



ALBANY MED Health System

GLENS FALLS HOSPITAL

Community Health Needs Assessment

2025 - 2027

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Glens Falls Hospital	5
Glens Falls Hospital Mission.....	6
Glens Falls Hospital Service Area	6
Health Care Transformation	7
Adirondack Rural Health Network.....	9
New York State Prevention Agenda 2025-2030	9
Community Health Needs Assessment Process	11
Warren, Washington and Saratoga County Community Health Assessments	12
Glens Falls Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment.....	12
Data Sources.....	12
New York State Prevention Agenda Dashboard	12
County Health Indicator Data	13
Adirondack Rural Health Network Regional Community Stakeholder Survey	13
County Health Rankings & Roadmaps	14
New York State Cancer Registry.....	14
Governor's Cancer Research Initiative – Warren County Cancer Incidence Report.....	14
New York State Tobacco Control Program - Tobacco Reports	15
Regional Profile of Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties.....	15
County Specific Profiles.....	15
Geography.....	16
Infrastructure and Services.....	16
Health Care Facilities.....	18
Educational System.....	18
Community Health Needs in Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties	19
Population and Demographics.....	19
New York State Prevention Agenda Priority Areas.....	21
Health Disparities.....	28
Cancer Burden and Disparities in Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties.....	32
Regional Community Stakeholder Survey Results	33
County Health Rankings.....	36

Comments from Public	36
Gaps in Information	36
Prioritized Significant Health Needs	37
Regional Priority.....	38
Community Assets to Meet Needs.....	39
C.R. Wood Cancer Center Resources	39
Gaps in the Availability of Resources.....	40
Impact of Previous Community Health Needs Assessment.....	40
Dissemination.....	46
Approval	46

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Glens Falls Hospital Regional Health Care System

Appendix B: Adirondack Rural Health Network Community Health Assessment Committee Members and Meeting Schedule

Appendix C: New York State Prevention Agenda Priority Areas, Focus Areas and Goals

Appendix D: Data Methodology and Sources

Appendix E: Summary of Adirondack Rural Health Network Stakeholder Survey

Appendix F: Adirondack Rural Health Network Stakeholder Survey- Distribution List

Appendix G: Demographic, Education, Health System, and ALICE Profile for Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

Appendix H: Prevention Agenda Indicators and Other Indicators for Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

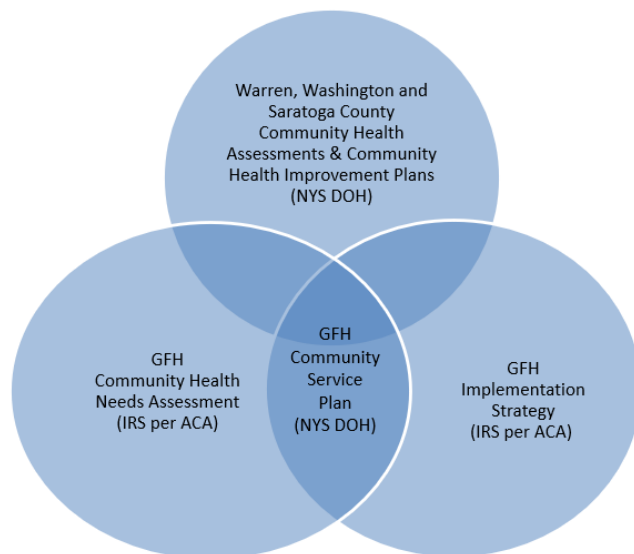
Appendix I: Leading Causes of Premature Death in Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

Appendix J: County Health Rankings for Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

Introduction

Glens Falls Hospital (GFH) conducted the following Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to identify and prioritize the community health needs of the patients and communities within the GFH service area. The Public Health Accreditation board defines a community health assessment as a systematic examination of the health status indicators for a given population that is used to identify key problems and assets in a community. The ultimate goal of a community health assessment is to develop strategies to address the community's health needs and identified issues¹. The findings in this CHNA result from a collaborative process of collecting and analyzing data and consulting with stakeholders throughout the service area and the region. This CHNA can be used to guide service providers, especially public health and healthcare sectors, in their efforts to identify potentially available resources and plan programs and services targeted to improve the overall health and well-being of people and communities in our region.

This CHNA addresses the requirements set forth by the New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) through the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The NYS DOH requires hospitals to work with local health departments to complete a Community Service Plan (CSP) that mirrors the CHNA and Implementation Strategy (IS) per the ACA. County health departments in New York State (NYS) have separate yet similar state requirements to conduct a Community Health Assessment (CHA) and a corresponding Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).



The community health needs assessment provision of the ACA (Section 9007) links hospitals' tax-exempt status to the development of a needs assessment and adoption of an IS to meet the significant health needs of the communities they serve, at least once every three years. Aligning and combining the requirements of these entities ensures the most efficient use of hospital resources and supports a comprehensive approach to community health and population health management in the region.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Community Health Assessments & Health Improvement Plans, October 2022. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/cha/plan.html>

Glens Falls Hospital

Founded in 1897, GFH today operates an advanced health care delivery system featuring more than 20 regional facilities. A vast array of specialized medical and surgical services are provided in addition to coronary care, rehabilitation and wellness and others. The main hospital campus is home to the C.R. Wood Cancer Center, the Joyce Stock Snuggery birthing center, the Breast Center and a chronic wound healing center. GFH is the largest employer in New York's Adirondack region, with over 2,380 employees and a medical staff of over 563 providers (see Appendix A).

On July 1, 2020, Glens Falls Hospital became an affiliate of the Albany Med Health System which includes Albany Medical Center, Columbia Memorial Hospital, Glens Falls Hospital, and Saratoga Hospital. Together, our four-hospital system is enhancing the quality of care for more than three million people in our region. A region is a collection of its communities, and each community has its own characteristics. The hospitals, physician practice offices and urgent care centers of the Albany Med Health System retain their own unique identities for the communities they serve. Each hospital maintains its own name, leadership, employees, board and fundraising team.

The primary and secondary service areas for GFH include Warren, Washington, and northern Saratoga counties, covering over 2,000 square miles. However, patients often travel from as far away as Essex and Hamilton counties to obtain services within the GFH system. With an extended service area that stretches across five, primarily rural counties and over 6,000 square miles, GFH is responsible for the well-being of an extremely diverse, broad population and region.

As an article 28, not-for-profit, community hospital, GFH has worked to create healthier populations for over 120 years. GFH has established a diverse array of community health and outreach programs, bringing our expertise and services to people in outlying portions of our service area. These programs are especially important for low-income individuals and families who may otherwise fail to seek out health care due to financial or transportation concerns. Our history, experience and proven results demonstrate strong partnerships, regional leadership and active engagement in improving community health outcomes. GFH meets the criteria of an eligible safety net provider as defined by the regional criteria of serving at least 30 percent of all Medicaid, uninsured and dual eligible members in the proposed county or multi-county catchment area.

GFH is actively implementing numerous care transformation initiatives to support the Institute for Healthcare Improvement's Triple Aim of better health, better care and lower costs. Additional information on programs and initiatives underway at GFH follows later in this document.

Glens Falls Hospital Mission

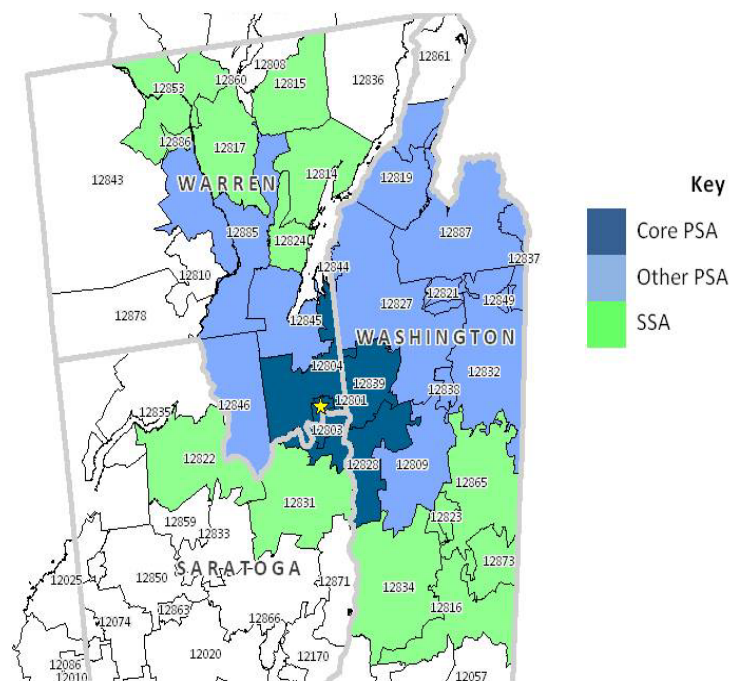
The mission of GFH is to improve the health of people in our region by providing access to exceptional, affordable and patient-centered care every day and in every setting. Our fundamental values are: **Collaboration, Accountability, Respect, Excellence and Safety**. The GFH Purpose combines our Mission - WHY we exist as an organization, our Pillar Goals -WHAT we need to accomplish in order to fulfill our mission and our Standards of Behavior and Core Values - HOW we interact and provide services as we strive to fulfill our mission.



Glens Falls Hospital Service Area

Although GFH draws from neighboring communities to the North and West, our primary service area is defined by ZIP codes in Warren, Washington, and northern Saratoga counties. This definition results from an analysis of patient origin, market share (which reflects how important GFH is to a particular community), and geographic considerations-including the need to ensure a contiguous area and takes into consideration both our inpatient and ambulatory services.

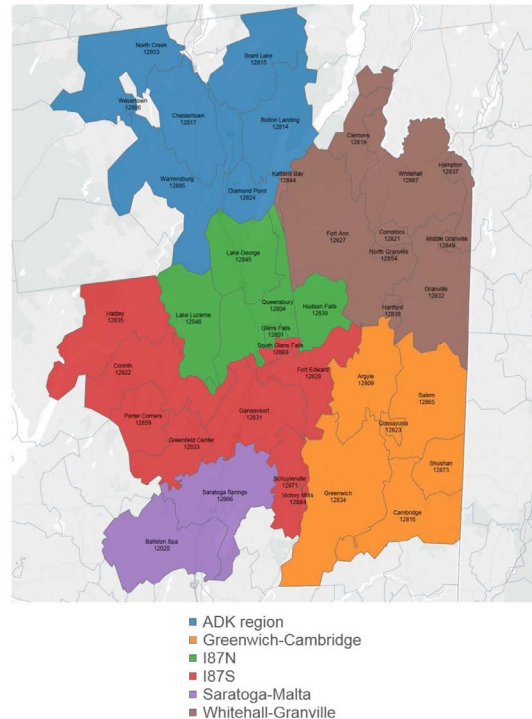
The GFH inpatient service area is defined by a Core Primary Service Area (PSA), Other Primary Service Area (Other PSA) and a Secondary Service Area (SSA). The Core PSA represents the ZIP codes immediately contiguous to the hospital. The SSA reflects more outlying areas where GFH has either a strong market share or a critical mass of patients that come to the hospital.



GFH Inpatient Service Area

Additional analysis of our service area shows a similar, yet larger service area for our ambulatory population. In addition to those zip codes above, our ambulatory service area extends slightly farther South and West of the inpatient catchment area and captures additional municipalities located in northern Saratoga County that are serviced through our primary care offices and community-based services located throughout the region.

This service area definition also aligns with the counties included in the service area definition for the GFH Medical Staff Development Plan (MSDP)². It is important to note that an analysis of 2018 patient origin for the entire GFH health system revealed that approximately 50% of our total patient volume came from suburban areas, including our Primary Service Area and points south. Nearly 47% of total patient volume came from rural areas, mainly to the North, East and West of Glens Falls.



Health Care Transformation

GFH Ambulatory Service Area

Hospitals and public health departments are key partners in working with providers, agencies and community-based organizations to transform the way that our community members think about and receive health care. There are a number of federal, state, and regional initiatives to restructure the delivery system focusing on the Triple Aim. The Triple Aim is a framework that organizations and communities can use to navigate the transition from a focus on clinical care to optimizing health for individuals and populations. The Triple Aim is improving the health of the population, enhancing the experience and outcomes of the patient, and reducing per capita cost of care for the benefit of communities. GFH plays an integral role in the region on the many health care transformation and delivery initiatives described below.

Adirondack Medical Home Initiative: The Adirondack Medical Home Initiative (AMHI) began in 2010 as a collaborative effort by health care providers and public and private insurers to transform health care delivery by emphasizing preventative care, enhanced management of chronic conditions, and assuring a close relationship between patients and their primary care providers. The AMHI included provider partners in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Warren, Washington, and northern Saratoga counties. The Medical Home Initiative introduced the concept of care management in primary care. Through that project, primary care providers received funding to develop and support care management infrastructure. In 2017, Medical Home payments were folded into the ACO contracts. The Adirondacks ACO carries on the work of the Medical Home by continuing to work with primary care providers and hospitals, and expand into working with mental health providers, substance use treatment centers, and

² The MSDP justifies financial support for physician recruitment into private practices and is also a strategic tool to assess broader physician need including development of new programs and services. Consequently, there is significant overlap between both the content and purpose of the CHNA and MSDP (both federal requirements).

other sectors in health care. The network providers are committed to whole-person care and to improving health care for all who live and work in the region.

Health Home: A Health Home is a care management service model whereby all of an individual's caregivers communicate with one another so that a patient's needs are addressed in a complete and comprehensive manner. This is done primarily through a "care manager" who oversees and provides access to the services an individual needs to ensure that they receive everything necessary to stay healthy, out of the emergency department and out of the hospital. Health records are shared among providers so that services are not duplicated or neglected. Health Home services are provided through a network of organizations – providers, health plans and community-based organizations. When all the services are considered collectively, they become a virtual "Health Home." Health Home focuses on people who have complex medical, behavioral, and long-term care needs, thus needing help navigating multiple systems of care. GFH is a care management agency of the Adirondack Health Institute's (AHI) Health Home.

Adirondack ACO: GFH continues its participation with the Adirondack ACO, serving a number of patients who are not covered by Medicare or Medicaid. Adirondack ACO is a coalition of North Country providers that brings together representatives from acute, primary, and behavioral health care, along with a regional health planning entity, a regional ACO, and community-based organizations. This collaborative partnership builds on ongoing health care transformation efforts and seeks to engage in future opportunities that promote quality and efficiency, expand supports and services tailored to the unique needs of individuals in the region, and strengthen communication and integration across systems. At the core of these initiatives is the Triple Aim: improving care quality and patient experience while ensuring cost-effective delivery.

GFH is involved in two new projects for 2026:

Healthy Alliance: Healthy Alliance connects community members to a robust Social Care Network (SCN) composed of organizations of every size, all dedicated to delivering essential services that support healthier lives. Recognizing that health begins within our communities, Healthy Alliance collaborates across the entire health care ecosystem—from regional health systems and federally qualified health centers to grassroots providers of clothing, household goods, and more. Together, they address vital social needs such as food security, housing assistance, transportation, benefits navigation, and other supports before these challenges escalate into costly medical issues. As the official SCN lead entity for the Capital Region, Central New York, and the North Country under New York's 1115 Waiver Demonstration Amendment, known as New York Health Equity Reform (NYHER), Healthy Alliance coordinates 1,300 partner sites across 24 counties. Their mission is to ensure consistent access to resources so that every New Yorker has the same opportunity to achieve health. Beginning January 1, 2026, GFH will screen all patients for social determinants of health and coordinate services for those in need. This initiative will allow GFH to provide targeted screening and navigation for patients with the greatest needs.

Honest Health: Honest Health is the new REACH ACO that GFH will join to serve all Medicare Fee-for-Service patients. The program is designed to close gaps in care by emphasizing proactive screening and early detection through testing, helping to reduce the risk of future adverse clinical outcomes. In addition, it provides education and training for clinicians to code claims with the highest level of specificity, ensuring accurate patient risk scoring and better alignment of care.

Adirondack Rural Health Network

The Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) is a program of AHI. AHI is a 501c3 not-for-profit organization that is licensed as an Article 28 Central Service Facility. For thirty years the organization has supported hospitals, physician practices, behavioral health providers, community-based organizations, patients and others throughout the region in transforming health care and improving population health. AHI is a joint venture of Adirondack Health, GFH, Hudson Headwaters Health Network (HHHN), St. Lawrence Health System, and The University of Vermont Health Network – Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital. Together, we advance patient, provider and community connections while working with a large network of stakeholders to improve access to care and improve population health.

Established in 1992 through a NYS DOH, Rural Health Development Grant, ARHN provides a forum for local public health leaders, community health centers, hospitals, community mental health programs, emergency medical services, and other community-based organizations to assess regional population health needs and develop collaborative responses to priorities. As a multi-stakeholder regional coalition, ARHN informs regional health planning and assessment, provides education and training to further the NYS DOH Prevention Agenda, and offers other resources that support the development of the regional health care system. ARHN includes organizations from New York's Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties.

Since 2002, ARHN has been recognized as the leading sponsor of formal community health planning in the region. The Community Health Assessment (CHA) Committee, facilitated by ARHN, is made up of hospitals and county health departments working together to utilize a systematic approach to community health planning and assessment, including capacity development, provision of decision-making resources/tools, and leveraging collaborative partnerships/resources to address identified regional priorities. The CHA Committee is made up of members from Adirondack Health, Clinton County Health Department, Essex County Public Health, Franklin County Public Health, Fulton County Public Health, Glens Falls Hospital, Hamilton County Public Health, Nathan Littauer Hospital & Nursing Home, University of Vermont Health Network – Alice Hyde Medical Center, University of Vermont Health Network – Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital, University of Vermont Health Network – Elizabethtown Community Hospital, Warren County Health Services, and Washington County Health Services. See Appendix B for a full list of ARHN members and meeting dates.

New York State Prevention Agenda 2025-2030

The 2025–2030 Prevention Agenda takes a comprehensive approach to health, recognizing that well-being is shaped by more than just medical care, public health systems, and conventional prevention strategies. It identifies 24 strategic priorities aimed at tackling a wide range of health conditions, behavioral factors, and systemic challenges—including poverty, education, housing, and equitable access to quality healthcare. Confronting these broader determinants is essential to narrowing health disparities and promoting healthier communities. Its vision is that every individual in New York State has the opportunity, regardless of background or circumstances, to attain their highest level of health across the lifespan. The overarching strategy of the Prevention Agenda is to implement public health approaches that improve the health and well-being of entire populations and achieve health equity. In addition, the Prevention Agenda serves as a guide for local health departments as they work with their community to develop CHIPs and CHAs and for hospitals as they develop mandated CSPs and CHNAs and an IS as required per the ACA requirements.

The Prevention Agenda 2025-2030 has five Domains with 24 priority-specific action plans developed collaboratively with input from community stakeholders. Each priority-specific action plan includes focus areas, goals, objectives, and measures for evidence-based intervention to track their impacts- including reduction in health disparities among racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups, age groups and persons with disabilities.

These priority areas were used as a foundation for determining the most significant health needs for the GFH service area. The plan features five priority areas and corresponding focus areas that highlight the priority health needs for New Yorkers:

- Domain: Economic Stability
 - Priority Area: Economic Wellbeing
 - Poverty
 - Unemployment
 - Nutrition Security
 - Housing Stability and Affordability
- Domain: Social and Community Context
 - Priority Area: Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use
 - Anxiety and Stress
 - Suicide
 - Depression
 - Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention
 - Tobacco/E-Cigarette Use
 - Alcohol Use
 - Adverse Childhood Experiences
 - Healthy Eating
- Domain: Neighborhood and Built Environment
 - Priority Area: Safe and Healthy Communities
 - Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity
 - Access to Community Services and Support
 - Injuries and Violence
- Domain: Health Care Access and Quality
 - Priority Area: Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care
 - Access to and Use of Prenatal Care
 - Prevention of Infant and Maternal Mortality
 - Preventive Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control
 - Oral Health Care
 - Priority Area: Healthy Children
 - Preventive Services
 - Immunization
 - Hearing Screening and Follow Up
 - Lead screening
 - Early Intervention
 - Childhood Behavioral Health

- Domain: Education Access and Quality
 - Priority Area: PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment
 - Health and Wellness Promoting Schools
 - Opportunities for Continued Education

Appendix C is attached for more detail on the 2025-2030 Prevention Agenda. In addition, more information on the Prevention Agenda can be found at

[Prevention Agenda 2025-2030: New York State's Health Improvement Plan](#)

Community Health Needs Assessment Process

In NYS, hospitals and county health departments are required to work together to assess community health needs and develop a plan that addresses those identified needs. Working within the framework provided by the NYS Prevention Agenda, GFH collaborated with Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties as well as Saratoga Hospital in the development of this CSP. Additionally, GFH coordinated with Fulton, Essex, Hamilton, Franklin and Clinton County Public Health, in addition to several other hospitals in the region, through the regional health assessment and planning efforts coordinated by ARHN.

The CHA Committee, facilitated by ARHN, is made up of hospitals and county health departments working together utilizing a systematic approach to community health planning. Members include:

- Adirondack Health
- Clinton County Health Department
- Essex County Public Health
- Franklin County Public Health
- Fulton County Public Health
- Glens Falls Hospital
- Hamilton County Public Health Services
- Nathan Littauer Hospital & Nursing Home
- UVM Health Network—Alice Hyde Medical Center
- UVM Health Network—Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital
- UVM Health Network—Elizabethtown Community Hospital
- Warren County Health Services
- Washington County Public Health Services

GFH serves a multi-county area, which fostered the need for a strategic approach to ensure alignment with each county assessment and planning process. Consistent with previous years, GFH determined that the most effective strategy would be twofold: 1) ensure the hospital coordinated with and/or participated in each of the public health departments' community health assessment processes and 2) utilize the available results of each of the county assessments to inform a coordinated and complementary regional CSP for the GFH service area.

This approach was utilized during our last three Community Service Plans and after evaluating the effectiveness, it was determined that it would be beneficial to use this method again during the current

planning cycle. The proceeding sections briefly describe each county's CHA process as well as the subsequent GFH process, followed by the data sources utilized to inform the processes.

Warren, Washington and Saratoga County Community Health Assessments

As a result of the collaborative efforts through ARHN, the information used to conduct a CHA in Warren and Washington County was fairly similar. Multiple representatives from GFH were members of the community-based groups that were assembled to review and assess the available health data and determine priority areas for Warren and Washington Counties. GFH and Saratoga County have agreed to continue to coordinate and collaborate where priorities align. Saratoga Hospital, primarily serving Saratoga County residents, conducted a similar analysis to determine priority areas for their CSP. Due to overlapping service areas, Saratoga Hospital and Glens Falls Hospital also coordinate where appropriate. Saratoga Hospital and Glens Falls Hospital are also part of the Albany Medical Health System.

Although Saratoga County conducted an independent analysis, each county's CHA process involved both data analysis and consultation with key members of the community. Warren and Washington county each convened a group of community partners to review and discuss the data and information and collectively identify and prioritize the most significant needs for the residents of each county. Because each county's public health department has different needs, capacities and resources, the actual prioritization process for each county varies. The partners included in each county's community health assessment teams were slightly different, and each county also chose to consider slightly different data sources.

Glens Falls Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment

GFH used completed county CHAs to inform a complementary regional CHNA. GFH did not convene an additional regional team of community partners as this would have duplicated efforts and created confusion among community leaders. In addition, GFH played a slightly different role in each of the assessment processes. GFH directly participated in the planning of the Warren County CHA. GFH was an active participant in the Washington County process.

Once the assessment process was complete for Warren and Washington county, GFH reviewed the results to coordinate with each entity as appropriate in addition to consideration of resources, expertise and strategic plans. GFH remains in contact with Saratoga County Public Health to coordinate as appropriate and review opportunities for collaboration on an ongoing basis.

Data Sources

A variety of data sources were used to inform the county and hospital assessments. For GFH, Warren and Washington County, the two most significant resources used to inform the assessments were developed and provided by the ARHN collaboration: 1) publicly available county health indicator data and 2) data collected from a regional community stakeholder survey. Each county and hospital, as well as GFH, used additional data sources to supplement this information and inform the process based on their needs. The following is a list of the data sources considered by each county and/or GFH.

New York State Prevention Agenda Dashboard

The New York State Prevention Agenda Dashboard is an interactive tool that presents tracking indicator data at both the state and county levels. It serves as a central resource for monitoring community progress toward achieving the Prevention Agenda 2025–2030 objectives. The state dashboard homepage provides a snapshot of the most current data for New York State, covering approximately 100

tracking indicators. Each indicator's performance is assessed by comparing current data with previous time periods, while historical trends are easily accessible. County-level data, including maps and bar charts, are also available for every tracking indicator.

The county dashboard homepage highlights the latest data for 70 tracking indicators, with each county in New York maintaining its own dashboard. As new information becomes available, the Prevention Agenda Dashboard will be updated to reflect the 2025–2030 priorities and indicators.

County Health Indicator Data

ARHN identified and collected data from a variety of sources on the seven counties in the Adirondack region and two adjacent counties to assist in developing individual county community needs assessments. Those counties include Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington.

The initial step in the process was determining which data elements from the 2022-2024 community needs assessment were still publicly available and updated. With the support of the CHA Committee, ARHN staff reviewed and compiled the data and then supplemented that information with data from other sources. Since most of the health behavior, status, and outcome data were only available at the county level, the data is displayed by county and aggregated to the ARHN region³.

The overall goal of collecting and providing this data to CHA Committee members was to provide a comprehensive picture of the individual counties within the Adirondack region as well as for two adjacent counties, including providing an overview of population health in addition to an environmental scan. In total, counties and hospitals were provided with about 400 data elements across the following four reports: Demographic Data; Education System Profile; Health Systems Profile; and Health Indicator Data for each County broken out by the Prevention Agenda priority areas. A complete description of the data collection and methodology is attached and labeled Appendix D.

Adirondack Rural Health Network Regional Community Stakeholder Survey

In conducting the CHNA, non-profit hospitals are required to take into account input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served, including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health such as local county health departments. In addition, members, leaders or representatives of medically underserved, low-income, minority populations should be consulted.

At the June 4, 2021, CHA meeting, it was decided that an Ad Hoc Data Sub-Committee would be created to review tools and processes used by CHA Committee members to develop their Community Health Assessments (CHA) and Community Health Improvement Plans (CHIP), as well as identify ways to enhance the CHA/CHIP process. A primary activity of the Ad Hoc Data Sub-Committee was to collaboratively develop a stakeholder survey. The data subcommittee met nine times from January 2024 through January 2025. Meetings were held via Webex/Zoom. Attendance ranged from 6 to 11 subcommittee members per meeting. Meetings were also attended by AHI staff from the Adirondack Rural Health Network. The final version of the survey was approved by the full CHA Committee at the February 7, 2025, meeting. ARHN surveyed stakeholders in the seven-county service area, to provide the CHA Committee with input on regional health care needs and priorities. See Appendix E for a summary of the ARHN Stakeholder Survey which includes details on how and over what time period the

³ Aggregated data for the ARHN region included Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties but did not include Montgomery and Saratoga counties.

survey was conducted, the extent of input by various community sectors, and perceived areas of need by county. See Appendix F for a list of names of organizations who were solicited for feedback in Warren and Washington Counties.

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) program is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The CHR&R program provides data, evidence, guidance, and examples to build awareness of the multiple factors that influence health and support leaders in growing community power to improve health equity. The Rankings are unique in their ability to measure the health of nearly every county in all 50 states, and are complemented by guidance, tools, and resources designed to accelerate community learning and action. CHR&R is known for effectively translating and communicating complex data and evidence-informed policy into accessible models, reports, and products that deepen the understanding of what makes communities healthy and inspires and supports improvement efforts. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps' work is rooted in a sincere belief in health equity, the idea that everyone deserves a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. See <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/> for additional information.

New York State Cancer Registry

Cancer is a reportable disease in every state in the United States. In NYS, Public Health Law Section 2401 requires that all physicians, dentists, laboratories, and other health care providers notify the Department of Health of every case of cancer or other malignant disease. Through the NYS Cancer Registry, the Department collects, processes and reports information about New Yorkers diagnosed with cancer. See <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/about.htm> for additional information about the NYS Cancer Registry.

Governor's Cancer Research Initiative – Warren County Cancer Incidence Report

The most comprehensive and recent cancer data available was issued in the Fall of 2019, published in the Warren County Cancer Incidence Report. This report summarizes cancer patterns and trends for Warren County, NY and was conducted as part of Governor Cuomo's Cancer Research Initiative. Warren County was identified by the New York State Department of Health because it had the highest rate of all cancers combined in NYS based on 2011-2015 data. Data evaluated included sociodemographic, behavioral, healthcare, occupational, environmental, and cancer registry.

With respect to the registry, brain and other nervous system cancer, colorectal cancer, laryngeal cancer, lung cancer, oral cancer and thyroid cancer were selected because their overall or sex-specific incidence rates were statistically significantly higher in Warren County than in New York State excluding New York City (NYS excluding NYC)⁴. While a comparable report is not available for Washington and northern Saratoga counties, this information can be used to better understand the burden of cancer in these populations. See https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/cancer/cancer_research_initiative/ for more information.

⁴ Governor's Cancer Research Initiative – Warren County Cancer Incidence Report, Executive Summary, October 2019, available at https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/cancer/cancer_research_initiative/

New York State Tobacco Control Program - Tobacco Reports

The New York State Tobacco Control Program (NYS TCP) works to reduce illness, disability and death related to tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure, and to alleviate the social and economic burdens caused by tobacco use. TCP uses an evidence-based, policy-driven and cost-effective approach to decrease tobacco initiation by youth, motivate adult smokers to quit and eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke. TCP uses the most current research findings to drive program activities and provides Starshot's, briefs, and reports related to NYS specific data and statistics. More information can be found at https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports.htm.

Regional Profile of Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties⁵

Warren, Washington, and Saratoga counties are part of the Capital Region, along with Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, and Schenectady counties⁶. The Capital Region is an attractive place to do business. Among its assets are: a strategic location with proximity to all major markets in the northeast; an extraordinary quality of life with a mix of suburban rural communities and medium sized cities, including the Capital City; a highly skilled workforce and the many world renowned academic and research institutions. These intellectual centers provide unparalleled economic development potential as well as opportunities for companies to grow and expand, especially in high tech and knowledge-based industries. More and more the Capital Region is being nationally recognized as the place to be for cutting-edge research and development, making and moving goods, as well as a rich diversity of arts and cultural experiences. The Capital Region vision is to foster an ecosystem in which the private sector, academia, and government work in harmony to stimulate economic growth. Locally collaborative. Globally competitive. Economically vibrant.



County Specific Profiles

The following sections outline key features of Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties and are included in this report to provide an overview of the GFH service area, including geography, infrastructure and services, healthcare facilities, and the educational system. Please see the local economic development corporation for additional details on county attributes⁷. Additional data on the demographics, educational and health systems in each county is attached and labeled Appendix G.

⁵ Within this report, much of the data presented for Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties represents the entire county, not just the zip codes included in the GFH service area definition. There is very limited data available for an area that is smaller than the county-level. While this does not create a significant issue for Warren and Washington counties, it is important to note that Saratoga County is extremely diverse, and populations in the southern portion of the county have different demographics, health behaviors, health outcomes, and access to care when compared to those living in the northern portion of the county. Typically, the population in northern Saratoga County aligns more closely with Warren County, but Saratoga County data is still included for comparison.

⁶ The NYS Governor created 10 Regional Councils to develop long-term strategic plans for economic growth for their regions. Information about these councils is available at the NYS Regional Economic Development Councils website, <http://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/>

⁷ See Saratoga County Economic Development Corporation at <http://saratogaedc.com/>

Geography

Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties cover over 2,000 square miles. Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties are bordered by Essex County to the north, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery counties to the west, and Schenectady, Albany and Rensselaer counties to the south. Major cities and towns within these three counties include Saratoga Springs, South Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Glens Falls, Lake Luzerne and Queensbury. Many of the towns in the region are located right off of the Adirondack Northway (I-87), which runs from Albany, NY to the Canadian border.

Infrastructure and Services

Warren County⁸

Most of Warren County lies within the boundaries of the Adirondack State Park, which encompasses approximately 6 million acres. The county's population of 65,000 people enjoys a lower cost of living than other Capital Region locations with diverse communities, ranging from the small city/suburban environment of Glens Falls and Queensbury in the southern part of the county to the rural towns and villages in the Adirondack Park to the north.

The county offers many recreational and cultural opportunities with access to world-class golf courses, alpine ski centers, an extensive trail system spanning over 2000 miles for hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling and many camping facilities. The county is home to the Hyde Collection and the World Awareness Children's Museum, the Charles R. Wood Theater, and the Harding Mazzotti Arena - home to the Adirondack Thunder, the ECHL professional minor league hockey team. Some of Warren County's largest attractions include Lake George, which offers a bustling village as well as year-round recreational activities, the Six Flags Great Escape theme park and the Fort William Henry Museum, a French & Indian War stronghold.

Warren County's economy largely relies on recreation and tourism, medical device development and manufacturing, insurance, information management, business support services and financial services. Warren County is also an important healthcare provider for the southern Adirondack region. GFH is the area's largest employer with 2300 employees. In 2024, Glens Falls Hospital continued to invest in the community through employee salaries and benefits, community benefit, and charity care:

- \$238 million in employee salaries, wages and benefits
- \$45 million in community benefit and charity care to ensure all patients have access to critical healthcare services regardless of their ability to pay.

GFH, along with many other community-based health care providers in the county, contribute to the several hundred ancillary jobs that are dependent on providers of health care services in the region.

Washington County⁹

Nestled in the foothills of the Adirondacks Washington County is known for its astounding beauty and abundant natural resources sprinkled with historic villages and captivating Main Streets. Thriving arts

Warren County Economic Development Corporation at <http://www.edcwc.org>
and Washington County Economic Development Corporation <http://washingtoncountyny.gov/470/Economic-Development>

⁸ Adapted from the Warren County Economic Development Corporation website, <http://www.edcwc.org>

⁹ Adapted from the Washington County Local Development Corporation website,
<http://www.wcldc.org/906/About-Washington-County-NY>

and cultural resources, safe and secure communities, a wealth of outdoor recreation opportunities as well as significant historic legacy contribute to the quality of life of residents and attract visitors year-round. Washington County is largely rural in nature, with agriculture serving as a strong economic driver for the county supporting hundreds of local businesses ranging from farms to service providers and retail shops. The local agriculture industry generates nearly \$140 million in direct sales annually. Direct economic contribution from agricultural production is estimated at over \$224 million annually.

Dairy forms the backbone of Washington County's agricultural economy. Beef, other livestock, field crops, maple syrup, and apples are amongst the important commodities produced here in Washington County. Many of these commodities drive numerous ancillary businesses such as hard cider and cheese production. The Equine industry, with its established ties to nearby Saratoga, is growing. Washington County's agriculture is also strongly connected to tourism as many area farms are open to the public throughout the year and offer tours such as Maple Weekend, Fiber Tour, Cheese Tour, as well as the Craft Beverage Trail which entices thousands to the area each year. Both residents and tourists alike take advantage of numerous recreational opportunities, including downhill and cross-country skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, camping, horseback riding, snowmobiling, canoeing, kayaking, rafting, and golfing.

Farmers markets are found throughout the County, offering a plentiful supply of healthy local foods. Longstanding farm stands as well as more informal roadside stands dot the landscape enticing people with their displays of produce, bedding plants and locally produced value-added products. Several Community Supported Agriculture programs offer shares of locally grown, freshly delivered foods.

Washington County is home to a diverse array of businesses with 16 large employers contributing to over 3,000 jobs equating to 20% of all private sector jobs in the County. Industries include manufacturing paper products, machinery, furniture, polymer products, as well as filtration and energy solutions. Healthcare providers and supermarkets also contribute to private sector jobs.

Saratoga County¹⁰

Saratoga County, made up of 19 towns, 9 villages, and 2 cities, is a thriving business community with fine dining and world-class entertainment. Saratoga Springs is home to the country's oldest thoroughbred racetrack, which is also the oldest operating sporting venue in the country. In addition to thoroughbred racing, there is harness racing, cross country skiing, downhill skiing, mineral water baths, numerous golf courses, stock car racing, polo, access to tennis, swimming, skating, horseback riding, and sailing, and numerous private country clubs within Saratoga County. There are public parks, trails and many lakes in the County offering public access. The New York City Ballet, The Philadelphia Orchestra, The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the Freihofer's Saratoga Jazz Festival, Opera Saratoga, and concerts by Live Nation visit the Saratoga Performing Arts Center annually, making it one of America's most prestigious summer festivals.

Saratoga County boasts a well-educated, skilled and productive workforce largely attributed to the region's variety of skilled training programs that are custom tailored to the growing industries in and around the Capital Region through programming offered at community colleges, vocational technical schools and training programs. These programs have built a pipeline for a qualified, skilled workforce to enter into employment locally. The major companies doing business in Saratoga County include Quad

¹⁰ Adapted from the Saratoga County Economic Development Corporation website, <https://www.saratogaedc.com/>, Saratoga Performing Arts Center website, www.spac.org, and Saratoga County website, <https://www.saratogacountyny.gov/>.

Graphics Inc., Momentive Performance Materials, Target Distribution Center, US Navy-Kesselring Site, Saratoga Hospital, Stewart's Ice Cream, Ace Hardware, Skidmore College and large school districts including Saratoga Springs City School District and Shenendehowa Central School District. GLOBALFOUNDRIES, the largest high-tech economic development project in the country, operates out of the Luther Forest Technology Campus in the Town of Malta and is the largest employer in the county. Amtrak Railways operates a train station in Saratoga Springs, which offers rail service on a daily basis.

Health Care Facilities

There are two hospitals in the three-county area, Glens Falls Hospital and Saratoga Hospital, both affiliates of the Albany Med Health System. GFH and HHHN are the two largest providers of primary care services in Warren, Washington and northern Saratoga counties. HHHN is a federally-qualified, not-for-profit system of community health centers serving residents and visitors in the upstate New York region.

Warren County

Warren County has one hospital, Glens Falls Hospital, with 391 hospital beds, the majority of which are medical-surgical beds. There is a total of four nursing home facilities, accounting for 399 beds, and five adult care facilities, accounting for 278 beds, with rates per 100,000 of 610 and 648, respectively. The total physician rate is 347.2 per 100,000, higher than the ARHN region at 190 per 100,000.

Washington County

There are total of four nursing home facilities, accounting for 528 beds, and four adult care facilities, accounting for 152 beds, with rates per 100,000 of 867.7 and 221.7, respectively. The total physician rate is 47.6 per 100,000, significantly lower than the ARHN region at 190.2 per 100,000.

Saratoga County

Saratoga County has one hospital, Saratoga Hospital, with 171 hospital beds, resulting in a hospital bed rate per 100,000 of 71.6. There are two nursing home facilities, accounting for 462 beds, and nine adult care facilities, accounting for 495 beds, with rates per 100,000 of 193.5 and 293.2, respectively. The total physician rate is 270.6 per 100,000, which is lower than New York State.

Educational System

There are 33 school districts in Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties, with a total enrollment of approximately 47,279 students. Within Warren County, there are nine school districts, with a total enrollment of 7,919 students. Washington County has 12 school districts, with a total enrollment of 7,641 students and Saratoga County has 12 school districts, with a total enrollment of 31,719 students.

In Saratoga County 29% of enrolled students are eligible for free and reduced lunch, with majority eligible for free lunch (8,443 students) compared to Warren County where 42% are eligible for free and reduced lunch, with majority eligible for free lunch (3,147 students) and Washington County where 46% are eligible for free and reduced lunch, with majority eligible for free lunch (3,269 students). The high school dropout rate is 9.0% in Warren County, 7.0% in Washington County and 4.0% in Saratoga County. The New York State dropout rate is 5.0%.

The student- teacher ratios in both Warren County (9.8 students per teacher) and Washington County (10.2 students per teacher) are comparable to ARHN region (9.6) and slightly lower than New York State (11.2). There are 11.7 students per teacher in Saratoga County, which is higher than the ARHN region (9.6) and New York State (11.2).

Community Health Needs in Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

This section presents a comprehensive overview of the demographics and community health needs for residents of Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties. The information below summarizes the data that informed the assessments in each county and for the GFH service area. In general, the information is presented by county because each county conducted independent assessments and thus only looked at the data for their particular geography. However, where applicable, aggregate or average information across the counties is included to demonstrate community health needs for the GFH service area. Each county looked at various aspects of the data to best determine their individual county health issues.

Population and Demographics

The socio-demographic profile for the residents in Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties is shown in the table below.

Demographic Profile						
Adirondack Rural Health Network				ARHN	Upstate	New York State
Summary of Demographic Information	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Square Miles						
Total Square Miles	810	867.2	831.2	8372.4	300.5	47123.6
Total Square Miles for Farms	39.5	0.79	121.7	N/A	N/A	4947.9
Percent of Total Square Miles Farms	4.90%	0.10%	14.60%	N/A	N/A	10.50%
Population per Square Mile	290.8	75.8	73.8	387.1	N/A	428.7
Population						
Total Population	237075	65560	60883	347436	11313181	19571216
Percent White, Non-Hispanic	89.30%	93.30%	90.60%	90.30%	70.70%	55.10%
Percent Black, Non-Hispanic	1.60%	1.30%	2.50%	2.40%	8.70%	14.30%
Percent Hispanic/Latino	3.80%	2.80%	2.90%	3.10%	13.50%	19.80%
Percent Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	3.00%	0.80%	0.60%	0.90%	4.60%	9.10%
Percent Alaskan Native/American Indian	0.20%	0.00%	0.10%	1.00%	0.50%	0.70%
Percent Two or more races	4.80%	4.10%	4.20%	4.10%	9.00%	10.50%
Poverty						
Mean Household Income	\$123,673	\$94,235	\$86,922	\$87,810	N/A	\$122,227
Per Capita Income	\$53,782	\$43,718	\$35,496	N/A	N/A	\$48,847
Percent of Individuals Under Federal Poverty Level	6.70%	9.10%	10.80%	12.60%	11.10%	13.70%
Percent of Individuals Receiving Medicaid	15.00%	22.50%	27.60%	25.90%	21.9	27.4
Education						
Total Population Ages 25 and Older	172398	49426	45248	254274	8040086	13996138
Percent with Less than High School Education	5.80%	8.20%	9.70%	10.40%	45.00%	12.20%
Percent High School Graduate/GED	24.40%	28.00%	39.90%	33.70%	61.70%	24.60%
Percent Some College, no degree	14.90%	16.80%	17.60%	16.60%	62.60%	14.90%
Percent Associates Degree	11.20%	12.50%	11.60%	12.70%	69.10%	8.90%
Percent Bachelor's Degree	24.40%	18.70%	12.50%	15.00%	52.70%	22.00%
Percent Graduate or Professional Degree	19.40%	15.90%	8.70%	11.50%	56.00%	17.50%
Employment Status						
Total Population Ages 16 and Older	199085	55611	51012	291048	9284447	16,085,030
Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Armed Forces	615	0	30	261	19215	23559
Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Civilian labor force	127,599	35,223	29998	168320	5736756	10083719
Percent Unemployed	1.60%	1.60%	3.20%	2.10%	4.40%	5.20%

*ARHN Region excludes Saratoga County

**Upstate NYS = NYS Total Less NYC; NYC includes NY, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Queens Counties

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Selected Economic Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP03, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Selected Social Characteristics in the United States." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP02, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Medicaid/Means-Tested Public Coverage by Sex by Age." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table C27007, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1701, 2023

Over 360,000 people live within Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties. On average, the vast majority of the population is white, non-Hispanic (91%) and nearly one in three people has obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher level of education (33.2%).

Warren County

Spanning 867 square miles, the population of Warren County is 65,560, making it the second most populated county in the ARHN region. Like Upstate New York, Warren County's population is limited in its diversity with 93.3% of the population White, Non-Hispanic, followed by 2.8% Hispanic/Latino and 4.1% 2+ races. 23.5% of the population is aged 65 years and older, which is higher than both the ARHN region (21.1%) and Upstate New York (18.5%).

Mean household income is \$94,235, which is less than New York State (\$122,227). The per capita income is \$43,718. The percentage of individuals in Warren County living below the Federal Poverty Level is 9.1%, which is lower than both the ARHN region (12.6%) and Upstate New York* (11.1%).

When considering the total population of Warren County, approximately 75.5% of individuals are aged 25 years of age or older. Of that population, 28.0% are a High School Graduate or have their General Education Diploma (GED). An additional 47.1% have an Associates, Bachelor's, or higher education degree.

Warren County's unemployment rate is 1.6% with 35,223 employed aged 16 and older in the Civilian Workforce. The highest employment sector with 25.3% is the field of Education, Health Care and Social Assistance. This is followed by Other Professional Occupations (12.0%) and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Hotel & Food Service (11.2%).

Washington County

Spanning 831 square miles, the population of Washington County is 60,883. Like Upstate New York, Washington County's population is limited in its diversity. 90.6% of the population is White, Non-Hispanic, followed by 2.5% Hispanic/Latino and 4.2% 2+ races. 20.8% of the population is aged 65 years and older, which is higher than the ARHN region (21.1%) and Upstate New York region (18.5%).

Mean household income is \$86,922 and per capita income is \$35,496. These averages are less than New York State which are \$48,847. The percentage of individuals in Washington County living below the Federal Poverty Level is 10.8%, which is lower than the ARHN region (12.6%) and Upstate New York (11.1%).

When considering the total population of Washington County, approximately 74.3% of individuals are aged 25 years of age or older. Of that population, 39.9% are a High School Graduate or have their General Education Diploma (GED). An additional 32.8% have an Associates, Bachelor's, or higher education degree.

Washington County's unemployment rate is 3.2% with 29,998 employed aged 16 and older in the Civilian Workforce. The highest employment sector with 22.6% is the field of Education, Health Care and Social Assistance. This is followed by Retail Trade (13.4%) and Manufacturing (13.1%).

Saratoga County

Spanning 810 square miles, the population of Saratoga County is 237,075. Like Upstate New York*, Saratoga County's population is limited in its diversity. 89.3% of the population is White, Non-Hispanic, followed by 3.8% Hispanic/Latino and 4.8% 2+ races. 19.3% of the population is aged 65 years and older, which is lower than Upstate New York* (19.4%).

Mean household income is \$108,479 and per capita income is \$123,673. These averages are higher than AHRN which are \$87,810 and New York State \$122,227 respectively. The percentage of individuals in Saratoga County living below the Federal Poverty Level is 6.7%, which is lower than Upstate New York* (11.1%).

When considering the total population of Saratoga County, approximately 72.7% of individuals are aged 25 years of age or older. Of that population, 24.4% are a High School Graduate or have their General Education Diploma (GED). An additional 55% have an Associates, Bachelor's, or higher education degree.

Saratoga County's unemployment rate is 1.6% with 127,599 employed aged 16 and older in the Civilian Workforce. The highest employment sector with 24.6% is the field of Education, Health Care and Social Assistance. This is followed by Other professional Occupations (12.6%) and Manufacturing (11.0%).

New York State Prevention Agenda Priority Areas

The NYS Prevention Agenda is used as a framework to discuss the community health needs related to each identified priority area. In general, each county reviewed available data to assess each priority area to determine the most significant health needs for the individuals and communities within the counties. For more information on the Priority Areas and corresponding Focus Areas, please see the Action Plans, available at: [Prevention Agenda 2025-2030: New York State's Health Improvement Plan](#). See Appendix H for a table of the NYS Prevention Agenda indicators and other indicators for Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties.

Economic Stability

Socioeconomic disparity is directly linked to adverse health outcomes, negatively affecting physical and socioemotional health as well as educational development. Unemployment and underemployment are significant public health challenges in NYS, contributing to critical issues within our communities.

Social and Community Context

Unrelenting anxiety and stress can increase the chances of poor mental health and lead to premature death. New York State has seen an increasing trend of frequent mental distress since 2016, though the rate declined to 14.2% in 2023 after peaking at 15.9% in 2022. Depression and anxiety remain significant mental health issues, but reported symptoms dropped by 40% between July 2023 and July 2024. These

conditions continue to affect a substantial portion of the population, leading to considerable personal and economic challenges. Suicide, defined as death caused by self-injury with the intent to die, remains a major public health concern, though New York State has one of the lowest suicide rates in the nation, at about 6 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2024.

Cigarette smoking remains the leading preventable cause of morbidity and mortality in New York State (NYS) and in the United States. Smoking combustible cigarettes results in an estimated 480,000 deaths each year in the United States, and approximately 30,000 deaths in NYS. The list of illnesses caused by tobacco use includes 16 forms of cancer, heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, other lung diseases and causes complications during pregnancy. Secondhand smoke exposure contributes to a long list of preventable illnesses and deaths also. Tobacco use in NYS causes unbelievable economic costs. Smoking-attributable health care costs are \$9.7 billion annually, including about \$4.7 billion on Medicaid and Medicare expenditures. Reducing tobacco use has the potential to save NYS taxpayers billions of dollars every year.

Approximately 1.4 million New Yorkers are current cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among New York State adults in 2023 was 9.3%, marking the first time this rate has dropped below 10%. Smoking rates are highest among adults with less than a high school education (19.1%); those with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 (16.6%); those without health insurance (15.3%); adults with Medicaid (15.2%); disabled adults (14.2%); and those reporting frequent mental distress (14.2%). For the first time since surveillance on cigarette smoking began, smoking rates are higher among women (10.9%) compared to men (7.8%). Smoking rates are highest among adults in the all-other race groups combined, non-Hispanic category (17.1%). Communities that are disproportionately targeted by the tobacco industry include African American and other racial and ethnic minorities; people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ+); people living with mental illness and substance abuse disorders, and those who live in lower income communities.

(Cigarette Smoking; New York State Adults 2023-NYS BRFSS Number 2025-18)

Although combustible cigarette use remains low at 2.4%, one in six youth still use tobacco. Tobacco and nicotine use carries significant health risks for youth and young adults. Nicotine use during adolescence causes addiction and negatively affects brain development. Youth and young adult use of tobacco products consists primarily of e-cigarette use. While use of e-cigarettes/vaping among NYS youth has decreased since 2018, youth tobacco use in any form is a concern, and currently using any tobacco products including cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigar products, nicotine pouches, and other tobacco products (including chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, dip, dissolvable, waterpipe/hookah, pipe tobacco, and heated tobacco products). In 2024, the New York Youth Tobacco Survey (NY-YTS) released data showing the lowest level of tobacco use since 2000 at 17%. E-cigarette use, otherwise known as vaping, is 13% and remains the most used tobacco product among youth. Nicotine pouch use has doubled from 1.5%-3.0%.

(StatShot | New York State Tobacco Control Program Vol. 17, #2025-1 | Release Date: October 2025
High School Youth Tobacco Use Continues to Decline, One in Six Youth Still Use Tobacco)

The following outlines the status of this Priority Area in Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties:

Warren County, NY:

Smoking and smoking-related diseases seem to present a challenge for Warren County, with seven indicators having worse performance than the comparison benchmark. The percentage of adults who smoke in Warren County (21.3%) is higher than Upstate New York (9.3%), ARHN Region (20.8%) New York State (12%) and the Prevention Agenda Benchmark (7.9%).

There are currently 93 locations where a person can purchase tobacco or vaping products. The top locations are convenience stores and gas stations, discount stores and tobacco retailers, grocery stores and pharmacies.

Chronic lower respiratory deaths rates per 100,000 population are higher in Warren County (63.4) than Upstate New York (40.9) and New York State (31.3). The percentage of adults with asthma in Warren County (15.7%) is higher, in comparison to Upstate New York (10.8%), and New York State (10.1%).

Washington County, NY:

Smoking and smoking-related diseases seem to pose a significant challenge for Washington County, with seven of the indicators listing as worse than the comparison benchmark. The percentage of adults who smoke in Washington County (22.7%) is higher than Upstate New York (9.3%), New York State (12%), the ARHN region (19.5%) and the Prevention Agenda Benchmark (7.9%).

In 2020, Washington County had the highest adult smoking rate in NYS at 25.3%, compared to the statewide average of 12.8%.² Although rates have decreased, Washington County remains in the 10%, and smoking continues to cause disproportionately high rates of death and disease among people with low socioeconomic status (low SES), who are more likely to smoke than those with higher socioeconomic status. According to the American Lung Association, individuals living in poverty smoke cigarettes more heavily and smoke for nearly twice as many years as people of three times the poverty rate.

Tobacco use is statistically prevalent, yet an underrepresented issue in Washington County. A potential contributor to this disparity is the existing retail environment in Washington County. Although there are less (49) licensed tobacco retailers in Washington County compared to Warren and Saratoga counties, 65.3% of the tobacco retail environment in Washington County is comprised of retailers that sell basic grocery items.

Chronic lower respiratory deaths rates per 100,000 population are higher in Washington County (74.9) than Upstate New York (40.9) and New York State (31.3). The percentage of adults with asthma in Washington County (13.2%) is higher, in comparison to Upstate New York (10.8%), and New York State (10.1%). [New York State Community Health Indicator Reports Dashboard](#).

Saratoga County, NY:

Smoking rates have dropped in Saratoga County with the current percentage of adults who smoke at 15.1%, which is lower than Upstate New York (19.5%) but still higher than the NYS average of 9.3% and the Prevention Agenda Benchmark (7.9%).

There are currently 167 locations where a person can purchase tobacco or vaping products. The top locations are convenience stores and gas stations, discount stores and tobacco retailers, grocery stores and pharmacies.

Chronic lower respiratory deaths rates per 100,000 population are higher in Saratoga County (47.3) than Upstate New York (40.9) and New York State (31.3). The percentage of adults with asthma in Saratoga County (9.8%) is on par, in comparison to Upstate New York (10.8%), and New York State (10.1%). [New York State Community Health Indicator Reports Dashboard](#).

Neighborhood and Built Environment

The environment one lives in has a direct impact of one's physical and mental health. Factors like access to transportation, as well as access to healthy affordable food, is the first step to helping reduce health disparities.

Regular physical activity has significant benefits across the lifespan, including reduced risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and several types of cancers, and can lead to stronger muscles and bones, improved mental health and sleep function, and increased life expectancy. Injuries are a leading cause of death and disability among all age groups in NYS and are the leading cause of death for individuals 1-44 years of age.

Efforts to address these focus areas are better led by policymakers, elected officials and other community stakeholders, through collaboration with and support of the healthcare sector. Consequently, the following outlines the status of injuries and violence in Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties:

Warren County

Motor vehicle accidents and speed-related accidents are higher in Warren County (2,856.2, 269.8) than Upstate New York (2,157.0, 205.7). However, the rate of motor vehicle accident deaths is lower in Warren County (3.1) than the ARHN region (7.2), Upstate New York (6.6) and New York State (5.3). The rate of both violent and property crimes in Warren County (121.5, 1,045.0) is lower than both the ARHN Region (157.0, 1,056.8) and Upstate New York (204.7, 1,292.1).

The rate of hospitalizations due to falls among adults per 10,000 population, aged 65+ (196.3), those aged less than 10 years (9.8) and those aged between 25-64 (22.5) all performed worse than the respective benchmark (173.7, 6.2, 19.7).

Washington County

Motor vehicle accidents and speed-related accidents are lower in Washington County (1,904.1, 174.9) than in the ARHN region (2,298.7, 260.2), however the rate of motor vehicle accident deaths is higher in Washington County (8.3) than the ARHN region (7.2), Upstate New York (6.6) and New York State (5.3). The rate of both violent and property crimes in Washington County (130.4, 447.3) is lower than both the ARHN Region (157.0, 1,056.8) and Upstate New York (204.7, 1,292.1).

Rate of hospitalizations due to falls among adults per 10,000 population, aged 65+ (184.7), those less than 10 years of age (7.7) and those aged 25-64 (21.9) all performed worse than their respective benchmark. Work related hospitalizations for those employees over 16 years of age (181.9) is higher than the ARHN Region (138.1), Upstate New York (175.8) and New York State (145.9).

Healthcare Access and Quality

Chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma and arthritis are among the leading causes of death, disability and rising health care costs in New York State. However, chronic diseases are also among the most preventable. The top two for all of Warren, Washington, Saratoga counties as well as New York State as a whole are chronic diseases, cancer and heart disease. Because of this there is an increased importance of preventive care and management for chronic diseases, such as screening for cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure; promoting evidence-based chronic disease management; and improving self-management skills for individuals with chronic diseases.¹¹ A communicable disease is an illness or infection that can be spread from person to person, animal to person, animal to animal or person to animal. Communicable diseases contribute to sickness and death in New York State and are preventable.

Prenatal care is one of the most common preventive care services in the US and aims to improve the health of 4 million birthing persons and their children each year. The 3 main components of prenatal care are: risk assessment, health promotion and education, and therapeutic intervention. Infant mortality is an important marker of the overall health of a society and gives us key information about the health of pregnant people and infants.

The reduction of vaccine-preventable diseases is an extremely important public health goal achieved through immunization. Although vaccine-preventable disease rates are low in NYS and in the United States, the prevalence of certain diseases is beginning to increase due to pockets of under-immunization and global travel. In addition, lagging human papillomavirus (HPV) and influenza vaccine coverage in NYS puts New Yorkers at risk of these serious vaccine-preventable diseases. The Prevent Communicable Disease Action plan contains five focus areas: vaccine preventable diseases, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), and Antibiotic Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections.

The following outlines the status of this Priority Area in Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties:

Warren County

The percentage of adults who are either overweight or obese (60.6%) is lower than the ARHN region (69.1%), Upstate New York (64.2%) and New York State (62.7%). However, the 2024 Prevention Agenda Benchmark goal for percentage of adults who are obese is set at 24.2% and Warren County fairs worse at 25.2%.

The rate of all cancer cases (797.9) and rate of all cancer deaths (271.5) in Warren County is much higher than Upstate New York, at 657 and 194.7 respectively. The rate of female breast cancer cases (226.6) and late-stage breast cancer cases (53.8) are also higher than Upstate New York at 180.1 and 50.9 respectively. The rates of lung and bronchus cancer cases are higher in Warren County (122.3) than in the ARHN region (119), Upstate New York (87.6), and New York State (72.6), and lung and bronchus cancer deaths in Warren County (77.2) are higher than the ARHN region (65), Upstate New York (48.1) and New York State (39.6). The rate of colon and rectal cancer incidence and deaths in Warren County (55.4 and 20.7) is slightly higher than the ARHN region (54.2 and 19.8). The rate of lip, oral cavity, and

¹¹ Adapted from the Preventing Chronic Diseases Action Plan for the NYS Prevention Agenda, available at [Community Health Planning Resources - Prevention Agenda 2025-2030: New York State's Health Improvement Plan](#)

pharynx cancer cases (20.2) is higher than the ARHN Region (17.4), Upstate New York (16.3), and New York State (14.1).

The percentage of preterm births in Warren County (10.3%) is higher than the prevention agenda benchmark of 8.3%. The percentage of total births with weights less than 2,500 grams in Warren County (8.8%) is higher than the ARHN Region and Upstate New York, both sharing the same rate of 7.7%. The percentages of women receiving WIC in Warren County who are either underweight, obese, have gestational weight gain greater than ideal, gestational diabetes or gestational hypertension are all higher than the Upstate New York benchmark.

The immunization rate for children ages 24 – 35 months with the recommended 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series (79.8%) is higher than the Prevention Agenda benchmark (70.5%) and the percentage of 13-year-old adolescents with a complete HPV vaccine series (36.9%) is lower than the Prevention Agenda benchmark of 37.4%. While both aged- adjusted gonorrhea and chlamydia diagnoses rates (56.5 and 266.0) are better than Prevention Agenda Benchmarks (242.6 and 676.9), there is a higher rate of chlamydia cases amongst all males aged 15-44 (510.3) compared to the ARHN Region (406.45) and Upstate New York (41.2). The rates of gonorrhea for both males and females aged 15-44 (89.1, 101.9) are better than Upstate New York benchmarks (267.8, 218.3).

Washington County

The percentage of adults who are either overweight or obese (71.6%) is higher than the ARHN region (69.1%), Upstate New York (64.2%) and New York State (62.7%). The 2024 Prevention Agenda Benchmark goal for percentage of adults who are obese is set at 24.2% and Washington County fairs worse at 38.7%.

The burden of obesity may contribute to Washington County's Diabetes challenges which include higher than benchmark average 14 of 23 indicators related to Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, Heart Disease and Stroke.

The rate of all cancer cases (726.3) and rate of all cancer deaths (241) in Washington County is much higher than Upstate New York, at 657 and 194.7 respectively. The rate of female breast cancer cases (199.7) is also higher than the ARHN Region (176.3), Upstate New York (180.1) and New York State (164.6). The rates of lung and bronchus cancer cases are lower in Washington County (110.5) than in the ARHN region (119), but higher than Upstate New York (87.6) and New York State (72.6), and lung and bronchus cancer deaths in Washington County (63.4) are lower than the ARHN region (65.0), and higher than Upstate New York (48.1) and New York State (39.6). The rate of colon and rectal cancer incidence and deaths in Washington County (54.2 and 21.1) is comparable to those of the ARHN region (54.2 and 19.8) but higher than Upstate New York (48.8 and 15.7). The rate of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx cancer cases (21.7) is higher than the ARHN Region (17.4), Upstate New York (16.3), and New York State (14.1).

The percentage of preterm births in Washington County (10.1%) is higher than the prevention agenda benchmark of 8.3%. The percentage of total births with weights less than 2,500 grams in Washington County (8.0%) is higher than the ARHN Region and Upstate New York, both sharing the same rate of 7.7%. The percentage of WIC women breastfeeding for at least six months (20.6%) performed worse than the Upstate New York benchmark of 30.6%. The percentages of women receiving WIC in Washington County who are either underweight, obese, have gestational weight gain greater than ideal, gestational diabetes or gestational hypertension are all higher than the Upstate New York benchmark.

The immunization rate for children aged 24-35 months with the recommended 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 (73.2%) is higher than the Prevention Agenda benchmark (70.5%) and the percentage of 13-year-old adolescents with a complete HPV vaccine series (27.1%) is lower than the Prevention Agenda benchmark of 37.4%. While both aged- adjusted gonorrhea and chlamydia diagnoses rates (23.8 and 221.7) are better than Prevention Agenda Benchmarks (242.6 and 676.9), there is a higher rate of chlamydia cases amongst all males aged 15-44 (288.4) compared to Upstate New York (41.2).

Saratoga County

The percentage of adults who are overweight or obese is 68.8%, which is higher than the Upstate New York benchmark of 64.2%. Additionally, 30.1% of adults are obese compared to the 2024 Prevention Agenda benchmark of 24.2%.

Saratoga County has worse performance on the rate of all cancer cases (679.0) and the rate of all cancer deaths (204.5) than the Upstate New York benchmarks (657.0, 194.7). The rate of female breast cancer cases (189.8) and the rate of female late-stage breast cancer cases (53.9) also performed worse than their respective Upstate New York benchmark (180.0, 50.9). The rate of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx cancer cases (19.8) is higher than the ARHN Region (17.4), Upstate New York (16.3), and New York State.

The percentage of preterm births in Saratoga County (8.2%) is slightly lower than the prevention agenda benchmark of 8.3%. The percentage of total births with weights less than 2,500 grams in Saratoga County (6.4%) is lower than the ARHN Region and Upstate New York, both sharing the same rate of 7.7%. However, WIC women breastfeeding for at least six months (26.6%) performed worse than the Upstate New York benchmark (30.6%). The percentages of women receiving WIC in Saratoga County who are either underweight, obese, have gestational weight gain greater than ideal, gestational diabetes or gestational hypertension are all higher than the Upstate New York benchmark.

The immunization rate for children aged 24-35 months with the recommended 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 (81.4%) is higher than the Prevention Agenda benchmark (70.5%) and the percentage of 13-year-old adolescents with a complete HPV vaccine series (29.4%) is lower than the Prevention Agenda benchmark of 37.4%. While both aged- adjusted gonorrhea and chlamydia diagnoses rates (43.1 and 248.4) are better than Prevention Agenda Benchmarks (242.6 and 676.9), there is a higher rate of chlamydia cases amongst all males aged 15-44 (343.7) compared to Upstate New York (41.2).

Education Access and Quality

Chronic absenteeism within New York State and Saratoga, Warren and Washington Counties remain high and have increased significantly post the COVID-19 pandemic with the latest data from 2022-23 school year in NYS rising from 15% to 26%. showing 34.1% of high schoolers being chronically absent. Chronic absenteeism is termed as a student missing 10 percent or more of school days for reasons that are excused, non-excused, and disciplinary actions. Absences can also be tied to health problems, such as asthma, diabetes, and oral and mental health issues. Barriers to students attending school include the lack of close access to a nearby school bus, a safe route to school, and food insecurity. We can link chronic absenteeism to reduced student achievement, an increase of a student dropping out of high school leading to poverty in adulthood and continued adverse health outcomes including chronic disease. In economically disadvantaged areas the percentage for chronic absenteeism increases. It is shown in the present 2022-2023 data that 34% of economically disadvantaged students are chronically absent compared to 26.4% for all students. The following outlines the status of this Priority Area in Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties:

Warren County

The absentee rates on average for Warren County at the elementary levels is 20% and the secondary school average is 25%. The high school graduation rate for Warren County overall for 2022-2023 is 88% but for students that are economically disadvantaged the rate is 78%. Per census data the poverty level is 10.5% for the county and 15% under the age of 18.

Washington County

The absentee rates on average for Washington County at the elementary levels is 20% and the secondary school average is 27%. The high school graduation rate for Washington County overall for 2023-2024 is 83% but for students that are economically disadvantaged the rate is 74.1%. Per census data the poverty level is 11.5 for the county and 15.5% under the age of 18.

Saratoga County

The absentee rates on average for Saratoga County at the elementary levels is 12% and the secondary school average is 22%. The high school graduation rate for Saratoga County overall for 2022-2023 is 92% but for students that are economically disadvantaged the rate is 79%. Per census data the poverty level is 7.2% for the county and 8.3% under the age of 18.

Health Disparities

Improving health status in the five Domain areas and reducing racial, ethnic, socioeconomic and other health disparities including those among persons with disabilities is an overarching goal of the NYS Prevention Agenda. The National Institutes of Health defines health disparities as the differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality and burden of diseases and other adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States. Populations can be defined by factors such as race or ethnicity, gender, education or income, disability, geographic location (e.g., rural or urban), or sexual orientation. Health disparities are inequitable and are directly related to the historical and current unequal distribution of social, political, economic, and environmental resources. Health disparities result from multiple factors, including poverty, environmental threats, inadequate access to health care, individual and behavioral factors, and educational inequalities.¹²

Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties are predominately White and do not face the traditional racial or ethnic disparities typically found in more urban or populated areas. Instead, populations in upstate New York face a unique combination of factors that create health disparities, which are often rooted in the social determinants of health. The social determinants of health are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of life-risks and outcomes¹³. These factors are often associated with many different types of barriers to care.

Economic factors, cultural and social differences, educational shortcomings, and the isolation of living in a rural area all conspire to repress our population in their struggle to lead a healthy life. Many sections

¹² Adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Adolescent and School Health, Health Disparities website, <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/disparities/index.htm>.

¹³ Adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Social Determinants of Health website, <http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/>

of the GFH service area face significant distance and transportation barriers to accessing community resources, service opportunities, and health care. These communities are traditionally underserved by most assistance programs; thereby creating health disparities among the people living and working in this area.

Limited data publicly exists to demonstrate non-racial or non-ethnic related health disparities in Warren, Washington and northern Saratoga counties. Household income and educational attainment highlight common health disparities within the GFH service area. In Warren and Washington counties, the median household income is \$78,239 and \$72,342 respectively, compared to the Upstate New York average of \$86,072. Another notable factor is the relatively low level of achievement in higher education in both Warren and Washington Counties, where only 43.7% (Warren) and 31% (Washington) of the population age 25 and older has an Associate's, Bachelor's, or Graduate/Professional degree, compared to 46.8% of Upstate New York and 46.3% of New York State. The relationship between socioeconomic status and better health outcomes is well established, leaving this geographic region at a disadvantage.

Additional barriers to care that result in health disparities can be attributed to health care provider shortages in the area – Warren County has six HPSA shortage areas, 3 primary care, 1 dental care, 2 mental health, while Washington County has four, 1 primary care, 1 dental care, and 2 mental health.

Data from the NYS Prevention Agenda utilizes indicators related to premature death, preventable hospitalizations, insurance status and access to care (through % of adults with a regular health care provider) highlights additional items related to health disparities. The following table outlines the status of these indicators for Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties:

Prevention Agenda Indicators: Disparities							
					Comparison Regions / Data		
	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	ARHN ¹	Upstate NY	New York State	2030 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
Percentage of Overall Premature Deaths (before age 65 years), 2022	20.50%	21.90%	24%	23.20%	22%	23.6	22.40%
Premature Deaths (before age 65 years), difference in percentages between Black, non-hispanics and White, non-hispanics, 2022	16.2	56.9	1.8	N/A	N/A	19.4	18.4
Premature deaths (before age 65 years), difference in percentages between Hispanics and White, non-hispanics, 2022	61.5	29.1	51.8	N/A	N/A	17.9	17
Rate of Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, age-adjusted, per 10,000, 2024	60.6	122.1	51.8	129	90.8	93.7	89.2
Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, difference in age-adjusted rates per 10,000 between Black, non-hispanics and White, non-hispanics, 2024	44.1	157.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	103.5	96.7
Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, difference in age-adjusted rates per 10,000 between Hispanics and White, non-hispanics, 2024	-41.6	-67.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.6	31
Percentage of Adults (Ages 18 - 64) with Health Insurance, 2022	95.70%	94.40%	93.90%	93%	N/A	93.2	95%
Age-Adjusted Percentage of Adults with Regular Health Care Provider - Over 18 Years, 2021	90.60%	88.10%	89.30%	88%	87.10%	85.8	87.50%

N/A: Data does not meet reporting criteria

1: ARHN data not available when two or more counties do not have reported data

Indicators for Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties reveal limited health disparities as defined by the NYS Prevention Agenda. As demonstrated above, often times there is insufficient or unstable data to report on racial and ethnic disparities. Opportunities to improve these statistics may lie within the number of adults with a regular health care provider, as all both Warren and Washington counties fall below the Prevention Agenda benchmark. Lastly, all three counties are below the benchmark for health

insurance coverage. These indicators can provide initial information about potential problems in a community that may require further, more in-depth analysis.

Given the limitations within the data from the NYS Prevention Agenda as compared to the GFH region, further insights can be drawn from the community health indicator reports and NYS Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor System tracking data points across New York State which can also be compared at the county level. The following table outlines the status of these indicators for Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties:

					Comparison Regions / Data		
	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	ARHN ¹	Upstate NY	New York State	2030 Prevention Agenda Benchmark
Total Mortality rate per 100,000, 2022	946.7	1252.1	1283.6	N/A	1038.2	888.4	N/A
Total Emergency Department Visits per 10,000 Population, 2022	2000	3200	3000	N/A	3300	3813	N/A
Rate of Total Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population, 2022	832.7	1035.3	975.8	N/A	1013.4	1037.6	N/A
Age-adjusted percentage of adults who did not receive medical care because of cost, 2022	N/A	3.60%	6.40%	7.10%	6.50%	8.50%	N/A
Percentage of adults reporting 14 or more days of poor mental health, 2021	9.30%	15.50%	13.80%	13.30%	12.60%	13.4	N/A
Percentage of adults living with a disability (based on 6 ACA disability questions), 2018-2022	23.20%	33.10%	31.20%	30.10%	25.80%	11.9	N/A

N/A: Data does not meet reporting criteria

1: ARHN data not available when two or more counties do not have reported data

The indicators above may support some of the health outcomes previously discussed as well as help in identifying areas of opportunity for the GFH region. Warren county lagged in 4 out of the 6 measures, while Washington County lagged in 3 out of the 6 measures compared to Upstate New York counties while Saratoga County meets or exceeds 5 of the 6 measures compared to Upstate New York indicating a potentially higher disparity in those counties. Notably, the percentage of adults in both Warren and Washington County who did not receive medical care due to costs suggests there could potentially be an increase in poor health outcomes in the future if populations continue to delay health care. Lastly, the percentage of adults reporting 14 or more days of poor mental health in Warren and Washington Counties exceeds Upstate New York, the ARHN Region and New York State as a whole.

Cancer Burden and Disparities in Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

Data demonstrates many health behaviors that reduce the risk of cancer is described throughout this report. However, certain populations are disproportionately affected by the burden of cancer, and these populations are faced with many of the same challenges described above. These challenges often result in lower screening rates, and higher rates of cancer incidence and mortality.

The sociodemographic makeup of Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties more closely resembles that of NYS excluding NYC, than that of NYS. However, the lack of racial and ethnic diversity, as well as the low prevalence of foreign nativity, distinguishes the counties from NYS excluding NYC. In general, there are very limited racial or ethnic disparities in the region. In Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties, cancer-related disparities exist based on geography, gender, income status and access/transportation.

Geographic disparities are most notable when comparing incidence rates in each of the counties for certain types of cancer. In general, based on data from 2015-2019, Warren County has the highest rates of cancer across the region, and many times, compared to all counties in New York State. In Warren County, the rate of all invasive malignant tumors is 525.3 per 100,000 for both males and females, Washington County has a rate of 514.1 per 100,000, and Saratoga County has a rate of 523.8 per 100,000. All three counties in the GFH service area have a higher incidence rate compared to all counties in New York State at 484.8 per 100,000. In Washington County, the rate for colorectal cancer is 40.8 per 100,000 for both males and females, compared with 35.5 per 100,000 cases in Warren and 38.7 per 100,000 in Saratoga County. The rates in both Washington and Saratoga counties are higher than the New York State rate for colorectal cancer, which is 37.7 per 100,000. Similarly, the rate for lung and bronchus cancer in Washington County is 77.7 per 100,000 for both males and females, compared with 74.8 per 100,000 for Warren County and 70.2 per 100,000 for Saratoga County. All three counties have a higher rate than New York State, which is 57.6 per 100,000 for males and females. Lastly, the rate of melanoma of the skin is 34.0 per 100,000 for both males and females in Warren County, compared with 23.7 per 100,000 in Washington County and 27.5 per 100,000 in Saratoga County. Again, all three counties have higher incidence than all New York State Counties at a rate of 18.1 per 100,000. Overall, the incidence and mortality of colorectal cancer, lung and bronchus cancer, and melanoma of the skin is higher amongst men compared to women throughout the three counties in the GFH service area, consistent with all counties in New York State.¹⁴ For many of these types of cancer, screening can prevent the disease, or help find cancers at an early stage, when they are more easily cured or treated.

With respect to gender-related disparities, numerous differences between cancer incidence rates among men compared to women have been highlighted above. Income-related disparities are often most visible when understanding access to care. Access to care and transportation in our highly rural service area is also an issue for many residents. In looking at GFH's C.R. Wood Cancer Center data for the period 2007-2016, more than half (51%) of patients diagnosed traveled more than 10 miles for service and 24% of those traveled more than 25 miles. At the same time, the availability of public transportation in the region is limited, coupled with difficult driving conditions in the long winter months in Upstate New York.

¹⁴ New York State Department of Health, New York State Cancer Registry. Cancer Incidence and Mortality by County and Gender, 2012 - 2016

There is a strong link between tobacco use and cancer, and smoking rates are higher in Washington (22.7%) and Warren (21.3%) Counties, as well as most upstate NY counties (9.3), than the New York State rate of 12.0%. Current smoking rates in NYS vary by county from a low in Westchester at 5.6% to a high in Washington at 22.7%.¹⁵ While there has been a decline in the rate of tobacco use among both children and adults in NYS (and equally across all ethnic groups), smoking rates have not declined for the poor and less educated, which are significant issues in the GFH service area. This highlights the crucial need for prevention and cessation of tobacco use in these counties, especially for vulnerable populations in this area.

Regional Community Stakeholder Survey Results

As mentioned previously, as a part of the regional work facilitated by the ARHN, the 2025 Community Stakeholder Survey was implemented throughout the seven-county service area to provide the CHA Committee with input on regional health care needs and priorities.

Drafted by the Ad Hoc Data Sub-Committee, the final version of the survey was approved by the full CHA Committee at the November 10, 2021, meeting. The survey was developed through SurveyMonkey and included 14 community health questions as well as several demographic questions. The CHA Committee provided a list of professionals from a variety of sectors including health care, social services, education, government, and community service providers as well as community members (hereafter referred to as community stakeholders) by county to be surveyed. The collected distribution list totaled 889 community stakeholders representing a full spectrum of perspectives including those serving low-income and medically underserved and vulnerable populations.

An initial email was sent to the community stakeholders in early February 2025 by the CHA Committee partners, introducing and providing a web-based link to the survey. CHA Committee partners released a follow-up email approximately two weeks after the initial reach out. CHA Committee members were provided with the names of all non-respondents for additional follow-up, at partner discretion. The survey requested that community stakeholders rank the five domains of SDOH based on their impact within their communities and identify key priority areas addressed by their organizations. Respondents also provided insight into what they viewed as the top health concerns in their communities and the most influential contributing factors.

A total of 307 responses were received through March 14, 2025, for a total response rate of 34.5%. Respondents were asked to indicate in which counties they provided services and could choose coverage of multiple counties, as appropriate.

The survey results report provides a regional look at the results through a wide-angle lens, focusing on the ARHN service area. It provides individual analyses of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren and Washington counties. Below are highlights from the analyses of Warren and Washington Counties:

¹⁵ Bureau of Tobacco Control, StatShot, Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults, in New York by County, NYS BRFSS 2021, available at https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n2_smoking_among_adults.pdf

- Respondents identified Mental Health Conditions as the top priority area in all counties. Warren and Washington County respondents selected Substance Abuse/Alcoholism/Opioid Use as the second top priority area.
- Respondents noted mental health conditions, substance use/alcoholism/opioid use, child/adolescent emotional health, adverse childhood experiences and cancers within their top five health concerns facing Warren and Washington counties.
- Top contributors to the health conditions noted above included lack of mental health services, poverty, and addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs. Warren County respondents also identified transportation problems, healthcare costs and homelessness. Washington County identified age of residents and changing family structures.
- Across the entire region, including Warren and Washington counties, individuals living at or near the federal poverty level and individuals with mental health issues are two subpopulations that overwhelmingly believe experience the poorest health outcomes.
- Respondents were asked to choose three goals (priorities) within each NYS Prevention Agenda Domain Area that their organization could assist in achieving in their counties. The tables below summarize those responses by county:

	Top Three NYS Prevention Agenda Goals Identified for Warren County		
NYS Prevention Agenda Domain Areas	Priority #1	Priority #2	Priority #3
Economic Stability	Nutrition Security	Housing Stability and Affordability	Poverty
Social and Community Context	Anxiety and Stress	Healthy Eating	Tied: Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention & Adverse Childhood Experiences
Neighborhood and Built Environment	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Health Care Access and Quality	Childhood Behavioral Health	Prevention Services for Chronic Disease	Preventive Services
Education Access and Quality	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education	N/A
	Top Three NYS Prevention Agenda Goals Identified for Washington County		
NYS Prevention Agenda Domain Areas	Priority #1	Priority #2	Priority #3
Economic Stability	Nutrition Security	Tied: Poverty and Housing Stability and Affordability	Unemployment
Social and Community Context	Anxiety and Stress	Tied: Adverse Childhood Experiences & Healthy Eating	Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention
Neighborhood and Built Environment	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Health Care Access and Quality	Childhood Behavioral Health	Early Intervention	Preventive Services
Education Access and Quality	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education	N/A

This stakeholder survey was conducted to gather information from a variety of fields and perspectives to provide valuable insight into the community's needs. The results enable us to guide strategic planning throughout the Adirondack region, for partners who serve individual counties, and those whose footprint covers multiple counties. For the full analysis of the Survey Results, see Appendix E.

County Health Rankings

To further support the information collected through the county health indicator data and the regional community stakeholder survey, County Health Comparisons were made to understand how the health of Warren, Washington and Saratoga counties compared to each other.

Health outcomes demonstrate the current health status of the population and are based on two types of measures: Length of life (Deaths of individuals under age 75) and Quality of Life. There were 4 categories measured to account for quality of life: Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days, Percentage of live births with low birth weight, Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days and Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health.

County Health Comparison– 2025

County Health Rankings Population Health and Well-being Profile				
Indicator				NYS
	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	
Length of Life				
Deaths of individuals under age 75, per 100,000 people	5500	7400	8500	6600
Quality of Life				
Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days	3.4	3.8	4	3.9
Percentage of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams)	7%	8%	8%	8%
Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days (age-adjusted)	5	5.1	5.4	4.9
Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)	10%	16%	15%	16%

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Building a Culture of Health, County by County, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute – 2025, see <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Comments from Public

The Community Service Plan is available on the Glens Falls Hospital website, or by hard copy upon request. In 2019, Glens Falls Hospital first added information on the website to proactively solicit comments, by advising individuals to use our 'Contact Us' form on the website to provide feedback. When promoting availability in other reports, Glens Falls Hospital has also proactively solicited comments and feedback. To date, Glens Falls Hospital has not received any comments from the public.

Gaps in Information

While the information collected through the community health assessment process was extremely comprehensive, there are a variety of gaps in information. First, there is limited data available by zip code, and much of the data is often at least 2 to 3 years old. Second, data sources are extremely limited to quantify the challenges and needs associated with the social determinates of health. Metrics are not available to wholly understand issues such as childcare, housing, transportation, food insecurity, and

other social barriers facing our populations. Similarly, while racial and ethnic disparities are often easily identified in other parts of New York State, disparities in this region are difficult to measure or quantify.

Prioritized Significant Health Needs

Through the ARHN collaborative, GFH coordinated with Warren and Washington counties to conduct a CHA in each county. Saratoga Hospital, primarily serving Saratoga County residents, conducted a separate yet similar process to determine their community's needs and GFH representatives were members of the prioritization planning group and contributed to the process. While Saratoga County Public Health's CHA is not yet finalized, GFH remains in contact with county leadership to coordinate as appropriate and review opportunities for collaboration on an ongoing basis. Preliminary data gathered by Saratoga County Public Health suggests alignment in at least one priority area across the region.

Utilizing the results of the indicator analysis, regional survey and the other county-specific community assessment resources listed previously, each organization prioritized the most significant health needs for their residents. Each organization's CHA provides the rationale behind the prioritization of significant health needs. The following table outlines the most significant health needs identified in each county within the GFH service area.

	Warren County	Washington County	Saratoga County/Saratoga Hospital
Prevention Agenda Domain and/or Focus Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain: Social and Community Context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary prevention, Substance misuse and overdose prevention • Anxiety & Stress • Domain: Healthcare Access and Quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childhood Behavioral Health • Domain: Economic Stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Stability & Affordability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain: Economic Stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Domain: Social and Community Context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco/E-Cigarette Use • Domain: Health Care Access and Quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention Service for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain: Economic Stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security • Domain: Social and Community Context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced major depressive episodes • Domain: Healthcare Access and Quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased A1C testing and cancer screening

At the time of this assessments publishing, the chart above reflects Saratoga Hospital as Saratoga County has not yet finalized their prevention agenda indicators.

In addition to evaluating the priorities and county level data indicators for our local county partners, GFH considered our expertise, capacity, funding, and potential impact. To that end, GFH has identified the following as the most significant health needs for the population served by GFH.

These needs will be the major focus of GFH's community health strategies for 2025-2027:

Domain: Social and Community Context

- Priority: Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use
 - Tobacco/E-Cigarettes Use

Domain: Education Access and Quality

- Priority: PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment
 - Health and Wellness Promoting Schools

Domain: Health Care Access and Quality

- Priority: Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care
 - Preventative Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control
- Healthy Children
 - Preventative Services
 - Hearing Screening and Follow-up

It is important to note that GFH chose similar chronic disease and communicable disease related priorities in the previous 2022-2024 CSP process. Continuing to focus on these areas will improve, strengthen and sustain the impact of our interventions. Emphasis will be placed on interventions that impact disparate and underserved populations in the service area, especially low-income populations and those with limited access to healthcare and other community resources.

Regional Priority

In addition to GFH choosing Domain areas, as part of the community health planning and assessment process, the CHA Committee identified and selected Social and Community Context, Healthcare Access and Quality and Economic Stability as regional priorities in support of the NYS Prevention Agenda 2025-2030. CHA partners will work in tandem with the ARHN in a variety of ways to both support strategies to address and raise awareness about chronic disease prevention and mental and substance use disorder prevention.

Strategies being explored and formulated on how to best support regional priorities of Social and Community Context, Healthcare Access and Quality and Economic Stability include:

- Identifying professional development/training opportunities for the region.
- Implementing a media campaign.
- Creating Prevention Agenda projects.
- Using social media outlets and websites to raise awareness of initiatives and programs currently in place from partners and others in our region.

Community Assets to Meet Needs

Many community assets have been described throughout this Community Health Needs Assessment, including those described within the Infrastructure and Services, Health Care Facilities, and Educational System sections.

Countless additional potential partners exist throughout the three-county area, many of which GFH has a long-standing relationship with already.¹⁶ These include, but are not limited to:

- Business sector
- Community-based organizations
- Municipalities, such as those where targeted interventions are planned
- Mental health service providers
- Healthcare providers
- Service providers for individuals with disabilities; and
- Cancer-specific community organizations

Additional community assets that are available to everyone, and will help to address the identified priorities, include the following:

- Glens Falls Hospital services and facilities (see <http://glensfallshospital.org/services> for a full listing)
- Community gardens
- Farmers markets and community supported agriculture (CSAs)
- Gyms and other wellness facilities
- Parks and Recreation
- Walking trails and bicycle routes
- Grocery stores, convenience stores and food pantries
- Libraries
- Faith-based organizations

Lastly, there are many community resources and supports that are specific to certain population groups. These include employer-sponsored wellness programs and services, insurer-sponsored wellness and health promotion benefits, other neighborhood or community-specific services or events, school district-specific resources or activities as well as health care provider-specific resources. The Tri-County United Way also offers 2-1-1, which helps people assess their needs and links them directly to the resources that will help.

C.R. Wood Cancer Center Resources

The C.R. Wood Cancer Center has many available resources on site for patients after a diagnosis of cancer. These resources and services include an oncology health psychologist and mental health counselor to assist with psychosocial services, including one on one counseling, retreats, camps and support groups. An oncology social worker to assist with transitions in care, oncology nurse navigators who assess any barriers to care and arrange for interventions included but not limited to transportation assistance through local community vendors and through paid contracts with local cab companies through donated funds. A financial navigator assesses every patient for out-of-pocket expenses for all

¹⁶ The most comprehensive listing of businesses in the region can be found at the GlensFallsRegion.com website, <https://www.glensfalls.com/>.

cancer-related medications and helps find foundation funds, co-pay assistance programs and free or replacement drugs for those who qualify.

Gaps in the Availability of Resources

One significant gap in the availability of resources is related to housing assistance for patients while undergoing treatment. There has been an increase in the number of patients that are homeless or are in jeopardy of losing their housing while going through treatment. While Glens Falls Hospital is able to offer patients and families temporary housing through Amanda's House, the long-term, permanent needs for families seeking housing options are growing, with limited affordable, permanent housing options in the region. Transportation also continues to be a significant issue in our rural area.

GFH will continue to use this listing of community assets to determine the most effective group of core partners to address the three prioritized needs identified above. Additional organizations, assets and resources will be identified to respond to emerging issues.

Impact of Previous Community Health Needs Assessment

As a result of 2022-2024 CHNA process, GFH chose the following health needs as priorities.

Priority Area: Prevent Chronic Disease

- Focus Area 1 - Healthy Eating and Food Security
- Focus Area 2 - Physical Activity
- Focus Area 3 - Tobacco Prevention
- Focus Area 4 - Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management

Priority Area: Promote Well-Being and Prevent Mental and Substance Use Disorders

- Focus Area 2 – Mental and Substance Use Disorder Prevention

Priority Area: Prevent Communicable Diseases

- Focus Area 1 – Vaccine Preventable Diseases
- Focus Area 5 - Antibiotic Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections

Through many of the health care transformation projects described herein, in addition to strong community partnerships and community-based interventions focused on policy and environmental changes, GFH has made great strides in improving the health of community members. The following is a list of notable accomplishments from 2022 – 2024:

Communicable Disease Prevention:

Clostridioides difficile (CDI) Performance Update

- Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR) Performance
 - 2022 SIR: 0.435
 - 2023 SIR: 0.142
 - 2024 SIR: 0.537

Summary of Performance (2018–2024)

Glens Falls Hospital has demonstrated sustained progress in reducing hospital-onset *Clostridioides difficile* infections (CDI) over the past several years. From the baseline period (2018–2019), the organization achieved a 50 percent reduction, decreasing the SIR from 0.88 to 0.44 in 2022.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily shifted organizational priorities, contributing to a slight increase in the SIR from 0.44 in 2019 to 0.53 in 2020. However, improvement efforts resumed with notable success, resulting in a 31 percent decline from 0.53 to 0.36 in 2021. Overall, despite pandemic-related operational challenges and ongoing staffing pressures, Glens Falls Hospital achieved a 59 percent reduction in CDI between 2018 and 2021.

Post-pandemic recovery trends are reflected in subsequent years, with SIR results of 0.435 (2022), 0.142 (2023), and 0.537 (2024). These data continue to inform targeted quality-improvement strategies, including antimicrobial stewardship, environmental hygiene optimization, diagnostic stewardship, and adherence to evidence-based infection-prevention practices.

Healthcare-Associated Infections:

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Performance Update

- Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR) Performance
 - 2022 SIR: 1.162
 - 2023 SIR: 1.134
 - 2024 SIR: 0.488

Summary of Performance (2018–2024)

Glens Falls Hospital has continued to implement and sustain evidence-based strategies to reduce surgical site infections (SSIs) across surgical service lines. These initiatives—including preoperative optimization, standardized skin antisepsis, enhanced intraoperative sterile technique, and postoperative wound surveillance—enabled the organization to achieve and maintain a 57 percent reduction in all SSIs in 2019, significantly outperforming the original 30 percent reduction target.

Performance over the 2022–2024 period reflects ongoing recovery and stabilization following the operational disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. SIRs of 1.162 (2022) and 1.134 (2023) improved markedly to 0.488 in 2024, demonstrating renewed progress in aligning surgical infection outcomes with state and national benchmarks.

These results continue to guide focused QI efforts, including perioperative workflow standardization, antimicrobial stewardship, surgical safety bundle reinforcement, and cross-disciplinary performance monitoring to sustain long-term reductions in SSIs.

Chronic Disease Prevention:

- Provided **Health Home care coordination** services to adults and children enrolled in Medicaid. A 'Health Home' is a group of health care and service providers working together to make sure Medicaid members get the care and services they need to stay healthy.

- Partnered with 5 strategic local human service agencies to refer eligible individuals for **free cancer screenings**. The rates of comprehensive screenings for breast, cervical, colorectal cancer stayed steady compared to prior years at 60%.
- Organized **Cindy's Retreat, a weekend getaway for women living with and beyond cancer**, in partnership with the Silver Bay YMCA Resort and Conference Center. In 2022 - 2024 there were 6 retreats held with 10 participants at each retreat. Each spring the retreat is held for women who have metastatic or stage 4 cancer and every fall are for women whose cancer are treated for cure. All participants evaluated stated that the program helped them with tools for coping after their diagnosis and 100% stated that they felt better.
- Provided wigs and head coverings free of charge to patients undergoing chemotherapy at the C.R. Wood Cancer Center, through the Uniquely You Boutique and Salon. Nearly 850 patients used the salon between 2022 and 2024, and over 350 wigs were provided free of charge.
- Conducted 1 Comfort Camp each year in 2022-2024, a weekend overnight camp for children and teens who have experienced the death of a family member, in partnership with the Double H Hole in the Woods camp. Each camp had 35 children and evaluation of the program showed that 100% of the campers found the education and support helpful in reconnecting with their families during the stressful treatment timeframe.
- Conducted **free skin cancer screening** once per year, for a total of three screenings between 2022 and 2024, which are free and open to the community. Total number of individuals screened over the three years was 368. There were 5 early-stage melanomas found during this time frame. 80% of the attendees did not do annual screening and do not have a dermatologist and were thankful for this free event.
- Provided free accommodation through 755 room nights between 2022 and 2024, through **Amanda's House, a home away from home** for Glens Falls Hospital patients and their families who have traveled a distance for health care. Family members of patients in the ICU and other units were able to remain close to the hospital to make decisions about their care and in some cases be there when they passed away. Patients who may not otherwise have had access to care were treated at the C.R. Wood Cancer Center, the Wound Center, the Sleep Lab and/or received procedures on almost every unit of the hospital.
- Maintained NCQA recognition and enrollment in the annual sustainability model for all 7 primary care practices operated by Glens Falls Hospital under the **2017 Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH)** standards. This model ensures continuous work in meeting quality metrics including patient engagement, access and continuity of care, patient satisfaction, and risk stratification of patients to identify those that would benefit from care management
- Continue to build dementia capacity across the 17-county region that is served by the two AMHS "CEADs" (**Centers of Excellence for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias**) and fulfill the objectives of the NYS Department of Health (NYS DoH) grant (June 1, 2022-May 31, 2027).
 - Facilitate continuing education for Health Professionals to enhance the quality of care rendered to constituents, with an emphasis on diagnostic/management skills and research opportunities.
 - Maintain the MOU with the region's Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) to collaborate on initiatives that help identify neurocognitive diseases earlier in their progression. Continue to provide case review education sessions to the providers of Hudson Headwaters Health Network.
 - Execute on the work that is outlined in the BOLD grant which was awarded to the Glens Falls Hospital's CEAD by NYS DoH and The Centers for Disease Control to support public health initiatives for earlier diagnoses.

- Leverage the CEAD program to obtain additional funding and research opportunities in the Aging and Alzheimer's/Other Dementia space.
- Embed health professional education into the local nursing education programs to elevate nursing students' knowledge of dementia.
- Extend the impact of the GFH's original designation as an Age-Friendly Health System which was achieved in 2022 with the CEAD and an interdisciplinary group of professionals. Contribute to continuous improvement priorities, as established by the institution that help with aging and brain health; build on the foundation by serving Quality workgroups such as *Age-Friendly Health* and *Geriatric Emergency Care*.
- Continue to administer the grant that helps to underwrite, in-part, the salaries of the Neurologists, Advanced Practice Providers, and Social Worker who comprise the Neurology team. Fulfill the organization's grant obligation of operationalizing a successful interdisciplinary medical-social model.
- Implemented and sustained telehealth services post Covid era through 2022-2024. GFH leadership received the Telehealth Innovator of the Year for the entire north country.

Completed efforts to advance tobacco within the GFH Region:

- Outreached, engaged and/or re-engaged 15 medical and behavioral health systems and their key administrators to ascertain the current state of each systems tobacco use and dependence interventions and to assist and support the integration of evidence-based, tobacco dependence treatment services and policies across the healthcare system
- Educated 5 health systems on the benefits of integrating evidence-based, tobacco dependence treatment services and policies across the healthcare system
- Met with and enlisted influential local and regional organizations and members in activities to support and advance advocacy with decision makers of the targeted medical health systems.
- Obtained 1 system wide policy to the integration of evidence-based, tobacco dependence treatment services and policies across the healthcare system
- Obtained 5 MOU agreements to increase the delivery of comprehensive, evidence-based treatment for nicotine addiction and tobacco-use prevention.
- Collaborated on 2 HHHN Pilot Projects to identify gaps to increase the integrated of evidenced based tobacco treatment services via the Community Needs Assessment and the CD

Glens Falls Hospital: CR Wood Cancer Ctr

- Obtained MOU to utilize 5 A's and implement evidence based tobacco treatment programming to newly diagnosed patients identified as tobacco dependent
- Identified gaps, successes within current tobacco screening practices
- Established a system to offer/provide NYS Quit line resources
- Identified a RN Onc Navigator as a Tobacco Treatment Lead (TTD) and completed Certified Tobacco Treatment Specialist Training with Rutgers University
- Established a referral system to new onsite Certified Tobacco Treatment Specialist

HHHN:

- ***Community Needs Assessment Pilot Project:*** Obtained an MOU with HHHN to address tobacco use and health disparities within communities, and for HHHN to become the first Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) to complete a The Tobacco Use Treatment Capacity Needs

Assessment Tool. This tool is designed to be utilized by HSTFNY grantees to engage healthcare organizations and their staff in reviewing their current clinical practices related to the delivery of tobacco use treatment services to the patients they serve. The HHHN CNA team identified three of nineteen focus areas available to improve clinical practices related to the delivery of tobacco use treatment services to the patients they serve. The three focus areas were:

- Focus Area 10: Prescribing and Providing NRT
- Focus Area 12: Maximize Billing and Reimbursement
- Focus Area 13: Competent and Trained Staff
- **Heart Network CDCCN Pilot Project:** collaborated to do an internal Train the Trainer training of 5 A's and the process of referral for Nurse Leaders, Care Coord and others to improve implementation of comprehensive tobacco treatment

ASCEND:

- Improved implementation of a comprehensive tobacco dependence treatment with the adoption of a standard of care with North Country Nicotine Consultants and the Health Systems for a Tobacco Free NY grant at GFH.
- Re-ignited this partnership, obtained an MOU and to facilitate partnership and collaboration with Washington County Public Health TTS via the Commit to Quit Program to support the integration of comprehensive, evidence-based tobacco treatment program for nicotine within 2 locations
- Formed and maintained a committee meet to work toward the goals of increasing the delivery of comprehensive, evidence-based treatment for nicotine addiction and tobacco-use prevention.
- Offered/provided NYS Quitline resources within Quit Kits

SUNY ADK:

- Signed an MOU to increase the delivery of comprehensive, evidence-based treatment for nicotine addiction and tobacco-use prevention.
- Identified tobacco champion lead for CTTS training
- Coordinated with Washington County Public Health TTS to support the integration of comprehensive, evidence-based programs for nicotine addiction on campus
- Conducted E-Check Up to Go Assessment
- Establishing a referral system for tobacco treatment specialists and the NYS Quitline

Washington County Public Health and Disparity Project:

- Obtained an MOU to increase the delivery of comprehensive, evidence-based treatment for nicotine addiction and tobacco-use prevention via Washington County Public Health's Commit to Quit Program at ASCEND Mental Wellness, Washington County Jail, and at SUNY Adirondack.
- Supported the development and implementation of a system to document referrals and services to assist and support the integration of evidence-based, tobacco dependence treatment services and policies across the healthcare system
- Formed and maintained a committee to increase the delivery of comprehensive, evidence-based treatment for nicotine addiction and tobacco-use prevention.
- Facilitated partnership with the NYS Quitline to promote, refer and offer NYS Quitline resources

- Supported the development of the Tobacco Treatment Tablet Project with public libraries located within Washington County to implement and sustain online cessation. 2 tablets were provided and are maintained by Glens Falls Hospital. 3 individuals were supported virtually.
- Coordinated with community-based organizations within Washington County to promote the Washington County Commit to Quit Program and expand outreach.
- Funded the designing and creation of the Commit to Quit, Quit Kits
- Continued to advance policy and environmental changes to **promote physical activity and nutrition:**
 - Number of 3 worksites and 7 community settings recruited, assessed, and applying behavioral design strategies
 - 14 childcare providers that improve policies, practices, and environments for physical activity and nutrition
 - 9 of municipalities identified, assessed, and received training, technical assistance, and resources
 - 8 school districts with established wellness committees and implemented Wellness Policies and Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs

The complete 2022-2024 CHNA can be found on the GFH website at <https://www.albanymed.org/glensfalls/glens-falls-hospital-health-promotion-center/>.

Dissemination

The 2025- 2027 GFH CHNA, along with the corresponding IS, is available at <https://www.albanymed.org/glensfalls/glens-falls-hospital-health-promotion-center/>.

The previous three most recent CHNAs are also available on the site. GFH will also use various mailings, newsletters and reports to ensure the availability of the CHNA and IS is widely publicized with opportunity to provide comments and feedback. Hard copies will be made available at no cost to anyone who requests one.

Approval

The CHNA Committee worked with Senior Leadership to develop the plans, which were presented to the Glens Falls Hospital Affairs Committee for approval. The Affairs Committee was provided with an overview summary of the CHNA and Implementation Strategy in advance and a brief presentation was conducted during a regular monthly meeting to communicate highlights and answer questions. The CHNA and Implementation Strategy were approved on November 20, 2025. Elements from those documents were combined to create a Community Service Plan for submission to the NYS DOH. A signed copy is available upon request.



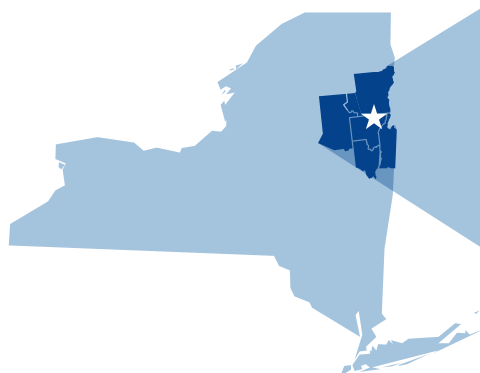
ALBANY MED Health System

GLENS FALLS HOSPITAL

A **REGIONAL** HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

 **20+** **REGIONAL**
LOCATIONS


391
BEDS




2,380
EMPLOYEES

563
MEDICAL
STAFF

PROUD TO ACHIEVE
MAGNET®
RECOGNITION
FOR NURSING EXCELLENCE



153

**EMPLOYED PHYSICIANS,
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS
& NURSE PRACTITIONERS**

SPECIALIZING IN
General Surgery
ENT
Urology
Thoracic
Neurology
Oncology
Cardiology
Primary Care
Behavioral Health


**C.R. WOOD
CANCER
CENTER**

1,000+
**PATIENTS DIAGNOSED
& TREATED ANNUALLY**

Annually*

882
BABIES BORN
IN THE
**JOYCE STOCK
SNUGGERY**

 **42,540**
E.D. VISITS

12,473
INPATIENT
DISCHARGES 

**SURGERIES
PERFORMED**
9,086

Appendix B: Adirondack Rural Health Network Community Health Assessment Committee Members and Meeting Schedule






CHA Committee Contact List

County Health Departments	Phone Number	Primary Representative	Additional Representatives
Clinton County Health Department	518-565-4840	Mandy Snay (mandy.snay@clintoncountyny.gov) x4928	
Essex County Health Department	518-873-3500	Linda Beers (Linda.Beers@essexcountyny.gov) x3515	Jessica Darney Buehler (jessica.darneybuehler@essexcountyny.gov) x3514 Andrea Whitmarsh (andrea.whitmarsh@essexcountyny.gov)
Franklin County Public Health	518-481-1709	Hannah Busman (hannah.busman@franklincountyny.gov)	Sarah Granquist (sarah.granquist@franklincountyny.gov)
Fulton County Public Health	518-736-5721	Laurel Headwell (lheadwell@fultoncountyny.gov) x5720	Angela Stuart Palmer (apalmer@fultoncountyny.gov)
Hamilton County Public Health	518-648-6497	Junie Delizo (jdelizo@hamiltoncountyny.gov)	Jacob Stewart (jstewart@fultoncountyny.gov)
Warren County Health Services	518-761-6580	Ginelle Jones (jonesg@warrencountyny.gov)	Maria Luz McKay (mmckay@hamiltoncountyny.gov)
Washington County Public Health	518-746-2400	Tina McDougall (tmcdougall@washingtoncountyny.gov) x2429	Dan Durkee (durkeed@warrencountyny.gov) x6580 Olivia Cohen (cohen@warrencountyny.gov) Jignasha Shah (shahj@warrencountyny.gov) Katie Boyle (boylek@warrencountyny.gov)
Hospitals			Elizabeth St. John (estjohn@washingtoncountyny.gov) Alyssa Arlen (aarden@washingtoncountyny.gov)
Adirondack Medical Center	518-897-2735	Matt Scollin (mgscollin@adirondackhealth.org) 518-897-2341	Lisa Tuggle (ltuggle@adirondackhealth.org) 518-897-4774
Glens Falls Hospital	518-926-6899	Shannon Gaczol (sgaczol@glensfallshosp.org)	
Nathan Littauer Hospital	518-773-5212	Geoff Peck (gpeck@nlh.org)	Dakota Pike (dpik@nlh.org)
UVMHN - Alice Hyde Medical Center	518-481-2410	Annette Marshall (amarshall@alicehyde.com) x2410	
UVMHN - CVPH	518-314-3327	Ken Thayer (kthayer@cvph.org)	Gregory E. Freeman (GFreeman@cvph.org)
UVMHN - Elizabethtown Community Hospital	518-873-3125	Amanda Whisher (awhisher@ech.org) 518-873-3125	Julie Tromblee (jtromblee@ech.org) Jodi Gibbs (jgibbs@ech.org)
AHI			
	518-480-0111	Sara Deukmejian (sdeukmejian@ahihealth.org) x317	Jennifer Muthig (jmuthig@ahihealth.org) Laura Morris (lmorris@ahihealth.org)

Committee Meeting Dates

2023 CHA Quarterly Meeting Dates:		
10-Mar-23		
9-Jun-23		
8-Sep-23		
8-Dec-23		
2025 Data Sub-Committee Meeting Dates:		
17-Jan-25		
19-Feb-25		
12-Mar-25		
2025 CHA Quarterly Meeting Dates:		
7-Mar-25		
16-May-25		
5-Sep-25		
5-Dec-25		

Domains and Priorities

Domain	Priorities
 Economic Stability	Economic Wellbeing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Unemployment • Nutrition Security • Housing Stability and Affordability
 Social and Community Context	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxiety and Stress • Suicide • Depression • Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention • Tobacco/ E-cigarette Use • Alcohol Use • Adverse Childhood Experiences • Healthy Eating
 Neighborhood and Built Environment	Safe and Healthy Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities For Active Transportation and Physical Activity • Access to Community Services and Support • Injuries and Violence
 Health Care Access and Quality	<div> <div> Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to and Use of Prenatal Care • Prevention of Infant and Maternal Mortality • Preventive Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control • Oral Health Care </div> <div> Healthy Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Immunization ◦ Hearing screening and follow up ◦ Lead screening • Early Intervention • Childhood Behavioral Health </div> </div>
 Education Access and Quality	PreK-12 Student Success And Educational Attainment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Wellness Promoting Schools • Opportunities for Continued Education



2025 Data Methodology

Background:

The Community Health Assessment (CHA) Committee, facilitated by the Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN), a program of Adirondack Health Institute (AHI), is a multi-county, regional stakeholder group, that convenes to support ongoing health planning and assessment by working collaboratively on interventions, and developing the planning documents required by the New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to advance the New York State Prevention Agenda.

The overarching goal of collecting and providing this data to the CHA Committee is to provide a comprehensive picture of individual counties as well as an overview of population health within the ARHN region, as well as Montgomery and Saratoga counties. The ARHN region is comprised of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties.

When available, Upstate New York (NY) data is provided as a benchmark statistic. Upstate NY is calculated as the NYS total minus New York City (NYC), which includes New York, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens counties.

Demographic Profile:

Demographic data was primarily taken from the United States Census Bureau 2023 American Consumer Survey 5-year estimates. Additional sources include: 2020 Census Estimate: Census Quick Stats, and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) Crop Acreage Data Reported to FSA. Information included in the demographic profile includes square mileage, population, family status, poverty, immigrant status, housing, vehicle accessibility education, and employment status/sector.

Health System Profile:

The Health System Profile data includes hospital, nursing home, and adult care facilities, bed counts, physician data, and licensure data. Data on facilities is sourced from the NYS Department of Health, NYS Health Profiles, covering profiles for hospitals, nursing homes, and adult care facilities. Licensure data is pulled from the NYS Education Department (NYSED).

Education Profile:

The Education Profile is separated into two parts: 1) Education System Information and 2) School Districts by County.

- 1) The Education System Profile includes student enrollment, student to teacher ratios, English proficiency rates, free lunch eligibility rates, as well as high school graduate

statistics. Data was sourced from the NYSED and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

- 2) The Education System Profiles by School District identifies all the school districts in each county, sourced from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Profile:

ALICE profile data includes total households, ALICE households over 65 years, ALICE households by race/ethnicity, poverty/ALICE percentages within each county, unemployment rates, percent of residents with health insurance, and median household income. All ALICE data is reflective of data presented in the ALICE profile originated from the 2024 ALICE report (www.unitedforalice.org/new-york). Within the ALICE report, data was pulled from the 2022 American Community Survey, 2022 ALICE Threshold and ALICE county demographics.

County Health Rankings (CHR) Profile:

The County Health Rankings profile includes indicators from the 2025 CHR release, with focuses on Population Health and Well-Being and Community Conditions. The population health and well-being section focuses on length of life and quality of life indicators. The community conditions section focuses on health infrastructure, physical environment, and social and economic factors.

The County Health Rankings identifies the two focus areas as:

- **Population health and well-being** is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.
- **Community conditions** include the social and economic factors, physical environment and health infrastructure in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. Community conditions are also referred to as the social determinants of health.

**All data included in the writing analysis relating to the County Health Rankings section is pulled from the website directly and does not reflect analysis completed by ARHN. Strengths and areas for improvement are identified by County Health Rankings.*

Data Dashboard:

The Data Dashboard, compiled of 355 data indicators, provides an overview of population health as compared to the ARHN region, Upstate New York region, Prevention Agenda Benchmark and/or NYS.

Each source file has visualization aspects to better depict data, as well as a deep dive tab that provides a table with a benchmark comparison, color-coded to identify where the county rate falls in comparison.

The Data Dashboard is composed of 10 sources, each with their own overview and deep dive tab.

Data and statistics for all indicators come from a variety of sources, including:

- Prevention Agenda Dashboard (PA) – 65 indicators
- Community Health Indicator Reports (CHIRs) – 204 indicators
- NYS Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Health Indicators – 45 indicators
- Division of Criminal Justice Services Index, Property, and Firearm Rates (DCJS) – 3 indicators
- NYS Traffic Safety Statistical Repository (ITSMR) – 6 indicators
- Student Weight Status Category Reporting System (SWSCRS) Data – 8 indicators
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Atlas – 2 indicators
- NYS Department of Health Tobacco Enforcement Compliance Results (Tobacco) – 4 indicators
- NYS Department of Health Maternal and Child Health (MCH) – 15 indicators
- Department of Health, Wadsworth Center (Wadsworth) – 3 indicators

ARHN Region Calculations:

The ARHN region includes Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington Counties.

- For percentages, formula is $[(\text{sum all numerators} / \text{sum of all denominators}) * 100]$.
- For rates per 100,000, formula is $[(\text{sum all numerators} / \text{sum of all denominators}) * 100000]$
- For rates per 10,000, formula is $[(\text{sum all numerators} / \text{sum of all denominators}) * 10000]$
- For rates per 1000, formula is $[(\text{sum all numerators} / \text{sum of all denominators}) * 1000]$

** For ratio of rates, differences in rates, and indicators that include 3 or more ARHN counties as unstable/unavailable/suppressed, ARHN rates/percentages are unable to be calculated.*

UPSTATE Calculations:

Upstate NY includes all counties in NYS counties except for the five boroughs of NYC: Kings, Queens, New York, Richmond, and Bronx counties.

- For percentages, formula is $[(A) * 100]$
- For rates per 100,000, formula is $[(A) * 100000]$
- For rates per 10,000, formula is $[(A) * 10000]$

- For rates per 1000, formula is $[(A) * 1000]$

For all data sources, the information under a. identifies **A**.

1. PA
 - a. The NYS Prevention Agenda Dashboard provides a New York State (excluding NYC) region.
2. CHIRs
 - a. A NYS (excluding NYC) region is provided for some indicators. For indicators without a NYS (excluding NYC) measure, calculations were provided (using the methodology above) when data was available.
3. BRFSS
 - a. A NYS exclusive of NYC region is available for some indicators. For indicators without a NYS Exclusive of NYC region, calculations were provided (using the methodology above) when data was available.
4. MCH
 - a. The NYS Maternal-Child Health Dashboard provides a New York State (excluding NYC) measure.
5. SWSCRS
 - a. The Student Weight Status Category Reporting System features a Statewide (Excluding NYC) region.
6. For Wadsworth, DCJS, ITSMR, USDA, and Tobacco data sources, upstate rates were calculated using the calculation below:

$$\left[\frac{\text{Total numerator for NYS} - \text{Total numerator for NYC}}{\text{Total denominator for NYS} - \text{Total denominator for NYC}} \right] \times \text{Specific Rate}$$

**NYS totals are either provided by the source or computer incorporating all the counties within NYS.*

**NYC totals include the five NYC boroughs: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties.*

**Specific rate multiplier depends on the indicator (i.e. rate per 100,000, rate per 10,000, or rate per 1,000).*

All rates in the ARHN region and Upstate NY (where not provided by the data source) are calculated (unless data is not available for calculations).

Unstable Estimates:

Due to limitations in the PowerBI software, all unstable estimates are identified in a column of each data sources deep dive or data compilation table. For further information on what

quantifies the indicator as unstable, please see below for explanations (provided by each data source) or visit the data source website for more information.

Prevention Agenda Dashboard

- Multiple years of data were combined to generate more stable estimates when the number of events for an indicator was small (i.e., rare conditions).
The relative standard error (RSE) is a tool for assessing reliability of an estimate. A large RSE is produced when estimates are calculated based on a small number of cases.² Estimates with large RSEs are considered less reliable than estimates with small RSEs. The [National Center for Health Statistics](#) recommends that estimates with RSEs greater than 30% should be considered unreliable/unstable.³
- The RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, then multiplying that result by 100. The RSE is expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- For the Prevention Agenda dashboard, an asterisk (*) or plus (+) symbol is used to indicate that a percentage, rate, or ratio is unreliable/unstable. This usually occurs when there are less than 10 events in the numerator (RSE is greater than 30%).

Data Suppression for Confidentiality

Results are not shown (i.e., suppressed) when issues of confidentiality exist. Suppression rules vary depending on the data source and the indicator.

Table 1. Summary of data suppression and statistical evaluation significance for the Prevention Agenda Indicators by data source

Data Sources	Suppression Criteria	Statistical Significance Techniques
Sample Surveys		
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	Denominator <30	95% CI comparison
BRFSS and Expanded BRFSS	Numerator <6 or Denominator <50	95% CI comparison
US Census		90% CI comparison
National Survey on Drug Use and Health		95% CI comparison
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Denominator <100	95% CI comparison
Youth Tobacco Survey		95% CI comparison
Population Count Data		

Death	Single Year: Denominator population <50; Three-Year Combined: Denominator population <30	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05 Rate difference: one sided 95% CI comparison
Birth	Single Year: Denominator total Births <50	One sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Surveillance		One sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
HIV Surveillance	Numerator 1-2 cases	County level (rate): one sided 95% CI comparison; State level (rate): one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
SPARCS	Numerator between 1 - 5 cases	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05; Ratio/Rate difference: one sided 95% CI comparison
Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) Registry	Numerator between 1 - 5 cases	One sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05

CI: Confidence Interval

BRFSS: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

SPARCS: Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System

Community Health Indicator Reports (CHIRs)

- Multiple years of data were combined to generate more stable estimates when the number of events for an indicator was small (i.e., rare conditions).
The relative standard error (RSE) is a tool for assessing reliability of an estimate. A large RSE is produced when estimates are calculated based on a small number of cases.² Estimates with large RSEs are considered less reliable than estimates with small RSEs. The [National Center for Health Statistics](#) recommends that estimates with RSEs greater than 30% should be considered unreliable/unstable.³
- The RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, then multiplying that result by 100. The RSE is expressed as a percent of the estimate.

- For notation purposes, an asterisk (*) symbol is used to indicate that a percentage, rate, or ratio is unreliable/unstable. This usually occurs when there are less than 10 events in the numerator (RSE is greater than 30%).

Data Suppression Rules for Confidentiality

Results are not shown (i.e., suppressed) when issues of confidentiality exist. Suppression rules vary depending on the data source and the indicator. An 's' notation indicates that the data did not meet reporting criteria.

Table 1. Summary of Data Suppression Rules

Data Sources	Suppression Criteria
Bureau of Dental Health (BDH)	Margin of error >20% or Denominator <50
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Expanded BRFSS	Denominator <50 or Numerator < 10
Vital Statistics - Death Records	Denominator population <30
Statewide Perinatal Data System (SPDS) - birth records	Denominator population/births <30
AIDS/HIV	Numerator 1-2 cases
Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) - ED and hospital records	Numerator 1-5 cases
Office of Quality and Patient Safety (QARR and eQARR)	Denominator <30 and Numerator >0 cases
Cancer Registry	Numerator 1 - 15 cases
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System	Annual population less than 1,000 and secondary suppression
NYS Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System (PNSS) - WIC Program	Denominator <100

NYS Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Health Indicators

Limitations of Use:

- Data are sample based and therefore subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability for each indicator is highlighted by including the 95% confidence interval.
- Data are based on respondents' answers to a telephone survey, so data are self-reported and therefore potentially subject to response bias, recall bias, social desirability bias, and other limitations associated with self-report. Great effort is undertaken when administering the BRFSS to mitigate or minimize the risk of such biases, but they cannot be eliminated altogether.
- Indicator estimates are sometimes based on small samples, resulting in low precision of the estimates. If the eBRFSS or BRFSS sample has less than 10 respondents with the condition measured by the health indicator or less than 50 respondents at risk for the health condition, the crude and age-adjusted rates are suppressed. The suppression is noted in the "Notes" field.
- Some crude/age-adjusted rates that meet this requirement may still be estimated but with high variability. Highly variable rates are defined as having confidence limits greater than $\pm 10\%$.
- These highly variable rates are flagged as being unreliable in the "Notes" section. In addition, the age-adjustment process may generate rates that are suspect, due to small (three or fewer observations) age-adjustment cells. The age-adjusted rates with which there are concerns are identified in the "Notes" field. Age-adjusted rates are not calculated for indicators that apply to a specific age-group (e.g., adults 50 to 75 years of age). The indicators with an age-restriction are identified in the "Notes" field.

Division of Criminal Justice Services Index, Property, and Firearm Rates

Limitations of Data Use:

- Although crime reports are collected from more than 500 NYS police and sheriffs' departments, this data set is limited to the crimes reported to the police agencies but not the total crimes that occurred.

- Requests for additional information, missing data or actual copies of the crime reports should be directed to DCJS or the local submitting police agency.
- Public access to this crime data is intended solely to allow the public convenient and immediate access to public information. While all attempts are made to provide accurate, current and reliable information, the Division of Criminal Justice Services recognizes the possibility of human and/or mechanical error and that information captured at a point in time may change over time

NYS Traffic Safety Statistical Repository (TSSR)

- ITSMR provides data on police-reported fatal and personal injury crashes and select tickets issued by law enforcement agency via our PTS Data Form. These data include numbers of crashes submitted to the DMV that were “reportable,” meaning a motor vehicle crash reported by a police officer or a motorist, in which there was a fatality, a person injured, and/or property damage of more than \$1,000 to the vehicle of one person. Crashes that occurred in parking lots or on private property are excluded. The ticket counts include only those tickets issued by the police agency and submitted to the DMV.
- In the TSSR ITSMR also provides Crash Data by County and Municipality and Ticket Data by County and Municipality. The crash data here include reportable crashes that occurred within the municipality, regardless of the agency that submitted the crash reports. The ticket data here include the municipality where the tickets were issued, regardless of the agency that submitted the tickets. In the TSSR report County Traffic Tickets — Select Violations by Enforcement Agency, tables show TSLED tickets issued by enforcement agency and submitted to the DMV.
- Tickets submitted to the DMV after DMV has given ITSMR the okay to finalize the ticket data for a calendar year will not appear in that year’s totals.

Student Weight Status Category Reporting System (SWSCRS) Data

Limitations of Data:

- Because of restrictions in reporting due to the FERPA there was variation in how much of the student population was represented in the data school districts submitted, especially among smaller school districts. Therefore, the percentage of the student population represented in the county and regional level estimates may vary. This limits researchers’ ability to draw absolute conclusions about observed differences in student weight status among counties and regions.
- Because school district boundaries do not align with county or regional boundaries, the county and regional-level estimates reflect data from students attending school within districts assigned a particular county or regional-code. County/regional assignment is not based on county or region of residence. The Page 3 of 3 county and regional-level

estimates represent the percentage of students within a weight status category reported to the Student Weight Status Category Reporting System.

- These data should not be considered to represent all school aged-children attending school in that county or region because of: restrictions in reporting due to FERPA, parents/guardians' ability to request that their child's weight status data be excluded from reporting, and other sources of missing data.

US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Atlas

The current version of the Food Environment Atlas has more than 280 variables, including new indicators on food banks and nutrition assistance program participation rates. All of the data included in the Atlas are aggregated into an Excel spreadsheet for easy download. These data come from a variety of sources and cover varying years and geographic levels. The documentation for each version of the data provides complete information on definitions and data sources.

In the downloadable Excel spreadsheets:

- State and county Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes are provided.
- The variable lookup file links the short field descriptions (indicator names) used in the data file with the longer indicator names used in the Atlas.
- Unless otherwise noted with asterisks on the longer indicator names (in the variable lookup file), indicators are county-level measures. A single asterisk * denotes a State-level indicator, while a double asterisk ** denotes a regional-level indicator.
- "No data" fields are empty or referenced with "-9999".
- Supplemental data are provided in additional tabs (State- and county-level data are provided separately).

NYS Department of Health Tobacco Enforcement Compliance Results

Limitations of Use:

- County health departments and the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs may provide this information on their own websites. These websites and the data on them may be updated more frequently. More detailed information may be obtained directly from these partner agencies or DOH through the Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) process. The FOIL process for DOH can be found on its website, for other agencies' FOIL process please contact them directly.
- Enforcement data reflects information that was gathered during an inspection, and confirmed through official enforcement action. There may be a significant delay between the date of an inspection and the date that a violation is confirmed through

enforcement action. Accordingly, enforcement data included in a certain measurement period may actually reflect violations that occurred in a previous measurement period.

- As previously stated, the data in Health Data NY maps, data lists, and data tables is updated annually. Requests for data pertaining to more recent inspections, or requests for more detailed information or copies of individual inspection reports should be directed to the individual county health department, New York City Department of Consumer Affairs, or State District Office which conducted the inspection or inspections in question.

NYS Department of Health Maternal and Child Health

Unstable Estimates:

- Multiple years of data were combined to generate more stable estimates when the number of events for an indicator was small (i.e., rare conditions). The relative standard error (RSE) is a tool for assessing reliability of an estimate. A large RSE is produced when estimates are calculated based on a small number of cases.¹ Estimates with large RSEs are considered less reliable than estimates with small RSEs. The [National Center for Health Statistics](#) recommends that estimates with RSEs greater than 30% should be considered unreliable/unstable.²
- The RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, then multiplying that result by 100. The RSE is expressed as a percent of the estimate.
- For the Maternal and Child Health dashboard, an asterisk (*) symbol is used to indicate that a percentage or rate is unreliable/unstable. This usually occurs when there are fewer than 10 events in the numerator (RSE is greater than 30%).

Data Suppression for Confidentiality

Results are not shown (i.e., suppressed) when issues of confidentiality exist. Suppression rules vary depending on the data source and the indicator.

Table 1. Summary of data suppression and statistical evaluation significance for the Maternal and Child Health Indicators by data source

Data Sources	Suppression Criteria	Statistical Significance Techniques
Sample Surveys		
BRFSS (NYS)	Unweighted numerator <6 or Unweighted denominator <50	95% CI comparison
BRFSS (CDC)	Unweighted denominator <30	95% CI comparison

NSCH	Unweighted denominator <30	95% CI comparison
YRBSS	Unweighted denominator < 100	95% CI comparison
NYS PRAMS	Unweighted denominator < 30	95% CI comparison
Population Count Data		
NYS VS	Denominator population or event <30	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
NYS SPARCS	Numerator between 1 - 5 cases	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
HCUP-SID	Numerator <=10	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
NVSS	Numerator <10	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for WIC	Indicator has a denominator <50	Rate/percentage: one sided chi-square test with p-value <0.05

- CI: Confidence Interval
- [BRFSS](#): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
[SPARCS](#): Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System
[Vital Statistics](#): New York State Vital Statistics (NYS VS Event Registry)
[YRBSS](#): Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System
[PRAMS](#): Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
- [HRSA provided data](#)⁶ are from the following sources:
 - [BRFSS \(CDC\)](#): Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
 - [HCUP-SID](#): Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project-State Inpatient Database
 - [NSCH](#): National Survey of Children's Health
 - [NVSS](#): National Vital Statistics System ([Natality and Death](#))
 - [WIC](#): Women, Infants, and Children (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program)
 - [CMS](#): Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Department of Health, Wadsworth Center

Limitations of Use:

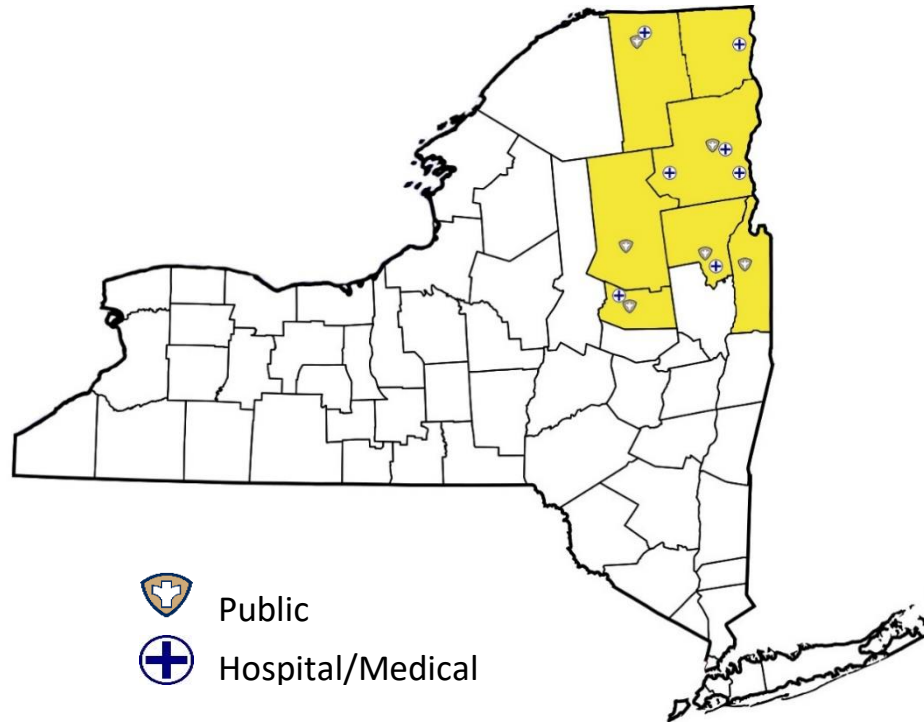
- Address accuracy is dependent on the information provided by the individual submitting the rabies specimen. Additionally, not all submissions are included in the monthly

reports; samples received from out of state and samples that are unsatisfactory for testing are not listed. However, all samples, regardless of the testing outcome, are included in the annual report

(<https://www.wadsworth.org/programs/id/rabies/reports>).

- The data does not describe why the animal was tested. The most common reason to request rabies testing is due to human exposure. However, because rabies has a 99.9% fatality rate, the laboratory often receives samples from animals with neurological illness to rule out rabies before additional tests are performed. For example, the laboratory receives exotic animals with neurological illnesses from zoological settings for rabies testing. If these animals test negative for rabies, additional post-mortem tests can be completed to determine the cause of illness without the risk of exposing multiple people or testing facilities to rabies. The data is not necessarily representative of rabies in wild populations. The data may be biased, since a greater number of sick animals are submitted for testing, as opposed to healthy animals randomly chosen from the wild population.

2025 STAKEHOLDER SURVEY REPORT



Adirondack Rural Health Network Area

Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton,
Warren, and Washington Counties



The Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) is a program of AHI-Adirondack Health Institute, supported by the New York State Department of Health, Office of Health Systems Management, Division of Health Facility Planning, Charles D. Cook Office of Rural Health.

2025

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Adirondack Rural Health Network:

The Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) is a program of Adirondack Health Institute, Inc. (AHI), a 501c3 not-for-profit organization. ARHN is the longest-running program of AHI, established in 1987 through a New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) Rural Health Network Development Grant. ARHN is a multi-stakeholder, regional coalition that informs planning and assessment, provides education and training to further the implementation of the NYS DOH Health Prevention Agenda, and offers other resources that support the development of the regional health care system. Since its inception, ARHN has provided a forum to assess regional population health needs and develop collaborative responses to priorities. ARHN includes organizations from Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties.

Description of the Community Health Assessment Committee:

Since 2002, ARHN has been recognized as the leading sponsor of formal community health planning throughout the region. The Community Health Assessment (CHA) Committee, facilitated by ARHN, is a multi-county, regional stakeholder group consisting of hospitals and local county health departments that convenes to develop and support sophisticated process for ongoing community health planning and assessment and planning for the defined region to address identified regional priorities. The CHA Committee is made up of representatives from the following organizations:

- Adirondack Health
- Clinton County Health Department
- University of Vermont Health Network - Alice Hyde Medical Center
- University of Vermont Health Network - Elizabethtown Community Hospital
- Essex County Health Department
- Franklin County Public Health
- Fulton County Public Health
- Glens Falls Hospital
- Hamilton County Public Health and Nursing Services
- Nathan Littauer Hospital
- University of Vermont Health Network – Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital
- Warren County Health Services
- Washington County Public Health.

The purpose of the CHA Committee is to address regional priorities, identify interventions, and develop the planning documents required by NYS DOH and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in an effort to advance the New York State Prevention Agenda.

CHA Data Sub-Committee:

The Data Sub-Committee (DSC) is a subset of CHA partners that meet regularly to review the tools and processes used by CHA Committee members to develop their Community Health Assessments (CHAs) and Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs), as well as their Community Health Improvement Plans (CHIPs) and Community Service Plans (CSPs). The DSC also works to identify opportunities to strengthen the CHA/CHNA/CHIP/CSP process. One of the primary activities of the DSC was to collaboratively develop a stakeholder survey.

The DSC met nine times from January 2024 through January 2025. Meetings were held via Webex. Attendance ranged from 6 to 11 subcommittee members per meeting. Meetings were facilitated by AHI staff from ARHN and attended by members of the AHI Data and Analytics team.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

Survey Creation:

The 2025 CHA Stakeholder Survey was updated by the DSC, with the definitive version incorporating additional questions and information related to Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), aligning with the priorities of the 2025-2030 NYS Prevention Agenda.

Survey Facilitation:

ARNH facilitated the release of the stakeholder survey across its seven-county service area to gather input on regional health care needs and priorities for the CHA Committee. Survey participants included professionals from health care, social services, education, and government, as well as community members. The ARHN region comprises Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington Counties.

Survey Logistics:

The survey was developed through SurveyMonkey and included 14 community health questions along with several demographic questions. The CHA Committee compiled a county level list of health care, social service, education, government, and service providers (hereafter referred to as community stakeholders) to receive the survey. In total, 889 community stakeholders were identified for distribution.

In early February 2025, CHA Committee partners sent an initial email to community stakeholders introducing the survey and providing a web-based link. ARHN followed up with several reminder emails to stakeholders who had not completed the survey. Additionally, CHA Committee members were provided with the names of all non-respondents for additional follow-up, at partner discretion.

The survey requested that community stakeholders rank the five domains of SDOH based on their impact within their communities and identify key priority areas addressed by their organizations. Respondents also provided insight into what they viewed as the top health concerns in their communities and the most influential contributing factors. A full list of survey questions can be found under Appendix A.

Survey Responses and Analysis:

A total of 307 responses were received through March 14, 2025, resulting in a response rate of 34.5%. Respondents were asked to indicate the counties in which they provide services and were able to select multiple counties, as appropriate. County specific response totals are outlined in the “*By County*” section.

Analysis is organized both alphabetically and in the order of which questions appeared on the survey to support easier comprehension. Each table is clearly labeled to indicate whether the data is presented as response counts or percentages. For tables involving county data, color coding is used to differentiate counties. Written analysis accompanies each section and present findings are in percentages.

This report provides a regional overview of the results, focusing on the ARHN service area. It provides individual analyses of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties. The stakeholder survey aimed to collect insights from diverse sectors and perspectives to inform our understanding of community needs. These findings will guide strategic planning across the Adirondack region, benefiting partners who serve individual counties, and those whose footprint covers multiple counties.

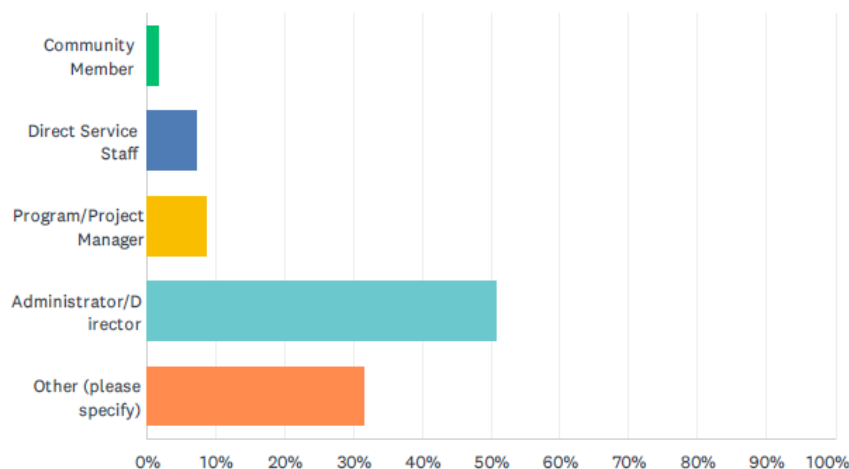
Clinton
Essex
Franklin
Fulton
Hamilton
Warren
Washington

ANALYSIS:

Q3. Job Title/Role

Approximately 50.83% of respondents identified themselves as *Administrator or Director*, making it the most common selection. The second most frequent response was the “*Other*” category, accounting for 31.56% of responses. Among those who selected “*Other*,” common roles included *President, Nurse and Purse Practitioner, School Nurse, Town Supervisors, or other county-level roles*.

It is important to note that based on responses indicated their roles did not fit the available options. To improve future surveys, it is recommended to expand the list of job titles to better capture the range of positions held by stakeholders



Respondent Job Titles		
Job Title	Responses	
	Count	Percentage
Community Member	5	1.66%
Direct Service Staff	22	7.31%
Program/Project Manager	26	8.64%
Administrator/Director	153	50.83%
Other	95	31.56%

Q5. Indicate the one community sector that best describes your organization/agency:

Community stakeholders were asked to identify one community sector that best described their organization or agency. Respondents represented a diverse range of services, with the most frequently selected sectors being *Education (27.09%)*, which includes both K-12 and College/Universities, followed by *Health Care Provider (12.04%)*, *Local Government (11.04%)*, and *Other (10.70%)*.

Among those who selected “*Other*,” most listed roles could have fit into one of the defined sectors. To improve clarity in future surveys, it is recommended to refine sector definitions or offer clarifying examples to help respondents accurately categorize their roles.

Community Sector	1-25	25-50	50-75	75-100
College/University	2 (0.67%)			
Disability Services	5 (1.67%)			
Early Childhood	7 (2.34%)			
Economic Development	2 (0.67%)			
Employment/Job Training	3 (1.00%)			
Food/Nutrition	8 (2.68%)			
Foundation/Philanthropy	1 (0.33%)			
Health Based CBO	7 (2.34%)			
Health Care Provider		36 (12.04%)		
Housing	3 (1.00%)			
Law Enforcement/Corrections	11 (3.68%)			
Local Government (e.g., elected official, zoning/planning board)		33 (11.04%)		
Media	1 (0.33%)			
Mental, Emotional, Behavioral Health Provider	15 (5.02%)			
Other		32 (10.70%)		
Public Health	23 (7.69%)			
Recreation	3 (1.00%)			
School (K-12)				79 (26.42%)
Seniors/Aging Services	10 (3.34%)			
Social Services	15 (5.02%)			
Transportation	3 (1.00%)			

Q6. Indicate the region/counties your organization/agency serves:

Respondents were asked to indicate which county or counties their organization or agency serves. Over 93% of responses (285 total) were from Clinton, Essex, and Washington counties. Approximately 28.5% of respondents reported serving counties outside the seven ARHN counties, including Montgomery and Saratoga counties. In addition, 22% of respondents identified themselves as serving the entirety of the Adirondack/North Country region. It should be noted that the figures below exceed 100%, as many organizations serve multiple counties.

Respondents by County		
County	Count	Percentage
Adirondack/North Country Region	68	22.30%
Clinton	78	25.57%
Essex	118	38.68%
Franklin	70	22.95%
Fulton	52	17.05%
Hamilton	46	15.08%
Montgomery	30	9.84%
Saratoga	39	12.79%
Warren	65	21.31%
Washington	89	29.18%
Other (please specify)	18	5.90%

**Figures do not add up to 100% due to multiple counties per organization*

Respondents in the *Other* column identified a variety of counties outside the region, including St. Lawrence (6), Schenectady (4), Albany (3), Rensselaer (3), Jefferson (3), Schoharie (3), Herkimer (2), Vermont (2), and Herkimer (2).

Q7. What are the top five health concerns affecting the residents of the counties your organization/agency serves?

Community stakeholders were asked to identify what they believed to be the top five health concerns affecting residents in the counties their organization or agency serves. Respondents ranked their selections from one, the highest health concern, to five, indicating the lowest health concern.

According to the survey results, the top five health concerns affecting the residents within the ARHN region were *Mental Health (22.83%)*, *Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use (11.59%)*, *Child/Adolescent emotional health (10.14%)*, *Adverse Childhood Experiences (8.33%)*, with a tie for fifth between *Overweight/Obesity (6.88%)* and *Cancers (6.88%)*.

Health Concern	Highest (1)	2	3	4	Lowest (5)
Mental Health Conditions	63	43	37	15	12
Substance Abuse/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	32	37	28	33	13
Child/Adolescent Emotional Health	28	28	18	20	17
Adverse Childhood Experiences	23	16	13	15	14
Overweight or Obesity	19	19	19	19	10
Cancers	19	12	8	8	6
Senior Health	16	7	16	7	9
Heart Disease	12	11	9	7	7

Maternal Health	10	3	4	2	4
Diabetes	9	15	14	8	7
Hunger	7	3	5	16	8
Dental Health	5	4	6	4	10
Child/Adolescent Physical Health	4	13	6	8	14
Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia	4	9	7	5	5
Respiratory Disease (Asthma, COPD, etc.)	4	3	3	10	13
Disability	4	2	5	12	11
Tobacco Use/Nicotine Addiction-Smoking/Vaping/Chewing	3	12	18	9	15
Domestic Abuse/Violence	3	6	9	8	7
Social Connectedness	2	5	17	21	24
Infant Health	2	5	0	1	3
Prescription Drug Abuse	2	0	6	2	8
Falls	1	3	3	2	3
High Blood Pressure	1	2	3	4	10
Food Safety	1	1	1	2	3
Motor Vehicle Safety (Impaired/Distracted Driving)	1	0	1	5	0
Unintended/Teen Pregnancy	1	0	0	1	5
Autism	0	5	5	3	7
Exposure to Air and Water Pollutants/Hazardous Materials	0	2	1	1	3
Infectious Disease	0	2	0	3	1
Pedestrian/Bicyclist Accidents	0	2	0	0	0
Underage Drinking	0	1	3	1	1
Sexually Transmitted Infections	0	1	2	1	2
Violence (Assault, Firearm Related)	0	1	1	3	3
LGBT Health	0	1	1	2	4
Sexual Assault/Rape	0	1	0	1	0
Suicide	0	0	7	7	5
Stroke	0	0	0	3	3
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	2	1
Hepatitis C	0	0	0	1	0
Arthritis	0	0	0	0	1

Overall, the majority of health concerns identified at the individual county level aligned with the top five health concerns identified for the ARHN region. Several counties recognized health concerns outside the top five for the ARHN region. Five out of the seven ARHN counties listed *Cancers* as a top health concern in their county.

Franklin and Hamilton County respondents identified *Diabetes* as a concern in their area, while Fulton County identified Maternal Health, and Hamilton County identified Senior Health. Outliers include Franklin County listing *Heart Disease* as a top concern in their county.

Top Five Health Concerns Identified by County					
County	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Clinton	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Cancers	Adverse Childhood Experiences	Overweight or Obesity
Essex	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Child/Adolescent Emotional Health	Adverse Childhood Experiences	Overweight or Obesity
Franklin	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Overweight or Obesity
Fulton	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Cancers	Child/Adolescent Emotional Health	Maternal Health
Hamilton	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Cancers	Diabetes	Senior Health
Warren	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Child/Adolescent Emotional Health	Adverse Childhood Experiences	Cancers
Washington	Mental Health Conditions	Substance Use/Alcoholism/Opioid Use	Child/Adolescent Emotional Health	Adverse Childhood Experiences	Cancers

Q8. What are the top five contributing factors to the health concerns you identified in Question 7?

Respondents were asked to identify the top five contributing factors to the areas of health concerns they chose. The contributing factors were ranked from one to five, with one being the highest contributing factor and five being the lowest.

The top five contributing factors identified by survey respondents were *Lack of Mental Health Services (13.28%)*, *Addiction to Alcohol/Illicit Drugs (13.28%)*, *Poverty (11.07%)*, *Age of Residents (8.49%)*, and *Changing Family Structures (5.90%)*.

Contributing Factors	Highest (1)	2	3	4	Lowest (5)
Addiction to Alcohol/Illicit Drugs	36	17	18	9	10
Addiction to Nicotine	6	9	7	7	6
Age of Residents	23	9	3	6	8
Changing Family Structures (Increased Foster Care, Grandparents as Parents, etc.)	16	24	9	10	9
Crime/Violence	1	2	2	3	4
Community Blight/Deteriorating Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges, Water Systems, etc.)	0	1	1	1	0
Discrimination/Racism	0	2	1	3	0
Domestic Violence and Abuse	3	8	4	6	7
Environmental Quality	4	3	4	6	1
Excessive Screen Time	9	8	14	13	3
Exposure to Tobacco Smoke/Emissions from Electronic Vapor Products	1	2	4	2	3
Food Insecurity	8	10	15	11	8
Health Care Costs	10	15	17	7	10
Homelessness	5	10	7	6	6
Inadequate Physical Activity	6	15	10	15	7
Inadequate Sleep	0	4	3	1	4
Inadequate/Unaffordable Housing Options	4	13	12	12	7
Lack of Chronic Disease Screening Treatment and Self-Management Services	6	5	8	7	4
Lack of Cultural and Enrichment Programs	1	2	2	1	1
Lack of Dental/Oral Health Care Services	3	2	8	5	4
Lack of Quality Educational Opportunities for People of All Ages	2	1	0	1	2
Lack of Educational, Vocational, or Job-Training Options for Adults	0	0	1	0	3
Lack of Employment Options	3	1	2	1	4
Lack of Health Education Programs	2	0	2	2	2
Lack of Health Insurance	1	3	2	9	2
Lack of Intergenerational Connections within Communities	2	2	1	6	7
Lack of Mental Health Services	36	22	23	16	8
Lack of Opportunities for Health for People with Physical Limitations or Disabilities	2	1	1	2	1
Lack of Preventive/Primary Health Care Services (Screenings, Annual Check-Ups)	6	5	4	5	1
Lack of Social Supports for Community Residents	1	6	3	8	10
Lack of Specialty Care and Treatment	3	4	3	3	6
Lack of Substance Use Disorder Services	1	6	7	5	4
Late or No Prenatal Care	0	2	0	2	0

Pedestrian Safety (Roads, Sidewalks, Buildings, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1
Poor Access to Healthy Food and Beverage Options	3	5	7	4	7
Poor Access to Public Places for Physical Activity and Recreation	0	0	1	5	4
Poor Community Engagement and Connectivity	4	2	4	5	10
Poor Eating/Dietary Practices	11	9	12	5	7
Poor Referrals to Health Care, Specialty Care, and Community-Based Support Services	4	3	4	5	4
Poverty	30	12	14	19	20
Problems with Internet Access (Absent, Unreliable, Unaffordable)	0	0	0	0	1
Religious or Spiritual Values	0	0	1	1	1
Shortage of Child Care Options	2	2	2	4	8
Stress (Work, Family, School, etc.)	6	16	12	15	15
Transportation Problems (Unreliable, Unaffordable)	4	8	9	13	15
Unemployment/Low Wages	6	0	5	2	19

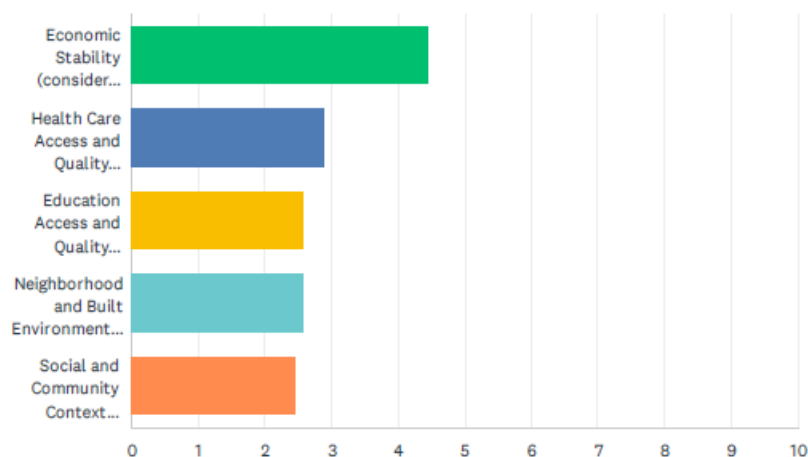
The majority of ARHN counties identified contributing factors that closely aligned with the overall top five for the region. However, several counties also highlighted unique concerns specific to their populations. Clinton County identified food insecurity as a significant contributing factor, while Franklin County emphasized poor eating and dietary practices. Warren County respondents pointed to both transportation and health care costs as key issues. Additionally, Fulton, Hamilton, and Warren counties all included health care costs among their top five contributing factors. Notably, in Warren County, health care costs and homelessness were tied as the fifth most significant contributing factor. These variations underscore the importance of addressing both regional and county-level priorities when planning public health strategies.

Top Five Contributing Factors by County					
County	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Clinton	Poverty	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Lack of Mental Health Services	Age of Residents	Food Insecurity
Essex	Poverty	Lack of Mental Health Services	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Changing Family Structures	Age of Residents
Franklin	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Lack of Mental Health Services	Poor eating/dietary practices	Age of Residents	Poverty
Fulton	Lack of Mental Health Services	Poverty	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Changing Family Structures	Health Care Costs
Hamilton	Age of Residents	Lack of Mental Health Services	Poverty	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Health Care Costs

Warren	Poverty	Lack of Mental Health Services	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Transportation problems	Health Care Costs & Homelessness
Washington	Poverty	Lack of Mental Health Services	Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs	Changing Family Structures	Age of Residents

Q9. Social Determinants of Health are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. Please rate the following Social Determinants of Health impacting the residents of the counties that your organization/agency serves using a scale of (1) "most impact" to (5) "least impact".

Respondents were asked to rank SDOH, listed below, on a scale from one (excellent) to five (very poor). The table below presents the response counts for each determinant across all survey participants.



Sixty-six percent of respondents identified *Economic Stability* as the SDOH that most impacts residents of the counties they serve, followed by *Health Care Access and Quality* (14.79%).

SDOH Domain	1 Most Impact	2	3	4	5 Least Impact	Score
Economic Stability	170 (66.15%)	56 (21.79%)	16 (6.23%)	10 (3.89%)	5 (1.95%)	4.46
Health Care Access and Quality	38 (14.79%)	64 (24.90%)	51 (19.84%)	41 (15.95%)	63 (24.51%)	2.89
Education Access and Quality	25 (9.73%)	46 (17.90%)	50 (19.46%)	71 (27.63%)	65 (25.29%)	2.59

Neighborhood and Built Environment	15 (5.84%)	50 (19.46%)	65 (25.29%)	66 (25.68%)	61 (23.74%)	2.58
Social and Community Context	9 (3.50%)	41 (15.95%)	75 (29.18%)	69 (26.85%)	63 (24.51%)	2.47

Q10. What population in the counties your organization/agency serves experiences the poorest health outcomes?

To help identify the population with the greatest need, respondents were asked to indicate which group, in their opinion, experiences the poorest health outcomes in the counties they serve.

Population	Count	Percentage
Children/Adolescents	17	6.32%
Females of Reproductive Age	2	0.74%
Individuals living at or near the federal poverty level	88	32.71%
Individuals living in rural areas	26	9.67%
Individuals with Disability	11	4.09%
Individuals with Mental Health issues	58	21.56%
Individuals with Substance Abuse Issues	26	9.67%
Migrant Workers	1	0.37%
Other (please specify)	2	0.74%
Seniors/Elderly	37	13.75%
Specific racial and ethnic groups	1	0.37%

Across all counties in the ARHN, *Individuals living at or near the federal poverty level (66.21%)* were identified as the population experiencing the poorest health outcomes. In six of the seven ARHN counties, excluding Franklin County, the second most commonly identified population was *Individuals with mental health issues (39.72%)*. In contrast, Franklin County respondents identified *Seniors or Elderly (4.11%)* as the population with the second poorest health outcomes.

Response Counts for Poorest Health Outcomes by County							
Population	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Warren	Washington
Children/Adolescents	2	7	3	1	1	2	5
Females of reproductive age	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Individuals living at or near the federal poverty level	20	32	22	15	12	17	27
Individuals living in rural areas	10	10	7	3	4	8	10
Individuals with disability	5	6	3	0	3	6	4
Individuals with mental health issues	12	19	7	13	9	14	13

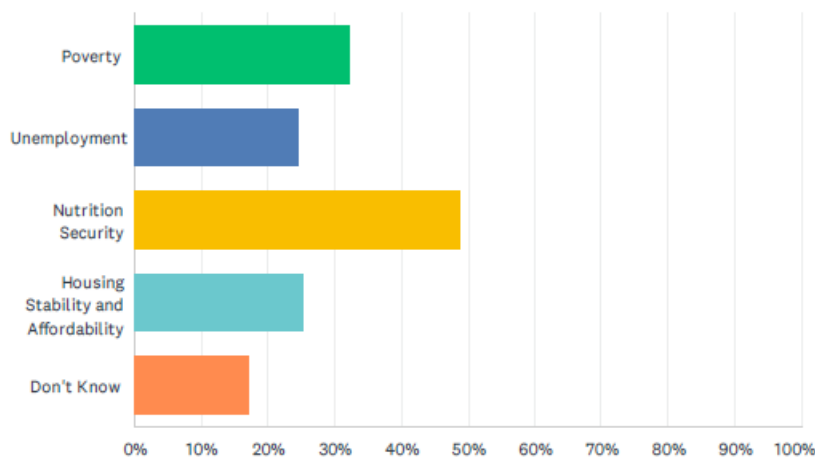
Individuals with substance abuse issues	9	10	9	5	6	4	6
Migrant workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Seniors/Elderly	10	14	9	7	5	3	7
Specific racial or ethnic groups	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Other (please specify)	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Total per county	76	116	69	52	46	64	89

2025 New York State Prevention Agenda:

The NYS Prevention Agenda is an initiative focused on improving the health and well-being of all New Yorkers. The 2025-2030 Prevention Agenda outlines 24 key priorities to address health conditions, behaviors, and systemic issues such as poverty, education, housing, and access to quality healthcare. Addressing these issues is crucial for reducing health disparities.

The next five questions of the survey asked respondents to select the top three goals their organization or agency can assist in achieving in the counties it serves.

Q11. Economic Stability (Economic Well-Being)



Domain: Economic Stability		
Priority Area	Count	Percentage
Poverty	74	32.31%
Unemployment	56	24.45%
Nutrition Security	112	48.91%
Housing Stability and Affordability	58	25.33%
Don't Know	39	17.03%

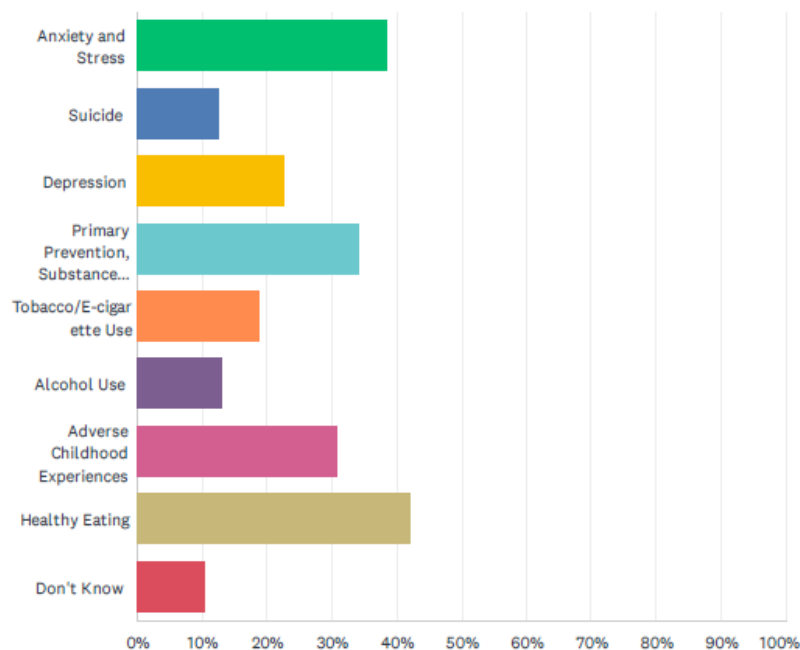
Respondents identified *Nutrition Security* (48.91%), *Poverty* (32.31%), and *Housing Stability and Affordability* (25.33%) as the top three priority areas that their organization are best positioned to support achieving in the region. Six out of seven ARHN counties identified

Nutrition Security as the top priority, with the exception of Franklin County which identified *Poverty*.

Domain: Economic Stability			
County/Region	Priority #1	Priority #2	Priority #3
Clinton	Nutrition Security	Poverty	Tied: Unemployment & Housing Stability and Affordability
Essex	Nutrition Security	Poverty	Tied: Unemployment & Housing Stability and Affordability
Franklin	Poverty	Nutrition Security	Unemployment
Fulton	Nutrition Security	Poverty	Tied: Unemployment & Housing Stability and Affordability
Hamilton	Nutrition Security	Poverty	Tied: Unemployment & Housing Stability and Affordability
Warren	Nutrition Security	Housing Stability and Affordability	Poverty
Washington	Nutrition Security	Tied: Poverty and Housing Stability and Affordability	Unemployment

Domain: Economic Stability							
Priority Area	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Warren	Washington
Poverty	23	26	24	13	9	14	18
Housing Stability and Affordability	17	21	14	9	7	15	18
Nutrition Security	31	38	20	20	13	21	31
Unemployment	16	21	17	8	7	12	14
Don't Know	8	12	5	10	8	9	10

Q12. Social and Community Context (Mental Well-Being and Substance Use)



Respondents identified *Healthy Eating* (42.26%) as the top priority area that their organization could assist with achieving, followed by *Anxiety and Stress* (38.49%) and *Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose prevention* (34.31%) as the third highest priority areas.

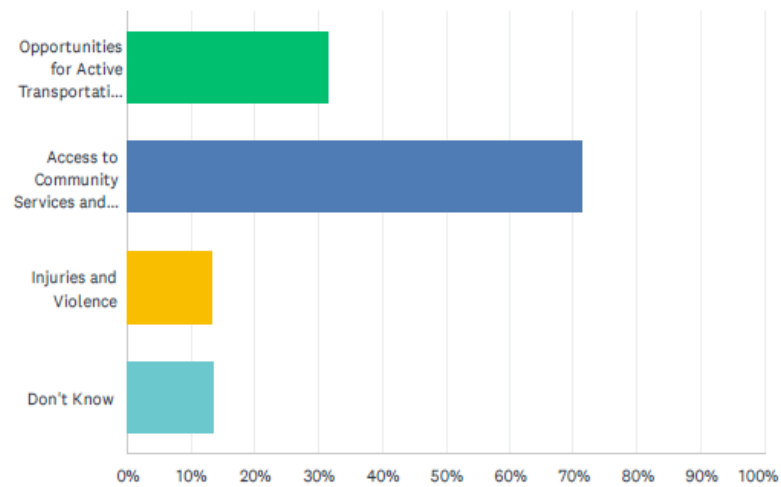
Domain: Social and Community Context		
Priority Area	Count	Percentage
Adverse Childhood Experiences	74	30.96%
Alcohol Use	31	12.97%
Anxiety and Stress	92	38.49%
Depression	54	22.59%
Healthy Eating	101	42.26%
Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention	82	34.31%
Suicide	30	12.55%
Tobacco/E-cigarette Use	45	18.83%
Don't Know	25	10.46%

All seven counties identified the same top three regional priorities, apart from Franklin County, which included Depression among its top three. Additionally, four of the seven counties identified *Adverse Childhood Experiences* in their top three priority areas.

Domain: Social and Community Context			
County/Region	Priority #1	Priority #2	Priority #3
Clinton	Healthy Eating	Anxiety and Stress	Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention
Essex	Tied: Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention & Healthy Eating	Anxiety and Stress	Adverse Childhood Experiences
Franklin	Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention	Anxiety and Stress	Depression
Fulton	Anxiety and Stress	Tied: Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention & Healthy Eating	Adverse Childhood Experiences
Hamilton	Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention	Anxiety and Stress	Tied: Depression & Healthy Eating
Warren	Anxiety and Stress	Healthy Eating	Tied: Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention & Adverse Childhood Experiences
Washington	Anxiety and Stress	Tied: Adverse Childhood Experiences & Healthy Eating	Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention

Domain: Social and Community Context							
Priority Area	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Warren	Washington
Adverse Childhood Experiences	16	29	12	12	8	16	23
Alcohol Use	8	16	11	6	6	6	7
Anxiety and Stress	26	32	19	17	12	20	26
Depression	17	22	18	8	9	10	12
Healthy Eating	29	34	17	15	10	18	23
Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention	22	34	22	15	12	16	22
Suicide	10	16	12	4	6	4	5
Tobacco/E-cigarette Use	15	17	15	6	8	9	13
Don't Know	4	10	3	5	4	5	6

Q13. Neighborhood and Built Environment (Safe and Healthy Communities)

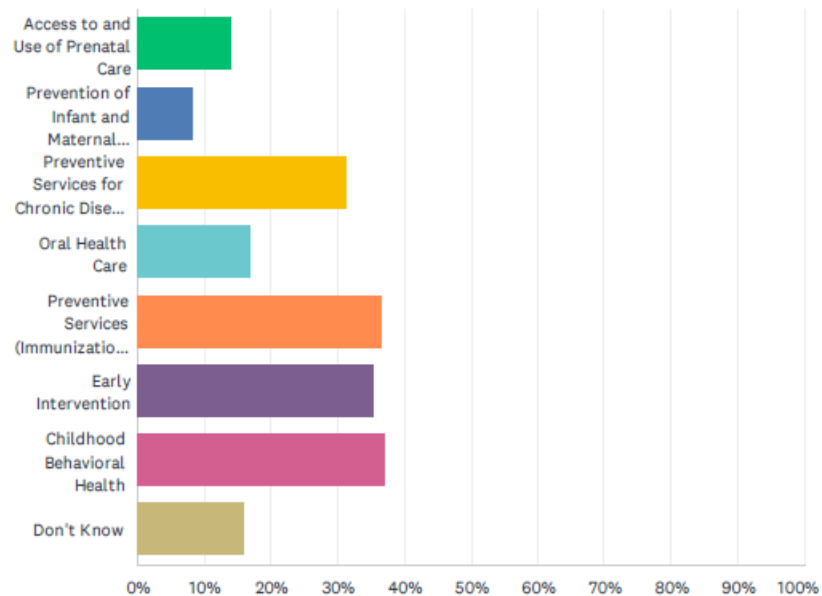


Domain: Neighborhood and Built Environment		
Priority Area	Count	Percentage
Access to Community Services and Support	167	71.37%
Injuries and Violence	31	13.25%
Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	74	31.62%
Don't Know	32	13.68%

Domain: Neighborhood and Built Environment			
County/Region	Priority #1	Priority #2	Priority #3
Clinton	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Essex	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Franklin	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Fulton	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Hamilton	Access to Community Services and Support	Tied: Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity & Injuries and Violence	
Warren	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence
Washington	Access to Community Services and Support	Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	Injuries and Violence

Domain: Neighborhood and Built Environment							
Priority Area	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Warren	Washington
Access to Community Services and Support	44	62	36	28	21	21	42
Injuries and Violence	11	10	12	4	6	6	10
Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity	22	25	18	8	6	14	23
Don't Know	7	13	5	5	8	7	7

Q14. Health Care Access and Quality (Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care and Healthy Children)

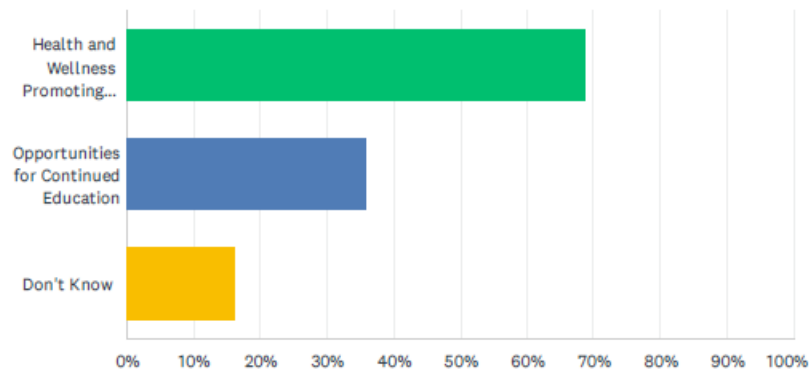


Domain: Health Care Access and Quality		
Priority Area	Count	Percentage
Access to and Use of Prenatal Care	32	14.16%
Childhood Behavioral Health	84	37.17%
Early Intervention	80	35.40%
Oral Health Care	38	16.81%
Prevention of Infant and Maternal Mortality	19	8.41%
Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control	71	31.42%
Preventive Services (Immunization, Hearing Screening, and follow up, Lead Screening)	83	36.73%
Don't Know	36	15.93%

Domain: Health Care Access and Quality			
County/Region	Priority #1	Priority #2	Priority #3
Clinton	Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control	Preventive Services	Early Intervention
Essex	Childhood Behavioral Health	Tied: Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control & Preventive Services	Early Intervention
Franklin	Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control	Early Intervention	Childhood Behavioral Health
Fulton	Preventive Services	Childhood Behavioral Health	Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control
Hamilton	Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control	Preventive Services	Childhood Behavioral Health
Warren	Childhood Behavioral Health	Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control	Preventive Services
Washington	Childhood Behavioral Health	Early Intervention	Preventive Services

Domain: Health Care Access and Quality							
Priority Area	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Warren	Washington
Access to and Use of Prenatal Care	13	15	8	8	10	5	7
Childhood Behavioral Health	18	38	16	16	12	20	27
Early Intervention	20	26	17	13	8	11	24
Oral Health Care	6	15	9	9	4	5	12
Prevention of Infant and Maternal Mortality	6	10	6	7	8	7	8
Prevention Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control	27	27	23	15	19	16	20
Preventive Services (Immunization, Hearing Screening, and follow up, Lead Screening)	25	27	15	21	13	12	23
Don't Know	5	13	7	7	5	5	6

Q15. Education Access and Quality (PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment)



Domain: Education Access and Quality		
Priority Area	Count	Percentage
Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	152	68.78%
Opportunities for Continued Education	79	35.74%
Don't Know	36	16.29%

Domain: Education Access and Quality		
County/Region	Priority #1	Priority #2
Clinton	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education
Essex	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education
Franklin	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education
Fulton	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education
Hamilton	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education
Warren	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education
Washington	Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	Opportunities for Continued Education

Domain: Education Access and Quality							
Priority Area	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Warren	Washington
Health and Wellness Promoting Schools	39	21	36	26	22	32	41
Opportunities for Continued Education	18	10	15	15	11	9	13
Don't Know	7	3	6	9	8	6	10

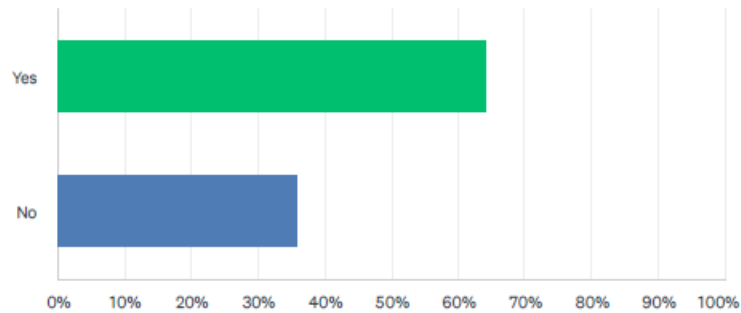
Q16. Please identify the primary assets/resources your organization/agency can contribute toward achieving the goals you have selected.

Respondents were asked to indicate the resources that their organization or agency could contribute toward achieving the goals they identified.

Approximately 59% of all respondents indicated that providing expertise and knowledge, as well as participating in committees, workgroups, and coalitions were key ways they could support progress towards the NYS Prevention Agenda goals listed above. Additionally, respondents noted that they could contribute sharing resources and promoting initiatives via social media to help advance the listed goals.

Response Counts and Percentages for Resources Organizations Can Contribute		
Resources	Count	Percentage
Participate on committees, work groups, and coalitions to help achieve the selected goals	124	59.33%
Provide subject-matter knowledge and expertise	121	57.89%
Share knowledge of community resources (e.g. food, clothing, housing, transportation, etc.)	104	49.76%
Promote health improvement activities/events through social media and other communication channels your organization/agency operates	99	47.37%
Offer health-related educational materials	71	33.97%
Facilitate access to populations your organization/agency serves (to encourage participation in programs, provide feedback about health improvement efforts, etc.)	66	31.58%
Facilitate access to committees, work groups, coalitions currently working to achieve the selected goals	61	29.19%
Provide letters of support for planned health improvement activities	61	29.19%
Sign partnership agreements related to community level health improvement efforts	48	22.97%
Offer periodic organizational/program updates to community stakeholders	46	22.01%
Provide in-kind space for health improvement meetings/events	45	21.53%
Provide knowledge of and/or access to potential sources of funding (grants, philanthropy)	37	17.7%
Share program-level data to help track progress in achieving goals	36	17.22%
Assist with data analysis	24	11.48%

Q17. Are you interested in being contacted at a later date?



Over 64% of respondents indicated they would be open to being contacted at a later date. Depending on the content and priorities outlined in the official 2025-2030 NYS Prevention Agenda official release, it may be beneficial to follow-up with partners to gather more targeted input or ask specific questions aligned with the finalized goals.

Appendix: The 2025 Stakeholder Survey

2025 CHA Stakeholders Survey

Introduction

To help inform a collaborative approach to improving community health, the Adirondack Rural Health Network (ARHN) and Community Health Assessment (CHA) Committee seeks to identify priorities, factors and resources that influence the health of residents of the Adirondack region (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties).

You have been identified as a key informant who can provide insight into the health and well-being of the people your organization/agency serves. Please answer the survey questions in the context of your role within your organization/agency and in representing the population(s) your organization/agency serves.

All survey information will be held confidential, and no responses will be attributed to anyone individual or agency.

Your Organization/Agency

Please provide the following information about your organization/agency and yourself:

1. Organization/Agency name: _____

2. Your name (Please provide first and last name): _____

3. Your job title/role: _____

- ☐ Community Member
- ☐ Direct Service Staff
- ☐ Program/Project Manager
- ☐ Administrator/Director
- ☐ Other (please specify)

4. Your email address: _____

5. Indicate the **one** community sector that best describes your organization/agency:

- ☐ Business
- ☐ Civic Association
- ☐ College/University

- ☐ Disability Services
- ☐ Early Childhood
- ☐ Economic Development
- ☐ Employment/Job training
- ☐ Faith-Based
- ☐ Food/Nutrition
- ☐ Foundation/Philanthropy
- ☐ Health Based CBO
- ☐ Health Care Provider
- ☐ Health Insurance Plan
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Law Enforcement/Corrections
- ☐ Local Government (e.g., elected official, zoning/planning board)
- ☐ Media
- ☐ Mental, Emotional, Behavioral Health Provider
- ☐ Public Health
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ School (K – 12)
- ☐ Seniors/Aging Services
- ☐ Social Services
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Tribal Government
- ☐ Veterans
- ☐ Other (please specify):

6. Indicate the counties your organization/agency serves. Check all that apply.

- ☐ Adirondack/North Country Region
- ☐ Clinton
- ☐ Essex
- ☐ Franklin
- ☐ Fulton
- ☐ Hamilton
- ☐ Warren
- ☐ Washington
- ☐ Other: _____

Health Priorities, Concerns and Factors

7. In your opinion, what are the **top five (5) health concerns** affecting the residents of the counties your organization/agency serves? Please rank the health concerns from 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest).

- ☐ Adverse childhood experiences
- ☐ Alzheimer's disease/Dementia
- ☐ Arthritis
- ☐ Autism
- ☐ Cancers
- ☐ Child/Adolescent physical health
- ☐ Child/Adolescent emotional health
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Dental health
- ☐ Domestic abuse/violence
- ☐ Exposure to air and water pollutants/hazardous materials
- ☐ Falls
- ☐ Food safety
- ☐ Heart disease
- ☐ Hepatitis C
- ☐ High blood pressure
- ☐ HIV/AIDS
- ☐ Hunger
- ☐ Infant health
- ☐ Infectious disease
- ☐ LGBT health
- ☐ Maternal health
- ☐ Mental health conditions
- ☐ Motor vehicle safety (impaired/distracted driving)
- ☐ Overweight or obesity
- ☐ Pedestrian/bicyclist accidents
- ☐ Prescription drug abuse
- ☐ Respiratory disease (asthma, COPD, etc.)
- ☐ Senior health
- ☐ Sexual assault/rape
- ☐ Sexually transmitted infections
- ☐ Social connectedness

- ☐ Stroke
- ☐ Substance abuse/Alcoholism/Opioid Use
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Tobacco use/nicotine addiction – smoking/vaping/chewing
- ☐ Underage drinking
- ☐ Unintended/Teen pregnancy
- ☐ Violence (assault, firearm related)
- ☐ Other (Please specify):

8. In your opinion, what are the **top five (5) contributing factors** to the health concerns you chose in question #7? Please rank the contributing factors from 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest).

- ☐ Addiction to alcohol/illicit drugs
- ☐ Addiction to nicotine
- ☐ Age of residents
- ☐ Changing family structures (increased foster care, grandparents as parents, etc.)
- ☐ Crime/violence
- ☐ Community blight/Deteriorating infrastructure (roads, bridges, water systems, etc.)
- ☐ Discrimination/racism
- ☐ Domestic violence and abuse
- ☐ Environmental quality
- ☐ Excessive screen time
- ☐ Exposure to tobacco smoke/emissions from electronic vapor products
- ☐ Food insecurity
- ☐ Health care costs
- ☐ Homelessness
- ☐ Inadequate physical activity
- ☐ Inadequate sleep
- ☐ Inadequate/unaffordable housing options
- ☐ Lack of chronic disease screening, treatment, and self-management services
- ☐ Lack of cultural and enrichment programs
- ☐ Lack of dental/oral health care services
- ☐ Lack of quality educational opportunities for people of all ages
- ☐ Lack of educational, vocational, or job-training options for adults
- ☐ Lack of employment options
- ☐ Lack of health education programs
- ☐ Lack of health insurance
- ☐ Lack of intergenerational connections within communities
- ☐ Lack of mental health services
- ☐ Lack of opportunities for health for people with physical limitations or disabilities
- ☐ Lack of preventive/primary health care services (screenings, annual check-ups)

- ☐ Lack of social support for community residents
- ☐ Lack of specialty care and treatment
- ☐ Lack of substance use disorder services.
- ☐ Late or no prenatal care
- ☐ Pedestrian safety (roads, sidewalks, buildings, etc.)
- ☐ Poor access to healthy food and beverage options
- ☐ Poor access to public places for physical activity and recreation
- ☐ Poor community engagement and connectivity
- ☐ Poor eating/dietary practices
- ☐ Poor referrals to health care, specialty care, and community-based support services
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Problems with Internet access (absent, unreliable, unaffordable)
- ☐ Religious or spiritual values
- ☐ Shortage of childcare options
- ☐ Stress (work, family, school, etc.)
- ☐ Transportation problems (unreliable, unaffordable)
- ☐ Unemployment/low wages
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Prevention Agenda 2025 -2030: New York State’s Health Improvement Plan

The NYS Prevention Agenda is a six-year initiative aimed at improving the health and well-being of all New Yorkers. By outlining the key health priority areas, the prevention agenda is a tool for agencies to collaborate and prioritize strategies that advance health.

Although not officially released, NYS DOH recognizes that the 2025-2030 Prevention Agenda will “adopt a broader perspective, emphasizing factors that influence health beyond traditional health outcomes, prevention strategies, medical care, and public health systems”.

Twenty-four priorities have been identified based on Healthy People’s 2030 Social Determinants of Health domains, listed below:

1. Economic Stability
2. Social and Community Context
3. Neighborhood and Built Environment
4. Health Care Access and Quality
5. Education Access and Quality

For more information on the upcoming 2025-2030 NYS Prevention Agenda, please visit: [Prevention Agenda 2025-2030: New York State's Health Improvement Plan.](#)

For more information on Healthy People’s 2030 Social Determinants of Health, please visit: [Social Determinants of Health - Healthy People 2030 | odphp.health.gov.](#)

Social Determinants of Health

9. Social Determinants of Health are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. Please rate the following Social Determinants of Health impacting the residents of the counties that your organization/agency serves using a scale of (1) "most impact" to (5) "least impact".

- ☐ Economic Stability (consider poverty, employment, food security, housing stability)
- ☐ Education Access and Quality (consider high school graduation, enrollment in higher education, language and literacy, early childhood education and development)
- ☐ Social and Community Context (consider social cohesion, civic participation, perceptions of discrimination and equity, incarceration/institutionalization)
- ☐ Neighborhood and Built Environment (consider access to healthy foods and beverages, quality of housing, crime and violence, environmental conditions, transportation)
- ☐ Health Care Access and Quality (consider access to primary care, access to specialty care, health literacy)

10. In your opinion, what **population** in the counties your organization/agency serves experiences the poorest health outcomes? Please select **one** population.

- ☐ Specific racial or ethnic groups
- ☐ Children/adolescents
- ☐ Females of reproductive age
- ☐ Seniors/elderly
- ☐ Individuals with disability
- ☐ Individuals living at or near the federal poverty level
- ☐ Individuals with mental health issues
- ☐ Individuals living in rural areas
- ☐ Individuals with substance abuse issues
- ☐ Migrant workers
- ☐ Others (please specify):

Improving Health and Well-Being

The NYS Prevention Agenda is an initiative focused on improving the health and well-being of all New Yorkers. The 2025-2030 Prevention Agenda outlines 24 key priorities to address health conditions, behaviors, and systemic issues such as poverty, education, housing, and access to quality healthcare. Addressing these issues is crucial for reducing health disparities.

Over the next 5 questions, please check all the priority areas that your organization serves.

11. Economic Stability (Economic Well-being)

- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Unemployment
- ☐ Nutrition Security
- ☐ Housing Stability and Affordability

12. Social and Community Context (Mental Well-being and Substance Use)

- ☐ Anxiety and Stress
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Depression
- ☐ Primary Prevention, Substance Misuse, and Overdose Prevention
- ☐ Tobacco/E-cigarette Use
- ☐ Alcohol Use
- ☐ Adverse Childhood Experiences
- ☐ Healthy Eating

13. Neighborhood and Built Environment (Safe and Healthy Communities)

- ☐ Opportunities for Active Transportation and Physical Activity
- ☐ Access to Community Services and Support
- ☐ Injuries and Violence

14. Health Care Access and Quality (Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care and Healthy Children)

- ☐ Access to and Use of Prenatal Care
- ☐ Prevention of Infant and Maternal Mortality

- ☐ Preventive Services for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control
- ☐ Oral Health Care
- ☐ Preventive Services (Immunization, Hearing Screening and follow up, Lead screening)
- ☐ Early Intervention
- ☐ Childhood Behavioral Health

15. Education Access and Quality (PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment)

- ☐ Health and Wellness Promoting Schools
- ☐ Opportunities for Continued Education

16. Based on the priorities you selected in Questions 12-16, please identify the primary assets/resources your organization/agency can contribute toward achieving the goals you have selected.

- ☐ Provide subject-matter knowledge and expertise
- ☐ Provide knowledge of and/or access to potential sources of funding (grants, philanthropy)
- ☐ Facilitate access to committees, work groups, coalitions currently working to achieve the selected goals
- ☐ Participate on committees, work groups, coalitions to help achieve the selected goals
- ☐ Share knowledge of community resources (e.g. food, clothing, housing, transportation, etc.)
- ☐ Facilitate access to populations your organization/agency serves (to encourage participation in programs, provide feedback about health improvement efforts, etc.)
- ☐ Promote health improvement activities/events through social media and other communication channels your organization/agency operates
- ☐ Share program-level data to help track progress in achieving goals
- ☐ Provide in-kind space for health improvement meetings/events
- ☐ Offer periodic organizational/program updates to community stakeholders
- ☐ Provide letters of support for planned health improvement activities
- ☐ Sign partnership agreements related to community level health improvement efforts
- ☐ Assist with data analysis
- ☐ Offer health-related educational materials
- ☐ Other (please specify):

17. Are you interested in being contacted at a later date to discuss the utilization of the resources you identified in Question #16?

☐ Yes

☐ No

18. Please add any other comments/recommendations you have about improving the health and well-being of the residents of the counties your organization/agency serves.

Appendix F: Adirondack Rural Health Network Stakeholder Survey- Distribution List

Category	Agency
STI, HIV, Infectious Diseases	Alliance for Positive Health
Aging/Seniors	Office for the Aging Nutrition Services
Aging/Seniors	Senior Citizens Council
	AHI/Adirondacks ACO
DSS/Child Welfare	STOP Domestic Violence
Young Children (EI, Special Needs)	Child Care Coordinating Council
	Community Pediatrician
Education	Champlain Valley Educational Services
Other Agencies	United Way
	Clinton County Legislature
	Clinton County Nursing Home
Hospitals	UVMHN-CVPH Medical Center
Other Agencies	NAMI
	St. Joseph's Community Outreach Center
	Clinton County Health Department
Employment and Training	Literacy Volunteers
Healthy Environment	Town of Plattsburgh
Public Health	Strand Center for the Arts
	Community Primary Care MD/CCHD Medical Consultant
	Town of Plattsburgh, Planning
STI, HIV, Infectious Diseases	Planned Parenthood of NCNY
Aging/Seniors	Office for the Aging
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	BHSN
Employment and Training	ETS
DSS/Child Welfare	Catholic Charities
Other Agencies	Office of Emergency Services
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Clinton County Addiction Services
	Clinton County Board of Health
Other Agencies	American Red Cross
Other Agencies	Chamber of Commerce
	Former Legislator, Farmer
	SUNY Plattsburgh
Other Agencies	Sheriff
Employment and Training	One Work Source
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	ARC of Clinton County
Aging/Seniors	Clinton County RSVP
Employment and Training	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Education	SUNY Plattsburgh
	JCEO
Other Agencies	NYS Police
Housing/Homelessness	ETC Housing Corporation
Other Agencies	Mountain Lake PBS
Housing/Homelessness	Plattsburgh Housing Authority
	City of Plattsburgh, Mayor
Other agencies	YMCA
Education	Tobacco Free CFE
Other Agencies	Office of NYS Assemblyman
Employment and Training	The Development Corporation
	Clinton County Board of Health
	Plattsburgh Interfaith Food Shelf
Housing/Homelessness	JCEO
Employment and Training	Veteran's Department
Education	Superintendent Pburgh School
Public Health	Director of Health Care Services
	Chazy CSD
DSS/Child Welfare	Victim's Advocate
	Village of Champlain
	Friends of the North Country
	Town of Plattsburgh, Recreation
Education	Superintendent Saranac CSD
DSS/Child Welfare	Department of Social Services
Other Agencies	Healthy Families NY, BHSN
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	North Country Center for Independence
Other Agencies	Meadowbrook Admin
Other Agencies	Salvation Army
Public Health	Director of Environmental Health and Safety
	BHSN
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	Office for People with Devleopmental Disabilities

Education	Planned Parenthood of NCNY
Young Children (EI, Special Needs)	Youth Bureau
Public Health	Clinton County Health Department
Business	Small Business Development Center
Other Agencies	US Representative
	Adirondack Food Sysem Network
Other Agencies	Department of Planning
	Town of Champlain
Public Health	Hospice of the North Country
Education	Headstart
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Champlain Valley Family Center
Other Agencies	Clinton County District Attorney
	Clinton Community College
Public Health	Community Link Mobile Health
Other Agencies	County Administrator
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Mental Health Association
Health	Essex County Health Department-PHAC
DDS/Child Welfare	Essex County Social Services
Local Government	Town of Chesterfield
Hospitals	Adirondack Health-Lake Placid Health Center
Aging/Seniors	Mercy Care for the Adirondacks
Public Health	Essex County Health Department
Health	Essex County Health Department-WIC Program
Other Agency	United Way of Clinton, Essex, Franklin Counties
Education	Ticonderoga CS, High School
Education	Northwood School
Pharmacy	Keeseville Pharmacy
Education	Minerva Central School
Local Government	Town of Moriah
Foundation	Adirondack Foundation
Education	Ticonderoga CS, Elem.
Other Agency	Industrial Development Agency of Essex County
Healthcare	Planned Parenthood of North Country NY
Education	Mountainside Christian Academy
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Families First in Essex County
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	Tri-Lakes Center for Independent Living
Education	Crown Point Central School
Health	Essex County Health Department-Children's Services
Healthcare	UVHN-Elizabethtown Community Hospital
Local Government	Town of North Hudson
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Essex County Mental Health
Other Agency	Literacy Volunteers of Essex-Franklin Counties
Public Health	Essex County Health Department-Public Health
Law Enforcement	NYS Police
Pantry	Minerva Food Pantry
Local Government	Town of Newcomb
Local Government	Lake Placid Village
Law Enforcement	Lake Placid Police Department
Local Government	Town of North Elba
Other Agency	North Country Chamber of Commerce
Pharmacy	Schroon Lake Pharmacy
Education	Saranac Lake Central School
Other Agency	Craigardan
Healthcare clinic	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Local Government	Essex County
Hospitals	UVHN-Elizabethtown Community Hospital - AuSable Forks
Other Agency	Essex County Office of Emergency Services
Education	Adirondack Community Action Program
Education	Newcomb Central School
Education	Ausable Valley Central School
Education	Willsboro Central School
Aging/Seniors	UVMHN Elizabethtown Community Hospital - Community Volunteer Friendship Program
Local Government	Town of Willsboro
Employment and Training	Elizabethtown One Work Source Center
Education	Boquet Valley Central School - Lake View Campus
Local Government	Town of Crown Point
Media	North Country Public Radio
Education	North Country School
Healthcare clinic	Hudson Headwaters Health Network-Ticonderoga
Local Government	Town of Essex

Law Enforcement	Ticonderoga Police Department
Hospitals	Adirondack Health-Keene Health Center
Other Agency	Tobacco Free CFE & Reality Check
Education	Adirondack Community Action Program/Elizabethtown One Work Source Center
Education	North County Community College
Hospitals	Adirondack Health
Hospitals	Inter-Lakes Health
Law Enforcement	Essex County Government
Education	Moriah Central School
Other Agency	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Aging/Seniors	Essex County Office for the Aging
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	Mountain Lake Services
Pharmacy	Willsboro Pharmacy
Education	Lake Placid Central School
Education	Mountain Lake Academy
Media	Adirondack Daily Enterprise
Education	Keene Central School
Local Government	Town of Minerva
Education	Boquet Valley Central School
Aging/Seniors	Retired Senior Volunteer Program
Local Government	Town of Lewis
Media	Press Republican
Health	Healthy Heart Network
Pantry	St. Patrick's Church Hall
Pantry	Jay/Wilmington Food Shelf
Housing/Homelessness	Adirondack Roots
Education	Ticonderoga Central School
Healthcare	Essex County Health Department-Home Health
Education	Boquet Valley Central School - Mountain View Campus
Hospitals	UVHN-Elizabethtown Community Hospital and Ticonderoga Campus
Education	Schroon Lake Central School
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Substance Abuse Prevention Team of Essex County
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	St. Josephs Outpatient Clinic
Local Government	Town of Elizabethtown
Law Enforcement	Essex County Sheriff
Other Agency	Essex County Community Resources Department
Aging/Seniors	Keene Valley Neighborhood House
Media	Adk Explorer
Health	NYSDOH District Office for Environmental Health
Healthcare	Planned Parenthood of Greater NY
Aging/Seniors	Champlain Valley Senior Center
Hospitals	UVHN-Elizabethtown Community Hospital - Smith House
Local Government	Town of Wilmington
Education	Ausable Valley CS, Ausable Forks Elem.
Local Government	Town of Jay
Healthcare clinic	Hudson Headwaters Health Network-Schroon Lake
Local Government	Town of St. Armand
Hospitals	UVHN-Elizabethtown Community Hospital
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Behavioral Health Services North
Aging/Seniors	Elderwood Village
Education	St. Agnes Parochial School
Local Government	Town of Westport
Pharmacy	Port Henry Pharmacy
Aging/Seniors	Saranac Village at Will Rogers
Healthcare clinic	UVMHN- Elizabethtown Community Hospital - Crown Point Health Center
Local Government	Village of Saranac Lake
Housing/Homelessness	PRIDE of Ticonderoga
Local Government	Town of Keene
Healthcare clinic	Hudson Headwaters Health Network- Moriah
Education	Saranac Lake Central School - Bloomingdale Elementary
Local Government	Town of Schroon
Local Government	Town of Ticonderoga
Pantry	Ecumenical Charity Program of Lake Placid
Aging/Seniors	Montcalm Manor
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Birth to Three
Education	Adirondack Christian School
Education	FEH BOCES
Media	Sun Community News
Media	Lake Placid News
Media	Local 22 WVNY Local 44 WFFF
Media	NBC News Channel 5

Media	WCAX
Other Agency	Essex County Veteran's Services
Pantry	Ausable Forks Food Pantry
Pantry	Ticonderoga First United Methodist Church
Substance Use/Harm Reduction	Alliance for Positive Health
Veteran Support	Homeward Bound Adirondacks
Housing/Homelessness	Tupper Lake Housing Authority
Other Agencies	Community Health Center of the North Country
Hospitals	Alice Hyde Medical Center
Other Agencies	United Way of the ADK Region
Aging/Seniors	Franklin County Office for the Aging/CARES
Public Health	Franklin County Public Health
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	North Star/Citizen Advocates
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Adirondack ARC
Other Agencies	Tupper Lake Fire Department
Law Enforcement	Franklin County Sheriff
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	St. Regis Mohawk Health Services
Law Enforcement	Franklin County District Attorney
Emergency Services	Franklin County Emergency Services
County Leadership	Franklin County Legislature
County Leadership	Legislator
Economic Development	Adirondack Frontier
County Leadership	Tupper Lake Mayor
Education	Chateaugay Central School
Housing/Homelessness	Franklin County Community Housing
Other Agencies	Cornell Coop
Education	Literacy Volunteers of Essex & Franklin Counties
Other Agencies	North Country Healthy Heart Network
Education	Salmon River Central School
Economic Development	Franklin County Economic Development
Other Agencies	Saranac Lake Volunteer Rescue Squad
Hospitals	Adirondack Medical Center
Other Agencies	Greater Malone YMCA
Other Agencies	Tobacco Free CEF
Other Agencies	North Country Community College
Other Agencies	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Other Agencies	St. Regis Mohawk Health Services
Other Agencies	Saranac Lake Fire Department
County Leadership	County Manager
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Community Connections of Franklin County
Substance Use Treatment	St. Joseph's Addiction, Treatment, and Recovery
Public Health	Franklin County Community Services
Home Health Care	North Country Home Services
Education	Brushton-Moira Central School
Housing/Homelessness	Malone Housing Authority
Transportation	Franklin County Transportation
Transportation	Franklin County Highway Department
DSS/Child Welfare	Franklin County Social Services
Education	Malone CS, Davis Elem.
Housing/Homelessness	Harrietstown Housing Authority
Other Agencies	Malone Callfiremen
Education	Malone Central School District
Education	Malone CS, Flanders
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Citizen Advocates
Education	Malone CS, St. Joseph's Elem.
Healthy Environment	NYSDOH Regional Office
Education	Malone CS, Franklin Academy
Education	Tupper Lake Central School
Aging/Seniors	Hospice of the North Country
County Leadership	Saranac Lake Mayor
Other Agencies	Families R Us
Education	Gloversville Enlarged School District
Education	Wheelerville Union Free School
Other Agencies	ACCES V-R
Education	HFM BOCES
Education	Greater Johnstown School District
Education	Oppenheim-Ephrathah-St Johnsville School District
Healthcare	Nathan Littauer Hospital
Healthcare	Planned Parenthood of Greater New York
Healthcare	Cancer Prevention In Action of Fulton, Montgomery & Schenectady Counties
Education	Northville Central School

Education	Mayfield Central School
Other Agencies	HFM Prevention/ASAP's Promise
Other Agencies	Centro Civico of Amsterdam Inc.
Aging/Seniors	Gloversville Senior Center
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Family Counseling Center
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Mental Health Association of Fulton & Montgomery Counties
Healthcare	St. Mary's Healthcare
Aging/Seniors	Mountain Valley Hospice
Aging/Seniors	Fulton County Office for the Aging
Other Agencies	Community Services Board
Other Agencies	Cornell Cooperative Extension (Washington County)
healthcare	Cancer Services Program of Fulton, Montgomery & Schenectady Counties
healthcare	Fulton County Public Health
education	Oppenheim-Ephratah-St. Johnsville School District
Other Agencies	Gloversville Workforce Solutions (FMS Workforce Solutions)
Other Agencies	Capital District Childcare Coordinating Council changed to Brightside Up
Other Agencies	Lexington Center
Other Agencies	Brightside Up
education	Gloversville Enlarged School District
Aging/Seniors	Resource Center for Independent Living
Other Agencies	Traffic Safety Board & Lifeline
Other Agencies	Mountain Valley Hospice
Other Agencies	NYSDOH Herkimer District Office
Education	Broadalbin-Perth Central School District
Other Agencies	Catholic Charities
Other Agencies	YMCA
Healthcare	Veteran's Affairs
Other Agencies	Gloversville Housing Authority
healthcare	Nathan Littauer Hospital
Aging/Seniors	Johnstown Senior Center
Behavioral Health (MH and SA)	Fulton County Department of Social Services
Education	Fulton Montgomery Community College
Other Agencies	Fulmont Development- WIC Program
Other Agencies	Fulmont Development
Other Agencies	Warren/Hamilton Community Action
Other Agencies	Parsons Family and Child Center
Other Agencies	Adirondack Speculator Region of Commerce
Other Agencies	SAIL
Other Agencies	Department of Social Services
Other Agencies	OPWDD
Other Agencies	HFM Prevention Council
Healthcare	Nathan Littauer Primary Care - Speculator
Healthcare	Fidelis/Insurance
Hospitals/Health Centers	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Emergency Care Center at GFH
Education	Johnsburg Central School
Hospital	Emergency Care Center at GFH
Education	North Warren Central School
Housing/Homelessness	Town of Queensbury Housing
	North Country Ministries
Education	Lake George School District
	Queensbury Central School
Hospitals/Health Center	Glens Falls Hospital
Employment and Training	Adirondack Chamber of Commerce
Education	Bolton Landing Central School
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	Community Workshops Inc.
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Adirondack Cardiology
DSS/Child Welfare	Warren County DSS
STI, HIV, Infectious Disease	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
Education	Warrensburg Central School
Other Agencies	Adirondack Health Institute
Other Agencies	Glens Falls Family YMCA
Other Agencies	Tri County United Way
Education	Glens Falls City Schools
	Adirondack Health Institute
Other Agency	Lake George Caldwell Presbyterian Church
MR, DD, People with Disabilities	Warren Washington County Chapter NYSARC
Education	WSWHE BOCES
	Glens Falls Pediatrics
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Adirondack ENT
Young Children	Prospect Child & Family Center

Other Agencies	Warren County Veteran's Services
	St. Mary's Regional Academy
Public Health	Warren County Health Services
Hospitals/Health Centers	Adirondack Pediatrics
Hospitals	Glens Falls Hospital Cancer Services
Education	SUNY Adirondack
Young Children	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Warren/Washington Counties
	Johnsburg Central School
Other Agencies	Hague Community Center
	SUNY Adirondack
Education	Queensbury Central School
Education	Abraham Wing Common School
Other Agencies	Parks and Trails New York
Other Agencies	Church of the Messiah
Behavioral Health	Warren-Washington Assoc. for Mental Health
Education	Saint Mary's Academy
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Saratoga Endocrinology
Education	Hadley-Luzerne School
Other Agencies	Mountain Lakes Regional EMS Council
Other Agencies	Community Maternity Services of Warren/Washington Counties
Other Agency	Adirondack Health Institute
	Warrensburg Central School
Young Children	Warren County Headstart
Other Agencies	Office of Senator Betty Little
	Warren County Headstart
Other Agencies	North Country Ministries
Housing/Homelessness	Homeless Youth Coalition-Wait House
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Nutrition Center at GFH
	Adirondack Pediatrics
Hospitals/Health Centers	Glens Falls Pediatrics
Employment & Training	One Stop Career Center of Warren County
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Evergreen Health Center
	Warren County Office for the Aging
Other Agencies	Conkling Center
Other Agencies	Cornell Cooperative Extension of Warren County
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Cambridge Family Health Center & Urgent Care
Hospitals/Health Centers	Irongate Family Practice Associates
Public Health	Catholic Charities-Saratoga/Warren/Washington Counties
Health Centers & Physician Practices	Center for Lung & Chest Surgery
Other Agencies	Glens Falls Foundation
Other Agencies	Adirondack Community Outreach Center
Health Centers & Physician Practices	CR Wood Cancer Center
Other Agencies	Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson Inc.
Behavioral Health	Mental Health Office of Community Service
Behavioral Health	ASCEND Mental Wellness
Other Agencies	Cancer Services Program GFH
Education	Salem Central School
Public Health	Washington County Public Health
Other Agencies	Office of Senator Jacob Ashby
Public Health	Greenwich Central School
Local Government	Board of Supervisors
Public Health	Fort Edward UFSD
People with Disabilities	Battenkill Community Services
Law Enforcement	Granville Village PD
DSS/ Child Welfare	Hudson Falls Recreation Program
Other Agencies	Office of NYS Assembly Member Scott Bendett
Education	Argyle Central School
Public Health	WSWHE BOCES
DSS/ Child Welfare	Washington County Department of Social Services
Other Agencies	AHI
Community	Community Member/ Hebron First Response/ Salem EMS
Local Government	Probation
Public Health	Hudson Falls CSD
Education	Putnam Central School
Community	Comfort Food Community
Public Health	Salem Central School
DSS/ Child Welfare	Warren/ Washington Youth Bureau/Alternative Sentencing
Local	Washington County Public Safety
Community	Easton Greenwich Rescue/ EMS Advisory Board
Hospitals/Health Centers	Fort Hudson Health Services
Healthy Environment	NYSDOH Glens Falls District Office

Hospitals/Health Center	Glens Falls Hospital
Community	Washington County Public Safety/ Salem EMS
Aging/Seniors	Washington County Aging & Disabilities Resource Center
Tri County United Way	Community Member
Education	Hartford Central School
Other Agencies	Hudson Mohawk AHEC
Aging/Seniors	Fort Hudson Health Services
Public Health	Public Health Nursing Supervisor
Public Health	Cambridge Central School
Employment & Training	One Stop of Washington County
Law Enforcement	Cambridge/Greenwich PD
Education	Whitehall Central School
DSS/ Child Welfare	Department of Social Services
Employment & Training	Local Development Corporation
People with Disabilities	Community Workshops Inc.
DSS/ Child Welfare	Healthy Families of Fulton & Washington Counties
Other Agencies	SUNY Adirondack
Hospitals/Health Centers	Greenwich Family Health Center - GFH
Other Agencies	Healthy Alliance
People with Disabilities	Liberty House
Education	Cambridge Central School
Local Government	Washington County
Other Agencies	Adk/GF Transportation Council
Community	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Public Health	Washington County Public Safety
Healthy Environment	Washington County Code Enforcement
STI, HIV, Infectious Disease	Alliance for Positive Health
Education	Fort Edward School
Local Government	Washington County Public Safety
Law Enforcement	Washington County Sheriff
Local Government	Washington County Board of Supervisors Chairman
Other Agencies	BHSN
Hospitals/Health Centers	Glens Falls Hospital
Other Agencies	AHI Community Access Team
Education	Fort Ann Central School
Education	Granville Jr./Sr. High School
Local Government	Washington County District Attorney's Office
Other Agencies	Fidelis Care
Public Health	Argyle Central School
Law Enforcement	Hudson Falls Village PD
Local Government	Washington County Economic Development
Local Government	Washington County Personnel/HR/Employee Wellness
People with Disabilities	Warren Washington County Chapter NYSARC
Community	Community Member/ Senior Citizens Clubs of Washington County
DSS/ Child Welfare	Warren & Washington County CARE Center
Education	Granville Central School
DSS/ Child Welfare	Wait House
Other Agencies	AHI EASE Program
Hospitals/Health Centers	Cambridge Family Health Center & Urgent Care
Public Health	Whitehall Central School
Other Agencies	Catholic Charities DV Victim Advocate
Community	Open Door
Other Agencies	Washington County Sheriff
Housing/Homelessness	Catholic Charities
Public Health	Fort Ann Central School
Community	Community Member/ Argyle EMS
Aging/Seniors	Holbrooks Adult Home
Other Agencies	Granville Ecumenical Food Pantry
Local Government	Washington County Aging & Disabilities Resource Center
Behavioral Health	Council for Prevention
Public Health	Washington County WIC
Hospitals/Health Centers	Granville Family Health Center (also staffs Whitehall)
Other Agencies	Argyle United Presbyterian Church
DSS/ Child Welfare	Southern Adirondack Child Care Network
Other Agencies	Office of NYS Assembly Member Matthew Simpson
Public Health	Hartford Central School
Employment & Training	Washington County Economic Opportunity Council
Community	Family Services Association of Glens Falls, Inc.
Other Agencies	Washington County Public Safety/ Cambridge Valley Rescue Squad
Community	Alzheimer's Association
STI, HIV, Infectious Disease	Planned Parenthood of Greater New York

Other Agencies	Office of Senator Daniel Stec
Education	Greenwich Central School
Community	Adirondack Food System Network
Education	LEAP/Headstart
Hospitals/Health Center	Hudson Headwaters Health Network
DSS/ Child Welfare	Cornell Cooperative Extension
Other Agencies	Bread of Life Food Pantry, Zion Episcopal Church
Hospitals/Health Center	Glens Falls Hospital Rehabilitation Services
Public Health	Washington County Early Intervention
Hospice	Haynes House of Hope
Housing/Homelessness	Wait House
Education	Hudson Falls Central School
Behavioral Health	Adirondack Samaritan Counseling Center
People with Disabilities	Southern Adirondack Independent Living Center
Community	Community Member/ Fort Edward
Behavioral Health	Washington County Veterans Services Department
Other Agencies	Office of NYS Assembly Member Carrie Woerner
Hospitals/Health Centers	Glens Falls Hospital Cancer Services Program
Behavioral Health	Office of Community Services for Warren & Washington Counties
Other Agencies	Washington County Public Safety/ Granville Rescue Squad
Other Agencies	Cornerstone Bible Church

Appendix G: Demographic, Education, Health System, and ALICE Profile for Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

Demographic Profile												
Adirondack Rural Health Network	County									ARHN	Upstate	New York State
Summary of Demographic Information	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Square Miles												
Total Square Miles	1,038	1,794	1,629	496	1,717	403	810	867	831	8,372	301	47,124
Total Square Miles for Farms	269	13	79	53	N/A	131	40	1	122	N/A	N/A	4,948
Percent of Total Square Miles Farms	25.9%	0.7%	4.9%	10.7%	N/A	32.5%	4.9%	0.1%	14.6%	N/A	N/A	10.5%
Population per Square Mile	77	21	29	108	3	123	291	76	74	387	N/A	429
Population												
Total Population	78,961	37,077	47,066	52,787	5,102	49,461	237,075	65,560	60,883	347,436	11,313,181	19,571,216
Percent White, Non-Hispanic	90.0%	92.9%	84.3%	89.9%	92.0%	83.0%	89.3%	93.3%	90.6%	90.3%	70.7%	55.1%
Percent Black, Non-Hispanic	3.1%	2.5%	3.4%	1.5%	1.0%	3.1%	1.6%	1.3%	2.5%	2.4%	8.7%	14.3%
Percent Hispanic/Latino	3.4%	2.8%	2.8%	4.1%	2.0%	15.2%	3.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	13.5%	19.8%
Percent Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	4.6%	9.1%
Percent Alaskan Native/American Indian	0.3%	0.2%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Percent Two or more races	3.7%	3.0%	2.7%	6.2%	5.6%	6.9%	4.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	9.0%	10.5%
Population by Age												
Under 5 years	3,545	1,399	2,291	2,460	159	3,049	11,066	2,769	2,771	15,394	590,144	1,035,708
5 to 14 years	8,341	3,278	5,409	6,233	366	6,301	26,398	6,774	6,464	36,865	1,417,466	2,214,151
15 to 17 years	2,494	1,200	1,856	1,942	141	2,073	8,443	2,063	2,068	11,764	427,466	700,890
Under 18 years	14,380	5,877	9,556	10,635	666	11,423	45,907	11,606	11,303	64,023	2,316,783	3,950,749
18 years and over	64,581	31,200	37,510	42,152	4,436	38,038	191,168	53,954	49,580	283,413	8,996,398	15,620,467
65 years plus	14,447	9,525	8,902	10,746	1,671	9,376	45,947	15,454	12,718	73,463	2,205,779	3,635,501
Family Status												
Number of Households	33,276	16,039	19,234	22,607	2,111	19,234	99,835	30,041	24,254	147,562	4,355,640	7,668,956
Percent Families Single Parent Households	4.8%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	3.6%	6.6%	4.4%	3.6%	4.6%	4.4%	5.3%	6.0%
Percent Households with Grandparents as Parents	1.7%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Poverty												
Mean Household Income	\$91,067	\$92,245	\$78,937	\$80,448	\$90,814	\$79,106	\$123,673	\$94,235	\$86,922	\$87,810	N/A	\$122,227
Per Capita Income	\$39,384	\$40,807	\$31,801	\$34,843	\$41,820	\$31,975	\$53,782	\$43,718	\$35,496	N/A	N/A	\$48,847
Percent of Individuals Under Federal Poverty Level	13.8%	11.8%	16.5%	14.5%	10.0%	14.7%	6.7%	9.1%	10.8%	12.6%	11.1%	13.7%
Percent of Individuals Receiving Medicaid	23.8%	23.3%	28.1%	31.3%	23.7%	30.6%	15.0%	22.5%	27.6%	25.9%	21.9%	27.4%
Immigrant Status												
Percent Born in American Territories	90.8%	92.1%	91.9%	93.2%	95.6%	90.7%	89.7%	92.5%	92.4%	92.1%	82.8%	73.0%
Percent Born in Other Countries	4.7%	4.1%	3.2%	2.1%	1.2%	3.1%	5.7%	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	12.2%	22.9%
Percent Speak a Language Other Than English at Home	2.5%	3.0%	4.3%	1.8%	1.3%	9.1%	2.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.5%	16.9%	17.3%
Housing												
Total Housing Units	37,461	25,318	25,442	28,169	7,893	22,944	111,127	40,177	29,111	193,571	4,924,670	8,631,232
Percent Housing Units Occupied	88.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	17.4%	78.5%	84.1%
Percent Housing Units Owner Occupied	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	54.7%	45.1%
Percent Housing Units Renter Occupied	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	17.5%	39.0%
Percent Built Before 1970	45.4%	50.3%	52.7%	65.1%	52.7%	70.7%	32.6%	46.8%	55.6%	52.0%	58.2%	63.5%
Percent Built Between 1970 and 1979	12.3%	11.7%	12.0%	9.5%	11.9%	8.1%	12.2%	12.3%	9.9%	11.4%	11.9%	10.1%
Percent Built Between 1980 and 1989	13.1%	11.7%	12.1%	9.6%	10.3%	7.2%	13.9%	14.1%	11.4%	12.1%	9.5%	7.6%
Percent Built Between 1990 and 1999	12.7%	9.7%	10.4%	7.5%	10.0%	6.9%	13.8%	10.7%	9.2%	10.2%	7.5%	5.8%

Adirondack Rural Health Network	County									ARHN	Upstate	New York State
Summary of Demographic Information	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Percent Built 2000 and Later	16.5%	16.7%	12.7%	8.5%	15.1%	7.2%	27.3%	15.9%	13.9%	14.3%	13.0%	13.1%
Availability of Vehicles												
Percent of Households with No Vehicles Available	10.2%	8.4%	11.3%	9.7%	3.3%	12.5%	4.8%	8.0%	8.4%	9.0%	8.8%	29.4%
Percent of Households with One Vehicle Available	32.3%	34.8%	32.9%	35.5%	36.3%	35.6%	33.6%	35.1%	32.8%	34.0%	34.1%	32.8%
Percent of Households with Two Vehicles Available	40.2%	38.4%	37.3%	36.6%	43.2%	34.0%	42.4%	40.4%	38.2%	38.9%	39.1%	26.3%
Percent of Households with Three or More Vehicles Available	17.3%	18.3%	18.5%	18.2%	17.2%	17.9%	19.2%	16.5%	20.6%	18.0%	17.9%	11.5%
Education												
Total Population Ages 25 and Older	54,905	28,918	33,482	38,160	4,135	34,228	172,398	49,426	45,248	254,274	8,040,086	13,996,138
Percent with Less than High School Education	11.8%	8.5%	12.7%	11.5%	10.7%	11.5%	5.8%	8.2%	9.7%	10.4%	45.0%	12.2%
Percent High School Graduate/GED	32.5%	33.1%	33.9%	35.9%	31.0%	35.4%	24.4%	28.0%	39.9%	33.7%	61.7%	24.6%
Percent Some College, no degree	17.0%	15.7%	15.7%	16.3%	15.9%	18.7%	14.9%	16.8%	17.6%	16.6%	62.6%	14.9%
Percent Associates Degree	11.9%	11.4%	14.0%	15.2%	15.6%	13.9%	11.2%	12.5%	11.6%	12.7%	69.1%	8.9%
Percent Bachelor's Degree	15.3%	16.9%	13.1%	13.2%	14.2%	11.4%	24.4%	18.7%	12.5%	15.0%	52.7%	22.0%
Percent Graduate or Professional Degree	11.5%	14.4%	10.7%	7.8%	12.7%	9.2%	19.4%	15.9%	8.7%	11.5%	56.0%	17.5%
Employment Status												
Total Population Ages 16 and Older	65,792	32,078	38,628	43,403	4,524	39,216	199,085	55,611	51,012	291,048	9,284,447	16,085,030
Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Armed Forces	185	2	0	44	0	52	615	0	30	261	19,215	23,559
Total Population Ages 16 and Older in Civilian labor force	37,356	17,679	20,256	25,451	2,357	23,929	127,599	35,223	29,998	168,320	5,736,756	10,083,719
Percent Unemployed	1.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	3.2%	2.1%	4.4%	5.2%
Employment Sector												
Total Employed (Civilian Employed Pop)	36,687	16,792	19,302	24,495	2,230	22,798	124,500	34,333	28,381	162,220	5,181,251	9,254,578
Percent in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	1.4%	2.2%	3.4%	1.2%	4.3%	2.5%	0.3%	1.3%	3.4%	2.0%	0.1%	0.6%
Percent in Construction	6.6%	9.1%	6.7%	7.5%	16.5%	7.8%	6.0%	6.5%	8.3%	7.4%	2.1%	5.6%
Percent in Manufacturing	11.6%	8.9%	3.9%	10.7%	2.6%	12.2%	11.0%	7.6%	13.1%	9.5%	1.3%	6.5%
Percent in Wholesale Trade	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%
Percent in Retail Trade	9.2%	8.3%	13.9%	14.9%	8.7%	13.0%	9.5%	10.9%	13.4%	11.6%	3.6%	10.8%
Percent in Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	5.2%	3.3%	3.9%	5.7%	4.9%	7.2%	3.6%	4.9%	3.9%	4.6%	2.9%	5.1%
Percent in Information Services	1.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	2.1%	1.1%	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.9%
Percent in Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1.9%	5.2%	2.6%	3.3%	4.8%	4.4%	9.7%	5.5%	4.1%	3.7%	4.1%	8.0%
Percent in Other Professional Occupations	5.7%	8.1%	5.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.6%	12.6%	12.0%	9.1%	7.9%	7.1%	11.4%
Percent in Education, Health Care and Social Assistance	32.7%	28.1%	33.0%	27.2%	22.2%	27.0%	24.6%	25.3%	22.6%	28.0%	12.5%	27.5%
Percent in Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Hotel & Food Service	10.1%	12.3%	7.8%	7.5%	10.6%	5.7%	7.2%	11.2%	8.0%	9.6%	4.1%	9.5%
Percent in Other Services	5.6%	5.5%	4.2%	6.0%	3.5%	6.1%	4.0%	5.4%	4.6%	5.3%	2.3%	5.0%
Percent in Public Administration	8.4%	6.2%	12.3%	6.1%	12.3%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	6.6%	7.6%	1.7%	4.6%

*Upstate NYS = NYS Total Less NYC; NYC includes NY, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Queens Counties

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Selected Economic Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP03, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Selected Social Characteristics in the United States." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP02, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Medicaid/Means-Tested Public Coverage by Sex by Age." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table C27007, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1701, 2023

Education System Profile												
Adirondack Rural Health Network	County									ARHN Region	Upstate NYS*	New York State
Summary of Education System Information	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Total Number of Public School Districts	9	10	8	6	4	6	12	9	12	58	796	1,104
Total Pre-K Enrollment	450	135	344	291	0	419	670	180	203	1,603.00	56,808	157,128
Total K-12 Enrollment	10,418	3,352	6,592	6,638	352	6,866	31,049	7,739	7,438	42,529	1,504,729	2,418,513
Number of Students Eligible for Free Lunch	4,678	1,453	3,427	3,602	133	4,094	8,443	3,147	3,269	19,709	638,721	1,329,551
Number of Students Eligible for Reduced Lunch	199	126	264	154	8	92	581	105	141	997	35,463	60,287
Percent Free and Reduced Lunch	47.0%	47.0%	56.0%	56.0%	40.0%	61.0%	29.0%	42.0%	46.0%	48.0%	N/A	57.0%
Number of English as a New Language	87	14	N/A	42	N/A	273	435	52	27	222	147,210	259,829
Percent Students with Disabilities	12.0%	22.0%	19.0%	14.0%	14.0%	15.0%	14.0%	17.0%	20.0%	16.5%	17.8%	19.0%
Total Number of Graduates	664	245	462	494	34	617	2,539	667	638	3,204	123,135	199,694
Number Went to GED Transfer Program	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	4	11	16	527	1,130
Number Dropped Out of High School	57	15	31	48	1	56	113	60	45	257	5,834	9,751
Percent Dropped Out of High School	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%	8.0%	3.0%	9.0%	4.0%	9.0%	7.0%	6.6%	N/A	5.0%
Percent Economically Disadvantaged	50.0%	52.0%	58.0%	58.0%	42.0%	66.0%	31.0%	44.0%	49.0%	51.3%	N/A	59.0%
Turnover Rate of Teachers	99	123	129	77	28	55	126	122	132	101.4	N/A	N/A
Total Number of Teachers	1029	398	753	642	79	711	2645	790	726	4,417	N/A	215,701
Student to Teacher Ratio	10.1	8.4	8.8	10.3	4.5	9.7	11.7	9.8	10.2	9.6	N/A	11.2

*Upstate NYS = NYS Total Less NYC; NYC includes NY, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Queens Counties

1: CCD Public School District Data for the 2023-2024 school year

Health Systems Profile													
Adirondack Rural Health Network		County									ARHN Region	Upstate NYS*	New York State
Summary of Health Systems Information		Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Population, 2023 ACS 1-Year Estimates		78,115	37,077	47,066	52,787	5,102	49,461	238,711	65,380	60,883	346,410	8,258,035	19,571,216
Total Hospital Beds													
Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population		366.1	67.4	255	140.2	N/A	262.8	71.6	598	N/A	258.7	-	-
Medical/Surgical Beds		204	0	90	47	N/A	70	115	300	N/A	641	-	-
Intensive Care Beds		14	0	8	8	N/A	5	12	12	N/A	42	-	-
Coronary Care Beds		7	0	0	0	N/A	3	7	12	N/A	19	-	-
Pediatric Beds		10	0	3	12	N/A	0	7	14	N/A	39	-	-
Maternity Beds		21	0	7	7	N/A	8	14	23	N/A	58	-	-
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Beds		0	0	0	0	N/A	10	0	0	N/A	0	-	-
Psychiatric Beds		30	0	12	0	N/A	20	16	30	N/A	72	-	-
Other Beds		0	25	0	0	N/A	14	0	0	N/A	25	-	-
Hospital Beds Per Facility													
Adirondack Medical Center-Lake Placid Site		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adirondack Medical Center-Saranac Lake Site		-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
UVMHN - Alice Hyde Medical Center		-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center		286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	-
Elizabethtown Community Hospital		-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Glens Falls Hospital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	391	-	-
Nathan Littauer Hospital		-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-
Saratoga Hospital		-	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's Healthcare		-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's Healthcare-Amsterdam Memorial Campus		-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Nursing Home Beds													
Nursing Home Beds per 100,000 Population		627.3	917	414.3	682	0	1192.9	193.5	610.3	867.2	667.4	N/A	N/A
Nursing Home Beds per Facility													
Alice Hyde Medical Center		-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-
Capstone Center for Rehabilitation and Nursing		-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center SNF		34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
Clinton County Nursing Home		80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Elderwood at North Creek		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	82	-	-
Elderwood at Ticonderoga		-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-
Elderwood of Uihlein at Lake Placid		-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-
Essex Center for Rehabilitation and Healthcare		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Fort Hudson Nursing Center, Inc.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	196	-	-
Fulton Center for Rehabilitation and Healthcare		-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-
Glens Falls Center for Rehabilitation and Nursing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	117	-	-
Granville Center for Rehabilitation and Nursing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	122	-	-
Meadowbrook Healthcare		287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	-	-
Mercy Living Center		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nathan Littauer Hospital Nursing Home		-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-
Palatine Nursing Home		-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plattsburgh Rehabilitation and Nursing Center		89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-
River Ridge Living Center		-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seton Health at Schuyler Ridge Residential Healthcare		-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Slate Valley Center for Rehabilitation and Nursing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	88	-	-

Adirondack Rural Health Network	County									ARHN Region	Upstate NYS*	New York State
Summary of Health Systems Information	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington			
Willow Ridge Pointe	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Woodlawn Commons	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
Total Physician												
Total Physician per 100,000 population	272.7	153.7	167.8	89.0	137.2	127.4	270.6	347.2	47.6	190.2	N/A	410.0
Licensure Data												
Clinical Laboratory Technician	11	5	6	1	0	3	12	6	5	34	1,223	1,623
Clinical Laboratory Technologist	49	21	26	34	0	27	154	40	22	192	7,181	11,084
Dental Hygienist	42	15	13	20	2	24	280	46	32	170	7,938	10,594
Dentist	45	11	14	14	0	19	182	46	12	142	8,504	14,677
Dietitian/Nutritionist, Certified	17	10	9	6	3	10	133	22	6	73	3,926	5,923
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)	48	25	33	24	5	22	342	85	41	261	17,670	29,479
Licensed Master Social Worker (LMSW)	59	27	29	25	4	41	318	50	37	231	17,990	31,810
Licensed Practical Nurse	362	162	287	266	11	330	841	308	399	1,795	45,788	58,010
Physicians	213	57	79	47	7	63	646	227	29	659	45,066	80,239
Mental Health Counselor	86	23	29	15	1	23	230	56	24	234	7,276	10,865
Midwife	4	2	3	4	0	2	15	15	5	33	674	1,125
Nurse Practitioner	113	30	60	57	3	53	239	128	43	434	22,543	32,589
Pharmacists	113	26	33	32	1	31	522	71	47	323	14,795	23,018
Physical Therapist	69	43	51	33	4	43	480	83	32	315	15,677	22,343
Physical Therapy Assistant	16	8	24	17	0	17	55	24	9	98	1,086	2,697
Psychologist	8	13	5	7	1	3	121	26	5	65	6,073	11,394
Physician Assistant	59	30	31	23	2	25	313	84	22	251	12,537	18,146
Registered Professional Nurse	1,316	552	769	656	55	753	4,318	1,237	805	5,390	192,584	272,352
Respiratory Therapist	20	2	5	15	0	17	101	30	13	85	4,263	5,886
Respiratory Therapy Technician	1	0	2	1	0	2	12	3	5	12	481	652

*Upstate NYS = NYS Total Less NYC; NYC includes NY, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Queens Counties

New York State Licensed Professions, NYS Education Department, Office of the Professions, January 2025

U.S. Census Data 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

NYS Department of Health, NYS Health Profiles, May 2025

Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) Profile												
ALICE is a United Way acronym that stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed.												
County	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	ARHN	Upstate NY*	NYS
Total Households	33,231	15,750	18,933	22,103	1,725	18,918	101,315	29,782	24,235	145,759	4,385,605	7,758,644
Total Alice Households	7,695	4,657	5,028	6,514	603	6,443	27,077	7,985	7,721	40,203	1,191,265	2,416,106
Total Poverty Households	5,763	1,701	2,999	3,099	149	2,836	7,426	2,579	2,859	19,149	510,829	1,131,514
Total Above Alice Households	19,773	9,392	10,906	12,490	973	9,639	66,812	19,218	13,655	86,407	2,662,155	4,189,668
ALICE Households over 65 years of age	3,848	2,282	2,564	3,648	259	3,866	12,997	3,833	3,938	20,371	1,378,457	2,204,582
ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity												
Asian	365	28	58	147	N/A	178	2,533	217	108	776	159,350	606,443
Black	430	18	72	208	3	495	1,257	277	39	1,047	346,078	1,071,085
Hawaiian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	1,366	2,944
Hispanic	296	148	166	645	5	2,183	2,412	486	422	2,168	379,928	1,258,451
American Indian/ Alaska Native	29	34	1,143	N/A	N/A	88	89	3	32	1,241	13,089	30,225
White	30,763	15,146	17,069	20,499	1652	15,666	91,265	28,593	23,163	136,885	3,345,930	4,544,209
2+ races	721	293	416	752	69	836	2,438	880	467	3,598	195,798	580,422
Households in Poverty %	17.0%	11.0%	16.0%	14.0%	9.0%	15.0%	7.0%	9.0%	12.0%	13.1%	11.6%	15.0%
Households in ALICE %	23.0%	30.0%	27.0%	29.0%	35.0%	34.0%	27.0%	27.0%	32.0%	27.6%	27.2%	31.0%
Above ALICE %	60.0%	60.0%	58.0%	57.0%	56.0%	51.0%	66.0%	65.0%	56.0%	59.3%	60.7%	54.0%
# of ALICE and Poverty Households	13,458	6,358	8,027	9,613	752	9,279	34,503	10,564	10,580	59,352	1,702,094	3,547,620
Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	3.5%	2.3%	2.5%	3.0%	2.7%	N/A	3.4%
Median Household Income	\$66,152	\$68,090	\$60,270	\$60,557	\$66,891	\$58,033	\$93,301	\$69,865	\$68,703	\$65,790	N/A	N/A

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Data included in the ALICE profile is reflective of the most recent update provided by [UnitedforAlice.org](#) in May 2025. Sourcing information below:

*Upstate NYS = NYS Total Less NYC; NYC includes NY, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Queens Counties

ARHN region reflects an average of ARHN counties

ALICE Threshold, 2010-2022; American Community Survey, 2010-2022

ALICE Threshold, 2022; American Community Survey, 2022

American Community Survey, 2022; ALICE Threshold, 2022

American Community Survey, 2022; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Lewis, 2022

Appendix H: Prevention Agenda Indicators and Other Indicators for Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

CHRONIC DISEASE INDICATORS									
County	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000	3.3		3.8	6.3	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-17 years	4.9		8.5	13.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-4 years	9.5		17.2	24.9	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 25-44 years	3.3		2.7	3.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 45-64 years	2.5		2.8	5.2	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 5-14 years	4		6.5	10.6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 5-64 years	2.9		3.2	5.2	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 65 years or older	3.3		2.7	5.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma mortality rate per 100,000	1.5		1	1.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Cardiovascular disease hospitalization rate per 10,000	158.9		141.2	137.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000	341.8		293.9	282.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cardiovascular disease premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	151.2		110	113.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cardiovascular disease pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	231.3		190.3	181.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) hospitalization rate per 10,000	30.3		26.2	25.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) mortality rate per 100,000	53.7		38.2	33.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	16.7		11.9	11.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	28.7		19.2	15.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chronic kidney disease emergency department visit rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis)	211.8		179.4	181.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2019-2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chronic kidney disease hospitalization rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis)	183.6		149.4	151	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chronic lower respiratory disease hospitalization rate per 10,000	19.3		14.7	16.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000	63.4		40.9	31.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Colon and rectum cancer incidence rate per 100,000	48.7			43.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Colon and rectum cancer mortality rate per 100,000	14.2			13.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Congestive heart failure mortality rate per 100,000	16.4		19.2	14.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Congestive heart failure premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	3.8		3.1	2.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Congestive heart failure pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	10.7		11.2	7.6	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Coronary heart disease hospitalization rate per 10,000	30.9		26.4	25.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Coronary heart disease mortality rate per 100,000	173		164.3	174.9	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Coronary heart disease premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	79.4		65.9	72.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Coronary heart disease pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	127.4		118	127.2	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diabetes hospitalization rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis)	251.1		230.9	247.3	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diabetes hospitalization rate per 10,000 (primary diagnosis)	23.1		18.2	20.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diabetes mortality rate per 100,000	49.1		27.1	25.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diabetes short-term complications hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 6-17 Years	0		2.5	2.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Diseases of the heart hospitalization rate per 10,000	108.2		96	91.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diseases of the heart mortality rate per 100,000	257.4		231.9	226.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diseases of the heart premature death (aged 35-64 years) mortality rate per 100,000	119.2		88.7	91.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Diseases of the heart pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	181.6		156.1	153.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Female breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000	229.6			167.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Female breast cancer late stage incidence rate per 100,000	64.5			48.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Female breast cancer mortality rate per 100,000	36.3			23.1	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Heart attack hospitalization rate per 10,000	20.6		15.9	13.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Heart attack mortality rate per 100,000	33.8		33.4	27.3	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Hypertension without heart failure emergency department visit rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	16.4		22.4	25.9	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2019-2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Hypertension without heart failure emergency department visit rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis) - Aged 18 years and older	636.3		930.2	988.7	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2019-2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Hypertension without heart failure hospitalization rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis) - Aged 18 years and older	462.5		432.4	429.6	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Lung and bronchus cancer incidence rate per 100,000	111.1			67.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Lung and bronchus cancer mortality rate per 100,000	57.8			34.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of women (aged 50-74 years) who had a mammogram between October 1, 2019 and December 31, 2021	64.1	58.51		65.5	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate

Warren	Percentage of women aged 50-74 years receiving breast cancer screening based on recent guidelines	77.1	79.65		78.2	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Potentially preventable diabetes short-term complications hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	9.8		6.7	7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Potentially preventable heart failure hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	40.9		35.8	36.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Potentially preventable hypertension hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	3		5.3	6.6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Prostate cancer incidence rate per 100,000	230.8			169	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Prostate cancer late stage incidence rate per 100,000	49			34.1	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Prostate cancer mortality rate per 100,000	19.4			16.3	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults ever had their blood cholesterol checked	93.5	91.9	91.8	92.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults living with a disability who are obese	42.1	43.8	39.1	38.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults living with a disability who smoke	31.5	29.3	19.4	17.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults living with a disability with cardiovascular disease (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	15.2	17.2	17.7	16.3	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults overweight or obese	71.4	71	66.6	63.6	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who are current smokers	21.3	19.7	13.2	12	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who are obese	32.4	33	31.6	29.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who consume one or more sugary drinks daily	27.3	21.6	18.9	19	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years	58.8	50.1	51.1	50.5	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who have ever had physician-diagnosed asthma	21.7	18.3	14.7	14.2	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who have taken a course or class to learn how to manage their chronic disease or condition	9.8	11.4	9.9	9.8	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who participated in leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days	76.3	74.1	75.7	74.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who report consuming less than one fruit and less than one vegetable daily (no fruits or vegetables)	30	32.7	32.2	33.8	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who use e-cigarettes	6	7.4	6	5.3	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 who are obese	41.8		36.6	34.4	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2021	Unreliable estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with annual household income less than \$25,000 who are current smokers	24.1	29.4	26.5	20.4	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with cardiovascular disease (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	9	9.1	8.1	7.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with COPD	8.6	9.4	6.5	5.5	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with current asthma	15	12.5	10.4	9.8	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with diagnosed high blood pressure taking high blood pressure medication	72.4	78.2	81.2	80.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with health care provider diagnosed diabetes	14	13.2	11	11.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with health care provider diagnosed high blood pressure	34.1	37.2	31.7	30.5	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with health care provider diagnosed prediabetes	8.7	9.4	10.8	11.6	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of women aged 50-74 years receiving breast cancer screening based on recent guidelines	77.1	79.7	78.8	78.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate

	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Percentage of adults who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years, aged 45+ years	69.9	62.6	63.8	64.3		71.7 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults who participate in leisure-time physical activity	76.3	74.1	75.7	74.2		77.4 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults who participate in leisure-time physical activity, aged 65+ years	68.4	70.5	68.5	68.4		75.9 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines, aged 50-64 years	74.2	68.3	66.5	65.4		66.3 Higher than Benchmark	2018	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes among adults with income less than \$25,000	24.1	21	26.5	20.4		15.3 Higher than Benchmark	2021	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 with obesity	41.8		36.6	34.4		29 Higher than Benchmark	2021	Unstable Estimate
	Percentage of adults with chronic conditions (arthritis, asthma, CVD, diabetes, CKD, cancer) who have taken a course or class to learn how to manage their condition	9.8	11.4	9.9	9.8		10.6 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with disabilities who participate in leisure-time physical activity	58.7	61.3	58.7	58.3		61.8 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with hypertension who are currently taking medicine to manage their high blood pressure	72.4	78.2	81.2	80.2		80.7 Lower than Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with obesity	32.4	33	31.6	29.1		24.2 Higher than Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate

HEALTHY WOMEN, INFANTS, CHILDREN INDICATORS

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-17 years	4.9		8.5	13.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-4 years	9.5		17.2	24.9	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 5-14 years	4		6.5	10.6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Birth rate per 1,000 population	8		10.2	10.6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	0		22	21.3	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Fetal death (20 weeks gestation or more)	5.7		4.8	6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate

Warren	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Infant (<1 year)	5.1		4.6	4.2 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Neonatal (<28 days)	4.5		2.9	2.6 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Perinatal (20 weeks gestation - <28 days of life)	10.2		7.7	8.7 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Perinatal (28 weeks gestation - <7 days of life)	7		4.6	4.7 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Post-neonatal (1 month to 1 year)	0.6		1.7	1.5 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 10-14 years	9.7		12.4	12.2 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 1-4 years	14.7		19.1	16.8 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 15-19 years	48.2		34.6	34.3 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 5-14 years	10.1		11.3	11.3 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 5-9 years	10.5		10.2	10.4 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage low birthweight (<2.5 kg) births	6.9	6.77	8	8.4 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage low birthweight (<2.5kg) singleton births	5.7	5.47	6.3	6.8 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births delivered by cesarean section	34.9	27.72	34.8	33.8 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births that were first births	42.2	34.14	38.5	40.1 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births that were multiple births	3		3.5	3.3 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births to teens - Aged 15-17 years	0.6	0.34	0.6	0.6 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births to teens - Aged 15-19 years	3.2	3.61	2.9	2.6 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births to women aged 25 years and older without a high school education	6	6.55	9.1	10.4 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births to women aged 35 years and older	17.6	13.95	24.3	26.4 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births with a 5 minute APGAR <6	1.6	1.27	0.9	0.7 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births with adequate prenatal care	85	69.51	77.3	74.6 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	83.9	67.84	77.5	75 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of births with late (3rd trimester) or no prenatal care	3.1	4.84	4.6	5.6 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children who had 2+ well-child visit during 15-30 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	88.6	72.52		42.5 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children who had 6+ well-child visits in the first 15 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	82.6	63.21		67.4 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of infants fed any breast milk in delivery hospital	84.2	70	84.8	87.7 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of infants fed exclusively breast milk in delivery hospital	66.7	55.14	47.8	45.7 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of live births conceived within 18 months of a previous live birth	34.9	30.02	34.1	31.6 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy obese (BMI 30 or higher)	31.8	30.64		26.6 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy overweight but not obese (BMI 25 to less than 30)	24.1	19.8		27.6 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	4.8	4.02		4.6 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	91.1	77.78		90.7 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC with gestational diabetes	7.7	6.98		6.6 N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of premature births with <32 weeks gestation	1.3	1.22	1.4	1.4 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of premature births with <37 weeks gestation	8.9	8.34	9.5	9.5 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of premature births with 32 - <37 weeks gestation	7.6	7.1	8	8 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage very low birthweight (<1.5 kg) births	1.2	1.11	1.3	1.3 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage very low birthweight (<1.5kg) singleton births	0.9	0.91	1	1 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Pregnancy rate per 1,000 (all pregnancies/female population aged 15-44 years)	63.5		68.2	71.7 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 10-14 years/female population aged 10-14 years)	0.2		0.12	0.12 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 15-17 years/female population aged 15-17 years)	2.9		3.6	3.6 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 15-19 years/female population aged 15-19 years)	10.2		9	9 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 18-19 years/female population aged 18-19 years)	23.1		15.9	16.5 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged <18 years	2		2.9	3.4 N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years	16.6		15.4	18.3 N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 18-19 years	37.1		26.1	31.9 N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Child and adolescent mortality, rate per 100,000 population aged 10-19 years	29		24.1	23.6 N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Child mortality rate per 100,000 children aged 1-9 years	12		14	13.3 N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6		4.7	4.3 N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	0		22	21.3 N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6		2.9	2.7 N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022	Unstable Estimate

Warren	Newborns with neonatal withdrawal symptoms and/or affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction (any diagnosis), crude rate per 1,000 newborn discharges	27		9.6	6	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022	
Warren	Percent of families participating in the Early Intervention Program, Part C, who report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate the needs of their children	80	88.46154		94.56	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021-2022	
Warren	Percent of families participating in the Early Intervention Program, Part C, who report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn	80	91.66667		94.4	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021-2022	
Warren	Percent of families participating in the Early Intervention Program, Part C, who report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights	80	92.30769		92.7	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021-2022	
Warren	Percentage of births with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	84	78.60944	76.6	73.8	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2022	
Warren	Percentage of NYS residents served by community water systems that have optimally fluoridated water	0	26.93099	48	71.6	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2023	
Warren	Percentage of preterm births (less than 37 weeks gestation)	9	9.702277	9.5	9.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2022	
Warren	Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths	4		4.4	4.6	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Post-neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	1		1.7	1.5	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Suicide mortality among youth, rate per 100,000 population aged 15-19 years	10		5.6	4.8	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Indicated reports of abuse/maltreatment, rate per 1,000 children, aged 0-17 years	13.7		13.7	12.4	15.6	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of 13-year-old adolescents with a complete HPV vaccine series	33.7	25	31.3	37.2	37.4	Approx = Benchmark	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of 24-35-month old children with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series	85.2	78.9	69.1	70.5	70.5	Higher than Benchmark	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children and adolescents with obesity	22.4	25.1	20.6		16.4	Higher than Benchmark	2021-2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of infants who are exclusively breastfed in the hospital among all infants	67.8	57.1	46.7	44	51.7	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of WIC enrolled infants who are breastfed at 6 months	25			38	45.5	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 18-44 years	70.3	56.3	77.2	75.9	80.6	Lower than Benchmark	2021	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 45+ years	89.7	88	87.7	87.9	85	Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate

STI'S/HIV INDICATORS

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	AIDS mortality rate per 100,000	0		0.8	2	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 15-19 years	1147.8			2626.2	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 15-44 years	753.5			1450.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 20-24 years	2359.3			3389.8	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 males - Aged 15-19 years	309.5			847	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 males - Aged 15-44 years	325.7			991.8	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 - Aged 15-19 years	125.3			416.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 15-44 years	100.1			326.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 males - Aged 15-44 years	122.5			667.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of sexually active young women (aged 16-24) with at least one chlamydia test in Medicaid program	66.9	55.78		72.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Chlamydia diagnoses, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	261.4	190.03	372.5	553.4	676.9	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Early syphilis diagnoses, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	3.5	5.5	23.6	49.5	79.6	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Gonorrhea diagnoses, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	38	47.1	134.3	230.9	242.6	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Newly diagnosed HIV cases, rate per 100,000 population	2	6.9	5	11.3	5.2	Lower than Benchmark	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate

HEALTHY & SAFE ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Alcohol related motor vehicle injuries and deaths per 100,000	43.5			25	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000	59.6		49.1	45.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged <10 years	7.8		5.7	6.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 15-24 years	3.9		3.8	4.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 25-64 years	27.4		20.5	20.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate

Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 65-74 years	94.4		88.6	86.9	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 75-84 years	218.2		238.1	221.6	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 85 years and older	647.7		647.5	572.2	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Fatal work-related injuries per 100,000 employed persons aged 16 years and older	5.7			2.8	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Motor vehicle injury mortality rate per 100,000	9.2		8.4	6.5	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Non-motor vehicle injury mortality rate per 100,000	19.4		46.3	43.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Traumatic brain injury hospitalization rate per 10,000	9.5		8.6	8.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000	92.3		86.6	81.2	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged <10 years	15.6		18.6	18.3	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 10-14 years	6.8		14.1	13.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 15-24 years	24.8		24	25.3	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 25-64 years	63		56.8	56.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 65 years and older	237.6		280.7	260.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Unintentional injury mortality rate per 100,000	28.7		54.7	50	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Violent crime rate per 100,000	139.1			430.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Work-related hospitalizations per 100,000 employed persons aged 16 years and older	84.7			99.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults using active transportation (walking or biking) in a typical month	61.5	59.4	59.3	67.6	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who participated in leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days	76.3	74.1	75.7	74.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Assault-related hospitalizations, rate per 10,000 population	1.1	1.03	2.5	3.6		3 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Assault-related hospitalizations, ratio of rates between Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	0			6.51		5.54 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Assault-related hospitalizations, ratio of rates between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	0			2.85		2.5 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Crash-related pedestrian fatalities, rate per 100,000 population	3.13	1.1	1.71	1.72		1.43 Higher than Benchmark	2019	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Firearm assault-related hospitalizations, rate per 10,000 population	0	0	0.39	0.48		0.38 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Hospitalizations due to falls among adults, rate per 10,000 population, aged 65+ years	153	158.5	189.7	177.2		173.7 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of population living in a certified Climate Smart Community	100	20.2	61.6	35.6		8.6 Higher than Benchmark	2024	Stable Estimate

HEALTH ACCESS & EQUITY INDICATORS

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Annual median household income in US dollars	69849			79463	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Number of dentists per 100,000 population	88			83	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Number of mental health providers per 100,000 population	459			356	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population	111			80	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2020	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children (aged 2-20 years) with at least one dental visit in government sponsored insurance programs	72.2	61.44		52.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children aged <18 years below poverty	14.3	16.34		18.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children who had 2+ well-child visit during 15-30 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	88.6	72.52		42.5	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of children who had 6+ well-child visits in the first 15 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	82.6	63.21		67.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of enrolled students eligible for free/reduced priced lunch	38.9	44.47		54.1	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of high school students who dropped out	9	6.57		4.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022-2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of high school students who graduated	85.5	87.82		86.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022-2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees (aged 2-20 years) who had at least one dental visit within the last year	62.1	53.05		46.5	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees (aged 2-20 years) with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	58.7	49.27		42.5	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees with at least one dental visit within the last year	30.8	28.64		29.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	26.8	23.61		25.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of population in poverty	10.1	12.3		14.2	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year (Food insecurity)	11.7	12.88		13.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults aged 18-64 years who saw a health care provider for a routine checkup within the last year	78.9	75.9	75.1	75.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults aged 18-64 years with healthcare coverage	95.7				N/A	No ARHN Rate	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who did not receive medical care because of cost	3.6	7.1	6.5	8	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with food security over the last 12 months	77	77.7	79.3	75.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of women aged 18-64 years with health care coverage	96.8	95.6	95.2	94	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Women aged 18-44 years who saw a health care provider for a routine checkup within the last year	70.3	78.8	77.2	75.9	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Adults who have a regular health care provider, age-adjusted percentage	88.1	88.3	87.1	85	86.7	Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with health insurance, aged 18-64 years	94.4	93.3		93.2	97	Approx = Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 18-44 years	70.3	56.3	77.2	75.9	80.6	Lower than Benchmark	2021	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 45+ years	89.7	88	87.7	87.9	85	Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, age-adjusted rate per 10,000	101.4	129.4	90.8	96.8	115	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, difference in age-adjusted rates per 10,000 between Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	45.8			101.5	94	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, difference in age-adjusted rates per 10,000 between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	-12.5			29.5	23.9	Lower than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Premature deaths (before age 65 years), difference in percentages between Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	56.9			19.4	17.3	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Premature deaths (before age 65 years), difference in percentages between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	29.1			17.9	16.2	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Percentage of people who commute to work using alternate modes of transportation (e.g., public transportation, carpool, bike/walk) or who telecommute	20.2	21.6	27.2	47.7	47.9	Lower than Benchmark	2018-2022	Stable Estimate

MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE MISUSE INDICATORS

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Percentage of adult binge drinking during the past month	20	18.9	14.5	14.9	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults reporting a depressive disorder	25.7	23.2	18.1	17	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults who used cannabis in the past 30 days	14.6	16.3	12.4	12.6	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Warren	Percentage of adults with poor mental health for 14 or more days in the last month	15.5	13.3	12.6	13	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Warren	Percentage of adults with 2 or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)	44.4	42.6	40.5	41.9	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Warren	Cirrhosis hospitalization rate per 10,000	4.7		4.3	4.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Cirrhosis mortality rate per 100,000	22		12	9.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate per 10,000	10.3		5.3	4.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 15-19 years	20.2		13	11.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000	10.2		10.1	8.5	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 15-19 years	9.6		5.6	4.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Newborns with neonatal withdrawal symptoms and/or affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction (any diagnosis), crude rate per 1,000 newborn discharges	27		9.6	6	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022	
Warren	Suicide mortality among youth, rate per 100,000 population aged 15-19 years	10		5.6	4.8	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Warren	Emergency department visits (including outpatients and admitted patients) involving any opioid overdose, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	72.9	44.7	64.8	67.1	53.3	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Frequent mental distress during the past month among adults, age-adjusted percentage	19.2	16.4	13.2	13.4	10.7	Higher than Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Warren	Newborns with neonatal withdrawal syndrome and/or affected by maternal use of opioid or other substance (any diagnosis), crude rate per 1,000 newborn discharges	27		9.6	6	9.1	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Opioid analgesic prescription, age-adjusted rate per 1,000 population	389.2	533.4	283.8	225.6	350	Higher than Benchmark	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Overdose deaths involving any opioids, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	15.9	25.8	27.5	26.7	14.3	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Patients who received at least one buprenorphine prescription for opioid use disorder, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	1322.4	1561.3	705.4	464	415.6	Higher than Benchmark	2023	Stable Estimate
Warren	Suicide mortality among youth, rate per 100,000, aged 15-19 years	9.6	14.8	5.6	4.8	4.7	Higher than Benchmark	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate
Warren	Suicide mortality, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	10.5		9.7	8	7	Higher than Benchmark	2020-2022	Stable Estimate
Warren	Binge drinking during the past month among adults, age-adjusted percentage	24	22.2	16.1	16	16.4	Higher than Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate

Chronic Disease Indicators

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000	2.5		3.8	6.3	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-17 years	3.80		8.5	13.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-4 years	9.60		17.2	24.9	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 25-44 years	3.1		2.7	3.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate

Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 45-64 years	2.3	2.8	5.2	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 5-14 years		6.50	10.60	N/A	No County Data	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 5-64 years	2.30	3.2	5.2	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 65 years or older	1.60	2.7	5.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Asthma mortality rate per 100,000	0.00	1	1.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate	
Washington	Cardiovascular disease hospitalization rate per 10,000	149.30	141.2	137.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cardiovascular disease mortality rate per 100,000	345.90	293.9	282.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cardiovascular disease premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	117.00	110	113.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cardiovascular disease pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	237.70	190.3	181.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) hospitalization rate per 10,000	31.60	26.2	25.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) mortality rate per 100,000	48.60	38.2	33.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	14.60	11.9	11.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	21.90	19.2	15.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Chronic kidney disease emergency department visit rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis)	196.40	179.4	181.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2019-2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Chronic kidney disease hospitalization rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis)	166.30	149.4	151	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Chronic lower respiratory disease hospitalization rate per 10,000	25.10	14.7	16.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000	74.90	40.9	31.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Colon and rectum cancer incidence rate per 100,000	50.60		43.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Colon and rectum cancer mortality rate per 100,000	23.40		13.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Congestive heart failure mortality rate per 100,000	17.50	19.2	14.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Congestive heart failure premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	4.00	3.1	2.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate	
Washington	Congestive heart failure pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	11.50	11.2	7.6	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Coronary heart disease hospitalization rate per 10,000	29.00	26.4	25.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Coronary heart disease mortality rate per 100,000	186.90	164.3	174.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Coronary heart disease premature death (aged 35-64 years) rate per 100,000	65.10	65.9	72.8	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Coronary heart disease pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	140.40	118	127.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diabetes hospitalization rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis)	244.40	230.9	247.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diabetes hospitalization rate per 10,000 (primary diagnosis)	19.60	18.2	20.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diabetes mortality rate per 100,000	45.40	27.1	25.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diabetes short-term complications hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 6-17 Years		2.5	2.5	N/A	No County Data	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diseases of the heart hospitalization rate per 10,000	98.20	96	91.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diseases of the heart mortality rate per 100,000	267.80	231.9	226.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diseases of the heart premature death (aged 35-64 years) mortality rate per 100,000	98.40	88.7	91.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Diseases of the heart pretransport mortality rate per 100,000	192.90	156.1	153.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Female breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000	183.10		167.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Female breast cancer late stage incidence rate per 100,000	37.30		48.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Female breast cancer mortality rate per 100,000	24.90		23.1	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Heart attack hospitalization rate per 10,000	19.10	15.9	13.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Heart attack mortality rate per 100,000	51.40	33.4	27.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Hypertension without heart failure emergency department visit rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	13.00	22.4	25.9	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2019-2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Hypertension without heart failure emergency department visit rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis) - Aged 18 years and older	626.50	930.2	988.7	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2019-2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Hypertension without heart failure hospitalization rate per 10,000 (any diagnosis) - Aged 18 years and older	441.40	432.4	429.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Lung and bronchus cancer incidence rate per 100,000	120.70		67.6	N/A	Higher than NYS	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Lung and bronchus cancer mortality rate per 100,000	62.00		34.4	N/A	Higher than NYS	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Percentage of women (aged 50-74 years) who had a mammogram between October 1, 2019 and December 31, 2021	54.90	58.51	65.5	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Percentage of women aged 50-74 years receiving breast cancer screening based on recent guidelines	76.00	79.65	78.2	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Unstable Estimate	
Washington	Potentially preventable diabetes short-term complications hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	6.70	6.7	7	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Potentially preventable heart failure hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	40.70	35.8	36.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Potentially preventable hypertension hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 18 years and older	2.50	5.3	6.6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Prostate cancer incidence rate per 100,000	156.20		169	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Prostate cancer late stage incidence rate per 100,000	30.40		34.1	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2021	Stable Estimate	
Washington	Prostate cancer mortality rate per 100,000			16.3	N/A	No County Data	2021	Unstable Estimate	
Washington	Percentage of adults ever had their blood cholesterol checked	88.40	91.9	91.8	92.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable

Washington	Percentage of adults living with a disability who are obese	41.20	43.8	39.1	38.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults living with a disability who smoke	33.10	29.3	19.4	17.4	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults living with a disability with cardiovascular disease (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	14.10	17.2	17.7	16.3	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults overweight or obese	66.20	71	66.6	63.6	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who are current smokers	22.70	19.7	13.2	12	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who are obese	32.60	33	31.6	29.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who consume one or more sugary drinks daily	24.00	21.6	18.9	19	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years	42.20	50.1	51.1	50.5	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who have ever had physician-diagnosed asthma	17.60	18.3	14.7	14.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who have taken a course or class to learn how to manage their chronic disease or condition	13.40	11.4	9.9	9.8	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who participated in leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days	78.30	74.1	75.7	74.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who report consuming less than one fruit and less than one vegetable daily (no fruits or vegetables)	37.80	32.7	32.2	33.8	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who use e-cigarettes	8.70	7.4	6	5.3	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 who are obese	21.10		36.6	34.4	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2021	Unreliable estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults with annual household income less than \$25,000 who are current smokers	38.10	29.4	26.5	20.4	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults with cardiovascular disease (heart attack, coronary heart disease, or stroke)	8.40	9.1	8.1	7.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with COPD	8.10	9.4	6.5	5.5	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with current asthma	12.40	12.5	10.4	9.8	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with diagnosed high blood pressure taking high blood pressure medication	81.60	78.2	81.2	80.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with health care provider diagnosed diabetes	12.30	13.2	11	11.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with health care provider diagnosed high blood pressure	33.70	37.2	31.7	30.5	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with health care provider diagnosed prediabetes	7.40	9.4	10.8	11.6	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of women aged 50-74 years receiving breast cancer screening based on recent guidelines	76.00	79.7	78.8	78.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year
Washington	Percentage of adults who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years, aged 45+ years	56.70	62.6	63.8	64.3		71.7 Lower than Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults who participate in leisure-time physical activity	78.30	74.1	75.7	74.2		77.4 Approx = Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults who participate in leisure-time physical activity, aged 65+ years	68.70	70.5	68.5	68.4		75.9 Approx = Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines, aged 50-64 years	67.20	68.3	66.5	65.4		66.3 Approx = Benchmark	2018
Washington	Percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes among adults with income less than \$25,000	38.10	21	26.5	20.4		15.3 Higher than Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 with obesity	21.10		36.6	34.4		29 Lower than Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults with chronic conditions (arthritis, asthma, CVD, diabetes, CKD, cancer) who have taken a course or class to learn how to manage their condition	13.40	11.4	9.9	9.8		10.6 Higher than Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults with disabilities who participate in leisure-time physical activity	64.70	61.3	58.7	58.3		61.8 Approx = Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults with hypertension who are currently taking medicine to manage their high blood pressure	81.60	78.2	81.2	80.2		80.7 Approx = Benchmark	2021
Washington	Percentage of adults with obesity	32.60	33	31.6	29.1		24.2 Higher than Benchmark	2021

Healthy Women, Infants, and Children Indicators

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-17 years	3.8		8.5	13.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 0-4 years	9.6		17.2	24.9	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Asthma hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 5-14 years			6.5	10.6	N/A	No County Data	2022
Washington	Birth rate per 1,000 population	8.9		10.2	10.6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	0		22	21.3	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Fetal death (20 weeks gestation or more)	3.7		4.8	6	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Infant (<1 year)	6.2		4.6	4.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Neonatal (<28 days)	3.1		2.9	2.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Perinatal (20 weeks gestation - <28 days of life)	6.8		7.7	8.7	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Perinatal (28 weeks gestation - <7 days of life)	3.1		4.6	4.7	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Post-neonatal (1 month to 1 year)	3.1		1.7	1.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 10-14 years	20.1		12.4	12.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 1-4 years	29.7		19.1	16.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 15-19 years	20		34.6	34.3	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022

Washington	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 5-14 years	20.8		11.3	11.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 5-9 years	21.5		10.2	10.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage low birthweight (<2.5 kg) births	7.9	6.77	8	8.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage low birthweight (<2.5kg) singleton births	6.4	5.47	6.3	6.8	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births delivered by cesarean section	32.8	27.72	34.8	33.8	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births that were first births	39.4	34.14	38.5	40.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births that were multiple births	3.8		3.5	3.3	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births to teens - Aged 15-17 years	0.8	0.34	0.6	0.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births to teens - Aged 15-19 years	4.3	3.61	2.9	2.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births to women aged 25 years and older without a high school education	7.1	6.55	9.1	10.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births to women aged 35 years and older	13.4	13.95	24.3	26.4	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births with a 5 minute APGAR <6	1.7	1.27	0.9	0.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births with adequate prenatal care	86.3	69.51	77.3	74.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	81.5	67.84	77.5	75	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of births with late (3rd trimester) or no prenatal care	4.5	4.84	4.6	5.6	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of children who had 2+ well-child visit during 15-30 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	86.4	72.52		42.5	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of children who had 6+ well-child visits in the first 15 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	76.4	63.21		67.4	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of infants fed any breast milk in delivery hospital	80.3	70	84.8	87.7	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of infants fed exclusively breast milk in delivery hospital	58.9	55.14	47.8	45.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of live births conceived within 18 months of a previous live birth	33.8	30.02	34.1	31.6	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy obese (BMI 30 or higher)	37.4	30.64		26.6	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy overweight but not obese (BMI 25 to less than 30)	22	19.8		27.6	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	4.6	4.02		4.6	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	88.7	77.78		90.7	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of pregnant women in WIC with gestational diabetes	7.4	6.98		6.6	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of premature births with <32 weeks gestation	1.4	1.22	1.4	1.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of premature births with <37 weeks gestation	11.4	8.34	9.5	9.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage of premature births with 32 - <37 weeks gestation	10	7.1	8	8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage very low birthweight (<1.5 kg) births	1.4	1.11	1.3	1.3	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Percentage very low birthweight (<1.5kg) singleton births	1.3	0.91	1	1	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Pregnancy rate per 1,000 (all pregnancies/female population aged 15-44 years)	70		68.2	71.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 10-14 years/female population aged 10-14 years)	0.21		0.12	0.12	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 15-17 years/female population aged 15-17 years)	4.4		3.6	3.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 15-19 years/female population aged 15-19 years)	15.9		9	9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen fertility rate per 1,000 (births to mothers aged 18-19 years/female population aged 18-19 years)	40.3		15.9	16.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged <18 years	3.3		2.9	3.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years	22.7		15.4	18.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females aged 18-19 years	54.4		26.1	31.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Child and adolescent mortality, rate per 100,000 population aged 10-19 years	20		24.1	23.6	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022
Washington	Child mortality rate per 100,000 children aged 1-9 years	25		14	13.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2020-2022
Washington	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6		4.7	4.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022
Washington	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	0		22	21.3	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022
Washington	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2		2.9	2.7	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022
Washington	Newborns with neonatal withdrawal symptoms and/or affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction (any diagnosis), crude rate per 1,000 newborn discharges			9.6	6	N/A	No County Data	2022
Washington	Percent of families participating in the Early Intervention Program, Part C, who report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate the needs of their children	100	88.46154		94.56	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021-2022
Washington	Percent of families participating in the Early Intervention Program, Part C, who report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn	100	91.66667		94.4	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021-2022
Washington	Percent of families participating in the Early Intervention Program, Part C, who report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights	100	92.30769		92.7	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021-2022
Washington	Percentage of births with early (1st trimester) prenatal care	82	78.60944	76.6	73.8	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2022
Washington	Percentage of NYS residents served by community water systems that have optimally fluoridated water	25	26.93099	48	71.6	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2023

Washington	Percentage of preterm births (less than 37 weeks gestation)	12	9.702277	9.5	9.4	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022
Washington	Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths	2		4.4	4.6	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2022
Washington	Post-neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	3		1.7	1.5	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022
Washington	Suicide mortality among youth, rate per 100,000 population aged 15-19 years	10		5.6	4.8	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark
Washington	Indicated reports of abuse/maltreatment, rate per 1,000 children, aged 0-17 years	37.6		13.7	12.4		15.6 Higher than Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of 13-year-old adolescents with a complete HPV vaccine series	27.8	25	31.3	37.2		37.4 Lower than Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of 24-35-month old children with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 immunization series	81.4	78.9	69.1	70.5		70.5 Higher than Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of children and adolescents with obesity	27.2	25.1	20.6			16.4 Higher than Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of infants who are exclusively breastfed in the hospital among all infants	65	57.1	46.7	44		51.7 Higher than Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of WIC enrolled infants who are breastfed at 6 months	19.4			38		45.5 Lower than Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 18-44 years	78.7	56.3	77.2	75.9		80.6 Approx = Benchmark
Washington	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 45+ years	88.7	88	87.7	87.9		85 Approx = Benchmark

STI and HIV Indicators

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year
Washington	AIDS mortality rate per 100,000	0		0.8	2	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022
Washington	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 15-19 years	1295.2			2626.2	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 15-44 years	807.6			1450.7	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 20-24 years	2281.9			3389.8	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 males - Aged 15-19 years	214.1			847	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Chlamydia case rate per 100,000 males - Aged 15-44 years	194.9			991.8	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 - Aged 15-19 years	70			416.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 females - Aged 15-44 years	72.2			326.4	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Gonorrhea case rate per 100,000 males - Aged 15-44 years	79.1			667.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022
Washington	Percentage of sexually active young women (aged 16-24) with at least one chlamydia test in Medicaid program	58.1	55.78		72.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year
Washington	Chlamydia diagnoses, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	194.1	190.03	372.5	553.4		676.9 Lower than Benchmark	2022
Washington	Early syphilis diagnoses, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	0	5.5	23.6	49.5		79.6 Lower than Benchmark	2022
Washington	Gonorrhea diagnoses, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	34.9	47.1	134.3	230.9		242.6 Lower than Benchmark	2022
Washington	Newly diagnosed HIV cases, rate per 100,000 population		6.9	5	11.3		5.2 No County Data	2020-2022

Healthy and Safe Environment Indicators

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Alcohol related motor vehicle injuries and deaths per 100,000	38.8			25	N/A	Higher than NYS	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000	53		49.1	45.1	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged <10 years	5.7		5.7	6.1	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 15-24 years	4		3.8	4.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 25-64 years	21.4		20.5	20.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 65-74 years	93.7		88.6	86.9	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 75-84 years	240.5		238.1	221.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Falls hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 85 years and older	593.4		647.5	572.2	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Fatal work-related injuries per 100,000 employed persons aged 16 years and older	6.4			2.8	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Motor vehicle injury mortality rate per 100,000	16.4		8.4	6.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Non-motor vehicle injury mortality rate per 100,000	21.9		46.3	43.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Traumatic brain injury hospitalization rate per 10,000	9.8		8.6	8.4	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000	88.5		86.6	81.2	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged <10 years	20.9		18.6	18.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 10-14 years	17.1		14.1	13.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 15-24 years	28		24	25.3	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate

Washington	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 25-64 years	59.8		56.8	56.6	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 65 years and older	244.9		280.7	260.5	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Unintentional injury mortality rate per 100,000	38.3		54.7	50	N/A	Lower than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Violent crime rate per 100,000	146.4			430.6	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Work-related hospitalizations per 100,000 employed persons aged 16 years and older	87.9			99.9	N/A	No Upstate Rate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults using active transportation (walking or biking) in a typical month	61.2	59.4	59.3	67.6	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who participated in leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days	75	74.1	75.7	74.2	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Assault-related hospitalizations, rate per 10,000 population	2.3	1.03	2.5	3.6		3 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Assault-related hospitalizations, ratio of rates between Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics				6.51		5.54 No County Data	2020	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Assault-related hospitalizations, ratio of rates between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics				2.85		2.5 No County Data	2020	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Crash-related pedestrian fatalities, rate per 100,000 population	0	1.1	1.71	1.72		1.43 Lower than Benchmark	2019	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Firearm assault-related hospitalizations, rate per 10,000 population	0	0	0.39	0.48		0.38 Lower than Benchmark	2020	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Hospitalizations due to falls among adults, rate per 10,000 population, aged 65+ years	181.1	158.5	189.7	177.2		173.7 Approx = Benchmark	2020	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of population living in a certified Climate Smart Community	0	20.2	61.6	35.6		8.6 Lower than Benchmark	2024	Stable Estimate

Health Access and Equity Indicators

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Annual median household income in US dollars	67013			79463	N/A	Lower than NYS	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Number of dentists per 100,000 population	21			83	N/A	Lower than NYS	2021	Stable Estimate
Washington	Number of mental health providers per 100,000 population	176			356	N/A	Lower than NYS	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population	36			80	N/A	Lower than NYS	2020	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of children (aged 2-20 years) with at least one dental visit in government sponsored insurance programs	67.7	61.44		52.7	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of children aged <18 years below poverty	14.6	16.34		18.6	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of children who had 2+ well-child visit during 15-30 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	86.4	72.52		42.5	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of children who had 6+ well-child visits in the first 15 months of life in government sponsored insurance programs	76.4	63.21		67.4	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of enrolled students eligible for free/reduced priced lunch	42.3	44.47		54.1	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of high school students who dropped out	7.1	6.57		4.9	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2022-2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of high school students who graduated	85.1	87.82		86.4	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2022-2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees (aged 2-20 years) who had at least one dental visit within the last year	59.9	53.05		46.5	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees (aged 2-20 years) with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	56.5	49.27		42.5	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees with at least one dental visit within the last year	30.1	28.64		29.7	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of Medicaid enrollees with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	26.2	23.61		25.7	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of population in poverty	10.6	12.3		14.2	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year (Food insecurity)	12.1	12.88		13.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults aged 18-64 years who saw a health care provider for a routine checkup within the last year	71.8	75.9	75.1	75.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults aged 18-64 years with healthcare coverage	98.8	95	93.4	92.4	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who did not receive medical care because of cost	5.3	7.1	6.5	8	N/A	Lower than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with food security over the last 12 months	80.1	77.7	79.3	75.1	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of women aged 18-64 years with health care coverage	96.4	95.6	95.2	94	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Women aged 18-44 years who saw a health care provider for a routine checkup within the last year		78.8	77.2	75.9	N/A	No County Data	2021	Unreliable estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Adults who have a regular health care provider, age-adjusted percentage	89.3	88.3	87.1	85		86.7 Approx = ARHN	2021	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults with health insurance, aged 18-64 years	93.9	93.3		93.2		97 Approx = Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 18-44 years	78.7	56.3	77.2	75.9		80.6 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of women with a preventive medical visit in the past year, aged 45+ years	88.7	88	87.7	87.9		85 Approx = Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Washington	Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, age-adjusted rate per 10,000	109.2	129.4	90.8	96.8		115 Approx = Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, difference in age-adjusted rates per 10,000 between Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	-58.2			101.5		94 Lower than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Potentially preventable hospitalizations among adults, difference in age-adjusted rates per 10,000 between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics				29.5		23.9 No County Data	2022	Stable Estimate

Washington	Premature deaths (before age 65 years), difference in percentages between Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	1.8			19.4	17.3 Lower than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Premature deaths (before age 65 years), difference in percentages between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics	51.8			17.9	16.2 Higher than Benchmark	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Percentage of people who commute to work using alternate modes of transportation (e.g., public transportation, carpool, bike/walk) or who telecommute	17.7	21.6	27.2	47.7	47.9 Lower than Benchmark	2018-2022	Stable Estimate

Mental Health, Substance Misuse Indicators									
County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	NYS	Benchmark	County vs Upstate	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Percentage of adult binge drinking during the past month	17	18.9	14.5	14.9	N/A	Approx = ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults reporting a depressive disorder	25.6	23.2	18.1	17	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults who used cannabis in the past 30 days	16.8	16.3	12.4	12.6	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Washington	Percentage of adults with poor mental health for 14 or more days in the last month	13.8	13.3	12.6	13	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Reliable
Washington	Percentage of adults with 2 or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)	51.3	42.6	40.5	41.9	N/A	Higher than ARHN	2021	Unreliable estimate
Washington	Cirrhosis hospitalization rate per 10,000	4.5		4.3	4.4	N/A	Approx = Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Cirrhosis mortality rate per 100,000	15.3		12	9.7	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate per 10,000	9		5.3	4.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 - Aged 15-19 years	27		13	11.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000	16.9		10.1	8.5	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 - Aged 15-19 years	10		5.6	4.8	N/A	Higher than Upstate	2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Newborns with neonatal withdrawal symptoms and/or affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction (any diagnosis), crude rate per 1,000 newborn discharges			9.6	6	N/A	No County Rate	2022	
Washington	Suicide mortality among youth, rate per 100,000 population aged 15-19 years	10		5.6	4.8	N/A	No ARHN Rate	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate

County Name	Indicator	County	ARHN	Upstate	Full NYS	Benchmark	County vs. Benchmark	Year	Estimate Reliability
Washington	Emergency department visits (including outpatients and admitted patients) involving any opioid overdose, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	51.1	44.7	64.8	67.1	53.3	Approx = Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Frequent mental distress during the past month among adults, age-adjusted percentage	17.8	16.4	13.2	13.4	10.7	Higher than Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate
Washington	Newborns with neonatal withdrawal syndrome and/or affected by maternal use of opioid or other substance (any diagnosis), crude rate per 1,000 newborn discharges			9.6	6	9.1	No County Data	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Opioid analgesic prescription, age-adjusted rate per 1,000 population	429.1	533.4	283.8	225.6	350	Higher than Benchmark	2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Overdose deaths involving any opioids, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	49	25.8	27.5	26.7	14.3	Higher than Benchmark	2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Patients who received at least one buprenorphine prescription for opioid use disorder, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	1662.7	1561.3	705.4	464	415.6	Higher than Benchmark	2023	Stable Estimate
Washington	Suicide mortality among youth, rate per 100,000, aged 15-19 years	10	14.8	5.6	4.8	4.7	Higher than Benchmark	2020-2022	Unstable Estimate
Washington	Suicide mortality, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	15.5		9.7	8	7	Higher than Benchmark	2020-2022	Stable Estimate
Washington	Binge drinking during the past month among adults, age-adjusted percentage	19.5	22.2	16.1	16	16.4	Higher than Benchmark	2021	Stable Estimate

Appendix I: Leading Causes of Premature Death in Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties

County	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Warren	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD)	Unintentional Injury	COVID-19
Washington	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD)	COVID-19	Unintentional Injury
Saratoga	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD)	COVID-19
NYS	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	COVID-19	Diabetes

Source: New York State Department of Health, Reports: Leading Causes of All Deaths and Leading Causes of Premature Deaths (death before age 75), 2022 Available at https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/lcd/

County Health Rankings Community Conditions Profile										
Indicator	County									NYS
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	
Health Infrastructure										
Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees who had an annual flu vaccination	49%	51%	46%	48%	50%	47%	57%	51%	47%	51%
Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.	72%	100%	57%	90%	100%	54%	86%	99%	71%	93%
Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).	8.3	8.8	7.5	8	7.5	6.4	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.7
Ratio of population to primary care physicians.	1240:1	1960:1	1900:1	3120:1	2560:1	1910:1	1440:1	900:1	2770:1	1240:1
Ratio of population to mental health providers.	280:1	490:1	280:1	380:1	1690:1	970:1	420:1	210:1	550:1	260:1
Ratio of population to dentists	1540:1	3690:1	1780:1	4050:1	N/A	1650:1	1470:1	1130:1	4680:1	1200:1
Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.	2,808	2,018	2,991	3,231	1,600	2,689	2,389	2,631	2,487	2,595
Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 who received an annual mammography screening	54%	43%	49%	44%	45%	44%	52%	52%	43%	44%
Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance	5%	5%	6%	6%	9%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%
Physical Environment										
Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.	12%	11%	14%	12%	9%	15%	11%	11%	13%	23%
Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work.	77%	73%	76%	81%	74%	77%	75%	79%	81%	50%
Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes.	22%	31%	21%	32%	38%	37%	37%	28%	40%	39%
Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)	6.2	3.2	6.5	7	5.7	7.3	8.2	7.3	7.6	6.9
Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 'Yes' indicates the presence of a violation, 'No' indicates no violation.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Percentage of households with broadband internet connection	87%	89%	85%	87%	88%	82%	92%	89%	86%	90%
Library visits per person living within the library service area per year.	<1	2	2	4	13	2	3	2	1	3
Social and Economic Factors										
Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education.	63%	58%	52%	62%	63%	58%	78%	68%	53%	71%
Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent.	88%	92%	87%	88%	89%	89%	94%	92%	90%	88%
Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work.	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.4%	5.0%	4.6%	2.9%	3.7%	3.4%	4.2%
Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile.	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.6	3.9	5.8
Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty.	16%	17%	19%	20%	14%	23%	8%	15%	16%	19%
Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.	64	71	61	71	81	67	47	55	71	60
Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	6.1	14.9	10.1	9.1	13.7	6.2	7.3	12	870%	7.9
Child care costs for a household with two children as a percent of median household income.	38%	35%	39%	39%	36%	40%	32%	41%	34%	38%

Key (according to County Health Rankings)

*Purple highlight indicates areas of strength

*Orange highlight indicates areas to explore

County Health Rankings Population Health and Well-being Profile										
Indicator	County									NYS
	Clinton	Essex	Franklin	Fulton	Hamilton	Montgomery	Saratoga	Warren	Washington	
Length of Life										
Deaths of individuals under age 75, per 100,000 people	7,300	7,200	8,000	9,900	N/A	9,200	5,500	7,400	8,500	6,600
Quality of Life										
Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days	4	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.8	4	3.9
Percentage of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams)	8%	8%	7%	8%	6%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%
Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days (age-adjusted)	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.6	5	5.1	5.4	4.9
Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)	17%	15%	18%	19%	17%	19%	10%	16%	15%	16%

2025 Annual Data Release, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps

For a full list of data sources, visit: <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/county-health-rankings-measures>