

Baltimore County

2020-2021

Community Health Needs Assessment



Healthy people living, working, and playing in Baltimore County

CHAPTER 2 | METHODOLOGY

Study Design

A multi-step process was used to assess the community needs, challenges, and opportunities for Baltimore County. Multiple sources, including new and existing sources, were incorporated throughout the study to paint a more complete picture of Baltimore County's health needs. While the CHNA Steering Committee viewed the new and existing data equally, there were instances where one provided more compelling evidence of community health needs than the other. In these instances, the health needs identified were discussed based on the applicable data gathered. Multiple methodologies, including analysis of data, content analysis of community feedback, and stakeholder engagement, were utilized to identify key areas of need.

Specifically, the following data types were collected and analyzed:

New (Primary) Data

Community engagement and feedback was obtained through community internet-based surveys, key community health leader internet-based surveys, and seventeen unique community focus groups, as well as significant input and direction from the CHNA Steering Committee. Leveraging these sources, the CHNA Steering Committee was able to incorporate input from over 4,000 Baltimore County residents.

Existing (Secondary) Data

Key sources for existing data on Baltimore County included data made available by participating organizations and numerous public data sources related to demographics, social and economic determinants of health, environmental health, health status and disease trends, mental/behavioral health trends, and modifiable health risks. Key information sources leveraged during this process included:

- *County Health Rankings*, developed in partnership by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
- Maryland Department of Health's State Health Improvement Process (MD SHIP)
- Data provided by CHNA Steering Committee Members and affiliated organizations, including data from MedStar Franklin Square's FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting
- The Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey/Youth Tobacco Survey (YRBS/YTS)
- *The Opportunity Atlas*, developed in partnership by the U.S. Census Bureau, Harvard University, and Brown University

For more information regarding data sources and data time periods, please refer to Appendix 2.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 | COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

Detailed information regarding the demographics and socioeconomics of Baltimore County can be found in the tables below.

County Demographics

Age and Total Population

The tables below show the change in population in Baltimore County and Maryland by age cohort.

Total Population by Age – Baltimore County			
	2014	2018	CAGR
Below 18	178,621	178,931	0.0%
Between 18 and 65	517,521	507,190	-0.5%
65 and older	130,783	142,310	2.1%
Total	826,925	828,431	0.0%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Total Population by Age – Maryland			
	2014	2018	CAGR
Below 18	1,350,668	1,341,483	-0.2%
Between 18 and 65	3,800,995	3,770,656	-0.2%
65 and older	824,744	930,579	3.1%
Total	5,976,407	6,042,718	0.3%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Gender

The tables below show the change in population in Baltimore County and Maryland by gender.

Total Population by Gender – Baltimore County			
	2014	2018	CAGR
Female	435,789	435,755	0.00%
Male	391,136	392,676	0.10%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Total Population by Gender – Maryland			
	2014	2018	CAGR
Female	3,077,850	3,112,000	0.28%
Male	2,898,557	2,930,718	0.28%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Race

The tables below show the change in population in Baltimore County and Maryland by race.

Total Population by Race – Baltimore County			
	2014	2018	CAGR
White	549,503	531,501	-0.8%
Black	224,627	240,203	1.7%
Asian	48,675	52,462	1.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3,500	3,637	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	620	628	0.3%
Total	826,925	828,431	0.0%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Total Population by Race – Maryland			
	2014	2018	CAGR
White	3,807,063	3,792,775	-0.1%
Black	1,749,444	1,801,327	0.7%
Asian	380,168	405,682	1.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	33,413	36,188	2.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6,319	6,746	1.6%
Total	5,976,407	6,042,718	0.3%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Ethnicity

The tables below show the change in population in Baltimore County and Maryland by ethnicity.

Total Population by Ethnicity – Baltimore County			
	2014	2018	CAGR
Hispanic	41,346	47,221	3.38%
Non-Hispanic	785,579	781,210	-0.14%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Total Population by Ethnicity – Maryland			
	2014	2018	CAGR
Hispanic	555,806	628,443	3.12%
Non-Hispanic	5,420,601	5,414,275	-0.03%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Socioeconomic Detail

Income

The table below shows the median household income in 2018 for Baltimore County, Maryland, and the nation overall.

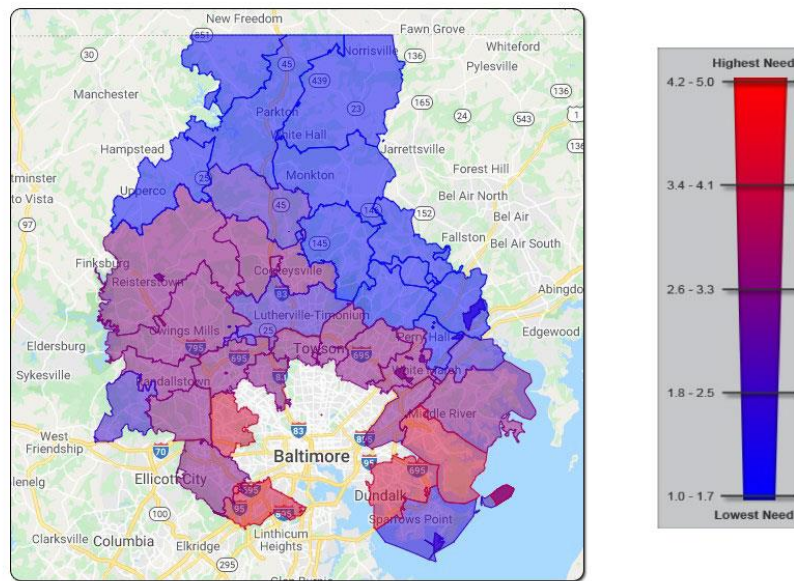
2018 Median Household Income			
	Baltimore County	Maryland	National
Income	\$75,800	\$83,100	\$69,000

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.

Community Need Index

One resource that is helpful in demonstrating need variation among geographies is the Community Need Index (CNI) developed by Dignity Health and Truven Health Analytics. The CNI identifies the severity of health disparity at the ZIP code level and demonstrates the link among community need, access to care, and healthcare utilization. Rather than relying solely on public health data, the CNI accounts for the underlying economic and structural barriers that affect overall health including social determinants of health. The CNI identifies five prominent barriers that make it possible to quantify healthcare access in communities across the nation. These barriers include those related to income, culture/language, education, insurance, and housing.

Using data related to these barriers, a score is assigned to each barrier condition (with one (1) representing less community need and five (5) representing more community need). The scores are then aggregated and averaged for a final CNI score (each barrier receives equal weight in the average). A score of 1.0 indicates a ZIP code with the lowest socioeconomic barriers, while a score of 5.0 represents a ZIP code with the most socioeconomic barriers. As shown on the map below, areas of greatest need are



located in the southern portion of the county. Please note that since the CNI is based on ZIP code, some of the highlighted areas extend beyond the county borders.

Although Baltimore County received an overall CNI score of 2.3, there is significant variability within the county as half of the county's ZIP codes fall into the mid to mid-high CNI score range indicating the presence of socioeconomic barriers to health and healthcare for the population in those areas.

Baltimore County		
ZIP Code	CNI Score	City
21227	3.8	Halethorpe
21207	3.6	Gwynn Oak
21221	3.6	Essex
21222	3.6	Dundalk
21250	3.4	Baltimore
21030	3.2	Cockeysville
21234	3.2	Parkville
21237	3.2	Rosedale
21031	3.0	Hunt Valley
21136	3.0	Reisterstown
21204	3.0	Towson
21220	3.0	Middle River
21244	3.0	Windsor Mill
21252	3.0	Towson
21117	2.8	Owings Mills
21236	2.8	Nottingham
21286	2.8	Towson
21133	2.6	Randallstown
21208	2.6	Pikesville
21209	2.6	Baltimore
21228	2.6	Catonsville
21219	2.4	Sparrows Point
21153	2.0	Stevenson
21162	2.0	White Marsh
21052	1.8	Fort Howard
21071	1.8	Glyndon
21093	1.8	Lutherville Timonium
21152	1.8	Sparks Glencoe
21156	1.8	Upper Falls
21163	1.8	Woodstock
21128	1.6	Perry Hall
21053	1.4	Freeland
21057	1.4	Glen Arm
21120	1.4	Parkton
21131	1.4	Phoenix
21155	1.4	Upperco

Baltimore County		
ZIP Code	CNI Score	City
21013	1.2	Baldwin
21082	1.2	Hydes
21087	1.2	Kingsville
21111	1.2	Monkton
21161	1.2	White Hall
21051	1.0	Fork

APPENDIX 2 | DETAILED EXISTING (SECONDARY) DATA FINDINGS

Many individual existing data measures were analyzed as part of the CHNA process. These data provide detailed insight into the health status and health-related behavior of residents in the county. These existing data are based on statistics of actual occurrences, such as the incidence of certain diseases, as well as statistics related to social determinants of health.

Methodology

All individual existing data measures were grouped into six categories and 20 corresponding focus areas based on “common themes.” In order to draw conclusions about the existing data, Baltimore County’s performance on each data measure were compared to targets/benchmarks. If Baltimore County’s performance was more than five percent worse than the comparative benchmark, it was concluded that improvements are needed to better the health of Baltimore County residents. Conversely, if Baltimore County performed more than five percent better than the benchmark, it was concluded that the need for improvement is less acute. The most recently available Baltimore County data were compared to these targets/benchmarks in the following order (as applicable):

- Maryland
- National Benchmark/University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute’s County Health Rankings Top Performers Benchmark

The following methodology was used to assign a priority level to each individual existing data measure:

- If the data were more than 5 percent worse = High need
- If the data were within or equal to 5 percent (better or worse) = Medium need
- If the data were more than 5 percent better = Low need

Data Sources

The following tables are organized by each of the twenty focus areas and contain information related to the existing data measures analyzed including a description of each measure, the data source, and most recent data time periods.

Access to Care

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Uninsured (percent of population < 65 without health insurance)	Percentage of the population under age 65 without health insurance coverage.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Primary Care (ratio of population to primary care physicians - population per one provider)	Ratio of the population to primary care physicians. Primary care physicians include practicing non-federal physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by one physician in a county, if the population was equally distributed across physicians. Prior to the 2013 County Health Rankings, primary care physicians were defined only as M.D.s. In 2013, D.O.s were incorporated into the definition of primary care physicians and obstetrics/gynecology was removed as a primary care physician type.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Dentists (ratio of population to dentists - population per one dentist)	Ratio of the population to dentists. The ratio represents the population served by one dentist if the entire population of a county was distributed equally across all practicing dentists.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Uninsured adults (ages 18 to 64)	Percentage of the population ages 18 to 64 that has no health insurance coverage in a given geography.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Uninsured children (ages under 19)	Percentage of the population under age 19 that has no health insurance coverage.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Other primary care providers (ratio of population to other primary care providers -	Ratio of the county population to the number of other primary care providers. Other primary care providers include nurse practitioners	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County	2019

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
population per one provider)	(NP), physician assistants (PA), and clinical nurse specialists. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2017 Rankings.	Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	
Children receiving dental care (ages 0 to 20)	This indicator reflects the percentage of children (aged 0-20 years) enrolled in Medicaid (320+ days) who received at least one dental visit during the past year.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
ED visit rate due to addiction-related conditions	This indicator shows the rate of emergency department visits related to substance use disorders (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
ED visit rate due to asthma	This indicator shows the rate of emergency department visits due to asthma (per 10,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
ED visit rate due to diabetes	This indicator shows the emergency department visit rate due to diabetes (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
ED visit rate due to hypertension	This indicator shows the rate of emergency department visits due to hypertension (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
ED visit rate due to dental problems	This indicator shows the emergency department visit rate related to dental problems (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Persons with a usual primary care provider	This indicator shows the percentage of people who reported that they had one person they think of as their personal doctor or healthcare provider.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Uninsured ED visits	This indicator shows the percentage of persons without health (medical) insurance.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Persons unable to afford physician visits	Percentage of adults unable to afford to see a doctor.	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health	2015

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
		Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	

Built Environment

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Food environment index (index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best))	<p>The Food Environment Index measures the quality of the food environment in a county on a scale from 0 to 10. The Food Environment Index is comprised of two variables: Limited access to healthy foods from the USDA's Food Environment Atlas estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and nonrural areas: in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in nonrural areas, it means less than 1 mile. Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size.</p> <p>Food insecurity from Feeding America estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. The two variables are scaled from 0 to 10 (zero being the worst value in the nation, and 10 being the best) and averaged to produce the Food Environment Index. In 2016, the average value for counties was 7.0 and most counties fell between about 5.4 and 8.3.</p>	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2015, 2017
Access to exercise opportunities (percent of the population with adequate access to locations for physical activity)	<p>Percentage of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. Individuals are considered to have access to exercise</p>	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2010, 2019

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	<p>opportunities if they: reside in a census block that is within a half mile of a park or reside in an urban census block that is within one mile of a recreational facility or reside in a rural census block that is within three miles of a recreational facility. The numerator is the number of individuals who live in census blocks meeting at least one of the above criteria. The denominator is the total county population. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. Parks include local, state, and national parks. Recreational facilities include YMCAs as well as businesses identified by the following Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes and include a wide variety of facilities including gyms, community centers, dance studios and pools: 799101, 799102, 799103, 799106, 799107, 799108, 799109, 799110, 799111, 799112, 799201, 799701, 799702, 799703, 799704, 799707, 799711, 799717, 799723, 799901, 799908, 799958, 799969, 799971, 799984, or 799998. The way this measure is calculated has changed over time. In 2018, County Health Rankings switched from using North American Information Classification System (NAICS) codes to using Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes due to lack of availability of a nationally reliable and updated data source.</p>		

Diet and Exercise

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Physical inactivity (percent of adults that report no leisure time physical activity)	<p>Percentage of adults ages 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity in the past month. Examples of physical activities include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. The method for calculating Physical</p>	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	Inactivity changed. Data for Physical Inactivity are provided by the CDC Interactive Diabetes Atlas which combines 3 years of survey data to provide county-level estimates. In 2011, BRFSS changed their methodology to include cell phone and landline participants. Previously only landlines were used to collect data. Physical Inactivity is created using statistical modeling.		
Physical Activity (percentage)	This indicator shows the percentage of persons who reported at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity or at least 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity per week.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Education

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
High school graduation (percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in four years)	Percentage of the ninth-grade cohort in public schools that graduates from high school in four years. Please note this measure was modified in the 2011, 2012, and 2014 Rankings.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016-2017
Some college (percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education)	Percentage of the population ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education, such as enrollment in vocational/technical schools, junior colleges, or four-year colleges. It includes individuals who pursued education following high school but did not receive a degree as well as those who attain degrees. The numerator is the number of adults ages 25-44 who have obtained some level of post-secondary education. The denominator is the population ages 25-44 in a county.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Reading Scores	Average grade level performance for 3rd graders on English Language Arts standardized tests.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Math Scores	Average grade level performance for 3rd graders on math standardized tests.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016
Students entering kindergarten ready to learn	This indicator shows the percentage of students who enter Kindergarten ready to learn.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Percentage of adults with a high school diploma or higher	Percentage of adults with a high school diploma or higher.	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Percentage of adults with a bachelor's or more advanced degree	Percentage of adults with a bachelor's or more advanced degree.	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018

Employment

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Unemployment rate (percent of population age 16+ unemployed)	Percentage of a county's workforce that is not employed. The numerator is the number of individuals over age 16 in a county who are seeking work but do not have a job. The denominator is the total labor force, which includes all individuals over age 16 who are actively searching for work and unemployed plus those who are employed. Unemployment estimates are modeled.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2018

Environmental Quality

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Air pollution (avg daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter)	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County	2014

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	<p>diameter less than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5).</p> <p>Air Pollution is modeled. For 2017, County Health Rankings is using data provided by the EPHT Network. From 2013-2016 the County Health Rankings used data provided by the NASA Applied Sciences Program, which used a similar methodology but also incorporates satellite data.</p> <p>For 2012 and prior years of the County Health Rankings, data were obtained from the EPHT Network, but the measures of air quality differed from the current measure: County Health Rankings reported the average number of days annually that both PM2.5 and ozone pollution were reported to be over the accepted limit.</p>	Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	

Family, Community, and Social Support

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Percentage of children that live in single-parent household	Percentage of children (less than 18 years of age) in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent. The single parent could be a male or female and is without the presence of a spouse. Foster children and children living in non-family households or group quarters are not included in either the numerator or denominator.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Social associations (number of membership associations per 10,000 population)	Number of organizations per 10,000 population in a county. The numerator is the number of organizations or associations in a county. Associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations. The denominator is the population of a county. Social Associations does not measure all of	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	the social support available within a county. Data and business codes are self-reported by businesses in a county. We use the primary business code of organizations, which in some cases may not match up with our notion of what should be labeled as a civic organization. This measure does not take into account other important social connections offered via family support structures, informal networks, or community service organizations, all of which are important to consider when understanding the amount of social support available within a county.		
Disconnected youth	Percentage of teens and young adults ages 16-24 who are neither working nor in school.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Residential segregation - black/white	Degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another in a geographic area. The index of dissimilarity is a demographic measure of the evenness with which two groups (black and white residents, in this case) are distributed across the component geographic areas (census tracts, in this case) that make up a larger area (counties, in this case). The index score can be interpreted as the percentage of either black or white residents that would have to move to different geographic areas in order to produce a distribution that matches that of the larger area.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Residential segregation - non-white/white	Degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another in a geographic area. The index of dissimilarity is a demographic measure of the evenness with which two groups (non-white and white residents) are distributed across the component geographic areas (census tracts, in this case) that make up a larger area (counties, in this case).	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	The index score can be interpreted as the percentage of white or non-white that would have to move to different geographic areas in order to produce a distribution that matches that of the larger area.		
Percentage not proficient in English	Percentage of population that is not proficient in English.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018

Food Security

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Percentage of households experiencing food insecurity	Percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. This measure was modeled using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey. More detailed information can be found here. This is one of two measures that are used to construct the Food Environment Index.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Limited access to healthy foods	Percentage of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2015
Children eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	Percentage of children enrolled in public schools, grades PK - 12, eligible for free (family income less than 130 percent of federal poverty level) or reduced price (family income less than 185 percent of federal poverty level) lunch.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017-2018
Percentage of households with children receiving public assistance or SNAP benefits	Percentage of households with children receiving public assistance or SNAP benefits	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Percentage of households with children	Percentage of households with children experiencing food insecurity	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health	2018

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
experiencing food insecurity		Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	
Food Insecurity Among Middle School Students: All races/ethnicities	Percentage of students who, when asked, said they were worried that their food money would run out before they could buy more, and/or if the food their family bought did not last and they did not have money to get more.	The Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey/Youth Tobacco Survey (YRBS/YTS). Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Food Insecurity Among High School Students: All races/ethnicities	Percentage of students who, when asked, said they were worried that their food money would run out before they could buy more, and/or if the food their family bought did not last and they did not have money to get more.	The Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey/Youth Tobacco Survey (YRBS/YTS). Data accessed December 2020.	2018

Housing and Homelessness

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Severe housing problems (percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities)	Percentage of households with one or more of the following housing problems: Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; Household is severely overcrowded; or Household is severely cost burdened. Incomplete kitchen facilities is defined as a unit which lacks a sink with running water, a range or a refrigerator. Incomplete plumbing facilities is defined as lacking hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub/shower. Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. Severe cost burden is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50 percent of monthly income. The numerator is the number of households in a county with at least one of the above housing problems and the denominator is the number of total households in a county.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2016

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Percentage of owner-occupied housing	Percentage of occupied housing units that are owned.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Percentage of people spending more than 50 percent of their income on rental housing	Number of renter-occupied housing units spending 50 or more percent of household income on rent as a percentage of total renter-occupied housing units.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Affordable Housing (percentage)	This indicator shows the percentage of housing units sold that are affordable on the median teacher's salary.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2016

Income

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Children in poverty (percent of children under age 18 in poverty)	Percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty. Poverty status is defined by family size and income and is measured at the household level. If a household's income is lower than the poverty threshold for a household of their size, they are considered to be in poverty. Poverty thresholds differ by household size and geography. For more information on how poverty thresholds are calculated please see the Census poverty page. Children in Poverty estimates are modeled.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Median household income	Income where half of households in a county earn more and half of households earn less. Income, defined as "Total income", is the sum of the amounts reported separately for: wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments;	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2018

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains; money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income “in kind” from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.		
Income inequality (ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile)	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile, i.e., when the incomes of all households in a county are listed from highest to lowest, the 80th percentile is the level of income at which only 20 percent of households have higher incomes, and the 20th percentile is the level of income at which only 20 percent of households have lower incomes. A higher inequality ratio indicates greater division between the top and bottom ends of the income spectrum.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Percentage of individuals living in poverty	Number of people living below poverty level as percent of total population.	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Household Income (\$, 000s) - All	Average annual household income in 2014-2015 for children (now in their mid-30s) who grew up in this area.	The Opportunity Atlas, developed in partnership by the U.S. Census Bureau, Harvard University, and Brown University. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2015

Length of Life

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Premature Death (years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population age-adjusted)	Number of events (i.e., deaths, births, etc.) in a given time period (three-year period) divided by the average number of people at risk during that period. Years of potential life lost measures mortality by giving more weight to deaths at earlier ages than deaths at later ages. Premature deaths are deaths before age 75. All of the years of potential life lost in a county during a three-year period are summed and divided by the total population of the county during that same time period-this value is then multiplied by 100,000 to calculate the years of potential life lost under age 75 per 100,000 people. These are age-adjusted.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016-2018
Life expectancy	Average number of additional years that someone at a given age would be expected to live if current mortality conditions remained constant throughout their lifetime. Based on life expectancy at birth. State data are a single year while county data are a three-year aggregate. Data were not reported in the County Health Book prior to 2013.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016-2018
Child mortality	Number of deaths among children under age 18 per 100,000 population	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2015-2018

Maternal and Infant Health

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Low birthweight (percent of live births with birthweight < 2500 grams)	Percentage of live births where the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 oz.). The numerator is the number of low birthweight infants born over a 7-year time span, while the denominator is the total number of births in a county during the same time.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2018
Infant mortality	Number of all infant deaths (within 1 year), per 1,000 live births.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2018

Mental Health

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Poor mental health days (avg number in past 30 days age-adjusted)	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days. This measure is based on responses to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their mental health was not good. Poor Mental Health Days is age-adjusted. Prior to the 2016 County Health Rankings, the CDC's BRFSS provided the County Health Rankings with county-level estimates that were constructed from seven years of responses from participants who used a landline phone. However, even with multiple years of data, these did not provide reliable estimates for all counties, particularly those with smaller	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	respondent samples. In 2016, the CDC began producing single-year estimates at the county level using a combination of BRFSS data and a multilevel modeling approach based on respondent answers and individual characteristics such as age, sex, and race/ethnicity, along with county-level poverty and county and state-level contextual effects. Poor Mental Health Days estimates are created using statistical modeling.		
Mental health providers (ratio of population to mental health providers - population per one provider)	Ratio of the population to mental health providers. Mental health providers are defined as psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, as well as advanced practice nurses specializing in mental healthcare. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by one mental health provider in a county, if the population were equally distributed across providers. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2019
Frequent mental distress	Percentage of adults who reported ≥ 14 days in response to the question, "Now, thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
ED visit rate due to mental health conditions	This indicator shows the rate of emergency department visits related to mental health disorders (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Suicide Rate	This indicator shows the suicide rate per 100,000 population.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2017

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Hospitalization rate due to Alzheimer's or other dementias	This indicator shows the rate of hospitalizations related to Alzheimer's or other dementias (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Physical Health

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Poor or fair health (percent of adults reporting fair or poor health age-adjusted)	Percentage of adults in a county who consider themselves to be in poor or fair health. This measure is based on responses to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) question: "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the percentage of respondents who rated their health "fair" or "poor." Poor or Fair Health is age-adjusted. Prior to the 2016 County Health Rankings, the CDC's BRFSS provided the County Health Rankings with county-level estimates that were constructed from seven years of responses from participants who used a landline phone. However, even with multiple years of data, these did not provide reliable estimates for all counties, particularly those with smaller respondent samples. In 2016, the CDC began producing single-year estimates at the county level using a combination of BRFSS data and a multilevel modeling approach based on respondent answers and individual characteristics such as age, sex, and race/ethnicity, along with county-level poverty and county and state-level contextual effects. Poor or Fair Health estimates are created using statistical modeling.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Poor physical health days (avg number of unhealthy days in past 30 days, age-adjusted)	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days. This measure is based on responses to the Behavioral Risk	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County	2017

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	<p>Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) question: “Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?”</p> <p>The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county’s adult respondents report that their physical health was not good. Poor Physical Health Days is age-adjusted.</p> <p>Prior to the 2016 County Health Rankings, the CDC’s BRFSS provided the County Health Rankings with county-level estimates that were constructed from seven years of responses from participants who used a landline phone. However, even with multiple years of data, these did not provide reliable estimates for all counties, particularly those with smaller respondent samples. In 2016, the CDC began producing single-year estimates at the county level using a combination of BRFSS data and a multilevel modeling approach based on respondent answers and individual characteristics such as age, sex, and race/ethnicity, along with county-level poverty and county and state-level contextual effects. Poor Physical Health Days estimates are created using statistical modeling.</p>	Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	
Adult obesity (percent of adults that report a BMI ≥ 30)	<p>Based on responses to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) and is the percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m². Participants are asked to self-report their height and weight. From these reported values, BMIs for the participants are calculated. The method for calculating Adult Obesity changed. Data for Adult Obesity are provided by the CDC Interactive Diabetes Atlas which combines 3</p>	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	years of survey data to provide county-level estimates. In 2011, BRFSS changed their methodology to include cell phone and landline participants. Previously only landlines were used to collect data. Adult Obesity is created using statistical modeling.		
Frequent physical distress	Percentage of adults who reported ≥ 14 days in response to the question, "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Diabetes prevalence	Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes in a given county. Respondents were considered to have diagnosed diabetes if they responded "yes" to the question, "Has a doctor ever told you that you have diabetes?" Women who indicated that they only had diabetes during pregnancy were not considered to have diabetes.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016
Insufficient Sleep	Percentage of adults who report fewer than 7 hours of sleep on average.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016
Adolescents who are obese	This indicator shows the percentage of adolescent public high school students who are obese.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2016
Sudden unexpected infant death rate	This indicator shows the rate of sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUIDs) per 1,000 live births. Sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUIDs) include deaths from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), unknown cause, accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2013-2017
Adults who are not overweight or obese (percentage)	This indicator shows the percentage of adults who are not overweight or obese.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Cancer mortality rate	This indicator shows the age-adjusted mortality rate from cancer (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2016
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate from Heart Disease	This indicator shows the age-adjusted mortality rate from heart disease (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2017
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes (per 100,000 population)	Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes (per 100,000 population).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2019
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Stroke (per 100,000 population)	Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Stroke (per 100,000 population).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2019
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer (per 100,000 population)	Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer (per 100,000 population).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2019

Quality of Care

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Preventable hospital stays (rate for ambulatory sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	Hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees. That means it looks at people who were discharged from the hospital for conditions that, with appropriate care, can normally be treated without the need for a hospital stay. Examples of these conditions include convulsions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial pneumonia, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, cellulitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infection, and	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	dehydration. Preventable hospital stays are measured among fee-for-service Medicare enrollees and is age-adjusted.		
Mammography screening (percent of female Medicare enrollees)	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that received at least one mammogram during the last two years. The numerator is women ages 67-69 on Medicare who have received at least one mammogram during the past year. The denominator is all women ages 67-69 on Medicare in a specific geography.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Children and adults who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza	Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Children receiving blood lead screening	This indicator reflects the percentage of children (aged 12-35 months) enrolled in Medicaid (90+ days) screened for lead in their blood.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Children with elevated blood lead levels	Number of children (0-72 months old) with blood lead levels > 10 µg/dL divided by the Total Number of Children (0-72 months old) tested.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Early prenatal care	This indicator shows the percentage of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Safety

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	Number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between a victim and a perpetrator, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Information for this measure comes from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Crimes are counted where they are committed rather than based on the residence of people involved.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014, 2017
Injury mortality per 100,000 population	Number of deaths from planned (e.g., homicide or suicide) and unplanned (e.g., motor vehicle deaths) injuries per 100,000 population. This measure includes injuries from all causes and intents over a 5-year period. Deaths are counted in the county of residence for the person who died, rather than the county where the death occurred.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Motor vehicle crash deaths	Number of deaths due to traffic accidents involving a motor vehicle per 100,000 population. Motor vehicle crash deaths include traffic accidents involving motorcycles; 3-wheel motor vehicles; cars; vans; trucks; buses; street cars; ATVs; industrial, agricultural, and construction vehicles; and bicyclists or pedestrians when colliding with any of the previously listed motor vehicles. Deaths due to boating accidents and airline crashes are not included in this measure. In prior years, non-traffic motor vehicle accidents were included in this definition. ICD10 codes included are V02-V04 (.1, .9), V09.2, V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19 (.4-.6), V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29-V79 (.4-.9), V80 (.3-.5), V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V87 (.0-.8), and V89.2.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2018

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Homicides	Number of deaths from assaults, defined as ICD-10 codes X85-Y09, per 100,000 population	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2018
Firearm fatalities	Number of deaths due to firearms, defined as ICD-10 codes W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, and Y35.0, per 100,000 population.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Juvenile arrests	Rate of delinquency cases per 1,000 juveniles.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Child maltreatment rate	This indicator shows the rate of children who are maltreated per 1,000 population under the age of 18.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Fall-related death rate	This indicator shows the rate of fall-related deaths per 100,000 population.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2017
Pedestrian injury rate on public roads	This indicator shows the rate of pedestrian injuries on public roads per 100,000 population.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Domestic Violence	Number of domestic violence crimes divided by total population.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Sexual Health

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Sexually transmitted infections (chlamydia rate per 100,000)	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	Number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2012-2018
HIV prevalence	Number of diagnosed cases of HIV for persons aged 13 years and older in a county per 100,000 population.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016
HIV incidence rate	This indicator shows the rate of adult/adolescent cases (age 13+) diagnosed with HIV (per 100,000 population).	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2017

Substance Use Disorders

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2011 Rankings and again in the 2016 Rankings. Excessive Drinking estimates are created using statistical modeling.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths which had alcohol involvement. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration defines a fatal crash as alcohol-related or	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County	2014-2018

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
	alcohol-involved if either a driver or a non-motorist (usually a pedestrian or bicyclist) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 grams per deciliter or above. Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths are measured in the county of occurrence.	Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	
Drug overdose deaths	Number of deaths due to drug poisoning per 100,000 population. ICD-10 codes used include X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14. These codes cover accidental, intentional, and undetermined poisoning by and exposure to: 1) nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics, 2) antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified, 3) narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], not elsewhere classified, 4) other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system, and 5) other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2016-2018
Opioid prescriptions dispensed (per 100 persons)	Opioid prescriptions dispensed (per 100 persons).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Percentage of population impacted by fentanyl-related deaths	Percentage of population impacted by fentanyl-related deaths (Number of related deaths taken as a percentage of the total population).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Percentage of population impacted by heroin-related deaths	Percentage of population impacted by heroin-related deaths (Number of related deaths taken as a percentage of the total population).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	2018
Percentage of population impacted by opioid-related deaths	Percentage of population impacted by opioid-related deaths (Number of related deaths taken as a percentage of the total population).	MedStar Franklin Square, FY21 Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Taskforce	2018

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
		Kickoff Meeting. Data accessed December 2020.	

Tobacco Use

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Adult smoking	Percentage of the adult population that currently smokes every day or most days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings. Adult Smoking estimates are created using statistical modeling.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2017
Adolescents who use tobacco products	This indicator shows the percentage of adolescents (public high school students) who used any tobacco product in the last 30 days.	Maryland Department of Health, State Health Improvement Process (SHIP). Data accessed December 2020.	2016

Transportation Options and Transit

Measure	Description	Data Source	Most Recent Data Year(s)
Driving alone to work (percent of the workforce that drives alone to work)	Percentage of the workforce that usually drives alone to work. The numerator is the number of workers who commute alone to work via a car, truck, or van. The denominator is the total workforce.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Long commute/driving alone (among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes)	Percentage of workers who drive alone (via car, truck, or van) with a commute longer than 30 minutes. The numerator is the number of workers who drive alone for more than 30 minutes during their commute. The denominator is the number of workers who drive alone during their commute.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2014-2018
Traffic volume	Average traffic volume per meter of major roadways in the county.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Data accessed December 2020.	2018

Complete Data by Focus Area

When viewing the existing data summary tables, please note that the following color shadings have been included to identify how Baltimore County compares to Maryland/the national benchmark.

Existing Data Summary Table Color Comparisons

Color Shading	Baltimore County Description
	Represents measures in which Baltimore County scores are more than five percent better than the most applicable target/benchmark and for which a low priority level was assigned.
	Represents measures in which Baltimore County scores are comparable to the most applicable target/benchmark scoring within or equal to five percent, and for which a medium priority level was assigned.
	Represents measures in which Baltimore County scores are more than five percent worse than the most applicable target/benchmark and for which a high priority level was assigned.

Note: Please see methodology section of this Appendix for more information on assigning need levels to the existing data.

Access to Care

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Uninsured (percent of population <65 without health insurance)	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-14.1%
Primary Care (ratio of population to primary care physicians - population per one provider)	1,030.0	1,140.0	990.0	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.5%
Dentists (ratio of population to dentists - population per one dentist)	1,240.0	1,290.0	1,340.0	2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-0.6%
Uninsured adults (ages 18 to 64)	7.0%	8.0%	7.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-15.9%
Uninsured children (ages under 19)	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-12.0%
Other primary care providers (ratio of population to other primary care providers - population per one provider)	665.0	937.0	916.0	2019	Trending in Correct Direction	-9.3%
Children receiving dental care (ages 0 to 20)	NA	63.7	62.9	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	0.1%
ED visit rate due to addiction-related conditions	NA	2,017.0	1,689.0	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-2.7%
ED visit rate due to asthma	NA	68.4	68.0	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-4.8%
ED visit rate due to diabetes	NA	243.7	224.6	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	12.8%
ED visit rate due to hypertension	NA	351.2	340.7	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	11.1%
ED visit rate due to dental problems	NA	362.7	281.1	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-45.6%

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Persons with a usual primary care provider	NA	83.2%	88.2%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	2.2%
Uninsured ED visits	NA	8.6	7.9	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-15.4%
Persons unable to afford physician visits	13.0%	11.0%	11.0%	2015	NA	NA

Built Environment

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Access to exercise opportunities (percent of the population with adequate access to locations for physical activity)	91.0%	93.0%	96.0%	2010, 2019	Trending in Correct Direction	0.0%
Food environment index (index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment)	8.6	9.0	8.4	2015, 2017	Trending in Correct Direction	1.2%

Diet and Exercise

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Physical inactivity (percent of adults that report no leisure time physical activity)	20.0%	22.0%	24.0%	2016	Trending in Correct Direction	-1.0%
Physical Activity (percentage)	NA	50.6%	49.7%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	0.7%

Education

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
High school graduation (percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in four years)	96.0%	88.0%	89.0%	2016-2017	Trending in Correct Direction	2.1%
Some college (percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education)	73.0%	70.0%	70.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	0.0%
Students entering kindergarten ready to learn	NA	45.0%	47.0%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	-2.0%
Percentage of adults with a high school diploma or higher	90.0%	91.0%	91.0%	2014-2018	NA	NA
Percentage of adults with a bachelor's or more advanced degree	35.0%	40.0%	39.0%	2014-2018	NA	NA
Reading scores	3.4	3.1	3.1	2016	NA	NA
Math scores	3.4	3.0	3.1	2016	NA	NA

Employment

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Unemployment rate (percent of population age 16+ unemployed)	2.6%	3.9%	4.0%	2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-10.4%

Environmental Quality

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Air pollution (avg daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter)	6.1	9.6	10.9	2014	Trending in Correct Direction	-2.5%

Family, Community and Social Support

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Percent of children that live in single-parent household	20.0%	33.0%	34.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-1.4%
Social associations	18.4	9.0	8.4	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	0.6%
Disconnected youth	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-19.7%
Residential segregation - Black/White	23.0	62.0	58.0	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-0.8%
Residential segregation - non-White/White	14.0	55.0	50.0	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-1.0%
Percentage not proficient in English	NA	3.0P	2.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%

Food Security

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Percentage of households experiencing food insecurity	9.0%	11.0%	11.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-4.1%
Percentage of households with children receiving public assistance or SNAP benefits	31.0%	12.0%	12.0%	2018	NA	NA
Percentage of households with children experiencing food insecurity	7.0%	16.0%	26.0%	2018	NA	NA
Limited access to healthy foods	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2015	Trending in Correct Direction	-3.1%
Children eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	32.0%	46.0%	49.0%	2017-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	4.7%

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Food Insecurity Among Middle School Students: All races/ethnicities	NA	25.2%	28.5%	2018	NA	NA
Food Insecurity Among High School Students: All races/ethnicities	NA	28.0%	30.1%	2018	NA	NA

Housing and Homelessness

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Percentage of owner-occupied housing	81.0%	67.0%	66.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%
Percentage of renters spending 50 percent or more on rent	7.0%	14.0%	14.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-6.7%
Severe housing problems (percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities)	9.0%	16.0%	16.0%	2012-2016	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%
Affordable Housing (percent)	NA	48.1%	64.1%	2016	Trending in Wrong Direction	-0.4%

Income

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Children in poverty (percent of children under age 18 in poverty)	11.0%	12.0%	13.0%	2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%
Income Inequality	3.7	4.5	4.2	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.6%
Socioeconomics - Median HH Income	\$69,000.0	\$83,100.0	\$75,800.0	2018	Trending in Correct Direction	2.8%
Percentage of persons living in poverty	12.0%	9.0%	10.0%	2018	NA	NA
Household Income (\$, 000s) - All	\$60.0	\$81.9	\$49.0	2014-2015	NA	NA

Length of Life

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Life expectancy	81.1	79.1	78.1	2016-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	-0.3%
Premature Death (years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population age-adjusted)	5400.0	7100.0	8100.0	2016-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	4.5%
Child mortality	40.0	50.0	50.0	2015-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%

Maternal and Infant Health

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Infant mortality	4.0	6.0	6.0	2012-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-2.5%
Low birthweight (percent of live births with birthweight < 2500 grams)	6.0%	9.0%	9.0%	2012-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%

Mental Health

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Mental health providers (ratio of population to mental health providers)	290.0	390.0	330.0	2019	Trending in Correct Direction	-7.5%
Poor mental health days (avg number in past 30 days age-adjusted)	3.4	3.8	3.8	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	1.7%
ED visit rate due to mental health conditions	NA	4291.5	4210.1	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	15.2%
Hospitalization rate due to Alzheimer's or other dementias	NA	515.5	559.0	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-6.6%
Suicide Rate	NA	9.3	9.7	2014-2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-2.0%
Frequent mental distress	11.0%	12.0%	12.0%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	6.3%

Physical Health

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Adult obesity (percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30)	26.0%	31.0%	31.0%	2016	Trending in Wrong Direction	2.6%
Poor or fair health (percent of adults reporting fair or poor health age-adjusted)	12.0%	15.0%	14.0%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%
Poor physical health days (avg number of unhealthy days in past 30 days, age-adjusted)	3.1	3.4	3.2	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-0.6%
Adults who are not overweight or obese (percentage)	NA	32.6%	31.9%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	-1.1%
Adolescents who are obese	NA	12.6	14.7	2016	Trending in Wrong Direction	2.7%

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Sudden unexpected infant death rate	NA	0.5	0.5	2013-2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-4.5%
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes (per 100,000 population)	21.0	20.0	8.0	2019	Trending in Correct Direction	-23.7%
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Stroke (per 100,000 population)	37.0	40.0	45.0	2019	Trending in Correct Direction	-4.7%
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer (per 100,000 population)	149.0	155.0	168.0	2019	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.8%
Frequent physical distress	9.0%	10.0%	10.0%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	3.6%
Diabetes prevalence	7.0%	11.0%	11.0%	2016	Trending in Wrong Direction	2.4%
Insufficient sleep	27.0%	36.0%	34.0%	2016	Trending in Correct Direction	-5.4%
Cancer Mortality Rate	NA	154.5	167.8	2014-2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-0.1%
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate from Heart Disease	NA	166.4	179.3	2014-2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	1.1%

Quality of Care

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Children and adults who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza	53.0%	50.0%	53.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	3.9%
Mammography screening (percent of female Medicare enrollees)	50.0%	41.0%	45.0%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	-7.2%
Preventable hospital stays (rate for ambulatory sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	27.6	45.5	51.7	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-0.6%
Children receiving blood lead screening	NA	65.7	69.4	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	0.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	NA	0.3	0.2	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%
Early prenatal care	NA	69.6%	69.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	1.0%

Safety

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Injury mortality per 100,000 population	58.0	76.0	95.0	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	8.9%
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population	63.0	459.0	511.0	2014, 2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-1.8%
Child maltreatment rate	NA	7.1	6.4	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-6.8%
Domestic Violence	NA	537.1	1146.7	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	9.9%
Fall-related death rate	NA	10.1	14.1	2014-2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	6.6%

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Pedestrian injury rate on public roads	NA	53.5	54.4	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	4.5%
Motor vehicle crash deaths	9.0	9.0	8.0	2012-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-2.3%
Homicides	2.0	8.0	7.0	2012-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	3.1%
Firearm fatalities	8.0	11.0	11.0	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	6.9%
Juvenile arrests	NA	29.0	41.0	2017	NA	NA

Sexual Health

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Sexually transmitted infections (chlamydia rate per 100,000)	161.4	552.1	538.0	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	10.3%
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	13.0	17.0	14.0	2012-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-9.5%
HIV incidence rate	NA	20.4	15.9	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-3.1%
HIV prevalence	41.0	643.0	461.0	2016	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.4%

Substance Use Disorders

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths (proportion of driving deaths with alcohol impairment)	11.0%	29.0%	26.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Correct Direction	-3.5%
Excessive drinking (percent of adults who report heavy or binge drinking)	13.0%	17.0%	17.0%	2017	Trending in Wrong Direction	1.2%
Opioid prescriptions dispensed (per 100 persons)	51.0	45.0	53.0	2018	NA	NA
Percentage of population impacted by fentanyl-related deaths	0.01%	0.03%	0.04%	2018	NA	NA
Percentage of population impacted by heroin-related deaths	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	2018	NA	NA
Percentage of population impacted by opioid-related deaths	0.01%	0.04%	0.04%	2018	NA	NA
Drug overdose deaths	10.0	37.0	50.0	2016-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	25.7%

Tobacco Use

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Adult smoking (percent of adults that report smoking >= 100 cigarettes and currently smoking)	14.0%	14.0%	13.0%	2017	Trending in Correct Direction	-5.2%
Adolescents who use tobacco products	NA	14.4%	16.5%	2016	Trending in Correct Direction	-8.3%

Transportation Options and Transit

Measure	Univ. of Wisconsin Top Performer Benchmark	Maryland	Baltimore County, MD	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore County, MD Trend	CAGR
Driving alone to work (percent of the workforce that drives alone to work)	72.0%	74.0%	79.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	0.0%
Long commute/driving alone (among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes)	16.0%	50.0%	47.0%	2014-2018	Trending in Wrong Direction	1.1%
Traffic volume	NA	578.0	718.0	2018	NA	NA

