

MIECHV Needs Assessment Data Summary [STATE NAME]

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Simplified Method Overview

Indicators were selected in collaboration with HRSA/MCHB to match as closely as possible the statutory communities for home visiting programs. We considered issues such as data availability and reliability in selecting the final indicator list. After selecting indicators, we grouped them according to five domains (Outcomes, Substance Use Disorder, Crime, and Child Maltreatment). The algorithm for identifying at-risk counties is as follows:

1. Obtain raw, county-level data for each indicator from the listed data source as defined in Tab 2. Descriptive Statistics.
2. Compute mean of counties and standard deviation (SD) for each indicator as well as other descriptive statistics (Tab 3. Descriptive Statistics).
3. Standardize indicator values (compute z-score) for each county so that all indicators have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (Tab 5. Standardized Indicators).
4. Using the resulting z-scores for each county, calculate the proportion of indicators within each domain that are greater than 1, that is, the proportion of indicators for which a given county is in the 'worst' 16% of all counties (i.e., the proportion of values greater than 1 SD above the mean in the standard normal distribution). If at least half of the indicators in a domain are greater or equal to 1 SD higher than the mean, then a county is considered at-risk on that domain. The proportion of at-risk counties is summed to capture the counties at highest risk across domains. Counties with 2 or more at-risk domains are considered at-risk counties (Tab 6. At-Risk Counties).

¹Not included are indicators for infant mortality and domestic violence. Infant mortality was excluded from the at-risk domain because the level of suppression at the county level for 5-year aggregate data was too high for the domain (more than >50% of counties with suppressed data). Preterm and low birth weight births together are the second most common indicators in the domain; the other two indicators in the domain are direct precursors of infant mortality, we evaluated the extent to which infant mortality rate was included or excluded (among counties with non-suppressed data). The low birthweight was also substantial for individual year data. Thus, we compiled 3-yr and 5-yr aggregate data for smaller counties. Domestic violence was excluded because there are no national sources available with

ily-defined¹ criteria for identifying target of indicators at the county level when (Socioeconomic Status, Adverse Perinatal risk counties is as follows:

cription of Indicators.

ve statistics (number of missing, range, etc.)

0 and a SD of 1. $Z\text{-score} = (\text{county value} -$

ain for which that county's z-score was counties in the state (16% is the percentage indicators within a domain have z-scores : total number of domains at-risk (out of 5) is ns is identified as at-risk. (Tab 6. At-Risk

from the Adverse Perinatal Outcomes r meaningful inclusion (all but 13 states have largest cause of infant mortality. Given that :nt to which similar counties were identified level of suppression for preterm birth and ted data to obtain reliable estimates for n county-level data for domestic violence.

Domain	Indicator
Socioeconomic Status (SES)	Poverty
	Unemployment
	HS Dropout
	Income Inequality
Adverse Perinatal Outcomes	Preterm Birth
	Low Birth Weight
Substance Use Disorder	Alcohol
	Marijuana
	Illicit Drugs
	Pain Relievers
Crime	Crime Reports
	Juvenile Arrests
	Juvenile Arrests
Child Maltreatment	Child Maltreatment

Indicator Definition	Alignment with statute definition of at-risk communities
% population living below %100 FPL	Poverty
Unemployed percent of the civilian labor force	Unemployment
% of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school with no high school diploma	High school dropouts
% of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school with no high school diploma	
% of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school with no high school diploma	
Gini Coefficient - 1 Yr Estimate	N/A
Gini Coefficient - 5 Yr Estimate	
Gini Coefficient - 1 Yr or 5 Yr Estimate	
% live births <37 weeks	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health
% live births <2500 g	Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health
Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	Substance abuse
Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	
Prevalence rate: Use of illicit drugs, excluding Marijuana, in past month	
Prevalence rate: Nonmedical use of pain medication in past year	
# reported crimes/1000 residents	Crime
# crime arrests ages 0-17/100,000 juveniles aged 0-17, 2014	
# crime arrests ages 0-17/100,000 juveniles aged 0-17, 2015	
Rate of maltreatment victims aged <1-17 per 1,000 child (aged <1-17) residents	Child maltreatment

Year	Source	Source Link
2016	Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2016/demo/saipe/2016-state-and-county.html
2016	Bureau of Labor Statistics	https://www.bls.gov/lau/#cntyaa
2016	American Community Survey	https://factfinder.census.gov
2012-2016		
2012-2016 OR 2016		
2016	American Community Survey	https://factfinder.census.gov
2012-2016		
2012-2016 OR 2016		
2012-2016	NVSS - Raw Natality File	File received by HRSA
2012-2016	NVSS - Raw Natality File	File received by HRSA
2012-2014	SAMHSA - National Survey of Drug Use and Health	https://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh/reports?tab=38
2012-2014		
2012-2014		
2012-2014		
2014	Institute for Social Research - National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/series/57
2014	Institute for Social Research - National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/series/57
2015	Institute for Social Research - National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/36794
2016	ACF	File received by HRSA

Source Notes	Next Update
	2017 data available in 2019
	2017 data available in 2019
1 year estimates used for counties with populations >65,000; 5 year estimate used for counties with populations <65,000	2017 data available in 2019
1 year estimates used for counties with populations >65,000; 5 year estimate used for counties with populations <65,000	2017 data available in 2019
Births <10 were suppressed; the mean of counties was inputted for counties with missing data	2017 data available in 2019
Births <10 were suppressed; the mean of counties was inputted for counties with missing data	2017 data available in 2019
County estimates are inputted using the estimate for the Substance Abuse Treatment Planning Region in which they belong. Nonmedical use of pain relievers refer to any form of prescription pain relievers that were not prescribed for the person or that the person took only for the experience or feeling they caused.	2014-2016 available mid-2018; limited set only
Used county population count from ICPSR - NACJD, not PEP	Unknown
Used county population of 0-17 year olds from PEP	Unknown
Used county population of 0-17 year olds from PEP	Unknown
	2017 data available in 2019

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Domain	Indicator
Socioeconomic Status	Poverty
	Unemployment
	HS Dropout
	Income Inequality
Adverse Perinatal Outcomes	Preterm Birth
	Low Birth Weight
Substance Use Disorder	Alcohol
	Marijuana
	Illicit Drugs
	Pain Relievers
Crime	Crime Reports
	Juvenile Arrests
	Juvenile Arrests
Child Maltreatment	Child Maltreatment

Indicator Definition	Year	Missing (n)
% population living below %100 FPL	2016	
Unemployed percent of the civilian labor force	2016	
% of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school with no high school diploma - 1 Yr Estimate	2016	
% of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school with no high school diploma - 5 Yr Estimate	2012-2016	
% of 16-19 year olds not enrolled in school with no high school diploma - 1 Yr or 5 Yr Estimate	2012-2016 OR 2016	
Gini Coefficient - 1 Yr Estimate	2016	
Gini Coefficient - 5 Yr Estimate	2012-2016	
Gini Coefficient - 1 Yr or 5 Yr Estimate	2012-2016 OR 2016	
% live births <37 weeks	2012-2016	
% live births <2500 g	2012-2016	
Prevalence rate: Binge alcohol use in past month	2012-2014	
Prevalence rate: Marijuana use in past month	2012-2014	
Prevalence rate: Use of illicit drugs, excluding Marijuana, in past month	2012-2014	
Prevalence rate: Nonmedical use of pain medication in past year	2012-2014	
# reported crimes/1000 residents	2014	
# crime arrests ages 0-17/100,000 juveniles aged 0-17, 2014	2014	
# crime arrests ages 0-17/100,000 juveniles aged 0-17, 2015	2015	
Rate of maltreatment victims aged <1-17 per 1,000 child (aged <1-17) residents	2016	

Other Notes	State Estimate
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County	Poverty	Unemployment	HS dropout
County 1			
County 2			
County 3			
County 4			
County 5			
County 6			
County 7			
County 8			

Pain Relievers	Crime Reports	Juvenile Arrests (2014)

Juvenile Arrests (2015)**Child Maltreatment**

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Juvenile Arrests (2015)	Child Maltreatment

County	Poverty	Unemployment	HS dropout
County 1			
County 2			
County 3			
County 4			
County 5			
County 6			
County 7			
County 8			

County	2016 Population	SES	Adverse Perinatal Outcomes
County 1			
County 2			
County 3			
County 4			
County 5			
County 6			
County 7			
County 8			

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Geographic Location	Standardized Ir
County	Low Birth Weight
[Insert County or Geography Name]	#DIV/0!
	<p>These formulas can be used to standardize (ie calculate z-sco EXCEL formula is '=STANDARDIZE(value, mean, SD). The mean raw values for all counties/geographic locations</p>

Indicator Values	Standardized Indicator Value ≥ 1	
Preterm Birth	Low Birth Weight	Preterm Birth
#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
res) for each of the cleaned, raw indicator values. The mean and standard deviation should be calculated based on the	This formula returns a value of 1 if the standardized indicator value is ≥ 1 and returns a value of 0 if the standardized indicator	

of Standardized Indicators Adverse Perinatal Outcomes	of High Standardized Indicators Adverse Perinatal Outcomes	Number of At-Risk Domains
#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
This formula calculates the proportion of standardized indicators with values ≥ 1 within a domain. If new indicators	This formula returns a value of 1 if the proportion of standardized indicators with values ≥ 1 is 0.5 or more and returns a 0 if the proportion	This formula sums the number of at-risk domains. Counties or geographic locations with 2 or more at-

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