

Measurement Scale:

High School

6-point scale:

- (1) >18.8; (2) 18.8-15.1; (3) 15-11.3;  
(4) 11.2-7.5; (5) 7.4-3.7; (6) <3.7.

Data Source: 2003-2004 Strategic School Profiles - Students: Percent 0 to 5 Hours per Week, 5 to 15 Hours per Week, and Greater Than 15 Hours per Week, Special Education, – CT Department of Education

## 6. Subsidized Meals

### **Percent of Students Eligible for Free/ Reduced Price Meals – Elementary (EDSUB1)**

Definition:

The **percent of students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals** is the percentage of students who were identified as meeting the income criteria for federal free or reduced-priced meal or milk programs. Districts not participating in these programs were required to report students meeting the eligibility criteria.

Source: Connecticut Department of Education, Terms and Definitions, Strategic School Profiles, 1993-94 to 2001-02.

Rationale:

The economic well being of children can be assessed by examining their eligibility for free or reduced-price school lunches. Children receive subsidized meals at school as determined by the financial need of the student's family. The socio-economic status of students has been found to be a key predictor of academic opportunity and success, and health outcomes.

Sources: Child and Family Indicators, Center on the Family, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Hawaii State Department of Education Office of Evaluation and Planning, School Status and Improvement Reports; and Descriptive Study of UCLA Outreach in the Inglewood Unified School District, Anne Marshall, Nicole Eisenberg, Occasional Report #15, Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, UCLA March, 2003

Reference Point:

- K-6 State Median: 20.3  
K-6 State Mean: 29.2

Measurement Scale:

K-6

6-point scale:

- (1) >34.3; (2) 34.3-27.5; (3) 27.4-20.6;  
(4) 20.5-13.7; (5) 13.6-6.8; (6) <6.8.

Data Source: 2003-2004 Strategic School Profiles: Percent Eligible for Free/ Reduced Price Meals – CT Department of Education

## 7. Student Mobility

### **Student Mobility - Percent of Students Who Attended the School the Previous Year - Elementary (EDMOB1)**

Definition:

The **Percent of returning students** calculates the percentage of students enrolled on October 1 who were also enrolled in the school the previous year. If the school was redistricted for the year of the profile, the calculation was performed as if the students were enrolled in their new school the previous year. Elementary and middle school students only are reported on the district profile.

Source: Connecticut Department of Education, Terms and Definitions, Strategic School Profiles, 1993-94 to 2001-02.

Rationale:

Studies of student mobility show that students who frequently change schools experience less success at school and have lower graduation rates. Frequent moves during childhood can be associated with delinquency, depression, teen pregnancy, or dropping out of school. While children sometimes change schools for positive reasons, high or increasing numbers of transfers result not from deliberate choice but from instability in the family's or student's situation; these may be linked to the lack of safe, decent and affordable housing in certain areas.

Source: Minnesota Milestones 2002, Minnesota Department of Administration/ Office of Geographic and Demographic Analysis

Reference Point:

K-6 State Median: 89.8

K-6 State Mean: 87.5

Measurement Scale:

6 point scale:

K-6

6-point scale:

(1) <73.1; (2) 73.1-80.1; (3) 80.2-86.2;

(4) 86.3-92.3; (5) 92.4-98.4; (6) >98.4.

Data Source: 2003-2004 Strategic School Profiles- Students: Stability Rate, Percent of Returning Students, CT Department of Education

## 8. Infrastructure Investment

### **Average Number of Years since Last Major Renovation – Middle and High School (EDREN2, EDREN3)**

Definition:

The **year of last major renovation** is the year in which the last major renovation of the existing facility was completed. The date of a new wing was not used if there was no major renovation of the existing facility as part of the project.

Source: Connecticut Department of Education, Terms and Definitions, Strategic School Profiles, 1993-94 to 2001-02.

**Mental Health Inpatient Hospitalization and Emergency Department Treatment** includes the following Diagnostic Reference Group (DRG) categories: acute adjustment reaction; depressive neuroses, neuroses; disorders of the personality; organic disturbances; child disorders; psychoses; other mental disorders; alcohol/ drug abuse or dependence detoxification; alcohol/ drug abuse or dependence with complications and comorbidities; and alcohol/ drug abuse or dependence with and without rehabilitation therapy.

Data Source:

Connecticut Hospital Association, CHIME Hospital Discharge Data by zip code, FY2005,

## **2. HIV/AIDS**

Definition:

**HIV/AIDS** represents the rate per thousand residents in the zip code area of the total reported HIV and AIDS cases for 2002-05.

Data Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, 2002-05 program data by zip code

## **3. Chlamydia/ Gonorrhea**

Definition:

**Chlamydia/ Gonorrhea** represents the rate per thousand residents in the zip code area of the total reported Chlamydia and Gonorrhea cases for 2001-05.

Data Source:

Connecticut Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Surveillance Program, 2001-05 program data by zip code

## **4. Hepatitis C**

Definition:

**Hepatitis C** represents the rate per thousand residents in the zip code area of the total reported Hepatitis C cases for 2004-05.

Data Source:

Connecticut Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Surveillance Program, 2004-05 program data by zip code

## **5. Incidence of Cancer**

Definition:

**Incidence of Cancer** represents the rate per thousand residents in the zip code area of the total reported cases for selected types of cancer, 2001-04.

Cancer incidence rates were calculated for overall cancer; stomach; colon; lung; prostate; breast; and oral, esophagus and larynx.

Data Source:

Connecticut Department of Public Health, Connecticut Tumor Registry, 2001-04 program data by zip code

## **6. Asthma-related Emergency Department Visits and Hospitalizations for Children 18 Years of Age and Under**

Definition:

**Asthma-related Emergency Department Visits and Hospitalizations for Children 18 Years of Age and Under** represents the rate per children 0-18 years of age in the zip code area for asthma-related hospital discharges for FY 2005. Rates were calculated separately for emergency department visits and hospitalizations.

Data Source:

Connecticut Hospital Association, CHIME Hospital Discharge Data by zip code, FY2005,

## **7. Elevated Blood Lead Levels for Children Under 18 Years of Age**

Definition:

**Elevated Blood Lead Levels for Children Under 18 Years of Age** represents the rate for the children under 18 years of age in a zip code area who received a confirmed lead screening from 2002-04, and had elevated blood lead levels exceeding 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood.

Data Source:

Connecticut Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Program, lead screening surveillance data by zip code, 2002-04

## **8. Adequacy of Prenatal Care**

Definition:

**Adequacy of Prenatal Care** represents the rate of women with inadequate prenatal care out of all women having childbirth in the census tract.

**Adequacy of Prenatal Care** is based on the Kessner Index (Modified). Kessner is a composite indicator of the adequacy of prenatal care a mother receives during her pregnancy reflecting both the time of the first visit and the number of visits. Prenatal care is categorized as adequate, intermediate or inadequate based on three items from the birth certificate: timing of the first prenatal visit; total number of prenatal visits; and length of gestation.

Non-adequate prenatal care is a summary measure of prenatal care initiation and the number of prenatal visits. The "non-adequate" grouping includes both "inadequate" and "intermediate" care as defined in the Kessner Index of prenatal care.

Data Source:

Connecticut Department of Public Health, Office of Vital Records, Percent of Births with Non-adequate Prenatal Care (APNCU Index), 2003 Registration Report by census tract, Table 4

## **9. Timing of Prenatal Care**

Definition:

**Timing of Prenatal Care** measures the percent of mothers who did not receive care during the first trimester (i.e., within the first 13 weeks) of pregnancy. These cases are designated as receiving "late or no care". Late prenatal care is defined as care initiated in the second or third trimester of pregnancy.

## **Complementary Indicators**

**Observation/ Perception Indicators Supported by Survey and Qualitative Research**  
(Questionnaires, systematic observation, interviews, focus groups)

\* **Quantitative Indicators** pre-tested but not included in the final CADH HEI

### **Economic Security and Financial Resources**

- \* Percent of individuals w/ incomes less than half of poverty line (US Census 2000 - P88)
- \* Percent of families in poverty with children under 18 (US Census 2000 - P90)
- Homeless shelters in the community
- Number of individuals/ families using homeless shelters per year/ number of homeless in the community
- Homeless people per capita
- \* Food Stamps– Rate of Cases per 1000 Residents (CT Department of Social Services)
- \* Medicaid– Rate or Recipients per 1000 Residents (CT Department of Social Services)
- \* State Administered General Assistance (SAGA Cash) – Rate of Recipients per 1000 Residents (CT Department of Social Services)
- \* State Administered General Assistance (Medical) – Rate of Recipients per 1000 Residents (CT Department of Social Services)
- \* Percent of Children 0-18 receiving TFA ,only available on city/ town level (CT Department of Social Services and US Census Estimated Population by Age)

### **Livelihood Security and Employment Opportunity**

- Mean Hourly Wage (available for labor market area only without special computer run) (CT Department of Labor, Occupational Employment and Wages)
- Percent of full-time workers versus part-time workers (US Census)
- Lack of opportunity for skill usage and development, and decision-making
- Percent of workforce, unionized
- Lack of control over work
- Work demands
- Lack of reward
- Small business startups per 1000 population
- Business loans made
- Tax breaks offered – corporate income tax rate
- Commercial office space (square footage) inside and outside the central business district
- Commercial office space vacancy rate inside and outside the central business district
- \* Number of businesses by employment size, Classification: 1-4; 5-9; 20-24; 50-49; 100-249; 250-499; 500-999; 1000+ (US Census Zip Code Business Patterns (NAICS), 2003)
- \* Number of Businesses per 100 Persons by Zip Code Tabulation Area (US Census Zip Code Business Patterns (NAICS), 2003)

- Percent of commercial properties that undergo rehab investment over \$5,000 (municipal building or housing departments – building permits)
- Percent of commercial properties that are vacant and abandoned at year’s end (Housing Code Enforcement – municipal building or housing departments)
- Percent of all businesses over 4 years old as of 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of year (Dun & Bradstreet)
- Percent of all businesses with less than 50 employees that are over 4 years old (Dun & Bradstreet)
- OSHA violations – businesses classified by city (Investigative Reporters and Editors OSHA Workplace Safety Database)

### **School Readiness and Educational Attainment**

- Percent of Population 25+, Some High School, No Diploma (US Census 2000 - P37)
- \* Percent of Population 25+, High School Graduate (US Census 2000 - P37)
- \* Percent of Population 25+, Associate Degree (US Census 2000 - P37)
- Percent Meeting State CMT Goal Grade 4, 6, 8, 10 – Reading, Writing and Math, (Strategic School Profiles: CMT Scores - CT Department of Education)
- \* Average SAT Scores – Math and Verbal (SAT Results by School, Graduates, CT Department of Education)
- \* Supply of Regulated Child Care – Licensed Slots per Capita, Licensed Family Day Care Homes, Group Day Care Homes and Child Day Care Centers (Department of Public Health Child Day Care Licensing Programs)
- \* Number of Slots (by family and center-based) per 100 Children by infant/toddler; preschool; and school-age care (Child Care Infoline Provider Database)
- \* Average Kindergarten Class Size (Strategic School Profiles: Average Class Size by Grade and District – CT Department of Education)
- \* Average Class Size for Grades 2, 7 and High School (Algebra, Biology, English, American History) (Strategic School Profiles: Average Class Size by Grade and District – CT Department of Education)
- \* Number of Print Volumes per Student - K-6, K-8, Middle, High - (Strategic School Profiles: Library Materials, Number of Print Volumes per Student – CT Department of Education)
- \* Number of Print Periodical Subscriptions - K-6, K-8, Middle, High – (Strategic School Profiles: Library Materials, Number of Print Periodical Subscriptions per Student – CT Department of Education)
- \* Number of Students per Academic Computer - K-6, K-8, Middle, High - (Strategic School Profiles- Program: Computers, Students per Academic Computer – CT Department of Education)
- \* Average Rating for Appearance and Upkeep - K-6, K-8, Middle, High
  - Building Façade
  - Grounds/ Landscaping
  - Classrooms
  - Entrance
  - Code Compliance
  - Indoor Air Quality
  - Education Technology
  - Media Center

(Annual Report on the Condition of Connecticut’s Public School Facilities, CT Department of Education)

- \* Average Number of Days Absent due to Illness or Personal Time (Strategic School Profiles: Staff Attendance, Average Days Absent Teachers – CT Department of Education)
- \* Rate of Teacher Turnover – Percent of Certified Staff Assigned to the Same School the Previous Year (Strategic School Profiles: Percent of Certified Staff Returning to the Same School – CT Department of Education)
- \* Percent of FTE Teachers Who are not Highly Qualified (No Child Left Behind School and District Reports, CT Department of Education)

### **Environmental Quality**

- Rate of illegal dumping – Number of reported incidents of illegal dumping per 1,000 people (Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance “Vital Sign” – data source is CitiStat, a management process designed to collect and analyze data concerning services provided at the neighborhood level)
- Rate of pot holes – Number of reported incidents of pot holes per 1,000 people (same source as above)
- Rate of clogged storm drains – Number of reported incidents of clogged storm drains per 1,000 people (same source as above)
- Rate of abandoned vehicles – Number of reported incidents of abandoned vehicles per 1,000 people (same source as above)
- Rate of rat incidents – Number of reported incidents of rats per 1,000 (same source as above)
- Percent of households reporting noise to be a problem or burdensome (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting traffic to be a problem or burdensome (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting major street repair to needed in their neighborhood (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting litter or deterioration to be a problem or burdensome (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting major trash, litter or junk near their home (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting one or more vandalized buildings in their neighborhood (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households perceiving undesirable commercial, institutional or industrial use to be a problem or burdensome (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting neighborhood odor to be a problem or burdensome (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households reporting unsatisfactory shopping in their neighborhood (American Housing Survey)
- Tree canopy – Percent of area covered by trees (use of satellite imagery to measure density of trees and tree coverage in the designated area)
- Number of new and replacement trees that have been planted by zip code
- Number of parks and amount of open space available for recreational use
- Number of “potential” waste sites, including Brownfields by zip code (DEP Environmental Quality Records)
- Amount of municipal expenditures for infrastructure
- Amount of municipal expenditures for housing and community development (Census of Governments – US Census)

- Eight-Hour Ozone Daily Maximum (DEP Air Quality Index by Monitoring Site (#=11) – days per month that exceed 105-124 ppb)
- Number of active landfill sites (Waste Management Bureau, DEP)
- Number of closed landfill sites (Waste Management Bureau, DEP)
- Number of permitted incinerators (Bureau of Air Management, DEP)
- Number of hazardous waste sites (Waste Management Bureau, DEP)
- Number of pounds of toxins released (Toxic Release Inventory - RTK Net Database)
- Number of permitted air polluters (Bureau of Air Management, DEP)

### **Civic Involvement and Political Access**

- Racial/ ethnic/ gender representation in elected office
- Racial/ ethnic representation of registered voters
- Percent of local budget for health and welfare expenditures (Census of Governments – US Census)
- Donations to parties, candidates and political action committees
- Number of grassroots advocacy groups
- Number of locally-based national social movement organizations
- Percent of Population ages 18-25 registered to vote (Registrar of Voters)
- Percent of Population ages 18-25 that voted in general elections (Registrar of Voters)

### **Availability and Utilization of Quality Health Care Services**

- Number of community health centers
- \* Rate of Inpatient Hospitalizations per 100,000 Persons (all-age, all-cause) by Zip Code (CHIME Hospital Discharge Data, Connecticut Hospital Association)
- Standardized Mortality Ratio (all-cause) by Age and Census Tract (DPH Vital Records, Death Counts by Census Tract, 5 year average and US Census 2000 – P12 Population, Sex by Age)
- Number of people with vaccine-preventable diseases per 10,000 people by zip code (city health department)

### **Adequate, Affordable and Safe Housing**

- \* Percent of Housing Units Built Since 1980 (Census H34 Year Structure Built or Local Tax Assessor Housing Characteristics Data)
- \* Percent of Housing Units Built pre-1940 (Census H34 Year Structure Built or Local Tax Assessor Housing Characteristics Data)
- \* Median Age of Housing (Census H35 Median Year Structure Built)
- Percent of Tax Delinquent Properties (Property Tax Assessor – Tax Billing Record)
- Percent of Vacant and Abandoned Residential Buildings (Housing Code Enforcement)
- Percent of residential properties with code violations, excluding vacant building (Housing Code Enforcement)
- Percent of residential properties that undergo rehab investment above \$5,000 (municipal building or housing departments – building permits)
- Household Income Needed to Afford 2 Bedroom Apartment as a Percent of Median Household Income (Claritas Pop-Facts Select – estimated household income, National Low Income Housing Coalition – “Out of Reach 2005”, and CT Fair Market Rent, HUD User – Fair Market Rents – Schedule B)

- \* Difference between Median Annual HH Income and Median Sales Price of Existing Homes US Census 2000, The Warren Group, Town Statistics - Median Sales Price (value) of Single-Family Homes, Local Tax Assessor – Deed Transfer Record)
- \* Assessed Values – Single Family Homes (RealtyTrac, County Real Estate Trends or Local Tax Assessor – Tax Billing Record)
- \* Median Sales Price of Existing Homes (The Warren Group, Town Statistics - 2005 Median Sales Price (value) of Single-Family Homes or Local Tax Assessor – Deed Transfer Record)
- \* Index of Dissimilarity – white/black & white/Hispanic (US Census – Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – P4)
- \* Isolation Index of Segregation– white/black & white/Hispanic (US Census – Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – P4)
- \* Exposure/ Interaction Measure of Segregation – white/black; white/Hispanic; black/white; black/Hispanic; Hispanic/white; & Hispanic/black (US Census – Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – P4)

### **Community Safety and Security**

- Quality of social relationships/ support network
- Trust
- Mutual obligations – willingness to help neighbors
- Social control
- Participation in civic and religious/ spiritual groups and organizations
- Anxiety
- Low esteem
- Social isolation and exclusion
- Lack of control
- Lack of safety and security
- Access to counseling services

### **Transportation**

- Availability of public transportation (number of public transportation operations serving the geographic area, divided by the number of households without a car)
- Average fare of public transportation (total revenue of public transportation operations serving the city, divided by divided by the operations’ passenger trips)
- Ridership of public transportation (number of passenger trips of public transportation operators serving city, divided by the number of households without a car)
- Percent of residents without satisfactory public transportation available in their neighborhood (American Housing Survey)
- Percent of households without a car
- Auto insurance rates
- Funding levels for infrastructure
- Use of Public and Other Environmentally Responsible Means of Transport - bicycle, walking, motorcycle, car pooling (US Census 2000 - P30 Means of Transportation to Work for Workers Years and Over)
- Average Travel Time to Work for Workers 16+ Years -in minutes (US Census 2000 - [QT-P23. Journey to Work](#))
  - Road Distance to:
    - Post Office

- General Practitioner
- Supermarket

### ***Nutrition/ Life Style***

- Number of supermarkets per capita (Economic Census – US Census)
- Number of convenience stores per capita (Economic Census – US Census)
- Number of fast food restaurants (Economic Census – US Census)
- Square footage of supermarkets per capita
- Contracts with companies supplying junk food to public schools
- Expenditure on public school food service per student
- Number of beer, wine and liquor stores (Department of Liquor Control – Liquor Licenses can be used as a data source)
- Number of billboards advertising liquor or cigarettes
- Smoking rates (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey)
- Average price of cigarettes
- Type, frequency and duration of physical activity (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey)
- Television viewing habits (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey)
- Fresh fruit and vegetable intake, and high-fat, high-sugar consumption (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey)
- Amount of municipal expenditures on natural resources, parks and recreation (Census of Governments – US Census)
- Food Security Indicators

### **Community Agencies and Resources**

- Number of neighborhood associations and block clubs
- Number of community development corporations
- Number of neighborhood multi-service agencies
- Number of day care centers
- Number of recreational centers
- Number of churches and church members
- Amount of municipal funds allocated for CDBG activities