

# **Prevention Agenda Tracking Indicators – State Trend and Most Recent Year Data**

## **OVERVIEW**

**Office of Public Health Practice  
September 2020**

**Health Data NY**

## Data Overview: Prevention Agenda Tracking Indicators - State Trend and Most Recent Year

### Data

#### General Description

The New York State Prevention Agenda 2019-2024 serves as the blueprint for state and local community action to improve the health of New Yorkers and address health disparities. The Prevention Agenda establishes goals for each priority area and defines indicators to measure progress toward achieving these goals, including reductions in health disparities among racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups and persons with disabilities.

There are two datasets related to the State Level Prevention Agenda Tracking Indicators posted on this site. The most recent year dataset includes the most recent state level data for all indicators. The trend dataset includes the most recent state level data and historical data, where available. Each dataset also includes the Prevention Agenda 2024 state objectives for the indicators. The indicators are organized by five major Prevention Agenda areas: Prevent Chronic Disease; Promote a Healthy and Safe Environment; Promote Healthy Women, Infants and Children; Promote Well-Being and Prevent Mental and Substance Use Disorders; and Communicable Diseases. The data sets also have a set of indicators, organized into Health Status and Reduce Health Disparities, which include indicators about major cross-cutting health outcomes and about health disparities

Certain indicators include sub-indicators, which focus on the relative or absolute differences between groups for the given indicator. This is measured by the ratio or the difference. Such groupings include race, ethnicity, income level, age, health plans, and high-risk or vulnerable populations such as people with disability or poor mental health. An example is the indicator for premature deaths as a percentage of total deaths. Sub-indicators consist of ratios when comparing one race/ethnicity group to another, in order to measure health disparities among these groups. For premature deaths, the sub-indicators include *Ratio of Black non-Hispanics to White non-Hispanics* and *Ratio of Hispanics to White non-Hispanics*.

#### Data Collection Process

The Office of Public Health Practice analyzes the Vital Statistics data (i.e., death and birth records), and Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) inpatient and outpatient data to generate measures relating to the health tracking indicators. Furthermore, the Office also obtains aggregated data from various DOH programs such as the obesity related



data from the New York State Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, HIV and STDs related data from the Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and child preventive care data from the Office of Quality and Patient Safety.

### **Limitations in Data Use**

This dataset consists of various types of indicators with different units of measurement such as rates per 10,000 population, percentages, and ratios. Therefore, comparison of data across indicators might not be valid.