

# Which Public Health Issues Plague Your Town?

TAB

Webinar Series:  
Hot Topics



March 23, 2023

# WVU TAB

EPA Region 3 Technical Assistance to  
Brownfields (TAB) provider

[wwutab@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:wwutab@mail.wvu.edu)



# Meet Today's Speaker!

Christiaan Abildso, PhD,  
MPH

- Associate professor in the Department of Social and Behavior Sciences in the WVU School of Public Health
- Research interests include:
  - Health promotion program evaluation and social-ecological determinants of physical activity
  - Policy and the built environment.



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# Webinar Overview



## Today, we will highlight...

- 1) The importance of health data for Brownfields grant applications
- 2) Different sources for local public health data
- 3) An opportunity to find *your* local data – a quiz!

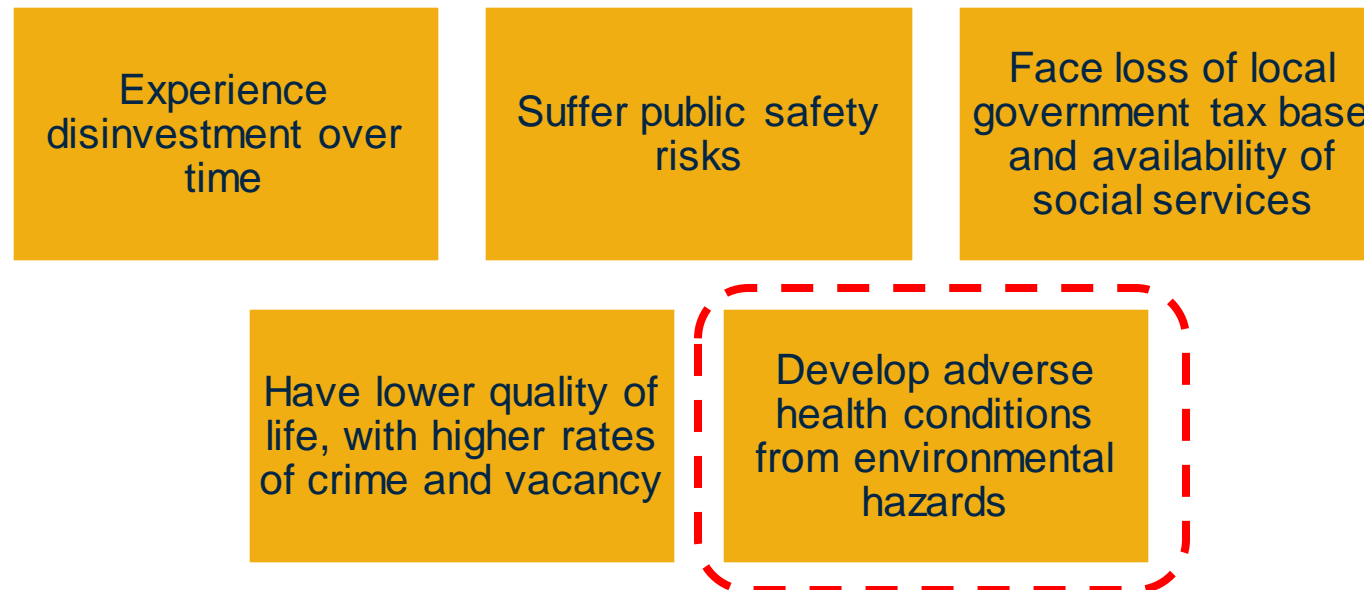
## Objectives:

- 1) Identify city- and county-level health data to use in future brownfield grant applications
- 2) Identify one health disparity in your local area



# Brownfields and Public Health

Community concerns about brownfields often center on public health issues to turn health and safety liabilities into assets. Communities with brownfields often:











# How Public Health Interacts with the Community Capitals

- From research in rural physical activity, published in 2021: <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/20/10574>

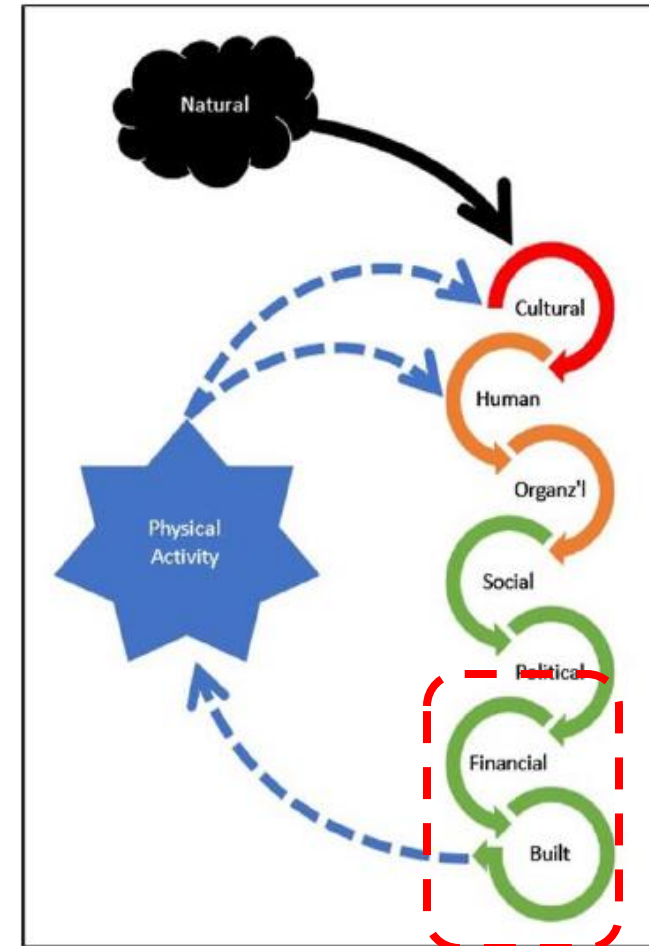
Article

## What Sets Physically Active Rural Communities Apart from Less Active Ones? A Comparative Case Study of Three US Counties

Christiaan G. Abildso <sup>1,\*</sup>, Cynthia K. Perry <sup>2</sup>, Lauren Jacobs <sup>3</sup>, M. Renée Umstadd Meyer <sup>4</sup>, Megan McClendon <sup>4,†</sup>, Michael B. Edwards <sup>5</sup>, James N. Roemmich <sup>6</sup>, Zachary Ramsey <sup>1</sup> and Margaret Stout <sup>7</sup>

# How Public Health Interacts with the Community Capitals

- From research in rural physical activity, published in 2021: <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/20/10574>
- Rural counties with higher rates of physical activity (PA) primarily influenced by the Natural Environment (land, water, mountains, oceans), resulting in...
  - Cultural Capital (positive attitudes about PA)
  - Human Capital (individuals engaging in PA and using knowledge, skill & ability to encourage PA)
  - Organizational Capital (PA policies & programs)
  - Social Capital (PA-focused collaboration)
  - Financial Capital (investments in PA places & programs)
  - Built Capital (PA places/access)...
  - And more physically active people, increasing Cultural & Human Capital (and on and on)



**Figure 1.** A hypothetical cyclical model of how the forms of community capital create physically active rural communities. Note. Different colors (red, orange, green) represent different levels on the causal chain.

# Why You Need Health Data

EPA Brownfield grants want to know the environmental, social, *health* and economic needs of your target area!

EPA also wants to see how a Brownfields grant will reduce the environmental, social, *health*, and economic burdens in a community.



# EPA Brownfield Assessment Grants

- Assessment Grants provide funding for a grant recipient to inventory, characterize, assess, conduct a range of planning activities, develop site-specific cleanup plans, and conduct community engagement related to brownfield sites.
- Can be used for planning [activities](#), including:
  - Community Health Assessment
  - Equitable Development Activities
  - Site Reuse Assessment
  - Market Study
- EPA: [Protecting public health in brownfield redevelopment](#)

# Why You Need Health Data

EPA Brownfields Grant Application, *Section V.A. – Narrative Scoring Criteria*

1) **40 points:**  
Project Area  
Description and  
Plans for  
Revitalization

2) **40 points:**  
Community Need  
and Community  
Engagement

3) **50 points:**  
Task  
Descriptions,  
Cost Estimates,  
and Measuring  
Progress

4) **35 points:**  
Programmatic  
Capability and  
Past  
Performance  
- Includes the  
degree to which  
the local health  
agency in  
involved (*Part 2  
of this series*)

Out of 165 points

# Why You Need Health Data

## COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT Breakdown

1. 25 points – Community Need – including 20 points to 2.a.ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations, including
  1. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations (5 points)
  2. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions (5 points)
  3. Promoting Environmental Justice (10 points)

40 points

### 2.a.ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations (20 points)

#### (1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations (5 points)

The degree to which the sensitive populations within the target area(s) are clearly identified, the severity of the health or welfare issues experienced by the sensitive populations in the target area(s), and the extent to which this grant and reuse strategy/projected site reuse(s) will address those issues and/or will facilitate the identification and reduction of threats to the health or welfare of such groups.

#### (2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions (5 points)

The extent to which this grant and reuse strategy/projected site reuse(s) will address, or facilitate the identification and reduction of, threats to populations in the target area(s) that suffer from a greater-than-normal incidence of diseases or conditions (including cancer, asthma, or birth defects) that may be associated with exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or petroleum. (Note, if populations in the target area(s) do not suffer from a greater-than-normal incidence of cancer, asthma, or birth defects, then the response may only earn up to 2 points.)

#### (3) Promoting Environmental Justice (10 points)

The extent to which the environmental justice issues affecting the underserved populations in the target area(s) are clearly described, and the severity of the environmental justice issues experienced by the underserved populations in the target area(s). The extent to which this grant and reuse strategy/projected site reuse(s) will promote environmental justice among the underserved populations in the target area(s).

# How to Find Local Public Health Data

City- and county-level resources





# County Health Rankings

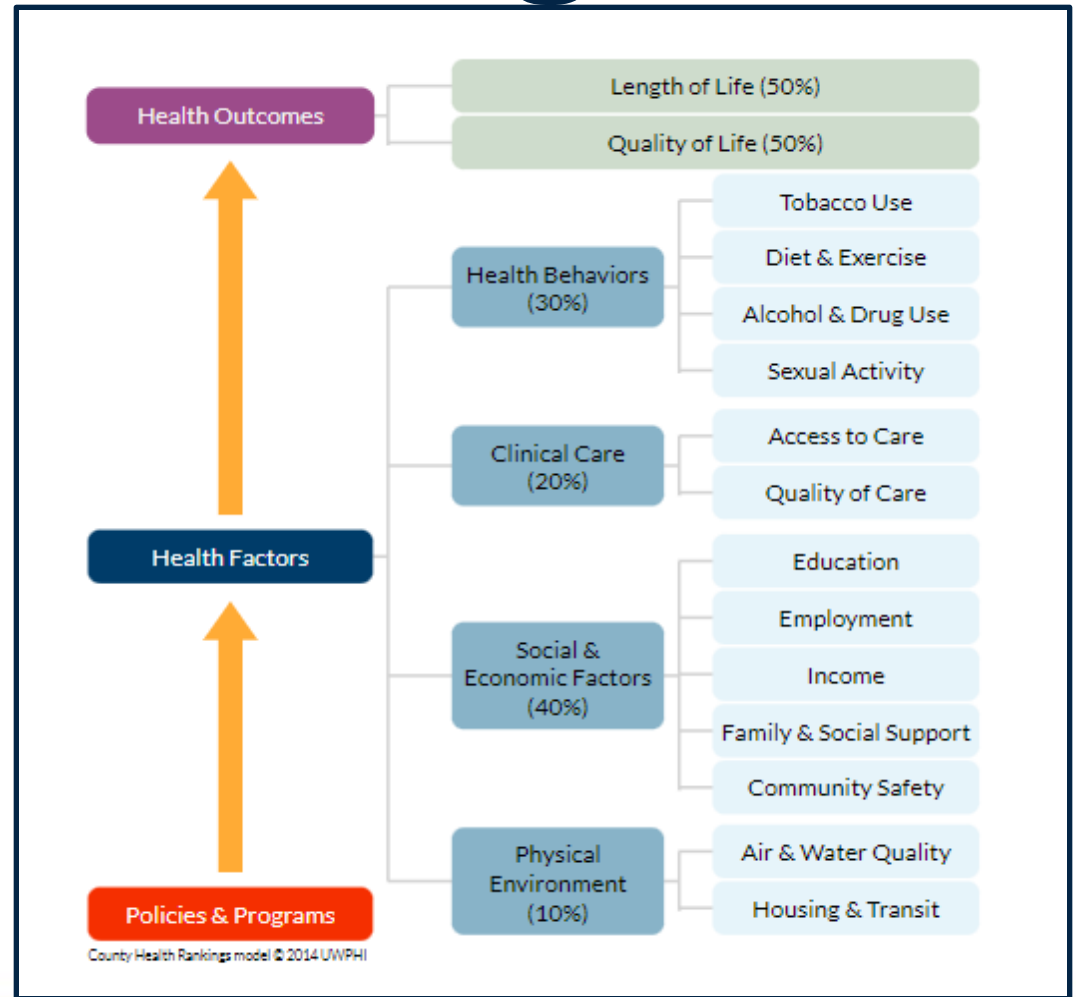
- [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps \(CHR&R\)](#) is a program of the University of Wisconsin Health Institute
- Provides data, evidence, guidance, and examples to build awareness of how multiple factors influence health and support community leaders in improving health equity
- Tool measures health of nearly every county in all 50 states



# County Health Rankings

**County Health Rankings & Roadmaps**  
Building a Culture of Health, County by County

Explore Health Rankings ▾ Take Action to Improve Health ▾ Online & On Air ▾ Reports



Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps \(CHR&R\)](#)

# County Health Rankings

## PROS

- Provides overview of **county-level data**
- Good for comparison against state, US, and other counties in your state
- Highlights areas of strength & in need of improvement

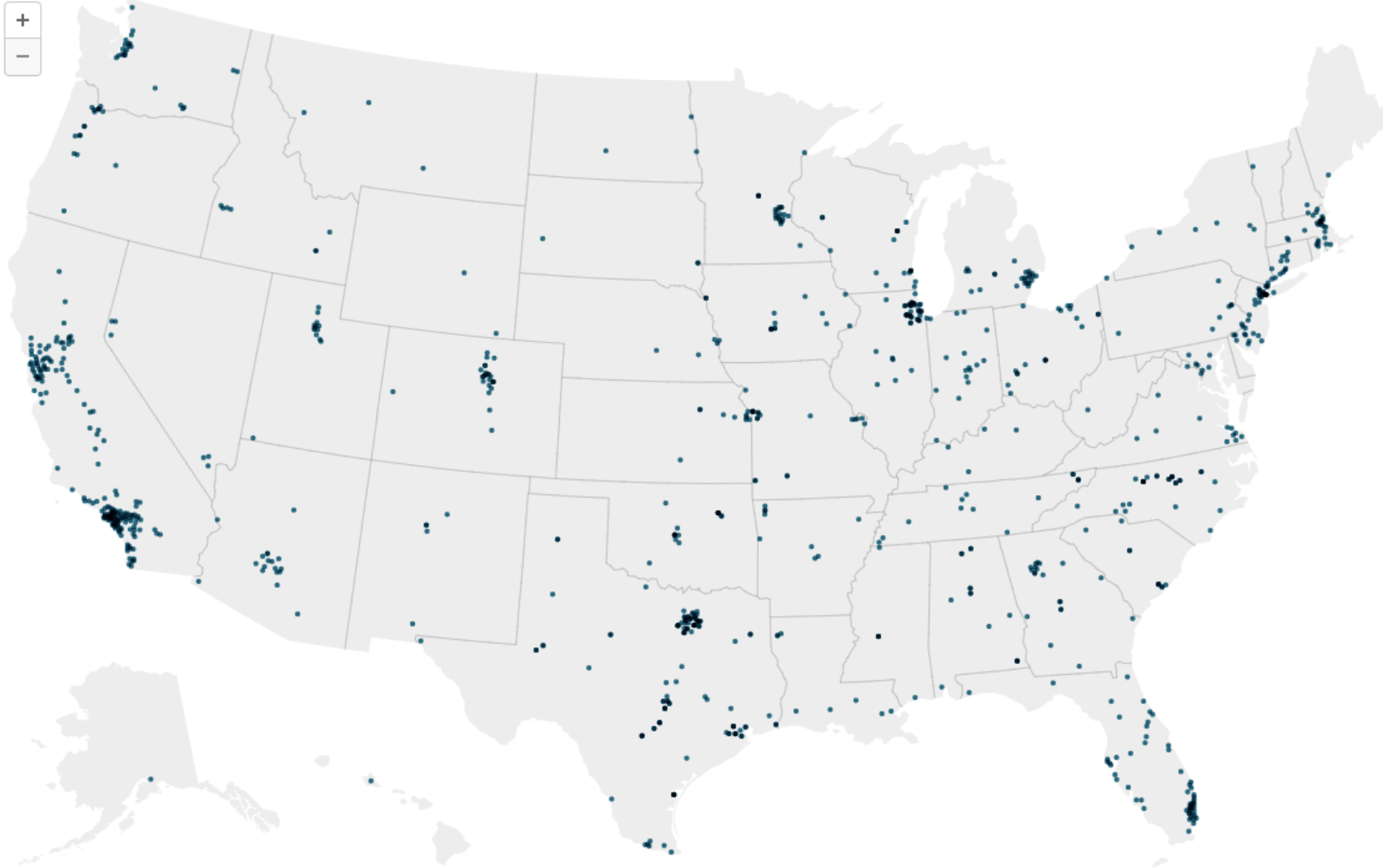
## CONS

- **Lacks sub-county level data**
- **Lacks asthma, cancer, birth defects data**

# City Health Dashboard

- Created by the NYU Grossman School of Medicine [Department of Population Health](#)
- Offers data on 40 measures of health and drivers of health for over 900 cities in the U.S.
  - All cities with populations of >50,000
- Goal is to provide communities and city leaders with an array of regularly updated data specific to their neighborhood and/or city boundaries to improve public health

906 cities



## City Health Dashboard Communities

Source: [City Health Dashboard](#) • [Download image](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

# City Health Dashboard

## Select a Metric

### Health Outcomes

[Breast Cancer Deaths](#)  
[COVID Local Risk Index](#)  
[Cardiovascular Disease Deaths](#)  
[Colorectal Cancer Deaths](#)  
[Diabetes](#)  
[Firearm Homicides](#)  
[Firearm Suicides](#)  
[Frequent Mental Distress](#)  
[Frequent Physical Distress](#)  
[High Blood Pressure](#)  
[Life Expectancy](#)  
[Low Birthweight](#)  
[Obesity](#)  
[Opioid Overdose Deaths](#)  
[Premature Deaths \(All Causes\)](#)

### Social and Economic Factors

[Absenteeism](#)  
[Broadband Connection](#)  
[Children in Poverty](#)  
[Credit Insecurity Index](#)  
[High School Completion](#)  
[Income Inequality](#)  
[Neighborhood Racial/Ethnic Segregation](#)  
[Racial/Ethnic Diversity](#)  
[Rent Burden](#) **NEW**  
[Third-Grade Reading Scores](#)  
[Unemployment](#)

- [Current, City-Level](#) **UPDATED**
- [Annual, Neighborhood-Level](#)

### Health Behavior

[Binge Drinking](#)  
[Physical Inactivity](#)  
[Smoking](#)  
[Teen Births](#)

### Physical Environment

[Air Pollution - Ozone](#) **UPDATED**  
[Air Pollution - Particulate Matter](#)  
[Housing with Potential Lead Risk](#)  
[Lead Exposure Risk Index](#)  
[Limited Access to Healthy Foods](#)  
[Park Access](#)  
[Walkability](#)

### Clinical Care

[Dental Care](#)  
[Prenatal Care](#)  
[Preventive Services, 65+](#)  
[Routine Checkup, 18+](#)  
[Uninsured](#)



# City Health Dashboard

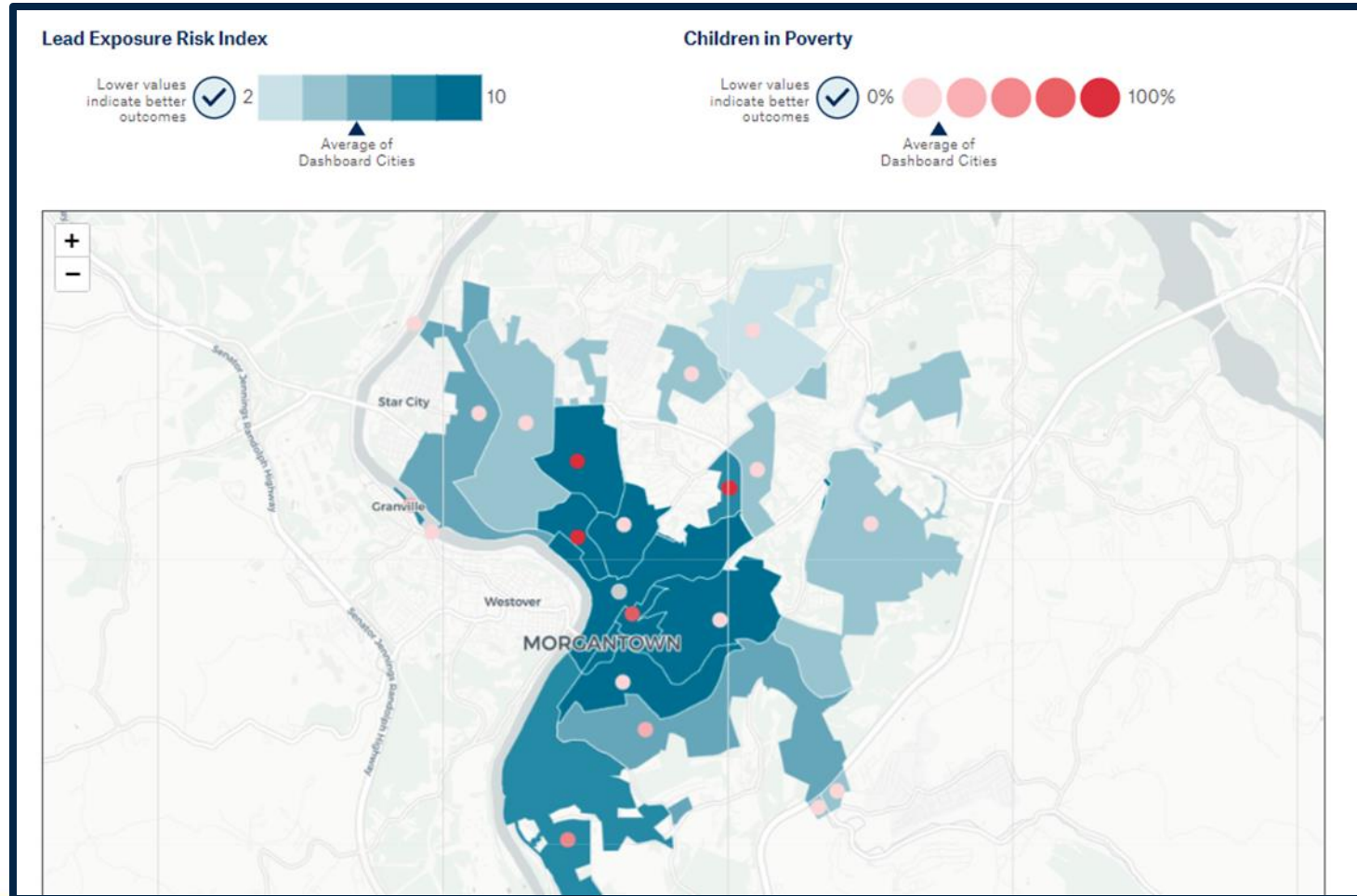
## PROS

- Provides a number of health metrics at the city level
- Provides cancer mortality data
- Identifies vulnerable populations
- Can do a metric comparison – valuable mapping at tract-level

Select a Metric

<b>Health Outcomes</b>	<b>Social and Economic Factors</b>	<b>Physical Environment</b>
<a href="#">Breast Cancer Deaths</a>	<a href="#">Absenteeism</a>	<a href="#">Air Pollution - Ozone</a> <span>UPDATED</span>
<a href="#">COVID Local Risk Index</a>	<a href="#">Broadband Connection</a>	<a href="#">Air Pollution - Particulate Matter</a>
<a href="#">Cardiovascular Disease Deaths</a>	<a href="#">Children in Poverty</a>	<a href="#">Housing with Potential Lead Risk</a>
<a href="#">Colorectal Cancer Deaths</a>	<a href="#">Credit Insecurity Index</a>	<a href="#">Lead Exposure Risk Index</a>
<a href="#">Diabetes</a>	<a href="#">High School Completion</a>	<a href="#">Limited Access to Healthy Foods</a>
<a href="#">Firearm Homicides</a>	<a href="#">Income Inequality</a>	<a href="#">Park Access</a>
<a href="#">Firearm Suicides</a>	<a href="#">Neighborhood Racial/Ethnic Segregation</a>	<a href="#">Walkability</a>
<a href="#">Frequent Mental Distress</a>	<a href="#">Racial/Ethnic Diversity</a>	<b>Clinical Care</b>
<a href="#">Frequent Physical Distress</a>	<a href="#">Rent Burden</a> <span>NEW</span>	<a href="#">Dental Care</a>
<a href="#">High Blood Pressure</a>	<a href="#">Third-Grade Reading Scores</a>	<a href="#">Prenatal Care</a>
<a href="#">Life Expectancy</a>	<a href="#">Unemployment</a>	<a href="#">Preventive Services, 65+</a>
<a href="#">Low Birthweight</a>	<a href="#">Current, City-Level</a> <span>UPDATED</span>	<a href="#">Routine Checkup, 18+</a>
<a href="#">Obesity</a>	<a href="#">Annual, Neighborhood-Level</a>	<a href="#">Uninsured</a>
<a href="#">Opioid Overdose Deaths</a>	<b>Health Behavior</b>	
<a href="#">Premature Deaths (All Causes)</a>	<a href="#">Binge Drinking</a>	
	<a href="#">Physical Inactivity</a>	
	<a href="#">Smoking</a>	
	<a href="#">Teen Births</a>	

# City Health Dashboard



# City Health Dashboard

## CONS

- **Lacks asthma & birth defects data**
- Only includes data for **900 cities** with 50,000+ population (and a few others)
- Some measures at city-level, some at tract level data



# CDC Places

- [Collaboration](#) between CDC, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the CDC Foundation
- Provides model-based, population-level analysis and community estimates of health measures to all counties, places (incorporated and census-designated places), Census tracts, and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas



# CDC Places

## Health Outcomes Measure Definitions

[Print](#)

### On This Page

Arthritis among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

Current asthma prevalence among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

High blood pressure among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

Cancer among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

High cholesterol among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years who have been screened in the past 5 years

Chronic kidney disease among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

Coronary heart disease among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

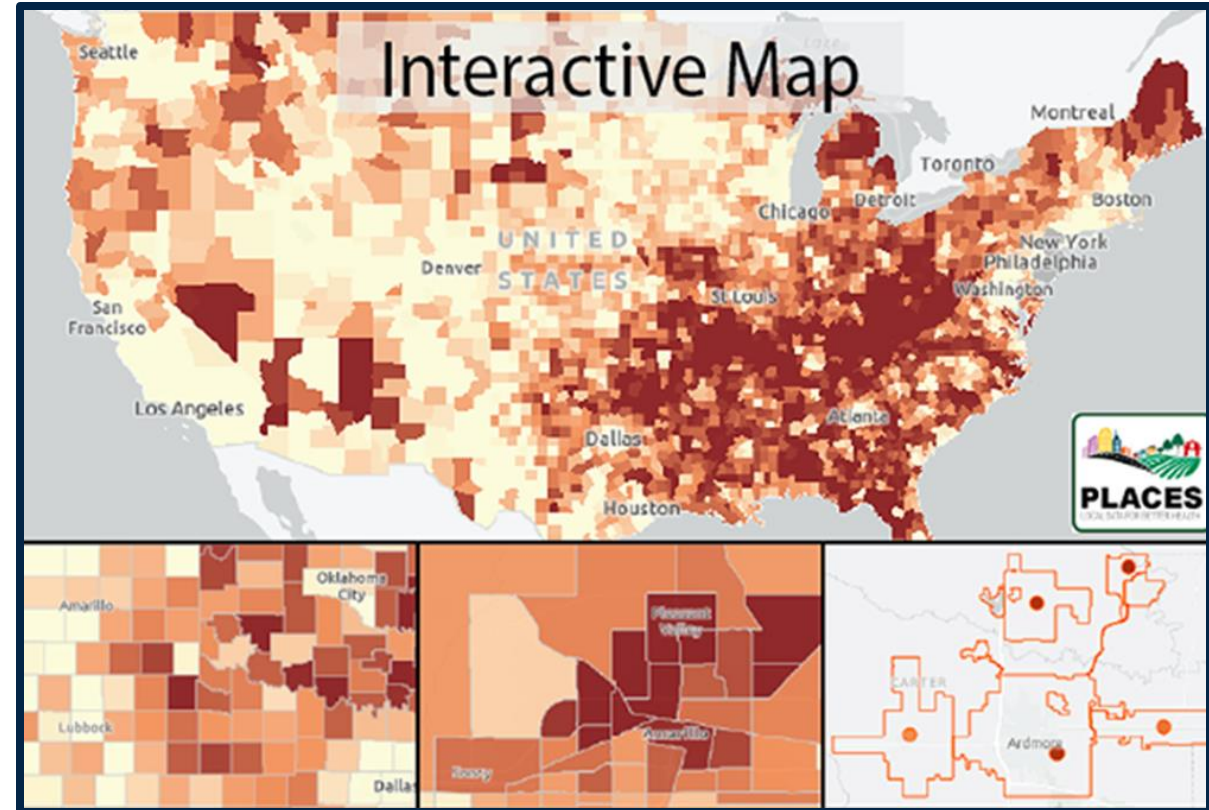
Depression among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

Diagnosed diabetes among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

Obesity among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years

All teeth lost among adults aged  $\geq 65$  years

Stroke among adults aged  $\geq 18$  years





# CDC Places

## PROS

- Data from entire U.S., at various levels
  - County
  - Place
  - Census Tract
  - ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)
- Has asthma & cancer prevalence measures
- Maps allow zoom to local level

## CONS

- Lacks **birth defects** data, and other exposures (particulate matter, lead)
- Lacks ability to **compare by vulnerable populations**

# Find Your Local Data – A Quiz!

- Use CDC PLACES:  
<https://www.cdc.gov/places/> to find the asthma rate in a place you'd like to look up, ideally where you have a Brownfield
- Enter in the chat the **name of the city & Census tract** you looked up and the **asthma rate**
- When done, talk through it, data available for download



# Summary

- **Health data exist** – at county, city, and census tract levels, even for the smallest towns
- Health data are **required** in your Brownfields Assessment grant application in the **COMMUNITY NEED** and **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT** section – specifically in 2.a.ii. *Threats to Sensitive Populations*
- Mapping & downloadable data are available to you
- Helpful Resource:  
[EPA's Community Health Assessment one-pager](#)





# Upcoming Events

## State Conferences

### VA Brownfields Conference

- Danville, VA
- June 13-15, 2023

### WV Brownfields Conference

- Wheeling, WV
- September 12-14, 2023
- Call for Sessions [Open](#)

## Hot Topic

- **Public Health – Part 2**
  - April 13 at 12 PM
  - Register [Here](#)

Learn how your town can use this information in redevelopment plans and grant applications through the EPA brownfields program.



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