

Healthy Community Indicators

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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 healthy foods
 - Affordable, high quality, socially integrated and location-efficient housing
 - Affordable, high quality health care
 - Complete and livable communities including affordable and high quality schools, parks and recreational facilities, child care, libraries, financial services, and other daily needs

- ❑ **Quality and sustainability of environment**
 - Clean air, soil and water, and environments free of excessive noise
 - Tobacco and smoke free
 - Preserved natural and open spaces, including agricultural lands
 - Minimized waste, toxics, and GHG emissions
 - Affordable and sustainable energy use

- ❑ **Adequate levels of economic, social development**
 - Living wage, safe and healthy job opportunities for all
 - 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

Steps in Developing Indicators

- ❑ Health Communities framework
 - Domains
 - Placeholder indicators
- ❑ Carry out a literature review
 - Inventory of indicators and indicator projects
 - Evidence linking indicator to health outcome
 - Criteria for selecting a core group
- ❑ Screen inventory to create manageable number of candidates
 - Reduce overwhelming list of >700 candidate indicators to 100 using data availability criteria
 - Research resulting candidate indicators regarding criteria

Steps in Developing Indicators

□ Criteria

■ Validity

- Measures what it purports to measure
- Evidence linking indicator to outcomes

■ Technical and Data Properties

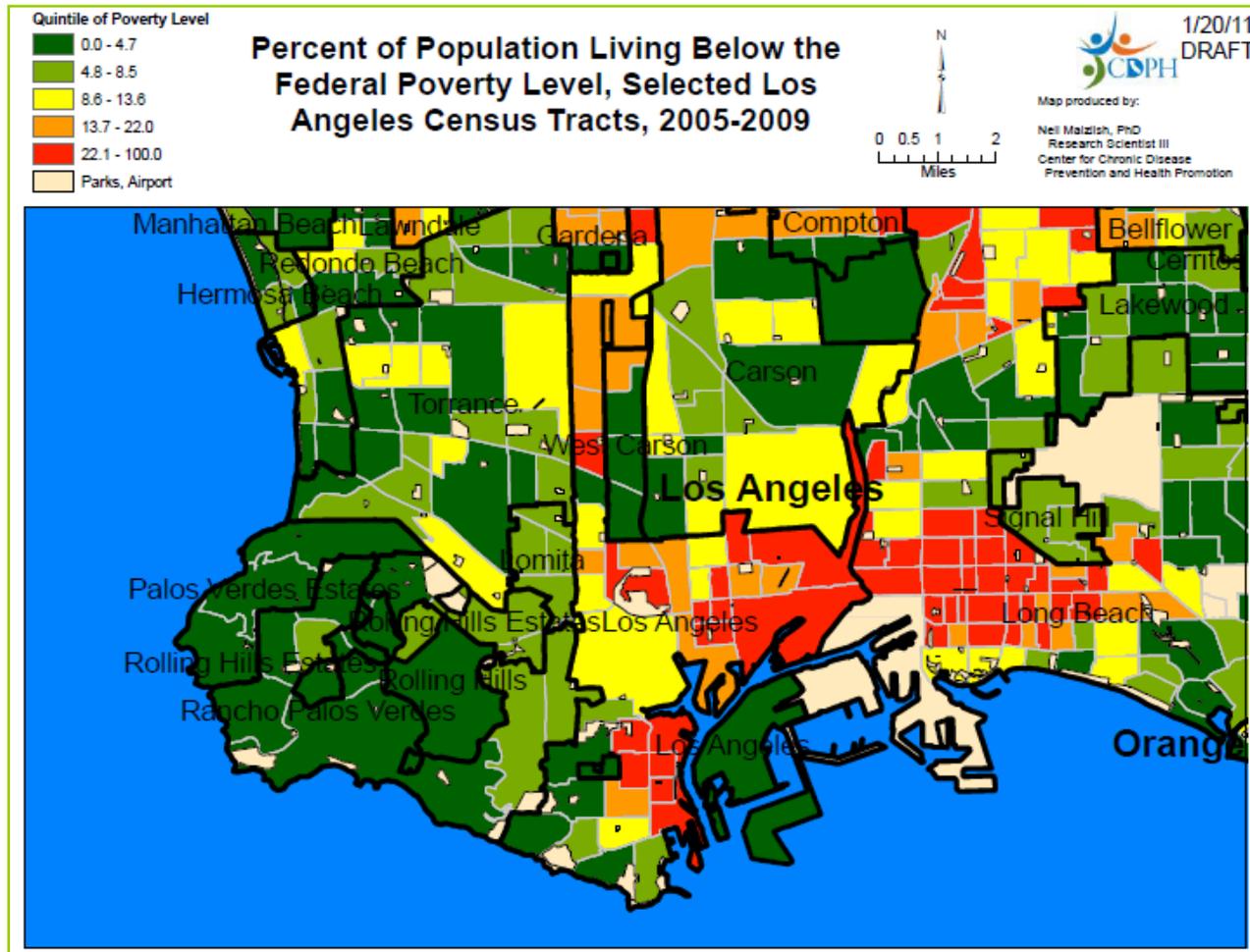
- Coherent and easily understandable definition
- Data source(s) owned and collected by a recognized organization
- Timeliness (time lag and frequency of updates)
- Data quality (completeness, missing data, accuracy)
- Geographic scale, especially census tract
- Administrative accessibility (public domain, proprietary, confidentiality, costs)
- Currently use and acceptability to stakeholders (local, regional, and state agencies, community-based organizations, etc.)
- Mechanics of data collection, aggregation, and reporting (survey, sample, record linkage, administrative data, etc.)

Steps in Developing Indicators

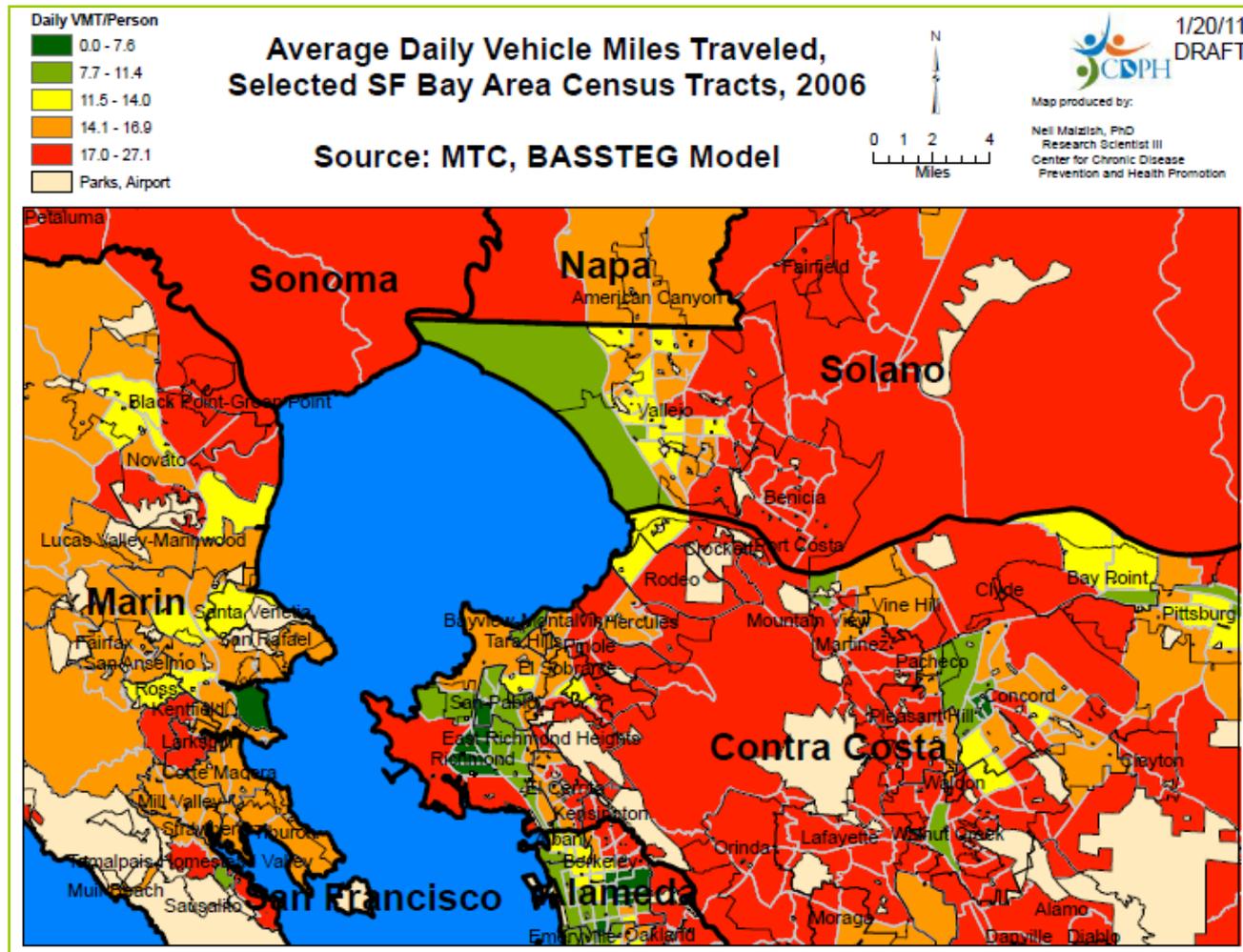
- ❑ Apply criteria to generate proposed core set of indicators
- ❑ Share with stakeholders to get feedback
- ❑ Finalize initial core indicator set
- ❑ Provide technical documentation and assistance to build capacity of users:
 - Provide examples of indicators
 - How-to manual for local/regional users
 - Identify barriers to implementation
 - Identify decision support tools to complement indicators (checklists, best practices/policies/programs, health impact assessments)
 - Refine methods/materials for technical assistance
- ❑ Centralized Implementation Support
 - Maintenance of standardization and product improvement (refine/add/drop indicators)
 - Leverage data acquisition, analysis, and reporting (streamline administrative arrangements, efficiencies of scale and costs, generate comparison data for local and regional users)
 - Clearinghouse for how indicators used
 - Evaluation (report cards, land-use decisions and change in health status)

What might indicators look like?

- Small area variation within a place or region



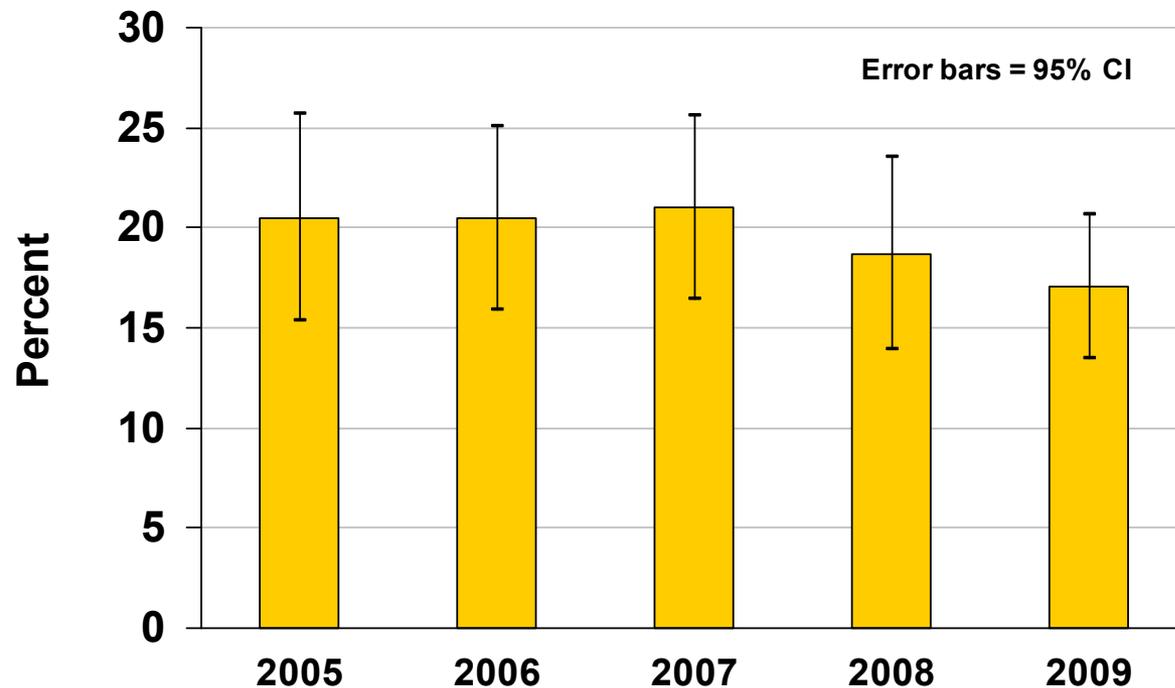
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- Time series

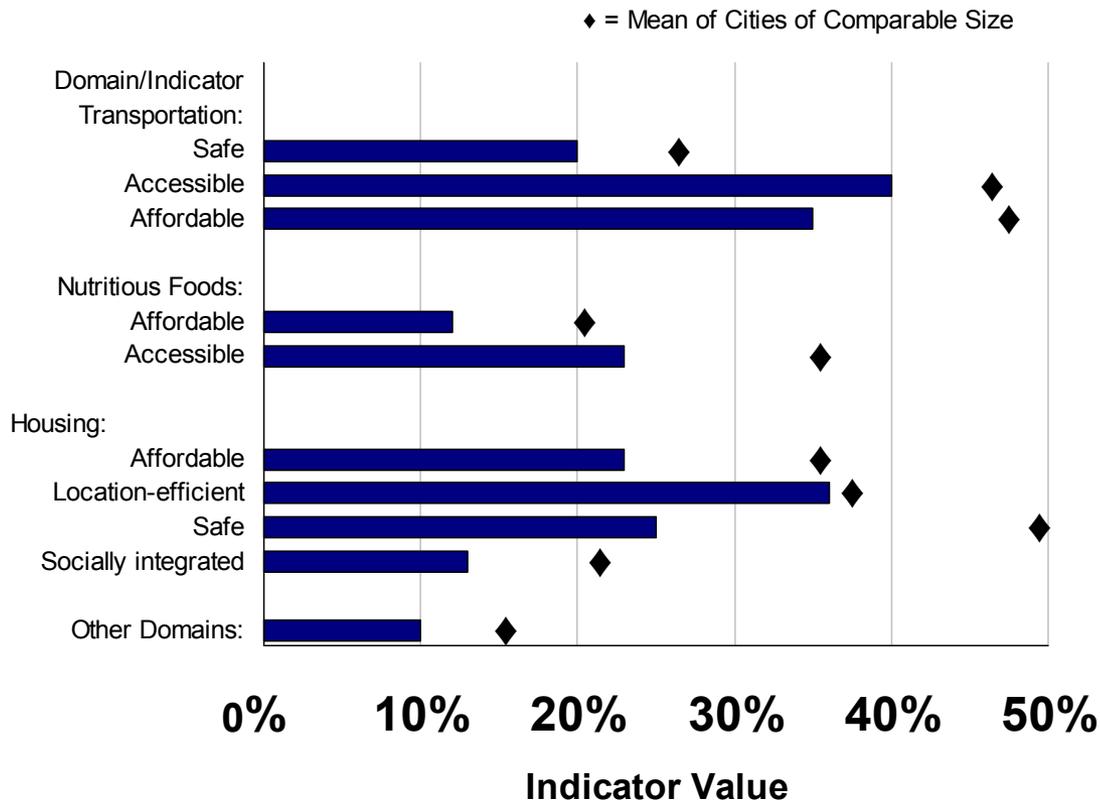
**Percent of Population Living Below Federal Poverty Level,
Berkeley, California**



What might indicators look like?

- Report Card, snap-shot in time with like-geographic area comparison (i.e. city)

City X: Selected Indicators Compared to Like Cities, 2009



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- Health and social equity

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HP2020 Social Determinants

Determinant	Example
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability of resources to meet daily needs, such as educational and job opportunities, living wages, or healthful foods• Social norms and attitudes, such as discrimination• Exposure to crime, violence, and social disorder, such as the presence of trash• Social support and social interactions• Exposure to mass media and emerging technologies, such as the Internet or cell phones <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socioeconomic conditions, such as concentrated poverty• Quality schools• Transportation options• Public safety• Residential segregation
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural environment, such as plants, weather, or climate change• Built environment, such as buildings or transportation• Worksites, schools, and recreational settings• Housing, homes, and neighborhoods• Exposure to toxic substances and other physical hazards• Physical barriers, especially for people with disabilities• Aesthetic elements, such as good lighting, trees, or benches