What measures are included in this report?

The places where we live, work, learn, play, and age affect our health and experience of well-being and disease. Learning more about the social determinants of health for people estimated to live in this ZIP helps us to better understand what impacts the health of a neighborhood and what steps can be taken to improve living conditions and health.

Living Conditions

The living conditions in this report were chosen based on the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) data and the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) framework. These measures are grouped into the physical, economic & work, service, and social environments.

Physical Environment
- % With Commute < 25 min
- % Affordable Housing
- % Owner Occupied
- Year Structure Built (Median)

Economic & Work Environment
- % Graduated High School
- % Employed
- Household Income (Median)
- % Above Poverty Level
- % of Children Above Poverty Level

Service Environment
- % With Health Insurance
- % With Employer-Based Health Insurance
- % With Internet Coverage

Social Environment
- % Immigrant
- % Speak English Very Well

Demographics

The demographics in this report were included to show characteristics of the people living in an area. The demographics included are not modifiable but can impact health, healthcare utilization, and patient experience.

- % Age 17 and Under
- % Age 65 and Over
- Race/Ethnicity
This page summarizes the top three greatest differences among living condition measures in the physical, economic & work, and service environments between the ZIP, the county, urban Wisconsin, and Wisconsin overall. The top three differences were determined using a z-score methodology. For these measures, a higher value is considered better.

### Top 3 Differences between ZIP XXXXX and County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Above Poverty Level</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Children Above Poverty Level</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Structure Built (Median)</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 3 Differences between ZIP XXXXX and Urban Wisconsin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
<th>Urban WI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% With Commute &lt; 25 min</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Children Above Poverty Level</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% With Health Insurance</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 3 Differences between ZIP XXXXX and Wisconsin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>ZIP</th>
<th>WI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% With Commute &lt; 25 min</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Children Above Poverty Level</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Above Poverty Level</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sociodemographic Profile Report for ZIP XXXXX

City Name

How do I interpret the charts in this report?

The section below compares measures of the physical environment for the ZIP to the county, urban Wisconsin, and Wisconsin overall.

How does this ZIP compare in the physical environment?

The physical environment is where people live, work, learn, play, and age. Environmental factors affect large groups of people who share common living spaces and are key factors for health differences across geographies.

- **% With Commute < 25 min**: The percentage of people with commutes less than 25 minutes. Shorter commutes allow for more time to be physically active, which helps prevent against chronic disease.

- **% Affordable Housing**: The percentage of affordable housing (owner and renter-occupied). Affordable housing reduces stress and frees up funds to spend on food, healthcare, and other needs.

- **% Owner Occupied**: The percentage of owner-occupied housing. Owner-occupied housing is associated with positive health outcomes and helps families build wealth.

- **Year Structure Built (Median)**: The median year the housing was built. Newer housing is associated with fewer exposures to lead, asthma triggers, and mental health stressors.

* indicates one of the top 3 differences with the color indicating the comparison to the county, urban WI or WI.
Sociodemographic Profile Report for ZIP XXXXX

City Name

This page compares measures of the economic & work environment for the ZIP to the county, urban Wisconsin, and Wisconsin overall.

How does this ZIP compare in the economic & work environment?

Stable employment and income affect people’s ability to afford housing, healthcare, health-promoting goods and services, and to build wealth.

- **% Graduated High School**: 54% (ZIP), 94% (County), 96% (Urban WI), 100% (WI).
  - *High school graduation is associated with better health, a higher socioeconomic status, and a longer lifespan.*

- **% Employed**: 80% (ZIP), 96% (County), 100% (Urban WI), 100% (WI).
  - *Employment is associated with better health and lower mortality rates and may include benefits such as health insurance and paid leave.*

- **Household Income (Median)**: $15k (ZIP), $122k (County), $54k (Urban WI), $54k (WI).
  - *Higher incomes are associated with better health, less stress, and lower risk for some chronic diseases.*

- **% Above Poverty Level**: 37% (ZIP), 83% (County), 83% (Urban WI), 100% (WI).
  - *Living above the poverty level is associated with a variety of positive health outcomes such as a longer lifespan and better mental health.*

- **% of Children Above Poverty Level**: 14% (ZIP), 91% (County), 91% (Urban WI), 100% (WI).
  - *Children living above the poverty level are less susceptible to severe chronic conditions and have a longer lifespan.*

* indicates one of the top 3 differences with the color indicating the comparison to the county, urban WI or WI.
Sociodemographic Profile Report for ZIP XXXXX

City Name

This page compares measures of the service and social environments for the ZIP to the county, urban Wisconsin, and Wisconsin overall.

How does this ZIP compare in the service environment?
The service environment includes resources for accessing healthcare and other services that impact health and socioeconomic status.

- % With Health Insurance: 51% (ZIP) vs. 93% (County, Urban WI, WI) - Health insurance improves access to healthcare and helps people afford the healthcare services and medications they need.
- % With Employer-Based Health Insurance: 8% (ZIP) vs. 68% (County, Urban WI, WI) - Employer-based health insurance is associated with better health outcomes and higher income.
- % With Internet Coverage: 35% (ZIP) vs. 83% (County, Urban WI, WI) - Internet access supports enhanced abilities to connect with healthcare providers, research health conditions, and find health resources.

* indicates one of the top 3 differences with the color indicating the comparison to the county, urban WI or WI

How does this ZIP compare in the social environment?
The social environment includes the groups to which we belong, the neighborhoods in which we live, the organization of our workplaces, and the policies that order our lives. These measures are not considered in the top three differences.

- % Immigrant: 0% (ZIP) vs. 4% (County, Urban WI, WI) - The socioeconomic status and health of immigrant populations can be greatly shaped by policy and community supports.
- % Speak English Very Well: 70% (ZIP) vs. 97% (Country, Urban WI, WI) - People who speak English well may have better access to services. Quality language services can improve access to services for those who need them.
Understanding the distribution of ages across a population can help with planning for needed services, such as vaccinations for a younger population.

Understanding the distribution of ages across a population can help with planning for needed services, such as chronic disease management for an older population.

People from racial and ethnic minority groups may experience physical, economic & work, service, and social environments that lead to poorer health outcomes.

The living conditions of a neighborhood shape health more than healthcare alone. To understand the causes of poor health in a ZIP, consider:

1. Have current or past policies reinforced systemic racism and/or income inequality in the neighborhood? Think across key sectors like business, education, and criminal justice.
2. Do all residents have a fair chance to make a livable wage?
3. Do all residents have access to safe, affordable housing?
4. Are all residents able to receive quality medical care? What barriers may be preventing this?
5. Do all residents have convenient access to nutritious food options?

For more questions to consider and information about social determinants of health, visit www.nhp.wisc.edu/resources.
Where do the data come from?

The data used in this report come from the U.S. Census Bureau 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The living condition measures in this report were chosen based on the available Census data and the Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII) framework, available at www.barhii.org/barhii-framework. For more information on the data used in this report, read "Making Sense of the Data" at www.nhp.wisc.edu/data.

Citation


Note

This report is for use only by the requester and their partners in efforts to improve neighborhood health. Do not post or distribute publicly without written permission from the NHP program. For questions, support, or more information, contact reports@hip.wisc.edu.
Is there anything else I should know about this report?

The social determinants of health impact a wide-range of quality of life and health outcomes. The link between where people live and health is complex, and there are many reasons why some communities have better health outcomes than others. The purpose of this report is to provide additional context about all residents living in a particular ZIP. This includes factors of the physical, economic and work, service, and social environments that impact people's health, well-being and quality of life. Understanding data on the social determinants of health can help focus efforts to improve health.

This is a report on the social determinants of health using U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) data. Reports on health outcomes and care are also available for request by visiting www.nhp.wisc.edu/reports.

While ACS data is a great source for detailed population information, it is still just an estimate for one point in time. Portions of the population may be missed and/or the population may fluctuate over time as people move in and out of a particular community. It is also important to note that different measures have different inclusion criteria. Review the Sociodemographic Profile Data Table on page 7 for more information on measure definitions and who is included.

For additional information on the data used in this report, read "Making Sense of the Data" at www.nhp.wisc.edu/data.