

National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics

Subcommittee on Population Health

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INVEST IN YOUR COMMUNITY

4 Considerations to Improve Health & Well-Being *for All*

WHAT Know What Affects Health



WHERE Focus on Areas of Greatest Need

Your zip code can be more important than your genetic code. Profound health disparities exist depending on where you live.



WHO Collaborate with Others to Maximize Efforts



HOW Use a Balanced Portfolio of Interventions for Greatest Impact

- Action in one area may produce positive outcomes in another.
- Start by using interventions that work across all four action areas.
- Over time, increase investment in socioeconomic factors for the greatest impact on health and well-being for all.

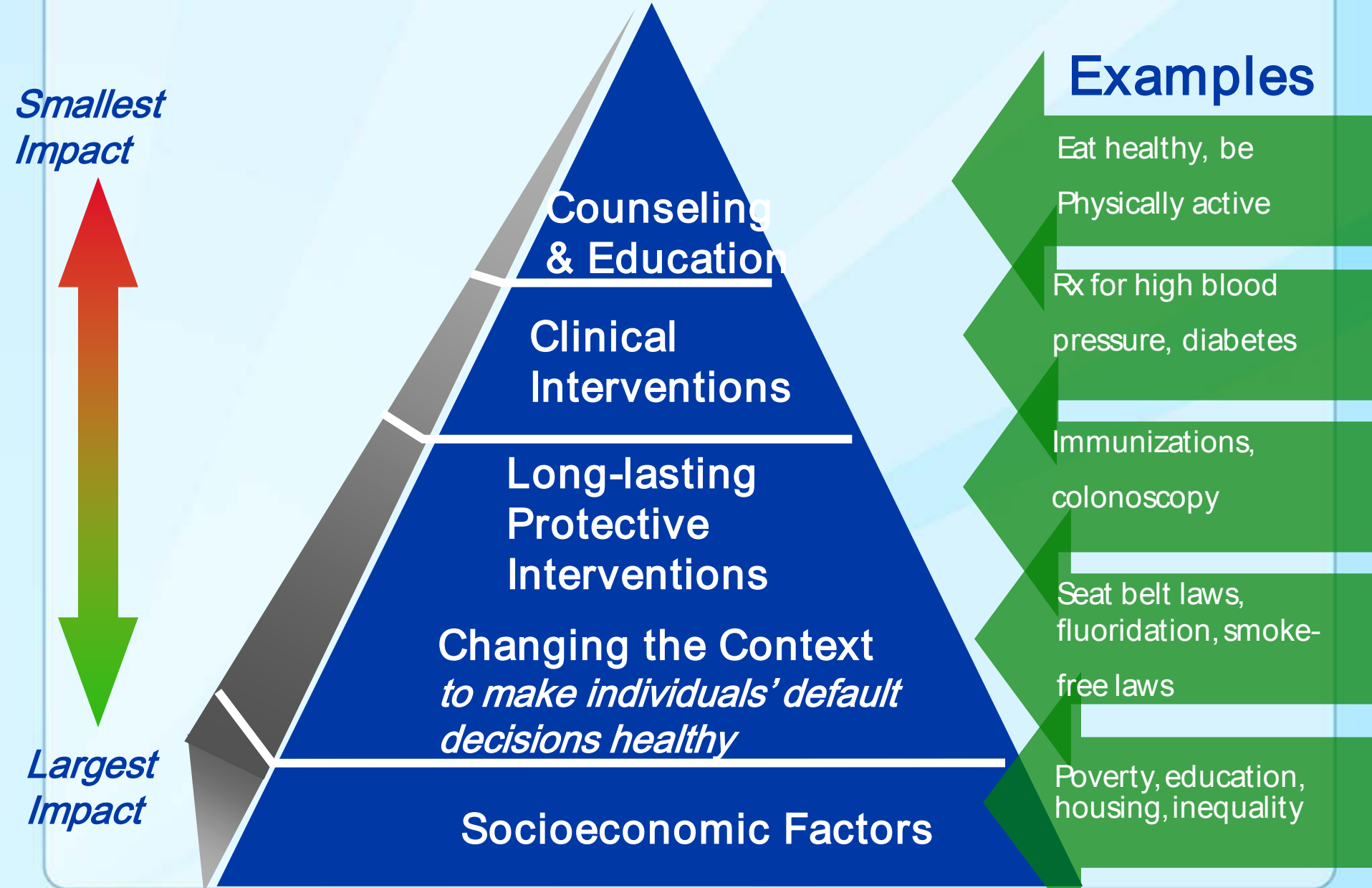
Four ACTION Areas

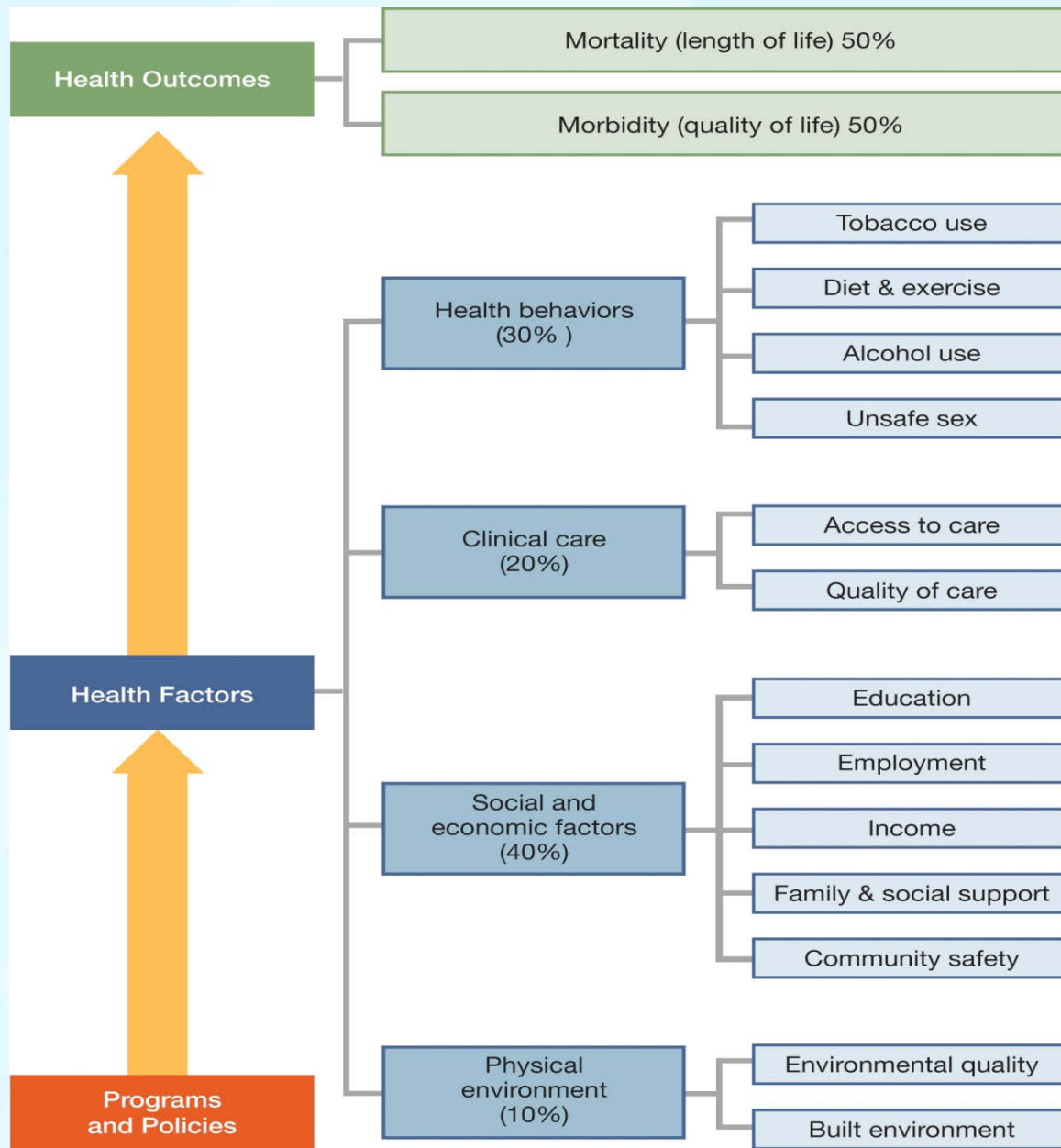


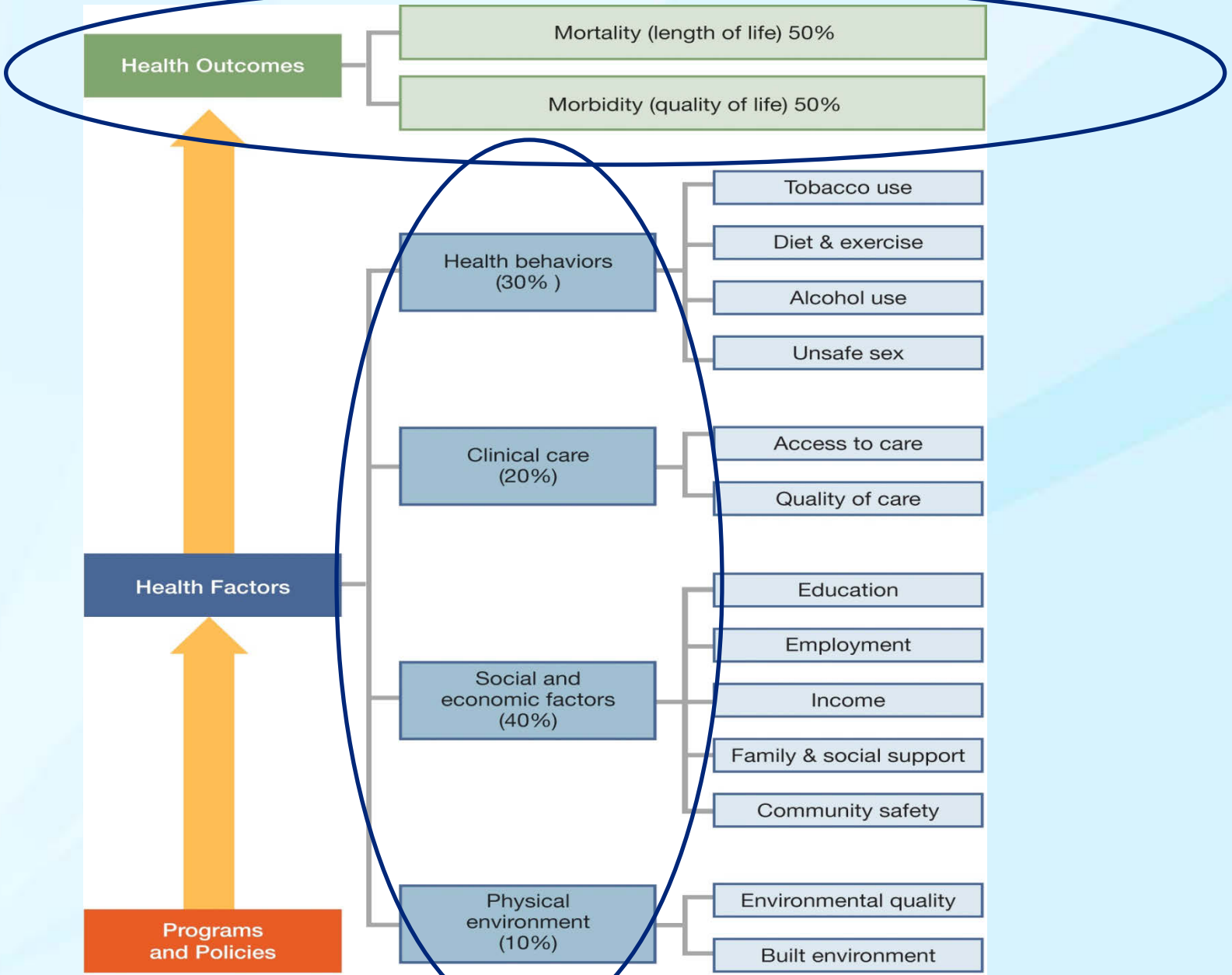
What is a healthy, safe, and thriving community? How to measure such?

- Goal: set of 10-12 *domains* that advances multi-sectoral collaboration to improve community health and well-being
 - Roughly proportionate to contribution to health outcomes

Factors that affect health





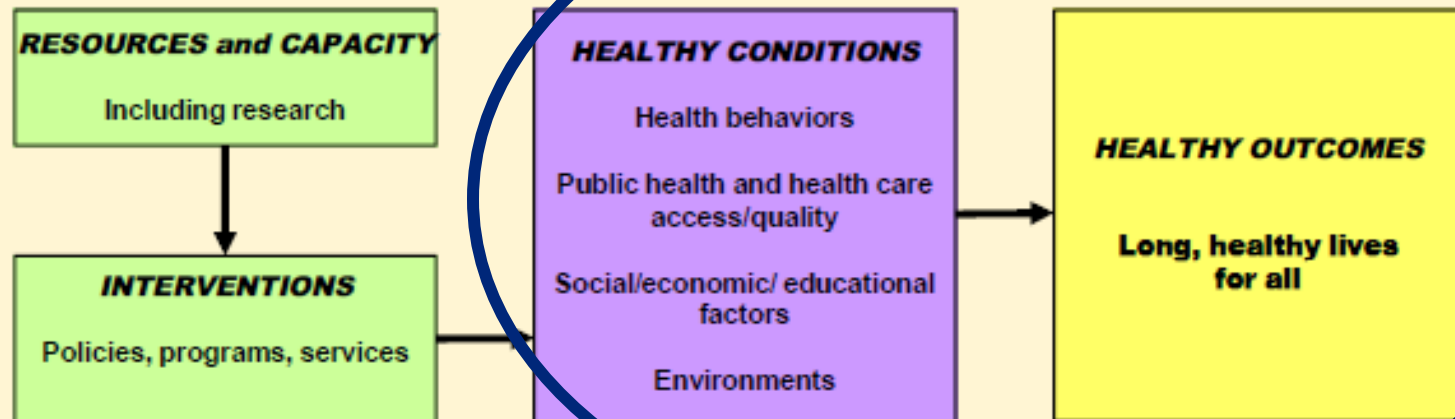


Health outcome logic model

Influenced by the Donabedian framework (*structure, process, outcomes*)

Reflects the definition of quality in public health

Focuses on the *outcome* segment of the Donabedian framework and Conditions and Outcomes from the PHQF definition



Criteria for Health Metrics Sources

- ❑ Health as primary goal/focus (not just healthcare)
- ❑ Crosscutting, focus beyond healthcare and inclusion of other sectors
- ❑ Explicit inclusion of social determinants
- ❑ Focused on population
- ❑ National in scope

Major Cross-cutting Health Metrics Efforts

- ❑ Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators
- ❑ National Prevention Strategy
- ❑ America's Health Rankings
- ❑ County Health Rankings
- ❑ Community Health Status Indicators
- ❑ Institute of Medicine Core Metrics/Vital Signs
- ❑ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Culture of Health

PH 3.0 Metrics Domains Under Consideration

Category	Domain	Example Metrics
Outcomes	Life expectancy	LE at birth, YPLL before age 75
	Well-being	Self-rep. physical/mental health, poor physical days/mo
Health behaviors	Obesity and related	BMI, active living, diet
	Tobacco	Adult smokers, adol. last 30d
	Substance abuse	Binge drinking, alcohol-impaired deaths, drug depend.
Physical environment	Air quality	# days air quality >100
Social and economic	Education	Ontime high school grad rate
	Poverty	% living below poverty
	Housing	High housing costs (30 or 50% income)
	Safety	Violent crime, injury deaths
Clinical care	Access to care	# or % with health insur or pcp
	Quality of care	Preventable hospitalizations

Capturing Social and Behavioral Domains and Measures in EHRs

Domains

- ❑ Sociodemographic
- ❑ Psychological
- ❑ Behavioral
- ❑ Individual-Level Social Relationships and Living Conditions
- ❑ Neighborhoods and Communities

Healthy Communities Index

Primary Domains

- ❑ Environmental Hazards
- ❑ Health Systems and Public Safety
- ❑ Neighborhood Characteristics
- ❑ Transportation
- ❑ Natural Areas
- ❑ Housing
- ❑ Employment Opportunities
- ❑ Educational Opportunities
- ❑ Social cohesion
- ❑ Economic Health

Sustainable Communities Index

- ❑ Environment
- ❑ Transportation Systems
- ❑ Community Cohesion and Civic Engagement
- ❑ Public Realm
- ❑ Economy
- ❑ Housing
- ❑ Education
- ❑ Health Systems

*Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation,
Environmental Protection Agency*

Transportation and Health Tool

- ❑ Alcohol-Impaired Fatalities (state and metro area level)
- ❑ Commute Mode Shares (state and metro area level)
- ❑ Complete Streets Policies (state and metro area level)
- ❑ Housing and Transportation Affordability (metro area level only)
- ❑ Land Use Mix (metro area level only)
- ❑ Person Miles Traveled by Mode (state level only)
- ❑ Physical Activity from Transportation (state level only)
- ❑ Proximity to Major Roadways (state and metro area level)
- ❑ Public Transportation Trips per Capita (state and urbanized area level)
- ❑ Road Traffic Fatalities by Mode (state and metro area level)
- ❑ Road Traffic Fatalities Exposure Rate (state and metro area level)
- ❑ Seat Belt Use (state level only)
- ❑ Use of Federal Funds for Bicycle and Pedestrian Efforts (state level only)
- ❑ Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per Capita (state and urbanized area level)

Department of Transportation, APHA, CDC

<http://www.transportation.gov/transportation-health-tool>

AARP Livability Index for Quality of Life in Communities

- ❑ Environment (clean air & water)
- ❑ Transportation (safe, convenient)
- ❑ Housing (affordability/access)
- ❑ Neighborhood (access to life, work & play)
- ❑ Opportunity (income inequality, high school graduation rate, jobs/worker)
- ❑ Health (prevention, access, quality—including healthy behaviors, preventable hospitalizations)
- ❑ Engagement (voting rates, social engagement)

Considerations

- ❑ “Population health” as ultimate goal
- ❑ Other good sources of crosscutting metrics efforts?
- ❑ Easily understood and applied domains/metrics
- ❑ Balance of actions/process and outcomes
- ❑ Balancing local flexibility and ownership with national comparability
- ❑ Data timeliness and availability at local level

- ❑ **Now is the time**