

Social Determinants							
Town	Civic Involvement	Community Safety	Economic security	Education	Employment	Environmental Quality	Housing
Andover	7	7	7	6	7	9	6
Ashford	3	9	5	7	7	10	5
Bolton	9	7	7	8	7	8	6
Chaplin	5	6	5	5	6	9	6
Columbia	7	8	7	6	6	9	8
Coventry	5	6	6	5	6	9	6
Ellington	4	10	6	7	7	8	5
Hebron	5	8	8	8	8	9	8
Mansfield	2	6	4	9	4	9	3
Scotland	5	7	5	5	5	10	7
Somers	2	7	7	7	6	9	7
Stafford	6	n/a	4	5	5	6	5
Tolland	6	10	7	8	7	8	7
Union	10	7	6	5	6	9	8
Vernon	6	4	4	4	6	6	4
Willington	5	9	4	7	6	8	5

### Civic Involvement

% of adult population registered to vote  
 % of registered voters that voted in general elections  
 % of registered voters that voted in municipal elections

### Community Safety

Crimes against persons per 1000 local residents  
 Crimes against property per 1000 local residents

### Economic Security

Assessed residential property values  
 Average dollar value of home purchase mortgages  
 Foreclosure needs score  
 Home purchase mortgages approved per 1000 local residents  
 Home purchase mortgages initiated per 1000 local residents  
 Median household income  
 Median value for owner occupied housing  
 Percent of home purchase mortgages that are approved  
 Percentage of births to mothers under 20  
 Percentage of children age 18 and under living in poverty  
 Percentage of households with income below the poverty line  
 Percentage of population living in poverty  
 Sales price of existing homes  
 Temporary Family Assistance recipients per 1000 residents

### Education

10<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, & 8<sup>th</sup> grade Connecticut Mastery Test achievement rates  
 Average SAT composite, verbal, & math scores  
 Cumulative four-year dropout rate & High school graduation rate  
 # of years since last major renovation: elementary, high, middle schools  
 % of 4th grade students meeting Connecticut Mastery Test goals  
 % of adults with at least a BS degree & < 9th grade education  
 % of continuing elementary school students who attended the same school last year  
 % of elementary school students eligible for meal programs  
 % of high school graduates attending college  
 % of high school students enrolled in special education  
 % of kindergarten students with pre-kindergarten educational experience

### Employment

Businesses with 50+ employees per 1000 local residents  
 Food service workers & professional positions as a % of total emp  
 Full-time employment rate as a percentage of males 16 and older  
 Health service providers as a percentage of total employment  
 Job growth: 10 year average & 5 year average  
 Labor force participation as a percentage of males 16 and older  
 Maintenance workers & Management as a % of total employment  
 Percent of retail establishments with a revenue of \$500K+  
 Unemployment rate as a percent of the civilian labor force

### Environmental Quality

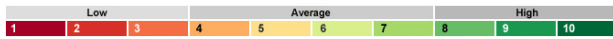
Federal Toxic Release Inventory (TRI):

- number of facilities reporting
- total air emissions in pounds
- total water discharge in pounds
- waste stream in pounds

### Housing

Crowded housing as a percent of total households  
 Median gross rent as percent of household income  
 Number of subsidized housing units per 1000 local residents  
 Owner-occupied housing as a percentage of total housing units  
 Percent of households paying over 30% of income for mortgages  
 Percent of households paying > 30% of income for rent  
 Percent of households that have moved in the last 5 yrs.  
 Rental vacancy rates as a percentage of rental units

\*The lack of housing that the lowest income households can afford contributes to housing instability resulting in frequent moves and, for some families, periods of homelessness. Low-income families have higher rates of residential mobility than do middle- and upper-income families, and moves by low-income families are less likely to be for positive reasons than are moves by more prosperous families.



### Health Categories

Town	Accidents/ violence	Health care access	Cancer	Cardiovascular	Childhood illness	Diabetes	Infectious Disease	Liver Disease	Mental Health	Life Expectancy	Perinatal Care	Renal Disease	Respiratory illness
Andover	4	6	6	7	5	6	6	7	6	6	7	7	3
Ashford	4	6	5	5	4	3	7	7	5	6	5	6	3
Bolton	5	6	4	7	8	5	6	3	4	7	3	7	5
Chaplin	5	6	3	6	4	4	8	7	6	5	7	7	3
Columbia	7	6	6	8	5	8	6	5	6	9	6	3	6
Coventry	6	6	4	5	5	4	6	4	4	7	7	4	5
Ellington	4	6	4	5	6	5	5	3	4	6	6	4	6
Hebron	5	5	5	6	7	5	6	4	4	7	6	5	6
Mansfield	5	7	5	9	7	5	4	3	6	10	8	6	6
Scotland	5	7	4	5	6	8	6	3	6	4	3	3	5
Somers	5	6	6	5	7	5	5	4	5	9	7	4	5
Stafford	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	6	3	3
Tolland	5	7	5	6	6	5	6	4	5	6	5	3	4
Union	9	6	7	5	6	8	8	7	6	9	1	7	6
Vernon	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	3
Willington	7	7	6	8	4	5	5	3	7	8	8	6	5

**Accidents/Violence**  
 Accidents (unintentional injuries) (AAMR)  
 All injuries (AAMR)  
 Homicide & Legal Intervention (YPLL)  
 Homicide & legal intervention (AAMR)  
 YPLL: accidents  
 YPLL: injuries

**Cancer**  
 Cancer AAMR, YPLL & incidence rate for:  
 Overall, Cervical/Uterine/Ovarian, Colorectal,  
 Breast, Lung, Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma,  
 Pancreatic, Prostate, Skin

**Childhood Illness**  
 Asthma-related ED visits, age 0-18  
 Asthma-related hospitalizations, age 0-18  
 Elevated lead levels as a % of children age 0-5,  
 2004-10

Childhood asthma is not only a health outcome, but also an indicator of possible future health problems. Asthma rates are directly correlated with poor environmental conditions caused by pollution levels, housing stock quality, and poverty levels. Childhood lead poisoning can lead to a life-time of cognitive and health problems. Older housing stocks may still contain substantial levels of lead paint which can be both ingested by children and inhaled. Older housing stock may also be using lead pipes, which introduces another vector for lead ingestion. Neighborhoods can also have high levels of lead in the environment from a variety of sources.

**Liver Disease**  
 Chronic liver disease & cirrhosis: AAMR & YPLL

**Healthcare Access**  
 Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalizations  
 Births Not Receiving Prenatal Care in 1<sup>st</sup> Tri  
 Births w/ Non-adequate Prenatal Care (APNCU Index)  
 Emergency department visits  
 Outpatient visits  
 %of hospitalizations without insurance  
 Primary care sensitive ED visits

\* Primary care sensitive emergency department visits measure the percentage of all ED visits that are categorized as a) non-emergent; b) emergent, primary care treatable; c) emergent- ED needed, preventable/ avoidable. These classifications are based on the New York University Center for Health and Public Services Research Emergency Department Classification Algorithm. ACS hospitalization is often used as a proxy measure to gauge the accessibility and adequacy of primary care services for population sub-groups and geographic areas. Although chronic conditions may not in themselves be prevented, they can be managed through periodic check-ups and proper use of medications or medical devices. However, problems gaining access to primary care or failure to understand the management of a chronic condition may lead to hospitalization. The rate of emergency department visits is used as a proxy measure for a lack of access to health insurance and primary care services.  
 \*Although the rate of outpatient visits is an imperfect indicator of access to care, major barriers to health care access (e.g., lack of health insurance) are usually reflected in lower rates of outpatient physician visits

**Cardiovascular**  
 Major cardiovascular diseases (AAMR)  
 YPLL: cardiovascular

**Diabetes**  
 Diabetes mellitus: AAMR & YPLL

**Infectious Disease**  
 Chlamydia/Gonorrhea rate per 1000 res  
 Hepatitis C rate per 1000 residents  
 Infectious & parasitic diseases: AAMR & YPLL

**Life Expectancy**  
 All causes of death listed on the death certificate are included: AAMR & YPLL

**Low & Very Low Birthweight Babies**  
 Low birthweight is a major cause of infant mortality and long-term health problems, and decreasing birthweights less than 2,500 grams are associated with increasing risk of death within the first year of life. In addition to increased risk of mortality, low and very low birthweight are associated with increased risk of disability, such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and vision and hearing disabilities. Among the risk factors for low birthweight babies are low socioeconomic status, low level of education, nonwhite race, poor nutritional status, use of alcohol and drugs, environment and inadequate prenatal care.

**Renal Disease**  
 Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis:  
 AAMR & YPLL

**Respiratory Disease**  
 Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases: AAMR & YPLL

**Mental Health**  
 Alcohol-induced deaths (AAMR)  
 Alcohol-induced deaths (YPLL)  
 Drug-induced deaths (AAMR)  
 Drug-induced deaths (YPLL)  
 Mental health ED treatments  
 Mental health hospitalizations