the residents of Saratoga County; however, approximately half of the residents of Saratoga County who were hospitalized in 2011 were discharged from hospitals in the Albany, Schenectady or Troy.

Figure 4: Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Saratoga County, 2010

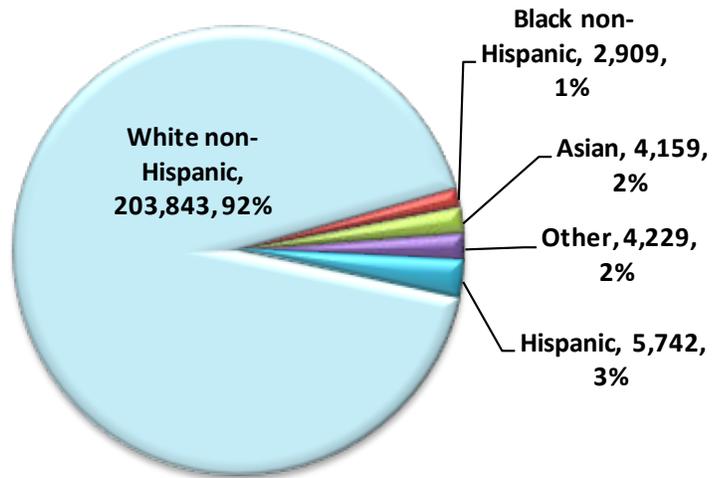


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Saratoga County’s population, the 12th largest outside of New York City, increased 9.5% between 2000 (200,635) and 2010 (219,607) making Saratoga County the fastest growing county in New York state.

The 2011 median age in Saratoga County was 41.4 years, up from 38.8 years in 2008. Over the past three years, the percentage of the population aged 65 and over increased from 12.4% to 13.9% while the percentage of persons under 18 years also increased from 21.8% to 22.1%.

Figure 5: Population Distribution by Race, Saratoga County, 2011

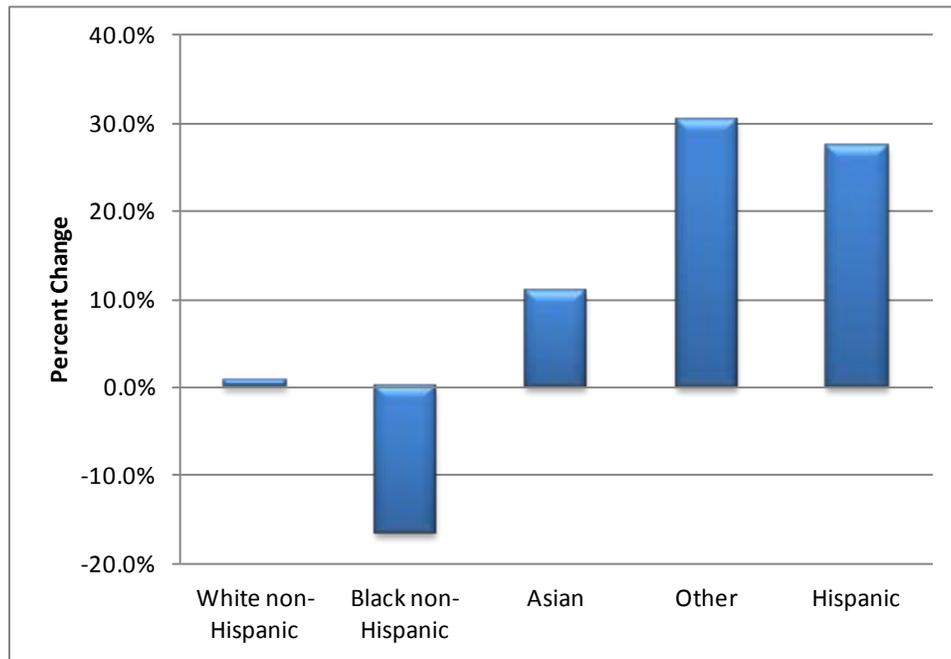


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

In 2011, Saratoga County's population was estimated at 220,882 residents. The County's most populous racial and ethnic group is White non-Hispanic (92%). However the Hispanic population has more than doubled since 2000 and people who are not Hispanic and reported being of two or more races make up almost 2% of the population.

The proportion of the population that is White non-Hispanic is greater than New York State as a whole (92% vs. 58%).

Figure 6: Percentage Change in Population by Race and Ethnicity, Saratoga County, 2008 and 2011

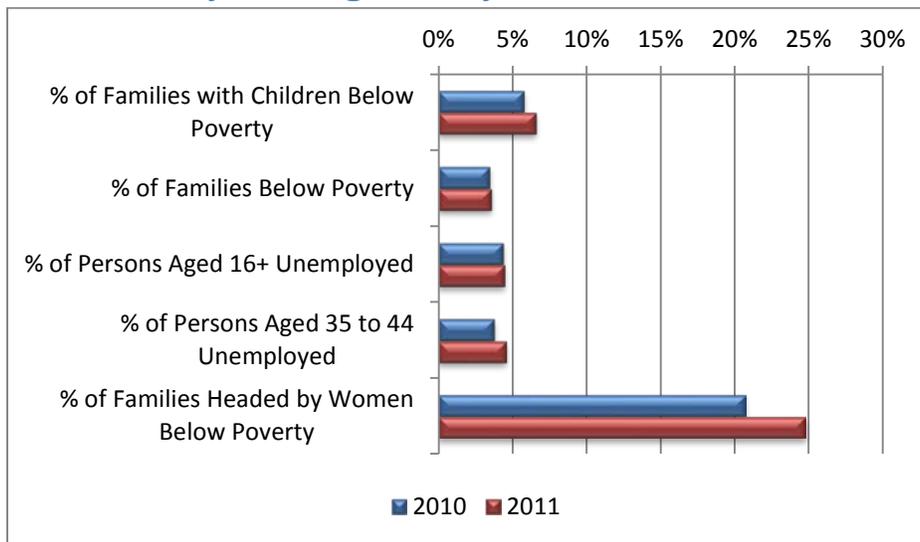


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Between 2008 and 2011, Saratoga County’s minority populations continued to increase as a percentage of the total population. In 2008 6.9% of Saratogians were minorities. But in just three years that percentage had risen to 7.7% representing a 3-year growth rate of almost 14%.

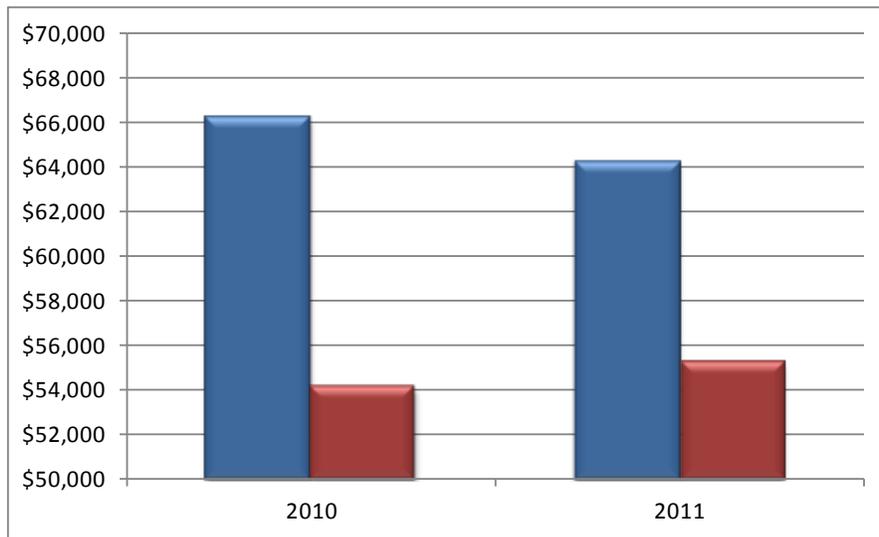
Asians and Hispanics experienced the largest percentage increase between 2008 and 2011 (19.8%). However the Black non-Hispanic population declined by 61.5% while the White non-Hispanic population increased by less than 1%.

Figure 7: Income and Poverty, Saratoga County, 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

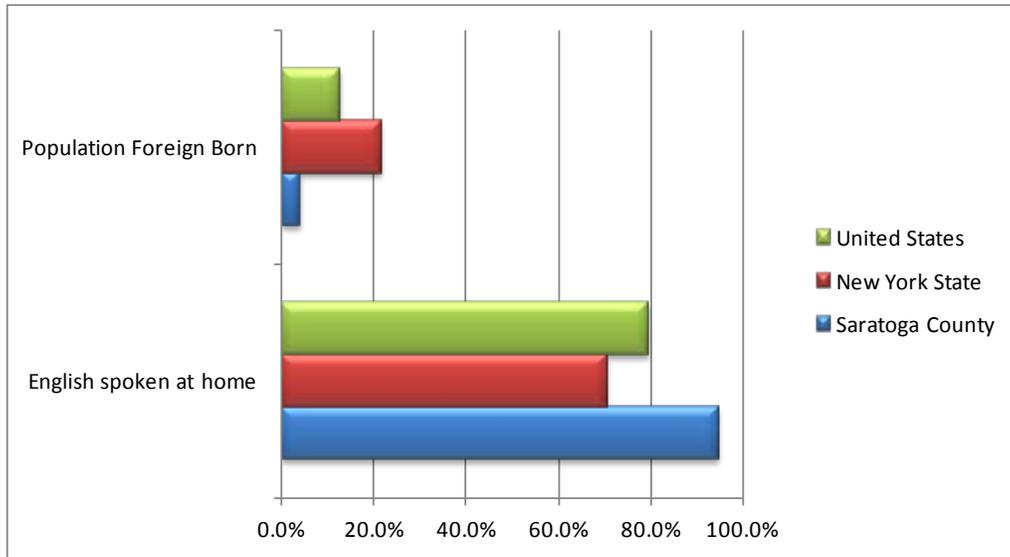
Although less than 5% of Saratoga County’s families live below the federal poverty level, poverty in Saratoga County has been increasing. This is notably true for families with children and especially true for families headed by single women. Also of note, adults between the ages of 35 years and 44 years are experiencing increasing unemployment. Loss of work and the resulting loss of health insurance pose additional threats to this group’s poverty status.



Source: Median Income in 2010 and 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars

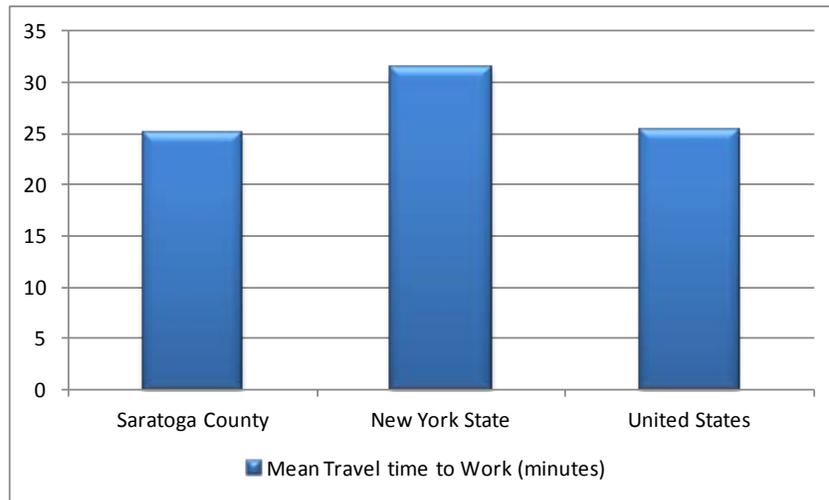
The median income in Saratoga County in 2011 was 16% higher than the New York State median income. However where New York State saw a 2% increase in median income between 2010 and 2011, Saratoga County experienced a 3% decline in median income during the same period.

Figure 8: Population Characteristics, Saratoga County, New York State and the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2007 – 2011 5 Year Estimates)

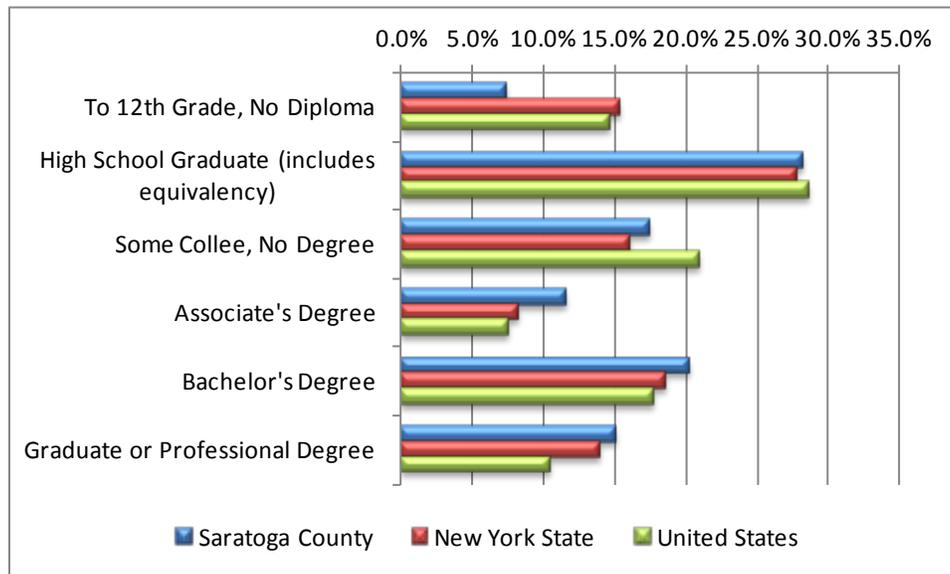
Only 4% of Saratoga County residents were not born in the United States which is well below the New York State rate (21.8%) and also below the national rate (12.8%). Additionally, in a wide majority of homes in Saratoga County (94.6%), English is the only language. This is also above the state rate (70.5%) and national rate (79.7%).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2007 – 2011 5 Year Estimates)

Saratoga County residents spend less time traveling to work than do the residents of New York State, but about the same length of time as all residents of the United States. The average commute to work for Saratoga County residents is 25 minutes compared to all New Yorkers who spend 31 minutes traveling to work.

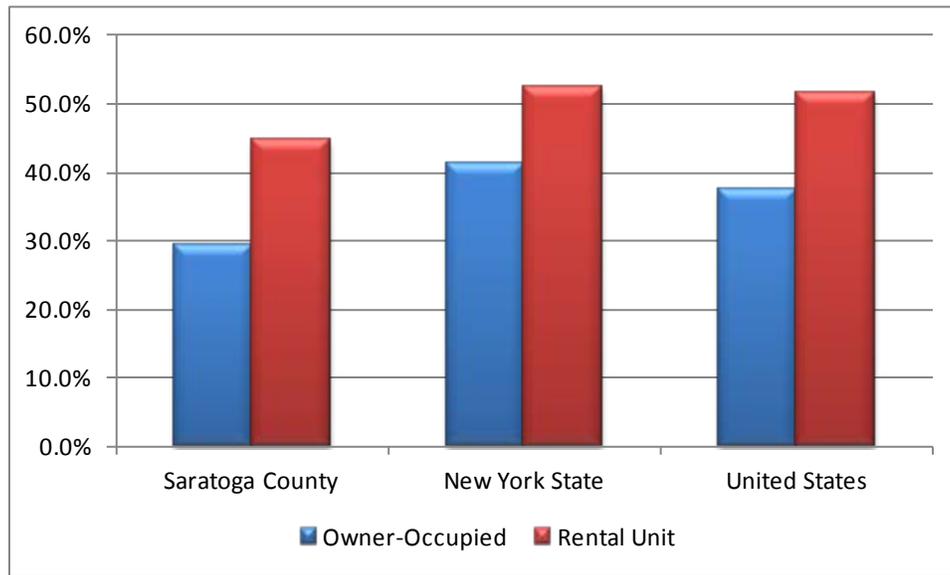
Figure 9: Level of education, Saratoga County, New York State and United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2007 – 2011 5 Year Estimates)

Residents of Saratoga County tend to be more educated than their counterparts across New York State and the United States. Although high school graduation rates are on a par with those of the United States they are slightly ahead of New York States' rate. However, Saratoga County exceeds both national and state-wide rates in all categories of post-high school education.

Figure 10: Percentage of Households with Monthly Housing Costs at least 30% of Total Household Income

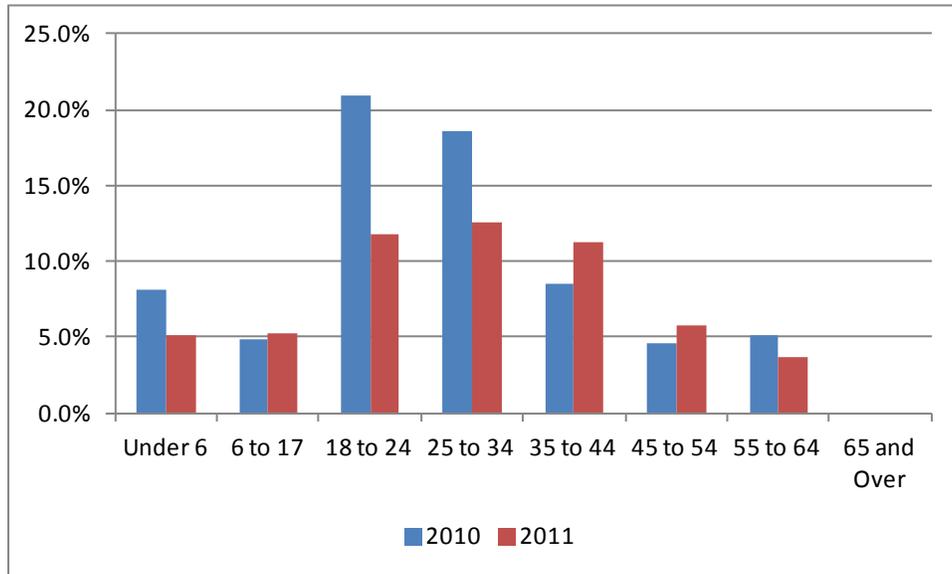


Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2007 – 2011 5 Year Estimates)

The percentage of income used to pay monthly housing costs provides a crude measure of economic stress for a household. The percentage of Saratoga County households with monthly housing costs at least 30% of total household income was determined separately for families occupying their own homes or living in rental units.

The percentage of Saratoga County households with monthly housing costs at least 30% of their total income was less than the New York State and national rates. However, Saratoga County Renters devote a greater portion of their monthly income to housing costs than do home-owners.

Figure 11: Change in Percentage of Population who were Uninsured by Age Group, Saratoga County



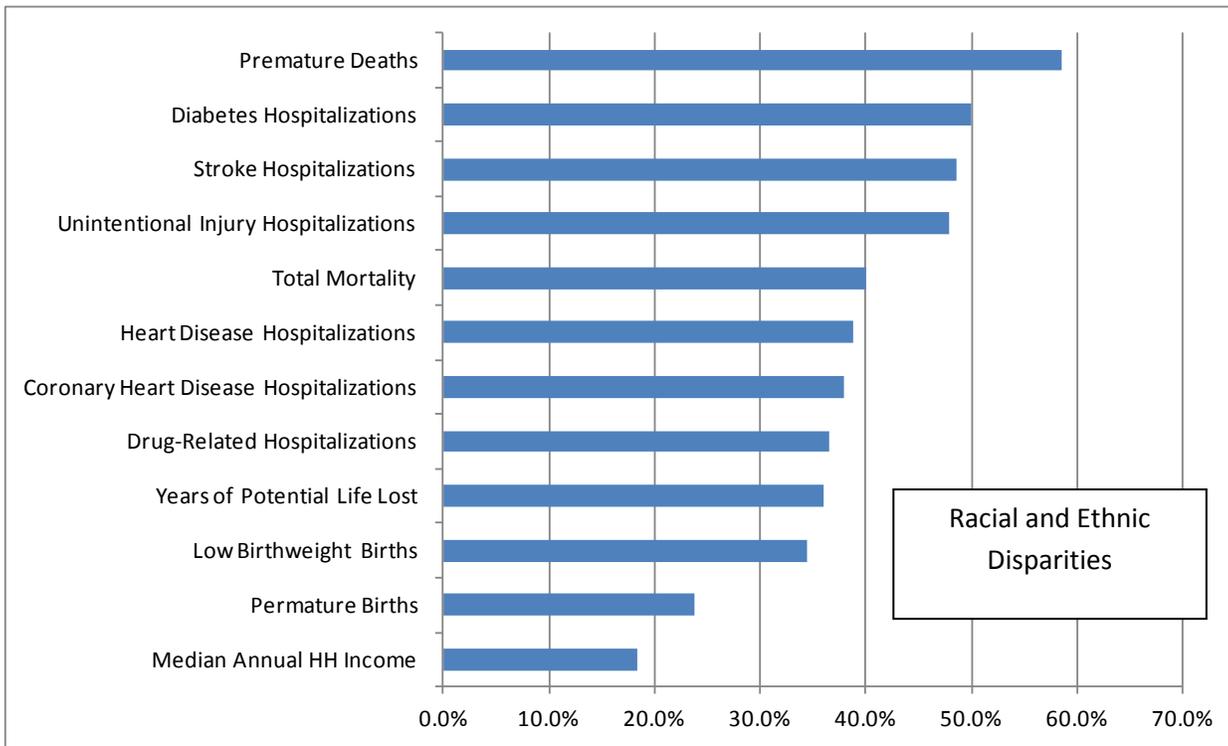
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Between 2010 and 2011 the percentage of uninsured children under the age of 18 dropped from 5.6% to 5.2%. These rates are well below the national (9.8%) and New York State (7.9%) rates. However during that same interval the percentage of uninsured persons aged 35 to 44 years increased from 8.6% to 11.2%. During that same time period, the unemployment rate⁴ for people 35 to 44 years rose from 3.8% to 4.6%. The loss of employment may be a factor for the corresponding loss of health insurance for this age group.

People between the ages of 18 and 34 experienced the greatest decline in uninsured rates. This may be due to new laws allowing parents to continue to cover their adult children on their health insurance policies.

⁴ Expressed as the percentage of the total population who are unemployed.

Figure 12: Index of Disparity⁵ for Health Indicators, Saratoga County 2008 - 2010



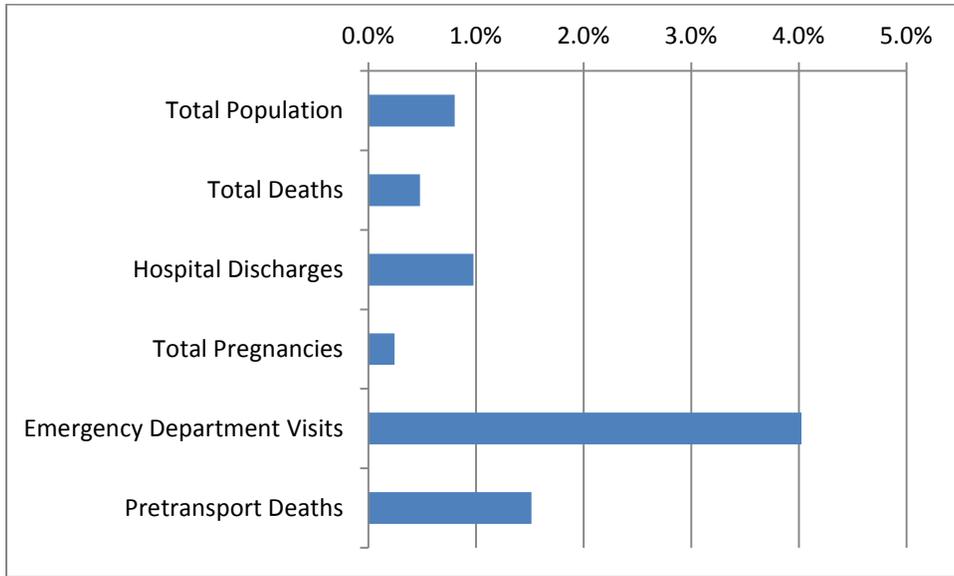
Source: New York State Department of Health County Health Indicators for Saratoga County 2008-2010

Computing an index allows researchers to compare the level of disparity among many unrelated indicators. In this case, the index estimates the total disparity attributable to racial and ethnic differences for each measure.⁶

⁵ The largest percentages represent the greatest disparities. For more information on the method of calculating the index of disparity, see “Description of Population and General Health Status, New York State, 2012” which is published on the New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda web site.

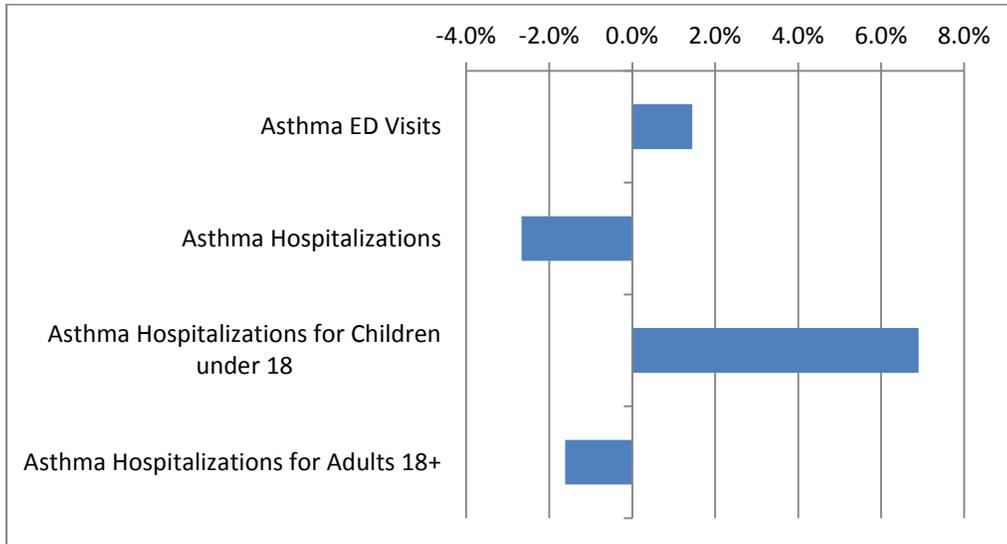
⁶ “Description of Population and General Health Status, New York State, 2012”

Figure 13: Trends for Access to Care



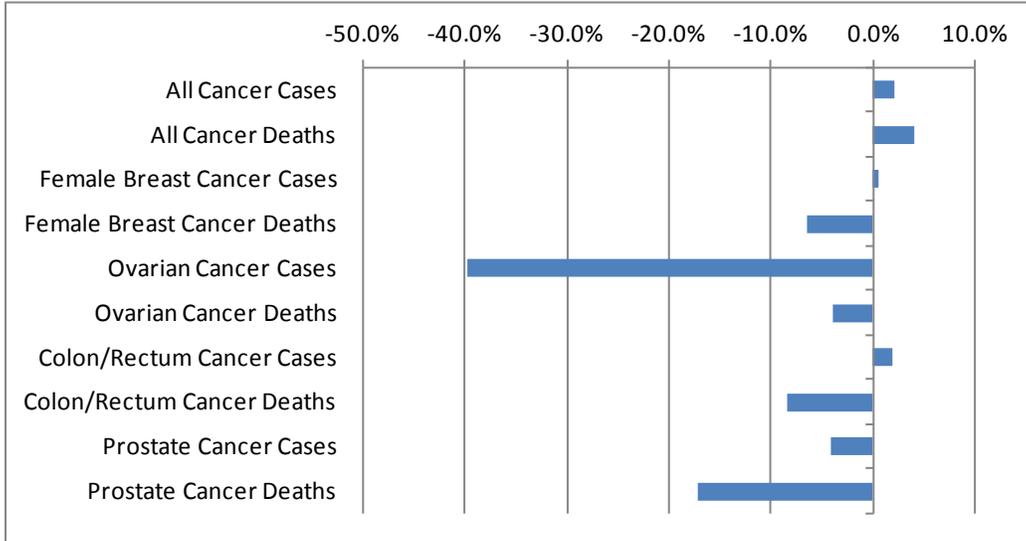
Indicators relating to access to care show increases in the need for greater access to quality health care. The growth and aging of the population of Saratoga County are driving these trends.

Figure 14: Trends for Asthma



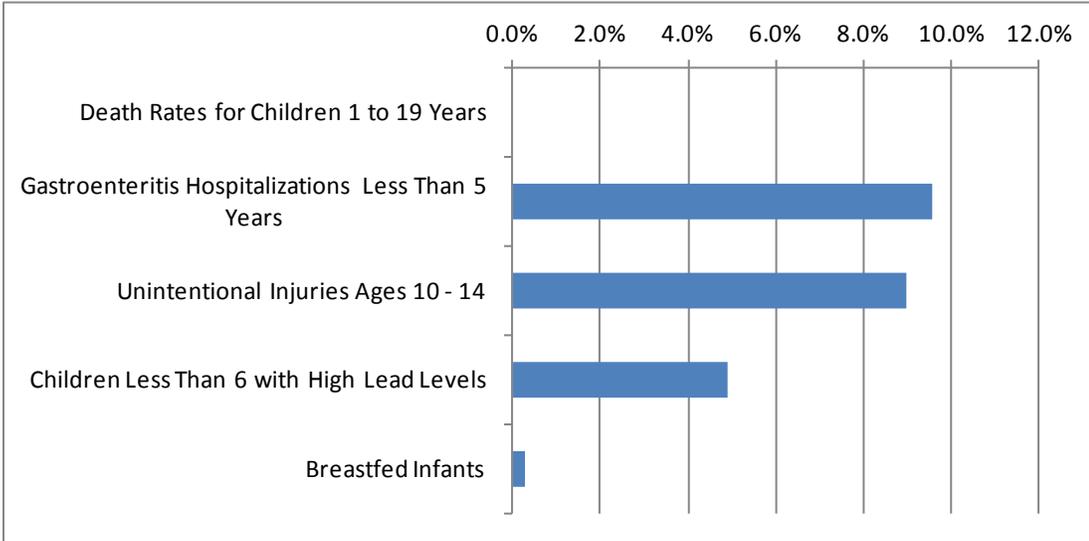
In Saratoga County, asthma trends show that childhood asthma is increasing at a faster rate than adult asthma. However although hospitalizations for children with asthma are increasing, this hospitalization rate is still below the statewide rate, the upstate rate and the regional rate.

Figure 15: Trends for Cancer



Indicators for cancer show an overall increase in cancer cases and cancer deaths with breast and colorectal cancer driving these trends. Additionally, rates for breast and ovarian cancer cases and deaths compare unfavorably to upstate and state-wide benchmarks. Also, rates for both women and men who are routinely screened for cancer are below the benchmarks.

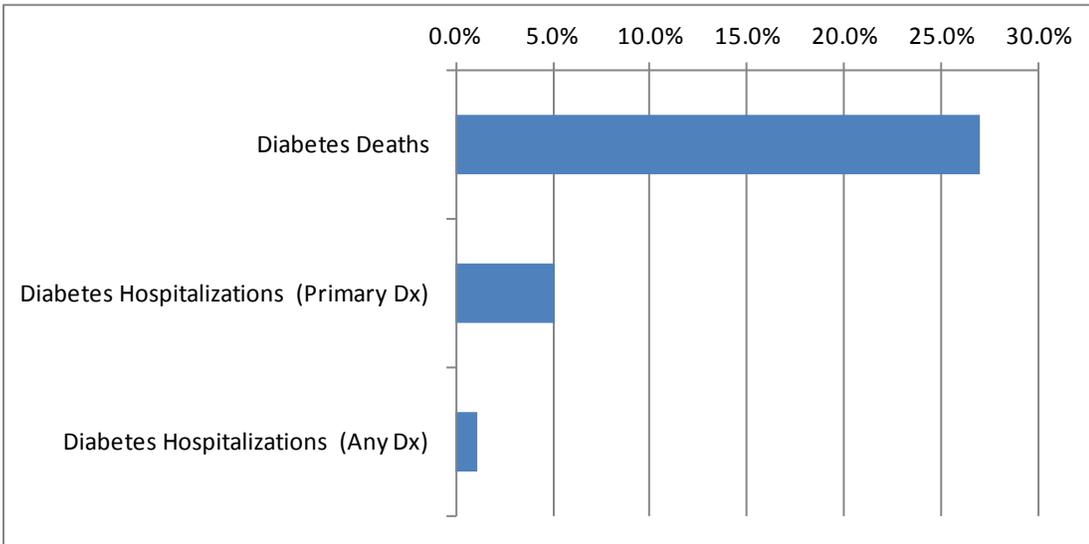
Figure 16: Trends for Child Health



Death rates for children have remained stable for the past three years however, although these statistics represent relatively small absolute number, death rates for Saratoga County children remain above the upstate rates/benchmarks.

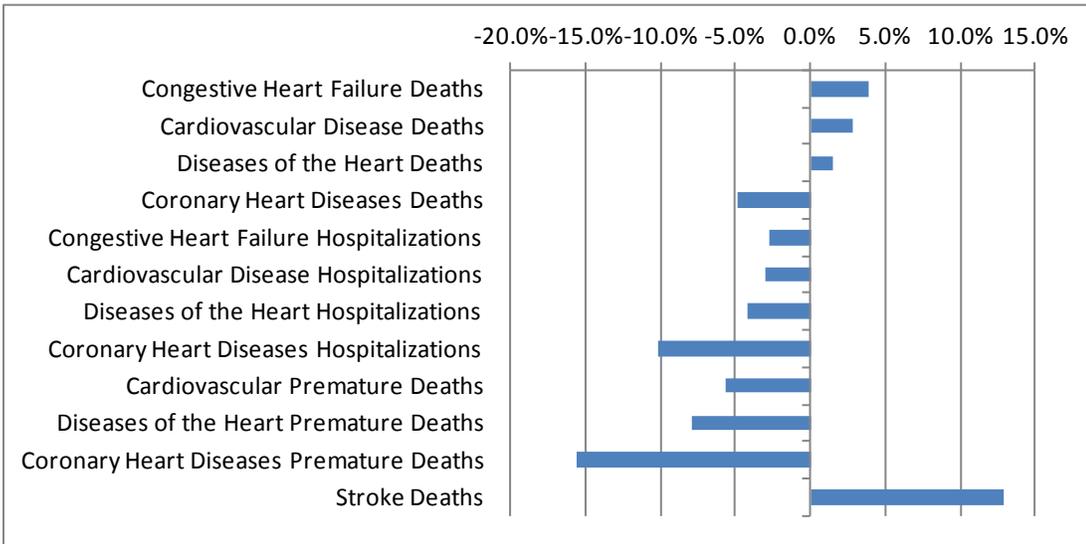
Rates for unintentional injuries for pre-teens are also increasing. However, it is important to note that the number of young children testing positive for exposure to lead is increasing and the rates for screening children for lead exposure compare unfavorably for very young children.

Figure 17: Trends for Diabetes



Although Saratoga County's indicator rates for Diabetes are below Upstate, statewide and regional rates, health issues related to diabetes are increasing for the residents of Saratoga County.

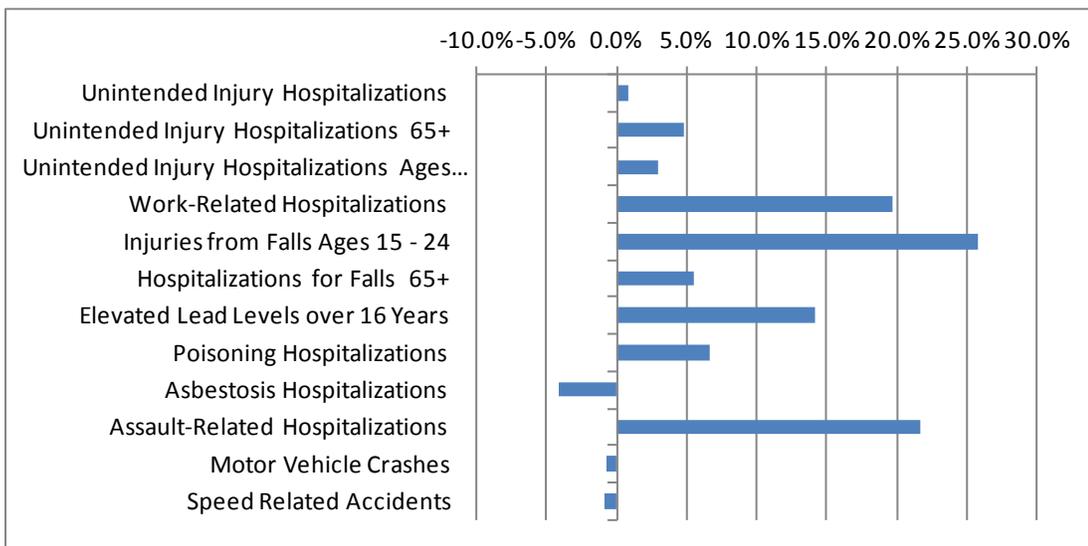
Figure 18: Trends for Heart Disease and Stroke



Although death rates for heart disease are moderately increasing, hospitalization rates and rates of premature death due to heart disease are declining. The increasing death rates may be attributable to the aging of the population and end-of-life issues.

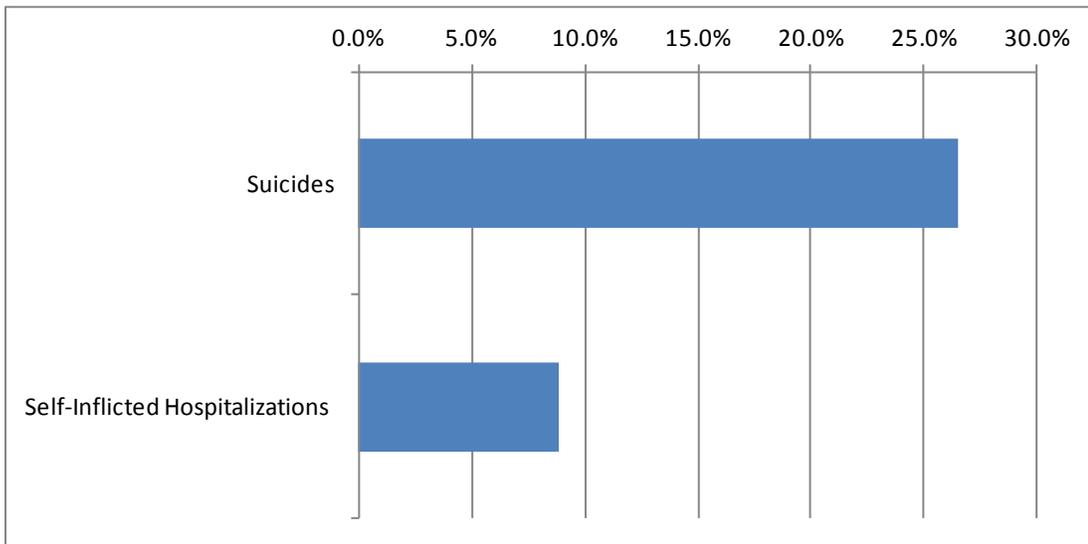
Additionally, although the rates of death due to strokes compare favorably to the benchmarks, stroke deaths are increasing in Saratoga County.

Figure 19: Trends for Injuries



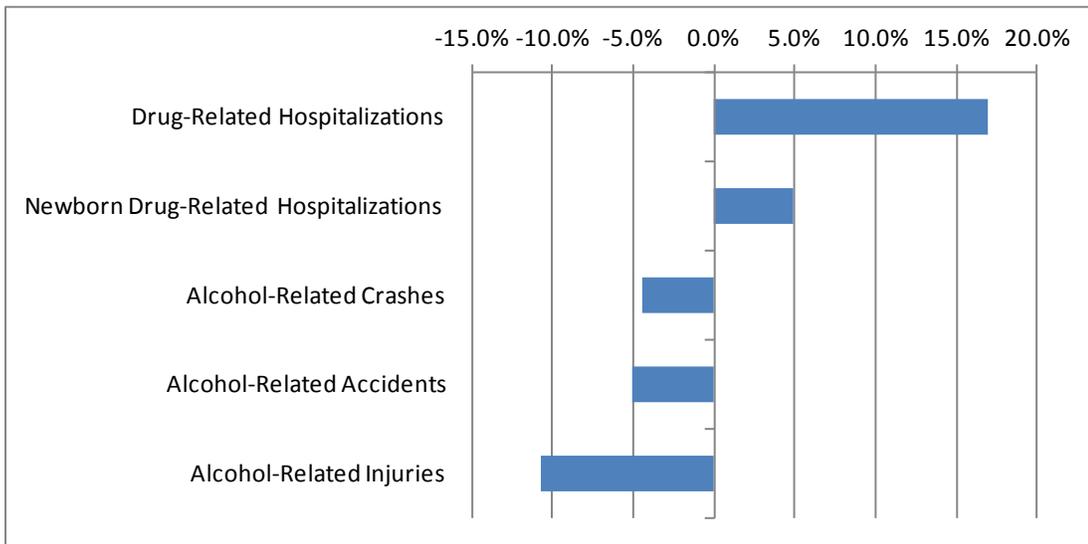
Although most indicators for injuries are currently at or better than the benchmarks, some indicators show that certain types of injuries compare unfavorably to the benchmarks and/or are increasing. Of particular concern are on-the-job injuries to working teens. Also Saratoga County residents are hospitalized for asbestos issues, however those rates are declining. As with children, exposure to lead is also a concern for adult residents of Saratoga County. Additionally, speed-related accidents remain a health concern in this county despite the slight decrease in those rates.

Figure 20: Trends for Mental Health



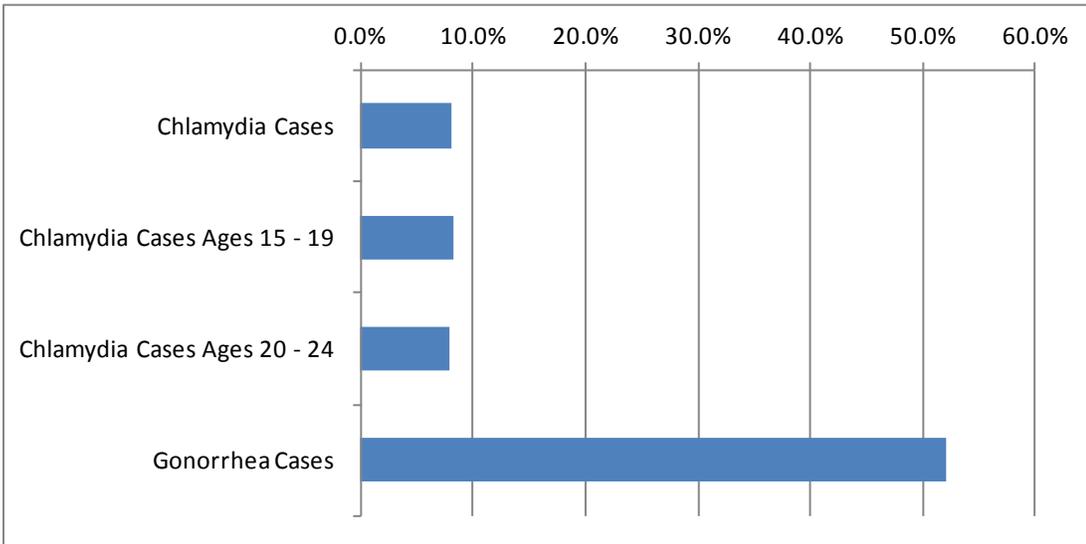
Suicide rates in Saratoga County compare unfavorably to the benchmarks and are increasing. This also holds true for self-inflicted injury. These rates may reflect comparatively high rates for adults and children with serious mental illness or emotional disorders. However Saratoga County rates favorably in terms of the numbers of people served in the outpatient setting for mental health issues.

Figure 21: Trends for Substance Abuse



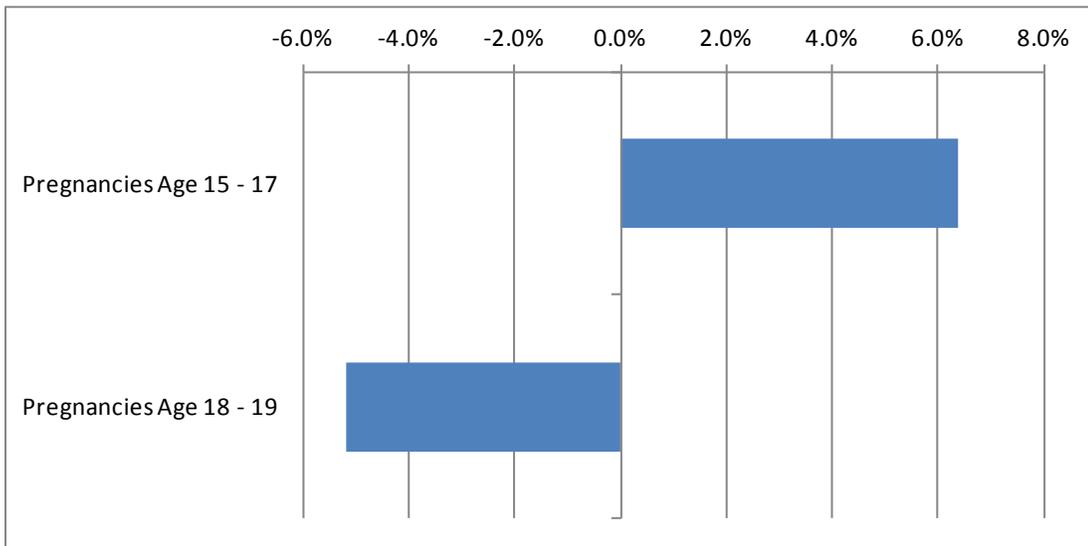
Although indicators for drug abuse compare favorably to the benchmarks, health problems associated with drug abuse are increasing in Saratoga County. Alcohol-related injuries, and accidents are decreasing, but it should be noted that these rates remain well above the desired benchmarks. Of particular concern is Adults who binge drink, Alcohol related crashes and other alcohol related injuries.

Figure 22: Trends for Sexually Transmitted Diseases



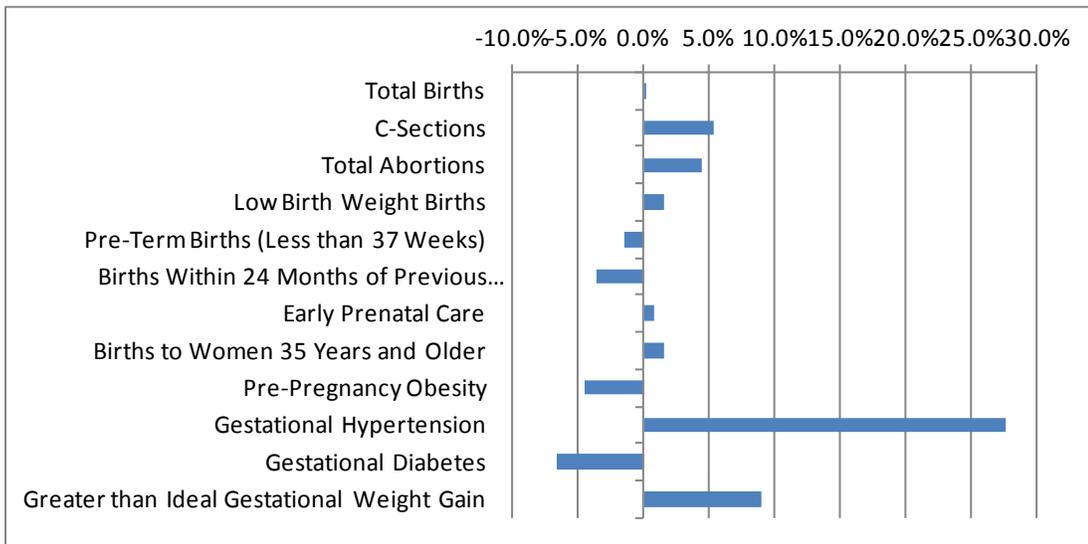
Although all of the indicators for sexually transmitted disease (STDs) show that rates for Saratoga County fall below the benchmarks, STDs are increasing in the county. Over time this could become a more urgent health concern that it is at this time.

Figure 23: Trends for Teen Pregnancy



Pregnancy for young teen is increasing in Saratoga County while pregnancy rates for older teens are dropping. It is important to note however, that teen pregnancy rates for Saratoga County are below the benchmarks.

Figure 24: Trends for Maternal, Infant and Reproductive Health



The indicators relating to maternal, infant and reproductive health show mixed results. While many mothers and infants are receiving quality prenatal and postpartum care, data suggests that there are some racial/ethnic disparities. Although preterm births are declining overall, the indicators for Saratoga County compare unfavorably with the benchmarks. Disparities for preterm births for black and Hispanic members of our community do exist. Additionally, fewer than expected mothers are breastfeeding their babies and this is also an area of disparity for Medicaid recipients. Black and Hispanic mothers are also not receiving prenatal care at acceptable rates which may be contributing to the preterm births rates.

Table 1: County Health Rankings, Outcomes and Factors for Selected NYS Counties

County	Mortality		Morbidity		Health Behaviors		Clinical Care		Economic Factors		Physical Environment	
	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank
Albany	0.05	34	-0.07	26	-0.15	15	-0.15	6	-0.16	16	-0.03	15
Columbia	0.35	49	0.10	39	-0.18	9	0.04	45	-0.18	14	-0.05	7
Essex	-0.33	14	-0.21	16	-0.14	16	0.03	37	0.00	32	-0.09	2
Franklin	0.19	42	-0.09	23	0.05	36	0.10	51	0.26	55	0.03	45
Fulton	0.11	37	0.61	60	0.21	55	0.08	48	0.38	59	-0.04	10
Greene	0.61	55	0.21	48	0.16	52	0.04	44	0.11	46	-0.06	5
Hamilton	1.03	61	0.00	33	-0.10	17	0.04	41	-0.24	11	0.03	44
Rensselaer	0.03	31	0.16	46	0.07	40	0.00	28	-0.12	18	0.02	38
Saratoga	-0.66	8	-0.42	6	-0.16	12	-0.16	5	-0.62	2	-0.05	9
Schenectady	-0.01	27	0.14	42	-0.03	24	-0.14	11	0.02	33	0.03	46
Warren	-0.28	16	-0.39	7	0.09	44	-0.20	2	-0.06	23	-0.07	3
Washington	0.05	33	0.16	45	0.22	56	-0.01	26	-0.02	28	-0.01	28

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, A Healthier Nation, County by County, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute - 2013

Note: Highlighted cells show the Counties that rank first in the region.

Saratoga County ranks as the 5th overall healthiest county in New York State and first in the greater region. However in terms of Outcomes and Factors, Saratoga County ranks as follows:

Table 1A: Saratoga County Comparison of Outcomes/Factors to State and Regional Rankings

Outcome/Factor	State-Wide Rank	Greater Regional Rank
Mortality	8	1
Morbidity	6	1
Healthy Behaviors	12	2
Clinical Care	5	2
Economic Factors	2	1
Physical Environment	9	5

Table 2: County Health Rankings, Factors-Focus Areas for Selected NYS Counties

County	Tobacco Use		Diet and Exercise		Alcohol Use		Sexual Activity		Access to Care		Quality of Care	
	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank
Albany	-0.04	22	-0.10	6	-0.02	22	0.00	37	-0.11	6	-0.05	14
Columbia	-0.13	6	-0.07	8	0.04	52	-0.01	25	0.04	44	0.00	33
Essex	-0.12	10	-0.01	20	0.03	50	-0.04	11	0.07	52	-0.05	13
Franklin	-0.04	21	0.02	33	0.06	56	0.00	41	0.09	57	0.01	38
Fulton	0.10	52	0.04	46	0.05	54	0.01	43	0.04	41	0.04	47
Greene	0.11	53	0.03	40	0.03	46	-0.01	28	0.05	48	-0.01	24
Hamilton	0.00	31	-0.07	7	0.00	32	-0.03	17	0.16	61	-0.12	2
Rensselaer	0.02	40	0.02	35	0.02	43	0.01	42	-0.03	25	0.03	45
Saratoga	-0.07	14	-0.04	15	0.00	29	-0.05	6	-0.10	7	-0.06	12
Schenectady	0.00	29	0.01	27	-0.06	5	0.03	49	-0.05	19	-0.09	6
Warren	0.06	45	0.01	30	0.02	45	0.00	34	-0.10	9	-0.11	4
Washington	0.14	56	0.07	54	0.00	31	0.02	44	0.07	51	-0.08	7

County	Education		Employment		Income		Family and Social Support		Community Safety		Environmental Quality		Built Environment	
	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank	Z-Score	Rank
Albany	-0.09	9	-0.11	8	-0.04	20	0.01	42	0.07	55	-0.04	1	0.01	35
Columbia	0.01	33	-0.07	10	-0.08	11	-0.02	25	-0.02	27	-0.04	3	-0.02	15
Essex	-0.01	27	0.09	50	0.00	30	-0.04	7	-0.03	15	-0.01	25	-0.08	2
Franklin	0.07	55	0.08	48	0.13	59	0.01	41	-0.03	14	0.01	44	0.02	46
Fulton	0.13	61	0.16	59	0.06	49	0.04	56	-0.01	35	-0.03	4	-0.01	21
Greene	0.06	50	0.04	45	0.01	31	0.00	37	-0.01	37	0.00	35	-0.06	4
Hamilton	-0.07	10	-0.04	23	-0.04	21	-0.04	8	-0.05	8	0.02	54	0.00	33
Rensselaer	-0.06	11	-0.06	14	-0.05	18	0.02	45	0.04	51	-0.03	5	0.05	59
Saratoga	-0.14	3	-0.14	3	-0.21	2	-0.07	1	-0.06	4	-0.02	9	-0.03	10
Schenectady	0.00	29	-0.06	14	0.03	39	-0.03	9	0.08	56	-0.04	2	0.06	61
Warren	0.02	37	0.00	35	-0.03	22	-0.02	27	-0.03	18	0.01	39	-0.08	3
Washington	0.10	58	-0.06	14	0.01	31	-0.03	16	-0.03	16	-0.01	19	0.01	34

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, A Healthier Nation, County by County, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute – 2013

Note: Highlighted cells show the Counties that rank first in the region.

Saratoga County ranks relatively high in terms of factors and focus areas of health and is number 1 in the state for Family and Social Support. However Saratoga County ranks 14th and 15 for Tobacco Use and Diet and Exercise, respectively. Saratoga County also ranks 29th in Alcohol Use.

Table 2A: Saratoga County Comparison of Factors/Focus Areas to State and Regional Rankings

Factor/Focus Area	State-Wide Rank	Greater Regional Rank
Tobacco Use	14	2
Diet & Exercise	15	4
Alcohol Use	29	3
Sexual Activity	6	1
Access to Care	7	2
Quality of Care	12	5
Education	3	1
Employment	3	1
Income	2	1
Family & Social Support	1	1
Community Safety	4	1
Environmental Quality	9	6
Built Environment	10	4

With the one exception of Environmental Quality, Saratoga County ranks very high in all factors/focus areas compared to the greater region. However, compared to other counties in the greater region, Saratoga County ranks 5th out of 11 for Quality of Care, and 6 out of 11 for Environmental Quality.

Table 3: Leading Causes of Death in Saratoga County

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Causes of Death	Heart Disease	Cancer	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Stroke	Liver Disease
Causes of Premature Death	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Unintentional Injury	Stroke

Source: New York State Web Site. 2010 Data

Note: Premature Death is defined as death before age 75.

The leading causes of death in Saratoga County are Heart Disease and Cancer. This is true for both overall deaths and premature deaths. The third most common cause of death for Saratoga County Residents is Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease. Unintentional injury also ranks high for people who die prematurely.

Table 3A: Leading Causes of Premature Death for Counties in the Greater Region

County	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Albany	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Stroke
Columbia	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Stroke
Essex	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease		Liver Disease
Franklin	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Suicide
Fulton	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Septicemia
Greene	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Unintentional Injury		Stroke
Hamilton	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Liver Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
Rensselaer	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Stroke
Saratoga	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Stroke
Schenectady	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Diabetes
Warren	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Unintentional Injury	Suicide
Washington	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Suicide

Source: New York State Web Site. 2008-2010 Data

Throughout the region, the leading causes of premature death are cancer and heart disease which reflect Saratoga County's experience. With the exception of Unintentional Injury, all of the leading causes of premature death in Saratoga County are related to chronic disease.

Table 4: Health Needs Priority Rankings

Priority Rank	Indicator Severity Score	Leading Causes of Premature Death	NYS County Rankings Issues	ARHN Survey Results	Saratoga Hospital Survey Results
1	Air Quality	Cancer	Alcohol Use	Prevent Chronic Diseases	Prevent Chronic Diseases
2	Built Environment	Heart Disease	Diet & Exercise	Promote Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Health & Prevent Substance Abuse	Promote Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Health & Prevent Substance Abuse
3	Injuries, Violence & Occupational Health	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Tobacco Use	Promote Healthy & Safe Environment	Promote Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Health
4	Maternal & Infant Health	Unintentional Injury	Quality Of Care	Promote Health Women & Children	Promote Healthy & Safe Environment
5	Vaccine Preventable Diseases	Stroke	Built Environment	Prevent HIV/STI; Vaccine Preventable Diseases	Preconception & Reproductive Health
6	Child Health		Environmental Quality		Prevent Sexually Transmitted Disease
7	Preconception & Reproductive Health		Access to Care		
8	Promote Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Health		Sexual Activity		

Table 5: Health Indicator Trend Data

Note: Year numbers refer to the first, second and third year for which the data is available.

Saratoga County		Number Per Year (If Available)		
		One	Two	Three
Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health				
Prevention Agenda Indicators				
1. Rate of Hospitalizations due to Falls for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000, '08-10		537	553	598
3. Rate of Assault-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08-10		25	27	37
Other Indicators				
1. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages Under 10 per 100,000 Children Ages Under 10 , '08-10		20	13	17
2. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08-10		6	5	6
3. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Individuals Ages 15 - 24 per 100,000 Individuals Ages 15 - 24, '08-10		12	17	19
4. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Adults Ages 25 - 64 per 100,000 Adults Ages 25 - 64, '08-10		223	187	191
9. Rate of Pneumonconsis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10		32	29	38
10. Rate of Asbestosis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10		163	139	150
11. Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations, Employed Ages 16 Plus per 10,000 Individuals Employed Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10		141	215	202
12. Rate of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Ages 16 Plus Employed per 10,000 Employed Individuals Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10		23	21	30
13. Rate of Total Motor Vehicle Crashes per 100,000, '09 - 11		4,592	4,594	4,520
14. Rate of Pedestrian-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11		48	47	40
15. Rate of Speed-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11		590	584	579
16. Rate of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10		18	12	16
17. Rate of TBI Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10		163	154	193
18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10		1,329	1,253	1,353
19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 14 and Under per 10,000 Population Ages 14 and Under , '08 - 10		60	46	55
20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10		683	700	750
21. Rate of Poisoning Hospitalizations per 10,000 '08 - 10		189	171	215
Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults				
Prevention Agenda Indicators				
14. Rate of Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		529	563	559
15. Rate of Cardiovascular Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08-10		90	75	80
16. Rate of Pre-transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		295	323	304
17. Rate of Cardiovascular Hospitalizations per 10,000 population, '08 - 10		3,259	3,144	3,064
18. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Deaths per 100,000, '08-10		416	442	429
19. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10		72	63	61
20. Rate of Disease of the Heart Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		251	266	247

Saratoga County	Number Per Year (If Available)		
	One	Two	Three
21. Rate of Disease of the Heart Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	2,266	2,173	2,079
22. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	318	304	288
23. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	59	44	42
24. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	201	188	173
25. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	854	727	689
26. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	25	35	27
27. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	1	1	0
28. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	13	17	19
29. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	524	617	496
30. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	73	87	93
31. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	524	507	518
32. Rate of Hypertension Hospitalizations (Ages 18 Plus) per 100,000 Population Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	47	35	43
33. Rate of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	18	33	29
34. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Primary Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	209	225	231
35. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Any Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	3,745	3,761	3,829

Reduce Illness, Disability, and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Other Indicators			
1. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	109	126	111
2. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	630	640	626
3. Rate of Asthma Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	1	0	1
4. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	171	182	162
5. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 25 - 44, per 10,000 Population Ages 25 - 44, '08 - 10	34	39	20
6. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 45 - 64, per 10,000 Population Ages 45 - 64, '08 - 10	50	53	51
7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 65 plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	34	32	32
9. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	122	126	145
10. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Cases per 100,000 Population, '07- 09	179	196	190

Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management in Both Clinical and Community Settings

Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 - 75 Who Received Colorectal Screenings Based on Recent Guidelines, '08/09			
2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	651	668	670
Other Indicators			
1. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 18 - 64 per 10,000 Population Ages 18 - 64, '08 - 10	402	414	390
2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	36	36	50
3. Rate of All Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	1,202	1,357	1,250
4. Rate of all Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	424	442	459
5. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 -09	168	190	170

Saratoga County	Number Per Year (If Available)		
	One	Two	Three
7. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07	40	31	35
12. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	22	26	8
13. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	13	19	12
14. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	109	93	113
15. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	37	34	31
18. Rate of Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	19	16	12
19. Rate of Prostate Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	183	205	168
24. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with at Least One Preventive Dental Visit within the Year, '08 - 10	5,750	6,997	7,835
25. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with a Dental Visit Within the Last Twelve Months, '08/09	4,791	6,005	6,697
28. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	27	29	41

Maternal and Infant Health

Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1. Percentage Preterm Births < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	242	213	235
5. Rate of Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Births, '08 - 10	1	0	0
Other Indicators			
1. Percentage Preterm Births < 32 weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	49	33	44
2. Percentage Preterm Births 32 to < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	193	180	191
3. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	33	33	28
4. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	19	20	16
5. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	153	157	158
6. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	103	92	109
12. Rate of Deaths (28 Weeks Gestation to 7 days) per 1,000 Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, '08 - 10	8	12	11
13. Percentage Early Prenatal Care of Total Births Where Prenatal Care Status is Known, '08 - 10	1,701	1,704	1,731
16. Percentage APGAR Scores of Less Than 5 at 5 Minute Mark of Births Where APGAR Score is Known, '08 - 10	21	22	16
17. Rate of Newborn Drug Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Births, '08 - 10	10	8	11
19. Percentage Infants Receiving Any Breast Milk in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	1,670	1,603	1,680

Preconception and Reproductive Health
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Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1. Percent of Births within 24 months of Previous Pregnancy, '08 - 10	518	485	481
2. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 17 year per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	53	55	60
Other Indicators			
1. Rate of Total Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	2,300	2,222	2,304
2. Percent Multiple Births of Total Births, '08 - 10	94	102	86
3. Percent C-Sections to Total Births. '08 - 10	744	796	826
4. Rate of Total Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	2,873	2,799	2,887
5. Rate of Births Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	3	0	0
6. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	4	0	2

Saratoga County	Number Per Year (If Available)		
	One	Two	Three
7. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 17 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	29	29	27
8. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	117	105	102
9. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 5-19, '08 - 10	211	196	202
10. Rate of Births Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	88	76	75
11. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	158	141	142
12. Percent Total Births to Women Ages 35 plus, '08 - 10	455	423	469
13. Rate of Abortions Ages 15 - 19 per 100 Live Births, Mothers Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	91	86	97
14. Rate of Abortions All Ages per 100 Live Births to All Mothers, '08 - 10	434	457	474
15. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Underweight, '08 - 10	24	13	8
16. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Overweight but not Obese, '08 - 10	103	95	94
17. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Obese, '08 - 10	128	144	109
18. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Weight Gain Greater than Ideal, '08 - 10	275	296	327
19. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Diabetes, '08 - 10	39	38	34
20. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Hypertension, '08 - 10	51	77	83

Child Health

Other Indicators			
1. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 4 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	4	1	6
2. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 9 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	3	2	0
3. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	3	3	1
4. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	6	5	1
5. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	3	7	6
6. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 19, '08 - 10	13	13	13
7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	32	27	32
8. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 5 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	15	18	18
9. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Ages Children 0 - 17, '08 - 10	49	49	56
10. Rate of Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4	5	11	6
11. Rate of Otitis Media Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	4	2	3
12. Rate of Pneumonia Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	30	26	19
13. Rate of ED Asthma Visits Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	101	82	96
17. Rate of Children Ages < 6 with Confirmed Blood Lead Levels >= 10 mg/dl Cases Per 1,000 Children Tested, '08 - 10	10	15	11
18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Under Age 10 per 10,000 Children Under Age 10, '08 - 10	44	29	36
19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	16	17	19
20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children/Young Adults Ages 15 - 24 per 10,000 Ages 15 - 24, '08 - 10	84	73	89
21. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 17, '07 - 09	208	213	221
28. Rate of Caries ED Visits for Children Ages 3 - 5 per 10,000 Children Ages 3 - 5, '08 - 10	21	13	12

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Saratoga County	Number Per Year (If Available)		
	One	Two	Three
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1. Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases per 100,000, '08 - 10	5	8	3
Other Indicators			
1. Rate of AIDS Cases per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	1	3	4
2. Rate of AIDS Deaths per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	1	0	2
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs)			
Other Indicators			
1. Rate of Early Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	3	4	6
2. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	32	18	24
3. Rate of Gonorrhea Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	7	2	6
4. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Males per 100,000 Male Population, '08 - 10	68	75	82
5. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	10	20	13
6. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	30	20	30
7. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Females per 100,000 Female Population, '08 - 10	212	225	245
8. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 15- 19 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	72	91	83
9. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	91	89	111
10. Rate of PID Hospitalizations Females Ages 15 - 44 per 10,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10	6	1	7
Vaccine Preventable Disease			
Other Indicators			
1. Rate of Pertussis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	14	1	33
2. Rate of Pneumonia/flu Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population Age 65 Plus, '08 - 10	301	360	333
3. Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus Ever Received a Pneumonia Shot, '08/09			
4. Rate of Mumps Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0	1	0
5. Rate of Meningococcal Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0	1	0
6. Rate of H Influenza Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	3	1	4
Prevent Substance Abuse and Other Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1. Percent of Adults Binge Drinking within the Last Month, '08/09			
2. Percent of Adults with Poor Mental Health (14 or More Days) in the Last Month, '08/09			
3. Rate of Age Adjusted Suicides per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	15	19	24
Other Indicators			
1 Rate of Suicides for Ages 15 - 19 per 100,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	0	3	2
2. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	136	117	161
3. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations for Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	14	23	19
4. Rate of Cirrhosis Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	13	13	20
5. Rate of Cirrhosis Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	41	31	32
6. Rate of Alcohol-Related Accidents per 100,000 Total Population, '09 - 11	211	184	190
7. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes to Total Accidents, 09 - 11	0	0	0

Saratoga County	Number Per Year (If Available)		
	One	Two	Three
8. Rate of Alcohol-Related Injuries and Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	133	123	106
9. Rate of Drug-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	260	298	356

Disparities

Other Disparity Indicators			
1. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	1,559	1,677	1,574
2. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	1,559	1,677	1,574
3. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	53,067	55,235	57,424
4. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	53,067	55,235	57,424
5. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	21,434	21,460	21,854
6. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	21,434	21,460	21,854

Other Indicators

1. Rate of Hepatitis A Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	1	0	0
2. Rate of Acute Hepatitis B Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	4	2	1
3. Rate of TB Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0	3	2
4. Rate of e. Coli 157 Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	3	2	1
5. Rate of Salmonella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	25	21	31
6. Rate of Shigella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0	2	3
7. Rate of Lyme Disease Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	364	407	293
8. Rate of Confirmed Rabies Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	21	10	11
9. Rate of Confirmed West Nile Virus Cases (Humans, Horses, Other Animals, Mosquito Pools) per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0	0	0

Table 6: Health Indicator Measures and Benchmarks

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
Focus Area: Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health					
Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Rate of Hospitalizations due to Falls for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000, '08-10	197.1	208.4	215.8	202.1	204.6
2. Rate of ED Visits due to Falls for Children Ages 1 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	344.7	515.5	511.9	476.4	429.1
3. Rate of Assault-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08-10	1.4	1.6	2.7	4.7	4.3
4. Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Assault-Related Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic Assault Related Hospitalizations, '08-10	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.28	6.69
5. Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Assault-Related Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic Assault Related Hospitalizations, '08-10	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.00	2.75
6. Ratio of Assault-Related Hospitalizations for Low-Income versus non-Low Income Zip Codes, '08-10	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.26	2.92
7. Rate of ED Occupational Injuries Among Working Adolescents Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	57.9	56.1	51.8	36.7	33.0
Other Indicators					
1. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages Under 10 per 100,000 Children Ages Under 10 , '08-10	6.6	6.5	8.5	10.0	
2. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08-10	4.0	4.2	6.1	7.1	
3. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Individuals Ages 15 - 24 per 100,000 Individuals Ages 15 - 24, '08-10	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.9	
4. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Adults Ages 25 - 64 per 100,000 Adults Ages 25 - 64, '08-10	16.3	17.7	18.7	18.7	
5. Rate of Violent Crimes per 100,000, '07 - 11	74.9	128.0	251.3	395.7	
6. Rate of Property Crimes per 100,000, '07 - 11	1,332.2	1,669.5	2,088.7	1,938.4	
7. Rate of Total Crimes per 100,000, '07 - 11	1,407.1	1,797.4	2,340.0	2,334.1	
8. Rate of Malignant Mesothelioma Cases, Ages 15 Plus, per 100,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '07 - 09	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	
9. Rate of Pneumonconsis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	
10. Rate of Asbestosis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	8.4	4.8	2.1	1.3	
11. Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations, Employed Ages 16 Plus per 10,000 Individuals Employed Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	21.8	19.1	21.1	16.8	
12. Rate of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Ages 16 Plus Employed per 10,000 Employed Individuals Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	
13. Rate of Total Motor Vehicle Crashes per 100,000, '09 - 11	2080.4	2126.9	2104.5	1607.0	
14. Rate of Pedestrian-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11	20.5	26.0	45.0	82.4	
15. Rate of Speed-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11	266.1	310.9	225.1	146.4	

Saratoga County		Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
16. Rate of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	7.0	10.1	8.2	6.2		
17. Rate of TBI Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	7.8	7.2	10.0	9.9		
18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	59.9	70.7	72.7	69.2		
19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 14 and Under per 10,000 Population Ages 14 and Under, '08 - 10	13.6	16.9	21.0	24.5		
20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	249.1	273.3	276.6	260.9		
21. Rate of Poisoning Hospitalizations per 10,000 '08 - 10	8.8	11.6	10.3	10.5		
Focus Area: Outdoor Air Quality						
1. Number of Days with Unhealthy Ozone, 2007	2	9	88	122	0	
2. Number of Days with Unhealthy Particulate Matter, 2007	0	4	32	69	0	
Focus Area: Built Environment						
1. Percentage of the Population that Live in Jurisdictions that Adopted Climate Smart Communities Pledge, 2012	28.8%	18.5%	46.1%	26.7%	32.0%	
2. Percentage of Commuters Who Use Alternative Modes of Transportation to Work, '07 - 11	16.3%	18.1%	22.8%	44.6%	49.2%	
3. Percentage of Population with Low-Income and Low-Access to a Supermarket or Large Grocery Store, 2010	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%	2.5%	2.2%	
4. Percentage of Homes in Vulnerable Neighborhoods that have Fewer Asthma Triggers During Home Revisits, '08 - 11	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9%	20.0%	
Focus Area: Water Quality						
1. Percentage of Residents Served by Community Water Systems with Optimally Fluoridated Water, 2012	62.8%	42.4%	47.4%	71.4%	78.5%	
Focus Area: Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults						
Prevention Agenda Indicators						
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 18 Plus Who are Obese, '08/09	28.9%	N/A	N/A	23.1%	23.0%	
2. Percentage of Public School Children Who are Obese, '10 - 12	14.2%	N/A	0.0%	N/A	16.7%	
Other Indicators						
1. Percentage of Total Students Overweight, '08 - 10	15.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2. Percentage of Elementary Students Overweight, Not Obese, '08 - 10	10.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3. Percentage of Elementary Students Obese, '08 - 10	10.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A		
4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Overweight, Not Obese, '08 - 10	16.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A		
5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Obese, '08 - 10	21.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A		
6. Percentage of WIC Children Ages 2 - 4 Obese, '08 - 10	45.9%	45.3%	45.7%	43.4%		
7. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) Overweight or Obese, '08/09	61.0%	N/A	N/A	59.3%		
8. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) Who Did Not Participate in Leisure Activities Last 30 Days, '08/09	84.6%	N/A	N/A	76.3%		
9. Number of Recreational and Fitness Facilities per 100,000 Population, 2009	17.4	13.3	12.4	11.0		

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
10. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) Eating 5 or More Vegetables per Day, '08/09	28.1%	N/A	N/A	27.1%	
11. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) with Cholesterol Check with the Last 5 Years, '08/09	83.1%	N/A	N/A	77.3%	
12. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (18 Plus) Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure, '08/09	28.3%	N/A	N/A	25.7%	
13. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (18 Plus) with Physician Diagnoses Angina, Heart Attack, or Stroke, '08/09	9.1%	N/A	N/A	7.6%	
14. Rate of Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	251.3	280.8	302.9	289.2	
15. Rate of Cardiovascular Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08-10	37.3	40.5	39.4	41.3	
16. Rate of Pre-transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	140.4	146.7	155.9	144.1	
17. Rate of Cardiovascular Hospitalizations per 10,000 population, '08 - 10	144.1	169.5	184.6	183.3	
18. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	195.9	219.5	243.6	239.7	
19. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	29.8	33.8	32.2	33.7	
20. Rate of Disease of the Heart Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	116.3	119.0	129.7	125.3	
21. Rate of Disease of the Heart Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	99.2	118.9	128.4	125.7	
22. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	138.5	151.3	180.0	195.6	
23. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	22.1	24.6	24.8	27.9	
24. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	85.6	83.6	83.6	105.2	
25. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	34.6	44.7	51.6	52.3	
26. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	13.2	15.7	19.8	13.3	
27. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	
28. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	7.5	8.8	10.9	7.2	
29. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	24.9	29.3	32.2	32.3	
30. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	38.5	40.2	39.3	30.5	
31. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	23.6	26.4	29.8	27.8	
32. Rate of Hypertension Hospitalizations (Ages 18 Plus) per 100,000 Population Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	1.9	2.5	4.1	6.2	
33. Rate of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	12.2	17.8	17.7	18.6	
34. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Primary Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	10.1	14.1	15.5	20.3	
35. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Any Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	172.6	228.1	228.9	248.7	
Focus Area: Reduce Illness, Disability, and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure					

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 18 Plus Who Smoke '08/09	16.9%	21.4%	18.5%	16.8%	15.0%
Other Indicators					
1. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	52.7	59.1	46.0	104.1	
2. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	28.9	43.7	35.2	39.3	
3. Rate of Asthma Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	
4. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	7.8	11.8	12.4	20.3	
5. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 25 - 44, per 10,000 Population Ages 25 - 44, '08 - 10	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	
6. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 45 - 64, per 10,000 Population Ages 45 - 64, '08 - 10	2.3	3.7	3.5	5.8	
7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 65 plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	1.5	2.9	2.7	4.3	
8. Percentage of Adults with Asthma, '08/09	11.0%	12.0%	N/A	9.7%	
9. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	60.1	64.5	57.2	32.7	
10. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	86.4	94.4	83.9	69.8	
11. Number of Registered Tobacco Vendors per 100,000, '09 - 10	76.3	101.6	94.0	102.1	
12. Percentage of Vendors with Sales to Minors Violations, '09 - 10	3.0%	3.9%	5.1%	7.4%	
13. Percentage of Vendors with Complaints, '09 - 10	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	15.3%	

Focus Area: Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management in Both Clinical and Community Settings

Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 - 75 Who Received Colorectal Screenings Based on Recent Guidelines, '08/09	70.1%	69.9%	N/A	66.3%	71.4%
2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	30.28	53.2	51.1	83.7	75.1
3. Rate of Asthma ED Visits Ages 0 - 4, per 10,000 Population Ages, 0 - 4, '08 - 10	77.5	94.9	122.3	221.4	196.5
4. Rate of Short-term Diabetes Hospitalizations for Ages 6 - 17 per 10,000 Population, Ages 6 - 17, '08 - 10	3.8	4.9	3.0	3.2	3.06
5. Rate of Short-term Diabetes Hospitalizations for Ages 18 Plus per 10,000 Population, Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	3.0	4.4	4.8	5.6	4.86
6. Rate of Age Adjusted Heart Attack Hospitalizations, 2010	15.3	16.7	16.0	15.5	14.4
Other Indicators					
1. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 18 - 64 per 10,000 Population Ages 18 - 64, '08 - 10	28.3	57.1	49.3	73.9	
2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	14.2	20.7	18.6	32.1	
3. Rate of All Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	582.2	614.3	600.1	536.5	
4. Rate of all Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	202.5	218.5	204.1	179.9	

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
5. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 -09	80.7	78.8	83.9	75.7	
6. Rate of Female Late Stage Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	
7. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07	16.2	14.0	14.6	13.7	
8. Percentage of Women Ages 40 Plus With Mammogram within Last Two Years, '08/ 09	0.8	0.8	N/A	0.8	
9. Rate of Cervix and Uterine Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.6	
10. Rate of Cervix and Uterine Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	
11. Percentage of Women Ages 18 Plus with a Pap Smear within the Last Three Years, '08/ 09	82.3%	82.4%	N/A	82.7%	
12. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	8.6	8.0	8.4	7.8	
13. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	6.7	6.2	5.6	4.9	
14. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	48.1	54.3	53.9	50.4	
15. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	15.6	20.5	18.5	10.6	
16. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 Plus with Home Blood Stool Test within the Last Two Years, '08/09	21.2%	20.1%	20.1%	19.5%	
17. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 Plus with Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy within Last Ten Years, '08/09	63.0%	62.9%	62.9%	61.8%	
18. Rate of Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	7.2	8.3	9.5	9.0	
19. Rate of Prostate Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	85.0	90.9	91.5	82.1	
20. Rate of Prostate Cancer Late Stage Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	
21. Percentage of Males, Ages 40 Plus with a Digital Rectal Exam within Last Two Years, '08/09	63.0%	53.4%	57.5%	56.7%	
22. Percentage of Males, Ages 40 Plus with a Prostate Antigen Test within Last Two Years, '08/09	47.7%	46.6%	54.2%	59.4%	
23. Rate of Melanoma Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - '09	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.3	
24. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with at Least One Preventive Dental Visit within the Year, '08 - 10	27.9%	27.0%	29.5%	31.3%	
25. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with a Dental Visit Within the Last Twelve Months, '08/09	23.7%	25.1%	22.8%	25.7%	
26. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07-09	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	
27. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Deaths, Adults Ages 45 - 74, per 100,000 Population, Ages 45 - 74, '07 - 09	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	
28. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	14.8	14.2	12.7	11.5	
Focus Area: Maternal and Infant Health					
Prevention Agenda Indicators					

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
1. Percentage Preterm Births < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	10.6%	10.5%	11.2%	12.0%	10.2%
2. Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks.) Black/NH to White/NH, '08 - 10	1.75	N/A	N/A	1.61	1.42
3. Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks.) Hisp/Latino to White/NH, '08 - 10	0.90	N/A	N/A	1.25	1.12
4. Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks.) Medicaid to Non-Medicaid, '08 - 10	1.13	N/A	N/A	1.10	1.00
5. Rate of Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Births, '08 - 10	14.6	5.7	17.6	23.3	19.7
6. Percentage of Live Birth Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	65.8%	63.0%	N/A	42.5%	48.1%
7. Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	0.9	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.57
8. Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	1.1	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.64
9. Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Medicaid to Non-Medicaid Births, '08 - 10	0.7	N/A	N/A	0.6	0.66
Other Indicators					
1. Percentage Preterm Births < 32 weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	
2. Percentage Preterm Births 32 to < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	8.7%	8.5%	9.3%	9.9%	
3. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	
4. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	
5. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	6.9%	7.2%	7.7%	8.2%	
6. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	4.6%	5.4%	5.7%	6.2%	
7. Percentage of Total Births for Black, Non-Hispanic, with Weights Less than 2,500 Grams, '08 - 10	N/A	N/A	13.3%	13.0%	
8. Percentage of Total Births for Hispanic/Latino, with Weights Less than 2,500 Grams, '08 - 10	N/A	N/A	7.5%	7.8%	
9. Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, '08 - 10	4.1	N/A	5.7	5.3	
10. Infant Mortality Rate for Black, Non-Hispanic per 1,000 Births, '08 - 10	N/A	N/A	14.9	11.0	
11. Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanic/Latino per 1,000 Births, '08 - 10	N/A	N/A	5.3	4.6	
12. Rate of Deaths (28 Weeks Gestation to 7 days) per 1,000 Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, '08 - 10	4.5	4.6	5.7	5.7	
13. Percentage Early Prenatal Care of Total Births Where Prenatal Care Status is Known, '08 - 10	79.7%	75.4%	75.2%	72.8%	
14. Percentage Early Prenatal Care for Black, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	62.9%	N/A	61.1%	61.7%	
15. Percentage Early Prenatal Care for Hispanic/Latino, '08 - 10	75.4%	N/A	63.0%	65.1%	
16. Percentage APGAR Scores of Less Than 5 at 5 Minute Mark of Births Where APGAR Score is Known, '08 - 10	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	
17. Rate of Newborn Drug Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Births, '08 - 10	42.5	48.7	75.1	61.9	

Saratoga County		Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
18. Percentage WIC Women Breastfed at 6 months, '08 - 10	19.5%	18.7%	N/A	39.7%		
19. Percentage Infants Receiving Any Breast Milk in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	72.6%	51.0%	N/A	71.0%		
Focus Area: Preconception and Reproductive Health						
Prevention Agenda Indicators						
1. Percent of Births within 24 months of Previous Pregnancy, '08 - 10	21.7%	23.4%	21.1%	18.0%	17.0%	
2. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 17 year per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	12.8	18.8	20.4	31.1	25.6	
3. Ratio of Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15 - 17 Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	0.52	N/A	N/A	5.75	4.90	
4. Ratio of Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15 - 17 Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	0.83	N/A	N/A	5.16	4.10	
5. Percent of Unintended Births to Total Births, 2011	23.1%	29.8%	28.4%	26.4%	0.24	
6. Ratio of Unintended Births Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	2.5	N/A	N/A	2.1	1.88	
7. Ratio of Unintended Births Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	1.21	N/A	N/A	1.59	1.36	
8. Ratio of Unintended Births Medicaid to Non-Medicaid, '08 - 10	2.26	N/A	N/A	1.71	1.56	
9. Percentage of Women Ages 18- 64 with Health Insurance, '08/09	91.1%	88.4%	N/A	86.1%	1.00	
Other Indicators						
1. Rate of Total Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	52.8	53.3	58.2	60.9		
2. Percent Multiple Births of Total Births, '08 - 10	4.1%	3.7%	4.2%	3.9%		
3. Percent C-Sections to Total Births, '08 - 10	34.7%	34.8%	36.1%	34.4%		
4. Rate of Total Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	66.1	72.7	77.0	93.6		
5. Rate of Births Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4		
6. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4		
7. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 17 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	6.5	8.7	10.0	12.1		
8. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	15.0	22.4	20.8	24.0		
9. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	28.2	40.7	37.4	53.5		
10. Rate of Births Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	28.2	42.3	35.4	40.3		
11. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	52.0	72.4	60.3	84.1		
12. Percent Total Births to Women Ages 35 plus, '08 - 10	19.7%	14.4%	19.0%	19.4%		
13. Rate of Abortions Ages 15 - 19 per 100 Live Births, Mothers Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	4.0	5.3	5.2	7.6		
14. Rate of Abortions All Ages per 100 Live Births to All Mothers, '08 - 10	20.0	24.5	27.7	46.6		

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15. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Underweight, '08 - 10	3.8%	N/A	N/A	4.6%	
16. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Overweight but not Obese, '08 - 10	24.8%	N/A	N/A	26.6%	
17. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Obese, '08 - 10	32.3%	N/A	N/A	23.4%	
18. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Weight Gain Greater than Ideal, '08 - 10	53.7%	N/A	N/A	41.8%	
19. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Diabetes, '08 - 10	6.7%	N/A	N/A	5.5%	
20. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Hypertension, '08 - 10	12.6%	N/A	N/A	7.2%	

Focus Area: Child Health

Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Percentage of Children Ages 0 - 15 Months with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	87.5%	88.7%	84.9%	82.8%	77.0%
2. Percentage of Children Ages 3 - 6 Years with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	83.1%	81.9%	80.3%	82.8%	77.0%
3. Percentage of Children Ages 12 -21 Years with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	59.1%	59.3%	59.3%	61.0%	77.0%
4. Percentage of Children Ages 0 -19 with Health Insurance, 2010	95.9%	94.9%	95.0%	94.9%	100.0%
5. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay, '09 - 11	39.5%	N/A	24.0%	N/A	21.6%
6. Ratio of 3rd Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay, Low Income Children to Non-Low income Children, '09 - 11	2.67	N/A	2.50	N/A	2.21
Other Indicators					
1. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 4 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	38.2	27.9	22.7	20.3	
2. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 9 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	12.6	17.9	10.5	10.4	
3. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	16.4	15.3	13.0	12.8	
4. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	14.5	16.5	11.8	11.6	
5. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	36.6	39.5	37.8	37.2	
6. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 19, '08 - 10	25.1	25.6	21.8	20.8	
7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	25.3	27.9	36.1	58.8	
8. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 5 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	6.2	8.1	11.2	20.9	
9. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Ages Children 0 - 17, '08 - 10	10.6	12.1	16.1	29.0	
10. Rate of Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4	6.1	8.7	10.8	15.7	
11. Rate of Otitis Media Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.3	
12. Rate of Pneumonia Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	20.8	30.2	37.5	44.6	

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
13. Rate of ED Asthma Visits Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	77.5	94.9	122.3	221.4	
14. Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 9 months	1.9%	1.9%	2.9%	6.8%	
15. Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 18 months	60.1%	54.1%	65.4%	69.5%	
16. Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 36 months (at least 2 screenings)	41.1%	34.1%	45.2%	52.9%	
17. Rate of Children Ages < 6 with Confirmed Blood Lead Levels >= 10 mg/dl Cases Per 1,000 Children Tested, '08 - 10	11.0	22.5	23.3	15.8	
18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Under Age 10 per 10,000 Children Under Age 10, '08 - 10	14.4	18.1	22.0	26.2	
19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	12.2	14.8	19.3	21.1	
20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children/Young Adults Ages 15 - 24 per 10,000 Ages 15 - 24, '08 - 10	29.4	30.4	32.7	31.9	
21. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 17, '07 - 09	45.3	65.1	77.9	142.4	
22. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees Ages 2 - 20 with at Least One Dental Visit, '08 - 10	42.2%	39.5%	N/A	40.8%	
23. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Caries, '09 - 11	27.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
24. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Sealants, '09 - 11	34.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
25. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Insurance, '09 - 11	92.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
26. Percentage of 3rd Graders with at Least One Dental Visit, '09 - 11	83.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
27. Percentage of 3rd Graders Taking Fluoride Tablets Regularly, '09 - 11	47.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
28. Rate of Caries ED Visits for Children Ages 3 - 5 per 10,000 Children Ages 3 - 5, '08 - 10	20.7	29.7	69.9	65.8	
29. Percentage of WIC Children Ages 2 - 4 Viewing 2 hrs. TV or Less Per Day, '08 - 10	85.4%	83.3%	N/A	78.6%	

Focus Area: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases per 100,000, '08 - 10	2.4	3.0	7.4	21.4	14.7
2. Ratio of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases Black, non-Hispanic versus White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7
Other Indicators					
1. Rate of AIDS Cases per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	0.7	2.1	5.6	17.6	
2. Rate of AIDS Deaths per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	0.5	0.5	1.7	5.7	

Focus Area: Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs)

Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis for Males per 100,000 Male Population, 2010	3.7	1.7	2.4	11.2	10.1
2. Rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis for Females per 100,000 Female Population, 2010	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
3. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases for Females Ages 15-44 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15-44, 2010	33.8	50.4	147.0	203.4	183.1

Saratoga County		Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
4. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases for Males Ages 15 - 44 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-44, 2010		21.6	18.8	111.3	221.7	199.5
5. Rate of Chlamydia for Females Ages 15 - 44 per 100,000 Females Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10		582.2	775.5	1167.9	1619.8	1458.0
Other Indicators						
1. Rate of Early Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		2.0	1.5	2.5	12.8	
2. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		11.3	14.1	55.7	89.7	
3. Rate of Gonorrhea Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10		34.3	40.4	210.3	335.5	
4. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Males per 100,000 Male Population, '08 - 10		69.3	75.7	178.9	305.1	
5. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10		193.6	220.7	586.9	1,013.5	
6. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10		402.9	461.9	920.6	1,410.1	
7. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Females per 100,000 Female Population, '08 - 10		205.2	262.3	426.2	644.6	
8. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 15 - 19 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10		1,140.9	1,415.8	2,334.5	3,587.6	
9. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10		1,465.5	1,606.0	2,200.4	3,114.6	
10. Rate of PID Hospitalizations Females Ages 15 - 44 per 10,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10		1.1	2.0	2.5	3.7	
Focus Area: Vaccine Preventable Disease						
Prevention Agenda Indicators						
1. Percent of Children Ages 19 - 35 months with 4:3:1:3:3:1:4, 2011		62.3%	57.6%	47.6%	N/A	80.0%
2. Percent females 13 - 17 with 3 dose HPV vaccine, 2011		33.4%	31.2%	26.0%	N/A	50.0%
3. Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus With Flu Shots Within Last Year, '08/09		70.1%	N/A	N/A	75.0%	75.1%
Other Indicators						
1. Rate of Pertussis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		7.3	6.7	4.3	3.0	
2. Rate of Pneumonia/flu Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population Age 65 Plus, '08 - 10		116.1	150.1	140.1	127.9	
3. Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus Ever Received a Pneumonia Shot, '08/09		70.8%	N/A	N/A	64.7%	
4. Rate of Mumps Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		0.2	0.7	4.0	5.5	
5. Rate of Meningococcal Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
6. Rate of H Influenza Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10		1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	
Focus Area: Healthcare Associated Infections						
Prevention Agenda Indicators						
1. Rate of Hospital Onset CDIs per 10,000 Patient Days, 2011		1.2	2.4	8.4	8.5	5.94
2. Rate of Community Onset, Healthcare Facility Associated CDIs per 10,000 Patient Days, 2011		1.2	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.05
Focus Area: Prevent Substance Abuse and Other Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders						

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Percent of Adults Binge Drinking within the Last Month, '08/09	20.1%	21.1%	N/A	18.1%	17.6%
2. Percent of Adults with Poor Mental Health (14 or More Days) in the Last Month, '08/09	9.9%	10.2%	N/A	9.8%	10.1%
3. Rate of Age Adjusted Suicides per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	8.5	10.0	8.0	6.8	5.9
Other Indicators					
1 Rate of Suicides for Ages 15 - 19 per 100,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	11.4	10.1	4.9	4.0	
2. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	6.3	9.1	6.1	5.2	
3. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations for Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	12.8	20.3	11.0	9.7	
4. Rate of Cirrhosis Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	7.0	9.8	7.7	6.9	
5. Rate of Cirrhosis Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.9	
6. Rate of Alcohol-Related Accidents per 100,000 Total Population, '09 - 11	89.1	92.1	67.4	44.4	
7. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes to Total Accidents, 09 - 11	4.3%	4.3%	3.2%	2.8%	
8. Rate of Alcohol-Related Injuries and Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	55.1	59.1	50.0	36.2	
9. Rate of Drug-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	13.9	18.1	21.2	27.3	
10. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 8 and Below per 100,000 Ages 8 and Below, 2011	76.0	338.7	278.5	319.4	
11. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 9 - 17 per 100,000 Ages 9 - 17, 2011	259.0	928.9	829.9	973.0	
12. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 18 - 64 per 100,000 Ages 18 - 64, 2011	182.0	452.0	596.5	678.9	
13. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Ages 65 Plus, 2011	69.0	101.6	174.2	300.2	
14. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 8 and Below per 100,000 Ages 8 and Below, 2011	0.0	12.8	5.8	7.2	
15. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 9 - 17 per 100,000 Ages 9 - 17, 2011	50.3	80.5	34.9	37.8	
16. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 18 - 64 per 100,000 Ages 18 - 64, 2011	5.6	9.6	20.8	23.9	
17. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Ages 65 Plus, 2011	0.0	2.4	3.5	6.4	
18. Percentage of Children Ages 9 - 17 with Serious Emotional Disturbances (SED) Served to Total SED Children Ages 9 - 17, 2011	5.2%	10.2%	7.7%	8.4%	
19. Percentage of Adults Ages 18 - 64 with Serious Mental Illness (SMD) Served, 2011	5.4%	12.3%	14.6%	16.3%	
20. Percentage of Adults Ages 65 Plus with Serious Mental Illness (SMD) Served, 2011	1.9%	3.0%	4.7%	7.2%	
Other Non-Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Rate of Hepatitis A Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	

Saratoga County	Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
2. Rate of Acute Hepatitis B Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	
3. Rate of TB Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0.8	0.6	2.4	5.4	
4. Rate of e. Coli 157 Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	
5. Rate of Salmonella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.9	
6. Rate of Shigella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0.8	0.8	3.2	4.4	
7. Rate of Lyme Disease Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	162.0	108.1	66.2	42.4	
8. Rate of Confirmed Rabies Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	6.4	5.5	4.1	2.4	
9. Rate of Confirmed West Nile Virus Cases (Humans, Horses, Other Animals, Mosquito Pools) per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	0.0	0.1	2.7	2.6	

Focus Area: Disparities

Prevention Agenda Indicators					
1. Percentage of Overall Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64), '08 - 10	22.1%	22.3%	22.0%	24.3%	21.8%
2. Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) to White, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths, '08 - 10	2.61	N/A	N/A	2.13	1.87
3. Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) to White, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths, '08 - 10	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.14	1.86
4. Rate of Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations per 100,000 Population (Ages 18 plus), '08 - 10	113.3	147.3	138.9	155.0	133.3
5. Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	1.23	N/A	N/A	2.09	1.85
6. Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	0.29	N/A	N/A	1.46	1.38
7. Percentage of Adults (Ages 18 - 64) with Health Insurance, '08/09	81.2%	83.2%	85.7%	83.1%	100.0%
8. Percentage of Adults with Regular Health Care Provider, '08/09	92.4%	86.6%	N/A	83.0%	90.8%
Other Disparity Indicators					
1. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	732.3	848.2	842.2	748.6	
2. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	682.8	721.0	701.4	662.8	
3. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	2,523.0	3,673.1	3,534.4	3,813.6	
4. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	2,538.0	3,682.4	3,522.6	3,273.2	
5. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	985.7	1,137.5	1,223.2	1,290.5	
6. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	973.3	1,080.8	1,162.6	1,242.5	
7. Percentage of Adults (18 and Older) Who Did Not Receive Care Due to Costs, '08/09	11.8%				13.8%
8. % of Adults (18 and Older) with Poor Physical Health, '08/09	10.7%	11.2%	9.9%	9.8%	
9. % of Adults (18 and Older) with Physical Limitations, '08/09	23.1%	23.3%	21.2%	20.2%	

Saratoga County		Saratoga County Average Rate, Ratio or Percentage	ARHN	Upstate NY	New York State	2017 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
10. % of Adults (18 and Older) with Health Problems that Need Special Equipment, '08/09		8.5%	8.2%	7.7%	7.8%	
11. Percentage of Adults (18 and Older) with Disabilities, '08/09		24.7%	25.2%	22.9%	22.5%	

Table 6: Health Indicator Data Analysis

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
Focus Area: Disparities								
Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percentage of Overall Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) , '08 - 10	Worse	X						
2. Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) to White, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths, '08 - 10	Worse		X					
3. Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) to White, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
4. Rate of Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations per 100,000 Population (Ages 18 plus), '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Percentage of Adults (Ages 18 - 64) with Health Insurance, '08/09	Worse	X						
8. Percentage of Adults with Regular Health Care Provider, '08/09	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			2	1	0	0	37.5%	0.0%
Other Disparity Indicators								
1. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
2. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Percentage of Adults (18 and Older) Who Did Not Receive Care Due to Costs, '08/09	Meets/Better							
8. % of Adults (18 and Older) with Poor Physical Health, '08/09	Worse	X						
9. % of Adults (18 and Older) with Physical Limitations, '08/09	Worse	X						
10. % of Adults (18 and Older) with Health Problems that Need Special Equipment, '08/09	Worse	X						
11. Percentage of Adults (18 and Older) with Disabilities, '08/09	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			4	0	0	0	36.4%	0.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Disparities			6	1	0	0	36.8%	0.0%
Focus Area: Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health								

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Rate of Hospitalizations due to Falls for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000, '08-10	Meets/Better							
2. Rate of ED Visits due to Falls for Children Ages 1 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Assault-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08-10	Meets/Better							
4. Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Assault-Related Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic Assault Related Hospitalizations, '08-10	Less than 10							
5. Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Assault-Related Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic Assault Related Hospitalizations, '08-10	Less than 10							
6. Ratio of Assault-Related Hospitalizations for Low-Income versus non-Low Income Zip Codes, '08-10	Less than 10							
7. Rate of ED Occupational Injuries Among Working Adolescents Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	Worse					X		
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			0	0	0	1	14.3%	100.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages Under 10 per 100,000 Children Ages Under 10, '08-10	Meets/Better							
2. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08-10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Individuals Ages 15 - 24 per 100,000 Individuals Ages 15 - 24, '08-10	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Adults Ages 25 - 64 per 100,000 Adults Ages 25 - 64, '08-10	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Violent Crimes per 100,000, '07 - 11	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Property Crimes per 100,000, '07 - 11	Meets/Better							
7. Rate of Total Crimes per 100,000, '07 - 11	Meets/Better							
8. Rate of Malignant Mesothelioma Cases, Ages 15 Plus, per 100,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
9. Rate of Pneumonconsis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
10. Rate of Asbestosis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	Worse					X		
11. Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations, Employed Ages 16 Plus per 10,000 Individuals Employed Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
12. Rate of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Ages 16 Plus Employed per 10,000 Employed Individuals Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
13. Rate of Total Motor Vehicle Crashes per 100,000, '09 - 11	Meets/Better							
14. Rate of Pedestrian-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11	Meets/Better							
15. Rate of Speed-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11	Worse	X						
16. Rate of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
17. Rate of TBI Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 14 and Under per 10,000 Population Ages 14 and Under, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
21. Rate of Poisoning Hospitalizations per 10,000 '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			3	0	0	1	19.0%	25.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health			3	0	0	2	17.9%	40.0%
Focus Area: Outdoor Air Quality								
1. Number of Days with Unhealthy Ozone, 2007	Worse					X		
2. Number of Days with Unhealthy Particulate Matter, 2007	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Outdoor Air Quality			0	0	0	1	50.0%	100.0%
Focus Area: Built Environment								
1. Percentage of the Population that Live in Jurisdictions that Adopted Climate Smart Communities Pledge, 2012	Worse	X						
2. Percentage of Commuters Who Use Alternative Modes of Transportation to Work, '07 - 11	Worse				X			
3. Percentage of Population with Low-Income and Low-Access to a Supermarket or Large Grocery Store, 2010	Worse				X			
4. Percentage of Homes in Vulnerable Neighborhoods that have Fewer Asthma Triggers During Home Revisits, '08 - 11	N/A							
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Built Environment			1	0	2	0	75.0%	66.7%
Focus Area: Water Quality								
1. Percentage of Residents Served by Community Water Systems with Optimally Fluoridated Water, 2012	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Water Quality			1	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Focus Area: Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults								
Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 18 Plus Who are Obese, '08/09	Worse			X				
2. Percentage of Public School Children Who are Obese, '10 - 12	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			0	1	0	0	50.0%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Percentage of Total Students Overweight, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
2. Percentage of Elementary Students Overweight, Not Obese, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Percentage of Elementary Students Obese, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Overweight, Not Obese, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Obese, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Percentage of WIC Children Ages 2 - 4 Obese, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) Overweight or Obese, '08/09	Worse	X						

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
8. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) Who Did Not Participate in Leisure Activities Last 30 Days, '08/09	Worse	X						
9. Number of Recreational and Fitness Facilities per 100,000 Population, 2009	Meets/Better							
10. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) Eating 5 or More Vegetables per Day, '08/09	Meets/Better							
11. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (Ages 18 Plus) with Cholesterol Check with the Last 5 Years, '08/09	Meets/Better							
12. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (18 Plus) Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure, '08/09	Worse	X						
13. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults (18 Plus) with Physician Diagnoses Angina, Heart Attack, or Stroke, '08/09	Worse	X						
14. Rate of Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
15. Rate of Cardiovascular Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08-10	Meets/Better							
16. Rate of Pre-transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
17. Rate of Cardiovascular Hospitalizations per 10,000 population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
18. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	Meets/Better							
19. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
20. Rate of Disease of the Heart Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
21. Rate of Disease of the Heart Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
22. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	Meets/Better							
23. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
24. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
25. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
26. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	Meets/Better							
27. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
28. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
29. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
30. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	Meets/Better							
31. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
32. Rate of Hypertension Hospitalizations (Ages 18 Plus) per 100,000 Population Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
33. Rate of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
34. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Primary Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
35. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Any Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			4	0	0	0	11.4%	0.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults			4	1	0	0	13.5%	0.0%

Focus Area: Reduce Illness, Disability, and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 18 Plus Who Smoke '08/09	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			1	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
2. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Asthma Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
4. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 25 - 44, per 10,000 Population Ages 25 - 44, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 45 - 64, per 10,000 Population Ages 45 - 64, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 65 plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
8. Percentage of Adults with Asthma, '08/09	Worse	X						
9. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	Worse	X						
10. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Cases per 100,000 Population, '07-09	Worse	X						
11. Number of Registered Tobacco Vendors per 100,000, '09 - 10	Meets/Better							
12. Percentage of Vendors with Sales to Minors Violations, '09 - 10	Meets/Better							
13. Percentage of Vendors with Complaints, '09 - 10	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			4	0	0	0	30.8%	0.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Reduce Illness, Disability, and Death Related to Tobacco Use & Secondhand Smoke Exposure			5	0	0	0	35.7%	0.0%

Focus Area: Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management in Both Clinical and Community Settings

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 - 75 Who Received Colorectal Screenings Based on Recent Guidelines, '08/09	Worse	X						
2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Asthma ED Visits Ages 0 - 4, per 10,000 Population Ages, 0 - 4, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Short-term Diabetes Hospitalizations for Ages 6 - 17 per 10,000 Population, Ages 6 - 17, '08 - 10	Worse			X				

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
5. Rate of Short-term Diabetes Hospitalizations for Ages 18 Plus per 10,000 Population, Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Age Adjusted Heart Attack Hospitalizations, 2010	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			2	1	0	0	50.0%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 18 - 64 per 10,000 Population Ages 18 - 64, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of All Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of all Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 -09	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Female Late Stage Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	Less than 10							
7. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07	Worse	X						
8. Percentage of Women Ages 40 Plus With Mammogram within Last Two Years, '08/09	Worse	X						
9. Rate of Cervix and Uterine Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	Less than 10							
10. Rate of Cervix and Uterine Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	Less than 10							
11. Percentage of Women Ages 18 Plus with a Pap Smear within the Last Three Years, '08/09	Worse	X						
12. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	Worse	X						
13. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	Worse	X						
14. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
15. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
16. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 Plus with Home Blood Stool Test within the Last Two Years, '08/09	Meets/Better							
17. Percentage of Adults Ages 50 Plus with Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy within Last Ten Years, '08/09	Meets/Better							
18. Rate of Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
19. Rate of Prostate Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
20. Rate of Prostate Cancer Late Stage Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	Less than 10							
21. Percentage of Males, Ages 40 Plus with a Digital Rectal Exam within Last Two Years, '08/09	Meets/Better							
22. Percentage of Males, Ages 40 Plus with a Prostate Antigen Test within Last Two Years, '08/09	Worse	X						
23. Rate of Melanoma Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - '09	Less than 10							
24. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with at Least One Preventive Dental Visit within the Year, '08 - 10	Worse	X						

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
25. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with a Dental Visit Within the Last Twelve Months, '08/09	Meets/Better							
26. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07-09	Less than 10							
27. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Deaths, Adults Ages 45 - 74, per 100,000 Population, Ages 45 - 74, '07 - 09	Less than 10							
28. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			8	0	0	0	28.6%	0.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care & Management			10	1	0	0	32.4%	0.0%

Focus Area: Maternal and Infant Health

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percentage Preterm Births < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
2. Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks.) Black/NH to White/NH, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
3. Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks.) Hisp/Latino to White/NH, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks.) Medicaid to Non-Medicaid. '08 - 10	Worse	X						
5. Rate of Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Births, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
6. Percentage of Live Birth Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Worse			X				
8. Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Worse			X				
9. Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Medicaid to Non-Medicaid Births, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			4	0	2	0	66.7%	33.3%
Other Indicators								
1. Percentage Preterm Births < 32 weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
2. Percentage Preterm Births 32 to < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Percentage of Total Births for Black, Non-Hispanic, with Weights Less than 2,500 Grams, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
8. Percentage of Total Births for Hispanic/Latino, with Weights Less than 2,500 Grams, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
9. Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
10. Infant Mortality Rate for Black, Non-Hispanic per 1,000 Births, '08 - 10	Less than 10							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
11. Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanic/Latino per 1,000 Births, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
12. Rate of Deaths (28 Weeks Gestation to 7 days) per 1,000 Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
13. Percentage Early Prenatal Care of Total Births Where Prenatal Care Status is Known, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
14. Percentage Early Prenatal Care for Black, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
15. Percentage Early Prenatal Care for Hispanic/Latino, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
16. Percentage APGAR Scores of Less Than 5 at 5 Minute Mark of Births Where APGAR Score is Known, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
17. Rate of Newborn Drug Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Births, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
18. Percentage WIC Women Breastfed at 6 months, '08 - 10	Worse			X				
19. Percentage Infants Receiving Any Breast Milk in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			3	0	1	0	21.1%	25.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Maternal and Infant Health			7	0	3	0	35.7%	30.0%

Focus Area: Preconception and Reproductive Health

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percent of Births within 24 months of Previous Pregnancy, '08 - 10	Worse		X					
2. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 17 year per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Ratio of Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15 - 17 Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Ratio of Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15 - 17 Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Percent of Unintended Births to Total Births, 2011	Meets/Better							
6. Ratio of Unintended Births Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
7. Ratio of Unintended Births Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
8. Ratio of Unintended Births Medicaid to Non-Medicaid, '08 - 10	Worse		X					
9. Percentage of Women Ages 18- 64 with Health Insurance, '08/09	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			2	2	0	0	44.4%	0.0%

Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Total Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
2. Percent Multiple Births of Total Births, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Percent C-Sections to Total Births, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Total Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Births Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
6. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	Less than 10							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
7. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 17 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
8. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
9. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 5-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
10. Rate of Births Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
11. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
12. Percent Total Births to Women Ages 35 plus, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
13. Rate of Abortions Ages 15 - 19 per 100 Live Births, Mothers Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
14. Rate of Abortions All Ages per 100 Live Births to All Mothers, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
15. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Underweight, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
16. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Overweight but not Obese, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
17. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Obese, '08 - 10	Worse		X					
18. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Weight Gain Greater than Ideal, '08 - 10	Worse		X					
19. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Diabetes, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
20. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Hypertension, '08 - 10	Worse					X		
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			2	2	0	1	25.0%	20.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Preconception and Reproductive Health			4	4	0	1	31.0%	11.1%
Focus Area: Child Health								
Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percentage of Children Ages 0 - 15 Months with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	Meets/Better							
2. Percentage of Children Ages 3 - 6 Years with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	Meets/Better							
3. Percentage of Children Ages 12 -21 Years with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	Worse	X						
4. Percentage of Children Ages 0 -19 with Health Insurance, 2010	Worse	X						
5. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay, '09 - 11	Worse					X		
6. Ratio of 3rd Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay, Low Income Children to Non-Low income Children, '09 - 11	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			3	0	0	1	66.7%	25.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 4 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	Worse				X			

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
2. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 9 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
3. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
4. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
5. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 19, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
8. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 5 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
9. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Ages Children 0 - 17, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
10. Rate of Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4	Meets/Better							
11. Rate of Otitis Media Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
12. Rate of Pneumonia Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
13. Rate of ED Asthma Visits Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
14. Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 9 months	Worse		X					
15. Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 18 months	Worse	X						
16. Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 36 months (at least 2 screenings)	Worse	X						
17. Rate of Children Ages < 6 with Confirmed Blood Lead Levels >= 10 mg/dl Cases Per 1,000 Children Tested, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Under Age 10 per 10,000 Children Under Age 10, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children/Young Adults Ages 15 - 24 per 10,000 Ages 15 - 24, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
21. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 17, '07 - 09	Meets/Better							
22. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees Ages 2 - 20 with at Least One Dental Visit, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
23. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Caries, '09 - 11	N/A							
24. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Sealants, '09 - 11	N/A							
25. Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Insurance, '09 - 11	N/A							
26. Percentage of 3rd Graders with at Least One Dental Visit, '09 - 11	N/A							
27. Percentage of 3rd Graders Taking Fluoride Tablets Regularly, '09 - 11	N/A							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
28. Rate of Caries ED Visits for Children Ages 3 - 5 per 10,000 Children Ages 3 - 5, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
29. Percentage of WIC Children Ages 2 - 4 Viewing 2 hrs. TV or Less Per Day, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			5	1	1	0	24.1%	14.3%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Child Health			8	1	1	1	31.4%	18.2%

Focus Area: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)								
Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases per 100,000, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
2. Ratio of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases Black, non-Hispanic versus White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	N/A							
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of AIDS Cases per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
2. Rate of AIDS Deaths per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

Focus Area: Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs)								
Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis for Males per 100,000 Male Population, 2010	Less than 10							
2. Rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis for Females per 100,000 Female Population, 2010	Less than 10							
3. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases for Females Ages 15-44 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15-44, 2010	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases for Males Ages 15 - 44 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-44, 2010	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Chlamydia for Females Ages 15 - 44 per 100,000 Females Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Early Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
2. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Gonorrhea Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Males per 100,000 Male Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
7. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Females per 100,000 Female Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
8. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 15- 19 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
9. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
10. Rate of PID Hospitalizations Females Ages 15 - 44 per 10,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Quartile Summary for Sexually Transmitted Diseases			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

Focus Area: Vaccine Preventable Disease

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percent of Children Ages 19 - 35 months with 4:3:1:3:3:1:4, 2011	Worse	X						
2. Percent females 13 - 17 with 3 dose HPV vaccine, 2011	Worse		X					
3. Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus With Flu Shots Within Last Year, '08/09	Worse	X						
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			2	1	0	0	100.0%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1. Rate of Pertussis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Worse			X				
2. Rate of Pneumonia/flu Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population Age 65 Plus, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
3. Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus Ever Received a Pneumonia Shot, '08/09	Meets/Better							
4. Rate of Mumps Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
5. Rate of Meningococcal Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
6. Rate of H Influenza Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			0	0	1	0	16.7%	100.0%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area Vaccine Preventable Diseases			2	1	1	0	44.4%	25.0%

Focus Area: Healthcare Associated Infections

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Rate of Hospital Onset CDIs per 10,000 Patient Days, 2011	Meets/Better							
2. Rate of Community Onset, Healthcare Facility Associated CDIs per 10,000 Patient Days, 2011	Meets/Better							
Quartile Summary for Healthcare Associated Infections			0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

Focus Area: Prevent Substance Abuse and Other Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders

Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Percent of Adults Binge Drinking within the Last Month, '08/09	Worse	X						
2. Percent of Adults with Poor Mental Health (14 or More Days) in the Last Month, '08/09	Meets/Better							
3. Rate of Age Adjusted Suicides per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	Worse		X					
Quartile Summary for Prevention Agenda Indicators			1	1	0	0	66.7%	0.0%
Other Indicators								
1 Rate of Suicides for Ages 15 - 19 per 100,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	Less than 10							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
2. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
3. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations for Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
4. Rate of Cirrhosis Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
5. Rate of Cirrhosis Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Alcohol-Related Accidents per 100,000 Total Population, '09 - 11	Worse			X				
7. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes to Total Accidents, 09 - 11	Worse			X				
8. Rate of Alcohol-Related Injuries and Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Worse	X						
9. Rate of Drug-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
10. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 8 and Below per 100,000 Ages 8 and Below, 2011	Meets/Better							
11. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 9 - 17 per 100,000 Ages 9 - 17, 2011	Meets/Better							
12. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 18 - 64 per 100,000 Ages 18 - 64, 2011	Meets/Better							
13. Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Ages 65 Plus, 2011	Meets/Better							
14. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 8 and Below per 100,000 Ages 8 and Below, 2011	Meets/Better							
15. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 9 - 17 per 100,000 Ages 9 - 17, 2011	Worse			X				
16. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 18 - 64 per 100,000 Ages 18 - 64, 2011	Meets/Better							
17. Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Ages 65 Plus, 2011	Less than 10							
18. Percentage of Children Ages 9 - 17 with Serious Emotional Disturbances (SED) Served to Total SED Children Ages 9 - 17, 2011	Worse			X				
19. Percentage of Adults Ages 18 - 64 with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Served, 2011	Worse				X			
20. Percentage of Adults Ages 65 Plus with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Served, 2011	Worse				X			
Quartile Summary for Other Indicators			3	4	2	0	45.0%	22.2%
Quartile Summary for Focus Area: Prevent Substance Abuse and Other Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders			4	5	2	0	47.8%	18.2%
Other Non-Prevention Agenda Indicators								
1. Rate of Hepatitis A Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
2. Rate of Acute Hepatitis B Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
3. Rate of TB Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
4. Rate of e. Coli 157 Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
5. Rate of Salmonella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Meets/Better							
6. Rate of Shigella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							

Saratoga County		Compared to Benchmark	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Quartile Score	Severity Score
7. Rate of Lyme Disease Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Worse					X		
8. Rate of Confirmed Rabies Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Worse				X			
9. Rate of Confirmed West Nile Virus Cases (Humans, Horses, Other Animals, Mosquito Pools) per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	Less than 10							
Quartile Summary for Non-Prevention Agenda Issues			0	0	1	1	22.2%	100.0%

Table 7: Health Indicator Trend Analysis

Saratoga County - 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment Selected Indicator Trend Data

Issue	Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	CAGR
Access	3. Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	53,067	55,235	57,424	4.0%
Access	16. Rate of Pre-transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	295	323	304	1.5%
Access	5. Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	21,434	21,460	21,854	1.0%
Access	1. Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	1559	1677	1574	0.5%
Access	4. Rate of Total Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	2,873	2,799	2,887	0.2%
Asthma	2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	36	36	50	17.9%
Asthma	8. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 5 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	15	18	18	9.5%
Asthma	9. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Ages Children 0 - 17, '08 - 10	49	49	56	6.9%
Asthma	21. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 17, '07 - 09	208	213	221	3.1%
Asthma	2. Rate of Asthma ED Visits per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	651	668	670	1.4%
Asthma	6. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 45 - 64, per 10,000 Population Ages 45 - 64, '08 - 10	50	53	51	1.0%
Asthma	7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	32	27	32	0.0%
Asthma	1. Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 18 - 64 per 10,000 Population Ages 18 - 64, '08 - 10	402	414	390	-1.5%
Asthma	13. Rate of ED Asthma Visits Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	101	82	96	-2.5%
Asthma	4. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	171	182	162	-2.7%
Asthma	7. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 65 plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	34	32	32	-3.0%
Asthma	5. Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, Ages 25 - 44, per 10,000 Population Ages 25 - 44, '08 - 10	34	39	20	23.3%
Cancer	4. Rate of all Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	424	442	459	4.0%
Cancer	3. Rate of All Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	1202	1357	1250	2.0%
Cancer	14. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	109	93	113	1.8%
Cancer	5. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	168	190	170	0.6%
Cancer	13. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	13	19	12	-3.9%
Cancer	19. Rate of Prostate Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	183	205	168	-4.2%
Cancer	7. Rate of Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	40	31	35	-6.5%
Cancer	15. Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	37	34	31	-8.5%
Cancer	18. Rate of Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	19	16	12	20.5%
Cancer	12. Rate of Ovarian Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	22	26	8	39.7%

Saratoga County - 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment
Selected Indicator Trend Data

Issue	Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	CAGR
Child Health	5. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 15 - 19 , '08 - 10	3	7	6	41.4%
Child Health	1. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 4 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	4	1	6	22.5%
Child Health	10. Rate of Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4	5	11	6	9.5%
Child Health	19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 10,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	16	17	19	9.0%
Child Health	17. Rate of Children Ages < 6 with Confirmed Blood Lead Levels >= 10 mg/dl Cases Per 1,000 Children Tested, '08 - 10	10	15	11	4.9%
Child Health	19. Percentage Infants Receiving Any Breast Milk in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	1670	1603	1680	0.3%
Child Health	6. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 19, '08 - 10	13	13	13	0.0%
Child Health	2. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 10 - 14, '08-10	6	5	6	0.0%
Child Health	1. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages Under 10 per 100,000 Children Ages Under 10 , '08-10	20	13	17	-7.8%
Child Health	12. Rate of Pneumonia Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	30	26	19	20.4%
Child Health	4. Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	6	5	1	59.2%
Chronic Disease	4. Rate of Cirrhosis Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	13	13	20	24.0%
Chronic Disease	17. Rate of TBI Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	163	154	193	8.8%
Chronic Disease	7. Rate of Lyme Disease Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	364	407	293	10.3%
Chronic Disease	5. Rate of Cirrhosis Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	41	31	32	11.7%
Dental	25. Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with a Dental Visit Within the Last Twelve Months, '08/09	4,791	6,005	6,697	18.2%
Dental	24. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with at Least One Preventive Dental Visit within the Year, '08 - 10	5,750	6,997	7,835	16.7%
Dental	28. Rate of Caries ED Visits for Children Ages 3 - 5 per 10,000 Children Ages 3 - 5, '08 - 10	21	13	12	24.4%
Diabetes	33. Rate of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	18	33	29	26.9%
Diabetes	34. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Primary Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	209	225	231	5.1%
Diabetes	35. Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Any Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	3,745	3,761	3,829	1.1%
Heart Disease	28. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	13	17	19	20.9%
Heart Disease	26. Rate of Congestive Heart Failures Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	25	35	27	3.9%
Heart Disease	14. Rate of Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	529	563	559	2.8%
Heart Disease	18. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	416	442	429	1.6%

Saratoga County - 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment
Selected Indicator Trend Data

Issue	Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	CAGR
Heart Disease	20. Rate of Disease of the Heart Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	251	266	247	-0.8%
Heart Disease	29. Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	524	617	496	-2.7%
Heart Disease	17. Rate of Cardiovascular Hospitalizations per 10,000 population, '08 - 10	3,259	3,144	3,064	-3.0%
Heart Disease	21. Rate of Disease of the Heart Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	2266	2173	2079	-4.2%
Heart Disease	22. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	318	304	288	-4.8%
Heart Disease	15. Rate of Cardiovascular Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08-10	90	75	80	-5.7%
Heart Disease	24. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	201	188	173	-7.2%
Heart Disease	19. Rate of Diseases of the Heart Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	72	63	61	-8.0%
Heart Disease	25. Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	854	727	689	10.2%
Heart Disease	23. Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	59	44	42	15.6%
HIV	1. Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases per 100,000, '08 - 10	5	8	3	22.5%
Injuries	3. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Individuals Ages 15 - 24 per 100,000 Individuals Ages 15 - 24, '08-10	12	17	19	25.8%
Injuries	3. Rate of Assault-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08-10	25	27	37	21.7%
Injuries	11. Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations, Employed Ages 16 Plus per 10,000 Individuals Employed Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	141	215	202	19.7%
Injuries	12. Rate of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Ages 16 Plus Employed per 10,000 Employed Individuals Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	23	21	30	14.2%
Injuries	5. Rate of Salmonella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	25	21	31	11.4%
Injuries	21. Rate of Poisoning Hospitalizations per 10,000 '08 - 10	189	171	215	6.7%
Injuries	1. Rate of Hospitalizations due to Falls for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000, '08-10	537	553	598	5.5%
Injuries	20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	683	700	750	4.8%
Injuries	20. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children/Young Adults Ages 15 - 24 per 10,000 Ages 15 - 24, '08 - 10	84	73	89	2.9%
Injuries	18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations per 10,000 Total Population, '08 - 10	1329	1253	1353	0.9%
Injuries	13. Rate of Total Motor Vehicle Crashes per 100,000, '09 - 11	4,592	4,594	4,520	-0.8%
Injuries	15. Rate of Speed-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11	590	584	579	-0.9%
Injuries	10. Rate of Asbestosis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	163	139	150	-4.1%
Injuries	19. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 14 and Under per 10,000 Population Ages 14 and Under , '08 - 10	60	46	55	-4.3%
Injuries	16. Rate of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths per 100,000, '08 - 10	18	12	16	-5.7%
Injuries	4. Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Adults Ages 25 - 64 per 100,000 Adults Ages 25 - 64, '08-10	223	187	191	-7.5%

Saratoga County - 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment
Selected Indicator Trend Data

Issue	Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	CAGR
Injuries	14. Rate of Pedestrian-Related Accidents per 100,000, '09 - 11	48	47	40	-8.7%
Injuries	18. Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Under Age 10 per 10,000 Children Under Age 10, '08 - 10	44	29	36	-9.5%
Mental Health	3. Rate of Age Adjusted Suicides per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	15	19	24	26.5%
Mental Health	3. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations for Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	14	23	19	16.5%
Mental Health	2. Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	136	117	161	8.8%
obesity	16. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Overweight but not Obese, '08 - 10	103	95	94	-4.5%
obesity	17. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Obese, '08 - 10	128	144	109	-7.7%
Respiratory Disease	9. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	122	126	145	9.0%
Respiratory Disease	9. Rate of Pneumonconsis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	32	29	38	9.0%
Respiratory Disease	2. Rate of Pneumonia/flu Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population Age 65 Plus, '08 - 10	301	360	333	5.2%
Respiratory Disease	10. Rate of Lung and Bronchus Cases per 100,000 Population, '07- 09	179	196	190	3.0%
Respiratory Disease	1. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	109	126	111	0.9%
Respiratory Disease	2. Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000, '08 - 10	630	640	626	-0.3%
STDs	1. Rate of Early Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	3	4	6	41.4%
STDs	5. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	10	20	13	14.0%
STDs	9. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	91	89	111	10.4%
STDs	4. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Males per 100,000 Male Population, '08 - 10	68	75	82	9.8%
STDs	10. Rate of PID Hospitalizations Females Ages 15 - 44 per 10,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10	6	1	7	8.0%
STDs	7. Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Females per 100,000 Female Population, '08 - 10	212	225	245	7.5%
STDs	8. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 15- 19 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	72	91	83	7.4%
STDs	6. Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	30	20	30	0.0%
STDs	3. Rate of Gonorrhea Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	7	2	6	-7.4%
STDs	2. Rate of Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	32	18	24	13.4%
Stroke	30. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Deaths per 100,000, '08-10	73	87	93	12.9%
Stroke	31. Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	524	507	518	-0.6%
Stroke	32. Rate of Hypertension Hospitalizations (Ages 18 Plus) per 100,000 Population Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	47	35	43	-4.3%

**Saratoga County - 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment
Selected Indicator Trend Data**

Issue	Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	CAGR
Substance Abuse	9. Rate of Drug-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	260	298	356	17.0%
Substance Abuse	17. Rate of Newborn Drug Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Births, '08 - 10	10	8	11	4.9%
Substance Abuse	7. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes to Total Accidents, 09 - 11	4.6%	4.0%	4.2%	-4.4%
Substance Abuse	6. Rate of Alcohol-Related Accidents per 100,000 Total Population, '09 - 11	211	184	190	-5.1%
Substance Abuse	8. Rate of Alcohol-Related Injuries and Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	133	123	106	10.7%
Teen Pregnancy	2. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 17 year per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	53	55	60	6.4%
Teen Pregnancy	9. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	211	196	202	-2.2%
Teen Pregnancy	7. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 17 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	29	29	27	-3.5%
Teen Pregnancy	11. Rate of Pregnancies Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	158	141	142	-5.2%
Teen Pregnancy	8. Rate of Births Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	117	105	102	-6.6%
Teen Pregnancy	10. Rate of Births Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	88	76	75	-7.7%
Vaccine	1. Rate of Pertussis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	14	1	33	53.5%
Women's Health	20. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Hypertension, '08 - 10	51	77	83	27.6%
Women's Health	12. Rate of Deaths (28 Weeks Gestation to 7 days) per 1,000 Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, '08 - 10	8	12	11	17.3%
Women's Health	18. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Weight Gain Greater than Ideal, '08 - 10	275	296	327	9.0%
Women's Health	3. Percent C-Sections to Total Births. '08 - 10	744	796	826	5.4%
Women's Health	14. Rate of Abortions All Ages per 100 Live Births to All Mothers, '08 - 10	434	457	474	4.5%
Women's Health	13. Rate of Abortions Ages 15 - 19 per 100 Live Births, Mothers Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	91	86	97	3.2%
Women's Health	6. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	103	92	109	2.9%
Women's Health	5. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	153	157	158	1.6%
Women's Health	12. Percent Total Births to Women Ages 35 plus, '08 - 10	455	423	469	1.5%
Women's Health	13. Percentage Early Prenatal Care of Total Births Where Prenatal Care Status is Known, '08 - 10	1701	1704	1731	0.9%
Women's Health	2. Percentage Preterm Births 32 to < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	193	180	191	-0.5%
Women's Health	1. Percentage Preterm Births < 37 Weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	242	213	235	-1.5%
Women's Health	1. Percent of Births within 24 months of Previous Pregnancy, '08 - 10	518	485	481	-3.6%

Saratoga County - 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment
Selected Indicator Trend Data

Issue	Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	CAGR
Women's Health	2. Percent Multiple Births of Total Births, '08 - 10	94	102	86	-4.3%
Women's Health	1. Percentage Preterm Births < 32 weeks of Total Births Where Gestation Period is Known, '08 - 10	49	33	44	-5.2%
Women's Health	19. Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Diabetes, '08 - 10	39	38	34	-6.6%
Women's Health	3. Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	33	33	28	-7.9%
Women's Health	4. Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	19	20	16	-8.2%
Women's Health	16. Percentage APGAR Scores of Less Than 5 at 5 Minute Mark of Births Where APGAR Score is Known, '08 - 10	21	22	16	12.7%
Women's Health	15. Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Underweight, '08 - 10	24	13	8	42.3%
	8. Rate of Confirmed Rabies Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	21	10	11	27.6%
	28. Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	27	29	41	23.2%

Appendix 1: Methodology and Data Sources

The Center for Health Workforce Studies at the University at Albany School of Public Health (the Center) under contract with the Adirondack Rural Health Network, a program of the Adirondack Health Institute, identified and collected data from a variety of sources on the nine counties in the Adirondack region. Those counties include: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington.

The initial step in the process was identifying which data elements to collect. Center staff received an initial list of potential data elements from the ARHN Data Subcommittee and then supplemented that information with data from other sources. Since most of the health behavior, status, and outcome data were only available at the county level, the Center in conjunction with the ARHN Data Subcommittee concluded that all data used for the project would be displayed by county and aggregated to the ARHN region.⁷ Additionally, other data were collected to further enhance already identified data. For example, one Prevention Agenda indicator was assault-related hospitalizations. That indicator was augmented by other crime statistics from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice.

The overall goal of collecting and providing these data to ARHN members was to provide a comprehensive picture of the individual counties within the Adirondack region, including providing an overview of population health as well as an environmental scan. In total, counties and hospitals were provided with nearly 450 distinct data elements across the following four reports:

- Demographic Data;
- Educational Profile;
- Health Behaviors, Health Outcomes, and Health Status; and
- Health Delivery System Profile.

Data was provided to all counties and hospitals as PDFs as well as in Excel files. All sources for the data were listed and made available to the counties and hospitals. The sources for the data elements in the Health Behaviors, Health Outcomes, and Health Status report were listed in a separate file and included their respective internet URL links. The data in each of the four reports were aggregated, when feasible, into the ARHN region, Upstate New York (all counties but the five in New York City), and statewide.

Demographic Data

Demographic data was primarily taken from the 2007 - 2011 American Community Survey, supplemented with data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics for 2011; the New York State Department of

⁷ Aggregated data for the ARHN region included Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington counties but did not include Montgomery County.

Health (NYSDOH) Medicaid Data for 2011; and employment sector data from the 2009 – 2011 American Community Survey. Among the information incorporated into the demographic report included:

- Race/Ethnicity;
- Age by groups (0 – 4, 5 – 17, 18 – 64, and 65 plus);
- Income and poverty, including the percent who received Medicaid;
- Housing stock;
- Availability of vehicles;
- Education status for those 25 and older;
- Employment status; and
- Employment sector.

Educational Profile

The education profile was taken mainly from the New York State Education Department (NYSED), School Report Card for 2010 – 2011, supplemented with data from the National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Post-Secondary Data System on Post-Secondary graduations for 2010 – 2011 and registered nurse graduations from the Center. Among the data displayed in the educational profile included:

- Number of school districts;
- Total school district enrollment;
- Number of students on free and reduced lunch;
- Dropout rate;
- Total number of teachers;
- Number of and graduations from licensed practical nurse programs; and
- Number of and graduations from registered nurse programs.

Health Behaviors, Health Outcomes, and Health Status

The vast majority of health behaviors, outcomes, and status data come from NYSDOH. Data sources included the:

- Community Health Indicators Report (<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/>);
- County Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity (<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/county/>);
- County Dashboards of Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas, 2013 - 2013 (http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/indicator_map.htm); and
- 2008 – 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/>).

Information on NYSDOH’s methodologies used to collect and display data from the above sources can be found on their respective data pages.

NYSDOH data used in this report are updated annually, with the exception of BRFSS data, and most of the data were for the years 2008 – 2010. Cancer data were for the years 2007 – 2009, and BRFSS data were from the 2008 and 2009 survey. Data displayed in this report included an average annual rate or percentage and, when available, counts for the individual three years. The years the data covered were listed both in the report as well as in the sources document.

NYSDOH data also was supplemented from other sources such as the County Health rankings, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, the New York State Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, and the New York State Office of Mental Health Patient Characteristics Survey, among others. To the extent possible, Center staff used similar years for the additional data that were collected. Nearly 300 data elements are displayed in this report broken out by the Prevention Agenda focus areas.

Data were downloaded from their various sources and stored in separate Excel files, based on their respective focus area. The Health Behaviors, Health Outcomes, and Health Status report was created in Excel and linked to the raw data, and population rates were recalculated based on the number of cases as well as the population listed in the data source.

Data in the report were organized by the six priority areas as outlined by NYSDOH at http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/. The data were also separated into two subsections, those that were identified as Prevention Agenda indicators and those that were “other indicators.” The data elements were organized by 17 focus areas as outlined in the table below.

Focus Area	Number of Indicators	
	Prevention Agenda	Other
Health Disparities	8	11
Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health	7	21
Outdoor Air Quality	2	0

Built Environment	4	0
Water Quality	1	0
Obesity in Children and Adults	2	35
Reduce Illness, Disability, and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure	1	13
Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management	6	28
Maternal and Infant Health	9	19
Preconception and Reproductive Health	9	20
Child Health	6	29
HIV	2	2
STDs	5	10
Vaccine Preventable Diseases	3	6
Healthcare Associated Infections	2	0
Substance Abuse and other Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders	3	20
Other Illnesses	0	9

Those data elements that were Prevention Agenda indicators were compared against their respective Prevention Agenda benchmarks. “Other indicators” were compared against either Upstate New York benchmarks, when available or then New York State benchmarks when Upstate New York benchmarks were not available. The report also included a status field that indicated whether indicators were met, were better, or were worse than their corresponding benchmarks. When indicators were worse than their corresponding benchmarks, their distances from their respective benchmarks were calculated. On the report, distances from benchmarks were indicated using quartiles rankings, i.e., if distances from their corresponding benchmarks were less than 25%, indicators were in quartile 1, if distances were between 25% and 49.9% from their respective benchmarks, indicators were in quartile 2, etc.

The Health Behaviors, Health Outcomes, and Health Status Report also indicated the percentage of total indicators that were worse than their respective benchmarks by focus area. For example, if 21 of the 35 child health focus area indicators were worse than their respective benchmarks, the quartile summary score would be 60% (21/35). Additionally, the report identified a severity score, i.e., the percentage of those indicators that were either in quartile 3 or 4 compared to all indicators which were worse than their corresponding benchmarks. Using the above example, if 9 of the 21 child health focus indicators that were worse than their respective benchmarks were in quartiles 3 or 4, the severity score would be 43% (9/21). Quartile summary scores and severity scores were calculated for each focus area as well as for Prevention Agenda indicators and for “other indicators” within each focus area. Both quartile summary

scores and severity scores were used to understand if the specific focus areas were challenges to the counties and hospitals. In certain cases, focus areas would have low severity scores but high quartile summary scores indicating that while not especially severe, the focus area offered significant challenges to the community.

Health Delivery System Profile

The data on the health system came from NYSDOH list of facilities, NYSED licensure file for 2011, the UDS Mapper for 2011 Community Health Center Patients, the Health Resources and Services Administration Data Warehouse for health professional shortage (HPSAs) areas for 2012, and Center data on 2011 physicians. Among the data incorporated into this report included:

- Hospital, nursing home, and adult care facility beds;
- Number of community health center patients;
- Number of and population within primary care, mental health, or dental care HPSAs;
- Total physicians and physicians by certain specialties and sub-specialties; and
- Count of individuals licensed.⁸

Community Provider Survey

A survey of providers was conducted by the Center for Human Services Research (CHSR) at the University at Albany School of Social Welfare between December 5, 2012 and January 21, 2013. The purpose of the study was to provide feedback from community service providers in order to: 1) guide strategic planning, 2) highlight topics for increased public awareness, 3) identify areas for training, and 4) inform the statewide prevention agenda, including rating the relative importance of five of the New York State Prevention Agenda Priority areas⁹. Results were presented for each of the eight ARHN counties¹⁰ and aggregated for the region.

The 81 question survey was developed through a collaborative effort by a seven-member ARHN Subcommittee during the fall of 2012. The seven volunteer members are representatives of county public health departments and hospitals in the region that are involved in the ARHN. Subcommittee members were responsible for identifying the broad research questions to be addressed by the survey, as well as for drafting the individual survey questions.

⁸ County is determined by the main address listed on the licensure file. The address listed may be a private residence or may represent those with active licenses but not actively practicing patient care. Therefore, the information provided may not truly reflect who is practicing in a profession in the county.

⁹ At the time of the survey, the New York State had identified five priority areas (1) Promote a Health and Safe Environment; (2) Preventing Chronic Disease; (3) Promoting Healthy Women, Infants, and Children; (4) Prevent HIV/STDs, Vaccine-Preventable Disease, and Health Care-Associated Infections; and (5) Promote Mental Health and Prevent Substance Abuse. The sixth priority area, Improve Health Status and Reduce Health Disparities, had not yet been identified and was not included as part of the provider survey.

¹⁰ Montgomery County was not included in the survey.

Subcommittee members were also charged with identifying potential respondents to participate in the survey. Because each county in the region is unique in its health care and service-provision structure, ARHN members from each of the counties were asked to generate a list of relevant stakeholders from their own communities who would represent the full range of programs and service providers. As such, the survey population does not necessarily represent a random sampling of health care and service providers, but an attempt at a complete list of the agencies deemed by the ARHN to be the most important and representative within the region.

The survey was administered electronically using the web-based Survey Monkey program and distributed to an email contact list of 624 individuals identified in the stakeholder list created by the Subcommittee. Two weeks before the survey was launched on December 5, 2012, an announcement was sent to all participants to encourage participation. After the initial survey email, two reminder notices were also sent to those who had not yet completed the survey. Additionally, participation was also incentivized through an opt-in gift card drawing, with 20 entrants randomly selected to receive a \$25 Stewart's gift card at the conclusion of the survey. Ultimately, 285 surveys were completed during the six-week survey period, a response rate of 45.7%. Response rates varied by Individual County, respondents may have been counted in more than one county depending on the extent of their service area.

Appendix 2: ARHN Survey Regional Results Summary

Results of the Adirondack Regional Health Network Survey
Regional Results Summary

March 28, 2013

Report to the Adirondack Rural Health Network

Brad R. Watts
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University at Albany

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Executive Summary

In December 2012 and January 2013, the Adirondack Regional Health Network (ARHN) conducted a survey of selected stakeholders representing health care and service-providing agencies within the eight-county region. The results of the survey are intended to provide an overview of regional needs and priorities, to inform future planning and the development of a regional health care agenda.

- The 81-question survey was distributed electronically to 624 participants. In total, 285 surveys were completed, a response rate of 45.7 percent.
- Among the five NYS Prevention Agenda priority areas, chronic disease was ranked as the area of highest community need and agency interest.
- The agenda area of HIV, STIs, and vaccine preventable diseases was ranked lowest in terms of overall interest and concern.
- The top emerging issues in the region include increases in obesity and related health issues, increases in substance abuse, and mental illness.
- The population groups identified most in need of targeted interventions are: the poor, children, individuals with mental health issues, the elderly, and substance abusers.
- Only about half of survey respondents reported being familiar with the NYS Department of Health Prevention Agenda priority areas.
- The individual issues of greatest importance to survey respondents were the general health and safety of the physical environment, diabetes prevention, substance abuse, mental health screening and treatment, and the prevention of heart disease.
- When asked to rate the effectiveness of current local efforts to address major health issues, a large portion of respondents indicated that they did not know, which suggests that additional information and publicity may be needed for health activities in the region.
- Education is the dominant strategy currently used to address major health issues in the region. Direct, hands-on strategies such as screening or clinical services are less prevalent.
- Technology is not highly utilized by health service providers and their clients in the region. A slight majority of respondents agreed that technology enhancement should be a top priority for the region.
- The top future concern for stakeholders was funding. Regional health care organizations expressed concerns about reimbursement rates and expectations of reduced funding through government payments and other grants.

Overview

This report details the findings of a survey conducted by the Center for Human Services Research (CHSR) and the Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) between December 5, 2012 and January 21, 2013. The purpose of the study was to obtain feedback from community service providers in order to: 1) guide strategic planning, 2) highlight topics for increased public awareness, 3) identify areas for training, and 4) inform the statewide prevention agenda. Results presented in this report are for the entire region served by the Adirondack Rural Health Network, which includes eight counties located in upstate New York. In this report, these counties will be referred to as “the region”:

- Clinton
- Essex
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Hamilton
- Saratoga
- Warren
- Washington

Methodology

The 81 question survey was developed through a collaborative effort by a seven-member ARHN subcommittee during the Fall of 2012. The seven volunteer members are representatives of county public health departments and hospitals in the region that are involved in the ARHN. Subcommittee members were responsible for identifying the broad research questions to be addressed by the survey, as well as for drafting the individual survey questions.

Subcommittee members were also charged with identifying potential respondents to participate in the survey. Because each county in the region is unique in its health care and service-provision structure, ARHN members from each of the counties were asked to generate a list of relevant stakeholders from their own communities who would represent the full range of programs and service providers. As such, the survey population does not necessarily represent a random sampling of health care and service providers, but an attempt at a complete list of the agencies deemed by the ARHN to be the most important and representative within the region.

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Profile of Survey Respondents

The tables in this section do not provide survey results, but instead provide a summary overview of the composition of survey participants. The representativeness of the survey participants as a true sample of health organizations in the region is dependent upon the mailing list compiled by ARHN and the willing and unbiased participation of the stakeholders that received the survey invitations.

Survey participants represent a diverse array of different agencies, population groups, and service-areas within the overall eight-county ARHN region. Below, Table A.1 shows the primary functions selected by respondents and Table 2 shows the populations that their agencies serve. Health care and educational agencies are well represented, and the majority provides services to children and adolescents, as well as people living at or near the poverty level.

Table A.1. Primary functions indicated by survey respondents

Organization Primary Function	Percent of all applicants
Health care	36.8
Education	36.5
Behavioral health	17.5
Healthy environment	14.7
Early childhood svcs.	14.4
Social services	11.9
Senior services	11.2
Other services	9.1
Developmental disability svcs.	8.4
Employ & training	8.4
Housing services	8.1
STI/HIV prevention	6.0
Physical disability svcs.	4.9
Government agency	2.1
Testing and prevention	2.1

Note: Respondents could select more than one primary function.

Table A.2. Populations served by survey respondent agencies

Population Served	Percent of all respondents
Children/adolescents	59.6
People living at or near poverty level	50.9
Seniors/elderly	44.9
People with disabilities	38.9
People with mental health issues	32.3
Women of reproductive age	31.9
People with substance abuse issues	25.6
Specific health condition or disease	24.6
Farmers	14.0
Migrant workers	11.2
Other	10.5
Specific racial or ethnic groups	8.4
Specific geographic area	5.3
Everyone	5.3
Specific age group	3.5

Note: respondents could select multiple populations.

Table A.3 shows the percent of respondents that provide services in each of the eight counties in the region. Most respondents represent health care service providers that work in multiple counties within the region. As the table illustrates, between roughly 18 and 30 percent of all respondents work in each county, which provides a significant level of overlap in services.

Table A.3. Percent of respondent agencies providing service in each county in the region

County	Percent
Essex	30.2
Franklin	29.1
Fulton	22.8
Warren	20.4
Hamilton	19.6
Washington	19.6
Clinton	18.6
Saratoga	18.2

Results

The findings are presented by thematic area: health trends, prevention agenda priorities, and technology trends and regional challenges. Additionally, within the Health Prevention Priorities section the results are detailed by the five areas of the NYS Department of Health Prevention Agenda, which are as follows:

- **Prevent chronic disease.** Focus on heart disease, cancer, respiratory disease, and diabetes and the shared risk factors of diet, exercise, tobacco, alcohol, and associated obesity.
- **Promote a healthy and safe environment.** Focus on environmental quality and the physical environment where people live, work, play, and learn.
- **Promote healthy women, infants, and children.** Focus on improving the health of women and mothers, birth outcomes, and child health including oral health.
- **Promote mental health and prevent substance abuse.** Focus on primary and secondary prevention and strategies for increasing screening to diagnose and connect people to needed services.
- **Prevent HIV, STIs, and vaccinate for preventable diseases.** Focus on preventing HIV, sexually transmitted infections, and preventable diseases via immunization.

Both quantitative and qualitative responses are summarized to present an overview of the respondents' perceptions of health care trends, the relevance of the priorities, the magnitude of difficulty faced by the region, areas of need, and the effectiveness of current efforts.

Emerging Health Trends

Survey respondents were asked two major questions about emerging community health trends: the first was an open-ended query about the most significant trend emerging over the next three years, while the second asked respondents to identify populations that need targeted efforts to address emerging health trends. Responses to the open-ended question were examined and coded into thematic categories in order to identify general areas of growing concern in the region. Table 1 shows the percentage of those who provided a response to the question who identified a trend within each thematic area. Because many respondents identified more than one emerging trend, the percentages do not add to 100.

By a large margin, the dominant trend emerging in the region is obesity, followed by growing substance abuse, mental health issues, and a declining availability of services and insurance coverage for community residents. The theme of chronic disease, which was cited by 5.4 percent of respondents, included trends of increasing cases of cancer, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), heart disease, and other conditions that require ongoing or intensive care that is not always available in rural communities. Mentions of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or diseases (STDs) were not dominant, despite the fact that the theme is similar to the identified NYS priority area.

Table 1. Percent selecting general emerging health trend

Theme	Percent
Growing obesity, childhood obesity, and related ailments	25.5
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, prescriptions)	16.2
Mental health issues	15.8
Lack of service availability, lack of insurance	13.1
Aging population / need for senior care	10.8
Increase in chronic diseases	5.4
Increasing STI/STD cases in community	5.4
Other	34.7

Total percentage is greater than 100 because more than one category could be identified

As shown in Table 2, many of the population groups identified as being in need of targeted efforts are reflected in the previous emerging themes. *Three of the top five population groups selected by respondents for targeting are: people with mental health issues, seniors/elderly, and people with substance abuse issues.* The two groups mentioned by a majority of respondents—people living in poverty and children/adolescents—are general groups of individuals who were frequently associated with emerging health issues in the open-ended question. For example, themes were sometimes listed as growing amongst children (e.g. childhood obesity, teen drug use) or related to an increase in regional poverty. Again, because survey respondents were allowed to select more than one group of individuals to target, the cumulative percentages exceed 100.

Table 2. Populations in need of targeted service efforts

Population group	Percent selecting
People living at or near poverty level	56.5
Children/adolescents	53.7
People with mental health issues	42.8
Seniors/elderly	39.6
People with substance abuse issues	37.5
People with disabilities	27.4
Women of reproductive age	26.3
Specific health condition or disease	22.5
Specific racial or ethnic groups	10.5
Migrant workers	5.3
Farmers	3.9
Everyone *	3.9
Other	3.9
Don't know	1.8

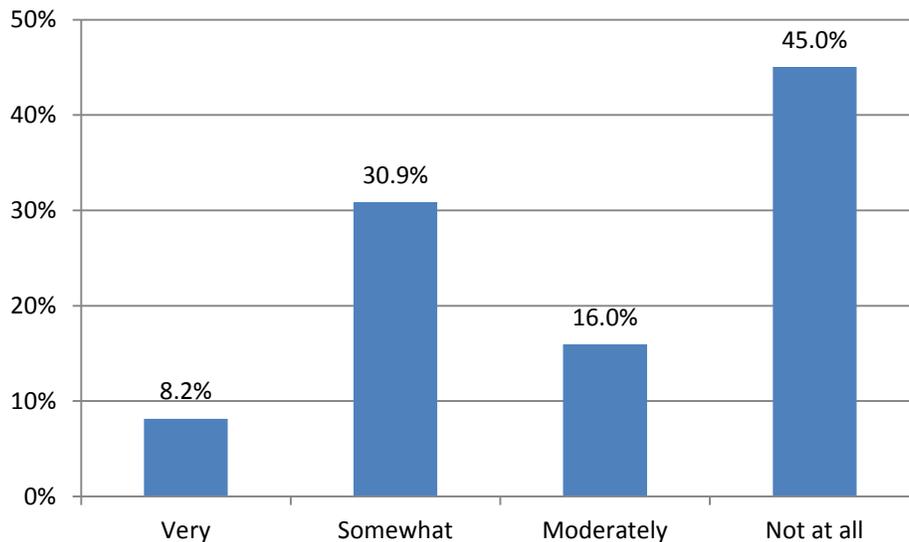
* Dominant write-in selection under other.

Health Prevention Agenda Priorities

Most of the survey items focus on identifying perceptions and needs within the region related to the five priorities selected by the NYS Department of Health Prevention Agenda. This section begins with a summary of service provider perceptions on how relevant these priorities are to the needs of their community, as well as the effectiveness of current efforts to address the issue. The latter part of this section presents data specific to each priority area: the strategies being employed, the local populations in need of targeted efforts, and a summary of any unique perspectives from the field.

Respondents were queried about their awareness of the NYS Department of Health (NYSDH) Prevention Agenda. *Slightly over half (50.9 percent) indicated that their organization was already aware that the Department of Health has a prevention agenda; 30.2 percent indicated that their organization was not aware and 18.9 percent indicated that they were not sure.* Those who selected “don’t know” would seem to be indicating that while the respondent was not aware of the agenda, they felt it was possible that other leaders within the organization were aware. When survey respondents were asked about their own personal knowledge of the agenda, they indicated limited overall familiarity. As shown in Chart 1, 45 percent indicated that they were not at all familiar with the agenda, while only 8.2 percent were very familiar with the agenda. Obviously, for many of the survey respondents, their first exposure to the priority agenda focus areas occurred through participation in the ARHN survey.

Chart 1. Respondent ratings of own familiarity with the NYSDH Prevention Agenda



The ratings of priority area relevance should reflect both the unique needs of the respondent’s region (which may vary from NYS as a whole) and the mix of service providers who completed the survey. Respondents were asked to rank order the five priorities from most to least important. Interestingly, the results shown in Table 3 indicate a slightly different perspective in priorities than was revealed by the earlier write-in question about emerging health trends. *The “prevent chronic disease” priority area was identified as the most important for the region, with nearly 40 percent selecting the priority as most important and approximately 19 percent selecting it as the second most important.* The health priority area involving the “promotion of mental health” and the “prevention of substance abuse” was ranked

most important by the second largest portion of respondents, 22.5 percent, and also was selected as the least important priority area by the smallest share of survey-takers, only 3.5 percent. At the other end of the spectrum, the priority area of “preventing STIs and promoting vaccines” was selected as most important by only 4.2 percent of respondents and selected as least important to the region by a majority of respondents, 62.3 percent.

Table 3. Priority areas by percent of respondents selecting ranking of importance to the region

	Importance ranking				
	Most	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Prevent chronic disease	39.7	19.2	13.2	16.7	10.9
Promote mental health; prevent substance abuse	22.5	23.1	24.5	26.4	3.5
Promote healthy, safe environment	22.1	22.7	21.4	17.1	16.7
Promote healthy women & children	11.5	31.5	34.2	16.7	6.6
Prevent HIV/STIs; promote vaccines	4.2	3.5	6.6	23.3	62.3

In addition to ranking the importance of the five major NYS priority categories, respondents were also asked to select up to five specific issues most important to their service area. Although the option to select up to five areas of importance, along with the opportunity to write-in another option, allowed for a liberal interpretation of the “most important” issues, there was a clear division between the issues. The issues most frequently selected by respondents are shown in Table 4.

The issues that were identified as most important or most relevant as selected by around half of all survey respondents were: promoting a healthy and safe environment, preventing diabetes, prevention of substance abuse, and mental health screening. Once again, although the ordering was not entirely consistent with the findings from previous survey questions regarding regional priority areas, there were commonalities in the presence of the issues of “preventing diabetes” (a chronic condition), “prevention of substance abuse,” “mental health screening,” and the “promotion of a safe and healthy environment.” Additionally, “preventing HIV and STIs” was once again ranked relatively low, with only 4.9 percent selecting the issue as among the most important.

Table 4. Percent selecting specific issues as most important or relevant to their service area

Issue	Percent selecting issue
Promoting a healthy & safe physical environment	50.9
Preventing diabetes	48.4
Prevention of substance abuse	44.9
Mental health screening & connection services	44.9
Preventing heart disease	39.3
Improving child health	37.9
Improving the health of women & mothers	33.0
Preventing cancer	31.9
Preventing respiratory disease	28.1
Immunizing against preventable diseases	23.2
Promoting environmental quality	21.4
Improving birth outcomes	12.6
Preventing HIV & STIs	12.3
Other	4.9

Another way of gauging the relevance of the five priority areas to the region is whether or not health agencies and service providers are already involved in efforts to improve related conditions within their own service areas. Survey respondents were asked about agency involvement in issues relating to the priority areas. Additionally, for each priority area, survey respondents were also asked whether or not their agency would be interested in collaborating on efforts to address the issue if it was selected as a priority community health issue for the Adirondack region. A summary of the results is presented in Chart 2 and Chart 3.

Agency involvement was highest for efforts to address the health of women and children, followed by efforts to prevent chronic disease, and efforts to promote a healthy and safe environment in the community (Chart 2). Involvement was least prevalent in efforts to prevent HIV, STIs and vaccine-preventable diseases, which only 37.1 percent of survey respondents indicated was an area of activity for their agency. For the priority area of promoting mental health and preventing substance abuse, the level of involvement was in the middle; 56.2 percent of respondents worked for agencies involved in mental health promotion efforts and a somewhat smaller portion were involved in substance abuse prevention efforts.

A majority of survey respondents indicated that their agency would be interested in collaborating to address most priority area issues if it was selected as a priority within the region (Chart 3). The exception was the prevention of HIV, STIs, and vaccine preventable diseases, which only 43.2 percent of respondents indicated would be an issue their agency would be willing to collaborate on. This suggests that HIV, STI, and vaccine preventable disease efforts are either an area of low interest for the region's health care and service providers or that many feel they do not have the capacity or expertise to be

involved in the issue. The lack of interest neatly corresponds with the limited current involvement with the issue that was illustrated in Chart 2.

Chart 2. Percent indicating agency currently involved with issue

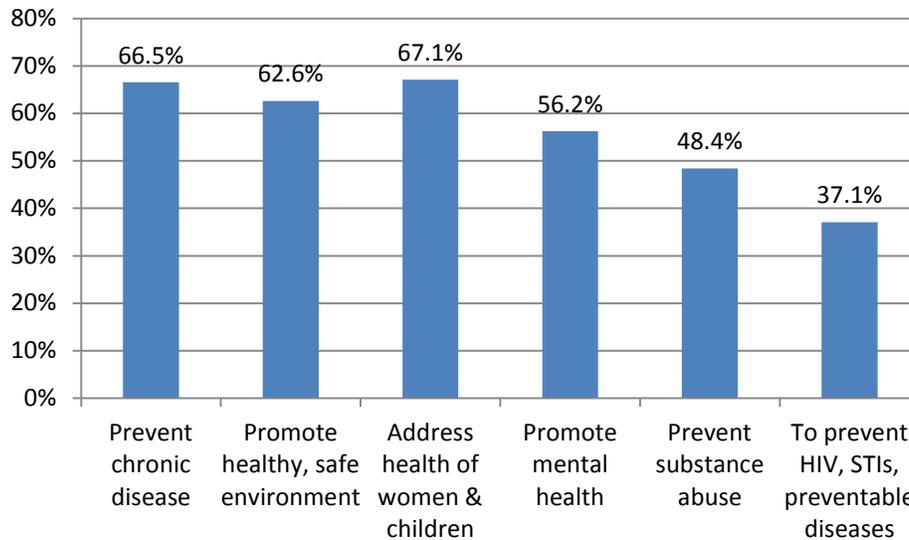
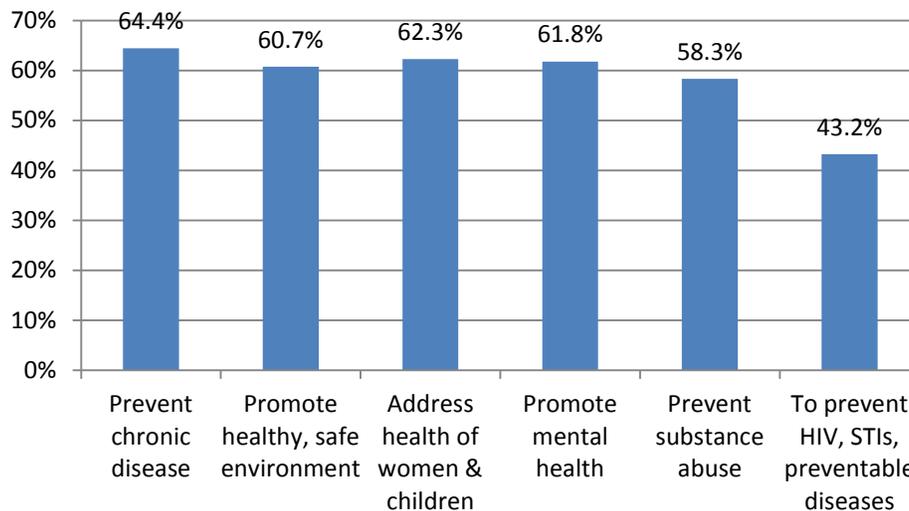


Chart 3. Percent interested in collaborating if issue is selected as a priority for the region



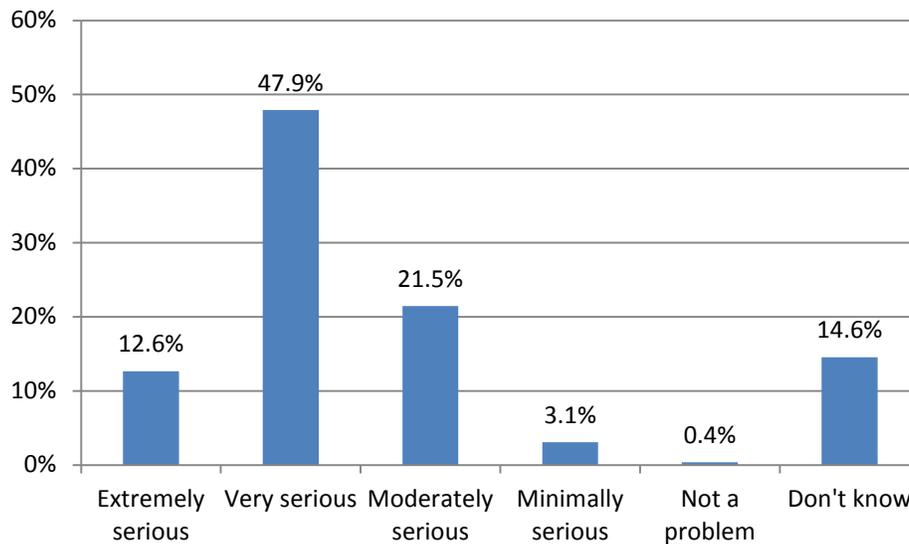
Priority Area Strategies and Effectiveness

This section of the report details survey responses that are specific to each of the five different priority areas. While the previous section summarizes relative importance, involvement, and level of community need across the priority areas, this section focuses on how health agencies and other service providers have been addressing issues related to the priority areas, the perceived effectiveness of existing efforts at their own and other agencies, and the level of interest in becoming involved with collaborating on future efforts.

Area 1: Prevent chronic disease

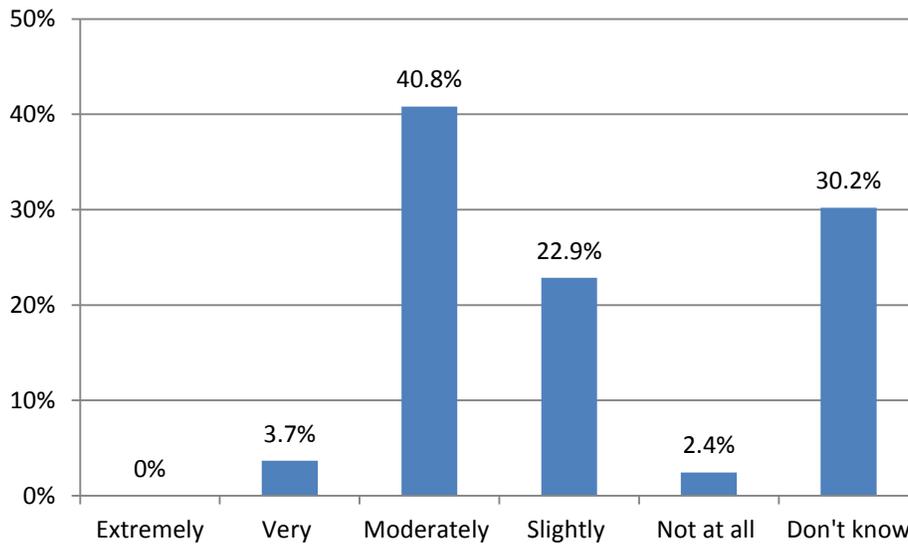
As shown earlier, a large portion of survey respondents believe that prevention of chronic disease is the most important and relevant priority area for the region (Table 3). This high prioritization may be related to the severity of chronic disease as a problem in the region. Chart 4 illustrates how respondents view the severity of the problem of chronic disease. *More than half indicated that the problem of chronic disease is either “very serious” or “extremely serious” while only 0.4 percent indicated that chronic disease is not a problem.* These ratings suggest that chronic disease is a more severe problem than the issues associated with the four other priority areas.

Chart 4. Rating of severity of chronic disease as a problem by share of respondents



One concern may be that effective programs to target chronic disease are limited in the region. None of the survey respondents indicated that existing efforts were extremely effective and only 3.7 percent rated them as very effective (Chart 5). Additionally, approximately 30 percent indicated that they did not know about the effectiveness of any area programs, which suggests that they may be limited in visibility or even absent from some parts of the region. Among those that provided statements on how these efforts might be improved, education and awareness were the most common themes, though many also noted that reducing chronic disease would require lifestyle changes, which would neither be easy nor quick to accomplish. It was also mentioned that growing poverty and shrinking budgets for programs targeting prevention were already hampering efforts to address problems like diabetes and obesity. When asked who should be targeted by efforts to address chronic disease, the majority identified persons living at or near poverty level, followed by senior citizens.

Chart 5. Rating of chronic disease effort effectiveness by share of respondents



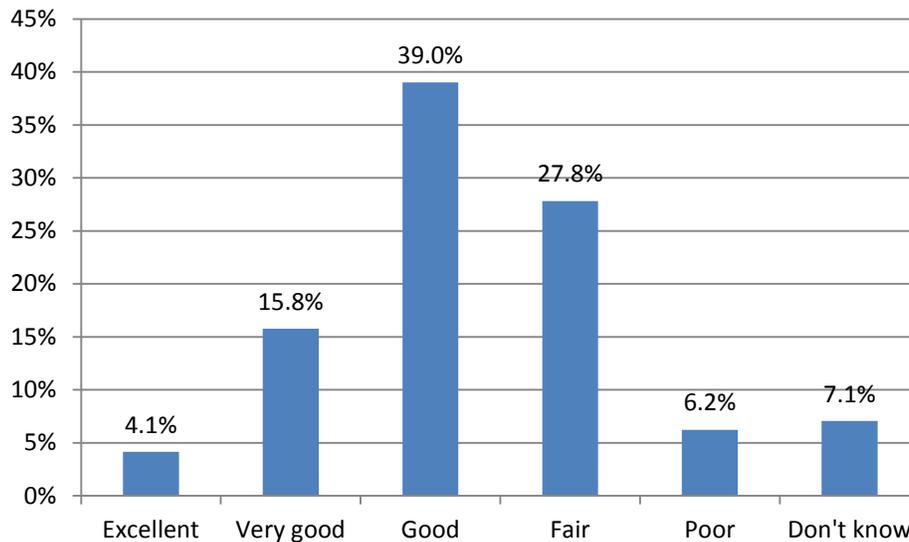
Survey respondents were also asked to provide one or two top strategies being employed in the region by their agency to address chronic disease. *An analysis of open-ended responses revealed that educational efforts were the most common strategy to address chronic disease, followed by service coordination and cooperation efforts, and awareness promotion and service marketing* (Table 5). Note that because many respondents reported agency engagement in more than one strategy, the cumulative values shown in Table 5 exceed 100 percent.

Table 5. Percent reported as engaged in strategy to address issue of chronic disease

Strategy	Percent
Education (treatment options, prevention, risk factors)	41.8%
Service coordination, cooperation between agencies	14.4%
Promotion & marketing, community awareness campaigns	12.4%
Screening or testing (e.g. cancer, diabetes)	11.1%
Clinics operation, provision of basic medical services, home services	11.1%
Policy advocacy	11.1%
Drug abuse treatment programs, smoking cessation programs	3.9%
Other	23.5%

Area 2: Promote a healthy and safe environment

As stated previously, the priority area of promoting a healthy and safe environment was ranked by survey respondents as being very important in terms of its relative importance for the region; however, respondents provided a generally moderate assessment of current conditions. A plurality of respondents, 39 percent, rated the overall health and safety of the region “good,” followed by 27.8 percent who selected the rating of “fair” (Chart 6). Few respondents selected ratings at either end of the ratings scale: 6.2 percent rated the region’s overall health and safety as poor and less than one percent described conditions as excellent.

Chart 6. Rating of overall regional health and safety by share of responses

Most respondents also provided only moderate rankings on the effectiveness of existing efforts to promote a healthy and safe environment. As shown in Chart 7, more than one-in-three respondents indicated that existing efforts are moderately effective, followed by approximately one-in-five who indicated that existing efforts are only “slightly” effective. A high portion of respondents, 31.6 percent, indicated that they don’t know about the effectiveness of any current efforts to promote a healthy safe environment, which suggests that in some service areas such efforts are either poorly publicized or absent. Overall, the ratings seem to suggest that room exists for improvement in the programs that currently exist. When asked how current efforts could be improved, many respondents stated that they didn’t know and several also suggested that there were not many efforts or that there was not enough follow through. Other respondents also suggested that increased coordination and more broad, community-level efforts were necessary.

As was the case with the chronic disease priority area, *the most prevalent strategy employed by respondent agencies to promote a healthy and safe environment was education*. When asked to provide one or two top strategies used by their own agency, 30.9 percent of respondents identified an activity associated with education of area residents on issues related to health and safety (Table 6). Other popular strategies included providing physical improvements in the community, coordinating with other agencies, and policy advocacy. The most commonly identified population groups for targeted efforts to improve general health and safety were people living at or near poverty, children and adolescents, and senior citizens.

Chart 7. Rating of effectiveness of existing efforts to promote health and safety by share of responses

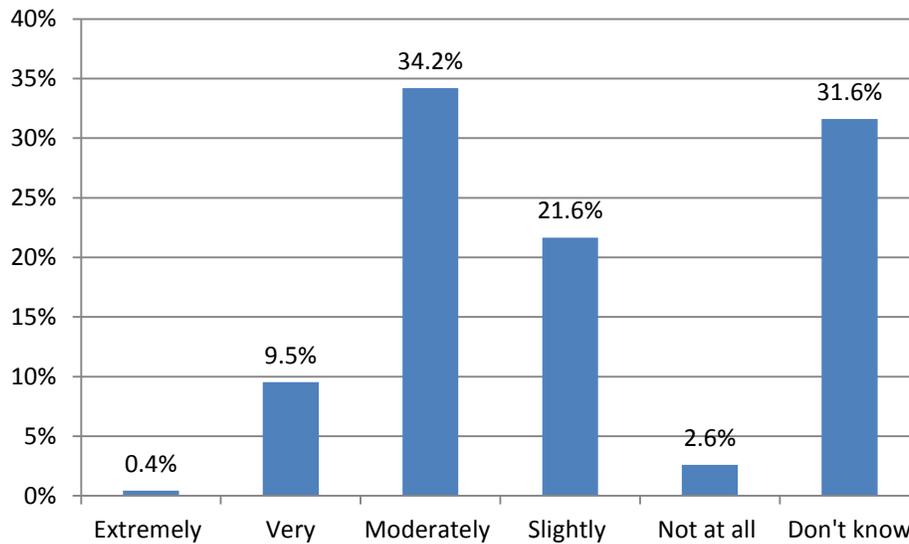


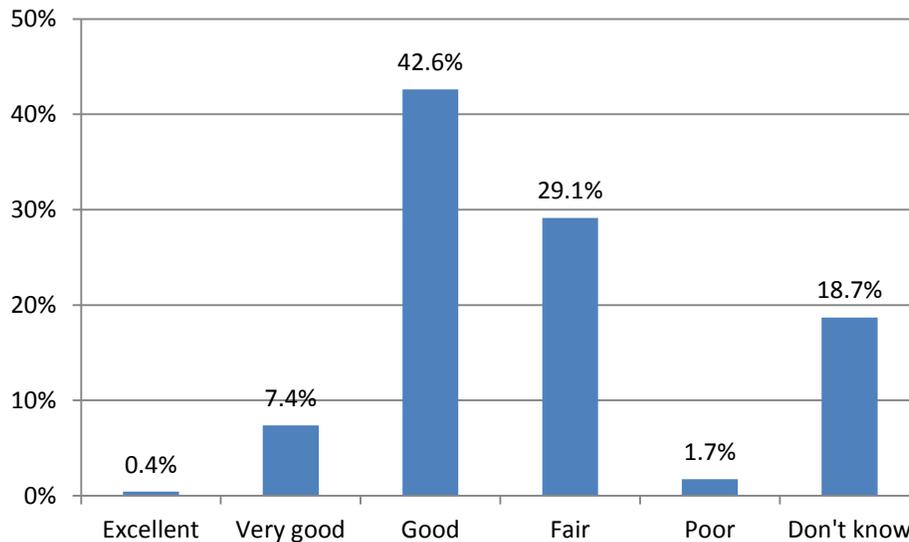
Table 6. Percent reported as engaged in strategy to promote health and safety

Strategy	Percent
Education (prevention and health ed., worker training)	30.9
Provide physical improvements (equipment, housing improvements, sidewalks and trails, community assets)	18.7
Service coordination, cooperation between agencies	15.4
Policy advocacy, create and implement safety rules	10.6
Exercise, food, and cooking programs	9.8
Inspection (safety), regulatory enforcement	8.1
Services for children, WIC, child care	8.1
Promotion & marketing, community awareness campaigns	6.5
Other	21.1

Area 3: Promote healthy women, infants, and children

The overall health of women, infants, and children was rated similar to that of the overall health and safety of the region: *most gave a rating of “good” or “fair” with few selecting the highest or lowest ratings* (Chart 8). Once again, a somewhat high portion of respondents, 18.7 percent, indicated that they did not know about the health of women, infants, and children in the region. The prevalence of “don’t know” responses throughout the survey suggests that many stakeholders have not been informed about other health care efforts going on in the region. Also, very few described conditions as either excellent or poor.

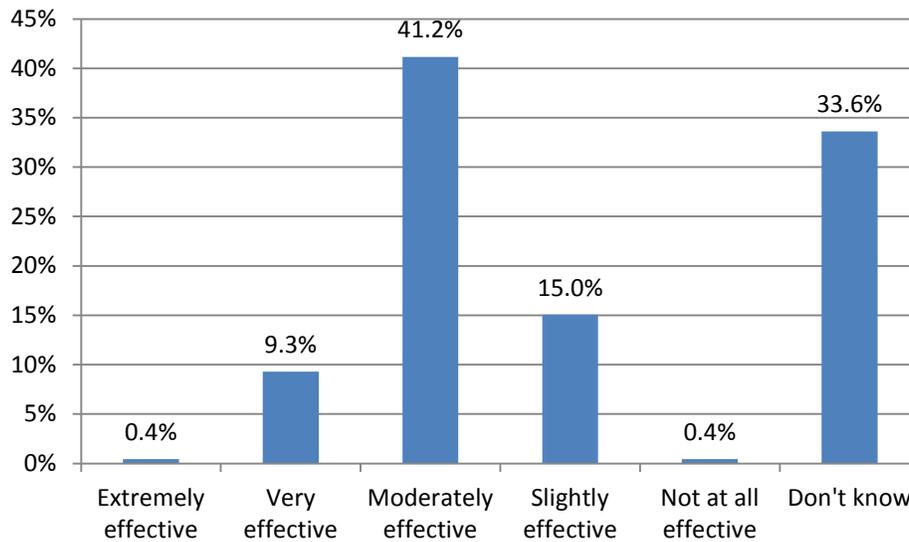
Chart 8. Rating of overall regional health of women, infants, and children



The largest portion of respondents, 41.2 percent, rated the effectiveness of current efforts to promote the health of mothers, infants, and children were rated by the as moderately effective, followed by 33.6 that indicated that they don't know about the effectiveness of current efforts (Chart 9). The large portion of respondents that indicated a lack of knowledge about the effectiveness of current efforts was surprising given that 67.1 percent previously indicated that their own agency was already involved with the issue (Chart 2). Effectiveness ratings at either extreme of the scale were almost non-existent, though 15 percent indicated that existing efforts are slightly effective and 9.3 percent described current efforts as very effective. Overall, the survey suggests that current efforts are middling and unknown to many.

When asked how current efforts to address the health of mothers, infants, and children could be improved, respondents provided a wide range of responses. Comments in favor of increasing education and outreach efforts were common, particularly around sex education and pregnancy prevention. Many respondents also noted specific health services that needed to be made more accessible, especially dental services for children. Not surprisingly, the population groups identified as being in need of targeting for this Health Agenda area were women of reproductive age, people in poverty, and children and adolescents.

Chart 9. Rating of effectiveness of existing efforts to promote health of women, infants, and children



As shown in Table 7, the most common agency strategy used to address the health of women, infants, and children was education programs—particularly those aimed at mothers, such as breastfeeding classes, nutritional classes, and courses on child care skills or health. Other popular strategies included home visiting and assessment programs, the direct provision of medical care services, and food assistance programs such as WIC. Policy advocacy and awareness or publicity campaigns were mentioned, but less prevalent than for other priority areas.

Table 7. Percent reported as engaged in strategy to promote health of women, infants, and children

Strategy	Percent
Education (breastfeeding, nutrition, child care skills)	49.2
Home visiting programs, assessment and referral services	18.9
Medical care services	16.4
Food assistance, formula, WIC program	10.7
Awareness campaigns	6.6
Daycare and preschool programs	2.5
Policy advocacy	2.5
Other	23.8

Area 4: Promote mental health and prevent substance abuse

The “promote mental health and prevent substance abuse” priority area differs slightly from the other priority areas in that it includes two relatively distinct types of ailments: mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse. As a result, the survey separates the major issues of the priority area in many of the questions. An example of the division into separate mental health issues and substance abuse issues was previously reported earlier in the section (see Chart 2 & 3).

In general, most survey respondents indicated that both mental health and substance abuse are problematic for the region. Chart 10 summarizes the respondent’s ratings on the severity of untreated mental illness and Chart 11 summarizes ratings of the severity of substance abuse problems. The largest portion, 34.5 percent, indicated that untreated mental illness is a very severe problem, followed by 31 percent who view the problem as moderately severe, and 10.2 percent who see the problem as extremely severe. Substance abuse was rated as an even more serious problem for the region, as nearly half of all respondents described the problem as very severe. Of course, it should be noted that there were also signs that the extent of both problems is not universally understood by health and service providers. A lack of knowledge about the severity of the issue was cited by respondents roughly 20 percent of the time on the issue of untreated mental illness and by 13.4 percent of respondents in regards to the issue of substance abuse.

The extent to which untreated mental illness and substance abuse are seen as regional problems exhibits a pattern similar to the importance rankings of other issues previously reported in Table 3. Untreated mental illness and substance abuse are both problematic, but are rated at a level of severity that is behind that of chronic disease.

Chart 10. Rating of severity of problem of untreated mental illness by share of respondents

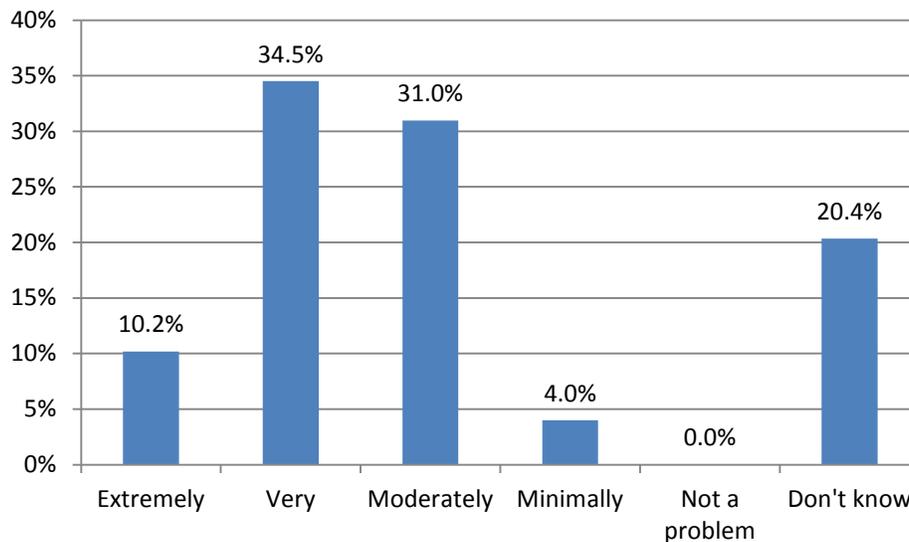
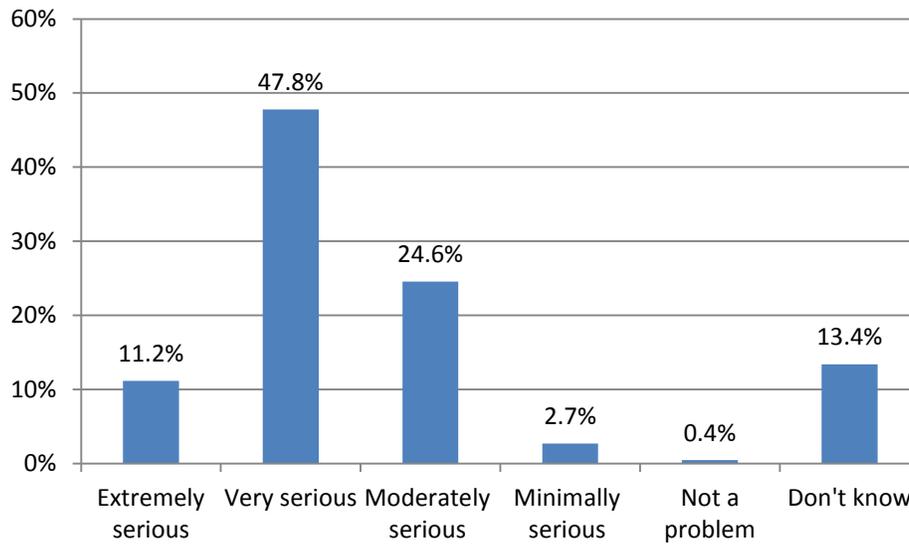


Chart 11. Rating of severity of substance abuse as a problem by share of respondents



Survey respondents frequently indicated that they don't know about the effectiveness of current efforts to promote mental health and current efforts to prevent substance abuse. As shown in Chart 12 and 13, ratings of "extremely" or "very" effective were rare; most survey respondents selected ratings of "moderately" effective or lower, and roughly one-third simply indicated that they didn't know. The results suggest both a poor perception of mental health and substance abuse programs in the region, as well as a possible lack of programs, given the limited knowledge of effective efforts demonstrated by a survey group primarily comprised of health care and service professionals.

Chart 12. Rating of effectiveness of existing efforts to promote mental health

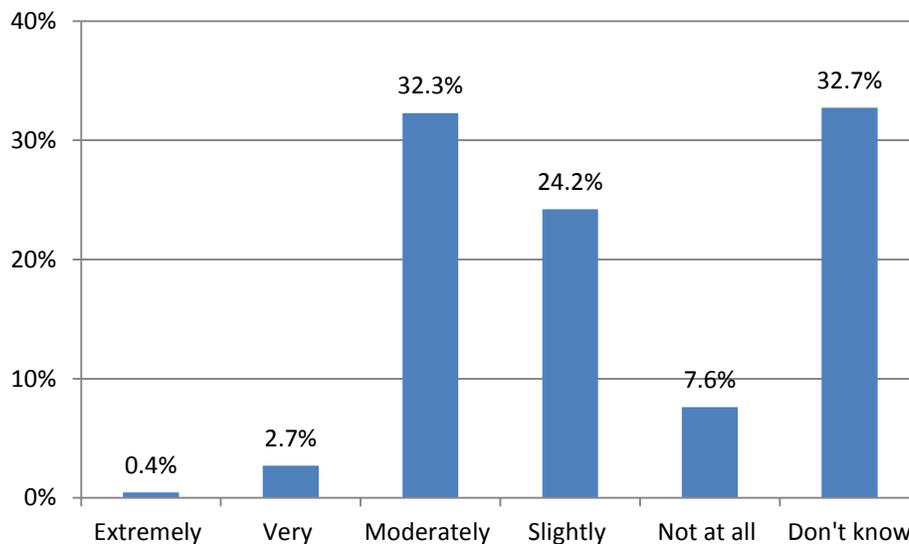
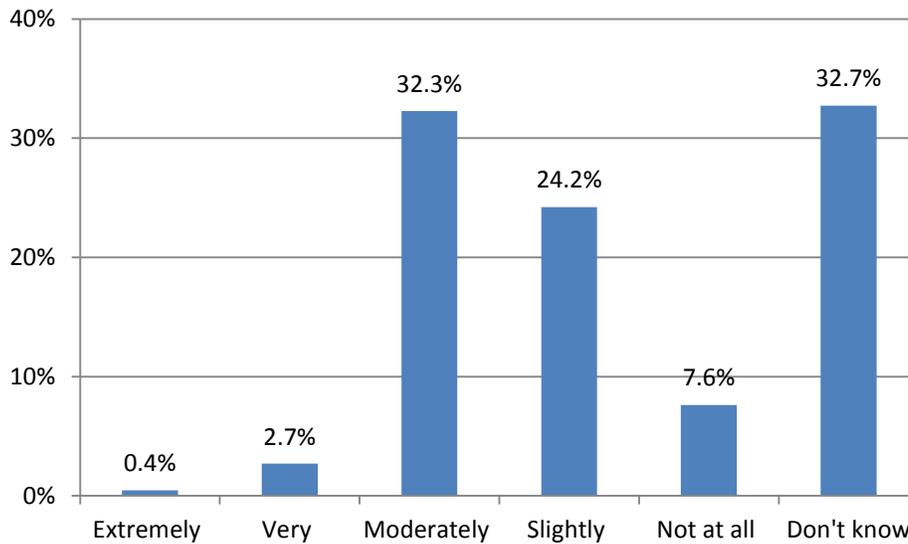


Chart 13. Rating of effectiveness of existing efforts to prevent substance abuse



Respondents were also asked how current regional efforts in both substance abuse prevention and mental health promotion could be improved. In a reflection of the ratings shown in Charts 12 and 13, many simply skipped the question or responded that they were unsure. For mental health promotion, a need for increasing the number of providers and screeners was often mentioned, as was the need to reduce stigma around mental illness in general. Suggestions for improving substance abuse prevention efforts were similar, with demands for increases in funding for services and additional counselors and treatment resources. Population groups identified as being in need of targeting were straightforward and obvious: a majority simply indicated people with mental health issues and people with substance abuse issues.

By a small margin, *the most common strategy for promoting mental health reported by survey respondents was in the category of education, followed by the direct provision of mental health and counseling services* (Table 8). The other two major types of strategies frequently listed by respondents were in the categories of assessment, screening, and referral services, and collaboration or coordination efforts with other agencies in the region.

Table 8. Percent reported as engaged in strategy to promote mental health

Strategy	Percent
Education (Mental health awareness, training for providers)	32.4
Counseling, behavioral health care, and clinical services	31.4
Assessment, screening, and referrals	21.6
Collaboration, coordination with regional mental health programs and service providers	18.6
Other	26.5

As shown in Table 9, the most common substance abuse prevention strategy was education, cited by 56 percent of respondents. Examples of educational strategies included prevention programs targeting children, materials explaining the dangers of substance abuse, and training on identifying and dealing with substance abusers in the community. Coordination or collaboration with other agencies was the second most common strategy, with roughly one-in-five respondents indicating their agency primarily worked with other organizations to address substance abuse. In general, it appears that direct approaches to treating substance abuse are not common in the region; screening and referral services, as well as direct counseling or clinical treatment services, were each only cited by 13.2 percent of survey takers that indicated agency efforts in the substance abuse area.

Table 9. Percent reported as engaged in strategy to prevent substance abuse

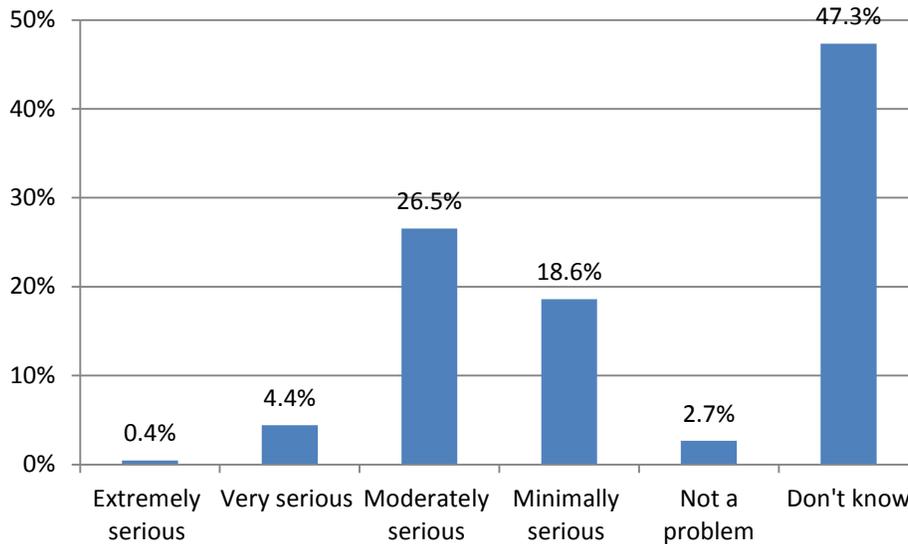
Strategy	Percent
Education (awareness, prevention, and identification materials)	56.0
Coordination and collaboration efforts with other agencies and programs	20.9
Screening and referrals to substance abuse treatment services	13.2
Substance abuse treatment and counseling services	13.2
Policy advocacy, develop or implement regulations	8.8
Other	17.6

Area 5: Prevent HIV, STIs, and vaccine preventable diseases

As a priority area, HIV, STI, and vaccine preventable diseases was rated by survey respondents as a less serious problem relative to issues in the other four priority areas. This corresponds with the findings, discussed earlier, that the area of HIV, STI, and vaccine preventable diseases had both the lowest level of current efforts from surveyed agencies, as well as the lowest level of interest for potential collaboration if selected as a priority area for the region (Chart 2 & 3).

Not surprisingly, given the lower level of involvement and interest in the issue area, fully 47.3 percent indicated that they did not know enough to rate the severity of the problem in the region (Chart 14). Among those that did provide a rating, the most popular choices were moderately or minimally serious; less than 1 percent of respondents indicated that HIV, STIs, and vaccine-treatable diseases are an extremely serious problem.

Chart 14. Rating of severity of HIV, STIs and vaccine preventable diseases as a problem by share of respondents



In addition to not being aware of the extent that HIV, STIs, and vaccine preventable diseases are a problem in the region, survey respondents also broadly indicated that they were not knowledgeable about the effectiveness of any existing efforts to address the problem. A majority of respondents could not rate the effectiveness and most of those that could select only a moderate rating (Chart 15). The response pattern on this question indicates that health care and service agency stakeholders in the region are less aware of both regional need and current efforts related to this priority area than for any of the four other priority areas.

When queried about areas for improvement, education and awareness were frequent themes; however, more than one respondent indicated that they did not feel that HIV or other similar ailments were a widespread problem for the region. Some also mentioned that there was a need for better data on the extent of the problem for the region. Responses to the question about what populations were in need of targeting also revealed a lack of knowledge about the subject, with “don’t know” being the third most popular response behind children and adolescents, and women of reproductive age.

For respondents that indicated that their agency is involved with an HIV, STI, or vaccine preventable disease efforts, the most common strategy employed was education, followed by screening, testing, and referral services, and offering immunization clinics (Table 10). A few others also indicated that compliance with regulations to prevent disease transmission was a strategy, and a few also indicated that their agency provides clinical services to treat HIV, STIs, or other vaccine preventable diseases.

Chart 15. Rating of effectiveness of current efforts to prevent HIV, STIs, & vaccine preventable disease

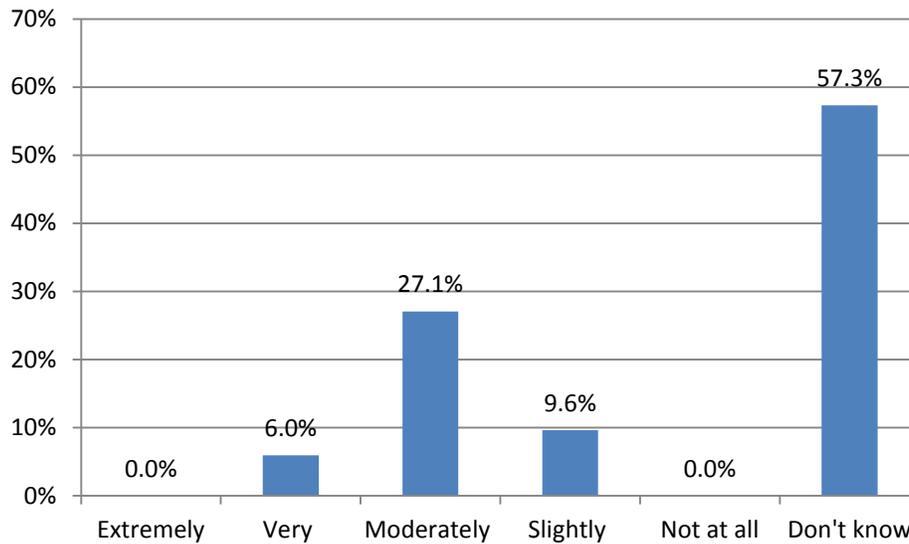


Table 10. Percent engaged in strategy to prevent HIV, STIs, or vaccine preventable disease

Strategy	Percent
Education (Prevention techniques, sex-ed, recognition)	60.6
Screening, testing, and service referrals	31.0
Immunization clinics	18.3
Clinical treatment program	9.9
Rule compliance to inform and prevent transmission	5.6
Other	22.5

Technology Use and Upcoming Regional Challenges

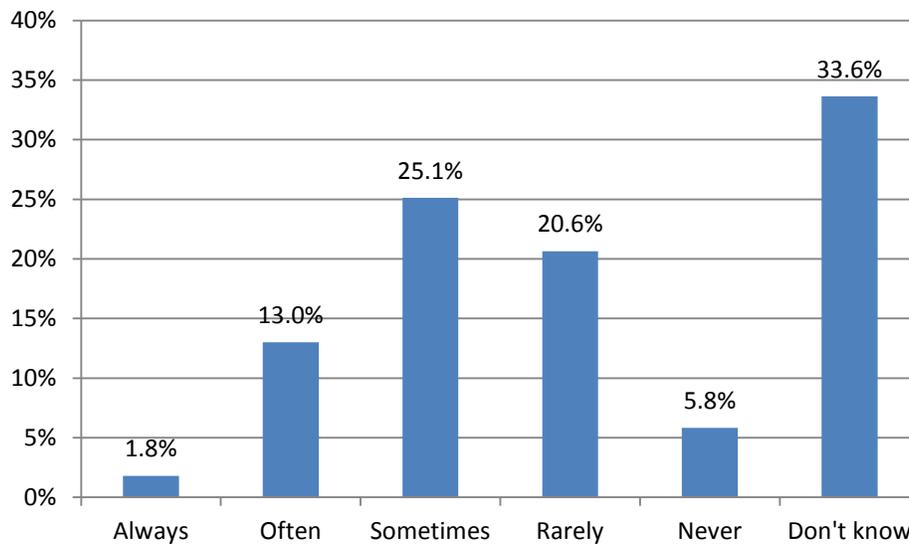
At the end of the survey respondents are asked about the use of technology and were given the opportunity to identify any unique challenges they may be facing over the next few years. This section details these findings providing some insight into possible regional needs and priorities that may not have fit into the five priority areas already identified in the larger state health agenda.

Technology use and prioritization

Survey respondents were asked to rate two aspects of technology in the region: how much technology is currently used and how relevant technology and communication enhancement is as a priority specifically for the Adirondack region. Chart 16 illustrates the extent to which survey respondents indicated that the clients of their agency use technology, such as the internet or information kiosks, to access lab results, address billing issues, or submit questions and communicate with the agency. A large portion, approximately one-third, indicated that they don't know, which may simply reflect the fact that the individuals that received the survey are not directly involved with technical aspects of their agency's day-to-day operations. Among those that were able to assess the frequency of technology usage, most

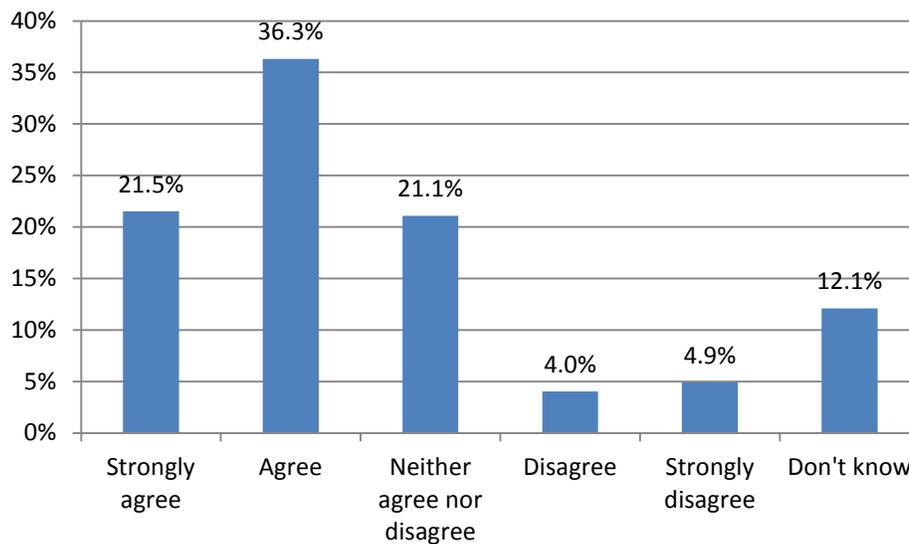
selected a low-usage rating, with one-in-four indicating that clients sometimes use technology and one-in-five indicating that clients rarely use technology.

Chart 16. Rating of frequency of technology use by agency clients by share of respondents



There was also a relatively high overall level of support for making the enhancement of technology one of the top five priorities for the region. Over half of all respondents agreed that enhancing technology should be a priority (Chart 17). Additionally, only about 9 percent of respondents indicated any level of disagreement. However, it should be noted that there was a substantial amount of ambivalence about the issue: just over 21 percent are on the fence and could neither agree nor disagree, and 12.1 percent indicated that they don't know enough to answer the question. The share of stakeholders that did not hold a strong opinion on the issue does suggest that support for the issue may grow, or opposition may increase, with additional information on a technology enhancement priority area for the region.

Respondents were also provided an opportunity to offer additional comments about technology; however, only 66 of the 285 chose to provide additional information. Interestingly, *although the numbers indicate high support overall, many of the comments were not supportive of pushing the use of technology in the region or expressed concerns about the utility or cost for rural health care providers.* Most concerns focused on the elderly and poor or rurally isolated residents, who might not have access to the internet or who might find the technology difficult to use. Others indicated that a lack of staff time or the cost of new technology could be difficult barriers for health agencies to overcome. In short, there is strong support for technology as a priority area; however, a smaller group of dissenting voices has serious concerns about the issue.

Chart 17. Rating of agreement that enhancing technology should be among top five priorities

Additional comments and challenges

Throughout the survey, respondents were repeatedly given the opportunity to provide general comments and to provide additional information about topics, such as activities serving specific racial or health groups. Few provided comments and most did not provide information that adds to the core survey results. For example, a few noted that they provide services to Native American groups, and others occasionally listed major diseases such as diabetes or COPD that they frequently see in their work. At the end of the survey respondents were also provided with an opportunity to offer closing thoughts about the challenges facing their organization and the process of setting health priorities in an open-ended format. These comment sections were completed at a slightly higher rate: 162 respondents provided a comment on upcoming organizational challenges, but only 45 provided a comment on the process of setting priorities.

The comments on future challenges predominantly focused on funding issues, specifically declining reimbursements and reduced funding from public sources. According to the comments of survey respondents, many agencies in the region rely heavily on reimbursements from Medicare and Medicaid, or funding from grants and local taxes, which they expect to see decline in the near future. Some also cite workforce problems, particularly the ability to maintain a qualified health care workforce given skill shortages and rising wage and benefit expectations.

Regarding the process of setting community health priorities for the region, multiple survey respondents mentioned the importance of collaboration and communication. Others focused on the unique, rural nature of the region, and mentioned issues such as low volumes of clients, regulations that do not make sense, and a difficulty in achieving economies of scale as being problems specific to the area that should be considered when formulating priorities.

Summary

The results of the ARHN survey reveal several major findings that can be used to guide future efforts to develop a set of unique regional health priorities. *First, survey respondents identified both regional needs and organizational preferences that clearly favored some of the NYS Health Agenda priority areas over others. The issue of chronic disease was identified as a problem area for the region and was selected by a large number as being a top priority to address.* Additionally, many of the emerging trends for the region can be tied to a chronic disease priority area: an aging population, increases in obesity, and a rising rate of diabetes are all associated with long-term conditions that will challenge the health care system. At the other end of the spectrum, respondents also largely agreed that the HIV, STI, and vaccine preventable disease priority area is less important to the region. *Few respondents perceive HIV and STIs as being an emerging health threat in the region, and most ranked the issue as being the least important to the region overall.*

The second major finding that can be derived from the survey results is that *current efforts to address the problems associated with the five NYS Health Agenda priority areas are only moderately effective overall.* Very few respondents rated current efforts on any major issue as either “effective” or “very effective.” Instead most described current efforts as only slightly or moderately effective, if they provided ratings at all. Additionally, many current activities do not appear to take a hands-on approach to health issues. The most common agency strategies identified across all issues were educational in nature, and most suggestions for population-targeting simply identified groups that are already afflicted: i.e. targeting substance abuse prevention efforts at individuals with substance abuse issues.

Finally, perhaps the most surprising finding was that a sizable portion of the health care stakeholders that responded to the ARHN survey indicated no knowledge about the Health Agenda priority areas or about major health issues within the Adirondack region. Only about half of respondents indicated that their agency was familiar with the NYS Health Agenda priority areas and only 8.2 percent described themselves as being personally very knowledgeable about the agenda areas. Additionally, when asked about general current conditions, the portion of respondents that indicated that they “don’t know” how their own region was faring ranged from 7.1 percent who could not rate the overall health and safety of the region to 47.1 percent for who did not know the severity of the problem of HIV, STIs, and vaccine preventable diseases in the region. This suggests that at least some regional health care stakeholders are in need of additional data on community health conditions and improved connections with service agencies working on different issues.

Appendix 3: ARHN Survey Results: Saratoga County

Saratoga County Survey Results

This report details results from the Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) survey that are specific to Saratoga County, New York. A full report covering survey findings for the entire eight-county region served by ARHN, *Results of the Adirondack Rural Health Network Survey: Regional Results Summary* accompanies this report and provides greater detail on the preferences and directions expressed by respondents for the region as a whole, including Saratoga County.

Survey Overview and Methodology

This report details the findings of a survey conducted by the Center for Human Services Research (CHSR) for the ARHN between December 5, 2012 and January 21, 2013. The purpose of the study was to provide feedback from community service providers in order to: 1) guide strategic planning, 2) highlight topics for increased public awareness, 3) identify areas for training, and 4) inform the statewide prevention agenda. In addition to Saratoga County, the seven other New York counties included in the region are Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington.

The 81 question survey was developed through a collaborative effort by a seven-member survey ARHN subcommittee during the Fall of 2012. The seven volunteer members are representatives of county public health departments and hospitals in the region that are involved in the ARHN. Subcommittee members identified the broad research questions to be addressed by the survey, drafted the individual survey questions, and developed the list of relevant health care stakeholders that received the survey. A more detailed description of the process is included in the full regional report.

The survey was administered electronically using a web-based survey program and distributed to an email contact list of 624. Ultimately, 285 surveys were completed during the six-week survey period, a response rate of 45.7 percent. Of all 285 responses, 52 indicated that Saratoga County was part of their service area; however, it should be noted that many of the responding health care stakeholders service multiple counties within the larger ARHN region.

Results

The following summarizes the major findings from the ARHN survey as applicable to Saratoga County. In most cases, the survey results for each of the eight individual counties do not differ in either a statistical or interpretive sense from the survey results for the overall region.

- The top emerging are increases in obesity and related health issues, increases in substance abuse, and mental illness.
- The population groups identified most in need of targeted interventions are: the poor, children, individuals with mental health issues, the elderly, and substance abusers.
- Only about half of survey respondents reported being familiar with the NYS Department of Health Prevention Agenda priority areas.
- Among the five NYS Prevention Agenda priority areas, chronic disease was ranked as the area of highest community need and agency interest.

- The agenda area of HIV, STIs, and vaccine preventable diseases was ranked lowest in terms of overall interest and concern.
- The individual issues of greatest importance to survey respondents were the general health and safety of the physical environment, diabetes prevention, substance abuse, mental health screening and treatment, and the prevention of heart disease.
- Current involvement in efforts related to NYS Health Agenda issues is highest for prevention of chronic disease, promotion of a healthy and safe environment, and addressing the health of women, infants, and children.
- Respondents indicated the lowest level of current involvement with efforts to prevent HIV, STIs, and vaccine-preventable disease.
- When asked to rate the effectiveness of current local efforts to address major health issues, a large portion of respondents indicated that they did not know, which suggests that additional information and publicity may be needed for health activities in the region. The ratings that were provided indicate that current efforts are usually moderately effective.
- Education is a dominant strategy currently used to address major health issues in the region.
- Technology is not highly utilized by health service providers and their clients in the region. A slight majority of respondents agreed that technology enhancement should be a top priority for the region.
- The top future concern for stakeholders was funding. Regional health care organizations expressed concerns about reimbursement rates and expectations of reduced funding through government payments and other grants.

Agenda Area Priority Ranking

One of the key aspects of the survey is how health care stakeholders rated the relative importance of each of the five NYS Health Agenda topics. Table 1 shows the priority areas, sorted by the portion selecting each as being the highest priority. It should be noted that the values reflect region-wide values, since the results of Saratoga County respondents were did not differ in a statistically significant manner from the rest of the group. Put simply, Saratoga County respondents agree with other respondents in the region that chronic disease is the most important agenda area.

Table 1. Ranking of NYS Health Agenda issue areas

	Percent selecting each priority by ranking				
	Most	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Prevent chronic disease	39.7	19.2	13.2	16.7	10.9
Promote mental health; prevent substance abuse	22.5	23.1	24.5	26.4	3.5
Promote healthy, safe environment	22.1	22.7	21.4	17.1	16.7
Promote healthy women & children	11.5	31.5	34.2	16.7	6.6
Prevent HIV/STIs; promote vaccines	4.2	3.5	6.6	23.3	62.3

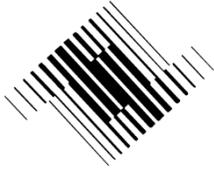
Results of County-Specific Questions on Geographic Need and Targeting

The county-specific questions in the survey focus on the identification of individual sub county geographic areas that are in need of targeted efforts to address either emerging health issues or health issues that are part of the five NYS agenda areas. On every issue one response was consistently the most popular: “entire county.” As shown in Table 2, the portion of respondents that indicated the entire county of Saratoga (or some variant such as “all”) should be targeted was consistently high, with a range from 62.5 percent to 92.3 percent. The geographic area most consistently mentioned across all issues was Moreau; however, several other places were mentioned by more respondents on select issues, particularly for the issue of healthy women, infants, and children. Interestingly, two of the county’s largest population centers, Saratoga Springs and Clifton Park, were either only sparingly mentioned or not mentioned at all.

Table 2 Percent of respondents identifying geographic target area by health issue

	Issue						
	Emerging trend	Chronic disease	Healthy & safe environ.	Healthy women, children, infants	Promote mental health	Prevent substance abuse	HIV, STIs, vaccine prevent diseases
Entire county	65.6	76.2	84.6	62.5	87.5	92.3	86.7
Corinth	15.6	9.5	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day	9.4	4.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburg	9.4	4.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadley	12.5	4.8	7.7	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moreau	6.3	4.8	7.7	6.3	6.3	7.7	6.7
Saratoga Springs	3.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schuylerville	3.1	4.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Glens Falls	6.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Stillwater	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waterford	3.1	4.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix 4: Saratoga Hospital 2012 Community Survey



FACT FINDERS



SARATOGA HOSPITAL

2012 Community Survey

Special Report
Affordable Care Act
October 18, 2012

INTRODUCTION / THIS REPORT

While the 2012 Community Survey comprises a range of measurement, this report is limited to the questions included specifically for the Affordable Care Act effort. Complete reporting of this research will be found in the Final Report.

GOAL OF THE RESEARCH

This research has been designed and conducted principally to provide representative and reliable measurement of awareness of and attitudes toward area hospitals and urgent care centers, including newsletters, promotions, and advertising. Additional measurements have been included for the hospital's use pertaining to the Affordable Care Act.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Content areas for which specific measurements have been developed include the following:

- Recall of:
 - Saratoga Hospital's Access newsletter that is mailed to Saratoga County residents;
 - Advertising of Saratoga Hospital and competitor hospitals.
- Awareness of and preferences for urgent care centers:
 - Currently operating urgent care centers in Saratoga County;
 - The new Malta Med Emergent Care center that is being developed in Malta by Saratoga Hospital and Albany Medical Center;
 - Competitor urgent care centers being built in Saratoga County.
- Attribution of urgent care center features to their sponsoring hospitals including:
 - 24/7 hours of operation;
 - Use of specialists in emergency medicine.
- Use of and preferences for Saratoga Hospital and competitor hospitals.
 - Saratoga County residents' reporting of family needs associated with the hospital's Affordable Care Act response.

RESEARCH METHODS

Questionnaire. Fact Finders wrote the questionnaire to efficiently measure the information objectives.

Sample Design. A stratified random sample of Saratoga Hospital's 5 submarkets (Primary/Saratoga, Near South, North West, North East, and Deep South) was constructed.

Interviewing. All interviewing was conducted in-house on our CATI system by Fact Finders' staff interviewers. The 400 interviews were completed between September 12 and October 11, 2012. Up to 5 callbacks were made to each randomly selected Saratoga County resident to increase the probability of interviewing each of the residents originally sampled. This perseverance helped ensure that:

- The samples are representative of the total populations of Saratoga Hospital's 5 submarkets;
- The surveying does not produce a convenience sample comprising easiest to reach persons;
- We can feel confident making inferences from the survey data to the total population.

DATA PROCESSING

All data processing and analysis has been conducted by Fact Finders.

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
CHRONIC DISEASES
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES**

Chronic Diseases are	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents
A Major Problem	27%
A Minor Problem	24%
Not a Problem	48%
Total %:	100%
(N):	353

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are chronic diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
CHRONIC DISEASES
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES
BY AGE**

Chronic Diseases are	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents	Age					
		18 to 29 Years Old	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 Years Old or Older
A Major Problem	27%	32%	22%	17%	24%	26%	45%
A Minor Problem	24%	18%	31%	22%	28%	21%	28%
Not a Problem	48%	50%	47%	61%	48%	53%	26%
Total %:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N):	353	44	68	59	58	58	53

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are chronic diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
HEALTH ISSUES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES**

Environment Related Health Issues are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents
A Major Problem	7%
A Minor Problem	19%
Not a Problem	74%
Total %:	100%
(N):	351

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are health issues caused by the quality of the water, air, or other environmental factors a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
HEALTH ISSUES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES
BY AGE**

Environment Related Health Issues are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents	Age					
		18 to 29 Years Old	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 Years Old or Older
A Major Problem	7%	11%	10%	7%	5%	4%	6%
A Minor Problem	19%	25%	17%	16%	21%	18%	11%
Not a Problem	74%	64%	73%	77%	74%	78%	83%
Total %:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N):	351	44	71	57	58	55	53

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are health issues caused by the quality of the water, air, or other environmental factors a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
HEALTH ISSUES RELATED TO PREGANCY AND CHILDBIRTH
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES**

Pregnancy Related Health Issues are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents
A Major Problem	4%
A Minor Problem	11%
Not a Problem	85%
Total %:	100%
(N):	345

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are health issues caused by health issues related to pregnancy and childbirth a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
HEALTH ISSUES RELATED TO PREGANCY AND CHILDBIRTH
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES
BY AGE**

Pregnancy Related Health Issues are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents	Age					
		18 to 29 Years Old	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 Years Old or Older
A Major Problem	4%	9%	6%	3%	0%	6%	0%
A Minor Problem	11%	16%	16%	12%	14%	4%	4%
Not a Problem	85%	75%	79%	85%	86%	91%	96%
Total %:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N):	345	44	70	59	56	54	49

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are health issues caused by health issues related to pregnancy and childbirth a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES**

Alcoholism and Substance Abuse are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents
A Major Problem	8%
A Minor Problem	14%
Not a Problem	78%
Total %:	100%
(N):	352

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are alcoholism and substance abuse a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES
BY AGE**

Alcoholism and Substance Abuse are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents	Age					
		18 to 29 Years Old	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 Years Old or Older
A Major Problem	8%	7%	7%	7%	15%	7%	6%
A Minor Problem	14%	27%	13%	12%	12%	16%	8%
Not a Problem	78%	66%	80%	81%	73%	77%	87%
Total %:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N):	352	44	70	57	59	57	52

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are alcoholism and substance abuse a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
MENTAL ILLNESS
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES**

Mental Illness is:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents
A Major Problem	7%
A Minor Problem	19%
Not a Problem	74%
Total %:	100%
(N):	350

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, is mental illness a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
MENTAL ILLNESS
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES
BY AGE**

Mental Illness is:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents	Age					
		18 to 29 Years Old	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 TO 69	70 Years Old or Older
A Major Problem	7%	7%	4%	5%	9%	9%	6%
A Minor Problem	19%	36%	17%	14%	27%	18%	8%
Not a Problem	74%	57%	79%	81%	64%	73%	87%
Total %:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N):	350	44	71	58	56	56	52

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, is mental illness a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES**

Sexually Transmitted Diseases are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents
A Major Problem	2%
A Minor Problem	6%
Not a Problem	92%
Total %:	100%
(N):	345

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are sexually transmitted diseases a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

**AFFORDABLE CARE ACT:
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
PROBLEM LEVEL FOR SARATOGA COUNTY FAMILIES
BY AGE**

Sexually Transmitted Diseases are:	October 2012 Total Saratoga County Residents	Age					
		18 to 29 Years Old	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 TO 69	70 Years Old or Older
A Major Problem	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
A Minor Problem	6%	12%	7%	9%	9%	2%	0%
Not a Problem	92%	81%	93%	91%	91%	96%	98%
Total %:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N):	345	42	70	58	56	56	50

Survey Question: The next few questions are to help understand the health needs of Saratoga County residents. For you and any of your family in Saratoga County, are sexually transmitted diseases a major problem, minor, or not a problem?

Appendix 5: Community Health Needs Assessment Process – Data Consultants

Center for Health Workforce Studies, University at Albany School of Public Health

Tracey Continelli, PhD, Graduate Research Assistant

Robert Martiniano, MPA, MPH, Research Associate

Center for Human Services Research, University at Albany

LuAnn McCormick, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist

Bradley Watts, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist

Appendix 6: Adirondack Rural Health Network – Membership Affiliation, Steering Committee & Community Health Planning Committee

Name and Organization	Steering Committee	CHPC
Christina Akey, Health Educator, Fulton County Public Health		X
Pat Auer, RN, Director, Warren County Health Services	X	X
Linda Beers, Director, Essex County Public Health	X	X
Sue Cridland, RN, BSN, Director of Community Education, Health Link Littauer		X
Jessica Darney-Buehler, CGS Public Health, Essex County Public Health		X
Josy Delaney, MS, CHES, Community Wellness Specialist, Alice Hyde Medical Center		X
Dan Durkee, Health Educator Warren County Health Services		X
Denise Frederick, Director, Fulton County Public Health	X	X
Peter Groff, Executive Director, Warren-Washington Association for Mental Health	X	
Katie Jock, Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center		X
Chip Holmes, Chief Executive Officer, Inter-Lakes Health	X	X
Jane Hooper, Director of Community Relations, Elizabethtown Community Hospital		X
Travis Howe, Director, Mountain Lakes Regional EMS Council	X	
Patty Hunt, Director, Washington County Health Services	X	X
Lottie Jameson, Executive Director, Hudson Mohawk AHEC	X	X
Dot Jones, Director of Planning, Saratoga Hospital	X	X
Robert Kleppang, Director, Hamilton County Community Services	X	
Karen Levison, Director, Saratoga County Public Health	X	X
Ginger Carriero, VP of Medical Practices, Alice Hyde Medical Center		X
Cheryl McGratten, VP of Development, Nathan Littauer Hospital		X
Tracy Mills, Director, Research & Planning, Glens Falls Hospital		X
Megan Murphy, Grants & Strategic Projects Director, Adirondack Health		X
Sue Patterson, Public Health Educator, Franklin County Public Health		X
Jeri Reid, Director, Clinton County Health Department		X
John Rugge, MD, Chief Executive Officer, Hudson Headwaters Health Network	X	
Beth Ryan, Director, Hamilton County Public Health	X	X
Paul Scimeca, Vice President, Physician Practices and Community Health, Glens Falls Hospital		X
Trip Shannon, Chief Development Officer, Hudson Headwaters Health Network	X	

Appendix 7: Community Health Planning Committee – Meeting Schedule and Attendance List

Participating Organization	Meeting Date						
	2/28/12	4/17/12	6/28/12	10/11/12	12/13/12	3/28/13	4/26/13
Adirondack Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alice Hyde Medical Center		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CVPH Medical Center				✓			✓
Clinton County Health Department		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Elizabethtown Community Hospital			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Essex County Public Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Franklin County Public Health	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Fulton County Public Health	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Glens Falls Hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hamilton County Public Health		✓				✓	
Hudson Headwaters Health Network				✓	✓	✓	
Hudson Mohawk AHEC	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Inter-Lakes Health	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nathan Littauer Hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Saratoga County Public Health	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Saratoga Hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tri-County United Way	✓	✓	✓				
Warren County Health Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington County Health Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix 8: ARHN Survey Response List

Name	Organization's Name
William Holmes	Inter-Lakes Health
Ginny Cuttaia	Franklin County Public Health
Sylvia King Biondo	Planned Parenthood of the North Country New York
Gregory Freeman	CVPH Medical Center
Stella M Zanella	Fulmont Community Action Agency, Inc.
Jessica Lowry	CVPH Medical Center
Kelly Hartz	Nathan Littauer hospital
Mary Lee Ryan	Clinton County Health Dept. WIC Program
Bryan Amell	St. Joseph's Addiction Treatment and Recovery Centers
Carol M. Greco	St. Mary's Healthcare
Steven Serge	Fulton County YMCA
Duane Miller	St. Mary's Healthcare- Behavioral Health
Victor Giulianelli	St. Mary's Healthcare
Daniel Towne	Gloversville Housing Authority
Richard Flanger	Fulton County YMCA Residency
Michael L. Countryman	The Family Counseling Center
Julie Paquin	Franklin County Public Health Services
Irene Snyder	Harrietstown Housing Authority
Patrice McMahon	Nathan Littauer
Patricia McGillicuddy	Franklin County Public Health
Kelly Landrio	Fulton County YMCA
Margaret Luck	Nathan Littauer Hospital Lifeline Program
Laura O'Mara	Saratoga Hospital Nursing Home
Lynn Hart	Saranac Lake Middle School
Julie Demaree	Saratoga Hospital
Michelle Schumacher	YMCA
Deborah J. Ruggeri	Greater Johnstown School District
John M. Kanoza, PE, CPG	Clinton County Health Department
Tammy J Smith	Inter-Lakes Health
Susan Schrader	Association of Senior Citizens
Rick LeVitre	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cheryl	Nathan Littauer
Barry Brogan	North Country Behavioral Healthcare Network
Maryann Barto	Clinton County Department of Health, Healthy Neighborhoods Program
Sharon Reynolds	PRIDE of Ticonderoga, Inc.
Jerie Reid	Clinton County
Deborah Byrd-Caudle	Parent to Parent of NYS
Julie Marshall	Alice Hyde Medical Center
Hans Lehr	Saratoga County Community Services Board / Mental Health Center
Karen Levison	Saratoga County Public Health Nursing Service
Lesley B. Lyon	Franklin County Dept. of Social Services
Christina Akey	Fulton County Public Health
Mary Rickard	Saratoga County Office for the Aging
Chattie Van Wert	Ticonderoga Revitalization Alliance
Maryalice Smith	Saranac Lake Central School

Name	Organization's Name
Anne Mason	Whitehall Family Medicine
Leisa Dwyer	Malone Central Schools
Penny Ruhm	Adirondack Rural Health Network
Dale Woods	Fulton County Public Health
Jackie Skiff	Joint Council for Economic Opportunity of Clinton and Franklin Counties, Inc.
Krista Berger	WIC
Margaret Cantwell	Franklin County Public Health Services
Julie Tromblee, RN	Elizabethtown Community Hospital
Mildred Ferriter	Community Health Center
Melinda Drake	St. Joseph's Addiction Treatment & Recovery Centers
Michael Vanyo	Gloversville Enlarged School District
William Viscardo	Adirondack Health
Kate Fowler	SMSA
Joe Keegan	North Country Community College
Megan Johnson	Warren-Washington Office of Community Services
John Aufdengarten	Alice Hyde Medical Center
Sue Malinowski	CAPTAIN Youth and Family Services
Misty Trim	Brushton-Moira Central School
Sarah Louer	Mountain Lake Services
Dan	Warren County Health Services
Amanda West	council for prevention of alcohol and substance abuse
Christie Sabo	Warren-Hamilton Counties Office for the Aging
Debra Pauquette	Granville Family Health/ Glens Falls Hospital
Cynthia Ford-Johnston	Keene Central School
Jennifer McDonald	Skidmore College
Vicky Wheaton-Saraceni	Adirondack Health Institute -- Adirondack Rural Health Network
Chrys Nestle	Cornell Cooperative Extension
William Larrow	Moriah Central School
Lisa Griffin	Franklin County DSS
Valerie Capone	Warren-Washington ARC
Denis Wilson	Fulmont Community Action Agency
Donna Beal	Mercy Care for the Adirondacks
Doug DiVello	Alice Hyde Medical Center
Judy Zyniecki	Center for Disability Services/Clover Patch early intervention services
Cathlyn Lamitie	Alice Hyde Medical Center
Joan Draus	Mental Health Association In Fulton & Montgomery Counties
Kelli Lyndaker	Washington County Public health
Jane Hooper	Elizabethtown Community Hospital
Sandra Geier	Gloversville enlarged School District
Janet L. Duprey	NYS Assembly
a	c
Miki L. Hopper	ACAP, Inc. EHS/HS
Tammy Kemp	Senior Citizens Council of Clinton County Inc.
Scott Osborne	Elizabethtown-Lewis Central School
Amanda Hewitt	Senior Citizen Service Center of Gloversville and Fulton County, Inc
TJ Feiden	Minerva Central School
Kim Crockett	Clinton County Youth Bureau
Trip Shannon	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Brandy Richards	Hamilton County Community Services

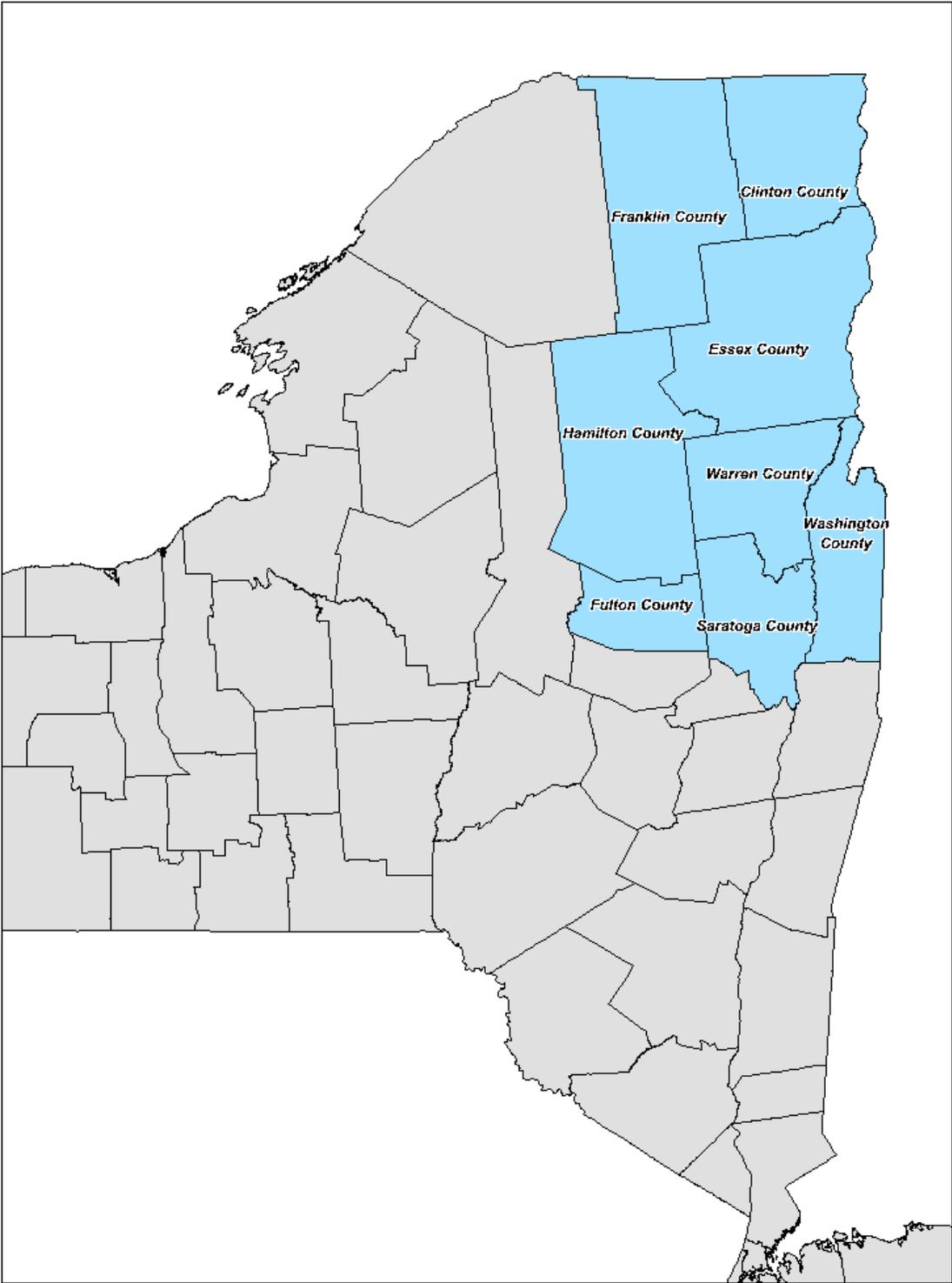
Name	Organization's Name
Robin Nelson	Families First in Essex County
Deborah Ameden	Hamilton County Community Action Agency
Betsy brown	PPNCNY Planned Parenthood
Theresa Intilli Klausner	Nathan Littauer Hospital
Penny	HCPHNS
Nancy Welch	Cornell Cooperative Extension, Hamilton County
Cathy Valenty	Saratoga County EOC - WIC
Norma Menard	Literacy Volunteers of Clinton County
Michael Piccirillo	Saratoga Springs City School District
Peter Whitten	Shelters of Saratoga, Inc
Keith R. Matott	The Development Corporation
Melissa Engwer	Warren Washington Hamilton County Cancer Services Program at Glens Falls Hospital
Theresa Cole	Akwesasne Housing Authority
Janine Dykeman	Mental Health Association in Fulton and Montgomery Counties
Margot Gold	North Country Healthy Heart Network, Inc.
Cynthia Summo	Keene Central School
Pam Merrick	Malone middle school
Jamie Basiliere	Child Care Coordinating Council of the North Country, Inc.
Michele Armani	North Country Workforce Investment Board
Lia Mcfarline	Inter-Lakes Health
Sue Cridland	Nathan Littauer Hospital - Health Link
Cathleen Kerman	Glens Falls Hospital
Brian Bearor	Family YMCA of the Glens Falls Area
Linda Scagel	Community Health Center of the North Country
Priscilla Wheeler	Saratoga County Public Health
Megan Murphy	Adirondack Health
Sue Frasier	Mountain Valley Hospice
Deborah Skivington	The Family Counseling Center
Sue Ann Caron	Essex County Department of Social Services
Leslie Beadle	Nathan Littauer Hospital Nursing Home
Jean Wiseman	Capital District Child Care Council
Susan Patterson	Franklin Co. Public Health
Kathy Varney	Glens Falls Hospital
Kelly Owens	HM AHEC
Crystal Carter	Clinton County Office for the Aging
Stephanie Seymour	Saratoga Hospital
Jamie Konkoski	North Country Healthy Heart Network
Patty Hunt	Washington County Public Health Nursing Service
Bonnie Sue Newell	Mental Health Association of Clinton and Franklin Counties
Beth Lawyer	Citizen Advocates, Inc., North Star Behavioral Health Services
Suzanne M. Goolden	Franklin County
Roseann Doran	Cornell Cooperative Extension in Fulton & Montg. Co.
Katie Strack	Franklin County Public Health Services
Ginelle Jones	Warren County Health Services
Ann Rhodes	HFM Prevention Council
Patricia Gero	Adirondack Health
Chandler M. Ralph	Adirondack Health
Kim McElwain	Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

Name	Organization's Name
Gerald Goldman	Saranac Lake CSD
Elizabeth Zicari	HCR Home Care
Bonnie Yopp ANP	Community Link
Stacey Beebie	Clinton County MH and AS
Vicki Driscoll	Clinton County Health Department
L. Jameson	HM AHEC
Beth Ryan	Hamilton County Public Health Nursing Service
Rebecca Carman	Shenendehowa Central School District
Lisa Harrington	Wait House
Genevieve Boyd	Long Lake Central School
Tracy Mills	Glens Falls Hospital
Robert York	Office of Community Services for Warren and Washington Counties
Shelley Shutler	Mental Health Assoc. of Clinton & Franklin Counties
Dot Jones	Saratoga Hospital
Maria Burke	Literacy Volunteers of Essex/Franklin Counties
Gina Cantanucci-Mitchell	Washington County ADRC
Ernest J. Gagnon	Fulton County Mental Health
S. Cooper	Fulton County Department of Social Services
Pam Dray	Saratoga County EOC Head Start
Patricia Auer	Warren County Health Services
Laurence Kelly	Nathan Littauer Hospital
Susan Dufel	NYS Department of Labor
Sharon Schaldone	Warren County Health Services
Kristen Sayers	NYSDOH
Tari Botto	Franklin County Department of Social Services
Carol Underwood	Center for Lung and Chest Surgery
Sheri Sauve	Plattsburgh One Worksource/NYSDOL Manager
Susan M. Wilson-Sott	Office for the Aging in Franklin Co.
Laurie Williams	Clinton County Health Department
Jessica Darney Buehler	Essex County Public Health
Sharon Luckenbaugh	Glens Falls Hospital
Peter Groff	Warren Washington Association for Mental Health
James Seeley	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Josh Wilson	North Country Healthy Heart Network, Inc.
Rachel Truckenmiller	ASAPP's Promise
Diane Whitten	Cornell Cooperative Extension Saratoga County
Justin Hladik	Reality Check of Hamilton, Fulton, and Montgomery Counties
Steve Peters	City of Plattsburgh
Sheila Kapper	Elizabethtown-Lewis Central School
Greg Truckenmiller	Fulton-Montgomery Community College
Stuart G. Baker	Town of Queensbury
Sarah Kraemer	Catholic Charities of Fulton & Montgomery Counties
John Nasso	Catholic Charities of Fulton and Montgomery Counties
L. Daniel Jacobs	St. Regis Mohawk Health Services A/CDP Outpatient
Darlene Spinner	Literacy Volunteers of Essex/Franklin Counties
Pam LeFebvre	Clinton County Health Department
Sarina Nicola	Essex County Public Health Nursing Services
Lythia Vera	Eastern Adirondack Health Care Network

Name	Organization's Name
Martin Nephew	Mountain Lake Services
Barbara DeLuca	Nathan Littauer Hospital
Cecily Dramm	Saranac Lake High School
Tracey	Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson
Patricia Godreau Sexton	St. Regis Falls Central School
Deborah Roddy	The Adirondack Arc
John Sawyer	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Nichole Louis	HCR Home Care
Stephen Pavone	Gloversville School District
Jackie Mulcahy	Queensbury union free school district
Anita Deming	Cornell Cooperative Extension - Essex County
Frederick Goldberg, MD	Nathan Littauer Hospital
David A Alloy	Glens Falls Hospital
Annie McKinley	Essex County Mental Health
Bonnie Black	BHSN
Eric Day	Clinton County Office of Emergency Services
Douglas Huntley	Queensbury Union Free School District
Rebecca Evansky	STARS
James Dexter	Washington-Saratoga-Warren-Hamilton-Essex BOCES
Steven Bowman	Clinton County Veterans Service Agency
Susan Kelley	STOP Domestic Violence/BHSN
Marjorie Irwin	Washington County WIC
Robert E. Shay	Town of White Creek
Vanetta Conn	Cornell Cooperative Extension Franklin County
Patty Bashaw	Essex County Office for the Aging
Cheryl L. Brown	Oppenheim-Ephratah Central School District
Wes Carr	Saratoga County Youth Bureau
Marjorie Tierney	Ticonderoga central school
Barbara Sweet	Tri County United Way
Kari Cushing	Franklin Community Center
Paul Berry	Hadley-Luzerne CSD
Brian Post	Upward Bound
Erin Krivitski	Glens Falls Hospital
Lorraine Kourofsky	Chateauguay Central School
Susan Delehanty	Citizen Advocates, Inc.
Linda L. Beers	Essex County Public Health
Dr Stan Maziejka	Stillwater CSD
Dawn Tucker	Fort Edward Internal Medicine
Margaret Sing Smith	Warren County Youth Bureau
KEITH TYO	SUNY PLATTSBURGH
Antoinette P Roth	Warren County WIC
Cathie Werly	FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
Dale Breault Jr.	Chateauguay Central School
Linda Ferrara	Adirondack Cardiology - A Service of Glens Falls Hospital
Julie Wright	Glens Falls Hospital
Lori Thompson	St Regis Mohawk Health Services
Robert Kleppang	Hamilton County Community Services
Cora Clark	Lake Placid Middle High School
Amy Brender	HHHN-Ryan White Part C Program

Name	Organization's Name
Donna DiPietro	Bolton Central School
Chris Hunsinger	Warren County Employment & Training
Barbara Vickery	Capital District Child Care Coordinating Council
Paul Williamsen	Mayfield Central School District
Andrew Cruikshank	Fort Hudson Health System
Sandra McNeil	Glens Falls Hospital
Garry Douglas	North Country Chamber of Commerce
Steve Valley	Essex County Mental Health Services
Timothy Farrell	Minerva Central School
Patrick Dee	Lake George Central Schools
Kimberly Mulverhill	Malone Central School District
Elizabeth St John	Washington County Public Health
Valerie Muratori	Saratoga Bridges NYSARC , Inc. Saratoga Chapter
Denise Benton	Catholic Charities of Fulton and Montgomery Counties
Melissa Chinigo	Glens Falls Hospital
Vanessa Ross	Washington County CARES
Claire Murphy	Washington County Economic Opportunity Council, Inc.
Dustin Swanger	Fulton-Montgomery Community College
Janice Fitzgerald	Parent to Parent of NYS
Cheryl A Murphy	American Red Cross
Andrea Fettinger	Fulton County Office for Aging
Donn Diefenbacher	Mountain Valley Hospice
Jodi Gibbs	Inter-Lakes Health
Cynthia Trudeau	Inter-Lakes Health
John Redden	Clinton County Social Services
Ellen Gordon	ACAP/One Work Source
Michele	Malone central school
Heidi	NCHHN
Wayne C. Walbridge	Malone Central School District
Heidi Parisi	Nathan Littauer Hospital
Susan Menke	Wells Central School
Susan Sherman	Gloversville High School
Jane havens	Community, Work and Independence,, Inc.
Stephanie LaPlant	St. Joseph's Community School
MARY DICKERSON	LONG LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL
Fred Wilson	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Richelle Beach	Clinton County Child Advocacy Center
Marie Capezzuti	Washington County Public Health
Scott Harding	Church of the Messiah
Suzanne Hagadorn	Cancer Services Program of Fulton & Montgomery Counties
Deborah Battiste	Town of Kingsbury Recreation
Kari Scott	Willsboro Central School
Denise C. Frederick	Fulton County Public Health
Clark Hults	Newcomb Central School District
Lorine Heroth	Gloversville Middle School

Appendix 9: ARHN Map



Appendix 10: ARHN Community Assessment Educational System Profile

Adirondack Rural Health Network		County								
Page 1 of 2		Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington
Summary Primary-Secondary Education, 2010 - 2011										
Total Number Public School Districts (3)	8	11	7	7	6	5	12	9	11	
Total Pre-K Enrollment	194	151	352	349	26	251	479	123	274	
Total K-12 Enrollment	11,338	4,024	7,630	8,531	519	7,360	34,975	9,804	9,018	
Number Free Lunch	3,290	1,158	2,797	2,998	89	2,444	4,116	2,180	2,660	
Number Reduced Lunch	973	488	887	845	56	557	1,585	737	887	
Percent Free and Reduced Lunch	37.0%	39.4%	46.2%	43.3%	26.6%	39.4%	16.1%	29.4%	38.2%	
Number Limited English Proficiency	14	2	14	19	0	154	152	28	23	
Percent with Limited English Proficiency	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	
Total Enrollment Base for Determining Graduation Rate	4,864	1,768	3,233	3,601	178	2,975	14,024	4,157	3,712	
Number Went to Approved Equivalency Program	15	1	24	7	0	54	89	59	60	
Number Dropped Out of High School	100	24	71	139	1	95	150	66	60	
Percent Dropped Out of High School	2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	3.9%	0.6%	3.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	
Total Number of Teachers	1,119	464	726	676	103	636	2,740	883	853	
Student to Teacher Ratio	10.3	9.0	11.0	13.1	5.3	12.0	12.9	11.2	10.9	
Summary Post Secondary Education, 2010 - 2011										
Licensed Practical Nursing Programs(4)	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
Licensed Practical Nursing Graduations/Completions (4)	(4)	83	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Registered Nursing Programs	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Registered Nursing New Graduates	78	58	0	40	0	0	0	78	0	
Registered Nursing BSN Completers	23	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	
Nursing Programs										
Registered Nursing Programs, 2010 - 2011										
Clinton County Community College New Graduates	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clinton County Community College BSN Completers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUNY Plattsburgh New Graduates	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUNY Plattsburgh BSN Completers	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Country Community College New Graduates	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Country Community College BSN Completers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fulton-Montgomery Community College New Graduates	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	
Fulton-Montgomery Community College BSN Completers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Empire State College New Graduates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Empire State College BSN Completers	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	
SUNY Adirondack New Graduates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	
SUNY Adirondack BSN Completers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Licensed Practical Nursing Programs, 2010 - 2011										
Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington BOCES (29 total)	(4)	(4)							(4)	
Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery BOCES (20 total)				(4)	(4)	(4)				
North Country Community College		83								
Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Hamilton, Essex BOCES (61 total)		(4)			(4)		(4)	(4)	(4)	

(1) Excludes Montgomery County

(2) Excludes the following counties: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond

(3) There are no Charter Schools in the ARHN region or Montgomery County and Private School data was not available

(4) BOCES LPN programs span multiple counties within the ARHN region and Montgomery County

Appendix 11: ARHN Community Assessment Health System Profile

Adirondack Rural Health Network Page 1 of 3	County									ARHN Region (1)	Upstate NYS (2)	New York State
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Population, July 1, 2011	81,945	39,181	51,551	55,180	4,793	49,919	220,882	65,831	63,165	582,528	11,220,287	19,465,197
Total Hospital Beds	333	32	171	74	0	130	171	410	0	1,191	30,997	56,341
Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population	406.4	81.7	331.7	134.1	0.0	260.4	77.4	622.8	0.0	204.5	276.3	289.4
Medical/Surgical Beds	227	2	129	47	0	70	115	300	0	820	19,112	33,564
Intensive Care Beds	14	0	14	8	0	5	7	12	0	55	1,632	2,897
Coronary Care Beds	7	0	0	0	0	3	7	12	0	26	766	1,175
Pediatric Beds	10	0	3	12	0	0	12	16	0	53	1,197	2,355
Maternity Beds	21	0	13	7	0	8	14	23	0	78	1,899	3,330
Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Beds	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	15	0	15	1,202	2,170
Psychiatric Beds	34	0	12	0	0	20	16	32	0	94	2,589	5,606
Other Beds	20	30	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	50	2,600	5,244
Hospital Beds per Facility												
Adirondack Medical Center-Lake Placid Site	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Adirondack Medical Center-Saranac Lake Site	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alice Hyde Medical Center	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Elizabethtown Community Hospital	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Glens Falls Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	0			
Moses-Ludington Hospital	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Nathan Littauer Hospital	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0			
Saratoga Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	0			
St. Mary's Healthcare	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0			
St. Mary's Healthcare - Amsterdam Memorial Campus	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0			
Total Nursing Home Beds	423	340	215	360	0	590	789	402	528	3057	71644	116300
Nursing Home Beds per 100,000 Population	516.2	867.8	417.1	652.4	0.0	1181.9	357.2	610.7	835.9	524.8	638.5	597.5
Nursing Home Beds per Facility												
Adirondack Tri-County Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0			
Alice Hyde Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Capstone Center for Rehabilitation and Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0			
Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center SNF	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Clinton County Nursing Home	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Evergreen Valley Nursing Home	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fort Hudson Nursing Center, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196			
Franklin County Nursing Home	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fulton Center for Rehabilitation and Healthcare	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	0			
Heritage Commons Residential Health Care	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Horace Nye Home	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Indian River Rehabilitation and Nursing Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122			
Meadowbrook Healthcare	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mercy Living Center	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Nathan Littauer Hospital Nursing Home	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0			
Palatine Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0			
Pleasant Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122			
River Ridge Living Center, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0			
Saratoga Care Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0			
Saratoga County Maplewood Manor	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0			
Schuyler Ridge A Residential Health Care Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0			
St Johnsville Rehabilitation and Nursing Center	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0			
The Orchard Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88			
The Pines at Glens Falls Center for Nursing & Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0			
The Stanton Nursing and Rehabilitation Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0			
Uhlein Living Center	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wells Nursing Home Inc	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0			
Wesley Health Care Center Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0			
Westmount Health Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0			
Wilkinson Residential Health Care Facility	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0			

Adirondack Rural Health Network Page 3 of 3	County									ARHN Region (1)	Upstate NYS (2)	New York State
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Physician Data												
Total Primary Care Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)	92.4	23.4	54.7	52.1	3.9	41.7	188.8	88.5	36.5	582.0	12172.5	23349.0
Primary Care FTEs per 100,000 Population	112.8	59.8	106.1	94.4	81.5	83.5	85.5	134.5	57.7	99.9	108.5	120.0
Family Medicine FTEs	31.2	18.2	19.5	22.1	3.9	19.5	104.2	32.6	22.1	273.4	3,373.5	5,033.6
General Internal Medicine FTEs	33.9	3.9	20.8	18.2	0.0	13.0	28.6	27.3	10.4	156.2	4,950.3	10,663.5
General Pediatrics FTEs	16.9	1.3	5.2	9.1	0.0	6.5	39.1	18.2	3.9	100.3	2,505.1	4,982.8
Obstetrics/Gynecology FTEs	10.4	0.0	9.1	2.6	0.0	2.6	16.9	10.4	0.0	52.1	1,343.7	2,669.1
Other Specialty FTEs												
Internal Medicine Subspecialties FTEs	26.0	1.3	7.8	5.2	0.0	20.8	41.7	31.2	0.0	134.1	4,463.3	9,243.0
General Surgery FTEs	3.9	1.3	6.5	5.2	0.0	1.3	9.1	7.8	0.0	35.2	890.6	1,617.1
Surgical Specialties FTEs	31.2	3.9	7.8	9.1	0.0	9.1	41.7	35.2	0.0	138.0	3,934.7	7,409.8
Psychiatry FTEs	20.8	0.0	7.8	5.2	0.0	3.9	43.0	14.3	3.9	99.0	2,908.7	6,954.1
Other Physician Subspecialty FTEs	76.8	9.1	28.6	9.1	1.3	18.2	52.1	82.0	1.3	278.6	9,672.7	19,137.0
Total Physician FTEs	251.3	39.1	113.3	85.9	5.2	95.0	376.3	259.1	41.7	1,266.9	34,042.5	67,710.0
Total Physician FTEs per 100,000 population	306.7	99.7	219.7	155.7	108.7	190.4	170.4	393.6	66.0	217.5	303.4	347.9

Licensure Data	County									ARHN Region (1)	Upstate NYS (2)	New York State
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Clinical Laboratory Technician	23	11	2	4	0	4	30	12	7	89	1,273	1,850
Clinical Laboratory Technologist	44	19	38	31	1	40	197	47	30	407	8,088	12,494
Dental Assistant	8	2	5	3	0	3	22	6	8	54	993	1,039
Dental Hygienist	45	16	16	24	4	28	211	55	32	403	7,440	9,215
Dentist	39	17	24	18	0	25	162	47	14	321	8,979	15,108
Dietitian/Nutritionist, Certified	17	7	12	5	1	6	81	18	5	146	3,030	4,519
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (R/P psychotherapy privilege)	41	26	24	24	4	23	244	64	29	456	13,621	23,112
Licensed Master Social Worker (no privileges)	37	20	21	34	4	23	211	51	26	404	12,773	22,457
Licensed Practical Nurse	374	238	341	284	12	339	999	370	459	3,077	50,012	64,600
Physician	214	42	101	69	2	80	456	257	35	1,176	39,483	69,577
Mental Health Counseling	44	15	20	6	0	9	77	14	7	183	2,799	4,082
Midwife	6	1	3	3	0	0	6	11	4	34	525	887
NPs, All	53	11	30	26	2	22	155	50	13	340	10,370	13,911
Nurse Practitioner, Adult Health	15	0	8	6	0	1	33	7	1	70	3,120	4,091
Nurse Practitioner, Community Health	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	54
Nurse Practitioner, Family Health	22	6	18	12	1	14	64	28	5	156	3,811	5,002
Nurse Practitioner, Gerontology	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	294	533
Nurse Practitioner, Obstetrics & Gynecology	4	1	2	1	0	1	6	3	1	18	242	311
Nurse Practitioner, Pediatrics	2	1	0	0	0	1	6	2	1	12	1,067	1,471
Nurse Practitioner, Psychiatry	5	1	1	3	1	3	23	6	2	42	838	1,063
Pharmacist	79	31	32	34	2	42	425	63	52	718	12,007	17,709
Physical Therapist	54	40	33	16	1	32	315	61	29	549	10,812	15,611
Physical Therapy Assistant	12	12	13	22	3	33	71	27	13	173	3,217	4,321
Psychologist	9	17	5	7	3	7	97	32	6	176	5,550	10,157
Registered Physician Assistant	30	28	22	18	4	16	137	73	16	328	5,907	8,920
Registered Professional Nurse	1,168	448	675	612	63	689	3,280	995	664	7,905	153,254	212,813
Respiratory Therapist	11	7	4	18	0	21	94	19	9	162	3,542	4,944
Respiratory Therapy Technician	7	1	5	8	0	4	18	4	1	44	913	1,221

(1) Excludes Montgomery County

(2) Excludes the following counties: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond

Sources: Hospital, Nursing Home, and Adult Care Facility Beds: New York State Department of Health
Community Health Center Patients: Robert Graham Center, UDS Mapper
HPSAs: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Data Warehouse, March 2013
Physician Data: Center for Health Workforce Studies, University at Albany School of Public Health
Licensure Data: New York State Education Department, Center for Health Workforce Studies Analysis of Licensure Files. County is determined by the main address listed on the licensure file. The address listed may be a private residence or may represent those with active licenses but not actively practicing patient care. Therefore, the information provided may not truly reflect who is practicing in the profession in the county.

Appendix 12: ARHN Demographic Profiles

Adirondack Rural Health Network	County								
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington
Miles									
Total Square Miles	1,038	1,794	1,629	495	1,717	403	810	867	831
Total Square Miles for Farms	232	79	205	53	1	195	118	13	317
Percent of Total Square Miles Farms	22.4%	4.4%	12.6%	10.7%	0.1%	48.4%	14.6%	1.5%	38.1%
Population per Square Mile	79.3	21.9	31.7	111.9	2.8	124.0	269.8	75.9	76.0
Population									
Total Population	82,265	39,357	51,711	55,456	4,870	49,985	218,520	65,767	63,174
Percent White, Non-Hispanic	91.1%	89.9%	82.5%	94.0%	96.8%	85.4%	92.9%	95.4%	93.3%
Percent Black, Non-Hispanic	3.6%	3.2%	6.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	2.8%
Percent Hispanic/Latino	2.6%	2.6%	3.2%	2.4%	0.7%	10.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%
Percent Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Percent Alaskan Native/American Indian	0.3%	0.2%	5.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Percent Multi-race/Other	1.3%	3.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Number Ages 0 - 4	4,049	1,816	2,703	2,927	180	2,873	12,113	3,303	3,268
Number Ages 5 - 17	12,146	5,758	7,952	9,511	641	8,874	37,897	10,361	10,045
Number Ages 18 - 64	55,346	24,773	34,213	34,193	2,939	29,883	139,108	41,071	40,219
Number Ages 65 Plus	10,724	7,010	6,843	8,825	1,110	8,355	29,402	11,032	9,642
Number Ages 15 - 44 Female	16,419	6,177	8,527	9,954	630	9,174	41,831	11,675	10,889
Status									
Number of Households	31,527	16,067	18,940	22,939	2,303	20,059	87,762	28,392	24,682
Percent Families Single Parent Households	9.1%	7.4%	11.2%	13.1%	5.3%	10.7%	6.8%	7.8%	8.3%
Percent Households with Grandparents as Parents	2.9%	1.7%	3.9%	3.1%	0.9%	3.7%	2.0%	3.1%	3.6%
Income									
Mean Household Income	\$60,512	\$60,171	\$55,311	\$56,578	\$63,732	\$55,910	\$82,308	\$67,353	\$59,259
Per Capita Income	\$23,446	\$24,915	\$20,831	\$23,606	\$29,214	\$22,847	\$33,490	\$28,939	\$23,252
Percent of Individuals Under Federal Poverty Level	13.8%	12.2%	16.9%	16.5%	9.5%	16.3%	6.5%	10.7%	11.9%
Percent of Individuals Receiving Medicaid	20.2%	16.4%	19.3%	25.0%	12.9%	25.9%	10.7%	15.7%	18.1%
Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	\$1,453.36	\$1,785.65	\$1,658.43	\$2,321.17	\$1,212.34	\$2,169.11	\$920.93	\$1,316.90	\$1,442.25
Immigrant Status									
Percent Born in American Territories	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Percent Born in Other Countries	4.9%	4.9%	5.6%	2.0%	2.6%	4.0%	4.0%	3.2%	2.2%
Percent Speak a Language Other Than English at Home	6.4%	6.4%	9.2%	4.7%	2.6%	12.7%	5.4%	5.0%	4.2%

Adirondack Rural Health Network		County								
		Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington
Housing										
	Total Housing Units	35,705	25,474	25,251	28,531	8,653	23,023	97,987	38,572	28,758
	Percent Housing Units Occupied	88.3%	63.1%	75.0%	80.4%	26.6%	87.1%	89.6%	73.6%	85.8%
	Percent Housing Units Owner Occupied	69.3%	72.8%	72.1%	70.0%	82.5%	68.4%	73.7%	69.4%	74.2%
	Percent Housing Units Renter Occupied	30.7%	27.2%	27.9%	30.0%	17.5%	31.6%	26.3%	30.6%	25.8%
	Percent Build Before 1970	51.3%	61.1%	57.7%	67.6%	58.0%	73.3%	38.6%	51.9%	57.6%
	Percent Built Between 1970 and 1979	13.2%	13.1%	12.0%	10.0%	14.6%	8.2%	15.9%	14.1%	11.1%
	Percent Built Between 1980 and 1989	13.8%	10.5%	12.0%	9.3%	10.0%	7.2%	17.0%	14.0%	11.6%
	Percent Built Between 1990 and 1999	12.4%	9.5%	12.0%	7.2%	10.0%	6.8%	14.4%	11.0%	11.1%
	Percent Build 2000 and Later	9.3%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%	7.4%	4.5%	14.1%	8.9%	8.6%
Availability of Vehicles										
	Percent with No Vehicles Available	10.4%	7.1%	9.7%	8.8%	4.6%	11.2%	5.2%	6.8%	6.9%
	Percent with One Vehicle Available	31.9%	37.1%	37.0%	37.7%	34.6%	37.8%	31.9%	36.0%	31.6%
	Percent with Two Vehicles Available	39.6%	39.5%	37.7%	38.1%	46.6%	36.1%	45.3%	40.1%	39.9%
	Percent with Three or More Vehicles Available	18.1%	16.3%	15.5%	15.4%	14.1%	14.9%	17.6%	17.2%	21.6%
Education										
	Total Population Ages 25 and Older	55,380	28,725	35,851	38,628	3,808	34,141	151,097	46,968	44,486
	Percent with Less than High School Education/GED	15.9%	12.1%	16.7%	16.6%	11.2%	16.8%	7.4%	9.4%	13.7%
	Percent High School Graduate/GED	37.0%	34.1%	38.9%	39.2%	35.5%	36.7%	28.2%	32.8%	42.1%
	Percent Some College, No Degree	17.0%	18.1%	16.4%	18.1%	18.0%	17.8%	17.4%	18.3%	17.5%
	Percent Associate Degree	8.7%	10.8%	10.7%	11.2%	9.7%	12.4%	11.6%	11.7%	9.8%
	Percent Bachelor's Degree	12.0%	14.6%	9.2%	8.9%	12.9%	9.4%	20.3%	16.2%	9.5%
	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree	9.5%	10.3%	8.2%	6.0%	12.6%	7.0%	15.1%	11.7%	7.4%
Employment Status										
	Total Population Ages 16 and Older	68,271	32,866	42,450	44,825	4,149	39,714	174,669	53,849	51,700
	Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Armed Forces	78	42	37	40	3	47	1,010	178	43
	Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Civilian Workforce	40,087	19,218	22,646	26,888	2,393	24,551	118,374	34,025	31,916
	Percent Unemployed	10.0%	9.4%	9.2%	10.1%	8.2%	10.0%	6.7%	8.3%	7.6%

Adirondack Rural Health Network	County									
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	
Employment Sector										
Total Employed	36,516	18,037	19,908	23,858	N/A	21,277	111,366	31,265	28,640	
Percent in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	1.2%	N/A	2.5%	0.5%	1.2%	3.4%	
Percent in Construction	7.2%	8.0%	7.2%	7.9%	N/A	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	10.0%	
Percent in Manufacturing	12.4%	7.9%	5.0%	10.6%	N/A	11.5%	8.7%	8.8%	15.8%	
Percent in Wholesale Trade	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	N/A	2.6%	2.9%	1.4%	2.5%	
Percent in Retail Trade	13.9%	12.5%	9.8%	16.0%	N/A	13.0%	11.1%	13.1%	13.8%	
Percent in Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	5.9%	3.1%	3.1%	5.2%	N/A	5.1%	3.4%	3.7%	4.0%	
Percent in Information Services	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	2.2%	N/A	2.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.5%	
Percent in Finance	3.3%	4.6%	4.4%	2.3%	N/A	3.9%	8.3%	5.2%	4.7%	
Percent in Other Professional Occupations	5.0%	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%	N/A	6.4%	10.2%	7.9%	4.3%	
Percent in Education	12.3%	11.5%	12.6%	9.8%	N/A	8.8%	12.6%	9.4%	8.8%	
Percent in Health Care and Social Assistance	14.7%	18.6%	20.7%	20.9%	N/A	18.2%	13.5%	17.2%	14.7%	
Percent in Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Hotel, & Food Service	7.4%	12.3%	9.1%	5.1%	N/A	7.0%	9.0%	13.2%	7.6%	
Percent in Other Services	4.8%	4.4%	3.8%	6.2%	N/A	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%	3.1%	
Percent in Public Administration	7.4%	6.5%	13.6%	5.6%	N/A	7.7%	7.3%	5.2%	5.9%	
(1) Excludes Montgomery County										
Sources:										
Employment Sector: American Community Survey, 2009 - 2011										
Unemployment Rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2011										
Medicaid Data: New York State Department of Health, 2011										
All Other Data: American Community Survey, 2007 - 2011										

Adirondack Rural Health Network		ARHN Region (1)	Upstate NYS	New York State
Square Miles				
	Total Square Miles	9,182	46,824	47,126
	Total Square Miles for Farms	1,018	11,210	11,210
	Percent of Total Square Miles Farms	11.1%	23.9%	23.8%
	Population per Square Mile	63.3	238.6	409.6
Population				
	Total Population	581,120	11,173,468	19,302,448
	Percent White, Non-Hispanic	92.0%	77.0%	58.7%
	Percent Black, Non-Hispanic	2.4%	8.2%	14.5%
	Percent Hispanic/Latino	2.4%	9.4%	17.4%
	Percent Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1.1%	3.4%	7.3%
	Percent Alaskan Native/American Indian	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%
	Percent Multi-race/Other	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
	Number Ages 0 - 4	30,359	636,529	1,158,007
	Number Ages 5 - 17	94,311	1,935,757	3,189,602
	Number Ages 18 - 64	371,862	6,994,924	12,363,940
	Number Ages 65 Plus	84,588	1,606,258	2,590,899
	Number Ages 15 - 44 Female	106,102	2,150,703	4,052,491
Family Status				
	Number of Households	232,612	4,165,709	7,215,687
	Percent Families Single Parent Households	8.4%	8.7%	9.9%
	Percent Households with Grandparents as Parents	2.7%	3.2%	4.0%
Poverty				
	Mean Household Income	N/A	N/A	\$82,699
	Per Capita Income	N/A	N/A	\$31,796
	Percent of Individuals Under Federal Poverty Level	10.9%	10.9%	14.5%
	Percent of Individuals Receiving Medicaid	15.9%	16.3%	25.4%
	Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures	\$1,358.05	\$1,472.99	\$2,306.06
Immigrant Status				
	Percent Born in American Territories	0.3%	0.8%	1.7%
	Percent Born in Other Countries	3.8%	11.0%	21.8%
	Percent Speak a Language Other Than English at Home	5.7%	15.7%	29.5%

Adirondack Rural Health Network		ARHN Region (1)	Upstate NYS	New York State
Housing				
	Total Housing Units	288,931	4,724,311	8,081,303
	Percent Housing Units Occupied	80.5%	88.2%	89.3%
	Percent Housing Units Owner Occupied	72.2%	71.1%	54.8%
	Percent Housing Units Renter Occupied	27.8%	28.9%	45.2%
	Percent Build Before 1970	50.9%	64.1%	70.5%
	Percent Built Between 1970 and 1979	13.6%	12.2%	10.1%
	Percent Built Between 1980 and 1989	13.7%	9.6%	7.5%
	Percent Built Between 1990 and 1999	11.9%	7.9%	6.1%
	Percent Build 2000 and Later	9.8%	6.2%	5.8%
Availability of Vehicles				
	Percent with No Vehicles Available	7.1%	9.6%	28.8%
	Percent with One Vehicle Available	33.7%	33.2%	32.4%
	Percent with Two Vehicles Available	41.6%	39.1%	27.1%
	Percent with Three or More Vehicles Available	17.5%	18.1%	11.7%
Education				
	Total Population Ages 25 and Older	404,943	7,493,593	12,999,473
	Percent with Less than High School Education/GED	11.6%	11.4%	15.4%
	Percent High School Graduate/GED	33.9%	29.7%	27.8%
	Percent Some College, No Degree	17.5%	17.4%	16.1%
	Percent Associate Degree	10.8%	9.8%	8.2%
	Percent Bachelor's Degree	14.9%	17.5%	18.5%
	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree	11.2%	14.2%	14.0%
Employment Status				
	Total Population Ages 16 and Older	472,779	8,930,148	15,494,360
	Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Armed Forces	1,431	22,511	26,568
	Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Civilian Workforce	295,547	5,704,966	9,855,104
	Percent Unemployed	8.1%	7.7%	8.3%

Adirondack Rural Health Network		ARHN Region (1)	Upstate NYS	New York State
Employment Sector				
	Total Employed	269,590	5,225,891	8,948,589
	Percent in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	1.7%	0.9%	0.6%
	Percent in Construction	7.2%	6.2%	5.7%
	Percent in Manufacturing	9.8%	8.7%	6.8%
	Precent in Wholesale Trade	2.2%	2.7%	2.6%
	Precent in Retail Trade	12.4%	11.5%	10.8%
	Precent in Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	3.9%	4.6%	5.1%
	Percent in Information Services	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%
	Percent in Finance	5.8%	7.0%	8.3%
	Percent in Other Professional Occupations	7.4%	9.9%	10.9%
	Percent in Education	11.4%	12.5%	11.0%
	Percent in Health Care and Social Assistance	15.8%	15.8%	16.4%
	Percent in Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Hotel, & Food Service	9.0%	7.8%	8.8%
	Percent in Other Services	4.4%	4.7%	5.2%
	Percent in Public Administration	7.2%	5.5%	4.9%
(1) Excludes Montgomery County				
Sources:				
	Employment Sector: American Community Survey, 2009 - 2011			
	Unemployment Rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2011			
	Medicaid Data: New York State Department of Health, 2011			
	All Other Data: American Community Survey, 2007 - 2011			

Appendix 13: Health Behavior, Health Outcomes and Health Status Data Elements Source Documentation

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
Focus Area: Disparities			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percentage of Overall Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64), '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p1.htm
2	Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) to White, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p2.htm
3	Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Premature Deaths (Ages 35 - 64) to White, Non-Hispanic Premature Deaths, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p3.htm
4	Rate of Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations per 100,000 Population (Ages 18 Plus), '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p4.htm
5	Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p5.htm
6	Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Adult Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p6.htm
7	Percentage of Adults (Ages 18 - 64) with Health Insurance, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p7.htm
8	Percentage of Adults with Regular Health Care Provider, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p8.htm
Other Disparity Indicators			
1	Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Vital Statistics of New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d32.htm
2	Rate of Total Deaths per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Vital Statistics of New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d32.htm
3	Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/ed/e2.htm
4	Rate of Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/ed/e2.htm
5	Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h44.htm
6	Rate of Total Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h44.htm
7	Percentage of Adults (18 and Older) Who Did Not Receive Care Due to Costs, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/coun tv/
8	% of Adults (18 and Older) with Poor Physical Health, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/coun tv/
9	% of Adults (18 and Older) with Physical Limitations, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/coun tv/
10	% of Adults (18 and Older) with Health Problems that Need Special Equipment, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/coun tv/
11	Percentage of Adults (18 and Older) with Disabilities, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/coun tv/
Focus Area: Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Rate of Hospitalizations due to Falls for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p9.htm
2	Rate of ED Visits due to Falls for Children Ages 1 - 4 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p10.htm
3	Rate of Assault-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p11.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
4	Ratio of Black, Non-Hispanic Assault-Related Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic Assault Related Hospitalizations, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p12.htm
5	Ratio of Hispanic/Latino Assault-Related Hospitalizations to White, Non-Hispanic Assault Related Hospitalizations, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p13.htm
6	Ratio of Assault-Related Hospitalizations for Low-Income versus non-Low Income Zip Codes, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p14.htm
7	Rate of ED Occupational Injuries Among Working Adolescents Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p15.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages Under 10 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages Under 10, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h25.htm
2	Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h26.htm
3	Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Individuals Ages 15 - 24 per 10,000 Individuals Ages 15 - 24, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h27.htm
4	Rate of Hospitalizations for Falls for Adults Ages 25 - 64 per 10,000 Adults Ages 25 - 64, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h28.htm
5	Rate of Violent Crimes per 100,000 Population, '07 - 11	NY State Division of Criminal Justice, 2011 Crime Statistics	http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/countycrimestats.htm
6	Rate of Property Crimes per 100,000 Population, '07 - 11	NY State Division of Criminal Justice, 2011 Crime Statistics	http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/countycrimestats.htm
7	Rate of Total Crimes per 100,000 Population, '07 - 11	NY State Division of Criminal Justice, 2011 Crime Statistics	http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/countycrimestats.htm
8	Rate of Malignant Mesothelioma Cases, Ages 15 Plus, per 100,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g78.htm
9	Rate of Pneumonosis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g79.htm
10	Rate of Asbestosis Hospitalizations, Ages 15 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 15 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g80.htm
11	Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations, Employed Ages 16 Plus per 10,000 Individuals Employed Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g81.htm
12	Rate of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Ages 16 Plus Employed per 10,000 Individuals Employed Ages 16 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g82.htm
13	Rate of Total Motor Vehicle Crashes per 100,000 Population, '09 - 11	Safe New York: Governor's Traffic Safety Committee	http://www.safeny.ny.gov/11data/NYS09-11byCo_5Crash.pdf
14	Rate of Pedestrian-Related Accidents per 100,000 Population, '09 - 11	Safe New York: Governor's Traffic Safety Committee	http://www.safeny.ny.gov/11data/NYS09-11byCo_5Crash.pdf
15	Rate of Speed-Related Accidents per 100,000 Population, '09 - 11	Safe New York: Governor's Traffic Safety Committee	http://www.safeny.ny.gov/11data/NYS09-11byCo_5Crash.pdf
16	Rate of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d28.htm
17	Rate of TBI Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h33.htm
18	Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h18.htm
19	Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 14 and Under per 10,000 Population Ages 14 and Under, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h20.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
20	Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h23.htm
21	Rate of Poisoning Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h32.htm
Focus Area: Outdoor Air Quality			
1	Number of Days with Unhealthy Ozone, 2007	County Health Rankings and Roadmaps	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data
2	Number of Days with Unhealthy Particulated Matter, 2007	County Health Rankings and Roadmaps	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data
Focus Area: Built Environment			
1	Percentage of the Population that Live in Jurisdictions that Adopted Climate Smart Communities Pledge, 2012	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p16.htm
2	Percentage of Commuters Who Use Alternative Modes of Transportation to Work, '07 - 11	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p17.htm
3	Percentage of Population with Low-Income and Low-Access to a Supermarket or Large Grocery Store, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p18.htm
4	Percentage of Homes in Vulnerable Neighborhoods that have Fewer Asthma Triggers During Home Revisits, '08 - 11	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p19.htm
Focus Area: Water Quality			
1	Percentage of Residents Served by Community Water Systems with Optimally Fluoridated Water, 2012	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p20.htm
Focus Area: Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percentage of Adults 18 and Older Who are Obese, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p21.htm
2	Percentage of Public School Children Who are Obese, '10 - 12	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p22.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Percentage of Total Students Overweight, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g63.htm
2	Percentage of Elementary Students Overweight, Not Obese, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g66.htm
3	Percentage of Elementary Students Obese, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g67.htm
4	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Overweight, Not Obese, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g69.htm
5	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Obese	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g70.htm
6	Percentage of WIC Children Ages 2 - 4 Obese, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g72.htm
7	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults Overweight or Obese, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g74.htm
8	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults Who Did Not Participate in Leisure Activities Last 30 Days, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g76.htm
9	Number of Recreational and Fitness Facilities per 100,000 Population, 2009	United States Department of Agriculture, Food Environment Atlas Data File	http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/data-access-and-documentation-downloads.aspx
10	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults Eating Five or More Vegetables per Day, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g77.htm
11	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with Cholesterol Check within the Last Five Years, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g23.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
12	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g24.htm
13	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with Physician Diagnoses Angina, Heart Attack, or Stroke, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g22.htm
14	Rate of Cardiovascular Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d1.htm
15	Rate of Cardiovascular Premature Deaths (35 - 64) per 100,000 Population 35 - 64, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d2.htm
16	Rate of Pretransport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d3.htm
17	Rate of Cardiovascular Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h1.htm
18	Rate of Diseases of the Heart Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d4.htm
19	Rate of Diseases of the Heart Premature Deaths (35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d5.htm
20	Rate of Disease of the Heart Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d6.htm
21	Rate of Disease of the Heart Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h2.htm
22	Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d7.htm
23	Rate of Coronary Heart Diseases Premature Deaths (35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d8.htm
24	Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d9.htm
25	Rate of Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h3.htm
26	Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d10.htm
27	Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Premature Deaths (35 - 64) per 100,000 Population Ages 35 - 64, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d11.htm
28	Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Transport Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d12.htm
29	Rate of Congestive Heart Failure Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h4.htm
30	Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d13.htm
31	Rate of Cerebrovascular (Stroke) Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h5.htm
32	Rate of Hypertension Hospitalizations (18 Plus) per 100,000 Population 18 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h6.htm
33	Rate of Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d22.htm
34	Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Primary Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h11.htm
35	Rate of Diabetes Hospitalizations (Any Diagnosis) per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h12.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
Focus Area: Reduce Illness, Disability, and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percentage of Adults 18 and Older Who Smoke '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g108.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d30.htm
2	Rate of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h34.htm
3	Rate of Asthma Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d31.htm
4	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h35.htm
5	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, 25 - 44, per 10,000 Population Ages 25 - 44, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h41.htm
6	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, 45 - 64, per 10,000 Population Ages 45 - 64, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h42.htm
7	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations, 65 Plus, per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h43.htm
8	Percentage of Adults with Asthma, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g95.htm
9	Rate of Lung and Bronchus Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g8.htm
10	Rate of Lung and Bronchus Cases per 100,000 Population, '07-09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g7.htm
11	Number of Registered Tobacco Vendors per 100,000 Population, '09 - 10	NYSDOH; Tobacco Enforcement Program Annual Report	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/docs/tobacco_enforcement_annual_report_2009-2010.pdf
12	Percentage of Vendors with Sales to Minors Violations, '09 - 10	NYSDOH; Tobacco Enforcement Program Annual Report	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/docs/tobacco_enforcement_annual_report_2009-2010.pdf
13	Percentage of Vendors with Complaints, '09 - 10	NYSDOH; Tobacco Enforcement Program Annual Report	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/docs/tobacco_enforcement_annual_report_2009-2010.pdf
Focus Area: Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management in Both Clinical and Community Settings			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percentage of Adults Ages 50 - 75 Who Received Colorectal Screenings Based on Recent Guidelines, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p24.htm
2	Rate of Asthma ED Visits per 10,000 Population, '08 - '10	New York State Department of Health; Information on Asthma in New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/ed/asthmaed6.htm
3	Rate of Asthma ED Visits Ages 0 - 4, per 10,000 Population Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p26.htm
4	Rate of Short-term Diabetes Hospitalizations for Ages 6 - 17 per 10,000 Population, Ages 6 - 17, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p28.htm
5	Rate of Short-term Diabetes Hospitalizations for Ages 18 Plus per 10,000 Population, Ages 18 Plus, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p29.htm
6	Rate of Age Adjusted Heart Attack Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p27.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 18 - 64 per 10,000 Population Ages 18 - 64, '08 - '10	New York State Department of Health; Information on Asthma in New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/ed/asthmaed5a.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
2	Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Ages 65 Plus per 10,000 Population Ages 65 Plus, '08 - '10	New York State Department of Health; Information on Asthma in New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/ed/asthmaed5.htm
3	Rate of All Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g1.htm
4	Rate of all Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g2.htm
5	Rate of Female Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g9.htm
6	Rate of Female Late Stage Breast Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g11.htm
7	Rate of Female Breast Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g10.htm
8	Percentage of Women 40 Plus With Mammogram within Last Two Years, '08/ 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g21.htm
9	Rate of Cervix and Uteric Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g12.htm
10	Rate of Cervix and Uteric Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g13.htm
11	Percentage of Women 18 and Older with a Pap Smear within the Last Three Years, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g20.htm
12	Rate of Ovarian Cancer Cases per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g14.htm
13	Rate of Ovarian Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Female Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g15.htm
14	Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g5.htm
15	Rate of Colon and Rectum Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g6.htm
16	Percentage of Adults 50 Plus with Home Blood Stool Test within the Last Two Years, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/country/
17	Percentage of Adults 50 Plus with Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy within Last Ten Years, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/country/
18	Rate of Prostate Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g17.htm
19	Rate of Prostate Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g16.htm
20	Rate of Prostate Cancer Late Stage Cancer Cases per 100,000 Male Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g18.htm
21	Percentage of Males, 40 and Older with a Digital Rectal Exam within Last Two Years, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/country/
22	Percentage of Males, 40 and Older with a Prostate Antigen Test within Last Two Years, '08/09	New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/country/
23	Rate of Melanoma Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07 - '09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g19.htm
24	Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with at Least One Preventive Dental Visit within the Year, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g92.htm
25	Percentage of Age Adjusted Adults with a Dental Visit Within the Last Twelve Months, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g90.htm
26	Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, '07-09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g4.htm
27	Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Deaths, Adults 45 - 74, per 100,000 Population, 45 - 74, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g94.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
28	Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Cases per 100,000 Population, '07 - 09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g3.htm
Focus Area: Maternal and Infant Health			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percentage Preterm Births < 37 Weeks of total births known gestation period, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b40.htm
2	Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks) Black/NH to White/NH, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p42.htm
3	Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks) Hisp/Latino to White/NH, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p43.htm
4	Ratio of Preterm Births (< 37 wks) Medicaid to Non-Medicaid, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p44.htm
5	Rate of Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b33.htm
6	Percentage of Live birth Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b25.htm
7	Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p46.htm
8	Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p47.htm
9	Ratio of Infants Exclusively Breastfed in Delivery Hospital Medicaid to Non-Medicaid Births, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p48.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Percentage Perterm Births < 32 weeks of total births known gestation period, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b38.htm
2	Percentage Preterm Births 32 to < 37 Weeks of total births known gestation period, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b39.htm
3	Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b34.htm
4	Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 1,500 grams, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b35.htm
5	Percentage of Total Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b36.htm
6	Percentage of Singleton Births with Weights Less Than 2,500 grams, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b37.htm
7	Percentage of Total Births for Black, Non-Hispanic, with Weights Less than 2,500 Grams, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; State and County Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/count y/
8	Percentage of Total Births for Hispanic/Latino, with Weights Less than 2,500 Grams, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; State and County Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/count y/
9	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b27.htm
10	Infant Mortality Rate for Black, Non-Hispanic per 1,000 Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; State and County Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/count y/
11	Infant Mortality Rate for Hispanic/Latino per 1,000 Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; State and County Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/count y/
12	Rate of Deaths (28 Weeks Gestation to Seven Days) per 1,000 Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b32.htm
13	Percentage Early Prenatal Care of Total Births Where Prenatal Care Status is Known, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b21.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
14	Percentage Early Prenatal Care for Black, Non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; State and County Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/count/y/
15	Percentage Early Prenatal Care for Hispanic/Latino, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; State and County Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/community/minority/count/y/
16	Percentage APGAR Scores of Less Than Five at Five Minute Mark of Births Where APGAR Score is Known, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b41.htm
17	Rate of Newborn Drug Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h46.htm
18	Percentage WIC Women Breastfed at Six months, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g62.htm
19	Percentage Infants Receiving Any Breast Milk in Delivery Hospital, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b24.htm
Focus Area: Preconception and Reproductive Health			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percent of Births within 24 months of Previous Pregnancy, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b1.htm
2	Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 17 year per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b12.htm
3	Ratio of Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15 - 17 Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p55.htm
4	Ratio of Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15 - 17 Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p56.htm
5	Percent of Unintended Births to Total Births, 2011	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p57.htm
6	Ratio of Unintended Births Black, non-Hispanic to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p58.htm
7	Ratio of Unintended Births Hispanic/Latino to White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p59.htm
8	Ratio of Unintended Births Medicaid to Non-Medicaid, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p60.htm
9	Percentage of Women Ages 18- 64 with Health Insurance, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p61.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Total Births per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b5.htm
2	Percent Multiple Births of Total Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b20.htm
3	Percent C-Sections to Total Births, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b26.htm
4	Rate of Total Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 15-44, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b10.htm
5	Rate of Births Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b6.htm
6	Rate of Pregnancies Ages 10 - 14 per 1,000 Females Ages 10-14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b11.htm
7	Rate of Births Ages 15 - 17 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b7.htm
8	Rate of Births Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b8.htm
9	Rate of Pregnancies Ages 15 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 5-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b13.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
10	Rate of Births Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b9.htm
11	Rate of Pregnancies Ages 18 - 19 per 1,000 Females Ages 18-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b14.htm
12	Percent Total Births to Women Ages 35 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b4.htm
13	Rate of Abortions Ages 15 - 19 per 100 Live Births, Mothers Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b15.htm
14	Rate of Abortions All Ages per 100 Live Births to All Mothers, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/b16.htm
15	Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Underweight, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g55.htm
16	Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Overweight but not Obese, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g56.htm
17	Percentage of WIC Women Pre-pregnancy Obese, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g57.htm
18	Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Weight Gain Greater than Ideal, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g59.htm
19	Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Diabetes, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g60.htm
20	Percentage of WIC Women with Gestational Hypertension, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g61.htm
Focus Area: Child Health			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percentage of Children Ages 0 - 15 Months with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p66.htm
2	Percentage of Children Ages 3 - 6 Years with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p67.htm
3	Percentage of Children Ages 12 -21 Years with Government Insurance with Recommended Well Visits, 2011	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p68.htm
4	Percentage of Children Ages 0 -19 with Health Insurance, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p51.htm
5	Percentage of 3rd Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay, '09 - 11	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p52.htm
6	Ratio of 3rd Graders with Untreated Tooth Decay, Low Income Children to Non-Low income Children, '09 - 11	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p53.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 4 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 4, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d16.htm
2	Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 9 per 100,000 Children Ages 5 - 9, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d17.htm
3	Rate of Children Deaths Ages 10 - 14 per 100,000 Children ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d18.htm
4	Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 14 per 100,000 Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d19.htm
5	Rate of Children Deaths Ages 5 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d20.htm
6	Rate of Children Deaths Ages 1 - 19 per 100,000 Children Ages 1 - 19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/cah.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
7	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 0 - 4, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h36.htm
8	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 5 - 14 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 5 - 14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h37.htm
9	Rate of Asthma Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Ages Children 0 - 17,	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h38.htm
10	Rate of Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 0 - 4	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h7.htm
11	Rate of Otitis Media Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 0 - 4	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h8.htm
12	Rate of Pneumonia Hospitalizations Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 0 - 4	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h9.htm
13	Rate of ED Asthma Visits Children Ages 0 - 4 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 0 - 4 '08-'10	NYSDOH; Information on Asthma in New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/ed/asthmaed0.htm
14	Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 9 months	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g25.htm
15	Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 18 months	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g26.htm
16	Percentage of Children Screened for Lead by Age 36 months (at least two screenings)	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g27.htm
17	Rate of Children Ages < 6 with Confirmed Blood Lead Levels \geq 10 mg/dl Cases Per 1,000 Children Tested, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g28.htm
18	Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Under Age 10 per 10,000 Population, Children Under Age 10, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h19.htm
19	Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children Ages 10 - 14 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 10 - 14, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h20.htm
20	Rate of Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations for Children/Young Adults Ages 15 - 24 per 10,000 Ages 15 - 24, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h21.htm
21	Rate of Asthma ED Visits for Children Ages 0 - 17 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 0 - 17, '07 - 09	New York State Department of Health; Information on Asthma in New York State	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/ed/asthmaed2b.htm
22	Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees Ages 2 - 20 with at Least One Dental Visit, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g93.htm
23	Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Caries, '09 - 11	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g84.htm
24	Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Sealants, '09 - 11	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g86.htm
25	Percentage of 3rd Graders with Dental Insurance, '09 - 11	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g87.htm
26	Percentage of 3rd Graders with at Least One Dental Visit, '09 - 11	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g88.htm
27	Percentage of 3rd Graders Taking Fluoride Tablets Regularly, '09 - 11	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g89.htm
28	Rate of Caries ED Visits for Children Ages 3 - 5 per 10,000 Population, Children Ages 3 - 5, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/ed/e1.htm
29	Percentage of WIC Children Ages 2 - 4 Viewing Two Hours TV or Less Per Day, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g73.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
Focus Area: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Rate of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g43.htm
2	Ratio of Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases Black, non-Hispanic versus White, non-Hispanic, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p34.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of AIDS Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g44.htm
2	Rate of AIDS Deaths per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d23.htm
Focus Area: Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs)			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis for Males per 100,000 Male Population, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p39.htm
2	Rate of Primary and Secondary Syphilis for Females per 100,000 Female Population, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p40.htm
3	Rate of Gonorrhea Cases for Females Ages 15-44 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15-44, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p36.htm
4	Rate of Gonorrhea Cases for Males Ages 15 - 44 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-44, 2010	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p37.htm
5	Rate of Chlamydia for Females Ages 15 - 44 per 100,000 Females Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p38.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Early Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g45.htm
2	Rate of Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g46.htm
3	Rate of Gonorrhea Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g47.htm
4	Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Males per 100,000 Male Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g48.htm
5	Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 15 - 19 Cases per 100,000 Male Population Ages 15-19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g49.htm
6	Rate of Chlamydia Cases Males Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Male Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g50.htm
7	Rate of Chlamydia Cases All Females per 100,000 Female Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g51.htm
8	Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 15 - 19 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g52.htm
9	Rate of Chlamydia Cases Females Ages 20 - 24 per 100,000 Female Population Ages 20-24, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g53.htm
10	Rate of PID Hospitalizations Females Ages 15 - 44 per 10,000 Female Population Ages 15 - 44, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h14.htm
Focus Area: Vaccine Preventable Disease			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percent of Children Ages 19 - 35 months with 4:3:1:3:3:1:4, 2011	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p30.htm
2	Percent females 13 - 17 with 3 dose HPV vaccine, 2011	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p31.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
3	Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus With Flu Shots Within Last Year, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p32.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Pertussis Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g30.htm
2	Rate of Pneumonia/flu Hospitalizations Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population Age 65 Plus, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h13.htm
3	Percent of Adults Ages 65 Plus Ever Received a Pneumonia Shot, '08/09	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g42.htm
4	Rate of Mumps Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g31.htm
5	Rate of Meningococcal Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g32.htm
6	Rate of H Influenza Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g33.htm
Focus Area: Healthcare Associated Infections			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Rate of Hospital Onset CDIs per 10,000 Patient Days, 2011*	NYSDOH Hospital Report on Hospital Acquired Infections	https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Hospital-Acquired-Infections/utrt-zdsi
2	Rate of Community Onset, Healthcare Facility Associated CDIs per 10,000 Patient Days, 2011*	NYSDOH Hospital Report on Hospital Acquired Infections	https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Hospital-Acquired-Infections/utrt-zdsi
<i>(*) Caution should be taken when comparing Clostridium difficile rates due to differences in laboratory testing methods and patient risk factors between hospitals.</i>			
Focus Area: Prevent Substance Abuse and Other Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders			
Prevention Agenda Indicators			
1	Percent of Adults Binge Drinking within the Last Month, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p64.htm
2	Percent of Adults with Poor Mental Health (14 or More Days) in the Last Month, '08/09	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p63.htm
3	Rate of Age Adjusted Suicides per 100,000 Adjusted Population, '08 - 10	New York State Department of Health; Indicators for Tracking Public Health Priority Areas 2013-2017	http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/indicators/2013/p65.htm
Other Indicators			
1	Rate of Suicides for Ages 15 - 19 per 100,000 Population, Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d25.htm
2	Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h15.htm
3	Rate of Self-inflicted Hospitalizations for Ages 15 - 19 per 10,000 Population, Ages 15 - 19, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h16.htm
4	Rate of Cirrhosis Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/mortality/d21.htm
5	Rate of Cirrhosis Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h10.htm
6	Rate of Alcohol-Related Accidents per 100,000 Population, '09 - 11	Safe New York: Governor's Traffic Safety Committee	http://www.safeny.ny.gov/11data/NYS09-11byCo_5Crash.pdf
7	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Crashes to Total Accidents, 09 - 11	Safe New York: Governor's Traffic Safety Committee	http://www.safeny.ny.gov/11data/NYS09-11byCo_5Crash.pdf
8	Rate of Alcohol-Related Injuries and Deaths per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g107.htm
9	Rate of Drug-Related Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/h45.htm

	Data Element	Data Source	Hyperlink
10	Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 8 and Below per 100,000 Population, Ages 8 and Below, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
11	Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 9 - 17 per 100,000 Population, Ages 9 - 17, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
12	Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 18 - 64 per 100,000 Population, Ages 18 - 64, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
13	Rate of People Served in Mental Health Outpatient Settings Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population, Ages 65 Plus, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
14	Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 8 and Below per 100,000 Population, Ages 8 and Below, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
15	Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 9 - 17 per 100,000 Population, Ages 9 - 17, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
16	Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 18 - 64 per 100,000 Population, Ages 18 - 64, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
17	Rate of People Served in ED for Mental Health Ages 65 Plus per 100,000 Population, Ages 65 Plus, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=genpop&yearval=2011
18	Percentage of Children Ages 9 - 17 with Serious Emotional Disturbances (SED) Served to Total SED Children Ages 9 - 17, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=popsmi&yearval=2011
19	Percentage of Adults Ages 18 - 64 with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Served, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=popsmi&yearval=2011
20	Percentage of Adults Ages 65 Plus with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Served, 2011	Office of Mental Health, PCS Planning Reports	http://bi.omh.ny.gov/pcs/Planning%20Report?pageval=popsmi&yearval=2011
Other Non Preventive Agenda Indicators			
1	Rate of Hepatitis A Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g34.htm
2	Rate of Acute Hepatitis B Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g35.htm
3	Rate of TB Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g36.htm
4	Rate of e. Coli 157 Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g37.htm
5	Rate of Salmonella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g38.htm
6	Rate of Shigella Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g39.htm
7	Rate of Lyme Disease Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH; New York State Community Health Indicator Reports	http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g40.htm
8	Rate of Confirmed Rabies Cases per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH, Rabies Laboratory at Wadsworth	http://www.wadsworth.org/rabies/annualsum.htm
9	Rate of Confirmed West Nile Virus Cases (Humans, Horses, Other Animals, Mosquito Pools) per 100,000 Population, '08 - 10	NYSDOH, West Nile Virus	http://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/west_nile_virus/update/