

Westchester County Department of Health

2024.04

Community Health Data Report

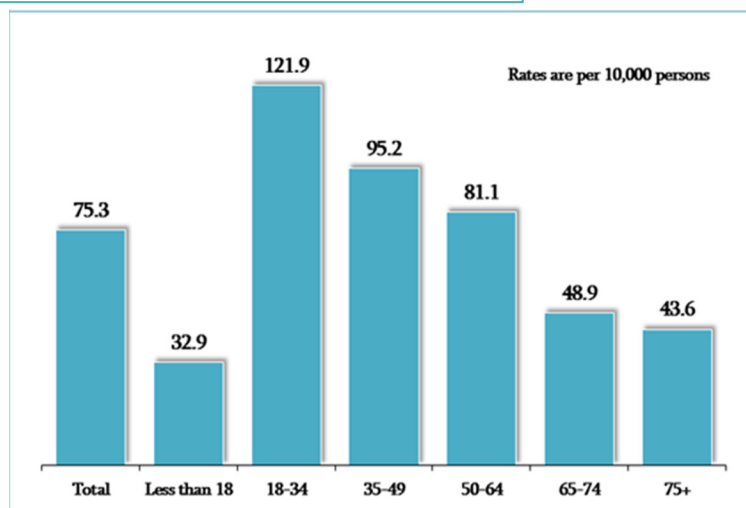
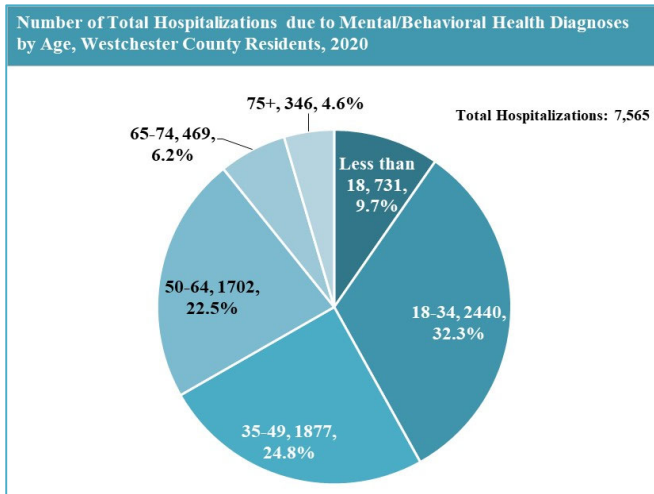
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Mental/Behavioral Health-Related Hospitalizations During 2020 Pandemic

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A total of 7,565 cases were hospitalized and discharged due to mental/behavioral health diagnoses in 2020*. The rate of hospitalization was highest for the 18-34 age group, and then decreased with age for each subsequent age group.



*Note: Hospitalizations include those admitted during and prior to 2020, but discharged in 2020. Cases admitted in 2020 that have not yet been discharged in 2020 are excluded.

Prepared by WCDH
Planning & Evaluation

Project Staff:
Angel Charlise
Medical Data Analyst

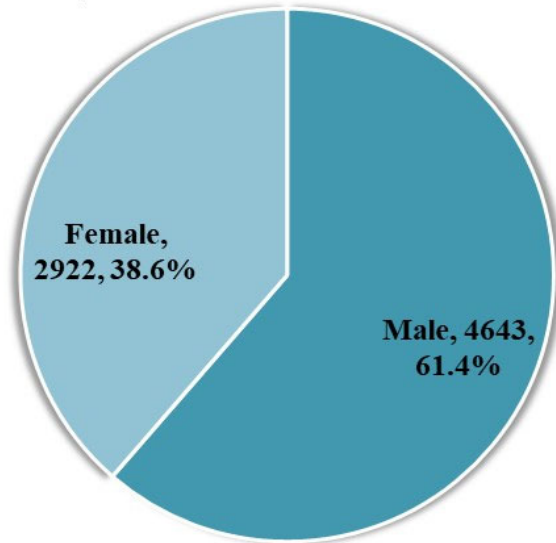
Director:
Jiali Li, Ph.D.
Director of Research &
Evaluation

Demographics

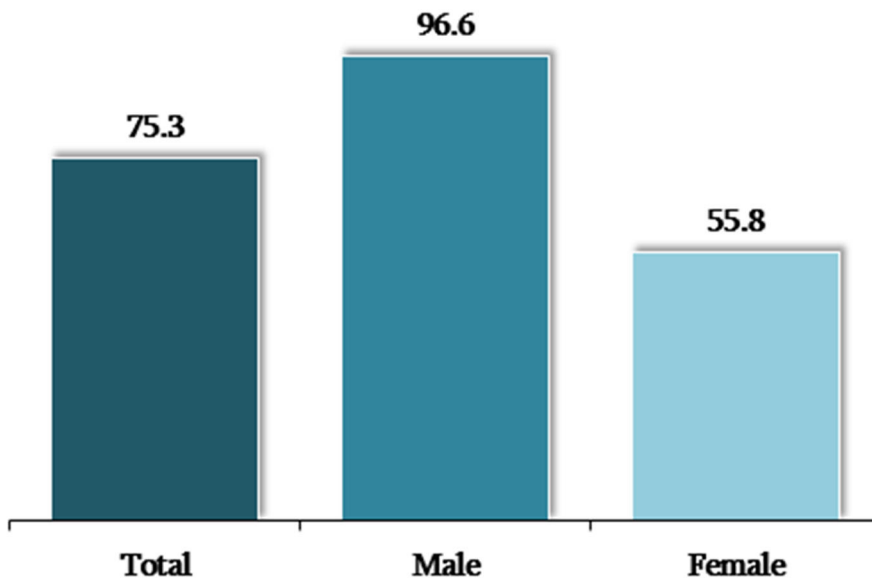
Over 60% of the hospitalizations occurred among males.

Number and Rate of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses by Sex, Westchester County Residents, 2020

Total Hospitalizations: 7,565



Rates are per 10,000 persons

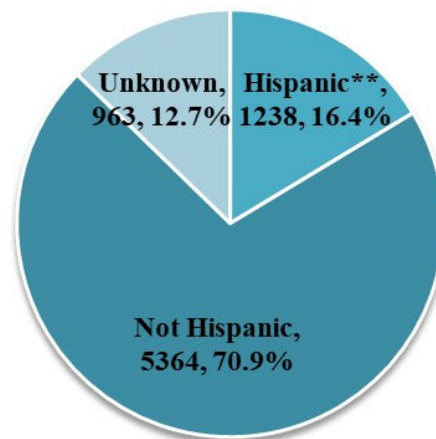
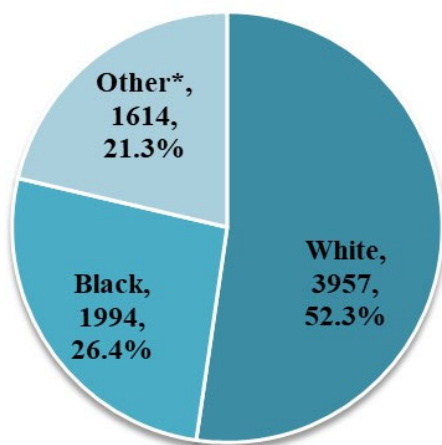


Demographics

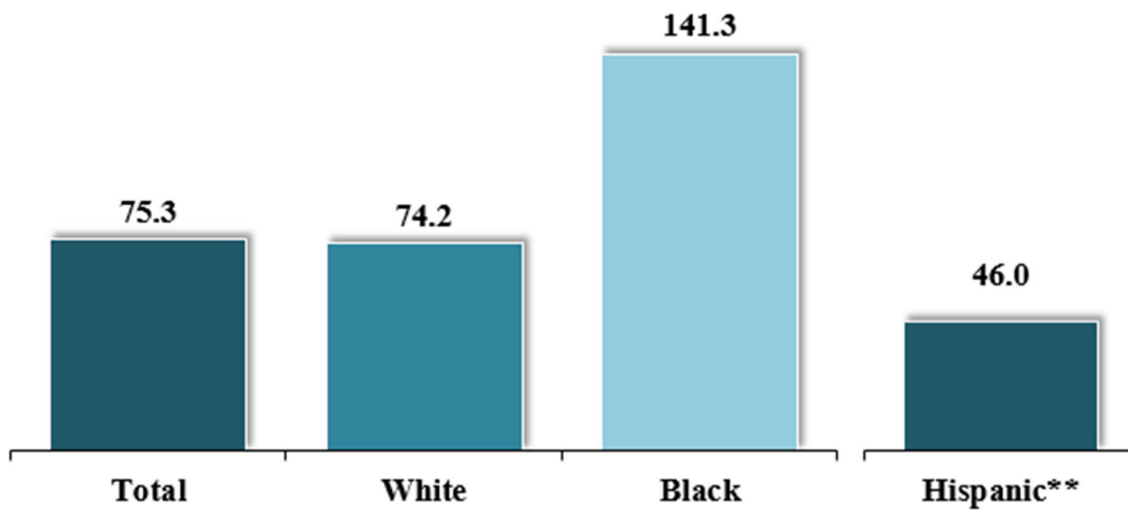
Over half of the hospitalizations occurred among individuals who were White or Non-Hispanic. However, the rate of hospitalizations per 10,000 population was found to be the highest among Black individuals—almost double the rate for White individuals. Hispanic individuals had a lower rate of hospitalization for mental/behavioral health diagnoses.

Number and Rate of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses by Race and Ethnicity, Westchester County Residents, 2020

Total Hospitalizations: 7,565



Rates are per 10,000 persons

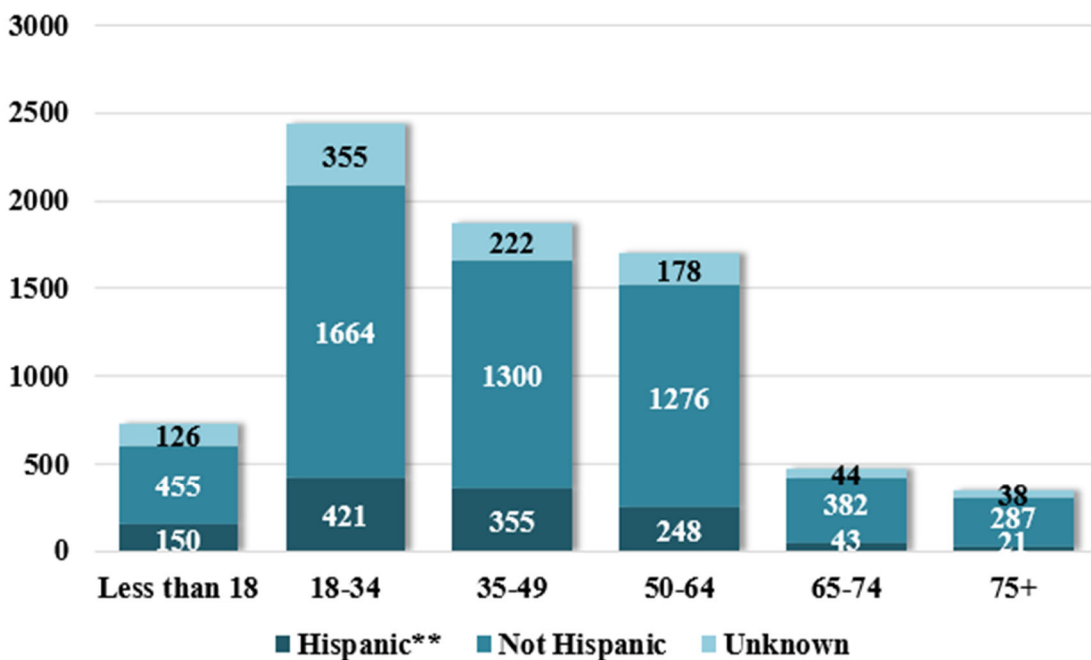
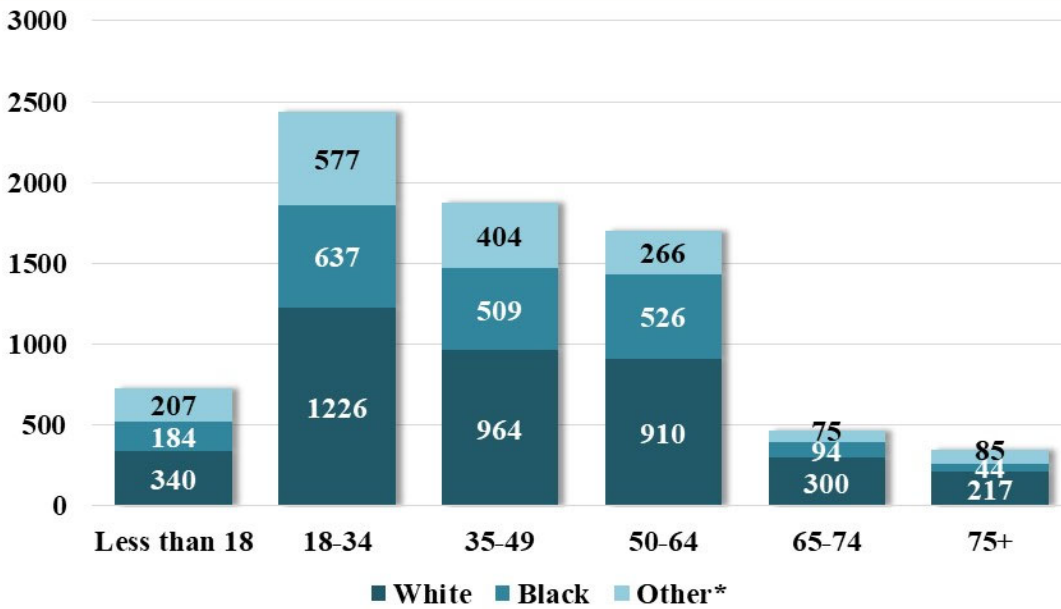


*Includes Native American or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other Race and Unknown Race.
 **Hispanic is an ethnic group and may be of any race. Therefore, Hispanics are also reported in the race categories.

Demographics

White or Non-Hispanic individuals made up the majority of hospitalizations among all age groups.

Number of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses: Age by Race and Age by Ethnicity, Westchester County Residents, 2020

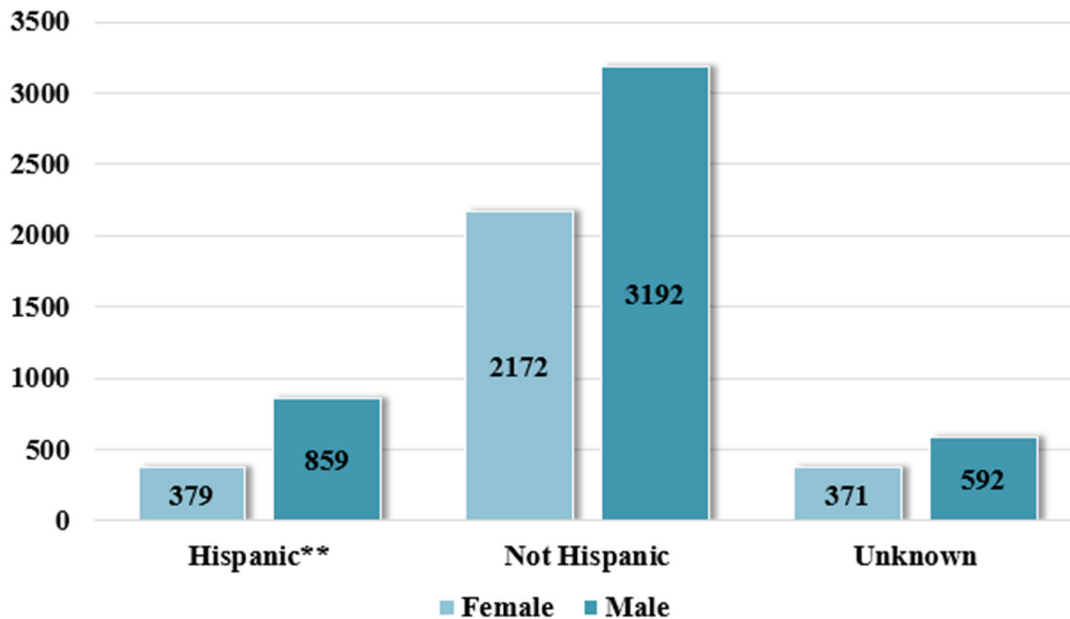
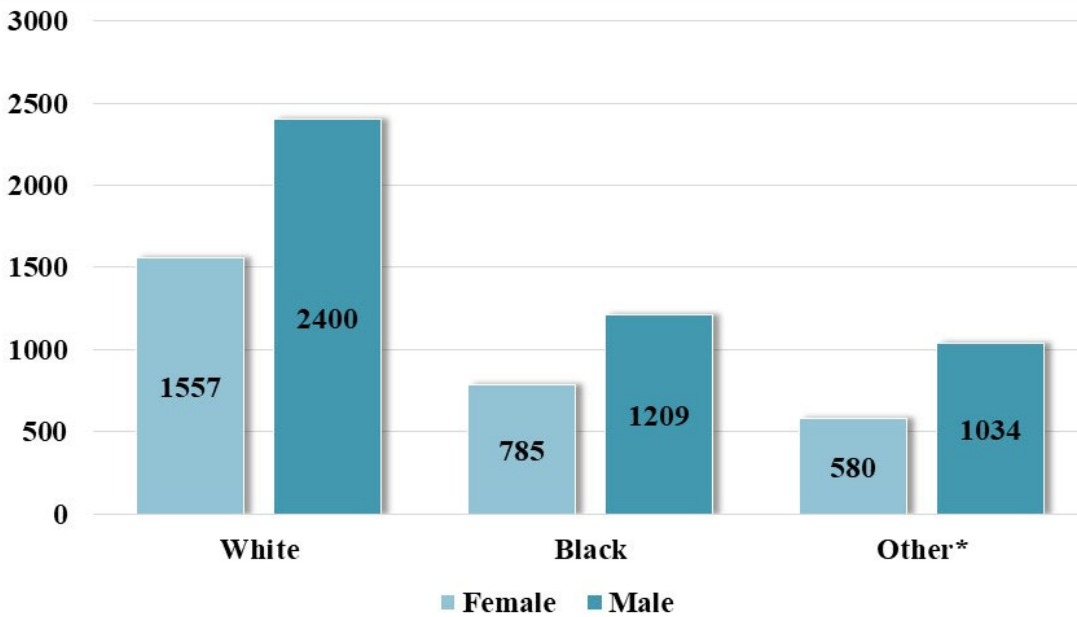


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Demographics

In every racial and ethnic category, most of the mental/behavioral hospitalizations occurred among males, with White or Non-Hispanic individuals continuing to make up the majority.

Number of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses: Sex by Race and Sex by Ethnicity, Westchester County Residents, 2020

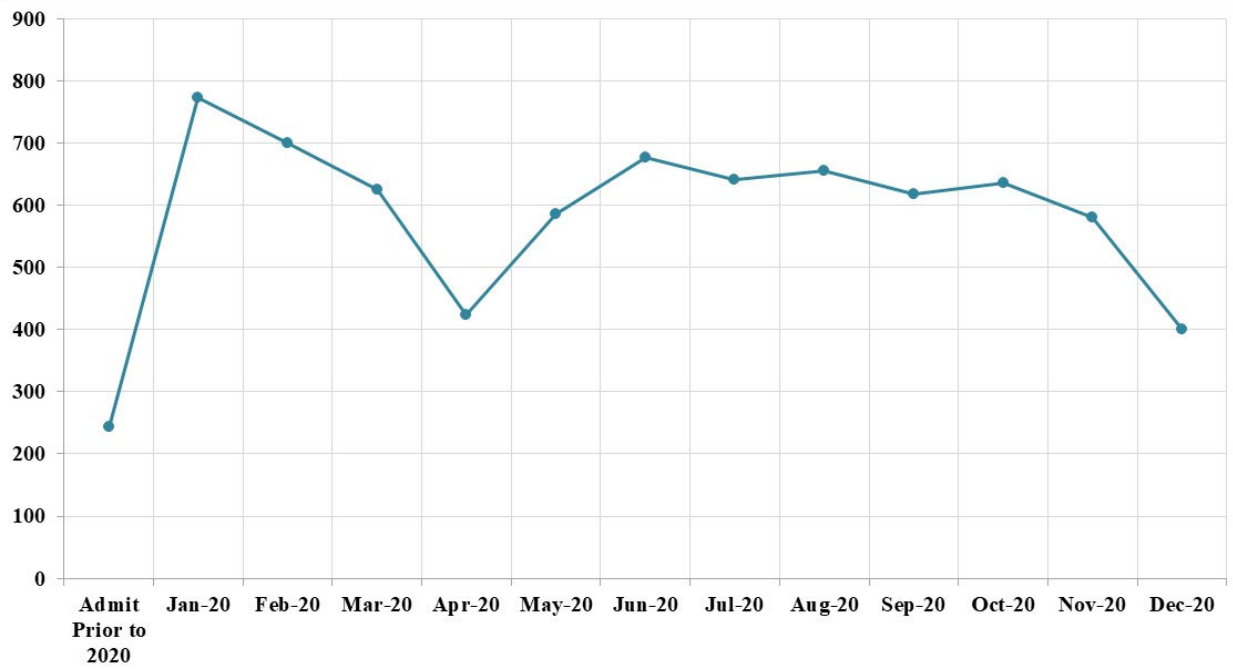


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Monthly Distribution

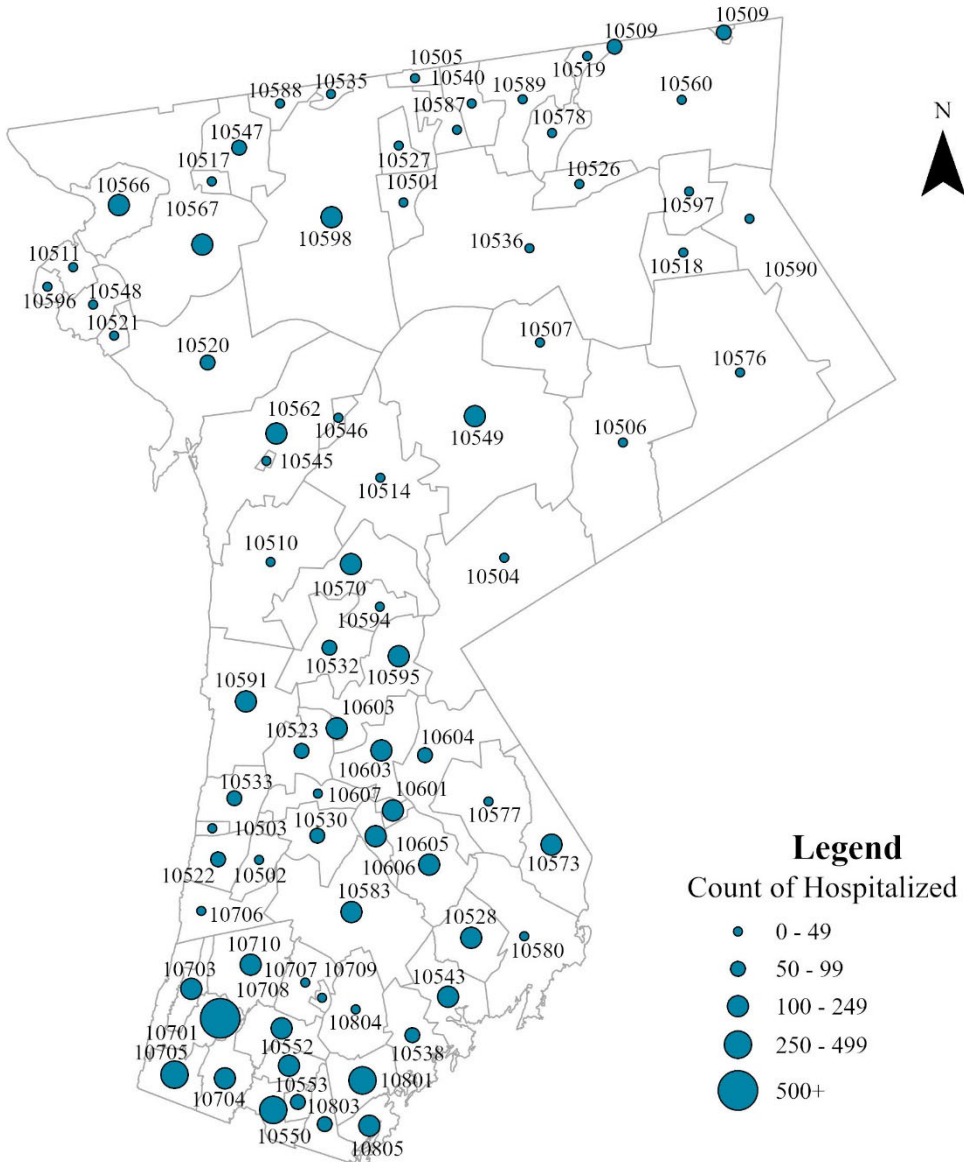
The overall number of hospitalizations due to mental/behavioral health diagnoses was at its peak during the beginning of the year in January. Aside from lows around the 400s in April and December of 2020, the majority of the year fluctuated around 600 per month.

Number of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses by Admit Month, Westchester County Residents, 2020



Geographic Distribution

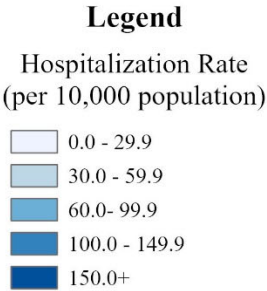
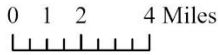
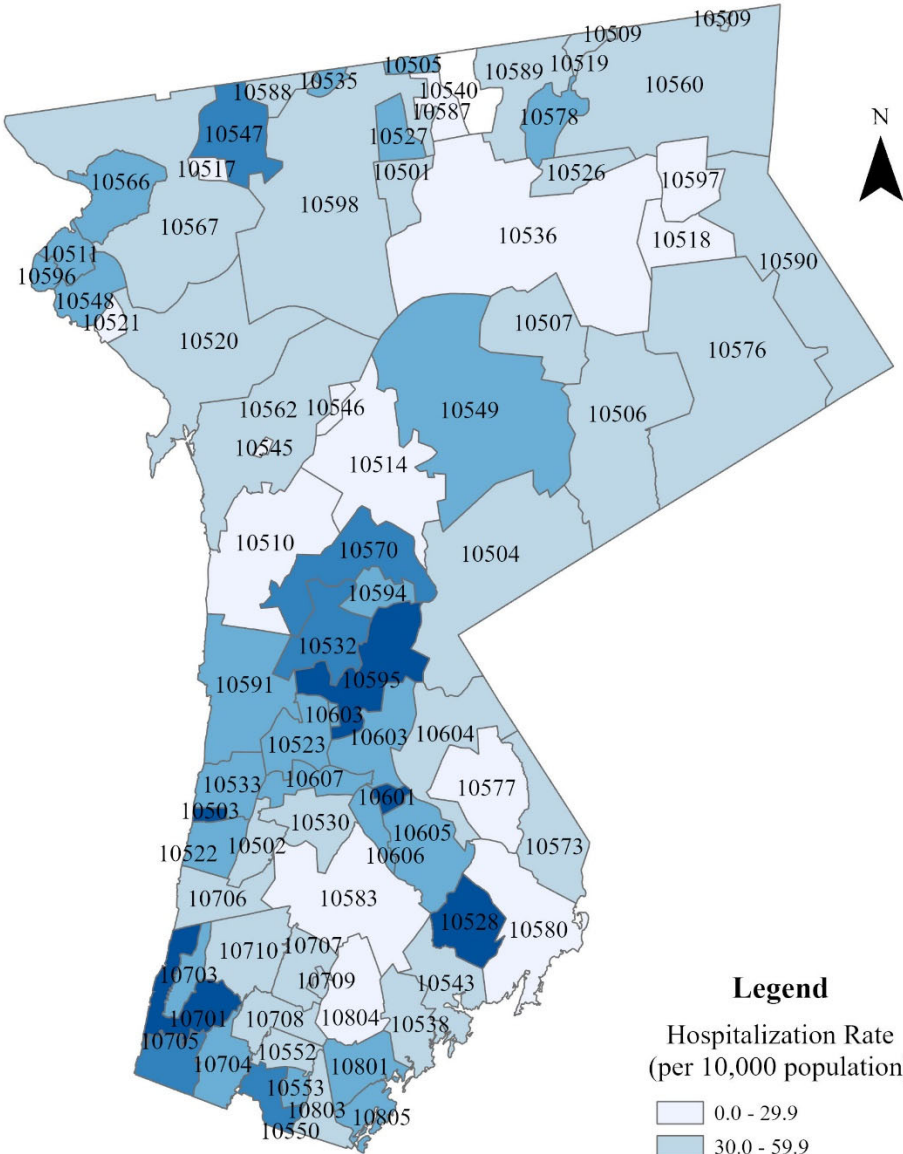
Number of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses by Patient Residential ZIP Code, Westchester County Residents, 2020



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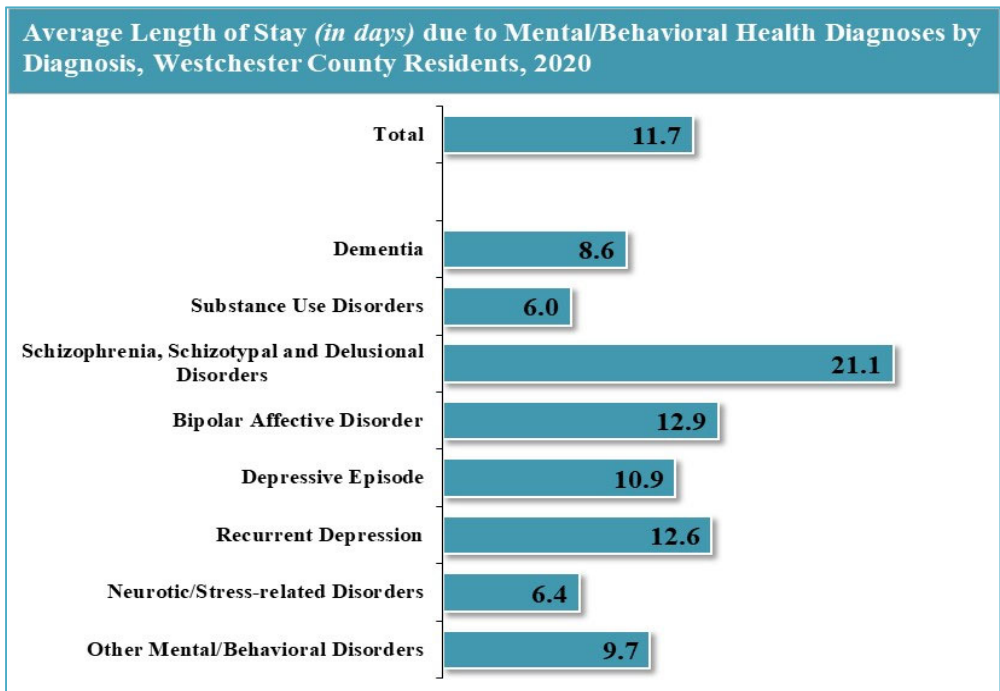
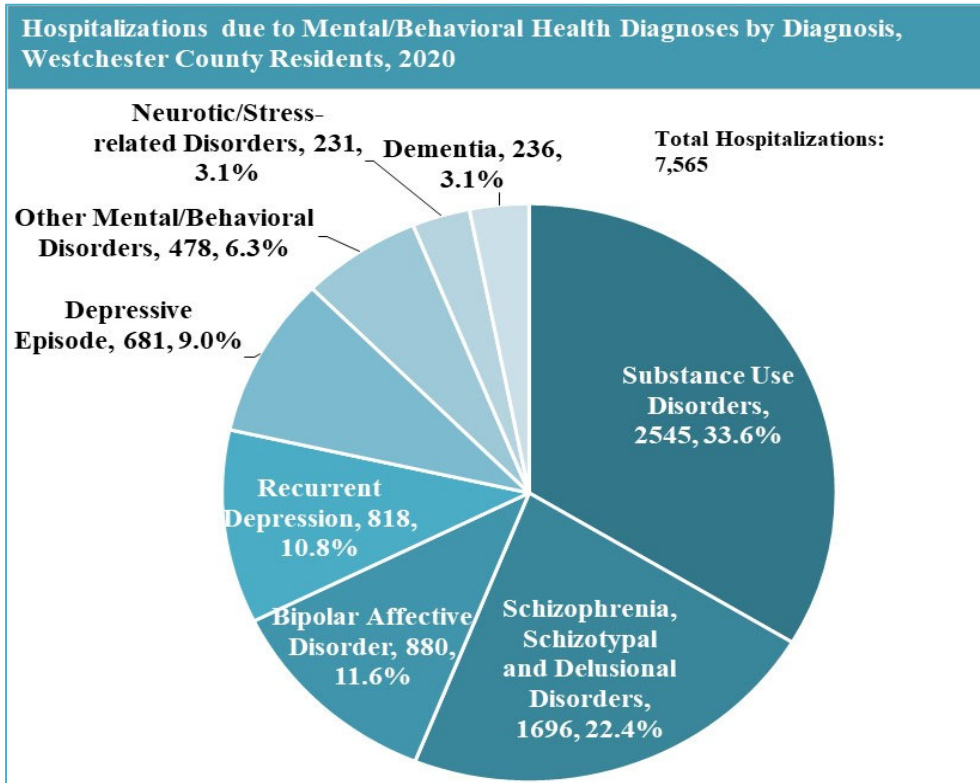
Geographic Distribution

Rate of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Health Diagnoses by Patient Residential ZIP Code, Westchester County Residents, 2020



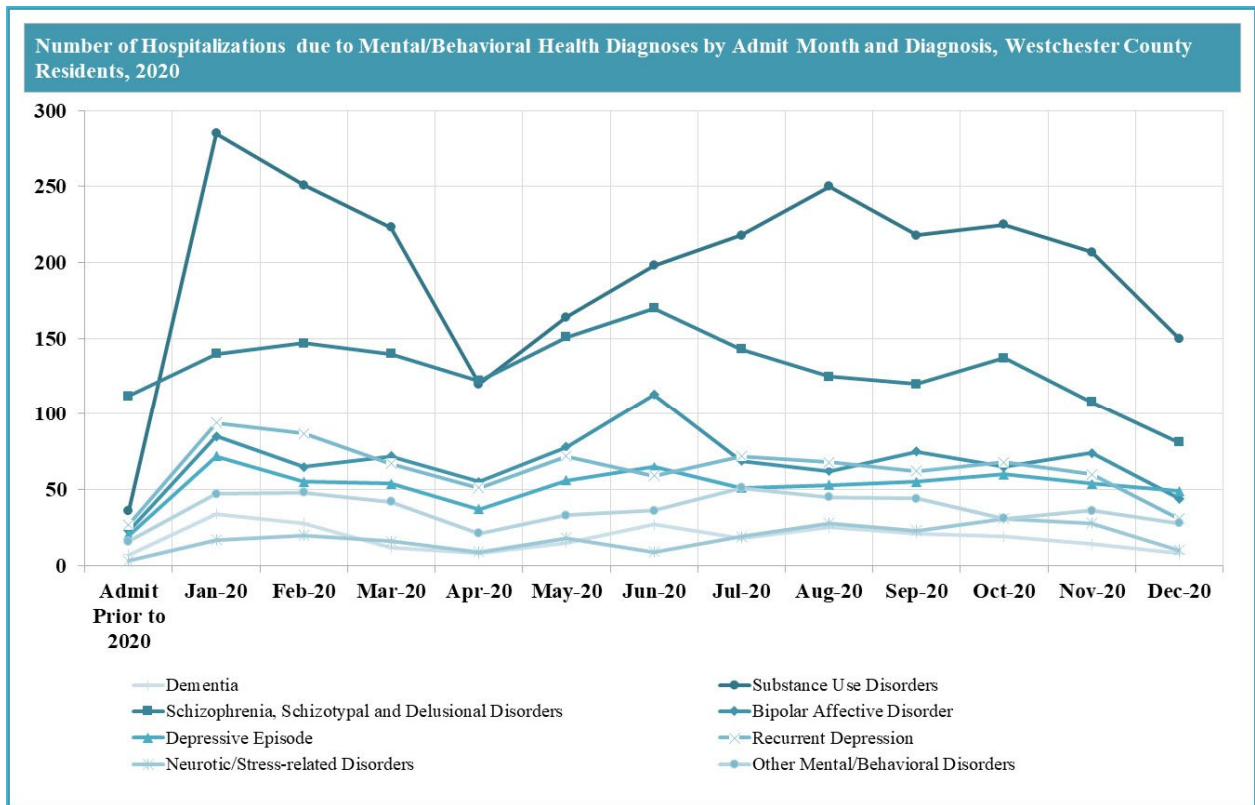
Diagnosis Type

Substance use disorders and schizophrenic/delusional disorders were the top two mental/behavioral health diagnoses resulting in hospitalization in 2020. The overall average length of stay was 11.7 days—which varied by diagnoses type.



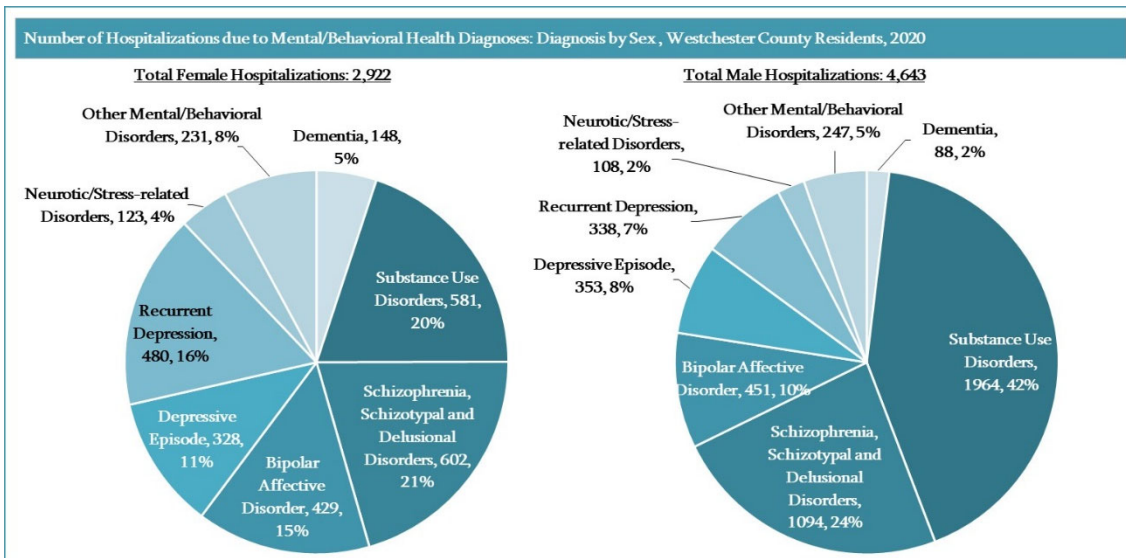
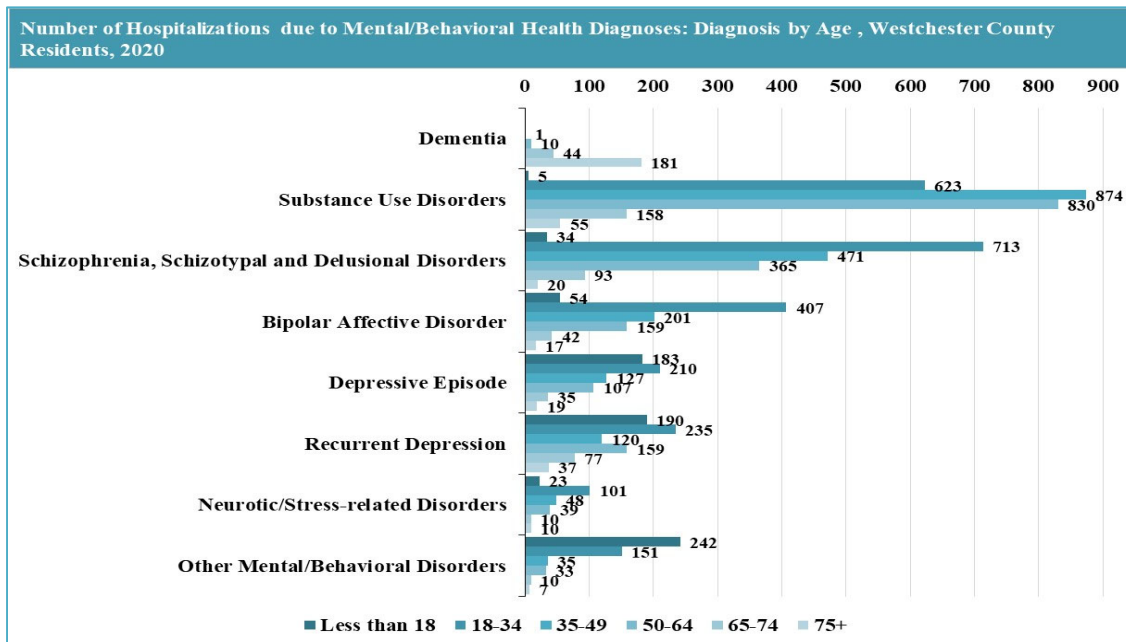
Monthly Distribution by Diagnosis Type

The diagnosis specific trends mimic the overall trend by varying degree of frequency, while continuing to illustrate the two primary drivers of the trend as substance use diagnoses and schizophrenic/delusional diagnoses.



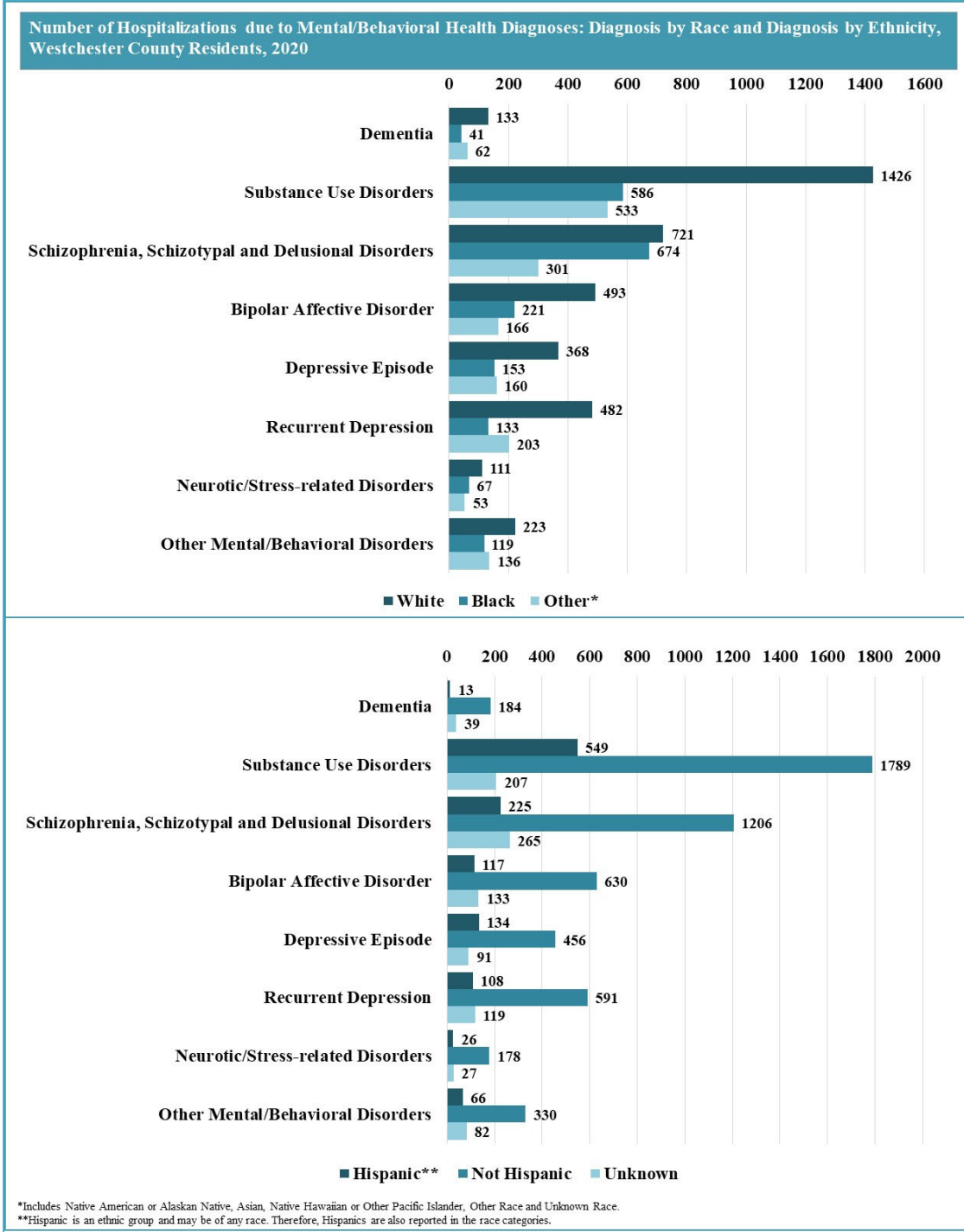
Demographics by Diagnosis Type

When distributed by age, dementia related hospitalizations were more common among the elderly, schizophrenia and mood diagnoses were more prevalent among younger age groups, and substance use diagnoses affected both the young and middle-aged. While a majority of diagnosis types were with similar patterns among males and females, males had a higher proportion of hospitalizations due to substance use and schizophrenic/delusional diagnoses, and females had a greater proportion of depression hospitalizations.



Demographics by Diagnosis Type

White or Non-Hispanic individuals made up the majority of hospitalizations, especially among those admitted for substance use diagnoses.



Facility Location

Of those hospitalized for mental/behavioral diagnoses, 88.0% occurred in Westchester County facilities, while 12% occurred in facilities located in either New York City or other surrounding counties in New York State.

| Distribution of Hospitalizations due to Mental/Behavioral Disorders by Facility, Westchester County Residents, 2020 | | |
|--|------------------|----------|
| Facility Name | Frequency | % |
| Westchester County | | |
| ST JOSEPH'S MC-ST VINCENTS WESTCHESTER DIVISION | 1751 | 23.1% |
| WESTCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER | 1068 | 14.1% |
| SJRH - PARK CARE PAVILION | 902 | 11.9% |
| ST JOSEPH'S MEDICAL CENTER | 676 | 8.9% |
| NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL - WESTCHESTER DIVISION | 567 | 7.5% |
| PHELPS HOSPITAL | 430 | 5.7% |
| MONTEFIORE MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL | 396 | 5.2% |
| NORTHERN WESTCHESTER HOSPITAL | 309 | 4.1% |
| WHITE PLAINS HOSPITAL CENTER | 218 | 2.9% |
| NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN LAWRENCE HOSPITAL | 106 | 1.4% |
| SJRH - ST JOHNS DIVISION | 83 | 1.1% |
| NEWYORK-PRESBYTERIAN/HUDSON VALLEY HOSPITAL | 75 | 1.0% |
| MONTEFIORE NEW ROCHELLE HOSPITAL | 65 | 0.9% |
| Other* | 9 | 0.1% |
| New York City Counties | | |
| MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER - HENRY & LUCY MOSES DIV | 73 | 1.0% |
| JACOBI MEDICAL CENTER | 58 | 0.8% |
| BRONXCARE HOSPITAL CENTER | 49 | 0.6% |
| MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER-WAKEFIELD HOSPITAL | 40 | 0.5% |
| SBH HEALTH SYSTEM | 35 | 0.5% |
| BELLEVUE HOSPITAL CENTER | 34 | 0.4% |
| MOUNT SINAI BETH ISRAEL | 29 | 0.4% |
| NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL - COLUMBIA PRESBYTERIAN CENTER | 27 | 0.4% |
| CALVARY HOSPITAL INC | 25 | 0.3% |
| LONG ISLAND JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER | 22 | 0.3% |
| Other* | 150 | 2.0% |
| Other Surrounding NYS Counties | | |
| MONTEFIORE NYACK HOSPITAL | 106 | 1.4% |
| PUTNAM HOSPITAL CENTER | 85 | 1.1% |
| MID-HUDSON VALLEY DIVISION OF WESTCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER | 71 | 0.9% |
| GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL OF SUFFERN | 41 | 0.5% |
| Other* | 65 | 0.9% |

*Note: 'Other' denotes facilities with less than 20 cases per location.

Data Notes

Information on hospitalizations comes from the Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) data for the year 2020. SPARCS was implemented by the New York State Department of Health in 1979, with the cooperation and initial financial support of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. SPARCS receives, processes, stores, and analyzes inpatient hospitalization data from hospitals in New York State and outpatient data from hospitals with emergency departments, hospitals providing ambulatory surgery services, and all other facilities providing ambulatory surgery services.

To protect patient privacy, any personal identifiers are omitted from the SPARCS data set, such as patient names, individual medical record numbers, and detailed residence addresses. Data reported are the number of cases of diseases or conditions requiring hospitalization, rather than individual patients.

Due to the fact that the SPARCS data is continually being updated, the completeness of reporting by individual facilities varies over time. All SPARCS tables included in this data brief reflect the information as of July 2022.

Hospitalizations: Cases admitted to an acute-care hospital. Data are extracted from the inpatient data files.

Length of Stay: SPARCS calculates a length of stay for each discharge record by subtracting the date of admission from the date of discharge. If a patient is admitted and discharged the same day, the length of stay is one day.

Principal Diagnosis: The principal diagnosis is the condition chiefly responsible for causing the admission of the patient into the hospital for care. Because it represents the reason for the patient's stay and reflects clinical findings discovered during the patient's stay, it may not necessarily have been the diagnosis which represented the greatest length of stay, the greatest consumption of hospital resources, or the most life-threatening condition. It may also differ from the admitting diagnosis.

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) for Selected Hospitalizations:

| Disease Category | ICD-10 Code |
|---|--------------------|
| Mental & Behavioral Disorders | F00-F99 |
| Mental Disorders due to Physiological Conditions | F00-F09 |
| Substance Abuse Disorders | F10-F19 |
| Alcohol Related | F10 |
| Opioid Related | F11 |
| Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders | F20-F29 |
| Mood Disorders | F30-F39 |
| Neurotic Stress Related Somatoform Disorders | F40-F48 |
| Eating Disorders | F50 |
| Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders | F51-F99 |