Using Data to Improve Health Services

A workshop for Community Supported Clinics



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Population Research Center

PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY



Why can data help you serve your community?



Workshop Agenda

- Important sources of Demographic data
- Important sources of health data
- Community Profiles: Review of data points and sources
- Discussion of community profiles
- Step-by-step instructions for obtaining and mapping similar data
- Brainstorming and discussion



INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHIC DATA SOURCES

Charles Rynerson



Decennial Census: Historical Perspective

- Short Form
 - Questions asked of all persons residing in U.S.
 - Age, Gender, Race/Hispanic origin, Household relationship, Housing Tenure
 - 100% Data Products
- Long Form (1940-2000)
 - Questions asked of a sample of 1 of 6 Housing Units; 15% of the population in 2000
 - Economic, Social, and Housing Information
 - Sample data products



2010 Census

- April 1, 2010
- An "actual enumeration" (The 2010 Census aims to count all U.S. residents—citizens and non-citizens alike)
- Only 10 questions on the 2010 Census form *NO LONG FORM!*
- population and housing counts and basic characteristics (sex, age, race/ethnicity, household composition, vacant/occupied and owner/renter units)

→ No Qu 5. Is	 OTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and uestion 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races. a this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. Z
6. W	 Inat is this person's race? Mark X one or more boxes. White Black, African Am., or Negro American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.
	Asian Indian Japanese Chinese Korean Chinese Korean Filipino Vietnamese Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.
	Some other race — Print race.



2010 Census: Race and Ethnicity

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HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE ¹						-
Total population	3,421,399	100.0%	3,831,074	100.0%	409,675	12.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	275, 14	8.0%	450,062	11.7%	174,748	63.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,146,085	92.0%	3,381,012	88.3%	234,927	7.5%
White Alone	2,857,616	83.5	3,005,848	78.5%	148,232	5.2%
Black or African American Alone	53,325	1.6%	64,984	1.7%	11,659	21.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	40,130	1.2%	42,706	1.1%	2,576	6.4%
Asian Alone	100,333	2.9%	139,436	3.6%	39,103	39.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	7,398	0.2%	12,697	0.3%	5,299	71.6%
Some Other Race Alone	4,550	0.1%	5,502	0.1%	952	20.9%
Two or More Races	82,733	2.4%	109,839	2.9%	27,106	32.8%

RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION²

Total population	3,421,399	100.0%	3,831,074	100.0%	409,675	12.0%
White	3,055,670	89.5 ×	3,337,309	87.1%	281,639	9.2%
Black or African American	72,647	2.1%	98,479	2.6%	25,832	35.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	85,667	2.5%	109,223	2.9%	23,556	27.5%
Asian	127,339	3.7%	186,281	4.9%	58,942	46.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	16,019	0.5%	25,785	0.7%	9,766	61.0%
Some Other Race	176,866	5.2%	231,789	6.1%	54,923	31.1%



ACS

Use data from the American Community Survey to

obtain detailed demographic, social, economic, and

housing characteristics, such as income, poverty,

employment, and educational attainment.



ACS

- An ongoing survey that provides data every year
- A sample of the population
- All ACS data are survey estimates. To help you interpret the reliability of the estimate, the Census Bureau publishes a margin of error (MOE) for every ACS estimate.

Subjects Included in the Survey

Demographic	Social	Housing
Age and Sex	Ancestry	Computer Ownership & Internet Access
Group Quarters Population	Citizenship Status	House Heating Fuel
Hispanic or Latino Origin	Disability Status	Kitchen Facilities
Race	Educational Attainment	Occupancy/Vacancy Status
Relationship	Fertility	Occupants per Room
Total Population	Field of Degree	Owner Monthly Costs
Economic	Grandparents as Caregivers	Plumbing Facilities
Class of Worker	Language	Rent Statistics
Commuting to Work/Journey to Work	Marital History	Rooms
Employment Status	Marital Status	Bedrooms
Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Place of Birth	Telephone Service Available
Health Insurance Coverage	School Enrollment	Tenure
Income and Earnings	Residence 1 Year Ago/Migration	Units in Structure
Industry and Occupation	Veterans	Value of Home
Poverty	Year of Entry	Vehicles Available
Work Status		Year Householder Moved Into Unit

Year Structure Built

Portland State

ACS Topics: Notable Additions and Improvements

- Disability (new questions introduced 2008)
 - Hearing difficulty
 - Vision difficulty
 - Cognitive difficulty
 - Ambulatory difficulty
 - Self-care difficulty
 - Independent living difficulty
- Health Insurance (2009)
- Field of Bachelor's Degree (2009)



2013 and 2014 insurance coverage, Oregon

Portland State

							With
						With	Medicaid/
	Total					Medicaid/	Means
	Civilian					Means	Tested
	Noninst	with Ins	urance_	<u>no Ins</u>	urance_	Tested	Alone
2013	3,893,092	3,322,210	85.3%	570,882	14.7%	662,038	475,351
2014	3,931,306	3,548,645	90.3%	382,661	9.7%	897,812	667,749
chg.	38,214	226,435		-188,221		235,774	192,398

U.S. Census Bureu, ACS 1 year estimates, Table S2701



Population Thresholds for ACS Estimates

Annual Release:	September	December		
	1-year estimates	5-year estimates		
Areas with 65,000 + people	X	X		
All Geographic Areas		X		

Cowlitz County Poverty Rate, All Persons American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates



Cowlitz County Poverty Rate, All Persons Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)



Cowlitz County Poverty Rates 2000 Census and 2006-2015 American Community Survey Estimates



*All data are estimates. The 2000 Census long form asked respondents to report calendar year 1999 income; American Community Survey responses were collected over a five year period, asking respondents to report income over the previous 12 months. I-beam bars show margin of error at the 90% confidence level.



One Year ACS Estimates for 15 Oregon Counties





Five Year ACS Estimates for all 36 Oregon Counties



Census Geography Hierarchy

(with 2010 Statistical Area Criteria)

Revised 10-29-11





Census Geography

- <u>Census Tracts</u>—small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent area [usually 2,500-8,000 people, PDX MSA avg. ~ 4,400]
- <u>Block Groups (BG)</u>—a subdivision of Census Tracts containing a cluster of Census Blocks [usually 600-3,000 people, optimum size 1,500]
- <u>Blocks</u>—smallest geographic area; bounded on all sides by visible features (e.g. streets, streams, railroad tracks) and by invisible boundaries (e.g. city, town, and county limits)



Census Geography

- <u>Place</u>—Places, for the reporting of census data, include census designated places (CDP), consolidated cities, and incorporated places (cities, towns, villages, etc.).
- <u>ZCTA</u>—A ZIP Code[®] tabulation area (ZCTA[™]) is a statistical geographic entity that approximates the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service five-digit ZIP Code. ZCTAs do not precisely depict ZIP Code delivery areas, and do not include all ZIP Codes used for mail delivery.



www.pdx.edu/prc



Source: Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Inform ation System : Version 2.0. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011; Metro RLIS. Prepared by Population Research Center, Portland State University

www.pdx.edu/prc







Resources for Data Users

- <u>factfinder.census.gov</u> American FactFinder
- <u>http://www.census.gov/data/data-tools/cbb.html</u> -

Census Business Builder

- <u>censusreporter.org</u>
- <u>pdx.edu/prc</u> Population Research Center
- portlandpulse.org



atest News

Economic Census Data on Accommodations and Food Services

October 02, 2015

The 2012 Economic Census concludes the Geographic Area Series for establishments primarily engaged in providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals.



Manufacturing Day: Oct. 2

October 02, 2015 In recognition of this fourth annual observance, the Census Bureau provides resources relevant to Manufacturing Day.

Stat of the Day

Accomodation and Food Services

The accommodation and food services sector establishments primarily engaged in providing lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks and b immediate consumption.

Read More





surveys. For more information see Using FactFinder and What We Provide.

American FactFinder come from several censuses and



The 2014 American Community Survey 1-year estimates are now available...



Select one or more Search Results and click View



INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH DATA SOURCES

Sheila Martin



There are many sources of health data!

- National Center for Health Statistics, CDC
- Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System, CDC
- National Center for HIV/Aids, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
- Claims data
- Census Bureau, ACS and SAHIE
- Safe drinking water information system
- Etc etc

How do we know what to use???



Evaluating the usefulness of potential health data

- What is the data source?
- How are the data collected?
- For what geography?
- Over what time period? What has changed?
- How current are the data? How often are they collected and what is the lag in their release?



Data collection methods

- Administrative records
 - Created for an administrative purpose
 - Claims data, tax data, birth and death records
- Survey data
 - Usually collected specifically to answer a research question
 - May have problems with response rates and data reliability



Questions to ask about survey data

- Who is being surveyed (what is the universe)?
- What percentage of the universe is sampled?
- What is the sampling method (phone, mail, web)?
- What kind of sampling bias might be introduced by the sampling method?



Key health data sources

- Vital records (births and deaths)
 - National Center for Health Statistics or the state health department
 - Can be used to calculate premature death, cause of death, low birth weight babies, teen births.
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC
 - Phone survey conducted by state state health departments
 - National sample of about 500,000 adults living in households (>18)
 - Set of surveys about a variety of health topics
 - Sample sizes can be low for counties
- State health departments
 - Disease incidence, etc.



Other Health data sources

- Census Bureau, American Community Survey
 - Insured and uninsured by age, sex, and race, education, and income
 - Disability information
- Health Resources and Services Administration
 - Health Center Program Grantee Data for FQHC's
 - 2012- 2015
 - Characteristics of service area, patients, services, clinical data, cost, etc.



Data aggregators

- Web sites or reports that produce a specific set of health data or indicators by aggregating a lot of different sources of data, Examples:
 - <u>Greater Portland Pulse</u> (Portland metro counties only)
 - <u>County Health Rankings</u> (National county-level data)
 - <u>State of Oregon's Health</u> (County-level data)
 - 500 Cities Project



Profile Review



Discussion

- What can I say about my community based on these data?
- What other data would I like to have?
- How are these data useful for my clinic:
 - For targeting services?
 - For identifying partners?
 - For locating new services?



Building your own profile

- Step by step instructions for:
 - American Factfinder
 - Greater Portland Pulse
 - County Health Rankings
 - UDS Mapper (if we have time)



Brainstorming and Discussion

- What are the most important ways I can think of to use these data?
- What is missing that I might need to know?
- What other data might we want to combine with these data to learn more?



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