MRP Limitations

- Models the statistically expected prevalence
- Small area estimates tend to have narrow ranges and tend to underestimate those small areas with high prevalence and overestimate areas with low prevalence
- Cannot detect effects due to local interventions – <u>cannot be used for program or policy evaluations</u>

Relationship to Existing Efforts

- ❑ Complements similar public health surveillance data that are specifically defined and well-accepted measures of chronic conditions and their risk factors
- ❑ County Health Rankings
  - ▪ County-level, not city or neighborhood
- ❑ America's Health Rankings
  - ▪ State-level, not city or neighborhood
- ❑ Chronic Disease Indicators
  - ▪ State-level, not city or neighborhood

500 CITIES – ONLINE INFORMATION, DATA, AND MAPS

Online Information – 500 Cities Homepage
Two Phases

- http://www.cdc.gov/500cities
- The current version contains links to
  - Dataset (Open Data)
  - Mapbooks (PDFs)
- A revised version will launch in early 2017 with an embedded interactive web application
- The homepage is designed to be the primary portal for the 500 Cities project
- The dataset can also be accessed through CDC's Chronic Data Portal

500 Cities – Open Data

- Available now!
- CDC Chronic Data Portal
- https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/health-area/500-cities
- One of several "Health Areas"

500 Cities – Open Data (2)

❑ Complete datasets in two formats

- Socrata
- GIS-friendly (one for cities, one for census tracts)

500 Cities – Open Data (3)

❑ **Filtered Views**

❑ **GIS Boundary Files**

500 Cities – Open Data (4)

❑ Example Charts

500 Cities – Open Data (5)

- View
- Filter

- Visualizations

Open Data – 500 Cities (6)

❑ **Embed**

❑ **Export**

500 CITIES MAPBOOKS

Binge drinking prevalence among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Atlanta, GA, 2014
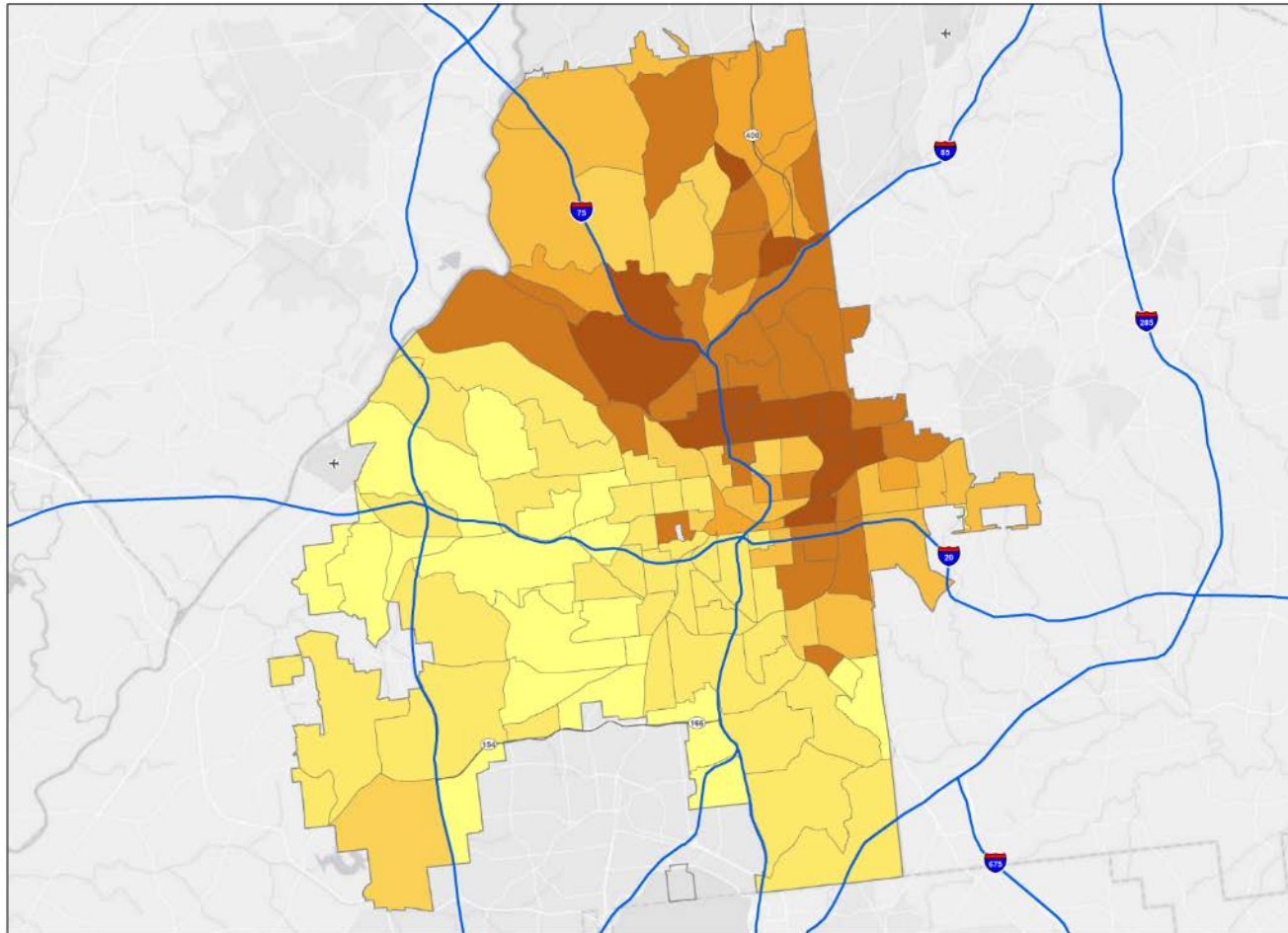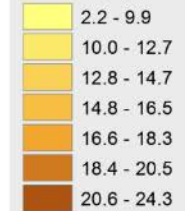
Percent (%)
- 2.2 - 9.9
- 10.0 - 12.7
- 12.8 - 14.7
- 14.8 - 16.5
- 16.6 - 18.3
- 18.4 - 20.5
- 20.6 - 24.3
- City boundary

Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.

Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Atlanta, GA, 2014
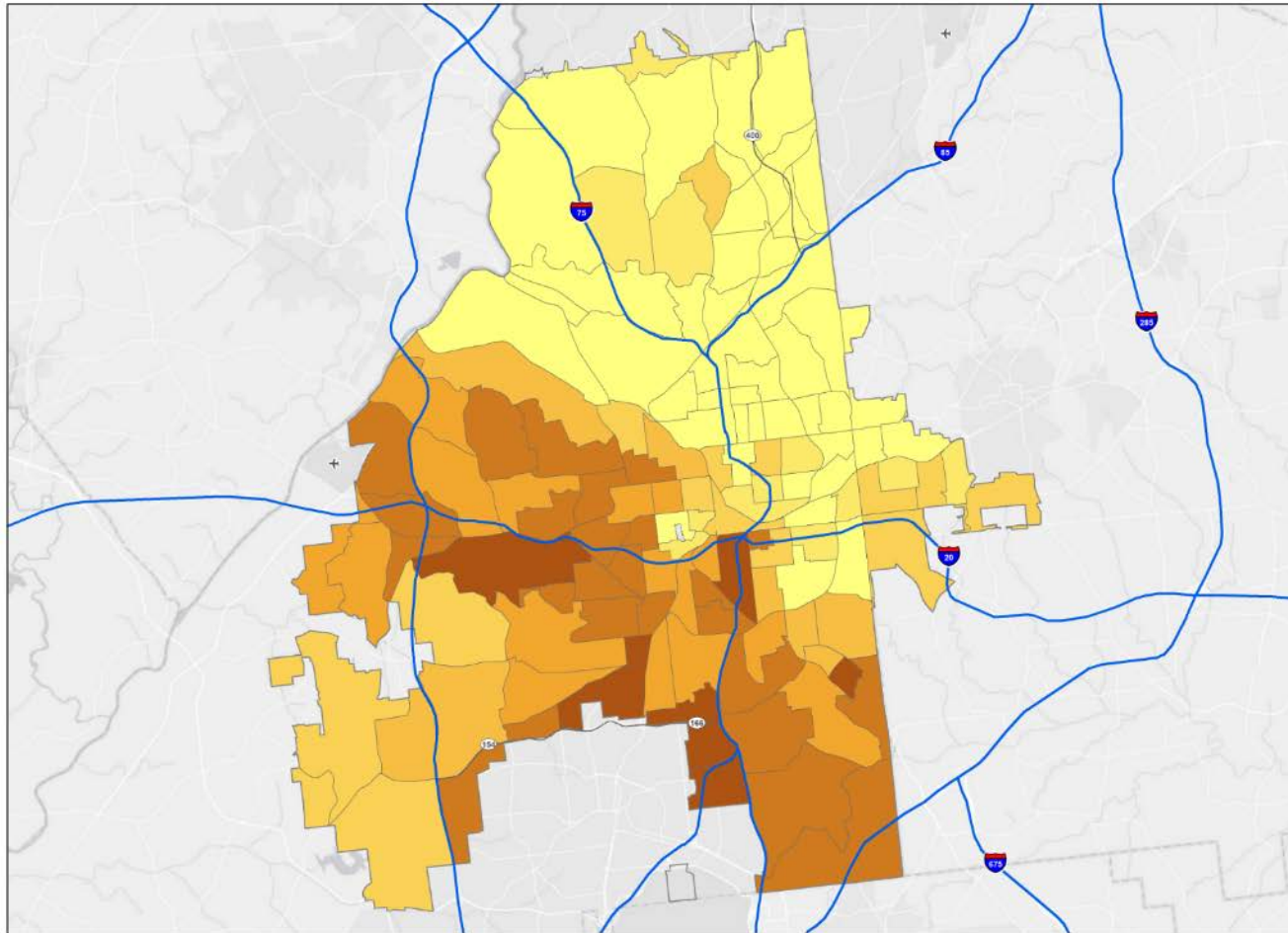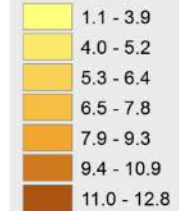
Percent (%)
- 1.1 - 3.9
- 4.0 - 5.2
- 5.3 - 6.4
- 6.5 - 7.8
- 7.9 - 9.3
- 9.4 - 10.9
- 11.0 - 12.8
- City boundary

Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.

Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

Sleeping less than 7 hours among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Atlanta, GA, 2014
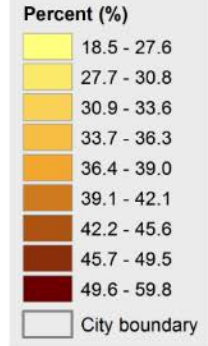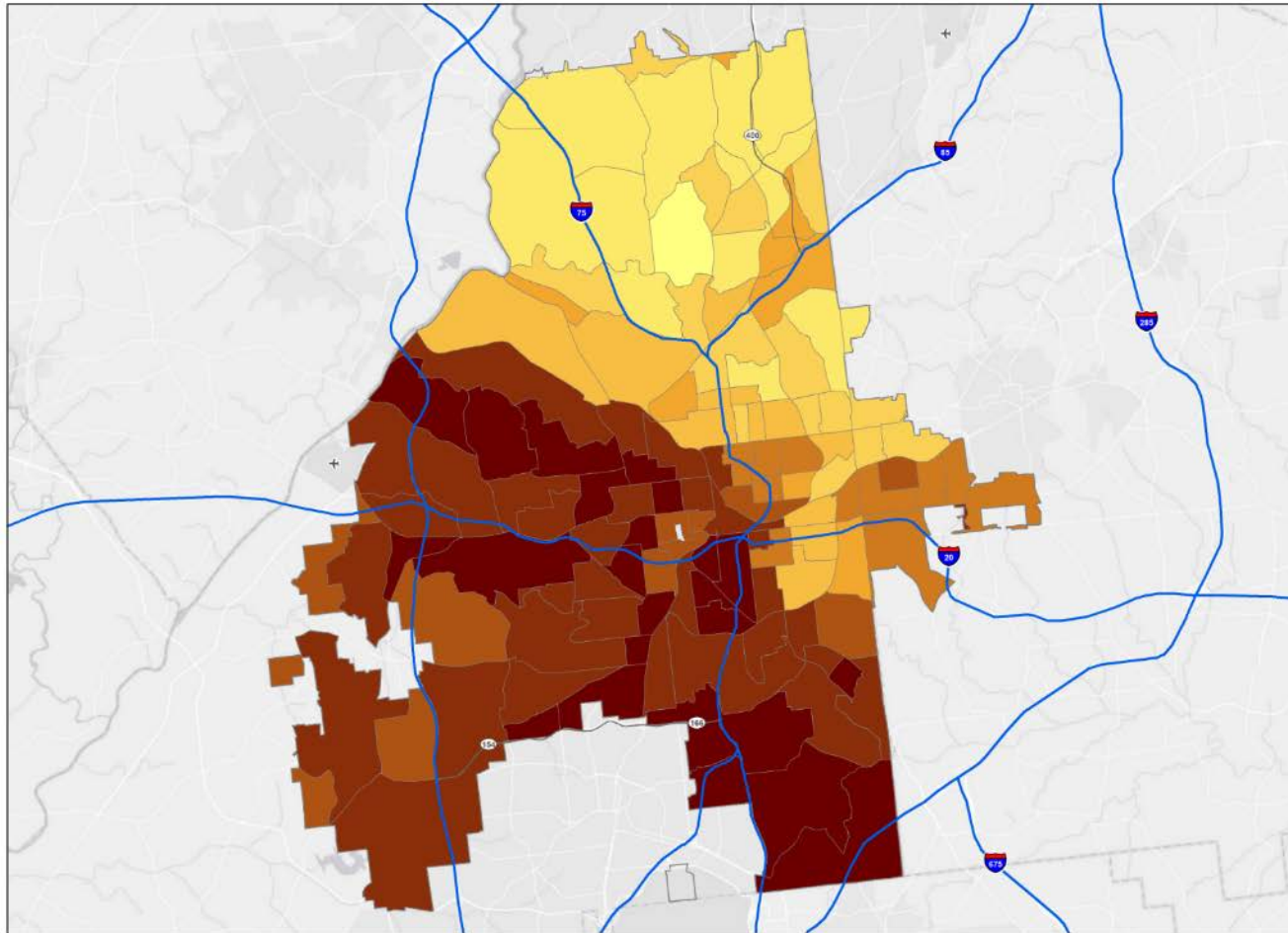
Percent (%)

- 18.5 - 27.6
- 27.7 - 30.8
- 30.9 - 33.6
- 33.7 - 36.3
- 36.4 - 39.0
- 39.1 - 42.1
- 42.2 - 45.6
- 45.7 - 49.5
- 49.6 - 59.8
- City boundary

Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from map.

0   2.25   4.5
Miles

Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

Fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy among adults aged 50-75 years by census tract, Atlanta, GA, 2014
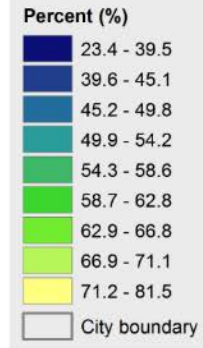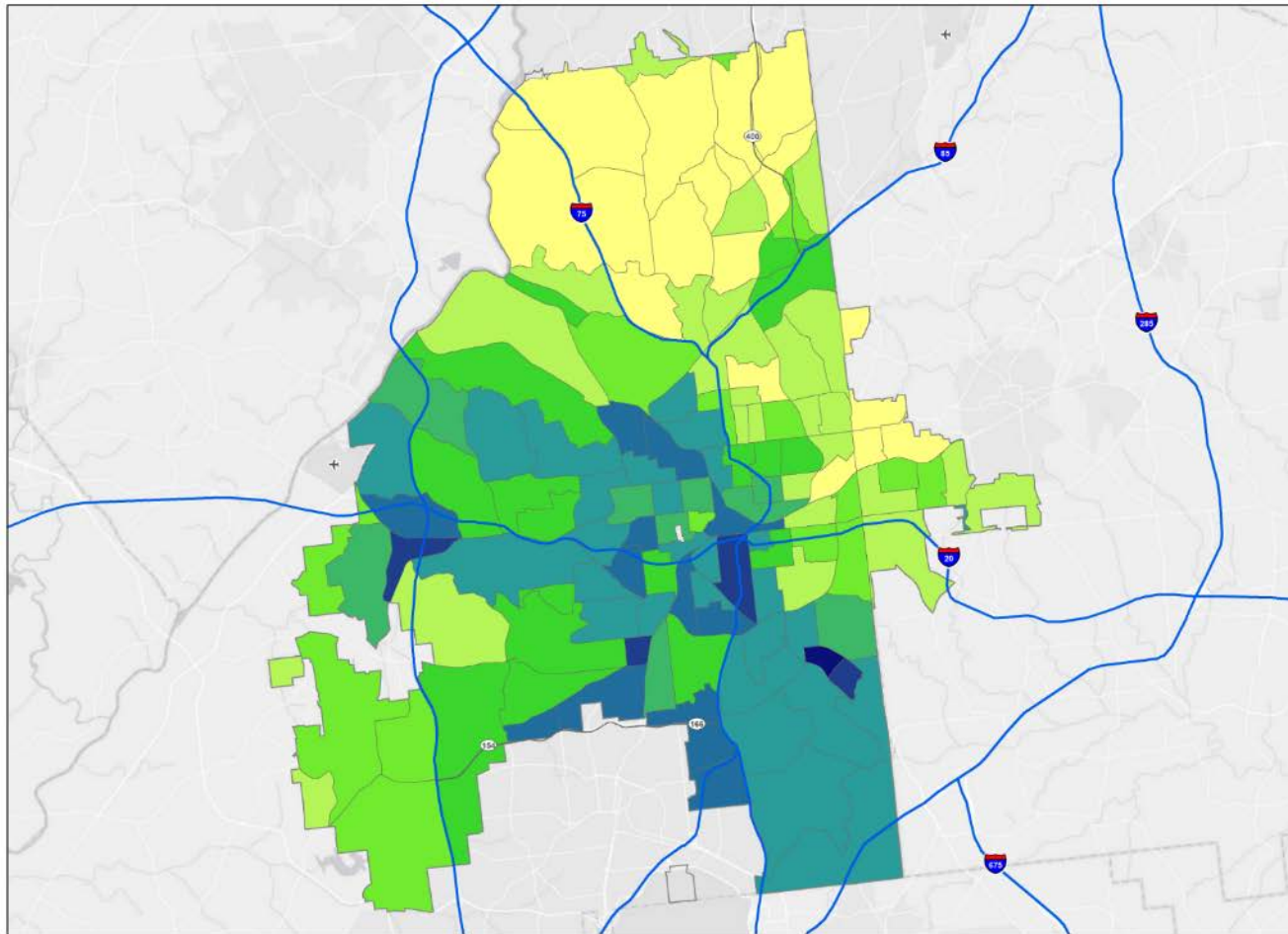
Interactive Web Application – Coming Soon

- ❑ A more interactive tools to explore the data
- ❑ Census tract data are difficult to visualize
- ❑ GIS-enabled interactive maps
- ❑ Deployment in early 2017

The 500 Cities Project Delivering Data to Improve Population Health

Timely, high-quality, small-area epidemiologic data to:

- ❑ Identify emerging health problems
- ❑ Establish key health objectives
- ❑ Inform the development and implementation of effective and targeted prevention activities

The 500 Cities Project Reflects Cutting Edge Public Health

❑ Reflects innovations in generating valid small-area estimates for population health.

❑ Complements existing sets of surveillance indicators that report state, metropolitan area, and county-level data.

❑ Releases uniformly-defined selected data for cities, many of which cover multiple counties or don't follow county boundaries, and for census tracts.

❑ Delivers health data on a large scale for cities and small areas within cities, for the first time.

❑ Enables retrieval, visualization, and exploration of city and tract-level data for the largest 500 US cities for behaviors, health outcomes, and preventive services that have a substantial impact on population health.

www.cdc.gov/500cities

Saving Lives. Protecting People.
Saving Money through Prevention.

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov   Web: http://www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Office of the Director

Division of Population Health