APPENDIX 1: TCNY 2020 INDICATORS AND HISTORICAL TREND DATA

The table below lists all of the TCNY 2020 indicators and goals, along with the available historical data from 2010-2014. Some of the target numbers have been updated to reflect changes in historical population estimates or to incorporate information that became available after publication of the original indicators. For information on data sources, please see the original TCNY 2020 document.

DOMAIN	INDICATOR	CITYWIDE/PRIORITY POPULATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020 Target
OVERARCHING	Self-reported health status	Citywide	79%	78%	79%	77%	78%	77%		82%
		Latinos	67%	66%	70%	68%	68%	67%		73%
	Premature mortality (rate per 100,000 population)	Citywide	200.7	198.8	193.5	191.1	186.0			169.9
		Blacks	294.7	296.2	285.9	276.1	269.8			234.7
	Infant mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	Citywide	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.2			4.4
		Blacks	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.5			7.7
PROMOTE HEALTHY CHILDHOODS	Babies born in Baby-Friendly® facilities	Citywide		4%	4%	5%	7%			35%
	Child care	Citywide						65%	66%	70%
		Very high-poverty neighborhoods						54%	55%	66%
	Teenage pregnancy (rate per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	Citywide	72.1	68.7	60.0	52.9	47.4			40.0
		Very high-poverty neighborhoods	112.4	104.7	91.9	81.9	73.3			54.0
	High school graduation	Citywide	63%	65%	66%	65%	66%	68%	71%	↑
CREATE HEALTHIER NEIGHBORHOODS	Assault hospitalizations (rate per 100,000 population)	Citywide	189	167	149	117	118			70
		Very high-poverty neighborhoods	319	276	242	180	191			91
	Fall-related hospitalizations (rate per 100,000 older adults)	Citywide	1,664	1,629	1,638	1,581	1,595			1,410
		Staten Island	1,969	2,009	2,192	2,232	2,291			1,969
	Air quality (µg/m³)	Citywide	7.52	6.36	6.88	6.65	6.50	5.10		6.10
	Homes with no maintenance defects	Citywide		41%			44%			47%
		Very high-poverty neighborhoods		27%			32%			36%
	Children's visits to ED for asthma (rate per 10,000 children ages 5-17)	Citywide	201	219	232	232	232			210
		Very high-poverty neighborhoods	302	331	356	370	391			318
	Jail population	Citywide	13,049	12,790	12,287	11,827	11,408	10,240	9,790	↓
	Social cohesion	N/A								NA

DOMAIN	INDICATOR	CITYWIDE/PRIORITY POPULATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020 Target
SUPPORT HEALTHY LIVING	**Obesity**	**Citywide**	23%	24%	24%	23%	25%	24%		**23%**
		Very high-poverty neighborhood	32%	29%	31%	29%	31%	31%		**25%**
	Sugary drinks	**Citywide**	30%	30%	28%	23%	23%	24%		**19%**
		Black & Latinos	41%	37%	38%	32%	29%	32%		**23%**
	Physical activity	**Citywide**		20%		19%		21%		**22%**
		Asian-Pacific Islanders		16%		14%		20%		**18%**
	Sodium intake (mg/day)	**Citywide**	3,239							**3,019**
		Blacks	3,477							**3,129**
	Smoking	**Citywide**	14%	15%	16%	16%	14%	14%		**12%**
		High school graduates	16%	15%	21%	20%	18%	17%		**14%**
	Binge drinking	**Citywide**		18%	20%	18%	17%	17%		**17%**
		18- to 24-years-olds		25%	33%	25%	24%	27%		**23%**
	Overdose deaths (rate per 100,000 population)	**Citywide**	8.2	9.4	10.9	11.6	11.7			**11.0**
		Very high-poverty neighborhood	11.8	13.9	16.2	15.8	13.3			**14.3**
INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY CARE	**Unmet mental health need**	**Citywide**				22%		23%		**20%**
		Very high- & high-poverty neighborhoods				30%		22%		**22%**
	Unmet medical need	**Citywide**	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%		**9%**
		Latinos	13%	14%	14%	15%	14%	12%		**10%**
	Controlled high blood pressure	**Citywide**		66%	67%	67%	67%	67%		**76%**
		Blacks		60%	61%	62%	61%	62%		**74%**
	New HIV diagnoses	**Citywide**	3,353	3,225	2,990	2,832	2,754	2,493		**1,350**
		Black & Latino men who have sex with men	1,153	1,173	1,164	1,148	1,124	1,036		**486**
	HIV viral suppression	**Citywide**	69%	71%	76%	79%	81%	83%		**95%**
		Blacks	64%	66%	70%	75%	77%	79%		**95%**

TECHNICAL NOTES

Overall Definitions and Adjustments

Neighborhood poverty *definition:* Unless otherwise noted in this report, neighborhoods are defined by ZIP code. Neighborhood poverty, based on ZIP code, is defined as the percentage of residents with incomes below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, per the American Community Survey (ACS). For 2014 CHS data, ACS data were used from 2009-2013. For 2015 Community Health Survey (CHS) data, ACS data were used from 2010-2014. Very high-poverty neighborhoods are defined as neighborhoods where 30% or more of residents live below the federal poverty level. ZIP codes with zero people from whom poverty status is determined are excluded from the analysis.

Adjustments: Age-adjusted analyses are standardized to the U.S. 2000 standard population.

Denominators: Rates are calculated using population denominators from DOHMH population estimates for 2013, updated in 2014, unless otherwise noted.

Targets: Target percent increases and decreases are based on target values before rounding.

Indicator Definitions and Sources

Premature mortality *definition:* Age-adjusted rate of deaths under the age of 65 years per 100,000 population. Rates were calculated using 2014 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates. *Source:* NYC DOHMH, Office of Vital Statistics.

Infant mortality *definition:* Rate of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. *Source:* NYC DOHMH, Office of Vital Statistics.

Self-reported health status *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults reporting that their health is "excellent," "very good" or "good" on a five-level scale (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor). *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

PROMOTE HEALTHY CHILDHOODS
Babies born in "baby-friendly" facilities *definition:* Percentage of babies born in maternity facilities designated baby friendly for offering an optimal level of care for infant feeding and mother/baby bonding. *Source:* NYC DOHMH, Office of Vital Statistics.

Child care *definition:* Percentage of total child care slots that are available within city-regulated, center-based (Group Child Care) child care settings excluding School Age Child Care and Universal Pre-K (UPK) facilities at Public Schools. *Source:* NYC DOHMH Child Care Application Tracking System/NYS Office of Children and Family Services Child Care Facility System.

Teenage pregnancy *definition:* Pregnancy rate per 1,000 15-19 year-old female NYC residents (including pregnancy termination or birth). Pregnancies are limited to NYC events. Rates were calculated using interpolated intercensal population estimates updated in September 2015 and will differ from previously reported rates based on Census counts or previous versions of population estimates. *Source:* NYC DOHMH, Office of Vital Statistics.

High School graduation *definition:* Percentage of students in the 9th grade cohort who graduate within four years with a Regents or Local Diploma. *Source:* NYC Department of Education.

CREATE HEALTHIER NEIGHBORHOODS
Assault Hospitalizations *definition:* Rate (per 100,000) of non-fatal assault hospitalizations from NYC hospitals (based on ICD-9-CM codes) among youth aged 15 to 24 years of age. Neighborhood poverty based on modified American Community Survey (ACS) Zip Code Tabulation Areas, 2009-2013. *Source:* Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS).

Fall-related hospitalizations *definition:* Rate (per 100,000) of non-fatal assault hospitalizations from NYC hospitals (based on ICD-9-CM codes) among adults aged 65 years or older. *Source:* SPARCS.

Air quality *definition:* Range in concentration of particulate matter up to 2.5 micrometers in size (PM2.5), measured in µg/m³, between neighborhood with the highest exposure and the neighborhood with the lowest exposure each year. *Source:* DOHMH NYC Community Air Survey.

Homes with no maintenance defects *definition:* Percentage of renter-occupied housing units that report no maintenance deficiencies (defined as cracks or holes, water leakage into unit, additional heating required in winter, heating breakdowns, presence of mice or rats inside building, toilet breakdowns and presence of peeling plaster or peeling paint). Neighborhood poverty based on American Community Survey, PUMA, 2009-2013. *Source:* NYC Housing & Vacancy Survey.

Children's visits to emergency departments for asthma *definition:* Rate (per 10,000) of asthma-related NYC emergency department visits for children 5 to 17 years of age. Rates were calculated using DOHMH population estimates, modified from U.S. Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates for 2000-2014. *Source:* SPARCS.

Jail population *definition:* Average daily population of inmates in City jails by fiscal year. *Source:* NYC Department of Corrections.

Social Cohesion *definition:* Shared values and trust among neighbors. *Metrics forthcoming.*

SUPPORT HEALTHY LIVING

Obesity *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults who have a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30. *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

Sugary drinks *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults who report consuming, on average, one or more sugary drinks per day. *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

Physical activity *definition:* Percentage of NYC public high school students (Grades 9-12) who report at least 60 minutes of physical activity on 7 of the past 7 days. *Source:* Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Sodium intake *definition:* Mean daily sodium consumption (mg) among adult NYC residents. *Source:* Heart Follow-Up Study, 2010.

Smoking *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults who report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and now report smoking every day or some days. *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

Binge drinking *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults who report binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks on one occasion for men and four or more drinks on one occasion for women in the past 30 days). *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

Overdose deaths *definition:* Rate (per 100,000) of unintentional and accidental overdose deaths involving any drug among NYC residents age 15-84. Neighborhood poverty data classifications are per American Community Survey 2007-2011. *Source:* NYC DOHMH, Office of Vital Statistics.

INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY CARE

Unmet mental health need *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults with Serious Psychological Distress (a non-specific indicator of past 30-day mental health problems, such as depression or anxiety) who perceived a need for mental health treatment at some point in the past 12 months but did not get it. Very high- and high-poverty neighborhoods are defined as neighborhoods where 20% or more of residents live below the federal poverty level. *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

Unmet medical need *definition:* Age-adjusted percentage of adults reporting that they went without needed medical care at least once in the past 12 months. *Source:* NYC DOHMH Community Health Survey.

Controlled high blood pressure *definition:* The percentage reflects the practice-level average of patients who have a diagnosis of hypertension and a recent blood pressure less than 140/90 mmHg among Primary Care Information Project (PCIP)-participating primary care practices. *Source:* PCIP Hub Data.

New HIV diagnoses *definition:* Number of new diagnoses of HIV (non-AIDS) and HIV concurrent with AIDS (AIDS diagnosed with 31 days of HIV) among New Yorkers whose residence at diagnosis was NYC. *Source:* NYC HIV Surveillance Registry.

HIV viral suppression *definition:* Percentage of New Yorkers, aged 13 and older, diagnosed with HIV who have had a CD4 or viral load (VL) measurement by an NYC provider at least once in the year of interest and whose last HIV VL measurement indicated viral suppression. Viral suppression is currently defined as ≤ 200 copies/mL for the purposes of HIV surveillance in NYC. *Source:* NYC HIV Surveillance Registry.

APPENDIX 2: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION RANKING METHODOLOGY

Residents were asked to select their community district (on the paper ballot at Community Consultations, or in the online survey) and rank a list of indicators provided by DOHMH in order of importance (where 1 = most important). DOHMH analyzed the results using a simple point system, in which each ranking was assigned a point value from 1 to 23 (with the indicator ranked 1 receiving 23 points, and the indicator ranked 23 receiving 1 point). The indicators that received the most points from all participants' rankings were identified as top priorities.

The final results by community district, borough and city priorities combine the prioritization submitted at the in-person consultations and from the online survey. In order to identify the top priorities of a given borough, DOHMH collectively analyzed all ballots (in-person and online) on which participants had noted a community district of residence located within that borough.