
Table 1. What is a Healthy Community?

A Healthy Community provides for the following through all stages of life:

► **Meets basic needs of all**

- Safe, sustainable, accessible and affordable transportation options
- Affordable, accessible and nutritious foods and safe drinkable water
- Affordable, high quality, socially integrated and location-efficient housing
- Affordable, accessible and high quality health care
- Complete and livable communities including quality schools, parks and recreational facilities, child care, libraries, financial services and other daily needs
- Access to affordable and safe opportunities for physical activity
- Able to adapt to changing environments, resilient, and prepared for emergencies
- Opportunities for engagement with arts, music and culture

► **Quality and sustainability of environment**

- Clean air, soil and water, and environments free of excessive noise
- Tobacco- and smoke-free
- Green and open spaces, including healthy tree canopy and agricultural lands
- Minimized toxics, greenhouse gas emissions and waste
- Affordable and sustainable energy use
- Aesthetically pleasing

► **Adequate levels of economic, social development**

- Living wage, safe and healthy job opportunities for all, and a thriving economy
- Support for healthy development of children and adolescents
- Opportunities for high quality and accessible education

► **Health and social equity**

► **Social relationships that are supportive and respectful**

- Robust social and civic engagement
 - Socially cohesive and supportive relationships, families, homes and neighborhoods
 - Safe communities, free of crime and violence
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Source: Rudolph L, Sisson A, Caplan J, et al. Health in All Policies Task Force. Report to the Strategic Growth Council. Sacramento, CA: Strategic Growth Council. December 3, 2010 (http://sgc.ca.gov/docs/HiAP_Task_Force_Report- Dec_2010.pdf).

Table 2. What is a Healthy Community and its indicators? (v3.10-12-14)

Aspirational Goal/Domain	Indicator full name	Indicator short name
Meets basic needs of all		
Safe, sustainable, accessible and affordable transportation options	✓ Annual number of fatal and severe road traffic injuries per population and per miles traveled by transport mode ^{1,2,3,4,5}	Road traffic injuries
	✓ Annual miles traveled by occurrence and by mode ^{2,3,4,5}	Annual miles traveled by occurrence
	✓ Percent of residents aged 16 years and older mode of transportation to work ⁵	Mode of transport to work
	✓ Percent of population residing within <½ a mile of a major transit stop ⁶	Walkable distance to high quality public transit
	• Percent of household income spent on transportation ⁷	Percent of household income spent on transportation
	✓ Percent of population aged 16 years or older whose commute to work is 10 minutes /day or more by walking or biking ^{4,5}	Percent of workers' daily commute 10 or more minutes by walking or biking
Affordable, accessible and nutritious foods	✓ Average cost of a market basket of nutritious food items relative to income ^{5,8}	Food affordability
	• Percent of population within ½ mile of a full-service grocery store, fresh produce market, or store with fresh produce ^{3,9,10,11,12}	Access to high quality food retailers
	• Percent of adults who consume ≥5 servings of fruits & vegetables a day ¹³	Daily fruit and vegetable intake in adults
	✓ Modified retail food environment index (mRFEI) ^{14,15}	Retail food environment
Affordable, high quality, socially integrated and location-efficient housing	• Percent of households paying more than 30% (or 50%) of monthly household income towards housing costs ^{5,16}	Percent of households incurring cost burdens
	✓ Percent of household overcrowding (> 1.0 persons per room) and severe overcrowding (> 1.5 persons per room) ¹⁶	Percent of household crowding
	✓ Household by type of family and head of household ⁵	Household types
	• Neighborhood Completeness Index (<½ mile radius for 7/9 common public services and 9/12 common retail services) ^{3,9,17}	Neighborhood Completeness Index
	• Housing to jobs ratio ¹⁸	Housing to jobs ratio
	• Jobs:housing match (e.g., Percent of adult working population who could find a job that matches their general occupational qualifications within a specified travel radius of their residence) ¹⁹	Jobs:housing match
	• Neighborhood change: 5-year change in number of households by income and race/ethnicity ^{5,15}	Neighborhood change
	• Residential racial segregation: isolation index ^{5,15}	Residential segregation

Table 2. What is a Healthy Community and its indicators? (v3.10-12-14)

Aspirational Goal/Domain	Indicators	Indicator short name
Meets basic needs of all		
Affordable, accessible and high quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of adults aged 18 - 64 years without health insurance¹³ • Patient satisfaction rating by medical group²⁰ 	<p>Adults without health insurance</p> <p>Patient satisfaction</p>
Complete and livable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Completeness Index (<1/2 mile radius for 7 out of 9 common public services and 9 of 12 common retail services)^{3,9,17} • Percent of adults getting moderate/vigorous daily exercise¹³ 	<p>Neighborhood Completeness Index</p> <p>Exercise in adults</p>
Access to affordable and safe opportunities for physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of children scoring 6 of 6 on Fitnessgram²¹ • Percent of adults aged 18 - 64 years without health insurance¹³ 	<p>Percent of children scoring 6 of 6 on Fitnessgram</p> <p>Adults without health insurance</p>
Able to adapt to changing environments, resilient, and prepared for emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities and counties with adopted climate action plans and FEMA-approved local hazard mitigation plans²² • Environmental resilience index (index composed of places with climate action and hazard mitigation plans and other Healthy Community Indicators: unemployment, lacking health insurance, educational attainment, income inequality, and registered voters)²³ 	<p>Cities and counties with climate and hazard mitigation plans</p> <p>Environmental resilience index</p>
Opportunities for engagement with arts, music and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita revenue in nonprofit arts organizations^{5,24} • Percent of workers employed in artistic occupations⁵ 	<p>Revenue in nonprofit arts organizations</p> <p>Workers employed in artistic occupations</p>
Quality and sustainability of environment		
Clean air, soil and water, and environments free of excessive noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Annual average number of unhealthy days of ozone air pollution²⁵ ✓ Annual mean ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5)²⁵ • Percent of households/population near busy roadways²⁶ • Average daily water use per capita²⁷ ✓ Percent of the population served by community water systems not meeting regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act^{3,28,29} • Average daytime and night time outdoor noise levels* 	<p>Ozone air pollution</p> <p>Fine particulate air pollution</p> <p>Proximity to busy roadways</p> <p>Per capita water use</p> <p>Unsafe drinking water</p>
Tobacco and smoke free	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of smoking in adults and youth¹³ 	<p>Smoking in adults and youth</p>

Table 2. What is a Healthy Community and its indicators? (v3.10-12-14)

Aspirational Goal/Domain	Indicator full name	Indicator short name
Quality and sustainability of environment		
Green and open spaces, including agricultural lands	✓ Percent of population within ½ mile of park, beach, open space, or coastline ^{3,30}	Access to parks
	• Acres of parkland per 1,000 residents ^{3,30}	Parkland area
	• Acres of cropland converted to developed land ³¹	Cropland converted to developed land
	• Tree canopy coverage (urban areas) ^{3,32}	Tree canopy coverage
Minimized toxics, GHG emissions and waste	• Toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases to air from facility emissions and off-site incineration ^{3,33}	Toxic chemicals released to the environment
	• Total pounds of selected active pesticide ingredients (filtered for hazard and volatility) used in production-agriculture per square mile ^{3,33}	Pesticide use
	• Annual per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions ^{3,35}	Per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
	• Total waste diversion (per capita disposal rate) ^{3,36}	Per capita disposal rate
Affordable and sustainable energy use	• Energy costs relative to household income*	
	• Percent of electricity from renewable sources ³⁷	Electricity from renewable sources
Adequate levels of economic, social development		
Living wage, safe and healthy job opportunities for all	✓ Unemployment rate: percent of the population in the labor force who are unemployed ^{5,38}	Unemployment rate
	✓ Overall, concentrated, and child (0 to 18 years of age) poverty rate ⁵	Poverty rate
	• Number and rate of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries by industry ^{5,39}	Occupational injuries
	✓ Living wage and percent of families with incomes below the living wage ^{5,40}	Living wage
Support for healthy development of children and adolescents	• Percent of children who are kindergarten ready*	
	• Percent of resilient high school students ⁴¹	Resilient high school students
	• Number of licensed daycare center slots per 1,000 children aged 0-5 years ^{3,42}	Licensed daycare centers

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Aspirational Goal/Domain	Indicator full name	Indicator short name
Adequate levels of economic, social development		
Opportunities for high quality and accessible education	• Mean score of Academic Performance Index (API) ⁴³	Academic Performance Index
	✓ High school or greater educational attainment in the population aged 25 years and older ⁵	Educational attainment
Health and social equity		
	• Race/ethnicity equity score as a composite of multiple core indicators, including median income	Race/ethnicity equity score
	✓ Distribution of household income relative to the number of households, expressed on a 0 to 1 scale (Gini Index) ⁵	Income inequality
	• Place-based equity score as a composite of multiple core indicators calculated for census tracts	Place-based equity score
Social relationships that are supportive and respectful		
Robust social and civic engagement	✓ Percent of adults (18 years or older) who are registered voters; percent of adults who voted in general elections ^{44,45}	Voter registration and participation
Socially cohesive and supportive relationships, families, homes and neighborhoods	• Number of forcible rapes per 100,000 population ⁴⁶	Forcible rape rate
	• Percent of children (<18 years) reported with neglect or physical or sexual abuse ^{3,47}	Children reported with neglect, physical or sexual abuse
Safe communities, free of crime and violence	✓ Number of violent crimes per 1,000 population ⁴⁶	Violent crime rate
	✓ Percent of the population within ¼ mile of alcohol outlets by type of establishment sales ^{3,48}	Proximity to alcohol outlets

• Indicator under construction

✓ Indicator available at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/HealthyCommunityIndicators.aspx>

* Indicator might not be feasible to construct

Notes: Indicators are usually a population-based measurement with a numerator, denominator, and time period, ideally capable of being stratified by population characteristics (race/ethnicity for assessment of inequity) or geography; Benchmarks are levels of an indicator that a deemed as acceptable or represent a goal.

Table 3. Indicators to Assess Health and Social Equity

Definition:

Inequities are differences in indicator values (outcomes) that are avoidable, unfair, preventable, and rooted in social position such as race/ethnicity, social/economic class, educational attainment, occupation, place (urban/rural), tribal status, gender, sexual orientation, or other social disadvantage.

Measurement of Equity:

We propose 3 scores for the equity dimensions of race/ethnicity, income, and place. Each score can be applied at the level of a city, county, or region by drawing on information from census tracts and individuals, depending on data availability.

The *race/ethnicity* composite is made up from scores of a selection of 15-20 individual core indicators (Table 3A) that have data available for each race/ethnicity:

Table 3A. Indicators Having Race/Ethnicity Detail

• Mode of transport to work
• Food affordability
• Daily fruit and vegetable intake in adults
• Percent of household crowding
• Household types
• Adults without health insurance
• Exercise in adults (county)
• Percent of children scoring 6 of 6 on fitnessgram (school district, county)
• Resilient high school students
• Academic Performance Index (API)
• Percent of household crowding*
• Educational attainment
• Smoking in youth (school district, county) and adults (county)
• Unemployment rate
• Poverty rate
• Children reported with neglect or physical or sexual abuse (county)

*No race/ethnicity information available as of 10-10-14.

For each indicator, a pair-wise comparison of different groups (e.g. African American vs. non-Hispanic White) will identify the race/ethnicity groups with the largest difference based on the highest and lowest indicator values. If the ratio of highest to lowest indicator value is statistically different than 1 (parity), then 1 point will be added to the composite score. This scoring of ratios is repeated for each indicator. It is still necessary to clarify how to create the composite for places that do not have data for all indicators or when race/ethnicities are defined differently between data sources. After the scores are summed and divided by the total number of indicators in the composite, the results can be expressed on scale from 0% to 100%, where higher scores indicate less race/ethnicity equity:

$$\text{Race/Ethnicity Equity Composite} = 100 \times \frac{\sum \text{difference between highest and lowest groups}}{\text{Number of Indicators}}$$

Income inequality is measured by the Gini coefficient, which is in wide use by economists, and is routinely reported at the city level in the American Community Survey. The Gini coefficient



indicates the evenness of income distribution in a community on a 0 to 1 scale. A value of 0 indicates that each household generates an equal share of annual income and a value of 1 indicates that a small number (percent) of households generate nearly all of annual income of that community.

Using the same income data stratified by race/ethnicity, a complementary equity measure associated with *displacement/gentrification* can be created for a city, describing the change over time in the number (percent) of households by race/ethnicity and annual income in a specific geographic area.

The *place* composite is also made up of a score from a selection of the core indicators above (Table 3B) and the following with data available for census tracts:

Table 3B. Indicators Having Census Tract Detail

• Road traffic injuries
• Annual miles traveled by occurrence*
• Walkable distance to high quality public transit*
• Percent of household income spent on transportation
• Access to high quality food retailers
• Retail food environment index*
• Percent of households incurring cost burdens
• Neighborhood Completeness Index
• Proximity to busy roadways
• Access to parks
• Tree canopy coverage (urban areas)
• Toxic chemicals released to the environment
• Pesticide use
• Licensed daycare centers
• Voter registration and participation
• Children reported with neglect or physical or sexual abuse
• Poverty rate
• Educational attainment

*No Census tract data (estimate and/or standard error) available as of 10-10-14.

The place equity score for a city can be calculated from the value of indicators in each of the city's census tracts. The ratio of the highest to lowest indicator values will be taken from the top and bottom 20% (quintile) of census tracts. If the ratio of highest to lowest indicator value is statistically different than 1 (parity), then 1 point will be added to the composite score. After the scores are summed for each indicator and divided by the total number of indicators in the composite, the results can be expressed on scale from 0% to 100%, where higher scores indicate less place-based or neighborhood level equity within a jurisdiction.

$$\text{Place-Based Equity Composite} = 100 \times \frac{\sum \text{Count of indicators with significant difference between the highest and lowest quintiles of census tracts}}{\text{Number of Indicators}}$$

Table 4. Data Sources, Geographic Scale, and Frequency of Update, Preliminary Data Sources for Health Community Indicators

Data Source/Notes	Geographic Scale	Frequency of Update
1. Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS), California Highway Patrol (CHP), 2002-2010 data from the Transportation Injury Mapping System (TIMS) (http://www.tims.berkeley.edu). 2. California Public Road data (CPR); Division of Research, Innovation and System Information; Office of Highway System Information & Performance; Highway Performance Monitoring System; California Department of Transportation (http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/hpms/datalibrary.php) 3. Demographic Research Unit, Department of Finance (DOF) (http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-8/2000-10/view.php)	Cities/towns, counties	Annual
4. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, 2009 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) (http://nhts.ornl.gov).	Consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA), counties	Every 10 years
5. American Community Survey. Detailed data sets, annual, 3-year, 5-year (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml). U.S Bureau of Census.	City (1, 3 years) Census tract (5 yrs)	
6. 2012 Transit Stops from the San Diego Association of Governments (www.sandag.org/), the Southern California Association of Governments (www.scag.ca.gov), and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (www.mtc.ca.gov); 2008 Transit Stops from the Sacramento Council of Governments (www.sacog.org)	Census tract	Annual
7. Location Affordability Portal, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Transportation, (http://www.locationaffordability.info/lai.aspx?url-=download.php)	Core Based Statistical Areas, counties	Periodic 5 years
8. Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels (http://www.cnpp.usda.gov). Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, U.S. Department of Agriculture.	Region	Annual
9. California Board of Equalization. (http://www.boe.ca.gov).	Census tract	Annual
10. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), retail locator (http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator).	Census tract	Periodic
11. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service (ERS), Food Access Research Atlas (http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fooddesert#).	Census tract	Periodic
12. California Department of Public Health, Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Branch, Network for a Healthy California - GIS Map Viewer (http://gis.cdph.ca.gov/cnn/ , data from multiple sources).	Census tract	Periodic
13. California Health Interview Survey, various years (www.chis.ucla.edu/main/default.asp?page=puf). University of California, Los Angeles.	County	2-4 years
14. Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): www.cdc.gov/obesity/downloads/2_16_mrfei_data_table.xls	Census tract	Unknown
15. Decennial Census (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml). U.S Bureau of Census.	Census tract	Every 10 years
16. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Consolidated Planning Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp.html).	City/town	Every 5 years
17. InfoUSA (http://www.infousa.com/).	Census tract	Periodic

Data Source/Notes	Geographic Scale	Frequency of Update
18. Current Employment Statistics Survey (CESS), Employment by Industry Data, California Employment and Development Department (CEDD), http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Employment_by_Industry_Data.htm	County	Annual
19. Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Origin Destination Employment Statistics (LODES), http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/#qwi , Residence Area (RAC) and Workplace Area (WAC) Characteristic data.	Census tract	Periodic
20. Office of Patient Advocate. Quality Report Card (www.opa.ca.gov).	County and medical group	Annual
21. California Department of Education (CDE), Physical Fitness Testing (PFT) Program, http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/pf/pftresearch.asp	School district	Annual
22. California Office of Emergency Services (http://www.calema.ca.gov/HazardMitigation/Pages/FEMA-Approved-Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plans.aspx) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (http://www.fema.gov/multi-hazard-mitigation-plan-status)	County	Unknown
23. Cutter SL, Boruff BJ, Shirley WL. Social vulnerability to environmental hazards. Soc Sci Quart 2003;84(2):242-261.		
24. National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccs.urban.org/index.cfm), Search by Location tool.	Census tract, county	Annual
25. Air Monitoring Network, Air Resources Board (CARB) http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqmis2.php	Air basin/county	Annual
26. California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Environmental Health Investigations Branch (EHIB), California Environmental Health Tracking Program (CEHTP), http://www.ehib.org/page.jsp?page_key=130&pmn=PERPOPnbr	County	Unknown
27. United States Geological Survey, Water Data for the Nation, Water Use Data for the Nation, http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ca/nwis/wu . United States Geological Survey, California Water Science Center, Water Use in California, http://ca.water.usgs.gov/water_use/2010-california-water-use.html .	County	Every 5 years
28. California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (DDWEM), Drinking Water Program (DWP), http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx , Annual Compliance Reports (http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Publications.aspx).	Water systems	Annual
29. CDPH, California Environmental Health Tracking Program (CEHTP), Water System Boundary Tool (http://www.ehib.org/page.jsp?page_key=762), Water System Boundary shapefile (v. 11/11/2013).	Water systems	Continuous
30. California Protected Areas Database (www.calands.org/). GreenInfo Network.	Census tract	Annual
31. California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection (DLRP), Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Index.aspx .	Counties	Every 2 years
32. Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database 2011 (NLCD 2011), U.S. Forest Service Tree Canopy analytical, http://www.mrlc.gov/nlcd11_data.php .	Census tract	Every 5 years
33. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI), http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/rsei/index.html . Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool: CalEnviroScreen Version 2.0 (CalEnviroScreen 2.0), http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html .	Census tract	Every 5 years
34. Information Portal (CalPIP) (http://calpip.cdpr.ca.gov/main.cfm), Department of Pesticide Regulation. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool: CalEnviroScreen Version 2.0 (CalEnviroScreen 2.0), http://oehha.ca.gov/ej/ces2.html .	Census tract	Every 5 years
35. California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board (ARB), Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data - 2000 to 2012, http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm .	State	Annual

Data Source/Notes	Geographic Scale	Frequency of Update
36. California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Disposal Reporting System (DRS). For statewide, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral-goalmeasure/disposalrate/default.htm . For jurisdiction by facility, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx	City/town, county	Annual
37. California Energy Commission, Energy Almanac (http://energyalmanac.ca.gov/), California Electricity Statistics & Data, Total Electricity System Power (http://energyalmanac.ca.gov/electricity/total_system_power.html)	State	Annual
38. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), (http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm).	City/town, county	Annual
39. California Department of Industrial Relations, Census of fatal occupational injuries (http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/cfoi/cfoi.htm) from the Office of Occupational Safety and Health; fatal occupational injuries and illnesses (https://www.dir.ca.gov/oprl/fatal.htm), non-fatal occupational injuries and illness (https://www.dir.ca.gov/OPRL/nonfatal.htm) from the Office of Policy, Research, and Legislation.	State	Annual
40. Living Wage Calculator (http://livingwage.mit.edu/)	City/town, county	Periodic
41. California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS, http://chks.wested.org/), WestEd and the California Department of Education (CDE); data available at http://www.kidsdata.org , Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health.	County	Unknown
42. California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Facility Search, https://secure.dss.ca.gov/CareFacilitySearch/home/selecttype/	Census tract	Periodic
43. Academic Performance Index (API) Report (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/AcntRpt2010/2009BaseStApi.aspx?allclds=). California Department of Education.	School district	Annual
44. Statewide Database, University of California Berkeley Law, Center for Research, http://statewidedatabase.org .	Census tract	Every 2 years
45. California Secretary of State, Elections Division, Reports of Registration, http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections .	County	Periodic
46. Uniform Crime Reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr	City/town	Annual
47. California Child Welfare Indicators Project, UC Berkeley, http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare .	County	Annual
48. California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC), raw data April 2014 (http://www.abc.ca.gov/datport/ABC_Data_Export.zip)	Census tract	Continuous

Table 5. Rationale for Selecting Indicators and Possible Alternatives (See Table 3 for Indicators to Assess Equity)

Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<p>Meets basic needs of all</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual number of fatal and sever road traffic injuries per population and per miles traveled by transport mode 	<p>Widely used by Cal/Trans, regional transportation planning agencies, CDPH, and county health departments for strategic planning, agency performance, and health surveillance; data available annually and can be geocoded to census tracts and blocks; easily understandable health outcome to wide range of users; mentioned in 2006 California Strategic Highway Safety Plan by the California Highway Patrol, Office of Traffic Safety, Department of Motor Vehicles, and Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian Environmental Quality Index (PEQI) score Intersection Density Rates of emergency room visits for road traffic injuries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual miles traveled by occurrence and by mode 	<p>Indicator used by Cal/Trans and regional transportation planning agencies (MPOs) as a performance measure and understandable to wide range of users. Miles traveled by motor vehicles is linked to greenhouse gases, particulate matter, ozone, and other air pollutants, which are associated with mortality and morbidity. Miles traveled in active transport (walk, and bicycle) alone and in combination with mass transit are used as performance targets by MPOs and sources of significant health co-benefits. Indicator is available for census tracts (transportation analysis zones) and is derived from transportation demand models of MPOs and decennial household transportation surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of adults who use public transit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of residents aged 16 years and older mode of transportation to work 	<p>This indicator has the same rationale as above and the ability to be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess equity</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of population residing within < ½ mile of a major transit stop 	<p>Indicator employs a commonly used definition of walking distance to access local and regional public transit and is understandable to wide range of users; urban and transportation planners use this indicator to measure geographic accessibility; data are available from transit system operators and are feasible to geocode; evidence supports residents near public transit stops engage in more walking (physical activity to get to and from transit stops) than those who live farther away.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of adults who use public transit Percent of residents who commute to work, by transport mode
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of population aged 16 years or older whose commute to work is 10 minutes/day or more by walking or biking 	<p>Direct measure of transport-related physical activity , which reduces risks from premature mortality and disability from cardiovascular disease, some cancers, obesity and other chronic health conditions.</p>	

Table 5. Rationale for Selecting Indicators and Possible Alternatives (See Table 3 for Indicators to Assess Equity)

Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of household income spent on transportation 	<p>Evidence supports that health outcomes improve with available income; spending on travel competes with other basic necessities; indicator understandable to wide range of users; California Regional Progress Report 2010(http://www.calcog.org/documents/CARegionalProgress_000.pdf) includes this indicator; data are available ~5 year intervals for census tracts in most California metropolitan areas from the Center for Neighborhood Technology based on models from several data sets, including U.S. Census.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost per passenger mile on public transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average cost of a market basket of nutritious food items relative to income 	<p>Evidence supports that health outcomes improve with adequate nutrition, which is related in part to income. Components of this indicator are used by the U.S Department of Agriculture/WIC. National data are available monthly, and can be regionally adjusted. This indicator is conceptually similar to the federal poverty level, which compares a (non-regionally adjusted) national income threshold to individual household income, adjusted for family size. Denominators such as median income may be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess potential inequities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIC or Food Stamp enrollment as a percentage of the total population Food Security: the proportion of adults who report sometimes or often running out of food and not having enough money to buy more.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of households within ½ mile of a full-service grocery store, fresh produce market, or store with fresh produce 	<p>Employs a commonly used definition of walking distance to access health promoting food resources and understandable to wide range of users. Evidence supports increased access to healthy foods promotes their consumption. Data are available from public and proprietary data sources and are feasibly geocoded for census tracts or blocks. Used by CDPH and county health departments to measure healthy food access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of households within 1 mile of a farmer’s market Number of liquor store/alcohol outlets per capita
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of adults who consume ≥5 servings of fruits & vegetables a day 	<p>Widely used indicator in public health for healthy nutritional intake based on evidence of cancer prevention and other health outcomes; indicator is understandable to wide range of users. Measured biennially in California adults at the county level in the California Health Interview Survey. Mentioned in the CDPH's 2010 California Obesity Prevention Plan 2010. Indicator may be stratified by race/ethnicity, income, and educational level to assess potential inequities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast food eaten how many times in the past week Density of fast food outlets

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modified retail food environment index 	<p>Evidence links the local food environment to obesity using this indicator. Data are available for purchase from proprietary sources or require administrative permission from public agencies. Data require geocoding and frequent updating to avoid inaccuracy. Used by CDPH's Network for a Healthy California CX3 project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of supermarkets per capita Number of farmer's markets per capita or per community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of households paying more than 30% (or 50%) of monthly household income towards housing costs 	<p>Widely used indicator of housing affordability for federal (HUD) and state agencies (Dept. of Housing and Community Development) and is mentioned in California Regional Progress Report; understandable to wide range of users; Data available at 1-3 year intervals for most California cities and in 5 year intervals (U.S. Census) for census tracts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreclosure rate by race/ethnicity and location Median home prices and/or median rent costs by location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of household overcrowding (> 1.0 persons per room) and severe overcrowding (>1.5 persons per room) 	<p>Evidence links overcrowding to respiratory illness and disease and poor educational outcomes. Data are available from U.S. Census at 1-3 year intervals for most California cities and census tracts in 5-year intervals. Indicator recommended by the California Department of Housing and Community Development in county/local general plans' housing elements, and understandable to wide range of users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of the population living in sub-standard housing or lacking some sort of facility (e.g. kitchen, plumbing, telephone) Median age of housing units by location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household by type of family and head of household 	<p>Widely used description of community demographic structure. Indicator published by U.S. Census at 1-3 year intervals for most California cities and at census tract in 5 year intervals. Indicator recommended by the California Department of Housing and Community Development in county/local general plans. Indicator can be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess potential differences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of non-English speaking households Degree of racial segregation by geographic area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood Completeness Index 	<p>Geographic proximity to retail and public services are increasingly being used by researchers and commercial vendors to rate neighborhood environments. The NCI is based on the experience of the San Francisco Department of Public Health. Data are available for purchase from proprietary sources or require administrative permission from public agencies. Data require geocoding and frequent updating to avoid inaccuracy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of the population within ½ mile of a public recreational facility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing to jobs ratio 	<p>Widely used indicator of location-efficient housing. Housing shortages near job centers (and visa versa) promotes the use of personal passenger automobile in the absence of transit. Increased automobile use is associated with air-pollution, road traffic injuries, and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs:housing match 	<p>In conjunction with housing to jobs ratio, provides additional information on whether the geographic distribution of job skills the work force in job centers is balanced with the skills of the residential population. This has implications on travel and whether the resident population has job skills commensurate with income to afford housing near job centers.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood change: 5-year change in number of households by income and race/ethnicity 	<p>This is a measure of community succession and/or gentrification. Displacement of low-income and minority populations is negatively associated with adverse mental health outcomes and the disruption of social networks.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential racial segregation: isolation index 	<p>In meta-analyses of longitudinal epidemiologic studies, residential segregation has been associated with adverse mortality outcomes even after statistically adjusting for individual's race/ethnicity.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of adults aged 18 - 64 years without health insurance 	<p>Widely used indicator of lack of access to medical services by health care and state and county public health agencies; and understandable to wide range of users. Data collected biennially in California Health Interview Survey for counties and annually for most California cities by the American Community Survey. Indicator (CHIS) may be stratified by race/ethnicity, income, and educational level to assess potential inequities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of medical providers per capita that accept Medi-Cal Proportion of children without health insurance coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient satisfaction by medical group 	<p>Patient experience with the health care system is a widely accepted component of health care quality. Based on a validated, nationally standardized questionnaire of commercially insured managed care patients and reported annually at the medical group level within counties by the California Office of the Patient Advocate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates of hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of adults getting moderate/vigorous daily exercise 	<p>Strong scientific evidence links physical activity to improved health outcomes for cardiovascular disease, several types of cancers, diabetes, and mental health conditions. Measured biennially in adults for California counties in the California Health Interview Survey. Mentioned in the CDPH's 2010 California Obesity Prevention Plan 2010. Indicator may be stratified by race/ethnicity, income, and educational level to assess potential inequities.</p>	

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of children scoring 6 of 6 on Fitnessgram 	<p>Evidence links physical activity to improved educational outcomes, which are associated with improved health outcomes. Standardized measure of physical fitness for K-12 public school students published annually for school districts by the California Department of Education and may be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess potential inequities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of schools requiring minimum standards for duration and activity level for physical activity Percent of schools with joint use of athletic facilities during non-school hours on a regular basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities and counties with adopted climate action plans and FEMA-approved local hazard mitigation plans 	<p>Cities and counties are responding to the threat of climate change by developing strategies and written plans to reduce their carbon emissions and adapt and prepare for unavoidable consequences of climate change. Climate action and hazard mitigation plans are indicators of responding to this and traditional environmental threats.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resilience index composed of places with climate action and hazard mitigation plans and other Healthy Community Indicators 	<p>In addition to the planning processes in the preceding indicator, community resiliency has been measured by combining individual indicators across many domains of social vulnerabilities, proximity to hazards, adaptive capacity, and social capital. Because the Healthy Community Indicators already have such measures, a resiliency index will be composed from indicators from several of the domains of the HCI (unemployment, lacking health insurance, educational attainment, income inequality, and registered voters)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita revenue in nonprofit arts organizations 	<p>This indicator is used in national projects to assess the magnitude of investment in organized arts activities</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of workers employed in artistic occupations 	<p>This indicator is used in national projects to assess the magnitude of investment in organized arts activities</p>	
<p>Quality and sustainability of environment</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual average number of unhealthy days of ozone air pollution; Annual mean ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) 	<p>Widely used, easily understandable indicator to measure compliance with state and federal clean air laws. Published annually by CARB for counties and sub-county air basins. Information in this indicator has been combined with census tract information on race/ethnicity and other geocodable information to assess cumulative impacts and health equity for vulnerable populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual number of unhealthy air quality days Toxic air releases-total annual pounds of air releases by Toxic Release Inventory permitted facilities

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of households/population near busy roadways 	<p>Easily understandable indicator associated with noise, pedestrian safety, and air pollution, which impact health outcomes. Roadway classification data are available for all roadways in California but actual vehicle volume/counts must be compiled from municipal and county sources not consistently available in electronic format.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates of hospitalization and emergency room visits for asthma for age group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average water use per capita daily 	<p>Average daily use (gallons) per capita stratified by user (residential, institutional, industrial, etc.) is an indicator used in the water conservation plan of multiple California state agencies (DWR, CDPH, SWRCB, ARB, PUC, Energy, Bay-Delta Authority); easily understandable indicator available at hydrologic region and updated through annual progress reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of wastewater reclaimed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of the population served by community water systems not meeting regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act 	<p>Evidence strongly links contaminants in drinking water with outbreaks of water-borne illness and other health outcomes. Understandable indicator used by CDPH to annually report compliance of water system operators with state and federal standards for safe drinking water. Efforts are planned by CDPH to electronically map water systems service areas and to combine this information with other geographic data to facilitate population estimates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of violations by water system operator per population or per district
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average daytime and night time noise outdoor noise levels 	<p>Noise is associated with poor cardiovascular health, sleep disruption, and mental health outcomes. Direct noise measurements in non-occupational settings are performed by some local environmental health agencies, usually in response to complaints. No systematic statewide database exists. Noise levels for sub-census tract geographies can be estimated by mathematical models inputting local geographic information (roadways, industrial and construction sites).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of smoking in adults and youth 	<p>Widely used indicator used by health care and state and county public health agencies, including CDPH Tobacco Control Program; understandable to wide range of users. Data collected biennially in California Health Interview Survey for counties and annually in the California Healthy Kids Survey at the level for school districts. Indicator may be stratified by race/ethnicity, income, and educational level to assess potential inequities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of smoke-free policies in public places, parks, and worksites Number of communities with policies that restricts in- and outside of store tobacco advertising and promotions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of residents within ½ mile of park, beach, open space, or coastline 	<p>Employs a commonly used definition of walking distance to access opportunities for physical activity and recreation, and is understandable to wide range of users. Statewide data are compiled from multiple sources; requires geocoding to be available for census tracts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Square miles or acreage of park, beach, open space per capita Proportion of land retained as natural areas/protected areas

Table 5. Rationale for Selecting Indicators and Possible Alternatives (See Table 3 for Indicators to Assess Equity)

Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acres of parkland per 1,000 residents 	<p>Employs a widely used indicator for the amount of park land and open space available to residents of a geographic area.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acres of cropland converted to developed land 	<p>Understandable indicator reported biennially at sub-county geographic areas (sections) by the Department of Conservation to assess magnitude of urban encroachment and lost potential of agricultural land. An indirect measure of urban sprawl, which has been linked to built environments with additional health burdens such increased travel-related air pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of cropland acreage harvested for fruits and vegetables • Acreage of agricultural conservation easements protected under the California Farmland Conservancy Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree canopy coverage (urban areas) 	<p>Evidence links tree canopy to positive health effects due to mitigation of air pollution, UV exposure, and urban heat islands and creation of environments that reduce stress and neighborhood violence; understandable to range of users; data are available but require geographic processing of output from mathematical models of satellite imagery for census tract detail, which is currently available only for a few California cities. Cal/Fire mentions urban planning and forestry in its annual reports/strategic plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in vegetation cover by cover type
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pounds of toxic chemicals generated by reporting facility per capital/geographic area (Toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases to air from facility emissions and off-site incineration) 	<p>Widely used indicator of presence of toxic chemical generation, storage, and potential release based on US EPA's/California Toxic Release Inventory. Indicator mentioned in Dept. Toxic Substance Control strategic plan. Information available for zip codes. Information in this indicator has been combined with other characteristics of neighborhoods to assess cumulative health impacts in vulnerable populations and equity.</p>	

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported pesticide use (Total pounds of selected active pesticide ingredients (filtered for hazard and volatility) used in production-agriculture per square mile) 	<p>Widely used indicator to assess intensity of agricultural pesticide applications. Department of Pesticide Regulation publishes these data annually and data are mapped by CDPH Environmental Tracking Program and other groups. Acute health effects of toxic pesticides are well documented and there is evidence linking pesticide exposure to adverse birth outcomes, developmental disorders, cancers, and other chronic diseases in human populations. Data are compiled at sub-section land grids.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual per capita greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>Widely used indicator mentioned in CARB Climate Change Scoping Plan (AB32) and Regional Targets Advisory Committee (SB375).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total waste diversion (per capita disposal rate) 	<p>Used by Cal/Recycle to facilitate state reporting requirements (revised 2007) for municipal waste diversion. Annual results are reported by municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total hazardous waste generated Percent of recyclable materials recycled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy costs relative to household income 	<p>Expenditure as a share of income is widely used to measure affordability. Indicator may be crafted from regionally-adjusted national data (Consumer Expenditure Survey) on energy prices (gas, electricity, fuels) and income.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of electricity from renewable sources 	<p>Widely used, easily understandable indicator reported annually by the Independent System Operator for California. Indicator used to monitor California progress towards 33% renewable share of electricity generation by 2020.</p>	
<p>Adequate levels of economic, social development</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate 	<p>Widely used indicator with strong evidence associating increased mortality and illness with unemployment. Data are collected monthly by the Economic Development Department (employment location) and at 1, 3, and 5 years by the U.S. Census for cities and census tracts (residence). This indicator may be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess potential inequities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living wage compared to median wage

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, concentrated, and child (0 to 18 years of age) poverty rate 	<p>Widely used indicator with strong evidence associating acute illness, injury, and chronic diseases with increased poverty. Multiple state and local agencies use this indicator to identify vulnerable populations/communities of concern, analyze equity, carry out strategic planning. Data are collected biennially in California Health Interview Survey for counties, and annually for most California cities, and in 5-year averages for census tracts by the American Community Survey. Indicator may be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess potential inequities.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living wage and percent of families with incomes below the living wage 	<p>Widely used measure on the level of income required to meet a basic standard of living</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and rate of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries by industry 	<p>Easily understood, widely used indicator of acute occupational health conditions produced annually by California Department of Industrial Relations Cal/OSHA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of OSHA violations Distribution of employment by job classification type
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of children who are kindergarten ready 	<p>Indicator increasingly used by county school districts based on standardized instruments. Measures several early childhood developmental areas that predict educational success. Indicator may be reported by school district or census tract of child's residence, and stratified by child's race/ethnicity to assess equity.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of resilient high school students (peer, school, family, community) 	<p>Indicator based on questionnaire responses of California public secondary school students surveyed annually by the California Department of Education in the California Healthy Kids Survey. Evidence links youth resilience measures to positive youth development and health outcomes. Because this survey module is optional, data may not be consistently available for all school districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school drop-out rates Percent of the population aged 18 - 24 years, with less than a high school education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of licensed daycare center slots per 1000 children aged 0-5 years 	<p>Indicator is associated with availability of childcare settings that may promote early childhood development, which in turn is associated with positive health and social outcomes. Increasing the availability of early child care settings is mentioned in the strategic plan of California Children and Families Commission (First Five). Licensing data from the Dept. of Social Services may be feasibly geocoded and combined with census tract demographic data.</p>	

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean score of Academic Performance Index (API) 	<p>Widely used indicator based on standardized tests of California public school students' proficiency in English language and math subjects. Evidence links educational success with positive health and social outcomes. Reported annually by the California Department of Education and may be stratified by race/ethnicity and economic disadvantage to assess equity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean SAT and ACT and AP test results by school/school district/county • Adequate yearly performance (AYP) values by school/district/county
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school or greater educational attainment in the population aged 25 years and older 	<p>A standard indicator used by the U.S. Department of Education to describe the condition of education. Evidence associates not completing school or an equivalent education with poor health outcomes. Data available at 1-3 year intervals for most California cities and in 5 year intervals for census tracts.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of household income relative to the number of households, expressed on a 0 to 1 scale (Gini index) 	<p>Various statistical measures in use are based on the cumulative distribution of annual household income and cumulative number of households (a type of Pareto chart called the Lorenz curve). Using cut points, the share of total population annual income generated by the poorest 20% (quintiles) of households is simpler to communicate than the Gini coefficient, which summarizes the entire income distribution in a single number that ranges from 0 (evenly distributed) to 1 (highly concentrated in a small proportion of households or individuals). Income data and Gini coefficients are available annually for most cities from the U.S. Census.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income, top and bottom 20% • Proportion of households above and below poverty level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of adults (18 years or older) who are registered voters; percent of adults who voted in general elections 	<p>A widely used and understandable measure of civic engagement, reported from data compiled by the Secretary of State for major election cycles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter turnout rates

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Domain/Indicator	Why was this Indicator Selected?	Possible Alternatives
<p>Social relationships that are supportive and respectful</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire items on helpful, cooperative, reliable, trusted neighbors, volunteer work, and perceived neighborhood safety (e.g. 2009 CHIS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of forcible rapes per 100,000 population 	<p>A widely used indicator of incidents reported to police (with concerns of significant underreporting). Compiled for cities and reported annually by U.S. Dept. of Justice (FBI). Monitoring statistics of this type is mentioned in the CDPH's California Statewide Policy Recommendations for the Prevention of Violence Against Women.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of children (<18 years) reported with neglect or physical or sexual abuse 	<p>A standard indicator produced annually for census tracts and counties by California Department of Social Services and UC Berkeley. Child abuse is linked to adverse health and social outcomes that endure into adulthood. May be stratified by race/ethnicity to assess equity.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of violent crimes per 1,000 population 	<p>A widely used indicator of police reported incidents (with concerns of significant underreporting by type of crime). Compiled for cities and reported annually by U.S. Dept. of Justice (FBI).</p>	<p>Rates of emergency room visits for assault</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of the population within ¼ miles of alcohol outlets by type of establishment sales 	<p>Density of alcohol outlets has been associated with adverse alcohol-related health outcomes including child abuse and neglect and domestic violence</p>	