

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS - HEALTH

Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

Presentation to the Health, Environment & Community Engagement Committee

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Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

- Online tool provides information about the **physical, social** and **economic** conditions of community health in Minneapolis
 - Includes 41 health indicators at the neighborhood level
- Data can be used for strategic planning, policy and program development, grant applications, civic engagement, business and residential site selection, and performance monitoring
- Part of a three-year pilot project called Healthy Communities Transformation Initiative

Who is participating in the pilot?

Minneapolis, MN



San Diego, CA



Albuquerque, NM



Providence, RI



What is a neighborhood health indicator?

A **reliable and valid** measure of a **social, economic,** or **environmental** characteristic of, or condition in, a **neighborhood**



Demographic & contextual indicators

- Racial Segregation / Diversity
- Income Inequality
- Concentrated Poverty
- Park Quality (City only)

Website features

- Health indicator and neighborhood-specific webpages
- Demographic and contextual indicators
- Ability to add targets for each indicator
- Neighborhood rankings and neighborhood comparison tool
- Description of how data were collected and analyzed
- Ability to download indicator data for each neighborhood
- Links to additional resources

How is this resource being shared?

- Link on the Health Department website
- Presented and emailed to neighborhood and community-based organizations, Public Health Advisory Group and HCTI Stakeholder groups members
- Presented to staff at the City Coordinator's Office
- Articles in Citytalk and Minneapolisismatters
- Article in the quarterly *Health in the City* newsletter

Opportunity for feedback & improvement

- Pilot phase enables individuals to give feedback
 - Feedback will be compiled by the Minneapolis Health Department and presented to Federal partners for consideration
 - A link to a survey is included on the website
- Changes to the website can be made based on feedback
- Program manager for the Healthy Communities Transformation Initiative is available to meet in person between Monday February 23 and the morning of Wednesday February 25.

Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

<https://hci-minneapolis.icfwebservices.com/>

Healthy Communities Assessment Tool



Healthy Communities Assessment Tool Minneapolis, Minnesota



Home	About	Search Neighborhoods	Indicators	Resources
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The Healthy Communities Assessment Tool (HCAT) ranks each city neighborhood on more than 40 social, economic, and physical factors important to community health. Users can examine how their own neighborhood performs on each factor and compare neighborhoods on their overall ranking of core indicators from the Healthy Communities Index (HCI).

- [Get info about the Healthy Communities Transformation Initiative \(HCTI\) and commonly used terms.](#)
- [Learn more about the HCAT, HCI indicators, and the ranking system.](#)
- [Download data used in the HCAT.](#)

SEARCH NEIGHBORHOODS

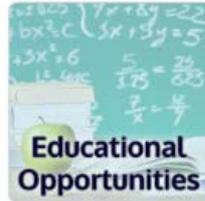
Use my current location

or

Type in an address...

Submit

EXPLORE DOMAINS AND INDICATORS



Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

EXPLORE NEIGHBORHOODS

Compare

You may compare up to 3 neighborhoods at a time

Neighborhood	Rank	Tier
<input type="checkbox"/> Armatage	8	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Audubon Park	36	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bancroft	29	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Beltrami	74	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Bottineau	59	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Bryant	55	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Bryn - Mawr	20	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Calhoun Area Residents Action Group (CARAG)	26	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Camden Industrial	41	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar - Isles - Dean	19	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Riverside	69	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Central	66	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland	61	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia Park	62	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Como	65	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Cooper	22	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Corcoran	52	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Diamond Lake	34	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Downtown East	56	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Downtown West	69	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> East Calhoun (ECCO)	17	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> East Harriet	7	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> East Isles	16	Top
<input type="checkbox"/> East Phillips	77	Bottom
<input type="checkbox"/> Elliot Park	49	Middle
<input type="checkbox"/> Ericsson	13	Top

Select a neighborhood to see more detailed ratings or compare up to 3 neighborhoods at a time.

Search for an address to see suggested neighborhoods.

See how your neighborhood rates among state and national goals.

Green for the top rankings.

Yellow for the middle rankings.

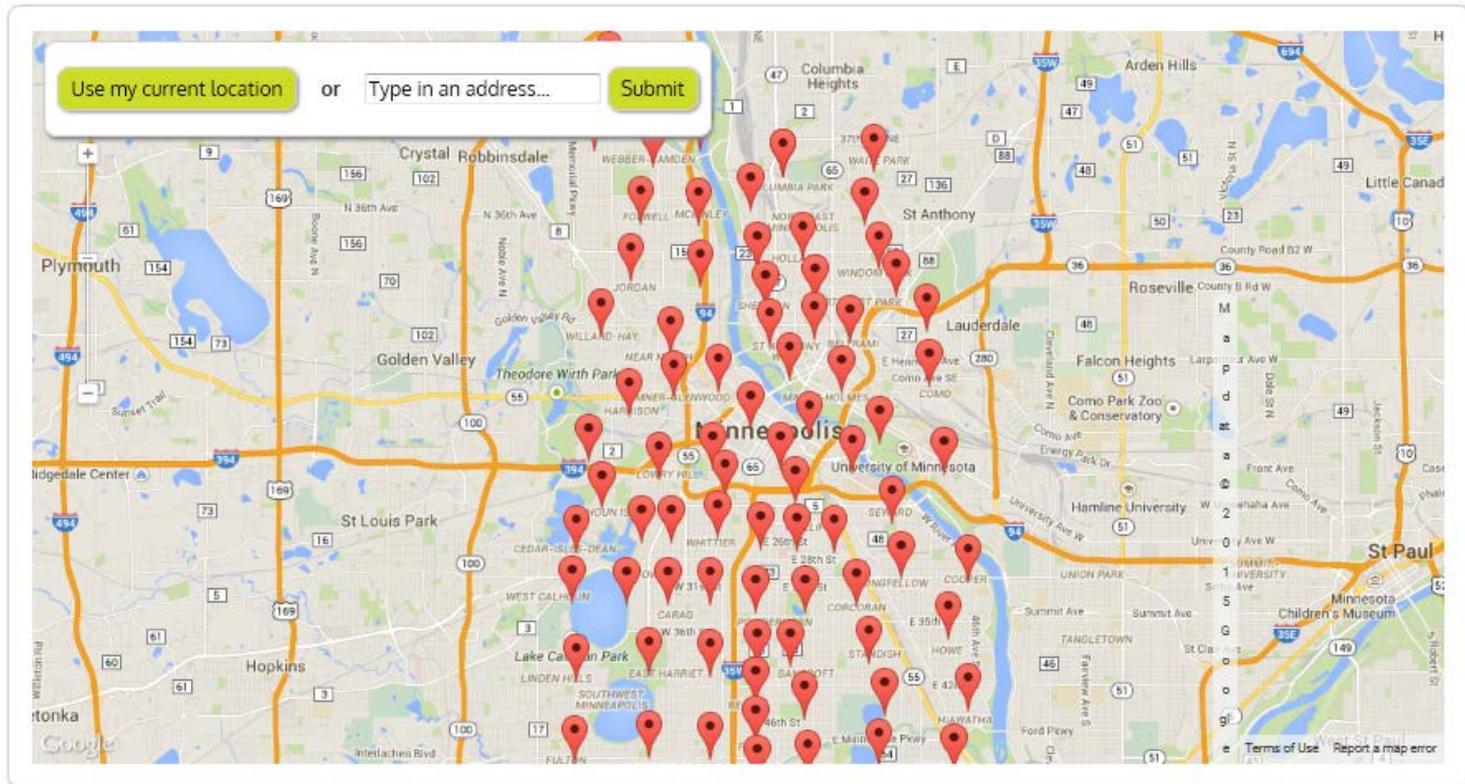
Red for the bottom rankings.

Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

Home	About	Search Neighborhoods	Indicators	Resources
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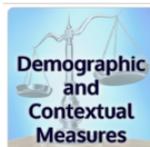
SEARCH NEIGHBORHOODS

Please type in your address or zip code below to find your neighborhood. You can also click on the markers below and explore neighborhoods by clicking on that neighborhood's name.



Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

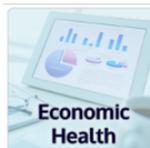
DEMOGRAPHIC AND CONTEXTUAL MEASURES



Demographic and contextual measures are designed to provide an understanding of the overall community and some of the challenges (and opportunities) that specific neighborhoods may encounter. Indicators assigned as demographic and contextual measures have an impact on neighborhood health, but there is limited to no capacity to significantly impact or change them at the neighborhood level. **Although indicators represented in this category will not be included in neighborhood rankings/scores,** these measures provide contextual information essential to understanding a neighborhood and its potential to impact key factors of community health. All of the demographic and contextual measures were reviewed for HCI domains and found to be broader than one domain and fundamentally vital to community health.

Indicators	Short Description
Concentrated Poverty	Proportion of residents at or below the national poverty level.
Income Inequality	A measure of the distribution of income (i.e., the gap between rich and poor).
Park Quality	Comprehensive rating system measuring how U.S. cities are meeting the need for quality parks.
Racial / Ethnic Segregation	Measure of the extent to which several different racial and ethnic groups are present in a community.

ECONOMIC HEALTH



Economic health indicators measure the fiscal well-being of a community and its residents. Economic factors have a strong influence on health outcomes and community health. Indicators within this domain focus on economic growth and status, such as business retention and vitality, and access to mainstream financial services, because they reflect a community's purchasing power, ability to reduce poverty, and availability of public services, all of which contribute to health outcomes. Communities with strong economic health often support local government increases in expenditures on programs and infrastructure that expand access to active living opportunities. Indicators for other economic factors such as income inequality and unemployment, which impact community health, can be found under other domains.

Indicators	Short Description
Access to Mainstream Financial Services	Proportion of unbanked and underbanked households in the neighborhood.
Business Retention	Percent change in number of neighborhood businesses from the previous year.
Local Business Vitality	Proportion of small (0-4 employees), locally-owned businesses within a neighborhood.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



Indicators within the Educational Opportunities domain measure how well our systems are training community residents and giving them the tools necessary to move up the economic ladder. Numerous studies have documented the strong relationship between educational opportunities and health, including several reviews examining educational attainment, educational health resources, education accessibility, and school environment. Most people value health highly and health benefits related to education often outweigh financial benefits. Education factors with a connection to community health span the stages or levels of education, including early childhood, K-12, and adult education. Education indicators related to health range from the ratio of teachers to students and the percent of residents with higher levels of education, to the types of extracurricular and after-school activities available. Indicators within the HCI Educational Opportunities domain address educational attainment and key childhood education measures that are found to be indicators of potential education achievement.

Indicators	Short Description
Adult Educational Attainment	Proportion of neighborhood adults, aged 25 and older, with a high school diploma (or equivalent).
High School Graduation Rate	Proportion of students entering neighborhood secondary schools that graduate.
Preschool Enrollment	Proportion of three and four year-olds in the neighborhood enrolled in preschool.
Reading Proficiency	Proportion of third or fourth grade students meeting or exceeding "proficient" reading levels on standardized assessments in neighborhood schools.

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Overall Ranking
37
of
87

[Compare Multiple Neighborhoods](#)

Powderhorn Park

Powderhorn Park is mainly a residential neighborhood, where single-family houses and narrow residential lots are prevalent. The neighborhood was annexed by the City in 1887 and most of the housing was built by 1920. In 1986 its southern boundary was moved from 36th Street to 38th Street. The Powderhorn Park neighborhood, on Minneapolis' south side, takes its name from Powderhorn Park lake, a small lake shaped like a powder horn. People gather for cultural activities and large community events in the park. The neighborhood is bound on the north by Lake Street, on the east by Cedar Avenue South, on the south by 38th Street East, and on the west by Chicago Avenue.

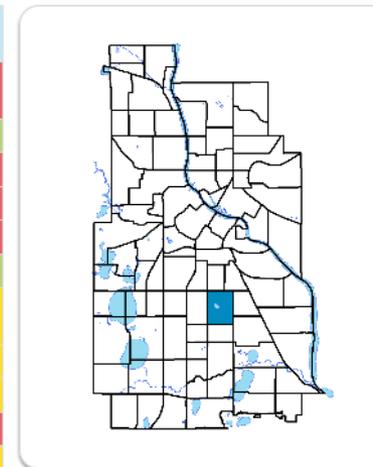
To learn more about the neighborhood association visit: www.ppna.org

Indicator Breakdown

Tier	Count
Top	9
Middle	15
Bottom	8

INDICATOR DETAILS

Indicators	Primary Domain	Indicator Value	Rank	Tier
Access to Mainstream Financial Services	Economic Health	34.5%	63	Bottom
Access to Parks and Open Space	Natural Areas	13.9%	20	Top
Adult Educational Attainment	Educational Opportunities	81.9%	65	Bottom
Age of Housing	Housing	95.1%	71	Bottom
Blood Lead Levels in Children	Housing	6.9%	70	Bottom
Business Retention	Economic Health	4.0%	20	Top
Chronic School Absence	Health Systems and Public Safety	70.7%	42	Middle
Commute Mode Share	Transportation	32.6%	35	Middle
Employment Rate	Employment Opportunities	70.4%	34	Middle
Excessive Housing Cost Burden	Housing	35.2%	60	Bottom
Food Desert	Neighborhood Characteristics	44.4%	52	Middle
High School Graduation Rate	Educational Opportunities	-%	-	
Household Transportation Costs	Transportation	16.2%	34	Middle
Local Business Vitality	Economic Health	55.8%	38	Middle
Long-Term Unemployment	Employment Opportunities	7.2%	61	Bottom



DEMOGRAPHIC AND CONTEXTUAL MEASURES

Neighborhood | City

Healthy Communities Assessment Tool

BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN CHILDREN

Blood Lead Levels in Children is the proportion of 1 and 2 year olds that have been tested and have lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter of blood between 2011 and 2013. A high proportion of neighborhood children with high blood levels equates to low community health. Neighborhoods that had less than 50 children tested between 2011 and 2013 are not included. Data on lead levels in children are collected by the Minneapolis Health Department Lead and Healthy Homes Unit.

Childhood lead exposure is a critical public health issue. Long-term exposure to high blood lead levels can affect muscle coordination, and damage the nervous system, kidneys and/or hearing. Children whose health has been harmed by lead can suffer permanent effects that continue into adulthood. Blood Lead Levels in Children is in the Housing domain.

Neighborhood	Indicator Value	Rank
Armatage	0.7%	5
Audubon Park	6.3%	65
Bancroft	6.1%	62
Beltrami	2.4%	26
Bottineau	3.6%	36
Bryant	3.2%	31
Bryn - Mawr	0.0%	1
Calhoun Area Residents Action Group (CARAG)	6.7%	68
Camden Industrial	-%	-
Cedar - Isles - Dean	-%	-
Cedar Riverside	1.9%	18
Central	9.8%	75
Cleveland	4.2%	43
Columbia Park	4.8%	50
Como	1.6%	15
Cooper	6.9%	70
Corcoran	5.5%	55
Diamond Lake	1.0%	7
Downtown East	4.9%	51
Downtown West	5.0%	53

Key Citations:

1. Asthma Community Network, Program at a Glance: New York State Department of Health, Center for Environmental Health, Healthy Neighborhoods Program. Accessed August 30, 2013. Available at: [Asthma Community Network](#)

2. Gould E. Childhood lead poisoning: conservative estimates of the social and economic benefits of lead hazard control. Environmental Health Perspective. 2009;117(7):1162–1167.

3. Trasande L and Liu Y. Reducing the staggering costs of environmental disease in children, estimated at \$76.6 billion in 2008. Health Affairs. 2011; 30 (5): 863–869.

4. Jusko TA, Henderson CR, Lanphear BP, Cory-Slechta DA, Parsons PJ, Canfield RL. Blood lead Concentrations. Environ. Health Perspect. 2008;116(2):243–248.

5. Mazumdar M, Bellinger DC, Gregas M, Abanilla K, Bacic J, Needleman HL. Low-level environmental lead exposure in childhood and adult intellectual function: a follow-up study. Environ Health. 2011;10:24.

6. Bellinger DC, Stiles KM, Needleman HL. Low-

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RESOURCES

HCI & HCAT RESOURCES

Information about the development of the Healthy Community Index (HCI) and Healthy Community Assessment Tool (HCAT) can be found here, along with information about potential uses of the HCI and HCAT, user guides for data collection and the HCAT, other selected sustainable indicator projects, and ongoing information and research related to healthy communities.

- [Framework and Assumptions Used to Develop the HCI](#)
- [HCTI Project Overview](#)
- [National Advisory Panel \(NAP\) biographies](#)
- [Potential Uses of the HCI / HCAT](#)
- [Other Community Indicator Projects](#)
- [ZIP to Census Tract Crosswalk](#)

MINNEAPOLIS & MINNESOTA SPECIFIC RESOURCES

- [City of Minneapolis Open Data Portal](#)
- [City of Minneapolis MinneAtlasApp](#)
- [Results Minneapolis](#)
- [Minnesota Compass](#)
- [Center for Earth Energy & Democracy \(CEED\) Environmental Justice Mapping Tool](#)
- [oneMinneapolis – Minneapolis Foundation Community Indicators](#)
- [Minnesota OPENDATA](#)
- [Minnesota Public Health Data Access Portal](#)
- [Metro GIS DataFinder](#)
- [Community Commons](#)
- [Other Useful Information and Links](#)

DOWNLOAD ASSESSMENT DATA

The Healthy Communities Index (HCI) neighborhood rankings and indicator values are available for download below. Data used in the HCI and Healthy Communities Assessment Tool (HCAT) come from a variety of sources which may be updated periodically. However, as data in the HCI and HCAT are not automatically updated, data available from the HCAT may not represent the most current indicator values available. For users interested in learning more about the data sources and/or recreating the HCI with the most current data, information about the data source and steps to collect the data for each indicator are provided below.

[Neighborhood Definition File](#)

[Download Overall Neighborhood Rankings and Values](#)

[Download Overall Indicators](#)

INDICATOR DATA DOWNLOAD LOCATIONS

Indicators	Download Location	Additional Information
Access to Mainstream Financial Services	CFED Bank On	CFED Bank On Step 1. Go to http://webtools.joinbankon.org/community/search Step 2. Select (1) state and city or (2) county in "Find Your Local Unbanked Data." Step 3. Download data by city, metropolitan area, or state. To download census tract-level data, view the "Interactive Map." Enter an address and zip code and click on that point to see data estimates for any location and its surrounding census tract.

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<p>Motor Vehicle Collisions</p>	<p>U.S. Census TIGER Shapefiles, Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) AADAT GIS Shapefile</p>	<p>U.S. Census Shapefiles with Local Data Request and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). Variable should include both fatalities and injuries resulting from motor vehicle collisions.</p> <p>Step 1. Request motor vehicle collision injury data for the past five years from local law enforcement agency. Information is generally recorded in police accident reports (PAR), which include information about the circumstances of the collision, the location, the parties involved, and the injuries. Alternatively, comprehensive data on non-fatal injuries are maintained by State transportation, health, or public safety agencies. As necessary, supplement data on motor vehicle collision fatalities from FARS*. One record for each fatality or person injured should be created with the precise location of the collision.</p> <p>Step 2. If the location of the motor vehicle collision is not already geo-coded, geocode location to determine appropriate census block.</p> <p>Step 3. Use GIS software to download the most recent census block level Tiger/line shapefile.</p> <p>Step 4. Select "census blocks" to create neighborhood layers.</p> <p>Step 5. Assign injuries to census blocks.</p> <p>Step 6. Divide the count of injuries in each census block by the census block population and the number of years of injury data (this produces a census block level annual rate of injuries).</p> <p>Step 7. Multiple the census level annual rate of injuries determined in step 6 by 100,000. This provides data comparable to hp 2020 indicators and targets.</p>
<p>Offsite Alcohol Outlets</p>	<p>US Census Data: Factfinder2</p>	<p>Table: CB1200CZ21: ZIP Code Business Statistics: Total for Zip Code 2012 Business Patterns</p> <p>Data Collection Steps:</p> <p>Step 1. FactFinder 2, Click on Advanced Search, Show me All</p> <p>Step 2. Under "Refine your search results" Enter CB1200CZ21: ZIP Code Business Statistics: Total for Zip Code in the table section</p> <p>Step 3: Under Geographies (left hand menu), select 5-digit Zip Codes - 861, state, and zip codes either 1) specific to your jurisdiction or 2) for the entire state (the list will need to be culled to city specific zip codes once it is downloaded). Click "Add to your selection" and Close. [A list of local area zip codes may be found at https://tools.usps.com/go/ZipLookupAction!input.action]</p> <p>Step 4: Under Industry Codes (lower left hand menu), select individual codes, 445310: Beer, wine and liquor stores</p> <p>Step 5. Click Download, Download, OK to create zip folder and open file.</p> <p>Step 6. Sort data to find total number of industry 445310 establishments (code 1 in column G: Employment Size of Establishments) in Zip codes within the jurisdiction.</p> <p>Step 7: Use Zip Code to ZCTA Crosswalk to determine appropriate ZCTAs for data collected in ZIP code form. See "Resources" for information re: using Zip to ZCTA crosswalks.</p> <p>Step 8: Use the following formula to determine the number of alcohol outlets per 10,000 people: $[\text{total number of industry 445310 establishments}] / [\text{ZCTA population} / 10,000]$</p>
<p>Pedestrian Connectivity</p>	<p>EPA Smart Location Database</p>	<p>EPA's Smart Location Database (SLD)</p> <p>D3 (Design) variables from the SLD are used to determine pedestrian connectivity. D3 variables measure urban design in terms of street network density (D3a...) and street intersection density (D3b...) by orientation (automobile, multimodal, or pedestrian). The HCI utilizes the D3b variables which summarize total intersection density, weighted to reflect connectivity for pedestrian and bicycle travel. Although intersection density is often used as an indicator of walkable urban design, it is important to note that the source data used in the EPA Smart Location Database (i.e., NAVTEQ) provides no information regarding the presence or quality of sidewalks.</p> <p>Step 1. Use GIS software to download the EPA Smart Location Database nationwide shapefile</p> <p>Step 2. Cull data for specific City's census blocks</p> <p>Step 3. Report data from Column B (GEOID10) – this column provides the geographic ID (census block FIPS)</p> <p>Step 4: Report summed data from Columns CP (D3bpo3) and CQ (D3bpo4)– these columns provide the number of pedestrian-oriented intersections summed for each census block group where the number of intersection legs are equal to three and where the number of legs are greater than three.</p>