



**National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics**

Advising the Secretary of Health and Human Services  
on health information policy since 1949.

# Data Access: Planning Phase

**NCVHS Full Committee Meeting**

**January 9, 2018**

# Background

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## **Four CDC Health Data Systems: CHSI, HIW, HDI and BRFSS**

- **Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)**
- **HHS Health Indicators Warehouse (HIW)**
- **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**
- **Health Data Interactive (HDI)**

# Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)



- HRSA late 1990s – cooperative effort, funding to Public Health Foundation, ASTHO and NACCHO
- Public health profiles for all 3,143 counties in the United States
- Launched 2000; Unplugged 2003
- Public health community lobbied for return, reopened CDC in August 2012
- >300 measures, Census Tract level, 78 core measures, Mortality by age, race, gender; 7 SDOH measures at Census Tract level, Standard errors for all estimates, Means and range for peer counties, Peer counties can be viewed one by one
- **Shuttered August, 2017 (21 core measures no longer publicly available)**
- County Health Rankings (**CHR**) do not cover range of data in CHSI
  - 29 core measures, No standard errors available, No CT data available, No mortality data stratified by race, ethnicity, or gender.

# HHS Health Indicators Warehouse (HIW)



- **HIW** maintained BRFSS data, along with data from numerous other sources
- Rolling 7-year averages to track slow/gradual changing rates, e.g., heart disease, cancer mortality over time
- Decommissioned on June 30, 2016
- Loss of both **CHSI** and **HIW**, 7-year rolling BRFSS estimates no longer generated by CDC
- Could still be helpful to County Health Rankings (**CHR**)

# Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)



- Regular BRFSS data users say they can no longer support their tools
- **CHR** continued need of BRFSS data; **CHR** website indicates new data are modeled but average user may not appreciate the extent of the standard error issue
- **500 Cities** includes city-level and census tract data for approximately one-third of the U.S. population in most populated cities
  - Modeled estimates 28 BRFSS measures of health outcomes, behaviors, and services
  - Does not cover most U.S. counties or include social or environmental determinants of health
  - Because indicators are modeled, estimates cannot track change or monitor intervention impact
  - Recently published [evaluation of 10 of the 28 modeled estimates](#) for Boston reported that 4 of 10 significantly overestimated the prevalence compared to direct estimates (binge drinking, obesity, frequent mental distress, and frequent physical distress)

# Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)



- **CHR** website lists 3 limitations including, “the confidence intervals constructed from these methods appear much smaller than confidence intervals reported for direct survey methods in previous years.”
- Statement lacks clarity about meaning for data quality/reliability
- Loss of 7 year rolling averages is important to data-users
  - Policymap, Community Commons, and Opportunity360 use these data to populate proprietary tools; concerned that BRFSS modeled estimates may not be reliable
  - For example, the 500 Cities estimates smoking rates in one Atlanta census tract is 12%, but the modeled data estimate in Opportunity360 it is 21%

# Health Data Interactive (HDI)



- Interactive tables on the health and wellbeing of the US population:
  - Pre-tabulated measures by several covariates: Age, Race and ethnicity, gender, year, AND Geographic location, Income, Urbanicity (when available)
  - Standard errors, upper and lower bounds of 95% confidence interval for users who wanted to perform additional statistical tests
- The HDI project closed July 2016
- See link for details:  
[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ppt/nchs2015/Gorina\\_Monday\\_WhiteOakA\\_A1.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ppt/nchs2015/Gorina_Monday_WhiteOakA_A1.pdf)

# Concerns about Data Access



- Data access taken away, unclear why; is data infrastructure too costly to create or maintain?
- Data moved into Research Data Centers (RDCs) with goal to allow linkage of publicly available data with restricted data for research; feedback: it has locked up previously permissible data use (eg, NHIS and MEPS)
- Data removed due to political concerns/beliefs (climate, prison)
- **It is impeding commerce** - Entrepreneurs need reliably available data



# Committee Questions

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- Which data are no longer available?
  - Which data are no longer provided reliably?
  - Which data are more difficult to access?
- Which communities need these data, and why?
  - How were data previously used?
  - What decisions and activities did these data support?
  - Which commercial interests are affected?



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# Data Access

## **Next Steps**

# Workplan



|                               | 2018 Q1  | 2018 Q2   | 2018 Q3  | 2018 Q4 | Process Owner     |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---------|-------------------|
| <b>HHS Data Access Issues</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Fact-finding activity:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ What data are no longer available?</li><li>▪ Who was using it – what for?</li><li>▪ What do they need, can't get?</li><li>▪ Available from another source?</li><li>▪ Obtain perspectives from data users and stakeholders</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop preliminary Summary of Findings</li><li>• Present Summary at May FC meeting for input</li><li>• Revise as needed</li><li>• Visit with HHS Data Council to present Summary of Findings</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scope next steps</li></ul> |         | <b>Pop Health</b> |