

Dataset Public Health Questions

- Illustrating the prevalence of an ailment to the community (HIV, Diabetes, etc.) and can measure the incidence rates as time goes on.
 - Allows you to see the difference you're making or which communities need more resources to sustain themselves.
 - By addressing the prevalence of a disease in a community do you notice an increased or decreased trend in its occurrence afterwards?
- Relationship between life expectancy and premature death rates is to be analyzed in order to notice the correlation between the two variables.
 - Noticing the trends can highlight the areas that are negatively impacting life expectancy in those under 75.
 - What are some variables that you notice between life expectancy and premature deaths in each county?
- Knowing the population fluctuation over the years may pinpoint certain directions the population total is increasing, decreasing, or becoming stagnant. Studying these current trends can allow certain assumptions to be made in regards to the people of that county.
 - These assumptions can be positive if suggesting an increasing or stagnant population but indicate something of a worry if the population is at a steady decreasing state.
 - This will allow resources to be divided up where the county needed it most to best support the people in need (prevention programs, safety programs, different initiatives depending on the specific problem).
 - Does an increasing population have more access to healthcare resources than other decreasing county populations?
 - What factors are leading to a county having a decreased population over time compared to other counties.
 - What trends do you see in increasing populations and vice versa with decreasing populations?
 - Are the most healthy counties seeing an increase in population or a steady rate in population?
- Determining what a county or region needs in terms of healthcare or public health.
 - Medical clinics
 - Covid testing centers (is the current amount adequate enough to cater to specific populations).
 - Vaccination locations / Outreach (is the flu vaccine and other vaccines being distributed equally or fairly)
 - Alcohol/Drug prevention programs
 - More healthcare professionals (physician, dentist, mental health professionals)
 - HIV Outreach/ Education / Prevention

- More recreational areas that cater to physical activity
- Help analyze demographics and why regions may be experiencing poor or adequate healthcare.
 - Race
 - Poverty Rate
 - Rates of uninsured vs insured
- Analyze if certain activities such as smoking or alcohol drinking is more prevalent in certain areas to determine need for regulation or programs that help with addiction.
 - Many deaths can be related to both activities causing a decrease in a county's quality of life or life expectancy.
- View trends in deaths related to COVID
 - Is it more common in areas with more people of color?
 - Is it more prevalent in counties with higher rates of poverty, obesity, smoking, etc.
 - Does it occur in areas with less hospitals or where more uninsured people live?
- Analyze trends in COVID vaccination rates
 - Are complete vaccinations more common in regions with better health outcomes?
 - Are rates of vaccinations similar or vastly different among rural or urban counties?
 - Do counties with higher populations of people of color have higher or lower rates of vaccination?
- The People who live in rural isolation can attribute to the population that does not have immediate access to services such as mental health physicians, emergency care, and other healthcare resources.
 - This gap in healthcare acquisition leads to these individuals being categorized into becoming a vulnerable population.
 - We can use this data and its calculations to find the locations of where to place more hospitals, transportation services to facilities for these individuals, provide more local healthcare alternatives such as a small clinic, fuel legislation and policy makers to implement these services, and more for these underserved populations.
 - How can data known regarding rural isolated populations impact their level of care they are receiving?
 - Do they have access to all their basic healthcare needs such as oral care, wound care, physician visits, etc.?
 - Does distance play a role in the level of care they are receiving?
- Following the trends of prescribed opioids and overdose resulting from opioid usage will lay the foundation for drug misuse and drug abuse systems to be put in place to better monitor and control this phenomenon.

- The Opioid Epidemic has gained a lot of attention as of late and this data will further instill the need to implement preventative measures for the Tennessee population in certain high risk counties.
- Is there a correlation between Opioid prescribing and Opioid overdose and how can we combat this correlation if there is proven to be one?
- Help determine where specific services, FQHCs, or medical clinics are located.
 - This can help one analyze if FQHCs or medical clinics alike have been an adequate provider of health-related services or not.
 - Are their contributions making a difference in the county's health outcomes?
 - Is proper outreach being utilized to make sure as many individuals are aware of services, or receiving the services?
 - Analyze the locations of these institutions to determine if more are needed in other counties or regions of the state.
 - If there are more FQHCs and look-alikes in a county that has a better health status it may be useful to determine if there is a need in another.
- How well are current medical clinics and FQHCs penetrating low-income or poverty stricken locations?
 - Ideally, they should be impacting these regions at high rates.