Running head: **THE SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE REQUIREMENTS**

Factsheet on Population Served

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**In the 10302 zip code of Staten Island, the population is Determine, describe, and talk about the specific health care requirements of this group (If your community includes a multicultural population select one to discuss in this paper).**

There are people, at a rate of 21.0%, working in government contractors. In addition, 4.3% of workers are independent contractors who have not formed a company, and 0.1% are family members who do not get compensation for their labour. In Staten Island, New York, residents specialised in a wide variety of fields. In this region, 29.6 percent of the workforce is comprised of people who are either students or working in the educational, medical, or social support professions. The next largest group, at 11.4%, consists of those who work in management, administration, technology, and the cleanup industry. The next largest group, at 9.9 percent, are those who are self-employed or work for retail establishments. Other than public administration, information, industrial production, retail sectors, and agricultural activities, other people are employed in finance and insurance, real estate, construction, painting, entertaining companies, recreation, hotel and hospitality, transport and warehouse and utilities, and other services.

"The finding most reinforced in the literature on neighbourhood prevention is "The community must be ready," according to a recent study published in the Journal of Childhood Prevention (Stith, et al., 2006). As a measure of preparedness to address a social or health problem, a community's "readiness" is the extent to which its members are ready to do so (Oetting, et al, 1995). Interventions should be difficult enough to spur progress in a community, but not so difficult that locals are overwhelmed and give up (Plested, et al., 2005). For the record, the idea of "community preparedness" does not imply that certain communities are prepared whereas others aren't. Instead, localities vary in their readiness to take action. A community may begin planning an action agenda if its preparedness level is medium or high. Communities for the demonstration projects will be chosen by the Alliance and the participating RCPs after an assessment of their readiness for primary prevention of sexual violence; however, this will not be the only criterion used. Community resources, as well as the funding to develop and maintain these resources, are highlighted in the Community Health Profiles as being critical to improving health outcomes. For instance, compared to bodegas, supermarkets offer greater selections of fresh foods.

However, only 5% of food establishments are supermarkets, making it difficult for residents to make healthy choices, especially in areas with obesity rates higher than the citywide average. It may seem impossible to eliminate all of these health disparities at once, but if we all pull together, we can destroy the unfair systems that keep our communities sick. Together with our community partners, we are implementing Take Care New York 2020 (TCNY 2020) and other health initiatives to ensure that all New Yonkers have access to high-quality healthcare. There is still more to do, but we are making headway. Reducing health inequities requires policymakers, community groups, health professionals, researchers and residents to work together for change at every level". The truth is that, in most cases, only a small portion of any population is at either extreme of high or low risk. The bulk of persons are found in the centre of the risk distribution. According to Rose (1981, 1992), exposing a big population to a low risk can result in a greater absolute number of cases of an illness than exposing a small population to a high risk. This connection supports the creation of policies that target risk adjustment for the entire community as opposed to just a few high-risk people. The preventive method, which Rose (1981) called the "prevention paradox," benefits the community greatly while providing little for each participant.

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