

# **Westchester County Community Health Assessment 2022-2024**

## **Supplemental Data Report III Communicable Diseases**

**Westchester County  
Department of Health**

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# FOREWORD

The Westchester County Department of Health (WCDH) plays a leading role in promoting health, preventing disease, and prolonging meaningful life for Westchester County residents. The WCDH's ongoing mission involves monitoring and controlling the spread of diseases, regulating air and water quality, enforcing state and local sanitary codes, promoting and endorsing local public health activities, and ensuring the availability of community health services.

To comply with New York State Public Health Law, WCDH has conducted its Community Health Assessment by analyzing and reviewing data from various sources as well as a public opinion survey, which describes the current health status of Westchester County residents, identifies existing gaps and health care barriers, assesses the availability and accessibility of health care services, and specifies public health priorities in the county. The major findings from this assessment process are presented in the report: **Westchester County Community Health Assessment, 2022-2024**.

Supplementing this document, additional data reports provide detailed data addressing specific areas relevant to the county's community health status. These reports are:

- Westchester County Community Health Assessment Supplemental Data Report 1.  
Population
- Westchester County Community Health Assessment Supplemental Data Report 2.  
Vital Statistics
- Westchester County Community Health Assessment Supplemental Data Report 3.  
Communicable Diseases
- Westchester County Community Health Assessment Supplemental Data Report 4.  
Cancer

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2021, of the 76 reportable communicable diseases, in New York State a total of 125,120 cases among 47 diseases were reported to New York State Department of Health.
- The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) was the most reported communicable disease in Westchester County with 116,125 cases reported in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021 the County saw a total of 186,739 lab confirmed cases of the disease.
- Chlamydia had the highest reported cases of sexually transmitted diseases, followed by gonorrhea. In 2021, 3,519 cases of chlamydia, 999 cases of gonorrhea and 331 cases of syphilis were reported.
- As of December 2020, there were 2,986 people living with HIV & AIDS: 1,293 people living with HIV and 1,693 people living with AIDS. Excluding New York City, Westchester County had the highest number of individuals living with HIV and/or AIDS among all New York State counties.
- Group B Strep and invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* were the most commonly reported central nervous system diseases and diseases of bacteremias: 76 cases of Group B Strep and 19 cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* were reported in 2021.
- In 2021, 121 cases of salmonellosis were reported, as well as 226 cases of campylobacteriosis and 72 cases of giardiasis, making up the majority of enteric infections reported.
- For 2019-2021 post-exposure prophylaxis was administered to an annual average of 208 Westchester County residents due to contact with suspected rabid animals.
- Anaplasmosis and babesiosis were major vector borne diseases in 2021 with 42 and 57 cases respectively.
- Twenty-four new cases of tuberculosis were reported to the Department of Health in 2021, and an additional 294 close contacts were investigated.

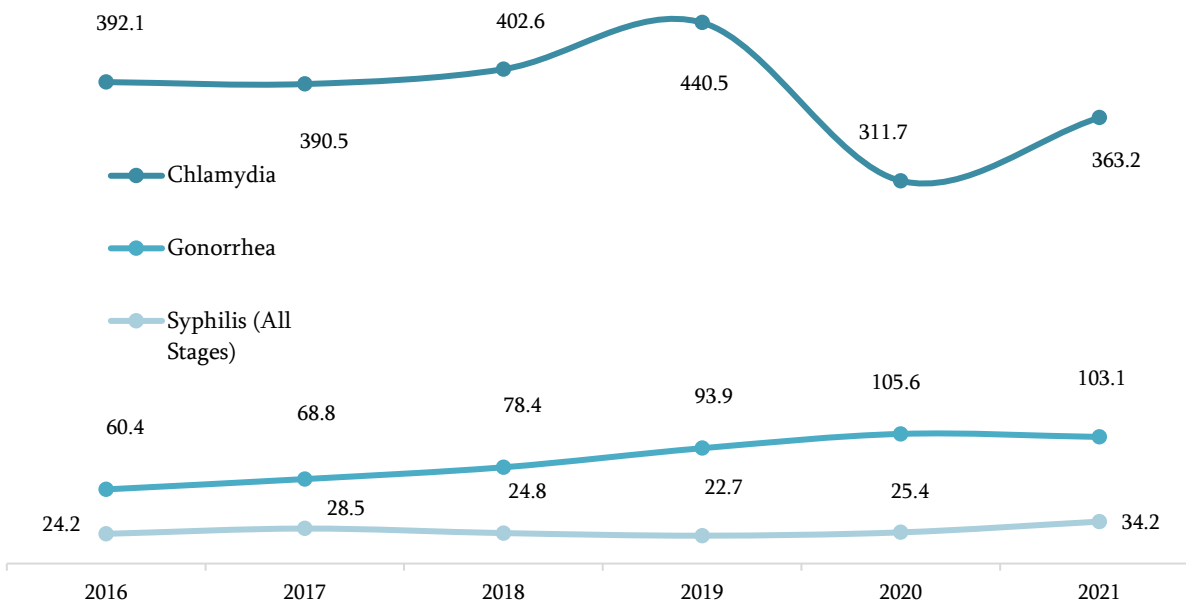
## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) include a large number of infectious organisms usually spread through sexual contact with an infected person. Individuals infected with an STD can be asymptomatic or have mild symptoms that are easily disregarded. However, those infected have the potential to spread the disease to others and develop severe health consequences.

Chlamydia was the most prevalent reportable STD in Westchester County in 2016-2021, with 3,519 cases reported in 2021 and an overall rate of 363.2 cases per 100,000 county residents. Reported infection rates of chlamydia have declined over the past 6 years by 7.4% (Figure 1).

Gonorrhea was the second most prevalent reportable STD in Westchester County with 999 cases and a rate of 103.1 per 100,000 in 2021. The total change in reported gonorrhea infection rates in 2016-2021, was an increase of 70.7% (Figure 1).

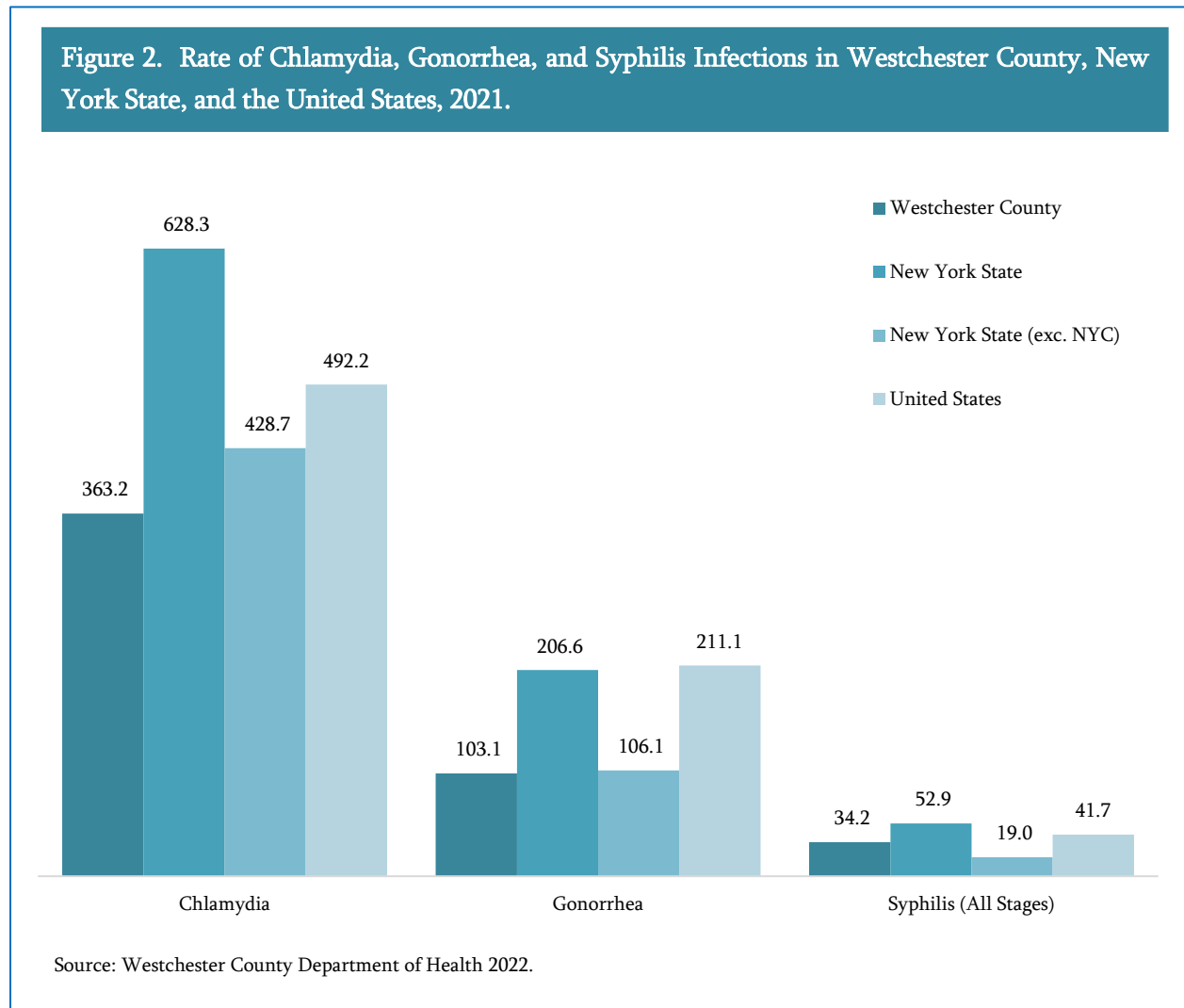
Figure 1. Reported Rates of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Infections, Westchester County, 2016 – 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Syphilis was the third most prevalent reportable STD in Westchester County, with 331 cases and a rate of 34.2 per 100,000 in 2021. The rate of infection, with all stages of syphilis, has increased by 41.2% since 2016.

The reported rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis in Westchester County were lower than those in New York State, when New York City is included.<sup>1</sup> There were lower rates for syphilis when compared to New York State and the nation but Westchester County rates were higher when New York City is excluded from New York State figures. (Figure 2).

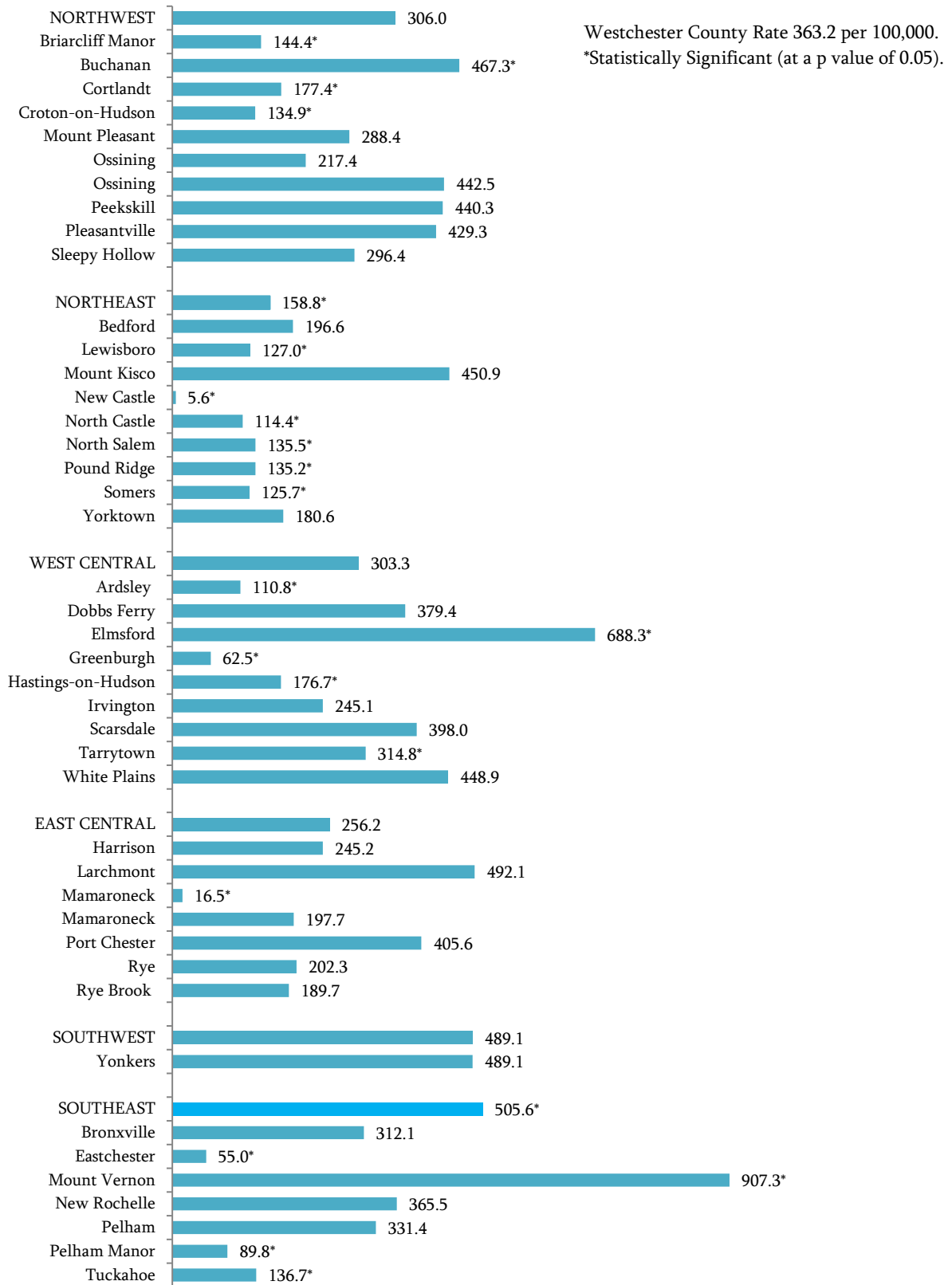


Compared to the entire nation, Westchester County had lower rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis.

<sup>1</sup> National figures are for the year 2019 and state figures are for the year 2018 as more recent figures were not available at the time of this report.

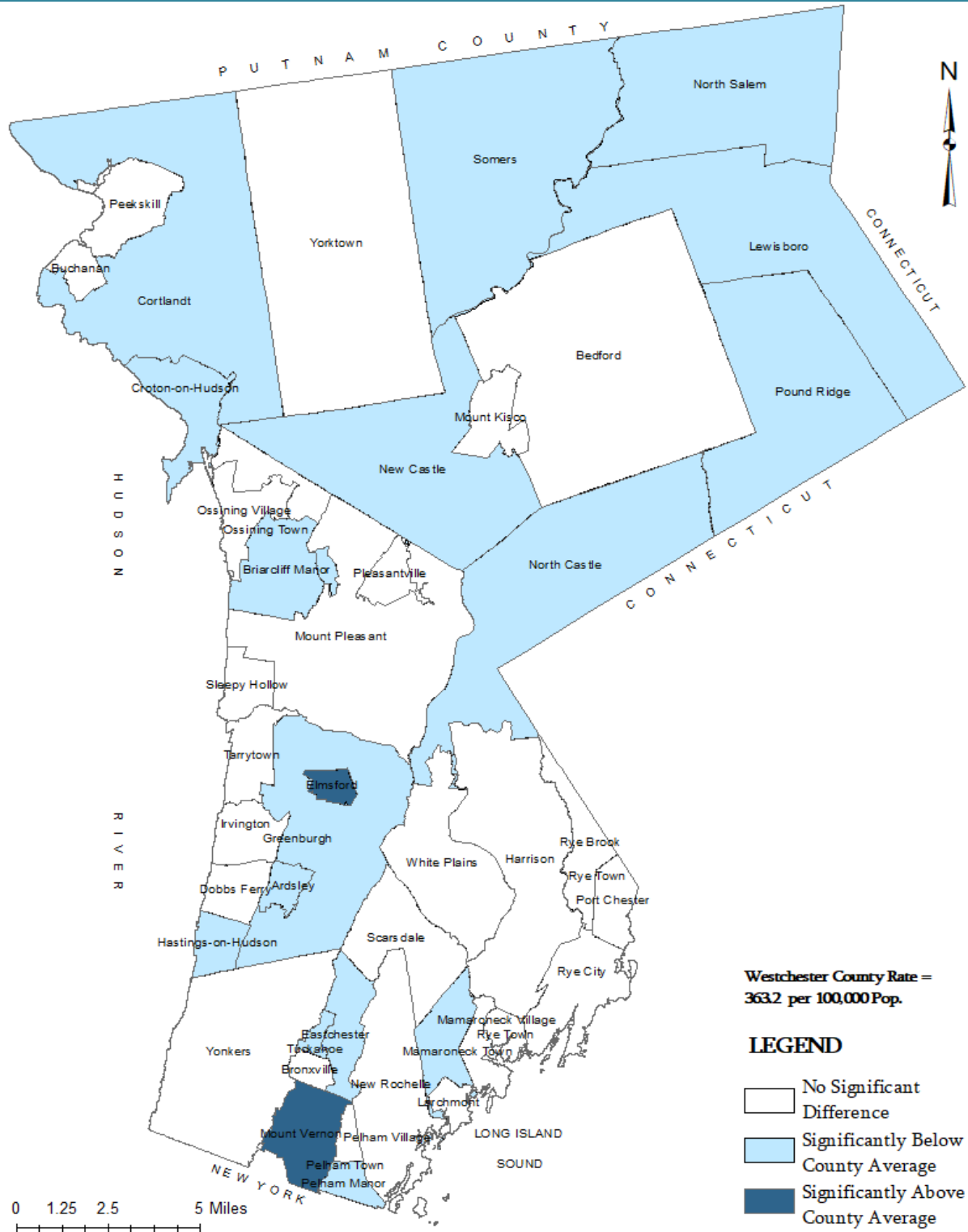
The reported rate of chlamydia by municipality is presented in Figures 3 and 4. In 2021, the reported rates of chlamydia infection were significantly higher in the Southeast Health Planning Region (505.6 per 100,000) than the overall county rate (363.2 per 100,000). The Northeast Health Planning Region (HPR) had a significantly lower rate (158.8 per 100,000) of chlamydia infections than the county as a whole (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Reported Rates of Chlamydia Infection by Municipality, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Figure 4. Comparisons of Rates of Chlamydia Infection by Municipality with Total Westchester County Rate, 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

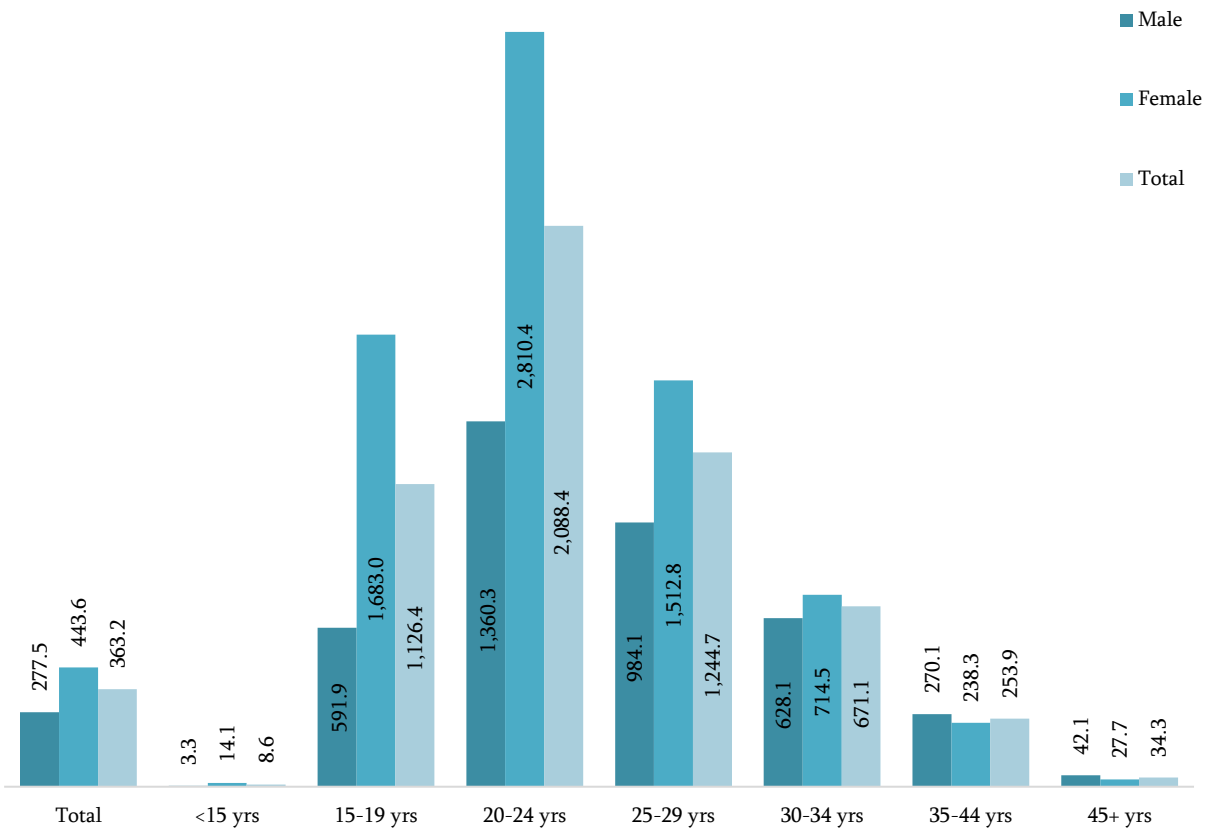


The reported rate of chlamydia was the highest among the 20-24 age group, followed by the 25-29 and 15-19 age groups (Figure 5).

The overall rate of infection is higher in females than their male counterparts (443.6 and 277.5 per 100,000, respectively). For people under 30 years, females had a higher reported infection rate in comparison to males. The higher rate of reported infection among females may be associated with higher rates of screening. In addition, women may become re-infected if their partners have not been tested and treated for STDs. Many individuals infected with an STD, especially chlamydia, may not exhibit symptoms and thus are unaware of the need to be tested.

**Figure 5. Reported Rates of Chlamydia Infections by Age Group and Sex, Westchester County, 2021.**

Total Cases: 3,519

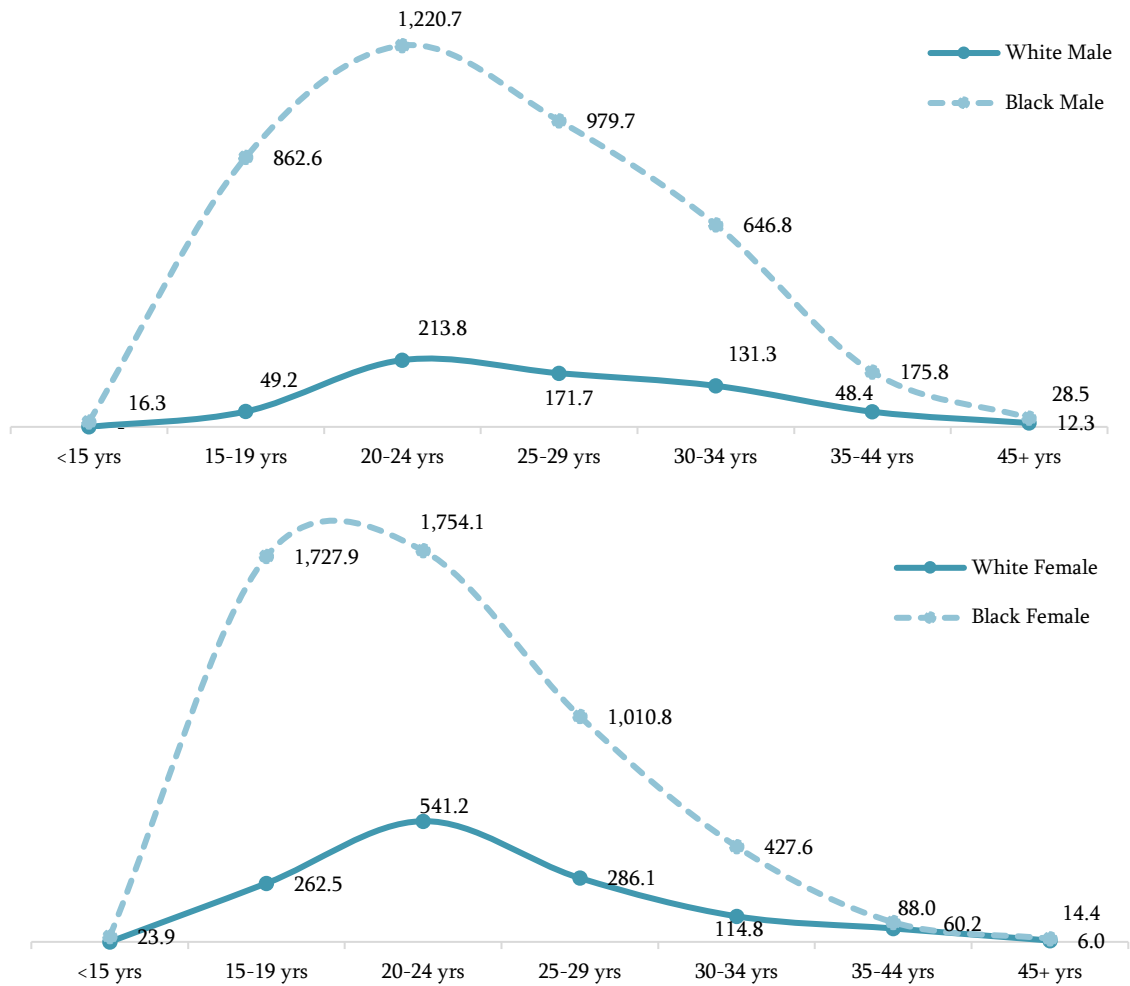


Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Although Blacks comprise only 14.9% of the county’s population, 43.7% of the reported cases, for whom race was known was Black.

For both males and females, across all age groups, Blacks had higher reported rates of chlamydia than their White counterparts, in 2021. In the 15-19 age group, Black females have a rate of 1,727.9 cases per 100,000, over 6.5 greater than White females of the same age. In the 20-24 age groups, the rate of infection for Black females was 3 times greater. This trend was also evident among males. The rate of reported chlamydia infection among Black males aged 15-19 years was over 17 times greater than White males of the same age (Figure 6).

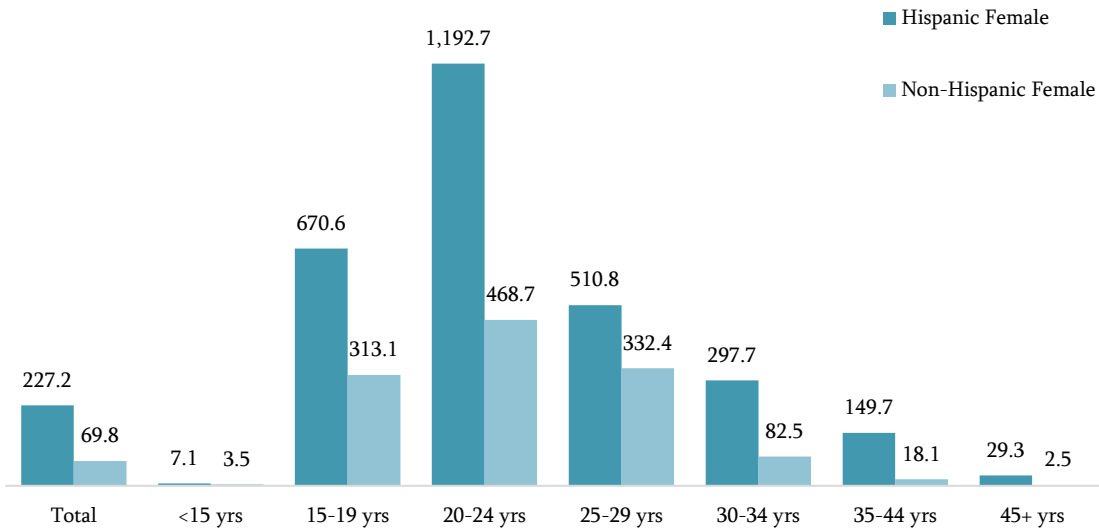
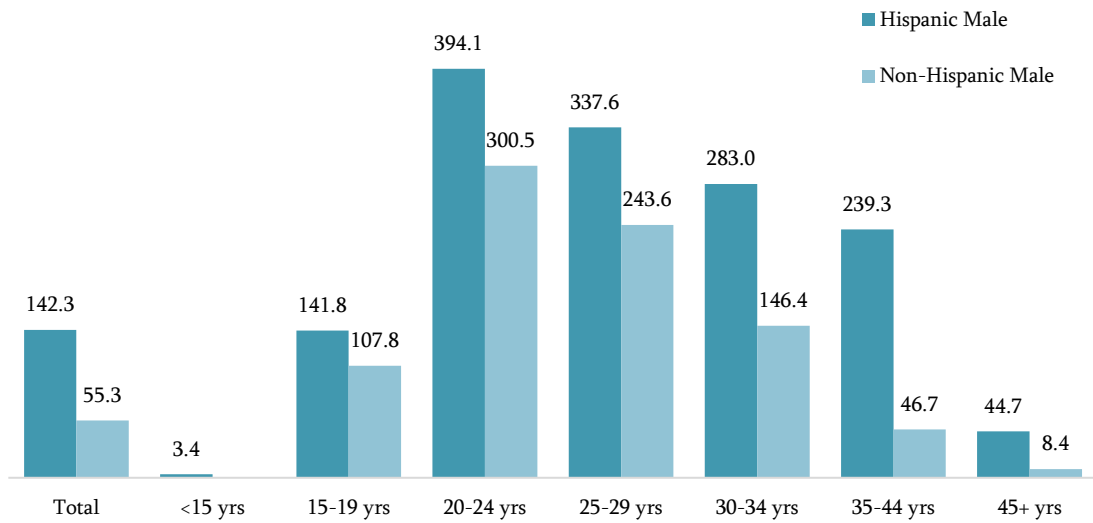
**Figure 6. Reported Rates of Chlamydia Infections by Age, Sex and Race, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

In general, reported rates of chlamydia were higher for Hispanics than for non-Hispanics. Hispanic females had higher rates of reported chlamydia infections than non-Hispanics for all age groups (Figure 7).

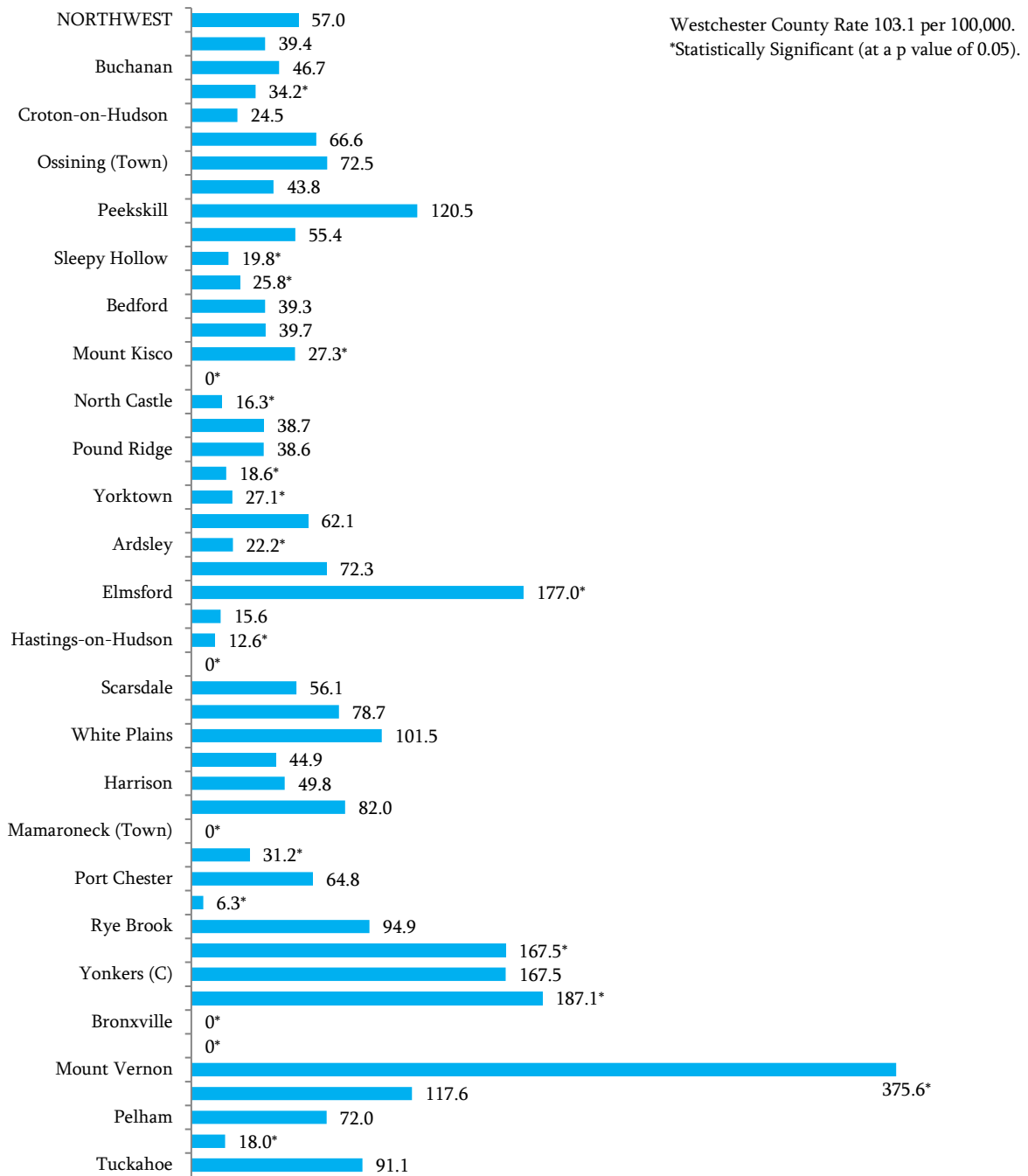
**Figure 7. Reported Rates of Chlamydia Infections by Age, Sex and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

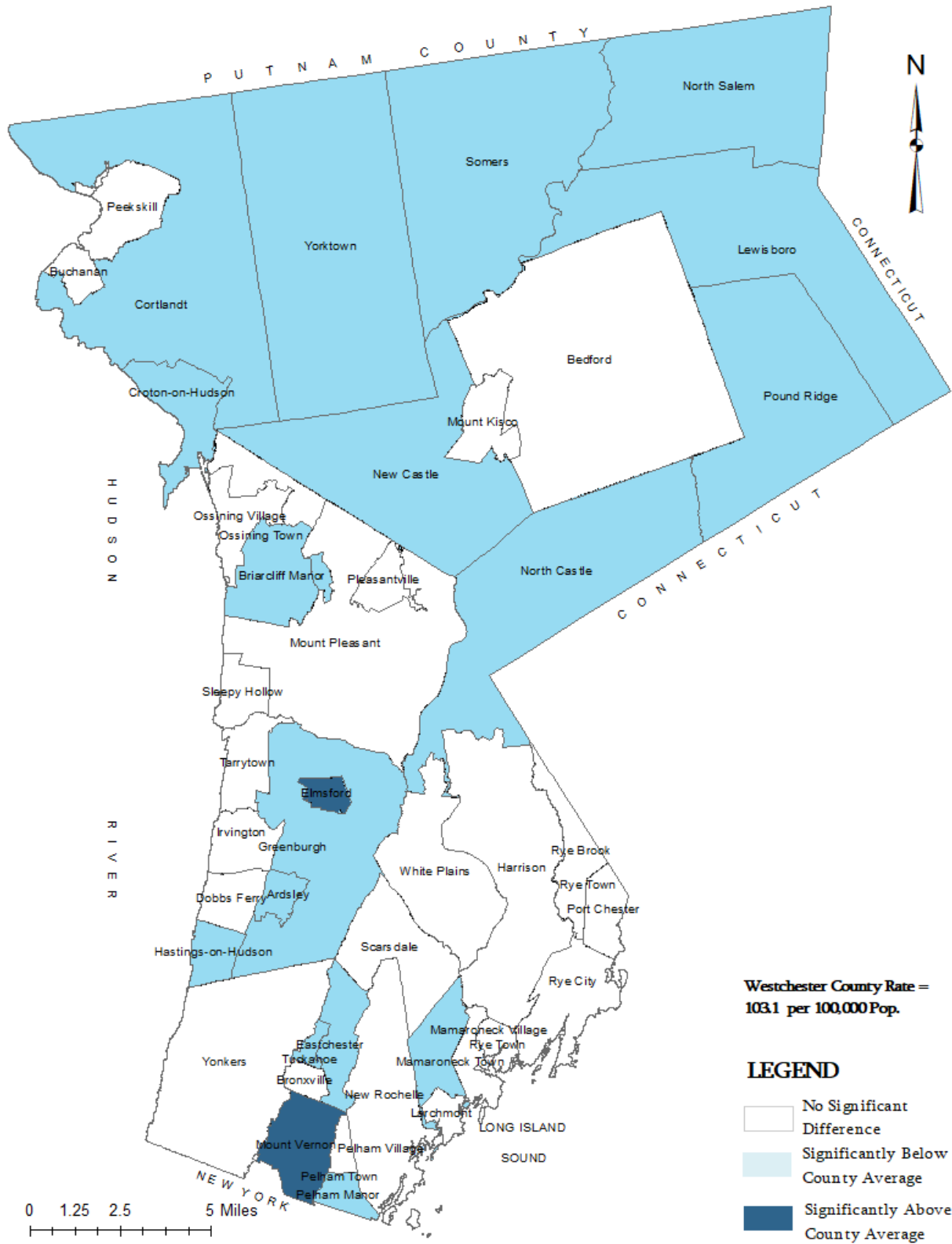
The reported rates of gonorrhea infection are presented in Figures 8 and 9.

**Figure 8. Reported Rates of Gonorrhea Infections by Municipality, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022

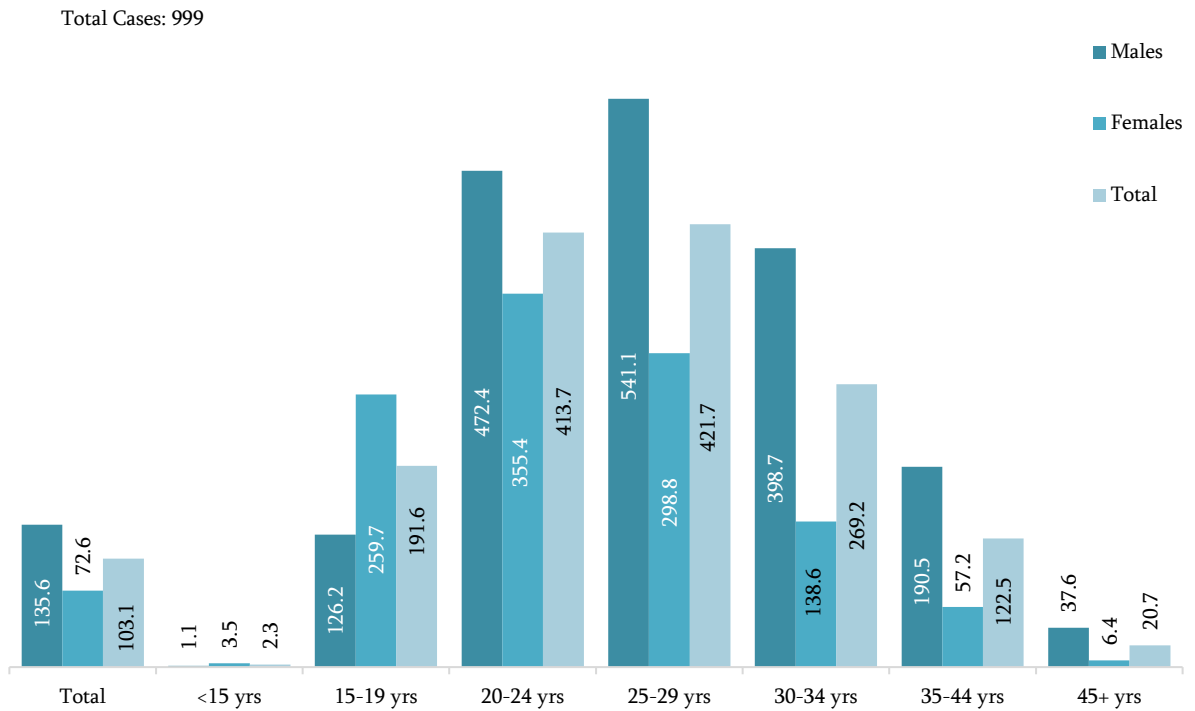
Figure 9. Comparison of Rates of Gonorrhea Infections by Municipality with Total Westchester County Rate, 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

For 2021, males had a higher overall rate of infection compared to females (135.6 vs. 72.6 per 100,000). Females generally had higher rates of gonorrhea infection, among the 15-19 age group (Figure 10). For males the corresponding years were 20-34 years. Approximately 53.2% of cases occurred among females younger than 25 years old, whereas for males this was 28.9% of those over the age of 25 years.

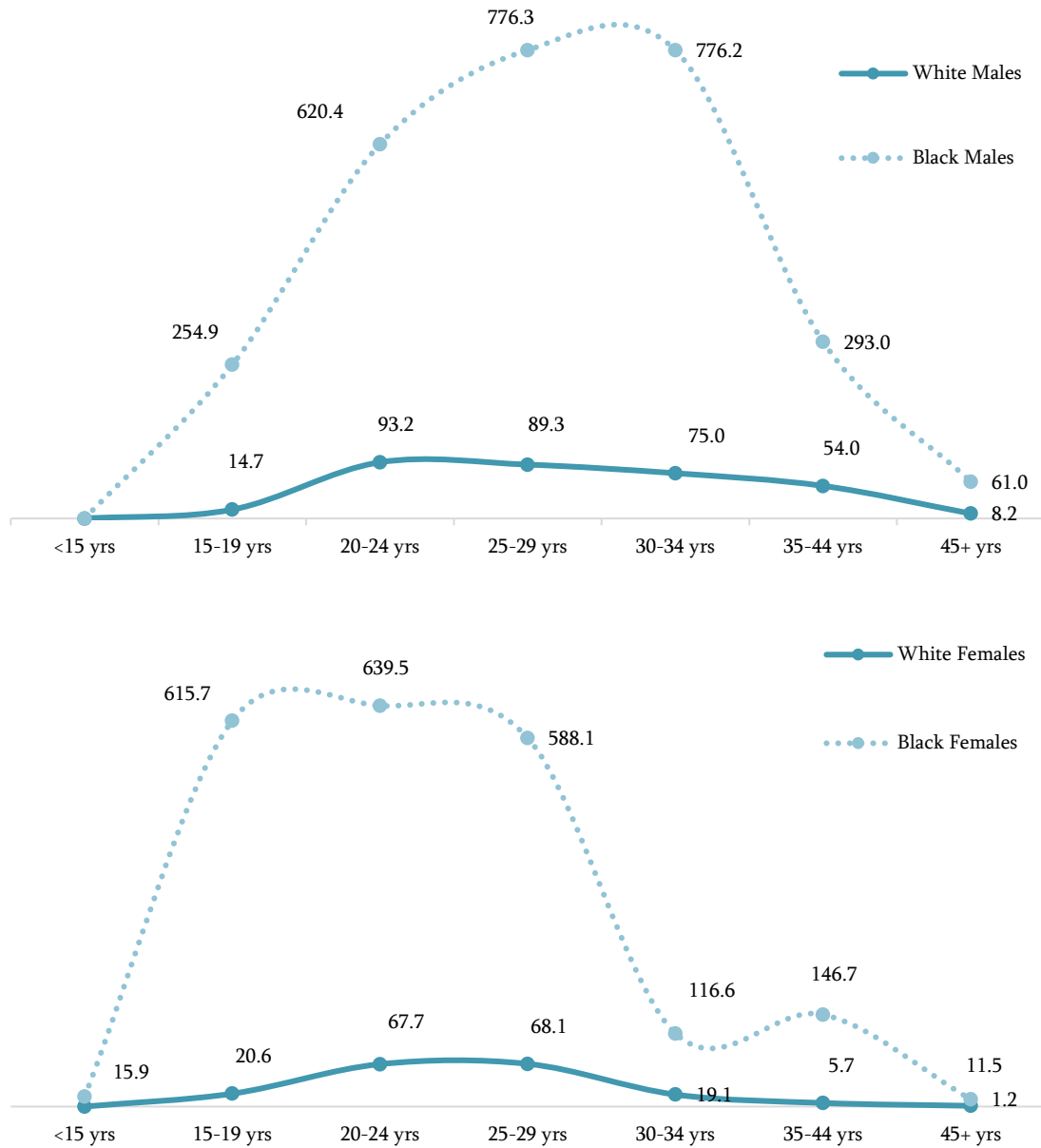
**Figure 10. Reported Rates of Gonorrhea Infections by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Among males, the reported rate for Blacks aged 25-29 years was 776.3 per 100,000 and 89.3 per 100,000 among Whites of the same age (Figure 11).

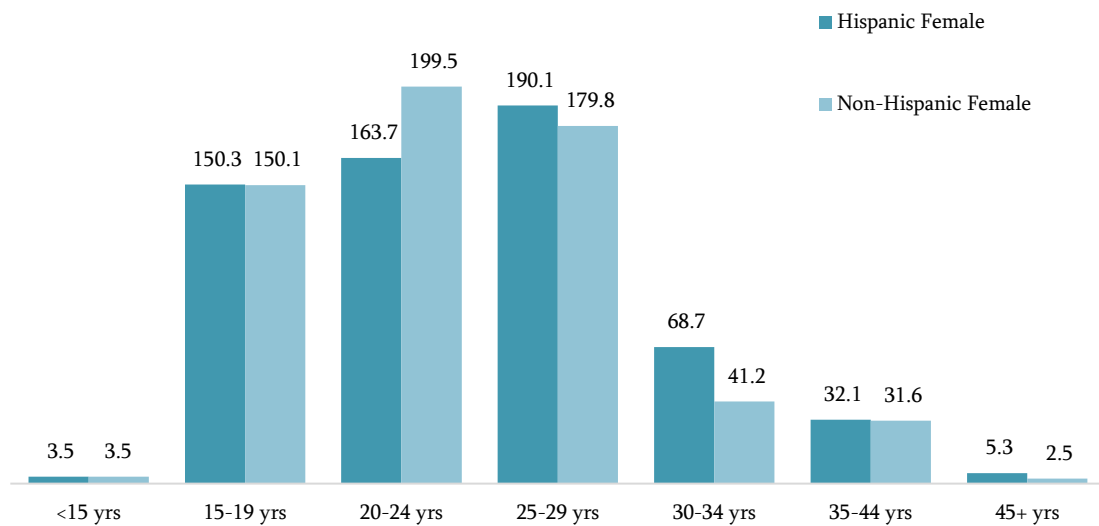
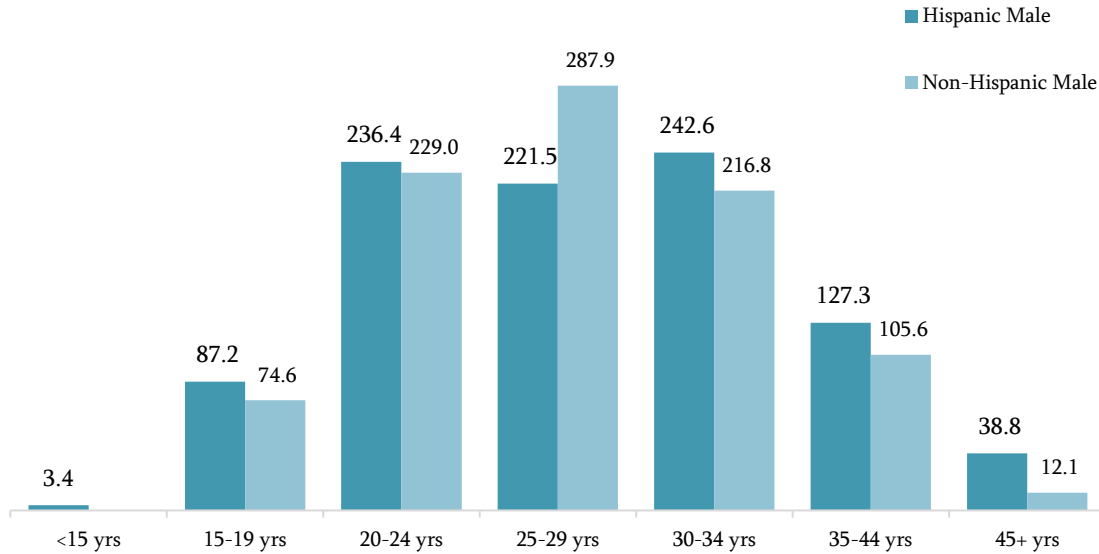
**Figure 11. Reported Rates of Gonorrhea Infections by Age, Sex and Race, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Female Hispanics had equal or higher rates of gonorrhea infection than their non-Hispanic counterparts for all ages except among the 20-24 age group (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Reported Rates of Gonorrhea Infections by Age, Sex and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2021.



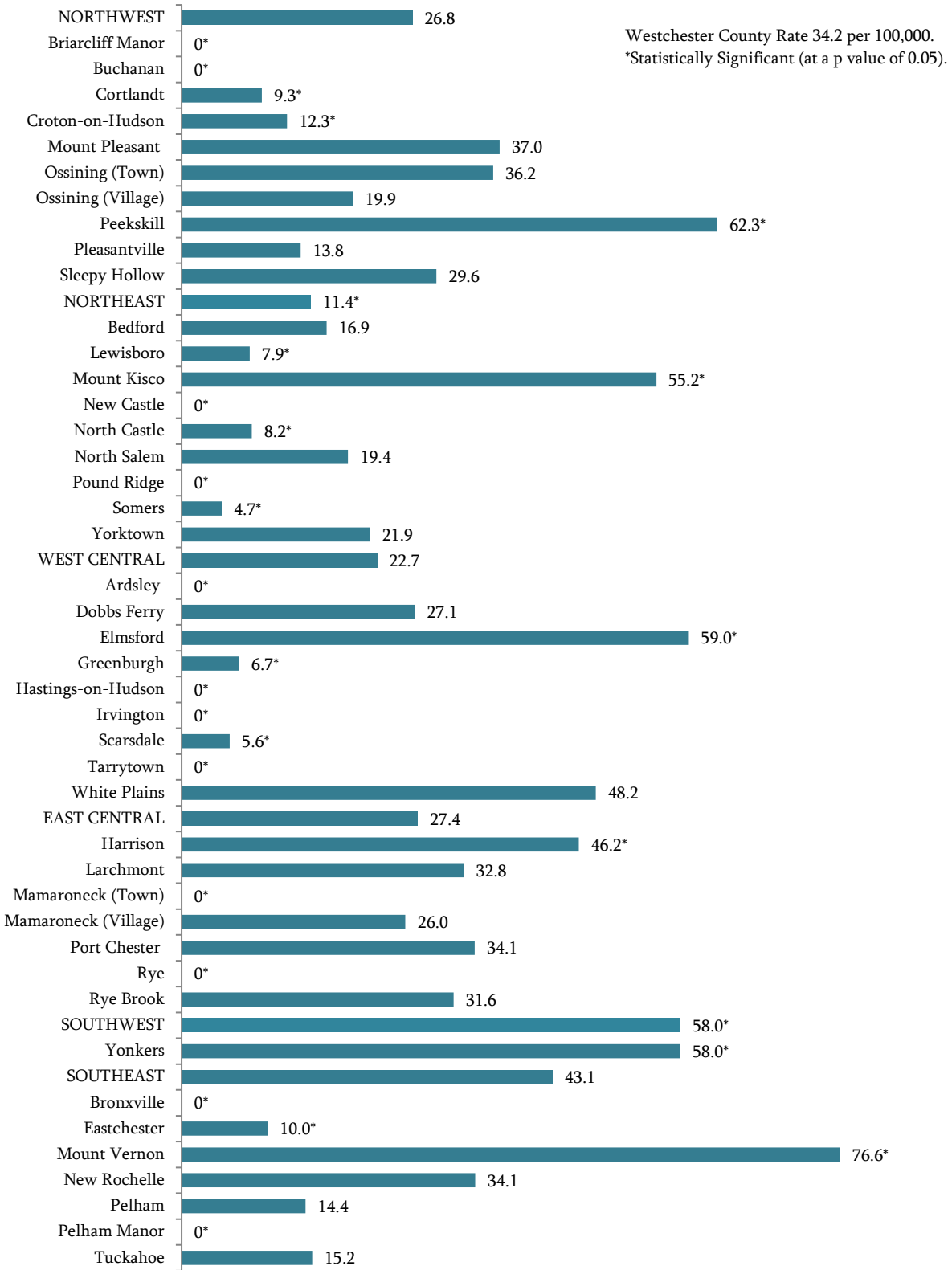
Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.



In 2021, there were 331 reported cases of syphilis among Westchester County residents, of which, 218 were cases of early syphilis (primary, secondary, and early latent). The early stages of syphilis are the symptomatic periods of the disease and are characterized by one or more painless sores at the site where the bacteria entered the body, rashes which can appear on any part of the body, and occasionally flu-like symptoms. These stages are also those during which transmission occurs most readily, and because many of the sores and symptoms of syphilis are easy to overlook, transmission often occurs from persons unaware of their infection. The symptoms of early syphilis will resolve with or without treatment. Without treatment, the infection will progress to the latent and late stages of the disease and remain in the body for decades. In the late stages of syphilis, the disease will eventually damage the internal organs, including the brain, nerves, eyes, heart, blood vessels, liver, bones, and joints.

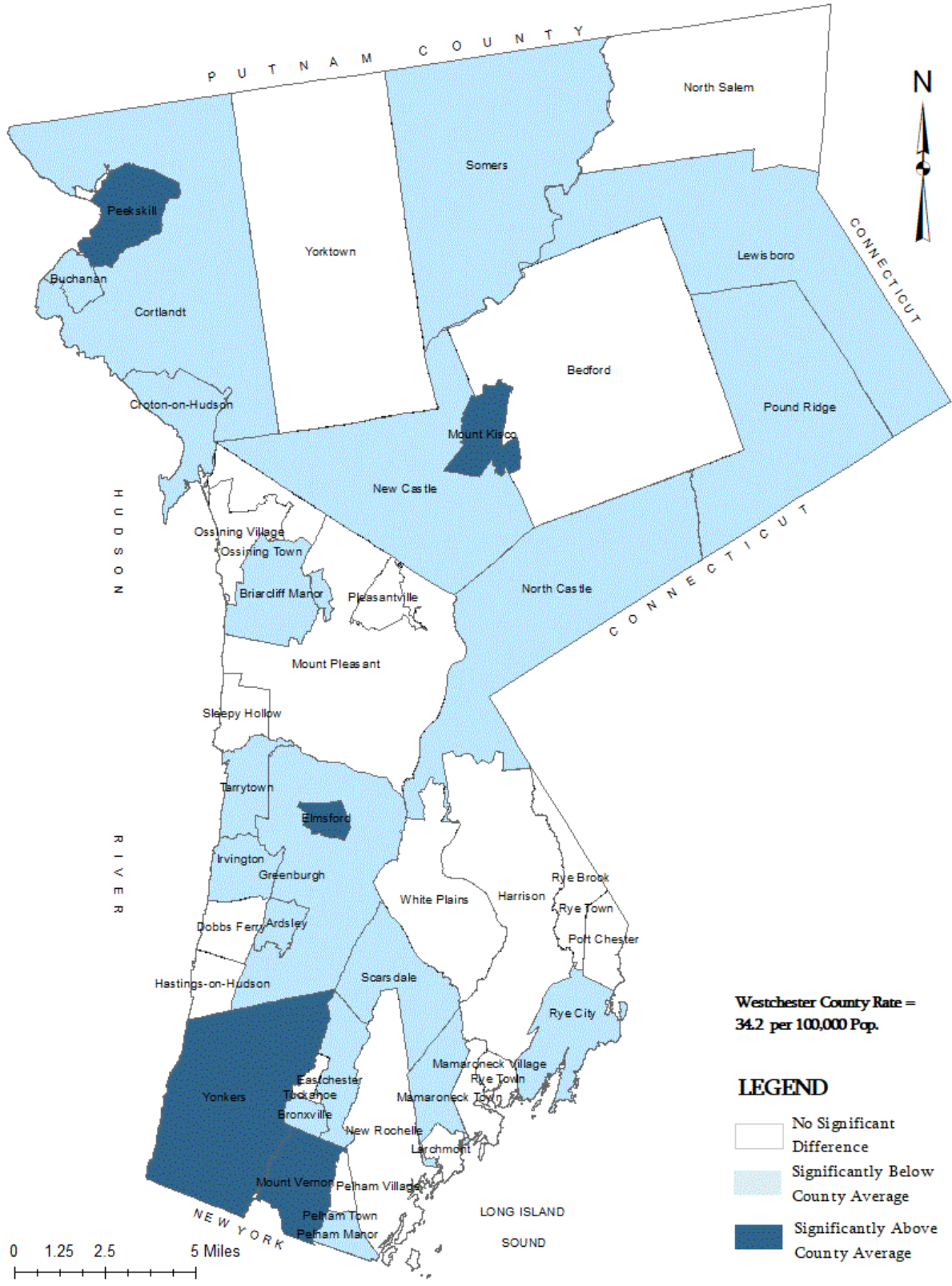
Approximately 60.1% of reported cases of syphilis (excluding inmates) occurred among residents of the Southeast and Southwest HPRs. These regions are the most urban and densely populated parts of the county. The number of reported cases in the cities of Yonkers (116) and Mt Vernon (52) alone comprise over half of the reported cases in the county (Figure 13 and 14).

**Figure 13. Reported Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) Infections by Municipality, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

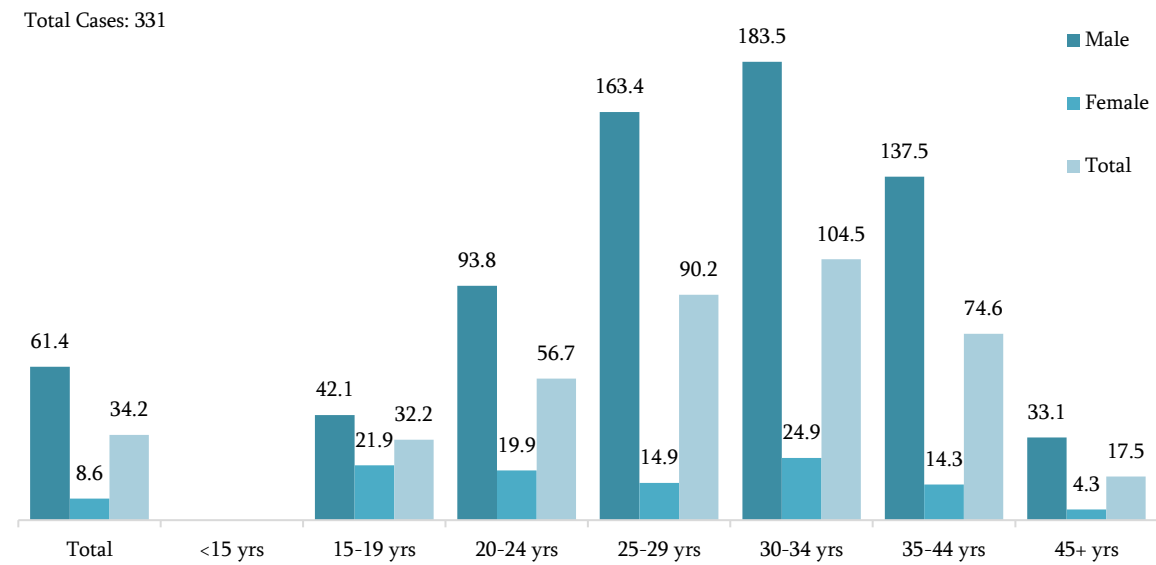
**Figure 14. Comparison of Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) Infections by Municipality with Total Westchester County Rate, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Among the total reported cases of syphilis in 2022, 68.6% were aged 30 years or older. However, most cases were among those 35-44 years. Males, in all age groups, had higher overall rates of infection than females 61.4 vs. 8.6 per 100,000 (Figure 15).

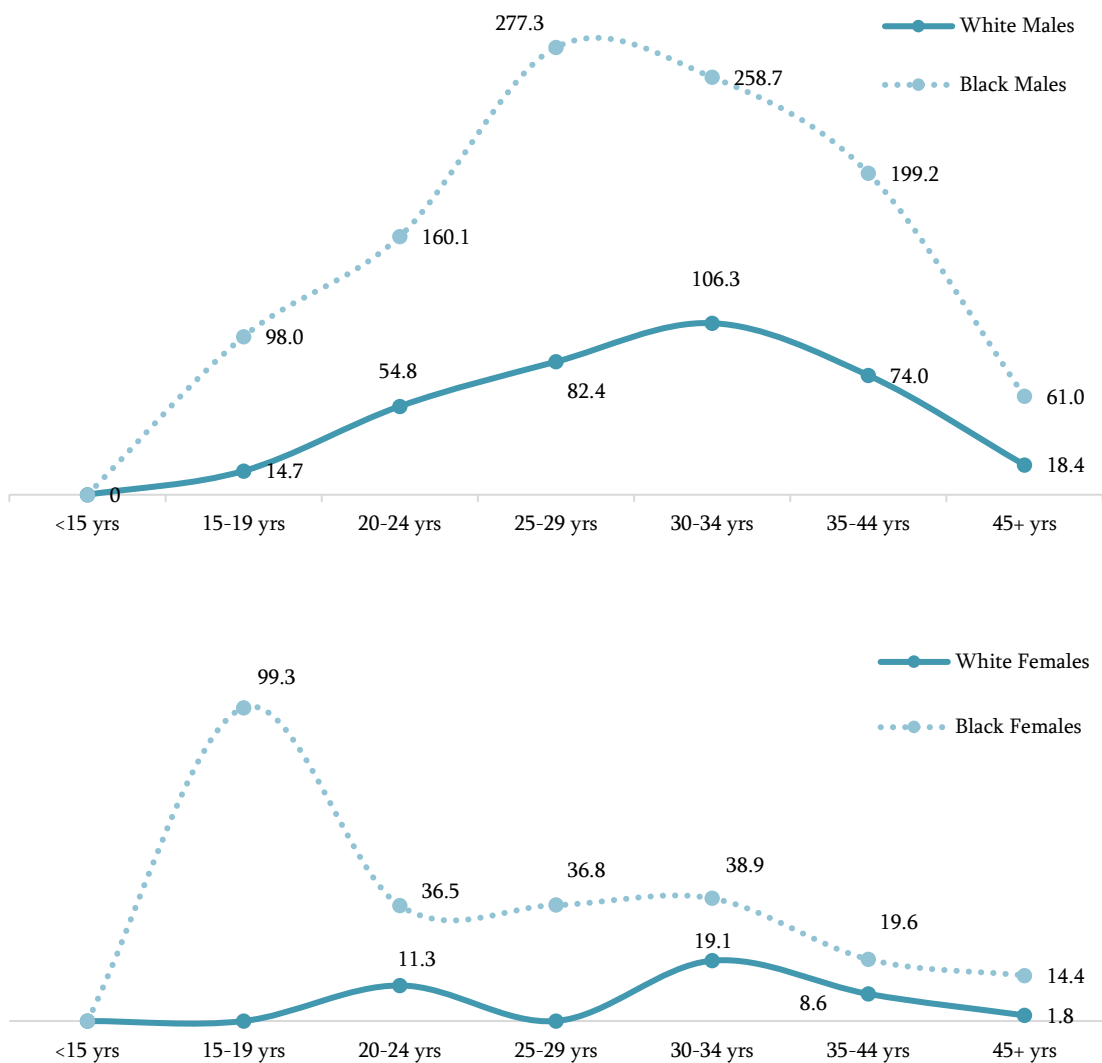
**Figure 15. Reported Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) Infections by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

In 2021, among the cases of syphilis, for which race was known, 27.2% were Black, 32.2% were White, and 35.7% were of another or more than one race. Like chlamydia and gonorrhea, reported rates of syphilis were also higher among Blacks than Whites – for both males and females (Figure 16).

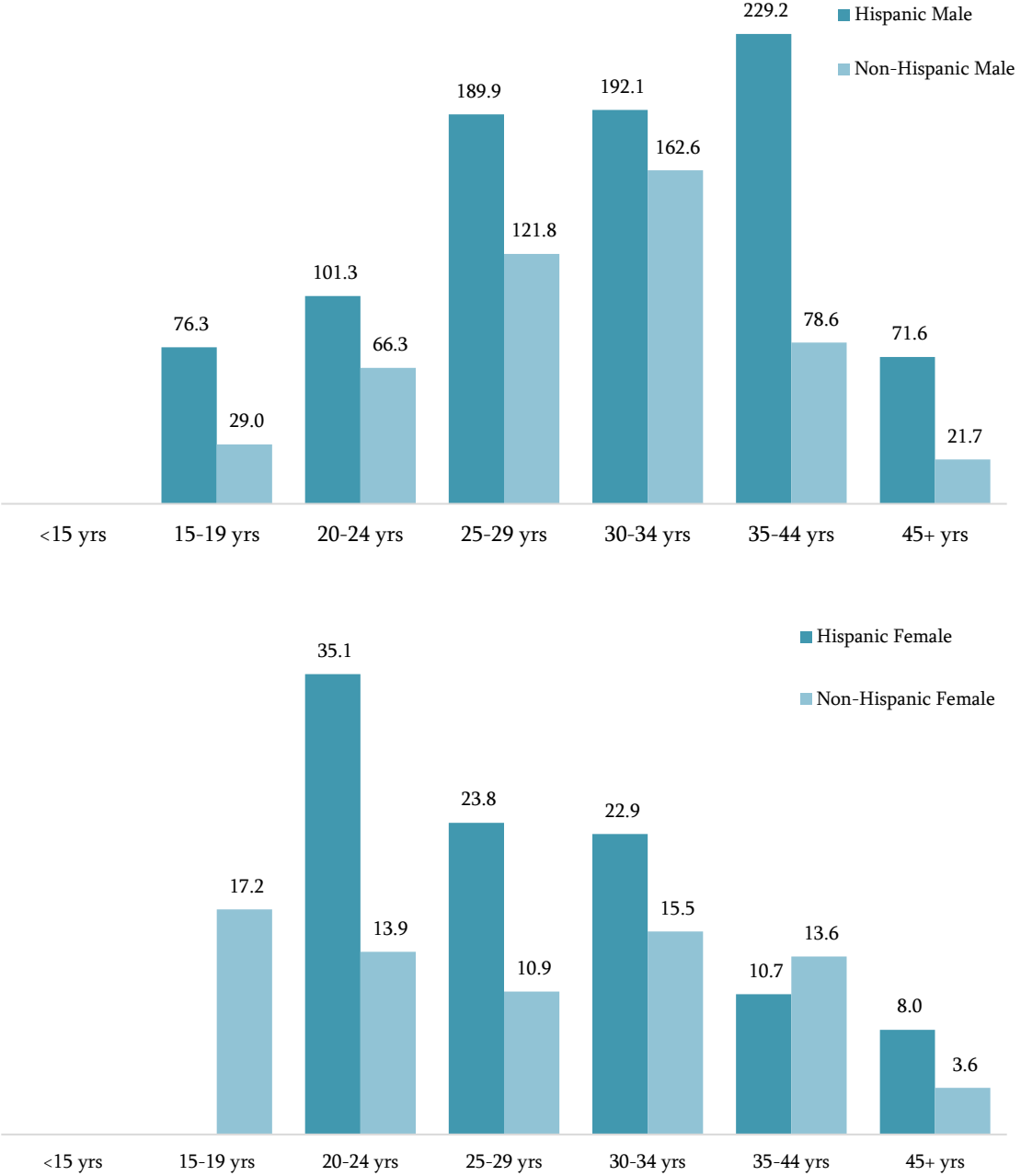
**Figure 16. Reported Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) Infections by Age, Sex and Race, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Hispanics, especially males, generally had higher rates of syphilis infection than their non-Hispanic counterparts (Figure 17). Hispanics comprised 40.5% of all reported syphilis cases.

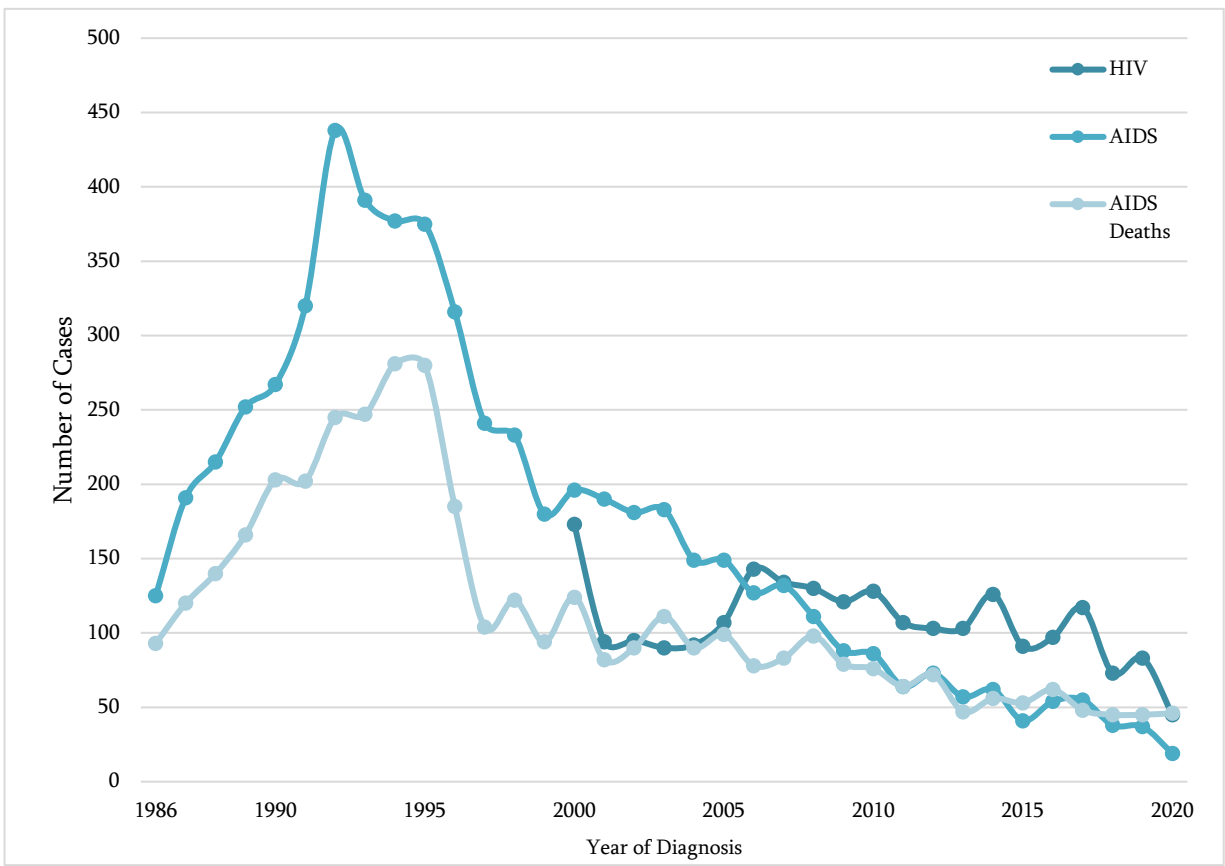
**Figure 17. Reported Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) Infections by Age, Sex and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2021**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

HIV reporting became effective on June 1, 2000 (Figure 18). As of December 2021, a total of 2,257 HIV cases were diagnosed, in Westchester County, with an annual average of 85 cases since 2015. The number of cumulative AIDS cases<sup>2</sup> as of December 2021 was 6,176 and the number of deaths among people with AIDS was 4,127. On average there are 50 annual deaths among people living with AIDS in Westchester County since 2015.<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 18. Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV and AIDS Cases and Number of Deaths among People with AIDS, Westchester County 1986-2020.**



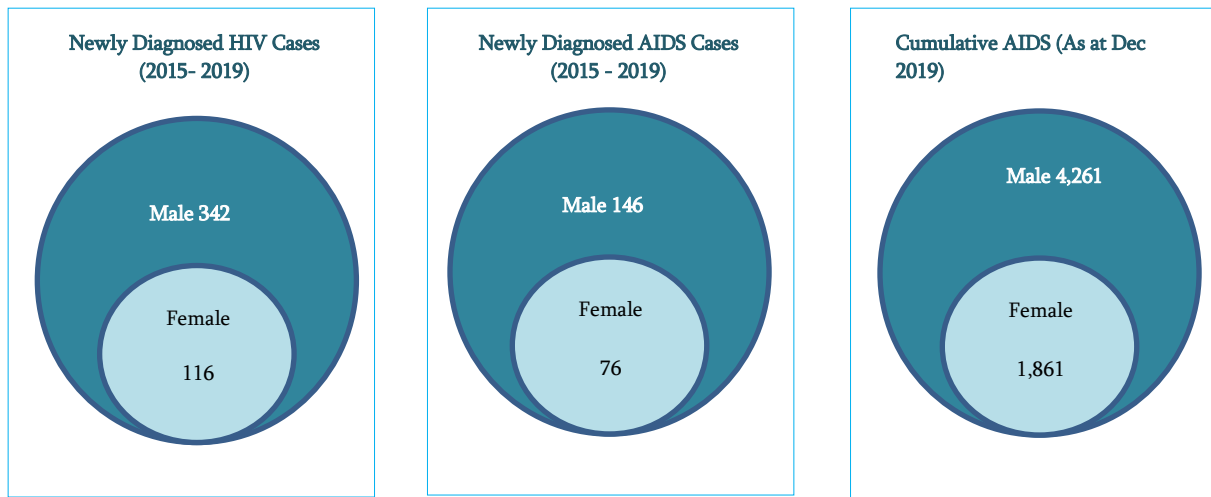
Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Data from the period prior to 1986.

<sup>3</sup> Note that these figures represent the total for the county of Westchester extracted from the New York State HIV/AIDS Annual Surveillance Report 2021. Details, on HIV/AIDS by age, sex, race/ethnicity and risk, were not provided beyond the year 2019, at the time of this report. Note also that completeness of the 2019 data received from the Division of HIV Epidemiology was affected by the COVID-19 global pandemic.

As reported by the New York State Department of Health, there was a total of 458 newly diagnosed HIV cases in Westchester County over the period 2015-2019. There were 342 cases among males and among females 116 cases. There were more males than females among those newly diagnosed with HIV and those newly diagnosed with AIDS and cumulative AIDS cases, in the 2015-2019 period (Figure 19). There was a total of 222 newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2015-2019: among males, 146 cases and females 76 cases. As of December 2019, of the 6,122 cumulative AIDS cases, 4,261 were male and 1,861 were female in Westchester County.

**Figure 19. Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV/ AIDS and Cumulative AIDS Cases by Sex, Westchester County, 2015 – 2019.**

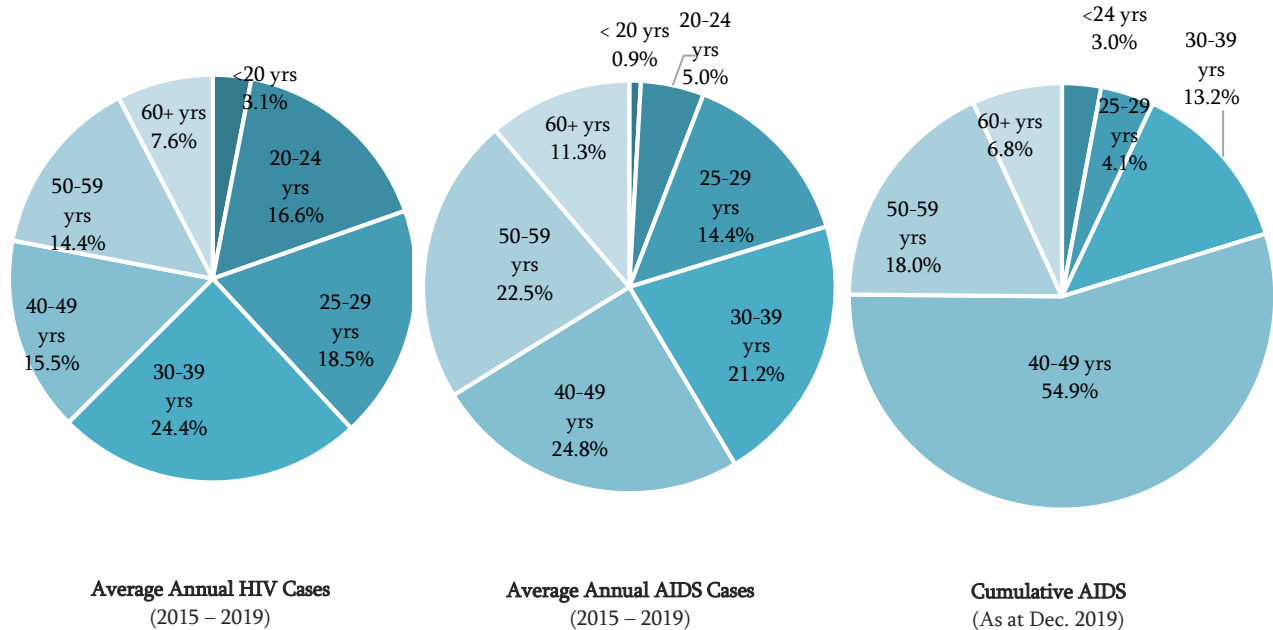


Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.



During 2015-2019, over 60.0% of the newly diagnosed HIV cases were under the age of 40 years at diagnosis, 24.4% of newly diagnoses cases were in the 30-39 age category, and approximately 38.2% were under the age of 30 years (Figure 20).<sup>4</sup> Of those newly diagnosed with AIDS, approximately 41.5% were under the age of 40 years, approximately 21.2% in the 30-39 age category, and 20.3% were under the age of 30 years.

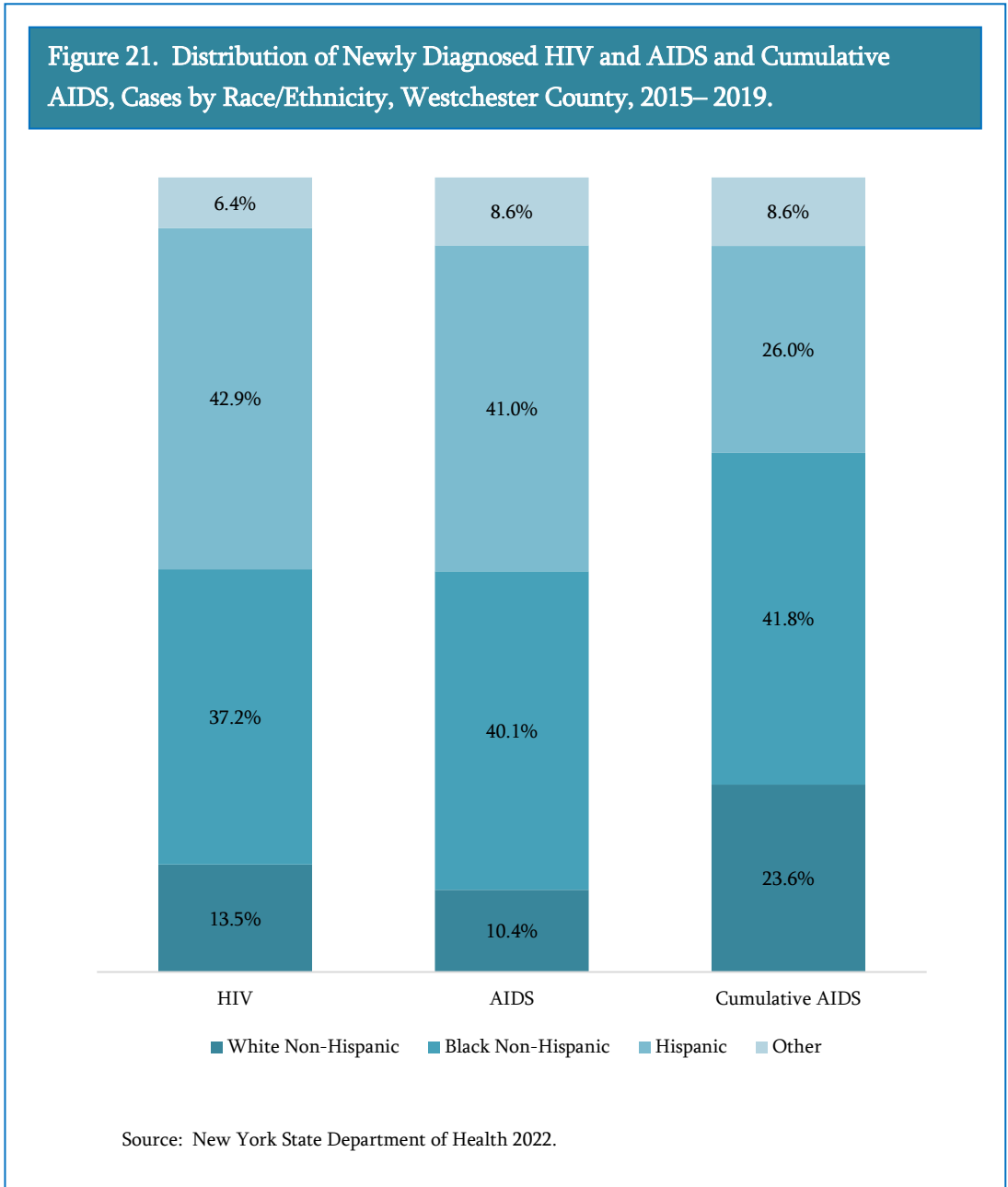
**Figure 20. Distribution of Newly Diagnosed HIV and AIDS, and Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age, Westchester County, 2015–2019.**



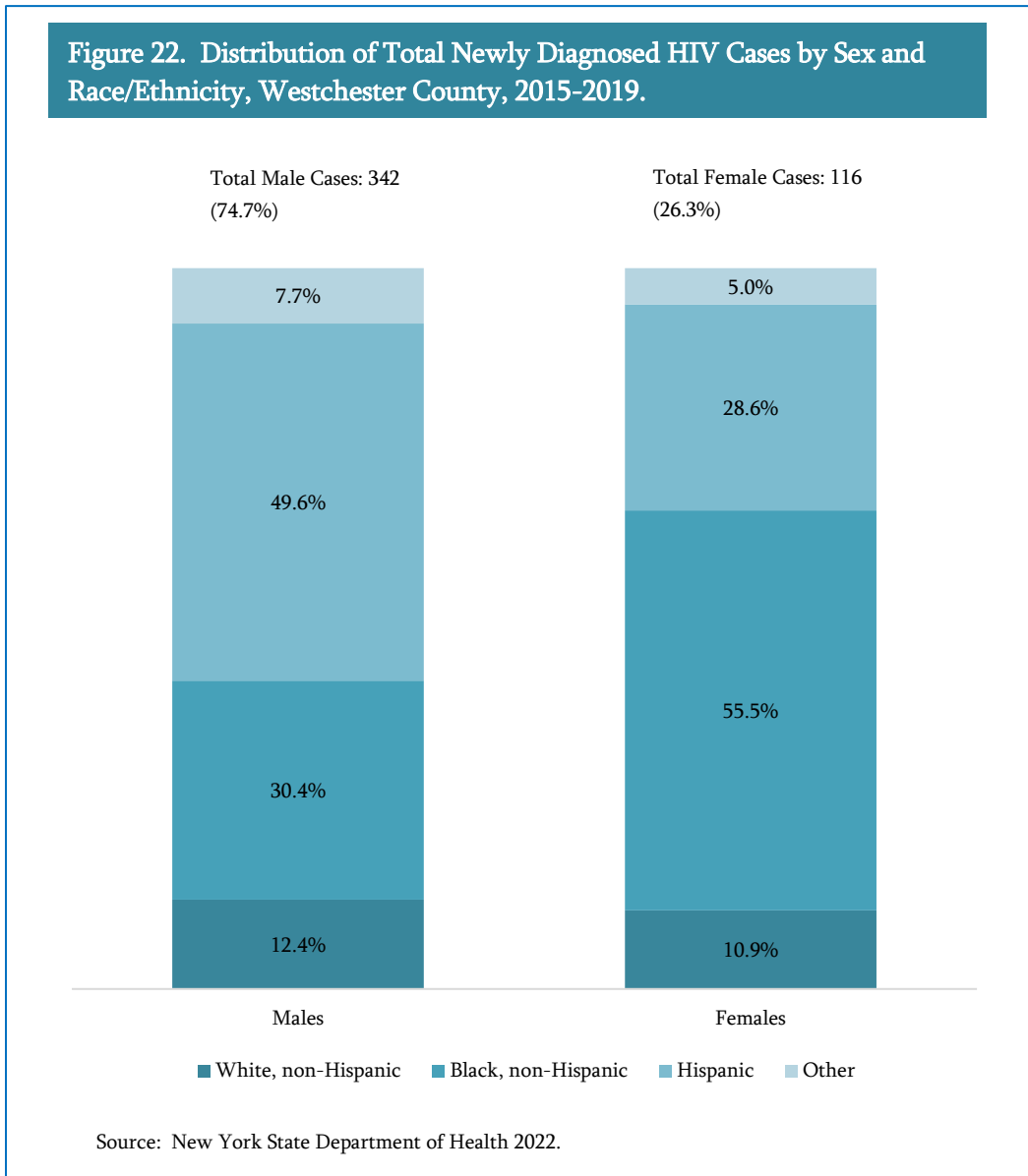
Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The variation in the proportion for the Cumulative AIDS chart as at December 2019 may be due to the fact that this data from New York State was deemed incomplete at the time of this report.

For the period 2015-2019, over 37.2% of the all newly diagnosed HIV cases were among Black non-Hispanic, 42.9% were among Hispanics, and 13.5% were among White non-Hispanics. For newly diagnosed AIDS cases: 40.1% of the cases were among Black non-Hispanic, 41.0% were among Hispanics, and 10.4% were among White non-Hispanics (Figure 21).

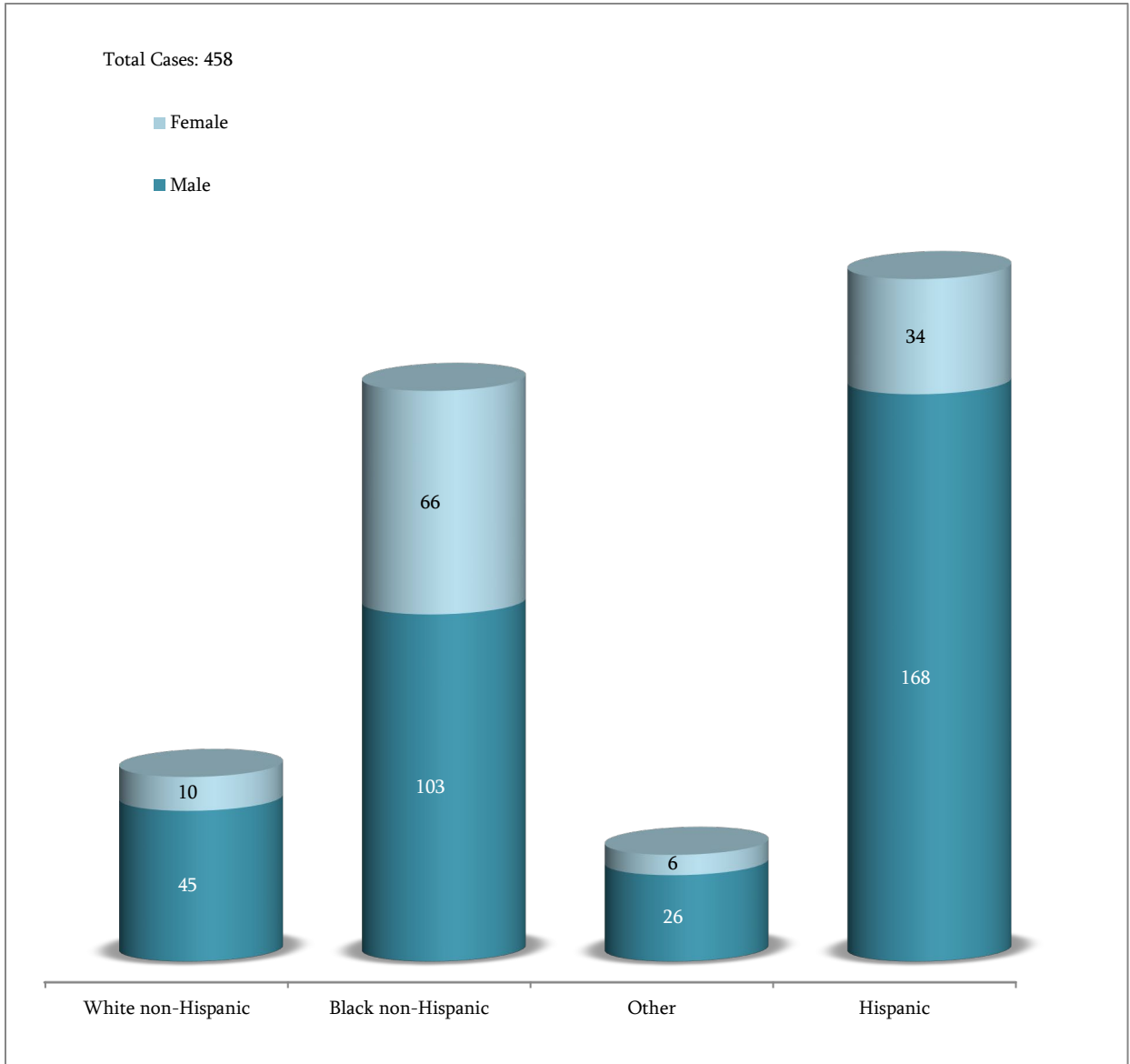


Of the total of 458 reported newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2015-2019, 342 cases were male and 116 cases were female. Among male newly diagnosed HIV cases, 12.4% were White non-Hispanic, 30.4% were Black non-Hispanic, and 49.6% were Hispanic. However, among female newly diagnosed HIV cases, 10.9% were White non-Hispanic, 55.5% were Black non-Hispanic, and 28.6% were Hispanic (Figure 22).



Most of the newly diagnosed HIV cases were among Black non-Hispanics and Hispanics (Figure 23).

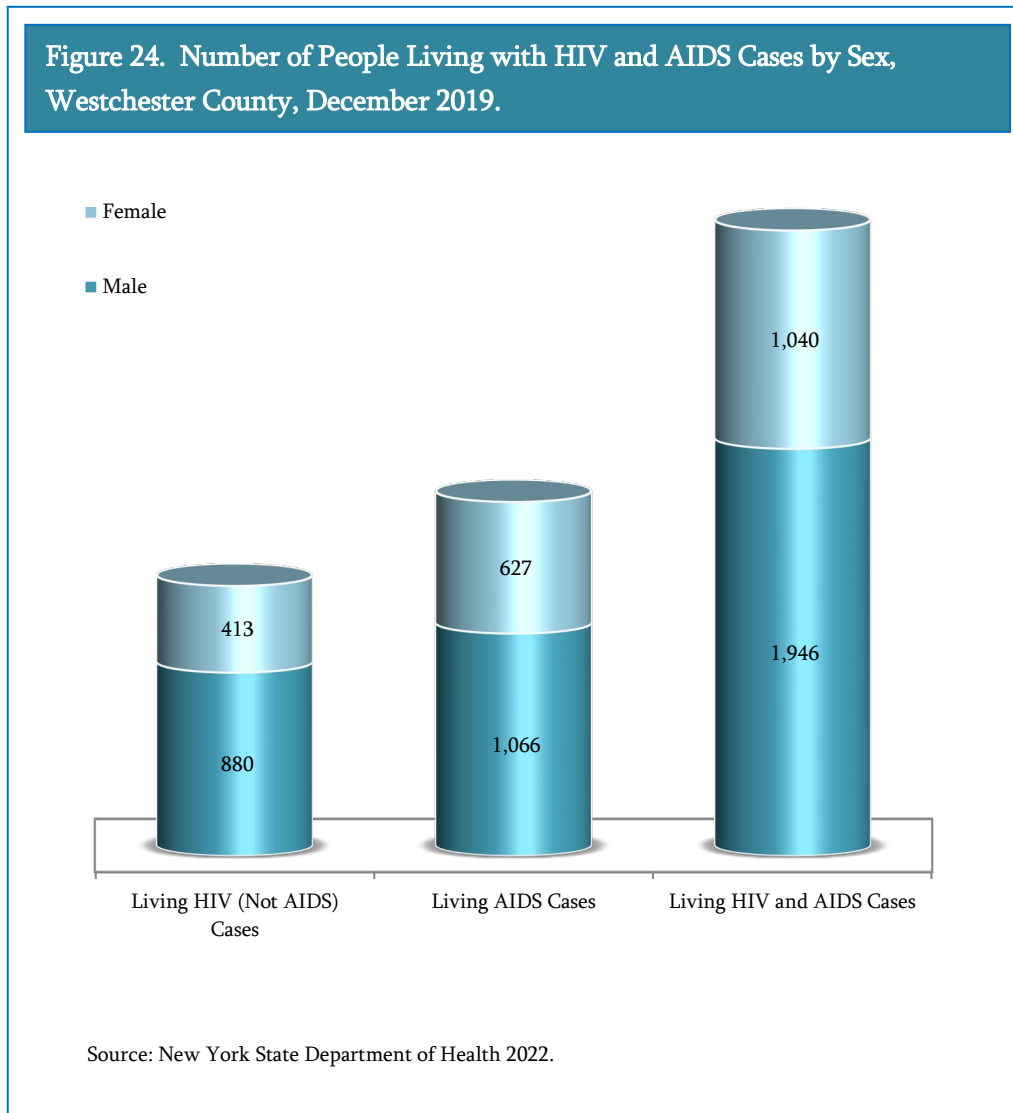
**Figure 23. Number of Cases of Total Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2015-2019.**



Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.

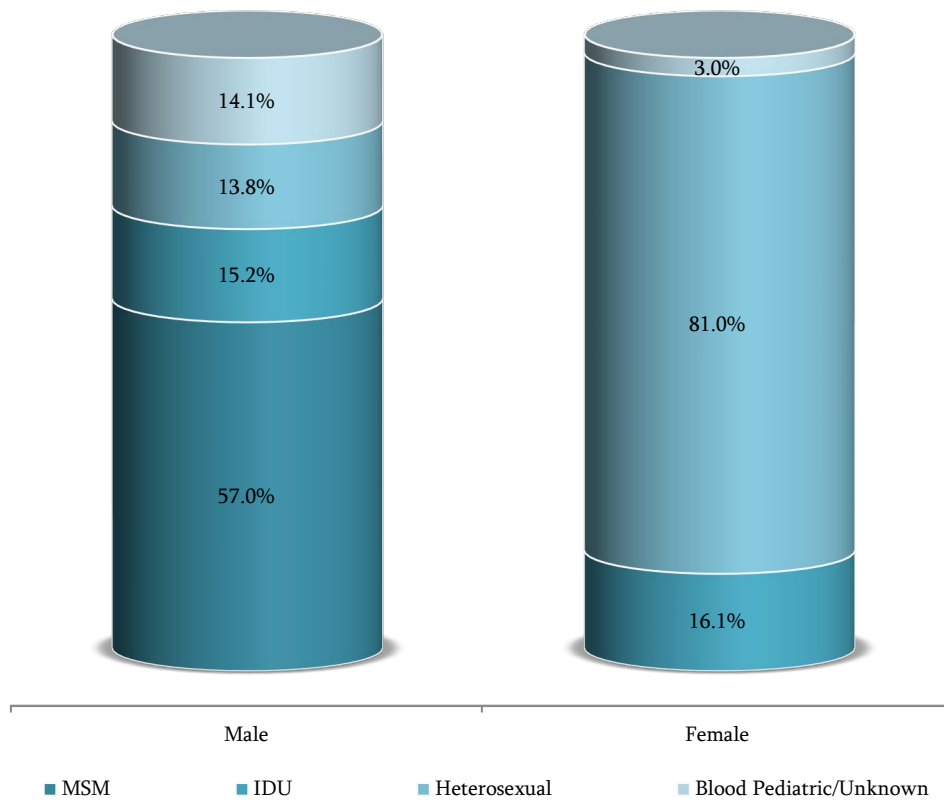
As of December 2019, there were 1,293 people living with HIV, non-AIDS 1,693 people living with AIDS in Westchester County. Excluding New York City, Westchester County had the highest number of individuals living with HIV and/or AIDS among all New York State counties.

Among those living with HIV, 68.1% were males and 31.9% were females. Among those living with AIDS, 63.0% were males and 37.0% were females (Figure 24).



As at December 2020 over two-thirds (57.0%) of males living with diagnosed HIV and AIDS were men with a history of male to male sexual contact (MSM). Approximately 15.2% were due to IDU<sup>5</sup> risk and 13.8% by heterosexual contact. In contrast, 81.0% of all cases among females living with diagnosed HIV was due to female presumably heterosexual contact (FPHC)<sup>6</sup> and 16.1% IDU (Figure 25).

**Figure 25. Distribution of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV and AIDS, by Sex and Risk, Westchester County, 2019.**



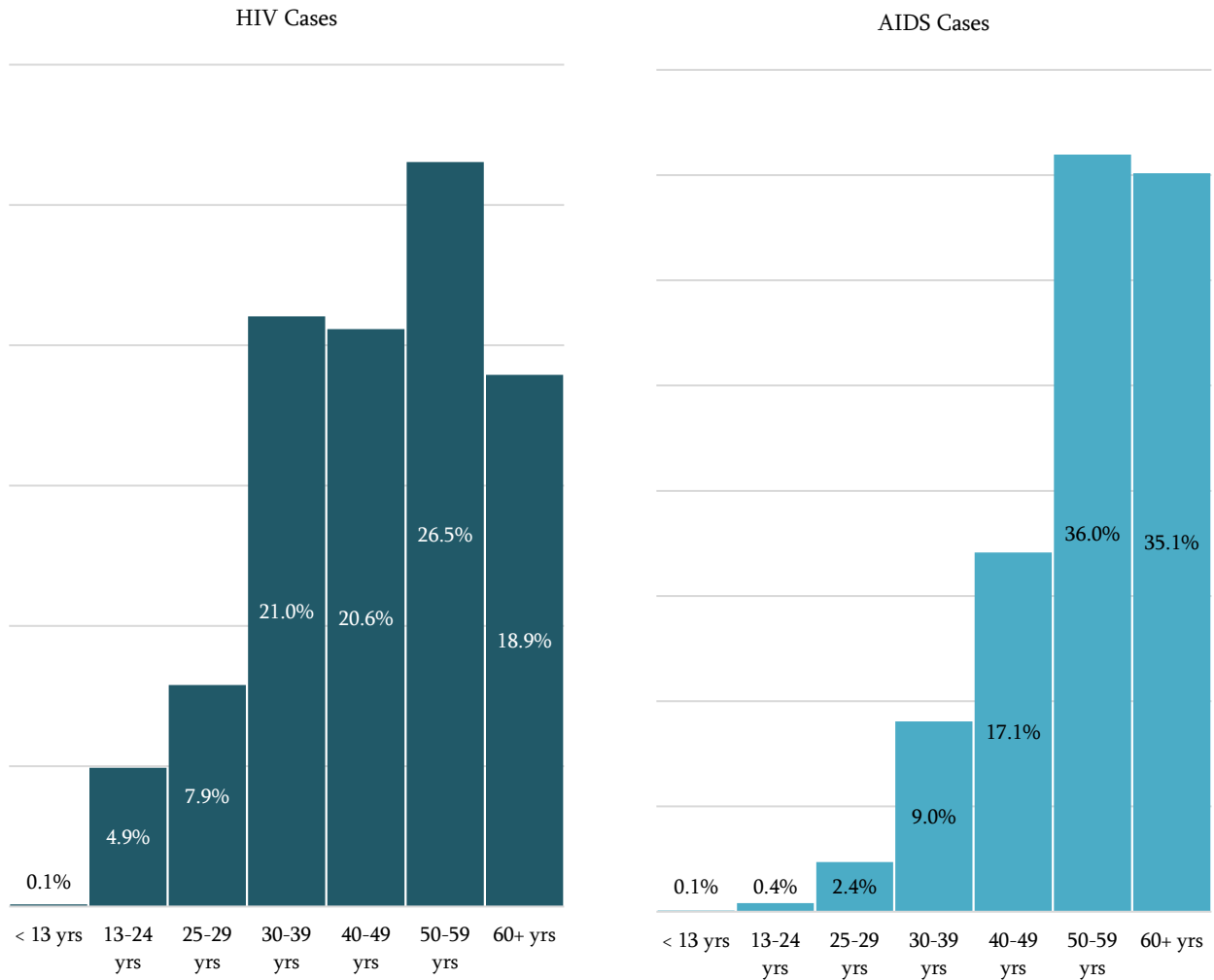
Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.

<sup>5</sup> Intravenous drug use

<sup>6</sup> Female Presumably Heterosexual Contact are those cases, in females, considered heterosexual transmission in the absence of information to show otherwise.

As of December 2020, 68.1% of those living with HIV were 30-59 years. An additional 18.9% were 60 years or older and 12.9% were under the age of 30 years. Nearly 62.1% of all Westchester County residents living with AIDS were 30-59 years old (Figure 26).

**Figure 26. Distribution of Living HIV and AIDS Cases by Current Age, Westchester County, December 2019.**

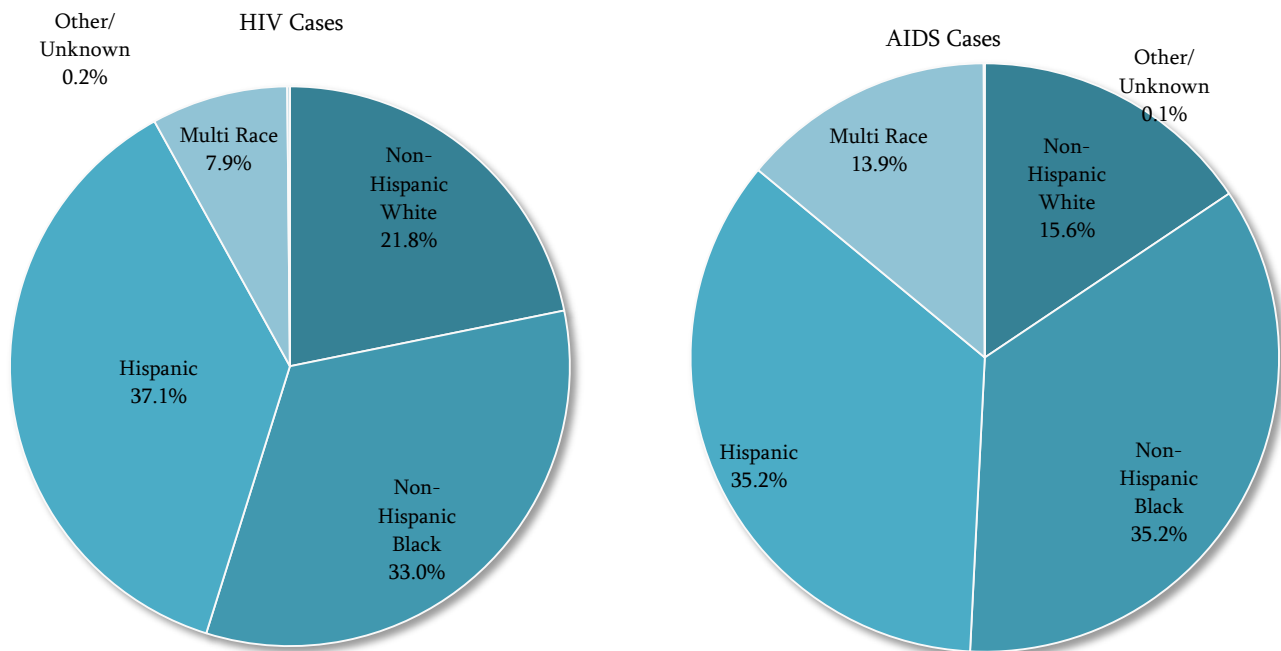


Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

As at December 2020, 33.0% of individuals living with HIV were Black non-Hispanics, whereas White non-Hispanics and Hispanics comprised 21.8% and 37.1% of the remaining cases, respectively. Over 8.0% of those living with HIV were classified as being of Other races.

The racial and ethnic composition of those living with AIDS was similar to those living with HIV: 35.2% were Black non-Hispanics, 15.6% White non-Hispanics, 35.2% Hispanics and approximately 14.0% were of Other races (Figure 27).

**Figure 27. Distribution of Living HIV and AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Westchester County, December 2019.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

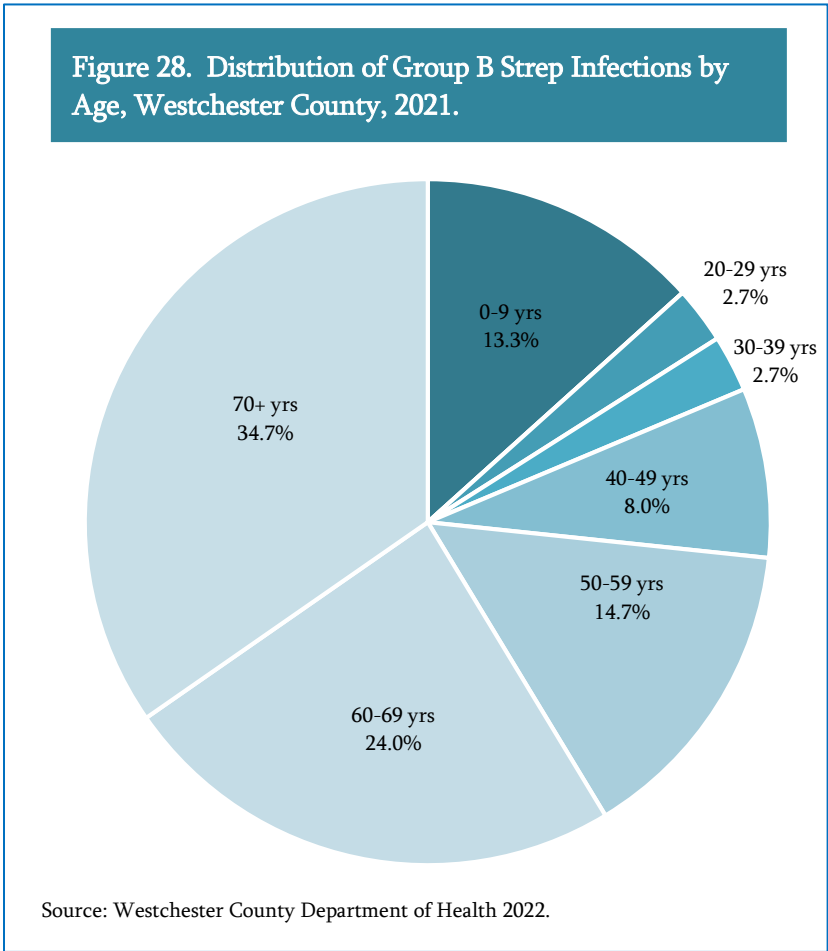


## Central Nervous System (CNS) Diseases and Bacteremias

Infectious diseases affecting the central nervous system include bacterial and viral pathogens that may infect one or many locations in the body including the brain, spinal cord membranes (meningitis), and/or the bloodstream (bacteremias). In 2021, the most frequently reported diseases in this category were Group B Strep and Invasive *Streptococcus* (Strep) *Pneumoniae*.

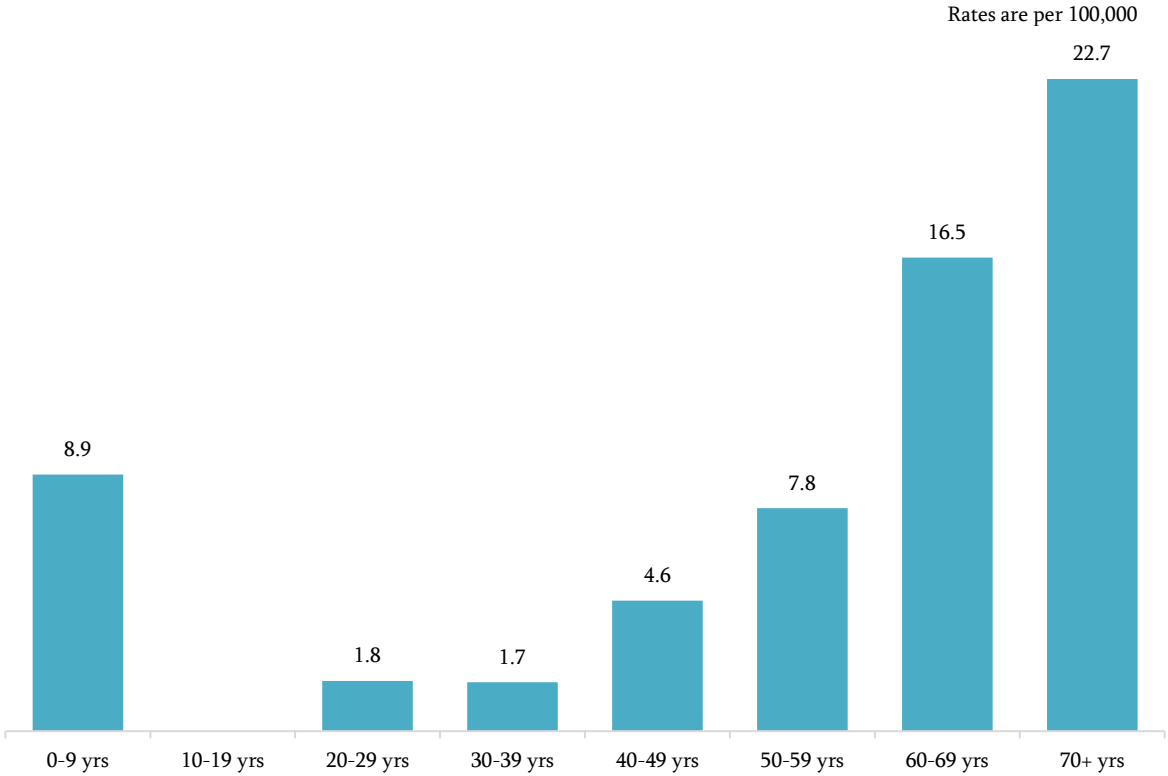
*Streptococcus* (Group B Strep, GBS) are bacteria that come and go naturally in the body. In most cases the bacteria are not harmful but they can cause serious illnesses in people of all ages. In fact, Group B Strep disease is a common cause of severe infections in newborns. In 2021, 76 cases of Group B Strep were reported among Westchester County residents.

Almost 60.0% of the confirmed Group B Strep cases in 2021 were among adults 60 years or older (Figure 28).



The age groups with the highest rates of Group B Strep infections were those aged over 70 years, followed by those aged 60-69 years old (Figure 29). In 2021, 41 cases of Strep B were male and 34 were female. Males had a slightly higher rate of infection compared to females (8.7 vs. 6.8 per 100,000).

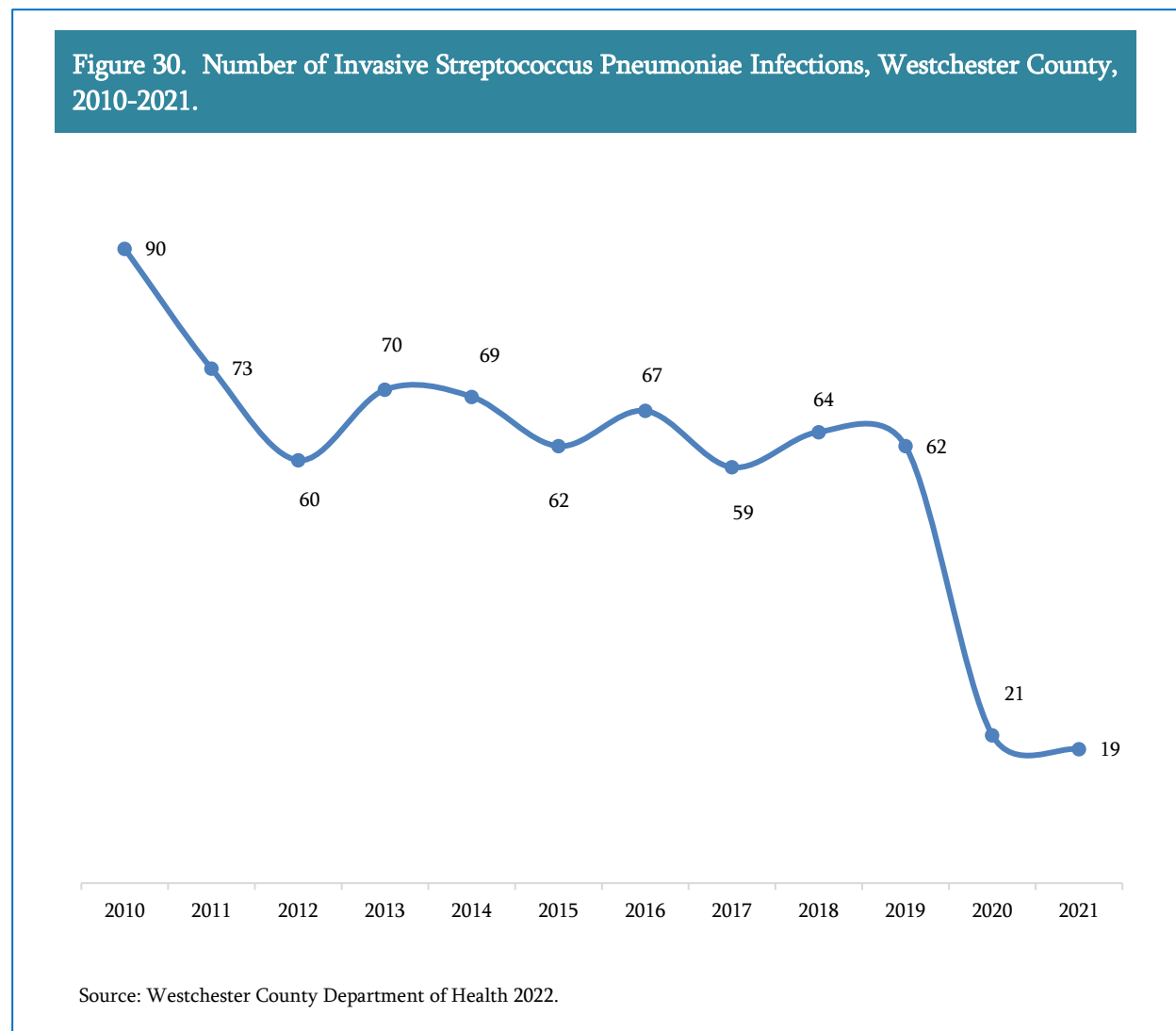
Figure 29. Reported Rates of Group B Strep Infections by Age, Westchester County, 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection is caused by the bacterial pathogen *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which is the most common cause of bacterial pneumonia and bacterial meningitis in the United States. The pathogen usually resides in a person’s respiratory tract and is spread through respiratory droplets. Having the pathogen does not always result in illness; however, such a person may be a carrier and able to spread the disease to others.

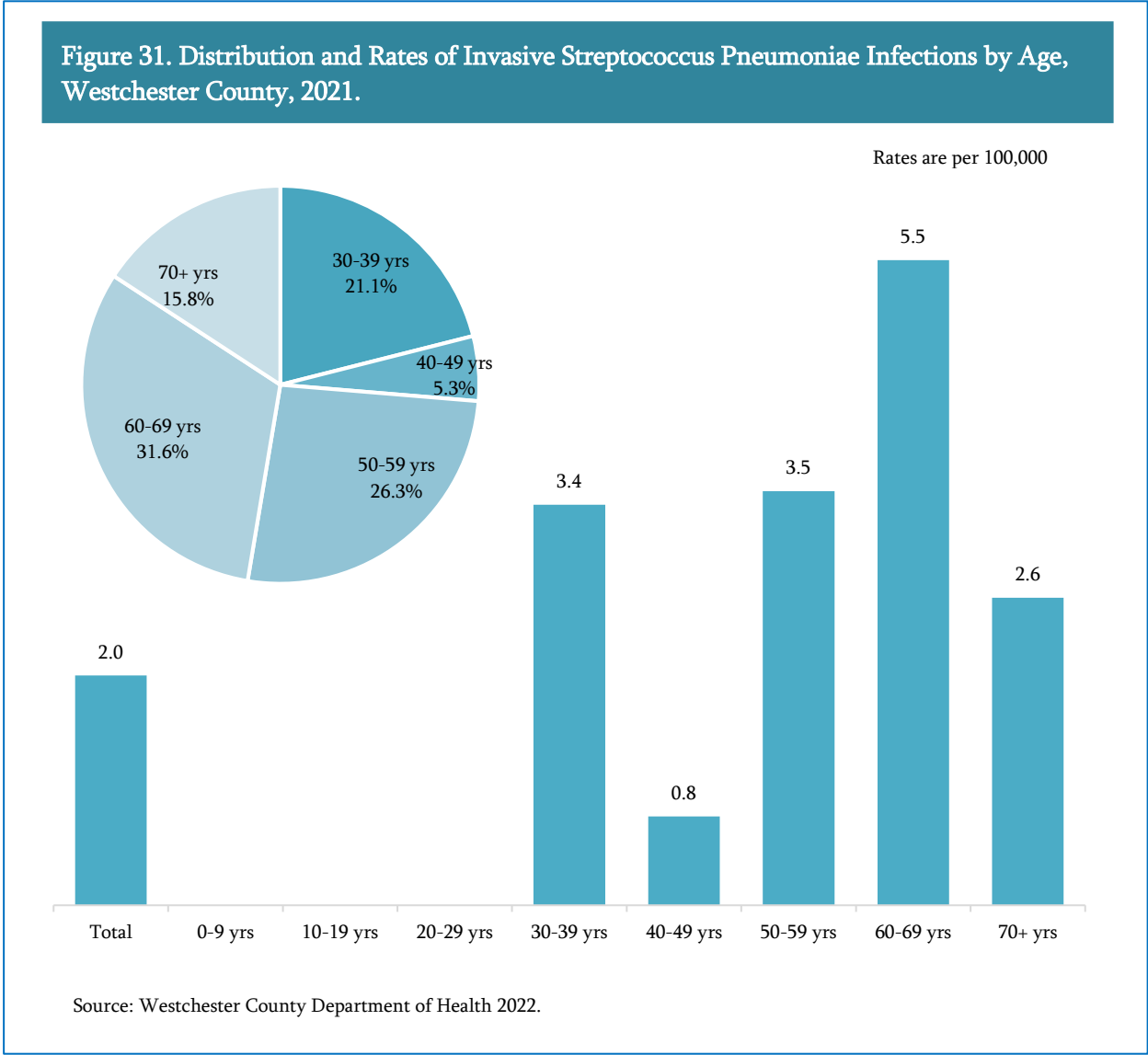
In 2021, there were 19 cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection in Westchester County. Over the past ten years, the number of cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* has been declining - from a high of 90 in 2010 (Figure 30).



The majority of cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (73.7%) occurred among adults aged 50 years and older. There were no recorded occurrences of infections under the age of 30 years in 2021.

The rate of infection was also highest in the oldest age groups. Among the total population, the rate of infection was 2.0 per 100,000 county residents. Among those 0-29 years there were no reported cases, among those between the ages of 50-59 years the rate was 3.5, and among 60 years and older, the rate was 8.1 cases per 100,000 (Figure 31).

In 2021, males had a marginally higher overall rate of infection than females (2.3 vs. 1.6 per 100,000 respectively).



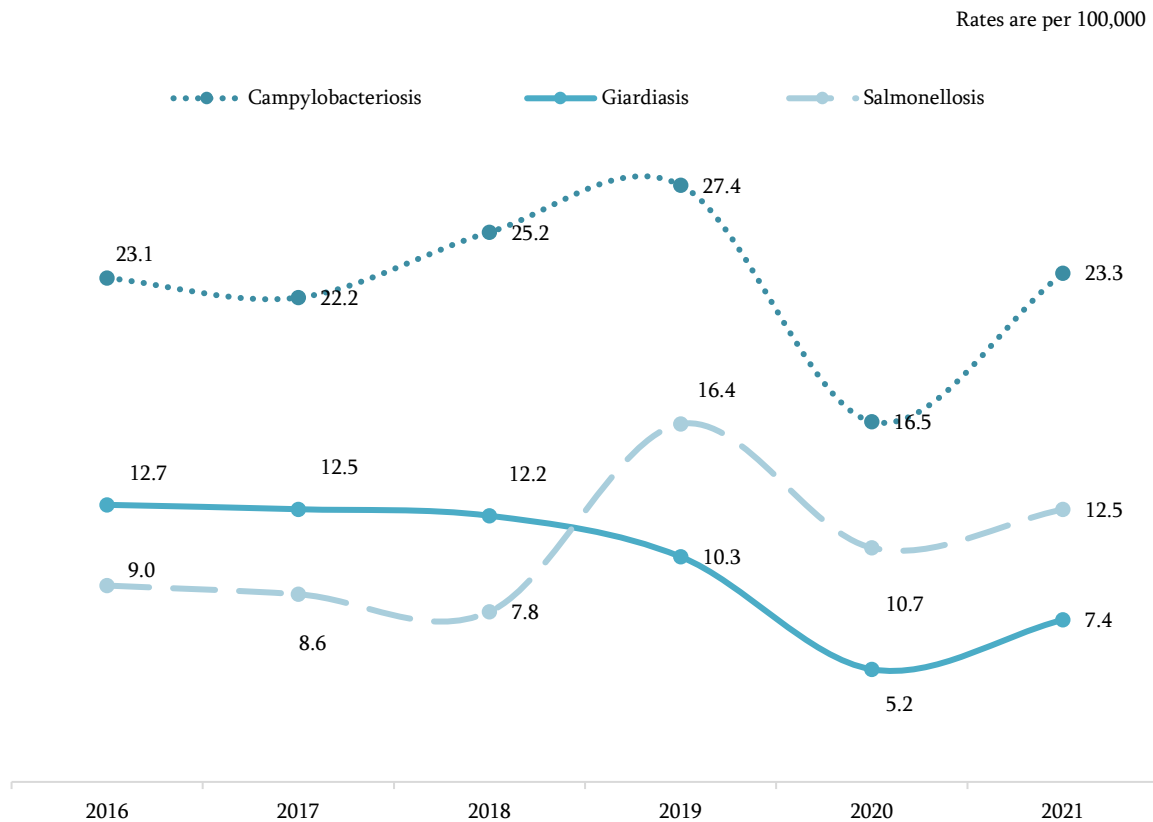
## Enteric Diseases

Enteric infections enter the body through the mouth and intestinal tract and are usually spread through contaminated food and water or by contact with infected vomit or feces.

In 2021, the three most prevalent enteric diseases in Westchester County were Campylobacteriosis, Salmonellosis, and Giardiasis: with 226, 121, and 72 cases, respectively.

Over the past six years, the overall trend in the rate of Campylobacteriosis infections has remained relatively unchanged. The rates of Salmonellosis has experienced a 38.8% increase and Giardiasis has decreased by 41.5% (Figure 32).

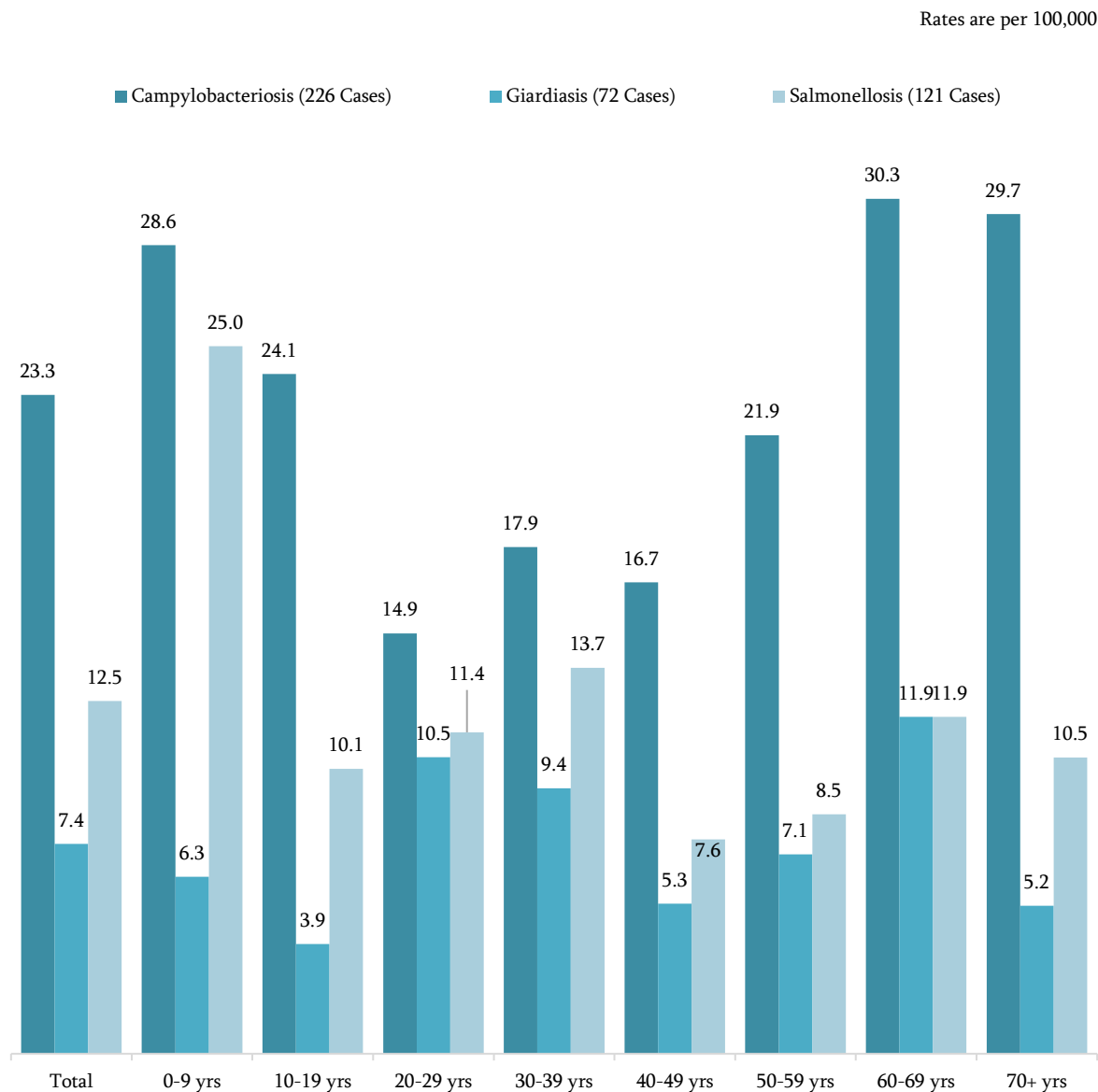
Figure 32. Rates of Major Enteric Infections, Westchester County, 2016-2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Among the total population, the rates of Campylobacteriosis, Salmonellosis, and Giardiasis were 23.3, 12.5, and 7.4 cases per 100,000, respectively. The incidence rate of Campylobacteriosis and Giardiasis was highest in the 60-69 age group and 0-9 years old for the Salmonellosis cases (Figure 33).

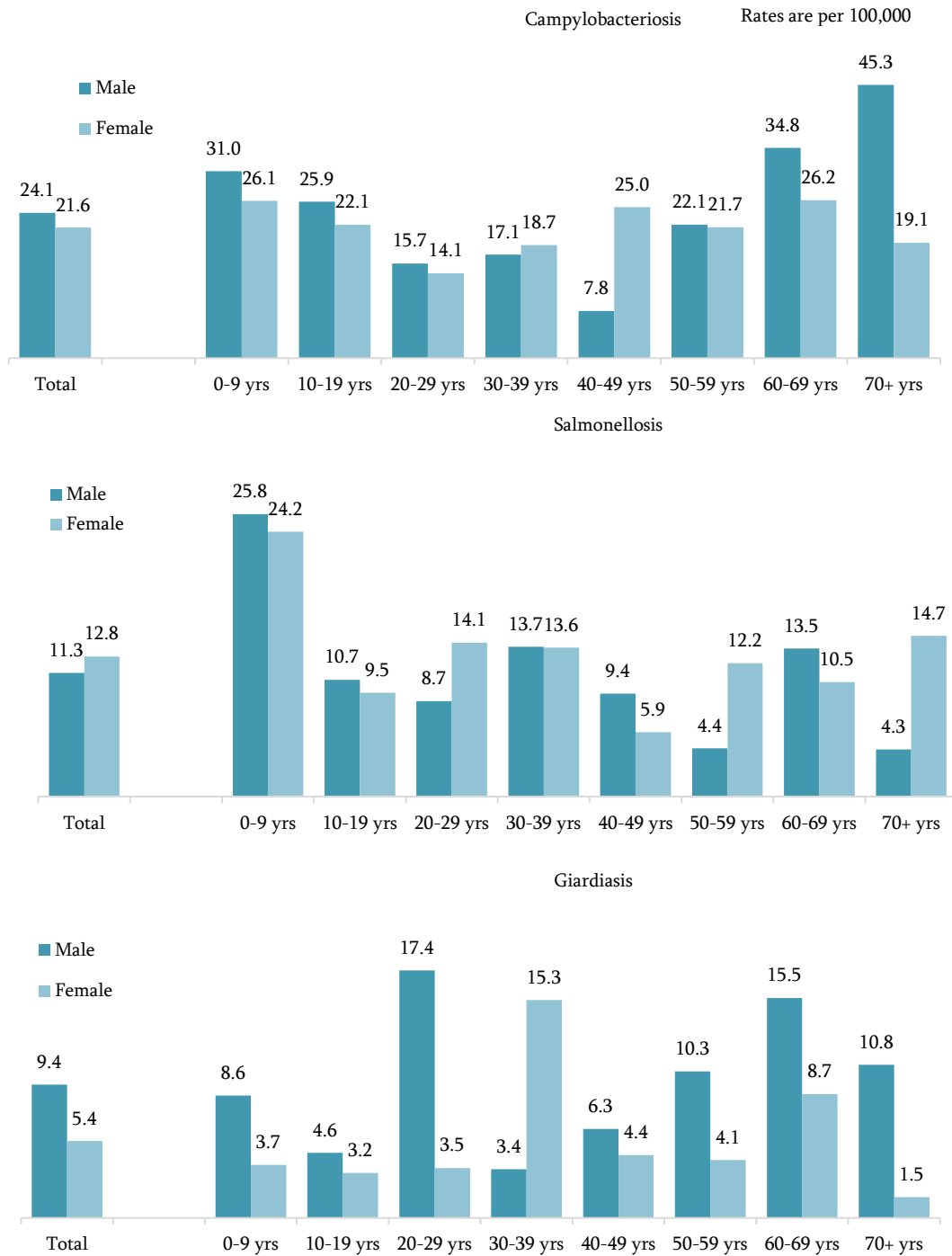
Figure 33. Rates of Major Enteric Infections by Age, Westchester County, 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

In general, rates of enteric infections were higher among males than females, but varied by age (Figure 34).

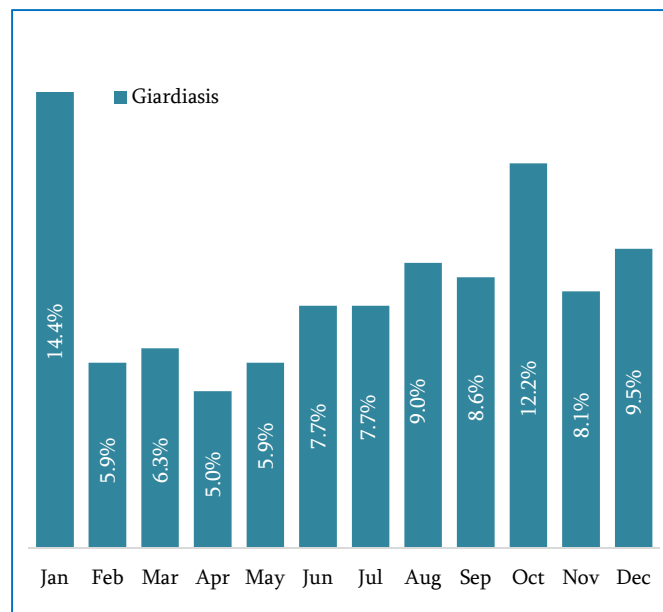
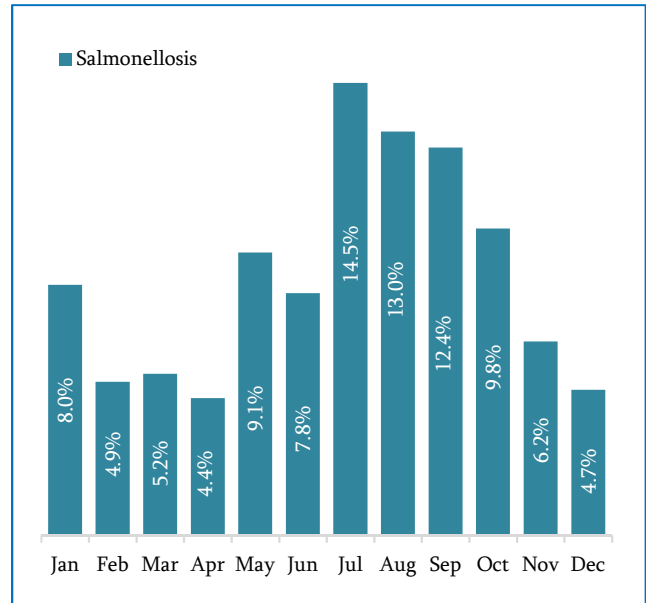
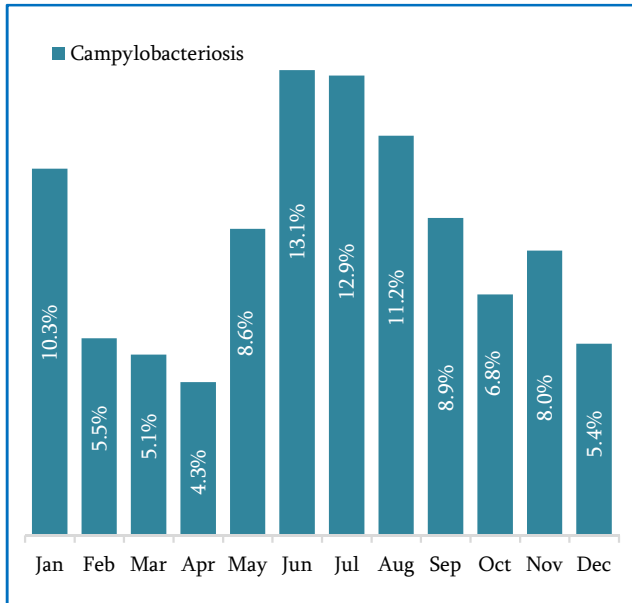
**Figure 34. Reported Rates of Major Enteric Infections by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Rates of foodborne illnesses undergo seasonal fluctuations. These infections are more prevalent in warmer months and begin to decline with the onset of colder weather (Figures 35).

**Figure 35. Average Distribution of Major Enteric Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

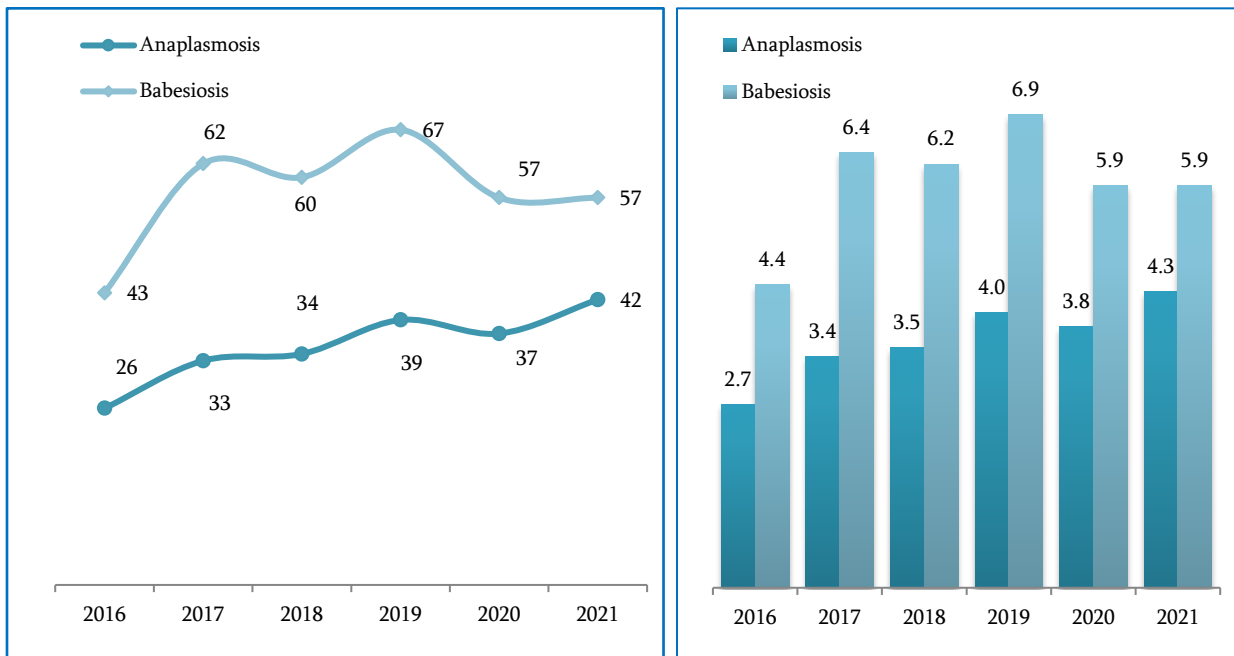


## Vector-Borne Zoonoses

Transmission of an infectious disease can involve a vector or carrier. The most common vector-based diseases in Westchester County for the 2021 year were Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis, both of which are spread by tick bites. Anaplasmosis is a disease caused by the bacterium *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*. These bacteria are spread to people by tick bites primarily from the blacklegged tick (*Ixodes scapularis*) and the western blacklegged tick (*Ixodes pacificus*). Babesiosis is caused by microscopic parasites that infect red blood cells and are spread by certain ticks. In the United States, tick borne transmission is most common in particular regions and seasons: it mainly occurs in parts of the Northeast and upper Midwest and usually peaks during the warm months. Although many people who are infected with *Babesia* do not have symptoms, for those who do, effective treatment is available. Babesiosis is preventable, if simple steps are taken to reduce exposure to ticks.

In 2021, there were 57 confirmed cases of Babesiosis; the majority of reported cases were in the northern and more rural areas of the County. This trend was similar for Anaplasmosis, which had 42 confirmed cases. (Figure 36).

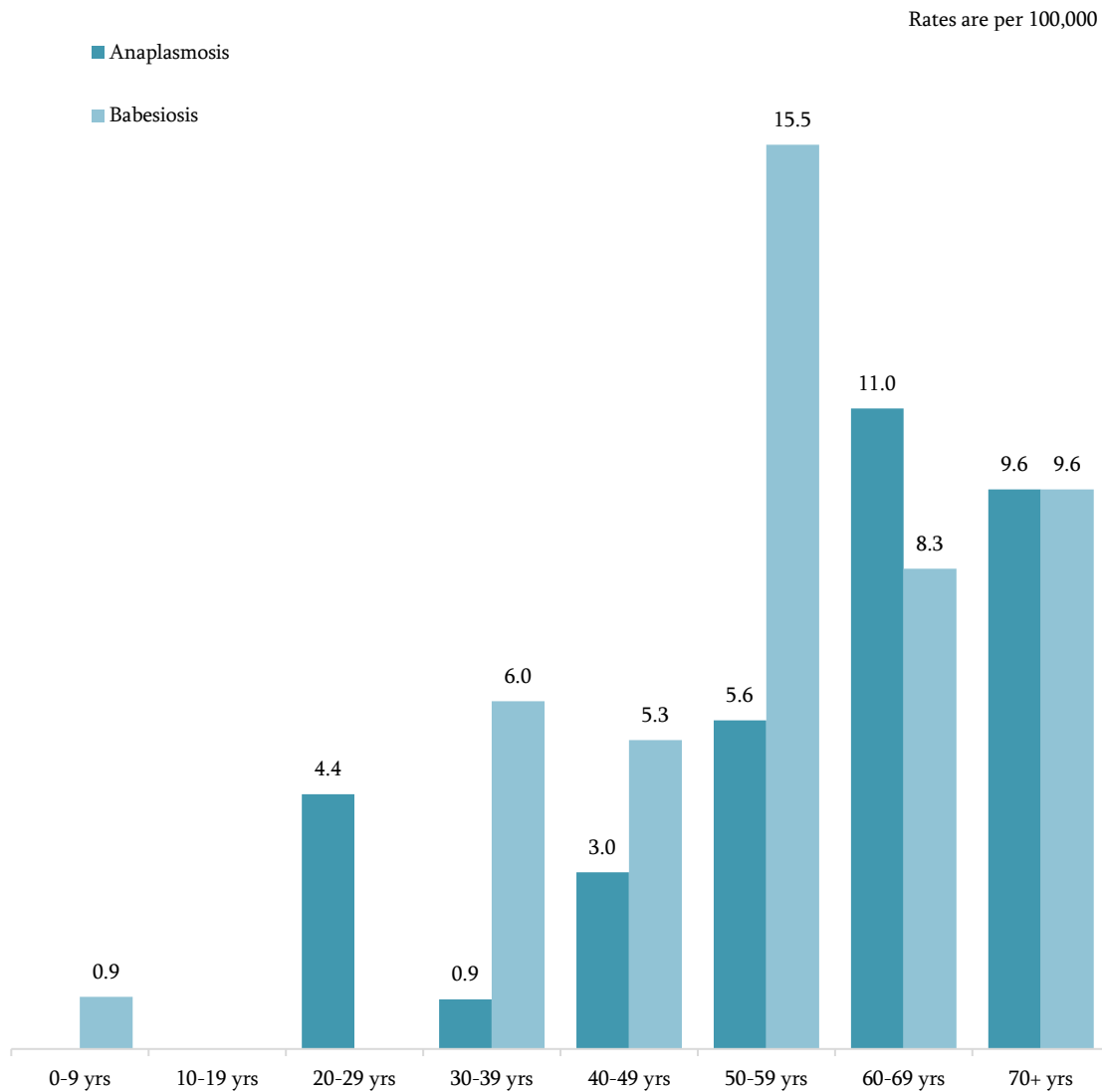
Figure 36. Estimated Number and Rate of Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis, Westchester County, 2016-2021



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Of the confirmed cases of Anaplasmosis in 2021, none were under the age of 20 years, for Babesiosis the corresponding figure was an incidence of less than 1 per 100,000 population. For both diseases the high incidences were in the 50+ age groups (Figure 37).

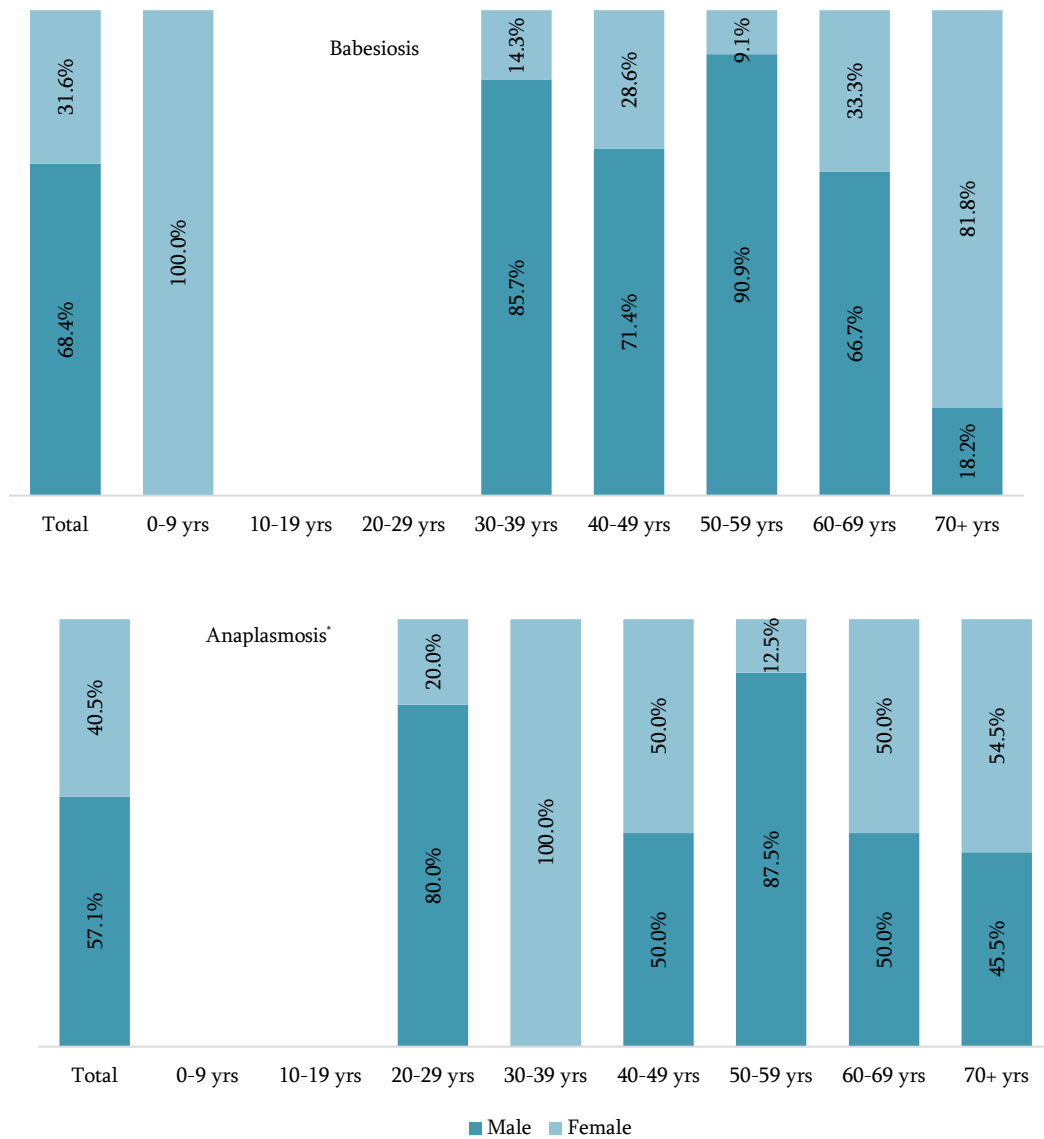
**Figure 37. Incidences of Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis Infections by Age, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

In both disease types males outnumbered females in 2021. For Anaplasmosis, males made up a larger proportion of the reported cases in every age group except 0-9 years and those over 70 years. The situation for Babesiosis is similar with males outnumbering females in most age groups (Figure 38).

**Figure 38. Distribution of Reported Cases of Babesiosis and Anaplasmosis by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2021.**

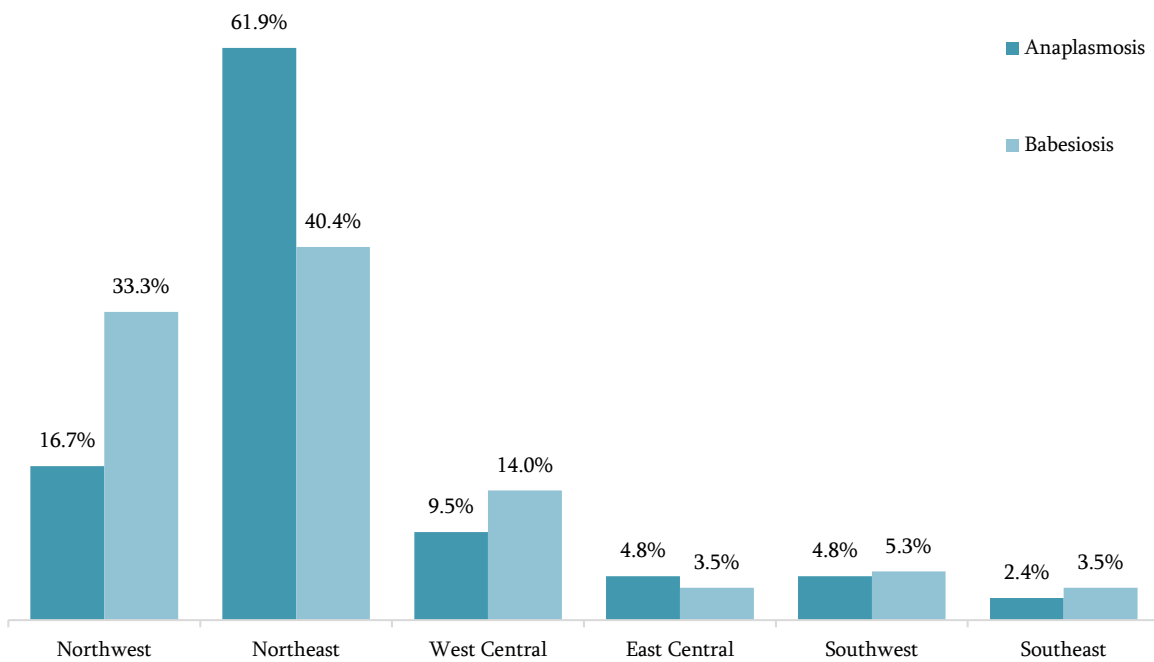


\*Total cases include cases where sex of the reported case is unknown.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

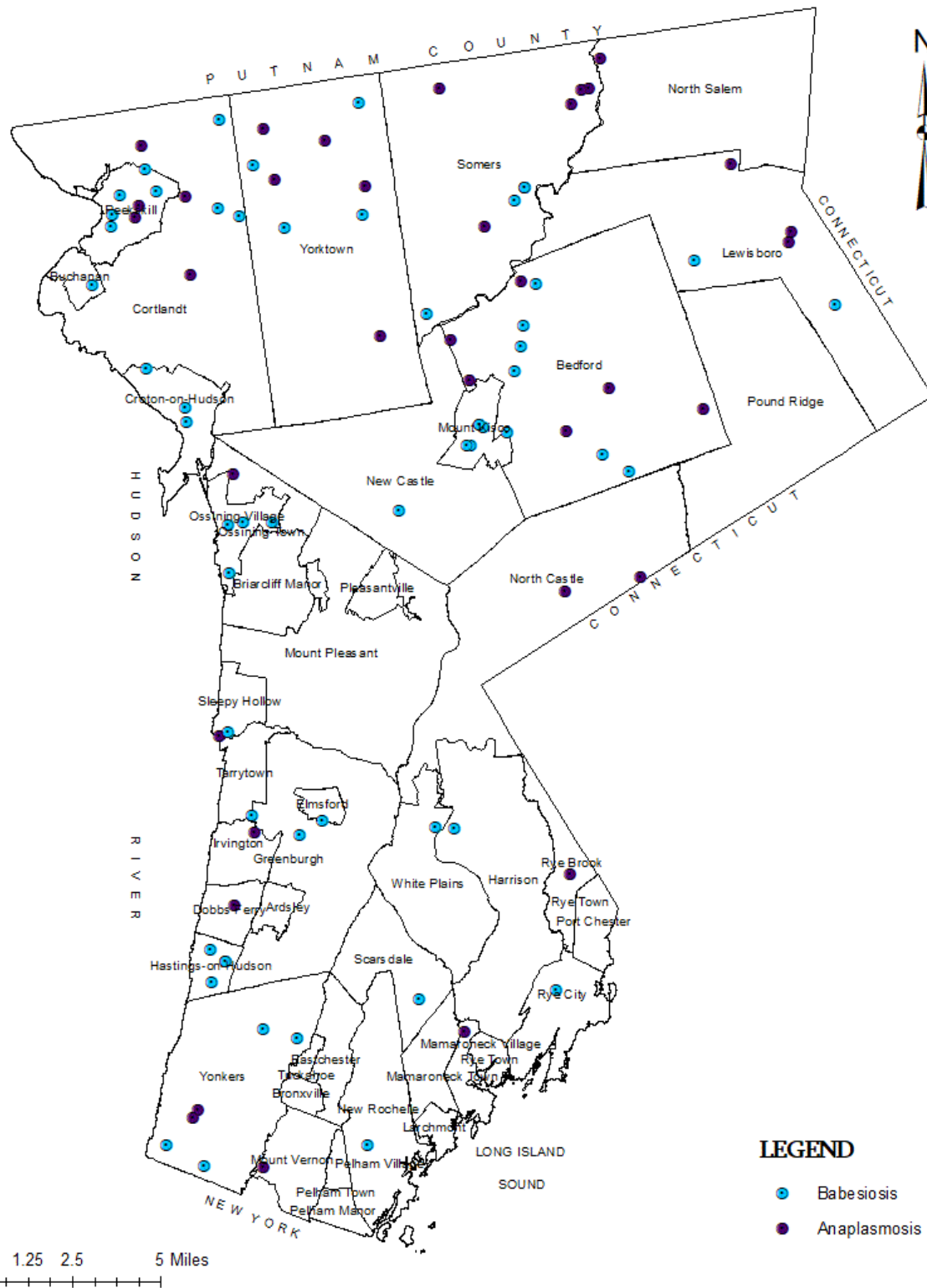
Over 78.0 % of Anaplasmosis cases occurred in the Northwest and Northeast HPRs. The situation was similar for Babesiosis with over 70.0% of cases. In the more urban areas of the county such as the Southwest and Southeast both diseases comprise less than 10.0% each of the total number of reported cases (Figures 39 and 40).

**Figure 39. Distribution of Reported Cases of Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis by Health Planning Region, Westchester County, 2021.**



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

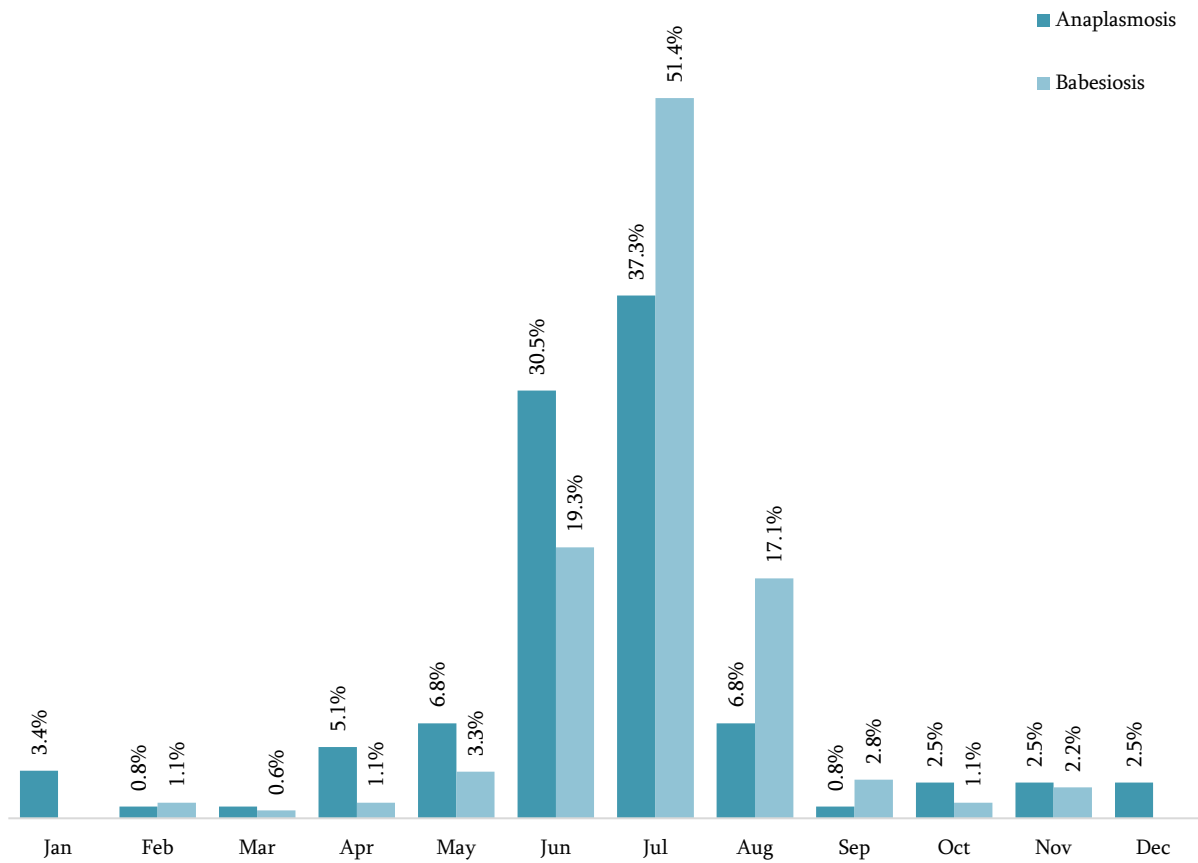
Figure 40. Geographic Distribution of Cases of Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis by Municipality, Westchester County, 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis infections display a seasonal pattern. The months with the greatest percentages of disease transmissions, for both types of infections, were June and July, coinciding with the months when residents are most likely to be outdoors and when ticks are actively feeding (Figure 41).

**Figure 41. Average Distribution of Reported Cases of Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis by Month, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**



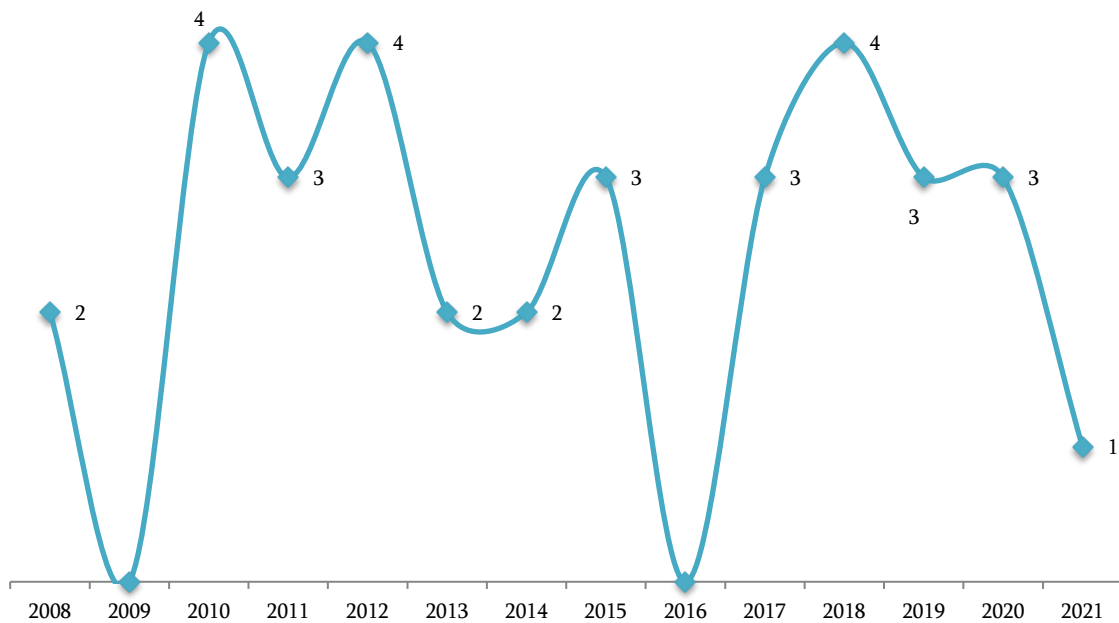
Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

West Nile Virus (WNV) made its first appearance in the United States in New York City during the summer of 1999 and quickly spread to surrounding areas, including Westchester County.

The virus is transmitted from mosquito vectors to humans, birds, and other mammals. In very few individuals (1 in 150), WNV will cause encephalitis, a serious illness in which there is acute swelling of the brain. Symptoms may include high fever, headache, disorientation, coma, tremors, and convulsions and may last several weeks. These neurological effects can become irreversible. Up to 20.0% of people who become infected with WNV will have a milder form of encephalitis, with symptoms lasting from a few days to several weeks. Most people (approximately 80.0%), however, will be asymptomatic.

A total of 34 confirmed human cases of West Nile encephalitis have been reported in Westchester County since 2008 (Figure 43).

Figure 42. West Nile Encephalitis Cases, Westchester County, 2008-2021.



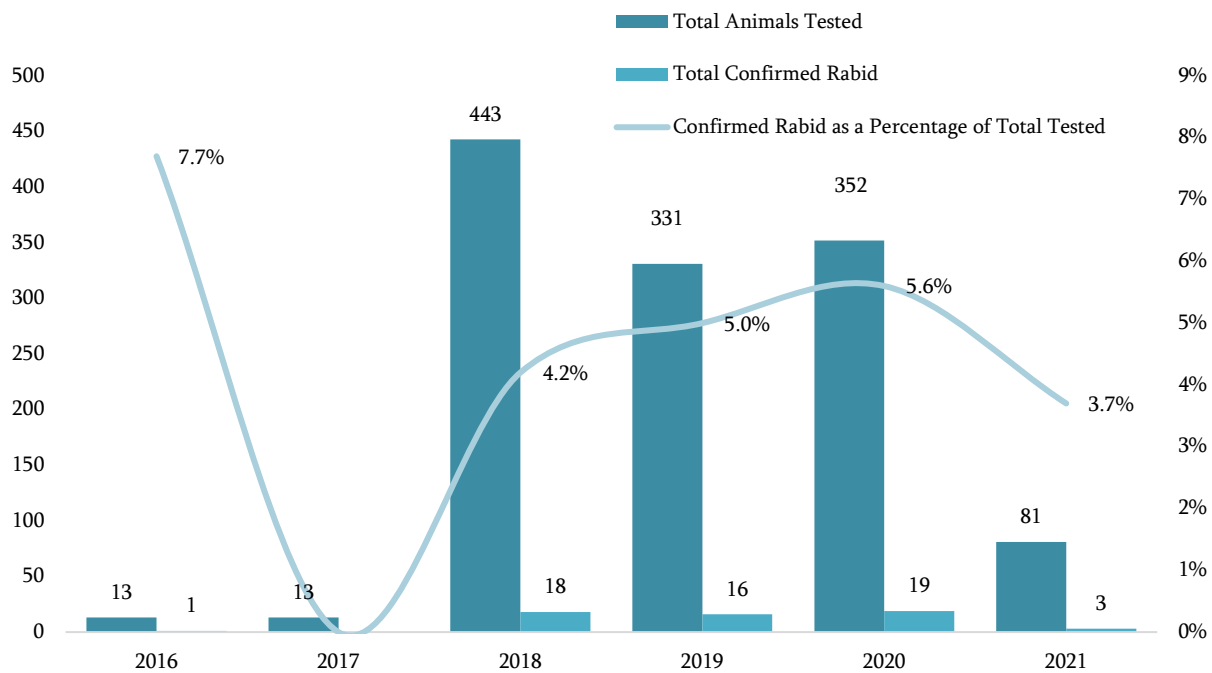
Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Zoonotic diseases are caused by infections that can be transmitted between animals and humans. Rabies is a deadly virus that lives in the saliva and brain tissue of an infected animal and is spread through bites, scratches, and contact with the infected animal. Because of the highly infective nature of the disease and its near 100.0% mortality rate, if no medical intervention is obtained, rabies is the most closely monitored zoonotic disease in Westchester County.

Westchester County Department of Health closely monitors rabies exposures, with timely testing of suspected animals and prophylactic treatment of individuals who have come in contact with suspected rabid animals.

In 2021, 81 animals were tested for rabies with three being confirmed positive (Figure 43).

**Figure 43. Number and Percent of Animals Tested and Confirmed Rabid, Westchester County, 2016-2021.**

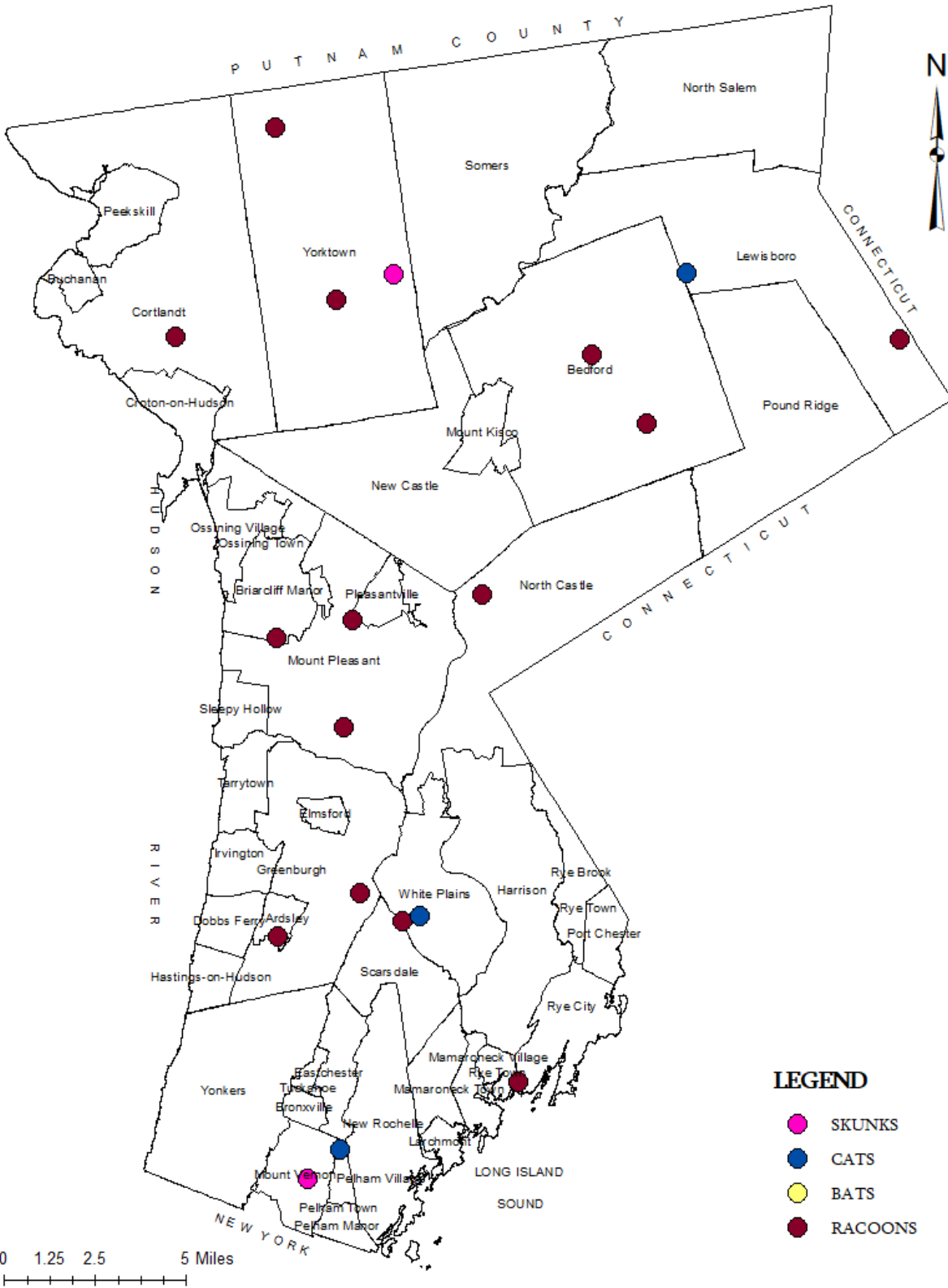


Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

Historically, the animals most likely to test positive for rabies are bats, raccoons, and skunks (Figure 44). In 2020-2021, these animals account for 87.5% of all laboratory confirmed rabid animals. Raccoons made up 66.7% of all animals testing positive for rabies, followed by bats (12.5%) and skunks (8.3%).



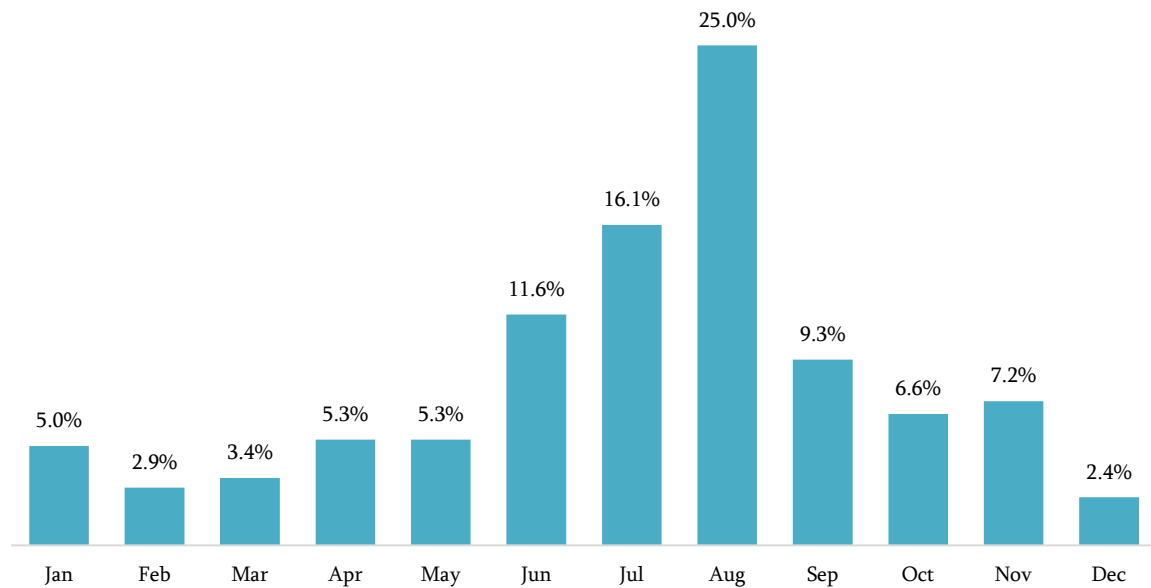
Figure 44. Location and Species of Confirmed Positive Rabid Animals, Westchester County, 2020-2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

An annual average of 208 Westchester County residents were treated with post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) over the 2019-2021 period. There are seasonal variations with respect to the number of residents affected and treated, with the peak months being July and August and peak quarterly movements primarily occurring in the third quarter of a given year (Figure 45).

Figure 45. Average Annual Seasonal Variations in Treatment of Human Post-Exposure Prophylaxis, Westchester County, 2019-2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

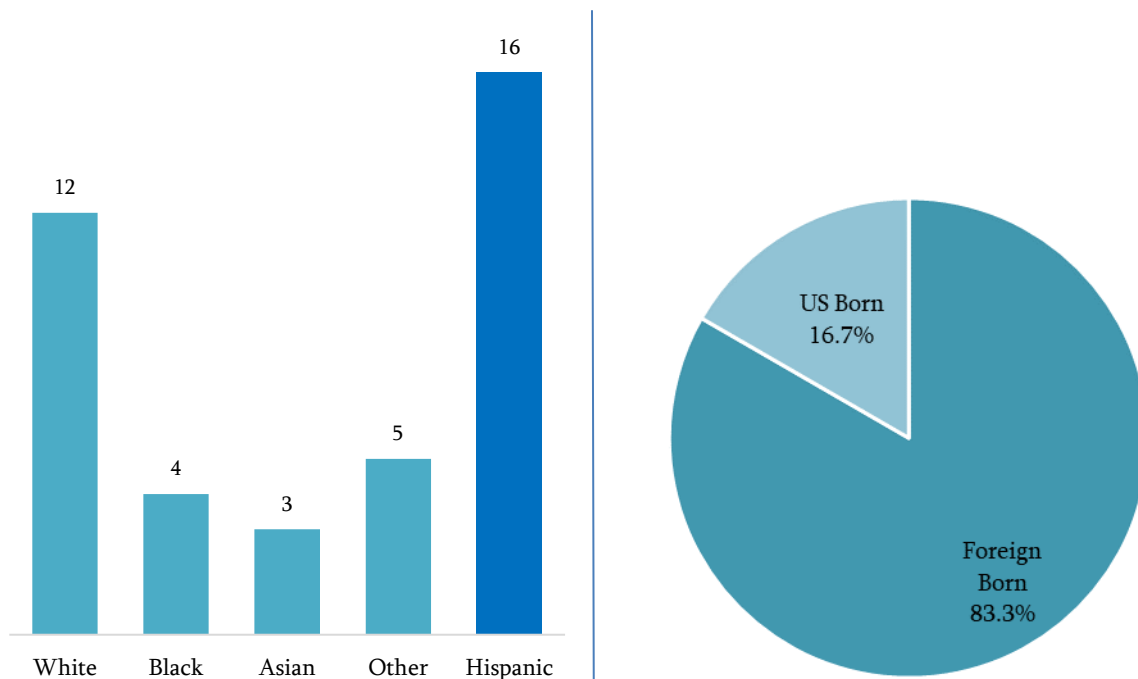
Rabies PEP treatment consists of local treatment of the wound followed by vaccine therapy which is initiated immediately after exposure. Vaccine therapy may be comprised of four to five intramuscular doses of rabies vaccination with or without human rabies immunoglobulin. The treatment administered depends on the contact type and severity of contact with the suspect animal, as well as the species of animal.

## Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly contagious air-borne disease that is spread by people with active, untreated TB infections of the lungs or throat. While TB usually affects the lungs, the disease can also cause illness in other parts of the body, including the brain, kidneys, or the spine. If left untreated, it can become fatal.

In 2021, 24 new cases of TB were confirmed in Westchester County, 50.0% were male and 50.0% were female. Of the TB cases reported in 2021, the majority (83.3%) of TB patients were from foreign countries (Figure 46).

Figure 46. Distribution of Tuberculosis Cases by Race /Ethnicity and Origin of Birth, Westchester County, 2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

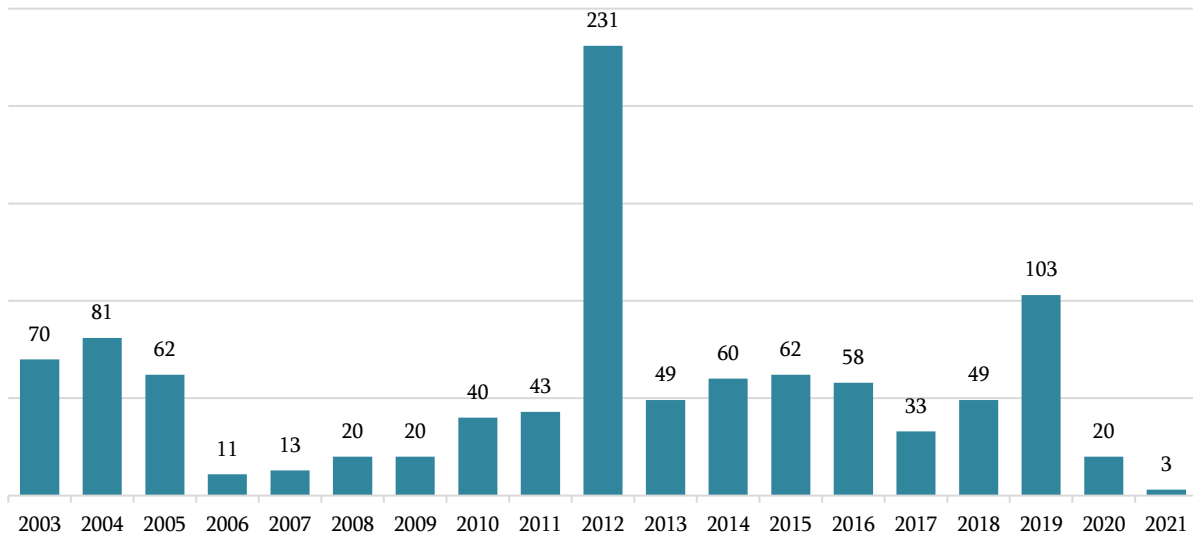
## Vaccine Preventable Diseases

In 2002, the World Health Organization reported that approximately 1.4 million deaths among children under 5 years of age could have been prevented by routine vaccinations. Vaccinations are a front-line tool in infectious disease prevention and control. Through widespread immunization programs, many vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) have been contained in the United States.

The most commonly reported VPD in Westchester County is Pertussis (Whooping Cough). Pertussis is highly contagious and begins with symptoms that are similar to the common cold. However, severe coughing appears after 1-2 weeks and can persist for up to 6 weeks. The classic whooping sound can be identified in older children and adults. Pertussis is particularly dangerous for young children and infants who can develop respiratory distress and difficulty breathing, usually requiring hospitalization for infants.

Outbreaks of Pertussis occur frequently with the number of cases peaking every 3 to 5 years. In 2012, 231 cases of Pertussis were reported in Westchester County, 77 times as many as in 2021 (Figure 47).

Figure 47. Reported Cases of Pertussis by Year, Westchester County, 2003-2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

The vaccine for Pertussis in infants and children is the DtaP: for older children and adults it is the TdaP. The Pertussis vaccination is combined with the vaccinations for diphtheria and tetanus. Some vaccinations lose their effectiveness over time and revaccinations or booster shots may be required. A full schedule of vaccinations and recommendations appear in the appendix at the end of this report.

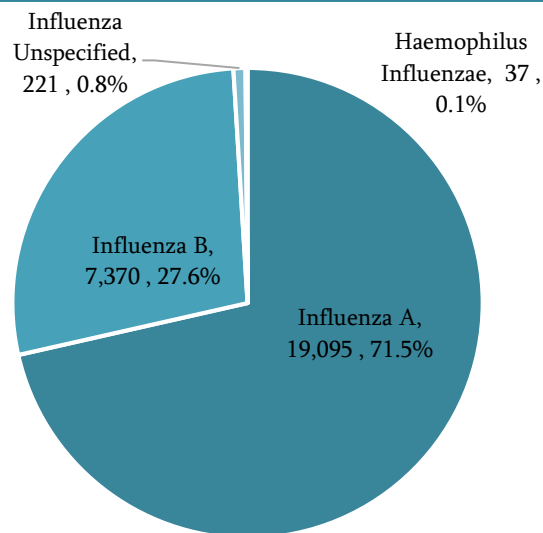
## Influenza (Laboratory-Confirmed)

Influenza of types A and B are viruses which can cause widespread seasonal epidemics of diseases (known as flu season). In Westchester County these two viruses (Figure 48) are quite common with the typical 'flu season' lasting from December to March of the calendar year.

The type A virus is categorized by subtypes and strains and mutates faster than its type B counterpart creating new strains from one season to the next. Wild birds are natural hosts for type A viruses and this infection can spread to other animals and humans. Type B influenza is also very contagious and is spread primarily from human-to-human contact. Although seasonal, this virus can be transferred throughout the year. It is of highest risk to: children under 5 years, adults over 65 years, pregnant women, Native Americans and those with weakened immune systems and certain chronic conditions.

Due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an 82.2% decrease in the level of Type A cases between 2019 and 2021 and 92.3% decrease in Type B cases. This may primarily be due to the impact of prevailing practices such as: social distancing, use of masks, quarantine and isolation during the early stages of the pandemic.

Figure 48. Distribution of Influenza Cases by Type, Westchester County, 2019-2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.

## The Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Laboratory Confirmed)

The Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by a virus, the *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2)*. People with COVID-19 have a wide range of symptoms – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illnesses. Symptoms appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms. Symptoms include: fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea.

COVID-19 spreads when an infected person breathes out droplets and very small particles that contain the virus. These droplets and particles can be breathed in by other people or land on their eyes, nose, or mouth. In some circumstances, they may contaminate surfaces they touch. People who are closer than 6.0 feet from the infected person are most likely to get infected. Viruses constantly change, including the virus that causes COVID-19. These changes occur over time and can lead to the emergence of variants, which may have new characteristics. Vaccines continue to reduce the person's risk of contracting the virus that causes COVID-19. Vaccines are highly effective against severe illness.

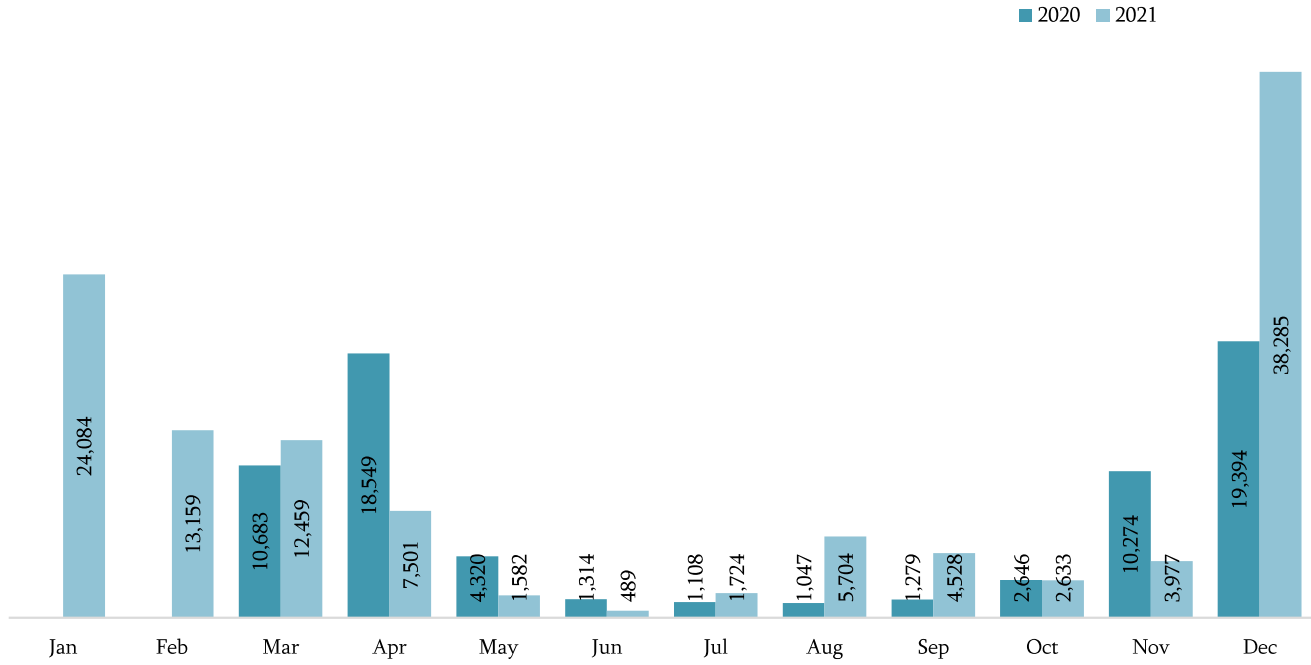
Westchester County between 2020 and 2021<sup>7</sup> saw a total of 186,739 positive lab confirmed cases<sup>8</sup> of the disease. The monthly pattern of cases shows peaks in the winter and early spring months of both years and low periods in the summer (Figure 49). With respect to the overall incidence of the disease for the County the incidence rate was 11,985.4 per 100,000 population in 2021.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Statewide-COVID-19-Testing/xdss-u53e>

<sup>8</sup> This figure represented lab and address confirmed cases within Westchester County.

Figure 49. Monthly Trends in Lab-Confirmed COVID-19 Cases, Westchester County, 2020-2021.



Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.



# Tables

**Table 1. Reported Cases and Rates of Reportable Communicable Diseases\*, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**

	Total Annual Cases			Rate ( <i>per 100,000 persons</i> )		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>A. Vaccine-Preventable Diseases</b>						
Measles	0	0	18	0	0	1.9
Mumps	0	3	2	0	0.3	0.2
Pertussis	3	20	103	0.3	2.1	10.6
<b>B. CNS Diseases and Bacteremias</b>						
Botulism	1	0	0	0.1	0	0
Encephalitis	11	8	7	1.1	0.8	0.7
<i>West Nile Encephalitis (lab positive)</i>	3	3	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
<i>Non-West Nile Encephalitis</i>	8	5	6	0.8	0.5	0.6
<i>Haemophilus Influenzae</i>	4	8	25	0.4	0.8	2.6
Listeriosis	1	4	6	0.1	0.4	0.6
Melioidosis	0	0	1	0	0	0.1
Meningitis	14	24	61	1.4	2.5	6.3
<i>Aseptic Meningitis</i>	10	17	43	1.0	1.8	4.4
<i>Meningococcal Disease</i>	0	2	2	0	0.2	0.2
<i>Other Meningitis/Bacteremias</i>	4	5	16	0.4	0.5	1.7
Group A Strep	8	20	29	0.8	2.1	3.0
Group B Strep	76	84	80	7.8	8.7	8.3
Invasive <i>Strep Pneumoniae</i>	19	21	62	2.0	2.2	6.4
<i>Invasive Strep Pneumoniae</i>	17	18	54	1.8	1.9	5.6
<i>Drug-Resistant Strep Pneumoniae</i>	2	3	8	0.2	0.3	0.8
<b>C. Enteric Infections</b>						
Amebiasis	12	17	19	1.2	1.8	2.0
Campylobacteriosis	226	160	265	23.3	16.5	27.4
Cryptosporidiosis	30	32	47	3.1	3.3	4.9
Cyclosporidiosis	18	18	28	1.9	1.9	2.9
Giardiasis	72	50	100	7.4	5.2	10.3
Salmonellosis	121	104	159	12.5	10.7	16.4
Shigellosis	26	21	59	2.7	2.2	6.1
STEC ( <i>E. Coli</i> 0157) <sup>1</sup>	55	33	51	5.7	3.4	5.3
Typhoid	0	0	4	0	0	0.4
Vibriosis	13	13	13	1.3	1.3	1.3
Yersiniosis	49	42	56	5.1	4.3	5.8

(continue)

**Table 1. Reported Cases and Rates of Reportable Communicable Diseases\*, Westchester County 2019-2021 (continued).**

	Total Annual Cases			Rate ( <i>per 100,000 persons</i> )		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>D. Viral Hepatitis</b>						
Hepatitis A	2	4	13	0.2	0.4	1.3
Hepatitis B	234	195	266	24.2	20.1	27.5
<i>Acute</i>	2	0	4	0.2	0	0.4
<i>Chronic</i> <sup>2</sup>	232	195	262	23.9	20.1	27.0
Hepatitis C	243	229	311	25.1	23.6	32.1
<i>Acute</i>	5	5	1	0.5	0.5	0.1
<i>Chronic</i> <sup>2</sup>	238	224	310	24.6	23.1	32.0
<b>E. Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>						
Chlamydia	3,519	3,020	4,268	363.2	311.7	440.5
Gonorrhea	999	1,023	910	103.1	105.6	93.9
Syphilis (All Stages) <sup>3</sup>	331	246	220	34.2	25.4	22.7
Early Syphilis	218	165	139	22.5	17.0	14.3
<i>Primary and Secondary</i>	115	86	84	11.9	8.9	8.7
<i>Early Latent</i>	115	86	55	11.9	8.9	5.7
All other	113	81	81	11.7	8.4	8.4
Congenital Syphilis	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	-
<b>F. Tuberculosis</b>						
	24	23	24	2.5	2.4	2.5
<b>G. Vector-Borne, Zoonoses</b>						
Anaplasmosis	42	37	39	4.3	3.8	4.0
Babesiosis	57	57	67	5.9	5.9	6.9
Dengue Fever	1	6	6	0.1	0.6	0.6
Ehrlichiosis	6	6	9	0.6	0.6	0.9
Anaplasmosis/Ehrlichiosis Undetermined	0	0	2	0	0	0.2
Lyme Disease <sup>4</sup>	4	56	79	0.4	5.8	8.2
<i>Sentinel Surveillance Cases</i>	4	31	68	0.4	3.2	7.0
<i>Non-Sentinel Surveillance Cases</i>	0	25	11	0	2.6	1.1
<i>NYSDOH Calculated Incidence</i>			329	0	0	34.0
Malaria	13	1	14	1.3	0.1	1.4
Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for Rabies <sup>5</sup>	196	202	203	20.2	20.8	21.0
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	11	0	3	1.1	0	0.3
Zika Virus (Travel-associated)	0	1	0	0	0.1	0
<i>Symptomatic Cases</i>	0	1	0	0	0.1	0
<i>Asymptomatic Cases</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

(continue)

**Table 1. Reported Cases and Rates of Reportable Communicable Diseases\*, Westchester County 2019-2021 (continued).**

	Total Annual Cases			Rate ( <i>per 100,000 persons</i> )		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>H. Influenza (Laboratory-Confirmed)</b>						
Influenza A	1,986	5,975	11,134	205.0	616.7	1,149.2
Influenza B	135	5,471	1,764	13.9	564.7	182.1
Influenza, Unspecified	199	10	12	20.5	1.0	1.2
Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) <sup>7</sup>	116,125	70,614	0	11,985.4	7,288.1	0
<b>I. Others</b>						
Legionellosis	39	27	41	4.0	2.8	4.2
Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	2	0	0	0.2

\* Reporting of suspected or confirmed communicable diseases is mandated under the New York State Sanitary Code (10NYCRR2.10). The Westchester County Department of Health Monthly Morbidity Report lists the reportable diseases occurred among Westchester County residents during specific time periods. Data are extracted from the New York State's Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS) unless otherwise noted. The incidence of a disease is reported by the date of diagnosis. If the diagnosis date is not available, the incidence is reported by the available dates according to the following hierarchy: symptom date, date reported to the Health Department, date when the Health Department received the record, or date when a supplemental file was created. Diseases with no cases reported for five years prior are not included. Some disease categories may include probable cases; thus, the number of cases over time may change to reflect recent changes in case status.

<sup>1</sup>Shiga toxin producing *E. Coli* (STEC) may include non-0157 shiga toxin producing strains of *E. Coli*.

<sup>2</sup>Data may be incomplete due to surveillance limitations.

<sup>3</sup>Total Syphilis does not include congenital syphilis.

<sup>4</sup>Lyme disease totals include number of confirmed cases from sentinel surveillance, erythema migrans (EM) rash and provider reporting. Cases from the sentinel surveillance are based on the 20% of cases randomly extracted from those reported to WCDH through New York State's Electronic Clinical Laboratory Reporting System (ECLRS).

<sup>5</sup>The number of individuals to whom rabies post-exposure prophylaxis has been administered. From WCDH internal records.

<sup>6</sup>The type of influenza specified by testing facilities.

<sup>7</sup>Represents figures that have geocoded addresses and based on collection date.

**Table 2. Number of Major Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Westchester County, New York State and the United States 2021.**

	Westchester County <sup>1</sup>		New York State <sup>2</sup>		New York State (exc NYC) <sup>2</sup>		United States <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chlamydia	3,519	363.2	124,389	628.3	48,183	428.7	1,579,885	492.2
Gonorrhea	999	103.1	40,896	206.6	11,923	106.1	677,769	211.1
Syphilis (All Stages)	331	34.2	10,478	52.9	2,138	19.0	133,945	41.7
<i>Primary and Secondary<sup>1</sup></i>	115	11.9	7,247	36.6	1,582	14.1	41,655	13.0

\* All New York Figures represent the figure for early syphilis which includes primary, secondary and latent stages of the disease.

<sup>1</sup>Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022 - data for the year 2021.

<sup>2</sup>Source: New York State Department of Health. Data for the year 2018.

<sup>3</sup>Source: Center for Disease Control Prevention. Data as at February 2019.

**Table 3. Reported Cases and Rates of Chlamydia by Municipality, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	Total Annual Cases			Rate ( <i>per 100,000 persons</i> )		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>Westchester County</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>363.2</b>	<b>311.7</b>	<b>440.5</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>306.5</b>	<b>260.9</b>	<b>371.5</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	11	7	9	144.4	91.9	118.2
Buchanan (V)	10	3	8	467.3	140.2	373.8
Cortlandt (TOV)	57	33	63	177.4	102.7	196.1
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	11	15	12	134.9	183.9	147.1
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	78	71	106	288.4	262.5	391.9
Ossining (TOV)	12	15	18	217.4	271.7	326.0
Ossining (V)	111	86	111	442.5	342.8	442.5
Peekskill (C)	106	105	135	440.3	436.1	560.7
Pleasantville (V)	31	32	43	429.3	443.2	595.5
Sleepy Hollow (V)	30	22	49	296.4	217.3	484.1
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>216.8</b>
Bedford (T)	35	51	63	196.6	286.5	353.9
Lewisboro (T)	16	7	20	127.0	55.6	158.7
Mount Kisco (T/V)	49	36	56	450.9	331.3	515.4
New Castle (T)	1	1	3	5.6	5.6	16.8
North Castle (T)	14	3	17	114.4	24.5	138.9
North Salem (T)	7	8	17	135.5	154.8	329.0
Pound Ridge (T)	7	3	9	135.2	57.9	173.8
Somers (T)	27	19	50	125.7	88.4	232.7
Yorktown (T)	66	56	68	180.6	153.3	186.1
<b>West Central</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>337.6</b>
Ardsey (V)	5	4	10	110.8	88.7	221.6
Dobbs Ferry (V)	42	32	56	379.4	289.1	505.9
Elmsford (V)	35	25	40	688.3	491.6	786.6
Greenburgh (TOV)	28	22	49	62.5	49.1	109.3
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	14	8	27	176.7	101.0	340.9
Irvington (V)	16	12	12	245.1	183.8	183.8
Scarsdale (T/V)	71	52	61	398.0	291.5	342.0
Tarrytown (V)	36	44	37	314.8	384.7	323.5
White Plains (C)	261	211	273	448.9	362.9	469.6
<b>East Central</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>256.2</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>297.8</b>
Harrison (T/V)	69	62	117	245.2	220.4	415.9
Larchmont (V)	30	17	15	492.1	278.9	246.1
Mamaroneck (TOV)	2	3	1	16.5	24.7	8.2
Mamaroneck (V)	38	41	47	197.7	213.4	244.6
Port Chester (V)	119	89	113	405.6	303.3	385.1
Rye (C)	32	15	34	202.3	94.8	214.9
Rye Brook (V)	18	31	31	189.7	326.8	326.8
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>489.1</b>	<b>435.6</b>	<b>637.1</b>
Yonkers (C)	978	871	1,274	489.1	435.6	637.1
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>505.6</b>	<b>451.0</b>	<b>614.7</b>
Bronxville (V)	20	9	8	312.1	140.4	124.8
Eastchester (TOV)	11	12	12	55.0	60.0	60.0
Mount Vernon (C)	616	546	752	907.3	804.2	1107.6
New Rochelle (C)	289	268	350	365.5	339.0	442.7
Pelham (V)	23	7	35	331.4	100.9	504.3
Pelham Manor (V)	5	7	2	89.8	125.7	35.9
Tuckahoe (V)	9	19	24	136.7	288.6	364.5
Westchester County Correctional Facilities	7	9	11	--	--	--
Unknown Address	66	31	20	--	--	--

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 4. Reported Cases and Rates of Gonorrhea by Municipality, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	Total Annual Cases			Rate (per 100,000 persons)		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>Westchester County</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>93.9</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	3	3	1	39.4	39.4	13.1
Buchanan (V)	1	0	0	46.7	0	0
Cortlandt (TOV)	11	13	7	34.2	40.5	21.8
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	2	4	3	24.5	49.0	36.8
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	18	15	17	66.6	55.5	62.9
Ossining (TOV)	4	2	1	72.5	36.2	18.1
Ossining (V)	11	17	19	43.8	67.8	75.7
Peekskill (C)	29	24	27	120.5	99.7	112.1
Pleasantville (V)	4	14	10	55.4	193.9	138.5
Sleepy Hollow (V)	2	8	7	19.8	79.0	69.2
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>
Bedford (T)	7	11	11	39.3	61.8	61.8
Lewisboro (T)	5	4	2	39.7	31.7	15.9
Mount Kisco (T/V)	6	8	11	55.2	73.6	101.2
New Castle (T)	0	1	0	0	5.6	0
North Castle (T)	2	1	3	16.3	8.2	24.5
North Salem (T)	2	0	1	38.7	0	19.4
Pound Ridge (T)	2	0	1	38.6	0	19.3
Somers (T)	4	5	8	18.6	23.3	37.2
Yorktown (T)	8	18	11	21.9	49.3	30.1
<b>West Central</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>71.7</b>
Ardasley (V)	1	1	3	22.2	22.2	66.5
Dobbs Ferry (V)	8	8	6	72.3	72.3	54.2
Elmsford (V)	9	8	14	177.0	157.3	275.3
Greenburgh (TOV)	7	4	9	15.6	8.9	20.1
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	1	4	9	12.6	50.5	113.6
Irvington (V)	0	3	0	0	45.9	0
Scarsdale (T/V)	10	6	15	56.1	33.6	84.1
Tarrytown (V)	9	7	4	78.7	61.2	35.0
White Plains (C)	59	62	60	101.5	106.6	103.2
<b>East Central</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>55.7</b>
Harrison (T/V)	14	12	19	49.8	42.7	67.5
Larchmont (V)	5	4	8	82.0	65.6	131.2
Mamaroneck (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaroneck (V)	6	2	12	31.2	10.4	62.4
Port Chester (V)	19	21	24	64.8	71.6	81.8
Rye (C)	1	3	3	6.3	19.0	19.0
Rye Brook (V)	9	4	1	94.9	42.2	10.5
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>147.0</b>
Yonkers (C)	335	377	294	167.5	188.5	147.0
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>145.0</b>
Bronxville (V)	0	1	0	0	15.6	0
Eastchester (TOV)	0	1	0	0	5.0	0
Mount Vernon (C)	255	254	193	375.6	374.1	284.3
New Rochelle (C)	93	73	74	117.6	92.3	93.6
Pelham (V)	5	6	5	72.0	86.4	72.0
Pelham Manor (V)	1	0	2	18.0	0	35.9
Tuckahoe (V)	6	6	5	91.1	91.1	75.9
Westchester County Correctional Facilities	2	2	2	--	--	--
Unknown Address	23	6	8	--	--	--

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 5. Reported Cases and Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) by Municipality, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	Total Annual Cases			Rate (per 100,000 persons)		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>Westchester County</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buchanan (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cortlandt (TOV)	3	5	1	9.3	15.6	3.1
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	1	1	0	12.3	12.3	0
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	10	4	4	37.0	14.8	14.8
Ossining (TOV)	2	0	1	36.2	0	18.1
Ossining (V)	5	4	4	19.9	15.9	15.9
Peekskill (C)	15	10	8	62.3	41.5	33.2
Pleasantville (V)	1	2	1	13.8	27.7	13.8
Sleepy Hollow (V)	3	0	1	29.6	0	9.9
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Bedford (T)	3	4	2	16.9	22.5	11.2
Lewisboro (T)	1	1	0	7.9	7.9	0
Mount Kisco (T/V)	6	2	5	55.2	18.4	46.0
New Castle (T)	0	1	1	0	5.6	5.6
North Castle (T)	1	1	1	8.2	8.2	8.2
North Salem (T)	1	2	2	19.4	38.7	38.7
Pound Ridge (T)	0	1	0	0	19.3	0
Somers (T)	1	0	0	4.7	0	0
Yorktown (T)	8	3	1	21.9	8.2	2.7
<b>West Central</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Ardsey (V)	0	1	0	0	22.2	0
Dobbs Ferry (V)	3	2	2	27.1	18.1	18.1
Elmsford (V)	3	1	2	59.0	19.7	39.3
Greenburgh (TOV)	3	3	1	6.7	6.7	2.2
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	0	0	2	0	0	25.2
Irvington (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarsdale (T/V)	1	2	1	5.6	11.2	5.6
Tarrytown (V)	0	1	4	0	8.7	35.0
White Plains (C)	28	26	9	48.2	44.7	15.5
<b>East Central</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Harrison (T/V)	13	7	14	46.2	24.9	49.8
Larchmont (V)	2	2	4	32.8	32.8	65.6
Mamaroneck (TOV)	0	1	0	0	8.2	0
Mamaroneck (V)	5	5	1	26.0	26.0	5.2
Port Chester (V)	10	21	8	34.1	71.6	27.3
Rye (C)	0	1	0	0	6.3	0
Rye Brook (V)	3	6	2	31.6	63.2	21.1
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Yonkers (C)	116	63	78	58.0	31.5	39.0
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Bronxville (V)	0	1	0	0	15.6	0
Eastchester (TOV)	2	1	2	10.0	5.0	10.0
Mount Vernon (C)	52	28	31	76.6	41.2	45.7
New Rochelle (C)	27	25	22	34.1	31.6	27.8
Pelham (V)	1	3	1	14.4	43.2	14.4
Pelham Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuckahoe (V)	1	1	0	15.2	15.2	0
Westchester County Correctional Facilities	0	2	1	--	--	--
Unknown Address	0	2	3	--	--	--

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.



**Table 6. Reported Cases and Rates,<sup>1</sup> of Chlamydia by Age, Sex and Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2021.**

Sex, Race & Ethnicity	Total		Age													
			Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44		45+	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>363.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,126.4</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,088.4</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1,244.7</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>671.1</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>253.9</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>34.3</b>
White	368	59.1	0	0	61	153.4	135	375.2	67	229.1	39	123.2	38	54.2	28	8.9
Black	489	339.5	5	20.1	131	1,292.4	157	1,499.5	108	995.3	52	531.5	24	128.0	12	20.3
Other	261	129.2	2	4.1	44	286.6	75	555.5	52	365.7	32	213.0	45	130.5	11	18.0
Unknown	2,401	--	8	--	499	--	885	--	449	--	256	--	206	--	98	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	441	184.5	3	5.2	71	398.5	137	785.8	75	419.1	54	289.9	75	195.6	26	36.6
Non-Hispanic	459	62.9	2	1.7	99	208.7	164	385.7	105	288.4	43	113.6	27	31.8	19	5.2
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>591.9</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,360.3</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>984.1</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>628.1</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>42.1</b>
White	130	42.8	0	0	10	49.2	39	213.8	25	171.7	21	131.3	17	48.4	18	12.3
Black	212	323.7	2	16.3	44	862.6	61	1,220.7	53	979.7	30	646.8	15	175.8	7	28.5
Other	124	123.7	0	0	12	153.0	30	453.9	26	343.5	18	233.4	31	186.0	7	24.6
Unknown	836	--	1	--	131	--	276	--	167	--	109	--	100	--	52	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	171	142.3	1	3.4	13	141.8	35	394.1	32	337.6	28	283.0	47	239.3	15	44.7
Non-Hispanic	193	55.3	0	0	26	107.8	63	300.5	44	243.6	27	146.4	19	46.7	14	8.4
<b>Females</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>443.6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1,683.0</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>2,810.4</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,512.8</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>714.5</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27.7</b>
White	238	74.5	0	0	51	262.5	96	541.2	42	286.1	18	114.8	21	60.2	10	6.0
Black	277	352.6	3	23.9	87	1,727.9	96	1,754.1	55	1,010.8	22	427.6	9	88.0	5	14.4
Other	137	134.6	2	8.7	32	426.4	45	652.9	26	391.0	14	191.5	14	78.6	4	12.3
Unknown	1,565	--	7	--	368	--	609	--	282	--	147	--	106	--	46	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	270	227.2	2	7.1	58	670.6	102	1,192.7	43	510.8	26	297.7	28	149.7	11	29.3
Non-Hispanic	266	69.8	2	3.5	73	313.1	101	468.7	61	332.4	16	82.5	8	18.1	5	2.5

<sup>1</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 7. Reported Cases and Rates,<sup>1</sup> of Chlamydia by Age, Sex and Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2019 and 2020.**

Sex & Race & Ethnicity	Total (2019)		Total (2020)		Age (2020)													
	N	Rate	N	Rate	Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44		45+	
					N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>440.5</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>311.7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,031.4</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,883.3</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,080.8</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>455.1</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>30.2</b>
White	612	59.1	377	60.5	2	2.0	80	201.2	141	391.9	67	229.1	33	104.2	34	48.5	20	6.4
Black	804	339.5	557	386.7	4	16.1	148	1,460.1	183	1,747.9	100	921.6	49	500.9	42	224.0	31	52.3
Other	395	129.2	233	115.4	1	2.1	40	260.6	89	659.2	59	414.9	16	106.5	22	63.8	6	9.8
Unknown	2,457	--	1,853	--	9	--	405	--	716	--	361	--	159	--	129	--	74	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	771	322.5	472	197.5	0	0	113	634.2	164	940.7	82	458.2	47	252.3	52	135.6	14	19.7
Non-Hispanic	1,116	152.9	838	114.8	8	6.8	202	425.9	296	696.2	150	411.9	71	187.6	74	87.1	37	10.2
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>468.7</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1,300.0</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>744.4</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>405.8</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40.6</b>
White	228	75.1	130	42.8	0	0	19	93.4	40	219.3	24	164.8	14	87.6	18	51.2	15	10.2
Black	344	525.3	219	334.4	0	0	44	862.6	73	1,460.9	32	591.5	23	495.9	23	269.6	24	97.7
Other	147	146.7	73	72.8	0	0	8	102.0	22	332.9	17	224.6	10	129.7	11	66.0	5	17.5
Unknown	854	--	634	--	0	--	85	--	253	--	132	--	68	--	59	--	37	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	270	224.7	151	125.6	0	0	25	272.6	53	596.7	23	242.6	23	232.5	20	101.8	7	20.9
Non-Hispanic	447	128.1	314	90.0	0	0	51	211.5	109	519.9	49	271.3	31	168.0	46	113.0	28	16.9
<b>Females</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>539.3</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,617.3</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>2,461.5</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,426.9</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>504.7</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21.3</b>
White	384	120.2	247	77.3	2	4.0	61	314.0	101	569.4	43	292.9	19	121.2	16	45.8	5	3.0
Black	460	585.5	338	430.2	4	31.8	104	2,065.5	110	2,009.9	68	1,249.8	26	505.3	19	185.9	7	20.2
Other	248	243.7	160	157.2	1	4.4	32	426.4	67	972.1	42	631.7	6	82.1	11	61.8	1	3.1
Unknown	1,603	--	1,219	--	9	--	320	--	463	--	229	--	91	--	70	--	37	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	501	421.5	321	270.1	0	0	88	1,017.5	111	1,297.9	59	700.9	24	274.8	32	171.1	7	18.6
Non-Hispanic	669	175.7	524	137.6	8	14.1	151	647.6	187	867.7	101	550.3	40	206.2	28	63.3	9	4.6

<sup>1</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 8. Reported Cases and Rates,<sup>1</sup> of Gonorrhea by Age, Sex and Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2021.**

Sex, Race & Ethnicity	Total (2021)		Age													
			Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44		45+	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>413.7</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>421.7</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>269.2</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>20.7</b>
White	109	17.5	0	0	7	17.6	29	80.6	23	78.7	15	47.4	21	30.0	14	4.5
Black	287	199.2	2	8.1	44	434.1	66	630.4	74	682.0	42	429.3	40	213.3	19	32.1
Other	148	73.3	1	2.1	25	246.6	36	266.6	36	253.2	13	86.5	23	66.7	14	22.9
Unknown	455	--	1	--	49	--	117	--	96	--	82	--	67	--	43	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	171	71.5	2	3.5	21	117.9	35	200.8	37	206.7	30	161.1	31	80.9	15	21.1
Non-Hispanic	361	49.5	2	1.7	53	111.7	91	214.0	85	233.4	48	126.8	57	67.1	25	6.9
<b>Males</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>472.4</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>541.1</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>398.7</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>37.6</b>
White	76	25.0	0	0	3	14.7	17	93.2	13	89.3	12	75.0	19	54.0	12	8.2
Black	162	247.4	0	0	13	254.9	31	620.4	42	776.3	36	776.2	25	293.0	15	61.0
Other	101	100.8	1	4.0	10	127.5	21	317.7	24	317.0	12	155.6	21	126.0	12	42.1
Unknown	297	--	0	--	16	--	72	--	70	--	53	--	50	--	36	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	113	94.0	1	3.4	8	87.2	21	236.4	21	221.5	24	242.6	25	127.3	13	38.8
Non-Hispanic	221	63.3	0	0	18	74.6	48	229.0	52	287.9	40	216.8	43	105.6	20	12.1
<b>Females</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>298.8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6.4</b>
White	33	10.3	0	0	4	20.6	12	67.7	10	68.1	3	19.1	2	5.7	2	1.2
Black	125	159.1	2	15.9	31	615.7	35	639.5	32	588.1	6	116.6	15	146.7	4	11.5
Other	47	46.2	0	0	15	199.9	15	217.6	12	180.5	1	13.7	2	11.2	2	6.1
Unknown	158	--	1	--	33	--	45	--	26	--	29	--	17	--	7	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	58	48.8	1	3.5	13	150.3	14	163.7	16	190.1	6	68.7	6	32.1	2	5.3
Non-Hispanic	140	36.8	2	3.5	35	150.1	43	199.5	33	179.8	8	41.2	14	31.6	5	2.5

<sup>1</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 9. Reported Cases and Rates,<sup>1</sup> of Gonorrhea by Age, Sex and Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2019 and 2020.**

Sex, Race & Ethnicity	Total (2019)		Total (2020)		Age (2020)													
					Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44		45+	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>478.7</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>408.8</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>251.4</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18.0</b>
White	158	25.4	95	15.3	0	0	9	22.6	22	61.1	24	82.1	8	25.3	22	31.4	10	3.2
Black	321	222.8	303	210.3	1	4.0	56	552.5	86	821.4	66	608.2	43	439.5	32	170.6	19	32.1
Other	114	79.1	120	59.4	2	4.1	16	104.2	38	281.5	24	168.8	16	106.5	16	46.4	8	13.1
Unknown	317	--	505	--	3	--	62	--	141	--	108	--	75	--	75	--	41	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	181	75.7	132	55.2	1	1.7	13	73.0	38	218.0	32	178.8	18	96.6	21	54.8	9	12.7
Non-Hispanic	438	60.0	411	56.3	3	2.6	70	147.6	115	270.5	90	247.2	58	153.3	49	57.7	26	7.2
<b>Males</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>549.5</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>457.5</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32.6</b>
White	131	43.2	62	20.4	0	0	5	24.6	13	71.3	14	96.2	6	37.5	17	48.4	7	4.8
Black	201	306.9	173	264.2	0	0	21	411.7	48	960.6	38	702.4	29	625.3	21	246.1	16	65.1
Other	78	77.8	60	59.9	0	0	4	51.0	13	196.7	13	171.7	12	155.6	11	66.0	7	24.6
Unknown	212	--	318	--	0	--	22	--	90	--	61	--	52	--	58	--	35	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	139	115.7	82	68.2	0	0	5	54.5	21	236.4	19	200.4	13	131.4	16	81.5	8	23.9
Non-Hispanic	290	83.1	232	66.5	0	0.0	25	103.7	62	295.7	51	282.4	41	222.3	34	83.5	19	11.5
<b>Females</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>284.7</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>358.6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5.5</b>
White	27	8.5	33	10.3	0	0	4	20.6	9	50.7	10	68.1	2	12.8	5	14.3	3	1.8
Black	120	152.7	130	165.5	1	8.0	35	695.1	38	694.3	28	514.6	14	272.1	11	107.6	3	8.7
Other	36	35.4	60	59.0	2	8.7	12	159.9	25	362.7	11	165.4	4	54.7	5	28.1	1	3.1
Unknown	105	--	187	--	3	--	40	--	51	--	47	--	23	--	17	--	6	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	42	35.3	50	42.1	1	3.5	8	92.5	17	198.8	13	154.4	5	57.2	5	26.7	1	2.7
Non-Hispanic	148	38.9	179	47.0	3	5.3	45	193.0	53	245.9	39	212.5	17	87.6	15	33.9	7	3.6

<sup>1</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 10. Reported Cases and Rates of Syphilis (All Stages) by Age, Sex, Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2021**

Sex & Race & Ethnicity	Total		Age													
			Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44		45+	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>17.5</b>
White	106	17.0	0	0	3	7.5	12	33.4	12	41.0	20	63.2	29	41.4	30	9.6
Black	90	62.5	0	0	10	98.7	10	95.5	17	156.7	14	143.1	19	101.3	20	33.8
Other	118	58.4	0	0	7	45.6	9	66.7	17	119.6	20	133.1	43	124.7	22	36.0
Unknown	17	--	0	--	1	--	3	--	3	--	5	--	1	--	4	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	134	56.1	0	0	7	39.3	12	68.8	20	111.8	21	112.7	47	122.6	27	38.0
Non-Hispanic	168	23.0	0	0	11	23.2	19	44.7	24	65.9	33	87.2	38	44.7	43	11.8
<b>Males</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>183.49</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33.1</b>
White	95	31.3	0	0	3	14.7	10	54.8	12	82.4	17	106.3	26	74.0	27	18.4
Black	72	109.9	0	0	5	98.0	8	160.1	15	277.3	12	258.7	17	199.2	15	61.0
Other	107	106.8	0	0	6	76.5	8	121.0	15	198.2	19	246.4	39	234.0	20	70.2
Unknown	14	--	0	--	0	--	2	--	3	--	4	--	1	--	4	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	122	101.5	0	0	7	76.3	9	101.3	18	189.9	19	192.1	45	229.2	24	71.6
Non-Hispanic	143	41.0	0	0	7	29.0	16	66.3	22	121.8	30	162.6	32	78.6	36	21.7
<b>Females</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.298</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.3</b>
White	11	3.4	0	0	0	0	2	11.3	0	0	3	19.1	3	8.6	3	1.8
Black	18	22.9	0	0	5	99.3	2	36.5	2	36.8	2	38.9	2	19.6	5	14.4
Other	11	10.8	0	0	1	13.3	1	14.5	2	30.1	1	13.7	4	22.5	2	6.1
Unknown	3	--	0	--	1	--	1	--	0	--	1	--	0	--	0	--
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	12	10.1	0	0	0	0	3	35.1	2	23.8	2	22.9	2	10.7	3	8.0
Non-Hispanic	25	6.6	0	0	4	17.2	3	13.9	2	10.9	3	15.5	6	13.6	7	3.6

<sup>1</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 11. Reported Cases and Rates<sup>1</sup> of Syphilis (All Stages) by Age, Sex and Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2019 and 2020.**

Sex & Race & Ethnicity	Total (2019)		Total (2020)		Age (2020)													
					Under 15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-44		45+	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>17.5</b>
White	69	11.1	78	12.5	0	0	2	5.0	3	8.3	15	51.3	11	34.7	23	32.8	24	7.6
Black	59	41.0	66	45.8	0	0	2	19.7	10	95.5	10	92.2	18	184.0	14	74.7	12	20.3
Other	42	20.8	78	38.6	1	2.1	4	26.1	9	66.7	18	126.6	11	73.2	22	63.8	13	21.3
Unknown	50	--	24	--	0	--	1	--	1	--	3	--	6	--	7	--	6	--
Hispanic	86	36.0	102	42.7	1	1.7	5	28.1	7	40.2	19	106.2	15	80.5	37	96.5	18	25.3
Non-Hispanic	83	11.4	115	15.8	0	0	3	6.3	12	28.2	21	57.7	27	71.3	24	28.2	28	7.7
<b>Males</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23.1</b>
White	61	20.1	66	21.7	0	0	2	9.8	3	16.4	10	68.7	9	56.3	19	54.0	23	15.7
Black	47	71.8	53	80.9	0	0	1	19.6	7	140.1	9	166.4	16	345.0	12	140.6	8	32.6
Other	37	18.3	69	34.2	1	4.0	3	38.2	8	121.0	14	184.9	10	129.7	21	126.0	12	42.1
Unknown	39	--	20	--	0	--	1	--	1	--	3	--	5	--	7	--	3	--
Hispanic	75	62.4	88	73.2	1	3.4	5	54.5	6	67.6	15	158.2	12	121.3	33	168.1	16	47.7
Non-Hispanic	70	20.1	102	29.2	0	0	2	8.3	10	47.7	17	94.1	25	135.5	22	54.0	26	15.7
<b>Females</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
White	8	2.5	12	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34.1	2	12.8	4	11.5	1	0.6
Black	12	15.3	13	16.5	0	0	1	19.9	3	54.8	1	18.4	2	38.9	2	19.6	4	11.5
Other	5	4.9	9	8.8	0	0	1	13.3	1	14.5	4	60.2	1	13.7	1	5.6	1	3.1
Unknown	11	--	4	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	--	0	--	3	--
Hispanic	11	9.3	14	11.8	0	0	0	0	1	11.7	4	47.5	3	34.3	4	21.4	2	5.3
Non-Hispanic	13	3.4	13	3.4	0	0	1	4.3	2	9.3	4	21.8	2	10.3	2	4.5	2	1.0

<sup>1</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 12. Newly Diagnosed HIV and AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis, Deaths among People Living with AIDS by Year of Death, Westchester County, December 2020**

<b>Year of Diagnosis</b>	<b>HIV*</b>	<b>AIDS**</b>	<b>Deaths among People Living with AIDS</b>
Prior to 1986		163	97
1986		125	93
1987		191	120
1988		215	140
1989		252	166
1990		267	203
1991		320	202
1992		438	245
1993		391	247
1994		377	281
1995		375	280
1996		316	185
1997		241	104
1998		233	122
1999		180	94
2000	173	196	124
2001	94	190	82
2002	95	181	90
2003	90	183	111
2004	92	149	90
2005	107	149	99
2006	143	127	78
2007	134	132	83
2008	130	111	98
2009	121	88	79
2010	128	86	76
2011	107	64	64
2012	103	73	72
2013	103	57	47
2014	126	62	56
2015	94	41	53
2016	105	54	62
2017	114	55	48
2018	73	38	45
2019	80	37	45
2020 <sup>β</sup>	45	19	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>4,127</b>

Data as at June 2022

\*HIV reporting stated in June 2000. No earlier data are available

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

<sup>β</sup>The 2020 figures are from the NYSDOH Annual Surveillance Report. Detailed figures by age,sex, race/ethnicity were not available at the time of reporting

Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.

**Table 13. Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Risk, and Year of Diagnosis, Westchester County, 2015-2019.<sup>1</sup>**

	Year of Diagnosis				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>80</b>
Male	57	82	85	60	58
Female	34	15	32	13	22
<b>Age</b>					
<20	3	4	3	14	16
20-24	13	11	26		
25-29	16	14	18	12	14
30-39	18	28	29	21	25
40-49	15	14	16	11	16
50-59	16	16	19	10	5
60+	10	10	6	5	4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White Non-Hispanic	15	17	7	7	9
Black Non-Hispanic	38	29	50	22	30
Hispanic	33	46	52	33	38
Other	5	5	8	11	3
<b>Risk</b>					
MSM <sup>2</sup>	42	50	62	48	40
IDU <sup>3</sup>	3	6	7	2	0
Heterosexual/FPHC <sup>4</sup>	35	20	34	16	36
Unknown/Blood Products/ Pediatrics	11	21	14	7	4

<sup>1</sup>Data for 2019 is incomplete as a result of complications from the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>2</sup>History of Male to Male Sexual Contact

<sup>3</sup>History of Injection Drug Use.

<sup>4</sup>FPHC: Female Presumably Heterosexual Contact.

Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.



**Table 14. Newly Diagnosed AIDS and Cumulative AIDS Cases by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Risk, and Year of Diagnosis, Westchester County, 2015-2019.**

	2015	2016	2017	2018-2019	Cumulative through 2019
<b>Total</b>	41	54	55	72	6,122
<b>Sex at Birth</b>					
Male	25	37	35	49	4,261
Female	16	17	20	23	1,861
<b>Age at Diagnosis<sup>1</sup></b>					
< 20 yrs	0	1	0	6	123
20-24 yrs	2	3	1		
25-29 yrs	5	9	6	12	169
30-39 yrs	6	10	15	16	551
40-49 yrs	11	12	10	22	2,285
50-59 yrs	13	12	17	8	750
60+ yrs	4	7	6	8	285
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White Non-Hispanic	4	10	6	3	1,444
Black, Non-Hispanic	17	19	28	25	2,558
Hispanic	15	19	18	39	1,593
Asian/Pacific Islander/ Multi-Race	5	6	3	5	527
<b>Risk</b>					
MSM <sup>2</sup>	16	25	20	28	1,473
IDU <sup>3</sup>	4	6	6	4	2,929
Heterosexual	9	7	9	35	1,326
FPHC <sup>4</sup>	8	7	9		
Unknown/Blood Products/Pediatrics	4	9	11	5	394

Data as at June 2022.

<sup>1</sup>Figure for Cumulative AIDS is incomplete due to the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

<sup>2</sup>History of male to male Sexual Contact.

<sup>3</sup>History of Injection Drug Use. Includes IDU and MSM/IDU.

<sup>4</sup>FPHC: Female Presumably Heterosexual Contact.

Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.

**Table 15. Living HIV & AIDS Cases by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Risk, Westchester County, 2015-2019.**

	LIVING HIV & AIDS				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	3,147	3,225	3,102	3,073	2,986
<b>Sex at Birth</b>					
Male	1,955	2,036	1,961	1,987	1,946
Female	1,192	1,189	1,141	1,086	1,040
<b>Age at Diagnosis</b>					
<20	19	18	17	21	73
20-24	234	242	69	59	
25-29			152	145	142
30-39	406	432	423	444	425
40-49	740	699	645	589	555
50-59	1,075	1,081	1,021	994	952
60+	673	753	775	821	839
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White Non-Hispanic	556	582	565	573	546
Black Non-Hispanic	1,104	1,110	1,075	1,046	1,023
Hispanic	1,058	1,123	1,084	1,086	1,076
Other	429	410	378	368	341
<b>Risk</b>					
MSM <sup>1</sup>	1,038	1,088	1,059	1,121	1,109
IDU <sup>2</sup>	640	636	572	516	462
Heterosexual/FPHC <sup>3</sup>	1,164	1,179	1,150	1,125	1,110
Unknown/Blood Products/ Pediatrics	305	322	321	311	305

Data as at June 2022.

\*HIV only.

<sup>1</sup> History of Male to Male Sexual Contact

<sup>2</sup> History of Injection Drug Use.

<sup>3</sup>Female Presumably Heterosexual Contact.

Source: New York State Department of Health 2022.

**Table 16. Reported Cases and Rates of Major Central Nervous System Diseases and Bacteremias by Municipality, Westchester County 2020-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	2020				2021			
	Invasive Strep <sup>1</sup>		Group B Strep		Invasive Strep <sup>1</sup>		Group B Strep	
	Case	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Westchester County</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buchanan (V)	0	0	2	93.5	0	0	0	0
Cortlandt (TOV)	1	3.1	2	6.2	0	0	0	0
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	0	0	2	24.5	0	0	0	0
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	0	0	6	22.2	0	0	0	0
Ossining (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ossining (V)	0	0	1	4.0	0	0	2	8.0
Peekskill (C)	0	0	8	33.2	0	0	6	24.9
Pleasantville (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13.8
Sleepy Hollow (V)	0	0	1	9.9	1	9.9	0	0
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Bedford (T)	0	0	1	5.6	0	0	3	16.9
Lewisboro (T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Kisco (T/V)	0	0	1	9.2	0	0	2	18.4
New Castle (T)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Castle (T)	1	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Salem (T)	0	0	0	0	1	19.4	1	19.4
Pound Ridge (T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somers (T)	0	0	2	9.3	0	0	1	4.7
Yorktown (T)	2	5.5	3	8.2	1	2.7	2	5.5
<b>West Central</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Ardsley (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobbs Ferry (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elmsford (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenburgh (TOV)	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	2	4
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	2	25.2	1	12.6	0	0	0	0
Irvington (V)	0	0	1	15.3	0	0	0	0
Scarsdale (T/V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11.2
Tarrytown (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Plains (C)	4	6.9	7	12.0	1	1.7	6	10.3
<b>East Central</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Harrison (T/V)	0	0	3	10.7	0	0	0	0
Larchmont (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32.8
Mamaroneck (TOV)	0	0	1	8.2	0	0	1	8.2
Mamaroneck (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Chester (V)	1	3.4	6	20.4	0	0	2	6.8
Rye (C)	0	0	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3
Rye Brook (V)	1	10.5	1	10.5	0	0	3	31.6
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Yonkers (C)	2	1.0	13	6.5	10	5.0	22	11.0
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Bronxville (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastchester (TOV)	0	0	1	5.0	0	0	1	5.0
Mount Vernon (C)	3	4.4	7	10.3	4	5.9	10	14.7
New Rochelle (C)	4	5.1	8	10.1	0	0	5	6.3
Pelham (V)	0	0	3	43.2	0	0	0	0
Pelham Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuckahoe (V)	0	0	1	15.2	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	--

<sup>1</sup>Meningitis disease category includes aseptic meningitis, meningococcal diseases and other meningitis/bacteremias.

<sup>2</sup>Rates are per 100,000 persons and were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 17. Reported Cases and Rates of Group B Strep by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	2	1.8	2.4	1	1.7	2	1	1.9	2.9
10-19	2	1.6	2.4	1	1.5	2.0	1	1.6	2.9
20-29	5	4.4	6.0	3	5.2	6.1	2	3.5	5.7
30-39	3	2.6	3.6	2	3.4	4.1	1	1.7	2.9
40-49	6	4.6	7.1	2	3.1	4.1	4	5.9	11.4
50-59	19	13.4	22.6	14	20.6	28.6	5	6.8	14.3
60-69	16	14.7	19.0	9	17.4	18.4	7	12.2	20.0
70+	31	27.1	36.9	17	36.7	34.7	14	20.6	40.0
Unknown	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	10	8.9	13.2	7	12.0	17.1	3	6	8.8
10-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	2	1.8	2.6	1	1.7	2.4	1	1.8	2.9
30-39	2	1.7	2.6	2	3.4	4.9	0	0	0
40-49	6	4.6	7.9	4	6.3	9.8	2	2.9	5.9
50-59	11	7.8	14.5	5	7.4	12.2	6	8.1	17.6
60-69	18	16.5	23.7	9	17.4	22.0	9	15.7	26.5
70+	26	22.7	34.2	13	28.0	31.7	13	19.1	38.2
Unknown	1	--	1.3	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 18. Reported Cases and Rates of Invasive Strep Pneumoniae by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	1	0.9	4.8	0	0	0	1	1.9	7.7
10-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	2	1.5	9.5	2	3.1	25.0	0	0	0
50-59	4	2.8	19.0	2	2.9	25.0	2	2.7	15.4
60-69	7	6.4	33.3	2	3.9	25.0	5	8.7	38.5
70+	7	6.1	33.3	2	4.3	25.0	5	7.3	38.5
Unknown	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	4	3.4	21.1	3	5.1	27.3	1	1.7	12.5
40-49	1	0.8	5.3	0	0.0	0	1	1.5	12.5
50-59	5	3.5	26.3	3	4.4	27.3	2	2.7	25.0
60-69	6	5.5	31.6	3	5.8	27.3	3	5.2	37.5
70+	3	2.6	15.8	2	4.3	18.2	1	1.5	12.5
Unknown	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 19. Reported Cases and Rates of Major Enteric Infections, Westchester County Residents, 2020-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	2020						2021					
	Campylobacteriosis		Giardiasis		Salmonellosis		Campylobacteriosis		Giardiasis		Salmonellosis	
	Case	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Case	Rate <sup>1</sup>
	<b>160</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	2	26.3	1	13.1	0	0	1	13.1	1	13.1	1	13.1
Buchanan (V)	0	0	1	46.7	0	0	1	46.7	0	0	2	93.5
Cortlandt (TOV)	8	24.9	1	3.1	0	0	11	34.2	1	3	1	3.1
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	0	0	0	0	3	36.8	9	110.4	0	0	1	12.3
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	6	22.2	2	7.4	2	7.4	9	33.3	3	11	6	22.2
Ossining (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ossining (V)	7	27.9	1	4.0	9	35.9	17	67.8	0	0	4	15.9
Peekskill (C)	5	20.8	1	4	7	29.1	10	41.5	5	20.8	6	24.9
Pleasantville (V)	5	69.2	0	0	2	27.7	5	69.2	2	27.7	1	13.8
Sleepy Hollow (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19.8	0	0	0	0
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Bedford (T)	11	61.8	3	16.9	4	22.5	8	44.9	4	22.5	5	28.1
Lewisboro (T)	1	7.9	0	0	2	15.9	4	31.7	0	0	5	39.7
Mount Kisco (T/V)	9	82.8	0	0	2	18.4	9	82.8	3	27.6	4	36.8
New Castle (T)	1	5.6	1	5.6	0	0	0	0	1	5.6	1	5.6
North Castle (T)	1	8.2	0	0	1	8.2	2	16.3	0	0	2	16.3
North Salem (T)	1	19.4	1	19.4	1	19.4	3	58.1	1	19.4	1	19.4
Pound Ridge (T)	1	19.3	0	0	1	19.3	2	38.6	1	19	0	0
Somers (T)	5	23.3	2	9.3	1	4.7	4	18.6	3	14.0	0	0
Yorktown (T)	8	21.9	0	0	4	10.9	7	19.2	0	0	4	10.9
<b>West Central</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Ardasley (V)	0	0	1	22.2	1	22.2	2	44.3	0	0	0	0
Dobbs Ferry (V)	1	9.0	0	0	0	0	4	36.1	0	0	1	9.0
Elmsford (V)	0	0	0	0	2	39.3	2	39	1	19.7	1	19.7
Greenburgh (TOV)	1	2.2	0	0	1	2.2	3	6.7	2	4.5	5	11.2
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	4	50.5	1	12.6	2	25.2	2	25.2	1	12.6	1	12.6
Irvington (V)	1	15.3	0	0	0	0	1	15.3	1	15	0	0
Scarsdale (T/V)	8	44.9	4	22.4	6	33.6	8	44.9	4	22	4	22.4
Tarrytown (V)	3	26.2	0	0	0	0	1	8.7	0	0	1	8.7
White Plains (C)	11	18.9	9	15.5	3	5.2	8	13.8	8	13.8	5	8.6
<b>East Central</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Harrison (T/V)	5	17.8	4	14.2	4	14.2	5	17.8	2	7.1	5	17.8
Larchmont (V)	4	65.6	2	32.8	0	0	4	65.6	1	16.4	0	0
Mamaroneck (TOV)	6	49.5	1	8.2	2	16.5	4	33	2	16.5	5	41
Mamaroneck (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Chester (V)	5	17.0	1	3.4	2	6.8	5	17.0	1	3.4	3	10.2
Rye (C)	5	31.6	2	12.6	0	0	4	25.3	2	12.6	5	31.6
Rye Brook (V)	3	31.6	1	10.5	2	21.1	5	52.7	0	0	0	0
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Yonkers (C)	18	9.0	5	2.5	19	9.5	35	17.5	13	6.5	20	10.0
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Bronxville (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastchester (TOV)	0	0	1	5.0	2	10.0	1	5.0	0	0	1	5.0
Mount Vernon (C)	4	5.9	1	1.5	12	17.7	4	5.9	6	8.8	9	13.3
New Rochelle (C)	7	8.9	2	2.5	5	6.3	18	22.8	3	3.8	9	11.4
Pelham (V)	1	14.4	1	14.4	1	14.4	4	58	0	0	1	14
Pelham Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	1	18.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuckahoe (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30.4	0	0	1	15.2
Unknown	2	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.  
 Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 20. Reported Cases and Rates of Campylobacteriosis by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	18	16.1	11.3	10	17.2	13.2	8	14.9	9.8
10-19	13	10.1	8.1	9	13.7	11.8	4	6.3	4.9
20-29	12	10.5	7.5	6	10.5	7.9	6	10.5	7.3
30-39	22	18.8	13.8	9	15.4	11.8	13	22.1	15.9
40-49	16	12.1	10.0	6	9.4	7.9	10	14.7	12.2
50-59	23	16.2	14.4	14	20.6	18.4	9	12.2	11.0
60-69	29	26.6	18.1	11	21.3	14.5	18	31.4	22.0
70+	25	21.9	15.6	11	23.7	14.5	14	20.6	17.1
Unknown	2	--	1.3	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	32	28.6	14.2	18	31.0	15.9	14	26.1	13.0
10-19	31	24.1	13.7	17	25.9	15.0	14	22.1	13.0
20-29	17	14.9	7.5	9	15.7	8.0	8	14.1	7.4
30-39	21	17.9	9.3	10	17.1	8.8	11	18.7	10.2
40-49	22	16.7	9.7	5	7.8	4.4	17	25.0	15.7
50-59	31	21.9	13.7	15	22.1	13.3	16	21.7	14.8
60-69	33	30.3	14.6	18	34.8	15.9	15	26.2	13.9
70+	34	29.7	15.0	21	45.3	18.6	13	19.1	12.0
Unknown	5	--	2.2	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 21. Reported Cases and Rates of Giardiasis by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	4	3.6	8.0	3	5.2	8.8	1	2	7
10-19	5	3.9	10.0	3	4.6	8.8	2	3.2	14.3
20-29	4	3.5	8.0	4	7.0	11.8	0	0	0
30-39	4	3.4	8.0	2	3.4	5.9	2	3.4	14.3
40-49	8	6.1	16.0	6	9.4	17.6	2	2.9	14.3
50-59	8	5.6	16.0	7	10.3	20.6	1	1.4	7.1
60-69	9	8.3	18.0	7	13.5	20.6	2	3.5	14.3
70+	6	5.2	12.0	2	4.3	5.9	4	5.9	28.6
Unknown	2	--	4.0	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	7	6.3	9.7	5	8.6	11.4	2	3.7	7.4
10-19	5	3.9	6.9	3	4.6	6.8	2	3.2	7.4
20-29	12	10.5	16.7	10	17.4	22.7	2	3.5	7.4
30-39	11	9.4	15.3	2	3.4	4.5	9	15.3	33.3
40-49	7	5.3	9.7	4	6.3	9.1	3	4.4	11.1
50-59	10	7.1	13.9	7	10.3	15.9	3	4.1	11.1
60-69	13	11.9	18.1	8	15.5	18.2	5	8.7	18.5
70+	6	5.2	8.3	5	10.8	11.4	1	1.5	3.7
Unknown	1	--	1.4	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.



**Table 22. Reported Cases and Rates of Salmonellosis by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	25	22.4	24.0	16	27.5	29.1	9	16.8	19.6
10-19	15	11.6	14.4	10	15.3	18.2	5	7.9	10.9
20-29	12	10.5	11.5	5	8.7	9.1	7	12.3	15.2
30-39	13	11.1	12.5	7	12.0	12.7	6	10.2	13.0
40-49	7	5.3	6.7	4	6.3	7.3	3	4.4	6.5
50-59	16	11.3	15.4	8	11.8	14.5	8	10.8	17.4
60-69	7	6.4	6.7	2	3.9	3.6	5	8.7	10.9
70+	6	5.2	5.8	3	6.5	5.5	3	4.4	6.5
Unknown	3	--	2.9	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	28	25.0	23.1	15	25.8	28.3	13	24.2	20.3
10-19	13	10.1	10.7	7	10.7	13.2	6	9.5	9.4
20-29	13	11.4	10.7	5	8.7	9.4	8	14.1	12.5
30-39	16	13.7	13.2	8	13.7	15.1	8	13.6	12.5
40-49	10	7.6	8.3	6	9.4	11.3	4	5.9	6.3
50-59	12	8.5	9.9	3	4.4	5.7	9	12.2	14.1
60-69	13	11.9	10.7	7	13.5	13.2	6	10.5	9.4
70+	12	10.5	9.9	2	4.3	3.8	10	14.7	15.6
Unknown	4	--	3.3	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 23. Reported Average Number of Cases of Major Enteric Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2019-2021.**

Month	Campylobacteriosis		Giardiasis		Salmonellosis	
	Average Number	%	Average Number	%	Average Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.0</b>
January	22	10.3	11	14.4	10	8.0
February	12	5.5	4	5.9	6	4.9
March	11	5.1	5	6.3	7	5.2
April	9	4.3	4	5.0	6	4.4
May	19	8.6	4	5.9	12	9.1
June	28	13.1	6	7.7	10	7.8
July	28	12.9	6	7.7	19	14.5
August	24	11.2	7	9.0	17	13.0
September	19	8.9	6	8.6	16	12.4
October	15	6.8	9	12.2	13	9.8
November	17	8.0	6	8.1	8	6.2
December	12	5.4	7	9.5	6	4.7

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 24. Reported Cases and Rates of Babesiosis by Municipality, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	Total Annual Cases			Rate (per 100,000 persons) <sup>1</sup>		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>Westchester County</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	0	2	0	0	26.3	0
Buchanan (V)	1	1	0	46.7	46.7	0
Cortlandt (TOV)	4	7	4	12	21.8	12.4
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	3	4	2	36.8	49.0	24.5
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	1	1	5	3.7	3.7	18.5
Ossining (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ossining (V)	4	4	8	15.9	15.9	31.9
Peekskill (C)	5	1	6	20.8	4.2	24.9
Pleasantville (V)	0	0	1	0	0	14
Sleepy Hollow (V)	1	0	0	9.9	0	0
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
Bedford (T)	9	6	8	50.6	33.7	44.9
Lewisboro (T)	2	2	1	16	15.9	7.9
Mount Kisco (T/V)	6	3	7	55.2	27.6	64.4
New Castle (T)	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Castle (T)	0	0	1	0	0	8.2
North Salem (T)	0	1	2	0	19.4	38.7
Pound Ridge (T)	0	3	1	0	57.9	19.3
Somers (T)	1	5	5	5	23.3	23.3
Yorktown (T)	5	3	5	13.7	8.2	13.7
<b>West Central</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Ardsey (V)	0	0	1	0	0	22.2
Dobbs Ferry (V)	0	1	0	0	9	0
Elmsford (V)	2	3	0	39.3	59.0	0
Greenburgh (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	3	0	0	37.9	0	0
Irvington (V)	1	0	0	15.3	0	0
Scarsdale (T/V)	1	0	1	5.6	0	5.6
Tarrytown (V)	0	1	1	0	8.7	8.7
White Plains (C)	1	0	3	1.7	0	5.2
<b>East Central</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Harrison (T/V)	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Larchmont (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaroneck (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaroneck (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Chester (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rye (C)	1	0	0	6.3	0	0
Rye Brook (V)	0	2	0	0	21.08	0
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Yonkers (C)	3	4	4	2	2.0	2.0
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Bronxville (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastchester (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Vernon (C)	0	1	0	0	1	0
New Rochelle (C)	1	1	0	1	1.3	0
Pelham (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuckahoe (V)	1	0	0	15	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 25. Reported Cases and Rates of Anaplasmosis by Municipality, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Health Planning Region & Municipality	Total Annual Cases			Rate (per 100,000 persons) <sup>1</sup>		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
<b>Westchester County</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Briarcliff Manor (V)	0	1	0	0	13.1	0
Buchanan (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cortlandt (TOV)	4	8	4	12.4	24.9	12.4
Croton-on-Hudson (V)	0	0	3	0	0	36.8
Mount Pleasant (TOV)	0	4	1	0	14.8	3.7
Ossining (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ossining (V)	1	1	0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Peekskill (C)	2	2	2	8.3	8.3	8.3
Pleasantville (V)	0	1	0	0	14	0
Sleepy Hollow (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Bedford (T)	6	2	6	33.7	11.2	33.7
Lewisboro (T)	4	3	2	32	23.8	15.9
Mount Kisco (T/V)	4	3	4	36.8	27.6	36.8
New Castle (T)	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Castle (T)	1	1	1	8.2	8	8.2
North Salem (T)	1	1	1	19.4	19.4	19.4
Pound Ridge (T)	0	0	2	0	0	38.6
Somers (T)	3	2	1	14.0	9.3	4.7
Yorktown (T)	7	1	3	19.2	2.7	8.2
<b>West Central</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Ardasley (V)	0	0	2	0	0	44.3
Dobbs Ferry (V)	1	0	0	9.0	0	0
Elmsford (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenburgh (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hastings-on-Hudson (V)	1	0	0	12.6	0	0
Irvington (V)	1	2	1	15.3	31	15
Scarsdale (T/V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarrytown (V)	1	0	1	8.7	0	8.7
White Plains (C)	0	1	1	0	2	1.7
<b>East Central</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Harrison (T/V)	0	0	1	0	0	3.6
Larchmont (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaroneck (TOV)	1	1	0	8.2	8.2	0
Mamaroneck (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Chester (V)	1	1	0	3.4	3.4	0
Rye (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rye Brook (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Yonkers (C)	2	1	3	1.0	0.5	1.5
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Bronxville (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastchester (TOV)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Vernon (C)	1	0	0	1.5	0	0
New Rochelle (C)	0	1	0	0	1.3	0
Pelham (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham Manor (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuckahoe (V)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 26. Reported Cases and Rates of Anaplasmosis by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	2	1.6	5.4	1	1.5	4.5	1	1.6	6.7
20-29	3	2.6	8.1	2	3.5	9.1	1	1.8	6.7
30-39	3	2.6	8.1	1	1.7	4.5	2	3.4	13.3
40-49	7	5.3	18.9	5	7.8	22.7	2	2.9	13.3
50-59	12	8.5	32.4	7	10.3	31.8	5	6.8	33.3
60-69	7	6.4	18.9	4	7.7	18	3	5.2	20.0
70+	3	2.6	8.1	2	4.3	9.1	1	1.5	6.7
Unknown	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	5	4.4	11.9	4	7.0	16.7	1	1.8	5.9
30-39	1	0.9	2.4	0	0	0	1	1.7	5.9
40-49	4	3.0	9.5	2	3.1	8.3	2	2.9	12
50-59	8	5.6	19.0	7	10.3	29.2	1	1.4	5.9
60-69	12	11.0	28.6	6	11.6	25.0	6	10.5	35.3
70+	11	9.6	26.2	5	10.8	20.8	6	8.8	35.3
Unknown	1	--	2	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 27. Reported Cases and Rates of Babesiosis by Age and Sex, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Age (Years)	2020								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-19	1	0.8	1.8	0	0	0	1	1.6	3.7
20-29	3	2.6	5.3	1	1.7	3.3	2	3.5	7.4
30-39	4	3.4	7.0	2	3.4	6.7	2	3.4	7.4
40-49	6	4.6	10.5	5	7.8	16.7	1	1.5	3.7
50-59	15	10.6	26.3	7	10.3	23.3	8	10.8	29.6
60-69	15	13.8	26.3	8	15.5	26.7	7	12.2	25.9
70+	13	11.4	22.8	7	15.1	23.3	6	8.8	22.2
Unknown	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0

Age (Years)	2021								
	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-9	1	0.9	1.8	0	0	0	1	1.9	5.6
10-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	7	6.0	12.3	6	10.3	15.4	1	1.7	5.6
40-49	7	5.3	12.3	5	7.8	12.8	2	2.9	11.1
50-59	22	15.5	38.6	20	29.5	51.3	2	2.7	11.1
60-69	9	8.3	15.8	6	11.6	15.4	3	5.2	16.7
70+	11	9.6	19.3	2	4.3	5.1	9	13.2	50.0
Unknown	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0

<sup>1</sup>Rates were calculated using the ACS 5-Year Estimates for each respective year.

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 28. Reported Cases of Anaplasmosis Per Month, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Month	2019		2020		2021	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>
January	1	1	3	5.3	0	0
February	0	0	1	1.8	0	0
March	1	1	0	0.0	0	0
April	1	1	0	0	5	8.8
May	4	6.0	0	0	4	7.0
June	13	19.4	8	14.0	15	26.3
July	10	14.9	17	29.8	17	29.8
August	6	9.0	2	3.5	0	0
September	0	0	0	0.0	1	1.8
October	1	1	2	3.5	0	0
November	1	1	2	3.5	0	0
December	1	1	2	3.5	0	0

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 29. Reported Cases of Babesiosis Per Month, Westchester County, 2020-2021.**

Month	2019		2020		2021	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0</b>
January	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
February	1	1.5	1	1.8	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	1	1.8
April	0	0	0	0	2	3.5
May	1	1.5	2	3.5	3	5.3
June	17	25.4	9	15.8	9	15.8
July	27	40.3	32	56.1	34	59.6
August	17	25.4	6	10.5	8	14.0
September	3	4.5	2	3.5	0	0
October	1	1.5	1	1.8	0	0
November	0	0	4	7.0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Westchester County Department of Health. Data as at January 2022.

**Table 30. Number of Tuberculosis Cases and Contacts, Westchester County 2019-2021.**

	2021		2020		2019	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>New Tuberculosis Cases</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>24</b>	
Sex						
Male	12	50.0	15	65.2	15	62.5
Female	12	50.0	8	34.8	9	37.5
Race						
White	12	50.0	11	47.8	12	50.0
Black	4	16.7	4	17.4	2	8.3
Asian	3	12.5	7	30.4	9	37.5
Other	5	20.8	1	4.3	1	4.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	16	66.7	13	56.5	11	45.8
Non-Hispanic	8	33.3	10	43.5	13	54.2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Born	20	83.3	20	87.0	24	100.0
US Born	4	16.7	3	13.0	0	0
Site of Infection						
Pulmonary	18	75.0	11	47.8	19	79.2
Extra-Pulmonary Only	6	25.0	12	52.2	5	20.8
Drug Resistant						
Non Identified	20	83.3	22	95.7	19	79.2
Drug Resistant (None-MDR)	4	16.7	1	4.3	5	20.8
Multi-Drug Resistant	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV Status						
Negative	22	91.7	15	65.2	23	95.8
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2	8.3	8	34.8	1	4.2
Active Cases	31		38		45	
Contacts Identified	294	--	139	--	117	--
Incidence Rate per 100,000	2.5	--	2.4	--	2.5	--

Source: Westchester County Department of Health 2022.



# Appendices

## A1. Communicable Disease Reporting Requirements

Westchester County publishes a monthly morbidity report (MMR) detailing the incidence of all reportable diseases that occur within the County. The MMR can be found on the Health Department's website <https://health.westchestergov.com/statistics/monthly-morbidity-reports>. Diseases are reported in the MMR if there have been cases during the past 3 years, therefore not every disease that is listed in the New York State Department of Health reporting requirements will appear.

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
**Communicable Disease Reporting Requirements**

Reporting of suspected or confirmed communicable diseases is mandated under the New York State Sanitary Code (10NYCRR 2.10,2.14). The primary responsibility for reporting rests with the physician; moreover, laboratories (PHL 2102), school nurses (10NYCRR 2.12), day care center directors, nursing homes/hospitals (10NYCRR 405.3d) and state institutions (10NYCRR 2.10a) or other locations providing health services (10NYCRR 2.12) are also required to report the diseases listed below.

Anaplasmosis	<b>C</b> Foodborne illness	Influenza, laboratory-confirmed	Psittacosis	Streptococcal infection (invasive disease) <sup>3</sup>
Amebiasis	<b>C</b> Giardiasis	Legionellosis	<b>C</b> Q Fever <sup>2</sup>	Group A beta-hemolytic strep
<b>C</b> Animal bites for which rabies prophylaxis is given <sup>1</sup>	<b>C</b> Glanders <sup>2</sup>	Listeriosis	<b>C</b> Rabies <sup>1</sup>	Group B strep
<b>C</b> Anthrax <sup>2</sup>	Gonococcal infection	Lyme disease	<b>C</b> Rocky Mountain spotted fever	Streptococcus pneumoniae
<b>C</b> Arboviral infection <sup>3</sup>	Haemophilus influenzae <sup>3</sup> (invasive disease)	Lymphogranuloma venereum	<b>C</b> Rubella (including congenital rubella syndrome)	<b>C</b> Syphilis, specify stage <sup>2</sup>
Babesiosis	<b>C</b> Hantavirus disease	Malaria	Salmonellosis	Tetanus
<b>C</b> Botulism <sup>2</sup>	Hemolytic uremic syndrome	<b>C</b> Measles	<b>C</b> Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	Toxic shock syndrome
<b>C</b> Brucellosis <sup>2</sup>	Hepatitis A	<b>C</b> Melioidosis <sup>2</sup>	Shigatoxin-producing E.coli <sup>4</sup> (STEC)	Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies <sup>4</sup> (TSE)
Campylobacteriosis	<b>C</b> Hepatitis A in a food handler	Meningitis	Shigellosis <sup>4</sup>	Trichinosis
Chancroid	Hepatitis B (specify acute or chronic)	Aseptic or viral	<b>C</b> Smallpox <sup>2</sup>	<b>C</b> Tuberculosis current disease (specify site)
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	Hepatitis C (specify acute or chronic)	<b>C</b> Haemophilus	Staphylococcus aureus <sup>4</sup> (due to strains showing reduced susceptibility or resistance to vancomycin)	<b>C</b> Tularemia <sup>2</sup>
<b>C</b> Cholera	Pregnant hepatitis B carrier	<b>C</b> Meningococcal	<b>C</b> Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning <sup>2</sup>	<b>C</b> Typhoid
Cryptosporidiosis	Herpes infection, infants aged 60 days or younger	Other (specify type)		<b>C</b> Vaccinia disease <sup>9</sup>
Cyclosporiasis	Hospital associated infections (as defined in section 2.2 10NYCRR)	<b>C</b> Meningococemia		Vibriosis <sup>4</sup>
<b>C</b> Diphtheria		<b>C</b> Monkey pox		<b>C</b> Viral hemorrhagic fever <sup>2</sup>
E.coli O157:H7 infection <sup>4</sup>		Mumps		Yersiniosis
Ehrlichiosis		Pertussis		
<b>C</b> Encephalitis		<b>C</b> Plague <sup>2</sup>		
		<b>C</b> Poliomyelitis		

**WHO SHOULD REPORT?**  
Physicians, nurses, laboratory directors, infection control practitioners, health care facilities, state institutions, schools.

**WHERE SHOULD REPORT BE MADE?**  
Report to local health department where patient resides.  
Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

**WHEN SHOULD REPORT BE MADE?**  
Within 24 hours of diagnosis:  
• Phone diseases in bold type,  
• Mail case report, DOH-389, for all other diseases.  
• In New York City use form PD-16.

**SPECIAL NOTES**

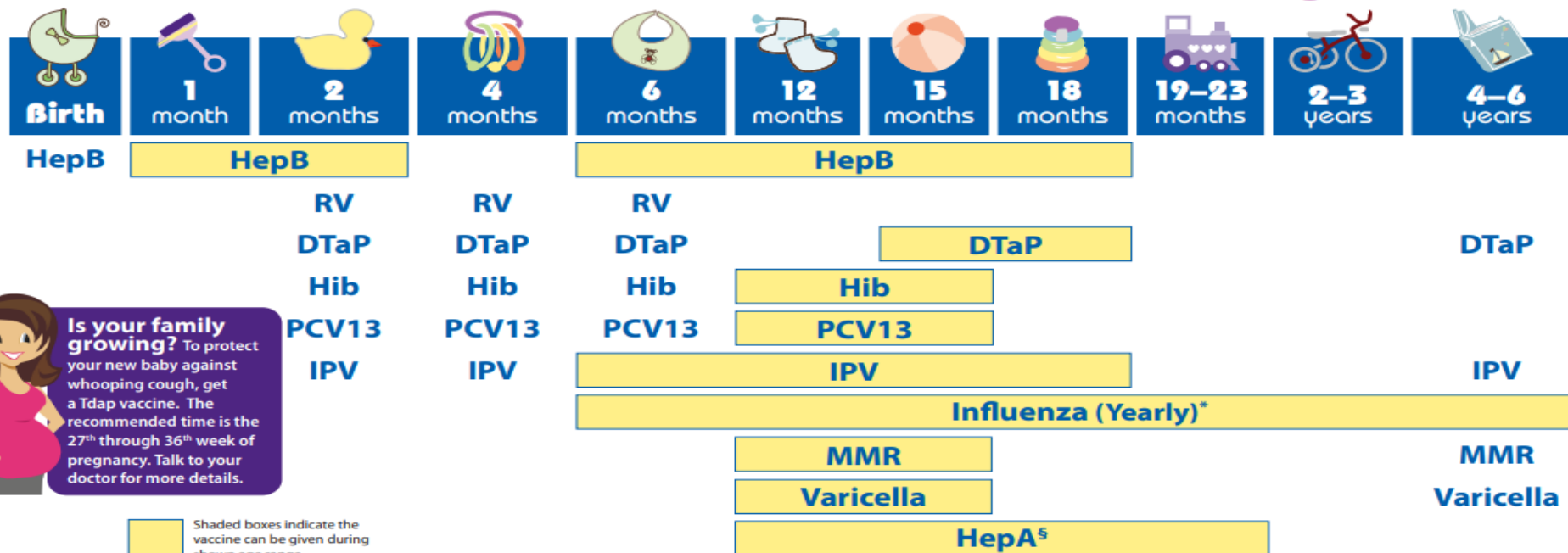
- Diseases listed in **bold type** **C** warrant prompt action and should be reported **immediately** to local health departments by phone followed by submission of the confidential case report form (DOH-389). In NYC use case report form PD-16.
- In addition to the diseases listed above, any unusual disease (defined as a newly apparent or emerging disease or syndrome that could possibly be caused by a transmissible infectious agent or microbial toxin) is reportable.
- Outbreaks: while individual cases of some diseases (e.g., streptococcal sore throat, head lice, impetigo, scabies and pneumonia) are not reportable, a cluster or outbreak of cases of any communicable disease is a reportable event.
- Cases of HIV infection, HIV-related illness and AIDS are reportable on form DOH-4189 which may be obtained by contacting:  
Division of Epidemiology, Evaluation and Research  
P.O. Box 2073, ESP Station  
Albany, NY 12220-2073  
(518) 474-4284  
In NYC: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene  
For HIV/AIDS reporting, call:  
(212) 442-3388

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**  
For more information on disease reporting, call your local health department or the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Communicable Disease Control at (518) 473-4439 or (866) 881-2809 after hours. In New York City, 1 (866) NYC-DOH1. To obtain reporting forms (DOH-389), call (518) 474-0548.

**PLEASE POST THIS CONSPICUOUSLY**

## A2. Childhood Immunization Schedule

### 2022 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



**Is your family growing?** To protect your new baby against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine. The recommended time is the 27<sup>th</sup> through 36<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

### COVID-19 VACCINATION IS RECOMMENDED FOR AGES 5 YEARS AND OLDER.

**NOTE:**

If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

**FOOTNOTES:**

- \* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.
  - § Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.
- If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.*

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.



For more information, call toll-free **1-800-CDC-INFO** (1-800-232-4636) or visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents)



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

## Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

Disease	Vaccine	Disease spread by	Disease symptoms	Disease complications
<b>Chickenpox</b>	Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Diphtheria</b>	DTaP* vaccine protects against diphtheria.	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
<b>Hib</b>	Hib vaccine protects against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottitis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	HepA vaccine protects against hepatitis A.	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorders, death
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B.	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer, death
<b>Influenza (Flu)</b>	Flu vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), bronchitis, sinus infections, ear infections, death
<b>Measles</b>	MMR** vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Mumps</b>	MMR** vaccine protects against mumps.	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness, death
<b>Pertussis</b>	DTaP* vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough).	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Polio</b>	IPV vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
<b>Pneumococcal</b>	PCV13 vaccine protects against pneumococcus.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia (infection in the lungs)	Bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death
<b>Rotavirus</b>	RV vaccine protects against rotavirus.	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration, death
<b>Rubella</b>	MMR** vaccine protects against rubella.	Air, direct contact	Sometimes rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes	Very serious in pregnant women—can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects
<b>Tetanus</b>	DTaP* vaccine protects against tetanus.	Exposure through cuts in skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death

\* DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

\*\* MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

Last updated February 2022 - CS322257-A

### A3. Adolescent Immunization Schedule

**Table 1** Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2022

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

Vaccine	Birth	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos	6 mos	9 mos	12 mos	15 mos	18 mos	19–23 mos	2–3 yrs	4–6 yrs	7–10 yrs	11–12 yrs	13–15 yrs	16 yrs	17–18 yrs	
Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	← 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose →		← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →														
Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes													
Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose	← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →			← 5 <sup>th</sup> dose →									
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes		← 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> dose → See Notes											
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose	← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →												
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →				← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →									
Influenza (IIV4)	Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses										Annual vaccination 1 dose only							
OR											Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses							
Influenza (LAIV4)											Annual vaccination 1 dose only							
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)					See Notes		← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →		← 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose →									
Varicella (VAR)						← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →		← 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose →										
Hepatitis A (HepA)					See Notes		2-dose series, See Notes											
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)													1 dose					
Human papillomavirus (HPV)														See Notes				
Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos, MenACWY-TT ≥2 years)	See Notes											1 <sup>st</sup> dose		2 <sup>nd</sup> dose				
Meningococcal B (MenB-4C, MenB-FHbp)														See Notes				
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)											See Notes							
Dengue (DEN4CYD; 9–16 yrs)														Seropositive in endemic areas only (See Notes)				

Range of recommended ages for all children
Range of recommended ages for catch-up vaccination
Range of recommended ages for certain high-risk groups
Recommended vaccination can begin in this age group
Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making
No recommendation/not applicable

## A4. Adult Immunization Schedule

# Vaccinations for Adults

You're NEVER too old to get immunized!

Getting immunized is a lifelong, life-protecting job. Don't leave your healthcare provider's office without making sure you've had all the vaccinations you need.

Age <span>➤</span> Vaccine <span>▼</span>	19-49 years	50-64 years	65 years & older
<b>Influenza</b>	You need a dose every fall (or winter) for your protection and the protection of others around you.		
<b>Pneumococcal</b>	You need 1-2 doses if you smoke cigarettes or if you have certain chronic medical conditions.*	You need 1 dose at age 65 (or older) if you've never been vaccinated.	
<b>Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis</b> (Whooping Cough) (Td, Tdap)	Be sure to get a 1-time dose of "Tdap" vaccine (the adult whooping cough vaccine) if you are younger than age 65 years, are 65+ and have contact with an infant, are a healthcare worker, or simply want to be protected from whooping cough. You need a Td booster dose every 10 years. Consult your healthcare provider if you haven't had at least 3 tetanus- and diphtheria-containing shots sometime in your life or have a deep or dirty wound.		
<b>Hepatitis B</b> (HepB)	You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis B virus infection* or you simply wish to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months.		
<b>Hepatitis A</b> (HepA)	You need this vaccine if you have a specific risk factor for hepatitis A virus infection* or you simply wish to be protected from this disease. The vaccine is usually given as 2 doses, 6-18 months apart.		
<b>Human Papillomavirus</b> (HPV)	You need this vaccine if you are a woman who is age 26 years or younger. One brand, Gardasil, can be given to men age 26 years or younger to prevent genital warts. The vaccine is given in 3 doses over 6 months.		
<b>Measles, Mumps, Rubella</b> (MMR)	You need at least 1 dose of MMR if you were born in 1957 or later. You may also need a second dose.		
<b>Varicella</b> (Chickenpox)	If you've never had chickenpox or you were vaccinated but received only 1 dose, talk to your healthcare provider to find out if you need this vaccine.*		
<b>Meningococcal</b>	If you are going to college and plan to live in a dormitory, or have one of several medical conditions*, you need to get vaccinated against meningococcal disease. You may also need additional booster shots.		
<b>Zoster</b> (Shingles)			If you are age 60 years or older, you should get this vaccine now.

\*Consult your healthcare provider to determine your level of risk for infection and your need for this vaccine.

Do you travel outside the United States? If so, you may need additional vaccines. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides information to assist travelers and their healthcare providers in deciding the vaccines, medications, and other measures necessary to prevent illness and injury during international travel. Visit CDC's website at [www.cdc.gov/travel](http://www.cdc.gov/travel) or call (800) CDC-INFO [(800) 232-4636]. You may also consult a travel clinic or your healthcare provider.

Technical content provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, December 2010. [www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4030.pdf](http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4030.pdf) • Item #P4030(12/10)

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## **A5. Data Sources**

The information source on communicable diseases in Westchester County is the New York State Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS). CDESS is a live database that collects information regarding cases and investigations of numerous communicable diseases in New York State. The information presented in this report represents a snapshot of the data at the time it was downloaded. Subsequently, cases may have been revoked, added, or found to have been duplicates and removed based on new information.

## A6. Westchester County Municipalities

Health Planning Region and Municipality <sup>1</sup>	Code <sup>2</sup>
<b>Northwest</b>	
Cortlandt Town	T
Buchanan Village	V
Croton-on-Hudson Village	V
Cortlandt Unincorporated	TOV
Mount Pleasant Town	T
Briarcliff Manor Village (Mount Pleasant Part) <sup>2</sup>	V
Pleasantville Village	V
Sleepy Hollow Village	V
Mount Pleasant Unincorporated	TOV
Ossining Town	T
Briarcliff Manor Village (Ossining Part) <sup>2</sup>	V
Ossining Village	V
Ossining Unincorporated	TOV
Peekskill	C
<b>Northeast</b>	
Bedford Town	T
Lewisboro Town	T
Mount Kisco Town/Village	T/V
New Castle Town	T
North Castle Town	T
North Salem Town	T
Pound Ridge Town	T
Somers Town	T
Yorktown Town	T
<b>West Central</b>	
Greenburgh Town	T
Ardsley Village	V
Dobbs Ferry Village	V
Elmsford Village	V
Hastings-on-Hudson Village	V
Irvington Village	V
Tarrytown Village	V
Greenburgh Unincorporated	TOV
Scarsdale Town/Village	T/V
White Plains	C



Health Planning Region and Municipality <sup>1</sup>	Code <sup>2</sup>
<b>East Central</b>	
Harrison Town/Village	T/V
Mamaroneck Town	T
Larchmont Village	V
Mamaroneck Village (Mamaroneck Part) <sup>3</sup>	V
Mamaroneck Unincorporated	TOV
Rye City	C
Rye Town	T
Mamaroneck Village (Rye Part) <sup>3</sup>	V
Port Chester Village	V
Rye Brook Village	V
<b>Southwest</b>	
Yonkers	C
<b>Southeast</b>	
Eastchester Town	T
Bronxville Village	V
Tuckahoe Village	V
Eastchester Unincorporated	TOV
Mount Vernon	C
New Rochelle	C
Pelham Town	T
Pelham Village	V
Pelham Manor Village	V

<sup>1</sup> For regional planning purposes, municipalities are grouped into six geographic health planning regions.

<sup>2</sup> A town may or may not include incorporated villages located within the town boundary. When it does not include any incorporated villages within the town boundary, the statistics refer to the town as a whole (T). When it does include incorporated villages within its boundary, the statistics refer to the unincorporated area within the town boundary (TOV). The entities of Harrison, Mount Kisco, and Scarsdale are both towns and villages (V/T). The land in two towns, Pelham and Rye, has all been incorporated into separated villages. Therefore, no data are reported for these two towns.

<sup>3</sup> The Village of Briarcliff Manor and the Village of Mamaroneck are split between two towns. Briarcliff Manor is within the Town of Ossining (92% of its surface area and 91% of its population) and the Town of Mount Pleasant (8% of its surface area and 9% of its population). The Village of Mamaroneck is within the Town of Mamaroneck (63% of its surface area and 60% of its population) and the Town of Rye (37% of its surface area and 40% of its population).

A7. Health Planning Regions and Municipality Map

