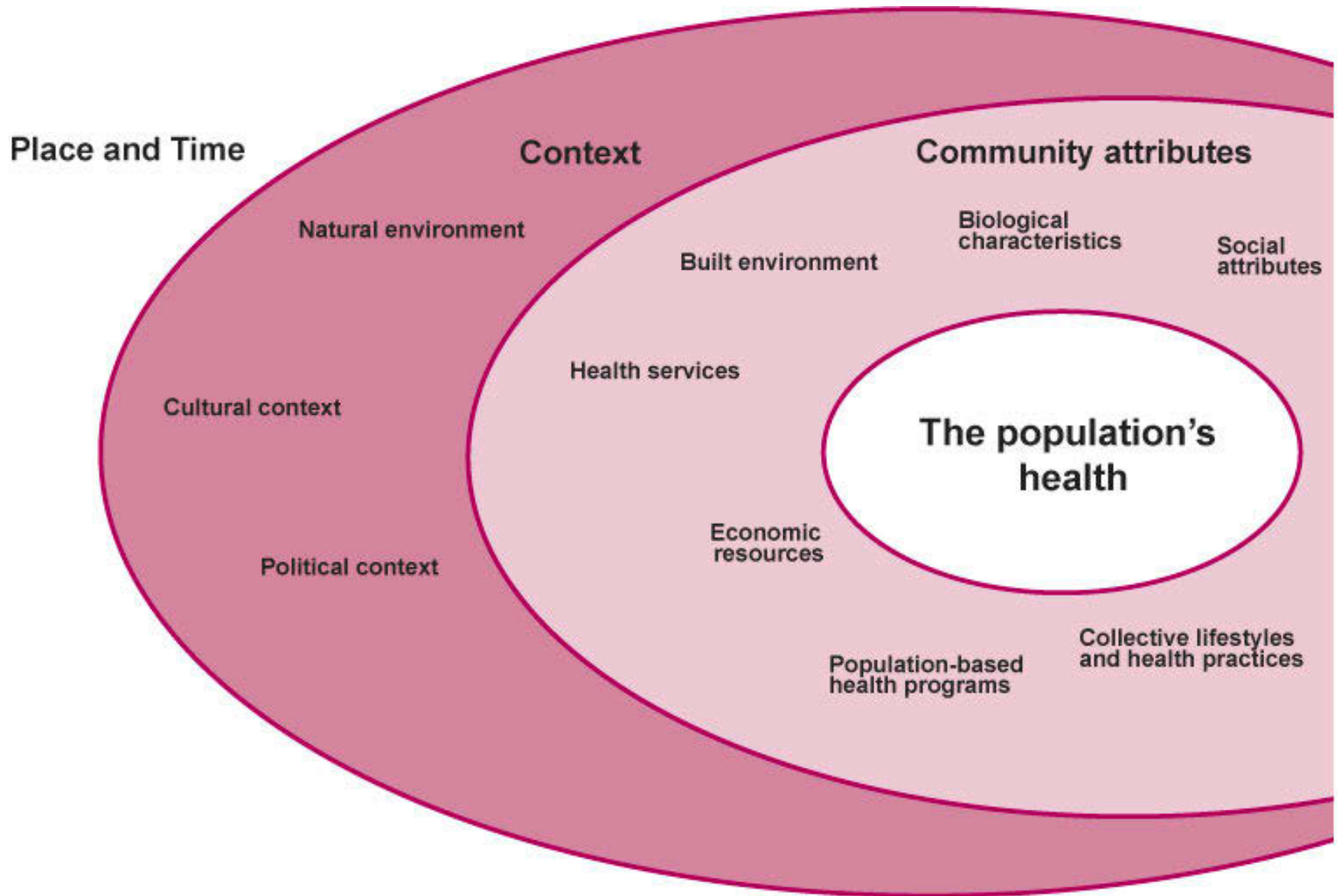


NCVHS Workshop  
Advancing Community-Level Core Measurement:  
Proposing a Roadmap for HHS

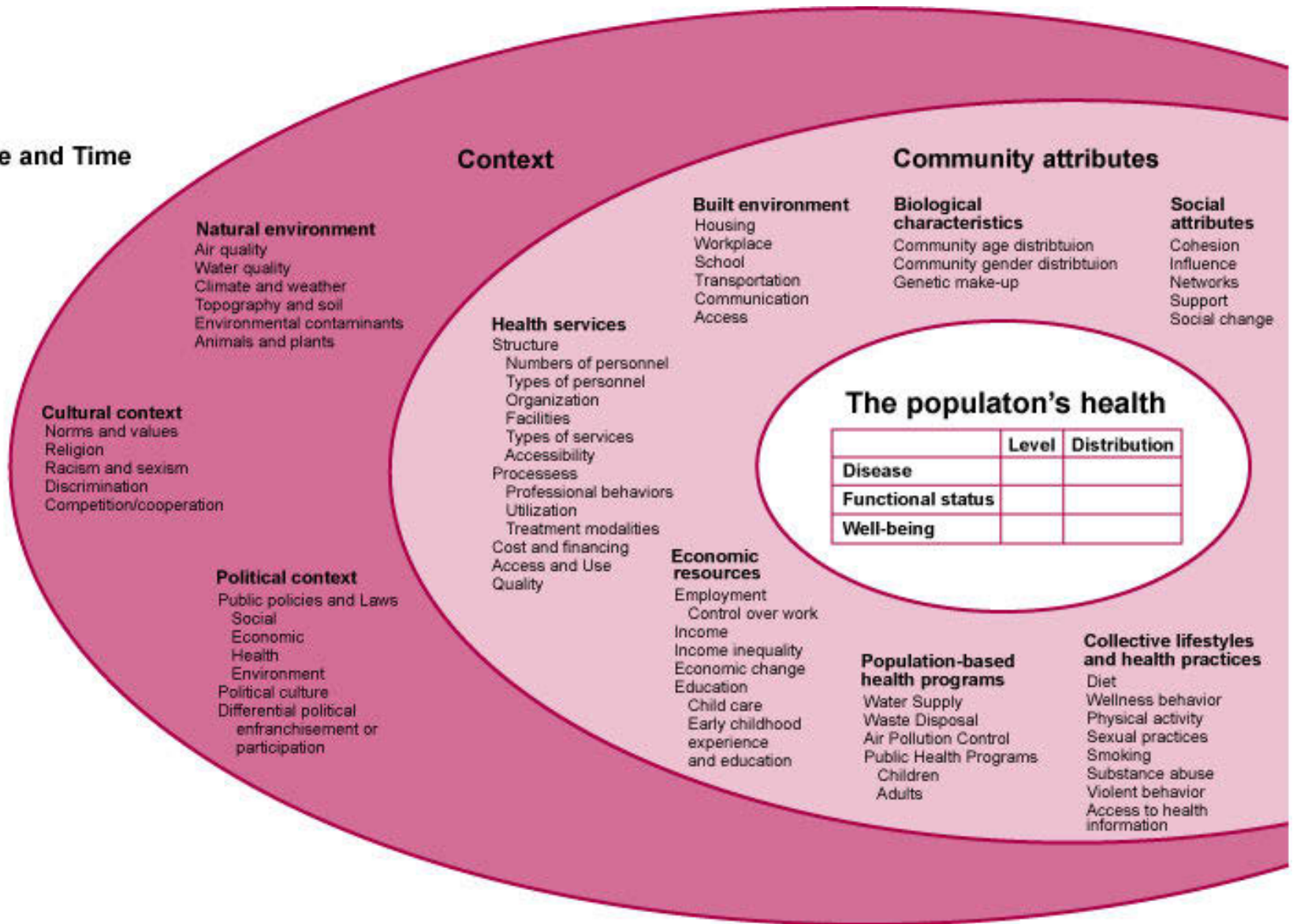
Hyattsville, Maryland  
November 17, 2015

Gib Parrish's Slides

# NCVHS 2002: Influences on the Population's Health



# NCVHS 2002: Influences on the Population's Health



2. What do you see as the greatest benefit to producing and providing access to community-level core measures?

- Identifying health problems  
(IOM & MAPP community profile & CHIP; CHNA Indicators)
- Motivating action through comparison  
(rankings: AHR, CHR, CHSI)
- Assessing/tracking progress  
(IOM performance indicators)

### 3. What can HHS and federal agencies do to better support community-level assessment/improvement efforts?

- Explore with the Census Bureau and NCHS the addition of a question to the American Community Survey (ACS) concerning “well-being” (e.g., satisfaction with life), which could be used as a component of a summary measure of population health (SMPH) or other indicator(s) at the community level.
- Consider using the ACS for providing community-level data below the county level for the following domains: Housing, Poverty (income), Educational attainment; Functional status (disability)

### 3. What can HHS and federal agencies do to better support community-level assessment/improvement efforts? (cont'd)

- Consider replacing the BRFSS questions on poor physical and mental health days last month with ACS questions on ADL and IADL.
- Provide guidance to communities on selection of performance indicators for tracking progress on high priority health issues. See IOM's 1997 report, *Improving Health in the Community: A Role for Performance Monitoring*.

4. Does mix of proposed domains resonate as those that describe a healthy vital community?

- Consider replacing “Physical Environment” with “Built Environment” or adding “Built Environment” as another category.
- Consider adding other categories or domains:
  - Category: Public Policies and Ordinances
  - Category: Separating “Social and Economic” into separate categories: “Social & Civic Assets” and “Economy” or “Economic Environment”
  - Domain: Employment (under “Economy”)
  - Domain: Transportation (under “Built Environment”)

4. Does mix of proposed domains resonate as those that describe a healthy vital community?

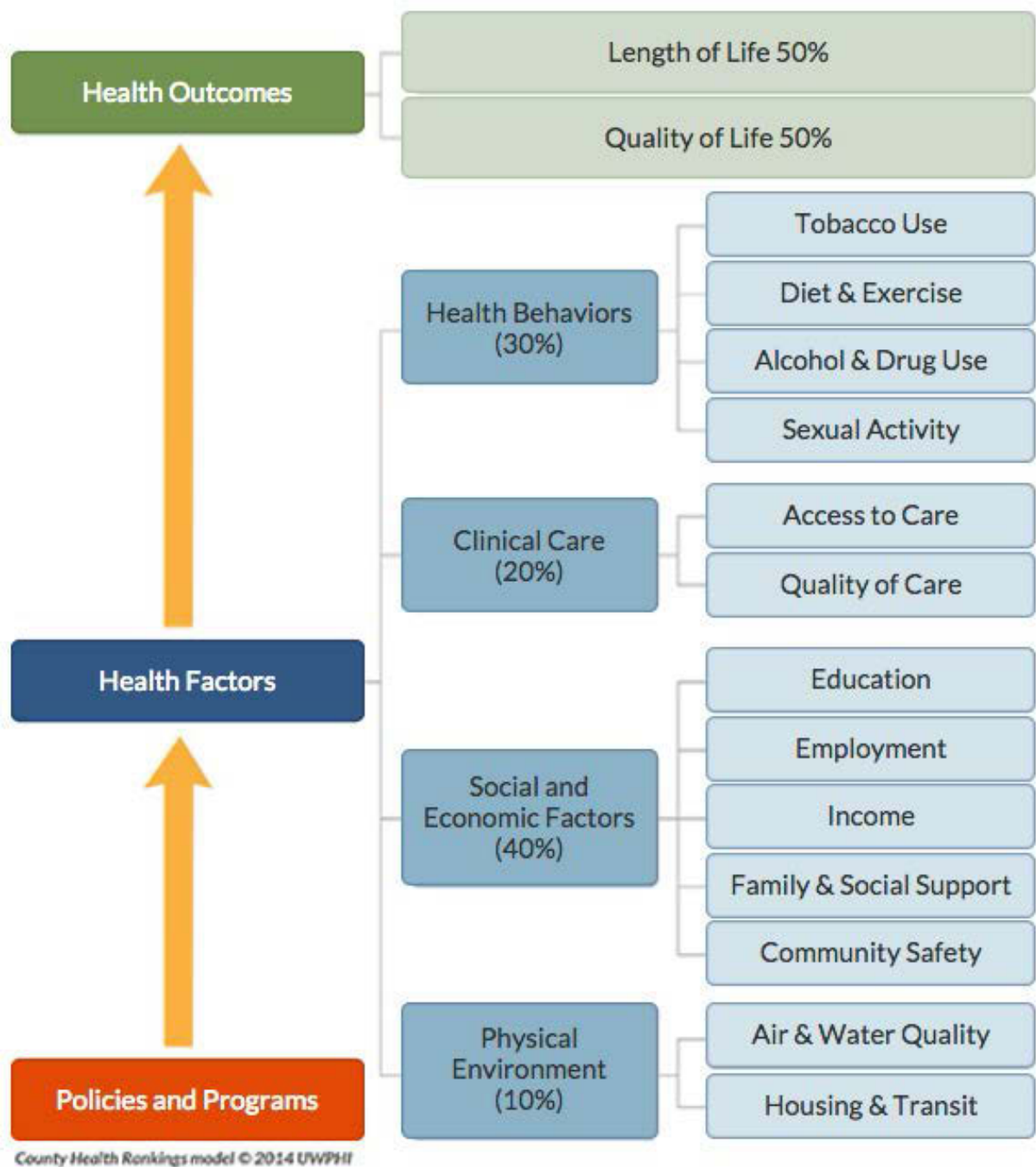
- Given the community level focus of the domains, consider removing the “Health Behaviors” category and replacing it with “Built environment” with metrics such as “Walkability” and “Access to healthy foods”; and “Policies” with metrics such as “Ordinances restricting access to cigarettes and alcohol,” etc.
- Given the community level focus of the domains, consider replacing “Poverty” with “Access to Social Services” “Community support for those in poverty” “Access to food stamps or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program” or similar measure.



4. Does mix of proposed domains resonate as those that describe a healthy vital community?

- Consider using a summary measure of population health (SMPH)—composed of life expectancy, functional status, and well-being—as a single overall health indicator for a community.
- Consider focusing on community assets and stating metrics positively.
- For outcomes, clarify the definition of “well-being.” Is it defined as a subjective measure of life satisfaction and happiness, or is it used more generally with the need to qualify it as “physical well-being,” “mental well-being,” or “emotional well-being,” depending on circumstances and use?

# County Health Rankings 2015



County Health Rankings model © 2014 UWPHI

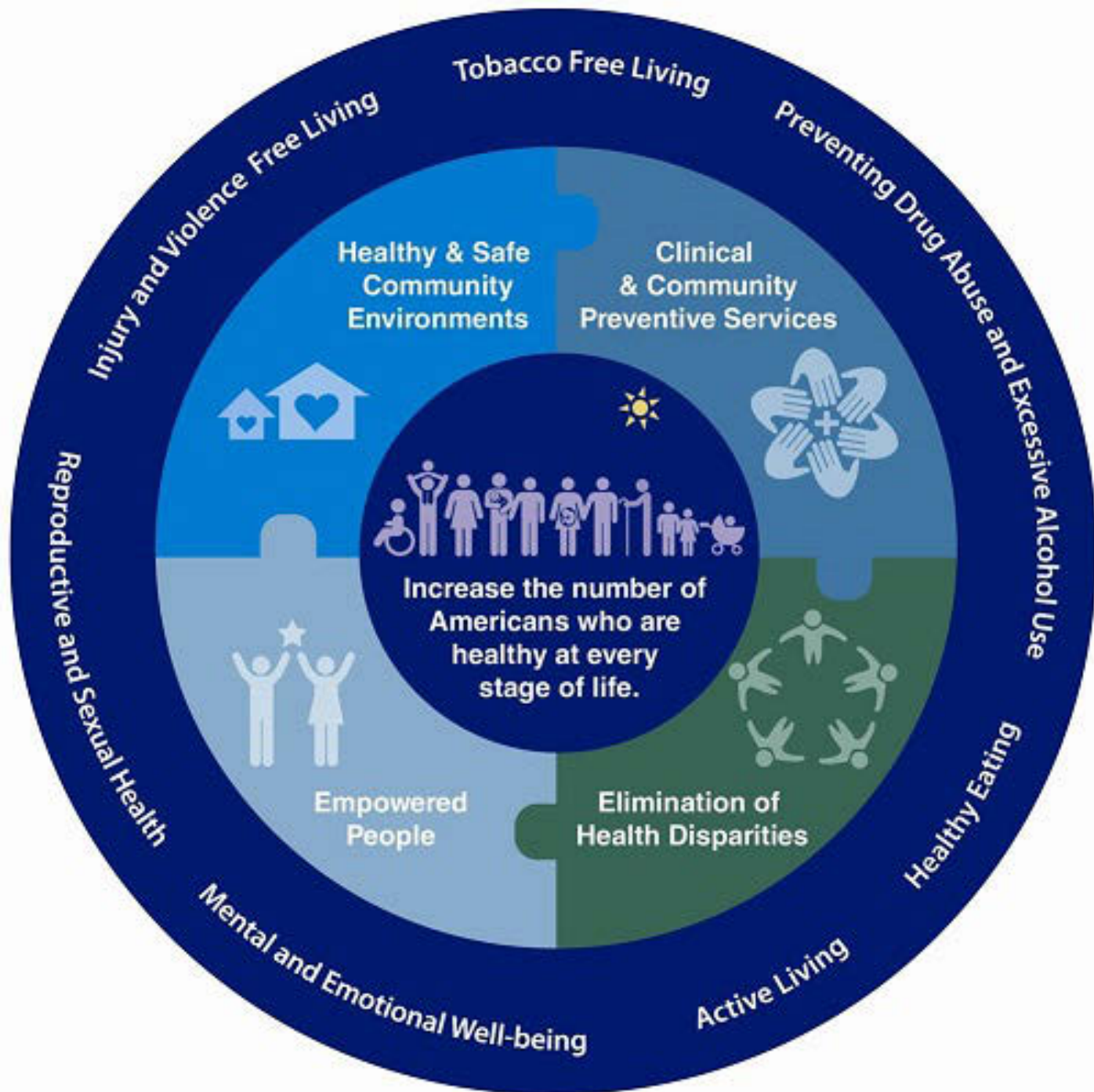
# Culture of Health Action Framework 2015



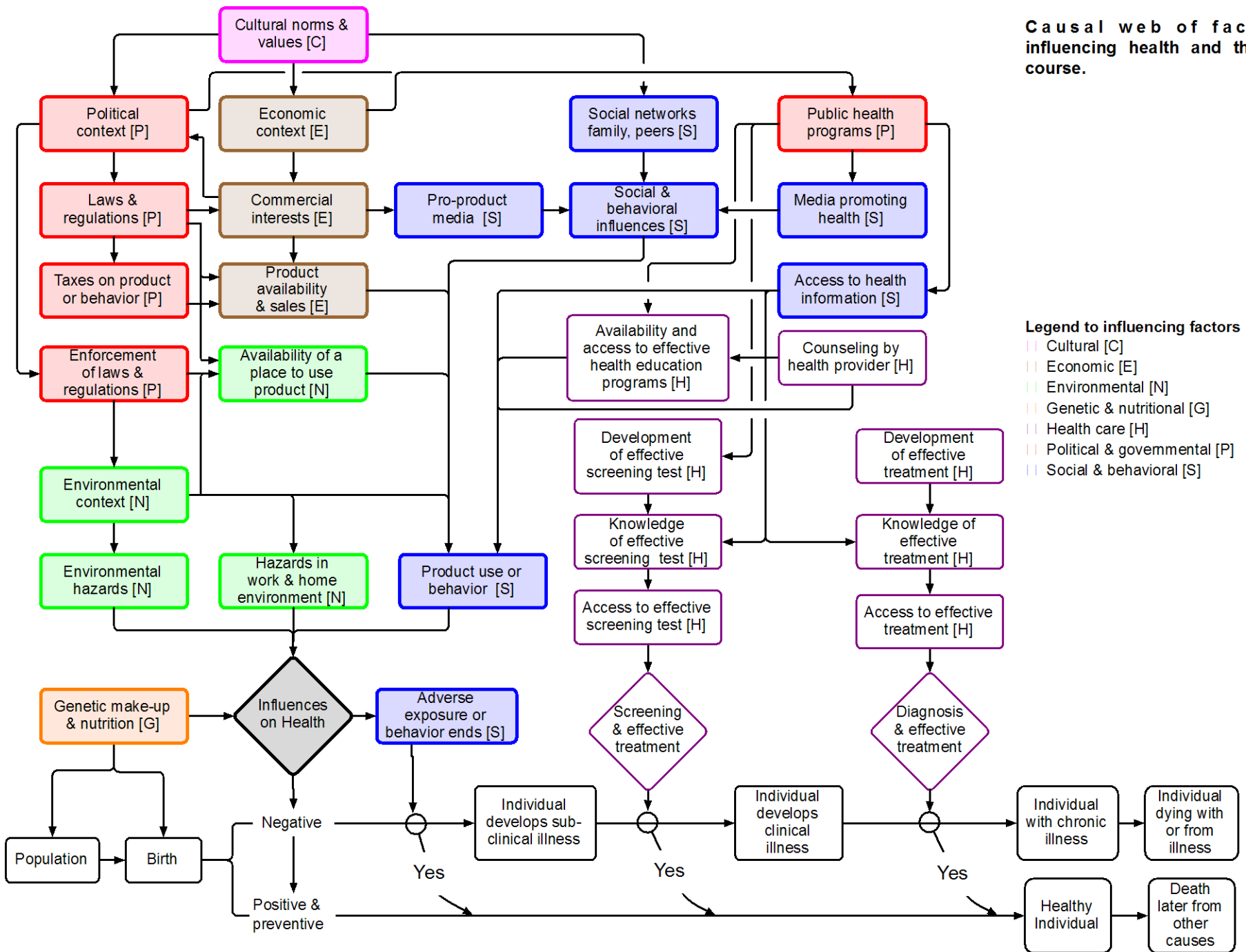
# America's Health Rankings 2015



# National Prevention Strategy 2011



**Causal web of factors influencing health and the life course.**



**Legend to influencing factors**

- Cultural [C]
- Economic [E]
- Environmental [N]
- Genetic & nutritional [G]
- Health care [H]
- Political & governmental [P]
- Social & behavioral [S]

# Causal web of factors influencing the development and course of lung cancer and other smoking-related diseases.

(Dashed lines indicate a relationship in which a factor reduces the level of an effect. For example, the availability of effective smoking cessation programs reduces the use of tobacco products, whereas increased availability of tobacco products (e.g., vending machines) is likely to increase their use.)

## Legend to influencing factors

- Cultural [C]
- Economic [E]
- Environmental [N]
- Genetic & nutritional [G]
- Health care [H]
- Political & governmental [P]
- Social & behavioral [S]

