

Demographic Analysis

The demographic analysis will include updating all of the demographic indicators outlined in the _____ CHNA for _____ Counties, comparing the data to the previous CHNA and creating graphs so that the longitudinal trends can be easily distinguished. The demographic indicators will include (but not necessarily be limited to):

- Population estimate 2016, change since 2010 and change since 2000 by community
- Population growth rate
- Single family households
- Median age
- Number of households
- Average household size
- Average household income
- Average family size
- Total population, children and families living in poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Number of homeless
- Number of unaccompanied youth
- Individuals with a physical or intellectual disability
- Race/ethnicity distribution
- Educational attainment

Secondary Data/Needs Assessment

SSI will also include updated key tables from the 2016 CHNA, along with identification of any significant differences in health status that have occurred since the 2016 assessment. This will include the data that has already been updated and analyzed, including the secondary disease and public health and community data included in the previous study, the data available through the county and state health departments, as well as the County Health Rankings and other selected indicators.

Social Determinants of Health/Social Equity Index

To assess the SDOH, SSI recommends that University of Vermont Medical Center create its own social equity index to the extent possible within the CHNA budget and based on data availability by organizing its CHNA data reporting following the methodology utilized by the State of Connecticut in its social equity index, and combining it with an analysis of as many of the 67 indicators of equity that are available locally (and/or could be collected through a local BRFSS) that were identified by King County, WA through their social equity study.

Ideally, this data would be analyzed by neighborhood, looking for the correlates to health outcomes, using an approach similar or identical to the approach used by the State of Connecticut in their health equity index, which analyzes the correlations of key indicators with health outcomes.

This would include a neighborhood-level analysis of seven (7) social determinants where the data was available at that level:

1. Civic involvement
2. Community safety
3. Economic security
4. Education
5. Employment
6. Housing
7. Environmental Quality

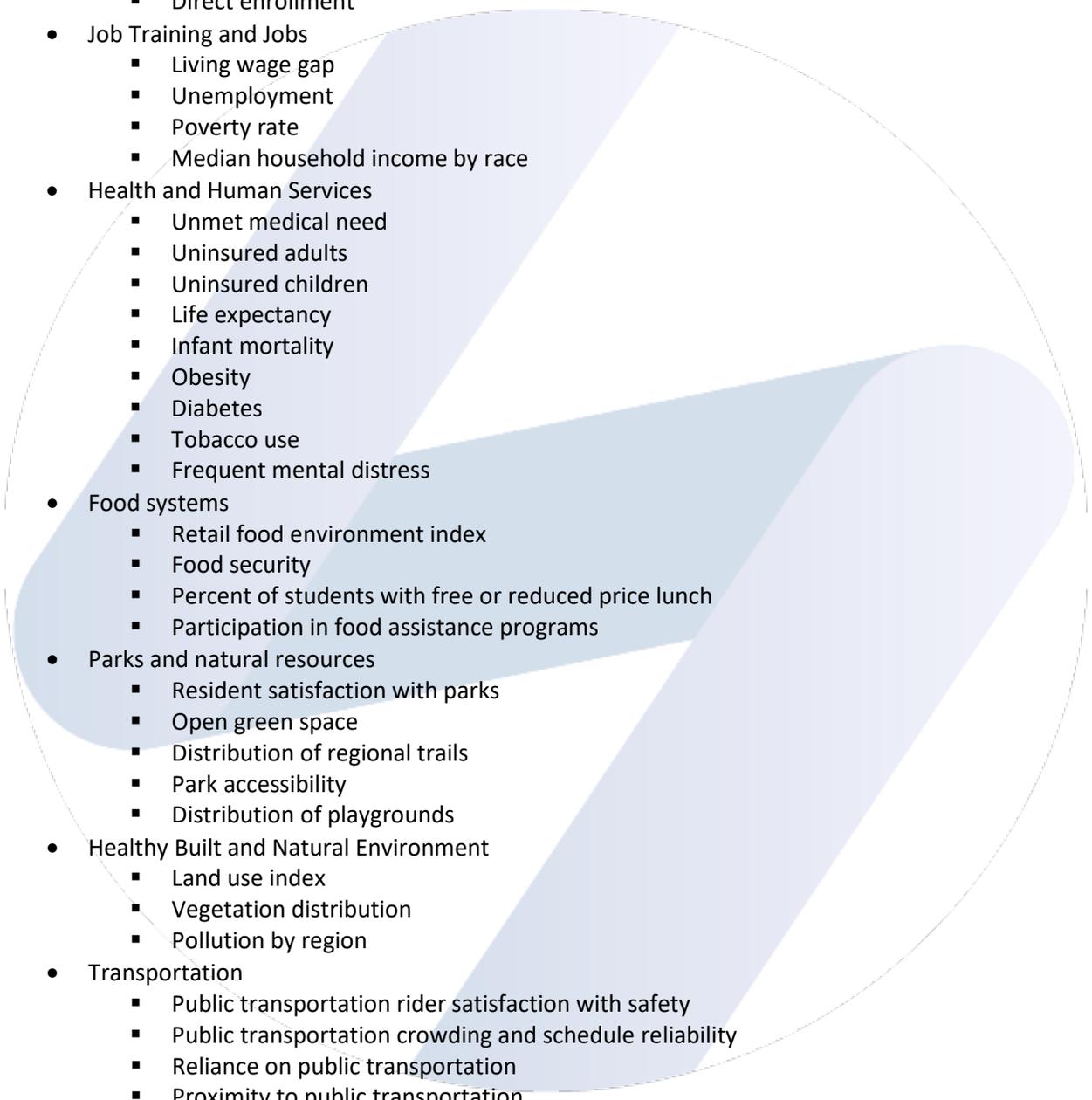
Along with 13 health outcomes:

1. Infectious disease
2. Childhood illness
3. Renal disease
4. Mental health
5. Health care access
6. Liver disease
7. Life expectancy
8. Perinatal care
9. Accidents/violence
10. Diabetes
11. Cardiovascular
12. Respiratory Illness
13. Cancer

The methodology would include assigning a “relative score” from 1-10 based on the neighborhood’s score compared to the “median” score for that indicator (this could either be the true median or a comparison to the overall borough score), followed by a GIS mapping of the relative scores. SSI will work with the Tower Health biostatistician to design the analysis and will receive the completed data analysis findings. If Tower Health does not have mapping capabilities, SSI will provide mapping as part of the analysis utilizing ARCVIEW mapping software.

This analysis could be enhanced by including any/all of the indicators below that are not already contained in the study that the Steering Committee/Advisory Committees would be interested in including:

- Early Childhood Development
 - Families who report reading nightly
 - Adverse childhood experiences
 - Participation in Early Achievers
 - Median child care cost as percent of annual income by race
 - Kindergarten readiness
- Education
 - 3rd Grade reading proficiency
 - 4th Grade reading proficiency

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- ELL students making progress learning English
 - Parent perception of cultural responsiveness
 - On-time high school graduation rates
 - Drop-out rates
 - Discipline rate
 - Direct enrollment
 - Job Training and Jobs
 - Living wage gap
 - Unemployment
 - Poverty rate
 - Median household income by race
 - Health and Human Services
 - Unmet medical need
 - Uninsured adults
 - Uninsured children
 - Life expectancy
 - Infant mortality
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes
 - Tobacco use
 - Frequent mental distress
 - Food systems
 - Retail food environment index
 - Food security
 - Percent of students with free or reduced price lunch
 - Participation in food assistance programs
 - Parks and natural resources
 - Resident satisfaction with parks
 - Open green space
 - Distribution of regional trails
 - Park accessibility
 - Distribution of playgrounds
 - Healthy Built and Natural Environment
 - Land use index
 - Vegetation distribution
 - Pollution by region
 - Transportation
 - Public transportation rider satisfaction with safety
 - Public transportation crowding and schedule reliability
 - Reliance on public transportation
 - Proximity to public transportation
 - Walk score
 - Bike score
 - Transit score
 - Public transportation reduced fare utilization
 - Public transit low-fare utilization

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- Transportation cost-burden
 - Community Economic Development
 - Home ownership
 - Foreclosure risk score
 - Change in residential assessed value
 - Minority/people of color owned businesses
 - Neighborhoods
 - Residential mobility
 - Social support
 - Social cohesion
 - Resident satisfaction with quality of life
 - Voter registration
 - Voter turnout
 - Housing
 - Poor housing conditions
 - Cost burdened households
 - Weighted road density values
 - Homelessness
 - Community and Public Safety
 - Perceived neighborhood safety
 - Crime rate
 - Law and Justice
 - Incarceration rate
 - Juvenile justice change by decision point