

# **Community Health Needs Assessment**

*Prepared for*  
THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

*By*  
VERITÉ HEALTHCARE  
CONSULTING, LLC

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## ABOUT VERITÉ HEALTHCARE CONSULTING

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Verité Healthcare Consulting, LLC (Verité) was founded in May 2006 and is located in Alexandria, Virginia. The firm serves as a national resource that helps hospitals conduct community health needs assessments and develop implementation strategies that address priority needs. The firm also helps hospitals, associations, and policymakers with community benefit reporting, planning, program assessment, and policy and guidelines development. Verité is a recognized, national thought leader in community benefit and in the evolving expectations that tax-exempt healthcare organizations are required to meet.

The community health needs assessment prepared for The Mount Sinai Hospital was directed by the firm's Vice President and

managed by a senior associate, with associates and research analysts supporting the work. The firm's senior staff hold graduate degrees in relevant fields.

More information on the firm and its qualifications can be found at [www.VeriteConsulting.com](http://www.VeriteConsulting.com).

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*Verité Healthcare Consulting's work seeks to improve the health of communities, vulnerable people, and the organizations that serve them.*

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Introduction

This community health needs assessment (CHNA) was conducted by The Mount Sinai Hospital (“Mount Sinai” or “the Hospital”) to identify community health needs and to inform development of an implementation strategy to address identified significant needs.

The Mount Sinai Hospital encompasses two campuses, a 1,171-bed tertiary- and quaternary-care teaching facility located on the Upper East Side and Mount Sinai Queens, a 235-bed acute care facility located in Astoria. These two facilities are one hospital as licensed by the State of New York, and the needs assessment applies to the community collectively served by both facilities.

The 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) requires each tax-exempt hospital to “conduct a [CHNA] every three years and adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified through such assessment.”

Tax-exempt hospitals also are required to report information about community benefits they provide on IRS Form 990, Schedule H. As specified in the instructions to IRS Form 990, Schedule H, community benefits are programs or activities that provide treatment and/or promote health and healing as a response to identified community needs.

Community benefit activities and programs seek to achieve objectives that include:

- improving access to health services,
- enhancing public health,
- advancing increased general knowledge, and

- relieving the government burden to improve health.<sup>1</sup>

To be reported, community need for the activity or program must be established. Need can be established by conducting a community health needs assessment.

CHNAs seek to identify priority health status and access to care issues for particular geographic areas and populations by focusing on the following questions:

- **Who** in the community is most vulnerable in terms of health status or access to care?
- **What** are the unique health status and/or access needs for these populations?
- **Where** do these people live in the community?
- **Why** are these problems present?

The question of **how** the Hospital can best use its limited charitable resources to address identified significant needs will be the subject of the separate implementation strategy.

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<sup>1</sup>Instructions for IRS form 990 Schedule H, 2012.

## Methodology Summary

Significant community health needs were identified by collecting and analyzing data and information from multiple sources. Statistics for numerous health status, health care access, and related indicators were analyzed, including comparisons to benchmarks where possible. The principal findings of recent health assessments conducted by other organizations were reviewed as well.

Input from persons representing the broad interests of the community, including individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health, was received by conducting interviews with 47 individuals.

Verité applied a ranking methodology to help identify significant community health needs. Scores for the severity and scope of identified health needs were assigned and calculated using weighted averages, taking into account multiple primary and secondary data sources. Mount Sinai staff then reviewed and confirmed the significant health needs.

## List of Significant Community Health Needs

The CHNA identified several significant community health needs using the data sources, analytic methods, and prioritization process and criteria described in summary above and on page A-2.

In alphabetical order, these needs are:

- Access to Preventive and Primary Care and Health Insurance
- Access to Mental Health Care and Poor Mental Health Status
- Chronic Diseases and Contributing Lifestyle Factors

- Cultural, Ethnic, and Linguistic Barriers to Care
- Environmental Determinants of Health
- Infant Health Risk Factors and Outcomes
- Poverty, Financial Hardship, and Basic Needs Insecurity
- Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS

Each of these needs is described in detail with supporting data beginning on page 6.

## Community Served by Mount Sinai



### Mount Sinai Community Summary Characteristics

- The community encompasses 168 ZIP codes in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and parts of Queens
- Total population in 2011: 6,907,872
  - Population expected to grow 3% from 2010-2020; residents in the Bronx and Queens and those 65+ anticipated to increase most rapidly
- 56% non-White in 2011; 31% Hispanic in 2011
- 73% of the Hospital's inpatient discharges originated from the community in 2012
- The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan had higher poverty rates than the state; the Bronx and Brooklyn had higher unemployment rates than the state
- Health disparities are present, particularly for low-income and minority populations in the Bronx and Brooklyn
- The Bronx was ranked as the worst county in the state on nine health- and socioeconomic-related indicators

## Description of Significant Community Health Needs

The significant community health needs identified in this CHNA are described below in alphabetical order, with a summary of supporting data and references to page and exhibit numbers that contain additional information.

### Access to Preventive and Primary Care and Health Insurance

Access to preventive and primary care, and to health insurance coverage by private plans or public programs, is vital for community residents to be healthy. The ability to access affordable care is influenced by many factors, including cost of health insurance coverage, the ability to pay for services out-of-pocket, the availability and location of health care providers that accept a variety of forms of payment, knowledge of services, and a range of practical (e.g., transportation, available time) and social (e.g., language, family support, cultural views) factors.

#### Key Findings

Evidence supporting a lack of access to preventive and primary care and to health insurance as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- Eighteen geographic areas (i.e., groups of contiguous census tracts that compose neighborhoods) in the Bronx, eight areas in Manhattan, 14 areas in Brooklyn, and seven areas in Queens were designated as Medically Underserved Areas in 2013 (**A-70**).
- Multiple areas and populations in the Mount Sinai community were designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs). These included Medicaid-eligible populations in parts of Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens, as well as low-income residents in Crown Heights. East New York, Southwest Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, which are all in Brooklyn, are designated as HPSAs, as is the American Indian community in Manhattan (**Exhibits 57 and 58**).
- At between 47 and 66 physicians per 100,000 population, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens all had significantly lower rates of primary care physicians in 2012 than the state (nearly 82 physicians per 100,000) (**Exhibit 60**).
- The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens ranked in the bottom quartile of all New York State boroughs/counties on access to care in 2013, according to the County Health Rankings (**Exhibit 29A**).
- Interview participants identified several issues with respect to the accessibility and use of preventive health services, affordability of care and insurance, and a lack of coverage. These included: residents lacking knowledge of health care resources, a lack of family and social support, transportation and mobility needs, and scheduling challenges for people working multiple jobs or who are unable to take time off to seek care. Financial resources and a lack of insurance coverage were reported to be primary barriers to care. Gaps in care coordination and follow-up by providers were reported to exacerbate access limitations (**A-86**).

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## Access to Mental Health Care and Poor Mental Health Status

Mental health includes both mental health conditions (e.g., depression, autism, bipolar) and behavioral issues (e.g., bullying, suicidal behavior). Access to affordable mental health care is a crucial element of community health. Poor mental health causes suffering for both those afflicted and the people around them. It can negatively impact children's ability to learn in school, and adults' ability to be productive in the workplace and to provide a stable and nurturing environment for their families. Poor mental health frequently contributes to or exacerbates problems with physical health and illness.

### Key Findings

Evidence supporting access to mental health care and poor mental health status as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas existed in all four boroughs within the community in 2013 (**Exhibit 58**).
- At between 26.6 and 42.1 per 100,000 population, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens all had significantly lower rates of mental health providers (including child psychiatrists, psychiatrists, and psychologists) in 2012 than the state (nearly 77.8 providers per 100,000 population) (**Exhibit 60**).
- The Youth Risk Behavior Survey of high school-aged youth in 2011 found comparatively high rates of self-reported attempted suicide and periods of sadness affecting regular activities in parts of the community (**Exhibit 48**).
- Mental health was found to be a priority by a 2013 New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene needs assessment (**A-80**), and mental health services were among the most frequently mentioned needed services in a 2013 Brooklyn needs assessment (**A-79**).
- Mental health was reported as a significant health issue in numerous key informant interviews. Anxiety and depression affect all age groups, and are exacerbated by stress related to poverty, financial hardship, and social factors. Among other mental health conditions mentioned were learning disabilities, autism, bipolar disorder, psychoses, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, abuse and neglect, bullying, and domestic and community violence. Adolescents and senior citizens were highlighted as particularly vulnerable and in need of services (**A-87** and **A-88**).



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## Chronic Diseases and Contributing Lifestyle Factors

Chronic diseases including obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, and asthma and other respiratory ailments are highly prevalent in the community. Access to care, health knowledge and literacy, a lack of physical activity, poor diet and nutrition, the physical environment, and cultural norms all influence chronic disease. Taken as a whole, these diseases impose a heavy burden in quality of life, mortality, and health care costs.

### Key Findings

Evidence indicating that chronic diseases and lifestyle factors are significant health needs was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- Hospitalizations and emergency department visits for asthma were higher in the community than in New York State in 2008-2010, and compared to New York State Prevention Agenda 2017 targets (**Exhibit 39**). Asthma hospitalizations occurred at much higher rates for Black and Hispanic populations than for other groups (**Exhibit 40**).
- According to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the rate of childhood asthma-related emergency department visits in the poorest neighborhoods was three times the rate in the wealthiest neighborhoods in 2010-2012 (**A-81** and **A-82**).
- Non-White populations in Manhattan compared poorly to the state for chronic lower respiratory disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease mortality (**A-46**).
- Coronary heart disease mortality rates and the percentage of adults with high blood pressure were 10 to 50 percent higher than the state in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and New York City as a whole in 2008-2010 (**Exhibit 33**).
- Brooklyn and the Bronx compared unfavorably to the state's averages and the Prevention Agenda targets on the percentage of adults and children who are obese (**Exhibit 49B**).
- In the Bronx and Brooklyn, the rate of hospitalizations for diabetes complications exceeded New York State averages and Prevention Agenda targets (**Exhibit 49B**).
- The percentage of high school-aged youth with three or more hours of leisure computer use per school day and three or more hours of TV per school day was higher across the community than in New York State or the U.S (**Exhibit 48**).
- Chronic diseases and lifestyle factors collectively were reported to be the leading health issue by interview participants. Obesity, overweight, and diabetes among both children and adults were frequently mentioned as critical issues even though childhood obesity was perceived to be declining somewhat. Obesity and overweight was reported to drive other chronic conditions, including cardiovascular risk factors and ailments such as hypertension, and cancer. Poor diet and limited exercise were viewed as primary contributors to these chronic conditions. Diet and exercise were, in turn, influenced by the availability and affordability of nutritious food, the local environment not being conducive to exercise, and other factors (**A-86**).
- Interview participants also frequently reported asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as a critical chronic disease issue and throughout the community and especially in

East and Central Harlem and Western Queens (**A-86**). Environmental factors including poor outdoor air quality and poor housing conditions reportedly are barriers to progress with the disease (**A-87**).

## Cultural, Ethnic, and Linguistic Barriers to Care

In a diverse community, wide differences in culture, ethnicity, and language often present challenges and barriers to seeking and obtaining health care services. These include a lack of knowledge about available health services or how to navigate the system, a lack of health education or health literacy, language barriers, and cultural assumptions or norms in relation to the health care system. The diversity of the community is important to recognize given the presence of health disparities and barriers to health care access experienced by different groups.

### Key Findings

Evidence supporting cultural, ethnic, and language challenges and barriers to care as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- The community is highly diverse. In 2011, 44.1 percent of the population was White, 24.1 percent was Black, 12.6 percent was Asian, and 30.6 percent was Hispanic (or Latino) (**Exhibit 5**). There is significant local variation in race and ethnicity across the community. For example, the most populous two races in East Harlem in 2007-2011 were Black (33.6 percent) and Other Race (29.4 percent), with 50.7 percent identifying as Hispanic (or Latino) in 2011 (**Exhibits 5 and 6**). Whereas, in Northwest Queens the two most populous races were White (65.3 percent) and Asian (16.4 percent), with 28.4 percent Hispanic (or Latino) (**Exhibits 5 and 6**).
- The percentage of residents that was linguistically isolated was higher than the state average in all four boroughs, ranging from 16.9 percent in Manhattan to 28.5 percent in Queens. These figures compare to New York State at 13.3 percent and the U.S. at 8.7 percent (**Exhibit 10**).
- In New York City in 2011, 36.8 percent of the population was foreign born. The majority of these residents were from Latin America or Asia. Of the four boroughs in the community, Queens had the highest percentage of foreign-born residents at 47.8 percent (**Exhibit 11**).
- The New York School of Medicine Institute of Community Health and Research and the Center for the Study of Asian American Health completed assessments that document language and cultural barriers and numerous specific differences in care seeking and health behaviors among Asian populations (**A-83 and A-84**).
- Interview participants universally discussed the implications of the community's diversity on health status and health care delivery. Language barriers are prevalent and present barriers to knowledge or understanding of available resources and how to use them, the ability to obtain health care appointments with appropriate translation services, the ability to understand a provider's diagnoses and instructions, and the likelihood that one will seek health services (**A-86 and A-87**).

- Interview participants also discussed ways that cultural differences are a factor in health behaviors and health care seeking, including the roles of family members, stigmas associated with some health conditions, mistrust of Western medicine, and dietary choices. Undocumented community residents have an additional barrier, related to fears associated with their immigration status (**A-86** and **A-87**).

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## Environmental Determinants of Health

The environments in which people live and work influence health in myriad ways. The degrees to which a community is free of pollutants, contains spaces suitable for walking and other outdoor activity, is safe, and affords access to healthy foods are among the ways that environments are important to health.

### Key Findings

Evidence supporting environmental determinants as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens all compared unfavorably to the U.S. average in 2013 on recreation facilities per 100,000 population and on the percent of restaurants classified as fast food (**Exhibit 29C**).
- The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens all ranked in the third or fourth (bottom) quartiles of all New York State counties in 2013 on measures of environmental quality and the built environment (**Exhibit 29A**).
- Healthy eating was one of ten priority areas identified by the Take Care New York 2016 agenda of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (**A-80**). And while the majority of community residents have adequate access to nutritious food, “food deserts,” which include low-income areas more than one-half mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas, were present in 18 census tracts located in all four boroughs of the community in 2010 (**Exhibit 55**).
- Healthy indoor and outdoor air was a top priority area identified by the Take Care New York 2016 agenda (**A-80**).
- The violent crime rates were 50 to 75 percent worse in New York City than in New York State in 2011 (**Exhibit 23**). Additionally, the rate of arrests of young adults for drug-related offenses that year was 50 to 75 percent worse than New York State in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, and nearly 42 percent worse in Queens (**Exhibit 24**).
- Interview participants reported a number of environmental factors in the community that contribute to poor health status, including: air pollution from vehicular traffic, power generation, and construction dust; poor housing stock with lead-based paint, mold, and pest-related pollutants; relatively few safe open spaces and park areas; and a high density of fast-food vendors and few full-service grocers and farmers markets. These factors were viewed as contributing to a number of health needs, including asthma and respiratory ailments, obesity, diabetes, and stress (**A-87**).

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## Infant Health Risk Factors and Outcomes

Determinants of maternal and child health include environmental conditions, access to care, income, education, lifestyle choices, and sociocultural factors. Minimizing risks to healthy births and ensuring adequate social and economic support for mothers and children before, during, and after birth lay the foundation for a healthy community. Infant mortality rates, birth weights, teen pregnancies, prenatal care utilization, and prenatal substance use are key indicators of maternal and child health.

### Key Findings

Evidence supporting infant health risk factors and outcomes as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- While the community overall had a lower infant mortality rate than New York State from 2009-2011, racial and ethnic disparities are evident (**Exhibits 41 and 45**). The mortality rate among Black infants was 34 to 300 percent higher than that of Whites in different parts of the community. The infant mortality rate for Hispanics was higher than the rate for Whites in Brooklyn and Manhattan (**Exhibit 45**).
- The maternal mortality rate in the community was greater than 50 percent worse than for New York State, and higher than the Prevention Agenda target (**Exhibit 49C**).
- Teen pregnancy rates in 2008-2010 were comparatively high for some racial and ethnic groups in the Bronx and Brooklyn and for all groups in Manhattan. The rates for White non-Hispanics were universally lower than for Black non-Hispanics and Hispanics (**Exhibit 45**).
- Unintended pregnancies as a percentage of all live births were two to four times higher for Black residents (both Hispanic and non-Hispanic) than for White non-Hispanic residents in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens (**Exhibit 49C**).
- Maternal and child health indicators—including the percentage of births with early prenatal care, percentage with adequate prenatal care, premature births, and low birth weight—were most unfavorable in the Bronx (**Exhibit 45**).
- In 2010, the percentage of women who drank alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy in Manhattan and the percentage of women who smoked during the last three months of pregnancy in the Bronx were more than double New York City average. The percentages of White women and college graduates who drank alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy were approximately double the New York City average, while Black and Hispanic populations, residents without a high school diploma, and those with only some college education were more likely to smoke during the last three months of pregnancy (**Exhibit 46**).

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## Poverty, Financial Hardship, and Basic Needs Insecurity

Poverty is known to be highly correlated with a range of health problems and factors that contribute to poor health. People with lower income or who are unemployed or underemployed are less likely to have health insurance or to be able to afford health care expenses paid out-of-pocket. Low income also is associated with increased difficulties securing reliable transportation, including to medical care visits, and with food insecurity.

### Key Findings

Evidence supporting poverty, financial hardship and basic needs insecurity as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan reported higher poverty rates than the New York State and U.S. averages from 2007-2011 (**Exhibit 12**). At nearly 29 percent, the Bronx had the highest rate of poverty in the community (**Exhibit 12**). The Bronx and Brooklyn also reported higher unemployment rates than the state and national averages in 2013 (**Exhibit 16**).
- Hispanic and Black residents consistently had higher poverty rates than White residents in the community. Manhattan shows the greatest disparities between White and non-White poverty rates (**Exhibit 13**).
- Financial hardship and poverty are most concentrated in central and southern portions of the Bronx and northeastern portions of Brooklyn, especially in Hunts Point and Mott Haven, Central Bronx, High Bridge and Morrisania, Bronx Park and Fordham, Bushwick and Williamsburg, East New York and New Lots, and Central Brooklyn (**Exhibit 14**). These same areas also have higher percentages of minority populations (**Exhibit 5**).
- Affordable housing is an issue in the community; approximately 7.6 percent of New York City's population lived in subsidized housing and 3,180 individuals (38.6 per 100,000) were unsheltered in 2013 (**A-27** and **Exhibit 27**).
- Low-income, poverty, and basic needs insecurity were mentioned frequently by interview participants, who emphasized the correlation between income, access to care, and poor health. High unemployment rates, low incomes, high numbers of people living in poor-quality housing, and lack of ability to purchase high-quality food all were stated to be elements of basic needs insecurity, and to reduce the ability of individuals and families to maintain their health. Poverty, financial hardship, and basic needs insecurity particularly affect residents living in the community's subsidized housing units (**A-88**).

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## Sexually Transmitted Infections including HIV/AIDS

Sexually transmitted diseases are a community health and public health concern in part due to their related health complications and long-term consequences, low rates of diagnosis, potentially high care costs, and the variety of approaches required to prevent and control these communicable diseases. The ability to reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted infections depends on several factors, including health education, preventive health behaviors, and the availability and accessibility of public health and health care services.

### Key Findings

Evidence supporting sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS as a significant health need was found in multiple indicators from different sources, including:

- The chlamydia incidence rate in all four boroughs compared unfavorably to the national average in 2010. The rates in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan were more than 75 percent worse than the national average (**Exhibit 29B**).
- In 2011, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan reported AIDS mortality rates more than twice as high as the state average (**Exhibit 30**).
- The prevalence rate of those living with HIV and AIDS, as well as the new diagnosis rates of HIV and AIDS cases, were extremely high in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan in 2010. The prevalence rate of those living with HIV and AIDS in Manhattan was greater than three times the state average. Black and Hispanic populations and males had higher prevalence rates than other cohorts (**Exhibits 37 and 38**).
- Three or more boroughs in the community compared poorly to the New York State Prevention Agenda 2017 target for case rates of HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis (**Exhibit 49B**).
- In 2008-2010, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan reported acute hepatitis B incidence rates between ten and 50 percent worse than the state average (**Exhibit 36**).

# CHNA DATA AND ANALYSIS

# METHODOLOGY

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## Data Sources and Analytic Methods

Community health needs were identified by collecting and analyzing data and information from multiple quantitative and qualitative sources. Including multiple data sources and stakeholder views is important when assessing the level of consensus that exists regarding significant community health needs. If alternative data sources support similar conclusions, then confidence is increased regarding the most problematic health needs in a community.

Statistics for numerous health status, health care access, and related indicators were analyzed, including from local, state, and federal public agencies, local community service organizations, and from Mount Sinai. Comparisons to benchmarks were made where possible. Details from these quantitative data are presented in the CHNA Data and Analysis section of this report, followed by a review of the principal findings of health assessments and reports conducted by other organizations in the community in recent years.

Input from persons representing the broad interests of the community was taken into account via 45 key informant interview sessions with 47 individuals, conducted in July and August 2013. Interviewees included: individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; local public health department representatives with information and expertise relevant to the health needs of the community; and individuals and organizations serving or representing medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations.

## Prioritization Process and Criteria

Verité applied a ranking methodology to help prioritize the community health needs identified by the assessment, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data throughout. Scores were calculated for each category of data (secondary quantitative data, previous assessments, and interviews) based on the severity of the issue as measured by the data and as indicated by community input. Scores were averaged and assigned a weight for each data category: 40 percent for secondary quantitative data, 20 percent for previous assessments, and 40 percent for interviews. Mount Sinai staff then reviewed these findings to confirm the significant health needs.



## DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY ASSESSED

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This section identifies and describes the community assessed by Mount Sinai and how it was determined.

Mount Sinai's community is comprised of 168 ZIP codes encompassing the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and parts of Queens<sup>2</sup> (**Exhibit 1**). The community is divided into neighborhoods utilized by the New York State Department of Health;<sup>3</sup> 35 of the 42 neighborhoods in New York City are in the Mount Sinai community. The two hospital facilities are located on the Upper East Side and in Astoria.

The Mount Sinai community includes a portion of the ZIP codes belonging to the neighborhoods of Jamaica, North Queens, and Southwest Queens. All other neighborhoods are represented in their entirety.<sup>4</sup> In 2011, the Mount Sinai community was estimated to have a population of approximately 6.9 million persons.

The community definition was validated based on the geographic origins of discharges from Mount Sinai Hospital and Mount Sinai Queens. In 2012, the community collectively accounted for 73 percent of the Hospital's inpatient discharges. Manhattan and Queens accounted for the highest percentage of discharges (**Exhibit 1**).

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<sup>2</sup> Data are discussed at the borough level in this CHNA. However, the Bronx is equivalent to Bronx County, Brooklyn is equivalent to Kings County, Manhattan is equivalent to New York County, and Queens is equivalent to Queens County.

<sup>3</sup> New York State Department of Health. (2006). ZIP Code Definitions of New York City Neighborhoods. Retrieved 2013, from: [www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/appendix/neighborhoods.htm](http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/appendix/neighborhoods.htm)

<sup>4</sup> Included ZIP codes for Jamaica are 11432 and 11435. North Queens includes ZIP codes 11354, 11355, 11356, 11357, and 11358. Southwest Queens includes ZIP codes 11414, 11415, 11418, and 11421.

### Exhibit 1: Community Population, 2011, and Inpatient Discharges from Mount Sinai, 2012

| Borough and Neighborhood                    | 2011 Population  | 2012 Discharges | Percentage of Total Discharges |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                                | <b>1,372,499</b> | <b>4,406</b>    | <b>7.1%</b>                    |
| Bronx Park and Fordham                      | 241,007          | 534             | 0.9%                           |
| Central Bronx                               | 203,982          | 555             | 0.9%                           |
| High Bridge and Morrisania                  | 204,821          | 867             | 1.4%                           |
| Hunts Point and Mott Haven                  | 133,949          | 813             | 1.3%                           |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale                   | 90,567           | 382             | 0.6%                           |
| Northeast Bronx                             | 200,571          | 373             | 0.6%                           |
| Southeast Bronx                             | 297,602          | 882             | 1.4%                           |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                             | <b>2,486,119</b> | <b>6,731</b>    | <b>10.9%</b>                   |
| Borough Park                                | 335,341          | 1,154           | 1.9%                           |
| Bushwick and Williamsburg                   | 208,838          | 516             | 0.8%                           |
| Canarsie and Flatlands                      | 202,336          | 447             | 0.7%                           |
| Central Brooklyn                            | 312,762          | 679             | 1.1%                           |
| East New York and New Lots                  | 183,123          | 390             | 0.6%                           |
| Flatbush                                    | 303,254          | 512             | 0.8%                           |
| Greenpoint                                  | 124,004          | 589             | 1.0%                           |
| Northwest Brooklyn                          | 229,931          | 799             | 1.3%                           |
| Southern Brooklyn                           | 266,450          | 979             | 1.6%                           |
| Southwest Brooklyn                          | 192,615          | 465             | 0.8%                           |
| Sunset Park                                 | 127,465          | 201             | 0.3%                           |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                            | <b>1,579,594</b> | <b>20,181</b>   | <b>32.7%</b>                   |
| Central Harlem                              | 166,792          | 2,824           | 4.6%                           |
| Chelsea and Clinton                         | 140,600          | 702             | 1.1%                           |
| East Harlem                                 | 113,741          | 6,696           | 10.9%                          |
| Gramercy Park and Murray Hill               | 127,158          | 738             | 1.2%                           |
| Greenwich Village and Soho                  | 81,969           | 302             | 0.5%                           |
| Inwood and Washington Heights               | 264,239          | 1,262           | 2.0%                           |
| Lower East Side                             | 198,860          | 578             | 0.9%                           |
| Lower Manhattan                             | 48,451           | 278             | 0.5%                           |
| Upper East Side                             | 216,966          | 3,376           | 5.5%                           |
| Upper West Side                             | 220,818          | 3,425           | 5.6%                           |
| <b>Queens</b>                               | <b>1,469,660</b> | <b>13,893</b>   | <b>22.5%</b>                   |
| Central Queens                              | 94,278           | 259             | 0.4%                           |
| Jamaica                                     | 109,258          | 371             | 0.6%                           |
| North Queens                                | 236,460          | 653             | 1.1%                           |
| Northwest Queens                            | 197,292          | 7,515           | 12.2%                          |
| Southwest Queens                            | 124,137          | 370             | 0.6%                           |
| West Central Queens                         | 245,978          | 878             | 1.4%                           |
| West Queens                                 | 462,257          | 3,847           | 6.2%                           |
| <b>Total Community Population</b>           | <b>6,907,872</b> |                 |                                |
| <b>Discharges from Community</b>            |                  | <b>45,211</b>   | <b>73.3%</b>                   |
| <b>Discharges from New York State (NYS)</b> |                  |                 |                                |
| <b>Outside of Community</b>                 |                  | <b>11,460</b>   | <b>18.6%</b>                   |
| <b>Discharges from Outside NYS</b>          |                  | <b>5,005</b>    | <b>8.1%</b>                    |
| <b>Total Discharges</b>                     |                  | <b>61,676</b>   | <b>100.0%</b>                  |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2011 5 year estimates and New York State Department of Health, SPARCS dataset, 2013.

Exhibit 2 presents a map displaying the 35 neighborhoods that comprise the Mount Sinai community.

**Exhibit 2: Mount Sinai Community**



## SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

This section presents secondary data regarding demographics, economic indicators, and health needs in the Mount Sinai community.

### Demographics

Population characteristics and changes influence health issues in and services needed by communities. A total of 6,907,872 people resided in the Mount Sinai community in 2011. That population is projected to increase. According to Cornell University's Program on Applied Demographics, the population of the four boroughs in the community is expected to grow 3.4 percent between 2010 and 2020. The populations of the four boroughs are growing at a faster rate than the state as a whole, which is expecting growth of 1.6 percent between 2010 and 2020. The Bronx and Queens are expected to grow most rapidly at 5.0 and 4.7 percent, respectively.<sup>5</sup>

**Exhibit 3** illustrates the total number of residents living in the community by borough, and their distribution by age and sex in 2011.

#### Exhibit 3: Population by Age and Sex, 2011

| Borough          | 0-19         | 20-44        | 45-64        | 65+          | Total Population |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>     | <b>30.5%</b> | <b>36.2%</b> | <b>22.8%</b> | <b>10.5%</b> | <b>1,372,499</b> |
| Male             | 15.5%        | 16.8%        | 10.2%        | 4.0%         | 638,617          |
| Female           | 14.9%        | 19.4%        | 12.6%        | 6.6%         | 733,882          |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>  | <b>26.7%</b> | <b>38.4%</b> | <b>23.4%</b> | <b>11.5%</b> | <b>2,486,119</b> |
| Male             | 13.6%        | 18.4%        | 10.7%        | 4.5%         | 1,171,941        |
| Female           | 13.1%        | 20.0%        | 12.8%        | 7.0%         | 1,314,178        |
| <b>Manhattan</b> | <b>17.4%</b> | <b>45.3%</b> | <b>23.9%</b> | <b>13.3%</b> | <b>1,579,594</b> |
| Male             | 8.7%         | 21.6%        | 11.3%        | 5.4%         | 743,330          |
| Female           | 8.7%         | 23.7%        | 12.6%        | 7.9%         | 836,264          |
| <b>Queens</b>    | <b>21.8%</b> | <b>40.5%</b> | <b>25.1%</b> | <b>12.6%</b> | <b>1,469,660</b> |
| Male             | 11.3%        | 20.9%        | 12.1%        | 5.1%         | 725,730          |
| Female           | 10.6%        | 19.6%        | 12.9%        | 7.5%         | 743,930          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>24.3%</b> | <b>40.0%</b> | <b>23.8%</b> | <b>12.0%</b> | <b>6,907,872</b> |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

In 2011, Manhattan had a higher proportion of adult and senior residents and a lower proportion of youth compared to the other boroughs. The Bronx and Brooklyn had the highest proportions of youth (**Exhibit 3**). The number of residents aged 65 and over in the four boroughs is expected to increase rapidly compared to other cohorts with growth projections ranging from 16.3 to 18.9 percent between 2010 and 2020.<sup>6</sup> The growth and aging of the population, coupled with the

<sup>5</sup> Cornell University, Program of Applied Demographics. (2013). *Population Data and Projections*. Retrieved 2013, from New York State Department of Labor: <http://labor.ny.gov/stats/nys/statewide-population-data.shtml>

<sup>6</sup> Cornell University, Program of Applied Demographics. (2013). *Population Data and Projections*. Retrieved 2013, from New York State Department of Labor: <http://labor.ny.gov/stats/nys/statewide-population-data.shtml>

impact of anticipated health insurance coverage expansions associated with health reform, are likely to increase demand for health services.

The proportion of the population 65 years of age and older varies by ZIP code. The ZIP codes of 11239 (Canarsie and Flatlands), 11224 (Southern Brooklyn), and 10022 (Gramercy Park and Murray Hill) had comparatively high proportions of this population (**Exhibit 4**).

**Exhibit 4: Residents Aged 65+, 2011**

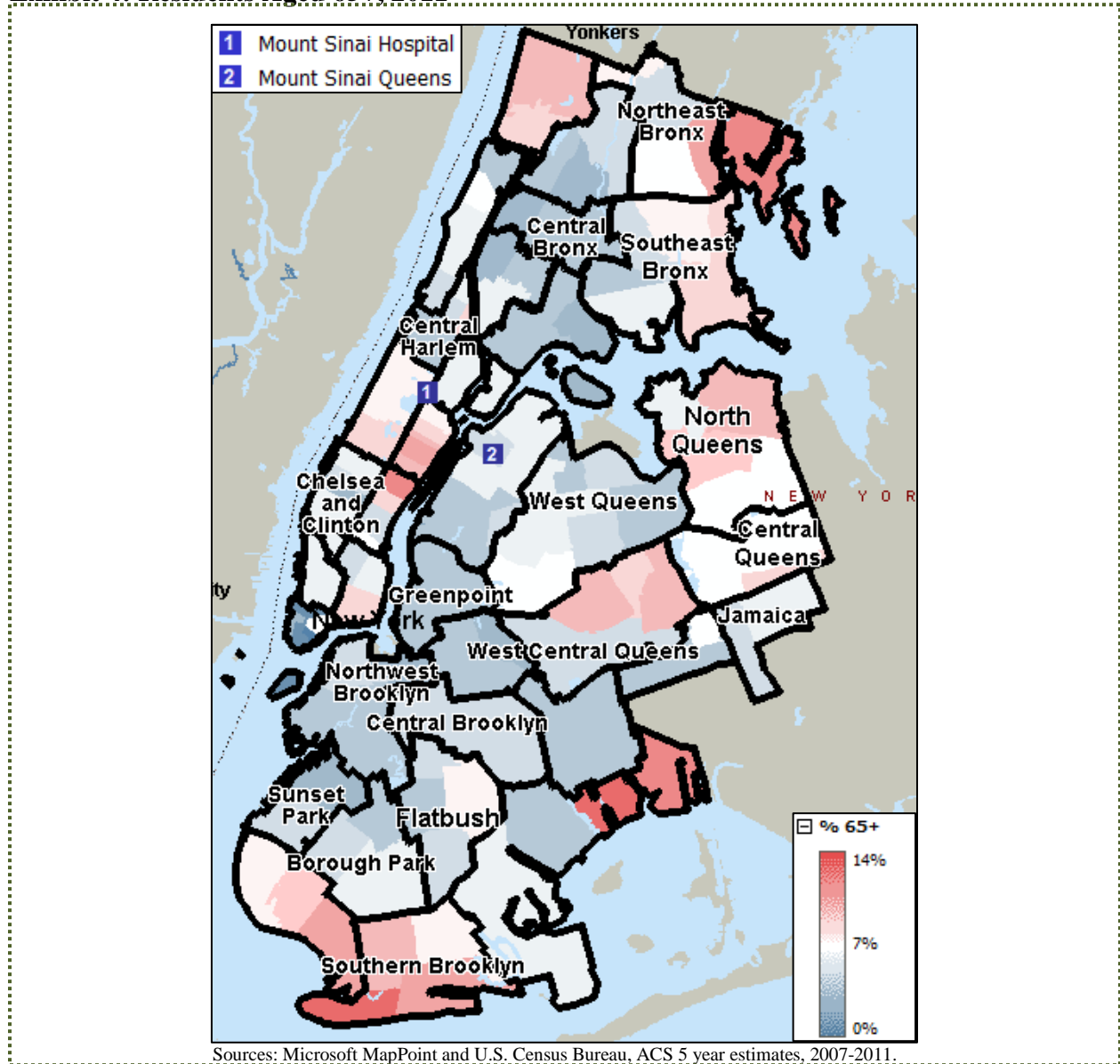


Exhibit 5 indicates the distribution of the population by race in the Mount Sinai community.

### Exhibit 5: Distribution of Population by Race, 2011

| Borough and District          | Total Population 2011 | White        | Black        | Asian        | Other Race*  | Two or More Races |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                  | <b>1,372,499</b>      | <b>22.6%</b> | <b>34.5%</b> | <b>3.5%</b>  | <b>36.0%</b> | <b>3.3%</b>       |
| Bronx Park and Fordham        | 241,007               | 18.1%        | 29.1%        | 4.3%         | 45.0%        | 3.5%              |
| Central Bronx                 | 203,982               | 11.9%        | 34.3%        | 1.8%         | 49.0%        | 3.1%              |
| High Bridge and Morrisania    | 204,821               | 13.5%        | 40.9%        | 1.4%         | 41.6%        | 2.6%              |
| Hunts Point and Mott Haven    | 133,949               | 26.5%        | 32.9%        | 0.7%         | 37.0%        | 3.0%              |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale     | 90,567                | 50.8%        | 12.9%        | 4.5%         | 27.6%        | 4.1%              |
| Northeast Bronx               | 200,571               | 18.6%        | 61.6%        | 2.9%         | 14.3%        | 2.6%              |
| Southeast Bronx               | 297,602               | 32.1%        | 23.8%        | 7.1%         | 32.8%        | 4.2%              |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>               | <b>2,486,119</b>      | <b>44.1%</b> | <b>34.3%</b> | <b>10.4%</b> | <b>9.6%</b>  | <b>1.7%</b>       |
| Borough Park                  | 335,341               | 66.8%        | 5.2%         | 20.2%        | 6.6%         | 1.3%              |
| Bushwick and Williamsburg     | 208,838               | 31.4%        | 32.3%        | 4.6%         | 29.8%        | 2.0%              |
| Canarsie and Flatlands        | 202,336               | 28.1%        | 63.1%        | 3.3%         | 4.4%         | 1.1%              |
| Central Brooklyn              | 312,762               | 14.0%        | 74.8%        | 2.4%         | 6.8%         | 1.9%              |
| East New York and New Lots    | 183,123               | 23.2%        | 57.0%        | 3.1%         | 15.4%        | 1.3%              |
| Flatbush                      | 303,254               | 14.7%        | 76.4%        | 2.4%         | 5.0%         | 1.4%              |
| Greenpoint                    | 124,004               | 85.3%        | 3.7%         | 3.9%         | 5.4%         | 1.7%              |
| Northwest Brooklyn            | 229,931               | 62.8%        | 16.3%        | 6.5%         | 10.4%        | 4.0%              |
| Southern Brooklyn             | 266,450               | 70.7%        | 7.3%         | 16.9%        | 3.8%         | 1.3%              |
| Southwest Brooklyn            | 192,615               | 69.0%        | 1.5%         | 23.5%        | 4.7%         | 1.3%              |
| Sunset Park                   | 127,465               | 36.8%        | 4.0%         | 34.1%        | 23.3%        | 1.9%              |
| <b>Manhattan</b>              | <b>1,579,594</b>      | <b>56.6%</b> | <b>15.4%</b> | <b>11.2%</b> | <b>13.1%</b> | <b>3.7%</b>       |
| Central Harlem                | 166,792               | 20.2%        | 58.8%        | 4.8%         | 11.6%        | 4.7%              |
| Chelsea and Clinton           | 140,600               | 71.6%        | 6.2%         | 13.3%        | 5.1%         | 3.8%              |
| East Harlem                   | 113,741               | 27.5%        | 33.6%        | 6.5%         | 29.4%        | 3.1%              |
| Gramercy Park and Murray Hill | 127,158               | 78.0%        | 3.2%         | 13.1%        | 3.3%         | 2.3%              |
| Greenwich Village and Soho    | 81,969                | 73.3%        | 2.6%         | 19.5%        | 2.1%         | 2.5%              |
| Inwood and Washington Heights | 264,239               | 32.6%        | 18.8%        | 2.4%         | 39.4%        | 6.8%              |
| Lower East Side               | 198,860               | 52.2%        | 6.6%         | 27.8%        | 10.3%        | 3.2%              |
| Lower Manhattan               | 48,451                | 61.0%        | 4.9%         | 23.7%        | 7.0%         | 3.5%              |
| Upper East Side               | 216,966               | 84.9%        | 3.2%         | 8.5%         | 1.6%         | 1.8%              |
| Upper West Side               | 220,818               | 75.2%        | 9.3%         | 8.3%         | 4.1%         | 3.2%              |
| <b>Queens</b>                 | <b>1,469,660</b>      | <b>50.7%</b> | <b>6.6%</b>  | <b>26.3%</b> | <b>13.7%</b> | <b>2.6%</b>       |
| Central Queens                | 94,278                | 47.4%        | 9.5%         | 33.5%        | 7.3%         | 2.2%              |
| Jamaica                       | 109,258               | 21.1%        | 20.6%        | 30.1%        | 22.8%        | 5.3%              |
| North Queens                  | 236,460               | 39.9%        | 2.7%         | 48.2%        | 6.8%         | 2.4%              |
| Northwest Queens              | 197,292               | 65.3%        | 5.9%         | 16.4%        | 10.3%        | 2.2%              |
| Southwest Queens              | 124,137               | 52.9%        | 7.5%         | 14.5%        | 21.5%        | 3.6%              |
| West Central Queens           | 245,978               | 72.8%        | 2.3%         | 15.7%        | 7.3%         | 2.0%              |
| West Queens                   | 462,257               | 45.4%        | 7.0%         | 25.9%        | 19.2%        | 2.4%              |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>6,907,872</b>      | <b>44.1%</b> | <b>24.1%</b> | <b>12.6%</b> | <b>16.5%</b> | <b>2.7%</b>       |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

\* "Other Race" includes the following Census-designated race groups: American Indian / Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.

**Exhibit 6** indicates the proportion of the population in each borough and neighborhood that is Hispanic (or Latino).

**Exhibit 6: Distribution of the Population by Ethnicity, 2011**

| Borough and Neighborhood      | Total Population on 2011 | Hispanic (or Latino) Any Race |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                  | <b>1,372,49</b>          | <b>53.3%</b>                  |
| Bronx Park and Fordham        | 241,007                  | 58.4%                         |
| Central Bronx                 | 203,982                  | 66.7%                         |
| High Bridge and Morrisania    | 204,821                  | 61.0%                         |
| Hunts Point and Mott Haven    | 133,949                  | 72.5%                         |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale     | 90,567                   | 41.3%                         |
| Northeast Bronx               | 200,571                  | 24.2%                         |
| Southeast Bronx               | 297,602                  | 49.2%                         |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>               | <b>2,486,11</b>          | <b>19.8%</b>                  |
| Borough Park                  | 335,341                  | 12.9%                         |
| Bushwick and Williamsburg     | 208,838                  | 51.8%                         |
| Canarsie and Flatlands        | 202,336                  | 8.9%                          |
| Central Brooklyn              | 312,762                  | 12.6%                         |
| East New York and New Lots    | 183,123                  | 38.8%                         |
| Flatbush                      | 303,254                  | 10.1%                         |
| Greenpoint                    | 124,004                  | 23.5%                         |
| Northwest Brooklyn            | 229,931                  | 18.9%                         |
| Southern Brooklyn             | 266,450                  | 10.6%                         |
| Southwest Brooklyn            | 192,615                  | 12.5%                         |
| Sunset Park                   | 127,465                  | 44.5%                         |
| <b>Manhattan</b>              | <b>1,579,59</b>          | <b>25.4%</b>                  |
| Central Harlem                | 166,792                  | 22.2%                         |
| Chelsea and Clinton           | 140,600                  | 14.9%                         |
| East Harlem                   | 113,741                  | 50.7%                         |
| Gramercy Park and Murray Hill | 127,158                  | 8.9%                          |
| Greenwich Village and Soho    | 81,969                   | 5.6%                          |
| Inwood and Washington Heights | 264,239                  | 67.0%                         |
| Lower East Side               | 198,860                  | 19.8%                         |
| Lower Manhattan               | 48,451                   | 11.6%                         |
| Upper East Side               | 216,966                  | 7.3%                          |
| Upper West Side               | 220,818                  | 14.5%                         |
| <b>Queens</b>                 | <b>1,469,66</b>          | <b>33.3%</b>                  |
| Central Queens                | 94,278                   | 15.0%                         |
| Jamaica                       | 109,258                  | 28.9%                         |
| North Queens                  | 236,460                  | 16.8%                         |
| Northwest Queens              | 197,292                  | 28.4%                         |
| Southwest Queens              | 124,137                  | 40.5%                         |
| West Central Queens           | 245,978                  | 26.9%                         |
| West Queens                   | 462,257                  | 50.0%                         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>6,907,87</b>          | <b>30.6%</b>                  |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

*Thirty-one percent of the community identified as Hispanic (or Latino)*

...

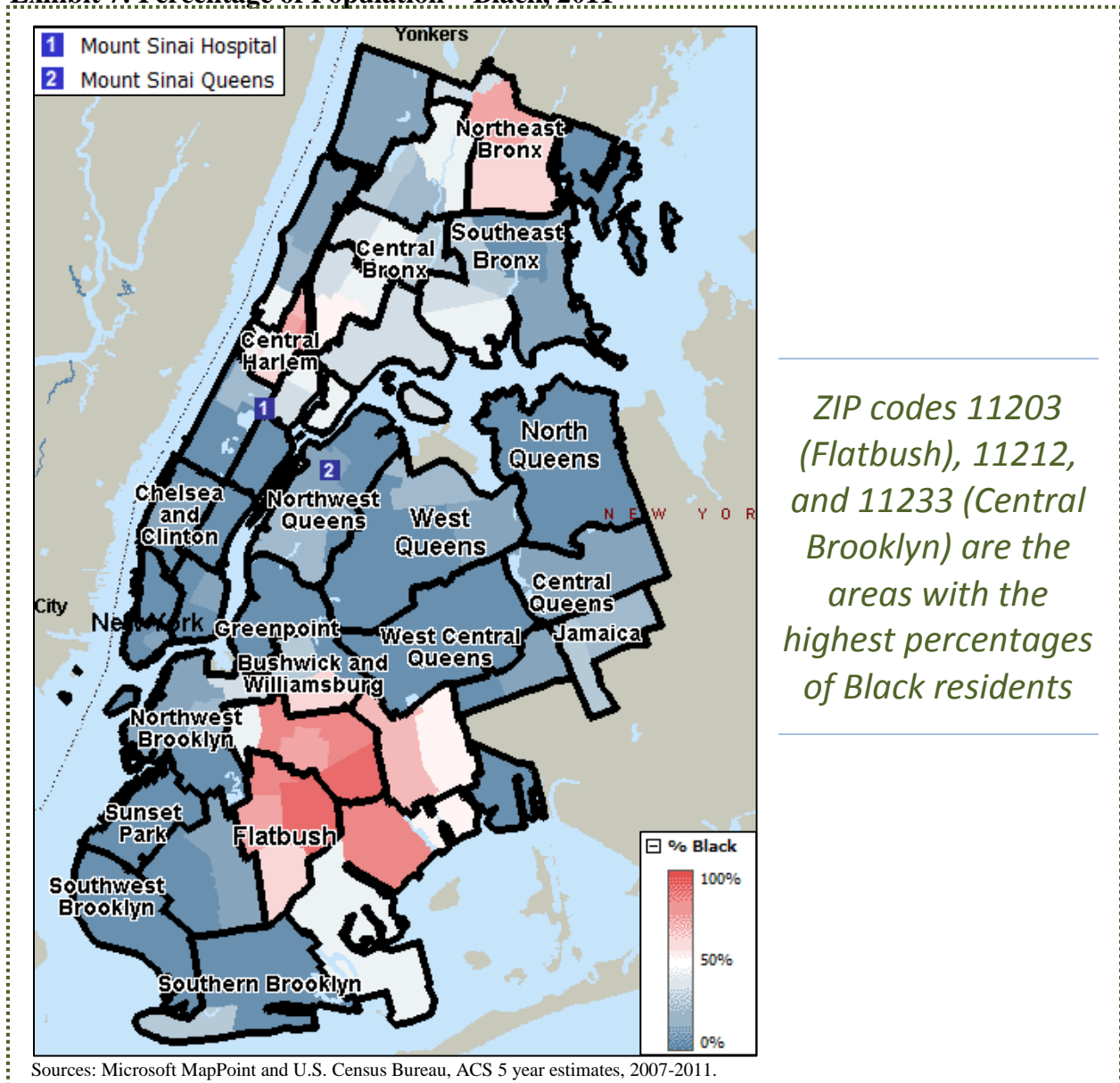
*More than half of the population in the Bronx identified as Hispanic (or Latino)*



The Mount Sinai community is very diverse. In 2011, 44.1 percent of the population was White, 24.1 percent was Black, 12.6 percent was Asian, and 30.6 percent was Hispanic (or Latino) (Exhibits 5 and 6). Non-White populations were most prevalent in the Bronx and Brooklyn. Queens had the highest proportion of Asian residents. The diversity of the community is important to recognize given the presence of health disparities and barriers to health care access experienced by different racial and ethnic groups.

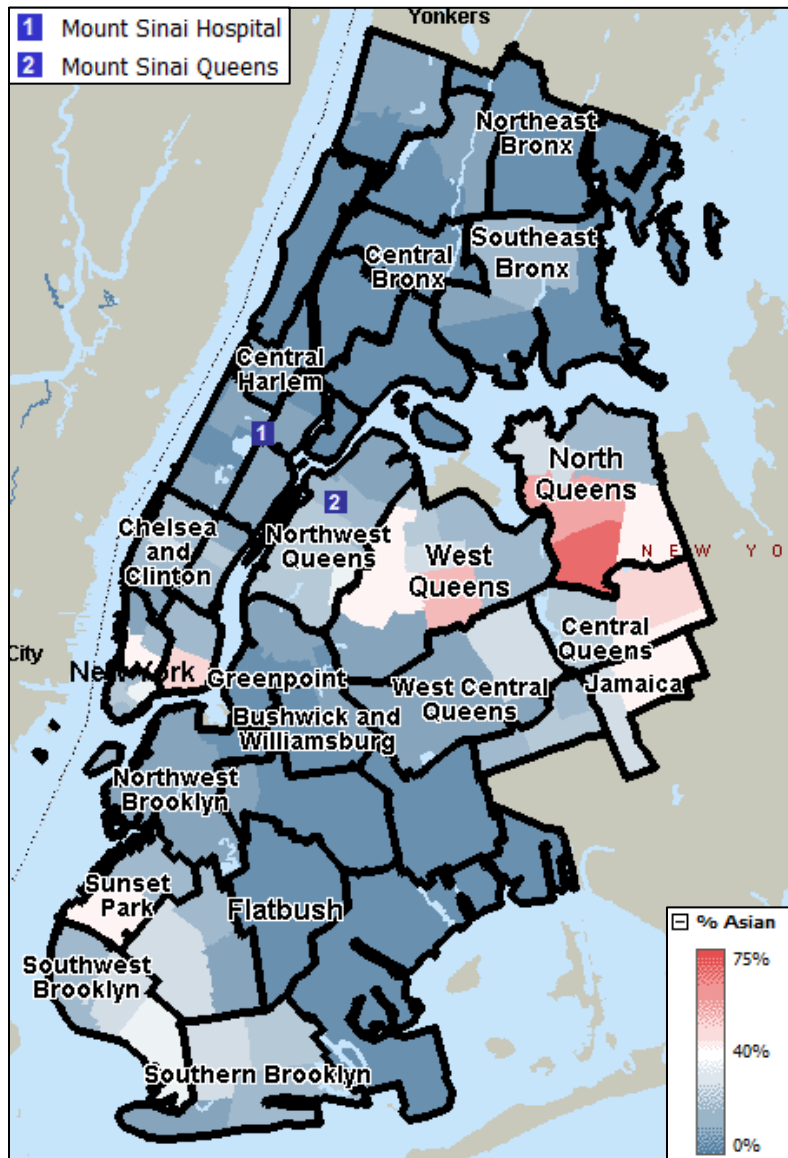
The percentage of Black residents is highest in Flatbush, Central Brooklyn, and Canarsie and Flatlands. Asian residents are most concentrated in Queens ZIP codes, particularly ZIP codes 11355 and 11354 (North Queens). The percentage of Hispanic (or Latino) residents is highest in the Bronx, near Hunts Point and Mott Haven, Inwood and Washington Heights, and Central Bronx (Exhibits 7, 8, and 9).

**Exhibit 7: Percentage of Population – Black, 2011**





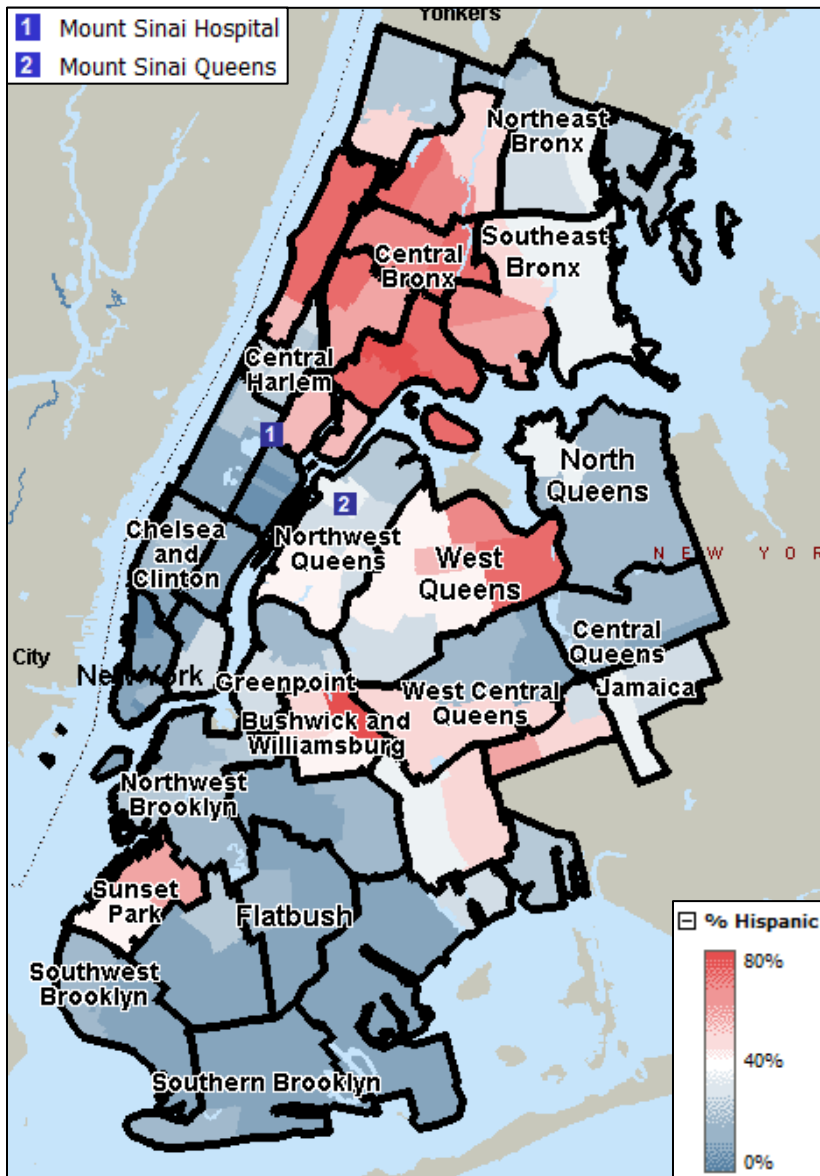
**Exhibit 8: Percentage of Population – Asian, 2011**



*The highest percentages of Asian residents were in ZIP codes 11355, 11354 (North Queens), and 11373 (West Queens)*

Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

**Exhibit 9: Percentage of Population – Hispanic (or Latino), 2011**



*ZIP codes 11237 (Bushwick and Williamsburg), 10455, 10474 (Hunts Point and Mott Haven), and 10034 (Inwood and Washington Heights) are the areas with the highest percentages of Hispanic (or Latino) residents*

Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

Other community demographic indicators are presented in **Exhibit 10**.

**Exhibit 10: Other Socioeconomic Indicators, 2007-2011**

| Borough               | Percent 25+ with No High School Diploma | Percent Linguistically Isolated |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Bronx                 | 30.8%                                   | 25.2%                           |
| Brooklyn              | 22.0%                                   | 24.2%                           |
| Manhattan             | 15.0%                                   | 16.9%                           |
| Queens                | 19.9%                                   | 28.5%                           |
| <b>New York City</b>  | <b>20.7%</b>                            | <b>23.4%</b>                    |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>15.4%</b>                            | <b>13.3%</b>                    |
| <b>U.S.</b>           | <b>14.6%</b>                            | <b>8.7%</b>                     |

*The community has comparatively low graduation rates and a high percentage of linguistically isolated residents*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

Key findings include:

- The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens compared unfavorably to New York State and the U.S. for the percentage of residents aged 25 and older who did not graduate high school.
- The percentage of residents who were linguistically isolated was higher than the state average in all four boroughs, and significantly higher than the U.S. figure. Linguistic isolation is defined as the population aged five and older who speak a language other than English and speak English less than “very well.”

**Exhibit 11** presents the percentage of residents by borough who are foreign born, and their geographic region of origin.

**Exhibit 11: World Region of Birth of Foreign-Born Residents as a Percentage of Total Population, 2007-2011**

| World Region of Birth of Foreign Born | Bronx        | Brooklyn     | Manhattan    | Queens       | New York City | New York State | U.S.         |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Europe                                | 2.2%         | 7.6%         | 5.5%         | 6.0%         | 5.8%          | 4.0%           | 1.6%         |
| Asia                                  | 2.6%         | 9.1%         | 8.4%         | 17.6%        | 10.0%         | 5.9%           | 3.6%         |
| Africa                                | 3.0%         | 1.1%         | 1.2%         | 1.1%         | 1.5%          | 0.8%           | 0.5%         |
| Oceania                               | 0.0%         | 0.1%         | 0.3%         | 0.0%         | 0.1%          | 0.1%           | 0.1%         |
| Latin America                         | 25.1%        | 19.1%        | 12.6%        | 22.9%        | 19.1%         | 10.8%          | 6.8%         |
| Northern America                      | 0.0%         | 0.3%         | 0.7%         | 0.2%         | 0.3%          | 0.3%           | 0.3%         |
| <b>Total Foreign-Born Population</b>  | <b>33.0%</b> | <b>37.3%</b> | <b>28.6%</b> | <b>47.8%</b> | <b>36.8%</b>  | <b>21.8%</b>   | <b>12.8%</b> |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

In New York City in 2011, 36.8 percent of the population was foreign born compared to 12.8 percent in the U.S. as a whole. The majority of those residents were from Latin America and Asia. Of the four boroughs in the community, Queens had the highest percentage of foreign-born residents at 47.8 percent, followed by Brooklyn. The Bronx had the highest proportion of foreign-born residents from Latin America, followed by Queens (**Exhibit 11**).

## Economic Indicators

The following types of economic indicators with implications for health were assessed: (1) people in poverty, (2) household income, (3) unemployment rate, (4) insurance status, (5) crime, (6) housing and homelessness, and (7) State of New York and New York City budget trends.

### 1. People in Poverty

Many health needs are associated with poverty, making it important to understand poverty and other measures of economic well-being. According to the U.S. Census, in 2011 approximately 14 percent of people in the U.S., and 15 percent of people in New York State lived in poverty. The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and New York City as a whole reported higher poverty rates than the New York State and U.S. averages. At nearly 29 percent, the Bronx had the highest rate of poverty in the community (**Exhibit 12**).

**Exhibit 12: Percentage of People in Poverty, 2007-2011**

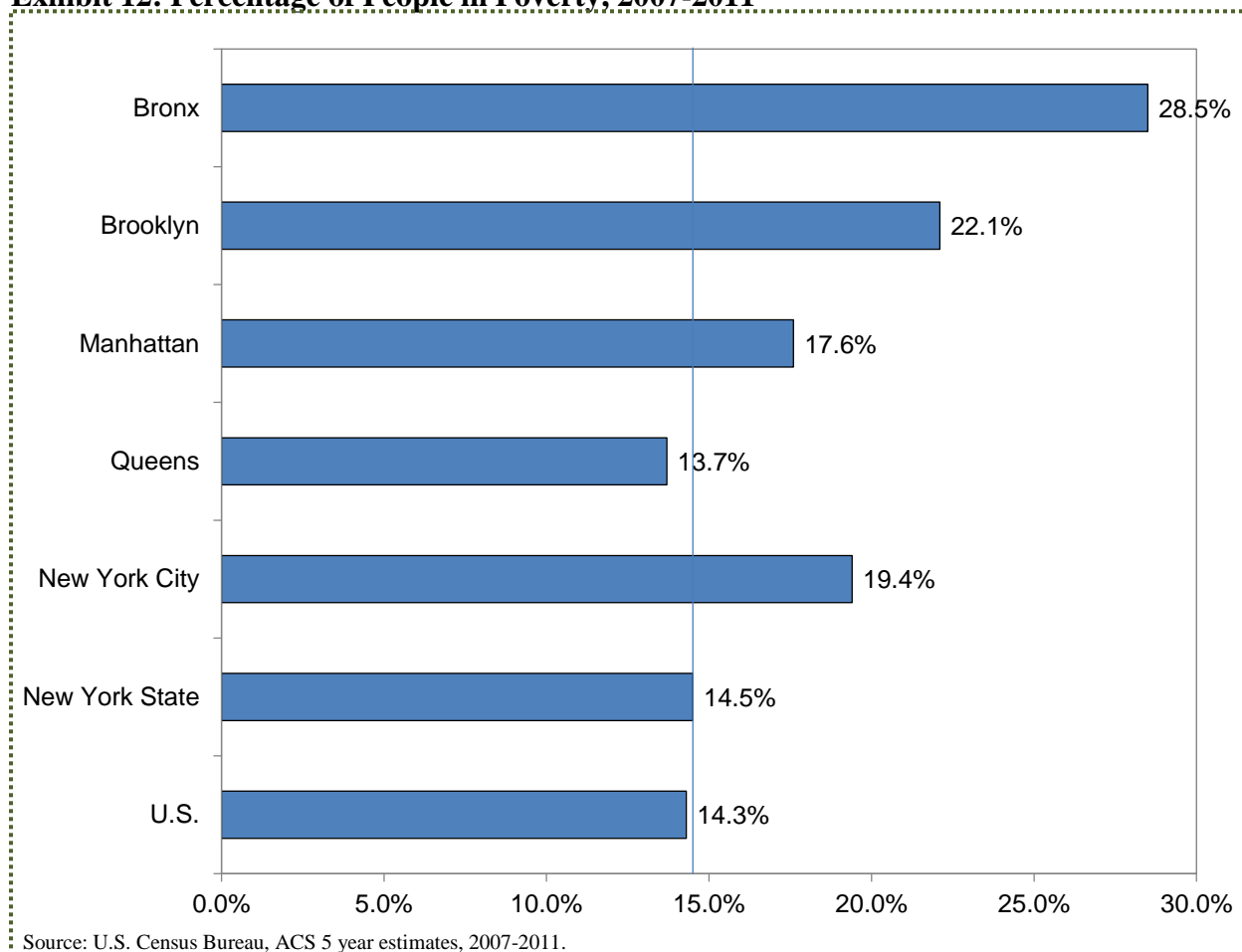
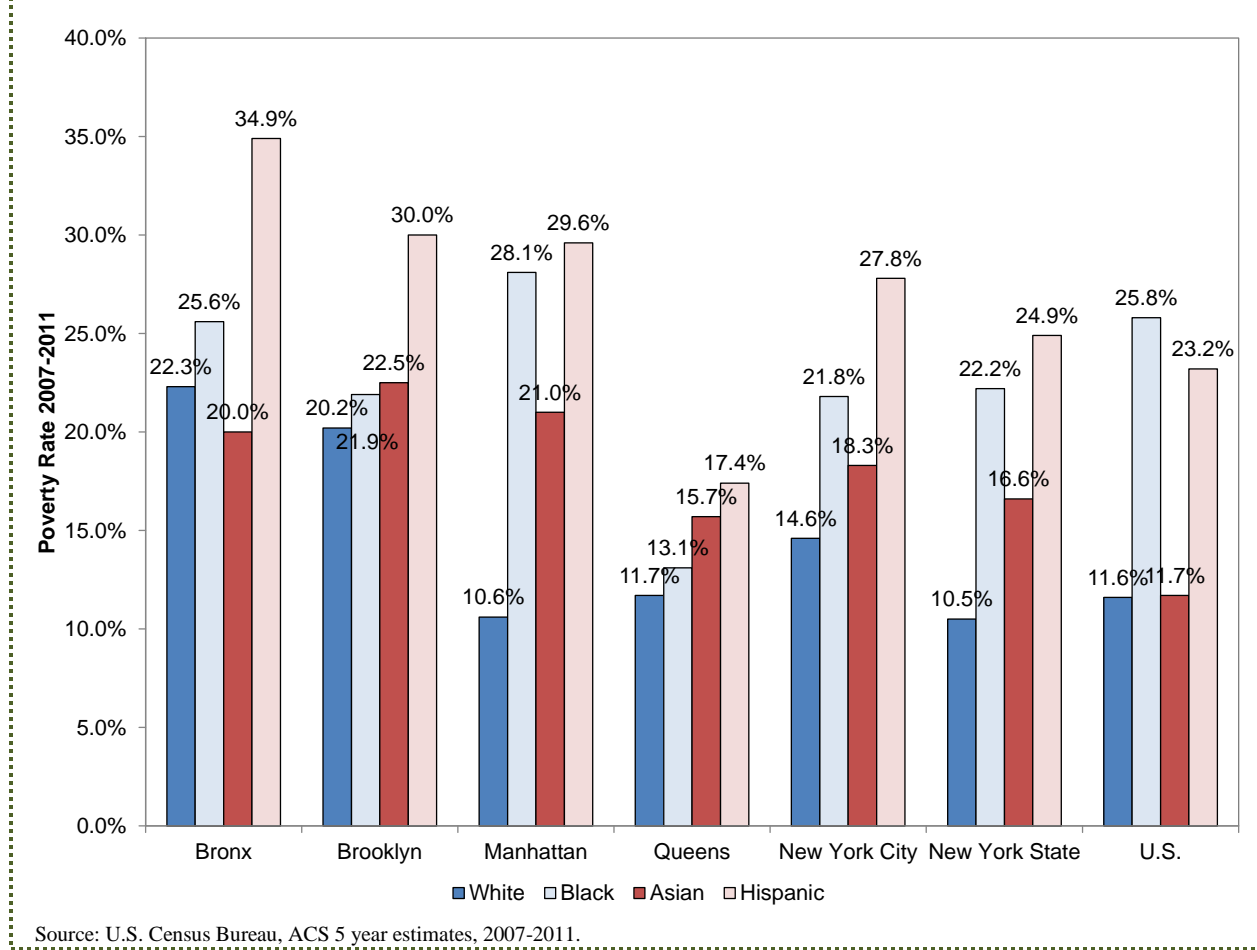


Exhibit 13 presents poverty rates by race and ethnicity in each borough.

**Exhibit 13: Percentage of People in Poverty, by Borough, Race, and Ethnicity, 2007-2011**



The White, Asian, and Hispanic populations in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan reported higher poverty rates than the state. In all boroughs, the Hispanic population had higher poverty rates compared to other cohorts. In general, non-White populations reported higher poverty rates from 2007-2011 than the White population. Manhattan showed the greatest disparities between White and non-White poverty rates.

## 2. Household Income

Household income is assessed by many public and private agencies to determine household needs for low-income assistance programs. In the Mount Sinai community in 2011, 29 percent of all households had incomes below \$25,000, an approximation of the federal poverty level (FPL) for a family of four; 51 percent had incomes less than \$50,000, an approximation of 200 percent of the FPL for a family of four. Low-income households were most prevalent in the Bronx and Brooklyn (Exhibit 14).

**Exhibit 14: Percentage of Low-Income Households by Borough and Neighborhood, 2011**

| Borough and Neighborhood      | Occupied Housing Units | Average Household Income | Percent < \$25,000 | Percent < \$50,000 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                  | <b>475,130</b>         | <b>48,570</b>            | <b>38.9%</b>       | <b>64.2%</b>       |
| Bronx Park and Fordham        | 84,160                 | 41,914                   | 42.9%              | 68.5%              |
| Central Bronx                 | 66,642                 | 35,596                   | 49.5%              | 75.9%              |
| High Bridge and Morrisania    | 69,184                 | 34,735                   | 49.9%              | 77.2%              |
| Hunts Point and Mott Haven    | 43,422                 | 33,583                   | 54.2%              | 79.0%              |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale     | 36,375                 | 80,242                   | 22.4%              | 44.3%              |
| Northeast Bronx               | 68,870                 | 62,419                   | 24.6%              | 49.7%              |
| Southeast Bronx               | 106,477                | 57,276                   | 30.7%              | 55.0%              |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>               | <b>907,785</b>         | <b>64,845</b>            | <b>30.6%</b>       | <b>54.2%</b>       |
| Borough Park                  | 107,029                | 59,883                   | 31.0%              | 55.8%              |
| Bushwick and Williamsburg     | 70,891                 | 45,608                   | 40.5%              | 66.3%              |
| Canarsie and Flatlands        | 69,419                 | 73,890                   | 21.0%              | 42.3%              |
| Central Brooklyn              | 123,976                | 52,412                   | 37.2%              | 62.0%              |
| East New York and New Lots    | 59,498                 | 45,607                   | 39.9%              | 65.5%              |
| Flatbush                      | 108,377                | 58,736                   | 28.3%              | 55.1%              |
| Greenpoint                    | 49,297                 | 66,163                   | 30.3%              | 51.2%              |
| Northwest Brooklyn            | 97,963                 | 117,919                  | 19.5%              | 33.9%              |
| Southern Brooklyn             | 106,313                | 59,196                   | 32.7%              | 57.1%              |
| Southwest Brooklyn            | 75,721                 | 70,451                   | 24.5%              | 49.8%              |
| Sunset Park                   | 39,301                 | 52,805                   | 34.1%              | 61.1%              |
| <b>Manhattan</b>              | <b>730,173</b>         | <b>127,784</b>           | <b>23.8%</b>       | <b>40.1%</b>       |
| Central Harlem                | 67,430                 | 56,535                   | 38.6%              | 62.4%              |
| Chelsea and Clinton           | 79,988                 | 143,987                  | 19.4%              | 34.1%              |
| East Harlem                   | 41,348                 | 54,763                   | 43.8%              | 67.9%              |
| Gramercy Park and Murray Hill | 72,155                 | 167,300                  | 13.7%              | 25.1%              |
| Greenwich Village and Soho    | 42,447                 | 155,995                  | 18.9%              | 32.3%              |
| Inwood and Washington Heights | 90,742                 | 55,990                   | 34.6%              | 60.7%              |
| Lower East Side               | 89,612                 | 91,436                   | 30.1%              | 47.0%              |
| Lower Manhattan               | 22,567                 | 185,536                  | 15.7%              | 25.0%              |
| Upper East Side               | 115,492                | 189,174                  | 11.7%              | 22.6%              |
| Upper West Side               | 108,392                | 163,374                  | 19.1%              | 32.1%              |
| <b>Queens</b>                 | <b>529,205</b>         | <b>69,401</b>            | <b>22.8%</b>       | <b>46.7%</b>       |
| Central Queens                | 33,918                 | 74,727                   | 22.8%              | 44.7%              |
| Jamaica                       | 36,330                 | 67,331                   | 23.0%              | 47.9%              |
| North Queens                  | 83,751                 | 71,875                   | 23.1%              | 46.2%              |
| Northwest Queens              | 85,813                 | 67,182                   | 25.1%              | 48.1%              |
| Southwest Queens              | 42,544                 | 73,672                   | 18.9%              | 42.5%              |
| West Central Queens           | 99,358                 | 77,368                   | 21.2%              | 42.9%              |
| West Queens                   | 147,491                | 61,973                   | 23.5%              | 50.3%              |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>2,642,293</b>       | <b>80,224</b>            | <b>28.7%</b>       | <b>50.6%</b>       |

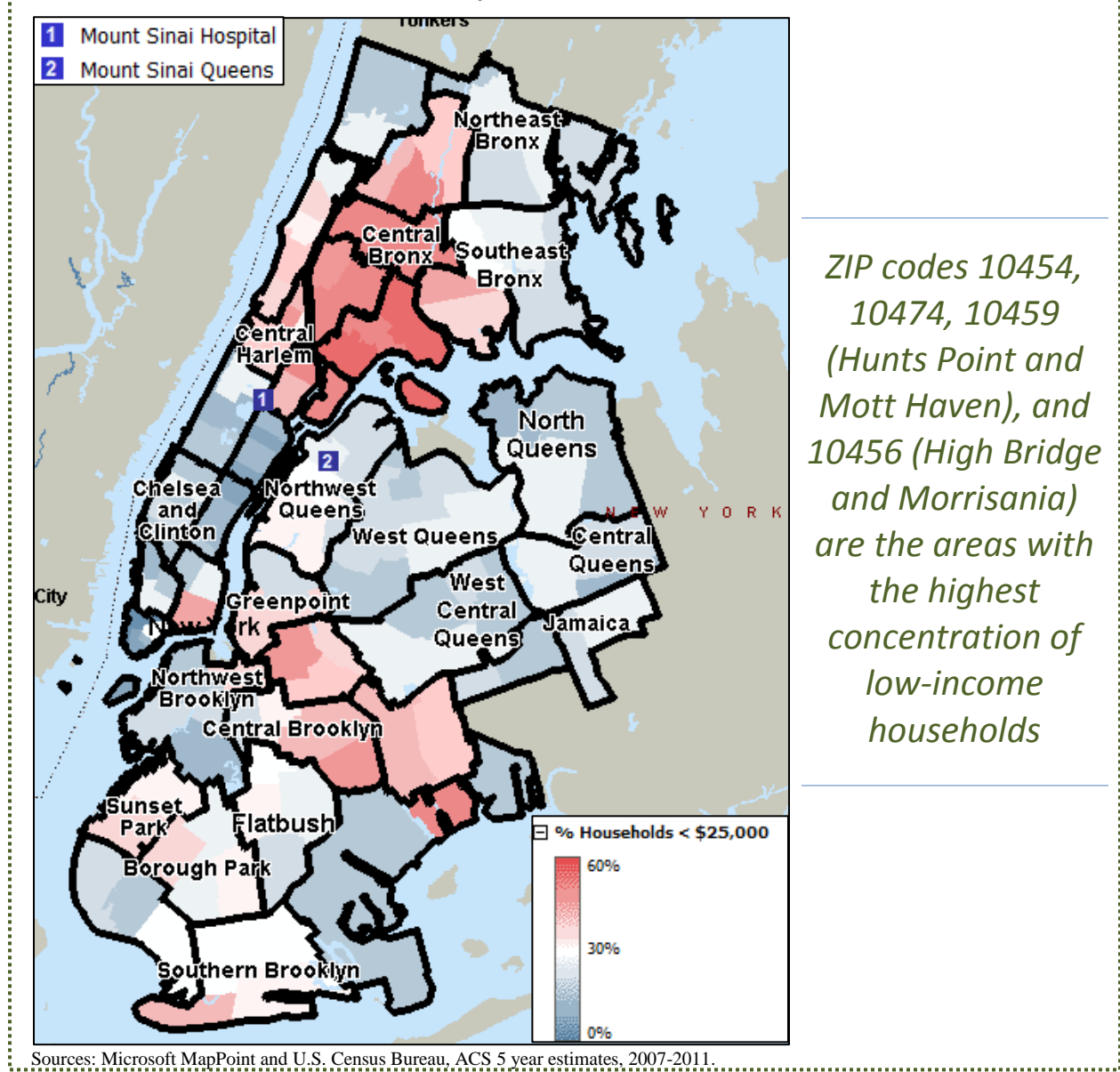
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5 year estimates, 2007-2011.

There was significant variation in low-income households among neighborhoods within most boroughs. The percentage of households with incomes below \$25,000 was 43.8 percent in East

Harlem, for instance, compared to 23.8 percent for Manhattan as a whole. More than 45 percent of the households in Hunts Point and Mott Haven, Central Bronx, and High Bridge and Morrisania, all located in the Bronx, had incomes less than \$25,000; these areas also had the lowest average household incomes. The neighborhoods of Upper East Side and Gramercy Park and Murray Hill in Manhattan reported the lowest percentages of low-income households (Exhibits 14 and 15).

Exhibit 15 presents a map of the percentage of households in the community with incomes under \$25,000.

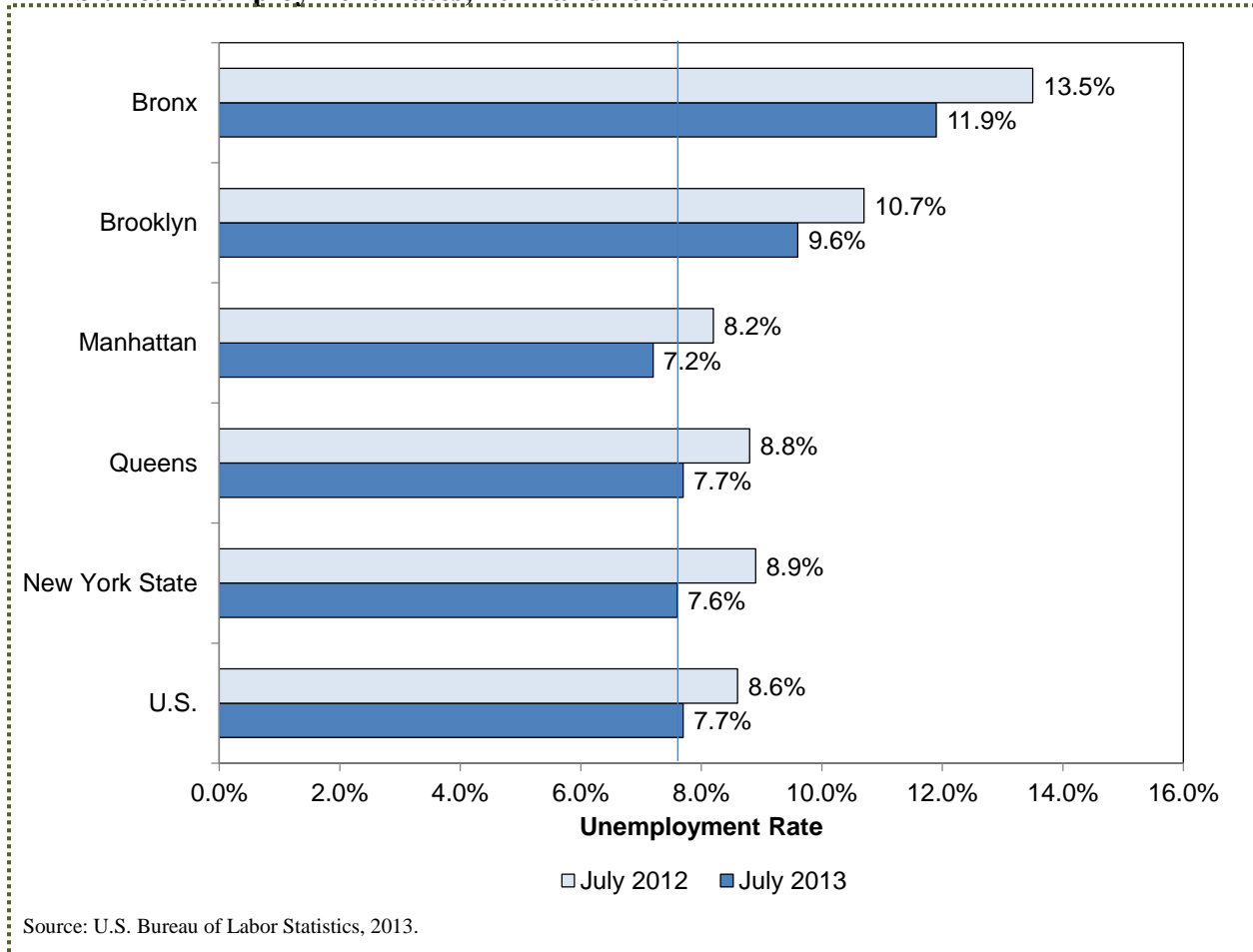
**Exhibit 15: Low-Income Households by ZIP Code, 2011**



### 3. Unemployment Rate

**Exhibit 16** shows the unemployment rate for each borough in the community, with New York State and national averages for comparison.

**Exhibit 16: Unemployment Rates, 2012 and 2013**

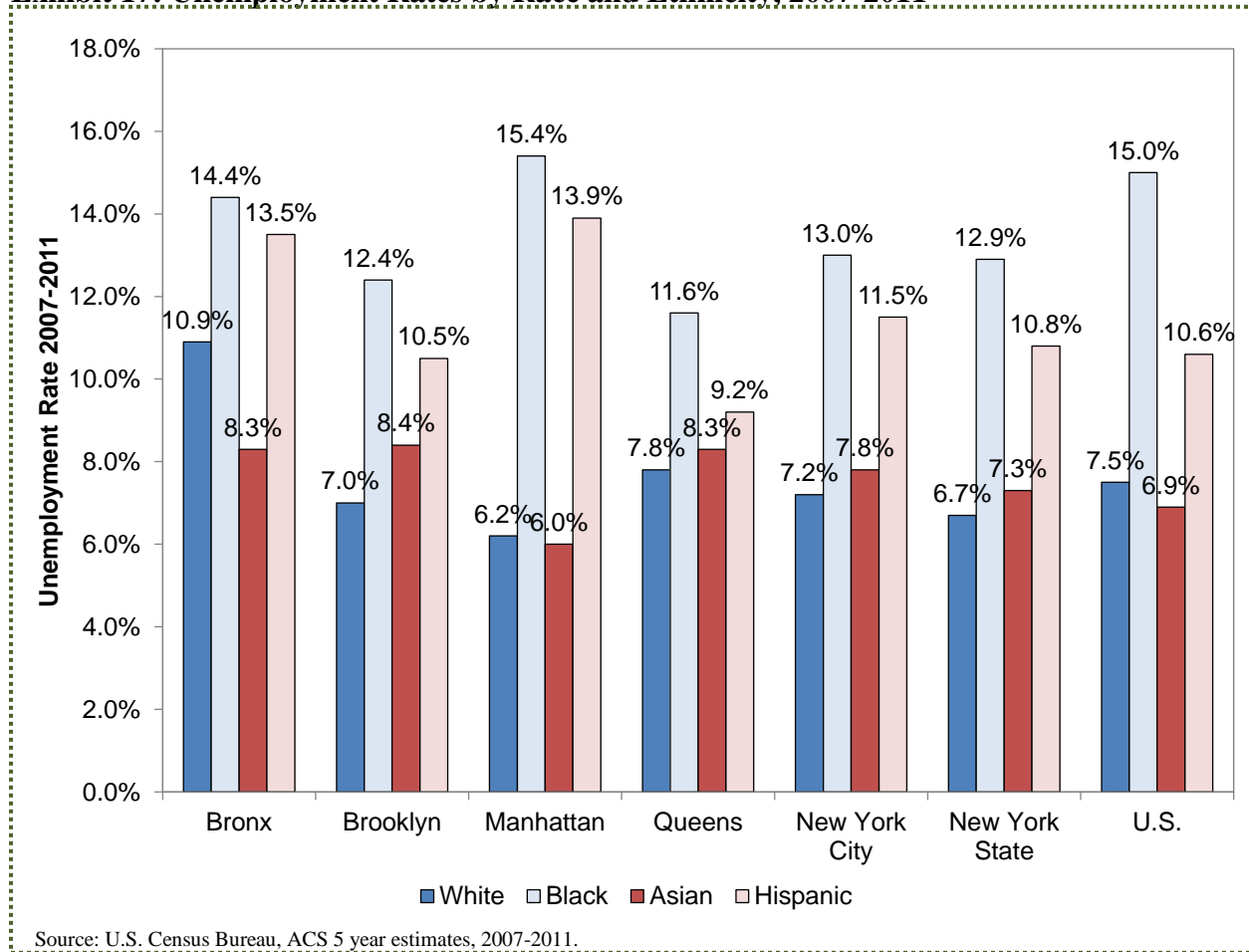


The Bronx and Brooklyn experienced higher unemployment rates than the state and national averages in July 2013. Manhattan's and Queens' unemployment rates were similar to the state rate of 7.6 percent. All areas show a decrease in unemployment from 2012 (**Exhibit 16**).



Exhibit 17 presents unemployment rates by race and ethnicity in each borough.

**Exhibit 17: Unemployment Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2007-2011**

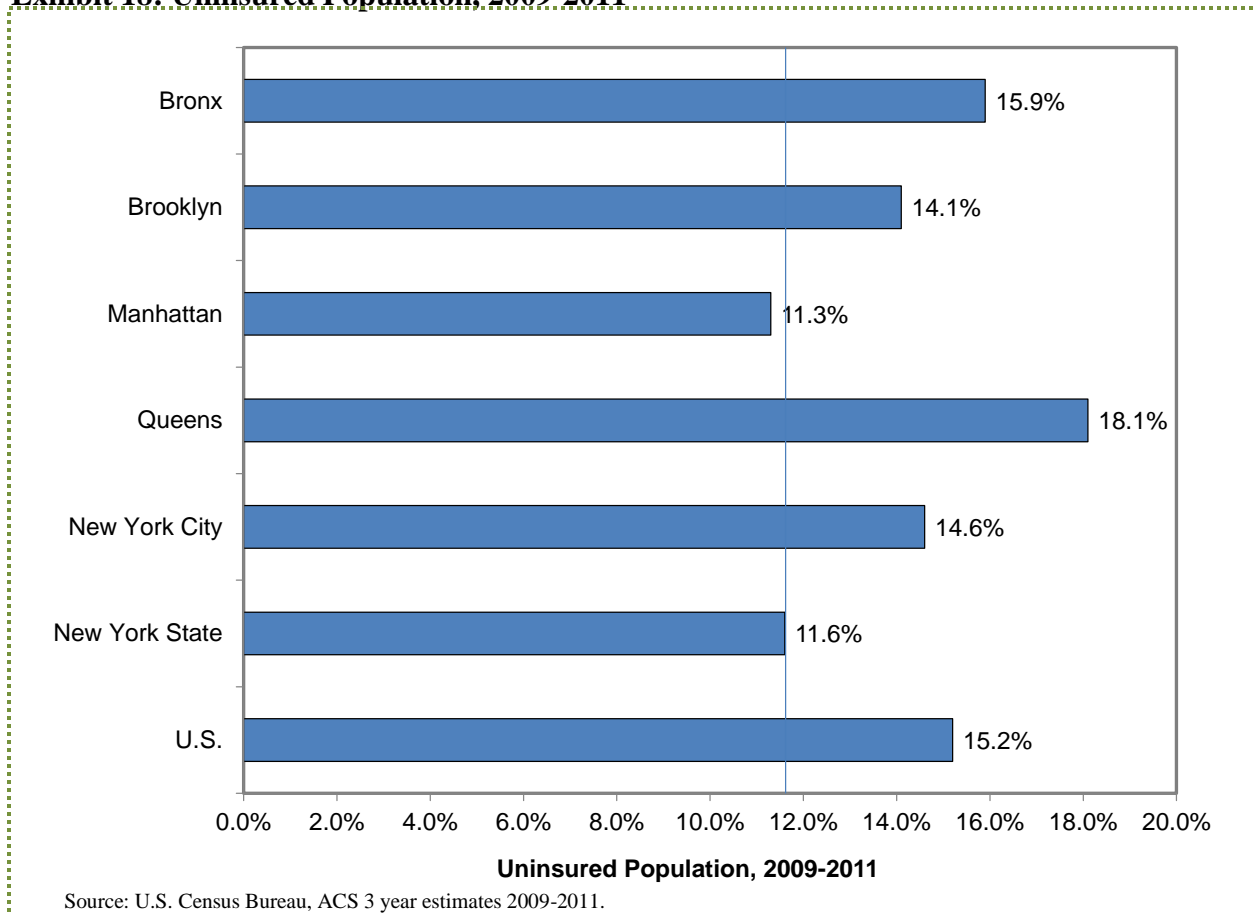


The Black and Hispanic populations reported higher unemployment rates than other cohorts over the period 2007-2011. Disparities were most evident in Manhattan. The Bronx and Manhattan had higher rates of unemployment in the Black and Hispanic population than the state average. The White unemployment rate also was higher than the state average in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, and higher than the national average in the Bronx and Queens (**Exhibit 17**).

## 4. Insurance Status

**Exhibit 18** displays the percentage of the population in the Mount Sinai community that is uninsured, with New York State and U.S. averages for comparison. On average from 2009-2011, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and New York City as a whole had higher uninsurance rates than the state. The Bronx and Queens reported a higher percentage of uninsured residents than both the state and U.S.

**Exhibit 18: Uninsured Population, 2009-2011**



Health reform enacted by the Affordable Care Act (ACA), including Medicaid expansion and subsidies for exchange-based insurance plans, is predicted to reduce uninsurance rates in New York City. Before the ACA began to take effect, an estimated 1,386,780 individuals were uninsured in the four boroughs of Mount Sinai’s community (268,966 in the Bronx, 419,598 in Brooklyn, 227,455 in Manhattan, and 470,761 in Queens). After full implementation of the ACA, approximately 35 percent of the uninsured populations in each borough is expected to gain coverage.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Urban Institute, Health Policy Center. (2013). *Uninsured New Yorkers After Full Implementation of the Affordable Care Act*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412746-Uninsured-New-Yorkers-After-Full-Implementation-of-the-Affordable-Care-Act.pdf>

**Exhibit 19** portrays the distribution of borough-wide discharges (from any hospital) by neighborhood and by payer. This information helps to identify where higher percentages of self-pay individuals and Medicaid recipients live within the community.

**Exhibit 19: Hospital Discharges by Neighborhood and Payer, 2012**

| Borough and District          | Private Insurance | Medicaid     | Medicare     | Self-Pay    | Other*      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                  | <b>47.8%</b>      | <b>22.4%</b> | <b>24.9%</b> | <b>3.9%</b> | <b>1.1%</b> |
| Bronx Park and Fordham        | 52.3%             | 22.7%        | 19.6%        | 4.4%        | 1.0%        |
| Central Bronx                 | 38.2%             | 34.4%        | 20.8%        | 5.6%        | 1.0%        |
| High Bridge and Morrisania    | 41.7%             | 30.2%        | 23.7%        | 3.3%        | 1.0%        |
| Hunts Point and Mott Haven    | 48.0%             | 24.0%        | 23.0%        | 4.0%        | 1.0%        |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale     | 43.6%             | 9.9%         | 43.9%        | 1.7%        | 1.0%        |
| Northeast Bronx               | 53.6%             | 13.8%        | 28.6%        | 2.8%        | 1.2%        |
| Southeast Bronx               | 54.3%             | 13.7%        | 26.7%        | 3.9%        | 1.3%        |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>               | <b>46.2%</b>      | <b>15.6%</b> | <b>34.1%</b> | <b>3.3%</b> | <b>0.8%</b> |
| Borough Park                  | 47.9%             | 13.3%        | 36.0%        | 2.1%        | 0.7%        |
| Bushwick and Williamsburg     | 51.9%             | 16.1%        | 26.7%        | 4.5%        | 0.8%        |
| Canarsie and Flatlands        | 47.4%             | 11.1%        | 37.6%        | 3.0%        | 1.0%        |
| Central Brooklyn              | 47.5%             | 17.3%        | 30.7%        | 3.7%        | 0.8%        |
| East New York and New Lots    | 48.6%             | 19.5%        | 26.5%        | 4.4%        | 1.0%        |
| Flatbush                      | 45.4%             | 16.3%        | 33.5%        | 3.9%        | 0.9%        |
| Greenpoint                    | 51.8%             | 11.8%        | 31.1%        | 4.5%        | 0.8%        |
| Northwest Brooklyn            | 51.4%             | 11.8%        | 34.0%        | 1.8%        | 1.0%        |
| Southern Brooklyn             | 38.6%             | 12.3%        | 45.8%        | 2.7%        | 0.6%        |
| Southwest Brooklyn            | 38.6%             | 15.3%        | 42.6%        | 2.5%        | 1.0%        |
| Sunset Park                   | 39.7%             | 31.4%        | 24.7%        | 3.3%        | 0.8%        |
| <b>Manhattan</b>              | <b>43.4%</b>      | <b>13.1%</b> | <b>38.9%</b> | <b>3.6%</b> | <b>1.1%</b> |
| Central Harlem                | 44.0%             | 17.2%        | 34.0%        | 3.9%        | 1.0%        |
| Chelsea and Clinton           | 39.3%             | 20.9%        | 34.3%        | 4.1%        | 1.4%        |
| East Harlem                   | 40.3%             | 17.3%        | 36.0%        | 5.5%        | 0.9%        |
| Gramercy Park and Murray Hill | 42.9%             | 10.1%        | 40.0%        | 5.2%        | 1.8%        |
| Greenwich Village and Soho    | 48.9%             | 6.6%         | 39.3%        | 3.5%        | 1.7%        |
| Inwood and Washington Heights | 44.8%             | 13.6%        | 37.4%        | 2.7%        | 1.5%        |
| Lower East Side               | 39.6%             | 14.7%        | 41.3%        | 3.3%        | 1.1%        |
| Lower Manhattan               | 56.2%             | 9.8%         | 30.0%        | 2.8%        | 1.2%        |
| Upper East Side               | 45.4%             | 6.3%         | 44.2%        | 3.4%        | 0.7%        |
| Upper West Side               | 45.0%             | 6.9%         | 45.7%        | 1.7%        | 0.7%        |
| <b>Queens</b>                 | <b>47.7%</b>      | <b>12.0%</b> | <b>34.0%</b> | <b>4.4%</b> | <b>1.8%</b> |
| Central Queens                | 52.8%             | 7.8%         | 36.7%        | 1.8%        | 0.9%        |
| Jamaica                       | 41.3%             | 21.5%        | 32.2%        | 4.1%        | 0.8%        |
| North Queens                  | 43.4%             | 10.5%        | 41.8%        | 3.4%        | 0.9%        |
| Northwest Queens              | 54.0%             | 10.1%        | 30.3%        | 4.5%        | 1.1%        |
| Southwest Queens              | 44.3%             | 17.2%        | 33.3%        | 4.3%        | 0.9%        |
| West Central Queens           | 49.6%             | 7.0%         | 40.1%        | 2.5%        | 0.8%        |
| West Queens                   | 48.3%             | 12.9%        | 28.1%        | 6.6%        | 4.0%        |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>46.3%</b>      | <b>16.1%</b> | <b>32.8%</b> | <b>3.7%</b> | <b>1.1%</b> |

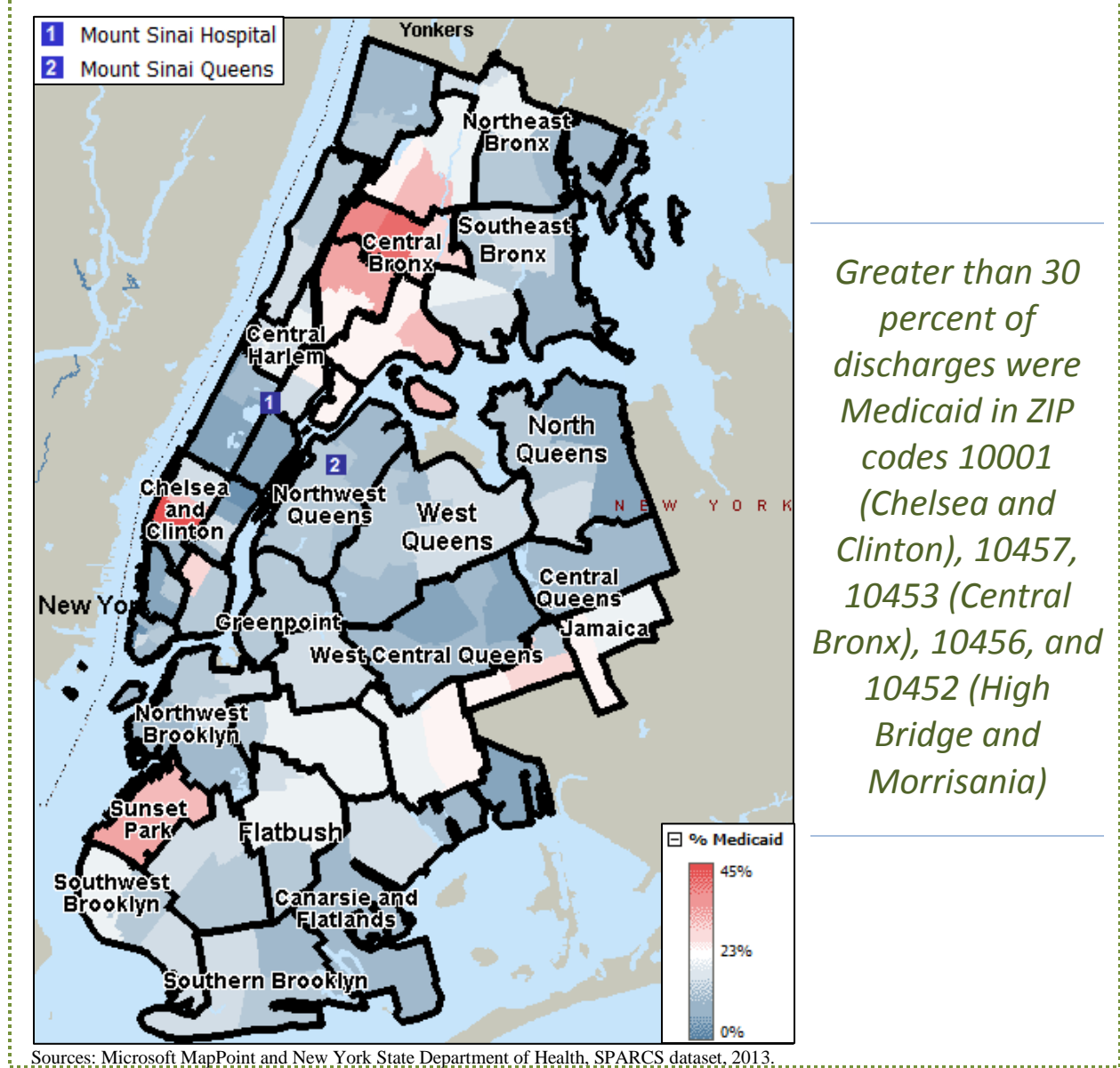
Source: New York State Department of Health, SPARCS dataset, 2013.

\* "Other" payers include workers compensation, CHAMPUS, automobile medical coverage, and federal programs.

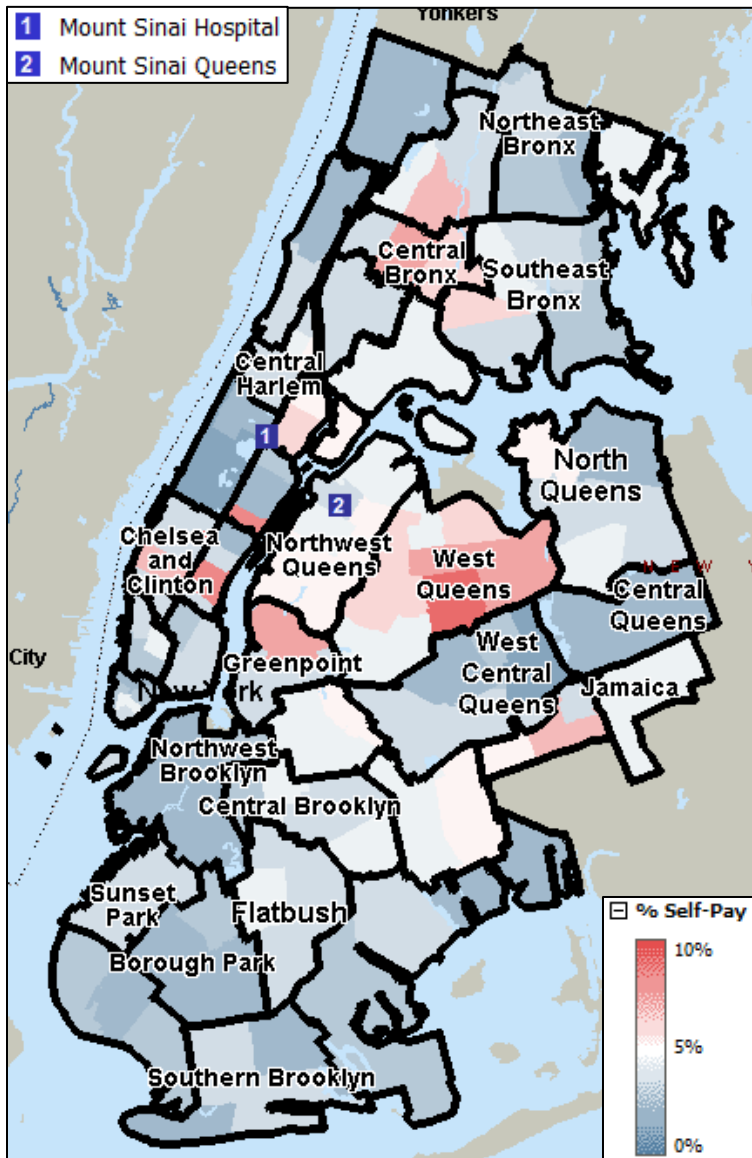
The highest percentages of discharges for private insurance were from Lower Manhattan, Southeast Bronx, and Northwest Queens. Medicaid discharges were most prevalent in the Bronx. Self-pay discharges were most concentrated in West Queens, Central Bronx, and East Harlem (Exhibits 19).

Exhibits 20, 21, and 22 present discharges from any hospital by payer at a ZIP code level.

**Exhibit 20: Medicaid Discharges by ZIP Code, 2012**



**Exhibit 21: Self-Pay Discharges by ZIP Code, 2012**



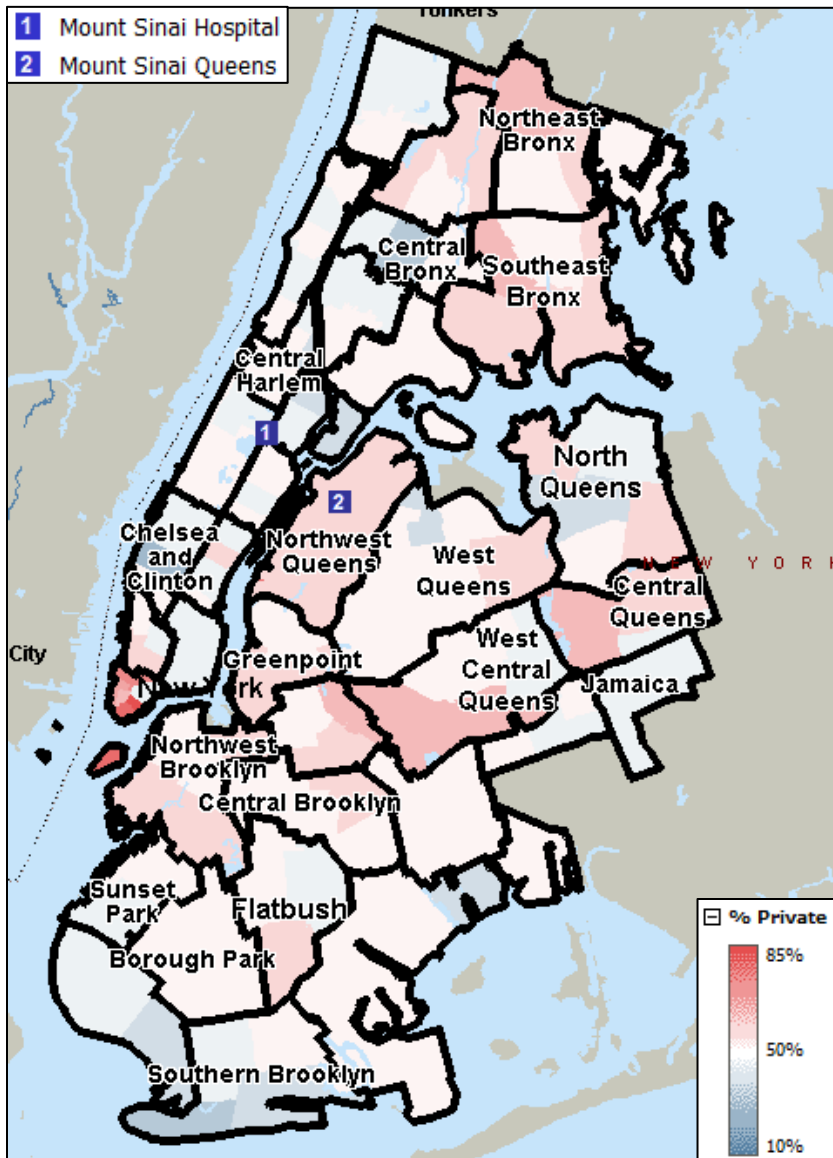
Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and New York State Department of Health, SPARCS dataset, 2013.

ZIP codes 01276 (Lower East Side), 10156 (Gramercy Park and Murray Hill), 11380, and 11373 (West Queens) had the highest percentages of self-pay discharges

...

At a neighborhood level, self-pay discharges were most prevalent in West Queens and Central Bronx

**Exhibit 22: Private Discharges by ZIP Code, 2012**



*The ZIP codes with the highest percentage of private discharges were 10069 (Upper West Side), 10005, 10004 (Lower Manhattan), and 11109 (Northwest Queens)*

Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and New York State Department of Health, SPARCS dataset, 2013.

## 5. Crime

A safe environment supports community health by helping to prevent injury and promote recreation and good mental health. The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program provides data on violent and property crimes (**Exhibit 23**).

**Exhibit 23: Crime Rates per 100,000 Population, 2011**

| Indicator                                  | New York City | New York State | U.S.           |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Violent Crime Rate                   | 623.6         | <b>398.1</b>   | <b>386.3</b>   |
| Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Rate | 6.3           | <b>4.0</b>     | <b>4.7</b>     |
| Forcible Rape Rate                         | 13.3          | <b>14.1</b>    | <b>26.8</b>    |
| Robbery Rate                               | 240.8         | <b>145.9</b>   | <b>113.7</b>   |
| Aggravated Assault Rate                    | 363.2         | <b>234.1</b>   | <b>241.1</b>   |
| Total Property Crime Rate                  | 1,710.4       | <b>1,912.4</b> | <b>2,908.7</b> |
| Burglary Rate                              | 221.1         | <b>336.0</b>   | <b>702.2</b>   |
| Larceny-Theft Rate                         | 1,374.4       | <b>1,477.2</b> | <b>1,976.9</b> |
| Motor Vehicle Theft Rate                   | 114.9         | <b>99.2</b>    | <b>229.6</b>   |

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 2011.

| Key                             |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS        |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS           |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS           |  |
| Greater than 75% worse than NYS |  |

New York City had comparatively high rates of violent crime in 2011, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault. The city compared well to the state for property crimes (**Exhibit 23**).

**Exhibit 24** presents crime rates among the young adult population aged 16-21, by borough.

**Exhibit 24: Young Adult Crime Rates per 10,000 Population, 2011**

| Borough               | Young Adults 16-21 Driving While Intoxicated |             | Young Adults 16-21 Drug Use/Possession/Sale Arrests |              | Young Adult 16-21 Property Crimes Arrests |              |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
|                       | Number 2011                                  | Rate        | Number 2011   | Rate         | Number 2011                               | Rate         |
| Bronx                 | 46   | 3.4         | 6,992   | 510.6        | 1,482                                     | 108.2        |
| Brooklyn              | 76   | 3.8         | 7,995   | 401.9        | 2,227                                     | 112.0        |
| Manhattan             | 122  | 11.8        | 4,751   | 459.0        | 3,905                                     | 377.3        |
| Queens                | 272  | 16.9        | 4,633   | 287.3        | 2,042                                     | 126.6        |
| New York City         | 558  | 8.7         | 25,685  | 401.3        | 10,105                                    | 157.9        |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>5,342</b>                                 | <b>32.2</b> | <b>33,604</b>                                       | <b>202.8</b> | <b>27,916</b>                             | <b>168.5</b> |

Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services via Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2012.  
Rates are per 10,000 young adults aged 16-21 years.

| Key                             |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS        |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS           |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS           |  |
| Greater than 75% worse than NYS |  |

Young adult rates of driving while intoxicated compared well to the state. Drug use, possession, or sale arrest rates were more than 75 percent worse than the state average in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and New York City as a whole. Young adults residing in Manhattan also exhibited high rates of arrests from property crime (**Exhibit 24**).



## 6. Housing and Homelessness

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), approximately 810,000 people in the four boroughs lived in HUD-subsidized housing in 2012. **Exhibit 25** provides average costs and wait times across all HUD programs.

**Exhibit 25: HUD-Subsidized Housing Estimates, All Programs, 2012**

| Borough               | People in Subsidized Housing | Average Household Income | Spending per Unit per Month    |                              | Average Months on Waiting List |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                       |                              |                          | Average Household Contribution | Average Federal Contribution |                                |
| Bronx                 | 258,597                      | 17,276.3                 | \$ 369.0                       | \$ 820.7                     | 5.5                            |
| Brooklyn              | 289,544                      | 18,326.8                 | \$ 368.1                       | \$ 817.6                     | 4.1                            |
| Manhattan             | 188,284                      | 20,113.2                 | \$ 386.0                       | \$ 891.8                     | 5.2                            |
| Queens                | 73,954                       | 19,058.4                 | \$ 369.6                       | \$ 783.5                     | 2.9                            |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>1,205,442</b>             | <b>17,285.9</b>          | <b>\$ 364.4</b>                | <b>\$ 763.3</b>              | <b>17.2</b>                    |
| <b>U.S.</b>           | <b>10,042,471</b>            | <b>12,670.4</b>          | <b>\$ 296.7</b>                | <b>\$ 633.7</b>              | <b>19.9</b>                    |

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2012.

Household and federal rent contributions per housing unit were higher in the four boroughs than the state and U.S. averages. The average months on the wait list for subsidized housing in the boroughs were less than one-third as long as the state and nation.

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) is responsible for administering the city's public housing program and certain Section 8 programs. New York City residents served by NYCHA accounted for 7.6 percent of the total population in 2013.<sup>8</sup> **Exhibit 26A** presents characteristics of NYCHA residents by race and ethnicity and **Exhibit 26B** presents additional characteristics by borough.

<sup>8</sup> New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA). (2013, March). About NYCHA Fact Sheet. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nycha/html/about/factsheet.shtml>

## Exhibit 26A: Characteristics of Families and Individuals Served by NYCHA, January 2013

| Race and Ethnicity   | Percentage of NYCHA Population Under 18 | Percentage of NYCHA Families with Head of Household 62+ | Percentage of NYCHA Population 62+ and Living Alone | Percentage of NYCHA Families with One Parent and Minors Under 18 | Percentage of NYCHA Families with One or More Employed |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Bronx</b>         |   |   |   |  |  |
| White                | 23.8%                                   | 45.9%   | 16.8%   | 21.0%  | 36.7%  |
| Black                | 31.1%                                   | 32.7%   | 8.3%  | 31.4%  | 48.2%  |
| Hispanic             | 29.8%                                   | 35.3%   | 9.4%  | 31.7%  | 46.9%  |
| Asian                | 12.1%                                   | 41.3%   | 10.9%   | 25.2%  | 47.2%  |
| Other                | 36.3%                                   | 24.6%   | 3.6%  | 49.4%  | 60.7%  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>30.3%</b>                            | <b>34.4%</b>  | <b>9.0%</b>   | <b>31.4%</b>   | <b>47.2%</b>   |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>      |   |   |   |  |  |
| White                | 20.3%                                   | 62.6%   | 18.7%   | 8.8%   | 35.9%  |
| Black                | 29.9%                                   | 31.9%   | 8.5%  | 33.8%  | 48.5%  |
| Hispanic             | 29.0%                                   | 35.2%   | 8.6%  | 30.3%  | 48.1%  |
| Asian                | 23.1%                                   | 25.7%   | 2.0%  | 7.9%   | 77.1%  |
| Other                | 41.7%                                   | 28.9%   | 4.9%  | 40.6%  | 56.4%  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>28.9%</b>                            | <b>34.6%</b>  | <b>8.8%</b>   | <b>30.5%</b>   | <b>48.4%</b>   |
| <b>Manhattan</b>     |   |   |   |  |  |
| White                | 18.1%                                   | 53.2%   | 20.2%   | 12.5%  | 37.8%  |
| Black                | 26.6%                                   | 35.6%   | 10.0%   | 28.1%  | 45.5%  |
| Hispanic             | 24.4%                                   | 43.0%   | 11.3%   | 24.8%  | 44.5%  |
| Asian                | 15.0%                                   | 50.0%   | 7.1%  | 6.0%   | 62.0%  |
| Other                | 37.3%                                   | 29.5%   | 4.8%  | 23.8%  | 53.0%  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>24.1%</b>                            | <b>41.3%</b>  | <b>10.6%</b>  | <b>23.8%</b>   | <b>46.3%</b>   |
| <b>Queens</b>        |   |   |   |  |  |
| White                | 13.9%                                   | 59.7%   | 34.6%   | 9.7%   | 32.4%  |
| Black                | 29.0%                                   | 29.7%   | 13.4%   | 32.4%  | 50.6%  |
| Hispanic             | 29.3%                                   | 32.4%   | 13.5%   | 31.5%  | 53.2%  |
| Asian                | 14.2%                                   | 58.6%   | 26.0%   | 6.7%   | 51.6%  |
| Other                | 34.6%                                   | 44.1%   | 15.5%   | 22.9%  | 46.6%  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>27.4%</b>                            | <b>34.8%</b>  | <b>15.5%</b>  | <b>28.6%</b>   | <b>49.9%</b>   |
| <b>New York City</b> |   |   |   |  |  |
| White                | 18.3%                                   | 58.2%   | 19.6%   | 11.7%  | 34.9%  |
| Black                | 29.5%                                   | 32.5%   | 8.8%  | 31.9%  | 48.0%  |
| Hispanic             | 28.0%                                   | 37.6%   | 9.7%  | 29.0%  | 46.7%  |
| Asian                | 16.7%                                   | 47.1%   | 6.4%  | 7.0%   | 63.3%  |
| Other                | 37.9%                                   | 32.0%   | 5.2%  | 32.1%  | 53.4%  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>27.8%</b>                            | <b>36.6%</b>  | <b>9.5%</b>   | <b>28.6%</b>   | <b>47.5%</b>   |

Source: New York City Housing Authority, Resident Data Summary Sheets, 2013.

Figures for race and ethnicity were calculated by Verité. Due to rounding, figures may vary as much as 0.1%.

| Key                             |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYC        |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYC           |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYC           |  |
| Greater than 75% worse than NYC |  |

### Exhibit 26B: Characteristics of Families and Individuals Served by NYCHA, January 2013

| Borough              | Average NYCHA Family Size | Average Gross Income | Average Number of Years in Public Housing |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Brooklyn             | 2.3                       | \$22,721             | 20.0                                      |
| Bronx                | 2.4                       | \$21,796             | 19.6                                      |
| Manhattan            | 2.2                       | \$24,044             | 24.0                                      |
| Queens               | 2.3                       | \$24,221             | 20.1                                      |
| <b>New York City</b> | <b>2.3</b>                | <b>\$22,994</b>      | <b>21.0</b>                               |

Source: New York City Housing Authority, Resident Data Summary Sheets, 2013.

*The average gross income of households in NYCHA housing is approximately \$23,000*

The Black and Hispanic populations together make up 97 percent of residents served by NYCHA programs. Of the NYCHA population, White families are more likely than other cohorts to have a head of household that is over the age of 62. Queens reports a high percentage of NYCHA residents who are 62 years and older and living alone. In all four boroughs, Black and Hispanic populations have higher percentages of single parent families compared to other cohorts. The percentages of NYCHA families that are single parent households were greater than 75 percent higher than the New York City average for the White and Asian populations in the Bronx (**Exhibit 26A**).

**Exhibit 26B** shows that the average NYCHA family size ranges from 2.2 to 2.4 persons. Average gross income is approximately \$23,000. Manhattan residents served by NYCHA report the longest tenure in public housing at an average of 24 years compared to the New York City average of 21 years.

The New York City Department of Homeless Services provides short-term, emergency shelter for individuals and families and engages in homelessness prevention initiatives. Each year, the Department conducts the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) survey, a point-in-time estimate of unsheltered individuals. **Exhibit 27** provides the results of the 2013 estimate.

### Exhibit 27: Unsheltered Individuals, 2005-2011

| Borough                                  | Unsheltered Estimate 2005 | Unsheltered Estimate 2013 | Difference 2005-2013 | Percentage Change 2005-2013 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Surface Areas</b>                     | <b>3,550</b>              | <b>1,339</b>              | <b>-2,211</b>        | <b>-62.3%</b>               |
| Bronx                                    | 587                       | 165                       | -422                 | -71.9%                      |
| Brooklyn                                 | 592                       | 307                       | -285                 | -48.1%                      |
| Manhattan                                | 1,805                     | 722                       | -1,083               | -60.0%                      |
| Queens                                   | 335                       | 98                        | -237                 | -70.7%                      |
| Staten Island                            | 231                       | 47                        | -184                 | -79.7%                      |
| <b>Subways</b>                           | <b>845</b>                | <b>1,841</b>              | <b>996</b>           | <b>117.9%</b>               |
| <b>NYC Total Unsheltered Individuals</b> | <b>4,395</b>              | <b>3,180</b>              | <b>-1,215</b>        | <b>-27.6%</b>               |

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, 2013.

In 2013, an estimated 3,180 people in New York City were unsheltered, a 28 percent decrease from 2005. In the four boroughs that are part of the Mount Sinai community, 1,292 people were

unsheltered (excluding those residing in subways). New York City’s overall rate of homelessness (38.6 per 100,000) is lower than that of many other large cities (**Exhibit 28**).

**Exhibit 28: Homelessness Rate, Selected Cities\***

| City                 | Street Homeless Estimate | Year of Estimate | General Population | Rate per 100,000 Population |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| San Francisco, CA    | 3,371                    | 2011             | 812,826            | 414.7                       |
| Los Angeles, CA      | 12,977                   | 2011             | 3,819,702          | 339.7                       |
| Seattle, WA          | 1,989                    | 2013             | 620,778            | 320.4                       |
| Miami, FL            | 535                      | 2012             | 408,750            | 130.9                       |
| Washington, DC       | 679                      | 2012             | 632,323            | 107.4                       |
| Chicago, IL          | 1,722                    | 2011             | 2,707,120          | 63.6                        |
| <b>New York City</b> | <b>3,180</b>             | <b>2013</b>      | <b>8,244,910</b>   | <b>38.6</b>                 |
| Philadelphia, PA     | 500                      | 2012             | 1,536,471          | 32.5                        |
| Boston, MA           | 181                      | 2012             | 625,087            | 29.0                        |

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, 2013.

\*The selected cities are those for which DHS was able to confirm a recent estimate of the unsheltered population. All general population figures are from the 2011 U.S. Census enumeration except for Washington, DC, which is from 2012.

**7. State of New York and New York City Budget Trends**

Examining recent trends in public budgets for health care, public health, and social services can illuminate the availability of public services that support the health of the community.

**New York State Budget Changes between FY 2013 and FY 2014<sup>9</sup>**

The State of New York’s FY 2013-2014 budget includes both funding increases and decreases from FY 2013-2014 for health-related services. Changes include:

- **Health**
  - The overall health budget increased \$600.45 million, or 3.2 percent;
  - The Office for the Aging budget increased \$1.14 million, or 1.0 percent;
  - The Department of Health budget increased \$602.20 million, or 3.3 percent; and
  - The Office of the Medicaid Inspector General budget increased \$804,000, or 3.7 percent.
- **Social Welfare**
  - The Social Welfare budget decreased by \$68.23 million, or 1.8 percent;
  - The Office of Children and Family Services budget increased \$90.21 million, or 5.0 percent;

<sup>9</sup> New York State Department of the Budget. (2013). *New York State Budget*. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://openbudget.ny.gov/overview/overview\\_SpendGrowth.html](http://openbudget.ny.gov/overview/overview_SpendGrowth.html)

- The Office for Prevention of Domestic Violence budget increased \$730,000, or 46.6 percent; and
- The Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance budget decreased \$148.48 million, or 8.60 percent.
- **Mental Hygiene**
  - The overall Mental Hygiene budget decreased \$692.50 million, or 9.0 percent;
  - The Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services increased \$5.76 million, or 1.4 percent;
  - The Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs budget was allocated for the first time for \$38.78 million;
  - The Office of Mental Health budget increased \$128.57 million, or 4.3 percent;
  - Funding for the Department of Mental Hygiene’s budget of \$293,000 was eliminated;
  - The Office for People with Developmental Disabilities budget decreased \$860.21 million, or 20.3 percent; and
  - The Commission on Quality of Care and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities budget decreased \$5.10 million, or 68.5 percent.

### **New York City Budget Changes between FY 2013 and FY 2014**

The recent recession has had implications for employment and for the availability of state and city resources devoted to health, public health, and social services. The FY 2014 New York City budget<sup>10</sup> significantly changed funding appropriated to these services.<sup>11</sup> Examples from specific departmental and program budgets are listed below.

- An overall increase of \$2.33 million, or 6.4 percent, for all the health and mental health services and Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) services budget between FY 2013 and FY 2014.
- **Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), Health Services & Prevention**
  - The overall DOHMH Health Services & Prevention budget decreased \$2.87 million, or 13.8 percent;
  - The HIV Prevention - Evidence-Based Behavioral Interventions appropriations totaled \$2.72 million for FY 2014, including state matching funds; and

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<sup>10</sup>New York City Council Financial Division. (2013). *Fiscal Year 2014 Adopted Expense Budget Adjustments Summary*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://council.nyc.gov/downloads/pdf/budget/2014/skcdc.pdf>

<sup>11</sup>New York City Council Financial Division. (2013). *Fiscal Year 2013 Adopted Expense Budget Adjustments Summary*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://council.nyc.gov/downloads/pdf/budget/2013/FY%202013%20Schedule%20C%20-%20Merge%20Final1.pdf>

- The School Based Health Center - PEG<sup>12</sup> Restoration initiative was newly allocated \$774,634 for FY 2014.
- **Department of Health and Mental Health & Hygiene (DOHMH), Mental Health & Hygiene**
  - The overall DOHMH, Mental Health & Hygiene budget increased \$245,625, or 3.1 percent.
- **Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC)**
  - The overall Health and Hospitals Corporation budget increased \$4.95 million, or 65.9 percent; and
  - The HHC Substance Abuse Services - PEG Restoration initiative of \$50,000 was removed.
- **Department of Homelessness Services (DOHS)**
  - The overall Department of Homelessness Services budget increased \$1.20 million with the addition of funds for Reimbursements for Medical Services – PEG Restoration.
- **Social Services**
  - The budget for Social Services decreased \$1.20 million, or 10.8 percent;
  - The “Expansion at New Amsterdam” (nutrition services) and “Medical Services in Adult Shelters” (social services) budgets were not funded in 2014; and
  - The EBTs (food stamps) at Food Market fund increased \$65,000, or 24.1 percent.
- **Department for the Aging (DFTA)**
  - The overall Department for the Aging budget increased \$3.99 million, or 23.2 percent;
  - The Access to Crisis and Emergency Services program was newly funded for \$600,000;
  - The Case Management Restoration initiative increased \$1.50 million, or 37.5 percent; and
  - The Senior Centers and Programs Restoration initiative doubled by \$1.49 million.
- **Department for Youth and Community Development (DYCD)**
  - The overall Department for Youth and Community Development budget, including adult literacy, youth services, and immigrant services, decreased approximately \$564,000, or 0.8 percent.

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<sup>12</sup>“Programs to Eliminate the Gap,” or PEGs, are biannual budget reductions intended to save costs by eliminating or restructuring a program. PEG Restoration seeks to restore funding to programs that may have been designated to be eliminated or reduced.

## Local Health Status and Access Indicators

This section examines health status and access to care data for the Mount Sinai community from several sources. The data include: (1) County Health Rankings, (2) New York State Department of Health, (3) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, (4) New York Prevention Agenda 2013-2017, and (5) New York City Community Health Survey.

### 1. County Health Rankings

*County Health Rankings*, a University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute initiative funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, examines a variety of health status indicators and ranks each county within each state (borough in New York City) in terms of “health factors” and “health outcomes.” These health factors and outcomes are composite measures based on several variables grouped into the following categories: health behaviors, clinical care,<sup>13</sup> social and economic factors, and physical environment.<sup>14</sup> *County Health Rankings* is updated annually. *County Health Rankings 2013* relies on data from 2004 to 2012, with most data originating in 2007 to 2011.

**Exhibit 29A** illustrates the four boroughs’ rankings for each composite category in 2013. Rankings indicate how the borough/county ranked compared to the 62 counties in the state. A rank of 1 indicates the best borough/county in the state. Indicators are shaded based on the borough’s percentile for the state ranking. For example, Bronx compared unfavorably to other New York counties for education with a rank of 62 out of 62 counties and placing in the bottom 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of all New York counties.

Overall, the Mount Sinai community compares poorly to other counties in the state. The Bronx and Brooklyn compared most poorly with 16 and 15 indicators, respectively, ranking in the bottom 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of all New York counties. The Bronx ranked as the worst county in the state for nine indicators. The two boroughs demonstrate unfavorable outcomes for mortality, morbidity, sexual activity, clinical care indicators, social and economic factors, and physical environment indicators. All four boroughs ranked in the bottom quartile for: morbidity; sexual activity; and social and economic factors, including family and social support and community safety (**Exhibit 29A**).

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<sup>13</sup>A composite measure of Access to Care, which examines the percentage of the population without health insurance and ratio of population to primary care physicians, and Quality of Care, which examines the hospitalization rate for ambulatory care sensitive conditions, whether diabetic Medicare patients are receiving HbA1C screening, and percentage of chronically ill Medicare enrollees in hospice care in the last 8 months of life.

<sup>14</sup>A composite measure that examines Environmental Quality, which measures the number of air pollution-particulate matter days and air pollution-ozone days, and Built Environment, which measures access to healthy foods and recreational facilities and the percentage of restaurants that are for fast food.

## Exhibit 29A: Borough/County Rank among 62 New York Counties, 2013

| Indicator Category                   | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|--------|
| <b>Health Outcomes</b>               | 62    | 49       | 21        | 19     |
| <b>Mortality</b>                     | 60    | 44       | 9         | 7      |
| <b>Morbidity</b>                     | 62    | 58       | 54        | 49     |
| <b>Health Factors</b>                | 62    | 59       | 10        | 47     |
| <b>Health Behaviors</b>              | 47    | 13       | 2         | 6      |
| Tobacco Use                          | 19    | 11       | 5         | 7      |
| Diet and Exercise                    | 44    | 12       | 1         | 5      |
| Alcohol Use                          | 4     | 1        | 17        | 3      |
| Sexual Activity                      | 62    | 60       | 58        | 50     |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>                 | 61    | 58       | 10        | 60     |
| Access to Care                       | 60    | 55       | 2         | 62     |
| Quality of Care                      | 61    | 55       | 41        | 48     |
| <b>Social &amp; Economic Factors</b> | 62    | 61       | 52        | 54     |
| Education                            | 62    | 60       | 23        | 51     |
| Employment                           | 62    | 55       | 10        | 30     |
| Income                               | 62    | 61       | 54        | 31     |
| Family and Social                    | 62    | 61       | 60        | 59     |
| Community Safety                     | 61    | 59       | 62        | 60     |
| <b>Physical Environment</b>          | 59    | 49       | 1         | 42     |
| Environmental Quality                | 42    | 48       | 29        | 45     |
| Built Environment                    | 60    | 45       | 1         | 40     |

Source: *County Health Rankings*, 2013.

| Key                                     |  |
|---|--|
| 50th to 100th percentile of NY counties |  |
| 25th to 49th percentile of NY counties  |  |
| Bottom 25th percentile of NY counties   |  |

**Exhibits 29B** and **29C** provide data for each underlying indicator of the composite categories in the *County Health Rankings*.<sup>15</sup> The *County Health Rankings* methodology provides a comparison of counties within a state to one another.

It also is important to analyze how these same indicators compare to the national average. For example, the community's violent crime rate was more than 75 percent worse than the U.S. average, and the boroughs are shaded to reflect this. Cells in the table below are shaded if the indicator for the borough exceeded the national average for that indicator by more than ten percent.

<sup>15</sup>*County Health Rankings* provides details about what each indicator measures, how it is defined, and data sources at [http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/resources/2013Measures\\_datasources\\_years.pdf](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/resources/2013Measures_datasources_years.pdf)



**Exhibit 29B: Borough/County Data Compared to U.S. Average, 2013**

| Indicator Category      | Data   | Bronx   | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens  |
|-------------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| <b>Health Outcomes</b>  |  |         |          |           |         |
| <b>Mortality</b>        | Years of potential life lost per death before age 75 per 100,000                       | 7,480.5 | 6,283.8  | 4,896.2   | 4,822.0 |
| <b>Morbidity</b>        | Adults reporting poor or fair health   | 24.3%   | 19.6%    | 16.4%     | 17.8%   |
|                         | Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days               | 4.1     | 3.7      | 3.5       | 3.2     |
|                         | Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days                 | 3.8     | 3.5      | 3.6       | 3.3     |
|                         | Live births under 2,500 grams (Low birth weight)                                       | 10.0%   | 8.6%     | 8.7%      | 8.3%    |
| <b>Health Factors</b>   |  |         |          |           |         |
| <b>Health Behaviors</b> |  |         |          |           |         |
| Tobacco Use             | Adults reporting smoking 100 cigarettes or more and currently smoking                  | 17.9%   | 14.9%    | 13.8%     | 14.2%   |
| Diet and Exercise       | Adults reporting BMI over 30 (obesity)   | 27.5%   | 24.5%    | 15.1%     | 22.4%   |
|                         | Adults 20+ reporting no leisure time physical activity                                 | 30.0%   | 27.5%    | 16.2%     | 28.2%   |
| Alcohol Use             | Adults reporting binge and heavy drinking  | 14.5%   | 13.0%    | 21.5%     | 13.7%   |
|                         | Motor vehicle crash death rate per 100,000   | 4.5     | 4.9      | 3.8       | 5.1     |
| Sexual Activity         | Chlamydia incidence rate per 100,000   | 1,333.1 | 830.0    | 714.3     | 523.0   |
|                         | Birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19  | 45.4    | 31.2     | 26.1      | 24.3    |
| <b>Clinical Care</b>    |  |         |          |           |         |
| Access to Care          | Population under 65 without insurance  | 17.0%   | 16.2%    | 12.4%     | 20.7%   |
|                         | Ratio of population to primary care physicians   | 2,121:1 | 1,596:1  | 762:1     | 1,512:1 |
|                         | Ratio of population to dentists  | 2,156:1 | 1,735:1  | 685:1     | 1,488:1 |
| Quality of Care         | Hospitalizations for ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 81.2    | 75.0     | 54.0      | 62.4    |
|                         | Diabetic Medicare enrollees that receive a blood glucose screening                     | 77.5%   | 85.2%    | 80.1%     | 84.8%   |
|                         | Female Medicare enrollees that receive a mammogram                                     | 60.8%   | 57.2%    | 64.6%     | 57.3%   |

Source: County Health Rankings, 2013.

| Key                               |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Unreliable or missing data        | N/A |
| Up to 10% worse than U.S. average |     |
| 10%-50% worse than U.S. average   |     |
| 50-75% worse than U.S. average    |     |
| >75% worse than U.S. average      |     |

### Exhibit 29C: Borough/County Data Compared to U.S. Average, 2013

| Indicator Category                   |   | Data | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|-------|----------|-----------|--------|
| <b>Social &amp; Economic Factors</b> |   |      |       |          |           |        |
| Education                            | Number of 9th grade cohort that graduates in 4 years                                      |      | 57.6% | 64.2%    | 66.6%     | 70.0%  |
|                                      | Adults 25-44 with some post-secondary education   |      | 47.9% | 60.1%    | 81.7%     | 61.0%  |
| Employment                           | Population 16+ unemployed but seeking work  |      | 12.3% | 9.7%     | 7.4%      | 8.1%   |
| Income                               | Percent of children under 18 in poverty   |      | 40.9% | 33.8%    | 26.7%     | 21.8%  |
| Family and Social Support            | Percent of adults without social/emotional support  |      | 33.6% | 31.2%    | 26.5%     | 32.1%  |
|                                      | Children in a single parent household   |      | 64.1% | 39.7%    | 44.8%     | 32.9%  |
| Community Safety                     | Violent crime rate per 100,000  |      | 576.3 | 567.3    | 577.4     | 568.0  |
| <b>Physical Environment</b>          |   |      |       |          |           |        |
| Environmental Quality                | Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in the air in micrograms per cubic meter |      | 11.4  | 11.6     | 11.5      | 11.5   |
|                                      | Population exposed to water with a safety violation in the past year                      |      | N/A   | N/A      | 0.0%      | N/A    |
| Built Environment                    | Recreation facilities per 100,000 population  |      | 3.3   | 4.8      | 27.5      | 5.6    |
|                                      | Number of low-income population not close to a grocery store                              |      | 0.1%  | 0.0%     | 0.0%      | 0.0%   |
|                                      | Percentage of restaurants classified as fast food   |      | 63.1% | 52.0%    | 36.2%     | 51.4%  |

Source: *County Health Rankings*, 2013.

| Key                               |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Unreliable or missing data        | N/A |
| Up to 10% worse than U.S. average |     |
| 10%-50% worse than U.S. average   |     |
| 50-75% worse than U.S. average    |     |
| >75% worse than U.S. average      |     |

Three or more boroughs reported rates of chlamydia, violent crime, and adults living without social and emotional support that were greater than 50 percent worse than U.S. averages. The Bronx compared most unfavorably with 13 indicators that were more than 10 percent worse than the national average followed by Brooklyn with 10 such indicators (**Exhibits 29B** and **29C**).

## 2. New York State Department of Health

The New York State Department of Health collects data regarding a number of health issues. **Exhibit 30** presents a summary of selected causes of death by borough. **Exhibits 31** through **47** present more in-depth data analyses pertaining to cancer, cardiovascular disease, obesity, communicable diseases, respiratory-related indicators, maternal and child health, and injury and substance abuse. Data by race and ethnicity are included, where available.

**Exhibit 30: Selected Causes of Death, Rates per 100,000 Population, 2011**

| Borough               | Diseases of the Heart | Malignant Neoplasms | Cerebro-vascular Disease | AIDS       | Pneumonia   | CLRD        | Total Accidents | Diabetes Mellitus | Homicide/ Legal Intervention | Cirrhosis of the Liver | Suicide    |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Bronx                 | 209.8                 | 160.1               | 21.8                     | 18.2       | 33.4        | 26.6        | 22.3            | 26.9              | 10.6                         | 8.6                    | 6.7        |
| Brooklyn              | 209.6                 | 154.7               | 21.7                     | 9.0        | 33.0        | 19.2        | 18.0            | 25.1              | 7.6                          | 6.3                    | 4.7        |
| Manhattan             | 153.4                 | 138.7               | 21.8                     | 9.6        | 21.6        | 18.6        | 15.7            | 15.1              | 4.8                          | 5.0                    | 7.0        |
| Queens                | 187.0                 | 134.5               | 19.0                     | 3.4        | 26.6        | 19.8        | 17.3            | 16.0              | 3.8                          | 5.7                    | 5.9        |
| New York City         | 193.2                 | 145.8               | 20.8                     | 8.7        | 28.4        | 21.0        | 18.4            | 20.3              | 6.2                          | 6.2                    | 5.8        |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>187.1</b>          | <b>155.5</b>        | <b>26.6</b>              | <b>4.2</b> | <b>20.3</b> | <b>30.5</b> | <b>24.9</b>     | <b>17.4</b>       | <b>4.2</b>                   | <b>6.7</b>             | <b>8.0</b> |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

Rates are age adjusted.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

The Mount Sinai community, with the exception of Queens, was more than 75 percent worse than the state for AIDS mortality. Pneumonia and homicide/legal intervention mortality rates were also high in the Bronx and Brooklyn (**Exhibit 30**).

### Exhibit 31: Cancer Indicators, 2007-2009

| Indicator  | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | New York City | New York State |
|--|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>All cancers</b>   |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 446.8 | 435.3    | 473.4     | 415.2  | 443.0         | <b>489.6</b>   |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 163.7 | 140.9    | 158       | 131.5  | 145.9         | <b>163</b>     |
| <b>Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx cancer</b>  |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 11.1  | 8.8      | 12.2      | 8.5    | 9.6           | <b>10.4</b>    |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 2.8   | 2.2      | 2.3       | 1.9    | 2.2           | <b>2.1</b>     |
| <b>Colon and rectum cancer</b>   |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 47.4  | 48.1     | 39.8      | 44.2   | 45.1          | <b>45.8</b>    |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 18.0  | 16.6     | 14.8      | 14.0   | 15.7          | <b>15.7</b>    |
| <b>Lung and bronchus cancer</b>  |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 53.6  | 47.5     | 52.8      | 47.9   | 50.8          | <b>63.8</b>    |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 36.2  | 31.2     | 35.4      | 29.5   | 33.1          | <b>42.8</b>    |
| <b>Female breast cancer</b>  |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 105.4 | 105      | 137.1     | 108.1  | 113.5         | <b>126.9</b>   |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 22.3  | 21.7     | 22.3      | 18.6   | 21.1          | <b>21.7</b>    |
| <b>Cervix uteri cancer</b>   |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 10.8  | 10.6     | 6.7       | 9.7    | 9.6           | <b>8.3</b>     |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 3.9   | 3.4      | 2.7       | 2.2    | 2.9           | <b>2.3</b>     |
| <b>Ovarian cancer</b>  |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 11.7  | 12       | 13.1      | 11.6   | 12.2          | <b>12.9</b>    |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 6.4   | 6.4      | 7.5       | 6.4    | 6.7           | <b>7.8</b>     |
| <b>Prostate cancer</b>   |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Incidence per 100,000  | 182.4 | 159.9    | 159.5     | 148.6  | 159.4         | <b>166.9</b>   |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 32.0  | 21.9     | 27.2      | 18.2   | 22.8          | <b>21.6</b>    |
| <b>Melanoma cancer mortality</b>   |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| Mortality rate per 100,000   | 0.9   | 1.3      | 1.8       | 1.2    | 1.3           | <b>2.1</b>     |
| <b>Screenings</b>  |       |          |           |        |               |                |
| % of women 18 years and older with pap smear in past 3 years (2008-2009)             | 81.2  | 83.8     | 85.3      | 79.4   | 82.5          | <b>82.7</b>    |
| % of women 40 years and older with mammography screening in past 2 years (2008-2009) | 78.2  | 78.4     | 80.3      | 74.8   | 77.8          | <b>79.7</b>    |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.  
All rates are age adjusted.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

Overall, the Mount Sinai community compared favorably to the state for cancer incidence and mortality indicators. Cervical cancer incidence and mortality were issues for the majority of the community (**Exhibit 31**). **Exhibit 32** presents cancer indicators by race and ethnicity.

### Exhibit 32: Cancer Indicators by Race and Ethnicity, 2007-2009

| Borough and Race/Ethnicity | Lung Cancer Incidence | Colorectal Cancer Mortality | Breast Cancer Mortality | Cervix Uteri Cancer Mortality |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>               |                       |                             |                         |                               |
| White                      | 71.8                  | 21.2                        | 24.6                    | -                             |
| Black                      | 58.7                  | 20.9                        | 26.3                    | 6.7                           |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 30.1                  | -                           | -                       | -                             |
| Hispanic                   | 40.2                  | 14.1                        | 18.4                    | 2.7                           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>53.6</b>           | <b>18.0</b>                 | <b>22.3</b>             | <b>3.9</b>                    |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>            |                       |                             |                         |                               |
| White                      | 51.2                  | 15.3                        | 20.6                    | 1.3                           |
| Black                      | 44.7                  | 18.7                        | 27.9                    | 5.6                           |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 52.4                  | 11.9                        | 8.0                     | -                             |
| Hispanic                   | 36.9                  | 16.5                        | 16.1                    | 4.0                           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>47.5</b>           | <b>16.6</b>                 | <b>21.7</b>             | <b>3.4</b>                    |
| <b>Manhattan</b>           |                       |                             |                         |                               |
| White                      | 55.2                  | 12.5                        | 22.9                    | 1.9                           |
| Black                      | 71.5                  | 24.5                        | 40.1                    | 5.8                           |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 53.8                  | 16.1                        | 7.4                     | -                             |
| Hispanic                   | 35.6                  | 12.7                        | 16.7                    | 3.8                           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>52.8</b>           | <b>14.8</b>                 | <b>22.3</b>             | <b>2.7</b>                    |
| <b>Queens</b>              |                       |                             |                         |                               |
| White                      | 59.7                  | 14.7                        | 21.3                    | 1.9                           |
| Black                      | 44.7                  | 16.5                        | 22.1                    | 3.3                           |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 39.3                  | 11.2                        | 9.5                     | -                             |
| Hispanic                   | 29.6                  | 11.2                        | 15.0                    | -                             |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>47.9</b>           | <b>14.0</b>                 | <b>18.6</b>             | <b>2.2</b>                    |
| <b>New York City</b>       |                       |                             |                         |                               |
| White                      | 58.0                  | 15.0                        | 21.8                    | 1.6                           |
| Black                      | 51.2                  | 19.4                        | 27.6                    | 5.4                           |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 44.4                  | 12.3                        | 8.4                     | 1.9                           |
| Hispanic                   | 35.7                  | 13.5                        | 16.4                    | 3.0                           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>50.8</b>           | <b>15.7</b>                 | <b>21.1</b>             | <b>2.9</b>                    |
| <b>New York State</b>      |                       |                             |                         |                               |
| White                      | 59.5                  | 15.4                        | 22.0                    | 1.6                           |
| Black                      | 56.4                  | 19.7                        | 28.6                    | 5.2                           |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 40.2                  | 11.0                        | 9.2                     | 1.6                           |
| Hispanic                   | 35.3                  | 13.3                        | 15.7                    | 2.8                           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>63.8</b>           | <b>15.7</b>                 | <b>21.7</b>             | <b>2.3</b>                    |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.  
All rates are age adjusted per 100,000 population.

| Key   |   |
|---|---|
| Data suppressed due to small sample size or for confidentiality | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS  |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS   |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS   |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS  |   |

Overall, each racial and ethnic group compared favorably to the state. One indicator, cervix uteri cancer mortality in the Bronx, was more than 50 percent worse than the state. The Black population in Manhattan was between 10 and 50 percent worse than the state average for all indicators: lung cancer incidence, colorectal cancer mortality, breast cancer mortality, and cervix uteri cancer mortality. Black populations typically had higher rates of cancer mortality compared to other racial and ethnic cohorts (**Exhibit 32**).

**Exhibit 33** presents cardiovascular disease-related indicators by borough compared to the state.

**Exhibit 33: Cardiovascular Disease Indicators, 2008-2010**

| Indicator  | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | New York City | New York State |
|--|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000                            | 277.2 | 280.6    | 208.8     | 253.7  | 260.4         | <b>250.9</b>   |
| Disease of the heart mortality rate per 100,000                              | 233.5 | 246.4    | 171.4     | 221.7  | 225.2         | <b>207.6</b>   |
| Coronary heart disease mortality rate per 100,000                            | 211.8 | 231.8    | 152.1     | 205.5  | 208.1         | <b>169.4</b>   |
| Congestive heart failure mortality rate per 100,000                          | 6.1   | 3.2      | 5.3       | 4.1    | 4.4           | <b>11.3</b>    |
| Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) mortality rate per 100,000                  | 21.2  | 16.9     | 19.4      | 17.7   | 18.2          | <b>26.7</b>    |
| Age-adjusted % of adults ever told they have high blood pressure (2008-2009) | 33.4  | 29.6     | 23.6      | 29.7   | 28.8          | <b>25.7</b>    |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.  
All rates are age adjusted.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

Across all boroughs, no cardiovascular disease indicator was more than 50 percent worse than the state. The Bronx and Brooklyn compared most unfavorably, with four indicators benchmarking at 10 to 50 percent worse than the state. Coronary heart disease mortality and the percentage of adults with high blood pressure were issues for the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and New York City as a whole (**Exhibit 33**).

**Exhibit 34** presents cardiovascular disease and diabetes indicators by borough, race, and ethnicity.

**Exhibit 34: Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes Mortality Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2008-2010**

| Borough and Race/Ethnicity | All Diseases of the Heart | Stroke      | Coronary Heart Disease | Congestive Heart Failure 18+ | Diabetes    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>               |                           |             |                        |                              |             |
| White                      | 247.9                     | 21.2        | 225.5                  | 22.6                         | 27.3        |
| Black                      | 201.8                     | 20.2        | 182.3                  | 6.5                          | 29.9        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 93.1                      | -           | 87.1                   | -                            | -           |
| Hispanic                   | 186.5                     | 19.2        | 159.3                  | 4.3                          | 30.5        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>233.5</b>              | <b>21.2</b> | <b>211.8</b>           | <b>7.8</b>                   | <b>28.5</b> |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>            |                           |             |                        |                              |             |
| White                      | 253.6                     | 13.1        | 240.7                  | 6.0                          | 14.3        |
| Black                      | 236.9                     | 22.9        | 219.2                  | 3.9                          | 36.5        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 122.0                     | 13.4        | 115.3                  | -                            | 9.7         |
| Hispanic                   | 211.1                     | 18.4        | 198.1                  | 2.8                          | 30.0        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>246.4</b>              | <b>16.9</b> | <b>231.8</b>           | <b>4.3</b>                   | <b>21.5</b> |
| <b>Manhattan</b>           |                           |             |                        |                              |             |
| White                      | 159.2                     | 18.5        | 151.3                  | 6.8                          | 12.4        |
| Black                      | 206.0                     | 22.2        | 181.6                  | 12.2                         | 31.4        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 91.2                      | 20.0        | 80.6                   | -                            | 11.6        |
| Hispanic                   | 149.8                     | 20.4        | 132.7                  | 6.5                          | 23.8        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>171.4</b>              | <b>19.4</b> | <b>152.1</b>           | <b>7.1</b>                   | <b>16.4</b> |
| <b>Queens</b>              |                           |             |                        |                              |             |
| White                      | 227.5                     | 16.1        | 210.6                  | 12.2                         | 12.1        |
| Black                      | 241.7                     | 19.9        | 224.1                  | 5.3                          | 25.3        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 129.4                     | 17.3        | 121.2                  | -                            | 13.2        |
| Hispanic                   | 148.4                     | 14.1        | 139.4                  | 1.6                          | 10.5        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>221.7</b>              | <b>17.7</b> | <b>205.5</b>           | <b>5.9</b>                   | <b>14.7</b> |
| <b>New York City</b>       |                           |             |                        |                              |             |
| White                      | 230.9                     | 16.3        | 214.2                  | 8.9                          | 15.2        |
| Black                      | 225.2                     | 21.3        | 205.8                  | 5.8                          | 31.7        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 116.5                     | 16.8        | 107.9                  | 1.6                          | 12.3        |
| Hispanic                   | 173.2                     | 18.2        | 159.3                  | 3.5                          | 23.8        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>225.2</b>              | <b>18.2</b> | <b>208.1</b>           | <b>6.0</b>                   | <b>19.4</b> |
| <b>New York State</b>      |                           |             |                        |                              |             |
| White                      | 205.7                     | 26.5        | 165.4                  | 24.2                         | 14.4        |
| Black                      | 223.2                     | 25.8        | 196.2                  | 7.8                          | 30.3        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 108.5                     | 16.5        | 98.4                   | 2.0                          | 11.2        |
| Hispanic                   | 163.2                     | 19.2        | 146.8                  | 3.8                          | 21.7        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>207.6</b>              | <b>26.7</b> | <b>169.4</b>           | <b>17.2</b>                  | <b>16.6</b> |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.  
All rates are age adjusted per 100,000 population.

| Key   |   |
|---|---|
| Data suppressed due to small sample size or for confidentiality | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS  |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS   |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS   |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS  |   |

The diabetes mortality rate for White residents in the Bronx was more than 75 percent worse than the state average for that population group. Congestive heart failure mortality in the Black and Hispanic populations in Manhattan benchmarked at 50 to 75 percent worse than the New York State average. Most population groups in the community exhibited lower than average rates of stroke mortality. Heart diseases, including coronary heart disease, were problematic across the entire Brooklyn population. Among racial and ethnic cohorts in Manhattan, the Black population in Manhattan exhibited the highest mortality rates for all indicators. Black and Hispanic populations typically had higher diabetes mortality rates than White populations. White populations in the community typically demonstrated higher rates of congestive heart failure mortality (**Exhibit 34**).

Obesity increases the risk for many health conditions. Obesity measures, health behaviors that contribute to obesity, and obesity-related chronic diseases are reported in **Exhibit 35**.

**Exhibit 35: Obesity-Related Indicators, 2008-2010**

| Indicator  | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | New York City | New York State |
|--|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| % of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher)                       | 55.0% | 45.6%    | 45.2%     | 44.7%  | 47.6%         | <b>50.0%</b>   |
| % obese (95th percentile or higher) children in WIC (ages 2-4 years)   | 14.9% | 12.7%    | 12.7%     | 15.5%  | 13.9%         | <b>14.5%</b>   |
| % of WIC mothers breastfeeding at 6 months   | 46.0% | 52.5%    | 41.9%     | 47.9%  | 48.0%         | <b>39.7%</b>   |
| Age-adjusted % of adults overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher) (2008-2009)                                    | 68.0% | 59.3%    | 48.8%     | 56.4%  | 57.9%         | <b>59.3%</b>   |
| Age-adjusted % of adults who did not participate in leisure time physical activity in last 30 days (2008-2009) | 69.2% | 70.4%    | 80.2%     | 71.9%  | 72.7%         | <b>76.3%</b>   |
| Age-adjusted % of adults eating 5 or more fruits or vegetables per day (2008-2009)                             | 6.3%  | 10.4%    | 13.6%     | 6.8%   | 9.4%          | <b>27.1%</b>   |
| Age-adjusted % of adults with physician-diagnosed diabetes (2008-2009)   | 11.3% | 10.5%    | 6.1%      | 11.0%  | 9.7%          | <b>9.0%</b>    |
| Age-adjusted cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000   | 277.2 | 280.6    | 208.8     | 253.7  | 260.4         | <b>250.9</b>   |
| Age-adjusted cerebrovascular disease (stroke) mortality rate per 100,000                                       | 21.2  | 16.9     | 19.4      | 17.7   | 18.2          | <b>26.7</b>    |
| Age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate per 100,000   | 28.5  | 21.5     | 16.4      | 14.7   | 19.4          | <b>16.6</b>    |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |



Manhattan and Queens compared favorably to the state for obesity-related indicators. The Bronx compared most unfavorably to New York State, with data on five indicators more than 10 percent worse than the state; diabetes mortality in the Bronx was 72 percent worse than the state average (**Exhibit 35**).

**Exhibit 36** presents communicable disease incidence rates for the Mount Sinai community.

**Exhibit 36: Communicable Disease Indicators, 2008-2010**

| Indicator   | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | New York City | New York State |
|---|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Pertussis incidence per 100,000   | 1.3   | 1.3      | 1.8       | 0.8    | 1.3           | <b>3.0</b>     |
| Mumps incidence per 100,000   | 0.6   | 23.4     | 0.7       | 0.6    | 7.6           | <b>5.5</b>     |
| H. influenza incidence per 100,000  | 1.7   | 1.0      | 1.0       | 0.8    | 1.1           | <b>1.3</b>     |
| Hepatitis A incidence per 100,000   | 0.6   | 0.9      | 1.3       | 1.6    | 1.1           | <b>0.8</b>     |
| Acute hepatitis B incidence per 100,000                                     | 0.9   | 1.2      | 1.2       | 0.8    | 1.0           | <b>0.8</b>     |
| Chronic hepatitis C newly reported cases per 100,000 (2009)*                | 169.8 | 116.2    | 119.6     | 110.6  | 121.6         | <b>85.9</b>    |
| Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000  | 9.7   | 9.2      | 7.6       | 12.2   | 9.5           | <b>5.4</b>     |
| Salmonella incidence per 100,000  | 18.4  | 14.6     | 15.9      | 14.5   | 15.3          | <b>13.9</b>    |
| Shigella incidence per 100,000  | 4.4   | 9.3      | 6.7       | 3.4    | 6.0           | <b>4.4</b>     |
| Lyme disease incidence per 100,000  | 4.9   | 7.7      | 26.7      | 5.2    | 10.4          | <b>42.4</b>    |
| % of adults 65 years and older with flu shot in last year (2008-2009)       | 58.6  | 53.8     | 59.7      | 55.9   | 73.8          | <b>75.0</b>    |
| % of adults 65 years and older who ever received pneumonia shot (2008-2009) | 48.3  | 44.2     | 55.8      | 49.9   | 56.2          | <b>64.7</b>    |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013, and Cornell University, Program of Applied Demographics, 2013.

\*These data include "positive hepatitis C results reported to the health department for the first time with a hepatitis C diagnosis rate (or specimen collection date)" in 2009.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

Three or more boroughs compared poorly to the state for incidence rates of hepatitis A and B and tuberculosis from 2008-2010. The following incidence rates were greater than 75 percent worse than the state average: tuberculosis in the Bronx and Queens, mumps and shigella in Brooklyn, and hepatitis A in Queens. The entire city lagged behind the state on the percentages of adults 65 years and older receiving flu or pneumonia vaccinations (**Exhibit 36**).

Exhibits 37 and 38 present prevalence and new diagnosis rates for HIV and AIDS.

**Exhibit 37: Living HIV and AIDS Cases, Prevalence Rate per 100,000, 2010**

| Cohort                 | Bronx          | Brooklyn       | Manhattan      | Queens       | New York City  | New York State |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Male                   | 2,232.4        | 1,492.3        | 3,417.2        | 988.7        | 1,786.4        | 913.9          |
| Female                 | 1,277.2        | 742.0          | 771.8          | 389.3        | 707.1          | 377.5          |
| White                  | 591.9          | 342.2          | 1,421.4        | 388.1        | 650.6          | 217.4          |
| Black                  | 2,329.4        | 1,943.6        | 4,783.1        | 1,455.2      | 2,236.1        | 1,844.0        |
| Hispanic               | 1,677.4        | 1,458.1        | 2,363.7        | 981.4        | 1,534.5        | 1,299.8        |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 147.9          | 90.8           | 296.3          | 82.6         | 118.5          | 97.3           |
| Native American        | 345.1          | 158.3          | 811.5          | 207.2        | 308.5          | 150.3          |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1,706.9</b> | <b>1,087.0</b> | <b>2,046.1</b> | <b>678.9</b> | <b>1,213.4</b> | <b>636.0</b>   |

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, 2012.  
All rates are age adjusted.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

The prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS in New York City as a whole was nearly twice as high as the state average in 2010. Queens had the lowest total rate of residents living with HIV and AIDS, although the prevalence rate for the White population was greater than 75 percent worse than the state average. Bronx and Manhattan compare most unfavorably. Every cohort in Manhattan was worse than the state, ranging from 82 to 554 percent higher than the statewide figure (Exhibit 37).

**Exhibit 38: Newly Diagnosed HIV and AIDS Cases, 2010**

| Borough               | HIV Diagnoses | AIDS Diagnoses | HIV Case Rate per 100,000 | AIDS Case Rate per 100,000 |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bronx                 | 640           | 637            | 45.3                      | 46.8                       |
| Brooklyn              | 886           | 758            | 33.7                      | 30.0                       |
| Manhattan             | 863           | 550            | 48.0                      | 33.2                       |
| Queens                | 557           | 402            | 23.5                      | 17.1                       |
| New York City         | 2,999         | 2,400          | 34.4                      | 28.5                       |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>3,849</b>  | <b>3,020</b>   | <b>19.6</b>               | <b>15.4</b>                |

Source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, 2012.  
All rates are age adjusted.

Persons diagnosed with HIV may also be diagnosed with AIDS in the same year or a later year and their AIDS diagnosis will be counted separately. HIV and AIDS diagnoses cannot be added together in a meaningful way.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and New York City as a whole reported new HIV and AIDS case rates that were greater than 75 percent worse than the state average in 2010 (**Exhibit 38**).

**Exhibit 39** presents data on chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) and asthma in the Mount Sinai community.

**Exhibit 39: Respiratory-Related Indicators, 2008-2010**

| Indicator  | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | New York City | New York State |
|--|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Age-adjusted CLRD mortality rate per 100,000             | 26.1  | 16.3     | 19.7      | 17.2   | 19.2          | <b>31.1</b>    |
| Age-adjusted asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000     | 63.6  | 31.0     | 25.8      | 19.6   | 31.6          | <b>20.3</b>    |
| Ages 0-4 years   | 164.5 | 73.6     | 57.6      | 65.8   | 84.8          | <b>58.8</b>    |
| Ages 5-14 years  | 61.4  | 31.0     | 31.3      | 24.5   | 34.7          | <b>20.9</b>    |
| Ages 0-17 years  | 84.2  | 41.0     | 38.7      | 33.9   | 46.4          | <b>29.0</b>    |
| Ages 5-64 years  | 48.6  | 23.0     | 18.0      | 13.1   | 23.3          | <b>15.4</b>    |
| Ages 15-24 years   | 24.6  | 10.9     | 12.0      | 6.7    | 12.5          | <b>7.5</b>     |
| Ages 25-44 years   | 32.7  | 13.6     | 8.6       | 7.0    | 13.6          | <b>10.8</b>    |
| Ages 45-64 years   | 77.5  | 37.8     | 31.0      | 18.3   | 36.1          | <b>21.8</b>    |
| Ages 65 years or older                                   | 99.2  | 57.3     | 47.3      | 34.0   | 52.8          | <b>32.2</b>    |
| Age-adjusted asthma mortality rate per 100,000           | 4.1   | 2.1      | 1.5       | 0.9    | 1.9           | <b>1.2</b>     |
| Age-adjusted % of adults with current asthma (2008-2009) | 8.1%  | 0.0      | 0.1       | 0.0    | 9.2%          | <b>0.1</b>     |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

Data indicate that asthma is a health problem in the community, particularly in the Bronx. From 2008-2010, the Bronx’ asthma hospitalization and mortality rates were more than 75 percent worse than the New York State average. Asthma hospitalization rates in Brooklyn, particularly for residents aged 45 and older, also compared poorly to state averages. Although not as severe as the Bronx, asthma hospitalization and mortality rates in Manhattan were slightly higher than the state. The entire community benchmarked favorably to the state for CLRD (**Exhibit 39**).

**Exhibit 40** presents respiratory asthma and CLRD indicators by race and ethnicity.

## Exhibit 40: Respiratory Indicators by Race and Ethnicity, 2008-2010

| Borough and Race/Ethnicity | Asthma Hospitalizations Age adjusted | Asthma Hospitalizations Age 0-17 Years | CLRD/COPD Mortality 18+ Years |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>               |                                      |  |                               |
| White                      | 12.0                                 | 7.5                                    | 78.7                          |
| Black                      | 45.7                                 | 64.4                                   | 27.4                          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 14.2                                 | 16.5                                   | -                             |
| Hispanic                   | 60.9                                 | 66.2                                   | 21.6                          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>63.6</b>                          | <b>84.2</b>                            | <b>31.7</b>                   |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>            |                                      |  |                               |
| White                      | 10.4                                 | 10.1                                   | 26.7                          |
| Black                      | 43.9                                 | 60.5                                   | 19.9                          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 9.3                                  | 9.3                                    | 9.1                           |
| Hispanic                   | 40.8                                 | 44.7                                   | 15.7                          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>31.0</b>                          | <b>41.0</b>                            | <b>21.1</b>                   |
| <b>Manhattan</b>           |                                      |  |                               |
| White                      | 8.7                                  | 14.9                                   | 23.0                          |
| Black                      | 54.2                                 | 64.1                                   | 40.1                          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 4.0                                  | 4.7                                    | 17.5                          |
| Hispanic                   | 40.0                                 | 42.1                                   | 22.9                          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>25.8</b>                          | <b>38.7</b>                            | <b>24.7</b>                   |
| <b>Queens</b>              |                                      |  |                               |
| White                      | 10.9                                 | 18.4                                   | 46.3                          |
| Black                      | 32.6                                 | 53.7                                   | 21.7                          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 7.2                                  | 13.2                                   | 7.4                           |
| Hispanic                   | 16.9                                 | 27.8                                   | 7.9                           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>19.6</b>                          | <b>33.9</b>                            | <b>23.6</b>                   |
| <b>New York City</b>       |                                      |  |                               |
| White                      | 10.5                                 | 12.6                                   | 34.9                          |
| Black                      | 43.4                                 | 60.2                                   | 24.2                          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 7.4                                  | 11.0                                   | 9.7                           |
| Hispanic                   | 40.3                                 | 46.8                                   | 16.5                          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>31.6</b>                          | <b>46.4</b>                            | <b>24.9</b>                   |
| <b>New York State</b>      |                                      |  |                               |
| White                      | 9.5                                  | 11.4                                   | 60.5                          |
| Black                      | 39.2                                 | 50.6                                   | 24.3                          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 6.7                                  | 10.1                                   | 8.4                           |
| Hispanic                   | 34.6                                 | 38.1                                   | 14.6                          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>20.3</b>                          | <b>29.0</b>                            | <b>44.6</b>                   |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.  
All rates are per 100,000 population.

| <b>Key</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Data suppressed due to small sample size or for confidentiality | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS  |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS   |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS   |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS  |   |

Asthma hospitalizations were most severe for non-White populations in the Bronx from 2008-2010. Several cohorts in Brooklyn and Manhattan benchmarked at 10-50 percent worse than the state. Within racial and ethnic cohorts, asthma hospitalizations were highest for the Black and Hispanic populations. Non-White populations in Manhattan compared poorly to the state for chronic lower respiratory disease/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (**Exhibit 40**).

**Exhibits 41** through **46** present data related to maternal and child health.

**Exhibit 41: Maternal and Child Health Indicators, 2009-2011**

| Borough               | Premature Births | Low Birth Weight | Late or No Prenatal Care | Infant Death Rate* | Teen Pregnancy Rate 15-19** |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bronx                 | 12.8%            | 9.6%             | 0.9%                     | 5.1                | 82.3                        |
| Brooklyn              | 11.9%            | 8.4%             | 0.6%                     | 4.3                | 59.4                        |
| Manhattan             | 12.0%            | 8.7%             | 0.6%                     | 3.7                | 54.8                        |
| Queens                | 11.6%            | 8.1%             | 1.0%                     | 4.2                | 47.4                        |
| New York City         | 12.0%            | 8.6%             | 0.7%                     | 4.3                | 59.1                        |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>11.6%</b>     | <b>8.2%</b>      | <b>0.7%</b>              | <b>4.9</b>         | <b>43.1</b>                 |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

\*Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

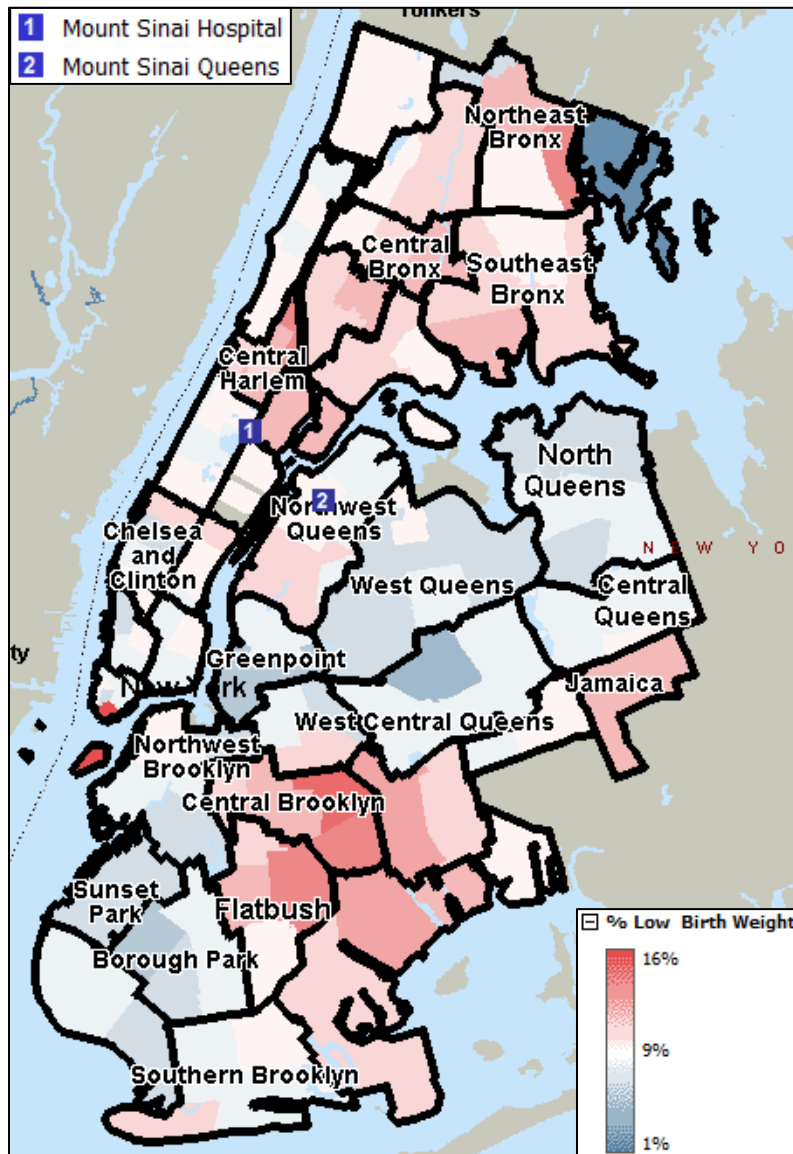
\*\*Teen pregnancy rates are per 1,000 females ages 15-19.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

The Mount Sinai community had lower infant mortality rates than New York State from 2009-2011. Teen pregnancy (ages 15-19) rates were high in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. Maternal and child health indicators were most unfavorable in the Bronx. However, no indicator was more than 75 percent worse than the state (**Exhibit 41**).

**Exhibits 42, 43, and 44** illustrate maternal and child health indicators by ZIP code.

Exhibit 42: Low Birth Weight Infants by ZIP Code, 2009-2011

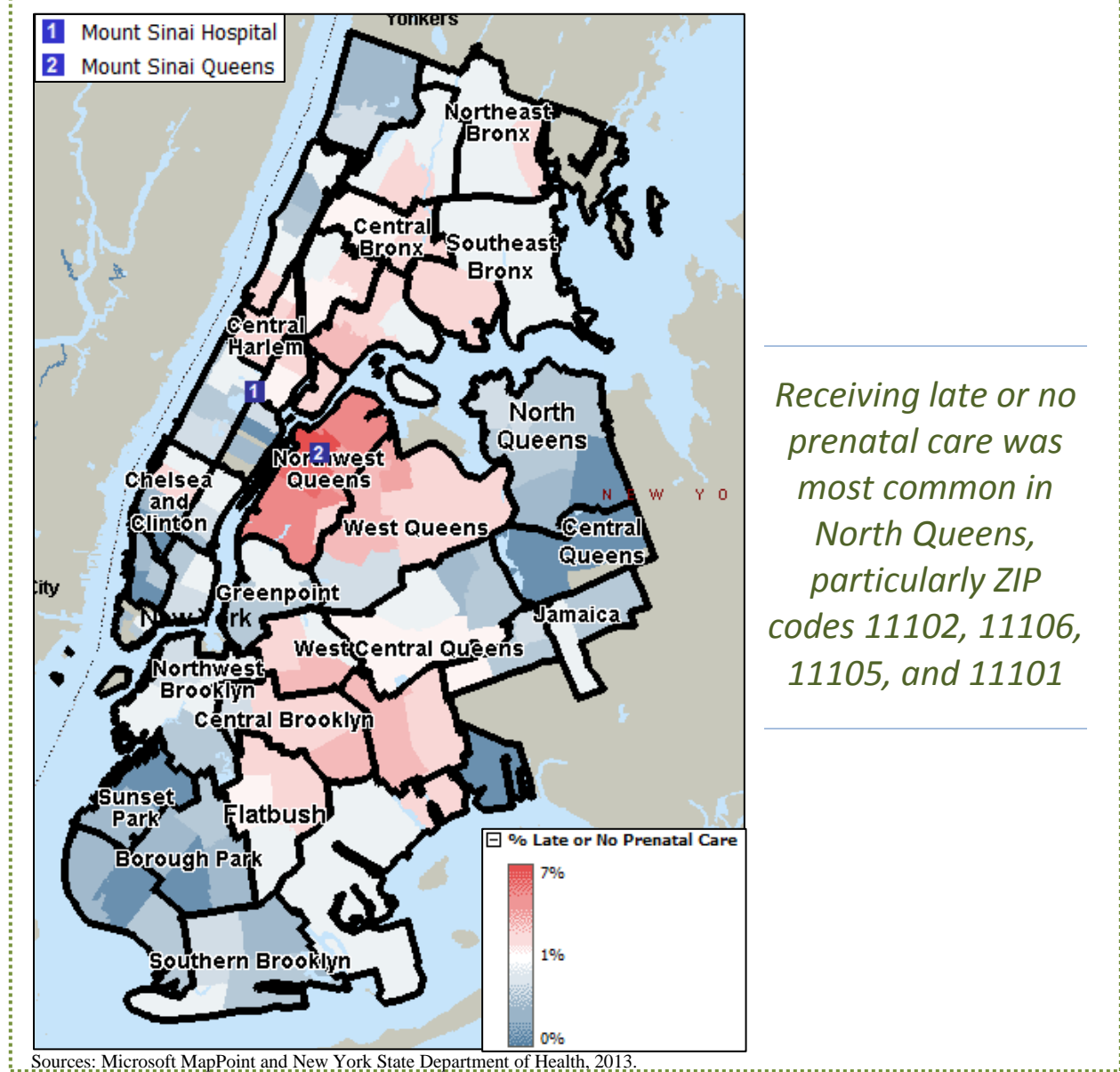


Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and New York State Department of Health, 2013.

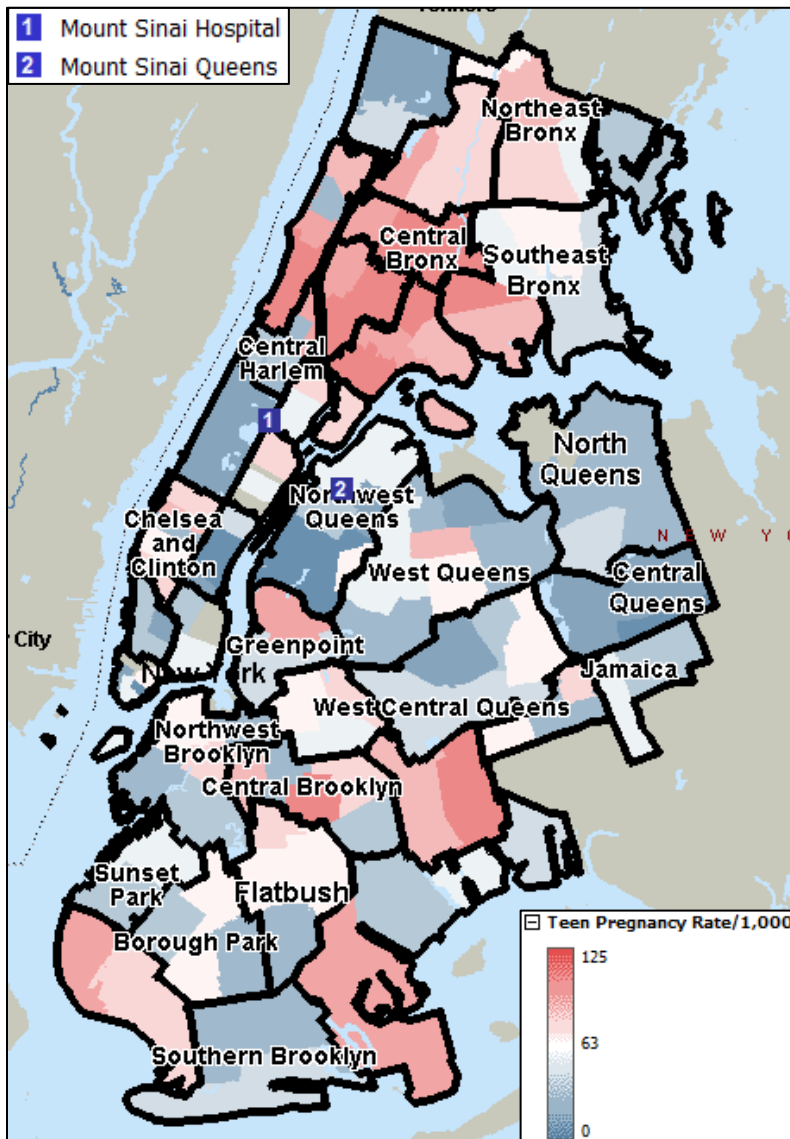
*Greater than 13% of infants were born at low birth weights in ZIP codes 10004 (Lower Manhattan), 10039 (Central Harlem), 11212, and 11233 (Central Brooklyn)*

*... These same ZIP codes had the highest percentages of premature births*

**Exhibit 43: Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care by ZIP Code, 2009-2011**



**Exhibit 44: Teen Pregnancy Rate 15-19 by ZIP Code, 2009-2011\***



*Teen pregnancy rates were highest in ZIP codes 10044 (Upper East Side), 10456, 10451 (High Bridge and Morrisania), and 10457 (Central Bronx)*

\*Teen pregnancy rates are per 1,000 females ages 15-19  
Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and New York State Department of Health, 2013.

**Exhibit 45** presents maternal and child health indicators by race and ethnicity.



**Exhibit 45: Maternal and Child Health Indicators by Race and Ethnicity, 2008-2010**

| Borough and Race/Ethnicity | Percentage Births with Early (1st Trimester) Prenatal Care | Percentage Adequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index) | Percentage Premature Births (< 37 Weeks Gestation) | Percentage Low Birth Weight Births (< 2.5 Kg) | Teen (Age 15-17) Pregnancy Rate per 1,000 | Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Bronx</b>               |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| White                      | 59.7%  | 65.4%  | 10.4%  | 6.4%  | 21.3                                      | 6.4                                    |
| Black                      | 55.2%  | 49.5%  | 15.2%  | 12.5%   | 33.9                                      | 8.6                                    |
| Asian/Pacific              | 63.4%  | 58.2%  | 12.8%  | 11.9%   | 15.3                                      | -                                      |
| Hispanic                   | 61.4%  | 55.4%  | 13.0%  | 8.8%  | 27.7                                      | 4.9                                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>60.2%</b>   | <b>54.4%</b>   | <b>13.5%</b>                                       | <b>9.9%</b>                                   | <b>29.8</b>                               | <b>6.1</b>                             |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>            |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| White                      | 78.0%  | 59.1%  | 9.1%   | 6.0%  | 2.9                                       | 2.8                                    |
| Black                      | 63.7%  | 54.2%  | 17.7%  | 13.1%   | 39.8                                      | 8.9                                    |
| Asian/Pacific              | 59.0%  | 67.3%  | 9.5%   | 6.9%  | 3.4                                       | 2.6                                    |
| Hispanic                   | 67.3%  | 63.7%  | 13.3%  | 7.6%  | 115.0                                     | 4.4                                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>59.9%</b>   | <b>64.1%</b>   | <b>12.5%</b>                                       | <b>8.5%</b>                                   | <b>43.5</b>                               | <b>4.9</b>                             |
| <b>Manhattan</b>           |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| White                      | 85.4%  | 77.7%  | 12.7%  | 8.3%  | 21.7                                      | 2.8                                    |
| Black                      | 65.1%  | 58.3%  | 16.5%  | 12.9%   | 362.6                                     | 11.5                                   |
| Asian/Pacific              | 77.3%  | 59.9%  | 11.2%  | 7.1%  | 34.1                                      | -                                      |
| Hispanic                   | 72.8%  | 65.2%  | 12.9%  | 8.6%  | 93.7                                      | 4.1                                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>78.1%</b>   | <b>59.8%</b>   | <b>13.0%</b>                                       | <b>8.8%</b>                                   | <b>131.5</b>                              | <b>4.1</b>                             |
| <b>Queens</b>              |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| White                      | 81.0%  | 71.4%  | 9.6%   | 6.6%  | 9.0                                       | 3.8                                    |
| Black                      | 64.0%  | 55.6%  | 15.9%  | 12.6%   | 61.2                                      | 8.9                                    |
| Asian/Pacific              | 59.5%  | 63.8%  | 10.7%  | 8.2%  | 9.3                                       | 2.4                                    |
| Hispanic                   | 66.3%  | 63.5%  | 12.8%  | 6.8%  | 54.6                                      | 3.2                                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>59.2%</b>   | <b>63.8%</b>   | <b>12.1%</b>                                       | <b>8.2%</b>                                   | <b>35.8</b>                               | <b>4.3</b>                             |
| <b>New York City</b>       |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| White                      | 80.9%  | 72.7%  | 10.3%  | 6.8%  | 9.1                                       | 3.1                                    |
| Black                      | 61.9%  | 53.8%  | 16.6%  | 12.8%   | 72.9                                      | 9.2                                    |
| Asian/Pacific              | 71.3%  | 65.9%  | 10.5%  | 7.7%  | 10.1                                      | 2.3                                    |
| Hispanic                   | 66.2%  | 61.2%  | 13.0%  | 7.9%  | 63.7                                      | 4.2                                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>59.4%</b>   | <b>63.7%</b>   | <b>12.7%</b>                                       | <b>8.7%</b>                                   | <b>48.1</b>                               | <b>4.8</b>                             |
| <b>New York State</b>      |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| White                      | 80.6%  | 73.3%  | 10.3%  | 6.8%  | 11.0                                      | 4.1                                    |
| Black                      | 61.7%  | 53.4%  | 16.5%  | 13.0%   | 63.2                                      | 11.0                                   |
| Asian/Pacific              | 72.2%  | 66.2%  | 10.5%  | 7.9%  | 8.3                                       | 2.3                                    |
| Hispanic                   | 65.1%  | 59.7%  | 12.8%  | 7.8%  | 58.4                                      | 4.6                                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>72.8%</b>   | <b>66.0%</b>   | <b>12.0%</b>                                       | <b>8.2%</b>                                   | <b>31.3</b>                               | <b>5.3</b>                             |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

| <b>Key</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Data suppressed due to small sample size or for confidentiality | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS  |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS   |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS   |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS  |   |

Overall, racial and ethnic cohorts in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens benchmarked well to state averages for maternal and child health indicators, with the exception of teen pregnancy. Teen pregnancy (ages 15-17) compared unfavorably to state averages for all cohorts in Manhattan and various cohorts in other boroughs. The Bronx had the greatest number of indicators that compared poorly to the state. Within racial and ethnic cohorts, in most cases, the Black population had poorer outcomes than other groups (**Exhibit 45**).

**Exhibit 46** presents data from the New York City Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), which assesses maternal experiences and behaviors before, during, and after pregnancy. In 2010, the percentage of women who drank alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy in Manhattan and the percentage of women who smoked during the last three months of pregnancy in the Bronx were more than double the New York City average. The percentages of White women and college graduates who drank alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy were approximately double the New York City average, while Black and Hispanic populations, residents without a high school diploma, and those with some college education were more likely to smoke during pregnancy (**Exhibit 46**).

**Exhibit 46: NYC PRAMS Indicators, 2010**

| Sociodemographic Characteristic | Women Who Drank Alcohol During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy | Women Who Report Ever Breastfeeding | Women Who Smoked During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Borough</b>                  |   |                                     |  |
| Bronx                           | 6.8%  | 91.1%                               | 5.6%   |
| Brooklyn                        | 8.9%  | 89.2%                               | 1.6%   |
| Manhattan                       | 21.8%   | 92.5%                               | 1.6%   |
| Queens                          | 4.7%  | 87.9%                               | 1.1%   |
| <b>Race/Ethnicity</b>           |   |                                     |  |
| White non-Hispanic              | 18.5%   | 90.7%                               | 0.7%   |
| Black non-Hispanic              | 2.4%  | 88.2%                               | 3.4%   |
| Hispanic                        | 8.6%  | 90.3%                               | 3.4%   |
| Asian/Pacific Islander          | 6.9%  | 78.8%                               | 1.4%   |
| Other                           | 6.9%  | 99.7%                               | 2.2%   |
| <b>Education</b>                |   |                                     |  |
| Not a High School Graduate      | 3.5%  | 82.9%                               | 4.2%   |
| High School Graduate            | 4.2%  | 88.7%                               | 1.4%   |
| Some College                    | 6.1%  | 88.8%                               | 3.6%   |
| College Graduate                | 21.4%   | 93.5%                               | 0.5%   |
| <b>NYC Total</b>                | <b>9.5%</b>   | <b>88.8%</b>                        | <b>2.3%</b>  |

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 2010. Data are weighted and are based on responses of 1,436 NYC women giving birth in 2010.

| <b>Key</b>               |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

**Exhibit 47** presents injury and behavioral health indicators by race and ethnicity in the Mount Sinai community.

**Exhibit 47: Injury and Substance Abuse/Mental Health Indicators by Race and Ethnicity, 2008-2010**

| Borough and Race/Ethnicity | Motor Vehicle-Related Mortality | Unintentional Injury Mortality | Drug-Related Hospitalizations | Suicide Mortality |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>               |                                 |                                |                               |                   |
| White                      | 4.0                             | 24.8                           | 16.7                          | 7.2               |
| Black                      | 2.3                             | 13.5                           | 55.9                          | 2.5               |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | -                               | -                              | 4.5                           | -                 |
| Hispanic                   | 3.4                             | 19.0                           | 63.2                          | 4.9               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>3.6</b>                      | <b>19.7</b>                    | <b>68.1</b>                   | <b>5.1</b>        |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>            |                                 |                                |                               |                   |
| White                      | 3.5                             | 19.0                           | 16.1                          | 6.1               |
| Black                      | 2.7                             | 13.5                           | 35.8                          | 3.3               |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | -                               | 8.9                            | 3.0                           | 4.6               |
| Hispanic                   | 3.6                             | 20.1                           | 22.1                          | 3.8               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>3.3</b>                      | <b>16.6</b>                    | <b>29.5</b>                   | <b>4.9</b>        |
| <b>Manhattan</b>           |                                 |                                |                               |                   |
| White                      | 2.6                             | 15.8                           | 15.0                          | 6.9               |
| Black                      | 2.4                             | 17.2                           | 125.2                         | 3.0               |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | -                               | 9.0                            | 2.2                           | -                 |
| Hispanic                   | 3.5                             | 17.3                           | 47.4                          | 3.0               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>2.7</b>                      | <b>15.6</b>                    | <b>42.6</b>                   | <b>5.7</b>        |
| <b>Queens</b>              |                                 |                                |                               |                   |
| White                      | 3.7                             | 17.9                           | 11.7                          | 5.8               |
| Black                      | 4.0                             | 13.7                           | 21.8                          | 2.6               |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 3.6                             | 11.0                           | 2.6                           | 5.2               |
| Hispanic                   | 2.8                             | 12.1                           | 8.3                           | 4.1               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>3.9</b>                      | <b>15.8</b>                    | <b>14.6</b>                   | <b>5.2</b>        |
| <b>New York City</b>       |                                 |                                |                               |                   |
| White                      | 3.5                             | 19.0                           | 16.5                          | 6.3               |
| Black                      | 2.9                             | 14.3                           | 50.0                          | 2.9               |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 3.2                             | 10.1                           | 2.6                           | 4.6               |
| Hispanic                   | 3.3                             | 16.9                           | 35.4                          | 4.0               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>3.4</b>                      | <b>17.0</b>                    | <b>34.8</b>                   | <b>5.2</b>        |
| <b>New York State</b>      |                                 |                                |                               |                   |
| White                      | 6.5                             | 24.2                           | 18.6                          | 7.7               |
| Black                      | 4.0                             | 15.9                           | 44.9                          | 3.2               |
| Asian/Pacific Islander     | 3.1                             | 10.0                           | 2.6                           | 4.3               |
| Hispanic                   | 4.5                             | 17.9                           | 29.0                          | 4.2               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>6.0</b>                      | <b>22.4</b>                    | <b>27.2</b>                   | <b>6.8</b>        |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

All rates are age adjusted. Mortality rates are per 100,000 population and hospitalization rates are per 10,000 population.

| <b>Key</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Data suppressed due to small sample size or for confidentiality | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS  |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS   |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS   |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS  |   |

Disparities are evident in the number of drug-related hospitalizations for non-White populations in the Bronx and Manhattan from 2008-2010. The hospitalization rate for the Hispanic population in the Bronx and the Black population in Manhattan was more than 75 percent worse than state averages for those cohorts. Across the entire community, the drug-related hospitalization rates for the Black and Hispanic populations were significantly higher than other cohorts. Although the boroughs compared favorably to the state for suicide mortality, rates were consistently highest in the White population (**Exhibit 47**).

### 3. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data collected as part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) are based on national, state, territorial, tribal, and neighborhood school-based surveys that gather data from young adults in grades 9 through 12 on health risk behaviors such as drug and tobacco use, unhealthy dietary behaviors, sexual behavior, and the prevalence of asthma. The survey is conducted every two years.

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene released borough-level results from their 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a part of the CDC's YRBSS. Analysis of YRBS data can identify localized health issues and trends, and enable borough, state, or nationwide comparisons. **Exhibit 48** compares the prevalence of various indicators for the boroughs in the Mount Sinai community to New York State and the U.S. indicators are shaded if they are more than ten percent worse than the state average.

**Exhibit 48: YRBS Indicators and Variation from New York State and the U.S., 2011**

| Indicator                         |   | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | NYC   | NYS          | U.S.         |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Alcohol or Tobacco Use            | Binge Drinking (5 or More Drinks in the Past Month)                               | 14.1% | 11.2%    | 14.5%     | 11.6%  | 12.7% | <b>22.0%</b> | <b>21.9%</b> |
|                                   | Consumed at Least One Alcoholic Drink in Past Month                               | 31.3% | 29.7%    | 36.6%     | 26.4%  | 30.6% | <b>38.4%</b> | <b>38.7%</b> |
|                                   | Smoking in the Past Month   | 6.9%  | 6.9%     | 8.9%      | 10.2%  | 8.5%  | <b>12.5%</b> | <b>18.1%</b> |
| Asthma                            | Ever Been Told They Have Asthma   | 25.9% | 21.7%    | 24.7%     | 21.3%  | 23.0% | <b>21.3%</b> | <b>23.0%</b> |
| General Physical or Mental Health | Attempted Suicide One or More Times During Past Year                              | 8.9%  | 9.5%     | 8.7%      | 7.0%   | 8.4%  | <b>7.1%</b>  | <b>7.8%</b>  |
|                                   | Felt Sad (Every Day for 2 Weeks) & Stopped Regular Activities Due to Sadness      | 27.3% | 28.0%    | 28.4%     | 24.3%  | 26.9% | <b>24.9%</b> | <b>28.5%</b> |
| Physical Activity                 | Not Physically Active for 60 Minutes Per Day for 7 Days                           | 19.9% | 20.4%    | 17.6%     | 21.5%  | 20.3% | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
|                                   | Three or More Hours of Leisure Computer Use Per Day                               | 44.9% | 45.3%    | 43.5%     | 42.9%  | 43.9% | <b>33.5%</b> | <b>31.1%</b> |
|                                   | Three or More Hours of TV Per Day on School Days                                  | 45.6% | 40.0%    | 33.2%     | 35.0%  | 38.0% | <b>30.6%</b> | <b>32.4%</b> |
| Sexual Behavior and Orientation   | Ever Had Sexual Intercourse   | 43.5% | 38.5%    | 38.7%     | 34.7%  | 37.8% | <b>42.0%</b> | <b>47.4%</b> |
|                                   | No Method of Contraception  | 14.6% | 12.0%    | 14.2%     | 16.6%  | 14.2% | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
| Substance Abuse                   | Cocaine Use During Lifetime   | 3.2%  | 3.8%     | 4.8%      | 4.2%   | 2.7%  | <b>6.2%</b>  | <b>6.8%</b>  |
|                                   | Ecstasy Use During Lifetime   | 4.7%  | 3.8%     | 5.6%      | 4.6%   | 4.7%  | <b>7.0%</b>  | <b>8.2%</b>  |
|                                   | Heroin Use During Lifetime  | 2.3%  | 3.1%     | 2.2%*     | 2.6%   | 2.7%  | <b>4.0%</b>  | <b>2.9%</b>  |
|                                   | Marijuana Use in the Past Month   | 17.9% | 17.5%    | 20.9%     | 15.0%  | 17.7% | <b>20.5%</b> | <b>2.9%</b>  |
|                                   | Methamphetamines Use During Lifetime  | 2.6%  | 3.0%     | 2.8%*     | 2.4%   | 2.8%  | <b>4.6%</b>  | <b>3.8%</b>  |
|                                   | Prescription Medication Use (Like Xanax) Without a Prescription in Past 12 Months | 3.7%  | 4.6%     | 5.8%      | 4.6%   | 4.8%  | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
|                                   | Prescription Pain Medication Use Without a Prescription in Past 12 Months         | 6.3%  | 7.1%     | 8.4%      | 7.1%   | 7.3%  | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
| Violence                          | Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse                                      | 5.6%  | 6.7%     | 6.5%      | 6.4%   | 6.5%  | <b>7.4%</b>  | <b>8.0%</b>  |
|                                   | Physically Hurt by a Significant Other During Past Year                           | 9.8%  | 11.7%    | 10.2%     | 9.5%   | 10.4% | <b>10.3%</b> | <b>9.4%</b>  |
| Weight and Nutrition              | No Fruits or Vegetables in Past 7 Days  | 0.0%  | 7.3%     | 5.3%      | 5.8%   | 0.0%  | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
|                                   | One or More Sugary Drinks Consumed in the Past Week                               | 55.8% | 50.0%    | 48.5%*    | 48.6%  | 50.3% | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>N/A</b>   |
|                                   | Overweight or Obese   | 31.7% | 29.2%    | 25.2%     | 22.8%  | 27.1% | <b>25.7%</b> | <b>28.2%</b> |

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System via the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011.

\*Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's relative standard error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30% or the sample size is less than 50, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

| Key                      |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Up to 10% worse than NYS |  |
| 10-50% worse than NYS    |  |
| 50-75% worse than NYS    |  |
| > 75% worse than NYS     |  |

Overall, youth in the community compared well to New York averages for risk behaviors; no indicator was more than 50 percent worse than the state. Three or more of the boroughs exhibited comparatively high percentages of youth who attempted suicide over the past year, engaging in three or more hours of leisure computer time per day, and engaging in three or more hours of television per day on school days (**Exhibit 48**).

#### **4. New York Prevention Agenda 2013-2017**

The New York Prevention Agenda is the state's health improvement plan for 2013-2017. Five priority areas were identified to improve the health of state residents and to reduce disparities:

- Prevent chronic diseases;
- Promote a healthy and safe environment;
- Promote healthy women, infants, and children;
- Promote mental health and prevent substance abuse; and
- Prevent HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, vaccine-preventable diseases, and health care-associated infections.

The state developed tracking indicators or goals for indicators relating to each priority area. Baseline data are available for each borough along with a target for the year 2017. **Exhibits 49A, B, and C** compare each borough's baseline data to the 2017 target.

Brooklyn and the Bronx had the greatest number of indicators that were greater than ten percent worse than the 2017 target. Three or more boroughs were greater than 50 percent worse than the 2017 target for the following indicators (**Exhibits 49A, B, and C**):

- Percentage of commuters who use alternate modes of transportation;
- Asthma emergency department visit rate per 10,000;
- Newly diagnosed HIV case rate per 100,000;
- Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 for men ages 15-44;
- Primary and secondary syphilis case rate per 100,000 males;
- Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births;
- Ratio of Black non-Hispanic to White non-Hispanic percentages of unintended pregnancies; and
- Ratio of Hispanic to White non-Hispanic percentages of unintended pregnancies.

**Exhibit 49A: Prevention Agenda 2013-2017 Indicators Compared to Objectives**

| Prevention Agenda 2013-2017 Priority Areas and Indicators                                  | Data Years | Bronx  | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | NYS   | NYS 2017 Target |
|--|------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| <b>Improve health status and reduce health disparities</b>                                 |            |        |          |           |        |       |                 |
| Percentage of premature death (before age 65 years)  | 2008-2010  | 35.0%  | 30.8%    | 25.5%     | 24.8%  | 24.3% | <b>21.8%</b>    |
| Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 2.7    | 2.2      | 1.9       | 2.1    | 2.1   | <b>1.9</b>      |
| Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 2.7    | 2.1      | 1.8       | 2.3    | 2.1   | <b>1.9</b>      |
| Age-adjusted preventable hospitalizations rate per 10,000 - Ages 18+ years                 | 2008-2010  | 288.9  | 190.8    | 150.8     | 136.9  | 155.0 | <b>133.3</b>    |
| Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.9    | 2.2      | 4.0       | 1.8    | 2.1   | <b>1.9</b>      |
| Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.6    | 1.6      | 2.5       | 0.9    | 1.5   | <b>1.4</b>      |
| Percentage of adults with health insurance - Ages 18-64 years                              | 2010       | 77.7%  | 79.7%    | 85.9%     | 74.7%  | 83.1% | <b>100.0%</b>   |
| Age-adjusted percentage of adults who have a regular health care provider - Ages 18+ years | 2008-2009  | 81.6   | 83.9     | 83.5      | 85.9   | 83    | <b>90.8</b>     |
| <b>Promote a healthy and safe environment</b>  |            |        |          |           |        |       |                 |
| Rate of hospitalizations due to falls per 10,000 - Ages 65+ years                          | 2008-2010  | 194.4  | 159.1    | 200.5     | 179.1  | 204.6 | <b>Maintain</b> |
| Rate of emergency department visits due to falls per 10,000 - Ages 1-4 years               | 2008-2010  | 536.6  | 427.7    | 394.1     | 400.0  | 476.8 | <b>429.1</b>    |
| Assault-related hospitalization rate per 10,000  | 2008-2010  | 12.6   | 8.2      | 5.8       | 5.2    | 4.8   | <b>4.3</b>      |
| Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 3.5    | 5.7      | 9.8       | 3.9    | 7.4   | <b>6.7</b>      |
| Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.8    | 2.1      | 3.6       | 1.4    | 3.1   | <b>2.8</b>      |
| Ratio of low-income ZIP codes to non-low-income ZIP codes                                  | 2008-2010  | 1.9    | 2.0      | 2.7       | 1.9    | 3.3   | <b>2.9</b>      |
| Percentage of commuters who use alternate modes of transportation                          | 2007-2011  | 74.1%  | 79.6%    |           | 66.9%  | 44.6% | <b>49.2%</b>    |
| Percentage of residents served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water | 2012       | 100.0% | 100.0%   | 100.0%    | 100.0% | 71.4% | <b>78.5%</b>    |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

| <b>Key</b>                                   |   |
|--|---|
| Data are unreliable due to small sample size | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS                     |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS                        |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS                        |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS                         |   |

**Exhibit 49B: Prevention Agenda 2013-2017 Indicators Compared to Objectives**

| Prevention Agenda 2013-2017 Priority Areas and Indicators                                      | Data Years | Bronx   | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens  | NYS     | NYS 2017 Target |
|--|------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| <b>Prevent chronic disease</b>   |            |         |          |           |         |         |                 |
| Percentage of adults who are obese   | 2008-2009  | 29.3%   | 25.6%    | 16.1%     | 22.6%   | 23.2%   | <b>23.2%</b>    |
| Percentage of children and adolescents who are obese   | 2010-2012  | 23.5%   | 21.7%    | 20.1%     | 21.1%   | 17.6%   | <b>19.7%*</b>   |
| Percentage of cigarette smoking among adults   | 2008-2009  | 18.1%   | 16.1%    | 15.0%     | 14.6%   | 16.8%   | <b>15.0%</b>    |
| Asthma emergency department visit rate per 10,000  | 2008-2010  | 236.0   | 125.6    | 124.8     | 76.4    | 83.7    | <b>75.1</b>     |
| Asthma emergency department visit rate per 10,000 - Ages 0-4 years                             | 2008-2010  | 575.2   | 283.1    | 323.6     | 262.2   | 221.4   | <b>196.5</b>    |
| Age-adjusted heart attack hospitalization rate per 10,000                                      | 2010       | 16.2    | 17.1     | 10.4      | 14.4    | 15.5    | <b>14.0</b>     |
| Rate of hospitalizations for short-term complications of diabetes per 10,000 - Ages 6-17 years | 2008-2010  | 5.5     | 3.9      | 2.6       | 2.5     | 3.2     | <b>3.1</b>      |
| Rate of hospitalizations for short-term complications of diabetes per 10,000 - Ages 18+ years  | 2008-2010  | 12.0    | 7.5      | 5.3       | 4.5     | 5.6     | <b>4.9</b>      |
| <b>Prevent HIV/STDs, vaccine preventable diseases, and health care-associated infections</b>   |            |         |          |           |         |         |                 |
| Percentage of adults with flu immunization - Ages 65+ years                                    | 2008-2009  | 58.6%   | 53.8%    | 59.7%     | 55.9%   | 75.0%   | <b>66.2%</b>    |
| Newly diagnosed HIV case rate per 100,000  | 2008-2010  | 54.0    | 38.0     | 58.4      | 26.1    | 21.6    | <b>14.7</b>     |
| Difference in rates (Black and White) of new HIV diagnoses                                     | 2008-2010  | 70.5    | 66.4     | 121.8     | 45.5    | 59.4    | <b>45.7</b>     |
| Difference in rates (Hispanic and White) of new HIV diagnoses                                  | 2008-2010  | 31.8    | 30.7     | 37.1      | 25.6    | 31.1    | <b>22.3</b>     |
| Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 women - Ages 15-44 years                                       | 2010       | 495.3   | 298.2    | 188.5     | 171.1   | 203.4   | <b>183.1</b>    |
| Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 men - Ages 15-44 years   | 2010       | 503.7   | 359.9    | 475.7     | 214.6   | 221.7   | <b>199.5</b>    |
| Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 women - Ages 15-44 years                                       | 2010       | 3,783.7 | 2,320.2  | 1,581.9   | 1,484.4 | 1,619.8 | <b>1,458.0</b>  |
| Primary and secondary syphilis case rate per 100,000 males                                     | 2010       | 23.1    | 19.3     | 54.5      | 12.0    | 11.2    | <b>10.1</b>     |
| Primary and secondary syphilis case rate per 100,000 females                                   | 2010       | 1.8     | -        | 1.2       | -       | 0.5     | <b>0.4</b>      |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

\*The goal for NYC is 19.7% and the goal for the rest of the state is 16.7%. The NYC goal was chosen for all comparisons.

| <b>Key</b>                                   |   |
|--|---|
| Data are unreliable due to small sample size | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS                     |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS                        |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS                        |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS                         |   |



**Exhibit 49C: Prevention Agenda 2013-2017 Indicators Compared to Objectives**

| Prevention Agenda 2013-2017 Priority Areas and Indicators  | Data Years | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | NYS   | NYS 2017 Target |
|--|------------|-------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| <b>Promote health of women, infants, and children</b>  |            |       |          |           |        |       |                 |
| Percentage of preterm births   | 2008-2010  | 13.5% | 12.5%    | 13.0%     | 12.1%  | 12.0% | <b>10.2%</b>    |
| Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.5   | 1.9      | 1.3       | 1.7    | 1.6   | <b>1.4</b>      |
| Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.3   | 1.5      | 1.0       | 1.3    | 1.3   | <b>1.1</b>      |
| Ratio of Medicaid births to non-Medicaid births  | 2008-2010  | 1.0   | 1.0      | 1.0       | 1.1    | 1.1   | <b>1.0</b>      |
| Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births   | 2008-2010  | 33.6  | 32.7     | -         | 32.5   | 23.3  | <b>21.0</b>     |
| Percentage of children who have had the recommended number of well child visits in government-sponsored insurance programs | 2011       | 67.7% | 71.5%    | 69.3%     | 73.2%  | 69.9% | <b>76.9%</b>    |
| Percentage of children with any kind of health insurance - Ages 0-19 years   | 2010       | 95.2% | 94.8%    | 95.5%     | 93.9%  | 94.9% | <b>100.0%</b>   |
| Adolescent pregnancy rate per 1,000 females - Ages 15-17 years   | 2008-2010  | 29.8  | 42.9     | 127.5     | 35.4   | 31.1  | <b>25.6</b>     |
| Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.6   | 13.2     | 17.1      | 6.3    | 5.7   | <b>4.9</b>      |
| Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2008-2010  | 1.3   | 38.3     | 4.5       | 5.7    | 5.2   | <b>4.1</b>      |
| Percentage of unintended pregnancy among live births   | 2011       | 30.2% | 24.2%    | 17.5%     | 26.4%  | 26.7% | <b>24.2%</b>    |
| Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2011       | 1.9   | 4.5      | 4.6       | 2.9    | 2.1   | <b>1.9</b>      |
| Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics  | 2011       | 1.7   | 3.6      | 3.6       | 2.2    | 1.6   | <b>1.4</b>      |
| Ratio of Medicaid births to non-Medicaid births  | 2011       | 1.2   | 1.7      | 2.7       | 1.5    | 1.7   | <b>1.6</b>      |
| <b>Promote mental health and prevent substance abuse</b>   |            |       |          |           |        |       |                 |
| Age-adjusted percentage of adults with poor mental health for 14 or more days in the last month                            | 2008-2009  | 9.1%  | 7.4%     | 8.9%      | 7.2%   | 10.2% | <b>10.1%</b>    |
| Age-adjusted percentage of adult binge drinking during the past month  | 2008-2009  | 11.4% | 11.5%    | 17.3%     | 11.5%  | 18.1% | <b>18.4%</b>    |
| Age-adjusted suicide death rate per 100,000  | 2008-2010  | 5.1   | 4.9      | 5.7       | 5.2    | 6.8   | <b>5.9</b>      |

Source: New York State Department of Health, 2013.

| Key  |   |
|--|---|
| Data are unreliable due to small sample size | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYS                     |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYS                        |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYS                        |   |
| > 75% worse than NYS                         |   |

## 5. New York City Community Health Survey

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) conducts an annual survey of city residents regarding health behaviors and chronic diseases. The survey sample size is approximately 10,000 adults aged 18 years and older. Data are available at a city, borough, and neighborhood level. **Exhibits 50A, 50B, and 50C** present selected indicators related to health care access, chronic conditions, and health behaviors by borough and neighborhood. Data are shaded based on the key below.

| Key  |   |
|--|---|
| Data are unreliable due to small sample size or large margins of error | - |
| Up to 10% worse than NYC   |   |
| 10-50% worse than NYC  |   |
| 50-75% worse than NYC  |   |
| > 75% worse than NYC   |   |

Neighborhoods in the Mount Sinai community compared well overall to the city average with only one indicator greater than 75 percent worse than the average: the percentage of residents in South Bronx who had Medicaid. The percentage of residents who were uninsured in Flatbush, who did not receive medical care in Washington Heights/Inwood, and did not have a primary care provider in Fordham/Bronx Park was also comparatively high (**Exhibit 50A**).

At a borough level, asthma, high blood pressure, and diabetes were more prevalent in the Bronx than other areas. The prevalence of asthma in Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights and diabetes in East New York/New Lots was also problematic. High blood pressure was between 10 and 50 percent worse than the city average for 10 out of 29 neighborhoods for which data were available (**Exhibit 50B**).

Three neighborhoods benchmarked at greater than 50 percent worse than the city average for binge drinking: Downtown Brooklyn/Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope, Chelsea/Greenwich Village, and Upper East Side/Gramercy. Twelve neighborhoods in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens reported insufficient exercise (**Exhibit 50C**).

**Exhibit 50A: NYC Community Health Survey, Access Indicators, 2011**

| Borough and UHF Neighborhood                      | 4+ Day Wait for PCP Visit | Percentage Who Had Medicaid | Percentage Who Had Medicare | Percentage Who Were Uninsured | Did Not Receive Medical Care | No PCP       |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                                      |                           |                             |                             |                               |                              |              |
| Fordham/Bronx Park                                | -                         | 26.3%                       | -                           | -                             | -                            | 26.5%        |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale                         | -                         | -                           | 14.8%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Pelham/Throgs Neck                                | 20.7%                     | 20.4%                       | 16.9%                       | 18.1%                         | 12.3%                        | 11.2%        |
| The Northeast Bronx                               | 12.7%                     | 20.5%                       | 20.6%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| The South Bronx                                   | 27.5%                     | 37.4%                       | 13.1%                       | 21.5%                         | 14.5%                        | 22.2%        |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                                   |                           |                             |                             |                               |                              |              |
| Bay Ridge/Bensonhurst                             | -                         | -                           | 10.4%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights                  | 10.9%                     | 24.3%                       | 16.4%                       | 18.4%                         | 10.1%                        | 14.5%        |
| Borough Park                                      | 17.2%                     | 28.3%                       | 14.9%                       | 16.9%                         | -                            | 13.4%        |
| Canarsie and Flatlands                            | -                         | -                           | 14.1%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Coney Island                                      | 14.5%                     | 28.6%                       | 11.6%                       | 18.5%                         | 8.4%                         | -            |
| Downtown Brooklyn/<br>Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope | 17.2%                     | -                           | 19.3%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| East New York/New Lots                            | 17.8%                     | 23.4%                       | 11.0%                       | 27.5%                         | 14.6%                        | 14.1%        |
| Flatbush  | -                         | 16.7%                       | 15.6%                       | 29.7%                         | 12.6%                        | 20.1%        |
| Greenpoint  | -                         | -                           | 17.8%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Sunset Park                                       | -                         | 21.1%                       | 22.6%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Williamsburg/Bushwick                             | 14.4%                     | 28.6%                       | 14.0%                       | -                             | 15.7%                        | -            |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                                  |                           |                             |                             |                               |                              |              |
| Central Harlem                                    | -                         | -                           | 15.5%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Chelsea/Greenwich Village                         | 14.8%                     | -                           | 14.0%                       | 11.6%                         | -                            | 14.3%        |
| East Harlem                                       | -                         | -                           | 14.3%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Union Square/Lower Manhattan                      | 13.7%                     | 12.1%                       | 17.9%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Upper East Side/Gramercy                          | 19.2%                     | -                           | 12.8%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Upper West Side                                   | -                         | -                           | 14.5%                       | 11.9%                         | -                            | -            |
| Washington Heights/Inwood                         | 18.3%                     | 20.7%                       | 20.2%                       | -                             | 16.1%                        | -            |
| <b>Queens</b>                                     |                           |                             |                             |                               |                              |              |
| Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows                 | -                         | -                           | 19.2%                       | -                             | -                            | 14.8%        |
| Flushing/Clearview                                | 5.6%                      | 12.3%                       | 17.3%                       | -                             | -                            | -            |
| Jamaica   | 14.6%                     | 21.1%                       | 16.3%                       | 21.7%                         | 12.8%                        | 15.4%        |
| Long Island City/Astoria                          | 15.3%                     | 20.2%                       | 11.4%                       | 21.1%                         | 9.0%                         | 20.1%        |
| Ridgewood/Forest Hills                            | 13.2%                     | -                           | 17.0%                       | 16.8%                         | -                            | 14.5%        |
| Southeast Queens                                  | -                         | -                           | 12.6%                       | 15.8%                         | -                            | 15.1%        |
| Southwest Queens                                  | 18.8%                     | -                           | 13.7%                       | 20.2%                         | 10.2%                        | 23.7%        |
| The Rockaways                                     | -                         | -                           | 11.9%                       | 12.4%                         | -                            | -            |
| West Queens                                       | 15.3%                     | 18.6%                       | 15.9%                       | 26.0%                         | 11.9%                        | 20.2%        |
| <b>Bronx</b>                                      | <b>22.5%</b>              | <b>27.0%</b>                | <b>15.8%</b>                | <b>21.0%</b>                  | <b>11.4%</b>                 | <b>18.4%</b> |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                                   | <b>14.8%</b>              | <b>23.0%</b>                | <b>14.9%</b>                | <b>18.4%</b>                  | <b>11.2%</b>                 | <b>16.1%</b> |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                                  | <b>18.8%</b>              | <b>13.5%</b>                | <b>15.5%</b>                | <b>15.4%</b>                  | <b>11.0%</b>                 | <b>18.4%</b> |
| <b>Queens</b>                                     | <b>13.9%</b>              | <b>16.1%</b>                | <b>15.2%</b>                | <b>21.1%</b>                  | <b>9.8%</b>                  | <b>17.9%</b> |
| <b>New York City Total</b>                        | <b>16.3%</b>              | <b>19.1%</b>                | <b>15.4%</b>                | <b>18.6%</b>                  | <b>10.7%</b>                 | <b>16.9%</b> |

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013.

**Exhibit 50B: NYC Community Health Survey, Chronic Conditions, 2011**

| Borough and UHF Neighborhood      | Ever Been Told Had Asthma | Ever Had High Blood Pressure | Ever Told That You Have High Cholesterol | Ever Told You Have Diabetes | Overweight and Obese |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Bronx</b>                      |                           |                              |  |                             |                      |
| Fordham/Bronx Park                | 22.6%                     | 41.9%                        | 31.9%                                    | 19.8%                       | -                    |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale         | -                         | 21.3%                        | -  | -                           | 45.6%                |
| Pelham/Throgs Neck                | 18.8%                     | 28.7%                        | -  | -                           | -                    |
| The Northeast Bronx               | 12.2%                     | 32.7%                        | 30.2%                                    | 14.8%                       | -                    |
| The South Bronx                   | 17.3%                     | 33.3%                        | 29.1%                                    | 13.8%                       | 65.4%                |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                   |                           |                              |  |                             |                      |
| Bay Ridge/Bensonhurst             | -                         | 26.5%                        | 30.3%                                    | 10.8%                       | -                    |
| Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights  | 20.8%                     | 33.5%                        | 25.4%                                    | 14.3%                       | 74.8%                |
| Borough Park                      | 10.8%                     | 21.9%                        | 31.5%                                    | 11.4%                       | 58.1%                |
| Canarsie and Flatlands            | -                         | -                            | 24.9%                                    | -                           | -                    |
| Coney Island                      | -                         | 34.5%                        | 38.8%                                    | 13.8%                       | 54.7%                |
| Downtown Brooklyn/Heights/Slope   | 11.8%                     | 28.9%                        | 28.3%                                    | -                           | 45.3%                |
| East New York/New Lots            | 15.2%                     | 37.2%                        | 30.1%                                    | 16.4%                       | 67.3%                |
| Flatbush                          | -                         | 32.8%                        | 22.9%                                    | 9.0%                        | -                    |
| Greenpoint                        | -                         | 21.9%                        | -  | -                           | -                    |
| Sunset Park                       | -                         | 29.2%                        | -  | -                           | -                    |
| Williamsburg/Bushwick             | 9.1%                      | 37.7%                        | 33.6%                                    | 14.2%                       | -                    |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                  |                           |                              |  |                             |                      |
| Central Harlem                    | -                         | 25.2%                        | 21.5%                                    | -                           | -                    |
| Chelsea/Greenwich Village         | 8.9%                      | 14.0%                        | 27.9%                                    | -                           | -                    |
| East Harlem                       | -                         | -                            | -  | 13.3%                       | -                    |
| Union Square/Lower Manhattan      | -                         | 25.1%                        | 31.5%                                    | 8.8%                        | -                    |
| Upper East Side/Gramercy          | 10.6%                     | 20.3%                        | 34.8%                                    | -                           | 45.3%                |
| Upper West Side                   | -                         | 22.2%                        | 23.1%                                    | -                           | 40.1%                |
| Washington Heights/Inwood         | -                         | 23.5%                        | -  | 6.1%                        | -                    |
| <b>Queens</b>                     |                           |                              |  |                             |                      |
| Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows | 11.3%                     | 24.4%                        | 25.6%                                    | 6.6%                        | 42.2%                |
| Flushing/Clearview                | -                         | -                            | -  | 9.7%                        | -                    |
| Jamaica                           | -                         | 30.5%                        | 30.8%                                    | 11.2%                       | 58.0%                |
| Long Island City/Astoria          | -                         | 30.3%                        | 36.4%                                    | 13.6%                       | 68.3%                |
| Ridgewood/Forest Hills            | 15.5%                     | 26.2%                        | 28.1%                                    | -                           | 47.5%                |
| Southeast Queens                  | -                         | 26.9%                        | 35.9%                                    | 13.1%                       | -                    |
| Southwest Queens                  | 10.9%                     | 32.0%                        | 33.5%                                    | 13.4%                       | 58.3%                |
| The Rockaways                     | 15.9%                     | 35.5%                        | 25.8%                                    | -                           | -                    |
| West Queens                       | 9.8%                      | 25.2%                        | 31.0%                                    | 12.0%                       | 55.0%                |
| <b>Bronx</b>                      | <b>17.9%</b>              | <b>32.8%</b>                 | <b>31.5%</b>                             | <b>13.1%</b>                | <b>67.0%</b>         |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                   | <b>11.6%</b>              | <b>31.0%</b>                 | <b>29.6%</b>                             | <b>11.7%</b>                | <b>60.0%</b>         |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                  | <b>11.1%</b>              | <b>21.9%</b>                 | <b>29.4%</b>                             | <b>6.1%</b>                 | <b>47.1%</b>         |
| <b>Queens</b>                     | <b>9.1%</b>               | <b>29.8%</b>                 | <b>31.6%</b>                             | <b>10.9%</b>                | <b>55.1%</b>         |
| <b>New York City Total</b>        | <b>11.9%</b>              | <b>28.9%</b>                 | <b>30.6%</b>                             | <b>10.5%</b>                | <b>57.5%</b>         |

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013.

## Exhibit 50C: NYC Community Health Survey, Health Behaviors, 2011

| Borough and UHF Neighborhood                      | Binge Drinker* | Current Smoker | No Exercise in the Past 30 Days | Consumed on Average More than One Sugary Beverage | Consumed 0 Servings of Fruit and/or Vegetables Yesterday** |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Bronx</b>                                      |                |                |                                 |   |  |
| Fordham/Bronx Park                                | -              | -              | 23.5%                           | 34.7%   | 19.6%  |
| Kingsbridge and Riverdale                         | -              | 11.3%          |                                 | 28.2%   | -  |
| Pelham/Throgs Neck                                | 17.9%          | 21.0%          | 27.4%                           | -   | 14.8%  |
| The Northeast Bronx                               | -              | 13.6%          | 20.8%                           | -   | 7.6%   |
| The South Bronx                                   | 11.3%          | 20.6%          | 24.8%                           | 42.7%   | 22.6%  |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                                   |                |                |                                 |   |  |
| Bay Ridge/Bensonhurst                             | -              | -              | 23.8%                           | -   | -  |
| Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights                  | 13.8%          | 17.1%          | 19.0%                           | 44.0%   | 15.3%  |
| Borough Park                                      | -              | 15.4%          | 24.5%                           | 30.7%   | -  |
| Canarsie and Flatlands                            | -              | -              | 16.8%                           | 38.1%   | 12.6%  |
| Coney Island                                      | 12.3%          | 19.9%          | 23.3%                           | 17.6%   | 11.1%  |
| Downtown Brooklyn/<br>Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope | 31.4%          | -              | 14.4%                           | 15.4%   | -  |
| East New York/New Lots                            | 12.8%          | 18.3%          | 19.2%                           | 39.4%   | 13.3%  |
| Flatbush  | 14.2%          | 15.4%          | 13.9%                           | 32.4%   | 20.3%  |
| Greenpoint  | -              | -              | -                               | -   | 17.9%  |
| Sunset Park                                       | -              | -              | 27.3%                           | -   | -  |
| Williamsburg/Bushwick                             | -              | 11.9%          | 26.5%                           | 31.4%   | -  |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                                  |                |                |                                 |   |  |
| Central Harlem                                    | -              | -              | -                               | 21.8%   | -  |
| Chelsea/Greenwich Village                         | 35.3%          | 13.3%          | 12.3%                           | 18.4%   | -  |
| East Harlem                                       | -              | -              | -                               | -   | -  |
| Union Square/Lower Manhattan                      | -              | -              | 9.6%                            | 22.0%   | -  |
| Upper East Side/Gramercy                          | 29.8%          | 12.1%          | 9.7%                            | 16.3%   | -  |
| Upper West Side                                   | -              | -              | -                               | -   | -  |
| Washington Heights/Inwood                         | -              | -              | 14.6%                           | -   | -  |
| <b>Queens</b>                                     |                |                |                                 |   |  |
| Bayside/Little Neck/Fresh Meadows                 | 14.3%          | 14.4%          | 26.4%                           | 28.3%   | -  |
| Flushing/Clearview                                | -              | -              | 13.0%                           | -   | -  |
| Jamaica   | 16.3%          | 10.5%          | 21.4%                           | 35.7%   | 18.2%  |
| Long Island City/Astoria                          | 20.4%          | 23.1%          | 21.0%                           | 23.9%   | -  |
| Ridgewood/Forest Hills                            | 19.2%          | 13.7%          | 23.7%                           | 24.0%   | 9.4%   |
| Southeast Queens                                  | 19.5%          | 10.0%          | 21.5%                           | -   | -  |
| Southwest Queens                                  | 12.2%          | -              | 27.3%                           | 28.3%   | -  |
| The Rockaways                                     | 15.2%          | 16.4%          | -                               | -   | -  |
| West Queens                                       | 19.7%          | 9.7%           | 26.9%                           | 33.0%   | 12.3%  |
| <b>Bronx</b>                                      | <b>12.9%</b>   | <b>17.1%</b>   | <b>24.8%</b>                    | <b>36.3%</b>                                      | <b>17.4%</b>   |
| <b>Brooklyn</b>                                   | <b>15.6%</b>   | <b>15.9%</b>   | <b>20.7%</b>                    | <b>30.3%</b>                                      | <b>13.2%</b>   |
| <b>Manhattan</b>                                  | <b>27.8%</b>   | <b>12.7%</b>   | <b>13.3%</b>                    | <b>22.6%</b>                                      | <b>8.0%</b>  |
| <b>Queens</b>                                     | <b>16.7%</b>   | <b>12.3%</b>   | <b>22.9%</b>                    | <b>30.7%</b>                                      | <b>11.3%</b>   |
| <b>New York City Total</b>                        | <b>17.9%</b>   | <b>14.8%</b>   | <b>20.6%</b>                    | <b>29.9%</b>                                      | <b>12.3%</b>   |

Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013.

\*Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks on one occasion for males and four or more drinks on one occasion for females.

\*\*A serving equals one medium apple, a handful of broccoli, or a cup of carrots

## Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

This section examines the frequency of discharges for ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSCs) from all hospitals in Mount Sinai’s community and specifically from Mount Sinai Hospital.

ACSCs are 16 health “conditions for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease.”<sup>16</sup> As such, rates of hospitalization for these conditions can “provide insight into the quality of the health care system outside of the Hospital,” including the accessibility and utilization of primary care, preventive care and health education. Among these conditions are: diabetes, perforated appendixes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypertension, congestive heart failure, dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection, and asthma.

Disproportionately high rates of discharges for ACSC indicate potential problems with the availability or accessibility of ambulatory care and preventive services, and can suggest areas for improvement in the community’s health care system and ways to improve outcomes.

### 1. Borough/Neighborhood-Level Analysis

**Exhibit 51** indicates the percentage of discharges from all hospitals in the Mount Sinai community that were for ACSCs, by payer.

**Exhibit 51: Discharges for ACSC by Borough and Payer, 2012**

| Borough      | Private     | Medicaid     | Medicare     | Self-Pay     | Other       | Total        |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Bronx        | 13.0%       | 12.5%        | 18.7%        | 13.3%        | 9.8%        | 14.3%        |
| Brooklyn     | 9.4%        | 9.1%         | 17.5%        | 12.3%        | 7.4%        | 12.2%        |
| Manhattan    | 8.3%        | 8.3%         | 15.8%        | 9.9%         | 8.4%        | 11.3%        |
| Queens       | 8.0%        | 9.9%         | 17.0%        | 10.2%        | 5.3%        | 11.3%        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>9.8%</b> | <b>10.2%</b> | <b>17.2%</b> | <b>11.6%</b> | <b>7.5%</b> | <b>12.4%</b> |

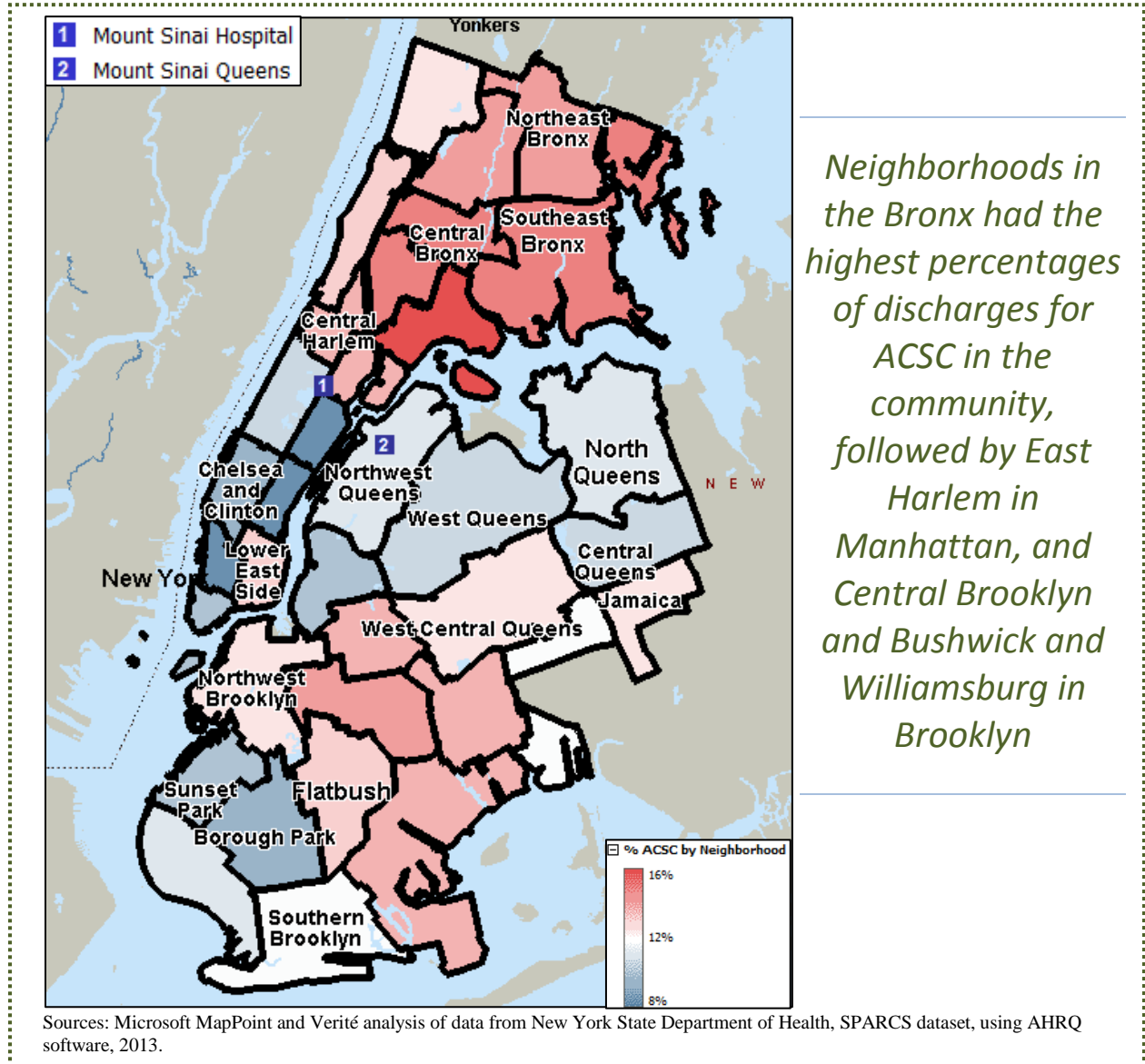
Source: Verité analysis of data from New York State Department of Health, SPARCS dataset, using AHRQ software, 2013.

The table indicates that 12.4 percent of discharges in the community were for ACSCs in 2012. Medicare patients and patients from the Bronx had the highest proportions of discharges for ACSCs (**Exhibit 51**).

<sup>16</sup>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). (2013). *Prevention Quality Indicators*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://archive.ahrq.gov/data/hcup/factbk5/factbk5d.htm>

**Exhibit 52** illustrates the percentage of discharges from all hospitals in the community that were for ACSCs, by neighborhood.

**Exhibit 52: Discharges for ACSC by Neighborhood, 2012**



*Neighborhoods in the Bronx had the highest percentages of discharges for ACSC in the community, followed by East Harlem in Manhattan, and Central Brooklyn and Bushwick and Williamsburg in Brooklyn*

The percentage of discharges that were for ACSC was highest in Hunts Point and Mott Haven (15.5 percent), followed closely by High Bridge and Morrisania (14.7 percent), Central Bronx (14.4 percent), Southeast Bronx (14.3 percent), and Northeast Bronx (14.0 percent).

At between 13.6 and 13.8 percent, Bronx Park and Fordham, Central Brooklyn, East Harlem, and Bushwick and Williamsburg also had comparatively high percentages of discharges for ACSC. The neighborhood in Queens with the highest percentage of discharges for ACSC was Jamaica, at 12.1 percent (**Exhibit 52**).

## 2. Hospital-Level Analysis

**Exhibit 53** displays the frequency and percentage of discharges from Mount Sinai for ACSC by age and condition. For each condition, the percentage figures indicate the proportion of discharges in each age cohort. Overall, for all ages and all conditions, 17.8 percent of Mount Sinai discharges were for ACSC conditions.

**Exhibit 53: Mount Sinai Discharges for ACSC by Condition and Age, 2012**

| Condition                                  | 0 to 17     | 18 to 39    | 40 to 64     | 65+          | Total         |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Congestive heart failure                   |             | 2.8%        | 31.7%        | 65.5%        | 2,564         |
| COPD or asthma in older adults             |             |             | 46.6%        | 53.4%        | 2,072         |
| Bacterial pneumonia                        |             | 7.3%        | 27.4%        | 65.3%        | 1,284         |
| Diabetes long-term complication            |             | 8.2%        | 48.7%        | 43.0%        | 1,264         |
| Urinary tract infection                    |             | 11.2%       | 19.3%        | 69.5%        | 944           |
| Dehydration                                |             | 9.3%        | 33.7%        | 57.0%        | 670           |
| Hypertension                               |             | 6.0%        | 39.8%        | 54.1%        | 532           |
| Pediatric asthma                           | 100.0%      |             |              |              | 412           |
| Diabetes short-term complication           |             | 45.0%       | 36.3%        | 18.8%        | 320           |
| Asthma in younger adults                   |             | 100.0%      |              |              | 270           |
| Perforated appendix                        |             | 51.6%       | 25.3%        | 23.2%        | 190           |
| Uncontrolled diabetes                      |             | 10.0%       | 43.3%        | 46.7%        | 180           |
| Angina without procedure                   |             |             | 64.9%        | 35.1%        | 74            |
| Pediatric perforated appendix              | 100.0%      |             |              |              | 74            |
| Pediatric gastroenteritis                  | 100.0%      |             |              |              | 70            |
| Pediatric urinary tract infection          | 100.0%      |             |              |              | 44            |
| Pediatric diabetes short-term complication | 100.0%      |             |              |              | 18            |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>5.6%</b> | <b>9.1%</b> | <b>33.3%</b> | <b>52.0%</b> | <b>10,982</b> |

Source: Verité analysis of data from New York State Department of Health, SPARCS dataset, using AHRQ software, 2013.

The top four ACSC conditions at Mount Sinai by number of discharges were: congestive heart failure, COPD or asthma in older adults, bacterial pneumonia, and diabetes long-term complication. Pediatric asthma and asthma in younger adults also were relatively prevalent.

Patients aged 65 years and over had the highest percentage of discharges for ACSC conditions, followed by the 40 to 64 year old cohort (**Exhibit 53**).



## ***Community Need Index™* and Food Deserts**

### **1. Dignity Health Community Need Index**

Dignity Health, a California-based hospital system, developed and has made widely available for public use a *Community Need Index™* that measures barriers to health care access by borough/county and ZIP code.<sup>17</sup> The index is based on five social and economic indicators:

- The percentage of elders, children, and single parents living in poverty;
- The percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency, and the percentage of the population that is non-White;
- The percentage of the population without a high school diploma;
- The percentage of uninsured and unemployed residents; and
- The percentage of the population renting houses.

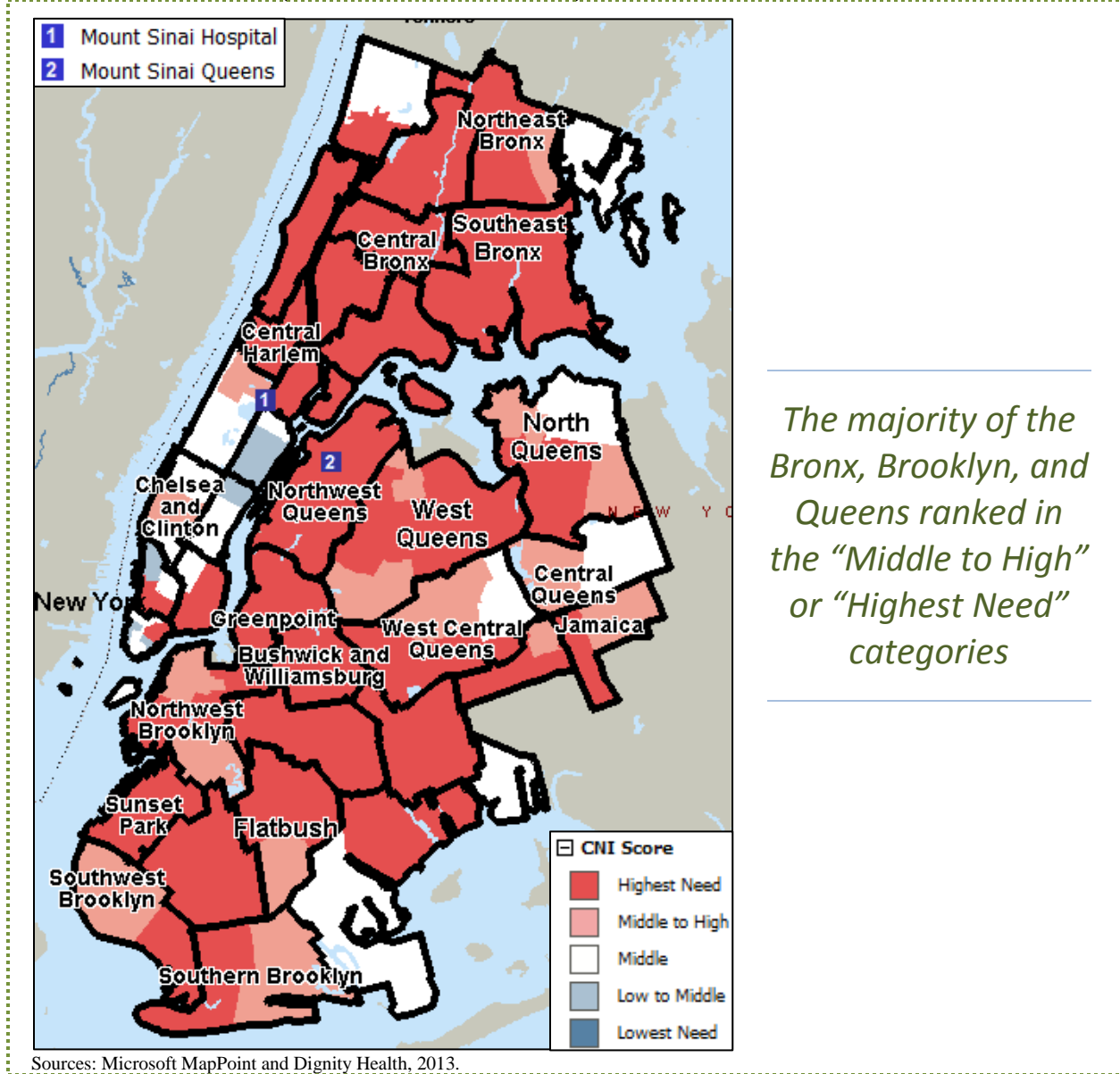
The *Community Need Index™* calculates a score for each ZIP code based on these indicators. Scores range from “Lowest Need” (1.0-1.7) to “Highest Need” (4.2-5.0).

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<sup>17</sup>Dignity Health. (n.d.). *Community Need Index*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://cni.chw-interactive.org/>

Exhibit 54 presents the *Community Need Index*<sup>TM</sup> (CNI) score of each ZIP code in the Mount Sinai community.

**Exhibit 54: Community Need Index<sup>TM</sup> Score by ZIP Code**



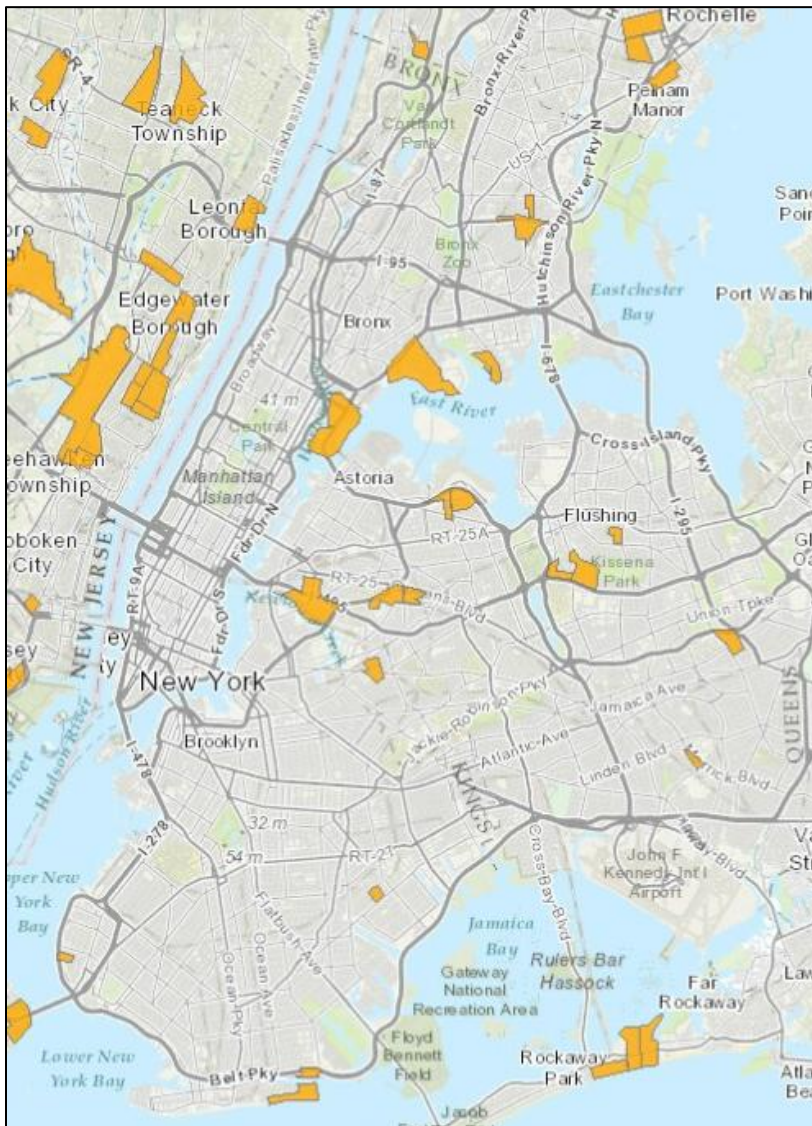
A large portion of the community ranked in the “Highest Need” category. ZIP codes in the Upper East Side, Lower Manhattan, and Gramercy Park and Murray Hill demonstrated the lowest need (Exhibit 54).

## 2. Food Deserts (Lack of Access to Nutritious and Affordable Food)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service estimates the number of people in each census tract that live in a “food desert,” defined as low-income areas more than one-half mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store in rural areas. Many government-led initiatives aim to increase the availability of nutritious and affordable foods to people living in these food deserts.

**Exhibit 55** illustrates the location of food deserts in the Mount Sinai community.

### Exhibit 55: Food Deserts by Census Tract, 2010



Source: Economic Research Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2013.

*The majority of community residents have adequate access to nutritious food, but food deserts are present in each borough in the community*

Mount Sinai’s community contains 18 census tracts identified as food deserts located in all four boroughs (**Exhibit 55**).

## Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

HRSA calculates an Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) score for communities across the U.S. The IMU score calculation includes the ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 persons, the infant mortality rate, the percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percentage of the population greater than age 64. IMU scores range from zero to 100, where 100 represents the least underserved and zero represents the most underserved.<sup>18</sup>

Any area or population receiving an IMU score of 62.0 or less qualifies for Medically Underserved Area (MUA) or Medically Underserved Population (MUP) designation. Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) may be established to serve MUAs and MUPs. Populations receiving MUP designation include groups within a geographic area with economic barriers or cultural and/or linguistic access barriers to receiving primary care. When a population group does not qualify for MUP status based on the IMU score, an MUP designation is made if “unusual local conditions which are a barrier to access to or the availability of personal health services exist and are documented, and if such a designation is recommended by the chief executive officer and local officials of the state where the requested population resides.”<sup>19</sup>

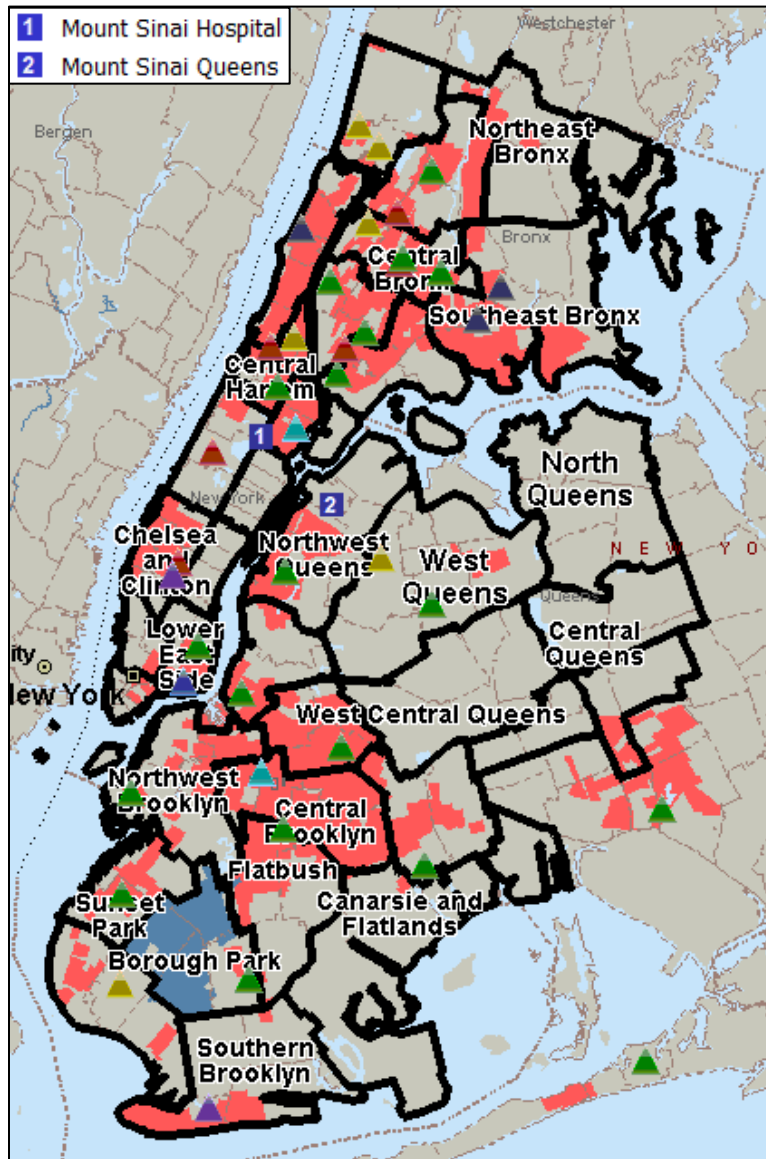
**Exhibit 56** shows parts of the community designated by HRSA as medically underserved. Eighteen areas (i.e., groups of contiguous census tracts that compose neighborhoods) in the Bronx, eight areas in Manhattan, 14 areas in Brooklyn, and seven areas in Queens are designated as MUAs. The Medicaid-eligible population in Borough Park, Brooklyn, is designated as an MUP.

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<sup>18</sup> U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration. (n.d.). *Guidelines for Medically Underserved Area and Population Designation*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/muaps/index.html>

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

**Exhibit 56: Location of Federally Designated Areas and Populations in the Mount Sinai Community, 2013**



Sources: Microsoft MapPoint and HRSA, 2013.

*MUAs, HPSA areas, and HPSA populations are located in all four boroughs*

...

*MUPs are located in Borough Park, Brooklyn*

| Type of HPSA Area or Population |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ▲                               | Dental Health                               |
| ▲                               | Mental Health                               |
| ▲                               | Mental Health, Dental                       |
| ▲                               | Primary Medical Care                        |
| ▲                               | Primary Medical Care, Dental                |
| ▲                               | Primary Medical Care, Mental Health         |
| ▲                               | Primary Medical Care, Mental Health, Dental |
| MUA or MUP by Census Tract      |   |
| ■                               | MUA   |
| ■                               | MUP   |

## Health Professional Shortage Areas

An area can receive a federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation if a shortage of primary medical care, dental care, or mental health care professionals is found to be present.

In addition to areas and populations that can be designated as HPSAs, a facility can receive federal HPSA designation and an additional Medicare payment if it provides primary medical care services to an area or population group identified as having inadequate access to primary care, dental, or mental health services.

HPSAs can be: “(1) An urban or rural area (which need not conform to the geographic boundaries of a political subdivision and which is a rational area for the delivery of health services); (2) a population group; or (3) a public or nonprofit private medical facility.”<sup>20</sup>

Areas and populations in the Mount Sinai community are designated as HPSAs (**Exhibit 56**). Medicaid eligible populations in parts of Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens, as well as low-income residents in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, are designated as HPSAs. East New York, Southwest Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, all in Brooklyn, are designated as HPSAs, as is the American Indian community in Manhattan.

## Description of Other Facilities and Resources within the Community

The Mount Sinai community contains a variety of resources that are available to meet the health needs identified in this CHNA. These resources include facilities designated as HPSAs, hospitals, FQHCs, health professionals, and other agencies and organizations.

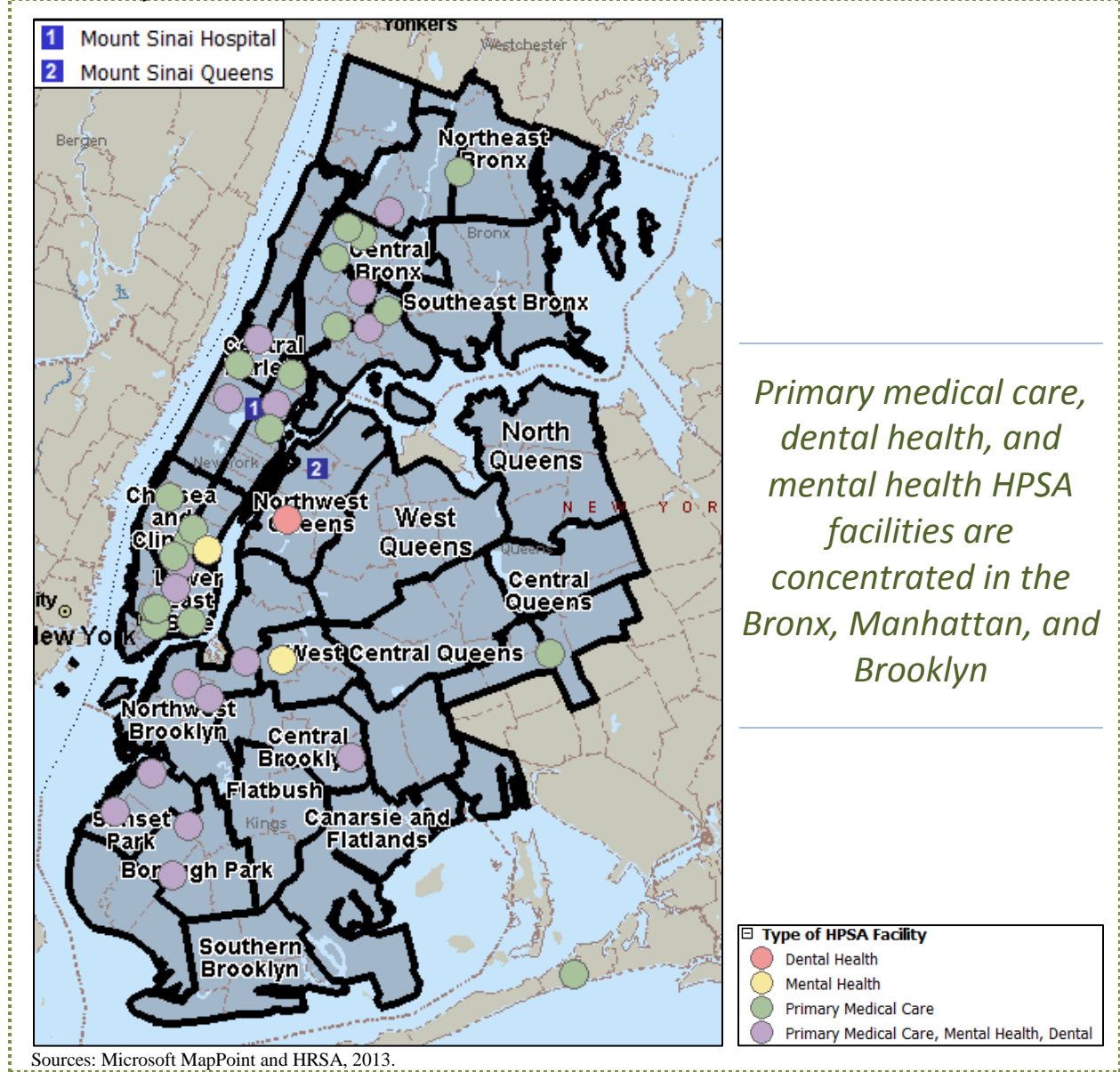
Forty facilities in the community are designated as HPSA facilities: eight in the Bronx, ten in Brooklyn, three in Queens, and 19 in Manhattan (**Exhibit 57**).

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<sup>20</sup> U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professionals. (n.d.). *Health Professional Shortage Area Designation Criteria*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/hpsas/designationcriteria/index.html>



**Exhibit 57: Location of Federally Designated HPSA Facilities in the Mount Sinai Community, 2013**



**Exhibit 58: List of HPSA Facilities in the Mount Sinai Community**

| Borough                           | Type of HPSA                                | HPSA Name                                     | Facility Type <sup>21</sup> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Bronx                             | Primary Medical Care                        | Jacobi Women's Health Center                  | Other Facility              |
|                                   | Primary Medical Care, Mental Health, Dental | Bronx Community Health Network                | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Bronx Lebanon Integrated Services System      | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Help/PSI Services Corporation                 | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Morris Heights Health Center, Inc.            | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Union Community Health Center                 | FQHC Look-Alike             |
|                                   |   | Urban Health Plan, Inc.                       | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Hunts Point Multi-Service Center, Inc.        | FQHC Look-Alike             |
| Brooklyn                          | Mental Health                               | Woodhull Mental Health Center                 | State Mental Hospital       |
|                                   | Primary Medical Care, Mental Health, Dental | Bedford Stuyvesant                            | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Brooklyn Plaza Medical Center                 | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Brownsville Community                         | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Ezra Medical Center                           | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Housing Works, Inc.                           | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | ICL Healthcare Choices, Inc.                  | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Metropolitan Detention Center                 | Correctional Facility       |
|                                   |   | ODA Primary Care Health                       | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Sunset Park Family Health                     | Comprehensive Health Center |
| Manhattan                         | Mental Health                               | Bellevue Hospital                             | State Mental Hospital       |
|                                   | Primary Medical Care                        | Morningside Clinic                            | Other Facility              |
|                                   |   | Mount Sinai Adolescent Health Center          | Other Facility              |
|                                   | Primary Medical Care, Mental Health, Dental | AHRC Health Care, Inc.                        | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Asian and Pacific Islander Coalition          | FQHC Look-Alike             |
|                                   |   | Betances Health Center                        | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Boriken Neighborhood Health Center            | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Charles B. Wang Community Health Center, Inc. | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Community Healthcare Network                  | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Covenant House                                | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Health Care for the Homeless                  | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Heritage Health and Housing                   | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Institute for Family Health                   | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Metropolitan Correctional Center              | Correctional Facility       |
|                                   |   | New York Children's Health Project*           | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Project Renewal                               | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Settlement Health                             | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | Upper Room AIDS Ministry, Inc.                | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   |   | William F. Ryan CHC                           | Comprehensive Health Center |
|                                   | Queens                                      | Primary Medical Care, Mental Health, Dental   | The Floating Hospital**     |
| J. P. Addabbo Family              |   |   | Comprehensive Health Center |
| Project Samaritan Health Services |   |   | Comprehensive Health Center |

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, 2013.

\*The New York Children's Health Project is housed out of the Bronx but serves children across New York City.

\*\*The Floating Hospital's administrative offices are located in Queens, NY; however, it is designated as a Dental HPSA in Manhattan.

<sup>21</sup>Comprehensive health centers that have been identified by HRSA and certified by CMS as meeting the definition of "health center" under Section 330 of the PHS Act, but do not receive grant funding under Section 330, are referred to as FQHC "look-alikes."



The community contains 58 hospital facilities in 29 neighborhoods. The six neighborhoods that do not contain a hospital are Hunts Point and Mott Haven, Kingsbridge and Riverdale, East New York and New Lots, Greenpoint, Southwest Brooklyn, and Greenwich Village and Soho (Exhibits 59A and 59B).

**Exhibit 59A: Hospitals in the Mount Sinai Community**

| Borough   | Neighborhood                      | Hospital  |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Bronx   | Bronx Park and Fordham            | James J. Peters VA Medical Center                         |
|   |                                   | Montefiore Medical Center - Henry & Lucy Moses Division   |
|   |                                   | Montefiore Medical Center - Jack D. Weiler Hospital       |
|   |                                   | Montefiore Medical Center - Montefiore Westchester Square |
|   |                                   | North Central Bronx Hospital                              |
|   | Central Bronx                     | Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center - Concourse Division        |
|   |                                   | St Barnabas Hospital                                      |
|   | High Bridge and Morrisania        | Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center - Fulton Division           |
|   |                                   | Lincoln Medical & Mental Health Center                    |
|   | Northeast Bronx                   | Montefiore Medical Center - Wakefield Hospital Campus     |
|   | Southeast Bronx                   | Calvary Hospital, Bronx                                   |
|   |                                   | Jacobi Medical Center                                     |
|   |                                   | New York Westchester Square Medical Center                |
| Brooklyn  | Borough Park                      | Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn                       |
|   | Bushwick and Williamsburg         | Woodhull Medical & Mental Health Center                   |
|   |                                   | Wyckoff Heights Medical Center                            |
|   | Canarsie and Flatlands            | Beth Israel Medical Center - Brooklyn                     |
|   | Central Brooklyn                  | Brookdale Hospital Medical Center                         |
|   |                                   | Interfaith Medical Center                                 |
|   | Flatbush                          | Kings County Hospital Center                              |
|   |                                   | Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center                          |
|   |                                   | University Hospital of Brooklyn                           |
|   | Northwest Brooklyn                | New York Methodist Hospital                               |
|   |                                   | SUNY Downstate Medical Center at LICH                     |
|   |                                   | The Brooklyn Hospital Center - Downtown Campus            |
|   | Southern Brooklyn                 | Coney Island Hospital                                     |
| New York Community Hospital of Brooklyn                       |                                   |   |
| Veterans Affairs New York Harbor Healthcare System - Brooklyn |                                   |   |
| Sunset Park   | Lutheran Medical Center, Brooklyn |   |

Source: New York State Department of Health Hospital Profile and CMS Impact File, 2012.

**Exhibit 59B: Hospitals in the Mount Sinai Community**

| Borough  | Neighborhood   | Hospital   |
|--|--|--|
| Manhattan  | Central Harlem   | Harlem Hospital Center   |
|  | Chelsea and Clinton  | St Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center - Roosevelt Hospital Division        |
|  |  | Metropolitan Hospital Center   |
|  | East Harlem  | Mount Sinai Hospital of New York   |
|  |  | Bellevue Hospital Center   |
|  | Gramercy Park and Murray Hill                              | NYU Langone Medical Center   |
|  |  | Veterans Affairs New York Harbor Healthcare System - Manhattan           |
|  |  | New York Presbyterian Hospital - Columbia Presbyterian Center            |
|  | Inwood and Washington Heights                              | New York Presbyterian Hospital - The Allen Hospital                      |
|  |  | Beth Israel Medical Center - Petrie Division, Manhattan                  |
|  | Lower East Side  | NY Eye and Ear Infirmary   |
|  |  | NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases  |
|  |  | New York Downtown Hospital   |
|  | Lower Manhattan  | Coler-Goldwater Specialty Hospital & Nursing Facility - Coler Campus     |
|  |  | Hospital for Special Surgery   |
|  |  | Lenox Hill Hospital  |
| Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases |  |  |
| New York Presbyterian Hospital - New York Weill Cornell Center                           |  |  |
| Upper East Side  | Rockefeller University Hospital                            |  |
|  | St Luke's Roosevelt Hospital - St Luke's Hospital Division |  |
|  | St Luke's Roosevelt Hospital - St Luke's Hospital Division |  |
| Queens   | Central Queens   | New York Hospital Medical Center of Queens Dental Clinic - Fresh Meadows |
|  | Jamaica  | Queens Hospital Center   |
|  | North Queens   | Flushing Hospital Medical Center   |
|  |  | New York Hospital Medical Center of Queens Dental Clinic - Flushing      |
|  | Northwest Queens   | Mount Sinai Hospital of Queens   |
|  | Southwest Queens   | Jamaica Hospital Medical Center  |
|  | West Central Queens  | Forest Hills Hospital  |
| West Queens  | Elmhurst Hospital Center                                   |  |

Source: New York State Department of Health Hospital Profile and CMS Impact File, 2012.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) were created by Congress to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designated as “medically underserved.” These clinics receive cost-based reimbursement for Medicare and many also receive grant funding under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act. FQHCs also receive a prospective payment rate for Medicaid services based on reasonable costs.

There are 280 FQHC site locations in the four boroughs served by Mount Sinai, many of which also are designated as HPSAs. Some of the largest FQHCs include Community Healthcare Network, which has locations in all four boroughs; The Institute for Family Health, which has

locations in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens; HELP/PSI, which has locations in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens; Access Community Health Center, which has locations in the Bronx and Manhattan; the Joseph P. Addabbo Family Health Center, which has locations in Brooklyn and Queens; the William F. Ryan Community Health Network, which has locations in Manhattan; and Lutheran HealthCare, which has locations in Brooklyn.

**Exhibit 60** presents the rates of primary care physicians, mental health providers, and dentists in the community per 100,000 population. The rates of primary care, mental health providers, and dentists per 100,000 population are higher in Manhattan, compared to the state. The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens have lower rates of primary care physicians, mental health providers, and dentists than the state. Mental health providers include child psychiatrists, psychiatrists, and psychologists.

**Exhibit 60: Health Professionals Rates per 100,000 Population by Borough**

| Borough               | Primary Care Physicians |                  | Mental Health Providers |                  | Dentists      |                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
|                       | Number                  | Rate per 100,000 | Number                  | Rate per 100,000 | Number        | Rate per 100,000 |
| Bronx                 | 654                     | 47.1             | 369                     | 26.6             | 665           | 46.4             |
| Brooklyn              | 1,571                   | 62.6             | 1,055                   | 42.1             | 1,466         | 57.6             |
| Manhattan             | 2,083                   | 131.2            | 4,886                   | 307.8            | 2,415         | 145.9            |
| Queens                | 1,477                   | 66.1             | 810                     | 36.3             | 1,520         | 67.2             |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>15,872</b>           | <b>81.8</b>      | <b>15,093</b>           | <b>77.8</b>      | <b>14,126</b> | <b>70.7</b>      |

Source: Data provided by *County Health Rankings*, 2012.

A wide range of other agencies and organizations is available in the community to assist in meeting health needs. Lists of available resources have been compiled by community foundations, hospitals, and agencies and can be found at the following Web addresses:

- Bronx Senior Resource Guide:  
<http://bronxboropres.nyc.gov/pdf/2011-bronx-senior-resource-guide.pdf>
- Brooklyn Community Pride Center Resources:  
<http://www.lgbtbrooklyn.org/resources>
- CAI Global Ryan White Part B Mental Health Providers and Other Mental Health Resources:  
<http://www.caiglobal.org/aimh/RWB%20MH%20Providers%20and%20MH%20resources.pdf>
- Coalition for the Homeless Resource Guide:  
<http://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/resource-guide>
- The Elmezzi Foundation Family Youth Guide:  
[http://elmezzi.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ef\\_fygreduced.pdf](http://elmezzi.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ef_fygreduced.pdf)
- Infant Adoption Training Initiative New York Referral Resources:  
<http://www.iaatp.com/docs/ny-resourceguide.pdf>
- Mental Health Association of New York City Services:  
<http://www.mhaofnyc.org/service.aspx>

- New York City Guide to Suicide Prevention, Services, and Resources:  
<http://samaritansnyc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/NYC-Suicide-Prevention-Resource-Guide-2013.pdf>
- New York City – Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence:  
[http://www.nyc.gov/html/dycd/downloads/pdf/nyc\\_resource\\_guide\\_for\\_teenage\\_victims\\_of\\_family\\_domestic\\_violence\\_and\\_dating\\_violence.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/dycd/downloads/pdf/nyc_resource_guide_for_teenage_victims_of_family_domestic_violence_and_dating_violence.pdf)
- NYU Langone Medical Center Free and Low Cost Health Resources in New York City:  
<http://nycfreeclinic.med.nyu.edu/information-for-patients/health-resources>
- Parent Guide News Parent & Child Resources:  
[http://www.parentguidenews.com/Search/SpecialNeeds\\_ParentChildResources](http://www.parentguidenews.com/Search/SpecialNeeds_ParentChildResources)
- Empire State Pride Agenda NY LGBT Resource Guide:  
<http://nytransguide.org>
- Queens County Senior Citizen Resource Guide:  
[http://queensbp.org/content\\_web/Health\\_Human/SeniorCitizen07\\_2.pdf](http://queensbp.org/content_web/Health_Human/SeniorCitizen07_2.pdf)
- Weill Cornell Center for Human Rights Mental Health Services Guide:  
<https://sites.google.com/site/cornellcenterforhumanrights/mental-health-services-guide>

In addition to organizations listed in the resource guides, community resources that assist residents in meeting health needs include:

- Local chapters of national organizations, such as the Alzheimer’s Association, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, American Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity, YMCA, and YWCA
- Local places of worship
- Local first responders, including fire departments, police departments, and emergency medical services (EMS)
- Local FQHCs and HPSA facilities (**Exhibit 58**)
- Local government agencies, chambers of commerce, and city councils
- Local schools, colleges, and universities
- The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

## Findings of Other Recent Community Health Needs Assessments

This assessment also examined the findings of several other needs assessments published since 2007. Six such assessments conducted in New York City and the State of New York are referenced here, with highlights and summary points below. The findings supplement the CHNA by providing information about special populations, specific health needs, and other health data that may not otherwise have been represented in the CHNA process.

### 1. The Brooklyn Perinatal Network, Commission on the Public's Health System (CPHS), and New York Lawyers for the Public Interest (NYLPI), 2013

The Brooklyn Perinatal Network (BPN), Commission on the Public's Health System (CPHS), and New York Lawyers for the Public Interest (NYLPI) completed a report, *The Need for Caring in North and Central Brooklyn*,<sup>22</sup> on health concerns in, and needs of, a fifteen ZIP code area in north and central Brooklyn. The report examined topics including health insurance status, health conditions, geographic disparities, and the quality of treatment received. Findings were compiled from a set of surveys and focus groups with teenagers, people living with disabilities, Spanish-speaking people receiving mental health services, immigrants, men aged 18-35, men aged 45-55, senior citizens, pregnant women, and individuals identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT).

Findings include:

- Fourteen percent of all survey respondents stated having no insurance or identifying as self-pay. Fifteen percent or more of survey respondents in Downtown Brooklyn, Gowanus, East New York, Bushwick, and Bedford Stuyvesant stated that they or their family members were not covered by health insurance.
- Dental care, primary care, obstetrics, pediatrics, mental health, and geriatrics were the most frequently mentioned services needed in the community by survey respondents.
- The majority of survey respondents who left a neighborhood to find care did so because they were unable to find a specialist within the community. Other reasons for leaving the community to find care included being referred or assigned to care in another neighborhood, being unsatisfied with the doctor found in one's neighborhood, and having to wait to receive an appointment date or be provided care at an appointment.
- The following barriers to care were identified through focus group findings:
  - A limited ability to secure health care services, long wait times to schedule an appointment, and long waits at appointments;
  - A lack of health insurance and variation in the quality of treatment provided across individuals with different health insurance statuses;

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<sup>22</sup>The Brooklyn Perinatal Network (BPN) and Community Health Planning Workgroup (CHPW). (2013, January). *The Need for Caring in North and Central Brooklyn*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.tbh.org/sites/default/files/The%20Need%20for%20Caring%20in%20Central%20and%20North%20Brooklyn%2004.10.2013%20FINAL%20Report.pdf>

- The need for the availability of increased health information; and
- The need for cultural competence and culturally sensitive care.
- High blood pressure was the greatest health concern for the community overall. The Brownsville/East Flatbush neighborhood had the highest percentage of residents reporting having high blood pressure/hypertension and asthma, at approximately 40 percent of residents, and the highest percentage of residents reporting having diabetes, at 30 percent. Hearing or vision problems were the most cited problems in Bedford Stuyvesant, reported by 30 percent of respondents.

## 2. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2013

As part of the Take Care New York (TCNY) 2016 agenda for the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, a series of listening sessions<sup>23</sup> were organized in each borough that included the health department, health agencies, academic institutions, faith-based groups, labor groups, and a number of other community stakeholders. The goals of TCNY 2016 include: to “improve the health status of all New Yorkers; advance health promoting policies; and create, sustain, and strengthen collaborations.”

TCNY 2016 proposed ten priority areas, as well as a special focus on children and adolescent health. The ten priority areas are tobacco-free living, healthy eating, active living, heart health, preventing HIV, promoting mental health, reducing alcohol and substance abuse, preventing and treating cancer, healthy indoor and outdoor air, and quality preventive care.

Findings that emerged from the listening sessions include the need for:

- Greater cultural competence and sensitivity as well as greater information for and outreach to the underserved and cultural, ethnic, gender, and sociocultural minorities;
- Enhanced awareness of existing health and social services resources and greater communication between organizations addressing the ten priority areas;
- Collaboration and integration across city agencies to support the TCNY agenda;
- A focus on mental health as a priority;
- Utilization of young adults and technology/social media to communicate health information;
- New strategies to contest the marketing of tobacco, alcohol, and unhealthy foods; and
- New collaborations and partnerships that will support the health priorities in spite of budget cuts.

## 3. The Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, 2012

The New York University Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy completed a study titled *State of New York City’s Housing and Neighborhoods, Section 5: School, Health, and*

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<sup>23</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH). (2013). *Listening Sessions*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/tcny/listening-session-summary.pdf>

*Crime*.<sup>24</sup> Secondary data sources included the New York City Department of Education and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Key health findings include:

- The neighborhoods with the five highest asthma hospitalization rates were Mott Haven/Hunts Point, Morrisania/Belmont, East Harlem, University Heights/Fordham, and Highbridge/South Concourse, each with approximately six to seven asthma-related hospital admissions per 1,000 residents.
- The childhood obesity rate was highest in Washington Heights/Inwood, at 26.3 percent, followed by Bushwick, at 25.7 percent, and Greenpoint/Williamsburg, at 24.3 percent.

#### 4. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2010-2012

A series of reports was published by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) between 2010 and 2012 through *New York City Vital Signs*. Topics included: health disparities in life expectancy;<sup>25</sup> childhood asthma;<sup>26</sup> dental health and hygiene;<sup>27</sup> men's health linked to premature death;<sup>28</sup> health of older New Yorkers;<sup>29</sup> and illicit drug use.<sup>30</sup> Most findings are neighborhood-specific and discuss specific populations in New York.

Findings include:

- Poverty rates and mortality rates were higher in the poorest New York City neighborhoods, such as the South Bronx, East and Central Harlem, and North and Central Brooklyn, compared to the wealthiest neighborhoods. The poverty rates in the poorest areas were nearly double the national rate.
- Between 1990 and 2006, racial health disparities largely decreased. However, in 2006, six times as many Black adults as White adults age 20 and above died from AIDS, a ratio that was more than double the rate in 1990. The ratio of Black to White assault deaths increased 24 percent and the ratio of Black to White diabetes deaths increased 15 percent.
- The percentage of deaths that were premature was highest for minorities in both the poorest and wealthiest neighborhoods. Sixty-six percent of Hispanic residents in the poorest neighborhoods and 56 percent of Black residents in the wealthiest neighborhoods died prematurely compared to White residents at 37 and 31 percent, respectively.

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<sup>24</sup> The Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy. (2012). *State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods, Section 5: School, Health, and Crime*. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://furmancenter.org/files/sotc/SOC2012\\_SchoolsHealthCrime.pdf](http://furmancenter.org/files/sotc/SOC2012_SchoolsHealthCrime.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2010, April). *Health Disparities in Life Expectancy and Death*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/episrv/disparitiesone.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2012, July). *Preventing and Treating Childhood Asthma in New York City*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/survey/survey-2012childasthma.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2012, June). *Dental Health and Hygiene*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/survey/survey-2012oralhealth.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2010, June). *Men's Health in New York City: Premature Death Due to Homicide and Heart Disease*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/survey/survey-2010menshealth.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2010, March). *Health of Older New Yorkers*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/survey/survey-2010seniors.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (2010, February). *Illicit Drug Use*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/survey/survey-2009drugod.pdf>



- Rates of asthma diagnoses in children are higher for non-White children than White children. While about 13 percent of all New York City children have been diagnosed with asthma, about 20 percent of Hispanic children and 17 percent of Black children have been diagnosed with asthma.
- The rate of childhood asthma-related emergency department visits in the poorest neighborhoods was three times the rate in the wealthiest neighborhoods. Neighborhoods with the highest rates include East Harlem and Central Harlem in Manhattan, Highbridge/Morrisania and Hunts Point/Mott Haven in the Bronx, and Williamsburg/Bushwick in Brooklyn.
- More than a quarter of all children and a third of all adults in New York City had not had a preventive dental visit in the past year.
- The majority of oral and throat cancers were diagnosed late. Late diagnosis occurred for 74 percent of men and 59 percent of women.
- Nearly 71 percent of men between the ages of 35 and 64 were classified as either obese or overweight and 93 percent ate fewer than five servings of fruits or vegetables per day.
- The rate of hospitalization of Williamsburg/Bushwick residents for preventable heart disease (at 1,372 per 100,000) was about ten times the rate for residents of the Upper East Side (at 131 per 100,000). Crotona/Tremont and Highbridge/Morrisania also had high rates of preventable hospitalization (1,292 per 100,000 and 1,288 per 100,000, respectively).
- The fourth leading cause of premature adult death in New York City was unintentional drug overdose, with men having a higher rate of unintentional drug overdose death than women.

## **5. Empire State Pride Agenda Foundation and the New York State Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health and Human Services Network, 2009**

The Empire State Pride Agenda Foundation and the New York State Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health and Human Services Network produced *LGBT Health and Human Services Needs in the State*,<sup>31</sup> an analysis of survey, focus group, and interview data on the health needs and risk factors for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals in New York State, including access to primary care, mental health services, substance abuse services, and other health concerns. The report includes primary data from a set of ten focus groups, two interviews, and a survey on nearly 3,400 individuals (the “LGBT Needs Assessment Survey”) across New York State, as well as secondary data from the New York City Community Health Survey (CHS) and Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).

Findings include:

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<sup>31</sup> Empire State Pride Agenda Foundation and the New York State Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health and Human Services Network. (2009). *LGBT Health and Human Services Needs in the State*. Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.prideagenda.org/sites/default/files/PDFs/LGBT%20Health%20and%20Human%20Services%20Needs%20%282009%29.pdf>



- According to the LGBT Needs Assessment Survey, respondents stated that the greatest barriers in accessing health care included personal financial resources (43 percent), stigma toward LGBT populations (42 percent), and a lack of cultural competence (40 percent).
- According to the New York City Community Health Survey of 2007, 28 percent of the gay or lesbian population had a history of depression, twice the rate of the heterosexual population.
- In the LGBT Needs Assessment Survey, 14 percent of the LGBT respondents stated being in a state of current or former homelessness, and 19 percent of respondents experienced inadequate or unaffordable housing.
- Violence toward or abuse of the LGBT community frequently was experienced but went unreported, according to the LGBT Needs Assessment Survey respondents. For example, homophobic verbal abuse was experienced but not reported by nearly 63 percent of the respondents.
- In the LGBT Needs Assessment Survey, financial exploitation, blackmail, and neglect were commonly cited byproducts of homophobia experienced by LGBT seniors (over the age of 65 years).

## **6. NYU School of Medicine Institute of Community Health and Research and the Center for the Study of Asian American Health, 2007**

The New York School of Medicine Institute of Community Health and Research and the Center for the Study of Asian American Health completed Community Health Needs and Resource Assessments (CHNRAs) on the Chinese,<sup>32</sup> Vietnamese,<sup>33</sup> Korean,<sup>34</sup> and South Asian<sup>35</sup> populations. The reports include survey data as well as secondary data from public websites such as the U.S. Census. The reports detail health seeking behaviors, health status, immigration patterns, and other characteristics of each Asian American population in New York City. Comparisons across the reports from each Asian American population are provided.

Findings include:

- Fifty-five percent of Vietnamese respondents stated having “poor” or “fair” health status, higher than the percentage of Chinese, Korean, and South Asian respondents reporting “poor” or “fair” health status, and higher than the percentage in New York City overall.
- Thirty-one percent of South Asian survey respondents stated that they were uninsured, compared to 18 percent of Korean survey respondents, 17 percent of Vietnamese survey

<sup>32</sup> NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health. (2007). *Community Health Needs and Resource Assessment: An Exploratory Study of Chinese Asian Americans in New York*. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc\\_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra\\_chinese\\_0.pdf](http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra_chinese_0.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health. (2007). *Community Health Needs and Resource Assessment: An Exploratory Study of Vietnamese Americans in New York*. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc\\_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra\\_vietnamese\\_0.pdf](http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra_vietnamese_0.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health. (2007). *Community Health Needs and Resource Assessment: An Exploratory Study of Korean Americans in New York*. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc\\_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra\\_korean\\_0.pdf](http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra_korean_0.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> NYU Center for the Study of Asian American Health. (2007). *Community Health Needs and Resource Assessment: An Exploratory Study of South Asian Americans in New York*. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc\\_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra\\_southasian\\_0.pdf](http://webdoc.nyumc.org/nyumc_d6/files/asian-health2/chnra_southasian_0.pdf)

respondents, 15 percent of Chinese survey respondents, and 17 percent of overall New York City survey respondents.

- Korean, South Asian, and Vietnamese survey respondents were less likely to have had a colonoscopy than Chinese survey respondents, at 57 percent, and overall New York City survey respondents, at 55 percent.
- Vietnamese, South Asian, and Chinese survey respondents were less likely to be current smokers than Korean survey respondents, at 32 percent, and overall New York City survey respondents, at 19 percent.
- Barriers to accessing care for Asian Americans included finding providers that speak the same language and were knowledgeable about Asian cultures, the presence of long wait times, and high costs of care.
- Limited English language proficiency in the Asian American community was one of the most important challenges to accessing health care, with approximately 25 to 35 percent of respondents having difficulty communicating with a provider.
- Although Asian cultures have had rising rates of sexually transmitted infections, these cultures exhibit low rates of HIV testing. For example, only 19 percent of Chinese survey respondents had an HIV test, compared to 58 percent of overall New York City survey respondents.
- About 27 percent of Vietnamese survey respondents were “significantly at risk” for depression. Vietnamese survey respondents in the Bronx experienced the highest rates of depression (41 percent). Yet, few Asian survey respondents reported mental health as an important concern.

# PRIMARY DATA ASSESSMENT

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## Summary of Interview Findings

Key informant interviews were conducted face-to-face and by telephone by Verité Healthcare Consulting in July and August 2013. The interviews were designed to obtain input on health needs from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by Mount Sinai Hospital.

Forty-five interview sessions were held with 47 individuals representing numerous organizations. Interviewees included: individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; local public health department representatives with information and expertise relevant to the health needs of the community; and individuals and organizations serving or representing medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations. The organizations that provided input are listed after the discussion of issues identified in the interviews.

Interviews were conducted using a structured discussion guide. Informants were asked to discuss community health issues and encouraged to think broadly about the social, behavioral, and other determinants of health. Interviewees were asked about issues related to health status, health care access and services, chronic health conditions, populations with special needs, and health disparities.

The frequency with which specific issues were mentioned and interviewees' perceptions of the severity (how serious or significant) and scope (how widespread) of each concern were assessed. The following health status issues and contributing factors were reported to be of greatest concern. They are grouped by topic with the topics presented in alphabetical order.

## Issues Identified as Needs in Interviews

### Access to Preventive and Primary Care and Health Insurance

Interview participants identified several issues with respect to both the accessibility and use of preventive health services, affordability of care and insurance, and coverage. Some residents lack knowledge of community resources, including health care resources. Barriers to accessing care include a lack of family and social support, transportation and mobility needs, and scheduling challenges for people working multiple jobs or who are unable to take time off.

Interviewees reported generally limited engagement by people in seeking preventive care; residents may have difficulty navigating the health system, may be unsure how to advocate for their own health care, or may face barriers to care. Low health literacy is apparent; some residents lack knowledge of the benefits of preventive screenings and medical checkups and do not fully understand the consequences of poor health behaviors. Gaps in care coordination and follow-up by providers exacerbate access limitations.

Access to primary and preventive care also is impeded by limited financial resources and a lack of health insurance coverage. Many employed people in the community work in jobs with no benefits, including insurance coverage. Uninsured people have difficulty affording care, and even those with Medicaid coverage may have difficulty finding a doctor who is accepting new patients.

### Chronic Diseases and Lifestyle Factors

Chronic diseases and lifestyle factors collectively were reported to be the leading health issue by interview participants. Obesity, overweight, and diabetes among both children and adults, especially in East Harlem and the Bronx, were frequently mentioned as a critical issue even though childhood obesity was perceived to be improving somewhat. Obesity and overweight were reported to drive other chronic conditions, including cardiovascular risk factors and ailments such as hypertension, and cancer. Poor diet and limited exercise were reported to be primary contributors to these chronic conditions, and to be influenced by the availability and affordability of quality food, the local environment not being conducive to exercise, and other factors.

Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease also were very frequently reported as a critical chronic disease issue, throughout the community and especially in East and Central Harlem and Western Queens. Continuing environmental factors including poor outdoor air quality and poor housing conditions are barriers to progress with the disease. A high prevalence of smoking in the community was viewed as contributing to high asthma rates, as well as to the range of other health issues for which smoking is a known risk factor.

### Cultural, Ethnic, and Linguistic Barriers to Care

Interview participants universally discussed the role of the community's diversity, including a high proportion of minority residents—many of whom are recent immigrants—as a factor that presents challenges to health status and to the seeking and delivery of health care. Language

barriers are prevalent due to the many languages spoken in the community and a relatively high proportion of residents who are limited-English proficient. Language issues present barriers to knowledge or understanding of available resources and how to use them, the ability to obtain appointments with appropriate translation services, the ability to understand a provider's diagnoses and instructions, and the likelihood that one will seek health services. Language barriers also can impact a provider's ability to properly recognize, diagnose, or treat a condition.

Culture plays a significant role in health behaviors and health care seeking, as well. In some cultures, for example, women are expected to remain at home to care for the family. In others, some health conditions are associated with stigmas that may limit care seeking. There also are instances of mistrust of Western medicine and medical providers. Improper nutrition was cited as an issue for many immigrant populations; materials aimed at improving the community's diet are not targeted toward the nutritional habits of the community's many cultures.

Undocumented community residents frequently have an additional barrier, sometimes choosing not to interact with large organizations such as hospitals due to fears related to their immigration status.

### **Environmental Determinants of Health**

Environmental factors in the community contribute significantly to poor health status, according to interview participants. While people in different parts of the community reported different specific factors (e.g., La Guardia airport and power plants in Queens, the FDR Drive and older public housing in Harlem), the major environmental health hazards mentioned included: air pollution from vehicular traffic, power generation, and construction dust; poor housing stock with lead-based paint, mold, and pest-related pollutants; relatively few safe open spaces and park areas; and a high density of fast-food vendors and few full-service grocers and farmers markets. These factors were viewed as contributing to a number of health needs, including asthma and respiratory ailments, obesity, diabetes, and stress, among others.

### **Senior Citizen Health and Health Care Needs**

The special health needs of senior citizens were discussed by a number of interview participants. Seniors face a number of conditions that make them more vulnerable to poor health, including often-complex health needs and co-morbid conditions requiring multiple medical providers and visits. Many seniors experience functional disabilities such as limited mobility and difficulty preparing meals, and cognitive disabilities such as memory deficiencies and dementia. Social isolation and a lack of family or other social support can impede both self-care and care seeking, and contribute to depression. The "frail elderly" can have difficulty navigating the health care system, due to challenges understanding insurance coverage and their treatment plan, which can impact the continuity of care they receive.

### **Poor Mental Health Status**

Mental health was reported as a significant health issue in numerous key informant interviews, and was manifest in a number of ways. Anxiety and depression affect all age groups, and are exacerbated by stress related to poverty, financial hardship, and social factors. Among other mental health conditions mentioned were learning disabilities, autism, bipolar disorder, psychoses, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, abuse and neglect, bullying, and domestic and community violence. Adolescents and senior citizens were highlighted as particularly vulnerable and in need of services. And, in some cultures, mental health issues are not recognized or not identified early, in part due to stigma.

### **Poverty, Financial Hardship, and Basic Needs Insecurity**

Interview participants focused on poverty, financial hardship, and basic needs insecurity as important contributing factors to poor health status, and noted their role in limiting the ability to obtain any type of needed health care. Much of the community exhibits relatively high unemployment and underemployment rates, low incomes, and high numbers of people living in poor-quality housing. Constrained financial resources limit the ability to purchase high-quality food and provide for other basic needs, and contribute to daily stress. The ability to practice healthy behaviors and generally to prioritize and access health and health care is reduced in an environment of poverty. Chronic diseases were mentioned as especially prevalent in low-income populations. Poverty, financial hardship, and basic needs insecurity particularly affect residents living in the community's many affordable housing units.

## Organizations Providing Community Input

Forty-five interview sessions were held with 47 individuals representing 27 community organizations and 15 Mount Sinai-affiliated or operated departments, divisions, or programs. **Exhibits 61A, 61B, 61C, and 61D** include information on each of the organizations that provided input and describe whether each was a public health department (or other organization with public health expertise), an organization serving or representing medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, or some other local organization with information and expertise relevant to the health needs of the community. **Exhibit 61D** highlights departments, divisions, or programs that are operated specifically by Mount Sinai.

### Exhibit 61A: Organizations Providing Community Input

| Organization   | Description/Population Served   |
|--|---|
| American Heart Association                                       | The American Heart Association (AHA) is a nonprofit organization that supports the objective of providing appropriate cardiac care and reducing disability and deaths caused by cardiovascular disease and stroke.  |
| Astoria Blue Feather Head Start                                  | Astoria Blue Feather Head Start works to improve the lives of low-income children and their families through active parent involvement, the creation of family goals, and linking families to available community resources.  |
| Astoria Civic Association  | The Astoria Civic Association represents the best interests of its citizens, serving the community by sponsoring and coordinating scholarships, health fairs, activities, and sports, and collaborating with other civic associations and the New York City Council.  |
| Bethel Gospel Assembly Church                                    | Bethel Gospel Assembly Church serves approximately 1,500 individuals through the numerous programs and services conducted weekly. Its services are provided to those in need and who are seeking a better way of life.  |
| Community Board 1 of Queens                                      | Community Board 1 of Queens is one of 59 community boards in New York City, a local advisory group of up to 50 unpaid active community members who are appointed by a Borough's President. The Board's responsibilities include: land use and zoning issues, assessing the needs of the neighborhood, and addressing other community concerns.  |
| Community Board 2 of Queens                                      | Community Board 2 of Queens is one of 59 community boards in New York City, a local advisory group of up to 50 unpaid active community members who are appointed by a borough's president. The board's responsibilities include: land use and zoning issues, assessing the needs of the neighborhood, and addressing other community concerns.  |
| Community Board 11 of Manhattan                                  | Community Board 11 of Manhattan (East Harlem) is one of 59 community boards in New York City, a local advisory group of up to 50 unpaid active community members who are appointed by a borough's president. The board's responsibilities include: land use and zoning issues, assessing the needs of the neighborhood, and addressing other community concerns.  |
| East and Central Harlem Neighborhood Public Health Office (DPHO) | The East and Central Harlem Neighborhood Public Health Office (DPHO) provides research, educational materials, promotion, tracking, and assistance with understanding health-related data in order to fulfill the objective of improving community safety and public health outcomes. It provides resources to produce awareness and education about the possible services to be utilized, especially by low-income, medically underserved, and minority communities. |

Source: Interview sessions and research conducted by Verité, 2013.



## Exhibit 61B: Organizations Providing Community Input

| Organization  | Description/Population Served  |
|---|--|
| East Harlem Asthma Center of Excellence                       | The East Harlem Asthma Center of Excellence (EHACE) is a part of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene that focuses on addressing the rate of asthma hospitalizations of children in the East Harlem community. EHACE provides counseling, information, support groups, and more.  |
| East Harlem Community Health Committee                        | The East Harlem Community Health Committee is a voluntary committee of health care providers, community organizations, and consumers addressing the needs of East Harlem and affiliated with the East and Central Harlem Neighborhood Public Health Office.  |
| Greek Homeowners Association                                  | The Greek Homeowners Association serves to promote Greek values and interest in Greek culture across the community. It organizes cultural events and provides scholarships to deserving individuals that engage and promote Greek culture in their community.  |
| Harlem Community & Academic Partnership                       | The Harlem Community & Academic Partnership (HCAP) Inc. is a community and academic partnership that uses Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) to improve the health of the East and Central Harlem community. HCAP has also recently created "intervention work groups (IWGs) involved in areas of cancer screening and prevention, obesity/nutrition targeting women of color and the family unit, medical management of asthma, rapid vaccine distribution, pharmacists as treatment linkages, the Web-based Harlem Resource Guide," and other community services. <sup>36</sup> |
| Institute for Family Health                                   | The Institute for Family Health operates five community health centers in the Bronx. It is one of the largest community health centers in New York State, serving more than 80,000 patients annually at 26 locations.  |
| JVL Dimotsis-Vallone Senior Center of the HANAC Senior Center | The JVL Dimotsis-Vallone Senior Center is a branch of the Hellenic American Neighborhood Action Committee (HANAC) senior services, which includes community-centered organizations that provide seniors (individuals aged 60 and above) opportunities to socialize, develop new hobbies, find educational materials or resources, and participate in new activities and to be actively engaged in the community.   |
| Long Island City Partnership (LICP)                           | The Long Island City Partnership (LICP) is a local development corporation that works to "improve the climate for business in greater Long Island City by assisting individual businesses, and advocating for economic development that benefits LIC's industrial, commercial, cultural, and residential sectors." <sup>37</sup>   |
| Lutheran Family Health Centers of Lutheran HealthCare         | Lutheran Family Health Centers of Lutheran HealthCare provides safety net healthcare for low-income and underserved individuals that emphasizes the importance of cultural competence in preventive care, community-based services, and comprehensive specialty and supportive services.   |
| Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University        | The Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University is one of the oldest public health establishments in the nation and provides public health training and research through six academic departments and a number of degree programs and career management programs through its affiliated centers.  |
| New York City Police Department                               | The New York City Police Department works in community partnership to meet and enforce constitutional rights and laws, and to create a safe environment for society.   |

Source: Interview sessions and research conducted by Verité, 2013

<sup>36</sup>Harlem Community & Academic Partnership (HCAP). (2013). Retrieved 2013, from: <http://www.hcapnyc.org/introhttp://www.hcapnyc.org/intro>

<sup>37</sup>Long Island City Business Development Corporation – LICBDC. Retrieved 2013, from: [http://www.ourlic.com/guide/index.php?action=listingview&listingID=1772&printer\\_friendly=yes](http://www.ourlic.com/guide/index.php?action=listingview&listingID=1772&printer_friendly=yes)



## Exhibit 61C: Organizations Providing Community Input

| Organization   | Description/Population Served  |
|--|--|
| New York Common Pantry                                       | New York Common Pantry is the largest community-based food pantry in New York City, meeting the needs of families by providing food to many populations, including homeless, starving, hungry, and indigent populations, while stressing the importance of self-sufficiency. |
| Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church                              | Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church organizes multiple events, classes, and education to promote Catholic values and guide the community about living a Catholic lifestyle.  |
| Queens Chamber of Commerce                                   | The Queens Chamber of Commerce serves as a resource for businesses across Queens through leadership, advocacy, networking, and education.  |
| SHAREing & CAREing   | SHAREing and CAREing provides cancer support services to individuals with cancer, incorporating assessment, planning, facilitation, and advocacy to meet cancer survivors' health needs.   |
| Union Settlement Association                                 | The Union Settlement Association provides advocacy and resources for the underserved community of East Harlem, including education, wellness, and community building programs for youth, adults, and senior citizens.  |
| United Community Civic Association, Inc.                     | The United Community Civic Association organizes efforts and initiatives to improve the Queens community, such as public safety, environmental, civic participation, and public health concerns.   |
| Visiting Nurse Service of New York                           | The Visiting Nurse Service of New York provides a range of mobile services, programs, and resources to low-income and Medicaid groups, including pregnant women, families, seniors, and the aging.   |
| Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Greater New York | The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Greater New York provides a number of sports, athletic programs, and other services to all age groups, promoting healthy lifestyles for the community.   |

Source: Interview sessions and research conducted by Verité, 2013.

## Exhibit 61D: Mount Sinai Departments, Divisions, or Programs Providing Input

| Organization  | Description/Population Served   |
|---|---|
| Mount Sinai Hospital  | Mount Sinai Hospital delivers quality outpatient, emergency, and inpatient medical services to all individuals, including specialty programs and services for indigent and Medicaid/Medicare populations.   |
| Children's Environmental Health Centers of New York (CEHCNY) at Mount Sinai | The Children's Environmental Health Centers of New York (CEHCNY) provides clinical consultation and education to families, health professionals, public health officials, and organizations that have problems with toxic environmental exposures and environmental threats to children's health.                     |
| Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai                                     | The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai participates in clinical research and delivers medical education to train the future health care work force.  |
| Icahn School of Medicine Department of Geriatrics and Palliative Medicine   | The Department of Geriatrics and Palliative Medicine of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai promotes excellent clinical care for and research about frail and complex older patients across a range of settings.  |
| Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai: Department of Pediatrics           | The Department of Pediatrics provides clinical care and community service, contributes to groundbreaking scientific discovery to improve the health of children, and educates the next generation of academic leaders in pediatrics.  |
| Internal Medicine Associates of Mount Sinai                                 | Internal Medicine Associates (IMA) of Mount Sinai provides comprehensive and individualized care, including routine checkups and urgent care visits to patients. The physicians also may have special interest in research of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, disorders, and more.                             |
| Mount Sinai Diabetes Center   | Mount Sinai Diabetes Center serves as an academic center and a center of highly specialized, state-of-the-art care for people with diabetes and related disorders.  |
| Mount Sinai Hospital HIV Services Program                                   | The Mount Sinai Hospital HIV Services Program utilizes federal and local grants to test programs, produce prevention awareness messages, and bolster patient support networks for women, infants, and adolescents with HIV.   |
| Mount Sinai Hospital Linkage House  | Mount Sinai's Linkage House sponsors and works on increasing the presence and access of affordable housing and health care for low-income, elderly residents of East Harlem through funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.  |
| Mount Sinai Hospital Martha Stewart Center for Living                       | The Martha Stewart Center for Living promotes and facilitates access to health care resources and enhances the public perception of aging. It offers medical care, healthy living activities, educational programs, and caregiver support and referrals.  |
| Mount Sinai Queens - Family Health Associates                               | Family Health Associates is the private practice at Mount Sinai Queens Hospital that offers outpatient primary and specialty care, as well as obstetrics, gynecology, and midwifery to adults and children.   |
| Mount Sinai School Based Health Centers                                     | Mount Sinai School Based Health Centers provide care, including medical, sexual and reproductive health, mental health, and health education services to a number of low-income, minority, and indigent students.   |
| Mount Sinai Visiting Doctors Program  | The Mount Sinai Visiting Doctors Program grew out of efforts of the Samuel Brofman Department of Medicine and the Brookdale Department of Geriatrics and Aging. It is one of the largest academic home-visit programs in the nation, with more than 5,000 home visits annually and reaching more than 1,000 patients. |
| The Partnership for a Healthier Manhattan at Mount Sinai                    | The Partnership for a Healthier Manhattan at Mount Sinai is an initiative funded by the Community Transformation Grant of the New York City DOHMH with the objective of reducing chronic disease in New York City through proven, community-level efforts to improve the environment, which impacts health.           |
| The Tisch Cancer Institute at Mount Sinai                                   | The Tisch Cancer Institute, established at Mount Sinai Medical Center in late 2007, develops robust cancer research programs, strengthens programs related to genomics and molecular pathology, and supports cancer clinical trials.  |

Source: Interview sessions and research conducted by Verité, 2013.

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