“Population Health Knowledge Exchange”

Barbara Krimgold
Center for the Advancement of Health

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Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
Puebla, Mexico
Center for the Advancement of Health (CFAH)

Mission

Translating research on an expanded view of health into effective policy and practice.

History

Research exploring an expanded view of health is underreported and underused in personal, professional, and policy decisions.

Function

• Facilitating long-term working relationships between scientists and stakeholders to ensure better alignment of science with practice interests.

• Communicating research findings to key target audiences, including professional groups, voluntary organizations, Congress and the public.

• Convening leaders to take collaborative action to translate health research into policy and practice.
HABIT is a monthly e-newsletter for those involved in the application of biobehavioral research via policy and practice — including researchers, academics, health care providers and members of the public health community. Each issue provides updates on funding and training opportunities, news of important activities and decisions, opportunities to shape biobehavioral research and its application, links to useful resources, and efforts that help to forge policy and practice.

- There are currently 5,757 subscribers to HABIT.
Health Behavior News Service (HBNS)

Health Behavior News Service focuses attention on important research about the psychological, social, behavioral, economic and environmental components of illness and health.

The Health Behavior News Service reaches a wide audience of health, medicine and science reporters at large- and medium-circulation newspaper as well as at the broadcast and cable television networks, major market television stations and most health Web sites. In 2002:

- 200+ stories disseminated to 800 health journalists each year
- 1,100 media placements
- 2,040 pitches to health journalists
- 267 individual requests from health journalists for experts
- 70 experts in health behavior research on call
In addition to covering the work of researchers whose studies might otherwise be languishing on a dusty shelf, HBNS publishes a monthly issues briefing called **Facts of Life**, which provides background material to about 800 reporters and copy that can be reproduced whole or in part. Recent topics have included terrorism-induced post-traumatic stress disorder, suicide, migraine headache, fibromyalgia and obesity — all from the point of view of how behavior influences our health. Upcoming topics will include disparities in health outcomes.
Another feature of the Health Behavior News Service is Good Behavior, a monthly newsletter for 2,200 stakeholders and friends of the Center. In addition to announcing Center initiatives and news, Good Behavior! is known for trenchant essays and pithy “disconnects” about research findings that don’t get put into day-to-day medical practice. In a news context, the most glaring “disconnect” is that while readers and viewers are demanding more usable health information, news organizations are laying off reporters and failing to provide adequate training in specialty reporting to those who are left.
Population Health to Research

What do we know?

- A Gradient relationship between job or income and health.
- Racial gaps in health.
- Income distribution matters.
- Social support matters.
- Child development is “Hard-Wired”.
- Stress in dangerous to one’s health.
- Behaviors are linked to Socioeconomic Characteristics.
Population Health to Policy

What should be done?

- Investing in young children.
- Providing services and opportunities for the neediest.
- Improving the work environment.
- Strengthening the support at the community level.
- Providing universal health care and social security.
- Creating a more equal economic environment.
- Assessing the economic and social actions on health.
The Kellogg Scholars in Health Disparities Program

Two year postdoctoral research program to prepare minority scientist for careers and leadership roles in health disparities research, health policy, practice, and studying.

- Research questions to advance knowledge of health disparities by race/ethnicity, gender and income/socioeconomic status.
- Study of mechanisms and pathways by which health disparities are created.
- Intersectoral public policy to eliminate health disparities.
- Research, public policy-making, and knowledge exchange.
- Provides mentoring, research training, publishing, and policy workshops.
Translating Health Research into Effective Policy and Practice

Program & Activities

- Center for the Advancement of Health to Coordinate Men's Health Initiative
- Grief Research: Gaps, Needs and Actions
- Scholars in Health Disparities
- Kellogg Scholars' Network
- National Organization of Tobacco Use Research Funders (NOTURF)
- Youth Tobacco Cessation Collaborative (YTCC)
- Interdisciplinary Biobehavioral Research
- City Indicators Of Health Achievement
- Addressing Health Inequities

"Capturing the Value of Health Research"
Jessie C. Gruman
Welcome!

The Celebrating Diversity: Interactive Database (CDID) website allows you to explore how urban and suburban areas throughout the United States perform on a diverse range of social measures that comprise a well-rounded quality of life experience, from housing, to education, to employment and economic opportunities, to health.

These data, collected from a large number of public and private sources, call attention to the equality of opportunity, and diversity of experiences for different racial and ethnic groups in America. Learn more about the project or read related resources.

stay informed

Enter your email address below to subscribe to the CDID mailing list and receive periodic notices on site and data updates.

Email Address

SIGN ME UP!

create a report...

You can create three different types of major reports using CDID, each with its own sorting, filtering, and customization features:

Profiles: Choose one of 100 Metro Areas to view all available data as a table. View a summary of the data, or filter by topic.

Rankings: Choose an indicator to rank all metro areas by alphabetical order, value, and/or characteristic (such as race/ethnicity).

Maps: Choose an indicator to view a U.S. map broken down by population and value.

Profiles for Top 10 Metro Areas

Choose a metro area to view its CDID profile:
1. Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA
2. New York, NY
3. Chicago, IL
4. Philadelphia, PA-NJ
5. Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV
6. Detroit, MI
7. Houston, TX
8. Atlanta, GA
9. Dallas, TX

Search Rankings by Topic

Choose a topic to view its indicators:
- Population Diversity
- Residential Integration
- Housing Opportunities
- Economic Opportunities
- Families
- Education
- Health
- Public Services
- Political Environment
- Social Environment
Profiles by Metro Area

You've chosen to create a custom profile for "Los Angeles - Long Beach, CA".

1 Use the checkboxes on the right to select the indicators you'd like to view. Tip: Select a topic name such as Population Diversity to quickly choose all indicators in that topic.

2 Then, choose "Done".

- Population Diversity
  - Percent of total population, by race/ethnicity
  - Absolute growth of population in the 1990-2000 decade, by race/ethnicity
  - Percent growth of population in the 1990-2000 decade, by race/ethnicity
  - Number of new immigrants

- Residential Integration
  - Metro area racial integration for blacks, by race/ethnicity
  - Metro area racial integration for Asians, by race/ethnicity
  - Metro area racial integration for Hispanics, by race/ethnicity
  - Central city racial integration for blacks, by race/ethnicity
  - Central city racial integration for Asians, by race/ethnicity
  - Central city racial integration for Hispanics, by race/ethnicity
  - Suburban racial integration for blacks, by race/ethnicity
  - Suburban racial integration for Asians, by race/ethnicity
  - Suburban racial integration for Hispanics, by race/ethnicity
  - Metro area neighborhood racial integration within the same race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity
  - Central City neighborhood racial integration within the same race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity
  - Suburban neighborhood racial integration within the same race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity
  - Percent of neighborhoods that are racially integrated across entire MSA
  - Percent of neighborhoods that are racially integrated in the central city
  - Percent of neighborhoods that are racially integrated in the suburbs
  - Average Exposure to poverty
  - Average exposure to affluence

- Housing Opportunities
  - Median home price
  - Two-bedroom fair market rent
### Percent of conventional home loans denied, by race/ethnicity

(For year: 2000; Ranked by: Black; Order: High to Low)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Charleston-North Charleston, SC</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scale" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Percent of conventional home loans denied, by race/ethnicity

(For year: 2000, Ranked by: Black only; Order: High to Low)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Data: Black</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Charleston-North Charleston, SC</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: El Paso, TX</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: Tulsa, OK</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7: New York, NY</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: Tacoma, WA</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9: Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10: Columbia, SC</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11: Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12: Nassau-Suffolk, NY</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13: Mobile, AL</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14: Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15: Jersey City, NJ</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16: New Haven-Meriden, CT</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maps by Indicator

Your results are shown on the right. Use the options below to sort the data.

Show Data for Year:
- 2000
- 1997

Show Data for:
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Native American
- White

Show (Table) Data in Order:
- Alphabetical by Metro Area
- Population Size (high to low)
- Value (high to low)

Data Notes and Source:
- Show
- Hide

Percent of conventional home loans denied, by race/ethnicity
(For year: 2000; Data for: Black)
About the Project

partners

summary

Celebrating Diversity: Urban and Suburban Indicators of Diversity, Opportunity and Quality of Life This project identifies central city, suburban and metropolitan indicators of diversity, opportunity, quality of life and health for various racial and ethnic population groups. This Website is now available to a wide variety of potential users interested in describing, profiling and ranking U.S. cities in terms of quality of life. The indicators provide a scorecard on diversity and opportunity, and allow researchers, policymakers and community advocates to compare cities and to help them advocate for policy action and social change.

The choice of Indicators was grounded in recent work on urban inequality and health inequality, which points to the significance of central city/suburban disparities, and racial/ethnic disparities in health, educational, employment and housing opportunities.

The project challenges urban researchers, policymakers and activists to define quality of life and health broadly -- to include opportunities for good schools, housing, jobs, wages, health and social services, and safe neighborhoods -- to compare achievement across cities, and to make continuous changes to keep urban life healthy for all populations.

Public policies may enhance or harm the well-being of diverse populations. Important policy areas include neighborhood integration, residential mobility, anti-discrimination in housing, urban renewal, metropolitan governance -- i.e. incorporation of suburban areas as the metropolitan area expands -- school quality and economic opportunities.

This research and data analysis are an ongoing project of the Harvard School of Public Health (Department of Health and Social Behavior); the Center for the Advancement of Health is
CALL FOR ABSTRACTS
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
June 10-12, 2004
Durban, South Africa

in partnership with

Health Systems Trust
Southern African Regional Network on Equity in Health
Global Equity Gauge Alliance
The Health Gradient

Individually oriented preventive action

Health hazards

Environmental health hazards
Lack of education
Inadequate food and nutrition
Unemployment
Poor Housing
Poverty

Source: adapted from Making Partners: intersectoral action for health.