FLHealthCHARTS:
Community Health Improvement Planning

- Please dial in for audio
  - 1-877-309-2071
  - Access Code: 532-398-313

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS AND
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Florida Department of Health

Using CHARTS for the Community Health Improvement Process

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

"What, Why, How, and When"

- Creates a context for action planning and interventions

- Maximizes impact

- Creates vertical and horizontal cohesion
  - "traditional" and "non-traditional" partners

- Over time, it makes health improvement planning instinctual

The Nature of Data

- Multiple characteristics

- Varying degrees of impact

- Affects us personally and professionally

- Informs Public Health practice

Why CHARTS?

- Two-fold question
    - Why does CHARTS exist?
    - Why should it be your "go-to" health improvement planning tool?

- One less challenge for health improvement planner

Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set

VISION:

Community-focused

Health statistics

Available to everyone which are

Relevant,

Timely and

Statistically sound.

Many data sources provide annual updates to CHARTS

From AHCA to WIC and lots in between!

- More than 30 different programs provide the data that is in CHARTS.

- There are over 3,700 health indicators!

Data is updated annually throughout the year as the data becomes available

- Most data is final

- Query systems show provisional data for the current year.

Easy access to data for community health assessments!

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

EDR Office of Economic & Demographic Research

Florida HEALTH

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
MyFLFamilies.com

CHARTS saves you the trouble of going to many separate web sites to find data.

FDLE
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

A SAFER FLORIDA
HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

- AHCA – hospitalizations and ED visits
- FDLE – crime data
- HSMV – motor vehicle crashes
- DCF – foster care
- DOE – readiness, school lunch, graduation rates
- DOH programs:
  - Vital Statistics
  - HIV/AIDS
  - STD
  - Cancer, School Health
  - Surveys: BRFSS, YRBS
  - Immunizations
  - Medical Quality Assurance
  - Reportable and Communicable Diseases
  - WIC

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

United States Census Bureau

Department of ELDER AFFAIRS
STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
fldoe.org

Public Health Emergency
Public Health and Medical Emergency Support for a Nation Prepared

FCDS
Florida Statewide Cancer Registry
Florida Cancer Data System

Methodology for CHARTS Data

- What type of data is available on CHARTS?

- Why can't I see data for certain indicators in my county?

- How often is the data updated?

How to navigate through CHARTS:
Homepage Features

Toolbar
- Search box – enter a search term
- Get tutorials
- Send a question with FEEDBACK

Navigation
- Community Tools
- County Profiles
- Health indicators by topic
- Data queries
- Atlases

Health Observances
- Monthly health observances
- Community stories

Featured Programs and Facts
- Health initiatives
- Most viewed indicators
- Quick facts, Did You Know?

What's New?
- Features and data updates

Navigation

- Community Tools
- County Profiles
- Data Queries
- Health Indicators
- Atlases

Community tools provide BRFSS county and state-level data, as well as, zip code specific birth and death data in the Community Map.

Profiles display a summary of multiple issue-specific health indicators.

A health indicator is any characteristic that can be measured (directly or indirectly) and used to describe one or more aspects of the health of an individual or a population.

Query Systems provide flexibility and variety of data to FLHealthCHARTS users.

The population, birth, and mortality atlases provide a collection of visual displays of data, including trends over time and maps. These atlases are updated on an annual basis.

COMMUNITY TOOLS
Community Map
Behavioral Risk Factor Data

COUNTY PROFILES
Health Summaries
Healthiest Weight
Minority Health
Population-Specific

HEALTH INDICATORS
Reportable & Infectious Diseases
Chronic Diseases
Maternal & Child Health
Environmental Health
Injury & Violence
Social & Mental Health
Health Resources Availability
Population Characteristics

DATA QUERIES
Births: Counts | Rates
Deaths: Counts | Rates
Infant Deaths: Counts | Rates
Fetal Deaths
Marriages: Counts | Rates
Marriage Dissolution: Counts | Rate
Population Estimates
Reportable Diseases

ATLASES
Population Atlas
Birth Atlas
Mortality Atlas

Current I

June is M

We celebra
preventable
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blue on the
and visit th

COMMU

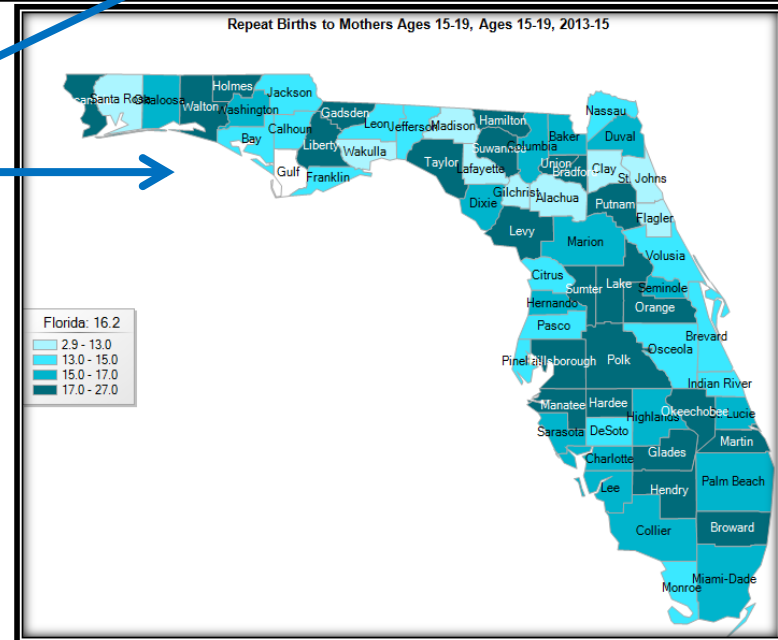### HIV Preven

(billboards, fe
Check it out

Quartiles show strengths and opportunities

- Low quartile numbers represent favorable health situations – green on a report or light colored on the map.

- High quartile numbers Represent less favorable situations – red on a report or dark colored on the map.

- What if no quartile is shown?
  - not enough data is available to calculate them
  - OR
  - quartile calculation is not appropriate (i.e. population counts).

Quartile 1 = favorable compared to other counties in Florida

Non-Hispanic female population ages 15-44	Count	2015		56,748		2,599,027
Birth Family Characteristics						
Births to mothers ages 15-19	Per 1,000 females 15-19	2013-15	1	144	11.4	22.0
Repeat births to mothers ages 15-19	Percent of births 15-19	2013-15	1	18	12.8%	16.2%
Births to mothers >35	Per 1,000 females > 35	2013-15	4	320	5.5	4.7
Total births to unwed mothers	Percent of births	2013-15	1	1,218	42.4%	47.9%
Births among unwed mothers ages 15-19	Percent of births 15-19	2013-15	4	133	92.6%	91.3%
Births among unwed mothers ages 20-54	Percent of births 20-54	2013-15	1	1,083	39.7%	45.1%
Births with father acknowledged on birth certificate	Percent of births	2013-15	2	2,478	86.2%	86.5%
Births to mothers >18 without high school education	Percent of births	2013-15	1	229	8.2%	11.7%
Births to mothers born in other countries	Percent of births	2013-15	2	443	15.4%	30.7%
Pre-conception Health and Behaviors						
Females >17 who engage in heavy or binge drinking	Percent of females > 17	2013	3		13.4%	12.2%
Women 15-34 with sexually transmitted disease	Per 100,000 females 15-34	2015	3	1,682	3256.3	2752.

Examples

Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19, Ages 15-19, 2013-15

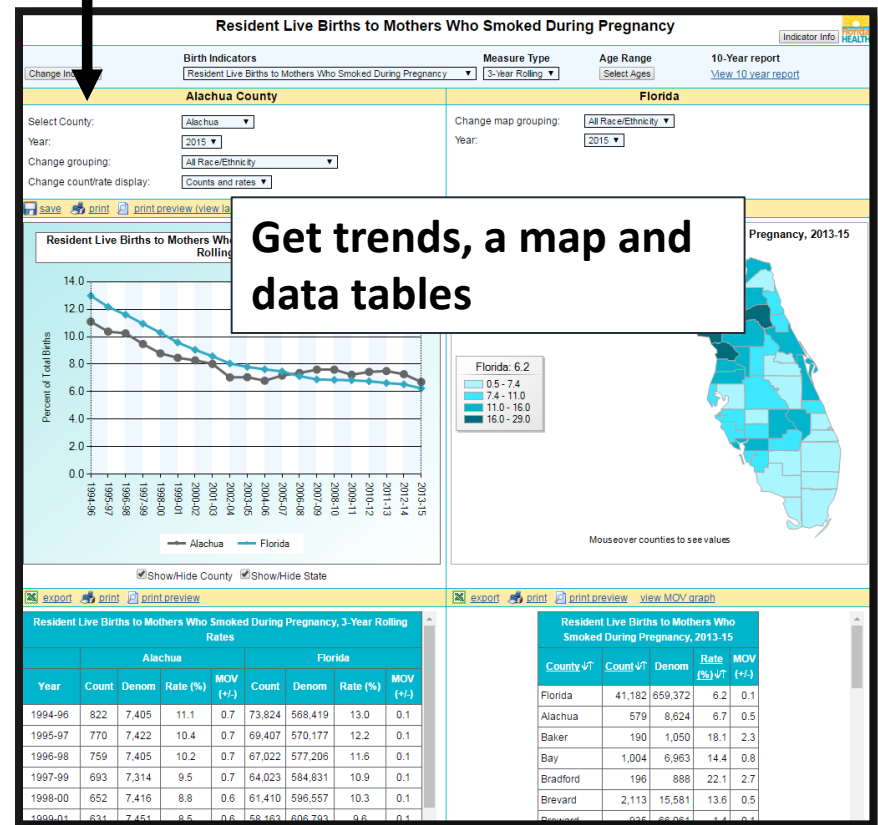Florida: 16.2
- 2.9 - 13.0
- 13.0 - 15.0
- 15.0 - 17.0
- 17.0 - 27.0

Lightest color on the map = favorable compared to other counties in Florida

Click on a measure -- see its health indicator page

Click "Births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy" for a detailed view of this measure.

Click on a measure…

Get trends, a map and data tables

Customize your view of an indicator

Options vary by of indicator. Here are some features:

1. Change indicators

2. Change the measure type (single, multi-year)

3. Select specific ages

4. Get a 10-year report

5. Select a county

6. Select a race/ethnicity group

7. Find out more about the indicator

8. Sort the columns

9. See the Measure of Variability Graph

Top selections control the whole page

- Indicator
- Year
- Measure type
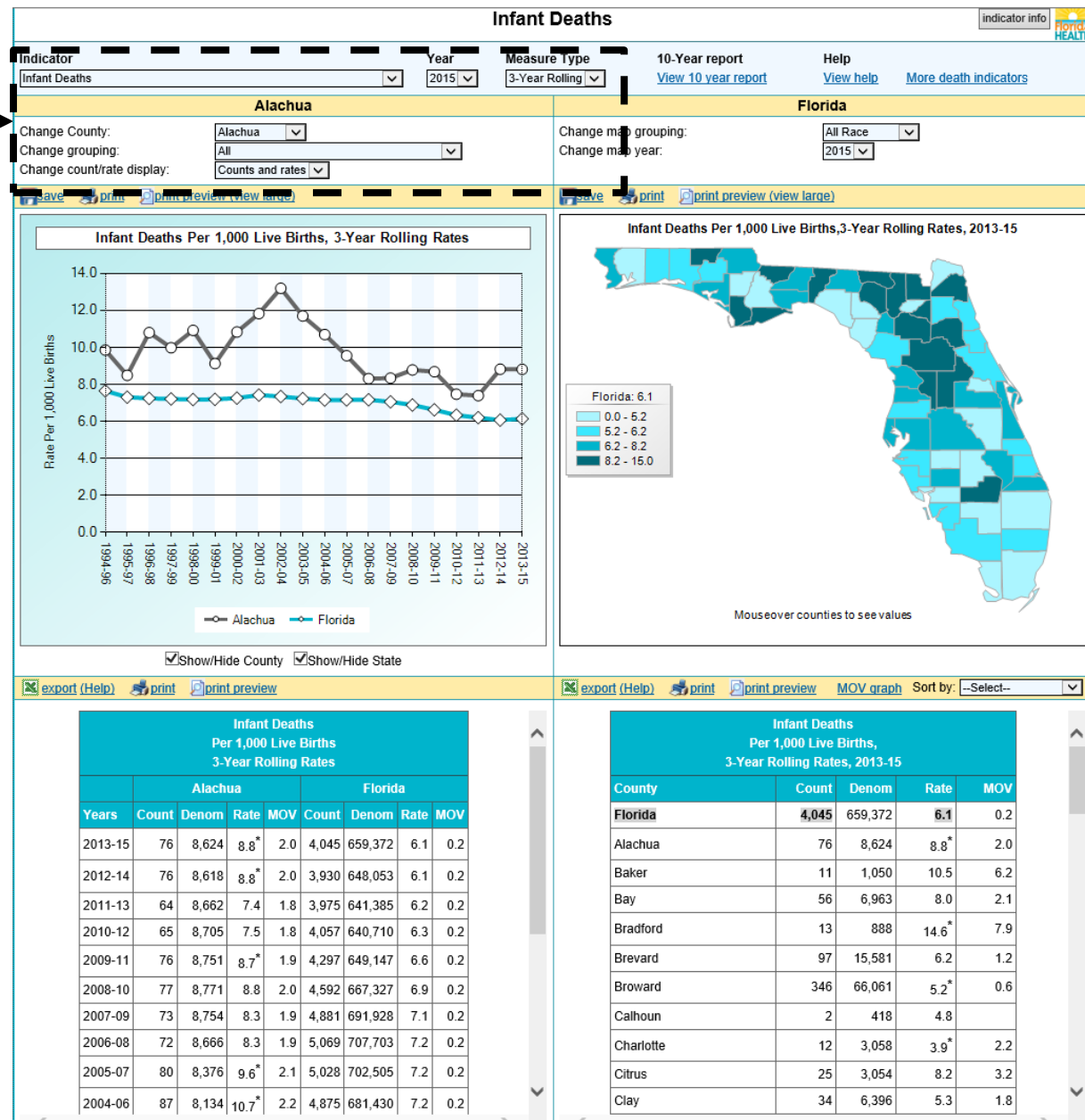
Trend Data

Save, print or print preview the graph

Show or hide a trend line by checking the boxes below the graph

Export data to excel

Print or print preview the data table

Rates followed by * indicate the county rate is statistically different from the state's
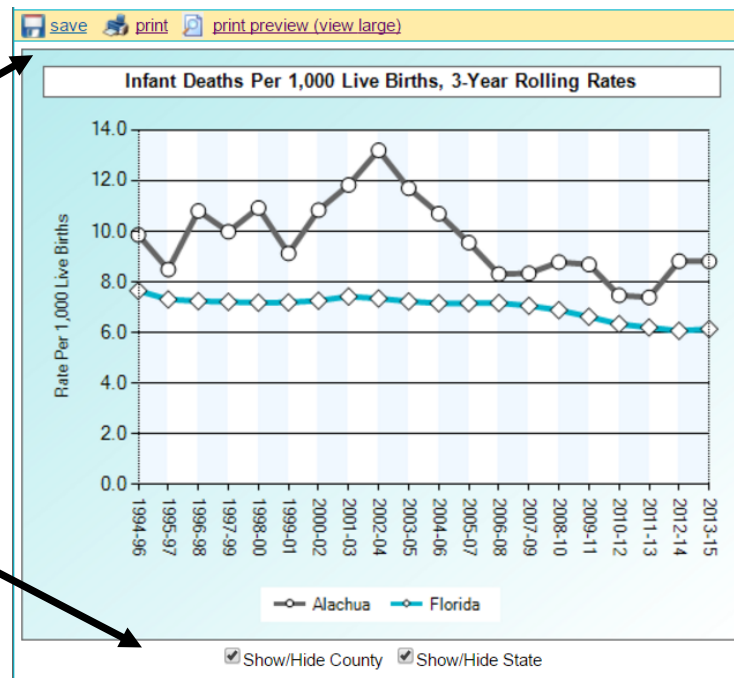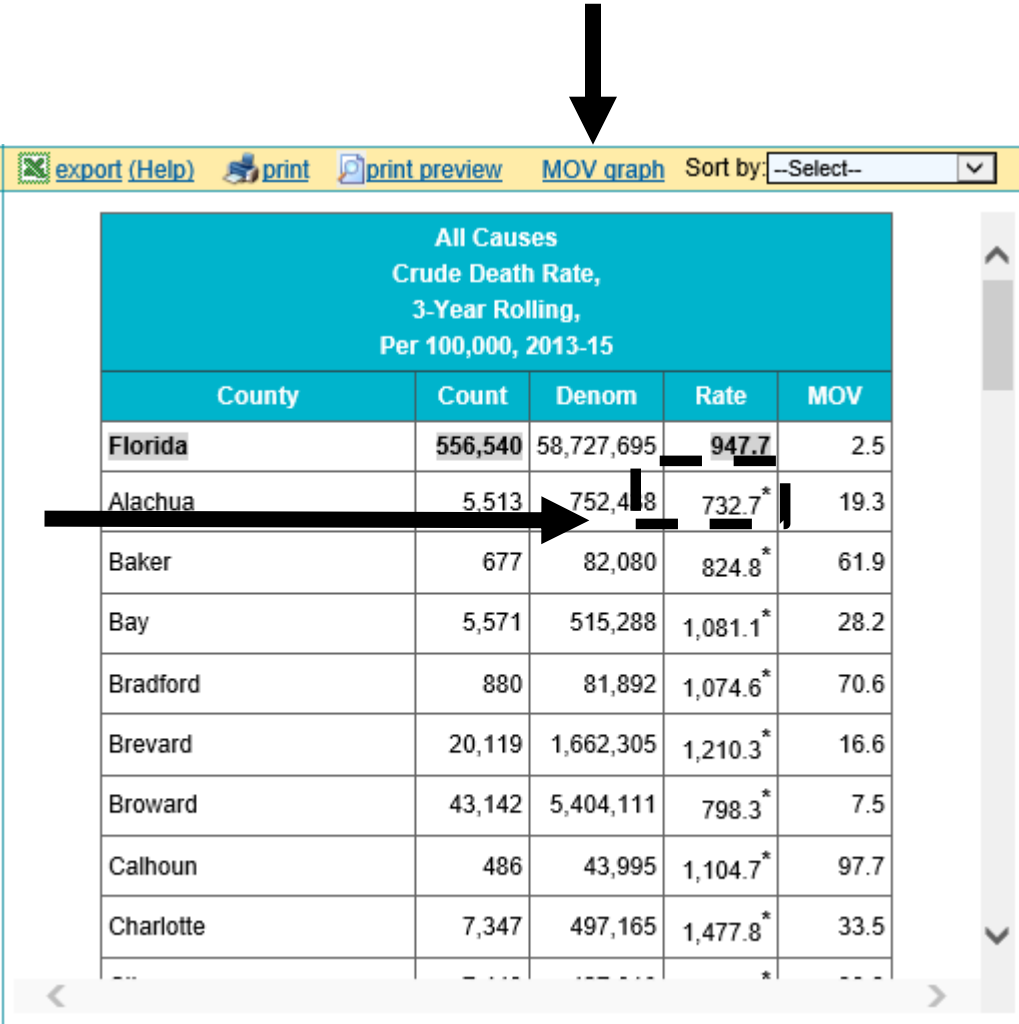
Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births, 3-Year Rolling Rates

Show/Hide County Show/Hide State

export (Help) print print preview

	Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births 3-Year Rolling Rates							
	Alachua				**Florida**			
Years	**Count**	**Denom**	**Rate**	**MOV**	**Count**	**Denom**	**Rate**	**MOV**
2013-15	76	8,624	8.8*	2.0	4,045	659,372	6.1	0.2
2012-14	76	8,613	8.8*	2.0	3,930	648,053	6.1	0.2
2011-13	64	8,662	7.4	1.8	3,975	641,385	6.2	0.2
2010-12	65	8,705	7.5	1.8	4,057	640,710	6.3	0.2
2009-11	76	8,751	8.7*	1.9	4,297	649,147	6.6	0.2
2008-10	77	8,771	8.8	2.0	4,592	667,327	6.9	0.2
2007-09	73	8,754	8.3	1.9	4,881	691,928	7.1	0.2
2006-08	72	8,666	8.3	1.9	5,069	707,703	7.2	0.2
2005-07	80	8,376	9.6*	2.1	5,028	702,505	7.2	0.2
2004-06	87	8,134	10.7*	2.2	4,875	681,430	7.2	0.2

Is a County's Rate Different than the State's?

If it is statistically different, it is marked with *

Click to see a graph of the variation

Measure of Variability is called MOV in CHARTS

export (Help)   print   print preview   MOV graph   Sort by: --Select--

All Causes
Crude Death Rate,
3-Year Rolling,
Per 100,000, 2013-15

County	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV
Florida	556,540	58,727,695	947.7	2.5
Alachua	5,513	752,4_8	732.7*	19.3
Baker	677	82,080	824.8*	61.9
Bay	5,571	515,288	1,081.1*	28.2
Bradford	880	81,892	1,074.6*	70.6
Brevard	20,119	1,662,305	1,210.3*	16.6
Broward	43,142	5,404,111	798.3*	7.5
Calhoun	486	43,995	1,104.7*	97.7
Charlotte	7,347	497,165	1,477.8*	33.5

Graphs illustrate variation from the state rate

MOV = Measure of Variability

State rates are represented by a flat, blue line.

County rates are represented by dots, and the MOV is represented by the end bars.

Tobacco-related Cancer Deaths, 2013-15

Rate Per 100,000

County

Legend: County — Florida

Data Note(s)

- The dots on the graph indicate the county statistic and the vertical lines indicate the county statistic plus and minus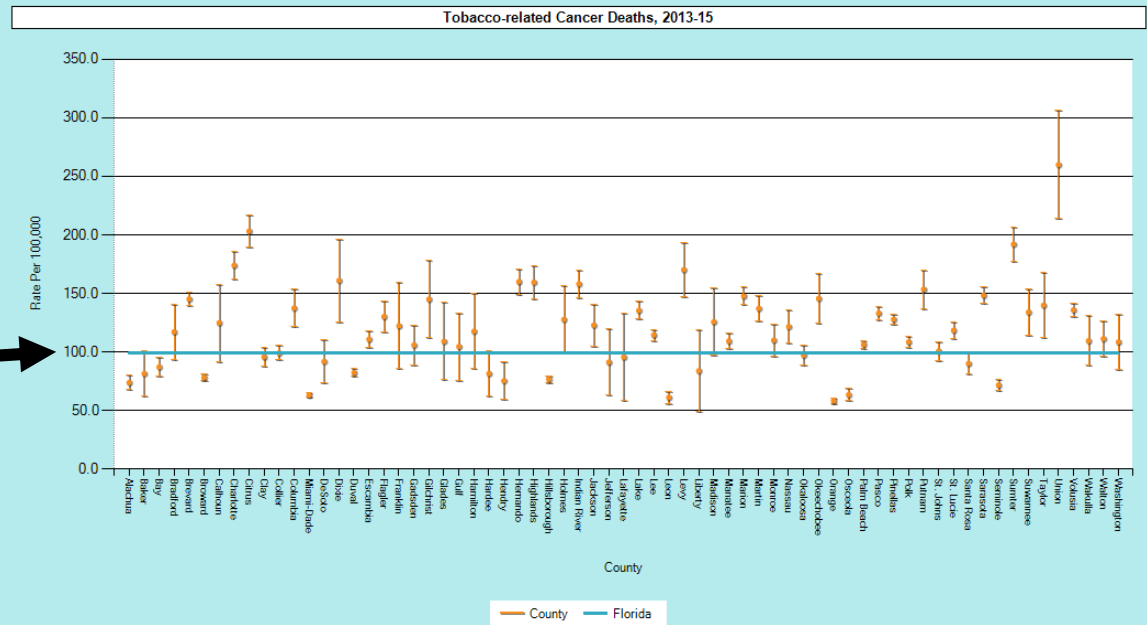 the MOV (measure of variability). The MOV is the probable range of values resulting from random fluctuations in the number of events.

- Only counties with a calculated MOV appear on the graph. The MOV is not calculated when the numerator is below 5 or the denominator is below 20 because the statistical formulas are not valid for very low numbers.

- The MOV is useful for comparing rates to a goal or standard. For example, if the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is less than the MOV, the county rate is not significantly different from the statewide rate (alpha level = 0.05). When the absolute difference between the county rate and the statewide rate is greater than the MOV, the county rate is significantly different from the statewide rate. MOV should not be used to determine if the rates of two different counties, or the county rates for two different years, are statistically significantly different.

Importance of MOV

- Without the MOV it is harder to determine whether a difference from the state rate is valid.

- For example, in this example, Bradford County's rate might seem much higher than the statewide rate.

- However, the MOV range indicates that random chance could have caused the rate to be higher than the state rate. Because the MOV range includes the state rate, we know it is not significantly higher.

Significance is tested at the 95% confidence level.
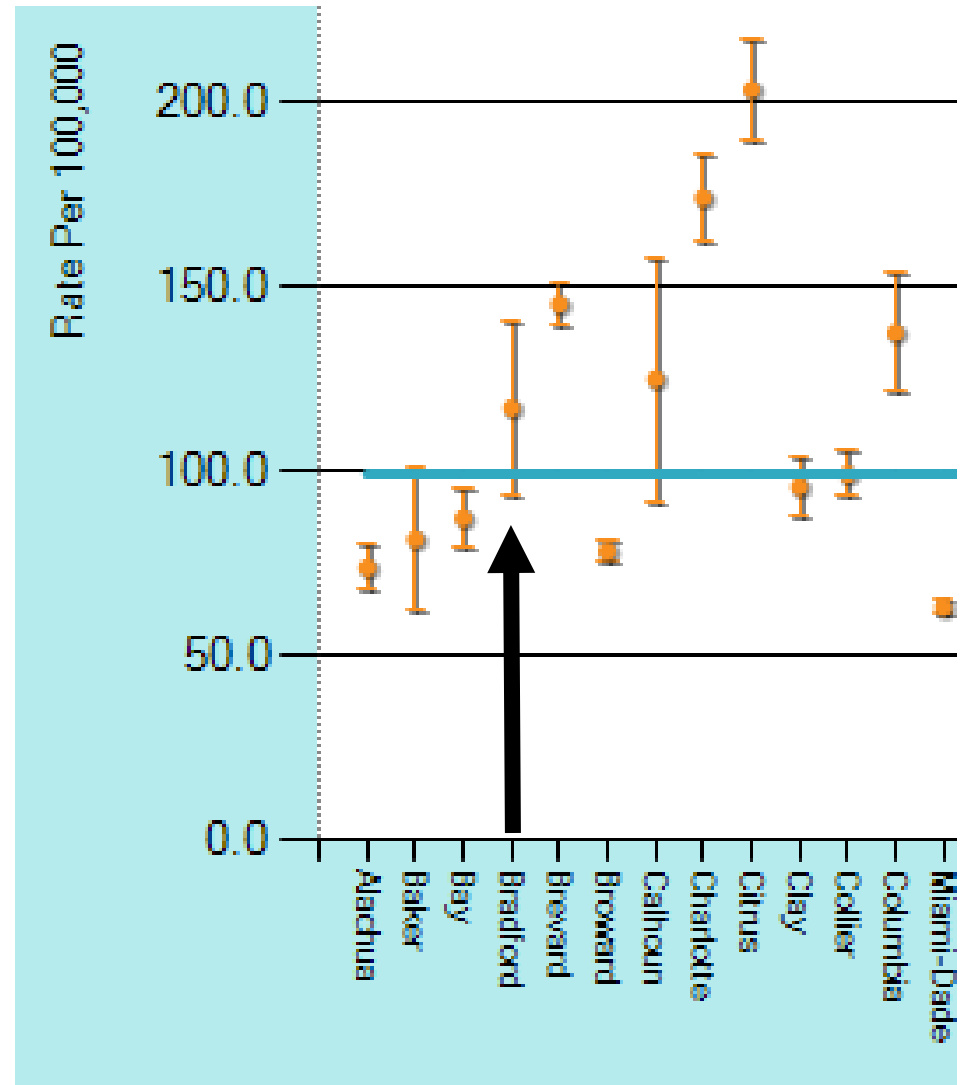
What are we looking at/for?

- Goals
  - Create a context for action
  - Instinctual

- Create a frame of reference

- Not an introduction to a new concept

HEALTH INDICATORS

Reportable & Infectious Diseases

Chronic Diseases

Maternal & Child Health

Environmental Health

Injury & Violence

Social & Mental Health

Health Resources Availability

Population Characteristics

Find an indicator

You may find an indicator alphabetically using the **A-Z I**

--Select Population Characteristics Category--
Economic Data
Education Data
Housing Data
Population Data
Poverty Data

More CHARTS report views

» Florida Population Atlas

Social Determinants of Health

Access

Transportation

Food Security

Community Safety

Built Environment

Family and Social Support

Housing

Income & Employment

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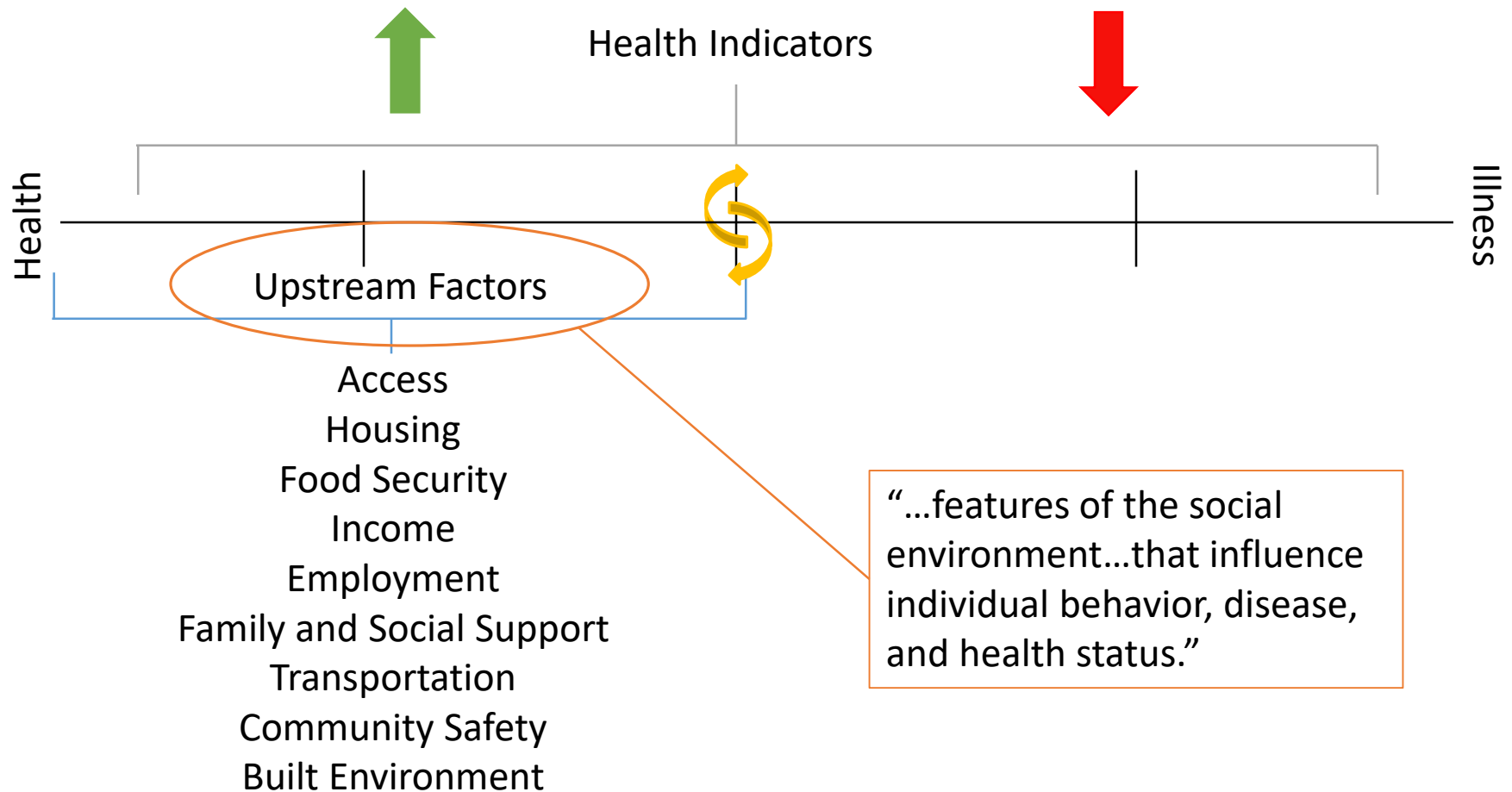Education Data
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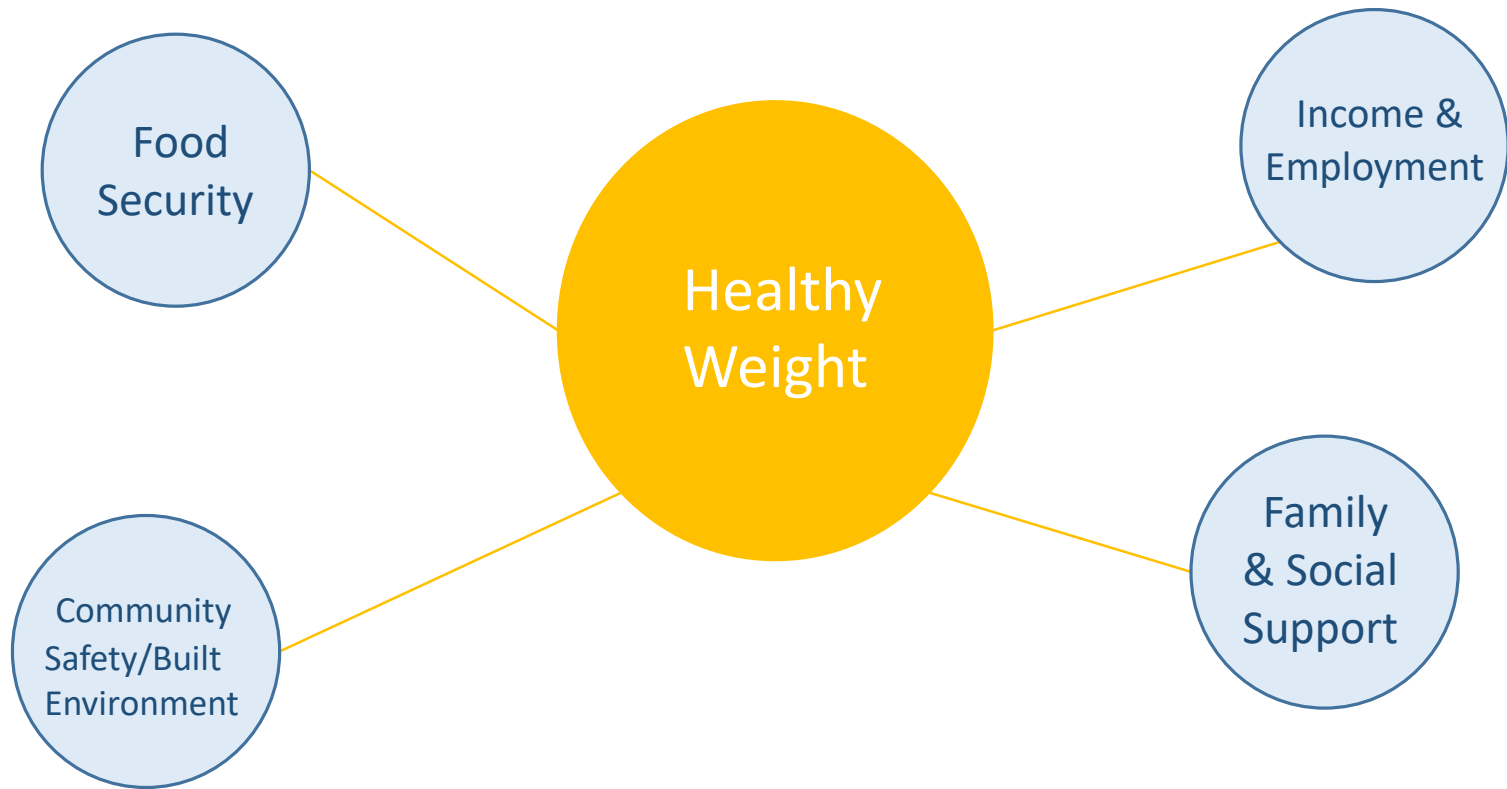# Health Indicators and the Social Determinants of Health

- Importance of understanding what health indicators are communicating
  - Measurement type
  - Aspects of health that are being measured and their implications

- Understanding how the two correlate allows for
  - Goals, strategies, and objectives to be developed from an "upstream" lens
  - Cross-cutting interventions that increase return of investment

Health Indicators

Health

Illness

Upstream Factors

Access
Housing
Food Security
Income
Employment
Family and Social Support
Transportation
Community Safety
Built Environment

"…features of the social environment…that influence individual behavior, disease, and health status."

Most Common CHIP Priority Area

Social Determinants of Health and related Health Indicators

- **Food Security**
  - Children in Pre-K eligible for free/reduced lunch
  - Household receiving food stamps

- **Community Safety/Built Environment**
  - Percent of workers who use public transportation
  - Adults who reduced or changed outdoor activity because the air quality was bad

- **Income and Employment**
  - Percentage of civilian labor force which is unemployed
  - Unemployment Rate
  - Median household income

- **Family and Social Support**
  - Average number of days where poor mental or physical health interfered with activities of daily living in the past 30 days (Among adults who have had at least one day of poor mental or physical health)
  - Percentage of Families with Female Householder (No Husband Present) Below Poverty Level

When do we incorporate the data?

- During the health improvement process
  - Community Health Assessment (CHA)
    - "Stand-alone" data
      - E.g. demographic data gathered for the *Community Health Status Assessment*
    - "Supporting/Contradictory" data
      - refers to data that supports or contradicts qualitative data collected
      - points to an actual need or the need for increased awareness of and access to interventions/services that already exists
  - County Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)
    - Developing goals, strategies, and objectives
      - Identifying priority areas
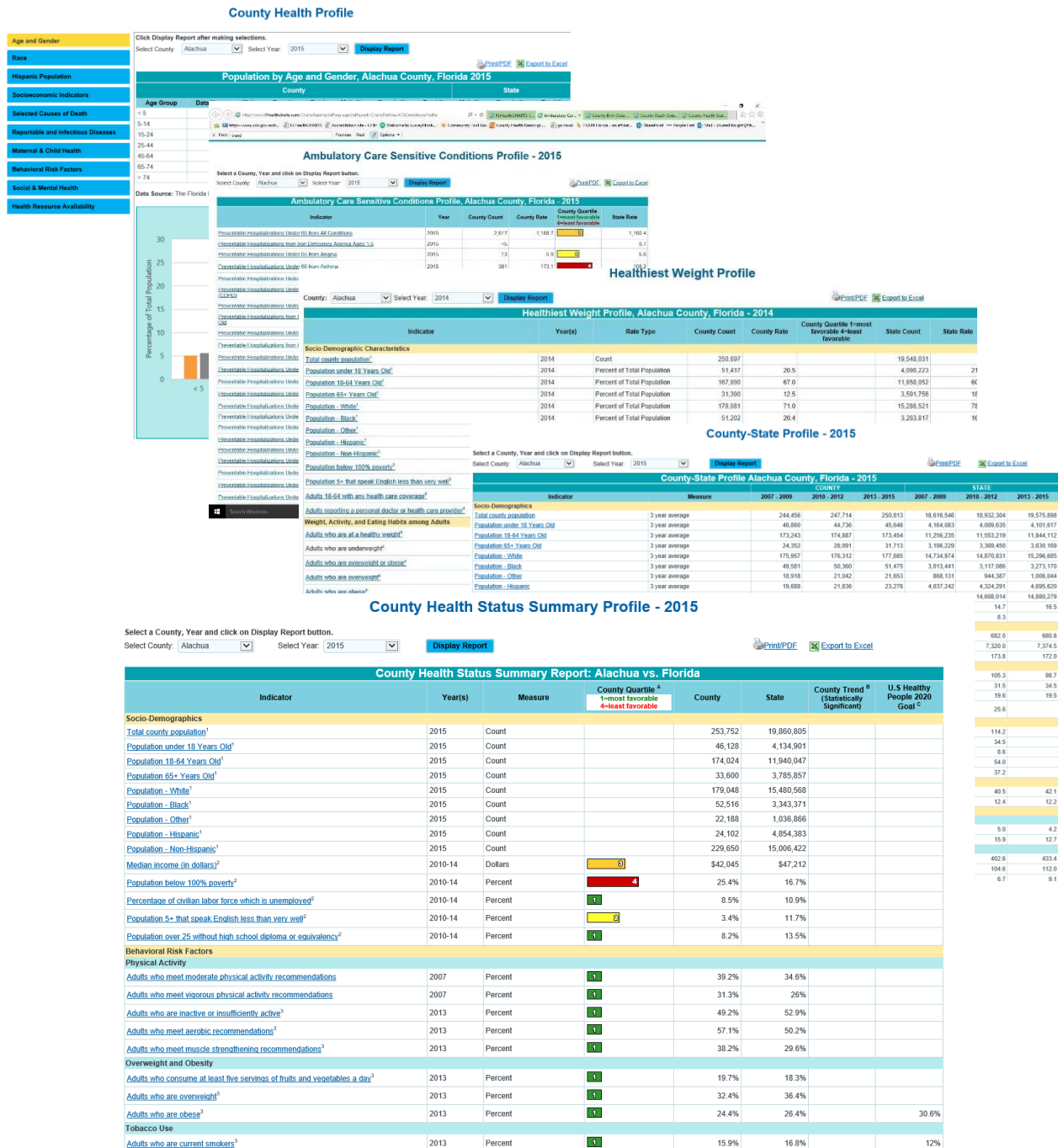   - Identifying baselines and setting targets
      - Annual tracking

CHARTS Tools
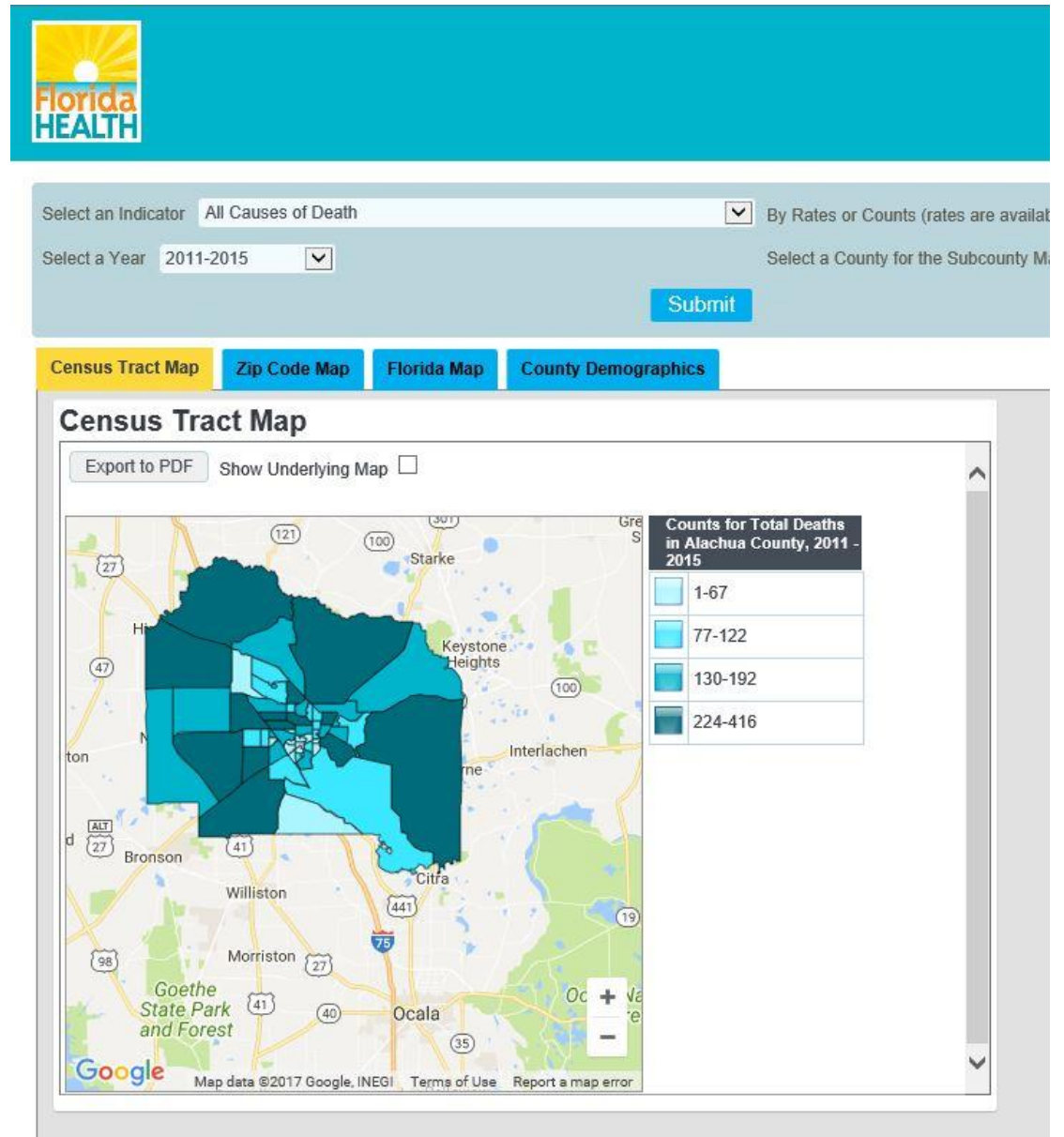
FOR THE PLANNER

Profiles

- Health summaries
  - County-specific
  - Issue/Initiative-specific
  - Population-specific
  - Used comparatively

Community Map

- View indicators at census tract and zip-code levels

- List of indicators can be updated based on need and feasibility

- Quartiles available when possible

Query System

- Modifiable data tables

- Ability to choose a "most useful" standard report in most query systems

Four-panel Viewer

- Looks at a single health indicator

- Displays trend graphs, maps, and data tables

- Left side-county – specific controls

- Right side-state-specific controls
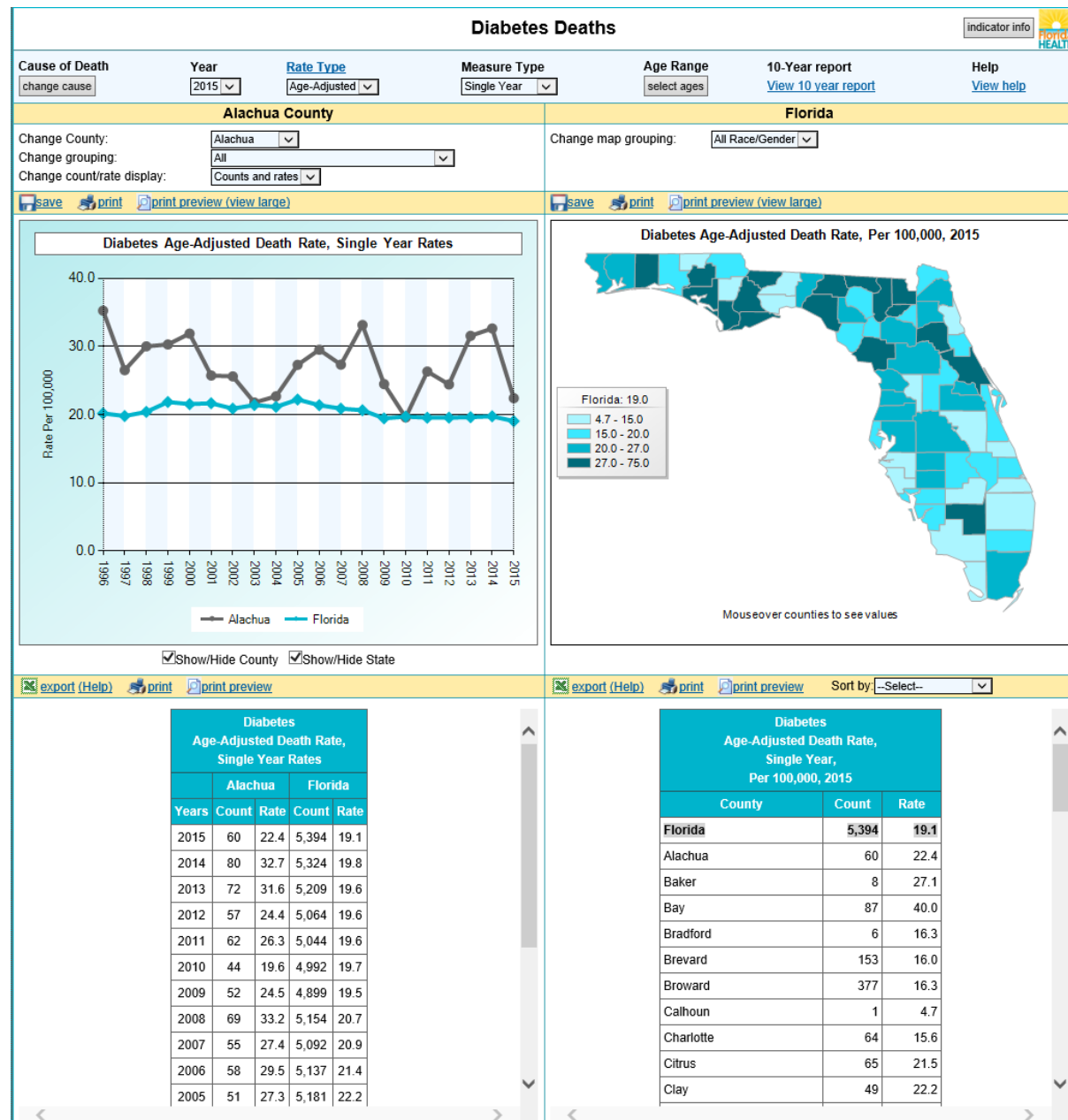
Behavioral Risk Factor Data

- Provides estimates of the prevalence of select chronic diseases and personal health behaviors that contribute to morbidity and mortality

- County and state level data

Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Overall

Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Overall, 2013
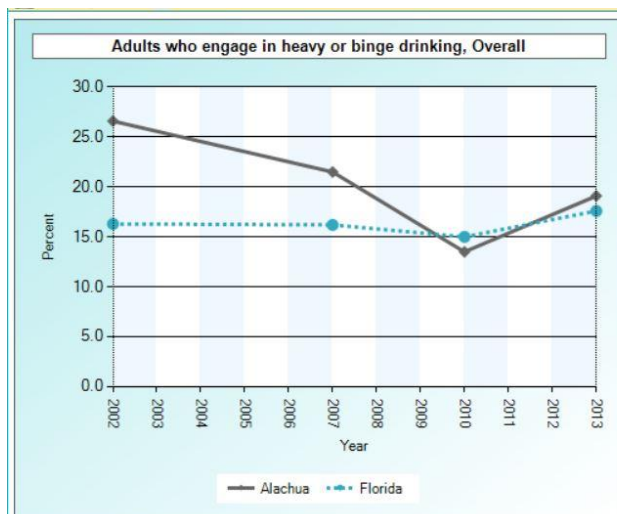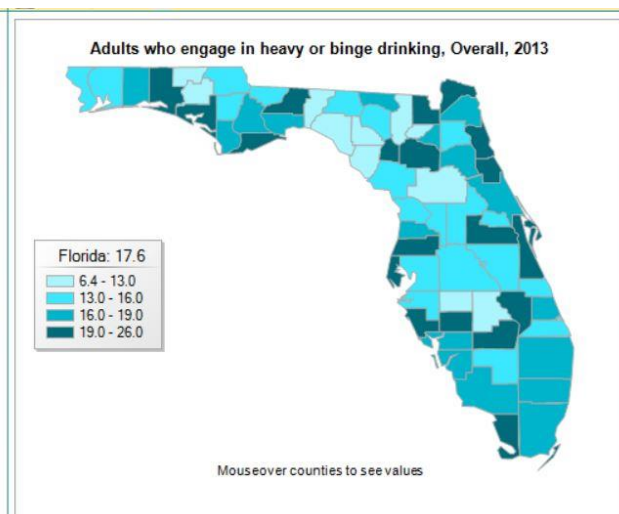
Florida: 17.6
- 6.4 - 13.0
- 13.0 - 16.0
- 16.0 - 19.0
- 19.0 - 26.0

Mouseover counties to see values

Show/Hide County   Show/Hide State

export (Help)   print   print preview

export (Help)   print   print preview

Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Overall		
Year	Alachua	Florida
2002	26.6% (20.8 - 33.4)	16.3% (15.4 - 17.3)
2007	21.5% (16.7 - 27.1)	16.2% (15.3 - 17.2)
2010	13.5% (9.0 - 18.1)	15.0% (14.0 - 16.0)
2013	19.1% (13.9 - 24.2)	17.6% (16.6 - 18.6)

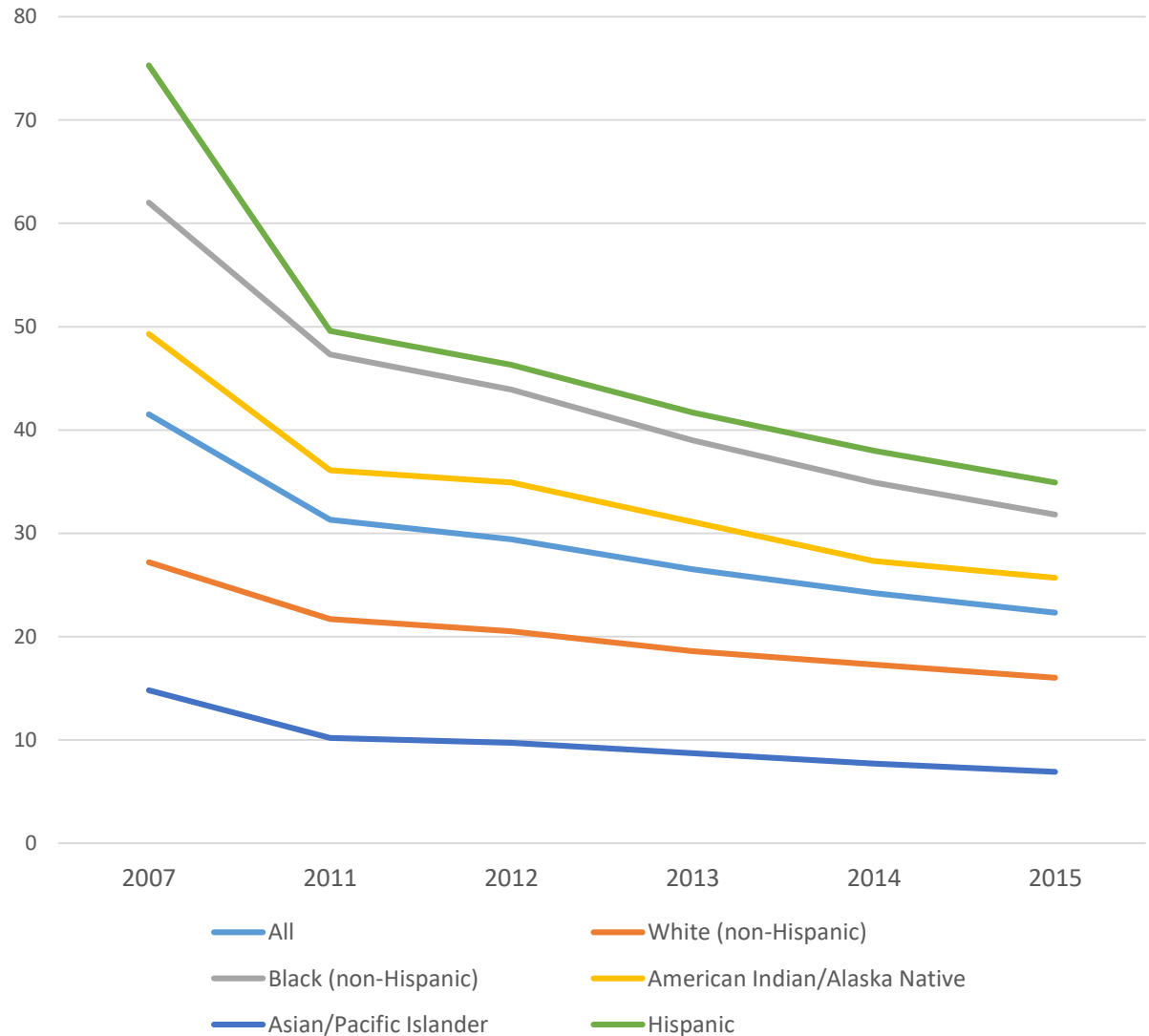| Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking, Overall, 2013	
County	Percent (%)
Alachua	19.1
Baker	21.0
Bay	19.2
Bradford	17.5
Brevard	20.4
Broward	19.0
Calhoun	14.0
Charlotte	18.0
Citrus	14.1
Clay	15.1
Collier	18.1

Navigating through the Data
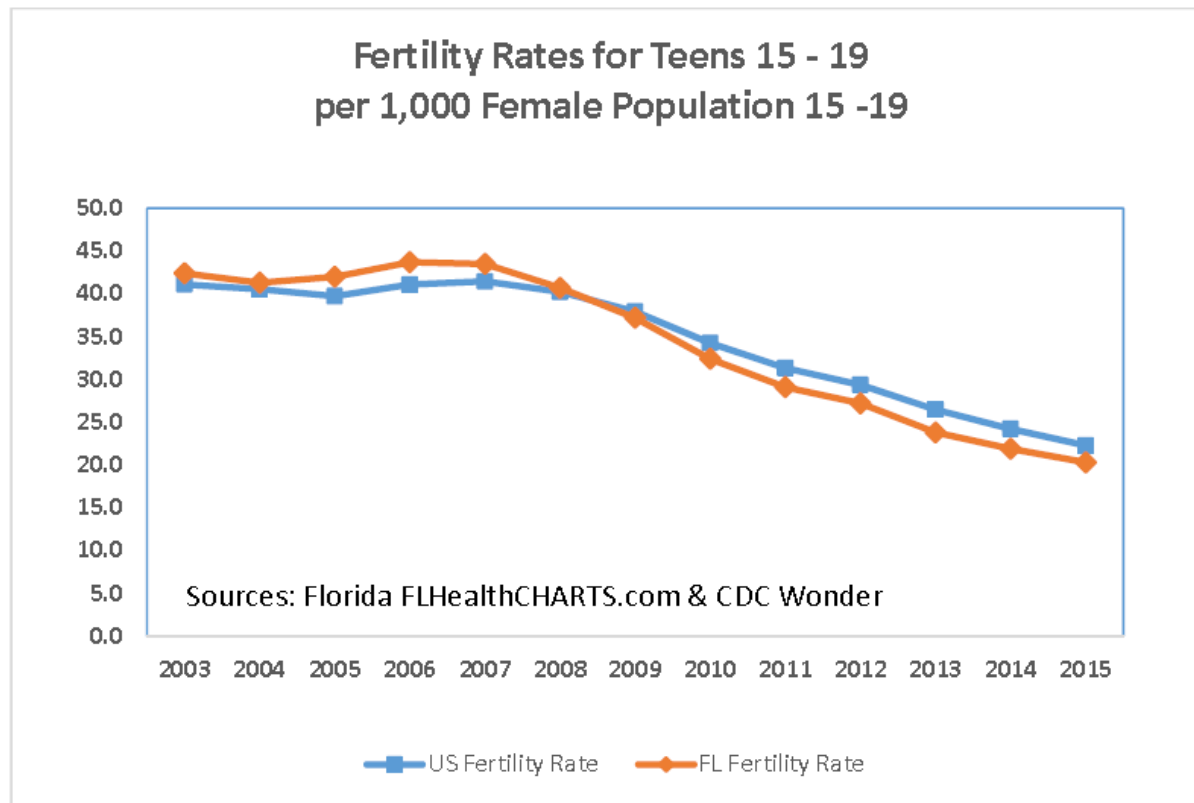
PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Teen Pregnancy in the U.S.

- 22.3/1,000
- Abstinence; birth control
- Disproportionate rates

Live Births, Aged 15-19 years, by Race and Ethnicity, 2007-2015

Legend:
- All
- White (non-Hispanic)
- Black (non-Hispanic)
- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic

Teen Pregnancy in the U.S. and FL

- [Statistical Brief—Teen birth rates in Florida are decreasing](#)

Resources

- [Data Update schedule](#)

- [NACCHO's Community Health Improvement Model/Matrix](#)

- Coming Soon!
  - Online Toolkit
  - Health Improvement Planning-FLHealthCHARTS manual

Acknowledgments

Bureau of Community Health Assessment/Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management