



DUTCHESS COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2025 – 2030

Dutchess County Department of Health

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DUTCHESS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dutchess County's Community Health Assessment, in conjunction with the Mid-Hudson Regional Community Health Assessment, offers a comprehensive view of the county's health landscape, shaped by local data, regional comparisons, and community input. With nearly 300,000 residents across 30 municipalities, the county includes a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities. The City of Poughkeepsie is the most racially and ethnically diverse, while other towns remain predominantly non-Hispanic White. Educational attainment is generally high, though some areas report elevated rates of residents without a high school diploma. Household income varies widely, with notable economic disparities, and language diversity is increasing, especially in areas with larger Hispanic populations.

There is a strong need to focus on chronic disease and mental and behavioral health. Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death, and conditions like hypertension, diabetes, and obesity contribute to and worsen cardiovascular outcomes. Mental health conditions, including depression, anxiety, and substance or alcohol use, are linked to chronic disease. Individuals with mental health challenges are more likely to experience physical health issues, underscoring the need to address both together.

Disparities exist across both sectors, particularly between the urban-suburban west and rural east, among racial and ethnic groups, and between residents with and without disabilities. These disparities are reflected in rates of preventable hospitalizations, premature death, opioid overdose, primary care participation, and access to mental health services.

To address these challenges, Dutchess County must ensure residents have access to sufficient, competent health providers who support both prevention and management. Areas of focus may include cardiovascular disease, cancer screening, respiratory conditions like asthma, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, childhood immunizations, mental health, suicide and self-harm, opioid overdose, and behavioral health factors such as diet, exercise, smoking, and substance use.

Community engagement shaped the assessment. The Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Survey revealed disparities in physical and mental health, especially among renters, younger adults, and households with disabilities. Residents expressed concerns about access to essentials and health care. Informal polling confirmed priorities: mental wellbeing and substance use, access to care, and children's health. A partner survey identified food insecurity, provider shortages, and housing as top issues, with barriers including low health literacy, transportation, and lack of awareness of services.

Community collaboration can be seen through partnership, as shown by the Mobile Health Unit, which brings together community partners to reach underserved areas. Additionally, the Community Health Summit brought stakeholders together to discuss strategies for improving access and support, emphasizing collaboration, prevention, and equity.

This assessment lays the foundation for Dutchess County's Community Health Improvement Plan, focused on reducing disparities, strengthening partnerships, and improving health outcomes across all communities.

MID-HUDSON REGION COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

This document is intended to serve as a Dutchess County specific companion to the Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Assessment (MHRCHA), which is a collaborative assessment built through partnership between the seven counties of the Mid-Hudson Region: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. The MHRCHA provides a comprehensive analysis of county, region, and state level data to help provide context for and comparison to Dutchess County data.

The full Mid-Hudson Region Community Assessment is available at dutchessny.gov/healthydutchess.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION – DUTCHESS COUNTY

Dutchess County is in the center of the Mid-Hudson Region, midway between New York City and New York State’s capital, Albany. The western border includes 30 miles of Hudson River shoreline. Connecticut forms the eastern border. At the north, Dutchess County is bordered by Columbia County, with Putnam County at the south. Dutchess County is 825 square miles, made up of 30 municipalities, including two cities, 20 towns, and eight villages. Dutchess County has 13 public school districts and is also home to five colleges and universities. The southwestern region of Dutchess County is the most densely populated part of the county and includes the cities of Beacon and the county seat, Poughkeepsie. The rest of the county is predominantly suburban and rural.

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The total population of Dutchess County in 2023 was 297,144, with the largest municipalities being the Town of Poughkeepsie (45,458), the City of Poughkeepsie (31,778), East Fishkill (29,720), and Wappinger (28,203). In contrast, the smallest populations were found in villages such as Millbrook (1,316), Tivoli (892), and Millerton (801) [see Table 1]. These figures reflect a mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities across the county.

Age distribution shows a balanced demographic, with 18.6% of the population under 18 and a significant portion aged 50–69. The Town of Poughkeepsie and East Fishkill have large working-age populations, while villages like Millerton and Tivoli have higher proportions of young adults aged 20–29. Conversely, towns such as Rhinebeck and Stanford have older populations, with over 20% aged 60 and above [see Table 2].

Racial and ethnic diversity varies widely. The City of Poughkeepsie is the most diverse, with only 34.5% identifying as non-Hispanic White, and significant Black (31.3%) and Hispanic (24.6%) populations. In contrast, towns like Clinton (91.2% White) and Milan (86.5% White) remain predominantly non-Hispanic White. Hispanic populations are most concentrated in Wappingers Falls (30.1%) and the City of Poughkeepsie [see Table 3].

Educational attainment across the county is relatively high, with 39.7% of adults holding a bachelor’s or graduate degree. The village of Rhinebeck (34.4%) and the village of Red Hook (37.6%) lead in graduate/professional degrees, while Millerton and Amenia have higher shares of residents without a high school diploma, 13.8% and 7.7%, respectively [see Table 5].

Household income levels show stark contrasts. East Fishkill (29.3%), Clinton (30.8%), and Beekman (25.9%) have the highest proportions of households earning over \$200,000. On the other end, the City of Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, and Wappingers Falls have the highest shares of households earning less than \$25,000, indicating economic disparities within the county [see Table 7].

Language use reflects growing diversity. While 84.1% of residents speak only English at home, municipalities like Wappingers Falls (29.6%) and the City of Poughkeepsie (22.4%) have the highest proportions of residents speaking a language other than English, primarily Spanish. In contrast, towns like Pine Plains and Milan report over 94% English-only speakers [see Table 9].

POPULATION

Table 1

Dutchess County Population by Municipality, 2023

Municipality	Total Population
Dutchess County	297144
Beacon city	14629
Poughkeepsie city	31778
Amenia town	3825
Beekman town	14057
Clinton town	4061
Dover town	8395
East Fishkill town	29720
Fishkill town	22986
Hyde Park town	21091
LaGrange town	16228
Milan town	2397
North East town	2974
Pawling town	8016
Pine Plains town	2116
Pleasant Valley town	9790
Poughkeepsie town	45458
Red Hook town	11062
Rhinebeck town	7606
Stanford town	3673
Union Vale town	4581
Wappinger town	28203
Washington town	4498
Fishkill village	2193
Millbrook village	1316
Millerton village	801
Pawling village	2006
Red Hook village	2119
Rhinebeck village	2674
Tivoli village	892
Wappingers Falls village	5694

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0101

AGE

Table 2

Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Age, 2023

	< 5	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	13613 (4.6)	14448 (4.9)	37031 (12.5)	38178 (12.8)	35520 (12.0)
Beacon city	715 (4.9)	546 (3.7)	1894 (12.9)	1244 (8.5)	2393 (16.4)
Poughkeepsie city	1685 (5.3)	1500 (4.7)	3690 (11.6)	5000 (15.7)	4988 (15.7)
Amenia town	175 (4.6)	261 (6.8)	488 (12.8)	459 (12.0)	278 (7.3)
Beekman town	865 (6.2)	778 (5.5)	1666 (11.9)	1410 (10.0)	1996 (14.2)
Clinton town	125 (3.1)	223 (5.5)	406 (10.0)	232 (5.7)	281 (6.9)
Dover town	294 (3.5)	343 (4.1)	1006 (12.0)	1244 (14.8)	1034 (12.3)
East Fishkill town	1673 (5.6)	1756 (5.9)	4301 (14.5)	3405 (11.5)	3182 (10.7)
Fishkill town	1070 (4.7)	976 (4.2)	1756 (7.6)	2677 (11.6)	3747 (16.3)
Hyde Park town	759 (3.6)	687 (3.3)	3468 (16.4)	2965 (14.1)	2072 (9.8)
LaGrange town	881 (5.4)	900 (5.5)	2213 (13.6)	1866 (11.5)	1910 (11.8)
Milan town	89 (3.7)	112 (4.7)	232 (9.7)	227 (9.5)	225 (9.4)
North East town	155 (5.2)	103 (3.5)	255 (8.6)	308 (10.4)	256 (8.6)
Pawling town	348 (4.3)	496 (6.2)	980 (12.2)	856 (10.7)	725 (9.0)
Pine Plains town	97 (4.6)	74 (3.5)	287 (13.6)	183 (8.6)	162 (7.7)
Pleasant Valley town	585 (6.0)	497 (5.1)	797 (8.1)	1156 (11.8)	1417 (14.5)
Poughkeepsie town	2001 (4.4)	2314 (5.1)	6287 (13.8)	7672 (16.9)	5127 (11.3)
Red Hook town	349 (3.2)	659 (6.0)	2074 (18.7)	1454 (13.1)	930 (8.4)
Rhinebeck town	125 (1.6)	219 (2.9)	620 (8.2)	626 (8.2)	401 (5.3)
Stanford town	168 (4.6)	145 (3.9)	342 (9.3)	262 (7.1)	463 (12.6)
Union Vale town	212 (4.6)	524 (11.4)	541 (11.8)	450 (9.8)	441 (9.6)
Wappinger town	1101 (3.9)	1158 (4.1)	3395 (12.0)	4115 (14.6)	3083 (10.9)
Washington town	141 (3.1)	177 (3.9)	333 (7.4)	367 (8.2)	409 (9.1)
Fishkill village	89 (4.1)	38 (1.7)	210 (9.6)	216 (9.8)	357 (16.3)
Millbrook village	55 (4.2)	11 (0.8)	62 (4.7)	80 (6.1)	160 (12.2)
Millerton village	63 (7.9)	22 (2.7)	85 (10.6)	178 (22.2)	66 (8.2)
Pawling village	130 (6.5)	141 (7.0)	165 (8.2)	243 (12.1)	384 (19.1)
Red Hook village	73 (3.4)	112 (5.3)	235 (11.1)	265 (12.5)	213 (10.1)
Rhinebeck village	91 (3.4)	92 (3.4)	234 (8.8)	235 (8.8)	227 (8.5)
Tivoli village	14 (1.6)	56 (6.3)	135 (15.1)	207 (23.2)	50 (5.6)
Wappingers Falls village	171 (3.0)	105 (1.8)	672 (11.8)	862 (15.1)	707 (12.4)

Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Age, 2023 (continued)

	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	> 80	<18
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	36796 (12.4)	43025 (14.5)	41707 (14.0)	23935 (8.1)	12891 (4.3)	55342 (18.6)
Beacon city	2553 (17.5)	2269 (15.5)	1615 (11.0)	881 (6.0)	519 (3.5)	2929 (20.0)
Poughkeepsie city	4274 (13.4)	3232 (10.2)	3733 (11.7)	2319 (7.3)	1357 (4.3)	6126 (19.3)
Amenia town	791 (20.7)	429 (11.2)	477 (12.5)	265 (6.9)	202 (5.3)	780 (20.4)
Beekman town	2045 (14.5)	2132 (15.2)	1932 (13.7)	990 (7.0)	243 (1.7)	2959 (21.1)
Clinton town	560 (13.8)	652 (16.1)	678 (16.7)	625 (15.4)	279 (6.9)	664 (16.4)
Dover town	814 (9.7)	1472 (17.5)	1464 (17.4)	613 (7.3)	111 (1.3)	1434 (17.1)
East Fishkill town	3525 (11.9)	4954 (16.7)	3979 (13.4)	2110 (7.1)	835 (2.8)	7057 (23.7)
Fishkill town	2935 (12.8)	3244 (14.1)	3220 (14.0)	2232 (9.7)	1129 (4.9)	3617 (15.7)
Hyde Park town	2172 (10.3)	3224 (15.3)	2609 (12.4)	2106 (10.0)	1029 (4.9)	3563 (16.9)
LaGrange town	2395 (14.8)	2267 (14)	2091 (12.9)	1041 (6.4)	664 (4.1)	3557 (21.9)
Milan town	282 (11.8)	423 (17.6)	517 (21.6)	185 (7.7)	105 (4.4)	375 (15.6)
North East town	372 (12.5)	373 (12.5)	650 (21.9)	384 (12.9)	118 (4.0)	475 (16.0)
Pawling town	756 (9.4)	1412 (17.6)	1463 (18.3)	534 (6.7)	446 (5.6)	1710 (21.3)
Pine Plains town	183 (8.6)	325 (15.4)	467 (22.1)	199 (9.4)	139 (6.6)	338 (16.0)
Pleasant Valley town	1144 (11.7)	1509 (15.4)	1331 (13.6)	855 (8.7)	499 (5.1)	1802 (18.4)
Poughkeepsie town	4808 (10.6)	5851 (12.9)	6137 (13.5)	3300 (7.3)	1961 (4.3)	7503 (16.5)
Red Hook town	1292 (11.7)	1560 (14.1)	1454 (13.1)	844 (7.6)	446 (4.0)	2175 (19.7)
Rhinebeck town	991 (13.0)	1176 (15.5)	1565 (20.6)	1174 (15.4)	709 (9.3)	864 (11.4)
Stanford town	412 (11.2)	616 (16.8)	799 (21.8)	310 (8.4)	156 (4.2)	589 (16.0)
Union Vale town	555 (12.1)	687 (15.0)	698 (15.2)	281 (6.1)	192 (4.2)	1082 (23.6)
Wappinger town	3503 (12.4)	4378 (15.5)	4175 (14.8)	1972 (7.0)	1323 (4.7)	5159 (18.3)
Washington town	434 (9.6)	840 (18.7)	653 (14.5)	715 (15.9)	429 (9.5)	584 (13.0)
Fishkill village	281 (12.8)	281 (12.8)	320 (14.6)	211 (9.6)	190 (8.7)	329 (15.0)
Millbrook village	70 (5.3)	265 (20.1)	156 (11.9)	368 (28.0)	89 (6.8)	118 (9.0)
Millerton village	86 (10.7)	75 (9.4)	112 (14.0)	90 (11.2)	24 (3.0)	140 (17.5)
Pawling village	163 (8.1)	261 (13.0)	277 (13.8)	162 (8.1)	80 (4.0)	426 (21.2)
Red Hook village	288 (13.6)	268 (12.6)	342 (16.1)	167 (7.9)	156 (7.4)	379 (17.9)
Rhinebeck village	392 (14.7)	309 (11.6)	487 (18.2)	405 (15.1)	202 (7.6)	341 (12.8)
Tivoli village	104 (11.7)	87 (9.8)	128 (14.3)	80 (9.0)	31 (3.5)	183 (20.5)
Wappingers Falls village	641 (11.3)	779 (13.7)	865 (15.2)	440 (7.7)	452 (7.9)	926 (16.3)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0101

RACE/ETHNICITY

Table 3

Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Race/Ethnicity, 2023

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic Other	Non-Hispanic, 2 or more races
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	199670 (67.2)	28024 (9.4)	10044 (3.4)	2545 (0.9)	12708 (4.3)
Beacon city	9402 (64.3)	1589 (10.9)	204 (1.4)	61 (0.4)	536 (3.7)
Poughkeepsie city	10968 (34.5)	9947 (31.3)	454 (1.4)	398 (1.3)	2173 (6.8)
Amenia town	2886 (75.5)	77 (2.0)	15 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	75 (2.0)
Beekman town	9573 (68.1)	1924 (13.7)	289 (2.1)	31 (0.2)	315 (2.2)
Clinton town	3705 (91.2)	112 (2.8)	45 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	20 (0.5)
Dover town	5828 (69.4)	376 (4.5)	136 (1.6)	12 (0.1)	561 (6.7)
East Fishkill town	21446 (72.2)	796 (2.7)	1551 (5.2)	341 (1.2)	1495 (5)
Fishkill town	15483 (67.4)	2345 (10.2)	961 (4.2)	64 (0.3)	908 (4.0)
Hyde Park town	15940 (75.6)	2027 (9.6)	494 (2.3)	212 (1.0)	951 (4.5)
LaGrange town	11604 (71.5)	847 (5.2)	542 (3.3)	108 (0.7)	681 (4.2)
Milan town	2074 (86.5)	11 (0.5)	64 (2.7)	22 (0.9)	141 (5.9)
North East town	2095 (70.4)	115 (3.9)	127 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	137 (4.6)
Pawling town	5958 (74.3)	270 (3.4)	104 (1.3)	102 (1.3)	343 (4.3)
Pine Plains town	1764 (83.4)	15 (0.7)	36 (1.7)	44 (2.1)	81 (3.8)
Pleasant Valley town	7656 (78.2)	275 (2.8)	135 (1.4)	72 (0.7)	498 (5.1)
Poughkeepsie town	29254 (64.4)	4956 (10.9)	3038 (6.7)	242 (0.5)	1782 (3.9)
Red Hook town	8915 (80.6)	357 (3.2)	269 (2.4)	137 (1.2)	667 (6.0)
Rhinebeck town	6441 (84.7)	233 (3.1)	173 (2.3)	48 (0.6)	150 (2.0)
Stanford town	3008 (81.9)	33 (0.9)	118 (3.2)	32 (0.9)	173 (4.7)
Union Vale town	3611 (78.8)	125 (2.7)	153 (3.3)	13 (0.3)	180 (3.9)
Wappinger town	18182 (64.5)	1564 (5.6)	1049 (3.7)	606 (2.2)	707 (2.5)
Washington town	3877 (86.2)	30 (0.7)	87 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	134 (3.0)
Fishkill village	1599 (72.9)	201 (9.2)	60 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	94 (4.3)
Millbrook village	1135 (86.3)	8 (0.6)	67 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	50 (3.8)
Millerton village	396 (49.4)	7 (0.9)	68 (8.5)	0 (0.0)	42 (5.2)
Pawling village	1429 (71.2)	60 (3)	93 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	83 (4.1)
Red Hook village	1840 (86.8)	44 (2.1)	30 (1.4)	35 (1.7)	90 (4.3)
Rhinebeck village	2067 (77.3)	58 (2.2)	96 (3.6)	48 (1.8)	78 (2.9)
Tivoli village	746 (83.6)	1 (0.1)	16 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.6)
Wappingers Falls village	3414 (60)	266 (4.7)	146 (2.6)	68 (1.2)	115 (2.0)

Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Race/Ethnicity, 2023 (continued)

	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Asian	Hispanic Other	Hispanic, 2 or more races
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	10834 (3.7)	1359 (0.5)	158 (0.1)	15478 (5.2)	16324 (5.5)
Beacon city	590 (4.0)	253 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	1103 (7.5)	891 (6.1)
Poughkeepsie city	1153 (3.6)	298 (0.9)	3 (0.0)	2712 (8.5)	3672 (11.6)
Amenia town	28 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	489 (12.8)	255 (6.7)
Beekman town	486 (3.5)	54 (0.4)	16 (0.1)	733 (5.2)	636 (4.5)
Clinton town	60 (1.5)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	15 (0.4)	103 (2.5)
Dover town	615 (7.3)	18 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	673 (8.0)	176 (2.1)
East Fishkill town	732 (2.5)	57 (0.2)	22 (0.1)	1140 (3.8)	2140 (7.2)
Fishkill town	1186 (5.2)	50 (0.2)	17 (0.1)	928 (4.0)	1044 (4.5)
Hyde Park town	377 (1.8)	44 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	579 (2.8)	467 (2.2)
LaGrange town	566 (3.5)	9 (0.1)	22 (0.1)	928 (5.7)	921 (5.7)
Milan town	8 (0.3)	15 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	29 (1.2)	33 (1.4)
North East town	43 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	440 (14.8)	17 (0.6)
Pawling town	222 (2.8)	47 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	553 (6.9)	417 (5.2)
Pine Plains town	36 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	37 (1.8)	103 (4.9)
Pleasant Valley town	435 (4.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	226 (2.3)	493 (5.0)
Poughkeepsie town	1821 (4.0)	263 (0.6)	4 (0.0)	2019 (4.4)	2079 (4.6)
Red Hook town	394 (3.6)	32 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	155 (1.4)	136 (1.2)
Rhinebeck town	150 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	183 (2.4)	228 (3.0)
Stanford town	45 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	177 (4.8)	87 (2.4)
Union Vale town	89 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	74 (1.6)	37 (0.8)	299 (6.5)
Wappinger town	1695 (6.0)	201 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	2281 (8.1)	1918 (6.8)
Washington town	103 (2.3)	17 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	41 (0.9)	209 (4.7)
Fishkill village	48 (2.2)	24 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	75 (3.4)	92 (4.2)
Millbrook village	14 (1.1)	17 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	25 (1.9)	0 (0.0)
Millerton village	3 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	281 (35.1)	4 (0.5)
Pawling village	25 (1.3)	22 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	287 (14.3)	7 (0.4)
Red Hook village	85 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (1.8)	23 (2.6)
Rhinebeck village	42 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	144 (5.4)	141 (5.3)
Tivoli village	46 (2.2)	7 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	27 (1.3)	0 (0.0)
Wappingers Falls village	463 (8.1)	152 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	891 (15.7)	179 (3.1)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B03002

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 4

Dutchess County Population 25 Years and Older by Municipality, 2023

Municipality	Population 25 Years and Older
Dutchess County	211380
Beacon city	11004
Poughkeepsie city	22622
Amenia town	2732
Beekman town	10118
Clinton town	3180
Dover town	6284
East Fishkill town	20012
Fishkill town	18114
Hyde Park town	14452
LaGrange town	11315
Milan town	1879
North East town	2245
Pawling town	5814
Pine Plains town	1610
Pleasant Valley town	7191
Poughkeepsie town	29323
Red Hook town	6860
Rhinebeck town	6484
Stanford town	2893
Union Vale town	3001
Wappinger town	20570
Washington town	3677
Fishkill village	1791
Millbrook village	1151
Millerton village	536
Pawling village	1512
Red Hook village	1551
Tivoli village	488
Rhinebeck village	2179
Wappingers Falls village	4220

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501

Table 5**Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Educational Attainment Among Residents 25 Years and Older, 2023**

	Less than 9 th grade	9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	High school graduate or equivalent	Some college, no degree
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	6262 (3.0)	11055 (5.2)	52992 (25.1)	35689 (16.9)
Beacon city	303 (2.8)	894 (8.1)	2336 (21.2)	1726 (15.7)
Poughkeepsie city	1228 (5.4)	1646 (7.3)	6842 (30.2)	3956 (17.5)
Amenia town	210 (7.7)	242 (8.9)	941 (34.4)	330 (12.1)
Beekman town	375 (3.7)	1065 (10.5)	2635 (26.0)	1483 (14.7)
Clinton town	233 (7.3)	98 (3.1)	598 (18.8)	366 (11.5)
Dover town	219 (3.5)	422 (6.7)	1887 (30.0)	1440 (22.9)
East Fishkill town	183 (0.9)	791 (4.0)	4650 (23.2)	3434 (17.2)
Fishkill town	351 (1.9)	1436 (7.9)	4477 (24.7)	3123 (17.2)
Hyde Park town	412 (2.9)	560 (3.9)	4863 (33.6)	2123 (14.7)
LaGrange town	249 (2.2)	368 (3.3)	2462 (21.8)	2232 (19.7)
Milan town	17 (0.9)	112 (6.0)	323 (17.2)	266 (14.2)
North East town	118 (5.3)	84 (3.7)	592 (26.4)	222 (9.9)
Pawling town	230 (4.0)	162 (2.8)	1517 (26.1)	911 (15.7)
Pine Plains town	67 (4.2)	99 (6.1)	505 (31.4)	213 (13.2)
Pleasant Valley town	64 (0.9)	169 (2.4)	2225 (30.9)	1209 (16.8)
Poughkeepsie town	806 (2.7)	1277 (4.4)	6417 (21.9)	4901 (16.7)
Red Hook town	109 (1.6)	122 (1.8)	1357 (19.8)	920 (13.4)
Rhinebeck town	145 (2.2)	194 (3.0)	1111 (17.1)	1063 (16.4)
Stanford town	59 (2.0)	91 (3.1)	619 (21.4)	329 (11.4)
Union Vale town	42 (1.4)	25 (0.8)	645 (21.5)	451 (15.0)
Wappinger town	772 (3.8)	1113 (5.4)	5067 (24.6)	4279 (20.8)
Washington town	70 (1.9)	85 (2.3)	923 (25.1)	712 (19.4)
Fishkill village	62 (3.5)	115 (6.4)	353 (19.7)	292 (16.3)
Millbrook village	14 (1.2)	24 (2.1)	247 (21.5)	228 (19.8)
Millerton village	74 (13.8)	64 (11.9)	141 (26.3)	98 (18.3)
Pawling village	150 (9.9)	26 (1.7)	421 (27.8)	222 (14.7)
Red Hook village	10 (0.6)	67 (4.3)	300 (19.3)	128 (8.3)
Rhinebeck village	24 (1.1)	113 (5.2)	296 (13.6)	326 (15)
Tivoli village	9 (1.8)	3 (0.6)	80 (16.4)	77 (15.8)
Wappingers Falls village	358 (8.5)	513 (12.2)	1191 (28.2)	1027 (24.3)

Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Educational Attainment Among Residents 25 Years and Older, 2023
(continued)

	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	21410 (10.1)	44414 (21.0)	39558 (18.7)
Beacon city	815 (7.4)	2596 (23.6)	2334 (21.2)
Poughkeepsie city	1832 (8.1)	3762 (16.6)	3356 (14.8)
Amenia town	219 (8.0)	423 (15.5)	367 (13.4)
Beekman town	877 (8.7)	1910 (18.9)	1773 (17.5)
Clinton town	328 (10.3)	629 (19.8)	928 (29.2)
Dover town	614 (9.8)	1169 (18.6)	533 (8.5)
East Fishkill town	1775 (8.9)	5005 (25.0)	4174 (20.9)
Fishkill town	1648 (9.1)	3967 (21.9)	3112 (17.2)
Hyde Park town	1731 (12.0)	2792 (19.3)	1971 (13.6)
LaGrange town	1111 (9.8)	2416 (21.4)	2477 (21.9)
Milan town	223 (11.9)	546 (29.1)	392 (20.9)
North East town	293 (13.1)	465 (20.7)	471 (21.0)
Pawling town	480 (8.3)	1552 (26.7)	962 (16.5)
Pine Plains town	129 (8.0)	319 (19.8)	278 (17.3)
Pleasant Valley town	765 (10.6)	1372 (19.1)	1387 (19.3)
Poughkeepsie town	3363 (11.5)	6595 (22.5)	5964 (20.3)
Red Hook town	623 (9.1)	1666 (24.3)	2063 (30.1)
Rhinebeck town	699 (10.8)	1425 (22.0)	1847 (28.5)
Stanford town	461 (15.9)	661 (22.8)	673 (23.3)
Union Vale town	458 (15.3)	681 (22.7)	699 (23.3)
Wappinger town	2494 (12.1)	3838 (18.7)	3007 (14.6)
Washington town	472 (12.8)	625 (17.0)	790 (21.5)
Fishkill village	129 (7.2)	523 (29.2)	317 (17.7)
Millbrook village	202 (17.5)	181 (15.7)	255 (22.2)
Millerton village	32 (6.0)	73 (13.6)	54 (10.1)
Pawling village	109 (7.2)	367 (24.3)	217 (14.4)
Red Hook village	159 (10.3)	304 (19.6)	583 (37.6)
Rhinebeck village	305 (14.0)	366 (16.8)	749 (34.4)
Tivoli village	18 (3.7)	141 (28.9)	160 (32.8)
Wappingers Falls village	398 (9.4)	381 (9.0)	352 (8.3)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Table 6

Dutchess County Households by Municipality, 2023

Municipality	Number of Households
Dutchess County	115184
Beacon city	6320
Poughkeepsie city	13442
Amenia town	1473
Beekman town	4223
Clinton town	1570
Dover town	3185
East Fishkill town	9973
Fishkill town	9604
Hyde Park town	8009
LaGrange town	5834
Milan town	1121
North East town	1309
Pawling town	3020
Pine Plains town	856
Pleasant Valley town	4140
Poughkeepsie town	16857
Red Hook town	3914
Rhinebeck town	3675
Stanford town	1556
Union Vale town	1640
Wappinger town	11183
Washington town	2280
Fishkill village	1164
Millbrook village	730
Millerton village	297
Pawling village	888
Red Hook village	972
Rhinebeck village	1439
Tivoli village	414
Wappingers Falls village	2518

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1901

Table 7**Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Household Income, 2023**

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999
Municipality	%	%	%	%	%
Dutchess County	4.1	2.3	4.6	5.3	8.6
Beacon city	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.7	3.4
Poughkeepsie city	7.5	5.9	9.6	10.1	9.9
Amenia town	3.9	2.6	5.4	6.6	14.8
Beekman town	1.5	0.6	3.3	4.5	6.6
Clinton town	1.2	1.1	1.9	12.2	6.8
Dover town	8.2	2.4	5.9	3.4	9.1
East Fishkill town	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	5.6
Fishkill town	4.4	1.7	3.3	4.9	8.7
Hyde Park town	4.7	2.4	7.1	6.3	8.4
LaGrange town	1.6	0.7	2.2	2.9	10.7
Milan town	2.9	0.0	5.8	5.3	9.2
North East town	11.2	1.4	4.5	1.8	8.7
Pawling town	2.7	1.6	5.1	3.3	6.3
Pine Plains town	8.1	1.4	6.3	3.7	5.3
Pleasant Valley town	2.8	2.2	2.4	3.5	5.3
Poughkeepsie town	4.3	2.1	3.6	4.4	10.8
Red Hook town	4.2	2.4	4.5	4.8	6.3
Rhinebeck town	2.2	1.0	4.5	5.7	11.4
Stanford town	5.8	1.9	2.6	8.2	5.1
Union Vale town	1.6	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
Wappinger town	3.0	0.9	5.2	5.4	9.8
Washington town	4.3	4.3	4.4	11.7	15.8
Fishkill village	5.5	0.0	6.2	5.8	3.4
Millbrook village	6.7	4.9	6.8	4.4	16.6
Millerton village	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	11.1
Pawling village	5.2	3.4	6.2	5.1	8.1
Red Hook village	2.7	2.2	8.1	5.8	10.1
Rhinebeck village	0.6	1.6	6.1	9.1	12.6
Tivoli village	11.8	13.5	13.8	8.5	7.7
Wappingers Falls village	2.5	1.4	5.4	13.7	19.6

Dutchess County Population by Municipality and Household Income, 2023 (continued)

	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
Municipality	%	%	%	%	%
Dutchess County	13.7	12.6	19.4	12.0	17.4
Beacon city	17.6	13.3	18.6	13.5	16.3
Poughkeepsie city	17.1	10.9	15.0	5.5	8.5
Amenia town	12.8	19.2	13.4	10.0	11.3
Beekman town	9.2	13.0	21.8	13.5	25.9
Clinton town	11.9	9.0	15.5	9.6	30.8
Dover town	12.1	9.6	18.6	19.7	10.9
East Fishkill town	9.1	14.2	20.8	15.5	29.3
Fishkill town	14.6	14.5	19.6	11.9	16.5
Hyde Park town	13.8	11.6	17.1	13.8	14.8
LaGrange town	9.2	10.5	21.7	17.9	22.5
Milan town	12.0	13.6	23.9	9.0	18.4
North East town	10.8	12.5	12.1	11.8	25.1
Pawling town	11.5	11.1	20.2	15.9	22.2
Pine Plains town	20.0	12.7	19.9	13.6	9.1
Pleasant Valley town	17.8	10.5	24.1	16.4	15.1
Poughkeepsie town	13.3	13.5	21.7	11.0	15.1
Red Hook town	8.7	12.8	23.2	10.1	22.9
Rhinebeck town	17.4	11.3	16.5	9.0	21.1
Stanford town	12.5	15.0	14.1	9.9	24.9
Union Vale town	17.9	12.0	13.6	10.2	26.2
Wappinger town	16.1	13.8	21.2	11.6	13.1
Washington town	9.8	7.2	17.9	7.6	17.0
Fishkill village	15.1	18.0	27.6	9.4	9.1
Millbrook village	14.0	6.2	13.6	9.6	17.3
Millerton village	21.5	31.6	19.9	4.7	4.7
Pawling village	13.6	14.5	17.2	16.6	10.1
Red Hook village	11.4	8.3	22.0	7.1	22.3
Tivoli village	5.1	16.9	12.8	6.8	3.1
Rhinebeck village	19.8	14.0	18.3	2.4	15.4
Wappingers Falls village	18.9	9.9	20.5	4.8	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1901

SPOKEN LANGUAGE

Table 8

Dutchess County Population 5 Years and Older by Municipality, 2023

Municipality	Population 5 Years and Older
Dutchess County	283531
Beacon city	13914
Poughkeepsie city	30093
Amenia town	3650
Beekman town	13192
Clinton town	3936
Dover town	8101
East Fishkill town	28047
Fishkill town	21916
Hyde Park town	20332
LaGrange town	15347
Milan town	2308
North East town	2819
Pawling town	7668
Pine Plains town	2019
Pleasant Valley town	9205
Poughkeepsie town	43457
Red Hook town	10713
Rhinebeck town	7481
Stanford town	3505
Union Vale town	4369
Wappinger town	27102
Washington town	4357
Fishkill village	2104
Millbrook village	1,261
Millerton village	738
Pawling village	1876
Red Hook village	2,046
Rhinebeck village	2,583
Tivoli village	878
Wappingers Falls village	5,523

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1601

Table 9**Dutchess County Population by Spoken Language and Municipality Among Residents 5 Years and Older, 2023**

	Only English	A Language Other Than English	Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian and Pacific Island	Other Languages
Municipality	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)	Count (%)
Dutchess County	238585 (84.1)	44946 (15.9)	26003 (9.2)	10769 (3.8)	5267 (1.9)	2907 (1)
Beacon city	11539 (82.9)	2375 (17.1)	1700 (12.2)	460 (3.3)	97 (0.7)	118 (0.8)
Poughkeepsie city	23343 (77.6)	6750 (22.4)	5248 (17.4)	949 (3.2)	307 (1.0)	246 (0.8)
Amenia town	2938 (80.5)	712 (19.5)	559 (15.3)	96 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	57 (1.6)
Beekman town	11676 (88.5)	1516 (11.5)	994 (7.5)	341 (2.6)	145 (1.1)	36 (0.3)
Clinton town	3647 (92.7)	289 (7.3)	51 (1.3)	159 (4.0)	79 (2.0)	0 (0.0)
Dover town	6961 (85.9)	1140 (14.1)	655 (8.1)	387 (4.8)	98 (1.2)	0 (0.0)
East Fishkill town	23967 (85.5)	4080 (14.5)	2017 (7.2)	981 (3.5)	514 (1.8)	568 (2.0)
Fishkill town	18846 (86.0)	3070 (14.0)	1609 (7.3)	798 (3.6)	614 (2.8)	49 (0.2)
Hyde Park town	18535 (91.2)	1797 (8.8)	942 (4.6)	454 (2.2)	336 (1.7)	65 (0.3)
LaGrange town	12574 (81.9)	2773 (18.1)	1582 (10.3)	667 (4.3)	237 (1.5)	287 (1.9)
Milan town	2176 (94.3)	132 (5.7)	50 (2.2)	37 (1.6)	28 (1.2)	17 (0.7)
North East town	2161 (76.7)	658 (23.3)	442 (15.7)	130 (4.6)	86 (3.1)	0 (0.0)
Pawling town	6507 (84.9)	1161 (15.1)	791 (10.3)	241 (3.1)	64 (0.8)	65 (0.8)
Pine Plains town	1927 (95.4)	92 (4.6)	62 (3.1)	17 (0.8)	13 (0.6)	0 (0.0)
Pleasant Valley town	8305 (90.2)	900 (9.8)	414 (4.5)	336 (3.7)	103 (1.1)	47 (0.5)
Poughkeepsie town	34875 (80.3)	8582 (19.7)	3538 (8.1)	2711 (6.2)	1510 (3.5)	823 (1.9)
Red Hook town	9723 (90.8)	990 (9.2)	456 (4.3)	335 (3.1)	130 (1.2)	69 (0.6)
Rhinebeck town	6771 (90.5)	710 (9.5)	305 (4.1)	185 (2.5)	205 (2.7)	15 (0.2)
Stanford town	3108 (88.7)	397 (11.3)	201 (5.7)	84 (2.4)	77 (2.2)	35 (1.0)
Union Vale town	3827 (87.6)	542 (12.4)	146 (3.3)	119 (2.7)	203 (4.6)	74 (1.7)
Wappinger town	21285 (78.5)	5817 (21.5)	3970 (14.6)	1110 (4.1)	409 (1.5)	328 (1.2)
Washington town	3894 (89.4)	463 (10.6)	271 (6.2)	172 (3.9)	12 (0.3)	8 (0.2)
Fishkill village	1821 (86.5)	283 (13.5)	184 (8.7)	55 (2.6)	30 (1.4)	14 (0.7)
Millbrook village	1090 (86.4)	171 (13.6)	110 (8.7)	61 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Millerton village	434 (58.8)	304 (41.2)	233 (31.6)	44 (6.0)	27 (3.7)	0 (0.0)
Pawling village	1457 (77.7)	419 (22.3)	527 (28.1)	95 (5.1)	61 (3.3)	6 (0.3)
Red Hook village	1873 (91.5)	173 (8.5)	32 (1.6)	105 (5.1)	1 (0.0)	35 (1.7)
Rhinebeck village	2311 (89.5)	272 (10.5)	120 (4.6)	61 (2.4)	80 (3.1)	11 (0.4)
Tivoli village	710 (80.9)	168 (19.1)	109 (12.4)	36 (4.1)	10 (1.1)	13 (1.5)
Wappingers Falls village	3886 (70.4)	1637 (29.6)	1331 (24.1)	217 (3.9)	25 (0.5)	64 (1.2)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1601

NEW YORK STATE PREVENTION AGENDA INDICATOR SUMMARY

The New York State Prevention Agenda (NYSPA) includes nearly 100 indicators across five domains: Economic Stability, Social and Community Context, Neighborhood and Built Environment, Health Care Access and Quality, and Education Access and Quality. These social determinants of health (SDOH) domains, a shift from previous Prevention Agendas, align with Healthy People 2030.

Each domain contains at least one associated priority area [see Table 10]. Within those domains and priority areas are indicators, each including target values. Each priority/objective features evidence-based interventions (EBIs) that target a specific population of focus.

Table 10**New York State Prevention Agenda 2025 – 2030 Domains and Associated Priority Area**

Domain	Associated Priority Areas
Economic Stability	▪ Economic Wellbeing
Social and Community Context	▪ Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use
Neighborhood and Built Environment	▪ Safe and Healthy Communities
Health Care Access and Quality	▪ Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care ▪ Healthy Children
Education Access and Quality	▪ PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment

The full New York State Prevention Agenda, including state level data and interventions, is available at www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2025-2030/.

The following sections include a summary of NYSPA indicators in each domain/priority area that have data available at the county level. Table 11 includes the key for interpreting each summary table. A 5% difference was used to determine if the value for an indicator was better or worse when comparing to Mid-Hudson Region values and New York State values. Summary tables also include whether or not the indicator meets the target value from the NYSPA. For indicators based on counts, and not rates or percentages, comparisons between New York State excluding New York City (NYS excl NYC) and the Mid-Hudson (MH) Region are not made.

Table 11**Indicator Chart Key**

Shown in Indicator Performance Summary Tables	Meaning
B	Better
S	Same
W	Worse
Y	Target Met
N	Target Not Met
NA	Target not applicable at county level

ECONOMIC STABILITY

The priority area Economic Wellbeing, a subset of Economic Stability, includes indicators related to poverty, nutrition security, unemployment, and housing stability and affordability. For all indicators with county level data available, Dutchess County meets the NYSPA target. Across the priority area, we see improvements related to poverty, with the exception of those 65 years or older, and unemployment. Food security remained the same, with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) housing utilization decreasing. When compared to NYS or NYS excl NYC, Dutchess County fares the same or better [see Table 12].

Table 12

Economic Wellbeing Indicator Performance Summary

Indicator	Data Source	Compared to previous years	Compared to Mid-Hudson Region	Compared to NYS excl NYC	Met Prevention Agenda target
Percentage of people living in poverty	American Community Survey	B	*	B ¹	Y
Percentage of people, aged 65+, living in poverty	American Community Survey	W	*	S ¹	Y
Percentage unemployed, aged 16 years and older	American Community Survey	B	*	S ¹	Y
Percentage unemployed, Black residents, aged 16 years and older	American Community Survey	B	*	S ¹	Y
Percentage of adults 18 years of age and older that were food secure in the past 12 months	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	S	S	Y
Number of people living in HUD-subsidized housing in the past 12 months	US Department of Housing and Urban Development	W	-	-	NA

*Mid-Hudson Region data not available

¹Comparison to New York State data

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

The domain of Social and Community Context includes one priority area: Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use. Included in the priority area are indicators related to anxiety and stress, suicide, depression, primary prevention, substance misuse, and overdose prevention, tobacco/e-cigarette use, alcohol use, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and healthy eating. Dutchess County has remained similar or improved in most of the indicators related to opioid use, opioid prescribing, and overdose deaths. Indicators related to other substance use, including tobacco and alcohol, abuse/maltreatment, and breastfeeding have remained the same. Dutchess County fares better than the Mid-Hudson Region for indicators related to OASAS treatment program enrollment, buprenorphine prescribing, fruit and vegetable consumption, and breastfeeding. When compared to NYS excl NYC, Dutchess County performs better when looking at mental distress, OASAS program enrollment, binge drinking, and fruit and vegetable consumption. Dutchess County only meets three of the NYSPA targets in this domain, those related to mental distress, buprenorphine prescribing, and breastfeeding among all infants, indicating a need for improvement in Social and Community Context [see Table 13].

Table 13

Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use Performance Summary

Indicator	Data Source	Compared to previous years	Compared to Mid-Hudson Region	Compared to NYS excl NYC	Met Prevention Agenda target
Percentage of adults 18 years and older experiencing frequent mental distress during the past month, age-adjusted percentage	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	S	B	Y
Suicide mortality, age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population	NYS Vital Records	W	W	W	N
Episodes when an opioid-naïve patient received an initial opioid prescription, rate per 1,000 population	New York State Prescription Monitoring Program	B	W	S	N
Percentage of episodes when patients were opioid naïve and received an opioid prescription of more than seven days	New York State Prescription Monitoring Program	W	S	S	N
Unique individuals enrolled in OASAS treatment programs - rate per 100,000 population - who reported any opioid as the primary substance	OASAS Client Data System	S	B	B	N

Patients who received at least one buprenorphine prescription for opioid use disorder - crude rate per 100,000 population	New York State Prescription Monitoring Program	B	B	W	Y
Overdose deaths involving drugs - crude rate per 100,000 population	NYS Vital Statistics	B	W	W	N
Overdose deaths involving drugs - crude rate per 100,000 population - for Black, non-Hispanic residents	NYS Vital Statistics	B	W	W	N
Number of naloxone kits distributed	NYS Community Opioid Overdose Prevention Program	B	-	-	NA
Prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults 18 years of age and older	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	W	W	N
Prevalence of binge or heavy drinking among adults 18 years of age and older	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	W	B	N
Percentage of adults age 18 years and older who, as a child, experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) ²	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	W	W	N
Indicated reports of abuse/maltreatment, rate per 1,000 children and youth, aged 0-17 years	Disproportionate Minority Representation Dashboard from OCFS	S	W	B	N
Indicated reports of abuse/maltreatment, rate per 1,000 Black, non-Hispanic children and youth, aged 0-17 years	Disproportionate Minority Representation Dashboard from OCFS	S	W	S	N
Percentage of adults 18 years of age and older who consumed fewer than one fruit and fewer than one vegetable daily (no fruits or vegetables)	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	B	B	N

Percentage of infants who are exclusively breastfed in the hospital among all infants	NYS Vital Records	S	B	S	Y
Percentage of infants who are exclusively breastfed in the hospital among Black non-Hispanic infants	NYS Vital Records	S	B	S	N

²At least one rate or percentage is unstable

NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Within the Neighborhood and Built Environment domain, which includes the Safe and Healthy Communities priority area, we don't see a lot of change in Dutchess County. Priorities include opportunities for active transportation and physical activity, access to community services and support, and injuries and violence. One notable indicator that has gotten worse is related to emergency department visits for assault related injuries. Dutchess County fares better than the Mid-Hudson Region when looking at cooling centers, motor vehicle related injuries in Black, non-Hispanic individuals, and assault related injuries.

Table 14

Safe and Healthy Communities Performance Summary

Indicator	Data Source	Compared to previous years	Compared to Mid-Hudson Region	Compared to NYS excl NYC	Met Prevention Agenda target
Percentage of adults 18 years of age and older who are physically active	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	S	S	S	Y
Percentage of higher vulnerability areas that have a cooling center ²	NYSDOH Cooling Center Finder Data	-	W	W	N
Rate of emergency department (ED) visits of motor vehicle-related pedestrian injuries per 10,000	State Planning and Research Cooperative System	S	B	S	Y
Ratio of rates of motor-vehicle-related pedestrian injury emergency department (ED) visits of Black, non-Hispanic individuals compared to White, non-Hispanic individuals	State Planning and Research Cooperative System	S	W	B	N
Rate of emergency department (ED) visits of assault-related injuries per 10,000	State Planning and Research Cooperative System	W	W	W	N

Ratio of rates of assault-related (ED) visits of Black, non-Hispanic individuals compared to White, non-Hispanic individuals	State Planning and Research Cooperative System	S	B	B	N
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² Rate or percentage is unstable

HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

The Health Care Access and Quality domain focuses on two priority areas: Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care, and Healthy Children. In Dutchess County, prenatal care declined compared to previous years. Though it was ahead of the Mid-Hudson Region overall, the county also fell short of the NYSPA target of 83% of births with early prenatal care.

Maternal and infant mortality rates met NYSPA goals, performing better than both the Mid-Hudson Region and NYS excl NYC.

Asthma-related emergency department visit rates remained the same relative to prior years, though the county still achieved the NYSPA benchmark of 89.1 per 10,000 population. Hypertension management, however, did not meet the target.

Percentage of Medicaid enrollees with at least one preventative dental visit in the last year was worse compared to past years and regional averages, missing the Prevention Agenda goal. Within the subpopulation aged 2–20, however, the target was met [see Table 15].

Table 15

Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Performance Summary

Indicator	Data Source	Compared to previous years	Compared to Mid-Hudson Region	Compared to NYS excl NYC	Met Prevention Agenda target
Percentage of births with early (1 st trimester) prenatal care	National Vital Statistics System	W	B	S	N
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ²	National Vital Statistics System	S	B	B	Y
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births ²	National Vital Statistics System	W	B	B	Y
Asthma emergency department visit rate per 10,000, aged 0-17	Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System	S	S	W	Y

Hypertension management (percentage of adults reporting medication use to manage their hypertension, aged 18 years and older)*	NYS Vital Records	-	S	S	N
Percentage of Medicaid enrollees with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	NYS Medicaid Program	W	W	S	N
Percentage of Medicaid enrollees, aged 2-20 years, with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	NYS Medicaid Program	S	W	S	Y

*Mid-Hudson Region data not available

² Rate or percentage is unstable

Measures for percentage of 24–35-month-old children with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 combination vaccination series by their 2nd birthday in the county were better than rates observed in NYS excl NYC, the Mid-Hudson Region, and previous years. The NYSPA goal for this measure was achieved. The NYSPA targets for HPV vaccination rates and lead screening rates were not met, however HPV vaccination rates improved in the county compared to previous years.

The percentage of children under 3 with an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) was better compared to previous years and when compared to NYS excl NYC. Although the NYSPA goal for this measure was not met for the overall population, it was achieved for Black, non-Hispanic children [see Table 16].

Table 16

Healthy Children Performance Summary

Indicator	Data Source	Compared to previous years	Compared to Mid-Hudson Region	Compared to NYS excl NYC	Met Prevention Agenda target
Percentage of 24–35-month-old children with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 combination series by their 2nd birthday	NYS Immunization Information System	B	B	B	Y
Percentage of 13-year-old adolescents with a complete HPV vaccine series	NYS Immunization Information System	B	W	W	N
Percentage of children in a single birth cohort year tested at least twice for lead before 36 months of age	NYS Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	W	S	S	N

Percentage of children under 3 with an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)	NYS Early Intervention Program Data System	B	S	B	N
Percentage of Black children under 3 with an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)	NYS Early Intervention Program Data System	S	B	B	Y

EDUCATION ACCESS AND QUALITY

The Education Access and Quality domain includes the priority area PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment. Targets included chronic absenteeism rates and percent of high school seniors attending 2- or 4- year colleges. None of the prevention agenda targets were met in this priority area, however, Dutchess County had improved in both absenteeism measures when compared to previous years [see Table 17].

Table 17

PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment Performance Summary

Indicator	Data Source	Compared to previous years	Compared to Mid-Hudson Region	Compared to NYS excl NYC	Met Prevention Agenda target
Percentage of public-school students in grades K-8 with >10% absenteeism (chronic absenteeism)	NYS Education Department Report Card	B	B	S	N
Percentage of economically disadvantaged public-school students in grades K-8 with >10% absenteeism (chronic absenteeism)	NYS Education Department Report Card	B	S	B	N
Percentage of high school seniors that attend a 2- or 4-year college within 5 years	NYS Education Department Report Card	W	S	B	N
Percentage of economically disadvantaged high school seniors that attend a 2- or 4-year college within 5 years	NYS Education Department Report Card	W	S	B	N

MID-HUDSON REGION COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

In collaboration with Putnam County Department of Health, the Dutchess County Department of Health (DCDOH) developed the third iteration of the Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Survey (MHRCHS). MHRCHS is a key component of the Dutchess County Community Health Assessment and its main primary data collection source. Dutchess and Putnam Counties partnered with Siena Research Institute (SRI) to administer the survey in Summer 2025. The 60+ question survey, designed to assess overall quality of life, healthcare utilization and access, and social determinants of health, was completed by 500 Dutchess County residents.

Results of note include:

- **Community Perception:** Older adults and homeowners reported more positive views of their community. While most residents felt safe overall, many noted a lack of safe walking and biking areas, suggesting a need to improve walkability.
- **Physical Health:** Renters and households with a person with a disability reported poorer physical health and higher rates of long-COVID. Changes in the definition of long-COVID over time may have influenced reported trends.
- **Mental Health:** Younger residents (ages 18–34), renters, and households with disabilities consistently reported poorer mental health, higher stress, and more frequent serious mental distress—indicating potential priority populations for mental health interventions.
- **Health Behaviors:** Healthy behaviors declined, with nearly 30% eating well only three or fewer days per week and over 50% exercising less than three days weekly. Sleep quality remained low. Substance use, especially non-medical drug and cannabis use, increased, particularly among younger adults. Vaccine hesitancy was more common in Western Dutchess and among younger residents.
- **Access to Resources:** While access improved since 2018, renters, younger adults, non-white populations, and households with children or disabilities still faced greater barriers to food, housing, transportation, and healthcare. Employment instability and access to care for individuals with disabilities remain significant concerns.
- **Healthcare Utilization:** Routine physical and dental care remained stable, but mental health service use rose to 30%. Telehealth was valued by 40% of respondents, especially among groups facing access barriers. Younger adults and renters were less likely to access routine care, while older adults were less likely to seek mental health services.

A full report of the Mid-Hudson Region Community Health Survey for Dutchess County is available at dutchessny.gov/healthydutchess.

COMMUNITY PRIORITY AREA VOTING

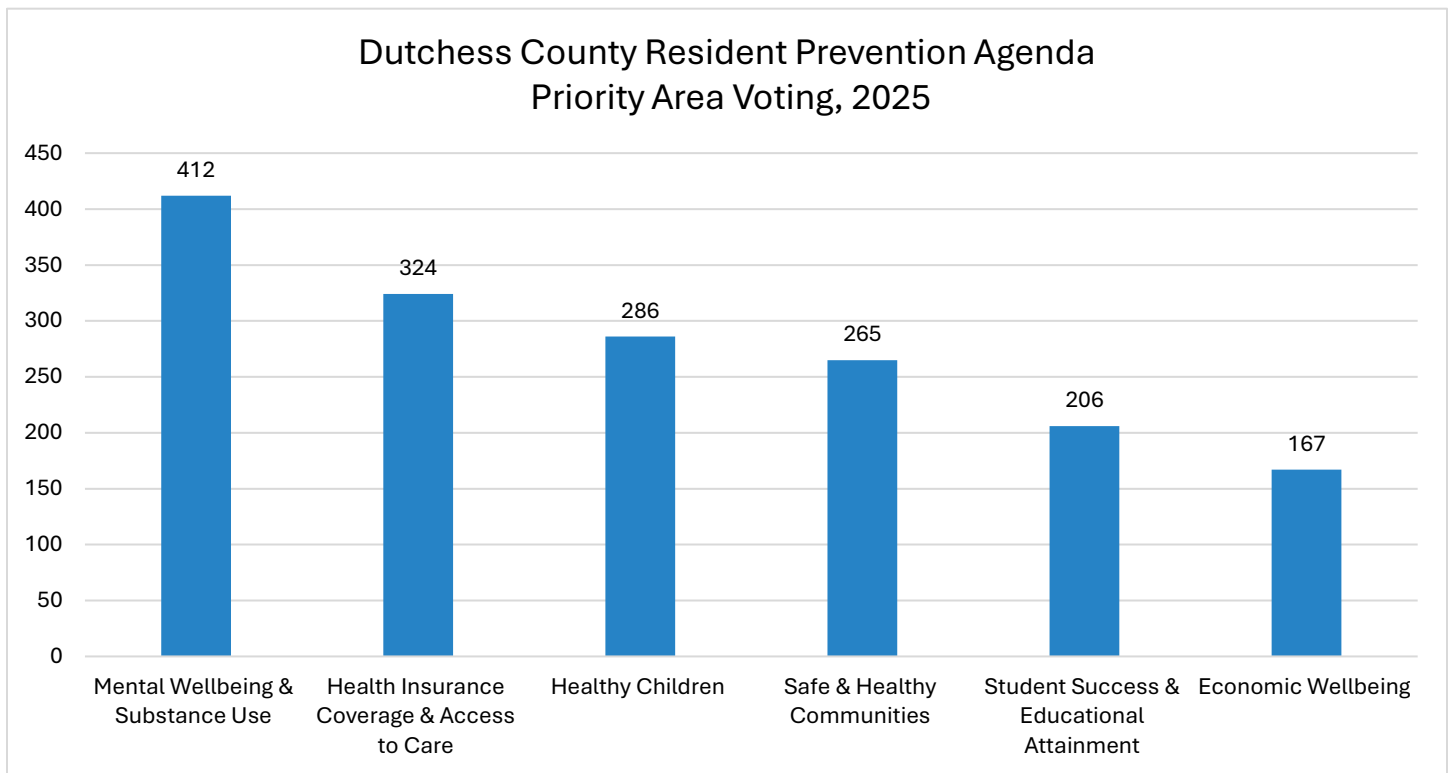
In addition to formally surveying residents through the MHRCHS, informal surveying was also conducted. DCDOH staff created flowerpots labelled with the Prevention Agenda 2025 – 2030 priority areas [see Figure 1]. At six community events in summer 2025, DCDOH staff engaged residents and asked them what they felt the most important priorities were to help their community grow. Residents who participated in the activity were given two stones and asked to place them in the flowerpots with their top two priority areas. Residents could place both stones in one pot if they felt strongly about that priority area.

Figure 1



Overall, 830 Dutchess County residents participated. As shown in Figure 2, Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use was the most common response, followed by Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care and Access to Care and Healthy Children.

Figure 2



HANLON METHOD

The Hanlon Method is a technique created by J.J Hanlon to prioritize health problems. The trusted Hanlon Method minimizes personal bias and objectively prioritizes health problems based on baseline data and numerical values. The priority score was calculated using the formula, Indicator score = size of the health problem + (2 × seriousness of the health problem). The size of the health problem reflects how widespread the issue is within the population, while the seriousness of the health problem accounts for factors such as financial costs, the burden on disadvantaged groups, impacts on quality of life and mortality rates, and comparisons with surrounding regions. The maximum possible score is 30 points, which represents the highest level of severity for a health issue.

The Hanlon Score results are summarized in Table 18. The top-rated indicators include physical activity, childhood immunizations, cardiovascular disease, and hypertension.

Table 18**Hanlon Scores for Dutchess County, 2025**

Indicators	Priority Area	2025 Score
Physical Activity	Safe and Healthy Communities	26
Childhood Immunizations	Healthy Children	24
Cardiovascular Disease	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	24
Hypertension	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	24
Disability	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	23
Childhood Obesity	Healthy Children	23
Adult Obesity	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	23
Cancer	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	23
Breast Cancer	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	23
Asthma	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	23
Diabetes	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	22
Binge Drinking	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use	22
Smoking	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use	22
Food Security	Economic Wellbeing	20
Prenatal Care	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	20
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	20
Colorectal Cancer	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	19
Lung Cancer	Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care	19
COVID	Communicable Disease*	19
Depression	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use	19
Falls in Elderly	Safe and Healthy Communities	18
HIV - AIDS	Communicable Disease*	18
Opioid Burden	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use	18
Low Birthweight	Healthy Children	17
Chlamydia	Communicable Disease*	17
Gonorrhea	Communicable Disease*	17
Teen Pregnancy	Healthy Children	15
Syphilis	Communicable Disease*	15
Housing	Economic Wellbeing	14
Poverty	Economic Wellbeing	12
Self Harm	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use	12
Education	PreK-12 Student Success and Educational Attainment	11
Unemployment	Economic Wellbeing	11
Suicide	Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use	10

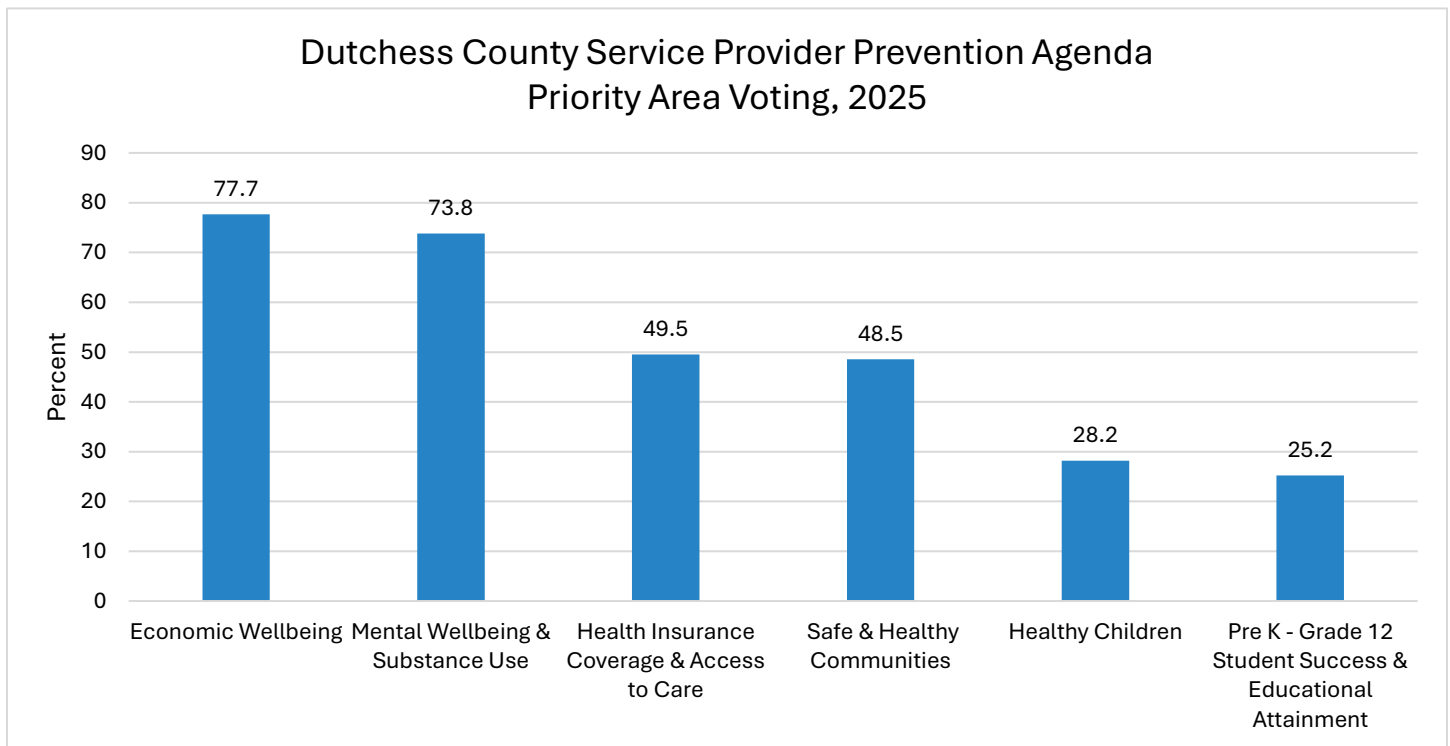
*Communicable Disease is not included as a priority area on the New York State Prevention Agenda, topics in this category are included to help provide a full picture of health in Dutchess County

MID-HUDSON COMMUNITY PARTNER SURVEY

To understand the unique experiences of individuals who may not be captured by traditional surveying methods, Dutchess County, in collaboration with the other Mid-Hudson Region counties, created the Mid-Hudson Community Partner Survey (MHPCS). This survey, a modified third iteration of the surveys administered in 2018 and 2022, was sent to organizations that DCDOH collaborates with and that serve a wide variety of populations. 109 responses were collected by providers serving Dutchess County.

The survey identified the top three health issues in the county as limited access to affordable, nutritious food, mental health providers, and safe, affordable housing. The main barriers to achieving better health were a lack of knowledge about existing resources, low health literacy, and geographic challenges related to rural living. Respondents also highlighted mental health and substance use, chronic disease, and health disparities as major concerns. Key social determinants impacting health included economic wellbeing, mental health, and access to care [see Figure 3], with poverty, stress, and limited preventive services being especially problematic. Underlying barriers cited by community partners included poor awareness of available services, provider shortages, transportation difficulties, language and newcomer support gaps, and inadequate health insurance coverage. Recommendations focused on improving coordination among agencies, educating both providers and patients, expanding medical services for underserved populations, enhancing transportation access, and increasing care management for individuals with mental health and cognitive challenges.

Figure 3



A complete overview of Mid-Hudson Community Partner Survey is available in the Mid-Hudson Regional Community Health Assessment at dutchessny.gov/healthydutchess.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MOBILE HEALTH UNIT

Dutchess County’s Mobile Health Unit (MHU) is a key community asset that strengthens access to care by bringing essential health services directly into neighborhoods. Designed to meet residents where they are, the unit travels throughout the county, including areas with limited transportation, fewer providers, and historically lower engagement with preventive care. By offering screenings, immunizations, health education, and resource navigation, it reduces barriers that often prevent individuals and families from seeking timely support.

The MHU also plays a critical role in community outreach and partnership-building to directly align addressing the NYSPA priorities. It regularly collaborates with local organizations, schools, libraries, faith-based groups, and municipal partners to ensure services are embedded in trusted community spaces. With the aim of advancing key priorities such as preventing chronic diseases, promoting healthy women, infants and children, strengthening mental health support, and addressing social determinants of health, the MHU mobilizes to support early detection, deliver prevention-focused interventions, and strengthen linkages to ongoing care to contribute to improved population health outcomes and increased access.

Beyond direct service delivery, the MHU enhances the county’s public health capacity. It supports rapid response during public health events, expands the reach of health promotion initiatives, and provides a flexible platform for meeting emerging community needs.

In 2025, the Mobile Health Unit participated in 58 outreach events across Dutchess County, reaching 10 priority zip codes identified through data aligned with NYSPA. Outreach efforts focused on regions with the highest proportions of uninsured residents to reduce access barriers and advance health equity. The MHU provided clinical services, mental health support, and health education in both English and Spanish. In collaboration with local community-based organizations, including Nuvance Health, Sun River Health, Fidelis Care, the Department of Mental Health, and the Office for the Aging, among others, the MHU strengthened service delivery and community trust. Through these partnerships, the MHU trained hundreds of individuals in harm reduction practices, including Narcan administration, hands-only CPR, tick prevention, pedestrian safety, blood pressure screenings, and STI education, contributing to improved prevention capacity and community resilience countywide.

For more information on the Mobile Health Unit, please visit: www.dutchessny.gov/mhu

Figure 4



DUTCHESS COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH SUMMIT

As part of the CHA and CHIP process, DCDOH hosted a Community Health Summit on September 30, 2025, at the Henry A. Wallace Center at FDR Presidential Library & Home in Hyde Park. Community partners and stakeholders in attendance included, but are not limited to, representatives from local hospital and healthcare systems, national associations, local non-profit and non-governmental organizations, school districts and local colleges, and county departments. Attendees engaged with highlight presentations on food security in Dutchess County and DCDOH's Mobile Health Unit, as well as a CHA specific presentation, covering data from each priority area.

After presentations concluded, attendees were asked to vote on PA priority areas for breakout group discussions [see Figure 5]. The PA priority areas that received the most votes were Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care and Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use. Attendees engaged in discussion on these topics, summarized in Table 19 and Table 20.

Chosen PA priority areas and breakout group discussion will become the basis of the Dutchess County Community Health Improvement Plan, with Summit attendees and their organizations being invited to take part in the planning and implementation. These groups will bring together vast experience in shaping and better the communities they serve.

Figure 5



Table 19**Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Breakout Group Discussion Summary**

Topic of Discussion	Highlights
Robust Community Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple organizations (e.g., DOH, Sun River Health, Astor, Family Services, United Way) are working together to connect residents to care and resources. ▪ Coalitions like BAT, PHBLC, and the Southern Dutchess Community Coalition are fostering cross-sector partnerships.
Access to Care Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobile Health Units and insurance navigators are helping residents, especially the uninsured, access services. ▪ Programs like Vassar’s <i>Food is Medicine</i> and Sun River’s <i>Transition of Care</i> target high-risk patients and frequent ER users.
Transportation Remains a Major Barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of reliable transportation continues to limit access to healthcare and essential services. ▪ Innovative solutions like United Way’s Lyft grant program are helping, but gaps remain.
Medicaid and Insurance Navigation Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes to Medicaid recertification are causing confusion and coverage loss. ▪ Language barriers, paperwork complexity, and stigma are significant obstacles. ▪ There’s a strong need for education, outreach, and simplified processes.
Health Literacy and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Libraries, social media, and public spaces are being used to educate residents on Medicare, Medicaid, and available services. ▪ Emphasis on reaching vulnerable populations, including non-English speakers and those without stable housing or phone access.
Provider Capacity and Burnout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary care providers are overwhelmed and lack time to stay updated on policy changes. ▪ Calls for better administrative support and EMR integration for Medicaid/Medicare reminders.
Focus on Prevention and Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programs are shifting toward prevention, especially in schools (e.g., school-based clinics in Dover). ▪ Long-term goal: reduce chronic disease and healthcare utilization by investing in children’s health now
Technology and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leveraging digital tools and social media to improve health literacy and outreach. ▪ Ideas like habit trackers and reminder systems (similar to mammogram reminders) are being explored.
Resource Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation/updating of a county-wide resource guides in multiple languages. ▪ Emphasis on not duplicating efforts—“don’t reinvent the wheel.”

Table 20**Mental Wellbeing and Substance Use Breakout Group Discussion Summary**

Topic of Discussion	Highlights
Mental Wellbeing is Holistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus includes stress, anxiety, ACEs, and substance use—not just diagnosed mental illness.
Stigma and Lack of Insight Are Major Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stigma and anosognosia (lack of awareness of illness) prevent many from seeking treatment.
Substance Use Requires Community Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Misunderstanding of naloxone and resistance to treatment centers highlight the need for public education.
Youth Engagement is Effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programs like Reality Check empower youth to influence peers and families on tobacco and vaping prevention.
Marginalized Populations Are Underrepresented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Veterans, LGBTQ+, undocumented families, and communities of color are often excluded from planning and services.
Developmental Disabilities Overlooked in Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-occurring developmental and mental health needs are underserved, especially for Medicaid recipients.
Workforce Shortages and Medicaid Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hiring challenges and potential Medicaid changes threaten service availability.
Maternal Mental Health Needs More Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low postpartum visit rates and barriers like transportation and fear hinder depression screening and care.
Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) Are Foundational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing housing, food, and transportation is essential to improving mental health outcomes.
Data Collection is Fragmented and Distrusted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fear of data misuse limits participation; peer-led models like community ambassadors show promise.
Provider Training and Integration is Lacking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many providers are unaware of tools like 988 or how to screen effectively; better integration with primary care is needed.
Parental Mental Health Impacts Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parents with high ACEs or untreated mental health issues can pass trauma to children; shared understanding across generations is important.



“The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.”

— Franklin D. Roosevelt