



Gracie Square Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment 2019-2021

January 6, 2020



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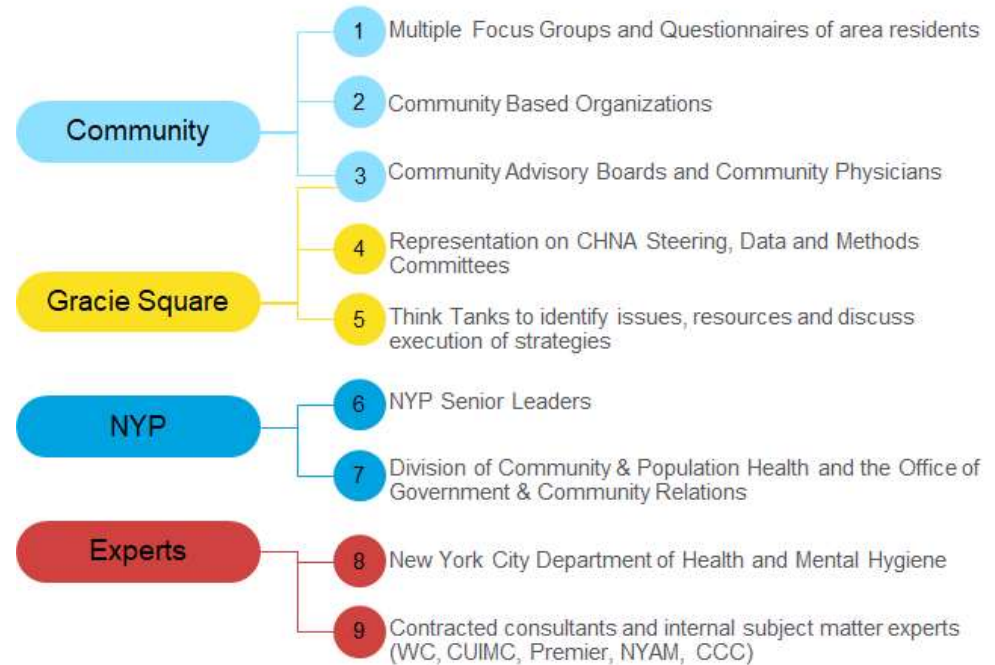
Executive Summary

Purpose:

NewYork-Presbyterian (NYP) is deeply committed to the communities residing in the boroughs of New York City, Westchester County, and the surrounding areas. NYP delivers a range of innovative programs and services intended to educate and provide resources to prevent illness, maintain health, and improve the overall well-being of the community. Gracie Square Hospital (“Gracie Square”) is a member of the NYP Regional Hospital Network. Gracie Square, in conjunction with NYP, has completed this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in order to update its understanding of the needs of local community members and the conditions that influence their well-being, and to assemble a three-year plan to enhance community health in areas identified as high disparity neighborhoods.

Governance and Engagement:

The Division of Community & Population Health and the Office of Government & Community Relations partnered to develop an enterprise-wide CHNA process to promote community awareness and hospital alignment in order to maximize the impact to those who need it most. A Steering Committee comprised of NYP’s Regional Hospitals and Gracie Square leaders was key to providing insight, guidance and making decisions that impacted the completion of the CHNA.



Process:

Gracie Square obtained broad community input regarding local health needs including the needs of medically underserved and low-income populations. Data collection included quantitative data for demographics, socioeconomic status, health, and social determinants as well as qualitative data from community questionnaires and focus groups which were analyzed to identify high disparity communities and a prioritization process ensuring integration with the Priority Areas of the 2019-2024 NYS Prevention Agenda. Premier, Inc. was engaged to partner with the Gracie Square team to complete the CHNA utilizing a transparent & collaborative manner.

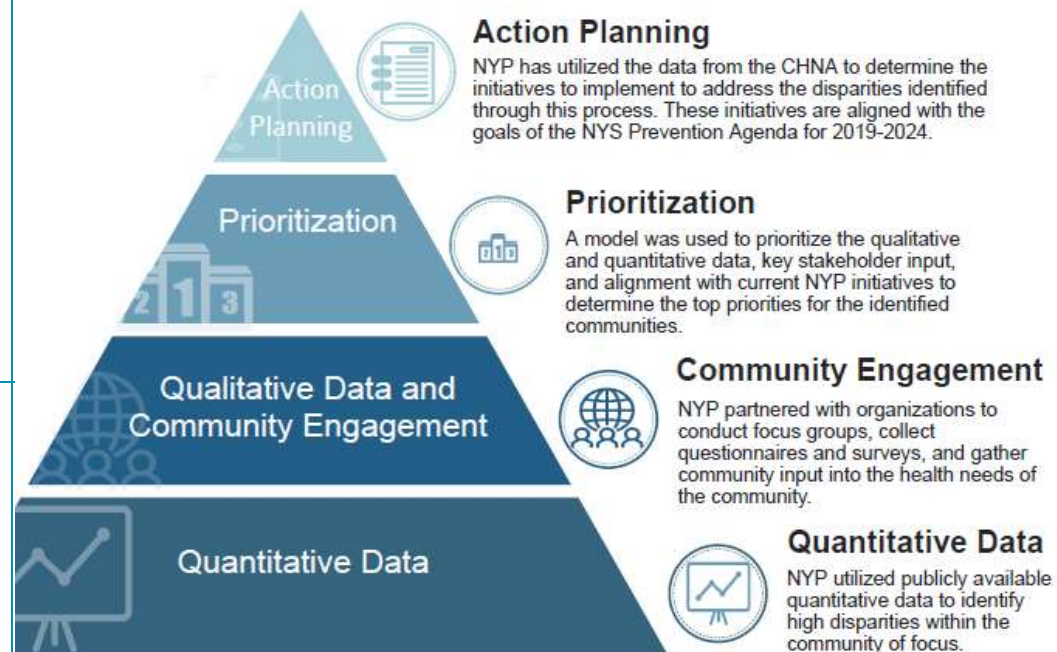
New York Prevention Agenda 2019-2024:

Vision: New York is the Healthiest State for People of all Ages

Priority Areas:

1. Prevent Chronic Diseases
2. Promote a Healthy and Safe Environment
3. Promote Healthy Women, Infants and Children
4. Promote Well-being and Prevent Mental and Substance Use Disorders
5. Prevent Communicable Diseases

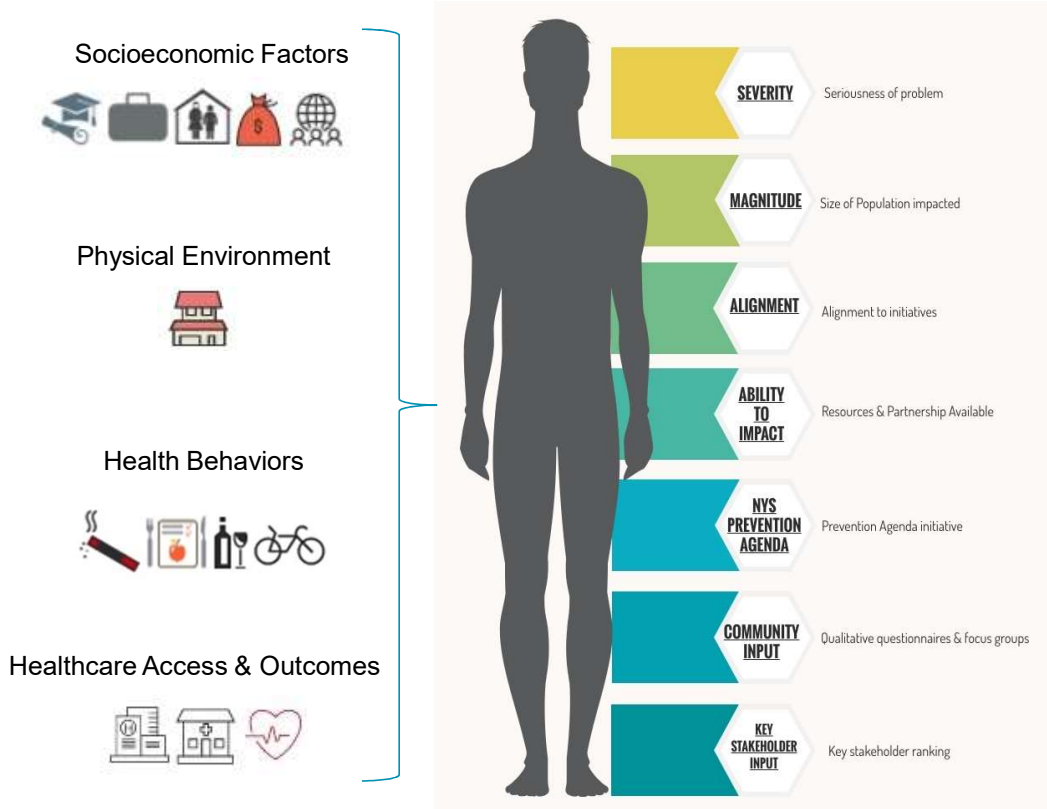
2019 – 2021 Community Focus & Planning



Prioritization Method:

Premier, Inc. customized a prioritization model that utilized an approach inclusive of the Hanlon Method technique to quantify and compare indicators and identify significant community needs. The top quartile high disparity neighborhood data sets inclusive of social determinants of health, health outcomes, access, and utilization were analyzed to ensure a dynamic model for NYP. The model also included qualitative data sets to allow the voice of the community to play into the top priorities.

Representatives from Gracie Square, NYP, Community Advisory Boards, and clinical and operational leadership participated throughout the process. Community Health Think Tanks allowed for opportunities for participants to review summaries of quantitative and qualitative data in order to rank the top health issues. This process allowed the team to receive input as well as ensure complete understanding of the process and intent of the CHNA.



Prioritized Indicators:

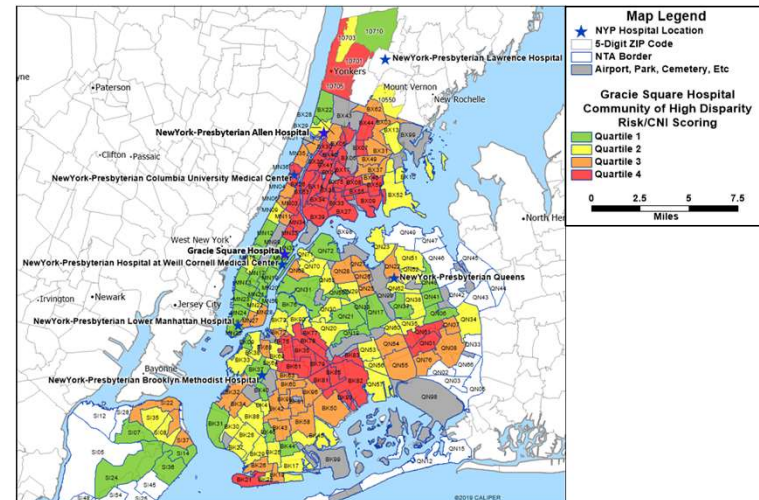
The prioritization method allowed the Gracie Square team to narrow a vast amount of quantitative and qualitative data sets and define the highest disparity community and health indicators impacting that community. The top ten (10) indicators include:

1. % of Adults with Poor Mental Health for 14+ Days in the Last Month
2. Current Smokers
3. Binge Drinking
4. Hospitalizations – Alcohol
5. Hospitalizations – Drug
6. Hospitalizations – Psychiatric
7. HIV
8. Diabetes
9. Obesity
10. Physical Activity

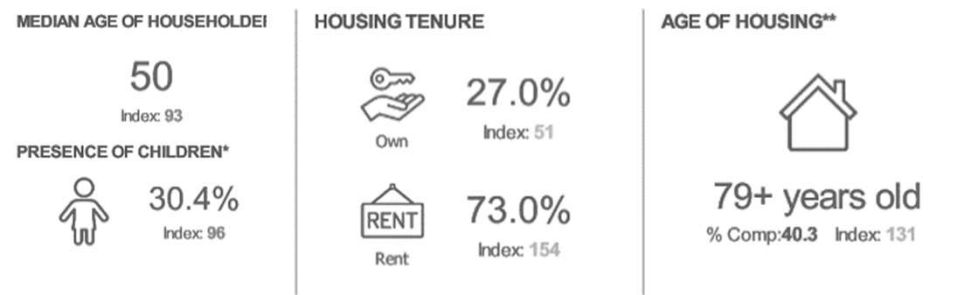
High Disparity Communities:

An analysis of community health need and risk of high resource utilization was undertaken at the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA) geography. High disparity communities were identified by calculating a need score consisting of a composite of 29 indicators, carefully selected, across five domains: demographics, income, insurance, access to care and New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda Priorities. Details of disparity and neighborhood are included in the complete CHNA.

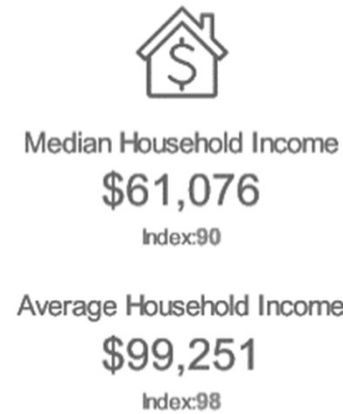
This analysis will be used within the prioritization model to strategically place initiatives to maximize community impact



Gracie Square Hospital Defined Community at a Glance



HOUSEHOLD INCOME



POVERTY STATUS



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: TOP 2*



EDUCATION: HISPANIC/LATINO



METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK: TOP 2*



Copyright © 2019 by Environics Analytics (EA). Source: ©Claritas, LLC 2019. The index is a measure of how similar or different the defined area is from the benchmark. Benchmark is New York State.



2019 Health Issue Data Highlights

NYSPA / CHNA Issue	Quantitative Highlights	Qualitative Highlights
Well-being and Behavioral Health	Higher alcohol hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 15-84, 1,246, than NYC 995 Higher drug hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 15-84, 1,265, than NYC 882 Higher psychiatric hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 18+, 889, than NYC 774	Alcohol and drug addiction is the 1 st most commonly reported community health issue 44.5%; Mental health 4 th 38.3%
Communicable Disease / HIV	Higher rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people, 33.6, than NYC 24.0	
Chronic Disease / Obesity in Adults & Children	Higher percent of adult population with obesity, 29.1%, compared to NYC 24.0%; Higher percent of child population with obesity, 22.5%, compared to NYC 20.0%	Obesity 6 th most commonly reported community health issue 35.1%
Healthy Women, Infant, Children	Maternal morbidity crude rate per 10,000 deliveries, 291.3 is worse than NYC 229.6; other indicators are also worse (rate of infant deaths, percent of live births receiving late prenatal care, percent of preterm births among all live births, teen birth rate)	

Focused Priorities:









The data collection and prioritization allowed Gracie Square to identify the highest disparity of need within the communities of highest need and to align initiatives and partnerships to focus efforts and maximize the return to the communities they serve. **Mental Health & Substance Abuse** was chosen as the top priority for development of a community service plan in order to align with Gracie Square’s mission as an inpatient psychiatric hospital and leverage its clinical expertise and behavioral health resources. The focus of improvement efforts will be in collaboration with NYP, but will not necessarily cease current initiatives unrelated to the focused priorities.

Gracie Square Hospital Prioritized Communities



Based on the data process of analytics and prioritization, Gracie Square will target efforts in **Washington Heights** and **Lower East Side** to allow our teams, in partnership with NYPH, to invest and concentrate efforts and directly impact a high need community within the three-years of the service plan.

Gracie Square Data Highlights for Community of Focus

<p>Adult Obesity, Percent of Population </p> <p>Washington Heights North 26.0% ↑ Washington Heights South 26.0% ↑ Lower East Side 10.0% ↓ High Disparity NTAs 28.5% NYC 24.0%</p>	<p>Percent of preterm births among all live births </p> <p>Washington Heights North 9.4% ↑ Washington Heights South 8.3% ↓ Lower East Side 9.7% ↑ High Disparity NTAs 10.0% NYC 9.1%</p>	<p>New diagnoses of HIV per 100,000 population </p> <p>Washington Heights North 31.4 ↑ Washington Heights South 31.1 ↑ Lower East Side 15.2 ↓ High Disparity NTAs 31.2 NYC 24.0</p>	<p>Self-reported “poor mental health” </p> <p>Washington Heights North 9.8 ↓ Washington Heights South 9.8 ↓ Lower East Side 9.8 ↓ High Disparity NTAs 10.9 NYC 10.3</p>
<p>Child Obesity, Percent of Population Child Obesity </p> <p>Washington Heights North 24.0% ↑ Washington Heights South 24.0% ↑ Lower East Side 16.0% ↓ High Disparity NTAs 22.3% NYC 20.0%</p>	<p>Rate of infant deaths (under one year old) per 1,000 live births </p> <p>Washington Heights North 4.3 ↓ Washington Heights South 4.3 ↓ Lower East Side 3.0 ↓ High Disparity NTAs 5.0 NYC 4.8</p>	<p>New HCV diagnoses per 100,000 population </p> <p>Washington Heights North 58.8 ↓ Washington Heights South 60.3 ↓ Lower East Side 64.3 ↓ High Disparity NTAs 65.7 NYC 71.8</p>	<p>Psychiatric Hospitalizations </p> <p>Washington Heights North 551 ↓ Washington Heights South 873 ↑ Lower East Side 1,051 ↑ High Disparity NTAs 859 NYC 774</p>



Introduction



Acknowledgements: Community Members/Organizations



This Community Health Needs Assessment represents the culmination of work completed by multiple individuals and groups during the past year. We would like to thank the community members who provided their input via focus groups and questionnaires.



Acknowledgements: Consultants



Additionally, we recognize the collaboration of several consultants that contributed to this CHNA in partnership with Gracie Square:

- **Premier, Inc.**, a nationally recognized healthcare consulting organization that specializes in advisory services and identifying community needs for underserved populations;
- **New York Academy of Medicine**, a New York City-based organization that addresses health challenges through innovative approaches to research, evaluation, education, policy leadership, and community engagement; and
- **Citizens' Committee for Children of New York**, a nonprofit and nonpartisan child advocacy organization that educates and mobilizes New Yorkers to make the city a better place for children.



Why a Community Health Needs Assessment?



In particular, Gracie Square is deeply committed to the communities residing in the boroughs of New York City, in Westchester County and the surrounding areas delivering a range of innovative programs and services intended to educate and provide resources to prevent illness, maintain health and improve the overall well-being of the community.

Gracie Square has completed this Community Health Needs Assessment in order to update its understanding of the needs of local community members and the conditions that influence their well-being, and to assemble a plan to enhance community health.



[Gracie Square Hospital](#) (“Gracie Square”), a psychiatric inpatient facility located on a quiet side street on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, has provided advanced, patient-centered inpatient behavioral health services since 1959. Gracie Square is a member of the NYP Regional Hospital Network; it offers a multidisciplinary approach to care for patients with psychiatric disorders who can benefit from inpatient hospitalization. Diagnostic and treatment programs are provided by skilled behavioral healthcare and management teams for a wide range of psychiatric illnesses and disorders.

Gracie Square’s “Mission is to provide the highest-quality, state-of-the-art mental health and chemical dependency treatment in a warm, healing environment. Our caring, compassionate team prepares our patients to return to their families and communities and engage in productive and fulfilling lives. We serve the diverse residents of the greater New York metropolitan area through treatment, education and health promotion.”



Our Community Health Needs Assessment will be a collaboration between Gracie Square and the communities it serves.

It will identify significant health needs across our regions and align our hospital community benefits to improve community health over time.

Our approach will be systematic in an effort to capture current and unmet need while putting in place a process for ongoing evaluation.



Definition of Health



The definition of health historically referenced only physical health, but the definition for this CHNA is rooted in the knowledge that it is increasingly important to understand the broader components of health and well-being and how it can be impacted as well as improved.

“Health is a holistic combination of physical health (absence of sickness or pain), mental health, and wellness for which there is an individual and a community wide responsibility”.

The quotes below reflect views voiced by CHNA focus group participants from Gracie Square Hospital.

It's not just your physical health but your emotional, spiritual, and mental health. Everything. Holistic health.

Health, to me, is a goal for sustaining all of my strengths in a way that I can function and contribute despite my challenges.



CHNA Governance and Collaboration



- Gracie Square engaged in a seven-month, comprehensive, and collaborative development of this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA).
- Several existing NYP committees were leveraged and several newly formed to provide both governance and guidance to the process.
- NYP's CHNA Core Committee managed this process, with significant input from Gracie Square leaders, NYP's diverse team of subject matter experts, and contracted consultants.
- In addition, Gracie Square obtained broader community input through facilitation of focus groups and administration of surveys to area residents – detailed later in this study.





Following the NewYork-Presbyterian approach, Gracie Square conducted its 2019 CHNA by:

1. Obtaining broad community input regarding local health needs including the needs of medically underserved and low-income populations
2. Collecting and evaluating quantitative data for multiple indicators of demographics, socioeconomic status, health, and social determinants
3. Preparing an analysis resulting in the identification of the high disparity neighborhoods in the Gracie Square community
4. Completing an analysis and health needs prioritization
5. Ensuring integration with the Priority Areas of the 2019-2024 New York State Prevention Agenda
6. Describing the process and methodologies utilized throughout
7. Making the CHNA results publicly available online



Defining the Gracie Square Community



Defining New York Geographies



This CHNA utilizes information based upon multiple geographical definitions as were publicly available. The below is a description of these various geographies provided by the Citizen’s Committee for Children (CCC).



Geography	Population Range	Description
Community District (CD)	Between 50,000 to 250,000 residents	There are 59 community districts (CD) in New York City (NYC). Each is assigned to a community board, which were created by local law in 1975 as appointed advisory groups for questions related to land use and zoning, the city budget process, and service delivery. There are 12 CDs in Manhattan, 12 in the Bronx, 18 in Brooklyn, 14 in Queens, and 3 in Staten Island.
Census Tract	Between 3,000 to 4,000 residents	There are 2,168 census tracts in New York City. They are small statistical subdivisions of counties used by the United States Census Bureau (USCB) for analyzing population demographics. Each decade, the USCB updates the boundaries of census tracts and attempts to keep changes to a minimum. The population range reported here is specific to NYC and may be larger for census tracts outside the city.
Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)	Minimum 15,000 residents	There are 190 NTAs in New York City. The NYC Department of City Planning created these boundaries to estimate populations in small areas, which are similar to historical New York City neighborhoods, but not fully reflective due to several constraints. NTAs are aggregations of census tracts from the decennial census and they are subsets of New York City’s 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) and congruent with PUMA boundaries. Typically, two or three NTAs fit within one PUMA. NTAs offer greater statistical reliability compared to census tracts, and therefore are a compromise between census tracts and the larger CDs and PUMAs, which provide less granularity but more reliable estimates for census survey data.
ZIP Codes	Not applicable	There are 263 Zip Codes in NYC. Around 60 are associated with individual buildings and part of a larger ZIP Code in Manhattan. Individual ZIP Codes may cross state, place, county, census tract, and other census boundaries. The USCB created generalized areal representations of Zip Code service areas called ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) and provides census estimates for these areas. ZCTAs were introduced with the 2000 Census and in most cases ZCTA Codes and ZIP Codes for an area are the same.

Summary for the Defined Gracie Square Community



Community Profile Overview

- The community definition for Gracie Square was derived using 80% of zip codes from which Gracie Square patients originate and adding zip codes not among the original patient origin to create continuity in geographical boundaries, **resulting in a total of 148 community zip codes mostly within NYC.**
- The Gracie Square community covers a geography of **almost 7.8M people and is forecast to grow, 2.6%, between 2019-2024, faster than the state, 1.5%.**
- The community's age cohort profile is similar to that of New York State but **is slightly younger** with only 14.0% of the population aged 65+ compared to 16.3%.
- However, this could be changing as the **growth projected in ages 65+ is higher in the community, 15.3%**, than the state, 14.4%, between 2019-2024.
- In 2019, **the community has a higher non-White population, 70.2%**, than the state 45.6%; **driven by Hispanics, 31.6%, and African American, 21.1%.**
- **Future growth is projected for Hispanics, Asian/Hawaiian /Pacific Islanders and Other populations while the White population is projected to decline.**
- In 2019, the income distribution for Gracie Square community is similar to the New York State comparison. However, the community's **average household income, \$99,251, is lower than the average of New York State, \$101,507.**



Summary for the Defined Gracie Square Community continued



Community Profile Overview continued

- The community is **less likely to speak 'only English' at home** than the average for New York State.
- **More of the population lives in family households**, 58.0%, than non-family households, 42.0% and the **household size is smaller in comparison to New York State** (23.5% are HH size 4 or greater compared to 24.0% in New York State)
- **There are 4% children in the community than the average** for the benchmark of New York State.
- In 2019, this **community had an 11% lower high school and an 8% higher Bachelor's degree attainment** than the average for the benchmark of New York State.
- The **unemployment rate is 18% higher** than the benchmark of New York State, and there are 2% **fewer white collar workers** than the state average.
- With an index value of 209, **the population that uses public transport to travel to work is 109 higher than the average for the benchmark of New York State.**



Gracie Square Community Definition



Map Legend

- ★ NYP Hospital Location
- 5-Digit ZIP Code
- NTA Border

CHNAs by Facility

- Gracie Square

0 2 4 6
Miles



NewYork-Presbyterian Gracie Square Hospital CHNA Defined Community				
ZIP Codes				
10001	10037*	10475	11223*	11379
10002	10038	10550	11224*	11385
10003	10039	10701	11225*	11412
10004*	10040	10703*	11226	11415*
10005*	10044	10705*	11228*	11416*
10006*	10065	10710	11229	11417
10007*	10075	11101	11230	11418*
10009	10128	11102	11231*	11419*
10010*	10301	11103	11232*	11420
10011	10305	11104	11233	11421*
10012	10451	11105	11234	11423*
10013	10452	11106	11235	11432
10014*	10453	11201	11236*	11433*
10016	10454	11203	11237*	11435
10017	10455	11204	11238	11439*
10018	10456	11205	11249*	11451*
10019	10457	11206	11251*	
10021	10458	11207*	11252*	
10022	10459	11208	11354	
10023	10460	11209*	11355	
10024	10461	11210	11365	
10025	10462	11211	11366*	
10026	10463	11212	11367*	
10027	10465	11213	11368	
10028	10466	11214	11369	
10029	10467	11215*	11370	
10030	10468	11216	11371*	
10031	10469	11217	11372	
10032	10470*	11218	11373	
10033	10471	11219*	11374	
10034	10472	11220	11375	
10035	10473	11221	11377	
10036	10474	11222	11378	

Sources: NYP hospital based zip code level patient origination, 80%, Mapitude

- The community definition was derived using 80% of zip codes from which Gracie Square patients originate, over the most recent 18 months.
- Hospital based patient data was provided by NYP Value Institute and included inpatient admissions and outpatient visits and ancillary procedures.
- In order to create a contiguous community definition, zip codes not among the original patient origin were included to create continuity in geographical boundaries, resulting in a total of 148 zip codes.



Total Population Growth by Age Cohort



NewYork-Presbyterian
 NYP Gracie Square Service Area vs. the State of New York State - Population by Age Cohort
 Calendar Years 2019 to 2024

Age Cohort	Census 2010		Estimated 2019		Projected 2024		Percent Change 2010 - 2024	Percent Change 2019 - 2024
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total		
NYP Gracie Square Service Area								
0 - 14	1,311,237	17.9%	1,409,151	18.1%	1,456,210	18.2%	11.1%	3.3%
15 - 44	3,394,644	46.3%	3,406,924	43.7%	3,323,430	41.6%	-2.1%	-2.5%
45 - 64	1,758,259	24.0%	1,885,821	24.2%	1,954,937	24.5%	11.2%	3.7%
65 +	870,339	11.9%	1,086,513	14.0%	1,253,042	15.7%	44.0%	15.3%
Total	7,334,479	100.0%	7,788,409	100.0%	7,987,619	100.0%	8.9%	2.6%
Women 15 - 44	1,741,354	23.7%	1,738,300	22.3%	1,685,832	21.1%	-3.2%	-3.0%
Median Age		35.0		36.6		38.3	9.4%	4.6%
New York State								
0 - 14	3,531,233	18.2%	3,458,401	17.4%	3,450,628	17.1%	-2.3%	-0.2%
15 - 44	8,046,567	41.5%	7,971,497	40.1%	7,907,927	39.2%	-1.7%	-0.8%
45 - 64	5,182,359	26.7%	5,223,469	26.2%	5,121,167	25.4%	-1.2%	-2.0%
65 +	2,617,943	13.5%	3,250,309	16.3%	3,716,838	18.4%	42.0%	14.4%
Total	19,378,102	100.0%	19,903,676	100.0%	20,196,560	100.0%	4.2%	1.5%
Women 15 - 44	4,047,947	20.9%	3,985,000	20.0%	3,930,376	19.5%	-2.9%	-1.4%
Median Age		37.8		39.0		40.1	6.1%	2.7%

ureal[NYP_Gracie_Square_Demographic_SAbyZIP.xlsx]Pop_Table

- The Gracie Square community covers a geography of almost 7.8M people and is forecast to grow faster, 2.6%, than the state, 1.5%, between 2019-2024.
- The age cohort profile is similar to that of New York State but is slightly younger with only 14% of the population aged 65+ compared to 16.3%.
- However, this could be changing as the growth projected, between 2019-2024, in ages 65+ is higher in the Gracie Square community, 15.3%, than the state, 14.4%.

Source: Nielsen, Inc.



Population by Race & Ethnicity



New York-Presbyterian
 NYP Gracie Square Service Area vs. the State of New York State - Ethnic Profile
 Calendar Years 2019 to 2024

Ethnicity	Census 2010		Estimated 2019		Projected 2024		Percent Change 2010 - 2024	Percent Change 2019 - 2024
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total		
NYP Gracie Square Service Area								
Hispanics	2,249,902	30.7%	2,457,699	31.6%	2,560,930	32.1%	13.8%	4.2%
Non-Hispanics								
White	2,322,556	31.7%	2,322,307	29.8%	2,298,108	28.8%	-1.1%	-1.0%
African American	1,653,895	22.5%	1,644,029	21.1%	1,619,647	20.3%	-2.1%	-1.5%
American Indian/Alaskan/Aleutian	15,810	0.2%	15,522	0.2%	15,238	0.2%	-3.6%	-1.8%
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	906,482	12.4%	1,120,060	14.4%	1,241,050	15.5%	36.9%	10.8%
Other	185,834	2.5%	228,792	2.9%	252,646	3.2%	36.0%	10.4%
Subtotal	5,084,577	69.3%	5,330,710	68.4%	5,426,689	67.9%	6.7%	1.8%
Total	7,334,479	100.0%	7,788,409	100.0%	7,987,619	100.0%	8.9%	2.6%
New York State								
Hispanics	3,416,922	17.6%	3,897,754	19.6%	4,163,356	20.6%	21.8%	6.8%
Non-Hispanics								
White	11,304,247	58.3%	10,829,785	54.4%	10,574,224	52.4%	-6.5%	-2.4%
African American	2,783,857	14.4%	2,846,150	14.3%	2,864,737	14.2%	2.9%	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan/Aleutian	53,908	0.3%	54,848	0.3%	55,436	0.3%	2.8%	1.1%
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1,411,514	7.3%	1,775,160	8.9%	1,984,868	9.8%	40.6%	11.8%
Other	407,654	2.1%	499,979	2.5%	553,939	2.7%	35.9%	10.8%
Subtotal	15,961,180	82.4%	16,005,922	80.4%	16,033,204	79.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Total	19,378,102	100.0%	19,903,676	100.0%	20,196,560	100.0%	4.2%	1.5%

ure[NYP_Gracie_Square_Demographic_SAbyZIP.xlsx]Ethnicity_Table

Source: Nielsen, Inc.

- In 2019, the Gracie Square community has a higher non-White population, 70.2%, than the state 45.6%.
- This is driven by Hispanics, 31.6%, and African American, 21.1%.
- Future growth is projected for Hispanics, Asian/Hawaiian /Pacific Islanders and Other populations while the White population is projected to decline.



Socioeconomic Profile – Household Income



NewYork-Presbyterian
 NYP Gracie Square Service Area vs. the State of New York State - Socioeconomic Profile
 Calendar Years 2019 to 2024

Socioeconomic Indicator	Census 2010	Estimated 2019	Projected 2024	Percent Change 2010 - 2024	Percent Change 2019 - 2024
NYP Gracie Square Service Area					
Population	7,334,479	7,788,409	7,987,619	8.9%	2.6%
Households	2,735,808	3,008,045	3,091,788	13.0%	2.8%
Median Household Income	\$36,835	\$61,076	\$67,879	84.3%	11.1%
Average Household Income	\$56,626	\$99,251	\$109,506	93.4%	10.3%
Income Distribution					
Under \$25,000	36.4%	24.3%	22.2%	-38.9%	-6.2%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	25.9%	18.9%	17.9%	-30.9%	-2.9%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	24.6%	24.8%	24.0%	-2.7%	-0.8%
\$100,000 +	13.1%	31.9%	36.0%	173.8%	15.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
New York State					
Population	19,378,102	19,903,676	20,196,560	4.2%	1.5%
Households	7,056,878	7,584,043	7,719,346	9.4%	1.8%
Median Household Income	\$43,792	\$68,067	\$74,555	70.2%	9.5%
Average Household Income	\$61,489	\$101,507	\$111,343	81.1%	9.7%
Income Distribution					
Under \$25,000	29.5%	19.9%	18.2%	-38.5%	-7.0%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	26.3%	19.0%	17.8%	-32.1%	-4.3%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	29.0%	26.7%	25.7%	-11.2%	-2.0%
\$100,000 +	15.3%	34.4%	38.3%	151.1%	13.2%

uare/[NYP_Gracie_Square_Demographic_SAbyZIP.xlsx]Household_Table

Source: Nielsen, Inc.

- In 2019, the income distribution for Gracie Square community is similar to the New York State comparison, with exception to having a larger population in the lower income bracket.
- In addition, the community's average household income, \$99,251, is lower than the average of New York State, \$101,507.
- Future growth is projected among the higher income bracket.

Community Demographic Profile



POPULATION
7,788,409

HOUSEHOLDS
3,008,045

ETHNICITY

31.6%
Index: **161**

Hispanic/Latino

HISPANIC ORIGIN*

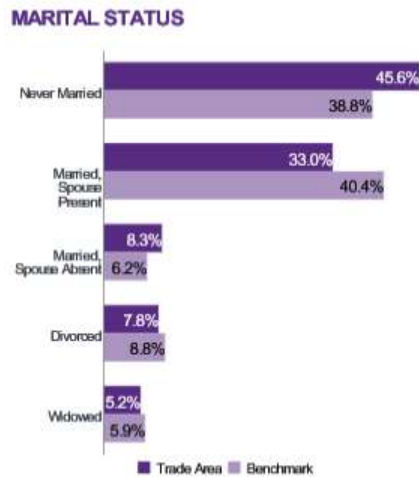
53.7%
Index: 101

Non Cuban/Mexican/Puerto Rican

HOME LANGUAGE*

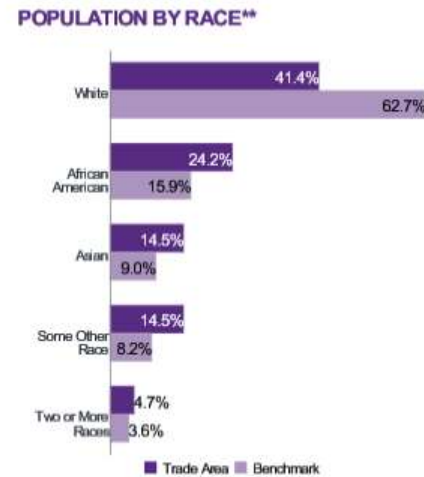
49.4%
Index: 71

Only English



POPULATION BY AGE

Age	Count	%	Index
0 - 4	496,496	6.4	110
5 - 9	476,664	6.1	106
10 - 14	435,991	5.6	97
15 - 17	257,123	3.3	91
18 - 20	272,154	3.5	86
21 - 24	378,914	4.9	93
25 - 34	1,377,878	17.7	122
35 - 44	1,120,855	14.4	114
45 - 54	986,199	12.7	97
55 - 64	899,622	11.6	87
65 - 74	633,843	8.1	86
75 - 84	312,773	4.0	87
85+	139,897	1.8	81



Benchmark: New York

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(<https://en.environicsanalytics.com/Envision/About/3/2019>)

*Top variable chosen from percent composition ranking
**Top 5 variables chosen from percent composition ranking



The index is a measure of how similar or different the defined area is from the benchmark.

- In 2019, this community comprises almost 7.8M people.
- With an index value of 161, the population that is Hispanic/Latino is 61% higher than the average for the benchmark of New York State.
- The population also is less likely to speak only English at home than the average for the benchmark of New York State.
- There is a higher minority population than the state and there are more never married persons than there are married.

Community Household & Housing



MEDIAN AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

50

Index: 93

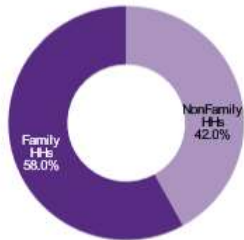
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN*



30.4%

Index: 96

HOUSEHOLD TYPE



HOUSING TENURE



Own

27.0%

Index: 51



Rent

73.0%

Index: 154

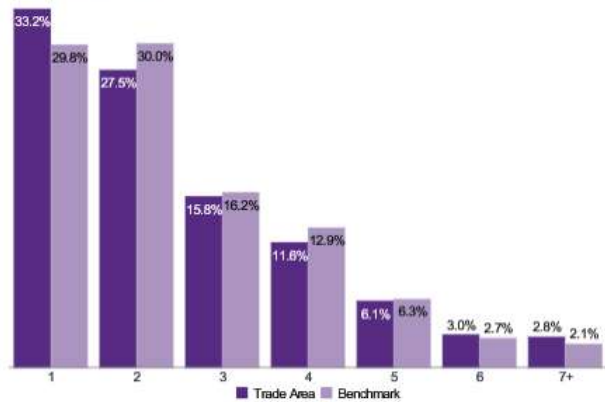
AGE OF HOUSING**



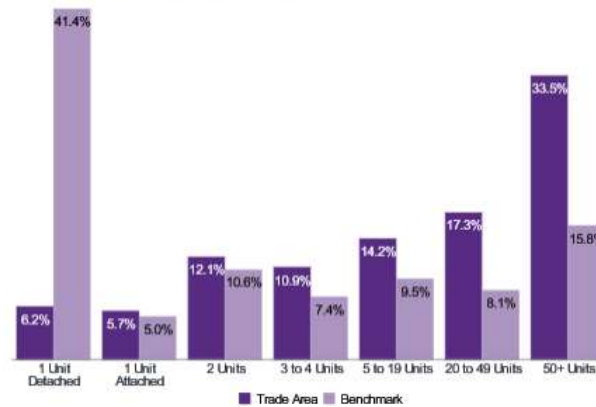
79+ years old

% Comp: 40.3 Index: 131

HOUSEHOLD SIZE



HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE



Benchmark: New York

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Index Colons: <80 80 - 110 110+

*Uses the variable "Households with people under age 18"

**Chosen from percent composition ranking

The index is a measure of how similar or different the defined area is from the benchmark.

- This community is younger than the average for the benchmark of New York State; there is 4% less children in the community than the average for the benchmark of New York State.
- More of the population lives in family households, 58%, than non-family households, 42% and the household size is similar in comparison to New York State, 23.5% are HH size 4 or greater compared to 24.0% in New York State.
- With an index value of 154, the number of homes rented are 54% higher than the average for the benchmark of New York State and fewer than average own a home.

Community Education & Socio Economic Status



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: TOP 2*



High School Graduate



Bachelor's Degree

EDUCATION: HISPANIC/LATINO



Bachelor's degree or higher

POVERTY STATUS



At or above poverty

HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Median Household Income
\$61,076
Index: 90

Average Household Income
\$99,251
Index: 98

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Benchmark: New York

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(<https://en.environicsanalytics.com/Envision/About/3/2019>)

*Ranked by percent composition



The index is a measure of how similar or different the defined area is from the benchmark.

- In 2019, this community had an 11% lower high school and 8% higher bachelor's degree attainment than the average for the benchmark of New York State.
- However, the community's median household income, \$61,076 and average household income, \$99,251, are less than the average for the benchmark of New York State.

Community Employment & Occupation



OCCUPATIONAL CLASS*



White Collar

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Percent of civilian labor force unemployed

METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK: TOP 2*

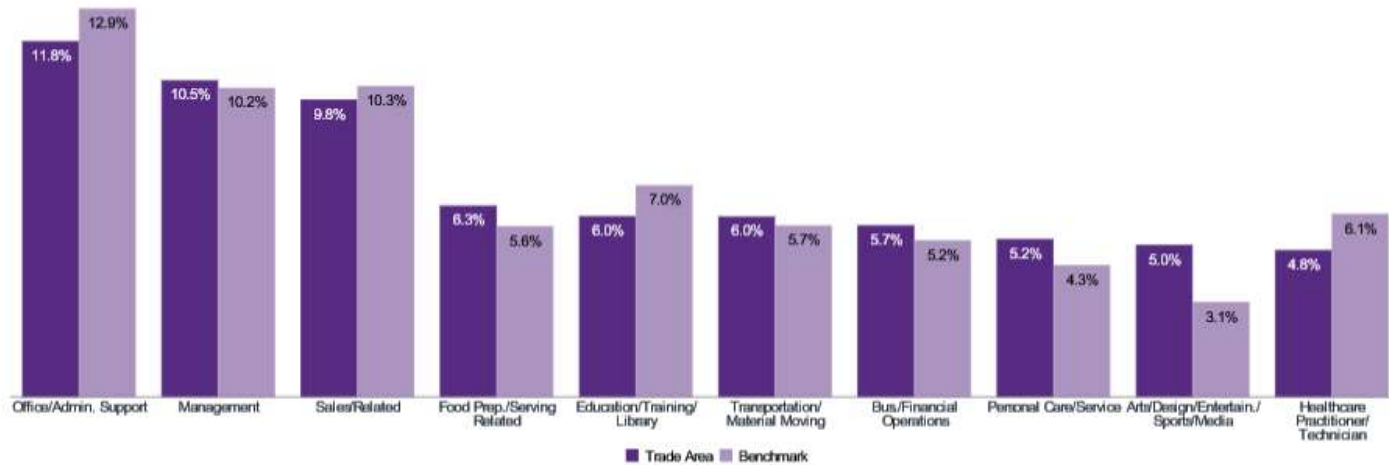


Travel to work by **Public Transport**



Travel to work by **Driving Alone**

OCCUPATION: TOP 10*



Benchmark: New York

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<https://en.environicsanalytics.com/Envision/About/3/2019>

*Chosen from percent composition ranking



The index is a measure of how similar or different the defined area is from the benchmark.

- In 2019, this community's unemployment rate is the higher than the benchmark of New York State, but there are fewer white collar workers than the state average.
- With an index value of 209, the population that uses public transport to travel to work is 109% higher than the average for the benchmark of New York State.



Assessing the Health of the High Disparity Communities

Demographics and Socioeconomic Status

- In the subset of Gracie Square neighborhoods that have been identified as high disparity there is a total population of 4,125,632.
- There is variation between NTAs among gender and age cohorts which have implications for health services needed, but **overall the high disparity community is 52.8% female and slightly younger**, 10.8% of the population is 65+, compared to NYC, 12.5%.
- The **Gracie Square community has a much higher minority population** at 87.7% (especially Hispanic/Latino, 39.6%, Black, 36.0%, and Asian, 9.1% of the population) than does the NYC average 67.3%.
- There is a **larger percentage of residents that are living in poverty**, 27.7%, than NYC, 20.6%.
- Many of these neighborhoods have a **higher percent of uninsured, 15.9%**, than the NYC average, 13.5%, and a **slightly higher percent of children without insurance**, 4.2%, than the NYC average, 4.0%.
- Many of these neighborhoods have a **higher Medicaid enrollment**, 44.3%, than the NYC average, 37.0%.
- In aggregate there **are higher than NYC average percentages of residents that are foreign born, non-English speaking, not graduated from high school, unemployed, disabled, and single parents**.
- Compared to the NYC average, there are **fewer people in the Gracie Square community living in an Area Median Income (AMI) income band of \$200,000, and more people living in an income band under \$15,000**.

Social Determinants of Health

- The high cost of housing is a concern, as the percentage of **overcrowded housing 12.6%, and rent burden greater than 50% of income 29.8%, are both less favorable than the NYC averages, 8.9% and 29.8%.**
- Also, **renter-occupied homes without maintenance defects, 38.3%, are lower than city average, 44.0%.**
- **There are higher percentages of residents living in public housing, 7.5% as compared to the NYC average, 4.7%.**
- **There is also a high percentage of families with children living in shelters, 5.7%, compared to the NYC average 3.8%.**
- The Gracie Square community **receives SNAP benefits, 32.1%, at a higher percentage of the population than the NYC average, 7.9%.**
- The **number of meals missing annually from food insecure households in these NTAs were estimated at more than 453 million.**
- Among the Social & Environmental Safety indicators assessed, **there are 104.6 per 1,000 age 65+ Senior Center participants, which is about the same as NYC, 101.0..**
- All neighborhoods in the Gracie Square community report **higher than NYC average commute times to work, except Sunset Park East and Williamsburg.**

Health Status

- The percentage of the adult population with **obesity 29.1%**, is higher than NYC, **24.0%**.
- **The percentage of the child population that is obese, 22.5%, is higher than the NYC, 20.0% average.**
- There is slightly **less regular physical activity as a percentage of the population, 71.4%**, compared to NYC 73.0%.
- The **severe maternal morbidity crude rate (per 10,000 deliveries), 291.5, is higher** than the NYC average, 229.6.
- There is also a **higher than average percent of live births receiving late prenatal care, 9.5%**, compared to NYC, 7.0%, in the community which could be contributing to the **higher than preterm births among all live births, 10.1%, compared to NYC, 9.1%, and infant death rates (under one year old per 1,000 live births), 5.1, compared to NYC, 4.4..**
- **There is a higher than average teen birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15-19, 30.8.** compared to NYC, 23.7.
- Overall in the Gracie Square community, **premature mortality per 100,000 population under age 65 is slightly higher, 195.2,** than the NYC average, 193.8.
- While community adults are **self reporting similar percentages of “good-excellent” health as the NYC average, there are higher percentages in the community not getting needed medical care and self-reporting poor mental health.**
- While **self-reported binge drinking, 15.5%, is lower than the NYC average, 17.0%**, it is a concern for certain NTAs.

Health Status, continued

- Community children are visiting the ER for asthma care per 10,000 children ages 5-17 at rates higher, 306.5, than NYC, 223.0.
- Varying among NTAs, in aggregate there higher than average percentage of chronic conditions are among diabetes (14.5%, NYC 11.0%), and hypertension (32.4%, NYC 28.0%).
- There is about the same percentages of adults self-reporting smoking , 13.8%, compared to NYC 14.0%.
- There are higher rates of new HIV diagnoses, per 100,000 people, 33.6, compared to NYC, 24.0.
- Numerous NTAs have higher rates of new Hepatitis C diagnoses, per 100,000 people. In particular, East Tremont, Claremont-Bathgate, Morrisania-Melrose, Crotona Park East, and Belmont, each have a rate of 131.0.
- In comparison with NYC, the Gracie Square community has the same percentage of adults with cardiovascular (CV) disease, 6.6%, as NYC, 6.6%.
- However, there are many neighborhoods (in Bronx and Queens Counties) with higher than NYC averages of the percentage of adults with arthritis and percentages of adults with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
- The overall percentage of adults taking medication for high blood pressure, 59.2, is higher than NYC, 54.7.
- West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George and Stapleton-Rosebank NTAs (in Richmond County) reported higher cancer incidence among cancers of all sites and lung.
- Numerous NTAs (in Bronx County) report higher than NYC average incidence for prostate cancer.

Health Care Service Utilization

- There are **higher rates of avoidable hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 18+, 1,761, than NYC 1,033, and avoidable hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 0-4, 882, NYC 623.**
- There are also **higher rates for preventable “all” 100,000, 2,230, NYC 1,662, as well as for preventable asthma, diabetes and hypertension hospitalizations.**
- **Other hospitalizations** (psychiatric, alcohol, drugs, stroke, child asthma) in the community vary by neighborhood, but are **mostly higher than** the NYC average; However, hospitalizations for falls, 1,480, are lower than the NYC average, 1,840.
- There are **higher than NYC average visits across all Emergency Department indicators** (all visits per 100,000, treat and release per 100,000, visits resulting in inpatient stays per 100,000 and percent preventable treat and release visits).

Neighborhoods with the highest disparities

- Washington Heights South, Bronxdale, Jamaica, Norwood, West Farms-Bronx River, Bedford Park-Fordham North, Kingsbridge Heights, West Concourse, Mount Hope, Fordham South, University Heights-Morris Heights, East Concourse-Concourse Village, and Highbridge NTAs have a larger than NYC average across these indicators - foreign born, the non-English speaking, those not graduating from high school, the unemployed, the disabled and single parents.
- Numerous NTAs have higher rates of both new HIV and Hepatitis C diagnoses per 100,000 people. In particular, East Tremont, Claremont-Bathgate, Morrisania-Melrose, Crotona Park East, and Belmont.
- There are many neighborhoods (in Bronx and Queens Counties) with higher than NYC averages of the percentage of adults with arthritis and percentages of adults with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
- West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George and Stapleton-Rosebank NTAs (in Richmond County) reported higher cancer incidence among cancers of all sites and lung.
- Numerous NTAs (in Bronx County) report higher than NYC average incidence for prostate cancer.
- The Gracie Square NTAs with the highest ED All Visits per 100,000 are Mott Haven-Port Morris 93,415, Melrose South-Mott Haven North 93,197, and Claremont-Bathgate, 91,170.
- In the Gracie Square community, Norwood has the highest ED % of Preventable Treat and Release Visits, 59.8%, followed by Manhattanville, 58.9%, Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds, 58.5%, Mott Haven-Port Morris 58.5%, Melrose South-Mott Haven North, 58.4% and East Harlem South, 58.4%.



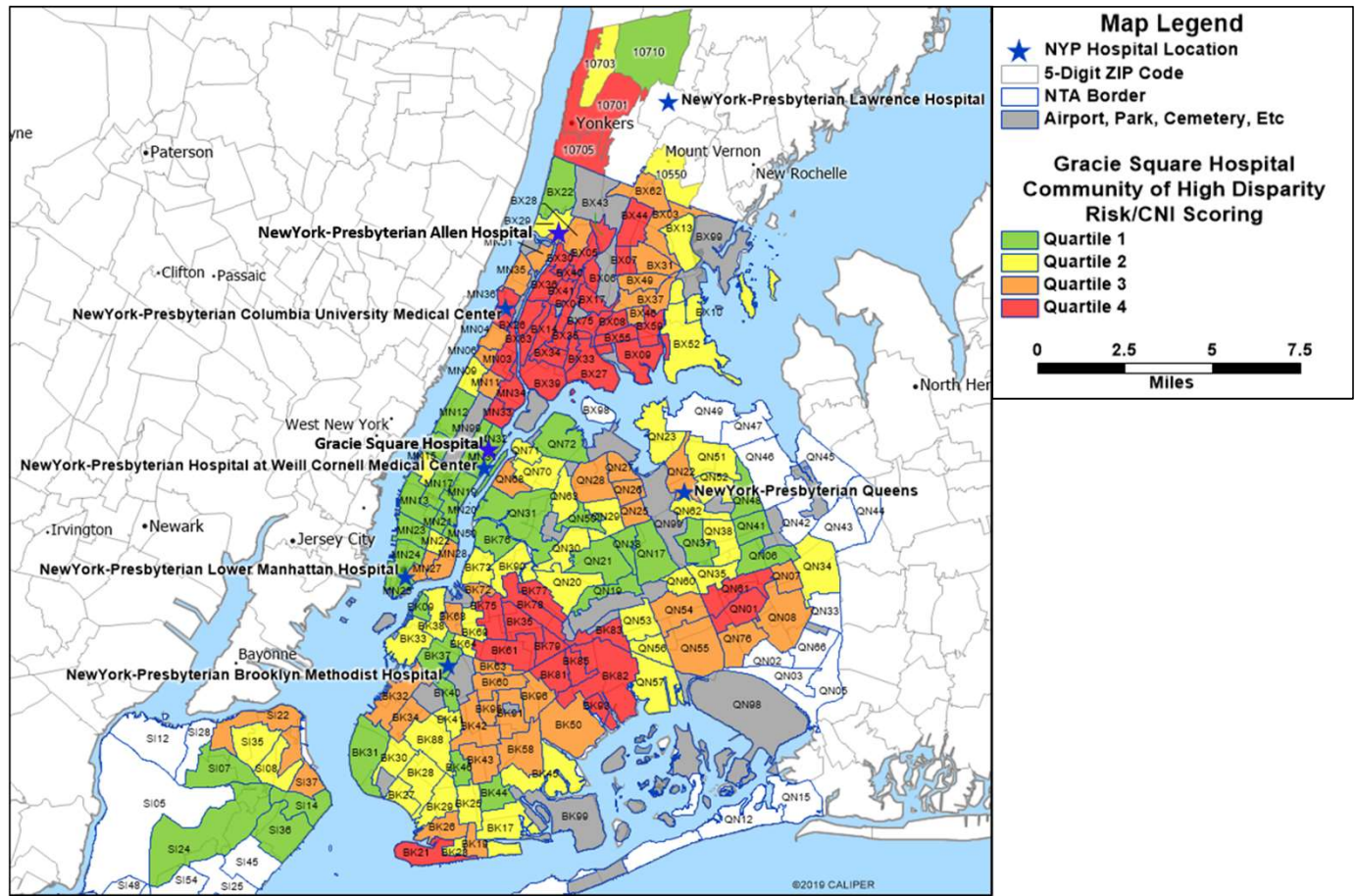
High Disparity Communities Analysis Method

Objective: The objective is to identify the geographical areas by Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA) within NYC for which there is a higher health need and/or a higher risk of required resources.

Method:

- This analysis was adapted from the Citizen's Committee for Children Community Risk Index Report. However, the risk ranking utilized a selection of 29 indicators across five domains (demographics, income, insurance, access to care and the New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda Priorities) for the broader community of all ages.
- Similar to the CCC analysis:
 - Data for individual indicators are collected by NTA (or cross walked to NTA).
 - Each indicator's data are standardized using Linear Scaling Technique (LST), which calculates the difference between the value of a given NTA and that of the lowest value NTA, and divides this number by the difference between the highest value NTA and the lowest value NTA.
 - The standardized values are then ranked from low to high with regard to increasing risks to well-being (a higher rank illustrates a higher risk/need).
 - Then indicators are averaged within each domain using equal weighting to produce 5 domain indices.
 - These five domains indices are averaged again using equal weighting to produce an overall domain of risk/need for each NTA.

Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis



- An analysis of community health need and risk of high resource utilization was undertaken at the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA) geography.
- The need score is a composite of 29 different indicators, carefully selected, across five domains: demographics, income, insurance, access to care and New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda Priorities.
- The results show where there is more or less need comparatively between NTAs.
- The 148 Gracie Square zip codes were cross-walked to 168 NTAs categorized into four quartiles. Additional analysis was undertaken for the 84 NTAs of higher disparity.



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis Higher Disparity Quartile 4



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BX17	East Tremont	122	150	137	154	139	140.3	Quartile 4
BX26	Highbridge	115	153	127	150	141	137.4	Quartile 4
BX39	Mott Haven-Port Morris	129	144	113	162	131	136.0	Quartile 4
BX14	East Concourse-Concourse Village	134	143	113	148	136	134.8	Quartile 4
BX01	Claremont-Bathgate	110	149	114	155	144	134.5	Quartile 4
BX36	University Heights-Morris Heights	119	144	126	148	136	134.4	Quartile 4
BX35	Morrisania-Melrose	114	141	114	154	143	133.2	Quartile 4
BK81	Brownsville	108	141	128	155	132	132.7	Quartile 4
BX33	Longwood	121	143	102	160	130	131.2	Quartile 4
BX75	Crotona Park East	101	136	125	154	138	131.0	Quartile 4
BX27	Hunts Point	115	142	100	160	135	130.6	Quartile 4
BX41	Mount Hope	126	125	112	147	141	130.2	Quartile 4
BX40	Fordham South	112	153	99	148	139	130.1	Quartile 4
BX34	Melrose South-Mott Haven North	113	143	94	162	137	129.6	Quartile 4
BK85	East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	94	142	125	152	133	129.4	Quartile 4
BK82	East New York	111	135	111	137	139	126.7	Quartile 4
BK79	Ocean Hill	104	134	104	154	136	126.6	Quartile 4
BX63	West Concourse	121	122	106	149	132	125.8	Quartile 4
BX55	Soundview-Bruckner	126	137	109	125	124	124.4	Quartile 4
BX05	Bedford Park-Fordham North	114	121	113	141	133	124.3	Quartile 4
BX30	Kingsbridge Heights	115	139	98	140	125	123.5	Quartile 4
BX06	Belmont	104	128	98	153	131	122.7	Quartile 4
MN34	East Harlem North	109	129	89	151	128	121.2	Quartile 4
BK35	Stuyvesant Heights	102	124	114	128	129	119.4	Quartile 4

Source: Citizen's Committee for Children; Data City of New York; Data2Go; NYC Health Atlas; NYC Mayor Report

- Recognizing the variability among domains and individual indicators, these 84 neighborhoods were identified to be of comparatively higher disparities which could benefit from focused efforts of health improvement.



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis

Higher Disparity Quartile 4, continued



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BX44	Williamsbridge-Olinville	112	109	112	131	131	119.3	Quartile 4
BX08	West Farms-Bronx River	116	137	86	127	128	118.9	Quartile 4
MN03	Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	99	110	114	135	129	117.5	Quartile 4
MN33	East Harlem South	101	115	113	144	110	116.5	Quartile 4
BK21	Seagate-Coney Island	104	128	125	113	112	116.3	Quartile 4
BX43	Norwood	111	103	99	143	125	116.1	Quartile 4
BK78	Bushwick South	112	126	90	126	118	114.3	Quartile 4
BX09	Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	121	113	95	126	115	113.9	Quartile 4
QN61	Jamaica	123	109	110	107	118	113.3	Quartile 4
BK93	Starrett City	86	111	114	137	114	112.4	Quartile 4
BK61	Crown Heights North	100	112	93	127	127	111.9	Quartile 4
BX59	Westchester-Unionport	107	117	111	124	101	111.7	Quartile 4
BK75	Bedford	83	130	97	127	120	111.4	Quartile 4
QN01	South Jamaica	107	100	115	117	111	110.1	Quartile 4
BX07	Bronxdale	104	113	91	122	118	109.6	Quartile 4
BK83	Cypress Hills-City Line	107	105	89	130	116	109.3	Quartile 4
MN36	Washington Heights South	131	112	88	95	119	109.2	Quartile 4
BK77	Bushwick North	123	123	72	122	104	108.9	Quartile 4



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis

Higher Disparity Quartile 3



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BK95	Erasmus	100	80	101	121	141	108.6	Quartile 3
MN04	Hamilton Heights	102	112	100	102	124	108.0	Quartile 3
BX03	Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	95	92	100	128	123	107.6	Quartile 3
MN01	Marble Hill-Inwood	117	117	110	92	100	107.0	Quartile 3
MN06	Manhattanville	97	129	81	101	120	105.7	Quartile 3
BK96	Rugby-Remsen Village	105	91	90	116	121	104.9	Quartile 3
BK26	Gravesend	92	116	123	92	96	103.6	Quartile 3
MN28	Lower East Side	115	108	103	89	103	103.6	Quartile 3
BX28	Van Cortlandt Village	112	95	110	95	103	103.1	Quartile 3
BK60	Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	100	99	90	107	118	102.8	Quartile 3
BX37	Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	96	88	93	116	113	101.1	Quartile 3
MN27	Chinatown	114	123	106	64	94	100.2	Quartile 3
MN11	Central Harlem South	79	103	62	128	118	98.0	Quartile 3
BK34	Sunset Park East	123	115	100	61	87	97.1	Quartile 3
SI22	West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	82	115	82	98	105	96.4	Quartile 3
BX46	Parkchester	94	68	91	115	114	96.4	Quartile 3
QN68	Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	78	111	107	79	104	95.7	Quartile 3
BX62	Woodlawn-Wakefield	92	66	94	115	104	94.3	Quartile 3
BK42	Flatbush	101	80	92	89	108	94.2	Quartile 3
BK32	Sunset Park West	109	102	74	86	100	94.1	Quartile 3
BK91	East Flatbush-Farragut	99	55	84	110	121	93.9	Quartile 3
QN76	Baisley Park	99	70	94	112	94	93.7	Quartile 3
BK50	Canarsie	104	73	92	97	99	92.8	Quartile 3
BX31	Allerton-Pelham Gardens	91	77	96	114	85	92.6	Quartile 3
BK63	Crown Heights South	80	73	95	108	105	92.1	Quartile 3



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis Higher Disparity Quartile 3, continued



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BX49	Pelham Parkway	90	69	99	109	91	91.4	Quartile 3
BK19	Brighton Beach	74	107	108	80	88	91.2	Quartile 3
MN35	Washington Heights North	109	80	87	83	96	91.0	Quartile 3
QN25	Corona	126	101	69	60	88	88.9	Quartile 3
QN08	St. Albans	98	50	101	106	88	88.7	Quartile 3
QN07	Hollis	85	54	110	104	90	88.6	Quartile 3
QN27	East Elmhurst	103	83	91	75	87	87.9	Quartile 3
SI37	Stapleton-Rosebank	85	92	73	92	96	87.3	Quartile 3
BK72	Williamsburg	70	136	94	61	74	87.0	Quartile 3
BK68	Fort Greene	70	85	89	91	87	84.6	Quartile 3
QN28	Jackson Heights	120	85	86	49	83	84.4	Quartile 3
BK43	Midwood	70	98	83	82	88	84.2	Quartile 3
QN22	Flushing	112	114	100	31	64	84.2	Quartile 3
QN55	South Ozone Park	104	64	94	81	72	83.1	Quartile 3
QN26	North Corona	127	81	71	53	81	82.7	Quartile 3
BK58	Flatlands	95	54	88	89	85	82.1	Quartile 3
QN54	Richmond Hill	104	63	76	84	81	81.4	Quartile 3



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis Lower Disparity Quartile 2



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH, PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BX52	Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	91	71	93	89	62	81.2	Quartile 2
QN29	Elmhurst	125	88	67	38	88	81.2	Quartile 2
SI08	Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	71	63	90	78	101	80.6	Quartile 2
QN34	Queens Village	103	49	98	74	76	80.3	Quartile 2
BK28	Bensonhurst West	115	82	103	26	75	80.1	Quartile 2
QN53	Woodhaven	100	56	82	87	75	80.1	Quartile 2
BK17	Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	87	92	102	53	65	80.1	Quartile 2
BX13	Co-op City	97	48	86	98	70	79.8	Quartile 2
MN09	Morningside Heights	61	86	68	89	89	78.6	Quartile 2
BK38	DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	58	83	73	91	83	77.6	Quartile 2
BK29	Bensonhurst East	104	69	111	24	78	77.2	Quartile 2
QN71	Old Astoria	74	93	66	69	83	77.1	Quartile 2
BK41	Kensington-Ocean Parkway	84	103	77	47	74	76.9	Quartile 2
BK88	Borough Park	83	111	81	31	76	76.3	Quartile 2
QN38	Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	74	94	83	54	71	75.4	Quartile 2
BK90	East Williamsburg	74	90	58	56	83	72.3	Quartile 2
QN56	Ozone Park	78	61	72	80	65	71.3	Quartile 2
QN20	Ridgewood	94	62	72	61	67	71.2	Quartile 2
SI35	New Brighton-Silver Lake	53	46	92	81	83	71.1	Quartile 2
QN23	College Point	89	82	93	38	53	71.1	Quartile 2
BX10	Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	70	50	97	87	48	70.5	Quartile 2
QN70	Astoria	81	76	66	53	77	70.4	Quartile 2
QN35	Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	84	55	97	51	65	70.3	Quartile 2
BX29	Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	76	51	74	82	67	69.9	Quartile 2
BK23	West Brighton	56	80	73	81	57	69.5	Quartile 2

- These 84 neighborhoods were identified to be of comparatively lesser disparities, but will continue to benefit from the community health improvement efforts offered broadly by Gracie Square.
- Note that the cross walk from one geography to another (zip code to NTA) includes neighborhoods (airport and park-cemetery-etc.) that may otherwise appear to be unpopulated.



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis Lower Disparity Quartile 2, continued



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BK73	North Side-South Side	61	98	63	53	69	68.8	Quartile 2
QN52	East Flushing	93	65	95	27	54	66.8	Quartile 2
QN60	Kew Gardens	62	49	75	79	68	66.4	Quartile 2
QN51	Murray Hill	97	73	82	28	51	66.1	Quartile 2
BK27	Bath Beach	84	64	92	23	63	65.3	Quartile 2
QN30	Maspeth	77	47	82	58	62	65.1	Quartile 2
BK30	Dyker Heights	94	59	86	24	63	65.1	Quartile 2
QN63	Woodside	91	54	66	40	73	64.8	Quartile 2
BK33	Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	53	69	64	83	54	64.5	Quartile 2
QN62	Queensboro Hill	82	64	101	25	48	64.0	Quartile 2
MN22	East Village	34	70	75	72	68	63.8	Quartile 2
BK45	Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	68	36	77	79	55	63.1	Quartile 2
BK69	Clinton Hill	52	46	67	78	69	62.3	Quartile 2
BK25	Homecrest	71	71	81	34	53	62.0	Quartile 2
MN15	Clinton	47	52	87	50	72	61.5	Quartile 2
BK64	Prospect Heights	38	39	47	106	77	61.2	Quartile 2
QN57	Lindenwood-Howard Beach	66	28	79	73	59	60.9	Quartile 2



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis Lower Disparity Quartile 1



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
BK46	Ocean Parkway South	53	93	76	30	47	60.1	Quartile 1
SI36	Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	56	63	71	55	55	60.0	Quartile 1
SI14	Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	60	61	76	48	55	59.9	Quartile 1
BK31	Bay Ridge	82	54	69	27	59	58.1	Quartile 1
QN50	Elmhurst-Maspeth	91	45	65	24	63	57.8	Quartile 1
QN17	Forest Hills	77	53	82	36	36	56.7	Quartile 1
QN31	Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	84	52	52	34	62	56.7	Quartile 1
BK44	Madison	69	59	68	33	52	56.2	Quartile 1
BX22	North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	59	24	66	71	58	55.6	Quartile 1
MN13	Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flat Iron-Union Square	50	57	58	42	70	55.3	Quartile 1
QN18	Rego Park	73	43	80	33	46	54.9	Quartile 1
QN06	Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	67	38	82	41	47	54.8	Quartile 1
QN19	Glendale	74	40	58	56	46	54.8	Quartile 1
QN41	Fresh Meadows-Utopia	63	58	64	38	49	54.1	Quartile 1
BK40	Windsor Terrace	50	54	57	60	49	54.0	Quartile 1
QN37	Kew Gardens Hills	64	39	72	40	54	53.9	Quartile 1
QN21	Middle Village	70	30	74	54	39	53.3	Quartile 1
QN72	Steinway	63	31	61	48	56	51.7	Quartile 1
SI07	Westerleigh	47	31	57	65	49	49.9	Quartile 1
MN12	Upper West Side	65	46	53	34	49	49.3	Quartile 1
MN20	Murray Hill-Kips Bay	47	41	50	33	65	47.0	Quartile 1
BK37	Park Slope-Gowanus	50	16	50	65	50	46.3	Quartile 1
BK76	Greenpoint	34	50	63	33	52	46.3	Quartile 1
MN17	Midtown-Midtown South	41	33	56	28	74	46.0	Quartile 1
QN48	Auburndale	70	30	85	12	33	45.8	Quartile 1



Gracie Square Communities of High Disparity Analysis Lower Disparity Quartile 1, continued



NTA Code	NTA Name	Domain 1, Demographics	Domain 2, Income	Domain 3, Insurance	Domain 4, Access to Care	Domain 5, NYS DOH PA	Overall Domain Risk/Need	Quartile
SI24	Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	60	28	67	39	23	43.5	Quartile 1
MN32	Yorkville	52	36	72	13	29	40.5	Quartile 1
MN14	Lincoln Square	52	36	52	26	32	39.4	Quartile 1
MN31	Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	55	31	59	14	34	38.6	Quartile 1
MN24	SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	48	30	52	12	49	38.4	Quartile 1
MN21	Gramercy	29	15	65	26	44	35.7	Quartile 1
BK09	Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	28	15	49	48	31	34.2	Quartile 1
MN50	Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	42	16	67	11	27	32.5	Quartile 1
MN25	Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	28	15	50	18	47	31.6	Quartile 1
MN23	West Village	43	9	48	10	35	29.1	Quartile 1
MN19	Turtle Bay-East Midtown	46	11	48	9	23	27.5	Quartile 1
MN40	Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	49	8	49	10	18	27.0	Quartile 1
BK99	park-cemetery-etc-Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	Quartile 1
BX99	park-cemetery-etc-Bronx	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	Quartile 1
MN99	park-cemetery-etc-Manhattan	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	Quartile 1
QN98	Airport	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	Quartile 1
QN99	park-cemetery-etc-Queens	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	Quartile 1



Assessing the High Disparity Communities Overview



There were five ZIP codes part of the defined community, which originated in the southern portion of Westchester County. Due to the lack of publicly available data at the ZIP code level for Westchester, this CHNA focused solely upon the New York City community.

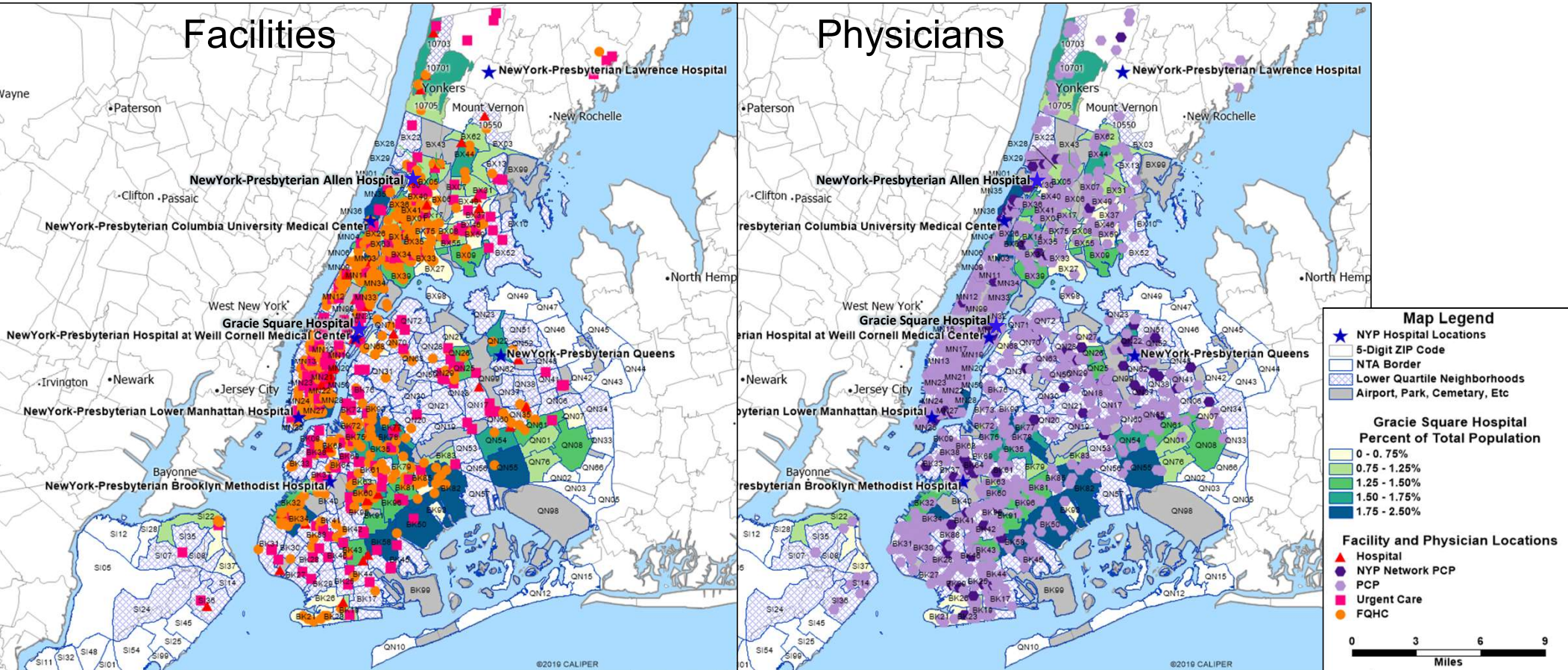
The Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTA) identified as Quartiles 3 and 4, for which there is a higher health need and/or a higher risk of required resources, will be evaluated in greater detail.

The following indicators have been selected to assess community health needs, to identify health disparities, to utilize in prioritizing the implementation strategies and to support health intervention planning.

- **Demographics** (population, gender, age cohort, race/ethnicity, foreign born, limited English language, unemployment, disability status, single parent households, etc.)
- **Socioeconomic status** (poverty, Area Median Income (AMI) eligibility for housing financial assistance)
- **Insurance status** (uninsured, Medicaid enrolled)
- **Social Determinants of Health** (housing, food and nutrition, social and safety environment, transportation)
- **Indicators of health** (healthy eating and physical activity, women infant and children, well-being & mental health, chronic disease, hospitalizations, and Emergency Department utilization)

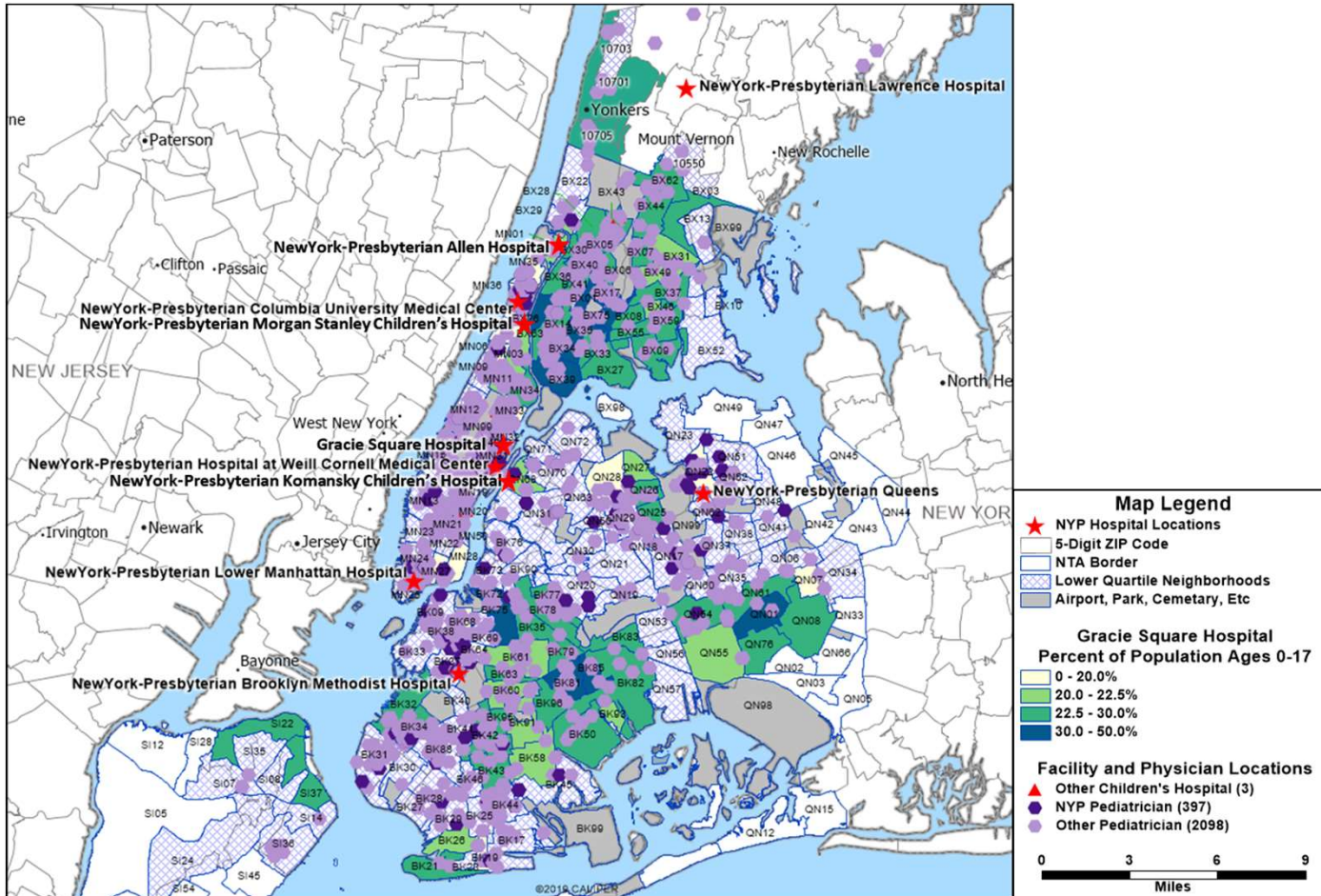


Total Population and Key Health Care Providers in the High Disparity Community



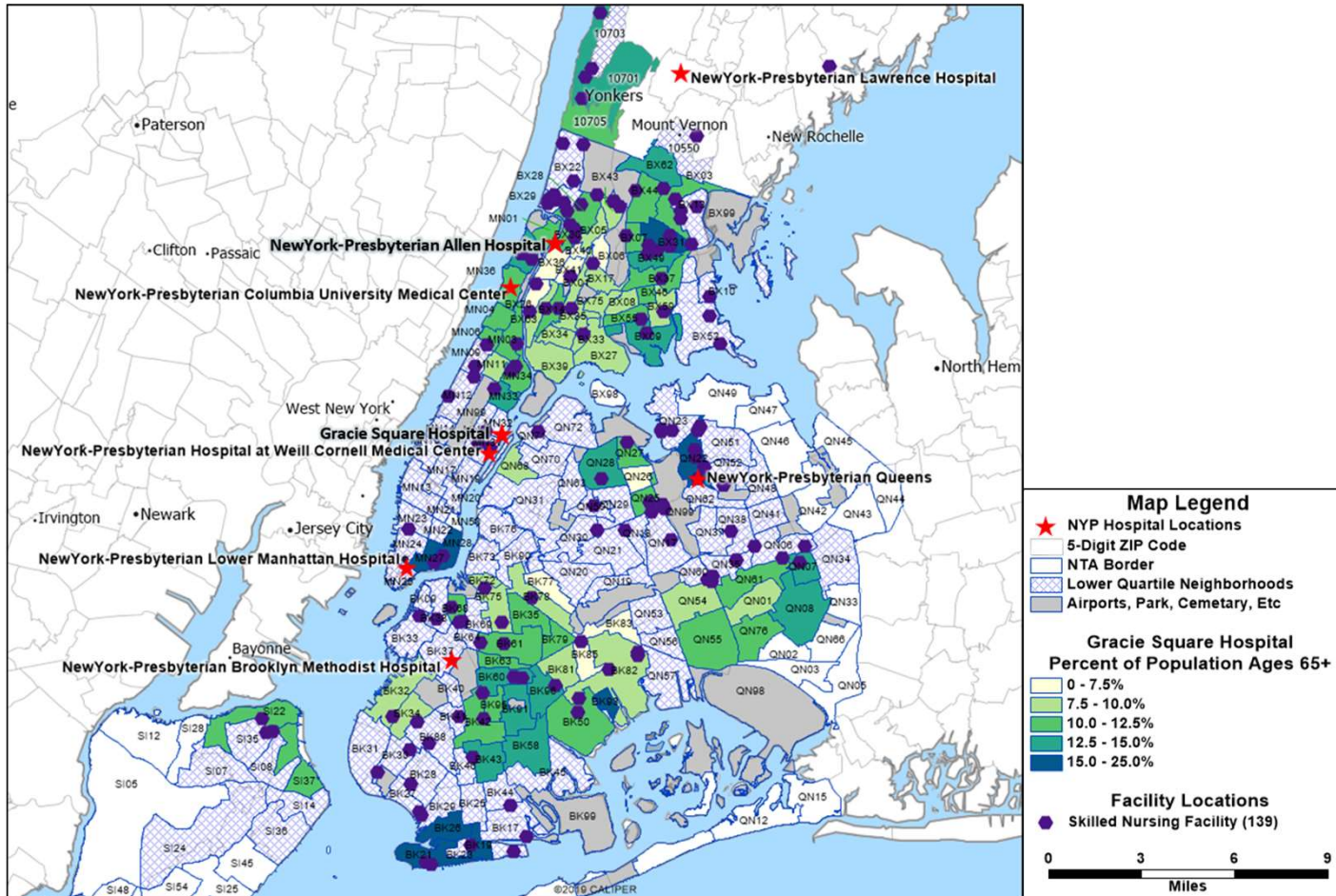


Pediatric Population and Key Health Care Providers in the High Disparity Community





Senior Population and SNFs in the High Disparity Community



Population Profile of the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Population (Total #)	Percent of female population	Percent of male population	Percent of population ages 0-17	Percent of population ages 18-24	Percent of population ages 25-44	Percent of population ages 45-64	Percent of population ages 65+
East Tremont	43,878	↑ 53.4%	46.6%	↑ 31.1%	12.4%	27.4%	20.2%	↓ 8.8%
Highbridge	38,793	↑ 52.7%	47.3%	↑ 32.0%	11.7%	27.8%	21.1%	↓ 7.4%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	54,487	↔ 52.4%	47.6%	↑ 31.2%	12.9%	28.4%	19.2%	↓ 8.4%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	64,821	↑ 53.0%	47.0%	↑ 27.0%	12.7%	26.4%	23.0%	↓ 10.8%
Claremont-Bathgate	33,205	↑ 56.3%	43.7%	↑ 33.1%	13.2%	25.7%	20.1%	↓ 7.9%
University Heights-Morris Heights	52,773	↑ 54.6%	45.4%	↑ 26.9%	13.0%	28.2%	24.4%	↓ 7.4%
Morrisania-Melrose	39,894	↑ 53.7%	46.3%	↑ 30.1%	11.5%	27.7%	22.5%	↓ 7.9%
Brownsville	61,161	↑ 59.2%	40.8%	↑ 30.8%	11.5%	27.8%	20.5%	↓ 9.4%
Longwood	27,438	↓ 52.0%	48.0%	↑ 29.8%	12.0%	29.0%	20.9%	↓ 8.3%
Crotona Park East	20,756	↑ 54.6%	45.4%	↑ 31.0%	11.3%	27.0%	22.9%	↓ 7.6%
Hunts Point	26,780	↓ 51.9%	48.1%	↑ 29.2%	13.5%	29.9%	18.6%	↓ 9.0%
Mount Hope	52,999	↔ 52.4%	47.6%	↑ 28.2%	12.4%	28.2%	24.4%	↓ 6.8%
Fordham South	26,690	↑ 55.2%	44.8%	↑ 31.9%	12.5%	29.0%	19.7%	↓ 6.8%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	40,426	↑ 56.1%	43.9%	↑ 31.7%	11.8%	28.3%	19.3%	↓ 8.9%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	30,594	↑ 55.2%	44.8%	↑ 31.8%	11.5%	27.1%	22.5%	↓ 7.2%
East New York	91,139	↑ 55.5%	44.5%	↑ 29.0%	11.8%	26.6%	23.1%	↓ 9.5%
Ocean Hill	32,427	↑ 55.6%	44.4%	↑ 27.0%	10.6%	28.2%	23.4%	↓ 10.9%
West Concourse	37,852	↑ 52.5%	47.5%	↑ 29.0%	11.0%	27.9%	24.7%	↓ 7.5%
Soundview-Bruckner	36,966	↓ 51.3%	48.7%	↑ 27.4%	11.5%	27.8%	22.6%	↓ 10.8%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	53,362	↓ 51.5%	48.5%	↑ 25.8%	12.0%	30.8%	23.7%	↓ 7.8%
Kingsbridge Heights	30,088	↑ 53.9%	46.1%	↑ 23.7%	11.5%	31.5%	23.0%	↓ 10.4%
Belmont	27,395	↑ 54.0%	46.0%	↑ 27.4%	23.0%	26.9%	15.8%	↓ 6.7%
East Harlem North	60,405	↑ 54.5%	45.5%	↑ 24.6%	12.1%	30.4%	21.4%	↓ 11.4%
Stuyvesant Heights	66,124	↑ 54.6%	45.4%	↑ 23.9%	10.8%	31.0%	23.7%	↓ 10.5%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	61,934	↑ 54.7%	45.3%	↑ 26.3%	11.8%	26.2%	24.6%	↓ 11.1%
West Farms-Bronx River	36,844	↓ 50.8%	49.2%	↑ 26.7%	10.2%	30.3%	23.7%	↓ 9.0%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	81,355	↑ 53.9%	46.1%	↑ 21.5%	11.3%	33.1%	24.0%	↓ 10.1%
East Harlem South	58,618	↑ 52.9%	47.1%	↓ 18.7%	12.4%	32.3%	23.7%	↑ 12.9%
High Disparity Community	4,125,632	↑ 52.8%	47.2%	↑ 24.2%	11.2%	29.9%	23.8%	↓ 10.8%
New York City	8,354,889	52.4%	47.6%	21.4%	10.1%	31.4%	24.6%	12.5%
New York State	19,903,676	51.4%	48.6%	21.0%	9.3%	27.1%	26.3%	16.3%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- ↔ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic

- Age and gender composition help inform an understanding of the community and health service planning.
- In the subset of Gracie Square neighborhoods that have been identified as high disparity there is a total population of 4,125,632.
- 52.8% of the community is female and 47.2% is male, about the same as the NYC average.
- The population is slightly younger, 10.8% of the population is 65+, compared to NYC, 12.5%.



Population Profile of the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Population (Total #)	Percent of female population	Percent of male population	Percent of population ages 0-17	Percent of population ages 18-24	Percent of population ages 25-44	Percent of population ages 45-64	Percent of population ages 65+
Seagate-Coney Island	29,229	↑ 53.1%	46.9%	↑ 22.5%	12.2%	21.2%	24.9%	↑ 19.3%
Norwood	41,804	↑ 53.6%	46.4%	↑ 28.0%	11.1%	31.3%	20.2%	↓ 9.4%
Bushwick South	75,202	↓ 52.2%	47.8%	↑ 22.6%	13.1%	34.5%	20.5%	↓ 9.2%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	55,256	↑ 55.4%	44.6%	↑ 23.5%	11.5%	26.0%	25.5%	↑ 13.4%
Jamaica	54,198	↓ 50.7%	49.3%	↑ 24.0%	9.4%	31.7%	23.6%	↓ 11.3%
Starrett City	12,854	↑ 59.2%	40.8%	↓ 20.2%	9.1%	23.5%	22.8%	↑ 24.4%
Crown Heights North	103,735	↑ 55.3%	44.7%	↑ 22.4%	10.5%	33.6%	22.5%	↓ 10.9%
Westchester-Unionport	27,952	↑ 52.6%	47.4%	↑ 25.5%	11.8%	29.9%	23.3%	↓ 9.4%
Bedford	71,706	↓ 51.7%	48.3%	↑ 30.0%	11.9%	32.3%	18.2%	↓ 7.5%
South Jamaica	44,116	↓ 52.2%	47.8%	↑ 30.7%	12.5%	26.0%	21.7%	↓ 9.1%
Bronxdale	35,587	↑ 50.2%	49.8%	↑ 23.8%	10.5%	29.8%	24.5%	↓ 11.4%
Cypress Hills-City Line	47,199	↓ 52.2%	47.8%	↑ 27.9%	12.4%	29.3%	23.2%	↓ 7.3%
Washington Heights South	89,251	↓ 50.1%	49.9%	↓ 17.4%	12.4%	34.1%	24.0%	↓ 12.1%
Bushwick North	63,458	↓ 49.6%	50.4%	↑ 24.2%	15.2%	36.7%	18.3%	↓ 5.5%
Erasmus	28,357	↑ 54.9%	45.1%	↑ 24.3%	9.6%	29.2%	25.1%	↓ 11.7%
Hamilton Heights	51,644	↑ 51.8%	48.2%	↓ 19.5%	11.4%	35.6%	23.1%	↓ 10.4%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	35,367	↑ 56.0%	44.0%	↑ 25.7%	11.7%	24.8%	26.2%	↓ 11.4%
Marble Hill-Inwood	51,422	↓ 52.2%	47.8%	↓ 20.9%	10.3%	32.0%	26.6%	↓ 10.2%
Manhattanville	23,155	↑ 52.5%	47.5%	↓ 19.1%	14.2%	33.1%	22.1%	↓ 11.5%
Rugby-Remsen Village	55,669	↑ 55.9%	44.1%	↑ 22.5%	10.1%	26.3%	27.3%	↑ 13.9%
Lower East Side	74,835	↑ 54.1%	45.9%	↓ 16.4%	9.0%	30.0%	27.4%	↑ 17.2%
Gravesend	28,944	↑ 55.0%	45.0%	↓ 21.1%	8.3%	25.8%	24.2%	↑ 20.6%
Van Cortlandt Village	49,787	↑ 52.5%	47.5%	↑ 22.7%	12.6%	28.4%	25.8%	↓ 10.7%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	69,695	↑ 55.6%	44.4%	↑ 22.0%	9.9%	30.2%	24.3%	↑ 13.7%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	30,617	↓ 50.8%	49.2%	↑ 27.7%	9.6%	29.2%	23.4%	↓ 10.1%
Chinatown	45,091	↓ 48.4%	51.6%	↓ 13.9%	8.7%	35.5%	26.3%	↑ 15.5%
Central Harlem South	48,596	↑ 54.4%	45.6%	↓ 20.7%	10.6%	34.6%	25.0%	↓ 9.1%
Sunset Park East	72,622	↓ 49.3%	50.7%	↑ 25.8%	10.3%	33.7%	22.3%	↓ 7.9%
High Disparity Community	4,125,632	↑ 52.8%	47.2%	↑ 24.2%	11.2%	29.9%	23.8%	↓ 10.8%
New York City	8,354,889	52.4%	47.6%	21.4%	10.1%	31.4%	24.6%	12.5%
New York State	19,903,676	51.4%	48.6%	21.0%	9.3%	27.1%	26.3%	16.3%

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

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Population Profile of the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Population (Total #)	Percent of female population	Percent of male population	Percent of population ages 0-17	Percent of population ages 18-24	Percent of population ages 25-44	Percent of population ages 45-64	Percent of population ages 65+
Parkchester	29,368	↑ 52.8%	47.2%	↑ 22.0%	8.5%	30.1%	28.3%	↓ 11.1%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	32,841	↓ 50.7%	49.3%	↑ 28.1%	10.5%	27.3%	24.1%	↓ 10.0%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	18,393	↑ 52.7%	47.3%	↑ 22.2%	12.2%	32.1%	24.5%	↓ 8.9%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	44,266	↑ 53.0%	47.0%	↑ 22.5%	10.0%	28.4%	26.3%	↑ 12.8%
Flatbush	106,012	↑ 54.6%	45.4%	↑ 23.6%	10.3%	31.3%	24.4%	↑ 10.4%
Sunset Park West	56,422	↓ 46.9%	53.1%	↑ 22.8%	11.2%	38.0%	20.3%	↓ 7.6%
East Flatbush-Farragut	51,723	↑ 56.3%	43.7%	↓ 20.8%	9.8%	27.8%	26.9%	↑ 14.6%
Baisley Park	37,155	↑ 53.8%	46.2%	↑ 24.7%	11.0%	27.9%	25.5%	↓ 10.9%
Canarsie	87,511	↑ 54.7%	45.3%	↑ 23.2%	11.1%	26.6%	28.5%	↓ 10.5%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	33,848	↓ 52.3%	47.7%	↑ 21.6%	8.9%	26.0%	26.0%	↑ 17.4%
Crown Heights South	41,128	↑ 52.8%	47.2%	↑ 24.5%	13.4%	28.2%	23.2%	↓ 10.8%
Pelham Parkway	29,911	↑ 53.5%	46.5%	↑ 22.1%	8.2%	33.0%	22.9%	↑ 13.7%
Brighton Beach	33,146	↑ 53.1%	46.9%	↓ 17.6%	7.4%	24.5%	28.4%	↑ 22.1%
Washington Heights North	73,704	↓ 49.8%	50.2%	↓ 16.9%	12.5%	31.9%	25.6%	↑ 13.0%
Corona	57,150	↓ 48.3%	51.7%	↑ 24.6%	10.1%	33.0%	22.0%	↑ 10.4%
St. Albans	53,797	↑ 54.7%	45.3%	↑ 22.7%	10.2%	25.9%	28.3%	↑ 12.8%
Hollis	21,294	↑ 54.0%	46.0%	↓ 19.0%	11.5%	26.2%	30.1%	↑ 13.1%
East Elmhurst	22,716	↓ 47.4%	52.6%	↑ 21.6%	11.1%	34.2%	22.8%	↓ 10.3%
Stapleton-Rosebank	26,596	↓ 49.8%	50.2%	↑ 23.4%	10.2%	29.4%	24.9%	↓ 12.0%
Williamsburg	32,094	↓ 49.0%	51.0%	↑ 46.9%	10.5%	19.6%	15.4%	↓ 7.6%
Fort Greene	28,721	↑ 54.3%	45.7%	↓ 18.0%	11.4%	37.9%	20.7%	↓ 11.9%
Jackson Heights	105,083	↓ 49.8%	50.2%	↓ 19.0%	9.7%	31.9%	26.5%	↑ 12.8%
Midwood	52,519	↓ 51.2%	48.8%	↓ 26.1%	10.3%	24.7%	24.6%	↑ 14.2%
Flushing	70,193	↑ 53.3%	46.7%	↓ 14.8%	8.5%	29.5%	30.6%	↑ 16.6%
South Ozone Park	83,286	↓ 51.5%	48.5%	↑ 21.9%	11.2%	28.4%	27.9%	↓ 10.5%
North Corona	53,290	↓ 44.3%	55.7%	↑ 25.3%	11.5%	40.9%	16.6%	↓ 5.6%
Flatlands	72,864	↑ 53.6%	46.4%	↑ 22.3%	11.3%	25.6%	28.5%	↔ 12.5%
Richmond Hill	64,049	↓ 51.0%	49.0%	↑ 23.4%	11.2%	29.9%	26.5%	↓ 9.0%
High Disparity Community	4,125,632	↑ 52.8%	47.2%	↑ 24.2%	11.2%	29.9%	23.8%	↓ 10.8%
New York City	8,354,889	52.4%	47.6%	21.4%	10.1%	31.4%	24.6%	12.5%
New York State	19,903,676	51.4%	48.6%	21.0%	9.3%	27.1%	26.3%	16.3%

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

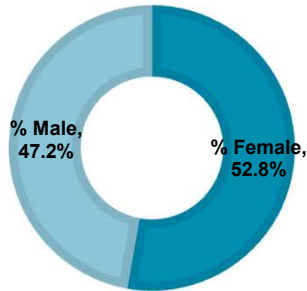
Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- ↔ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic

Population by Gender, High Disparity Communities



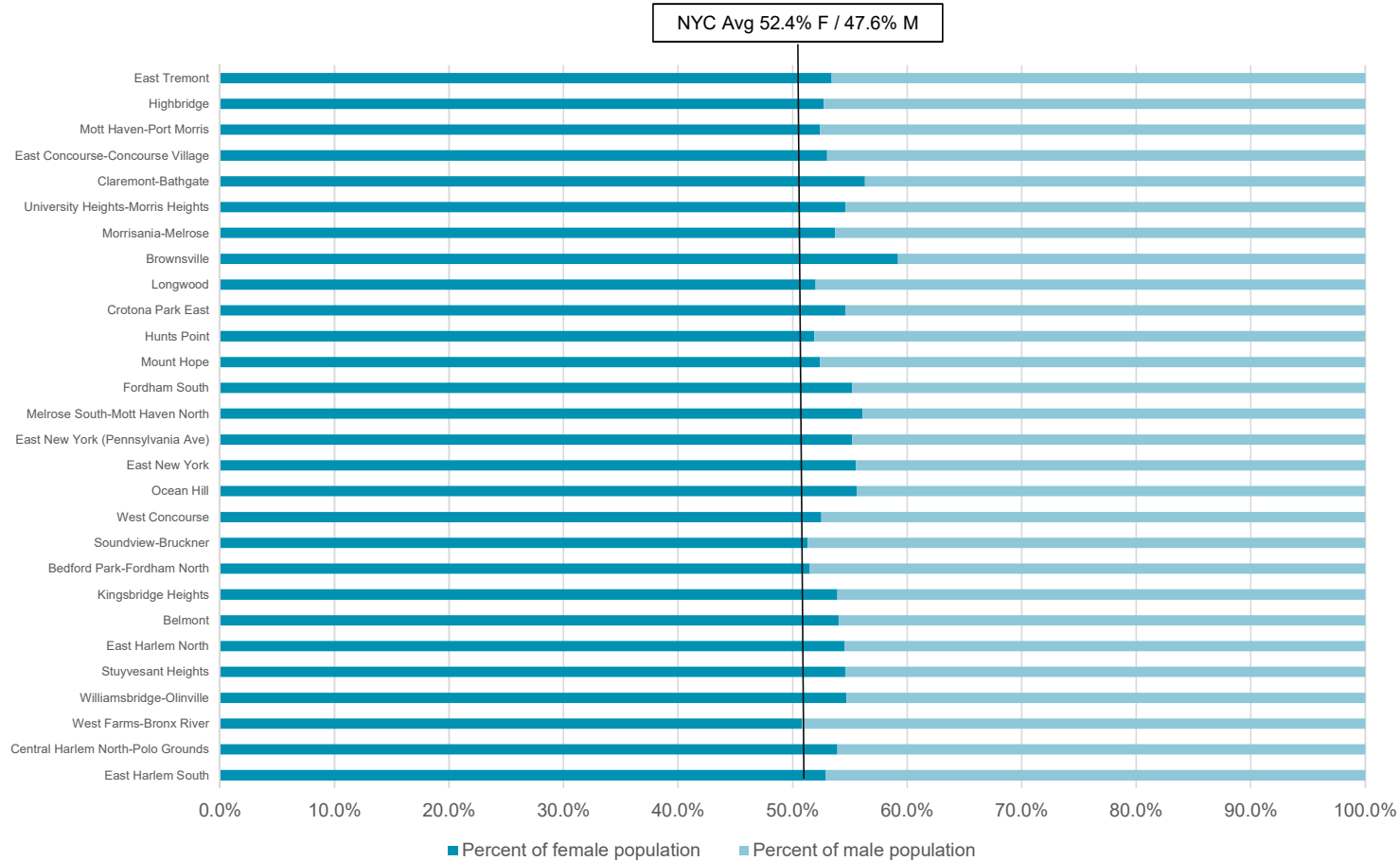
Total High Disparity NTAs



	% Female	% Male
Total High Need	52.8%	47.2%
New York City	52.4%	47.6%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- 52.8% of the community is female and 47.2% is male, about the same as the NYC average.
- There are several neighborhoods with a higher female % than NYC average, particularly Brownsville and Starrett City.

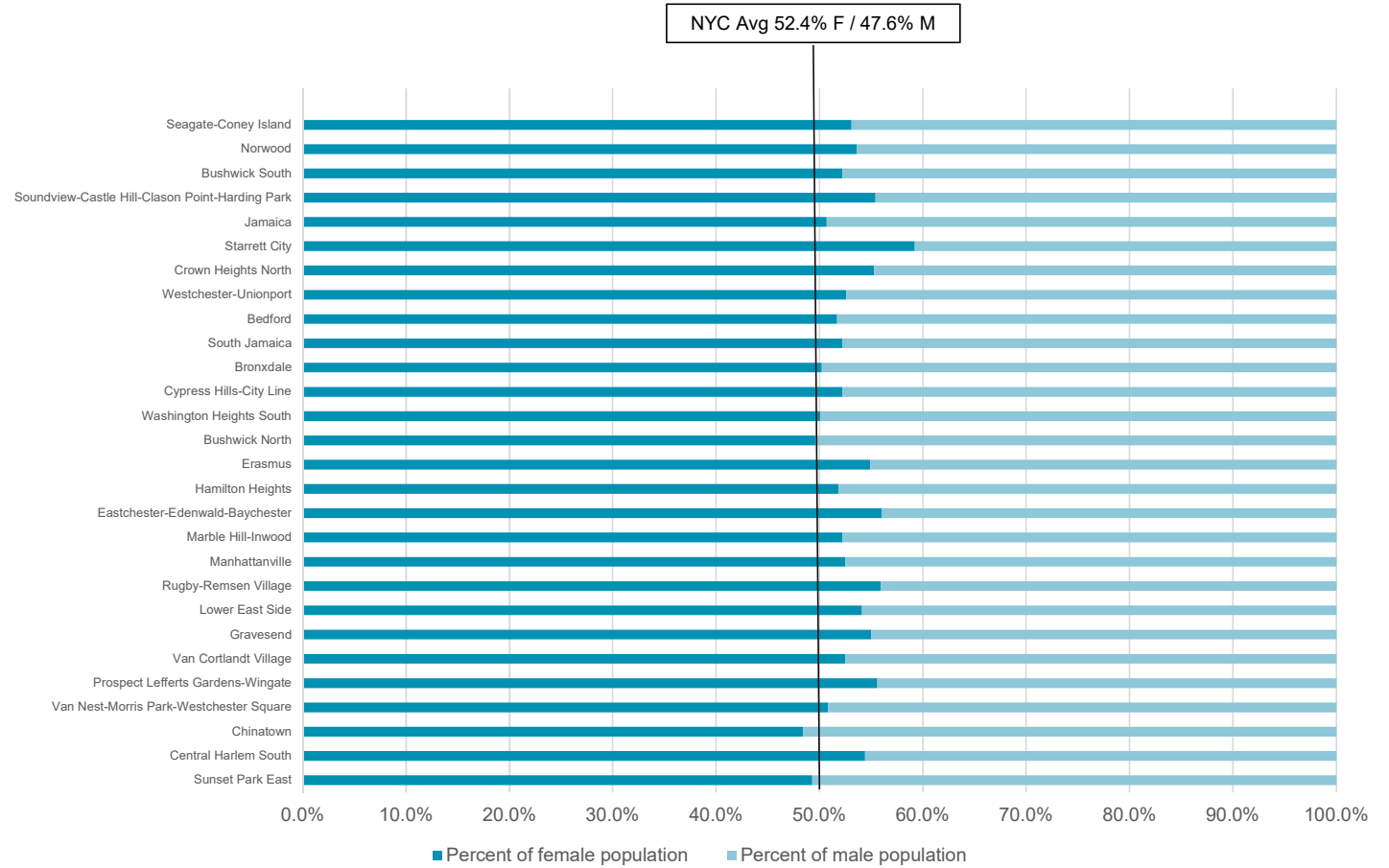




Population by Gender, High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

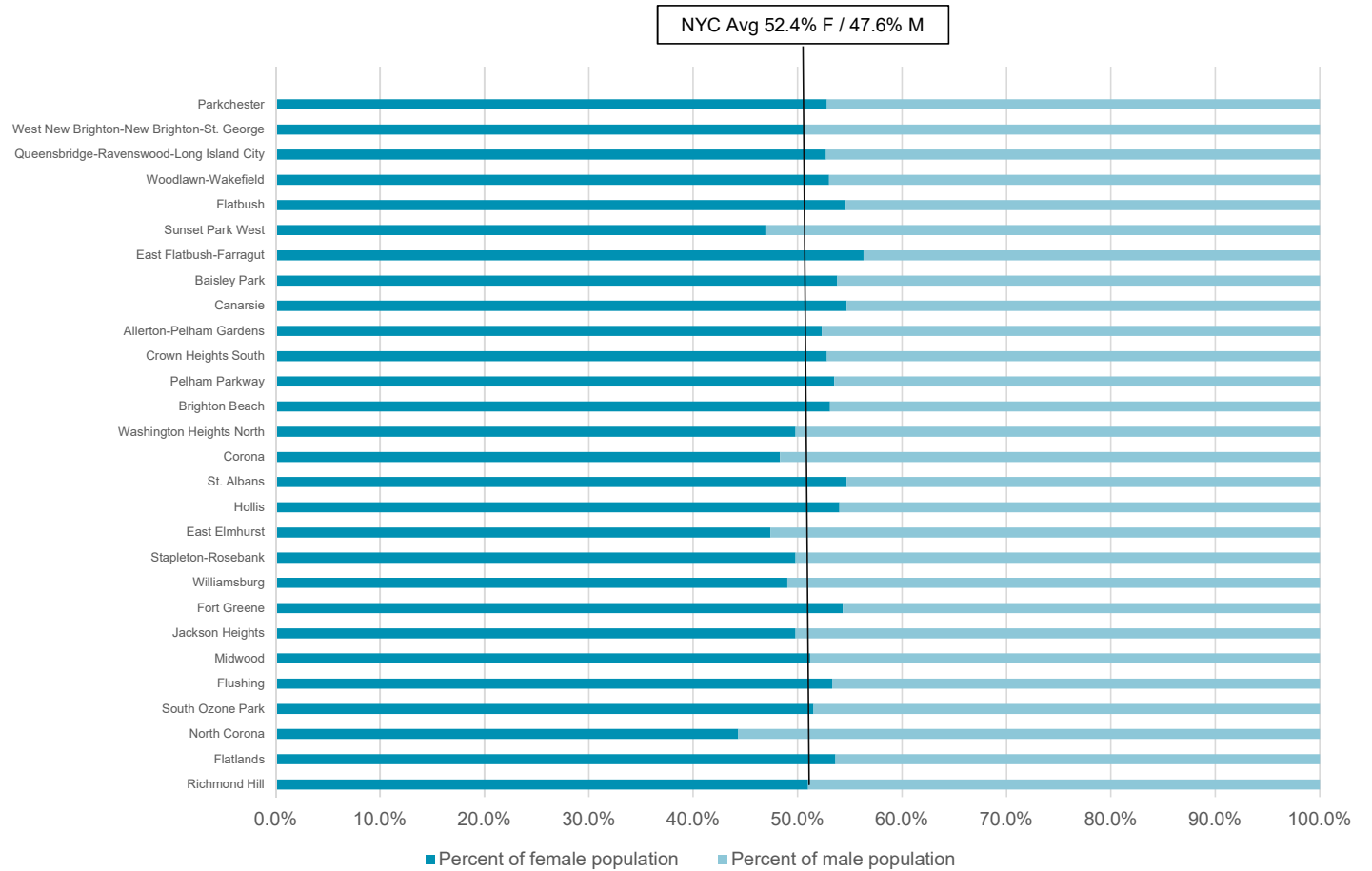




Population by Gender, High Disparity Communities continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

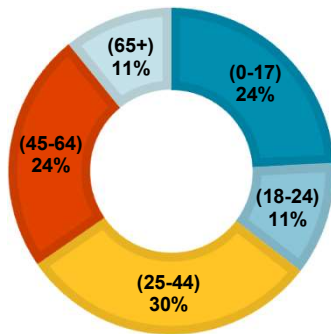




Population by Age Cohort, High Disparity Communities



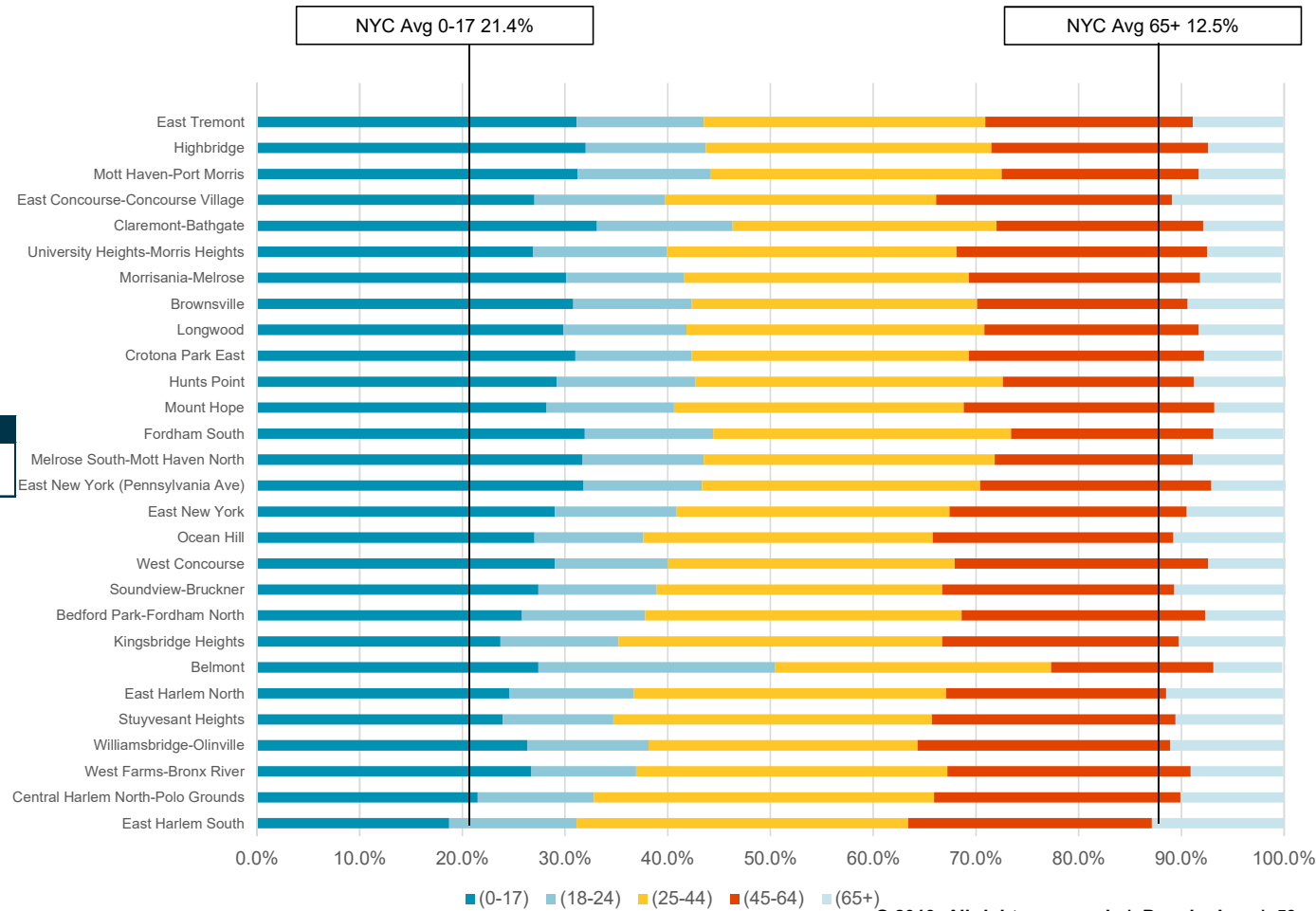
Total High Disparity NTAs



	(0-17)	(18-24)	(25-44)	(45-64)	(65+)
Total High Need	24.2%	11.2%	29.9%	23.8%	10.8%
New York City	21.4%	10.1%	31.4%	24.6%	12.5%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- The population is slightly younger when compared to NYC, in particular Williamsburg.
- There are more seniors than NYC average in several NTAs, but among the highest is Starrett City 24.4%, Brighton Beach 22.1% and Co-op City 21.2%.

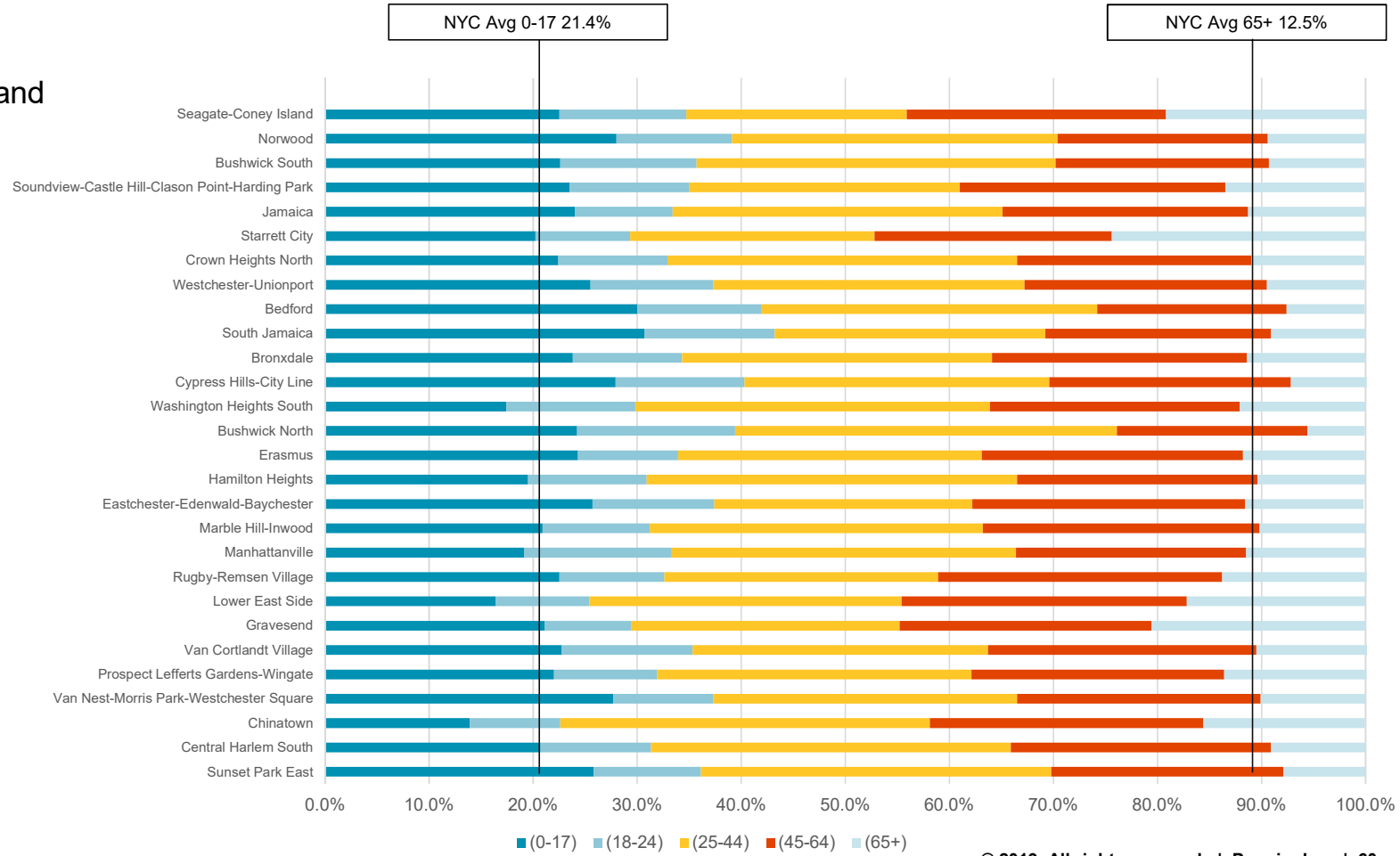




Population by Age Cohort, High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

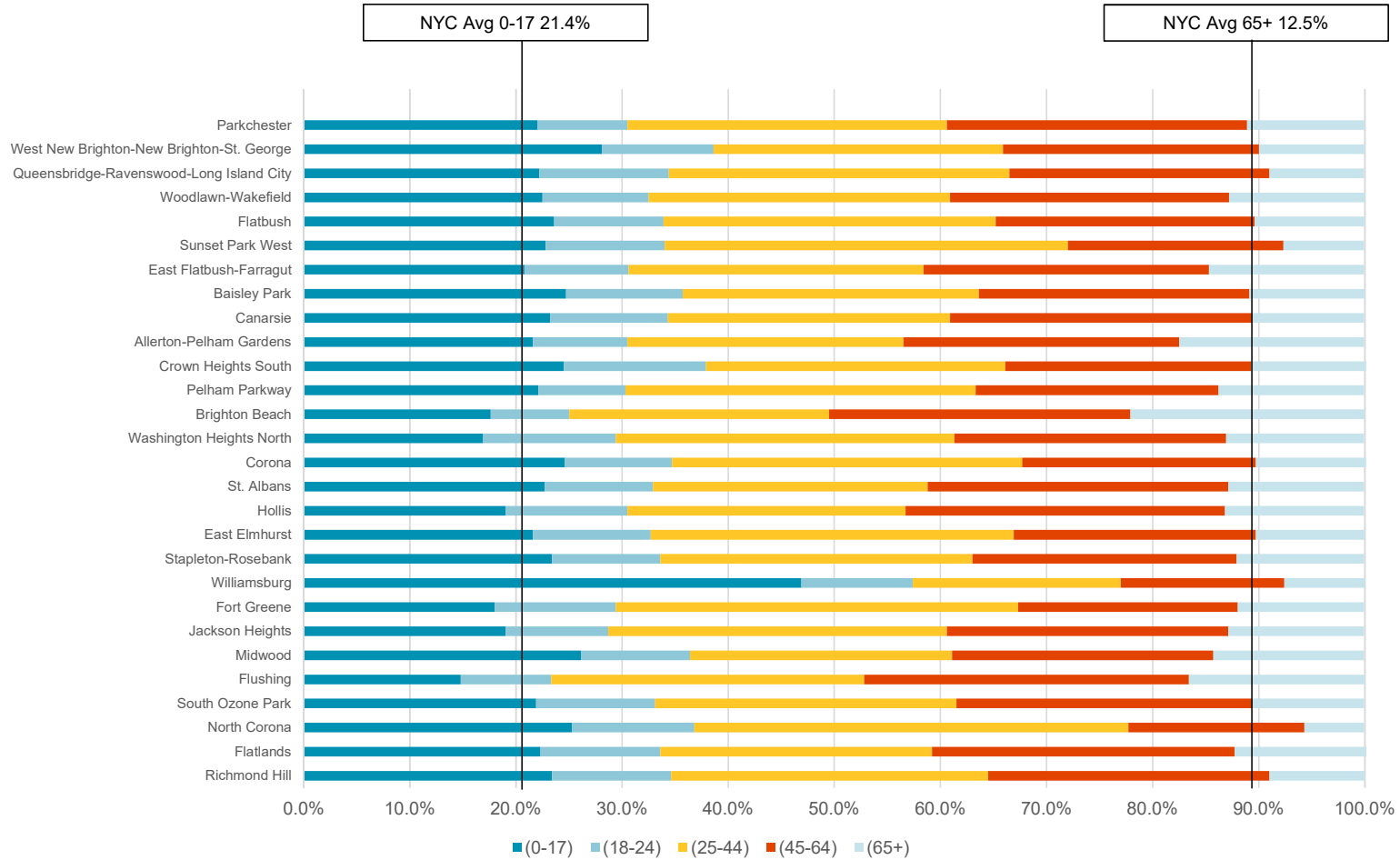




Population by Age Cohort, High Disparity Communities, continued

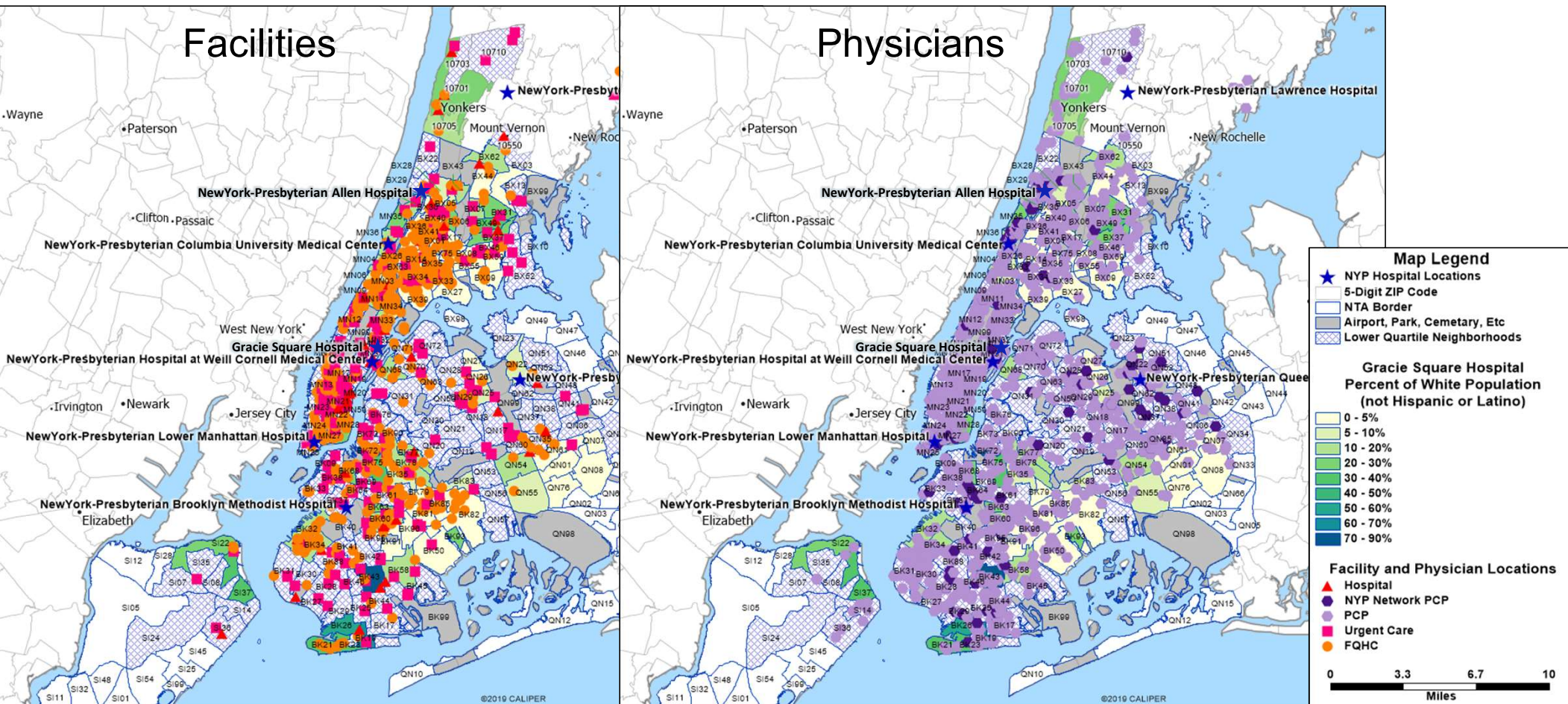


- NTA Quartile 3 continued



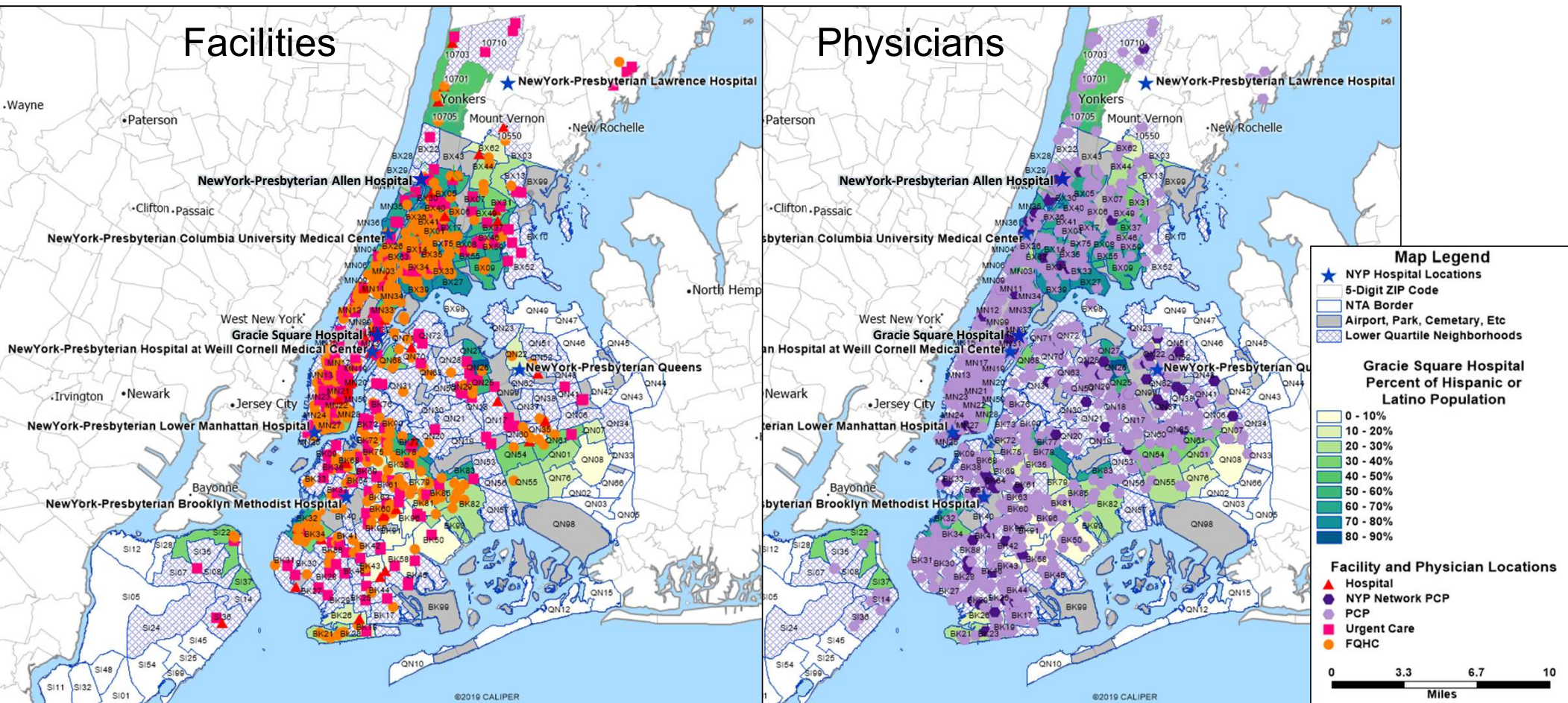


Population by Race/Ethnicity and Key Health Care Providers in the High Disparity Communities



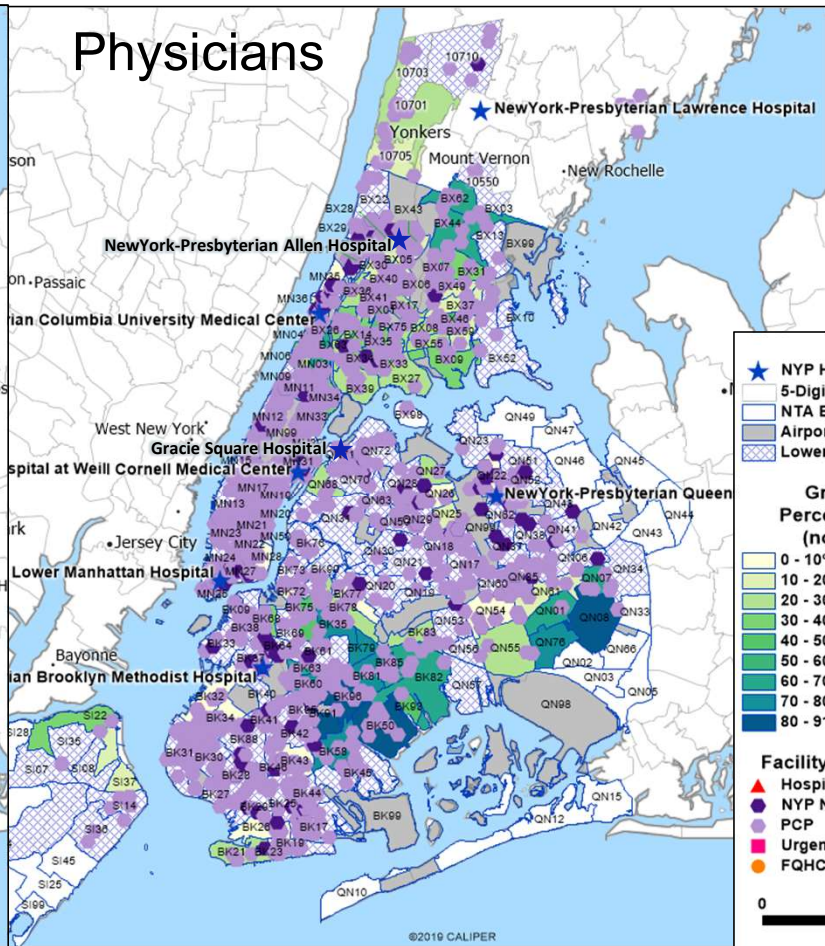
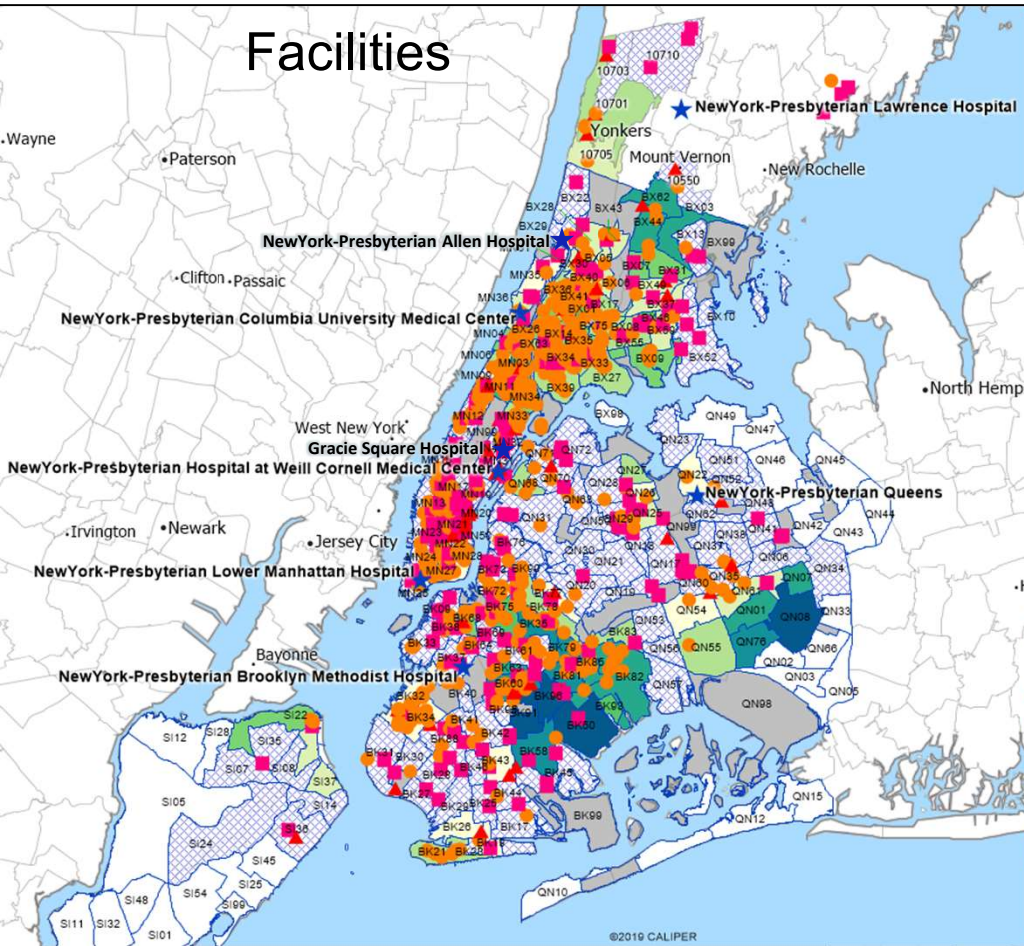


Population by Race/Ethnicity and Key Health Care Providers in the High Disparity Communities, continued





Population by Race/Ethnicity and Key Health Care Providers in the High Disparity Communities, continued



Map Legend

- ★ NYP Hospital Locations
- 5-Digit ZIP Code
- NTA Border
- Airport, Park, Cemetery, Etc
- Lower Quartile Neighborhoods

Gracie Square Hospital Percent of Black Population (not Hispanic or Latino)

- 0 - 10%
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 60%
- 60 - 70%
- 70 - 80%
- 80 - 91%

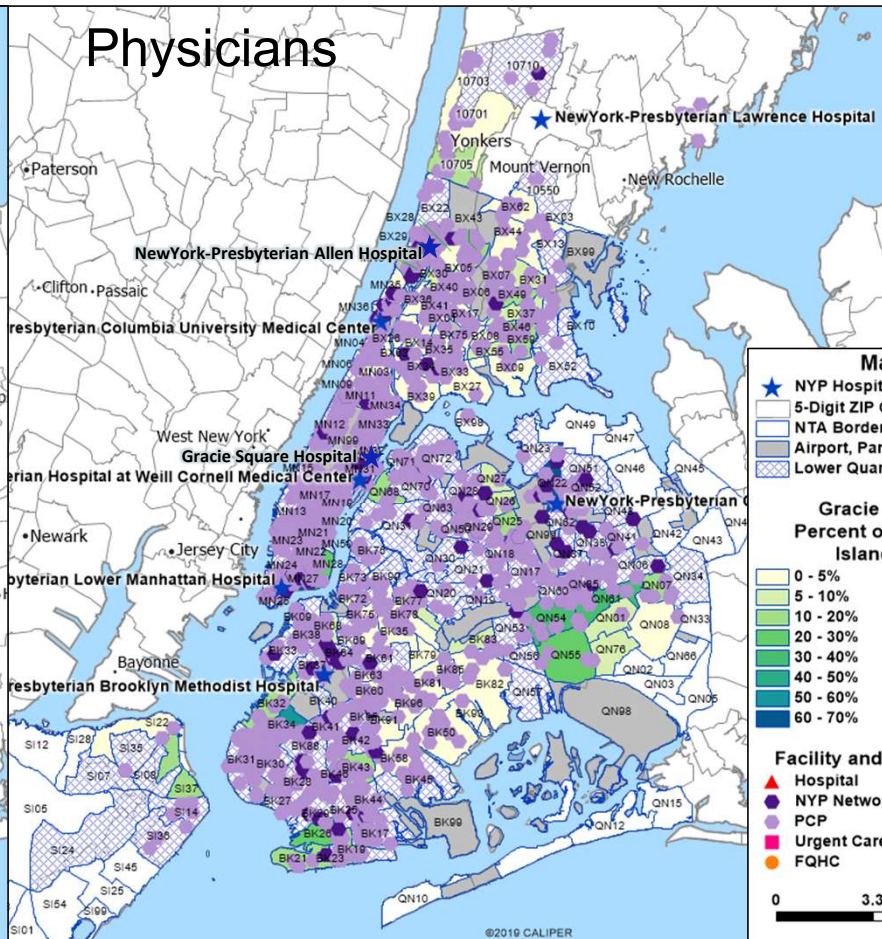
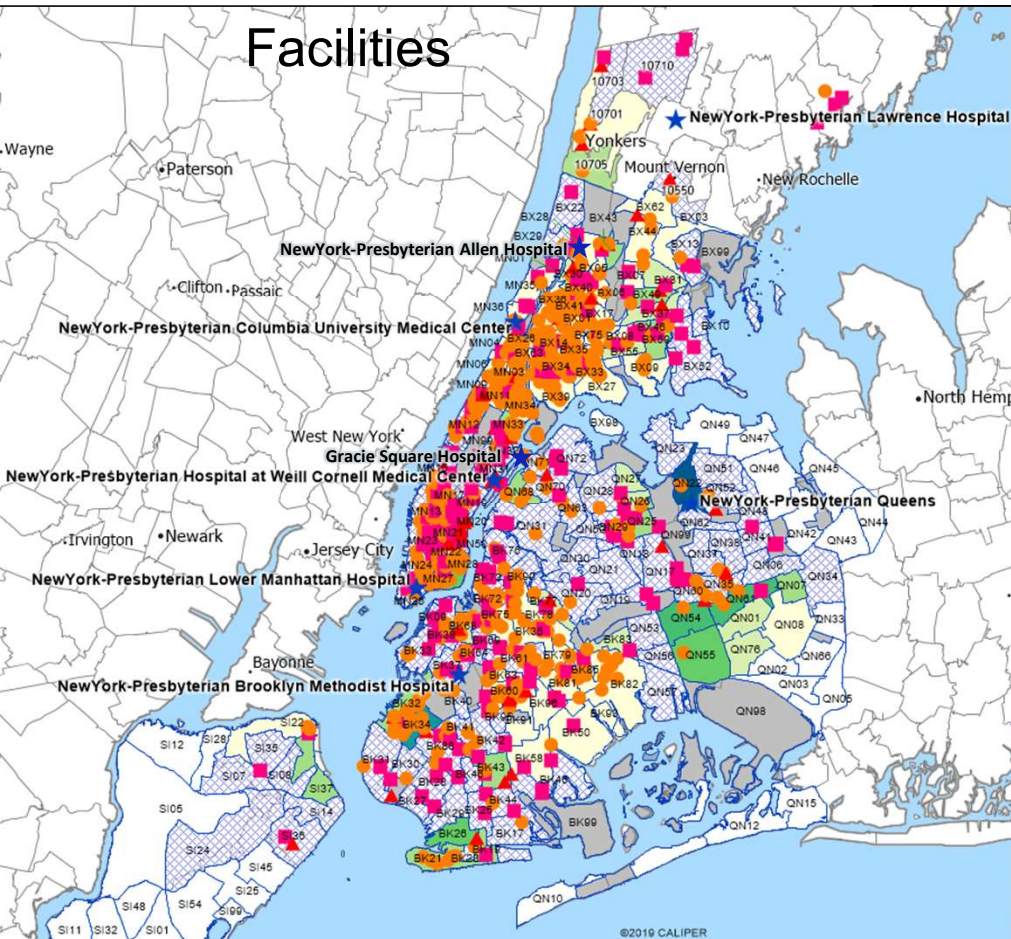
Facility and Physician Locations

- ▲ Hospital
- NYP Network PCP
- PCP
- Urgent Care
- FQHC

0 3.3 6.7 10 Miles



Population by Race/Ethnicity and Key Health Care Providers in the High Disparity Communities, continued



Map Legend

- ★ NYP Hospital Locations
- 5-Digit ZIP Code
- ▭ NTA Border
- ▭ Airport, Park, Cemetery, Etc
- ▭ Lower Quartile Neighborhoods

Gracie Square Hospital Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander Population

- 0 - 5%
- 5 - 10%
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 60%
- 60 - 70%

Facility and Physician Locations

- Hospital
- NYP Network PCP
- PCP
- Urgent Care
- FQHC

0 3.3 6.7 10 Miles



Race/Ethnicity Profile of the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of Hispanic or Latino population (any race)	Percent of White population (not Hispanic or Latino)	Percent of Black population (not Hispanic or Latino)	Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander population	Percent of All Other Race population
East Tremont	↑ 69.5%	↓ 1.6%	↑ 26.9%	↓ 1.0%	↓ 1.0%
Highbridge	↑ 65.0%	↓ 1.5%	↑ 32.5%	↓ 0.4%	↓ 0.6%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	↑ 71.9%	↓ 1.3%	↑ 25.3%	↓ 0.8%	↓ 0.7%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	↑ 61.3%	↓ 1.4%	↑ 34.2%	↓ 1.3%	↓ 1.8%
Claremont-Bathgate	↑ 55.4%	↓ 1.0%	↑ 42.4%	↓ 0.0%	↓ 1.2%
University Heights-Morris Heights	↑ 65.4%	↓ 1.3%	↑ 30.0%	↓ 1.7%	↓ 1.7%
Morrisania-Melrose	↑ 61.0%	↓ 1.3%	↑ 35.5%	↓ 0.5%	↓ 1.7%
Brownsville	↓ 18.7%	↓ 0.9%	↑ 78.2%	↓ 0.9%	↓ 1.2%
Longwood	↑ 74.5%	↓ 1.3%	→ 22.6%	↓ 1.0%	↓ 0.6%
Crotona Park East	↑ 67.3%	↓ 1.0%	↑ 30.0%	↓ 0.7%	↓ 1.0%
Hunts Point	↑ 74.0%	↓ 1.0%	↑ 23.3%	↓ 0.4%	↓ 1.3%
Mount Hope	↑ 69.3%	↓ 1.6%	↑ 26.3%	↓ 1.2%	↓ 1.6%
Fordham South	↑ 70.8%	↓ 1.5%	↑ 26.1%	↓ 0.8%	↓ 0.7%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	↑ 64.5%	↓ 2.0%	↑ 31.5%	↓ 0.6%	↓ 1.4%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	↓ 28.1%	↓ 1.7%	↑ 69.1%	↓ 0.7%	↓ 0.5%
East New York	↓ 27.0%	↓ 1.8%	↑ 67.8%	↓ 2.1%	↓ 1.4%
Ocean Hill	↓ 16.9%	↓ 2.2%	↑ 78.2%	↓ 1.7%	↓ 1.1%
West Concourse	↑ 69.1%	↓ 1.2%	↑ 24.4%	↓ 3.0%	↓ 2.1%
Soundview-Bruckner	↑ 62.2%	↓ 2.1%	↑ 24.0%	↓ 7.1%	↑ 4.6%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	↑ 71.7%	↓ 7.0%	↓ 15.7%	↓ 4.2%	↓ 1.4%
Kingsbridge Heights	↑ 71.9%	↓ 2.6%	↓ 19.1%	↓ 5.1%	↓ 1.4%
Belmont	↑ 60.3%	↓ 21.1%	↓ 15.1%	↓ 1.7%	↓ 1.8%
East Harlem North	↑ 49.7%	↓ 8.3%	↑ 35.3%	↓ 4.5%	↓ 2.2%
Stuyvesant Heights	↓ 19.5%	↓ 5.8%	↑ 70.9%	↓ 2.3%	↓ 1.4%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	↓ 24.8%	↓ 2.5%	↑ 68.8%	↓ 1.3%	↓ 2.6%
West Farms-Bronx River	↑ 66.2%	↓ 2.3%	↑ 24.6%	↓ 4.4%	↓ 2.5%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	↓ 23.8%	↓ 7.9%	↑ 62.3%	↓ 2.9%	↓ 3.0%
East Harlem South	↑ 42.8%	↓ 19.5%	↑ 24.9%	↓ 10.5%	↓ 2.4%
High Disparity Community	↑ 39.6%	↓ 12.3%	↑ 36.0%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 2.9%
New York City	28.8%	32.7%	22.6%	13.2%	2.7%
New York State	19.6%	54.4%	14.3%	8.9%	2.8%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic

- Race/ethnicity composition can also help inform an understanding of the community and health service needs as well as potential cultural norms to consider in outreach and care delivery.
- Overall, the Gracie Square community is primarily Hispanic/Latino, 39.6%, Black, 36.0% and White, 12.3%.
- Asian comprises 9.1% of the population and 2.9% report an other race.
- In comparison, the Gracie Square community has a much higher minority population (especially Hispanic/Latino and Asian) than does the NYC average.



Race/Ethnicity Profile of the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of Hispanic or Latino population (any race)	Percent of White population (not Hispanic or Latino)	Percent of Black population (not Hispanic or Latino)	Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander population	Percent of All Other Race population
Seagate-Coney Island	↓ 24.9%	↓ 32.0%	↑ 29.8%	↓ 11.6%	↓ 1.8%
Norwood	↑ 57.6%	↓ 11.2%	↓ 17.4%	↓ 11.4%	↓ 2.3%
Bushwick South	↑ 59.0%	↓ 11.6%	↑ 25.0%	↓ 3.0%	↓ 1.4%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	↑ 58.1%	↓ 1.7%	↑ 36.6%	↓ 1.9%	↓ 1.8%
Jamaica	↑ 36.9%	↓ 3.8%	↓ 18.6%	↑ 30.2%	↑ 10.6%
Starrett City	↓ 21.8%	↓ 24.8%	↑ 49.1%	↓ 2.8%	↓ 1.5%
Crown Heights North	↓ 12.1%	↓ 12.8%	↑ 69.9%	↓ 2.7%	↓ 2.4%
Westchester-Unionport	↑ 62.2%	↓ 4.8%	↓ 15.7%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 3.3%
Bedford	↓ 19.3%	↓ 30.6%	↑ 45.4%	↓ 2.7%	↓ 2.0%
South Jamaica	↓ 24.9%	↓ 0.5%	↑ 61.7%	↓ 6.1%	↑ 6.8%
Bronxdale	↑ 51.3%	↓ 11.9%	↑ 30.4%	↓ 4.6%	↓ 2.0%
Cypress Hills-City Line	↑ 60.4%	↓ 5.0%	↑ 25.9%	↓ 6.4%	↓ 2.4%
Washington Heights South	↑ 72.0%	↓ 11.9%	↓ 11.1%	↓ 3.0%	↓ 2.1%
Bushwick North	↑ 71.7%	↓ 12.1%	↓ 9.5%	↓ 6.0%	↓ 0.8%
Erasmus	↓ 11.0%	↓ 1.4%	↑ 84.2%	↓ 1.6%	↓ 1.8%
Hamilton Heights	↑ 48.0%	↓ 14.2%	↓ 31.8%	↓ 2.1%	↑ 3.9%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	↓ 24.2%	↓ 3.6%	↑ 68.8%	↓ 1.8%	↓ 1.7%
Marble Hill-Inwood	↑ 76.0%	↓ 13.8%	↓ 7.1%	↓ 1.5%	↓ 1.5%
Manhattanville	↑ 56.7%	↓ 9.7%	↑ 28.0%	↓ 3.1%	↓ 2.5%
Rugby-Remsen Village	↓ 5.6%	↓ 1.3%	↑ 90.6%	↓ 0.9%	↓ 1.6%
Lower East Side	↑ 39.3%	↓ 22.5%	↓ 9.4%	↑ 25.4%	↑ 3.3%
Gravesend	↓ 13.9%	↑ 52.5%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 22.9%	↓ 1.6%
Van Cortlandt Village	↑ 65.2%	↓ 9.7%	↓ 19.6%	↓ 3.5%	↓ 2.0%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	↓ 9.6%	↓ 11.7%	↑ 74.2%	↓ 2.2%	↓ 2.3%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	↑ 55.6%	↓ 24.0%	↓ 10.1%	↓ 8.5%	↓ 1.8%
Chinatown	↓ 13.6%	↓ 16.7%	↓ 4.1%	↑ 61.8%	↑ 3.8%
Central Harlem South	↓ 19.7%	↓ 18.7%	↑ 54.9%	↓ 4.2%	↓ 2.6%
Sunset Park East	↑ 33.6%	↓ 11.8%	↓ 1.4%	↑ 51.6%	↓ 1.6%
High Disparity Community	↑ 39.6%	↓ 12.3%	↑ 36.0%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 2.9%
New York City	28.8%	32.7%	22.6%	13.2%	2.7%
New York State	19.6%	54.4%	14.3%	8.9%	2.8%

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- ↔ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic



Race/Ethnicity Profile of the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area		Percent of Hispanic or Latino population (any race)	Percent of White population (not Hispanic or Latino)	Percent of Black population (not Hispanic or Latino)	Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander population	Percent of All Other Race population
Parkchester	↑	35.4%	↓ 2.5%	↑ 47.1%	↓ 12.7%	↓ 2.3%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	↑	31.5%	↓ 25.1%	↑ 35.4%	↓ 3.8%	↑ 4.1%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	↑	39.1%	↓ 16.6%	↑ 23.7%	↓ 17.6%	↑ 2.9%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	↓	18.0%	↓ 16.3%	↑ 60.1%	↓ 3.4%	↓ 2.1%
Flatbush	↓	17.7%	↓ 22.2%	↑ 47.5%	↓ 9.8%	↑ 2.8%
Sunset Park West	↑	64.1%	↓ 17.2%	↓ 3.3%	↑ 13.8%	↓ 1.4%
East Flatbush-Farragut	↑	5.8%	↓ 1.8%	↑ 89.1%	↓ 1.5%	↓ 1.7%
Baisley Park	↓	13.1%	↓ 0.9%	↑ 72.7%	↓ 5.0%	↑ 8.3%
Canarsie	↓	7.9%	↓ 4.9%	↑ 82.5%	↓ 3.0%	↓ 1.7%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	↑	31.4%	↓ 26.0%	↑ 31.3%	↓ 8.5%	↑ 2.8%
Crown Heights South	↑	8.2%	↓ 26.4%	↓ 62.5%	↓ 1.2%	↓ 1.5%
Pelham Parkway	↑	38.5%	↑ 37.0%	↓ 11.9%	↓ 11.3%	↓ 1.3%
Brighton Beach	↓	12.4%	↑ 68.7%	↓ 1.3%	↑ 15.2%	↓ 2.3%
Washington Heights North	↑	65.7%	↓ 25.3%	↓ 4.9%	↓ 2.6%	↓ 1.5%
Corona	↑	59.6%	↓ 8.3%	↓ 17.6%	↑ 13.7%	↓ 0.8%
St. Albans	↑	7.0%	↓ 1.0%	↑ 88.1%	↓ 1.7%	↓ 2.2%
Hollis	↓	10.5%	↓ 2.5%	↑ 63.9%	↑ 15.7%	↑ 7.5%
East Elmhurst	↑	62.4%	↓ 4.9%	↑ 24.4%	↓ 6.9%	↓ 1.4%
Stapleton-Rosebank	↑	30.4%	↑ 37.9%	↓ 19.3%	↓ 10.0%	↓ 2.5%
Williamsburg	↓	11.0%	↑ 85.4%	↓ 3.1%	↓ 0.1%	↓ 0.5%
Fort Greene	↓	21.5%	↓ 28.2%	↑ 37.8%	↓ 8.8%	↑ 3.6%
Jackson Heights	↑	55.3%	↓ 16.1%	↓ 1.8%	↑ 24.0%	↑ 2.8%
Midwood	↓	7.5%	↑ 76.1%	↓ 4.4%	↓ 10.6%	↓ 1.4%
Flushing	↓	15.1%	↓ 8.9%	↓ 3.8%	↑ 68.8%	↑ 3.5%
South Ozone Park	↓	20.8%	↓ 5.9%	↑ 22.9%	↑ 24.0%	↑ 26.5%
North Corona	↑	86.9%	↓ 1.0%	↓ 4.2%	↓ 7.2%	↓ 0.7%
Flatlands	↓	7.9%	↓ 16.5%	↑ 70.3%	↓ 3.7%	↓ 1.6%
Richmond Hill	↑	35.0%	↓ 11.1%	↓ 8.5%	↑ 30.8%	↑ 14.5%
High Disparity Community	↑	39.6%	↓ 12.3%	↑ 36.0%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 2.9%
New York City		28.8%	32.7%	22.6%	13.2%	2.7%
New York State		19.6%	54.4%	14.3%	8.9%	2.8%

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

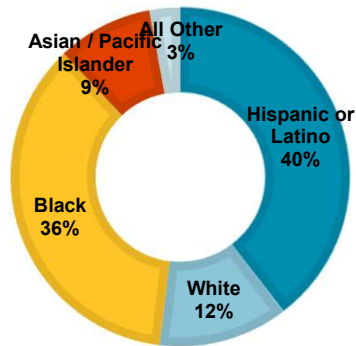
- ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- ↔ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic



Population by Race/Ethnicity, High Disparity Communities



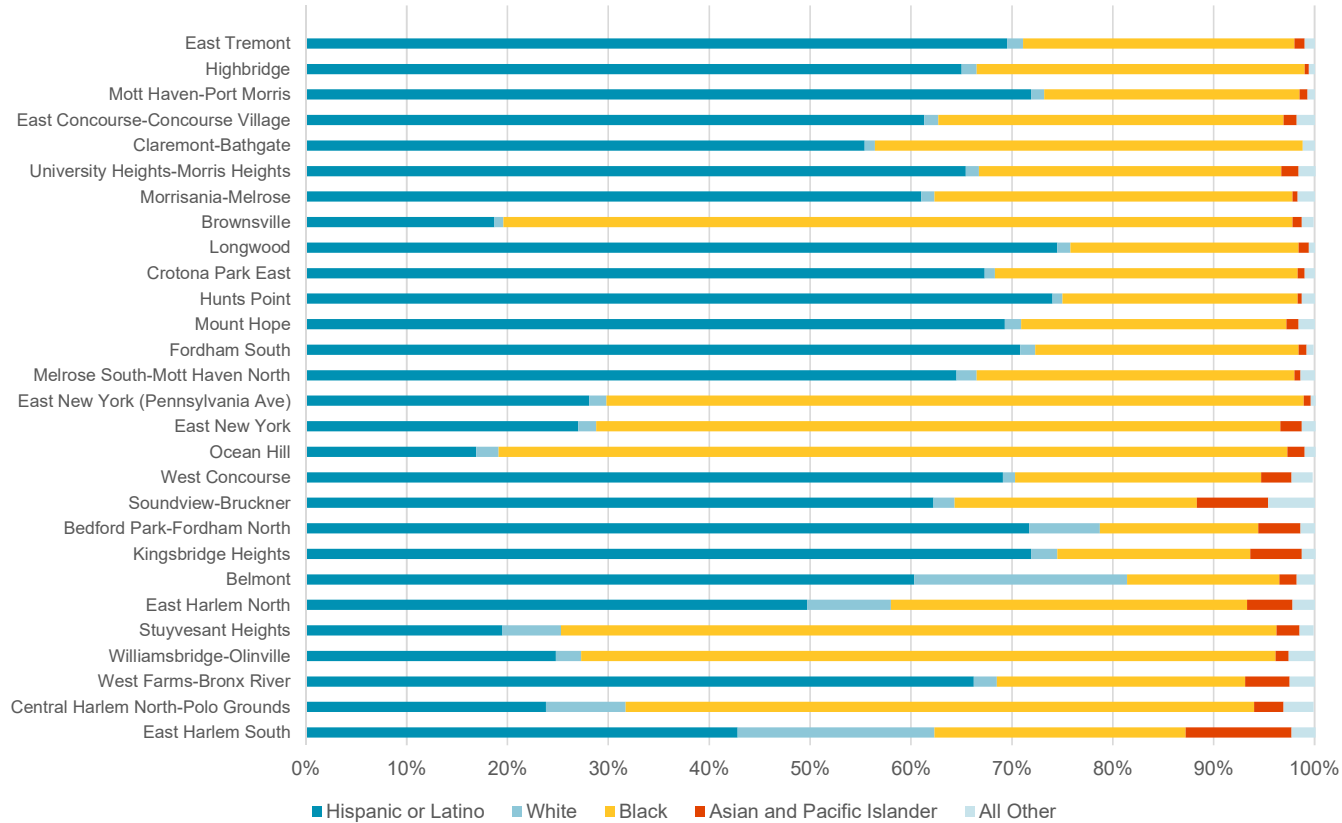
Total Disparity NTAs



	Hispanic or Latino	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	All Other
Total High Need	39.6%	12.3%	36.0%	9.1%	2.9%
New York City	28.8%	32.7%	22.6%	13.2%	2.7%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- North Corona 86.9% has a Hispanic/Latino population higher than 80%.
- Erasmus¹ 84.2%, Rugby-Remsen Village 90.6%, East Flatbush-Farragut 89.1%, Canarsie 82.5%, St. Albans 88.1%, have Black populations higher than 80%.
- Chinatown 61.8%, Sunset Park East 51.6%, and Flushing 68.8% have Asian/Pacific Islander populations higher than 50%.



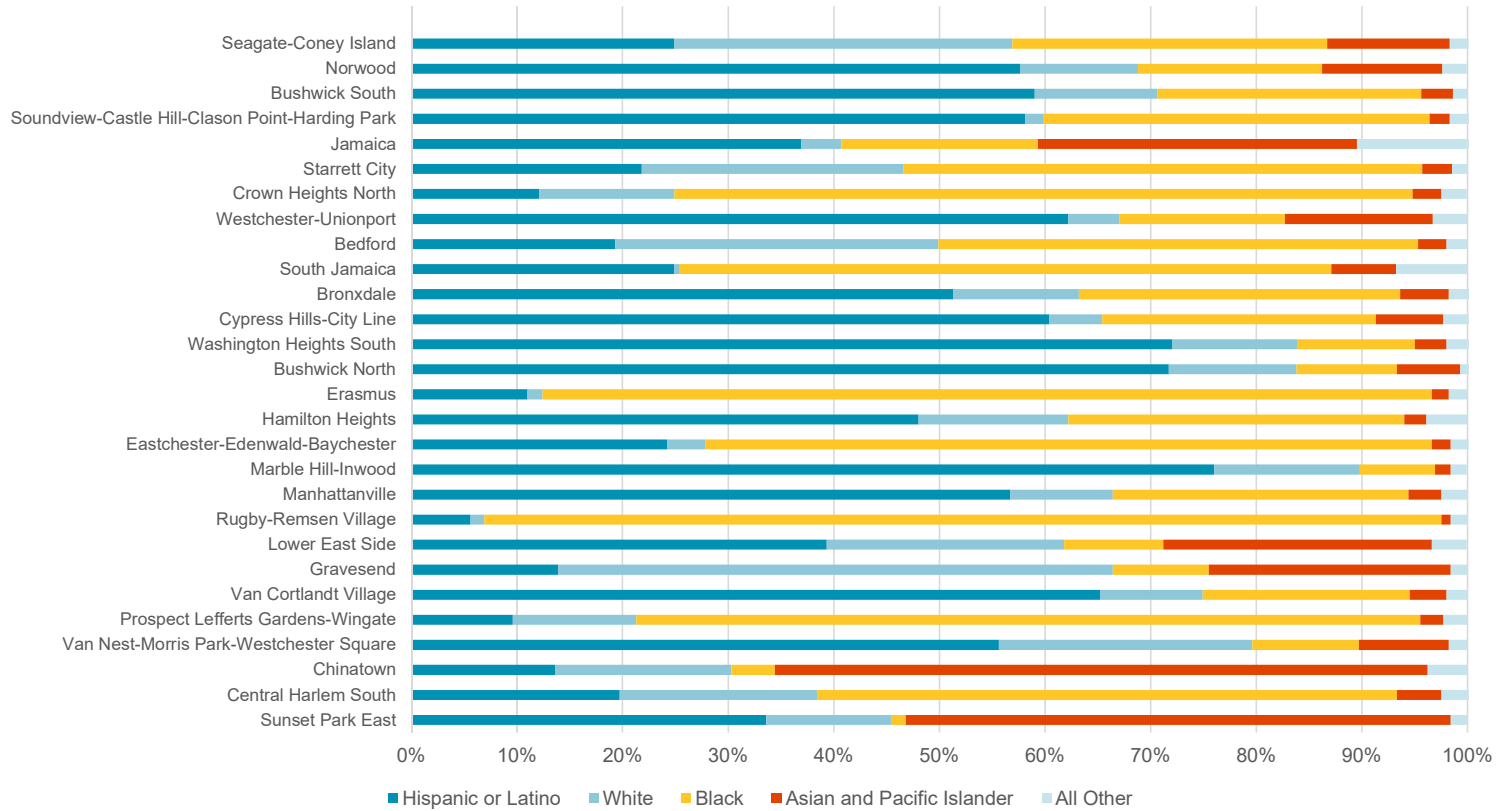
¹ The NYC Department of City Planning created Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) to estimate populations in small areas, which are similar to historical New York City neighborhoods, but not fully reflective due to several constraints. The NTA of Erasmus approximately equates to the neighborhood Flatbush.



Population by Race/Ethnicity, High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

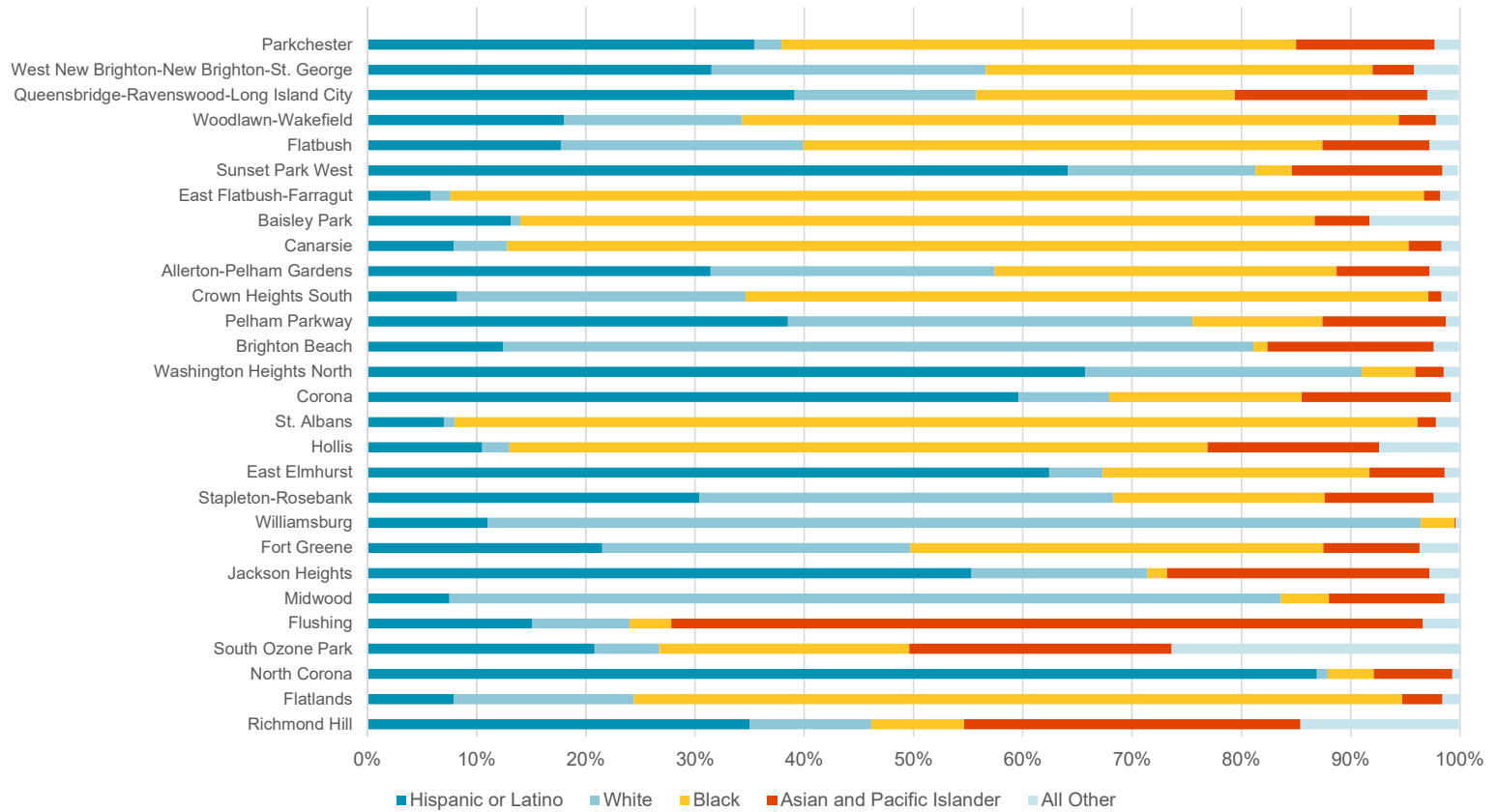




Population by Race/Ethnicity, High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued





Poverty & Health Insurance in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	% of population all ages living below FPL	% of population ages 0-17 living below FPL	% of population ages 65+ living below FPL	Percent of population without health insurance	Percent of ages 0-17 without health insurance	Percent of population enrolled in Medicaid
East Tremont	45.3%	56.8%	41.5%	16.6%	3.7%	62.0%
Highbridge	43.0%	50.5%	45.9%	17.4%	3.8%	60.0%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	46.4%	59.8%	38.7%	16.0%	4.2%	55.2%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	35.9%	48.2%	30.6%	16.0%	4.2%	55.2%
Claremont-Bathgate	50.6%	63.8%	50.8%	14.2%	3.7%	60.0%
University Heights-Morris Heights	41.5%	52.9%	35.1%	17.4%	3.8%	60.0%
Morrisania-Melrose	36.2%	44.2%	29.8%	16.0%	4.2%	55.2%
Brownsville	40.0%	54.0%	31.2%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
Longwood	38.5%	46.1%	40.8%	16.1%	1.7%	61.0%
Crotona Park East	44.7%	58.5%	39.5%	14.2%	3.7%	60.0%
Hunts Point	42.7%	49.3%	45.2%	16.1%	1.7%	61.0%
Mount Hope	38.8%	51.4%	31.0%	17.4%	3.8%	60.0%
Fordham South	47.4%	62.6%	37.9%	20.2%	2.8%	66.9%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	40.8%	53.1%	42.9%	16.0%	4.2%	55.2%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	39.4%	56.7%	27.2%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
East New York	33.2%	42.2%	30.7%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
Ocean Hill	30.0%	41.8%	26.2%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
West Concourse	36.6%	47.8%	31.8%	16.0%	4.2%	55.2%
Soundview-Bruckner	35.5%	49.4%	27.8%	21.1%	5.6%	53.8%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	33.5%	44.6%	35.8%	17.8%	4.4%	56.3%
Kingsbridge Heights	32.5%	46.5%	31.6%	20.2%	2.8%	66.9%
Belmont	46.1%	55.7%	42.1%	16.6%	3.7%	62.0%
East Harlem North	37.1%	48.9%	41.7%	15.3%	3.0%	50.2%
Stuyvesant Heights	28.9%	41.4%	28.2%	11.0%	1.9%	52.0%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	23.9%	33.6%	17.8%	13.8%	3.9%	43.5%
West Farms-Bronx River	34.8%	50.4%	25.8%	15.3%	6.9%	62.4%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	30.2%	39.0%	26.9%	16.9%	4.0%	42.4%
East Harlem South	26.9%	38.4%	26.1%	15.3%	3.0%	50.2%
High Disparity Community	27.7%	37.1%	26.4%	15.9%	4.2%	44.3%
New York City	20.6%	29.7%	18.6%	13.5%	4.0%	37.0%
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- Economic factors and insurance are the larger predictors of health outcomes, and also strongly influence health behavior.
- Overall, the Gracie Square community has a larger percent of its population living in poverty, all ages 27.7%, than the NYC average, 20.6%.
- Many of these neighborhoods have a higher percent of uninsured, 15.9%, than the NYC average, 13.5%, and a slightly higher percent of children without insurance, 4.2%, than the NYC average, 4.0%.
- Many of these neighborhoods have a higher Medicaid enrollment, 44.3%, than the NYC average, 37.0%.



Poverty & Health Insurance in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	% of population all ages living below FPL	% of population ages 0-17 living below FPL	% of population ages 65+ living below FPL	Percent of population without health insurance	Percent of ages 0-17 without health insurance	Percent of population enrolled in Medicaid
East Harlem South	26.9%	38.4%	26.1%	15.3%	3.0%	50.2%
Seagate-Coney Island	37.1%	43.1%	47.6%	14.0%	4.2%	48.9%
Norwood	29.4%	38.1%	21.9%	17.8%	4.4%	56.3%
Bushwick South	27.8%	38.5%	35.2%	11.0%	1.9%	52.0%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	27.6%	38.8%	20.7%	13.2%	6.1%	30.6%
Jamaica	24.5%	33.5%	23.5%	12.6%	5.5%	24.7%
Starrett City	32.0%	32.4%	45.4%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
Crown Heights North	29.1%	38.5%	30.4%	12.5%	5.0%	54.4%
Westchester-Unionport	22.8%	31.4%	22.1%	16.1%	3.9%	39.6%
Bedford	34.3%	49.5%	29.3%	12.5%	3.5%	21.5%
South Jamaica	19.8%	26.4%	21.5%	15.2%	5.5%	39.2%
Bronxdale	25.8%	37.5%	29.0%	18.4%	3.6%	46.5%
Cypress Hills-City Line	30.2%	39.6%	26.4%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
Washington Heights South	27.5%	35.0%	27.1%	18.2%	7.8%	38.4%
Bushwick North	31.0%	43.8%	31.9%	11.0%	1.9%	52.0%
Erasmus	23.0%	30.6%	19.8%	15.4%	4.6%	34.5%
Hamilton Heights	28.8%	40.0%	32.5%	18.2%	7.8%	38.4%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	18.0%	26.9%	15.6%	6.7%	4.9%	19.4%
Marble Hill-Inwood	26.9%	37.1%	30.8%	17.1%	5.3%	40.9%
Manhattanville	33.1%	50.4%	34.9%	16.9%	4.0%	42.4%
Rugby-Remsen Village	18.6%	23.5%	16.7%	15.4%	4.6%	34.5%
Lower East Side	28.2%	35.7%	33.4%	10.0%	3.5%	47.3%
Gravesend	23.7%	35.5%	23.4%	14.0%	4.2%	48.9%
Van Cortlandt Village	26.2%	38.6%	21.1%	8.0%	3.3%	22.5%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	23.4%	32.6%	21.8%	15.4%	4.6%	34.5%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	24.6%	33.9%	18.2%	15.3%	6.9%	62.4%
Chinatown	29.0%	42.5%	35.6%	10.0%	3.5%	47.3%
Central Harlem South	27.3%	34.3%	32.8%	10.9%	1.7%	31.3%
High Disparity Community	27.7%	37.1%	26.4%	15.9%	4.2%	44.3%
New York City	20.6%	29.7%	18.6%	13.5%	4.0%	37.0%
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

■ Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
■ Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
■ Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent



Poverty & Health Insurance in the High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	% of population all ages living below FPL	% of population ages 0-17 living below FPL	% of population ages 65+ living below FPL	Percent of population without health insurance	Percent of ages 0-17 without health insurance	Percent of population enrolled in Medicaid
Parkchester	17.0%	18.9%	18.0%	13.2%	6.1%	30.6%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	27.7%	41.6%	18.6%	11.2%	2.3%	41.6%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	34.0%	43.4%	41.3%	21.6%	4.4%	27.0%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	15.5%	23.8%	12.6%	13.8%	3.9%	43.5%
Flatbush	20.6%	27.5%	23.2%	16.3%	4.8%	40.6%
Sunset Park West	28.0%	39.4%	29.4%	24.3%	3.9%	41.6%
East Flatbush-Farragut	12.4%	17.4%	12.5%	15.4%	4.6%	34.5%
Baisley Park	14.9%	21.9%	7.9%	15.2%	5.5%	39.2%
Canarsie	15.2%	22.0%	17.7%	11.0%	3.6%	51.4%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	12.9%	18.0%	9.6%	9.1%	3.6%	27.7%
Crown Heights South	21.2%	25.9%	15.0%	15.4%	4.6%	34.5%
Pelham Parkway	17.3%	25.7%	16.4%	16.1%	3.9%	39.6%
Brighton Beach	28.1%	30.6%	44.7%	7.2%	3.9%	36.0%
Washington Heights North	20.0%	27.6%	22.2%	13.4%	3.1%	36.2%
Corona	23.9%	35.0%	23.7%	41.5%	4.8%	49.1%
St. Albans	9.3%	12.7%	8.9%	10.5%	4.8%	19.8%
Hollis	11.6%	15.9%	9.1%	12.6%	5.5%	24.7%
East Elmhurst	20.6%	26.6%	13.5%	41.5%	4.8%	49.1%
Stapleton-Rosebank	19.8%	29.3%	12.4%	11.2%	2.3%	41.6%
Williamsburg	56.5%	64.1%	35.5%	12.5%	3.5%	21.5%
Fort Greene	24.1%	39.9%	20.2%	8.3%	1.7%	30.1%
Jackson Heights	18.4%	24.5%	18.5%	41.5%	4.8%	49.1%
Midwood	23.3%	29.4%	28.5%	16.3%	4.8%	40.6%
Flushing	23.6%	26.9%	24.5%	21.6%	9.2%	39.5%
South Ozone Park	14.1%	20.6%	12.4%	12.9%	2.0%	34.0%
North Corona	25.2%	36.3%	14.0%	41.5%	4.8%	49.1%
Flatlands	11.4%	17.5%	8.6%	15.4%	4.6%	34.5%
Richmond Hill	16.2%	20.5%	14.3%	9.7%	3.9%	25.4%
High Disparity Community	27.7%	37.1%	26.4%	15.9%	4.2%	44.3%
New York City	20.6%	29.7%	18.6%	13.5%	4.0%	37.0%
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
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- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent



Other Risk Indicators in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area		Percent of population born outside the U.S. or U.S. territories	Percent of population age 5+ report speaking English "less than very well"		Percent Adults Age 25+ Not Completed High School	% of population ages 16+ unemployed	% of population reported disabled	% of households, single mother with children	% of households, single father with children					
East Tremont	↓	30.7%	↑	27.1%	↑	40.9%	↑	23.3%	↑	14.1%	↑	31.4%	↑	5.2%
Highbridge	↑	37.4%	↑	32.3%	↑	35.9%	↑	18.4%	↑	16.7%	↑	27.1%	↑	4.4%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	↓	27.5%	↑	36.1%	↑	42.9%	↑	14.8%	↑	17.7%	↑	29.2%	↑	4.6%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	↑	37.8%	↑	33.4%	↑	38.9%	↑	15.3%	↑	14.3%	↑	19.9%	↑	5.9%
Claremont-Bathgate	↓	26.3%	↑	26.0%	↑	39.9%	↑	21.7%	↑	15.8%	↑	35.3%	↑	2.7%
University Heights-Morris Heights	↑	38.1%	↑	33.3%	↑	31.8%	↑	19.6%	↑	15.9%	↑	23.8%	↑	4.5%
Morrisania-Melrose	↓	32.0%	↑	29.9%	↑	37.4%	↑	15.8%	↑	13.8%	↑	26.4%	↑	3.6%
Brownsville	↓	27.7%	↓	8.2%	↑	27.2%	↑	15.1%	↑	11.6%	↑	32.6%	↑	3.0%
Longwood	↓	31.9%	↑	36.0%	↑	43.7%	↑	12.7%	↑	14.8%	↑	28.6%	↑	6.2%
Crotona Park East	↓	34.2%	↑	24.9%	↑	37.8%	↑	18.4%	↑	11.4%	↑	30.6%	↑	3.1%
Hunts Point	↓	28.2%	↑	33.8%	↑	41.4%	↑	18.3%	↑	14.9%	↑	28.9%	↑	3.9%
Mount Hope	↑	45.0%	↑	37.2%	↑	35.5%	↑	18.0%	↑	14.1%	↑	27.3%	↑	5.3%
Fordham South	↑	40.8%	↑	36.5%	↑	41.5%	↑	17.4%	↑	13.5%	↑	32.1%	↑	3.4%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	↓	30.2%	↑	32.3%	↑	41.5%	↑	16.1%	↑	15.4%	↑	30.6%	↑	2.6%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	↓	34.7%	↓	9.3%	↑	29.2%	↑	16.3%	↓	9.8%	↑	31.4%	↑	3.4%
East New York	↓	29.2%	↓	9.9%	↑	22.1%	↑	13.9%	→	10.3%	↑	25.9%	↑	3.9%
Ocean Hill	↓	29.6%	↓	9.1%	↑	26.8%	↑	13.1%	↑	12.1%	↑	22.7%	↑	5.2%
West Concourse	↑	47.1%	↑	39.9%	↑	37.0%	↑	15.2%	↑	15.2%	↑	27.3%	↑	4.5%
Soundview-Bruckner	↑	42.5%	↑	34.7%	↑	41.2%	↑	13.5%	↓	10.0%	↑	23.6%	↑	5.4%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	↑	40.5%	↑	34.5%	↑	34.1%	↑	16.2%	↑	12.5%	↑	22.9%	↑	3.1%
Kingsbridge Heights	↑	43.7%	↑	33.9%	↑	32.5%	↑	16.2%	↑	12.3%	↑	20.1%	↑	5.0%
Belmont	↓	32.5%	↑	30.0%	↑	39.1%	↑	12.0%	↑	13.2%	↑	24.7%	↑	5.5%
East Harlem North	↓	24.0%	↓	21.2%	↑	29.2%	↑	11.3%	↑	15.2%	↑	20.6%	↓	2.1%
Stuyvesant Heights	↓	20.6%	↓	8.9%	↑	24.0%	↑	17.0%	↑	11.3%	↑	17.8%	↑	3.5%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	↑	39.1%	↓	10.1%	↑	22.6%	↑	18.5%	↑	13.3%	↑	22.7%	↑	4.7%
West Farms-Bronx River	↑	37.9%	↑	31.8%	↑	38.3%	↑	14.2%	↑	12.3%	↑	23.8%	↑	4.6%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	↓	22.3%	↓	11.6%	↑	21.4%	↑	17.1%	↑	15.3%	↑	18.2%	↑	2.5%
East Harlem South	↓	28.1%	↓	20.4%	↑	24.0%	↑	12.2%	↑	11.9%	↑	14.5%	↑	2.4%
High Disparity Community	↑	40.1%	↑	26.2%	↑	27.6%	↑	13.2%	↑	11.4%	↑	17.8%	↑	3.8%
New York City		37.1%		23.2%		19.9%		10.3%		10.3%		9.6%		2.3%
New York State		N/A		N/A		13.8%		36.9%		4.9%		12.0%		3.2%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas, Data2Go.NYC

- ↑# Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- # Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓# Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic

- While none of these are conclusive determinants alone, these are other predictors of health outcome to consider - foreign born, the non-English speaking, those not graduating from high school, the unemployed, the disabled and single parents.
- Overall, the Gracie Square community illustrates that it has a larger than NYC average across all these indicators.
- Individually, Washington Heights South, Bronxdale, Jamaica, Norwood, West Farms-Bronx River, Bedford Park-Fordham North, Kingsbridge Heights, West Concourse, Mount Hope, Fordham South, University Heights-Morris Heights, East Concourse-Concourse Village, and Highbridge NTAs have a larger than NYC average across all indicators.



Other Risk Indicators in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of population born outside the U.S. or U.S. territories	Percent of population age 5+ report speaking English "less than very well"	Percent Adults Age 25+ Not Completed High School	% of population ages 16+ unemployed	% of population reported disabled	% of households, single mother with children	% of households, single father with children
Seagate-Coney Island	↓ 34.4%	↑ 32.3%	↑ 28.6%	↑ 20.0%	↑ 22.1%	↑ 15.7%	↓ 2.3%
Norwood	↑ 42.4%	↑ 34.2%	↑ 27.7%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 19.7%	↑ 4.4%
Bushwick South	↓ 30.2%	↑ 24.9%	↑ 34.2%	↑ 15.0%	↓ 10.2%	↑ 19.0%	↑ 3.0%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	↓ 21.9%	↓ 19.9%	↑ 25.9%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 16.0%	↑ 23.9%	↑ 3.8%
Jamaica	↑ 62.5%	↑ 38.2%	↑ 32.4%	↑ 13.7%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 5.2%
Starrett City	↑ 30.9%	↓ 21.9%	↑ 20.5%	↑ 15.6%	↑ 24.0%	↑ 21.6%	↓ 1.0%
Crown Heights North	↓ 32.5%	↓ 8.8%	↑ 20.9%	↑ 12.7%	↓ 10.0%	↑ 19.0%	↑ 3.0%
Westchester-Unionport	↓ 33.2%	↑ 25.6%	↑ 27.6%	↑ 16.3%	↑ 10.5%	↑ 20.6%	↑ 6.1%
Bedford	↓ 19.3%	↓ 15.8%	↑ 22.5%	↑ 13.2%	↓ 10.2%	↑ 15.6%	↓ 1.7%
South Jamaica	↓ 32.5%	↓ 9.8%	↑ 22.3%	↑ 19.8%	↓ 9.2%	↑ 25.3%	↑ 5.3%
Bronxdale	↑ 38.0%	↑ 26.6%	↑ 27.0%	↑ 14.6%	↑ 16.9%	↑ 21.2%	↑ 2.8%
Cypress Hills-City Line	↑ 46.1%	↑ 24.0%	↑ 28.5%	↓ 8.6%	↓ 6.6%	↑ 19.6%	↑ 5.0%
Washington Heights South	↑ 48.5%	↑ 41.8%	↑ 34.0%	↑ 14.4%	↑ 13.0%	↑ 14.3%	↑ 4.7%
Bushwick North	↑ 42.8%	↑ 43.4%	↑ 45.9%	↑ 13.3%	↓ 6.5%	↑ 17.6%	↑ 8.2%
Erasmus	↑ 54.5%	↓ 12.6%	↓ 19.2%	↑ 14.3%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 19.5%	↑ 4.5%
Hamilton Heights	↓ 35.5%	↑ 25.0%	↑ 26.3%	↑ 12.0%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 15.9%	↑ 3.0%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	↓ 36.4%	↓ 8.6%	↓ 19.6%	↑ 14.4%	↑ 12.5%	↑ 21.1%	↑ 3.5%
Marble Hill-Inwood	↑ 48.0%	↑ 39.9%	↑ 29.8%	↑ 16.5%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 4.8%
Manhattanville	↑ 39.1%	↑ 29.5%	↑ 33.5%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 18.8%	↓ 2.0%
Rugby-Remsen Village	↑ 50.8%	↓ 5.4%	↓ 17.6%	↑ 11.4%	↓ 9.5%	↑ 20.2%	↑ 3.1%
Lower East Side	↓ 31.6%	↑ 30.9%	↑ 30.9%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 18.2%	↑ 12.1%	↓ 2.0%
Gravesend	↑ 47.0%	↑ 41.7%	↑ 23.9%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 15.0%	↓ 9.5%	↓ 1.5%
Van Cortlandt Village	↑ 40.2%	↑ 29.1%	↑ 27.5%	↑ 16.3%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 20.1%	↑ 3.7%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	↑ 45.4%	↓ 10.8%	↓ 18.2%	↑ 15.1%	↓ 9.0%	↑ 16.8%	↓ 2.2%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	↓ 31.0%	↑ 23.5%	↑ 25.5%	↑ 14.4%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 16.2%	↑ 5.0%
Chinatown	↑ 53.8%	↑ 46.1%	↑ 38.7%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 11.1%	↓ 6.5%	↑ 2.7%
Central Harlem South	↓ 23.5%	↓ 11.5%	↓ 16.8%	↓ 8.1%	→ 10.3%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 2.8%
Sunset Park East	↑ 58.4%	↑ 60.7%	↑ 53.5%	↑ 11.1%	↓ 8.5%	↑ 11.8%	↑ 5.2%
High Disparity Community	↑ 40.1%	↑ 26.2%	↑ 27.6%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 17.8%	↑ 3.8%
New York City	37.1%	23.2%	19.9%	10.3%	10.3%	9.6%	2.3%
New York State	N/A	N/A	13.8%	36.9%	4.9%	12.0%	3.2%

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas, Data2Go.NYC

- ↑# Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
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- ↓# Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic



Other Risk Indicators in the High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of population born outside the U.S. or U.S. territories	Percent of population age 5+ report speaking English "less than very well"	Percent Adults Age 25+ Not Completed High School	% of population ages 16+ unemployed	% of population reported disabled	% of households, single mother with children	% of households, single father with children
Parkchester	↓ 28.7%	↓ 14.8%	↓ 18.9%	↑ 13.3%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 13.6%	↑ 4.7%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	↓ 22.2%	↓ 11.9%	↓ 16.4%	↓ 9.9%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 4.0%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	↑ 38.0%	↑ 28.8%	↑ 28.4%	↑ 15.6%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 15.1%	↓ 1.6%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	↑ 42.2%	↓ 7.1%	↓ 16.4%	↑ 13.4%	↓ 10.1%	↑ 15.9%	↑ 4.6%
Flatbush	↑ 47.6%	↑ 27.2%	↑ 20.3%	↑ 10.6%	↓ 8.9%	↑ 13.4%	↑ 2.8%
Sunset Park West	↑ 45.0%	↑ 44.5%	↑ 38.2%	↓ 10.1%	↓ 8.5%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 3.9%
East Flatbush-Farragut	↑ 53.6%	↓ 9.7%	↓ 12.5%	↓ 10.2%	↓ 7.6%	↑ 16.3%	↑ 3.3%
Baisley Park	↓ 35.8%	↓ 7.9%	↓ 16.8%	↑ 12.2%	↑ 11.5%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 5.3%
Canarsie	↑ 46.7%	↓ 14.1%	↓ 16.3%	↓ 9.7%	↓ 9.0%	↑ 16.9%	↑ 3.7%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	↑ 34.9%	↓ 14.4%	↑ 21.7%	↑ 14.1%	↓ 13.1%	↑ 14.0%	↓ 2.2%
Crown Heights South	↓ 35.9%	↓ 10.9%	↓ 16.1%	↑ 16.4%	↓ 7.5%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 3.4%
Pelham Parkway	↓ 35.4%	↑ 24.9%	↑ 21.5%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 10.9%	↓ 9.5%	↑ 3.3%
Brighton Beach	↑ 69.5%	↑ 58.8%	↓ 12.1%	↓ 7.9%	↑ 20.0%	↓ 3.5%	↓ 1.1%
Washington Heights North	↑ 46.6%	↑ 34.8%	↑ 25.8%	↑ 12.9%	↓ 9.5%	↑ 12.8%	↓ 2.1%
Corona	↑ 56.6%	↑ 44.7%	↑ 33.8%	↓ 7.5%	↑ 10.4%	↑ 14.4%	↑ 7.6%
St. Albans	↓ 35.8%	↓ 5.6%	↓ 12.6%	↑ 13.6%	↓ 10.0%	↑ 17.4%	↑ 3.9%
Hollis	↑ 46.1%	↓ 9.7%	↓ 16.9%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 12.1%	↑ 3.9%
East Elmhurst	↑ 55.1%	↓ 36.1%	↓ 25.0%	↓ 9.1%	↓ 7.6%	↑ 13.7%	↑ 5.3%
Stapleton-Rosebank	↓ 31.7%	↓ 22.1%	↓ 19.4%	↓ 7.6%	↔ 10.3%	↑ 15.5%	↑ 3.2%
Williamsburg	↓ 11.7%	↑ 33.4%	↑ 30.5%	↓ 5.8%	↓ 7.2%	↓ 4.7%	↑ 2.8%
Fort Greene	↓ 21.9%	↓ 11.9%	↓ 18.1%	↑ 13.3%	↓ 9.6%	↑ 13.4%	↓ 1.3%
Jackson Heights	↑ 62.0%	↑ 44.1%	↑ 23.6%	↓ 9.4%	↓ 7.7%	↓ 8.5%	↑ 4.3%
Midwood	↑ 39.1%	↑ 31.2%	↓ 13.9%	↓ 9.1%	↑ 10.9%	↓ 4.5%	↓ 1.1%
Flushing	↑ 71.3%	↑ 63.0%	↑ 26.2%	↓ 8.3%	↓ 9.5%	↓ 6.4%	↓ 1.1%
South Ozone Park	↑ 56.5%	↓ 11.3%	↑ 25.4%	↑ 11.6%	↓ 9.2%	↓ 9.6%	↑ 4.2%
North Corona	↑ 66.6%	↑ 61.4%	↑ 46.6%	↓ 6.0%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 14.2%	↑ 12.0%
Flatlands	↑ 43.6%	↓ 16.2%	↓ 13.6%	↔ 10.3%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 2.6%
Richmond Hill	↑ 56.9%	↑ 24.3%	↑ 26.3%	↓ 10.2%	↓ 9.2%	↑ 9.8%	↑ 4.5%
High Disparity Community	↑ 40.1%	↑ 26.2%	↑ 27.6%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 17.8%	↑ 3.8%
New York City	37.1%	23.2%	19.9%	10.3%	10.3%	9.6%	2.3%
New York State	N/A	N/A	13.8%	36.9%	4.9%	12.0%	3.2%

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas, Data2Go.NYC

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Percent of People Living within Select Income Bands (% AMI) in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	% of People Living within Income Band \$200,000 or more	% of People Living within Income Band \$100,000 to \$199,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$75,000 to \$99,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$50,000 to \$74,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$35,000 to \$49,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$25,000 to \$34,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$15,000 to \$24,999	% of People Living within Income Band Under \$15,000
East Tremont	↓ 0.9%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 15.2%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 17.0%	↑ 31.8%
Highbridge	↓ 0.7%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 4.8%	↓ 14.6%	↑ 17.8%	↑ 11.8%	↑ 15.7%	↑ 27.8%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	↓ 0.5%	↓ 5.1%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 10.5%	↑ 11.3%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 17.6%	↑ 37.5%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	↓ 0.7%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 4.8%	↓ 14.6%	↑ 17.8%	↑ 11.8%	↑ 15.7%	↑ 27.8%
Claremont-Bathgate	↓ 0.9%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 15.2%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 17.0%	↑ 31.8%
University Heights-Morris Heights	↓ 0.7%	↓ 6.5%	↓ 7.8%	↓ 12.7%	↑ 15.0%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 14.9%	↑ 30.5%
Morrisania-Melrose	↓ 0.9%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 15.2%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 17.0%	↑ 31.8%
Brownsville	↓ 1.5%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 7.0%	↓ 11.2%	↓ 9.7%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 9.7%	↑ 45.0%
Longwood	↓ 0.5%	↓ 5.1%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 10.5%	↑ 11.3%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 17.6%	↑ 37.5%
Crotona Park East	↓ 0.9%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 15.2%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 17.0%	↑ 31.8%
Hunts Point	↓ 0.5%	↓ 5.1%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 10.5%	↑ 11.3%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 17.6%	↑ 37.5%
Mount Hope	↓ 0.7%	↓ 6.5%	↓ 7.8%	↓ 12.7%	↑ 15.0%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 14.9%	↑ 30.5%
Fordham South	↓ 0.7%	↓ 6.5%	↓ 7.8%	↓ 12.7%	↑ 15.0%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 14.9%	↑ 30.5%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	↓ 0.5%	↓ 5.1%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 10.5%	↑ 11.3%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 17.6%	↑ 37.5%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	↓ 1.5%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 7.0%	↓ 11.2%	↓ 9.7%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 9.7%	↑ 45.0%
East New York	↓ 3.0%	↓ 10.9%	↓ 9.5%	↑ 15.6%	↑ 12.8%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 12.3%	↑ 24.8%
Ocean Hill	↓ 1.5%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 7.0%	↓ 11.2%	↓ 9.7%	↑ 8.5%	↑ 9.7%	↑ 45.0%
West Concourse	↓ 0.7%	↓ 6.7%	↓ 4.8%	↓ 14.6%	↑ 17.8%	↑ 11.8%	↑ 15.7%	↑ 27.8%
Soundview-Bruckner	↓ 1.8%	↓ 14.9%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 18.4%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 21.1%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	↓ 1.2%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 18.7%	↑ 12.0%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 24.3%
Kingsbridge Heights	↓ 1.2%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 18.7%	↑ 12.0%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 24.3%
Belmont	↓ 0.9%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 15.2%	↑ 11.7%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 17.0%	↑ 31.8%
East Harlem North	↓ 4.9%	↓ 10.4%	↓ 9.3%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 27.6%
Stuyvesant Heights	↓ 8.2%	↓ 18.3%	↓ 10.3%	↓ 14.6%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 8.9%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 16.9%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	↓ 4.7%	↓ 18.8%	↑ 14.6%	↑ 19.5%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 9.5%	↓ 12.7%
West Farms-Bronx River	↓ 1.8%	↓ 14.9%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 18.4%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 21.1%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	↓ 7.7%	↓ 19.9%	↓ 8.3%	↓ 13.7%	↑ 10.6%	↓ 7.0%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 22.7%
East Harlem South	↓ 4.9%	↓ 10.4%	↓ 9.3%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 27.6%
High Disparity Community	↓ 4.8%	↓ 16.5%	↓ 10.6%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 12.2%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 20.0%
New York City	10.3%	21.2%	10.9%	14.7%	10.4%	7.8%	9.2%	15.4%
New York State	11.0%	23.5%	11.8%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	8.5%	11.4%

Source: Citizens Committee for Children

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- The Area Median Income (AMI) is the midpoint of a region's income distribution – half of families in a region earn more than the median and half earn less than the median.
- For housing policy, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income thresholds relative to the AMI to identify persons eligible for housing assistance.
- The 2019 AMI for the NYC region is \$96,100 for a three-person family (100% AMI).
- Compared to the NYC average, there are fewer people in the Gracie Square community living in an income band of \$200,000, and more people living in an income band under \$15,000.



Percent of People Living within Select Income Bands (% AMI) in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	% of People Living within Income Band \$200,000 or more	% of People Living within Income Band \$100,000 to \$199,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$75,000 to \$99,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$50,000 to \$74,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$35,000 to \$49,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$25,000 to \$34,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$15,000 to \$24,999	% of People Living within Income Band Under \$15,000
Seagate-Coney Island	↓ 4.4%	↓ 14.5%	↓ 8.0%	↓ 13.1%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 8.0%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 28.2%
Norwood	↓ 1.2%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 18.7%	↑ 12.0%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 24.3%
Bushwick South	↓ 6.2%	↓ 18.7%	↓ 10.1%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 8.3%	↑ 10.4%	↑ 19.2%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	↓ 1.8%	↓ 14.9%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 18.4%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 21.1%
Jamaica	↓ 5.0%	↑ 23.8%	↓ 12.4%	↑ 18.8%	↑ 12.5%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 10.8%
Starrett City	↓ 3.0%	↓ 10.9%	↓ 9.5%	↑ 15.6%	↑ 12.8%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 12.3%	↑ 24.8%
Crown Heights North	↓ 8.7%	↑ 23.2%	↓ 9.5%	↓ 13.7%	↑ 12.0%	↓ 6.6%	↓ 7.0%	↑ 19.3%
Westchester-Unionport	↓ 1.8%	↓ 14.9%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 18.4%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 21.1%
Bedford	↓ 8.2%	↓ 18.3%	↓ 10.3%	↓ 14.6%	↑ 10.8%	↑ 8.9%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 16.9%
South Jamaica	↓ 5.0%	↑ 23.8%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 18.8%	↑ 12.5%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 10.8%
Bronxdale	↓ 2.8%	↓ 18.3%	↓ 10.0%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 16.1%
Cypress Hills-City Line	↓ 3.0%	↓ 10.9%	↓ 9.5%	↑ 15.6%	↑ 12.8%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 12.3%	↑ 24.8%
Washington Heights South	↓ 4.1%	↓ 20.3%	↑ 13.1%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 11.5%	↑ 9.7%	↓ 8.3%	↑ 15.9%
Bushwick North	↓ 6.2%	↓ 18.7%	↓ 10.1%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 8.3%	↑ 10.4%	↑ 19.2%
Erasmus	↓ 3.1%	↓ 16.9%	↑ 13.7%	↓ 15.4%	↑ 16.1%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 16.4%
Hamilton Heights	↑ 10.9%	↓ 16.7%	↓ 8.7%	↓ 13.8%	↑ 11.0%	↓ 7.2%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 20.0%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	↓ 4.7%	↓ 18.8%	↑ 14.6%	↓ 19.5%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 9.5%	↓ 12.7%
Marble Hill-Inwood	↓ 4.1%	↓ 20.3%	↑ 13.1%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 11.5%	↑ 9.7%	↓ 8.3%	↑ 15.9%
Manhattanville	↑ 10.9%	↓ 16.7%	↓ 8.7%	↓ 13.8%	↑ 11.0%	↓ 7.2%	↑ 11.6%	↑ 20.0%
Rugby-Remsen Village	↓ 3.1%	↓ 16.9%	↑ 13.7%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 16.1%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 16.4%
Lower East Side	↓ 8.7%	↓ 16.7%	↓ 6.8%	↓ 12.7%	↓ 8.4%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 25.9%
Gravesend	↓ 4.4%	↓ 14.5%	↓ 8.0%	↓ 13.1%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 8.0%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 28.2%
Van Cortlandt Village	↓ 7.4%	↑ 22.0%	↓ 10.6%	↑ 14.9%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 10.8%	↓ 11.8%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	↓ 5.1%	↓ 15.6%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 14.0%	↓ 6.8%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 17.1%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	↓ 2.8%	↓ 18.3%	↓ 10.0%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 16.1%
Chinatown	↓ 8.7%	↓ 16.7%	↓ 6.8%	↓ 12.7%	↓ 8.4%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 25.9%
Central Harlem South	↓ 7.7%	↓ 19.9%	↓ 8.3%	↓ 13.7%	↑ 10.6%	↓ 7.0%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 22.7%
Sunset Park East	↓ 9.6%	↓ 18.9%	↑ 13.0%	↓ 13.8%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 14.4%
High Disparity Community	↓ 4.8%	↓ 16.5%	↓ 10.6%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 12.2%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 20.0%
New York City	10.3%	21.2%	10.9%	14.7%	10.4%	7.8%	9.2%	15.4%
New York State	11.0%	23.5%	11.8%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	8.5%	11.4%

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: Citizens Committee for Children

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Percent of People Living within Select Income Bands (% AMI) in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	% of People Living within Income Band \$200,000 or more	% of People Living within Income Band \$100,000 to \$199,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$75,000 to \$99,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$50,000 to \$74,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$35,000 to \$49,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$25,000 to \$34,999	% of People Living within Income Band \$15,000 to \$24,999	% of People Living within Income Band Under \$15,000
Parkchester	↓ 1.8%	↓ 14.9%	↓ 7.7%	↑ 18.4%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 10.2%	↑ 12.7%	↑ 21.1%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	↓ 8.6%	↑ 24.1%	↓ 10.5%	↓ 13.9%	↓ 10.1%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 7.8%	↑ 19.7%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	↓ 6.1%	↑ 26.1%	↑ 13.7%	↑ 15.2%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 9.5%	↓ 10.2%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	↓ 4.7%	↓ 18.8%	↑ 14.6%	↑ 19.5%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 8.8%	↑ 9.5%	↓ 12.7%
Flatbush	↓ 6.8%	↓ 18.8%	↓ 10.5%	↑ 19.3%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 7.9%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 18.0%
Sunset Park West	↓ 9.6%	↓ 18.9%	↓ 13.0%	↓ 13.8%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 10.0%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 14.4%
East Flatbush-Farragut	↓ 3.1%	↓ 16.9%	↑ 13.7%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 16.1%	↑ 7.9%	↑ 10.6%	↑ 16.4%
Baisley Park	↓ 5.0%	↑ 23.8%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 18.8%	↑ 12.5%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 10.8%
Canarsie	↓ 6.8%	↑ 28.7%	↑ 16.4%	↑ 14.7%	↓ 10.3%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 7.9%	↓ 7.9%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	↓ 2.8%	↓ 18.3%	↓ 10.0%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 16.1%
Crown Heights South	↓ 5.1%	↓ 15.6%	↑ 13.2%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 14.0%	↓ 6.8%	↑ 11.1%	↑ 17.1%
Pelham Parkway	↓ 2.8%	↓ 18.3%	↓ 10.0%	↑ 18.1%	↑ 14.0%	↑ 10.7%	↑ 10.1%	↑ 16.1%
Brighton Beach	↓ 4.4%	↓ 14.5%	↓ 8.0%	↓ 13.1%	↑ 11.2%	↑ 8.0%	↑ 12.6%	↑ 28.2%
Washington Heights North	↓ 4.1%	↓ 20.3%	↑ 13.1%	↑ 17.1%	↑ 11.5%	↑ 9.7%	↓ 8.3%	↑ 15.9%
Corona	↓ 3.1%	↓ 17.5%	↑ 13.5%	↑ 19.1%	↑ 16.1%	↑ 10.5%	↑ 11.1%	↓ 9.2%
St. Albans	↓ 5.0%	↑ 23.8%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 18.8%	↑ 12.5%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 10.8%
Hollis	↓ 5.0%	↑ 23.8%	↑ 12.4%	↑ 18.8%	↑ 12.5%	↓ 7.3%	↑ 9.4%	↓ 10.8%
East Elmhurst	↓ 4.4%	↓ 18.4%	↑ 13.8%	↑ 19.7%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 9.9%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 9.8%
Stapleton-Rosebank	↓ 8.6%	↑ 24.1%	↓ 10.5%	↓ 13.9%	↓ 10.1%	↓ 5.3%	↓ 7.8%	↑ 19.7%
Williamsburg	↑ 16.9%	↑ 23.3%	↓ 10.5%	↓ 11.6%	↓ 8.8%	↓ 4.8%	↓ 8.5%	↑ 15.5%
Fort Greene	↑ 19.2%	↑ 28.3%	↑ 12.3%	↓ 10.7%	↓ 6.4%	↓ 6.8%	↓ 6.3%	↓ 10.1%
Jackson Heights	↓ 4.4%	↓ 18.4%	↑ 13.8%	↑ 19.7%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 9.9%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 9.8%
Midwood	↓ 6.8%	↓ 18.8%	↓ 10.5%	↑ 19.3%	↑ 11.9%	↑ 7.9%	↓ 6.9%	↑ 18.0%
Flushing	↓ 5.3%	↓ 18.2%	↑ 11.4%	↑ 16.4%	↑ 12.1%	↑ 9.2%	↑ 13.1%	↓ 14.3%
South Ozone Park	↓ 6.6%	↑ 27.4%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 15.8%	↓ 10.2%	↑ 9.6%	↓ 7.1%	↓ 8.0%
North Corona	↓ 4.4%	↓ 18.4%	↑ 13.8%	↑ 19.7%	↑ 16.7%	↑ 9.9%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 9.8%
Flatlands	↓ 6.8%	↑ 28.7%	↑ 16.4%	↑ 14.7%	↓ 10.3%	↓ 7.4%	↓ 7.9%	↓ 7.9%
Richmond Hill	↓ 5.8%	↑ 23.9%	↑ 16.8%	↑ 19.8%	↑ 10.4%	↑ 8.2%	↓ 6.5%	↓ 8.6%
High Disparity Community	↓ 4.8%	↓ 16.5%	↓ 10.6%	↑ 15.8%	↑ 12.2%	↑ 9.1%	↑ 10.9%	↑ 20.0%
New York City	10.3%	21.2%	10.9%	14.7%	10.4%	7.8%	9.2%	15.4%
New York State	11.0%	23.5%	11.8%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	8.5%	11.4%

• NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: Citizens Committee for Children

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Overcrowded Housing, Rent Burden and Maintenance Defects in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of occupied housing units with more than one occupant per room	Rent burden, i.e. rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 30% of monthly pre-tax income	Rent burden, i.e. rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 50% of monthly pre-tax income	Percentage of renter-occupied homes without maintenance defects
East Tremont	12.6%	66.9%	40.5%	27.0%
Highbridge	14.8%	66.4%	40.2%	19.0%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	13.5%	58.4%	30.0%	24.0%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	16.7%	64.2%	39.7%	19.0%
Claremont-Bathgate	16.3%	58.9%	31.7%	27.0%
University Heights-Morris Heights	12.3%	63.1%	35.7%	18.0%
Morrisania-Melrose	15.7%	60.0%	35.4%	27.0%
Brownsville	8.0%	57.8%	32.5%	29.0%
Longwood	13.6%	62.6%	36.5%	24.0%
Crotona Park East	14.7%	63.9%	31.8%	27.0%
Hunts Point	13.0%	65.6%	34.9%	24.0%
Mount Hope	18.7%	69.3%	44.9%	18.0%
Fordham South	19.7%	69.7%	47.1%	18.0%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	11.4%	59.3%	30.0%	24.0%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	9.2%	63.1%	38.2%	29.0%
East New York	13.6%	57.1%	33.8%	38.0%
Ocean Hill	9.2%	63.4%	37.6%	29.0%
West Concourse	19.3%	64.7%	40.5%	19.0%
Soundview-Bruckner	16.3%	60.3%	36.3%	41.0%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	16.8%	65.3%	40.1%	29.0%
Kingsbridge Heights	12.0%	69.7%	40.3%	29.0%
Belmont	15.1%	71.1%	44.5%	27.0%
East Harlem North	9.7%	52.3%	24.7%	42.0%
Stuyvesant Heights	6.7%	57.1%	32.2%	40.0%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	9.8%	65.9%	39.9%	42.0%
West Farms-Bronx River	14.4%	63.0%	37.7%	41.0%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	6.3%	51.7%	27.8%	37.0%
East Harlem South	7.7%	50.8%	25.1%	42.0%
High Disparity Community	12.6%	58.9%	33.6%	38.3%
New York City	8.9%	54.2%	29.8%	44.0%
New York State	N/A	39.2%	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- The high cost of housing is a significant concern for residents in New York.
- Overall in the Gracie Square community the percentage of overcrowded housing is less favorable than the average for New York City.
- There is a high rent burden in percentages of the population higher than New York City.
- Also, there are lower than city averages of renter-occupied homes without maintenance defects.



Overcrowded Housing, Rent Burden and Maintenance Defects in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of occupied housing units with more than one occupant per room	Rent burden, i.e. rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 30% of monthly pre-tax income	Rent burden, i.e. rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 50% of monthly pre-tax income	Percentage of renter-occupied homes without maintenance defects
Seagate-Coney Island	6.2%	57.4%	25.8%	44.0%
Norwood	17.2%	62.7%	36.5%	29.0%
Bushwick South	12.3%	58.2%	31.3%	40.0%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	6.8%	49.8%	26.8%	41.0%
Jamaica	21.0%	67.6%	39.5%	54.0%
Starrett City	5.7%	50.9%	20.3%	38.0%
Crown Heights North	7.3%	56.3%	30.7%	23.0%
Westchester-Unionport	12.1%	61.4%	39.2%	41.0%
Bedford	11.9%	58.5%	31.9%	40.0%
South Jamaica	11.2%	55.1%	34.2%	54.0%
Bronxdale	10.9%	53.0%	27.7%	47.0%
Cypress Hills-City Line	23.2%	65.0%	35.9%	38.0%
Washington Heights South	13.5%	58.0%	33.9%	33.0%
Bushwick North	18.6%	59.5%	34.7%	40.0%
Erasmus	12.7%	59.9%	34.1%	26.0%
Hamilton Heights	8.8%	54.5%	32.7%	37.0%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	7.3%	54.7%	26.8%	42.0%
Marble Hill-Inwood	14.8%	51.3%	30.1%	33.0%
Manhattanville	9.0%	62.4%	33.9%	37.0%
Rugby-Remsen Village	8.7%	61.4%	36.1%	26.0%
Lower East Side	5.5%	47.5%	19.6%	36.0%
Gravesend	9.0%	58.5%	30.5%	44.0%
Van Cortlandt Village	14.8%	59.2%	33.6%	39.0%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	11.6%	58.9%	32.6%	38.0%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	11.6%	60.5%	36.6%	47.0%
Chinatown	13.9%	54.4%	30.5%	36.0%
Central Harlem South	5.6%	48.6%	24.2%	37.0%
Sunset Park East	26.5%	64.5%	37.6%	49.0%
High Disparity Community	12.6%	58.9%	33.6%	38.3%
New York City	8.9%	54.2%	29.8%	44.0%
New York State	N/A	39.2%	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
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- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent



Overcrowded Housing, Rent Burden and Maintenance Defects in the High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of occupied housing units with more than one occupant per room	Rent burden, i.e. rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 30% of monthly pre-tax income	Rent burden, i.e. rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 50% of monthly pre-tax income	Percentage of renter-occupied homes without maintenance defects
Parkchester	8.4%	51.7%	28.9%	41.0%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	7.8%	58.0%	38.6%	59.0%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	8.4%	50.5%	24.1%	46.0%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	5.9%	57.5%	33.4%	42.0%
Flatbush	15.6%	58.0%	31.1%	40.0%
Sunset Park West	20.3%	59.2%	33.9%	49.0%
East Flatbush-Farragut	7.7%	55.9%	31.9%	26.0%
Baisley Park	8.0%	59.7%	31.3%	54.0%
Canarsie	11.2%	52.6%	26.9%	31.0%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	6.5%	50.8%	29.9%	47.0%
Crown Heights South	11.2%	58.3%	34.8%	38.0%
Pelham Parkway	9.4%	56.3%	30.6%	47.0%
Brighton Beach	12.9%	63.0%	37.9%	44.0%
Washington Heights North	12.3%	52.0%	30.8%	33.0%
Corona	20.4%	63.2%	36.7%	53.0%
St. Albans	6.2%	58.4%	35.3%	54.0%
Hollis	8.1%	62.7%	36.1%	54.0%
East Elmhurst	15.7%	62.0%	37.8%	52.0%
Stapleton-Rosebank	7.1%	58.5%	34.7%	59.0%
Williamsburg	25.3%	66.7%	43.6%	50.0%
Fort Greene	4.6%	43.1%	19.0%	29.0%
Jackson Heights	14.3%	62.5%	36.2%	52.0%
Midwood	10.1%	61.9%	39.7%	40.0%
Flushing	15.8%	64.2%	39.9%	55.0%
South Ozone Park	9.6%	67.6%	42.9%	59.0%
North Corona	34.7%	61.8%	32.8%	52.0%
Flatlands	8.7%	52.4%	27.3%	31.0%
Richmond Hill	11.5%	56.0%	33.8%	62.0%
High Disparity Community	12.6%	58.9%	33.6%	38.3%
New York City	8.9%	54.2%	29.8%	44.0%
New York State	N/A	39.2%	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles

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- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
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Public housing, Foreclosures and Families in Shelters in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of Residents Living in Public Housing Excl. Sec. 8				County Foreclosure Rate 2018	Percent of Families with Children in Shelter
	Housing Code violations	Housing Code complaints	Evictions			
East Tremont	3.8%	9,938	9,114	531	0.4%	10.4%
Hightbridge	5.7%	7,242	10,056	720	0.4%	13.5%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	32.3%	5,454	4,682	421	0.4%	10.4%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	4.2%	13,986	4,682	720	0.4%	14.5%
Claremont-Bathgate	36.1%	3,762	8,009	531	0.4%	10.8%
University Heights-Morris Heights	4.9%	8,580	10,056	741	0.4%	14.5%
Morrisania-Melrose	14.9%	6,903	4,682	531	0.4%	8.8%
Brownsville	29.7%	7,431	5,225	377	0.6%	13.5%
Longwood	4.7%	4,386	3,290	421	0.4%	14.5%
Crotona Park East	4.3%	3,125	4,619	531	0.4%	13.5%
Hunts Point	4.6%	5,050	3,290	421	0.4%	10.8%
Mount Hope	0.0%	14,391	10,056	741	0.4%	10.8%
Fordham South	3.3%	6,773	9,569	741	0.4%	13.5%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	24.5%	4,109	4,682	421	0.4%	8.8%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	7.4%	6,364	5,225	377	0.6%	10.3%
East New York	14.8%	11,482	5,225	783	0.6%	8.8%
Ocean Hill	7.0%	6,259	5,225	377	0.6%	10.4%
West Concourse	0.0%	8,136	4,682	720	0.4%	7.4%
Soundview-Bruckner	10.3%	5,942	5,103	666	0.4%	7.3%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	0.0%	11,160	10,342	740	0.4%	7.3%
Kingsbridge Heights	1.5%	5,396	9,569	740	0.4%	14.5%
Belmont	0.0%	5,582	9,114	531	0.4%	6.3%
East Harlem North	31.9%	7,756	4,093	338	0.1%	8.5%
Stuyvesant Heights	10.2%	10,123	3,856	384	0.6%	8.7%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	2.4%	10,951	4,121	685	0.4%	7.4%
West Farms-Bronx River	9.0%	5,172	6,515	666	0.4%	5.7%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	18.1%	13,258	4,150	442	0.1%	6.3%
East Harlem South	25.2%	5,037	4,093	338	0.1%	2.1%
High Disparity Community	7.5%	487,019	368,030	37,835	0.5%	5.7%
New York City	4.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4%	3.8%
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6%	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; Data City of New York; Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development; Office of the New York State Comptroller and Citizen's Committee for Children

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- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- Housing insecurity can lead to poor health outcomes, especially for children.
- For many neighborhoods on the upper half of this table, there is a high percentage of families with children living in shelters.
- Additionally, residents of East New York and South Jamaica also have higher percentages of residents living in public housing.
- The rest of these statistics illustrate raw volumes for indicators such as housing code violations & complaints, and evictions.



Public housing, Foreclosures and Families in Shelters in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of Residents				County Foreclosure Rate 2018	Percent of Families with Children in Shelter
	Living in Public Housing Excl. Sec. 8	Housing Code violations	Housing Code complaints	Evictions		
Seagate-Coney Island	30.7%	2,037	2,942	185	0.6%	7.3%
Norwood	0.0%	6,652	10,342	740	0.4%	4.1%
Bushwick South	11.9%	8,159	3,856	207	0.6%	7.4%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	21.1%	1,971	5,959	666	0.4%	5.4%
Jamaica	1.1%	2,830	551	669	0.6%	10.3%
Starrett City	4.8%	280	5,225	783	0.6%	3.7%
Crown Heights North	9.0%	20,783	6,188	318	0.6%	7.4%
Westchester-Unionport	0.5%	2,307	2,557	666	0.4%	8.5%
Bedford	16.3%	8,841	1,140	384	0.6%	5.4%
South Jamaica	5.4%	2,301	830	669	0.6%	4.3%
Bronxdale	12.9%	4,503	10,384	393	0.4%	10.3%
Cypress Hills-City Line	0.0%	4,630	5,225	783	0.6%	2.4%
Washington Heights South	1.8%	16,204	8,389	467	0.1%	4.1%
Bushwick North	0.9%	11,180	3,856	207	0.6%	5.4%
Erasmus	0.0%	8,069	5,552	628	0.6%	3.2%
Hamilton Heights	0.9%	12,390	3,091	222	0.1%	8.7%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	15.9%	1,809	85	685	0.4%	2.4%
Marble Hill-Inwood	8.6%	9,120	4,921	467	0.1%	3.2%
Manhattanville	11.7%	5,932	4,150	222	0.1%	5.4%
Rugby-Remsen Village	0.5%	10,294	5,552	628	0.6%	2.1%
Lower East Side	32.9%	2,708	2,988	193	0.1%	2.1%
Gravesend	12.0%	605	2,942	185	0.6%	1.9%
Van Cortlandt Village	1.5%	6,420	4,815	279	0.4%	2.9%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	0.5%	14,128	5,552	295	0.6%	4.3%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	0.0%	2,258	6,515	393	0.4%	2.1%
Chinatown	12.7%	3,879	2,988	193	0.1%	5.7%
Central Harlem South	7.9%	6,896	2,514	442	0.1%	1.2%
Sunset Park East	0.0%	4,442	2,691	87	0.6%	7.4%
High Disparity Community	7.5%	487,019	368,030	37,835	0.5%	5.7%
New York City	4.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4%	3.8%
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6%	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; Data City of New York; Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development; Office of the New York State Comptroller and Citizen's Committee for Children

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■ Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent



Public housing, Foreclosures and Families in Shelters in the High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percent of Residents Living in Public Housing Excl. Sec. 8	Housing Code violations	Housing Code complaints	Evictions	County Foreclosure Rate 2018	Percent of Families with Children in Shelter
	Parkchester	0.0%	1,137	5,959	666	0.4%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	10.0%	2,276	1,261	421	0.5%	1.8%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	46.6%	712	761	187	0.6%	8.7%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	0.0%	3,659	4,121	685	0.4%	2.0%
Flatbush	0.0%	18,542	3,041	413	0.6%	1.2%
Sunset Park West	0.0%	4,563	2,244	87	0.6%	5.4%
East Flatbush-Farragut	0.0%	4,895	5,552	628	0.6%	5.4%
Baisley Park	2.6%	1,262	1,122	669	0.6%	2.7%
Canarsie	6.9%	3,200	5,225	378	0.6%	4.3%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	6.1%	692	1,929	393	0.4%	2.9%
Crown Heights South	0.0%	6,885	5,552	295	0.6%	4.3%
Pelham Parkway	0.0%	2,207	2,557	393	0.4%	2.1%
Brighton Beach	0.0%	3,062	3,674	185	0.6%	2.4%
Washington Heights North	0.0%	10,307	6,076	467	0.1%	1.5%
Corona	0.0%	2,229	2,164	258	0.6%	5.4%
St. Albans	0.0%	1,456	145	669	0.6%	5.4%
Hollis	0.0%	737	551	669	0.6%	1.3%
East Elmhurst	0.0%	840	2,164	185	0.6%	3.3%
Stapleton-Rosebank	8.1%	1,370	1,261	421	0.5%	1.8%
Williamsburg	8.6%	1,440	1,140	135	0.6%	1.6%
Fort Greene	23.1%	1,637	987	138	0.6%	1.3%
Jackson Heights	0.0%	3,191	2,164	185	0.6%	2.0%
Midwood	0.0%	4,293	3,041	413	0.6%	0.3%
Flushing	2.6%	2,089	1,041	264	0.6%	1.6%
South Ozone Park	0.0%	1,901	470	165	0.6%	1.3%
North Corona	0.0%	2,354	2,164	185	0.6%	2.7%
Flatlands	3.5%	2,707	5,552	378	0.6%	1.5%
Richmond Hill	0.0%	2,000	987	212	0.6%	2.7%
High Disparity Community	7.5%	487,019	368,030	37,835	0.5%	5.7%
New York City	4.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4%	3.8%
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6%	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; Data City of New York; Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development; Office of the New York State Comptroller and Citizen's Committee for Children

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- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

Food & Nutrition in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	SNAP Benefits (% Households)	# of Meals Needed per Year	
		(Meal Gap)	Food Desert
East Tremont	↑ 55.4%	6,700,229	N
Highbridge	↑ 55.7%	5,126,873	N
Mott Haven-Port Morris	↑ 54.0%	5,637,546	N
East Concourse-Concourse Village	↑ 45.1%	5,126,873	N
Claremont-Bathgate	↑ 61.3%	6,700,229	N
University Heights-Morris Heights	↑ 51.6%	5,105,643	N
Morrisania-Melrose	↑ 49.8%	6,700,229	N
Brownsville	↑ 45.2%	6,890,757	N
Longwood	↑ 53.6%	5,637,546	N
Crotona Park East	↑ 55.4%	6,700,229	N
Hunts Point	↑ 54.5%	5,637,546	Y
Mount Hope	↑ 48.6%	5,105,643	N
Fordham South	↑ 51.1%	5,105,643	N
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	↑ 56.1%	5,637,546	N
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	↑ 38.2%	6,890,757	N
East New York	↑ 29.8%	6,373,047	N
Ocean Hill	↑ 35.5%	6,890,757	N
West Concourse	↑ 49.2%	5,126,873	N
Soundview-Bruckner	↑ 41.7%	5,667,139	N
Bedford Park-Fordham North	↑ 47.2%	3,808,397	N
Kingsbridge Heights	↑ 42.0%	3,808,397	N
Belmont	↑ 47.7%	6,700,229	N
East Harlem North	↑ 32.3%	4,548,222	N
Stuyvesant Heights	↑ 33.5%	6,831,068	N
Williamsbridge-Olinville	↑ 30.8%	5,850,169	N
West Farms-Bronx River	↑ 42.0%	5,667,139	N
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	↑ 28.7%	6,300,973	N
East Harlem South	↑ 27.3%	4,548,222	N
High Disparity Community	↑ 32.1%	453,939,495	N/A
New York City	7.5%	241,956,200	N/A
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; Data2GoNYC; U.S. Department of Agriculture
 ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
 = Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
 ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic

- Food insecurity affects millions of people in America, and has a direct and long-lasting impact on health and well-being outcomes.
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest federal nutrition assistance program, providing benefits to eligible low-income individuals and families; The Gracie Square community receives SNAP benefits, 32.1%, at a higher percentage of the population than the NYC average, 7.9%.
- Meal Gap is the number of meals missing annually from food insecure households; there are large numbers estimated for a number of NTAs.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture defines food deserts as geographical areas lacking fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods, largely due to an absence of grocery stores, farmers' markets, and healthy food providers in impoverished areas; Hunts Point is the one NTA in the Gracie Square community defined as a food desert.



Food & Nutrition in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area		SNAP Benefits (% Households)	# of Meals Needed per Year	
			for Food Security (Meal Gap)	Food Desert
Seagate-Coney Island	↑	49.1%	3,798,001	N
Norwood	↑	37.8%	3,808,397	N
Bushwick South	↑	38.4%	4,269,443	N
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	↑	34.5%	5,667,139	N
Jamaica	↑	27.1%	9,464,831	N
Starrett City	↑	36.0%	6,373,047	N
Crown Heights North	↑	29.1%	5,898,863	N
Westchester-Unionport	↑	29.1%	5,667,139	N
Bedford	↑	36.2%	6,831,068	N
South Jamaica	↑	33.3%	9,464,831	N
Bronxdale	↑	38.3%	3,532,469	N
Cypress Hills-City Line	↑	23.5%	6,373,047	N
Washington Heights South	↑	40.0%	5,565,856	N
Bushwick North	↑	35.3%	4,269,443	N
Erasmus	↑	30.7%	6,616,561	N
Hamilton Heights	↑	31.9%	4,465,450	N
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	↑	26.0%	5,850,169	N
Marble Hill-Inwood	↑	37.4%	5,565,856	N
Manhattanville	↑	29.6%	4,465,450	N
Rugby-Remsen Village	↑	20.9%	6,616,561	N
Lower East Side	↑	35.5%	5,066,241	N
Gravesend	↑	29.3%	3,798,001	N
Van Cortlandt Village	↑	32.3%	2,448,908	N
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	↑	24.3%	5,857,514	N
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	↑	25.8%	3,532,469	N
Chinatown	↑	26.1%	5,066,241	N
Central Harlem South	↑	18.1%	6,300,973	N
Sunset Park East	↑	34.5%	3,830,870	N
High Disparity Community	↑	32.1%	453,939,495	N/A
New York City		7.5%	241,956,200	N/A
New York State		N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; Data2GoNYC; U.S. Department of Agriculture

- ↑ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is larger than the NYC statistic
- ↔ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is equal to the NYC statistic
- ↓ Illustrates neighborhood statistic is smaller than the NYC statistic



Food & Nutrition in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	SNAP Benefits (% Households)	# of Meals Needed per Year for Food Security (Meal Gap)	Food Desert
Parkchester	↑ 21.4%	5,667,139	N
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	↑ 28.5%	4,256,215	N
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	↑ 33.4%	4,755,505	N
Woodlawn-Wakefield	↑ 17.2%	5,850,169	N
Flatbush	↑ 27.5%	5,873,204	N
Sunset Park West	↑ 28.9%	3,830,870	N
East Flatbush-Farragut	↑ 17.6%	6,616,561	N
Baisley Park	↑ 22.9%	9,464,831	N
Canarsie	↑ 16.8%	7,243,599	N
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	↑ 16.6%	3,532,469	N
Crown Heights South	↑ 24.4%	5,857,514	N
Pelham Parkway	↑ 19.8%	3,532,469	N
Brighton Beach	↑ 33.8%	3,798,001	N
Washington Heights North	↑ 29.7%	5,565,856	N
Corona	↑ 28.6%	2,851,549	N
St. Albans	↑ 16.6%	9,464,831	N
Hollis	↑ 19.5%	9,464,831	N
East Elmhurst	↑ 15.9%	2,715,853	N
Stapleton-Rosebank	↑ 24.1%	4,256,215	N
Williamsburg	↑ 51.8%	4,230,546	N
Fort Greene	↑ 21.9%	3,995,959	N
Jackson Heights	↑ 15.2%	2,715,853	N
Midwood	↑ 23.1%	5,873,204	N
Flushing	↑ 17.5%	5,543,537	N
South Ozone Park	↑ 17.9%	2,924,411	N
North Corona	↑ 30.7%	2,715,853	N
Flatlands	↑ 16.8%	7,243,599	N
Richmond Hill	↑ 18.3%	2,810,093	N
High Disparity Community	↑ 32.1%	453,939,495	N/A
New York City	7.5%	241,956,200	N/A
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; Data2GoNYC; U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Social & Environmental Safety in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Air Quality (Annual Avg. MCG per Cubic Meter of Fine Particle Matter)	Percent of Households with a Person Age 65+ Living Alone	Number of Persons Served by Senior Center Program per 1,000 Population Age 60+	Assault Hospitalization per 100,000 Population, Age Adjusted Rate	Felony Crime Complaints per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Total Number of Arrests of 16 & 17 Year Olds (Borough)
East Tremont	7.8	10.9%	102.0	181.7	27.9	2,950
Highbridge	8.3	8.1%	98.0	138.9	19.6	2,950
Mott Haven-Port Morris	8.6	11.6%	92.0	197.4	34.0	2,950
East Concourse-Concourse Village	8.3	12.6%	109.0	131.4	23.4	2,950
Claremont-Bathgate	7.8	8.0%	98.0	197.1	25.7	2,950
University Heights-Morris Heights	8.3	6.9%	116.0	136.7	18.0	2,950
Morrisania-Melrose	7.8	8.3%	120.0	151.1	24.3	2,950
Brownsville	8.0	10.6%	132.0	158.6	40.0	3,375
Longwood	8.6	9.6%	102.0	133.6	33.9	2,950
Crotona Park East	7.8	9.1%	126.0	166.1	27.6	2,950
Hunts Point	8.6	12.8%	135.0	193.4	49.4	2,950
Mount Hope	8.3	6.7%	120.0	136.6	22.8	2,950
Fordham South	8.3	5.7%	85.0	140.8	28.8	2,950
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	8.6	11.8%	168.0	185.0	29.7	2,950
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	8.0	6.2%	55.0	147.3	42.5	3,375
East New York	7.7	7.3%	63.0	134.6	39.9	3,375
Ocean Hill	8.0	11.1%	53.0	170.8	46.7	3,375
West Concourse	8.3	7.7%	113.0	113.4	28.6	2,950
Soundview-Bruckner	7.6	9.5%	57.0	126.9	25.9	2,950
Bedford Park-Fordham North	7.8	8.3%	58.0	126.5	29.6	2,950
Kingsbridge Heights	7.8	9.3%	51.0	85.4	22.4	2,950
Belmont	7.8	9.0%	101.0	120.6	26.7	2,950
East Harlem North	8.2	14.2%	185.0	138.9	33.5	2,440
Stuyvesant Heights	8.1	10.8%	71.0	142.0	35.5	3,375
Williamsbridge-Olinville	7.5	9.7%	69.0	94.9	20.9	2,950
West Farms-Bronx River	7.6	10.3%	105.0	104.8	21.2	2,950
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	7.9	12.1%	143.0	131.9	24.1	2,440
East Harlem South	8.2	14.3%	203.0	91.7	23.0	2,440
High Disparity Community	7.8	9.4%	104.6	86.7	23.4	2,891
New York City	7.5	10.5%	101.0	61.6	20.3	11,678
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; Citizens Committee for Children

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- The physical environment (pollution, access to safe streets & parks, etc.) play a key role in health and well-being. Long term health factors have also evolved to include social and familial support resources.
- Overall air quality is about the same or worse than the New York City average.
- There are slightly fewer percentages of households with seniors living alone and Senior Center participation varies by NTA, but overall, 104.6 per 1,000 age 65+, is about the same as NYC, 101.0.
- Assault hospitalizations and felony complaints are higher overall than NYC rates.
- Teen arrests vary by Borough.



Social & Environmental Safety in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Air Quality (Annual Avg. MCG per Cubic Meter of Fine Partide Matter)	Percent of Households with a Person Age 65+ Living Alone	Number of Persons Served by Senior Center Program per 1,000 Population Age 60+	Assault Hospitalization per 100,000 Population, Age Adjusted Rate	Felony Crime Complaints per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Total Number of Arrests of 16 & 17 Year Olds (Borough)
Seagate-Coney Island	6.7	19.1%	256.0	99.7	32.2	3,375
Norwood	7.8	6.9%	52.0	101.2	23.0	2,950
Bushwick South	8.1	9.3%	144.0	96.1	30.2	3,375
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	7.6	10.4%	88.0	114.7	19.9	2,950
Jamaica	7.0	7.5%	78.0	70.5	35.3	2,358
Starrett City	7.7	24.2%	263.0	73.6	14.8	3,375
Crown Heights North	8.0	11.0%	77.0	106.0	36.1	3,375
Westchester-Unionport	7.6	7.6%	61.0	78.1	19.1	2,950
Bedford	8.1	7.9%	79.0	75.3	29.4	3,375
South Jamaica	7.0	11.0%	84.0	91.3	26.2	2,358
Bronxdale	7.4	11.2%	140.0	83.3	16.9	2,950
Cypress Hills-City Line	7.7	5.5%	101.0	71.2	27.9	3,375
Washington Heights South	7.8	10.9%	187.0	51.1	15.6	2,440
Bushwick North	8.1	4.2%	196.0	43.2	22.1	3,375
Erasmus	7.8	9.1%	32.0	105.6	34.7	3,375
Hamilton Heights	8.0	10.4%	122.0	70.2	20.3	2,440
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	7.5	8.0%	79.0	90.9	16.9	2,950
Marble Hill-Inwood	7.8	9.8%	155.0	42.3	16.5	2,440
Manhattanville	8.0	12.0%	110.0	86.5	27.3	2,440
Rugby-Remsen Village	7.8	7.8%	34.0	85.2	24.1	3,375
Lower East Side	8.9	12.6%	220.0	60.5	17.6	2,440
Gravesend	6.7	17.2%	90.0	40.0	17.0	3,375
Van Cortlandt Village	7.5	8.7%	73.0	67.9	14.2	2,950
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	7.8	9.6%	40.0	90.9	24.5	3,375
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	7.4	8.1%	40.0	65.7	20.3	2,950
Chinatown	8.9	12.2%	232.0	53.3	23.7	2,440
Central Harlem South	7.9	9.9%	139.0	73.0	30.1	2,440
Sunset Park East	8.5	6.5%	114.0	31.2	13.3	3,375
High Disparity Community	7.8	9.4%	104.6	86.7	23.4	2,891
New York City	7.5	10.5%	101.0	61.6	20.3	11,678
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; Citizens Committee for Children

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- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3



Social & Environmental Safety in the High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Air Quality (Annual Avg. MCG per Cubic Meter of Fine Particle Matter)	Percent of Households with a Person Age 65+ Living Alone	Number of Persons Served by Senior Center Program per 1,000 Population Age 60+	Assault Hospitalization per 100,000 Population, Age Adjusted Rate	Felony Crime Complaints per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Total Number of Arrests of 16 & 17 Year Olds (Borough)
Parkchester	7.6	9.5%	88.0	63.5	14.0	2,950
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	7.1	9.9%	130.0	154.6	22.3	552
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	7.8	10.0%	274.0	83.2	32.9	2,358
Woodlawn-Wakefield	7.5	9.7%	45.0	57.9	18.0	2,950
Flatbush	7.5	8.8%	58.0	45.1	17.5	3,375
Sunset Park West	8.5	5.9%	154.0	49.2	16.4	3,375
East Flatbush-Farragut	7.8	8.6%	36.0	65.4	23.1	3,375
Baisley Park	7.0	7.6%	59.0	80.3	27.6	2,358
Canarsie	7.1	5.6%	60.0	54.6	20.5	3,375
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	7.4	9.6%	45.0	67.1	11.7	2,950
Crown Heights South	7.8	9.3%	43.0	55.0	20.5	3,375
Pelham Parkway	7.4	11.4%	70.0	40.4	13.8	2,950
Brighton Beach	6.7	21.7%	147.0	30.6	16.1	3,375
Washington Heights North	7.8	9.6%	174.0	32.6	12.8	2,440
Corona	7.7	8.9%	100.0	51.2	10.6	2,358
St. Albans	7.0	7.9%	57.0	68.7	22.0	2,358
Hollis	7.0	4.8%	33.0	55.5	17.5	2,358
East Elmhurst	7.3	7.5%	89.0	30.0	18.8	2,358
Stapleton-Rosebank	7.1	9.2%	102.0	114.0	19.7	552
Williamsburg	9.6	11.5%	160.0	21.2	8.5	3,375
Fort Greene	8.8	8.5%	73.0	69.8	38.4	3,375
Jackson Heights	7.3	10.5%	118.0	30.8	16.0	2,358
Midwood	7.5	13.6%	111.0	19.7	11.1	3,375
Flushing	7.3	12.8%	185.0	26.4	16.2	2,358
South Ozone Park	6.8	5.1%	28.0	36.1	19.0	2,358
North Corona	7.3	4.6%	98.0	51.1	17.9	2,358
Flatlands	7.1	7.6%	65.0	43.3	16.4	3,375
Richmond Hill	7.3	3.5%	37.0	49.6	17.5	2,358
High Disparity Community	7.8	9.4%	104.6	86.7	23.4	2,891
New York City	7.5	10.5%	101.0	61.6	20.3	11,678
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; Citizens Committee for Children

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Transportation in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Workers who commute by any form of transportation over 60 minutes each way.
East Tremont	39.7
Highbridge	39.5
Mott Haven-Port Morris	46.1
East Concourse-Concourse Village	39.4
Claremont-Bathgate	47.2
University Heights-Morris Heights	58.3
Morrisania-Melrose	45.8
Brownsville	55.2
Longwood	37.5
Crotona Park East	41.1
Hunts Point	41.9
Mount Hope	38.0
Fordham South	38.1
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	39.5
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	59.2
East New York	48.9
Ocean Hill	41.9
West Concourse	41.8
Soundview-Bruckner	52.9
Bedford Park-Fordham North	46.0
Kingsbridge Heights	46.5
Belmont	35.9
East Harlem North	35.0
Stuyvesant Heights	38.1
Williamsbridge-Olinville	48.0
West Farms-Bronx River	42.5
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	34.9
East Harlem South	33.3
High Disparity Community	n/a
New York City	27.0
New York State	36.0

Source: Data 2GoNYC

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- According to multiple studies, New York City has the longest commute time via car and public transit among large cities across the U.S.
- All neighborhoods in the Gracie Square community report higher than NYC average commute times to work, except Sunset Park East and Williamsburg.



Transportation in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Workers who commute by any form of transportation over 60 minutes each way.
Seagate-Coney Island	43.2
Norwood	46.0
Bushwick South	30.5
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	43.6
Jamaica	50.5
Starrett City	48.9
Crown Heights North	39.7
Westchester-Unionport	40.1
Bedford	40.0
South Jamaica	45.3
Bronxdale	37.9
Cypress Hills-City Line	40.0
Washington Heights South	43.5
Bushwick North	43.2
Erasmus	46.4
Hamilton Heights	39.0
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	44.2
Marble Hill-Inwood	42.8
Manhattanville	34.4
Rugby-Renssen Village	42.9
Lower East Side	32.2
Gravesend	39.4
Van Cortlandt Village	45.6
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	42.2
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	48.9
Chinatown	33.5
Central Harlem South	36.0
Sunset Park East	0.0
High Disparity Community	n/a
New York City	27.0
New York State	36.0

Source: Data2GoNYC

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- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Transportation in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Workers who commute by any form of transportation over 60 minutes each way.
Parkchester	47.6
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	47.3
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	41.7
Woodlawn-Wakefield	42.3
Flatbush	33.5
Sunset Park West	38.3
East Flatbush-Farragut	41.3
Baisley Park	48.4
Canarsie	45.4
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	32.4
Crown Heights South	42.1
Pelham Parkway	44.6
Brighton Beach	48.1
Washington Heights North	37.4
Corona	44.6
St. Albans	57.0
Hollis	41.6
East Elmhurst	44.9
Stapleton-Rosebank	40.2
Williamsburg	25.6
Fort Greene	43.2
Jackson Heights	36.3
Midwood	39.8
Flushing	43.8
South Ozone Park	50.2
North Corona	40.9
Flatlands	37.9
Richmond Hill	50.8
High Disparity Community	n/a
New York City	27.0
New York State	36.0

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: Data2GoNYC

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than fi



Health Status Indicators: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of adults who ate in 24 hrs, 1+ serving fruit/veg	Percentage of adults who drink >1 sweetened beverages daily	Percentage of adults reporting obesity	Percentage of public school children (K to 8) with obesity	Percentage of adults w/ physical activity in last 30 days
East Tremont	81.0%	34.0%	36.0%	24.0%	68.0%
Highbridge	83.0%	34.0%	34.0%	23.0%	65.0%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	82.0%	29.0%	42.0%	24.0%	65.0%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	83.0%	34.0%	34.0%	23.0%	65.0%
Claremont-Bathgate	81.0%	34.0%	36.0%	24.0%	68.0%
University Heights-Morris Heights	78.0%	33.0%	34.0%	24.0%	67.0%
Morrisania-Melrose	81.0%	34.0%	36.0%	24.0%	68.0%
Brownsville	80.0%	35.0%	41.0%	23.0%	74.0%
Longwood	82.0%	29.0%	42.0%	24.0%	65.0%
Crotona Park East	81.0%	34.0%	36.0%	24.0%	68.0%
Hunts Point	82.0%	29.0%	42.0%	24.0%	65.0%
Mount Hope	78.0%	33.0%	34.0%	24.0%	67.0%
Fordham South	78.0%	33.0%	34.0%	24.0%	67.0%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	82.0%	29.0%	42.0%	24.0%	65.0%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	80.0%	35.0%	41.0%	23.0%	74.0%
East New York	76.0%	31.0%	35.0%	25.0%	70.0%
Ocean Hill	80.0%	35.0%	41.0%	23.0%	74.0%
West Concourse	83.0%	34.0%	34.0%	23.0%	65.0%
Soundview-Bruckner	83.0%	39.0%	32.0%	25.0%	73.0%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	84.0%	29.0%	33.0%	25.0%	68.0%
Kingsbridge Heights	84.0%	29.0%	33.0%	25.0%	68.0%
Belmont	81.0%	34.0%	36.0%	24.0%	68.0%
East Harlem North	84.0%	29.0%	28.0%	23.0%	68.0%
Stuyvesant Heights	84.0%	29.0%	29.0%	22.0%	70.0%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	88.0%	29.0%	30.0%	24.0%	71.0%
West Farms-Bronx River	83.0%	39.0%	32.0%	25.0%	73.0%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	84.0%	29.0%	34.0%	21.0%	73.0%
East Harlem South	84.0%	29.0%	28.0%	23.0%	68.0%
High Disparity Community	83.7%	27.8%	29.1%	22.5%	71.4%
New York City	87.0%	23.0%	24.0%	20.0%	73.0%
New York State	N/A	24.7%	N/A	N/A	74.0%

Source: NYC Community Health Profiles

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- Behaviors related to healthy eating and physical activity though challenging to change can directly contribute to improved health outcomes and fewer chronic illnesses.
- In the Gracie Square community, Flushing is the only NTA reporting a much higher consumption of fruits and vegetables than the NYC average.
- The community, 27.8% is drinking more than one sugary beverage daily at percentages higher than the NYC average of 23.0%.
- There are higher than average reports of obesity in adults, 29.1%, than NYC, 24.0%.
- Overall, 22.5% of children are obese compared to NYC, 20.0%.
- There is also slightly less regular physical activity, 71.4%, compared to NYC 73.0%.



Health Status Indicators: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity in the High Disparity, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of adults who ate in 24 hrs, 1+ serving fruit/veg	Percentage of adults who drink >1 sweetened beverages daily	Percentage of adults reporting obesity	Percentage of public school children (K to 8) with obesity	Percentage of adults w/ physical activity in last 30 days
Seagate-Coney Island	91.0%	21.0%	28.0%	18.0%	71.0%
Norwood	84.0%	29.0%	33.0%	25.0%	68.0%
Bushwick South	82.0%	23.0%	26.0%	28.0%	75.0%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	83.0%	39.0%	32.0%	25.0%	73.0%
Jamaica	86.0%	30.0%	30.0%	23.0%	69.0%
Starrett City	76.0%	31.0%	35.0%	25.0%	70.0%
Crown Heights North	84.0%	21.0%	26.0%	19.0%	74.0%
Westchester-Unionport	83.0%	39.0%	32.0%	25.0%	73.0%
Bedford	84.0%	29.0%	29.0%	22.0%	70.0%
South Jamaica	86.0%	30.0%	30.0%	23.0%	69.0%
Bronxdale	83.0%	29.0%	32.0%	23.0%	74.0%
Cypress Hills-City Line	76.0%	31.0%	35.0%	25.0%	70.0%
Washington Heights South	81.0%	23.0%	26.0%	24.0%	77.0%
Bushwick North	82.0%	23.0%	26.0%	28.0%	75.0%
Erasmus	80.0%	32.0%	34.0%	22.0%	73.0%
Hamilton Heights	88.0%	29.0%	21.0%	25.0%	76.0%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	88.0%	29.0%	30.0%	24.0%	71.0%
Marble Hill-Inwood	81.0%	23.0%	26.0%	24.0%	77.0%
Manhattanville	88.0%	29.0%	21.0%	25.0%	76.0%
Rugby-Remsen Village	80.0%	32.0%	34.0%	22.0%	73.0%
Lower East Side	88.0%	16.0%	10.0%	16.0%	77.0%
Gravesend	91.0%	21.0%	28.0%	18.0%	71.0%
Van Cortlandt Village	86.0%	20.0%	24.0%	21.0%	72.0%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	81.0%	32.0%	32.0%	19.0%	77.0%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	83.0%	29.0%	32.0%	23.0%	74.0%
Chinatown	88.0%	16.0%	10.0%	16.0%	77.0%
Central Harlem South	84.0%	29.0%	34.0%	21.0%	73.0%
Sunset Park East	87.0%	24.0%	24.0%	18.0%	68.0%
High Disparity Community	83.7%	27.8%	29.1%	22.5%	71.4%
New York City	87.0%	23.0%	24.0%	20.0%	73.0%
New York State	N/A	24.7%	N/A	N/A	74.0%

Source: NYC Community Health Profiles

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
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- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3



Health Status Indicators: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity in the High Disparity, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of adults who ate in 24 hrs, 1+ serving fruit/veg	Percentage of adults who drink >1 sweetened beverages daily	Percentage of adults reporting obesity	Percentage of public school children (K to 8) with obesity	Percentage of adults w/ physical activity in last 30 days
Parkchester	83.0%	39.0%	32.0%	25.0%	73.0%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	87.0%	27.0%	24.0%	21.0%	73.0%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	89.0%	24.0%	19.0%	22.0%	73.0%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	88.0%	29.0%	30.0%	24.0%	71.0%
Flatbush	80.0%	26.0%	28.0%	21.0%	69.0%
Sunset Park West	87.0%	24.0%	24.0%	18.0%	68.0%
East Flatbush-Farragut	80.0%	32.0%	34.0%	22.0%	73.0%
Baisley Park	86.0%	30.0%	30.0%	23.0%	69.0%
Canarsie	85.0%	23.0%	30.0%	21.0%	80.0%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	83.0%	29.0%	32.0%	23.0%	74.0%
Crown Heights South	81.0%	32.0%	32.0%	19.0%	77.0%
Pelham Parkway	83.0%	29.0%	32.0%	23.0%	74.0%
Brighton Beach	91.0%	21.0%	28.0%	18.0%	71.0%
Washington Heights North	81.0%	23.0%	26.0%	24.0%	77.0%
Corona	88.0%	20.0%	23.0%	24.0%	69.0%
St. Albans	86.0%	30.0%	30.0%	23.0%	69.0%
Hollis	86.0%	30.0%	30.0%	23.0%	69.0%
East Elmhurst	86.0%	25.0%	20.0%	26.0%	72.0%
Stapleton-Rosebank	87.0%	27.0%	24.0%	21.0%	73.0%
Williamsburg	91.0%	18.0%	23.0%	23.0%	66.0%
Fort Greene	88.0%	20.0%	24.0%	14.0%	76.0%
Jackson Heights	86.0%	25.0%	20.0%	26.0%	72.0%
Midwood	80.0%	26.0%	28.0%	21.0%	69.0%
Flushing	95.0%	16.0%	13.0%	15.0%	69.0%
South Ozone Park	83.0%	30.0%	27.0%	21.0%	69.0%
North Corona	86.0%	25.0%	20.0%	26.0%	72.0%
Flatlands	85.0%	23.0%	30.0%	21.0%	80.0%
Richmond Hill	86.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	67.0%
High Disparity Community	83.7%	27.8%	29.1%	22.5%	71.4%
New York City	87.0%	23.0%	24.0%	20.0%	73.0%
New York State	N/A	24.7%	N/A	N/A	74.0%

Source: NYC Community Health Profiles

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
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Health Status Indicators: Women, Infants, & Children in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Crude rate of severe maternal morbidity (SMM) per 10,000 deliveries	Rate of infant deaths (under one year old) per 1,000 live births	Percent of live births receiving late prenatal care	Percent of preterm births among all live births	Rate of Teen Births (per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19)
East Tremont	284.1	6.4	11.5%	11.0%	44.6
Highbridge	307.3	3.8	11.9%	9.5%	34.6
Mott Haven-Port Morris	313.4	5.1	10.1%	10.2%	43.6
East Concourse-Concourse Village	309.7	3.8	11.7%	9.5%	35.6
Claremont-Bathgate	332.3	6.4	13.0%	11.2%	35.3
University Heights-Morris Heights	273.2	5.4	11.2%	9.9%	38.7
Morrisania-Melrose	335.8	6.4	12.8%	9.8%	48.3
Brownsville	506.0	4.9	9.9%	15.0%	36.3
Longwood	301.5	5.1	13.7%	9.0%	54.9
Crotona Park East	292.8	6.4	12.7%	11.5%	33.8
Hunts Point	291.6	5.1	13.3%	9.7%	43.1
Mount Hope	275.4	5.4	12.0%	9.6%	38.4
Fordham South	248.0	5.4	12.2%	9.8%	64.2
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	344.1	5.1	11.9%	9.3%	44.0
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	442.7	4.9	11.5%	13.0%	34.6
East New York	454.6	6.2	9.8%	12.6%	33.2
Ocean Hill	494.3	4.9	11.4%	14.0%	38.8
West Concourse	304.0	3.8	10.6%	10.6%	42.9
Soundview-Bruckner	312.2	6.0	12.5%	9.8%	34.9
Bedford Park-Fordham North	290.4	3.6	10.4%	9.1%	45.4
Kingsbridge Heights	248.3	3.6	10.4%	8.9%	47.8
Belmont	306.5	6.4	10.0%	9.8%	24.1
East Harlem North	257.5	5.9	9.8%	11.1%	36.2
Stuyvesant Heights	481.0	5.7	9.5%	12.6%	38.2
Williamsbridge-Olinville	307.4	7.7	14.9%	9.3%	32.5
West Farms-Bronx River	317.2	6.0	13.3%	9.8%	43.6
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	245.1	7.2	11.7%	11.3%	31.7
East Harlem South	249.9	5.9	7.4%	11.0%	26.0
High Disparity Community	291.5	5.1	9.5%	10.1%	30.8
New York City	229.6	4.4	7.0%	9.1%	23.7
New York State	N/A	4.8	5.6%	1.7%	17.8

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles

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- The frequency of maternal morbidity issues have worsened over time, nationally. Additionally, the health status of infancy can impact long term health and the lack of early prenatal care can result in very costly neonatal and/or pediatric care needs.
- There is a high rate of severe maternal morbidity, 291.5, compared to NYC, 229.6.
- There is a higher than average percent of lives births that receive late prenatal care, 9.5%, compared to NYC, 7.0%, which could be contributing to the higher than average rate of infant deaths, 5.1, compared to NYC, 4.4 and percent of preterm births 10.1%, compared to NYC, 9.1%.
- The rate of teen births is higher, 30.8. than NYC, 23.7.
- There are numerous NTAs that perform poorly on all of these indicators.



Health Status Indicators: Women, Infants, & Children in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Crude rate of severe maternal morbidity (SMM) per 10,000 deliveries	Rate of infant deaths (under one year old) per 1,000 live births	Percent of live births receiving late prenatal care	Percent of preterm births among all live births	Rate of Teen Births (per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19)
Seagate-Coney Island	364.3	5.6	8.4%	12.7%	44.3
Norwood	270.5	3.6	9.6%	8.8%	32.0
Bushwick South	331.0	3.8	7.8%	9.6%	42.2
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	334.2	6.0	13.3%	11.7%	36.8
Jamaica	345.7	6.2	10.6%	9.7%	30.6
Starrett City	332.8	6.2	6.0%	11.5%	35.5
Crown Heights North	372.5	5.4	8.9%	11.5%	32.5
Westchester-Unionport	216.9	6.0	11.8%	9.5%	27.5
Bedford	235.5	5.7	5.3%	8.0%	36.3
South Jamaica	334.9	6.2	11.4%	11.9%	22.4
Bronxdale	282.7	8.1	12.3%	10.6%	41.5
Cypress Hills-City Line	286.6	6.2	8.6%	9.4%	31.6
Washington Heights South	199.0	4.3	7.6%	8.3%	33.6
Bushwick North	320.3	3.8	7.2%	8.7%	33.0
Erasmus	532.3	7.1	14.5%	13.9%	29.3
Hamilton Heights	262.4	4.5	9.5%	8.9%	34.8
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	386.4	7.7	14.3%	12.1%	22.6
Marble Hill-Inwood	192.6	4.3	7.0%	7.9%	22.5
Manhattanville	235.9	4.5	8.5%	11.2%	44.9
Rugby-Remsen Village	434.4	7.1	12.5%	12.9%	20.4
Lower East Side	162.7	3.0	5.5%	9.7%	21.9
Gravesend	217.9	5.6	5.5%	8.9%	15.5
Van Cortlandt Village	253.2	4.4	9.1%	9.2%	34.0
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	370.9	3.5	10.3%	11.0%	23.3
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	384.4	8.1	10.1%	10.0%	31.0
Chinatown	104.8	3.0	4.2%	6.0%	14.4
Central Harlem South	177.6	7.2	9.7%	10.1%	25.3
Sunset Park East	149.6	2.0	3.1%	6.2%	29.4
High Disparity Community	291.5	5.1	9.5%	10.1%	30.8
New York City	229.6	4.4	7.0%	9.1%	23.7
New York State	N/A	4.8	5.6%	1.7%	17.8

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles

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Health Status Indicators: Women, Infants, & Children in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Crude rate of severe maternal morbidity (SMM) per 10,000 deliveries	Rate of infant deaths (under one year old) per 1,000 live births	Percent of live births receiving late prenatal care	Percent of preterm births among all live births	Rate of Teen Births (per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19)
Parkchester	375.8	6.0	10.3%	9.9%	23.1
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	210.0	6.9	4.9%	10.3%	44.7
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	263.8	4.3	13.5%	10.2%	33.1
Woodlawn-Wakefield	296.4	7.7	14.9%	9.9%	22.1
Flatbush	305.2	4.1	8.3%	10.5%	25.4
Sunset Park West	217.0	2.0	4.3%	8.4%	38.9
East Flatbush-Farragut	519.1	7.1	12.9%	15.1%	17.1
Baisley Park	314.8	6.2	11.3%	12.2%	24.4
Canarsie	445.8	4.3	11.3%	13.6%	18.6
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	292.7	8.1	12.1%	10.0%	16.5
Crown Heights South	234.6	3.5	6.4%	8.1%	17.3
Pelham Parkway	268.3	8.1	9.0%	8.1%	16.9
Brighton Beach	203.1	5.6	8.8%	9.9%	23.6
Washington Heights North	169.2	4.3	5.8%	9.4%	29.8
Corona	188.8	3.7	8.3%	8.2%	37.4
St. Albans	275.7	6.2	9.5%	11.7%	19.7
Hollis	301.2	6.2	12.8%	12.2%	15.2
East Elmhurst	266.5	4.2	10.5%	7.2%	47.1
Stapleton-Rosebank	199.0	6.9	4.4%	9.5%	37.1
Williamsburg	79.1	2.4	2.2%	4.5%	17.8
Fort Greene	236.7	2.8	3.2%	10.2%	21.0
Jackson Heights	216.8	4.2	9.2%	7.4%	23.6
Midwood	143.7	4.1	4.5%	6.4%	10.1
Flushing	131.9	2.6	8.6%	5.9%	9.7
South Ozone Park	258.7	4.8	9.9%	10.8%	19.9
North Corona	207.5	4.2	9.4%	7.4%	68.9
Flatlands	395.4	4.3	9.9%	11.9%	13.7
Richmond Hill	253.7	4.1	8.0%	9.9%	19.0
High Disparity Community	291.5	5.1	9.5%	10.1%	30.8
New York City	229.6	4.4	7.0%	9.1%	23.7
New York State	N/A	4.8	5.6%	1.7%	17.8

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles

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Health Status Indicators: Well-Being & Mental Health in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of deaths that could have been averted (based on top 5 NTAs)	Premature Mortality, per 100,000 population under ages 65	Percentage of adults self-report health as good-excellent	Percentage of adults not getting needed medical care	Percentage of adults self-reporting poor mental health ¹	Percentage of adults self-reporting binge drinking
East Tremont	50.0%	316.0	69.0%	15.0%	13.7%	13.0%
Highbridge	41.0%	267.9	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	12.0%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	45.0%	292.2	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	18.0%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	41.0%	242.1	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	12.0%
Claremont-Bathgate	50.0%	345.7	69.0%	15.0%	13.7%	13.0%
University Heights-Morris Heights	40.0%	221.8	67.0%	16.0%	13.7%	14.0%
Morrisania-Melrose	50.0%	271.0	69.0%	15.0%	13.7%	13.0%
Brownsville	54.0%	335.4	79.0%	14.0%	10.5%	14.0%
Longwood	45.0%	247.5	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	18.0%
Crotona Park East	50.0%	242.5	69.0%	15.0%	13.7%	13.0%
Hunts Point	45.0%	231.0	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	18.0%
Mount Hope	40.0%	220.2	67.0%	16.0%	13.7%	14.0%
Fordham South	40.0%	246.4	67.0%	16.0%	13.7%	14.0%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	45.0%	280.6	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	18.0%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	54.0%	253.9	79.0%	14.0%	10.5%	14.0%
East New York	41.0%	282.6	70.0%	14.0%	10.5%	14.0%
Ocean Hill	54.0%	291.9	79.0%	14.0%	10.5%	14.0%
West Concourse	41.0%	206.5	72.0%	10.0%	13.7%	12.0%
Soundview-Bruckner	35.0%	212.6	72.0%	13.0%	13.7%	16.0%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	39.0%	196.9	67.0%	11.0%	13.7%	12.0%
Kingsbridge Heights	39.0%	227.7	67.0%	11.0%	13.7%	12.0%
Belmont	50.0%	290.6	69.0%	15.0%	13.7%	13.0%
East Harlem North	42.0%	295.5	76.0%	14.0%	9.8%	18.0%
Stuyvesant Heights	46.0%	275.7	76.0%	14.0%	10.5%	21.0%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	27.0%	194.8	78.0%	10.0%	13.7%	15.0%
West Farms-Bronx River	35.0%	191.9	72.0%	13.0%	13.7%	16.0%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	50.0%	258.1	79.0%	10.0%	9.8%	17.0%
East Harlem South	42.0%	237.7	76.0%	14.0%	9.8%	18.0%
High Disparity Community	30.5%	195.2	75.2%	11.5%	11.0%	15.5%
New York City	N/A	193.8	78.0%	10.0%	10.3%	17.0%
New York State	N/A	40.1	4.0%	11.5%	10.7%	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; ¹County-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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- Key indicators for the health of a community include mortality rates and self reported physical and mental health status as well as general access to needed medical care.
- Overall in the Gracie Square community, premature mortality per 100,000 population is slightly higher, 195.2, than the NYC average, 193.8.
- While community adults are self reporting similar percentages of “good-excellent” health as the NYC average, there are higher percentages in the community not getting needed medical care and self-reporting poor mental health.
- While self-reported binge drinking, 15.5%, is lower than the NYC average, 17.0%, it is a concern for certain NTAs.



Health Status Indicators: Well-Being & Mental Health in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of deaths that could have been averted (based on top 5 NTAs)	Premature Mortality, per 100,000 population under ages 65	Percentage of adults self-report health as good-excellent	Percentage of adults not getting needed medical care	Percentage of adults self-reporting poor mental health ¹	Percentage of adults self-reporting binge drinking
Seagate-Coney Island	30.0%	328.4	70.0%	11.0%	10.5%	11.0%
Norwood	39.0%	232.8	67.0%	11.0%	13.7%	12.0%
Bushwick South	33.0%	228.0	71.0%	13.0%	10.5%	20.0%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	35.0%	202.9	72.0%	13.0%	13.7%	16.0%
Jamaica	29.0%	145.0	82.0%	13.0%	8.5%	10.0%
Starrett City	41.0%	288.7	70.0%	14.0%	10.5%	14.0%
Crown Heights North	36.0%	244.4	84.0%	14.0%	10.5%	20.0%
Westchester-Unionport	35.0%	186.9	72.0%	13.0%	13.7%	16.0%
Bedford	46.0%	244.8	76.0%	14.0%	10.5%	21.0%
South Jamaica	29.0%	203.8	82.0%	13.0%	8.5%	10.0%
Bronxdale	32.0%	203.7	80.0%	12.0%	13.7%	10.0%
Cypress Hills-City Line	41.0%	180.6	70.0%	14.0%	10.5%	14.0%
Washington Heights South	12.0%	128.6	68.0%	17.0%	9.8%	24.0%
Bushwick North	33.0%	149.2	71.0%	13.0%	10.5%	20.0%
Erasmus	23.0%	194.1	83.0%	9.0%	10.5%	12.0%
Hamilton Heights	25.0%	174.4	83.0%	10.0%	9.8%	21.0%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	27.0%	181.7	78.0%	10.0%	13.7%	15.0%
Marble Hill-Inwood	12.0%	107.2	68.0%	17.0%	9.8%	24.0%
Manhattanville	25.0%	196.3	83.0%	10.0%	9.8%	21.0%
Rugby-Remsen Village	23.0%	177.5	83.0%	9.0%	10.5%	12.0%
Lower East Side	18.0%	193.0	70.0%	8.0%	9.8%	23.0%
Gravesend	30.0%	170.9	70.0%	11.0%	10.5%	11.0%
Van Cortlandt Village	31.0%	164.5	83.0%	12.0%	13.7%	21.0%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	25.0%	190.7	78.0%	10.0%	10.5%	14.0%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	32.0%	181.3	80.0%	12.0%	13.7%	10.0%
Chinatown	18.0%	151.4	70.0%	8.0%	9.8%	23.0%
Central Harlem South	50.0%	198.7	79.0%	10.0%	9.8%	17.0%
Sunset Park East	18.0%	118.8	74.0%	4.0%	10.5%	12.0%
High Disparity Community	30.5%	195.2	75.2%	11.5%	11.0%	15.5%
New York City	N/A	193.8	78.0%	10.0%	10.3%	17.0%
New York State	N/A	40.1	4.0%	11.5%	10.7%	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; ¹County-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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Health Status Indicators: Well-Being & Mental Health in the High Disparity Communities, continued



- NTA Quartile 3 continued

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of deaths that could have been averted (based on top 5 NTAs)	Premature Mortality, per 100,000 population under ages 65	Percentage of adults self-report health as good-excellent	Percentage of adults not getting needed medical care	Percentage of adults self-reporting poor mental health ¹	Percentage of adults self-reporting binge drinking
Parkchester	35.0%	174.2	72.0%	13.0%	13.7%	16.0%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	36.0%	267.4	77.0%	10.0%	10.7%	14.0%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	13.0%	221.5	79.0%	10.0%	8.5%	25.0%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	27.0%	153.6	78.0%	10.0%	13.7%	15.0%
Flatbush	22.0%	176.0	77.0%	9.0%	10.5%	13.0%
Sunset Park West	18.0%	131.2	74.0%	4.0%	10.5%	12.0%
East Flatbush-Farragut	23.0%	163.1	83.0%	9.0%	10.5%	12.0%
Baisley Park	29.0%	165.9	82.0%	13.0%	8.5%	10.0%
Canarsie	24.0%	159.7	89.0%	8.0%	10.5%	13.0%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	32.0%	159.0	80.0%	12.0%	13.7%	10.0%
Crown Heights South	25.0%	186.9	78.0%	10.0%	10.5%	14.0%
Pelham Parkway	32.0%	148.7	80.0%	12.0%	13.7%	10.0%
Brighton Beach	30.0%	177.9	70.0%	11.0%	10.5%	11.0%
Washington Heights North	12.0%	97.0	68.0%	17.0%	9.8%	24.0%
Corona	^	118.6	68.0%	9.0%	8.5%	14.0%
St. Albans	29.0%	147.9	82.0%	13.0%	8.5%	10.0%
Hollis	29.0%	149.8	82.0%	13.0%	8.5%	10.0%
East Elmhurst	4.0%	144.0	72.0%	11.0%	8.5%	15.0%
Stapleton-Rosebank	36.0%	274.7	77.0%	10.0%	10.7%	14.0%
Williamsburg	23.0%	140.5	79.0%	17.0%	10.5%	19.0%
Fort Greene	28.0%	221.7	86.0%	12.0%	10.5%	25.0%
Jackson Heights	4.0%	102.8	72.0%	11.0%	8.5%	15.0%
Midwood	22.0%	129.8	77.0%	9.0%	10.5%	13.0%
Flushing	10.0%	108.8	71.0%	8.0%	8.5%	12.0%
South Ozone Park	26.0%	127.9	77.0%	7.0%	8.5%	16.0%
North Corona	4.0%	99.9	72.0%	11.0%	8.5%	15.0%
Flatlands	24.0%	121.2	89.0%	8.0%	10.5%	13.0%
Richmond Hill	20.0%	132.0	78.0%	7.0%	8.5%	16.0%
High Disparity Community	30.5%	195.2	75.2%	11.5%	11.0%	15.5%
New York City	N/A	193.8	78.0%	10.0%	10.3%	17.0%
New York State	N/A	40.1	4.0%	11.5%	10.7%	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; ¹ County-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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Health Status Indicators: Chronic Disease in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Rate of ED visits for asthma per 10,000 children ages 5 to 17	Percentage of adults with diabetes	Percentage of adults with hypertension	Percentage of adults reporting current smoking	Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people	Rate of new Hepatitis C diagnoses per 100,000 people
East Tremont	442.0	22.0%	32.0%	16.0%	51.3	131.0
Highbridge	420.0	17.0%	42.0%	15.0%	39.8	78.3
Mott Haven-Port Morris	647.0	20.0%	38.0%	15.0%	43.7	81.3
East Concourse-Concourse Village	420.0	17.0%	42.0%	15.0%	39.8	78.3
Claremont-Bathgate	442.0	22.0%	32.0%	16.0%	51.3	131.0
University Heights-Morris Heights	405.0	16.0%	37.0%	16.0%	49.2	88.1
Morrisania-Melrose	442.0	22.0%	32.0%	16.0%	51.3	131.0
Brownsville	475.0	13.0%	33.0%	17.0%	67.4	92.3
Longwood	647.0	20.0%	38.0%	15.0%	43.7	81.3
Crotona Park East	442.0	22.0%	32.0%	16.0%	51.3	131.0
Hunts Point	647.0	20.0%	38.0%	15.0%	43.7	81.3
Mount Hope	405.0	16.0%	37.0%	16.0%	49.2	88.1
Fordham South	405.0	16.0%	37.0%	16.0%	49.2	88.1
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	647.0	20.0%	38.0%	15.0%	43.7	81.3
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	475.0	13.0%	33.0%	17.0%	67.4	92.3
East New York	315.0	14.0%	34.0%	13.0%	38.1	78.9
Ocean Hill	475.0	13.0%	33.0%	17.0%	67.4	92.3
West Concourse	420.0	17.0%	42.0%	15.0%	39.8	78.3
Soundview-Bruckner	349.0	16.0%	34.0%	18.0%	33.1	65.7
Bedford Park-Fordham North	451.0	19.0%	35.0%	12.0%	32.4	63.4
Kingsbridge Heights	451.0	19.0%	35.0%	12.0%	32.4	63.4
Belmont	442.0	22.0%	32.0%	16.0%	51.3	131.0
East Harlem North	580.0	17.0%	34.0%	18.0%	49.9	129.5
Stuyvesant Heights	375.0	13.0%	34.0%	19.0%	55.1	82.0
Williamsbridge-Olinville	369.0	14.0%	39.0%	11.0%	34.5	51.1
West Farms-Bronx River	349.0	16.0%	34.0%	18.0%	33.1	65.7
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	545.0	12.0%	35.0%	10.0%	69.6	99.7
East Harlem South	580.0	17.0%	34.0%	18.0%	49.9	129.5
High Disparity Community	306.5	14.5%	32.4%	13.8%	33.6	51.1
New York City	223.0	11.0%	28.0%	14.0%	24.0	71.8
New York State	N/A	9.5%	28.9%	14.5%	17.9	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; Citizens Committee for Children

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- Behaviors like smoking can lead to chronic diseases, which are both costly and resource intensive to manage; prevention is a better alternative.
- Community children are visiting the ER for asthma care at rates higher, 306.5, than NYC, 223.0.
- There are higher percentages of chronic conditions for diabetes and hypertension which are also most common nationally.
- There is about the same percentages of adults self-reporting smoking , 13.8%, compared to NYC 14.0%.
- There are higher rates of new HIV diagnoses, 33.6, compared to NYC, 24.0.
- Numerous NTAs have higher rates of new Hepatitis C diagnoses. In particular, East Tremont, Claremont-Bathgate, Morrisania-Melrose, Crotona Park East, and Belmont, each have a rate of 131.0.



Health Status Indicators: Chronic Disease in the High Disparity Communities continued



- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Rate of ED visits for asthma per 10,000 children ages 5 to 17	Percentage of adults with diabetes	Percentage of adults with hypertension	Percentage of adults reporting current smoking	Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people	Rate of new Hepatitis C diagnoses per 100,000 people
Seagate-Coney Island	147.0	15.0%	31.0%	19.0%	16.9	115.5
Norwood	451.0	19.0%	35.0%	12.0%	32.4	63.4
Bushwick South	290.0	13.0%	26.0%	17.0%	37.4	57.8
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	349.0	16.0%	34.0%	18.0%	33.1	65.7
Jamaica	202.0	16.0%	37.0%	8.0%	20.6	67.8
Starrett City	315.0	14.0%	34.0%	13.0%	38.1	78.9
Crown Heights North	342.0	13.0%	33.0%	18.0%	44.3	91.6
Westchester-Unionport	349.0	16.0%	34.0%	18.0%	33.1	65.7
Bedford	375.0	13.0%	34.0%	19.0%	55.1	82.0
South Jamaica	202.0	16.0%	37.0%	8.0%	20.6	67.8
Bronxdale	325.0	14.0%	31.0%	15.0%	18.1	85.2
Cypress Hills-City Line	315.0	14.0%	34.0%	13.0%	38.1	78.9
Washington Heights South	226.0	13.0%	28.0%	13.0%	31.1	60.3
Bushwick North	290.0	13.0%	26.0%	17.0%	37.4	57.8
Erasmus	343.0	15.0%	36.0%	8.0%	35.6	66.6
Hamilton Heights	333.0	10.0%	29.0%	17.0%	34.1	50.3
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	369.0	14.0%	39.0%	11.0%	34.5	51.1
Marble Hill-Inwood	226.0	13.0%	28.0%	13.0%	31.1	60.3
Manhattanville	333.0	10.0%	29.0%	17.0%	34.1	50.3
Rugby-Remsen Village	343.0	15.0%	36.0%	8.0%	35.6	66.6
Lower East Side	297.0	11.0%	22.0%	20.0%	15.2	64.3
Gravesend	147.0	15.0%	31.0%	19.0%	16.9	115.5
Van Cortlandt Village	218.0	12.0%	28.0%	10.0%	18.5	56.4
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	260.0	15.0%	37.0%	8.0%	31.4	58.8
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	325.0	14.0%	31.0%	15.0%	18.1	85.2
Chinatown	297.0	11.0%	22.0%	20.0%	15.2	64.3
Central Harlem South	545.0	12.0%	35.0%	10.0%	69.6	99.7
Sunset Park East	104.0	11.0%	27.0%	12.0%	14.3	48.2
High Disparity Community	306.5	14.5%	32.4%	13.8%	33.6	51.1
New York City	223.0	11.0%	28.0%	14.0%	24.0	71.8
New York State	N/A	9.5%	28.9%	14.5%	17.9	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; Citizens Committee for Children

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Health Status Indicators: Chronic Disease in the High Disparity Communities continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Rate of ED visits for asthma per 10,000 children ages 5 to 17	Percentage of adults with diabetes	Percentage of adults with hypertension	Percentage of adults reporting current smoking	Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people	Rate of new Hepatitis C diagnoses per 100,000 people
Parkchester	349.0	16.0%	34.0%	18.0%	33.1	65.7
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	157.0	9.0%	26.0%	16.0%	22.0	65.0
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	145.0	11.0%	23.0%	19.0%	29.0	30.0
Woodlawn-Wakefield	369.0	14.0%	39.0%	11.0%	34.5	51.1
Flatbush	113.0	13.0%	31.0%	10.0%	23.0	81.6
Sunset Park West	104.0	11.0%	27.0%	12.0%	14.3	48.2
East Flatbush-Farragut	343.0	15.0%	36.0%	8.0%	35.6	66.6
Baisley Park	202.0	16.0%	37.0%	8.0%	20.6	67.8
Canarsie	154.0	14.0%	37.0%	10.0%	17.9	50.2
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	325.0	14.0%	31.0%	15.0%	18.1	85.2
Crown Heights South	260.0	15.0%	37.0%	8.0%	31.4	58.8
Pelham Parkway	325.0	14.0%	31.0%	15.0%	18.1	85.2
Brighton Beach	147.0	15.0%	31.0%	19.0%	16.9	115.5
Washington Heights North	226.0	13.0%	28.0%	13.0%	31.1	60.3
Corona	158.0	14.0%	27.0%	15.0%	25.0	33.5
St. Albans	202.0	16.0%	37.0%	8.0%	20.6	67.8
Hollis	202.0	16.0%	37.0%	8.0%	20.6	67.8
East Elmhurst	162.0	13.0%	29.0%	13.0%	32.3	36.7
Stapleton-Rosebank	157.0	9.0%	26.0%	16.0%	22.0	65.0
Williamsburg	136.0	11.0%	25.0%	17.0%	12.0	45.2
Fort Greene	249.0	6.0%	25.0%	11.0%	16.2	66.6
Jackson Heights	162.0	13.0%	29.0%	13.0%	32.3	36.7
Midwood	113.0	13.0%	31.0%	10.0%	23.0	81.6
Flushing	77.0	8.0%	22.0%	13.0%	8.4	50.2
South Ozone Park	111.0	19.0%	34.0%	12.0%	15.1	44.6
North Corona	162.0	13.0%	29.0%	13.0%	32.3	36.7
Flatlands	154.0	14.0%	37.0%	10.0%	17.9	50.2
Richmond Hill	133.0	14.0%	22.0%	11.0%	17.5	51.9
High Disparity Community	306.5	14.5%	32.4%	13.8%	33.6	51.1
New York City	223.0	11.0%	28.0%	14.0%	24.0	71.8
New York State	N/A	9.5%	28.9%	14.5%	17.9	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; NYC Community Health Profiles; Citizens Committee for Children

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- NTA Quartile 3 continued



Health Status Indicators: Chronic Disease (County BRFSS) in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of adults with arthritis	Percentage of adults with CV (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	Percentage of adults with COPD	Percentage of adults taking medication for high blood pressure
East Tremont	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Highbridge	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Mott Haven-Port Morris	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
East Concourse-Concourse Village	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Claremont-Bathgate	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
University Heights-Morris Heights	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Morrisania-Melrose	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Brownsville	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Longwood	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Crotona Park East	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Hunts Point	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Mount Hope	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Fordham South	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
East New York	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Ocean Hill	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
West Concourse	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Soundview-Bruckner	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Bedford Park-Fordham North	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Kingsbridge Heights	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Belmont	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
East Harlem North	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Stuyvesant Heights	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Williamsbridge-Olinville	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
West Farms-Bronx River	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
East Harlem South	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
High Disparity Community	18.9%	6.6%	3.8%	59.2
New York City	18.5%	6.6%	3.7%	54.7
New York State	21.8%	7.0%	4.9%	55.6

Source: County-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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- In comparison with NYC, the Gracie Square community has the same percentage of adults with cardiovascular (CV) disease, 6.6%, as NYC, 6.6%.
- However, there are many neighborhoods with higher than NYC averages of the percentage of adults with arthritis and percentages of adults with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
- The overall percentage of adults taking medication for high blood pressure, 59.2, is higher than NYC, 54.7.



Health Status Indicators: Chronic Disease (County BRFSS) in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of adults with arthritis	Percentage of adults with CV (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	Percentage of adults with COPD	Percentage of adults taking medication for high blood pressure
Seagate-Coney Island	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Norwood	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Bushwick South	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Jamaica	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Starrett City	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Crown Heights North	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Westchester-Unionport	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Bedford	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
South Jamaica	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Bronxdale	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Cypress Hills-City Line	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Washington Heights South	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Bushwick North	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Erasmus	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Hamilton Heights	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Marble Hill-Inwood	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Manhattanville	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Rugby-Remsen Village	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Lower East Side	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Gravesend	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Van Cortlandt Village	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Chinatown	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Central Harlem South	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Sunset Park East	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
High Disparity Community	18.9%	6.6%	3.8%	59.2
New York City	18.5%	6.6%	3.7%	54.7
New York State	21.8%	7.0%	4.9%	55.6

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: County-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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Health Status Indicators: Chronic Disease (County BRFSS) in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Percentage of adults with arthritis	Percentage of adults with CV (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	Percentage of adults with COPD	Percentage of adults taking medication for high blood pressure
Parkchester	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	22.4%	5.8%	4.7%	56.0
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Woodlawn-Wakefield	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Flatbush	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Sunset Park West	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
East Flatbush-Farragut	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Baisley Park	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Canarsie	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Crown Heights South	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Pelham Parkway	20.4%	6.7%	4.2%	63.2
Brighton Beach	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Washington Heights North	15.0%	6.4%	3.4%	51.0
Corona	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
St. Albans	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Hollis	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
East Elmhurst	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Stapleton-Rosebank	22.4%	5.8%	4.7%	56.0
Williamsburg	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Fort Greene	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Jackson Heights	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Midwood	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Flushing	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
South Ozone Park	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
North Corona	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
Flatlands	19.5%	6.2%	3.8%	57.4
Richmond Hill	18.1%	7.6%	3.5%	64.3
High Disparity Community	18.9%	6.6%	3.8%	59.2
New York City	18.5%	6.6%	3.7%	54.7
New York State	21.8%	7.0%	4.9%	55.6

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: County-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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Health Status Indicators: Cancer (County) in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Cancer Incidence - All Sites	Cancer Incidence - Breast	Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum	Cancer Incidence - Lung	Cancer Incidence - Prostate
East Tremont	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Highbridge	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Mott Haven-Port Morris	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
East Concourse-Concourse Village	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Claremont-Bathgate	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
University Heights-Morris Heights	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Morrisania-Melrose	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Brownsville	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Longwood	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Crotona Park East	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Hunts Point	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Mount Hope	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Fordham South	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
East New York	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Ocean Hill	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
West Concourse	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Soundview-Bruckner	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Bedford Park-Fordham North	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Kingsbridge Heights	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Belmont	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
East Harlem North	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Stuyvesant Heights	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Williamsbridge-Olinville	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
West Farms-Bronx River	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
East Harlem South	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
High Disparity Community	441.5	117.9	39.1	46.4	130.7
New York City	477.7	131.3	39.8	60.2	131.7
New York State	482.9	130.7	38.9	58.9	125.0

Source: State Cancer Profiles

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- The diagnosis of cancer has a tremendous impact on the physical, mental and economic well-being of an individual and their families.
- In comparison with NYC, the Gracie Square community has equal or lower incidence of these cancers.
- Richmond County (West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George and Stapleton-Rosebank NTAs) reported higher cancer incidence among cancers of all sites and lung.
- Numerous NTAs (Bronx County) report higher than NYC average incidence for prostate cancer.



Health Status Indicators: Cancer (County) in the High Disparity Communities continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Cancer Incidence - All Sites	Cancer Incidence - Breast	Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum	Cancer Incidence - Lung	Cancer Incidence - Prostate
Seagate-Coney Island	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Norwood	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Bushwick South	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Jamaica	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Starrett City	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Crown Heights North	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Westchester-Unionport	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Bedford	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
South Jamaica	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Bronxdale	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Cypress Hills-City Line	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Washington Heights South	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Bushwick North	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Erasmus	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Hamilton Heights	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Marble Hill-Inwood	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Manhattanville	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Rugby-Remsen Village	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Lower East Side	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Gravesend	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Van Cortlandt Village	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Chinatown	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Central Harlem South	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Sunset Park East	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
High Disparity Community	441.5	117.9	39.1	46.4	130.7
New York City	477.7	131.3	39.8	60.2	131.7
New York State	482.9	130.7	38.9	58.9	125.0

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: State Cancer Profiles

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent



Health Status Indicators: Cancer (County) in the High Disparity Communities continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Cancer Incidence - All Sites	Cancer Incidence - Breast	Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum	Cancer Incidence - Lung	Cancer Incidence - Prostate
Parkchester	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	521.8	134.9	41.3	64.7	121.9
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Woodlawn-Wakefield	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Flatbush	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Sunset Park West	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
East Flatbush-Farragut	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Baisley Park	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Canarsie	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Crown Heights South	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Pelham Parkway	444.6	110.1	39.7	46.2	147.8
Brighton Beach	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Washington Heights North	449.1	136.8	34.5	47.2	122.8
Corona	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
St. Albans	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Hollis	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
East Elmhurst	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Stapleton-Rosebank	521.8	134.9	41.3	64.7	121.9
Williamsburg	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Fort Greene	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Jackson Heights	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Midwood	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Flushing	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
South Ozone Park	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
North Corona	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
Flatlands	442.0	117.1	40.4	46.7	126.4
Richmond Hill	420.6	113.8	39.3	43.6	118.2
High Disparity Community	441.5	117.9	39.1	46.4	130.7
New York City	477.7	131.3	39.8	60.2	131.7
New York State	482.9	130.7	38.9	58.9	125.0

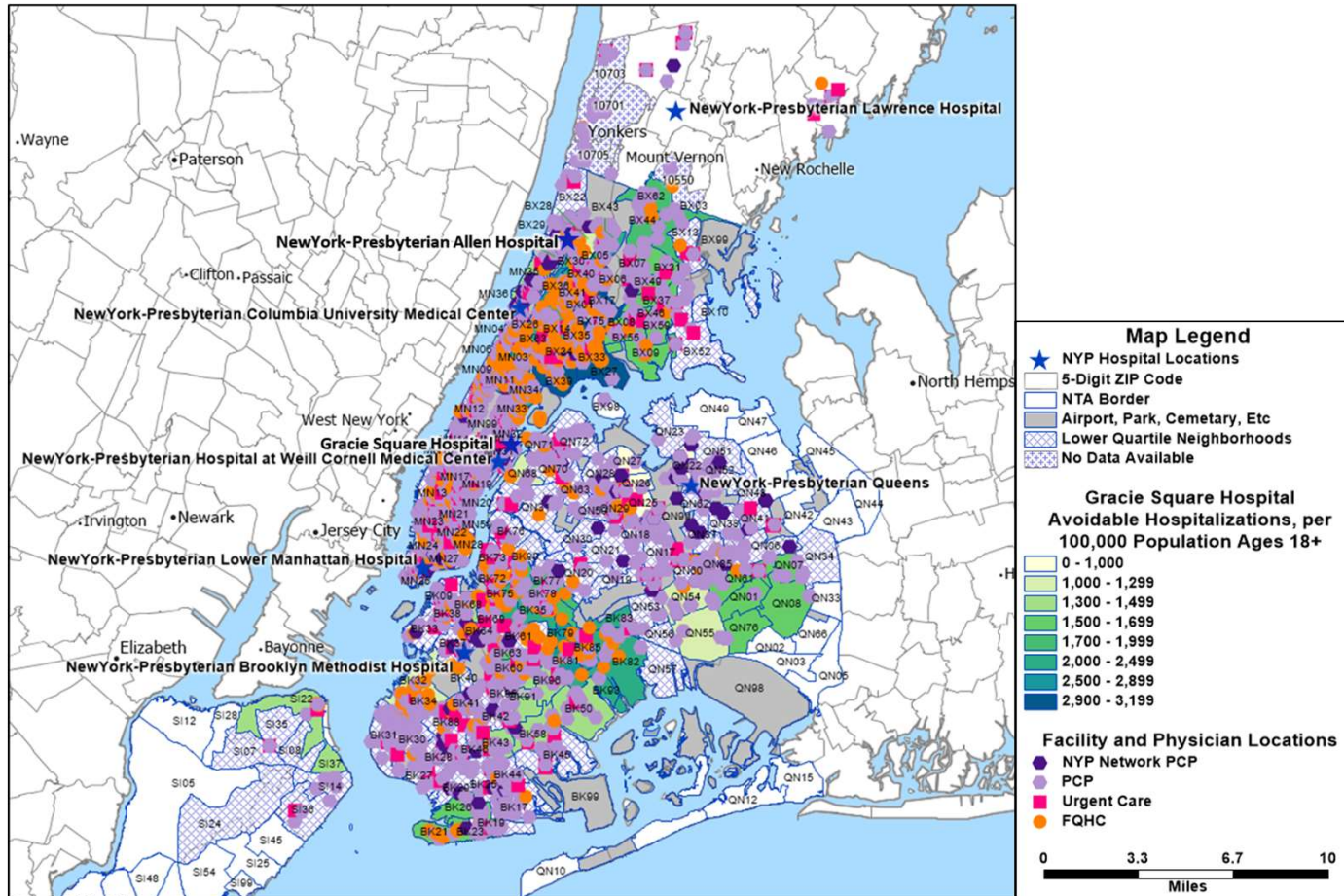
- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: State Cancer Profiles

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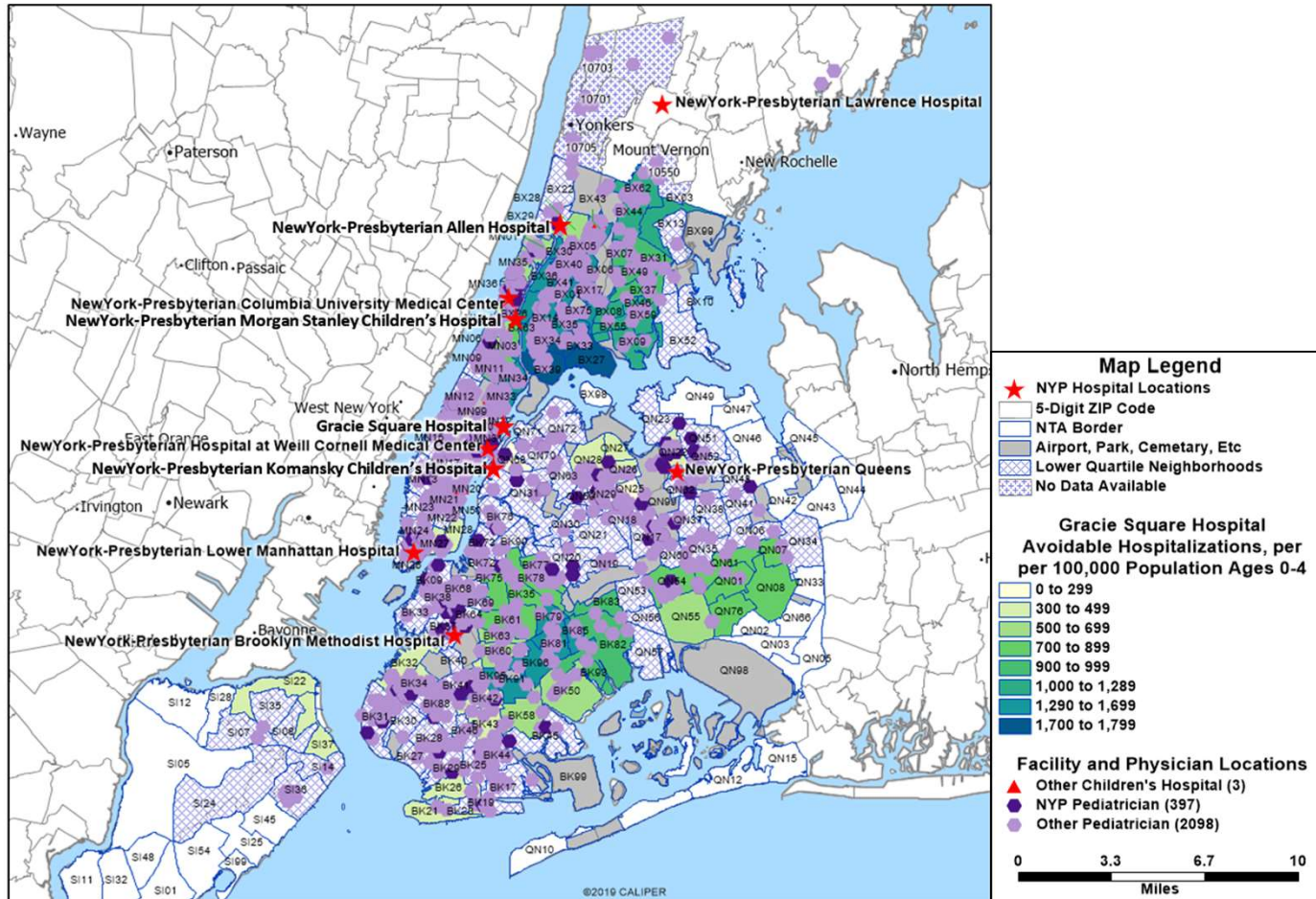


Avoidable Hospitalizations and Key Health Providers in the High Disparity Communities





Avoidable Hospitalizations and Key Health Providers in the High Disparity Communities





Health Care Service Utilization: Preventable Hospitalizations in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Hospitalizations					
	Avoidable, per 100,00 Population	Avoidable, per 100,000 Population	Preventable All per 100,00 Population	Preventable Asthma per 100,00 Population	Preventable Diabetes per 100,00 Population	Preventable Hypertension per 100,00 Population
	Ages 18+ (PQI)	Ages 0-4 (PDI)	Ages 18+	Ages 18+	Ages 18+	Ages 18+
East Tremont	2,957	1,348	3,831	769	767	322
Highbridge	2,307	1,356	3,135	548	473	251
Mott Haven-Port Morris	3,138	1,760	4,176	853	798	236
East Concourse-Concourse Village	2,307	1,356	2,835	504	574	202
Claremont-Bathgate	2,957	1,348	4,221	853	786	288
University Heights-Morris Heights	2,573	1,297	3,209	476	586	280
Morrisania-Melrose	2,957	1,348	3,524	671	599	287
Brownsville	2,755	1,358	3,277	610	730	160
Longwood	3,138	1,760	3,505	799	660	204
Crotona Park East	2,957	1,348	3,517	695	598	250
Hunts Point	3,138	1,760	3,492	776	665	212
Mount Hope	2,573	1,297	3,192	591	579	291
Fordham South	2,573	1,297	3,256	512	699	303
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	3,138	1,760	3,973	802	736	175
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	2,755	1,358	3,065	551	627	145
East New York	2,245	981	2,864	462	646	136
Ocean Hill	2,755	1,358	3,169	556	722	156
West Concourse	2,307	1,356	3,005	563	480	257
Soundview-Bruckner	1,631	1,230	2,061	454	428	108
Bedford Park-Fordham North	2,099	1,353	2,619	589	505	172
Kingsbridge Heights	2,099	1,353	2,589	411	520	169
Belmont	2,957	1,348	3,467	717	692	284
East Harlem North	2,262	1,374	3,113	592	605	182
Stuyvesant Heights	2,068	863	2,571	532	512	134
Williamsbridge-Olinville	1,891	1,142	2,582	623	536	170
West Farms-Bronx River	1,631	1,230	2,183	429	383	121
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	2,240	886	2,898	501	503	230
East Harlem South	2,262	1,374	2,455	490	524	144
High Disparity Community	1,761	882	2,230	370	429	138
New York City	1,033	623	1,662	233	294	96
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; PQI = Prevention Quality Indicator and PDI = Pediatric Quality Indicator
 Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
 Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
 Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- Avoidable or preventable hospitalizations indicate a lack of access to ambulatory care for conditions that would otherwise not have required an admission.
- There are higher rates of avoidable and preventable admissions for all these indicators in the overall Gracie Square Community.



Health Care Service Utilization: Preventable Hospitalizations in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Hospitalizations					
	Avoidable, per 100,00	Avoidable, per 100,000	Preventable All per 100,00	Preventable Asthma per 100,00	Preventable Diabetes per 100,00	Preventable Hypertension per 100,00
	Population Ages 18+ (PQI)	Population Ages 0-4 (PDI)	Population Ages 18+	Population Ages 18+	Population Ages 18+	Population Ages 18+
Seagate-Coney Island	1,524	423	3,159	588	638	199
Norwood	2,099	1,353	2,761	505	544	136
Bushwick South	1,897	747	2,688	560	510	125
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	1,631	1,230	2,114	466	431	112
Jamaica	1,602	809	1,728	196	326	91
Starrett City	2,245	981	2,818	411	461	140
Crown Heights North	1,786	856	2,640	411	546	162
Westchester-Unionport	1,631	1,230	1,987	367	316	96
Bedford	2,068	863	2,479	372	472	145
South Jamaica	1,602	809	2,526	293	500	183
Bronxdale	1,613	951	2,251	451	423	126
Cypress Hills-City Line	2,245	981	2,172	329	432	117
Washington Heights South	1,339	587	1,761	206	328	125
Bushwick North	1,897	747	2,381	473	429	98
Erasmus	1,439	1,308	2,033	296	455	118
Hamilton Heights	1,345	654	1,905	268	337	118
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	1,891	1,142	2,159	399	468	130
Marble Hill-Inwood	1,339	587	1,641	259	300	103
Manhattanville	1,345	654	1,773	293	357	113
Rugby-Reimsen Village	1,439	1,308	1,758	265	403	108
Lower East Side	1,207	411	2,056	385	325	102
Gravesend	1,524	423	1,600	263	245	92
Van Cortlandt Village	1,250	590	2,020	303	321	144
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	1,515	675	1,891	237	431	113
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	1,613	951	1,815	385	319	98
Chinatown	1,207	411	1,182	153	156	38
Central Harlem South	2,240	886	2,222	341	452	145
Sunset Park East	1,230	390	1,195	158	196	57
High Disparity Community	1,761	882	2,230	370	429	138
New York City	1,033	623	1,662	233	294	96
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; PQI = Prevention Quality Indicator and PDI = Pediatric Quality Indicator
■ Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
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Health Care Service Utilization: Preventable Hospitalizations in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Hospitalizations					
	Avoidable, per 100,00 Population	Avoidable, per 100,000 Population	Preventable All per 100,00 Population	Preventable Asthma per 100,00 Population	Preventable Diabetes per 100,00 Population	Preventable Hypertension per 100,00 Population
	Ages 18+ (PQI)	Ages 0-4 (PDI)	Ages 18+	Ages 18+	Ages 18+	Ages 18+
Parkchester	1,631	1,230	1,608	253	368	88
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	1,308	407	2,691	386	632	169
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	1,180	221	2,700	550	472	138
Woodlawn-Wakefield	1,891	1,142	1,535	272	278	131
Flatbush	1,307	447	1,706	212	327	109
Sunset Park West	1,230	390	2,154	392	368	120
East Flatbush-Farragut	1,439	1,308	1,514	213	368	105
Baisley Park	1,602	809	2,031	214	479	132
Canarsie	1,342	590	1,761	209	410	102
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	1,613	951	1,746	213	354	72
Crown Heights South	1,515	675	1,974	277	368	118
Pelham Parkway	1,613	951	1,538	253	264	79
Brighton Beach	1,524	423	1,234	102	171	104
Washington Heights North	1,339	587	1,341	140	248	106
Corona	892	286	1,690	219	296	114
St. Albans	1,602	809	1,700	163	355	126
Hollis	1,602	809	1,628	169	291	123
East Elmhurst	869	425	1,773	215	319	66
Stapleton-Rosebank	1,308	407	2,098	386	464	130
Williamsburg	1,131	172	1,770	148	251	34
Fort Greene	1,338	297	2,597	408	496	93
Jackson Heights	869	425	1,000	100	146	56
Midwood	1,307	447	1,447	116	219	77
Flushing	708	356	1,013	90	122	51
South Ozone Park	1,181	656	1,455	141	274	93
North Corona	869	425	1,143	121	231	103
Flatlands	1,342	590	1,465	196	300	101
Richmond Hill	1,183	816	1,422	168	258	72
High Disparity Community	1,761	882	2,230	370	429	138
New York City	1,033	623	1,662	233	294	96
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas; PQI = Prevention Quality Indicator and PDI = Pediatric Quality Indicator
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Health Care Service Utilization: Other Hospitalizations in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Hospitalizations					
	Alcohol per 100,00 Population Ages 15-84	Child Asthma 10,000 Children Ages 5-14	Drug per 100,000 Population Ages 15-84	Falls per 100,000 Population Ages 65+	Psychiatric per 100,000 Population Ages 18+	Stroke per 100,000 Population Ages 18+
East Tremont	2,535	103	3,004	2,748	1,574	526
Highbridge	1,934	46	2,729	1,408	1,337	449
Mott Haven-Port Morris	2,589	119	2,544	2,080	1,005	390
East Concourse-Concourse Village	1,856	52	1,977	1,439	952	456
Claremont-Bathgate	2,747	109	3,994	1,771	1,452	461
University Heights-Morris Heights	1,835	69	2,408	1,259	1,305	434
Morrisania-Melrose	2,163	91	2,884	1,462	1,587	401
Brownsville	1,640	67	1,900	1,012	1,165	536
Longwood	2,309	89	2,554	1,789	1,137	296
Crotona Park East	2,358	56	2,794	1,710	1,824	633
Hunts Point	2,338	102	2,847	1,585	1,198	406
Mount Hope	1,881	70	2,224	1,478	998	417
Fordham South	2,024	54	2,689	825	1,216	419
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	2,309	81	3,033	1,636	1,238	432
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	1,828	51	2,189	1,060	1,830	421
East New York	1,494	59	1,384	1,135	1,211	519
Ocean Hill	2,873	64	3,691	861	2,862	420
West Concourse	1,534	68	1,774	1,319	692	428
Soundview-Bruckner	1,317	78	1,543	1,338	531	291
Bedford Park-Fordham North	1,769	102	1,773	1,640	866	327
Kingsbridge Heights	1,398	58	1,339	2,549	805	367
Belmont	2,027	73	2,434	1,965	1,038	428
East Harlem North	1,824	57	2,370	1,805	1,834	435
Stuyvesant Heights	1,488	65	1,801	693	1,078	398
Williamsbridge-Olinville	1,424	96	1,649	1,491	838	367
West Farms-Bronx River	1,481	80	1,587	1,277	777	272
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	1,584	76	2,052	1,450	1,078	418
East Harlem South	1,439	103	1,610	1,962	1,154	351
High Disparity Community	1,246	51	1,265	1,480	889	370
New York City	955	37	882	1,840	774	318
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- Other hospitalizations in the community vary by neighborhood, but are mostly higher than the NYC average.
- However, hospitalizations for falls, 1,480, are lower than the NYC average, 1,840.
- Many of the NTAs in Quartile 4 have higher than NYC average hospitalization rates for these indicators.



Health Care Service Utilization: Other Hospitalizations in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Hospitalizations					
	Alcohol per 100,00 Population Ages 15-84	Child Asthma 10,000 Children Ages 5-14	Drug per 100,000 Population Ages 15-84	Falls per 100,000 Population Ages 65+	Psychiatric per 100,000 Population Ages 18+	Stroke per 100,000 Population Ages 18+
Seagate-Coney Island	1,663	40	1,845	2,354	1,676	493
Norwood	1,894	85	1,810	1,723	1,017	311
Bushwick South	1,257	66	1,370	1,306	998	387
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	1,227	86	1,329	1,312	680	281
Jamaica	1,166	21	686	1,202	844	384
Starrett City	953	28	628	2,321	856	430
Crown Heights North	1,527	79	1,932	1,186	1,417	416
Westchester-Unionport	1,167	55	939	2,048	548	255
Bedford	1,245	39	1,207	933	795	438
South Jamaica	1,047	35	911	1,221	927	480
Bronxdale	1,481	100	1,396	1,817	812	380
Cypress Hills-City Line	989	33	651	1,200	597	357
Washington Heights South	1,183	37	962	1,293	873	324
Bushwick North	1,072	63	818	1,465	423	412
Erasmus	927	76	1,019	742	1,174	520
Hamilton Heights	1,123	40	1,523	954	886	309
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	1,085	86	1,261	1,165	837	329
Marble Hill-Inwood	964	39	734	1,302	585	282
Manhattanville	1,146	62	1,223	924	1,039	315
Rugby-Remsen Village	793	62	885	954	820	427
Lower East Side	1,150	41	1,241	1,913	1,051	256
Gravesend	881	15	777	1,367	550	269
Van Cortlandt Village	1,194	59	1,087	1,879	716	260
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	1,265	50	1,191	1,026	1,295	407
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	1,355	42	1,332	2,101	1,464	301
Chinatown	730	11	574	2,144	457	351
Central Harlem South	1,148	43	1,572	1,112	943	365
Sunset Park East	639	10	274	1,301	483	314
High Disparity Community	1,246	51	1,265	1,480	889	370
New York City	955	37	882	1,840	774	318
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

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Health Care Service Utilization: Other Hospitalizations in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Hospitalizations					
	Alcohol per 100,00 Population Ages 15-84	Child Asthma 10,000 Children Ages 5-14	Drug per 100,000 Population Ages 15-84	Falls per 100,000 Population Ages 65+	Psychiatric per 100,000 Population Ages 18+	Stroke per 100,000 Population Ages 18+
Parkchester	975	63	948	1,320	647	315
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	1,556	41	1,377	2,264	1,378	414
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	1,545	50	1,090	2,043	820	433
Woodlawn-Wakefield	879	49	877	1,435	582	331
Flatbush	716	39	605	1,465	682	388
Sunset Park West	1,108	19	664	2,333	573	365
East Flatbush-Farragut	730	51	716	720	759	408
Baisley Park	862	32	719	971	689	456
Canarsie	519	36	494	1,265	647	386
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	958	36	714	2,172	534	318
Crown Heights South	740	31	793	1,146	699	437
Pelham Parkway	994	55	763	1,921	595	240
Brighton Beach	742	0	444	1,754	588	323
Washington Heights North	679	25	581	1,689	551	290
Corona	838	19	355	1,781	600	351
St. Albans	566	27	528	1,028	703	372
Hollis	752	72	425	1,053	803	451
East Elmhurst	812	24	497	1,805	637	385
Stapleton-Rosebank	1,337	16	1,271	2,245	991	416
Williamsburg	690	6	424	2,000	502	275
Fort Greene	1,442	37	1,132	1,477	914	389
Jackson Heights	680	18	274	1,672	424	212
Midwood	583	0	417	2,596	603	263
Flushing	366	13	166	1,983	552	296
South Ozone Park	816	20	298	1,207	445	345
North Corona	831	25	238	1,127	328	224
Flatlands	376	32	387	1,285	417	311
Richmond Hill	870	28	356	1,413	561	328
High Disparity Community	1,246	51	1,265	1,480	889	370
New York City	955	37	882	1,840	774	318
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is within five percent of the NYC statistic
- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent



Health Care Service Utilization: ER in the High Disparity Communities



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Emergency Dept: All Visits per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: Treat and Release Visits, per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: Visits Resulting in Inpatient Stays, per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: % of Preventable Treat and Release Visits of All T&R Visits
East Tremont	83,554	69,860	13,695	55.5%
Highbridge	74,534	63,231	11,304	56.3%
Mott Haven-Port Morris	93,415	79,799	13,616	58.5%
East Concourse-Concourse Village	74,558	62,981	11,577	57.4%
Claremont-Bathgate	91,170	77,618	13,552	57.8%
University Heights-Morris Heights	74,424	62,693	11,731	55.7%
Morrisania-Melrose	78,914	66,251	12,664	55.6%
Brownsville	81,799	70,638	11,161	56.5%
Longwood	78,256	65,920	12,337	55.9%
Crotona Park East	73,184	60,007	13,177	55.0%
Hunts Point	72,229	60,004	12,226	53.5%
Mount Hope	76,275	65,116	11,159	58.1%
Fordham South	79,543	68,078	11,465	57.4%
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	93,197	79,531	13,667	58.4%
East New York (Pennsylvania Ave)	75,247	64,650	10,597	53.7%
East New York	72,584	61,575	11,009	54.5%
Ocean Hill	83,859	72,310	11,549	52.1%
West Concourse	76,091	65,209	10,882	58.1%
Soundview-Bruckner	64,270	54,932	9,338	56.0%
Bedford Park-Fordham North	71,431	61,073	10,358	57.5%
Kingsbridge Heights	64,092	53,978	10,114	56.5%
Belmont	69,465	60,029	9,436	58.0%
East Harlem North	84,563	72,751	11,812	57.6%
Stuyvesant Heights	71,352	62,968	8,384	54.2%
Williamsbridge-Olinville	71,959	61,215	10,744	57.8%
West Farms-Bronx River	62,903	53,938	8,965	56.7%
Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds	78,266	67,773	10,492	58.5%
East Harlem South	77,991	67,585	10,406	58.4%
High Disparity Community	58,573	49,673	8,900	54.8%
New York City	46,079	38,314	7,765	52.4%
New York State	40,582	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

- Indicates neighborhood statistic is more favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent
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- Indicates neighborhood statistic is less favorable than the NYC statistic by more than five percent

- There are higher than NYC average ED visits across these indicators.
- The Gracie Square NTAs with the highest ED All Visits per 100,000 are Mott Haven-Port Morris 93,415, Melrose South-Mott Haven North 93,197, and Claremont-Bathgate, 91,170.
- In the Gracie Square community, Norwood has the highest ED % of Preventable Treat and Release Visits, 59.8%, followed by Manhattanville, 58.9%, Central Harlem North-Polo Grounds, 58.5%, Mott Haven-Port Morris 58.5%, Melrose South-Mott Haven North, 58.4% and East Harlem South, 58.4%.



Health Care Service Utilization: ER in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Emergency Dept: All Visits per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: Treat and Release Visits, per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: Visits Resulting in Inpatient Stays, per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: % of Preventable Treat and Release Visits of All T&R Visits
Seagate-Coney Island	72,986	56,595	16,391	52.4%
Norwood	81,069	69,757	11,312	59.8%
Bushwick South	67,158	58,598	8,560	56.0%
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	59,268	50,076	9,192	56.0%
Jamaica	61,954	53,677	8,277	56.1%
Starrett City	57,383	42,656	14,727	52.7%
Crown Heights North	62,632	53,601	9,031	54.4%
Westchester-Unionport	59,151	51,227	7,924	56.2%
Bedford	53,952	46,604	7,348	54.8%
South Jamaica	59,004	51,000	8,004	54.8%
Bronxdale	63,591	53,208	10,383	56.1%
Cypress Hills-City Line	57,080	49,700	7,379	55.3%
Washington Heights South	53,168	46,473	6,695	56.6%
Bushwick North	54,379	48,049	6,330	56.5%
Erasmus	59,403	50,481	8,922	55.1%
Hamilton Heights	54,138	47,028	7,110	57.4%
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	61,744	52,396	9,348	56.8%
Marble Hill-Inwood	43,693	37,527	6,167	55.9%
Manhattanville	61,015	53,565	7,450	58.9%
Rugby-Remsen Village	59,085	49,924	9,161	56.7%
Lower East Side	53,639	44,901	8,738	57.1%
Gravesend	39,169	30,780	8,389	49.5%
Van Cortlandt Village	55,006	46,582	8,424	56.9%
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	55,416	45,495	9,920	52.5%
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	57,863	49,450	8,414	54.4%
Chinatown	32,426	26,418	6,008	47.7%
Central Harlem South	59,155	51,410	7,746	57.5%
Sunset Park East	32,120	25,699	6,421	48.5%
High Disparity Community	58,573	49,673	8,900	54.8%
New York City	46,079	38,314	7,765	52.4%
New York State	40,582	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NTA Quartile 4 continued and NTA Quartile 3

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

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Health Care Service Utilization: ER in the High Disparity Communities, continued



NYC Neighborhood Tabulation Area	Emergency Dept: All Visits per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: Treat and Release Visits, per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: Visits Resulting in Inpatient Stays, per 100,000 Population, Crude Rate	Emergency Dept: % of Preventable Treat and Release Visits of All T&R Visits
Parkchester	54,699	46,656	8,043	55.9%
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	68,999	57,985	11,014	51.7%
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	68,803	58,240	10,564	55.0%
Woodlawn-Wakefield	52,991	45,434	7,557	55.2%
Flatbush	44,126	36,518	7,609	52.2%
Sunset Park West	39,786	32,310	7,476	51.9%
East Flatbush-Farragut	51,291	43,567	7,724	54.0%
Baisley Park	51,501	44,110	7,391	54.1%
Canarsie	44,536	36,665	7,871	53.8%
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	42,528	32,992	9,537	53.6%
Crown Heights South	44,413	36,642	7,771	53.3%
Pelham Parkway	45,311	37,210	8,101	54.1%
Brighton Beach	37,302	27,967	9,335	47.3%
Washington Heights North	37,579	31,837	5,742	54.1%
Corona	56,574	49,557	7,017	50.0%
St. Albans	44,677	38,309	6,368	53.1%
Hollis	44,872	38,199	6,673	52.6%
East Elmhurst	54,486	46,760	7,726	56.4%
Stapleton-Rosebank	58,107	45,778	12,329	51.0%
Williamsburg	23,151	17,069	6,082	45.3%
Fort Greene	51,193	42,673	8,520	53.5%
Jackson Heights	42,739	36,810	5,929	56.7%
Midwood	28,247	21,048	7,199	44.9%
Flushing	31,814	23,621	8,193	46.0%
South Ozone Park	38,818	32,976	5,843	53.6%
North Corona	54,372	48,375	5,997	58.0%
Flatlands	35,068	28,711	6,357	52.9%
Richmond Hill	46,166	39,860	6,306	54.4%
High Disparity Community	58,573	49,673	8,900	54.8%
New York City	46,079	38,314	7,765	52.4%
New York State	40,582	N/A	N/A	N/A

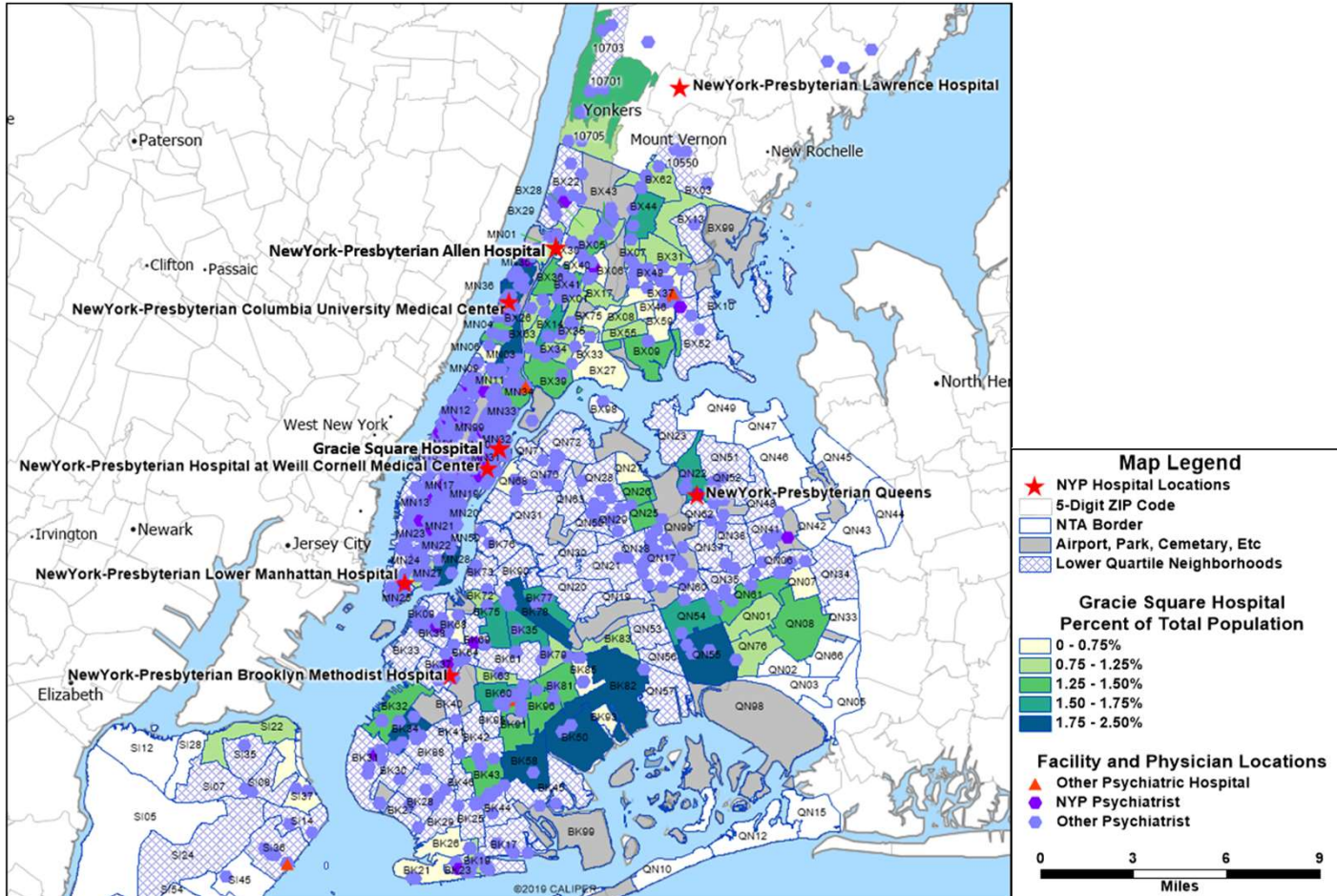
- NTA Quartile 3 continued

Source: NYC Health Data Atlas

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Psychiatric Hospitals and Physicians in the High Disparity Communities





Health provider assets in the Gracie Square High Disparity Communities



Asset Type	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Total
Short Term Acute Care Hospital	17	7	14	16	54
VA Hospital	2	0	0	1	3
Childrens Hospital	2	0	0	3	5
Long Term Acute Care Hospital	0	0	2	2	4
Rehabilitation Hospital	1	0	0	0	1
Psychiatric Hospital	2	0	3	3	8
Department of Defense Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
Federally Qualified Health Center	42	47	119	234	442
Urgent Care Clinic	73	53	36	39	201
Skilled Nursing Facility	15	40	45	39	139
Facility Total	154	147	219	337	857
Primary Care Physicians	675	373	487	675	2210
Pediatricians	748	322	576	765	2411
Psychiatrists	1494	314	432	777	3017
Physician Total	2917	1009	1495	2217	7,638

Data Source: Definitive Health

This table represents a count only and does not imply that all providers listed accept the most vulnerable populations of Medicaid, low-income, and/or uninsured patients.



Key Health Policy Impact



Key Health Policies Potentially Impacting the Gracie Square Community



The health care policy environment can and does contribute to community wide health improvement or conversely to its challenges. For this study, several policies have been identified and described.

Federal Change in Public Charge Rule

Potential unfavorable impact to the willingness of residents with a green card or those who may apply for one to seek and/or access care because fear of losing citizenship status.

In August 2019, the Trump Administration announced a final rule that changes the policies used to determine whether an individual applying for admission or adjustment of status is inadmissible to the U.S. Under longstanding policy, the federal government can deny an individual entry into the U.S. or adjustment to legal permanent resident (LPR) status (i.e., a green card) if he or she is determined likely to become a public charge. Under the rule, officials will newly consider use of certain previously excluded programs, including non-emergency Medicaid for non-pregnant adults, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and several housing programs, in public charge determinations. The changes will create new barriers to getting a green card or immigrating to the U.S. and likely lead to decreases in participation in Medicaid and other programs among immigrant families and their primarily U.S.-born children beyond those directly affected by the new policy. Decreased participation in these programs would contribute to more uninsured individuals and negatively affect the health and financial stability of families and the growth and healthy development of their children.



Key Health Policies Potentially Impacting the Gracie Square Community



Affordable Care Act (ACA) Challenge in Texas:

Could unfavorably impact persons, who have since 2019 been able to obtain health insurance and ACA protections.

A group of states, including Texas challenged the Affordable Care Act on the grounds that the individual mandate with no tax penalty was not a tax and therefore unconstitutional. A Federal Judge in Texas agreed with this reasoning and ruled that the individual mandate is unconstitutional without a tax penalty and that the law should be struck down.

The case is now before a Federal Appeals Court in New Orleans which could rule issue a ruling at any time. The stakes of the lawsuit are significant. If the ACA were, in fact, ruled unconstitutional, that could mean that health insurers could once again refuse coverage or otherwise discriminate against patients who have preexisting conditions. Additionally, it would mean that roughly 20 million people who obtained insurance after the ACA was implemented could lose it. The ACA also made other sweeping changes to the health care system, including: expanding Medicaid eligibility for low-income adults; requiring private insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid expansion coverage of preventive services with no cost sharing; phasing out the Medicare prescription drug “donut hole” coverage gap; establishing new national initiatives to promote public health, care quality, and delivery system reforms; and authorizing a variety of tax increases to finance these changes. All of these provisions could be overturned if the trial court’s decision is upheld.



Key Health Policies Potentially Impacting the Gracie Square Community



1115 Waiver – Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) Program – 2.0 Extension

The extension of the DSRIP program would allow health systems and networks to invest in transformative clinical initiatives to impact the Medicaid population. The discontinuation of this program could result in the removal of programs due to the ability to sustain projects and partnerships.

New York State announced they will seek a four-year 1115 Waiver extension to the current DSRIP initiative. If approved, the extension would further support clinical transformation efforts focused to the Medicaid populations associated to 25 Performing Provider Systems (PPS). New and ongoing funding would allow continued investments in programs focused on: improving quality outcomes, enhancing workforce development, addressing social determinants of health, and increasing community-based clinical network development. The extension would expand on existing activity and establish new programs.

Maternal Mortality Review Board

The review board would focus to improvement strategies for preventing future deaths and improving overall health outcomes targeting maternal populations with an emphasis to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes.

Governor Cuomo signed legislation to create a Maternal Mortality Review Board charged to review the cause of each maternal death in New York State. New York City will also have a maternal mortality review board to review cases within the five boroughs. The Boards will make recommendations to the New York State Department of Health for clinical improvement strategies to improve overall health and outcomes of this population. They will also look at ways to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes. The work of the board would aid DSRIP initiatives addressing access to care and coordination since Medicaid accounts for more than 50 percent of births within the state.



Key Health Policies Potentially Impacting the Gracie Square Community



Ending the Epidemic

Initiative focused upon treatment persons with HIV with the goal of reducing HIV prevalence in NY.

New York State and New York City are working on a plan to the end the AIDS epidemic. The Ending the Epidemic (ETE) initiative seeks to maximize the availability of life-saving, transmission-interrupting treatment for HIV, saving lives and improving the health of New Yorkers. The overarching goal is to achieve the first ever decrease in HIV prevalence by the end of New York State by the end of 2020. Primary objectives are to: identify persons with HIV who remain undiagnosed and link them to health care services, and retain them in the care system to prevent further transmission and improve their health.

In New York City, the goal is to reduce the number of new infections in the City to fewer than 600 by 2020. This target aligns with the State's goal of reducing new statewide infections to fewer than 750 by 2020. In New York City, the four primary objectives are to: increase access to HIV prevention services; promote innovative, optimal treatment for HIV; enhance methods for tracing HIV transmission; and improve sexual health equity for all New Yorkers

ThriveNYC

Initiative focused upon improving access to mental health services for the underserved.

ThriveNYC is an initiative created by New York City to improve access to mental health services, particularly for underserved populations. The program's goals include: enhancing connections to care, increasing services to vulnerable populations, and strengthening crisis prevention and responses. ThriveNYC initiatives include: mental health first aid programs, a public awareness campaign, mental health outreach and support for veterans, mental health services in youth shelters, and drop-in centers and newborn home visiting program in shelters.



Key Health Policies Potentially Impacting the Gracie Square Community



Elimination of religious exemptions to vaccinations for school aged children:

While this issue continues to be debated publicly, this is elimination of religion exemption is intended to increase the number of vaccinations among schoolchildren decreasing unnecessary outbreaks and potential severe illnesses and deaths.

Amid an ongoing measles outbreak, New York State enacted a new law in June to eliminate nonmedical exemptions from school vaccination requirements. The law took effect immediately. While this issue continues to be challenged in the courts, it would favorably increase the number of vaccinations among schoolchildren decreasing unnecessary outbreaks and potential severe illnesses and deaths.

New York State Ban on Flavored E-cigarettes

Emergency ban is focused upon reducing the use of vaping products by New York youth.

In September, New York State enacted an emergency ban on the sale of flavored electronic cigarettes and nicotine e-liquids. The ban is part of a growing response to combat the increase in young people using vape products, given the appeal of flavors to the youth market. There are some who have concerns that the ban will keep people smoking regular cigarettes who may have considered switching and lead to a “black market” for vaping products with untested or unknown ingredients.



Key Health Policies Potentially Impacting the Gracie Square Community



NY State Opioid Tax

To begin to fight the opioid epidemic, the state of NY placed an excise tax on opioids sold to or within the state in order to help victims of the opioid crisis.

The tax, which went into effect July 1, 2019, is anticipated to generate \$100 million in revenue for the state to allow administration to address the opioid crisis within the state of NY. The tax is based on the amount of opioid in each unit sold as well as wholesale acquisition cost and applies to whatever entity makes the first sale. The impact will be seen by manufacturers and wholesale organizations since initiation as numerous pharmaceutical manufacturers have discontinued shipments to the state.

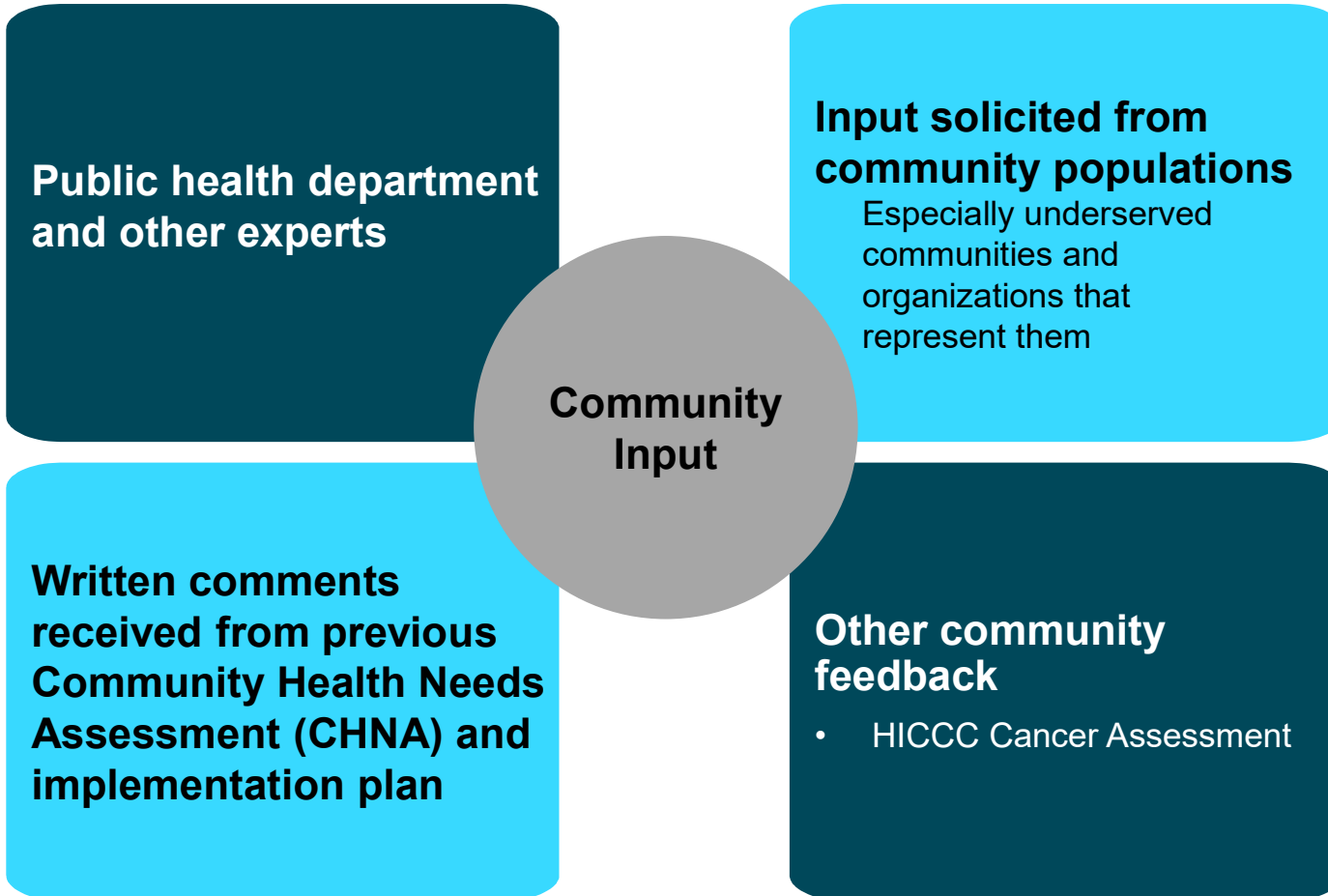
Marijuana Decriminalization

The decriminalization of small amounts of marijuana, 25 grams or less, and automatic expungement of previous convictions could encourage the use of substances which could lead to other substance abuse disorders in high disparity communities.

Legislation was passed in June of 2019 to decriminalize the use of marijuana by expunging many past marijuana possession convictions and reducing the penalty for the possession of small amounts of the drug. The bill does not fully legalize the use of marijuana.



Community Input





Public Health Department and Other Experts



In conducting the 2019 CHNA, Gracie Square collaborated with the New York City Department of Health (DOHMH), Citizens Committee for Children (CCC), Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health (CUMSPH), and Greater New York Hospital Association (GNYHA).

Through these collaborations we were able to adopt a community-engaged approach that involved collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data from a variety of publicly available sources to comprehensively assess the health status of our communities. Each stakeholder added to our ongoing work by providing insight on the publicly available data for the various regions specific to the Gracie Square High Disparity Communities, while providing guidance on collecting stakeholder and community feedback and incorporating best practices for our CHNA.

Community Populations – Community Health Needs Questionnaire Method



The Center for Evaluation and Applied Research (CEAR) at the New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM) administered the Community Health Needs Questionnaire (CHNQ), which was developed in collaboration with the CHNA Steering and Methods Committees of which the Citizens' Committee for Children in New York (CCC) was a member.

The CHNQ focused on basic demographics, health concerns (individual and community-wide), health care utilization, barriers to care, and use of NYP services. NYAM began collecting this data in June 2019, in partnership with numerous community organizations, which were identified in collaboration with NYP and represent a range of populations, e.g., older adults, immigrant and, homeless populations.

Respondents included community advisory board members and community residents, some of which were recruited using online platforms such as Craigslist.

CHNQs were self-administered or administered by NYAM staff or staff and volunteers at community organizations, who are trained and supported in questionnaires administration by NYAM staff.

The resident CHNQs were completed by Gracie Square's community residents, ages 18 and older.

The CHNQ was translated and administered in Chinese, Creole, Korean, Russian, and Spanish.

Participants received a gift card valued at \$10 for completing the CHNQ.





Community Populations – Focus Group Method

The Center for Evaluation and Applied Research (CEAR) at the New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM) developed a semi-structured focus group guide in collaboration with the CHNA Steering and Methods Committees and with input from the Citizens' Committee for Children in New York (CCC) who has extensive experience related to qualitative research methods.

Facilitation of the CHNA focus groups were conducted by NYAM staff or by community based organization hosts. All were experienced in focus group facilitation and trained by NYAM on the CHNA protocol. All groups also had a trained co-facilitator, responsible for logistics and note taking.

Focus groups were recruited by community based organizations identified by the CHNA Steering and Methods Committees and that agreed to host these sessions.

Each focus group was approximately ninety minutes in length. Participants completed either the full Community Health Needs Questionnaire (CHNQ) or an abridged version, focused on demographics, health status, and other individual characteristics.

Participants were informed of the voluntary nature of participation (overall and for specific questions) and that results would be reported without names or identifying characteristics. Guidelines for discussion were also presented at the start of the groups, which included, for example, the importance of hearing from all participants and the facilitator role in guiding the discussion.

All groups were audio recorded and professionally transcribed; non-English focus groups were professionally translated.

Meaning of Health

“It’s not just your physical health but your emotional, spiritual, and mental health. Everything. Holistic health.”

“Health, to me, is a goal for sustaining all of my strengths in a way that I can function and contribute despite my challenges.”

Mental Health and Substance Use

“I think mental health and substance abuse. One is very tied to the other. It’s a lot of self-medication going on.”

“Mental Health. I mean – and substance abuse. You see it on every street corner in New York. People are just left to their own means. No support network.”

“With the stigma, some people aren’t comfortable with going to see a professional, if you will, so they talk to their friends and their family...and then people who are spiritual will go to their spiritual leaders.”

“I think New York spends an incredible amount of money on behavioral health as a state. The issue is how its distributed, where it’s distributed. I think there are workforce issues. And for kids, particularly, the lack of child psychiatrists. And so, families often end up in emergency rooms as a first step rather than the ability to get into a clinic because of waiting lists.”

“We, at [community-based organization], we’re desperately always trying to get our word out, because we have so much to offer and we can – we have the capacity, since we use volunteers, to touch so many lives. And yet we are having – we have trouble finding people...I do wonder if it’s not the lack of services but the lack of knowledge of what services are there.”

Social Determinants of Health

“South Bronx, where I live, is a food desert. It’s very hard to find fresh vegetables, even though now there are a group of advocates who are really fighting to improve things and to get organic things into the supermarket.”

“I mean, the city makes you walk... even when I worked in the South Bronx, I was walking all over the place because there’s just so much going on. So, it’s not just in Manhattan, even in the boroughs and in Queens. I think we just move more in this city.”

“The gym is two blocks away. If you can afford the gym is a different question.”

“I ended up gaining 20 pounds when I moved to New York City because I stopped cooking for myself and was like, “Ooh, let me order Chinese. Let me order this.” ...So, I think being in these communities where there’s so many different types of food, easy access to food, that it’s very easy to neglect your nutrition.”

Healthcare Access and Utilization

“My primary care physician schedules one person per half hour block, which I found to be amazing... you actually get your time with your doctor. You know that they’re just focused on you and I really love that.”

“In the City, particularly, because there’s so many institutions – academic institution – it’s really wonderful in a way, because you have so many people who have great expertise that are relatively close by.”

“For the Asian communities, getting a doctor that speaks the language, the specific language. When they do have it, there are very few Japanese-speaking psychiatrists out there. Or internal medicine doctors... it’s very difficult sometimes for people that are non-English speaking.”

“It is not just to have insurance, but to have insurance that is generous...there are people who really struggle to be able to get basic things, whether it’s a medication, whether it’s a test, all of these things that, if you’re not feeling well, could cause tremendous stress...”

Health Education and Information

“Anywhere, in any hospital, there’s nobody that teaches people about health – how to find a doctor, why. We should not be learning about medication on television... We have nurses that do health instruction at home for mothers with new babies that are living in poverty... But, other than that, there are no classes. None of the hospitals have any classes on what is this hospital and how do you use it.”

“[A diabetes educator I know] is not doing diabetes education, because actually what people need is “I can’t get from here to there” or “I can’t get something that’s basic to me.””

Perspectives on Telehealth

“I think it would depend on what it was for, but I can definitely see using it, 100%.”

“I like face to face... and how do you take my temperature if we’re on Skype?”

“If I could easily just be [at work] and click onto Skype or tele-medicine or whatever equipment and then be able to tell my symptoms to my doctor and they’d be able to give me a diagnosis or even call in a prescription, it would save me a lot of time.”

Social and Supportive Services

“There’s one model of social services that...helps people in a kind of holistic way, even for things that seem minor or major, and that’s settlement houses...and so there’s these kind of neighborhood organizations that people don’t know about.”

Participant Recommendations

“I think it’s literally just being outside of the walls of the hospital... being a presence in the community... If they were something that were present in a regular way, not just at a street fair...where, literally, it would be a service to the community – basic, basic things. We have a tent here and we’re talking about nutrition. We have a tent here and we’re talking about diabetes. We’re talking about blood pressure.”

“It could be a group of people [at the hospital entrance] who actually do know the system very well to say, “Oh, let me see how I can help you.””

“I think if all the hospitals could get together and create an almost Met-like map for us about where to get services, regardless of what system you’re in, just to have a center. We need documents. We need something that can be translated. We need something that can be given out. We need something that defines what healthcare is in New York City.”

“Thinking about ways, in the communities, of helping to destigmatize mental health and kind of engage people... really helping the community identify and maybe access. But that would be a huge win around behavioral health.”

“Consumers, we should have a Zagat’s guide to behavioral health with people rating services.”

“A little more transparency from hospitals... for hospitals to do a different kind of reporting structure...and billing. And then kind of put consumer satisfaction and knowledge. And knowledge is power. As consumers, we need knowledge.”



Written Comments on Most Recently Adopted CHNA and Implementation Strategy



Gracie Square has not received written comments regarding its 2016-2018 Community Health Needs Assessment nor its 2016-2018 Community Service Plan.

Your feedback on this report is welcomed. You may send written comments to or request more information on this 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment at community@nyp.org.



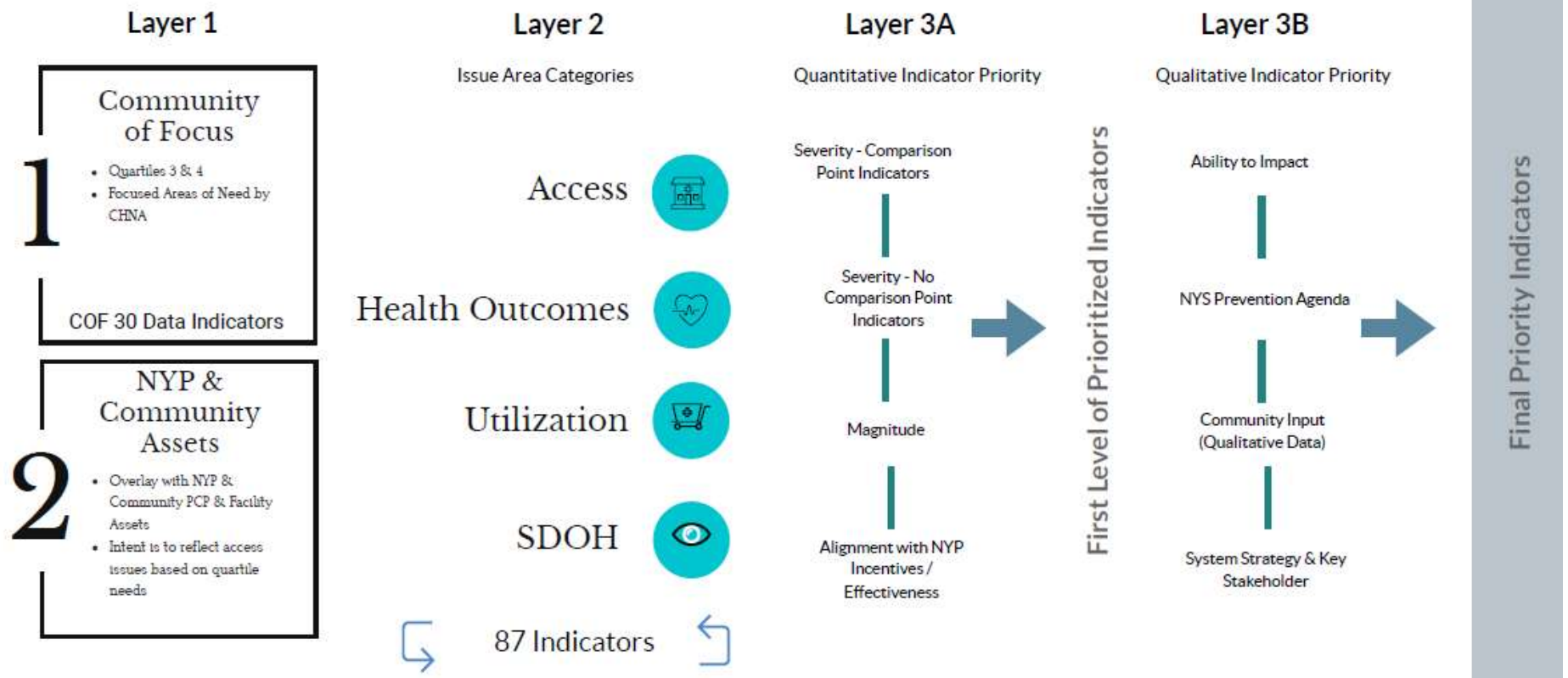
Prioritization of Significant Health Needs



Prioritization of Significant Health Needs – Overview of Method



The prioritization method allowed the Gracie Square team to narrow a vast amount of quantitative and qualitative data sets and define the highest disparity community and health indicators impacting that community. The model utilizes a layered approach based on the Hanlon method to incorporate the quantitative and qualitative data as well as the alignment with Gracie Square initiatives and resources and key stakeholder input.





Prioritization of Significant Health Needs – Overview of Method



Full Model with Ranking and Weighting

Prioritization Category		Definition	Type	1 - LOW	2 - MODERATE	3 - HIGH	Weight		
Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3					Priority Value		
Community of Focus - COF Indicators Define Areas of Need	Issue Area Categories	Layer A - Identify Significant Health Needs Step #1							
		Severity - Comparison Point Indicators	Seriousness of Problem Variance to Local or State Comparison Point	Objective - Data Pre-Populated	Comparison Variance to be determined upon indicator analysis (range)	Comparison Variance to be determined upon indicator analysis (range)	Comparison Variance to be determined upon indicator analysis (range)	30%	
		Severity - Non Comparison Point Indicators	Seriousness of Problem Key Stakeholder Perception of Severity	Subjective - Key Stakeholder Input	Hanlon Method 0 - Not Serious 1 - 2 - Relatively Not Serious	Hanlon Method 3 - 4 - Moderately Serious 5 - 6 - Serious	Hanlon Method 7 - 8 - Relatively Serious 9 - 10 - Very Serious	5%	
		Magnitude	Size of Problem Amount of Population Impacted	Objective - Data Pre-Populated	Hanlon Method 1 - 4 .1% - .99%	Hanlon Method 5 or 6 1% - 9.99%	Hanlon Method 7 - 10 > 10% of population	40%	
		Access	Alignment with NYP Initiatives / Effectiveness of Initiatives to Need	Alignment of NYP Active Initiatives & the Effectiveness of Initiatives	Objective - Initiative Tracker & Population Health Think Tank Meeting #2	Hanlon Method 0 - < 5% effective 1 - 2 - 5% - 20% effective	Hanlon Method 3 - 4 - 20% - 40% effective 5 - 6 - 40% - 60% effective	Hanlon Method 7 - 8 - 60% - 80% effective 9 - 10 - 80% - 100% effective	25%
		Layer B - Identify Significant Health Needs Step #2							
		Utilization	Availability to Impact / Available New Resources of Funding / People / Process	Resources Available & Funding Availability Community Partnership Impact Patient Compliance Impact	Subjective - Key Stakeholder Input Population Health Think Tank Meeting #2	Hanlon Method 0 - < 5% potential 1 - 2 - 5% - 20% potential	Hanlon Method 3 - 4 - 20% - 40% potential 5 - 6 - 40% - 60% potential	Hanlon Method 7 - 8 - 60% - 80% potential 9 - 10 - 80% - 100% potential	10%
		SDOH	NYS Prevention Agenda	Prevention Agenda Initiative	Objective - Data Pre-Populated	Not on Prevention Agenda & Not on Previous CSP	On Prevention Agenda & Not on Previous CSP	On Prevention Agenda & On previous CSP	40%
			Community Input (Focus Groups & Surveys)	NYAM Key Findings Summaries from Focus Groups & Surveys	Objective - Data Pre-Populated	Pending NYAM Summaries Occurrence Count for focus group & surveys			40%
			System Strategy & Key Stakeholder Input	System & Key Stakeholder Subjective Input	Subjective - Key Stakeholder Input Population Health Think Tank Meeting #2	0 - 10 Score by Leader & Rank Ordering in Category			10%

Prioritization of Significant Health Needs - Results



The data identification and prioritization process resulted in numerous indicators falling into the 4th quartile. At a high level, these indicators can generally be grouped into:

1. Mental Health & Substance Abuse
2. Cancer
3. Chronic Disease & Obesity
4. Women's Health / Maternal Health

These indicators will be used to inform the CSP strategy for Gracie Square. As a psychiatric hospital, Gracie Square will focus to the behavioral health and substance abuse priorities and partner with NYPH to support their initiatives in this area.

CATEGORY	INDICATORS	QUARTILE
Health Outcomes	Percentage of adults with poor mental health for 14 or more days in the last month	4th
SDoH	Current Smokers*	4th
SDoH	Binge Drinking*	4th
Utilization	Hospitalizations: Alcohol*	4th
Utilization	Hospitalizations: Drug*	4th
Utilization	Hospitalizations: Psychiatric*	4th
Health Outcomes	HIV	4th
Health Outcomes	Diabetes	4th
Health Outcomes	Obesity	4th
Health Outcomes	Physical Activity	4th
Health Outcomes	Cancer Incidence - All Sites*	4th
Health Outcomes	Cancer Incidence - Breast*	4th
Health Outcomes	Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum*	4th
Health Outcomes	Cancer Incidence - Lung*	4th
Health Outcomes	Cancer Incidence - Prostate*	4th
Utilization	Hospitalizations: Preventable Diabetes*	4th
Utilization	Hospitalizations: Preventable Hypertension*	4th
Health Outcomes	Childhood Obesity	4th
Health Outcomes	Preterm Births*	4 th
Health Outcomes	Teen Births*	4th



Previously Conducted CHNA



Gracie Square Impact Evaluation of 2016 Implementation Strategy



Health Need	Actions Taken	Impact
Suicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided free mental health screenings • Participated in National Depression Screening Day 	Gracie Square has found that providing free mental health screenings and participating in National Depression Screening Day has reduced the chances of re-hospitalization of at-risk patients
Drug Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted community educational presentations 	Gracie Square does not have sufficient data to report upon the impact of its community educational programs on the drug and substance use crisis.
Poor Self-Rated Health: Among ethnic/racial lines (Asian, African Americans and Hispanic population) and the highest poverty groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided free nutrition screenings • Collaborated with and contributed to NY Coalition for Quality Assisted Living, the Chinese American Fund, the Brooklyn Chinese American Fund and Chinatown Health. • Connected indigent patients with agencies to arrange for post-discharge housing, clothing and other assistance in support of their care. 	By collaborating with and contributing to these groups, the community's awareness of Gracie Square and its services have increased, helping to facilitate the transition into Gracie Square's care during crisis requiring acute psychiatric care.
Lack of Care for Older Adults: The term "Older Adults" is defined as those age 65 years of age and older.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operated the Geriatric Psychiatry Program. 	By operating its Geriatric Psychiatry Program, Gracie Square noted an increased ability to facilitate the transition of older patients into its care during acute psychiatric episodes.



Additional Study Notes and Materials



Assessment Data, Defined Community at a Glance Indicators



Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Total Population Growth by Age Cohort	Nielsen	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Population by Race & Ethnicity	Nielsen	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Socioeconomic Profile – Household Income	Nielsen	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Population	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Households	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Ethnicity – Hispanic/Latino	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Hispanic Origin – Non Cuban/Mexican/Puerto Rican	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Home Language	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Marital Status	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Population by Age	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Population by Race	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Median Age of Householder	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Presence of Children	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Household Type	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Housing Tenure	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Age of Housing	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Household Size	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Housing Units in Structure	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated



Assessment Data, Defined Community at a Glance Indicators



Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Education Attainment	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Education: Hispanic/Latino	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Poverty Status	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Household Income; Median and Average	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Household Income Distribution	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Occupational Class	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Unemployment Rate	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Method of Travel to Work	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated
Occupation	Claritas; Environics Analytics	Defined Community by ZIP Code; Benchmark is New York State	2019; Estimated



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Demographics	Population (Total #)	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of female population	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of male population	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 0-17	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 18-24	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 25-44	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 45-64	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 65 and older	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of Hispanic or Latino population (of any race)	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of White population (not Hispanic or Latino)	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of Black population (not Hispanic or Latino)	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of Asian and Pacific Islander population	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of all other race population	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population all ages living below federal poverty level	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 0-17 living below federal poverty level	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population ages 65+ living below federal poverty level	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population without health insurance	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population enrolled in Medicaid	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Demographics	Percent of population born outside the U.S. or U.S. territories	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of population age 5+ report speaking English "less than very well"	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Demographics	Percent of adults age 25+ not completed High School	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Socioeconomics	Percent of population ages 16+ unemployed	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Socioeconomics	Percent of population reported disabled	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Socioeconomics	Percent of household, single mother with children	Data2Go.NYC	Community District	2012-2016
Socioeconomics	Percent of household, single father with children	Data2Go.NYC	Community District	2012-2016
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$200,000 or more	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$100,000 to \$199,999	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$75,000 to \$99,999	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$50,000 to \$74,999	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$35,000 to \$49,999	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$25,000 to \$34,999	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band \$15,000 to \$24,999	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Socioeconomics	Percent of people living within income band under \$15,000	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Housing	Overcrowding; Percent of occupied housing units with more than one occupant per room	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Housing	Rent burden, i.e., rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 30% of monthly pre-tax income	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Housing	Rent burden, i.e., rent plus electricity and heating fuel costs is greater than 50% of monthly pre-tax income	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Housing	Percentage of renter-occupied homes without maintenance defects	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2014
Housing	Percent of residents living in public housing excluding Section 8	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2015
Housing	Housing Maintenance code violations	Data City of New York	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2018
Housing	Housing Maintenance code complaints	Data City of New York	Patient Address	2018
Housing	Evictions	Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development	Community District	2018
Housing	County Foreclosure Rate	Office of the New York State Comptroller	County	2018
Housing	Percent of families with children in shelter	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Community District	2017
Housing	Homes Without Maintenance Defects	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2014
Housing	Notice of Foreclosure Rate per 1,000 for 1-4 Unit and Condo Properties, 2018	Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development	Community District	2018
Housing	Notice of Foreclosure Rate per 1,000 for 5+ Unit Buildings, 2018	Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development	Community District	2018
Food & Nutrition	Percent of households receiving SNAP Benefits	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Food & Nutrition	Meal Gap; # of meals needed per year for food security	Data2Go.NYC	Community District	2014
Food & Nutrition	Food Desert	USDA	Census Tract	2015



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Social & Environmental Safety	Air Quality (Annual Average MCG per Cubic Meter of Fine Particle Matter)	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2016
Social & Environmental Safety	Percent of households with a person age 65+ living alone	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Social & Environmental Safety	Number of persons served by senior center program per 1,000 population ages 60+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2015
Social & Environmental Safety	Assault hospitalization per 100,000 population, age adjusted rate	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Social & Environmental Safety	Felony crime complaints per 100,000 population, crude rate	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Social & Environmental Safety	Total number of arrests of 16 & 17 year olds	Citizen's Committee for Children Keeping Track Online	Borough	2017
Transportation	Percent of workers who commute by any form of transportation over 60 minutes each way	Data2Go.NYC	Community District	2010-2015
Health Status: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity	Percentage of adults who ate in 24 hours 1+ serving of fruit and vegetable	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity	Percentage of adults who drink >1 sweetened beverage daily	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity	Percentage of adults reporting obesity	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity	Percentage of public school children (K to 8) with obesity	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2016-2017
Health Status: Healthy Eating & Physical Activity	Percentage of adults with physical activity in last 30 days	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Women, Infants & Children	Crude rate of severe maternal morbidity per 10,000 deliveries	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Health Status: Women, Infants & Children	Rate of infant deaths (under 1 year old) per 1,000 live births	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2013-2015
Health Status: Women, Infants & Children	Percent of live births receiving late prenatal care	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Health Status: Women, Infants & Children	Percent of preterm births among all live births	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Health Status: Women, Infants & Children	Rate of teen births (per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Health Status: Well-Being & Mental Health	Percentage of deaths that could have been averted (based on top 5 Neighborhood Tabulation Areas)	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2011-2015
Health Status: Well-Being & Mental Health	Premature mortality per 100,000 population under ages 65	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2010-2014
Health Status: Well-Being & Mental Health	Percentage of adults self-report health as good-excellent	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Well-Being & Mental Health	Percentage of adults not getting needed medical care	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Well-Being & Mental Health	Percentage of adults self-reporting poor mental health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) New York State	County	2016
Health Status: Well-Being & Mental Health	Percentage of adults self-reporting binge drinking	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Rate of ED visits for asthma per 10,000 children ages 5 to 17	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of adults with diabetes	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of adults with hypertension	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of adults reporting current smoking	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2015-2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Rate of new hepatitis C diagnoses per 100,000 people	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of adults with arthritis	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) New York State	County	2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of Adults with CV (Heart Attack, Coronary Heart Disease, or Stroke)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) New York State	County	2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of Adults with COPD	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) New York State	County	2016
Health Status: Chronic Disease	Percentage of Adults Taking Medication for High Blood Pressure	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) New York State	County	2016



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Health Status: Cancer	Cancer Incidence - All Sites	State Cancer Profiles	County	2018
Health Status: Cancer	Cancer Incidence - Breast	State Cancer Profiles	County	2018
Health Status: Cancer	Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum	State Cancer Profiles	County	2018
Health Status: Cancer	Cancer Incidence - Lung	State Cancer Profiles	County	2018
Health Status: Cancer	Cancer Incidence - Prostate	State Cancer Profiles	County	2018
Health Care Service Utilization	Avoidable Hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 18+ (PQI)	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Avoidable Hospitalizations per 100,000 population ages 0-4 (PDI)	NYC Community Health Profiles	Community District	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: All per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: Asthma per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: Diabetes per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: Hypertension per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: Alcohol per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Hospitalizations: Child Asthma per 10,000 population ages 5-14	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Hospitalizations: Drug per 100,000 population ages 15-84	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Hospitalizations: Falls per 100,000 population ages 65+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2012-2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: Psychiatric per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Preventable Hospitalizations: Stroke per 100,000 population ages 18+	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014



Assessment Data, Communities of High Disparity Indicators - NYC



Category	Indicator	Source	Geographic Area	Period
Health Care Service Utilization	Emergency Dept.: All Visits per 100,000 population, crude rate	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Emergency Dept: Treat and Release Visits per 100,000 population, crude rate	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Emergency Dept: Visits Resulting in Inpatient Stays per 100,000 population, crude rate	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Care Service Utilization	Emergency Dept: Preventable Treat and Release Visits or all T&R visits	NYC Health Data Atlas	Neighborhood Tabulation Area	2014
Health Provider Assets	Facility - Hospital, Federally Qualified Health Center, Skilled Nursing Facility, and Urgent Care	Definitive Healthcare	Street Address	2019
Health Provider Assets	Physicians	Definitive Healthcare	Street Address	2019



Gaps Limiting Ability to Assess the Community's Health Needs



- A number of data sources, including state, county, and local resources were examined as part of this CHNA. One limitation of this study is that some data sources were not available for geographic boundaries at these localized levels (e.g., Neighborhood Tabulation Area).
- Additionally, data publicly available was not always collected on an annual basis, meaning that some data indicators are several years old. In consideration of these limitations, the process of identifying health needs was based on both the quantitative and qualitative analyses.
- Mental health and substance use indicators are limited due to privacy requirements creating challenges for assessing disparities. Similar self-reported statistics are estimated to be underreported due to the stigma of these health issues.



Hanlon Prioritization Method Pros and Cons

The Hanlon Method for Prioritizing Health Problems, utilized in this study, is a well-respected technique which objectively takes into consideration explicitly defined criteria and feasibility factors. Though a complex method, the Hanlon Method can be used with any size group and is advantageous when the desired outcome is an objective list of health priorities based on baseline data and numerical values.

- **PROS:** the PEARL component can be a useful feature as it offers relatively quantitative answers that are appealing for many.
 - **Propriety** – Is a program for the health problem suitable?
 - **Economics** – Does it make economic sense to address the problem? Are there economic consequences if a problem is not carried out?
 - **Acceptability** – Will a community accept the program? Is it wanted?
 - **Resources** – Is funding available or potentially available for program?
 - **Legality** – Do current laws allow program activities to be implemented?
Eliminate any health problems which receive an answer of “No” to any of these PEARL factors or proceed with corrective action to ensure that potential health priorities meet all five of the feasibility factors.
- **CONS:** The process offers the lowest priorities for those issues where the solution requires additional resources or legal changes which may be problematic. Very complicated.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/nphsp/documents/Prioritization%20section%20from%20APEXPH%20in%20Practice.pdf>



New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda 2019-2024



Priority Area: Prevent Chronic Diseases	Focus Area 1: Healthy Eating and Food Security
	Overarching Goal: Reduce obesity and the risk of chronic diseases
	Goal 1.1: Increase access to healthy and affordable foods and beverages
	Goal 1.2: Increase skills and knowledge to support healthy food and beverage choices
	Goal 1.3: Increase food security
	Focus Area 2: Physical Activity
	Overarching Goal: Reduce obesity and the risk of chronic diseases
	Goal 2.1: Improve community environments that support active transportation and recreational physical activity for people of all ages and abilities
	Goal 2.2: Promote school, child care, and worksite environments that support physical activity for people of all ages and abilities
	Goal 2.3: Increase access, for people of all ages and abilities, to safe indoor and/or outdoor places for physical activity
	Focus Area 3: Tobacco Prevention
	Goal 3.1: Prevent initiation of tobacco use, including combustible tobacco and electronic vaping products (electronic cigarettes and similar devices) by youth and young adults
	Goal 3.2: Promote tobacco use cessation, especially among populations disproportionately affected by tobacco use including: low SES; frequent mental distress/substance use disorder; LGBT; and disability
	Goal 3.3: Eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke and exposure to secondhand aerosol/emissions from electronic vapor products
	Focus Area 4: Preventive Care and Management
	Goal 4.1: Increase cancer screening rates for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer
Goal 4.2: Increase early detection of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, prediabetes and obesity	
Goal 4.3: Promote the use of evidence-based care to manage chronic diseases	
Goal 4.4: Improve self-management skills for individuals with chronic conditions	



New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda 2019-2024



Priority Area: Promote a Healthy and Safe Environment	Focus Area 1: Injuries, Violence and Occupational Health
	Goal 1.1: Reduce falls among vulnerable populations
	Goal 1.2: Reduce violence by targeting prevention programs particularly to highest risk populations
	Goal 1.3: Reduce occupational injuries and illness
	Goal 1.4: Reduce traffic related injuries for pedestrians and bicyclists
	Focus Area 2: Outdoor Air Quality
	Goal 2.1: Reduce exposure to outdoor air pollutants
	Focus Area 3: Built and Indoor Environments
	Goal 3.1: Improve design and maintenance of the built environment to promote healthy lifestyles, sustainability, and adaptation to climate change
	Goal 3.2: Promote healthy home and school environments
	Focus Area 4: Water Quality
	Goal 4.1: Protect water sources and ensure quality drinking water
	Goal 4.2: Protect vulnerable waterbodies to reduce potential public health risks associated with exposure to recreational water
	Focus Area 5: Food and Consumer Products
	Raise awareness of the potential presence of chemical contaminants and promote strategies to reduce exposure
	Goal 5.2: Improve food safety management



New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda 2019-2024



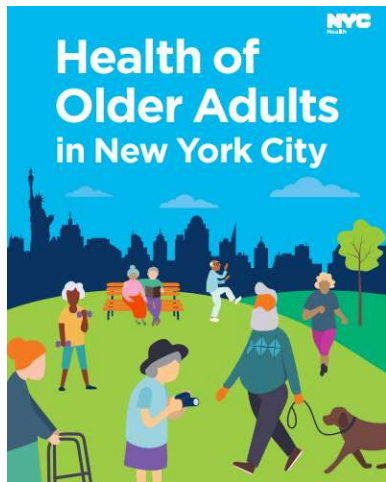
Priority Area: Promote Healthy Women, Infants and Children	Focus Area 1: Maternal & Women's Health
	Goal 1.1: Increase use of primary and preventive health care services by women of all ages, with a focus on women of reproductive age
	Goal 1.2: Reduce maternal mortality and morbidity
	Focus Area 2: Perinatal & Infant Health
	Goal 2.1: Reduce infant mortality and morbidity
	Goal 2.2: Increase breastfeeding
	Focus Area 3: Child & Adolescent Health
	Goal 3.1: Support and enhance children and adolescents' social-emotional development and relationships
	Goal 3.2: Increase supports for children and youth with special health care needs
	Goal 3.3: Reduce dental caries among children
Priority Area: Promote Well-Being and Prevent Mental and Substance Use Disorders	Focus Area 4: Cross Cutting Healthy Women, Infants, & Children
	Goal 4.1: Reduce racial, ethnic, economic, and geographic disparities in maternal and child health outcomes and promote health equity for maternal and child health populations
	Focus Area 1: Promote Well-Being
	Goal 1.1: Strengthen opportunities to build well-being and resilience across the lifespan
	Goal 1.2: Facilitate supportive environments that promote respect and dignity for people of all ages
	Focus Area 2: Prevent Mental and Substance Use Disorders
	Goal 2.1: Prevent underage drinking and excessive alcohol consumption by adults
	Goal 2.2: Prevent opioid and other substance misuse and deaths
	Goal 2.3: Prevent and address adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
	Goal 2.4: Reduce the prevalence of major depressive disorders
Goal 2.5: Prevent suicides	
Goal 2.6: Reduce the mortality gap between those living with serious mental illness and the general population	



New York State Department of Health Prevention Agenda 2019-2024



Priority Area: Prevent Communicable Diseases	Focus Area 1: Vaccine-Preventable Diseases
	Goal 1.1: Improve vaccination rates
	Goal 1.2: Reduce vaccination coverage disparities
	Focus Area 2: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
	Goal 2.1: Decrease HIV morbidity (new HIV diagnoses)
	Goal 2.2: Increase viral suppression
	Focus Area 3: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
	Goal 3.1: Reduce the annual rate of growth for STIs
	Focus Area 4: Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
	Goal 4.1: Increase the number of persons treated for HCV
	Goal 4.2: Reduce the number of new HCV cases among people who inject drugs
	Focus Area 5: Antibiotic Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections
	Goal 5.1: Improve infection control in healthcare facilities
	Goal 5.2: Reduce infections caused by multidrug resistant organisms and C. difficile
	Goal 5.3: Reduce inappropriate antibiotic use



Access the full report
online at

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/episrv/2019-older-adult-health.pdf>

The New York City Health Department prepared a summary of the health of older adults (NYC overall).

Healthy aging is defined in this report as more than growing older without having chronic health problems or diseases. “For older adults, healthy aging includes being able to meet basic needs, to learn, to be mobile, to build and maintain relationships, and to contribute to society.”

Demographics

- Older New Yorkers - those ages 65 and older - currently make up about 13% of NYC’s residents.
- New Yorkers are living longer than ever, with an impressive life expectancy of 81.2 years, 2.5 years longer than the national average.
- The number of older New Yorkers is projected to grow by over 41%, from 1,002,000 in 2010 to 1,410,000 by 2040.
- Forty-four percent of older New Yorkers identify as White, 22% as Black, 21% as Latino and 12% as Asian/Pacific Islander. Two percent identify as mixed race or another race or ethnicity, which is referred to as Other.
- Nearly half of older New Yorkers were born outside the U.S and come from 130 different countries and speak over 90 languages.
- Two-thirds of older adults speak English very well. Fifty-four percent of older adults in NYC speak English at home, 20% speak Spanish and 6% speak Chinese.
- Forty percent of older New Yorkers identify as men and 60% as women. Less than 1% of older New Yorkers identify as transgender men or women, an estimated 1,000 older adults.
- One in five older New Yorkers lives below the poverty level. Older adults who identify as Latino (27%) or Asian/Pacific Islander (26%) are more likely to live below the poverty level compared with those who identify as Black (19%) or White (17%).
- Nearly all older New Yorkers (97%) are covered by some form of health insurance but some still have to skip or postpone health services because of out-of-pocket health care costs like premiums, copayments and deductibles. Twelve percent of older adults are sometimes unable to afford the medicines they need.

Social Determinants of Health

- About one in three older adults in NYC lives alone.
- Ninety-three percent of older New Yorkers report having enough food to eat. White older adults (97%) are more likely than Black (94%) and Latino older adults (82%) to report having enough food to eat.
- An estimated 110,000 older New Yorkers live in public housing.
- In NYC in 2016, falls among older adults led to 289 deaths, 30,492 emergency department visits and 16,661 hospital stays.

Health Status

- Two percent of older adults in NYC have too little weight, 36% have overweight, 27% have obesity and 35% have a normal weight. Two in five older adults report they get the recommended 150 minutes of physical activity per week.
- Approximately 3% of older adults binge drink and 8% currently smoke.
- More than half of older New Yorkers rate their own health as “excellent,” “very good” or “good.” One-third of Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander older adults and about two-thirds of White and Black older adults rate their health as “good” to “excellent.”
- Older adults may have multiple chronic diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Estimates suggest that over 40% of older adults report taking five or more prescription medications.
- More than one quarter of older NYC adults have diabetes, two-thirds have high blood pressure and half of older New Yorkers have arthritis.
- Ten percent of older New Yorkers report that they have ever had a heart attack and 5% report having had a stroke.
- Three percent of older adults in NYC have asthma and 12% have COPD.
- Among people living with HIV/AIDS in NYC, one in 10 are older adults.

Behavioral Health

Depression

- Nine percent of older (age 65+) New Yorkers have depression as measured by a validated screening tool.
- Depression is more common among older women (12%) than older men (6%).
- Depression is more likely among Latino (14%) than White older adults (8%).
- Older adults in low-income households (16%) are more likely to have depression than are older adults in high-income households (2%, interpret estimate with caution due to small sample size).

Suicide

- In 2016, the rate of suicide among older adults was 7.4 per 100,000 population.
- The rate of suicide among older men (11.9 per 100,000 men 65 and older) is higher than among older women (4.2 per 100,000 women 65 and older).
- The rate of death due to suicide is higher among White older adults (11.8 per 100,000) compared with Asian/Pacific Islander (8.2 per 100,000), Latino (3.6 per 100,000) and Black older adults (1.9 per 100,000).

Subjective cognitive decline

- Thirteen percent of older New Yorkers report experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or getting worse.

Drug overdose deaths

- The most common substances associated with overdose deaths among older adults include opioids, cocaine and alcohol.
- The rate of drug overdose deaths among adults ages 65 to 84 years has more than doubled from 2014 to 2017 (3.5 to 7.7 per 100,000 population)

Cancer Incidence

- Cancer incidence increases with age.
- Among older women in NYC, the leading causes of cancer death are lung, breast and colorectal cancers.
- Among older men in NYC, the leading causes of cancer death are lung, prostate and lymphoid and hematopoietic (blood-related) cancers.

Application

- It is important to understand the unique health characteristics of this population. This report shares data on the health and well-being of older New Yorkers and supports efforts to make NYC a place where everyone has the opportunity to age with health and dignity.



Community Populations- Questionnaire Demographics



Demographics (N= 1,074)

Demographics (N= 1,074)		
Age		
18-25	135	12.6%
26-35	246	23.0%
36-45	181	16.9%
46-55	138	12.9%
56-65	153	14.3%
66-75	123	11.5%
76-85	85	7.9%
86 +	9	0.8%
Gender		
Female	647	61.9%
Male	387	37.0%
Gender non-binary	9	0.9%
Transgender	2	0.2%
Self-described	1	0.1%
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual or straight	806	81.4%
Gay or lesbian	61	6.2%
Bisexual	45	4.5%
Asexual	44	4.4%
Self-describe	19	1.9%
Queer	15	1.5%
Race/ethnicity *		
White	529	49.3%
Black or African American	194	18.1%
Latino or Hispanic	163	15.2%
Asian or Asian American	150	14.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	13	1.2%
Other	23	2.1%
Born in the U.S.		
	725	69.9%

Demographics (N= 1,074)

Demographics (N= 1,074)		
How well do you speak English?		
Very well	808	78.2%
Well	115	11.1%
Not well	90	8.7%
Not at all	20	1.9%
Education Completed		
Less than grade 8	31	3.0%
Grades 9-11	50	4.9%
Grade 12 or GED	142	13.8%
College 1 year to 3 years	227	22.1%
College 4 years or more	567	55.1%
Other	12	1.2%
Employment *		
Working	615	57.3%
Not working	191	17.8%
Retired	101	9.4%
Student	79	7.4%
Homemaker/Caregiver	58	5.4%
Volunteer	63	5.9%
Other	23	2.1%
Type of health insurance *		
Private/commercial	399	37.5%
Medicare	357	33.6%
Medicaid	280	26.3%
Uninsured	110	10.3%
Unsure of type	35	3.3%
VA	16	1.5%

* multiple responses permitted.



Community Populations – Focus Group Demographics



Table 1. Focus Group Participant Demographics (N=7)			%
Gender			
Female	4	57.1%	
Male	2	28.6%	
Gender non-binary	1	14.3%	
Sexual Orientation +			
Heterosexual or straight	5	71.4%	
Gay or lesbian	1	14.3%	
Race/Ethnicity*			
White	5	71.4%	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	14.3%	
Asian or Asian American	1	14.3%	
Black or African American	1	14.3%	
How well do you speak English?			
Very well	7	100.0%	
Primary language spoken at home			
English	7	100.0%	
Highest level of education completed			
College 4 years or more (Bachelor's, JD/MD/PhD)	6	85.7%	
College 1 -3 years (some college, or technical school, associate's degree)	1	14.3%	
Employment status*			
Working	7	100.0%	
Insurance Status*			
Private insurance	7	100.0%	
Medicaid	1	14.3%	
Medicare	1	14.3%	
*Multiple responses allowed			
+ Percentage does not add up to 100%, due to missing response.			



2019 CHNA New-York Presbyterian Focus Group Guide



1. To start, we'd like to hear a little about you, including how long you have lived in this community and one thing you like about it.
2. We're interested in hearing from you about health, so before we get into our more detailed questions, we want to hear from you first about how you define the term. Briefly, what does the word "health" mean to you?
3. What do you think are the greatest health issues for people in this community? (e.g., particularly common illnesses or problems)
 - a. Why do you think [x health issue(s) mentioned] is so common here? (prompt if needed: age of the population, diet, lifestyle, pollution, other environmental factors)
4. [If not mentioned] Are there any particular mental health issues that people in this community face, including depression, anxiety, trauma, or stress?
 - a. Why do you think [x mental health-related issue(s) mentioned] is/are significant here?
5. [If not mentioned in Q4] Is drug and alcohol use an issue in this community? Why or why not? What kind of services are available for people struggling with drug or alcohol use?

Now we're going to ask a little more about you and daily life in this community.

6. Can you tell us about the kind of food that you generally eat?
 - a. How concerned are you about eating healthy? Why?
 - b. How easy or hard is it to buy, eat and serve healthy food around here? Where do you go for food?
 - c. What might make it easier to eat healthy?





2019 CHNA New-York Presbyterian Focus Group Guide



7. How easy or hard is it for people to exercise in this community? This includes things like walking, sports (like soccer and basketball), yoga, and other kinds of physical activity?
 - a. Do you exercise?
 - b. For those of you who do, what kind of exercise do you do and how often? Why?
 - c. For those of you who don't, why not?
 - d. How big a priority is exercise in this community? Can you explain?
 - e. What might encourage people to exercise more than they do?
8. Health is more than just medical care and many things can affect health, including housing, transportation, employment, stress in daily life, etc. Does this idea ring true to you? Why or why not?
9. Are there any particular challenges, like the ones I just mentioned, that people in this community face (i.e., housing, transportation, employment, stress in daily life, etc.)?
 - a. What about challenges related to housing?
 - b. Transportation?
 - c. Paying for food?
 - d. Employment?
 - e. Any others?
10. Are there things about this community that affect health in a positive way, for ex. good housing or access to healthy food?
11. What kinds of services exist in this community to help people deal with the challenges that we just discussed (If needed: like housing, transportation, employment)? Can you explain?
 - a. What kinds of organizations do people look to for help with these challenges? Why?
 - b. What about faith-based organizations like churches or mosques? Others?
 - c. If you've ever used services like these, how helpful were they? Why/why not?





Now I'd like to talk about healthcare.

12. Where do people here (in this room) go for health care?
 - a. How did you choose where you go?
 - b. How do you like it – what's good about it? What's bad?
 - c. Do you schedule an annual check-up?
13. Who do people here talk to if they are feeling sad or anxious and need help with that? [Probe if necessary: a therapist? Someone at a community based organization? A religious leader? A friend or family member?]
 - a. How willing are people to seek help for these kinds of issues?
 - b. What might encourage people to get help for these types of issues?
14. How well do you think the services that are available for people dealing with stress, anxiety, depression or other mental health challenges serve the mental health needs of this community?
 - a. Are there enough services? Not enough?
 - b. Are there ways the services available could be better? Or are they fine as they are?
15. Overall, how easy or difficult do you think it is for you and others you know to get health care?
 - a. What specifically makes it easy—or difficult—to get health care in this community?
 - b. Is cost of services an issue?
 - c. Is insurance an issue?
 - d. Is language – or provider sensitivity an issue?
16. If you were able to talk to a doctor via telephone or computer (like a videochat) when you were sick, instead of going in to see the doctor in person, how likely would you be to use that service?
 - a. Why or why not? [Prompt if needed: is it about your level of comfort using tech for this kind of thing? Or about your ability to access this kind of technology?



2019 CHNA New-York Presbyterian Focus Group Guide



This final set of questions are about some additional health related programs and resources.

17. If you want to learn about health – things like diabetes prevention, blood pressure or cancer screening, etc.—what kind of information is available to people in your community, if any?
 - a. Who provides this information? How do they do that?
 - b. Have you ever seen or gotten information like this being provided by a local hospital?
 - i. If so, what was it about?
 - ii. Did you attend? Why or why not?
 - c. Who generally attends these programs—or looks for this kind of information?
18. What other kinds of programs exist in this community to help people stay healthy? This could be things like WIC, free exercise classes, or community health workers, for example.
 - a. Has anyone used these programs?
 - b. How helpful are they, in your opinion?
 - c. What kind of programs do you think there could be more of?
19. Has anyone ever used a service like this? If yes, what did you think?
19. As we mentioned in the beginning of the group, the purpose of this conversation is to help NewYork-Presbyterian think about ways they can support the health of this community including things they do outside their walls. Are there any things we haven't talked about that you think NewYork-Presbyterian could do to help improve the health of the community?
20. Before we close, do you have any other comments about health or health care here – anything we haven't discussed?
21. Do you have any questions for us?

Thank you!





2019 NewYork-Presbyterian Community Health Needs Questionnaire (CHNQ)



The New York Academy of Medicine is conducting this survey as part of a community health needs assessment for NewYork-Presbyterian (NYP), a network of hospitals and providers across New York City and Westchester. The purpose of this survey is to identify health issues that are important in your community. The information that you provide will help NYP to develop health services and programs. This survey is voluntary and you can skip individual questions. All your responses will be kept private.

Eligibility

1. How old are you?

- <18 [Thank you, unfortunately, you are not eligible for the survey]
- 18 - 25
- 26 – 35
- 36 – 45
- 46 – 55
- 56 – 65
- 66 – 75
- 76 – 85
- 86+

2. Where do you live?

- Bronx
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan
- Queens
- Staten Island
- Westchester
- Other, please specify: _____

3. What is your zip code? ____





Health issues in your community

4. Overall, how would you rate the health of the people in the community where you live?

- Excellent Very good Good Fair Poor

5. What do you think are the biggest health concerns in your community? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent health | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis C | <input type="checkbox"/> Sickle cell anemia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and drug use | <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure | <input type="checkbox"/> Teen pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Maternal and child health | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health (e.g., depression, suicide) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise/physical activity | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falls among older adults | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually transmitted infections | |



6. Many things outside of medical care can impact daily health where you live. What are the top changes that you believe would improve the health of the residents of your community the most? (Check all that apply)

- Cleaner streets
- Improved housing conditions
- Improved water quality
- Increased number of places where older adults can live and socialize
- Increased public transportation
- Lead paint removal
- Mold removal
- More local jobs
- More parks and recreation centers
- Reduced air pollution
- Reduced cigarette/vaping smoke
- Reduced crime
- Reduced speeding on neighborhood streets
- Reduced traffic on neighborhood streets
- Reduction in homelessness
- Other: _____

Personal health and health care use

7. In general, would you say your health is...?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor





8. Has a doctor or other medical professional ever told you that you have any of the following . . .

	Yes	No
a. Arthritis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Asthma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cancer (including skin cancer)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Chronic pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Depression or anxiety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Drug or alcohol addiction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Heart disease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Hepatitis C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. High blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. High cholesterol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Kidney disease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Obesity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Osteoporosis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Sexually transmitted diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Sickle cell anemia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





9. Do you currently have health insurance?

- Yes
- No (Skip to Q10)
- Don't know (Skip to Q10)

9a. If yes, what type (Check all that apply)

- Medicaid
- Medicare
- Private/commercial
- VA
- Not sure what kind

10. Where do you most often go for health care? (Check one)

- Alternative care (e.g., herbalist, acupuncturist)
- Community health center
- Doctor's office
- Emergency room
- Hospital-based practice
- I don't go anywhere (skip to Q11)
- Pharmacy
- Spiritual healer or leader
- Urgent care
- Other, please specify: _____

10a. Is the place you go to part of NewYork-Presbyterian?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know



11. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed health care or health services but did not get it?

- Yes
- No (Skip to Q12)
- Don't know (Skip to Q12)

11a. Why didn't you get the care? (Check all that apply)

- Concerned about language or translation issues
- Couldn't get an appointment soon enough or at the right time
- Didn't have transportation
- Didn't know where to go
- Didn't realize I needed to see doctor
- Don't have a doctor
- Don't like to go
- Goes against my religious/cultural beliefs
- Had other responsibilities (e.g. work, childcare)
- High cost of care (e.g. co-pay, deductible)
- I thought I wouldn't get good care
- Not insured
- Other, please specify: _____

12. During the past 12 months, how many times have you gotten care in a hospital emergency room (ER)?

- None (Skip to Q13)
- 1 time
- 2 or more times
- Don't know



12a. Why did you choose to go to the ER? (Check all that apply)

- Didn't have insurance
- Didn't have transportation to doctor's office or clinic
- Doctor's office or clinic wasn't open
- Doctor told me to go to the ER
- Don't know
- Get most of my care at the ER
- Problem too serious for a doctor's office or clinic
- Other, please specify: _____

Hospital Services

13. Have you received medical care at any of the following NYP hospitals in the last 12 months? (Check all that apply)

- Gracie Square Hospital
- NYP Allen Hospital
- NYP Brooklyn Methodist Hospital
- NYP Columbia University Medical Center
- NYP David H. Koch Center
- NYP Hudson Valley Hospital
- NYP Komansky Children's Hospital
- NYP Lawrence Hospital
- NYP Lower Manhattan Hospital
- NYP Morgan Stanley Children's Hospital
- NYP Och Spine Hospital
- NYP Queens
- NYP Weill Cornell Medical Center
- NYP Westchester Division
- Other, please specify: _____
- No (Skip to Q14)

13a. Which services did you use? (Check all that apply)

- Adolescent health
- Birthing/Maternity
- Dental care
- Emergency department
- Heart/Cardiology care
- Pediatrics care
- Primary care (e.g. internal medicine)
- Radiology/Imaging
- Surgery
- Women's health
- Other, please specify: _____





13b. Have you participated in any of these programs in the last 12 months?

Ask appropriate follow-up for each item below (e.g., if “yes,” ask if useful); Skip patterns will be used for each question.	Yes		No	
	I found it to be useful	I did not find it useful	However, I am interested	Not interested
i. Community fitness and nutrition programs (e.g. weight loss and cooking programs)				
ii. Community health education events and lectures				
iii. Community health screening (e.g. blood pressure, diabetes)				
iv. Community support groups				
v. LGBT support services				
vi. Mental health and family counseling				
vii. Quit smoking programs				
viii. Other, please specify:				





Information and Activities

14. Where do you get most of your health information? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Books | <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance plan | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community based organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Television |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor or health care provider | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family or friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers or magazines | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health department | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health fairs | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious organizations (e.g., church, temple) | |

15. Which of the following do you use to communicate with your healthcare provider? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In-person | <input type="checkbox"/> Text messaging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Online provider portal (e.g., MyChart) | <input type="checkbox"/> Video conferencing (e.g., FaceTime, Skype) | |

16. Do you regularly go to or participate in any of the following? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community center | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious organization (e.g., church, temple) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gym or recreational center | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local park & arts/cultural organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood association (e.g., tenant association) | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other community organizations | |





Demographics

17. What is your gender?

- Female Male Prefer to self-describe: __
 Gender non-binary Transgender

18. What is your sexual orientation?

- Asexual Gay, or lesbian Queer
 Bisexual Heterosexual or straight Prefer to self-describe: __

19. What is your race or ethnicity? (Check all that apply)

- American Indian or Alaskan Native Hispanic or Latino
 Asian or Asian American White
 Black or African American Other, please specify: _____

20. Were you born outside of the U.S.?

- Yes No (Skip to Q21)

20a. In what country were you born? _____

22. How well do you speak English?

- Very well Well Not well Not at all





23. Do you prefer to get health care in a language other than English?

- Yes No (skip to Q24)

23a. Which language? _____

24. Where do you currently live or stay?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assisted living | <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing/long term care | <input type="checkbox"/> Three-quarter housing/Halfway house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Group home | <input type="checkbox"/> Own an apartment/house | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless, living in a shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> Rent an apartment/house | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless, living on the street | <input type="checkbox"/> Staying with friends/family | |

25. What is the highest level of education you completed? (Check one)

- Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
- Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
- College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or Technical school, Associate's degree)
- College 4 years or more (i.e. Bachelor's, JD/MD/PhD)
- Other, please specify: _____



26. What is your employment status (Check all that apply)?

- Homemaker/caregiver
- Not working
- Student
- Volunteer
- Working
- Other, please specify: _____

27. How many people are part of your household, including yourself, children and adults? ____

28. During the past 30 days, have you felt angry, sad or frustrated as a result of how you were treated based on any of the following?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Perceived immigration status | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: _ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economic status | <input type="checkbox"/> Race/ethnicity | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English language skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion | |





**29. Would you be interested in participating in a focus group on health or receiving the survey results in the future?
Your contact information will be maintained separately from your survey responses (Check all that apply)**

- Yes, I am interested in participating in a focus group.
- Yes, I am interested in receiving the survey results.
- No, I am not interested in either. (Skip to end of survey)

29a. Please provide your contact information below

Name: _____

Email: _____

Phone Number: _____

Thank you for helping us better understand the health needs of your community!

Thank You

Your feedback on this report is welcomed. You may send written comments to or request more information on this 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment at community@nyp.org.