

ZIP Code Prioritization

Appendix D

Texas Health Resources

2025 Community Health Needs Assessment

ZIP Code Prioritization Process

Texas Health initiated its Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process by evaluating 20 counties encompassing 487 ZIP codes. To guide this assessment, Texas Health employed a vulnerability index developed by Vizient. This tool helps identify social needs and barriers to care that may impact individual and community health. It includes nine domains of vulnerability—economic stability, education, healthcare access, neighborhood resources, housing, environmental quality, social environment, transportation, and public safety—applied across all 20 counties served by Texas Health hospitals and joint ventures: Collin, Comanche, Dallas, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Henderson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke, Somervell, Grayson, and Hamilton.

In addition to the vulnerability index, Texas Health incorporated its own patient data from the Non-medical Drivers of Health Screening data to further refine the ZIP code prioritization for the 2025 CHNA cycle. Supplementary indicators from national and state datasets were also used, including:

- Demographic data
- Median household income
- Percentage of uninsured adults
- Percentage of individuals living below 200% of the federal poverty level

Where available, data was analyzed at the ZIP code level. Based on this analysis, Texas Health identified 16 counties and 133 ZIP codes as initial priorities. These ZIP codes were then evaluated using inclusion criteria and ranked to finalize a list of 62 priority ZIP codes across nine counties for the 2025 CHNA cycle.

Texas Health remains committed to supporting ZIP codes identified as priorities in previous CHNA cycles and will continue to provide resources and assistance to those communities throughout the current cycle. These ZIP codes are referred to as transition ZIP codes.

During this CHNA cycle, Texas Health also identified additional ZIP codes referred to as assessing ZIP codes with moderate health vulnerabilities that warrant further evaluation to assess community readiness and engagement for future CHNA cycles. While these areas may not meet the threshold for immediate prioritization, they demonstrate potential for targeted support and merit deeper exploration to understand local capacity, interest, and infrastructure for sustained health improvement efforts.