

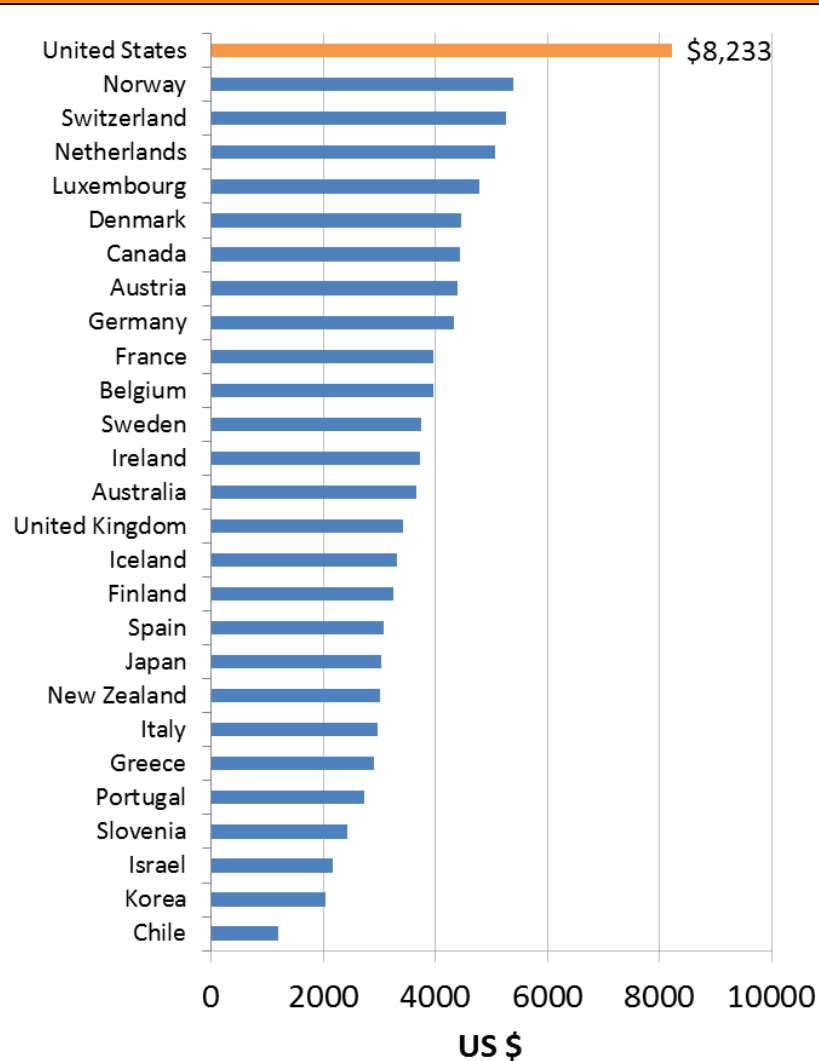


The Sub-County Assessment of Life Expectancy (SCALE) project

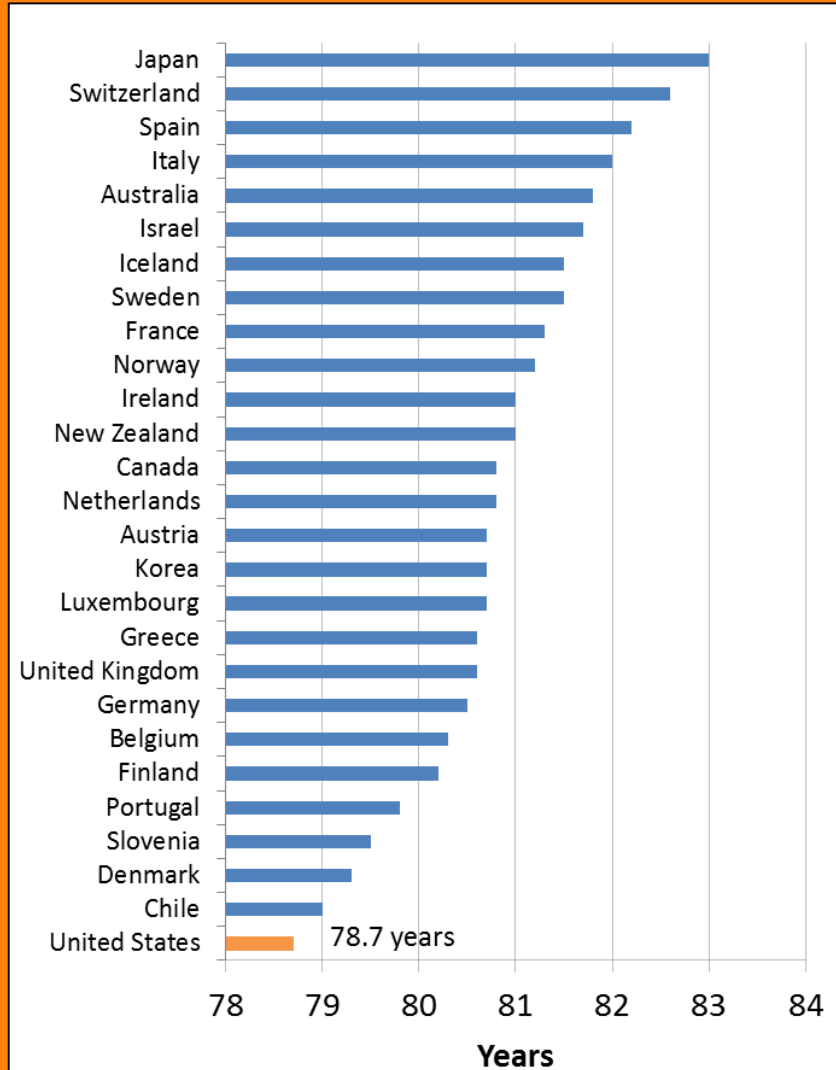


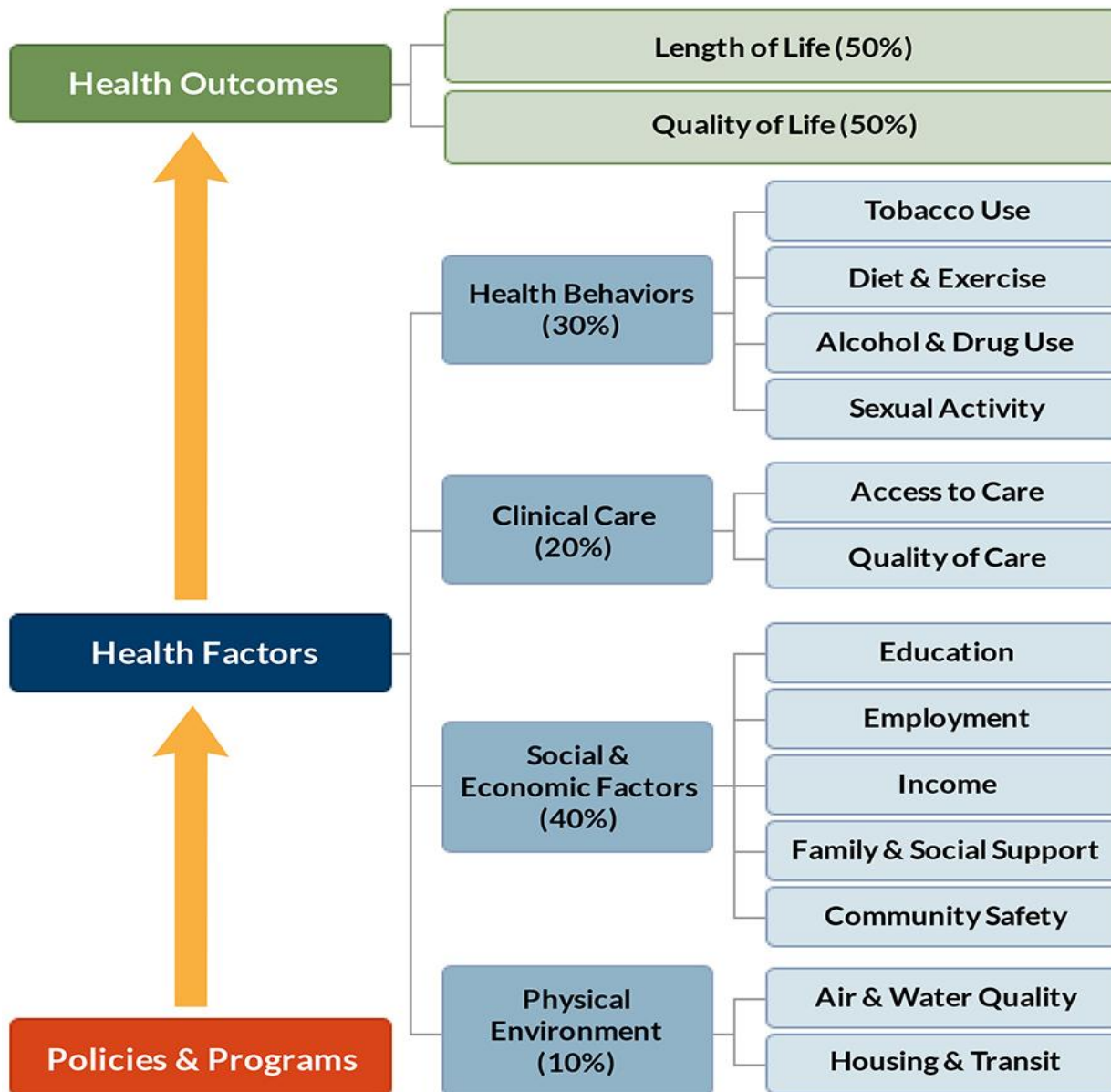
We spend more on healthcare with worse outcomes

Spending on Health Care



LE at Birth





County Health Rankings model © 2014 UWPHI

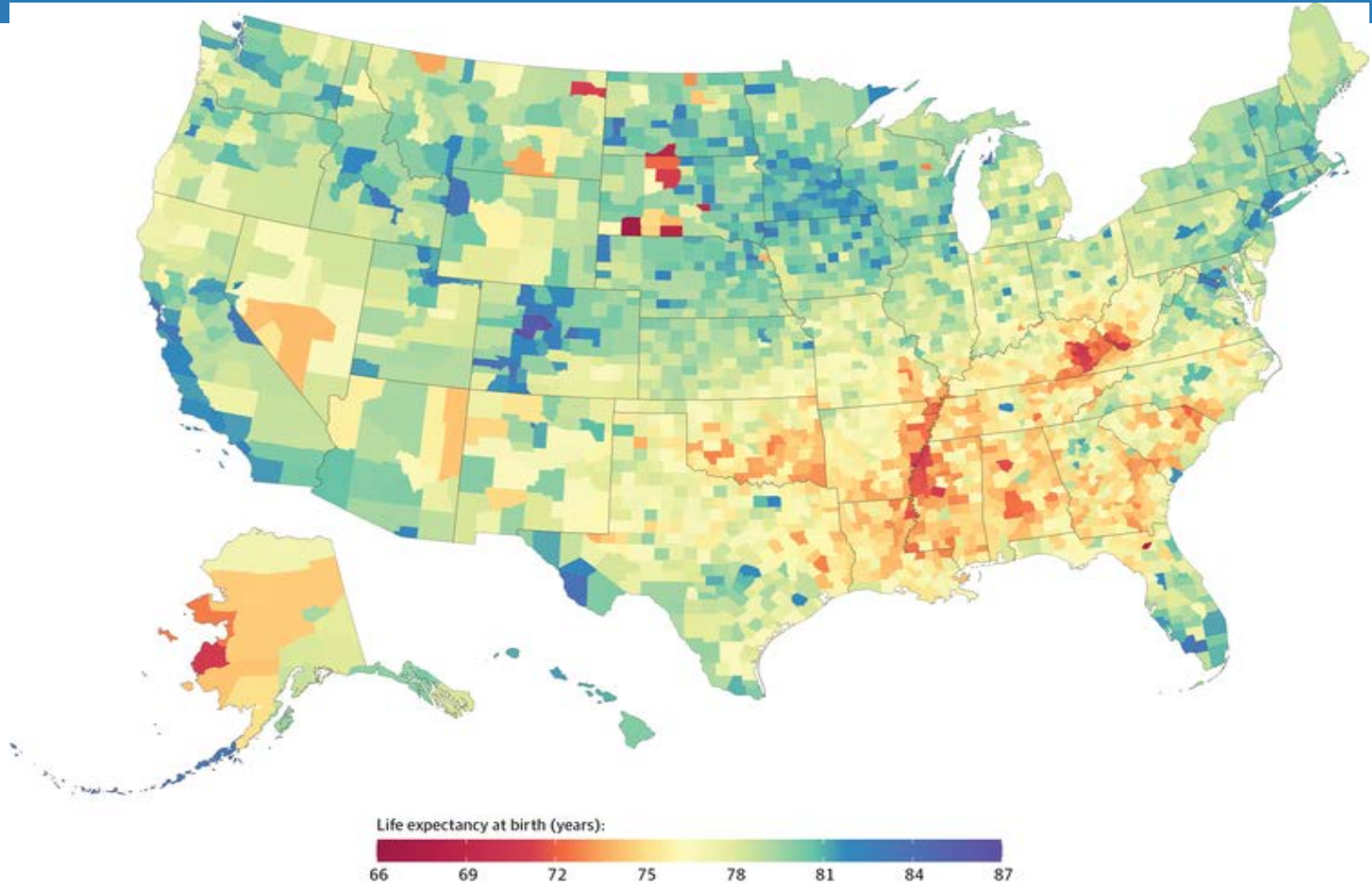
Why use Life Expectancy at Birth?



- Average number of years a newborn can be expected to live if mortality rates remained the same as they are currently
- Reliable indicator of overall population health; frequently used as a general measure
- The general public “understands” LE
- Data originates from sources that many health departments could have available (death certificate, population, life tables)
- Because of the relationship between LE and health, inequities in LE usually signal inequities in social determinants of health (wealth, economic opportunity, healthcare, environment, housing, built environment and/or education) or in mortality patterns.



LE by county varied by 21 years in 2014



Increasing National Interest

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING

Dying Young: Why Your Social and Economic Status May Be a Death Sentence in America

Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging

Date: Wednesday, November 20, 2013

Time: 10:00 AM

Location: 430 Dirksen Senate Office Building

U.S.

Life Spans Shrink for Least-Educated Whites in the U.S.

By SABRINA TAVERNISE SEPT. 20, 2012



LONGEVITY

Life Expectancy: Another Way New Yorkers Are Better

New Yorkers aren't exactly known for their zen, health-promoting lifestyles, but new data show that life expectancy for city residents now surpasses the rest of the U.S. How did that happen?

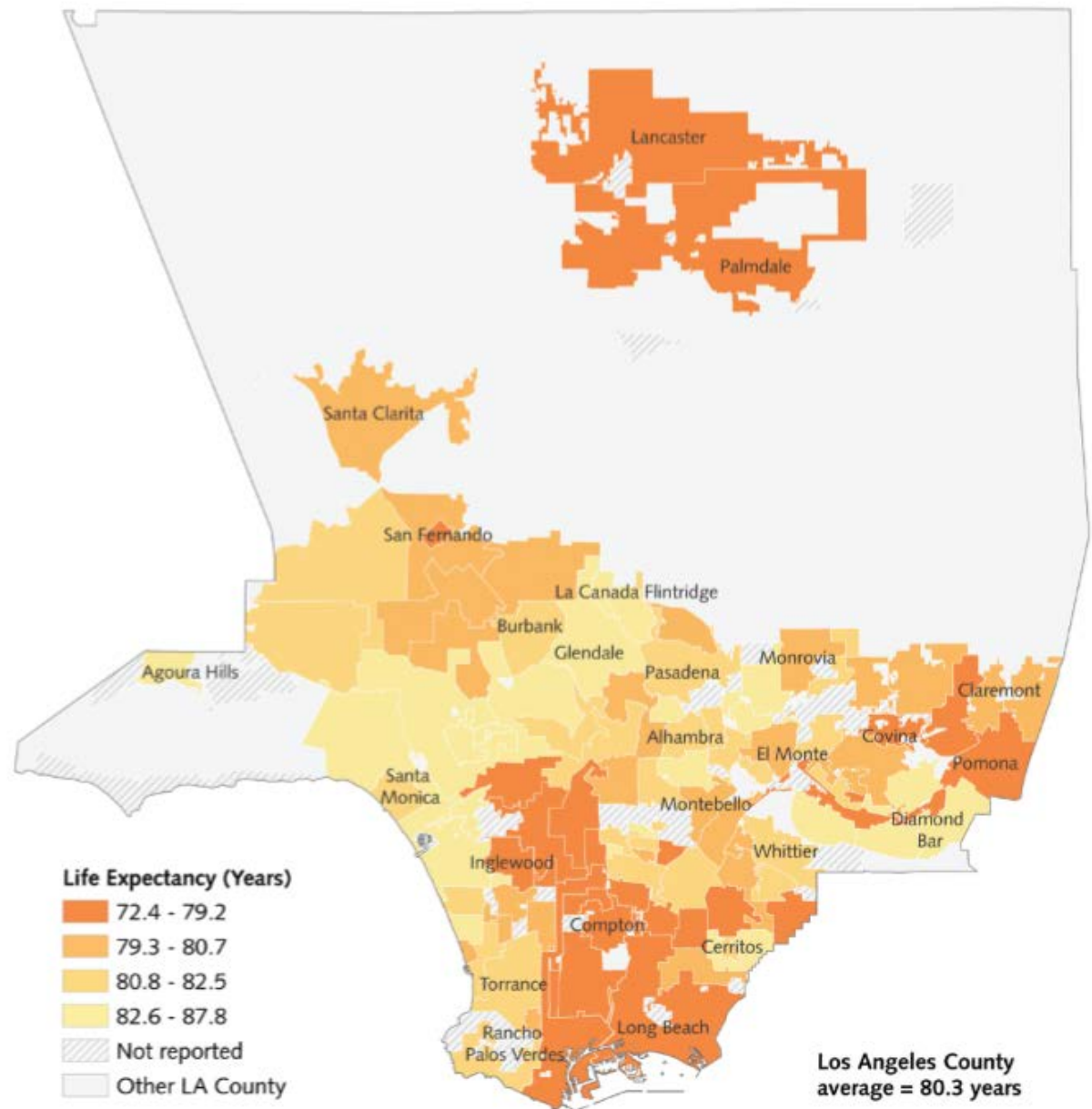
By [Alice Park](#) @aliceparkny | Dec. 28, 2011

Early leaders in LE at birth work showed county level data hid a lot of disparities



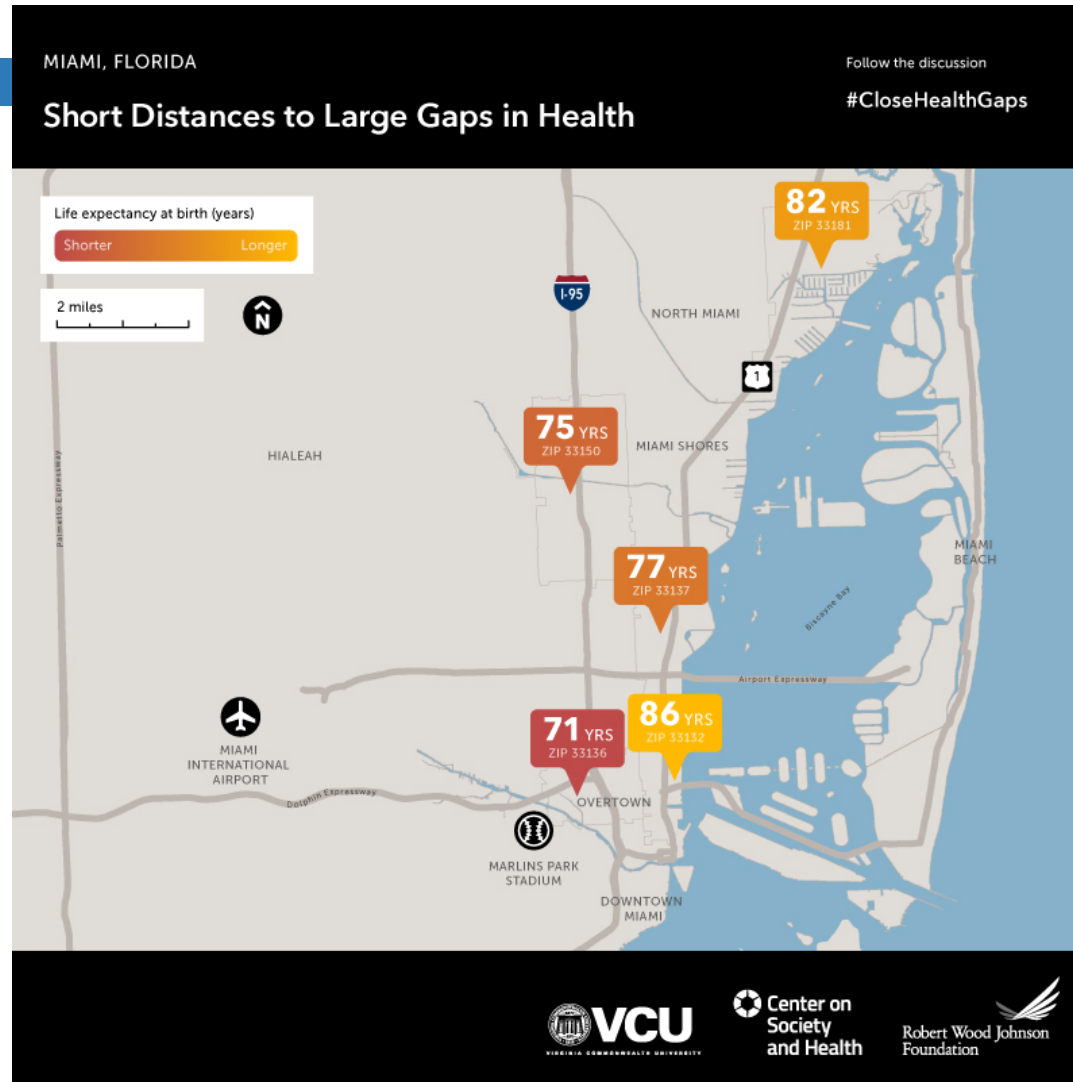
Figure 5: Life Expectancy at Birth by City/Community in Los Angeles County, 2006

LA County



Life Expectancy in LA County
How long do we live and why?
A Cities and Community Health Report, 2010

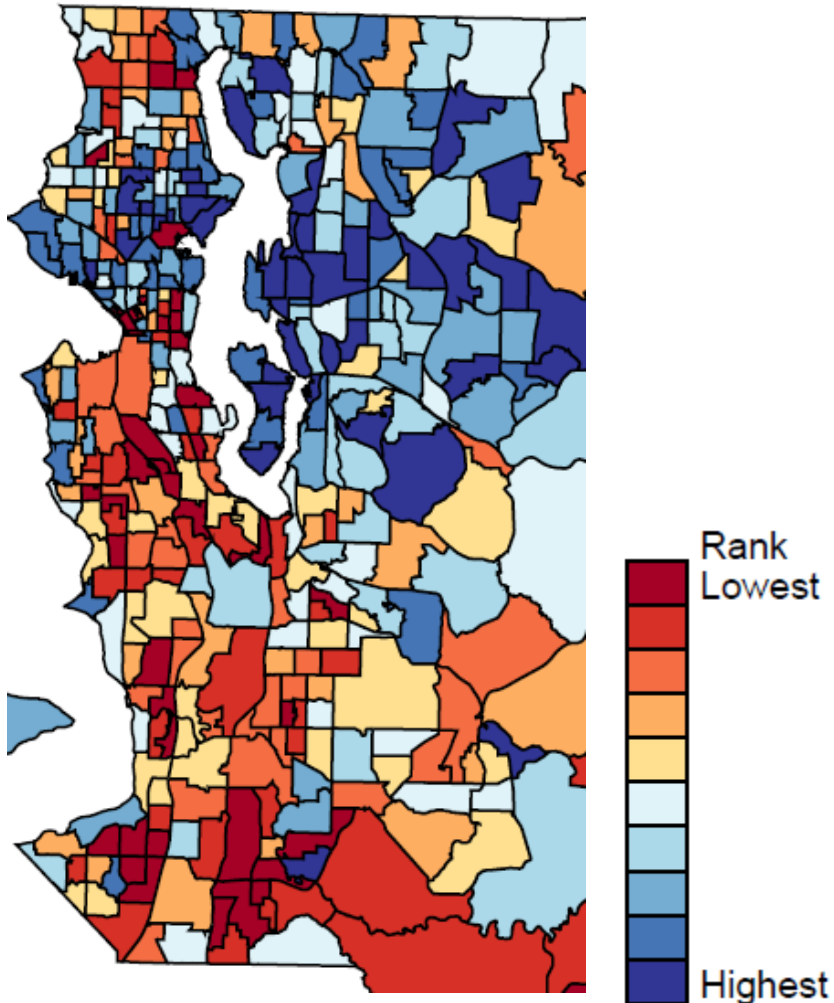
Miami LE varies by 15 years by ZIP code



<https://societyhealth.vcu.edu/work/the-projects/mapsmiami.html>, last accessed 6/2018

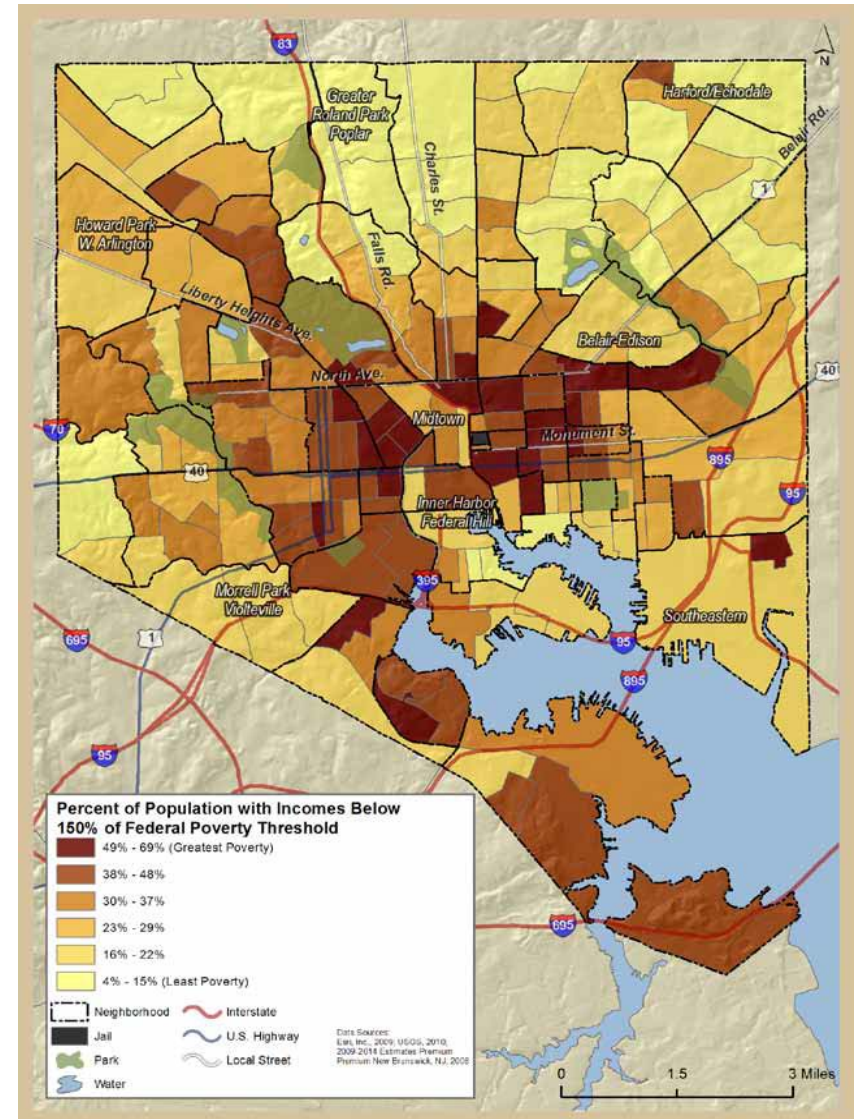
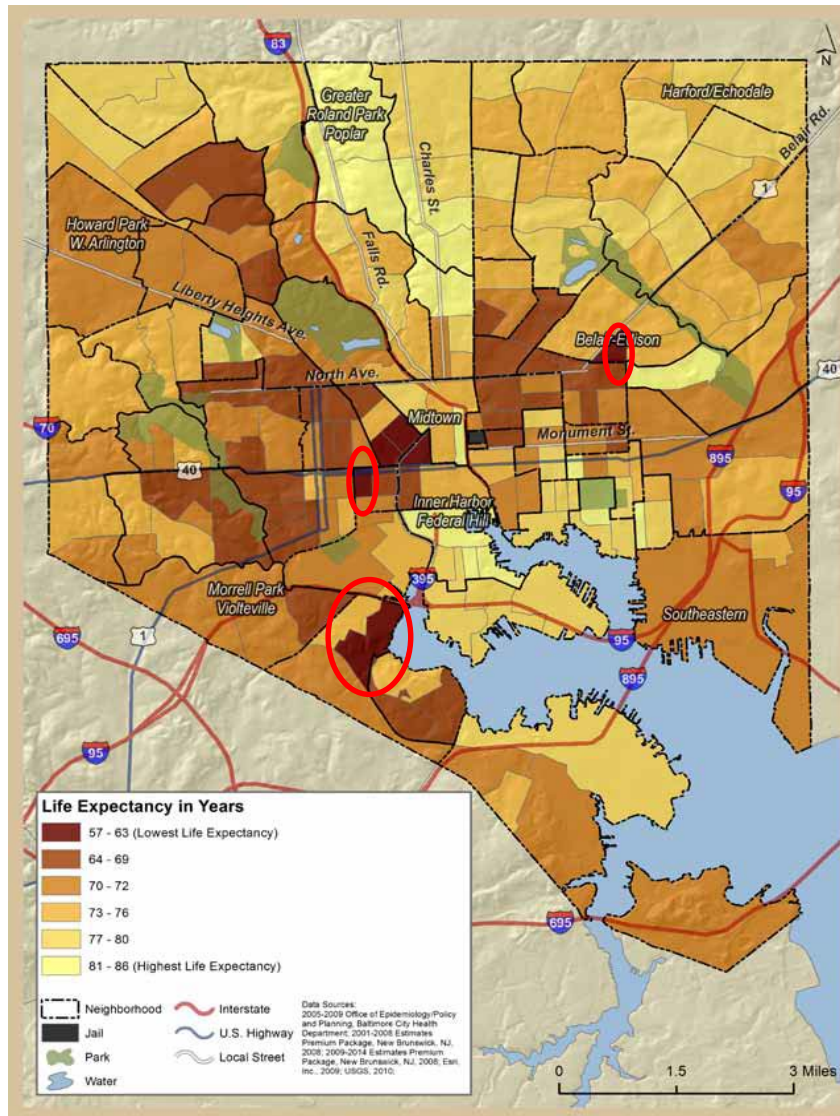


Life Expectancy in King County by Census Tract



- Difference of 25 years! (Low of 71; High of 96)
- King County Average: 81.6

Baltimore Poverty vs Life Expectancy



National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network



Better information for better health

The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (Tracking Network) brings together health data and environment data from national, state, and city sources and provides supporting information to make the data easier to understand. The Tracking Network has data and information on [environments and hazards](#), [health effects](#), and [population health](#).

On the Tracking Network, you can:

- Use the [Data Explorer](#) to view interactive maps, tables, and charts
- View [Info by Location](#) for county level data snapshots
- Visit [state & local tracking websites](#)

CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Program created and maintains the Tracking Network. [Learn more about Tracking](#).



ACCESS THE NEW DATA EXPLORER

View & download
all data
Maps • Charts • Tables



INFO BY LOCATION

Data for you!
View data by
county or zip code

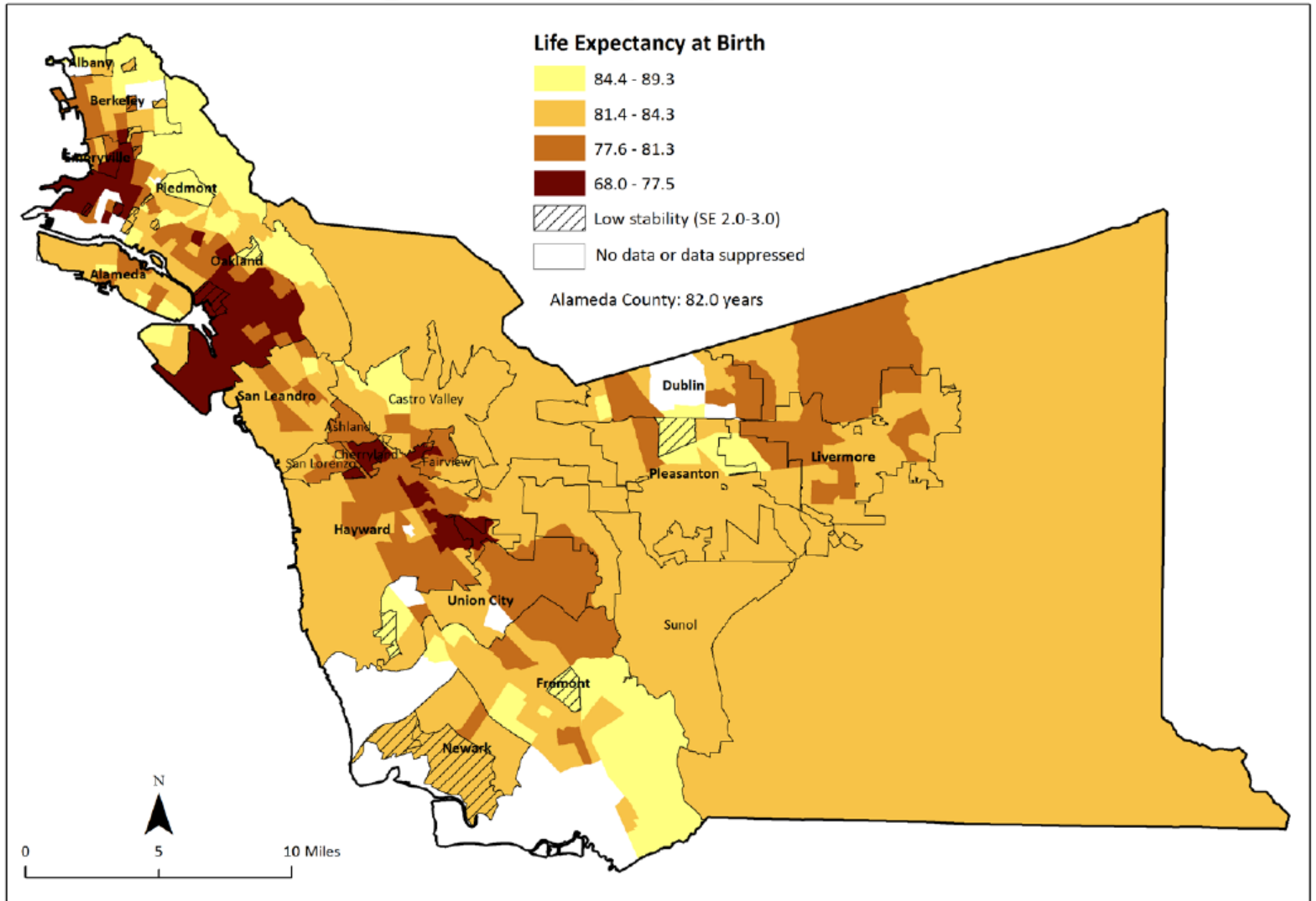


STATE & LOCAL TRACKING PROGRAMS

Websites
Grantee Profiles
Data Highlights



Life Expectancy by Census Tract



The SCALE Project



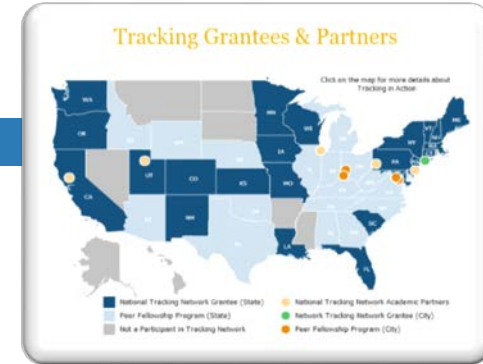
SCALE: A collaborative LE project

- Began in 2014
 - ▣ CDC, Council for State and Tribal Epidemiologists, 8 Health Departments
 - ▣ Draft Guide & Software for Pilots - July, 2015
- Goals:
 - ▣ *Guide for Calculating and Visualizing Life Expectancy Estimates at the Census Tract Level* for any LHJ to be able to calculate LE
 - ▣ Enhance: Public health practice and research applications
 - Examine the degree to which LE and associated contributing factors vary across populations and geographies.
 - Identify and monitor community hot spots of health disparities
 - Once hot spots are identified: investigate behavioral, social and environmental factors
 - Raise public awareness on the importance of multi-sector place based factors (i.e., education, transportation, community development, and business) in improving health and reducing health disparities.



SCALE Accomplishments

- Phase II included
 - ▣ 17 more states/locals to pilot tested the tool
 - ▣ Additional states/locals continue to add
- 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 CSTE Pre-conference Workshop Training and presentations
- NACCHO presentations, 2016
- CSTE [SCALE Website](#) Launched (8/16)
- Joint SCALE and Environmental Public Health Tracking Workshop (EPHTN) (10/16)
- SCALE Guide v1.0 released; v 2.0 (3/18); v 3.0 due out in a few months
- Evaluation of Phase I
- Group meeting, involving Public Health England (3/2018)



SCALE Accomplishments, c'td

- Papers:
 - ▣ Sub-County Life Expectancy: A Tool to Improve Community Health Equity; Vickie Boothe
 - ▣ Calculating census tract-based life expectancy in New York state: A generalizable approach; Tom Talbot
 - ▣ Seeing is Believing: Patterns of Life Expectancy, Poverty, Equity & Health; David Sweat
- EPHTN Content Workgroup (complete; items under review)



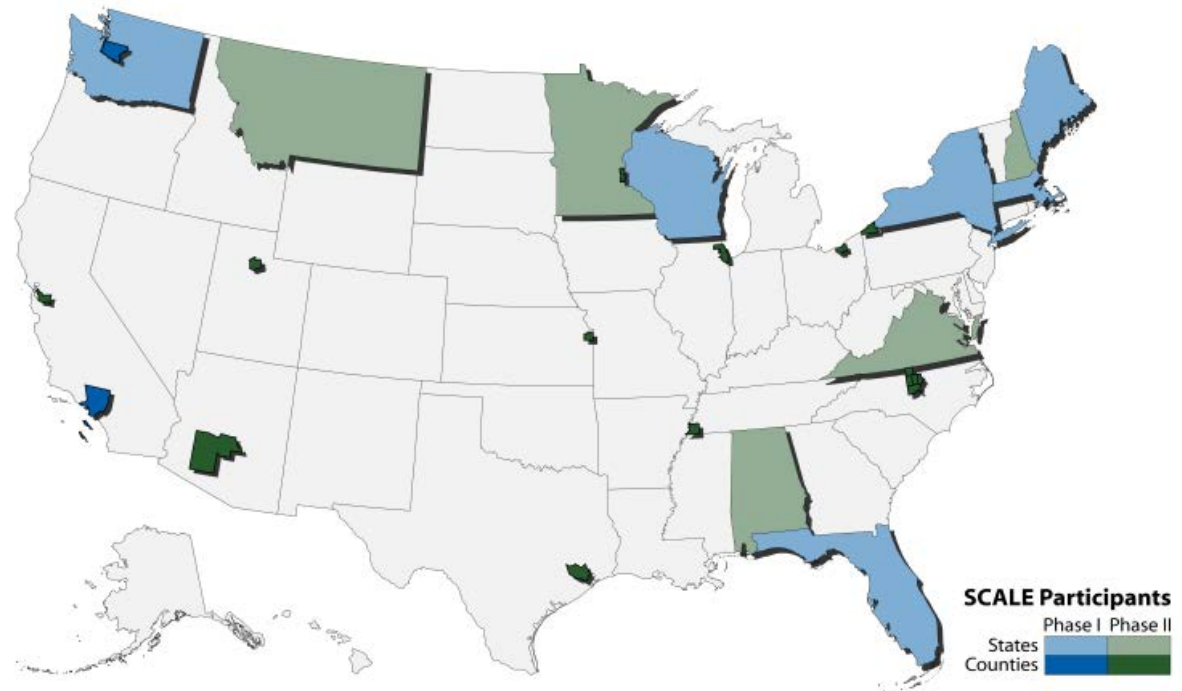
Who has participated in SCALE?

SCALE Phase I Participants

Florida	Maine	Washington
Los Angeles County	New York	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Seattle & King County	

SCALE Phase II Participants

Alabama	Durham Co., NC	New Hampshire
Alamance Co., NC	Erie Co., PA	Orange Co., NC
Alameda Co., CA	Houston, TX	Salt Lake Co., UT
Caswell Co., NC	Johnson Co., KS	Shelby Co., TN
Chatham Co., NC	Maricopa Co., AZ	Virginia
Cleveland, OH	Metro Area Planning Council, MA	Washington Co., MN
Cook Co., IL	Minnesota	
DC	Montana	



Other LE work around the country continues to gain traction

- ❑ RWJF continues to fund some life expectancy work, such as the LE maps that Virginia Commonwealth University is producing
- ❑ USALEEP project: a LE project that will return geocoded data back to states as well as LE estimates (more on this project this afternoon): due to states in 2018!
- ❑ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation produces LE maps at a county level
- ❑ Interest in tracking LE trends at a state and local level as LE is decreasing in some groups and in different places around the country
- ❑ Public Health England has produced some useful tools and SCALE will be considering how to adopt/adapt them for our work



Next SCALE objectives

- **Expand health department SCALE participants for increased ability to show LE**
- **Identify visualization and messaging best practices**
 - Simplification vs detail
 - Choosing how to map the data
- **Write up lessons learned from Public Health England meeting**
- **Comparison of USALEEP results to SCALE results**
- **Identify related indicators for concurrent release**
 - Key Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) and mortality indicators (e.g., leading causes of death)
 - Other measures representing mortality, morbidity, and quality of life (Economic Hardship Index (EHI))
- **Evaluate the public health utility and impact of community health improvement initiatives supported with LE**



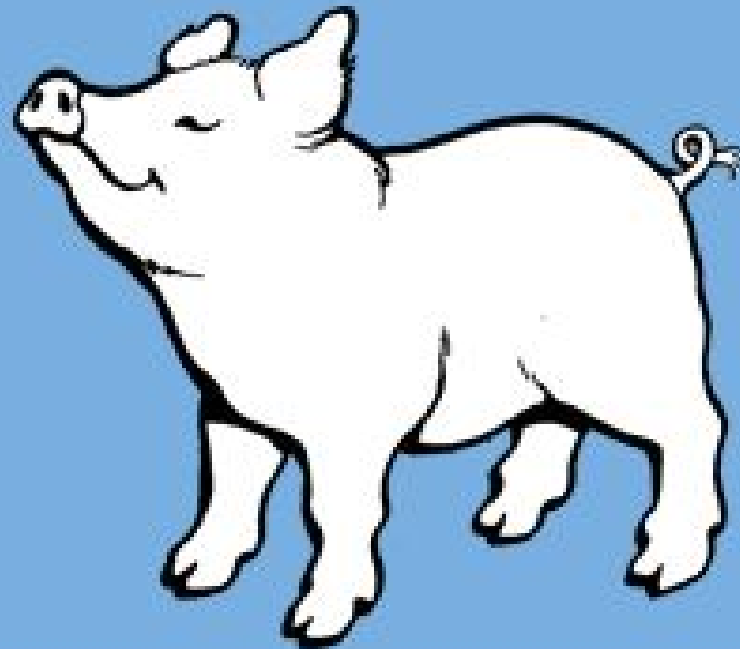
Interested in joining SCALE?

- Necessary data items (we can help discuss how to get this information)
 - ▣ Death data with address
 - ▣ Population at the census tract level or ability to use death data from 2008-2012 (around the 2010 Census)
 - ▣ Ability to participate in monthly phone calls to discuss progress and roadblocks
- Contact Vickie Boothe (veb6@cdc.gov), Amy Laurent (amy.Laurent@kingcounty.gov), or Hayleigh McCall (HMccall@cste.org) for more information
- <https://www.cste.org/general/custom.asp?page=SCALE>



"Life expectancy would grow by leaps and bounds if green vegetables smelled as good as bacon."

~Doug Larson



someecards
user card

