Turning Data into Information, Part 1

February 13, 2013, 1:30pm – 3pm Central

THANK YOU FOR JOINING US

Please stay tuned and the webinar will begin on time.

Please note that you will be placed on mute for some of this session. You may use the chat dialogue box at any time to contact IPHI staff.

This session will be recorded and available at:
IPHI's website: www.iphionline.org

ILLINOIS PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

Illinois Department of PUBLIC HEALTH

Turning Data into Information, Part 1

Sponsored by:

The Illinois Department of Public Health

and

Illinois Public Health Institute

Center for Community Capacity Development

February 13, 2013

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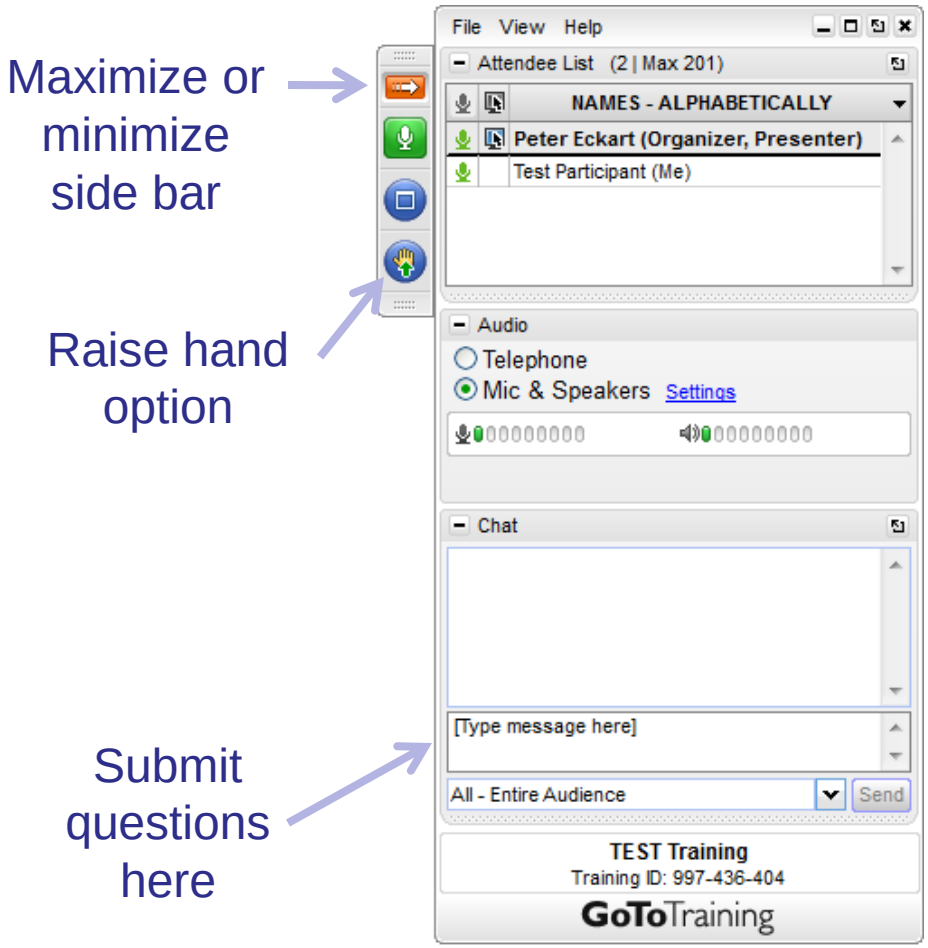
HOUSEKEEPING



- **Organizers will mute all phones during the presentation**
- **Q & A session at the end**
  - You can ask questions through the chat option anytime during the presentation
  - At the end, we'll take live questions. Please use the raise hand option to be un-muted.
- **Technical Issues**
  312.850.4744
  rick.stegall@iphionline.org

Presenter

Jess Lynch, MCP,MPH

Senior Associate

Illinois Public Health Institute

Webinar Objectives for Part 1

- Describe basic principles and concepts of data analysis and interpretation
- Understand how to interpret data in tables, charts, and graphs
- Describe several sources for health status and demographic data and understand how to access them.
- Understand how to integrate health and demographic data into IPLAN Assessment
- Begin to explore best practices for presenting data to stakeholders

Poll

How many IPLAN cycles have you participated in?

Webinar Objectives for Part 2

Wednesday, March 20, 2013 – 1:30-3:00pm CST

- Summarize quantitative data and construct, charts, graphs, and tables that are easy to understand
- Present data in a visually compelling way
- Communicate IPLAN data to community members
- Understand several methods for integrating community input throughout the IPLAN process
- Use community input data to validate and enhance findings from secondary data sources
- Summarize and present qualitative information using basic analysis methods

Data-Information-Knowledge Hierarchy

Knowledge

Information

Data

Data-Information-Knowledge-Understanding-Wisdom

- **Data**: symbols
- **Information**: data that are processed to be useful; provides answers to "who", "what", "where", and "when" questions
- **Knowledge**: application of data and information; answers "how" questions
- **Understanding**: appreciation of "why"
- **Wisdom**: evaluated understanding

(Ackoff 1989)

Purpose of Turning Data into Information

- Educate and inform others of the health needs of the community and to identify disparities
- Use data to help develop priorities, plan programs, set goals, and budget funds
- Evaluate existing programs and initiatives to see if they are effective or require improvements
- **Engage a range of community stakeholders to understand and address health issues**

Quantitative and Qualitative Data

- Quantitative
  - numbers, measures, reliability, validity, objectivity, generalizability
  - Data are numbers
- Qualitative
  - Context, uniqueness vs. generalizability, interviews, observation
  - Data are words, observations, pictures

Research, Statistics, and Epidemiology

- The 'Turning Data into Information' webinar series is focused on how to choose indicators, find data sources, analyze, interpret, summarize, present and use data for IPLAN community health assessment and planning.
- This webinar is not intended to be an introduction to statistics or epidemiology.

Online Training Resources for Statistics and Epidemiology

- CDC Learning Connection and CDC TRAIN
  http://www.cdc.gov/learning/
- American Statistical Association
  http://www.amstat.org/sections/tshs/webinar.cfm
- University of North Carolina
  - Basic Statistics I – Self-Paced Online Class

Other Approaches

- Partner with faculty or students from local colleges/universities
- Partner with other health departments to contract someone with stats and epi expertise

Steps for Data Analysis

1. Determine questions to answer or further understand
2. Choose important indicators
3. Gather information from credible data sources
4. Input information into data collection software
5. Produce tables, charts or graphs
6. Interpret tables, charts or graphs
   - Recognize trends, patterns, similarities, and or differences among particular subpopulations of interest
7. Summarize Findings
8. Engage stakeholders to understand the significance of data
9. Present and communicate data to the community

1. Determine questions to answer or further understand

IPLANs should address:

- What is our current community health status?
- What are the most pressing health issues in our community?
- How do we plan to address these issues to create a healthier community?

2. Choose important indicators

- Indicator: a measure of health outcomes or health determinants for the people in a community

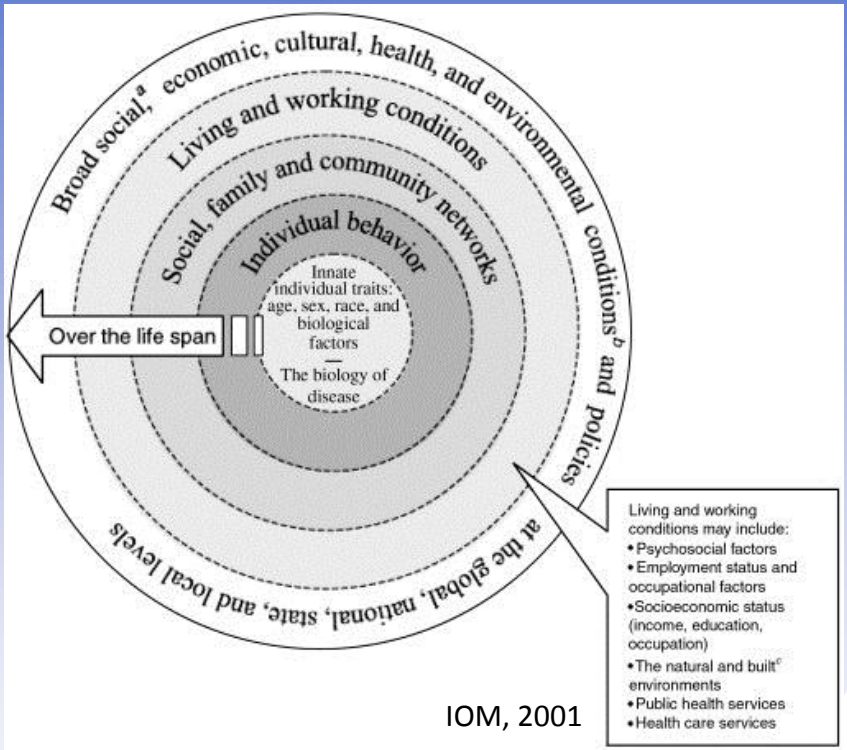
3. Gather information from credible data sources

Primary Data: information you collect yourself

Secondary Data Sources: information collected by a third party

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Ecological model of population health

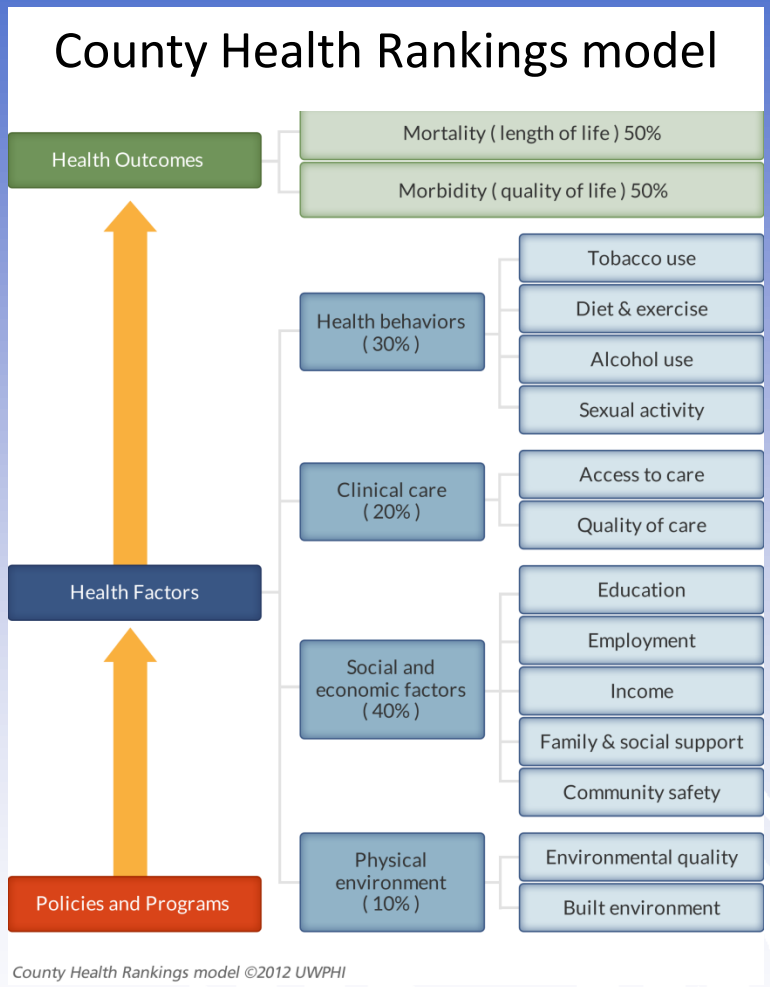


IOM, 2001

It is essential to look at indicators for both **health determinants** and **health outcomes**.

Sample Indicators – places to look:

- IPLAN Data System
- Healthy People 2020
- Health Indicators Warehouse
- County Health Rankings



Tips – Choosing Indicators

- Engage stakeholders in identifying the most important indicators of community well being and health
- Do not attempt to use every data source available; identify what is important for the communities in your area
- Keep in mind the importance of indicators that measure both health determinants and health outcomes
- Past priority issues or issues the community perceives to be of great importance or need.
- Be open to adding a few indicators along the way as you uncover unexpected issues

Example Indicators

Unemployment rate

Homicide rate

Obesity rate

Percent of community members without insurance

Tips – Tracking Down Data Sources

- Use databases that have already compiled data
- Access previously conducted health assessments and reports from other area agencies
- Identify those who may have access to data through their organizations
- Often you'll want to compare your local data to the region, state, country, or federal benchmarks such as HP2020, so make sure to look for those comparison data as well

Data Resource List in "Materials" tab

Thank you very much to Peggy Iverson of DuPage County for compiling most of the information contained in this resource list

We would like to keep building this list as a resource for all of your health departments and coalitions, so if you have ideas for other resources to include here, please email Kristin.Monnard@iphionline.org

Data Challenges

- Difficulty getting local data
- Census data available only for cities & towns > 5,000
- YRBS at regional or state level
- Low population density

Opportunities:

- Regional collaboration around data collection and/or interventions
- Small population → build strong and comprehensive community input mechanisms
- County level data compiled by IQuery and BRFSS

Other Possible Sources of Local Secondary Data

Library

- Local history/Information unique to the county

Civic organizations

- Sources of involved community members
- Lists of charitable projects

Religious groups

- Membership numbers

Chamber of Commerce

- List of businesses
- Employment/Unemployment rates
- Area economic data

Large employers

- Products made
- Employee benefits and access to health services

http://www.healthycarolinians.org/library/pdf/2011GuideBook/CHA_Guide_Book1-2011-Phase3.pdf

Other Possible Sources of Local Secondary Data

Community college/local university

- Enrollment/graduation numbers
- Fields of study available to students
- Academic research about the community

Law enforcement agencies

- Crime incidence
- Arrests/convictions numbers
- Incidence of domestic violence
- Motor vehicle crash information

Non-profit organizations

- Types of services performed
- Number of people eligible for service
- Number of people served

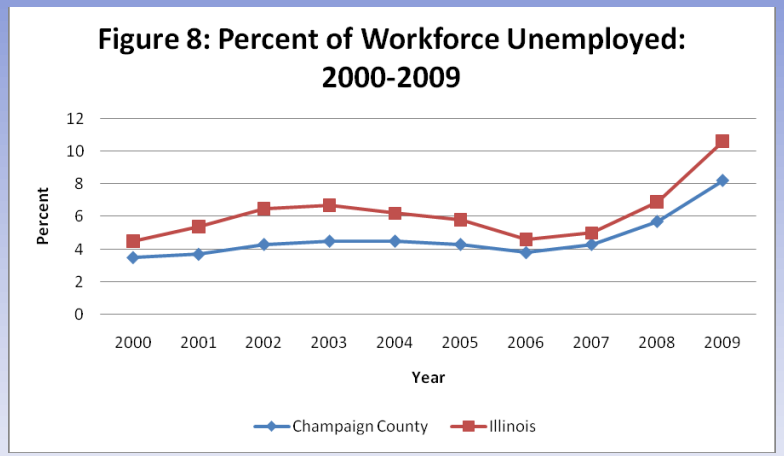
Hospitals

- Discharge data
- Volume and cost of service
- Staffing levels

http://www.healthycarolinians.org/library/pdf/2011GuideBook/CHA_Guide_Book1-2011-Phase3.pdf

4. Input data into data collection software

5. Produce tables, charts, graphs



Champaign County Community Health Plan, 2011

Table 15 - Will County Case Rate per 100,000 populations, 2005-2009

Organisms	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	HP 2010 Target
Campylobacter species	7.4	10.1	8.8	1.6	NR**	12.3
Escherichia coli	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.9	5.3	1.0
Listeria monocytogenes	0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.25
Salmonella spices	19.2	16.2	17.8	12.2	11.4	6.8
Hepatitis A	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.5	2.6	NA
Shigellosis	2.7	3.7	10.7	6.9	1.9	

**Preliminary Data (Not finalized) **No longer reportable*

Source: Will County Health Department, Epidemiology & Communicable Disease Program

Will County Community Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan, 2010

Steps for Data Analysis: 5. Produce tables, charts, graphs

Use Tables When:

- Need to look up values
- Need to compare individual values
- Precise values are required
- Quantitative values involve more than 1 unit of measurement

Use Graphs When:

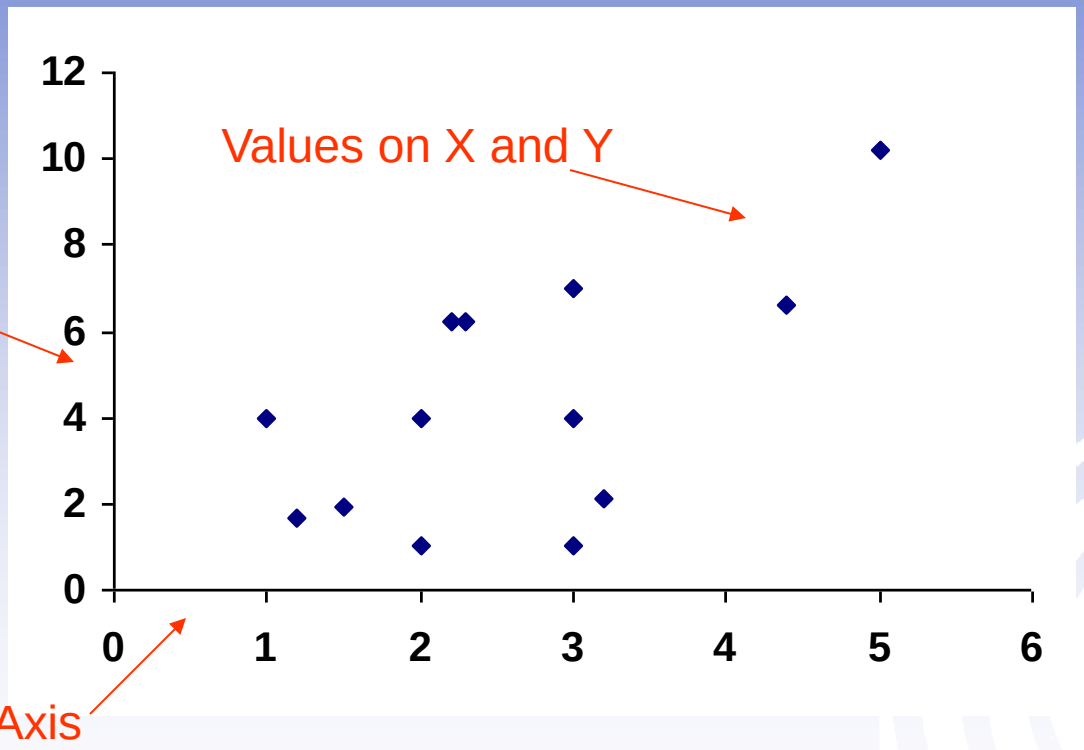
- Reveal relationships among values
- Message is contained in shape of the values
- Graphs allow for identification of:
  - Trends
  - Comparisons
  - Exceptions/anomalies
  - Similarities/differences

Encoding Data in Graphs

- Elements Used to Encode Data
  - Points
  - Lines
  - Bars
  - Shapes with 2-D area

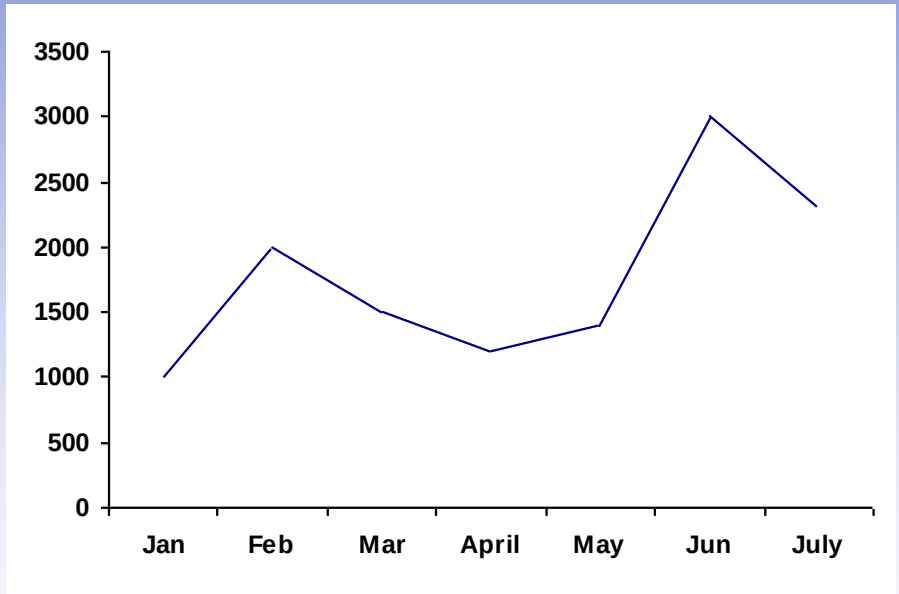
Points

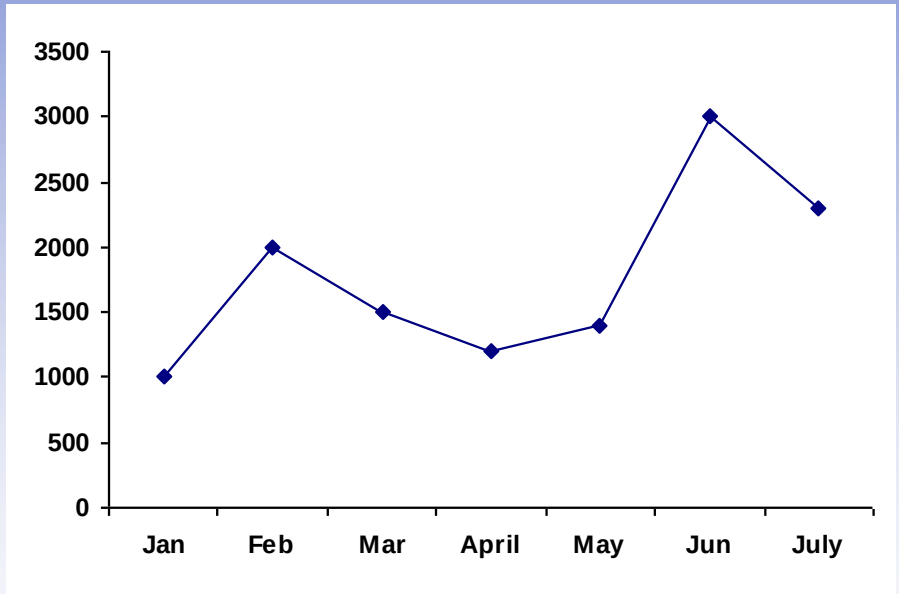
- Simple Scatter plot



Lines

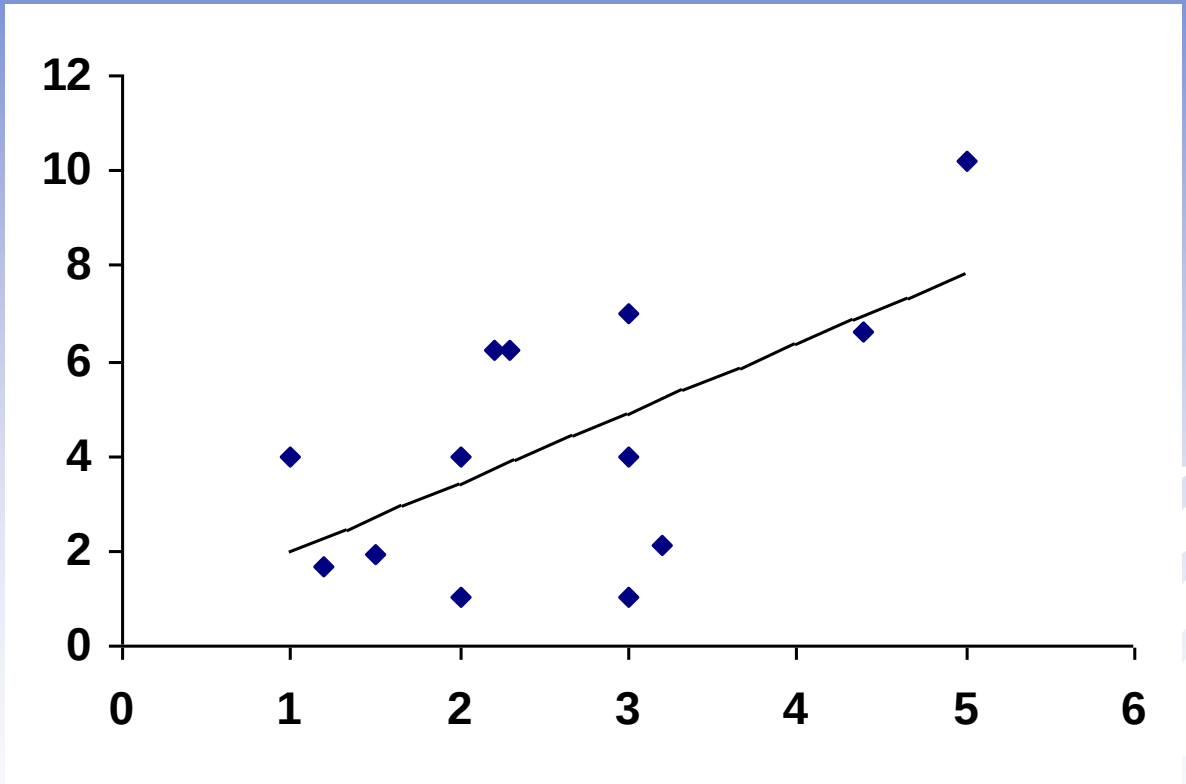
- Connect individual data points
- Show trend of series of data points





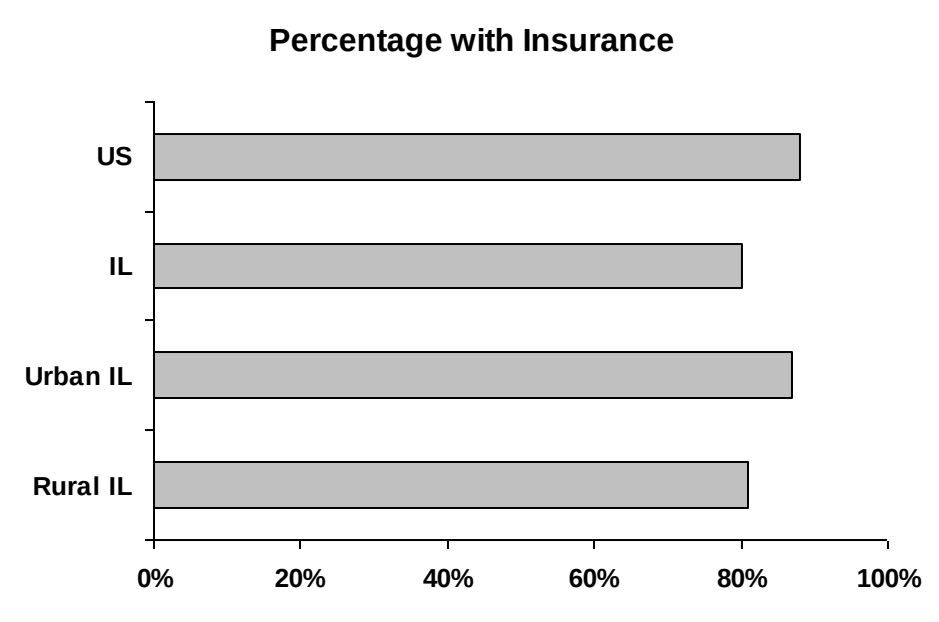
Lines

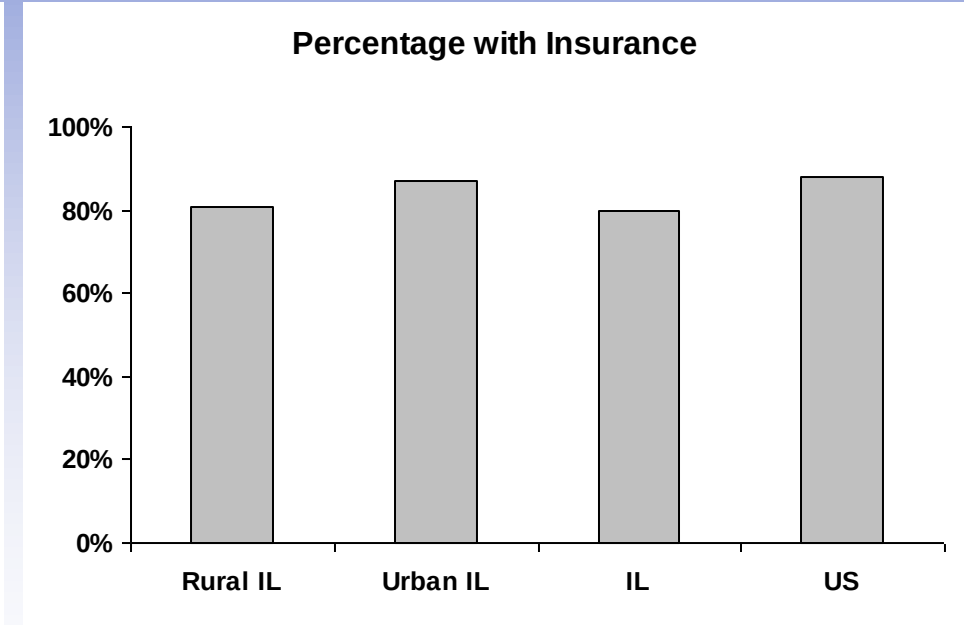
- Trend line/fit line/"line of best fit"



Bars

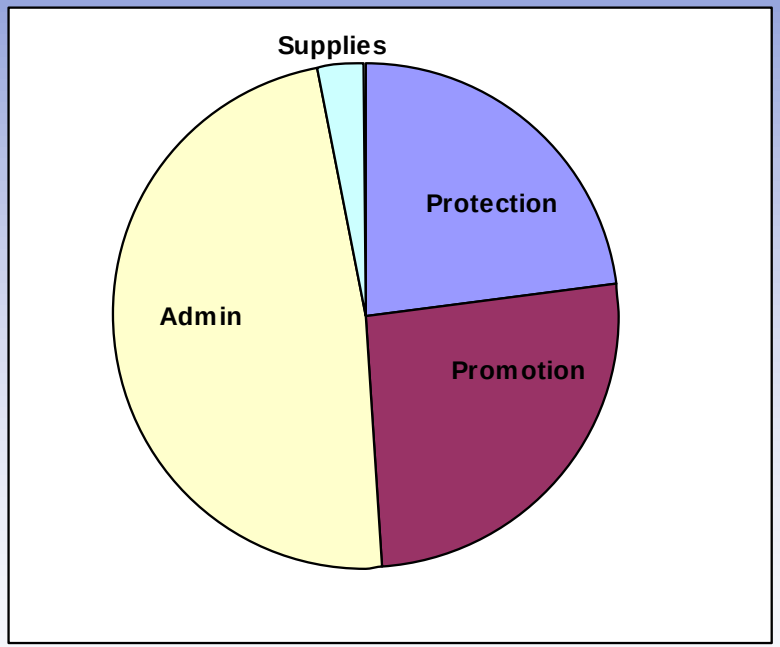
- Really a “thick” line
- Thickness should be equal or eye “sees” greater value
- Horizontal or vertical works

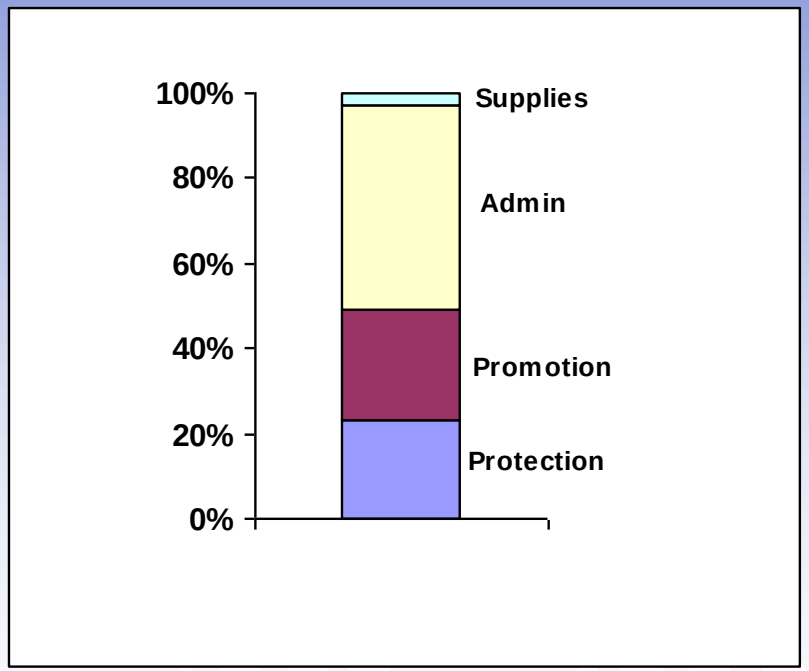




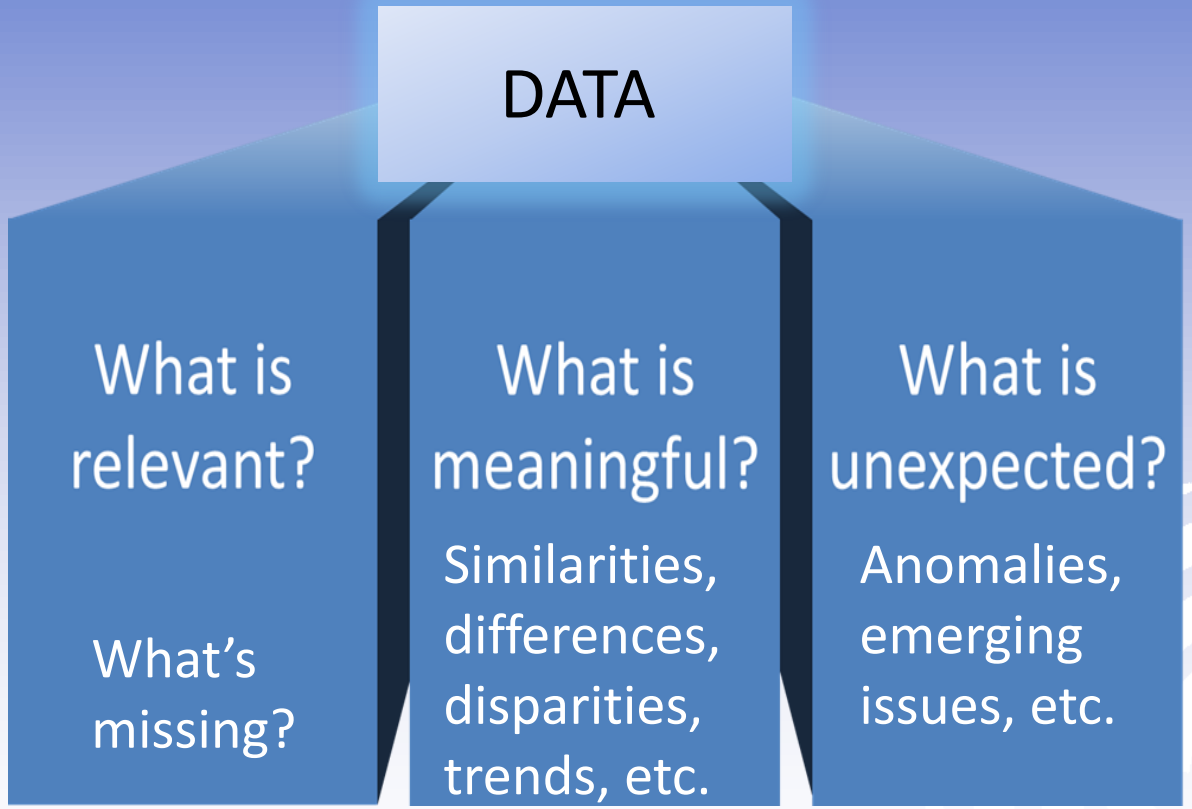
2-D Areas

- Pie
- Stacked bar





6. Interpret tables, charts, and graphs
7. Summarize findings



Data Analysis and Interpretation is key!

Summarizing Data and Results

and

Interpreting Data and Results

Not just raw data!

Comparing Data to Peer Community, State and National Benchmarks (HP 2020)

- What are the rates in a peer or similar community?
- What are the rates in the state?
- What are the national benchmarks/goals in the HP 2020 objectives?

8. Engage stakeholders to understand the significance of data
9. Present and Communicate Data to Community

Principles for Stakeholder/Community Engagement

- Clarity of purpose
- Mutual respect
- Value of diversity
- Ownership for change
- Long term commitment

Convene the right stakeholders

- Impacted by the problem or solution
- Diverse perspectives
- Knowledge, skills and abilities
- Authority to make decisions
- Insights into particular subpopulations of interest
- *Can change over the lifecycle of the project*

Strategies to renew and reinvigorate via the IPLAN process

- Look, listen and act
- Welcome new partners
- Set clear goals, roles, and expectations
- Celebrate successes
- Build skills and introduce information
- Focus on holistic approach to community health and how that affects people in your communities

Roles for stakeholders in Analysis and Use of Data throughout the IPLAN process

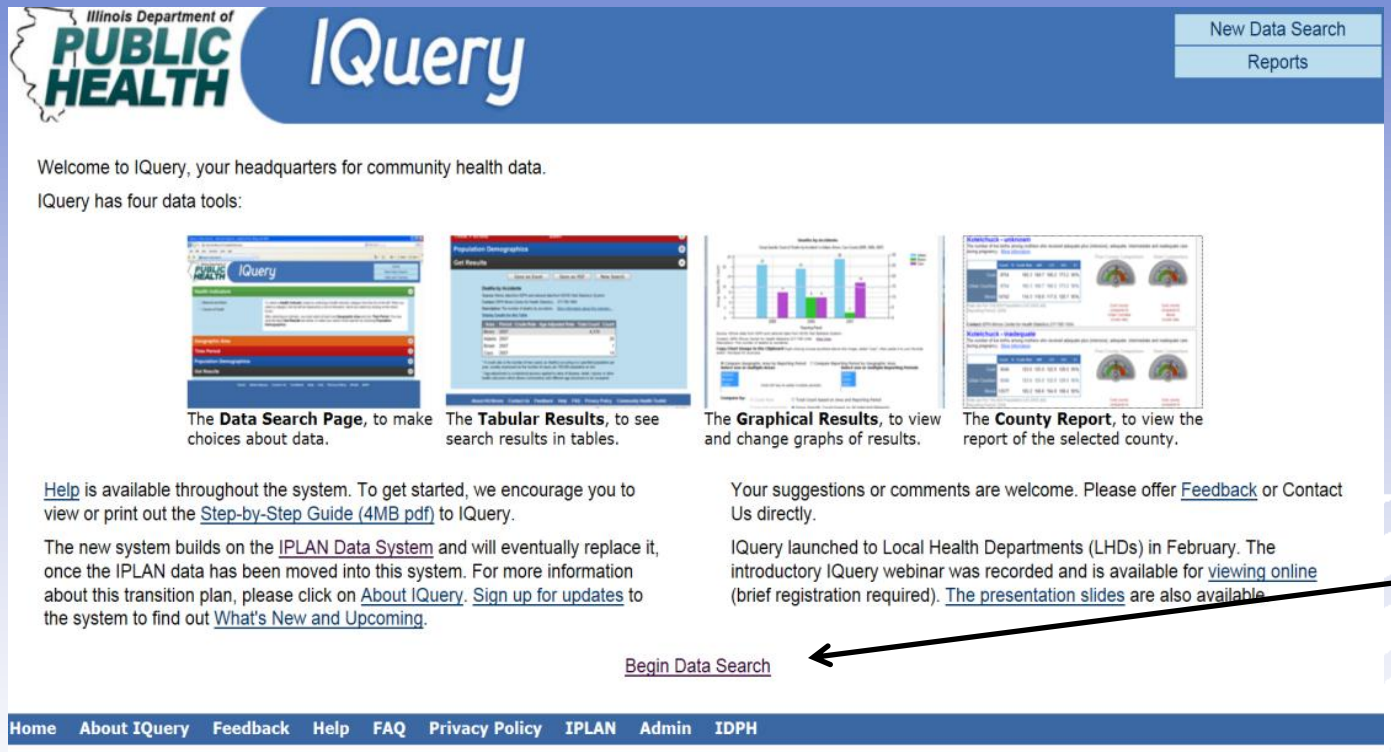
- Give input on indicators
- Identify data sources / provide data
- Contribute skills in data analysis, interpretation or presentation
- Ask questions of the data that lead to new insights
- Engage in collaborative approaches to data interpretation
- Help in disseminating assessment to wider community
- Contribute to developing objectives/strategies for the plan
- Partner on implementation of plan

IQuery

- Contains county-level data for health indicators.
- IQuery and the IPLAN Data System will be more fully integrated for the next version of IQuery - which is currently in the testing environment and is expected to be released later this year.
- The Illinois Department of Public Health keeps IQuery populated with data as a resource for IPLAN.
- Questions about the IPLAN Data System or IQuery should be e-mailed to Tom Szpyrka at Tom.Szpyrka@illinois.gov.

Using IQuery

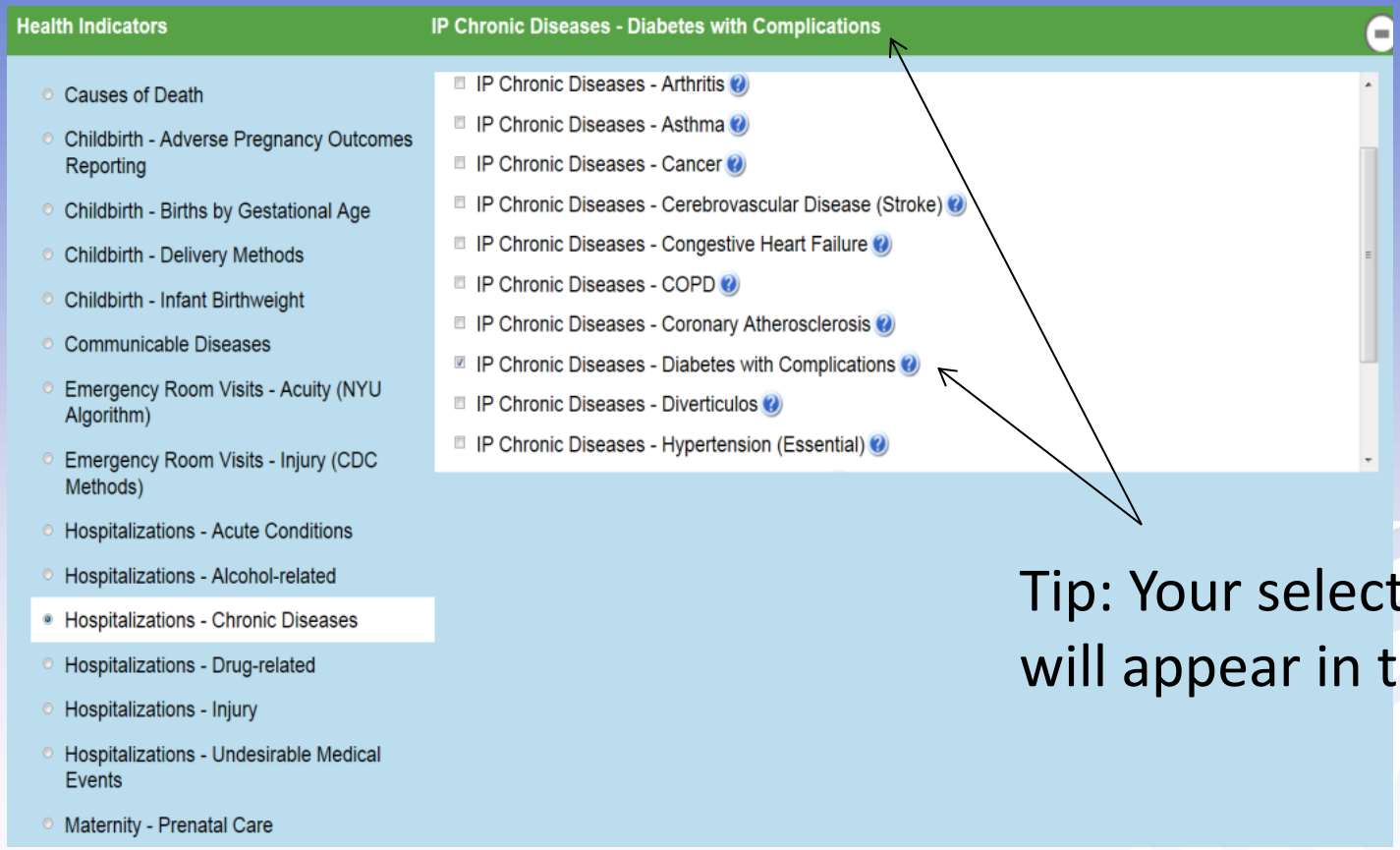
IQuery homepage: http://iquery.illinois.gov/



To get started click on **Begin Data Search**

Using IQuery

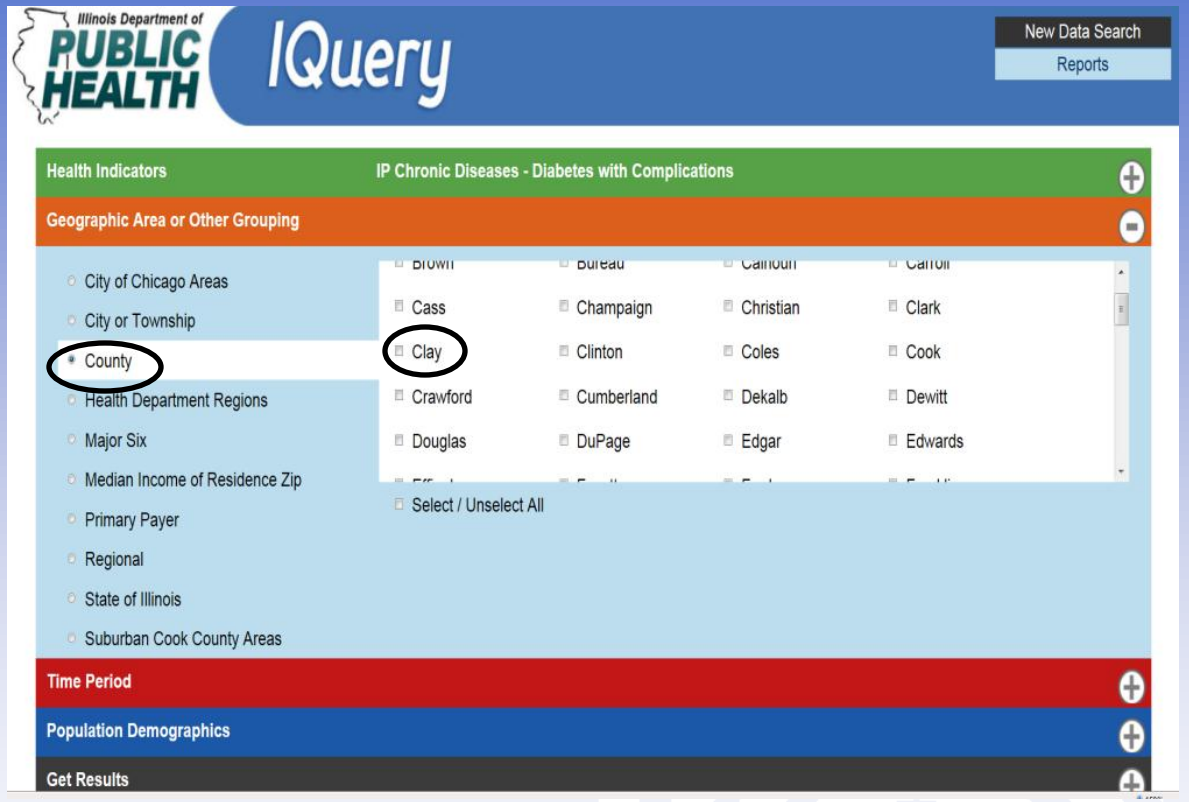
If you select *Hospitalizations – Chronic Diseases*, a new box will open with more specific indicators.



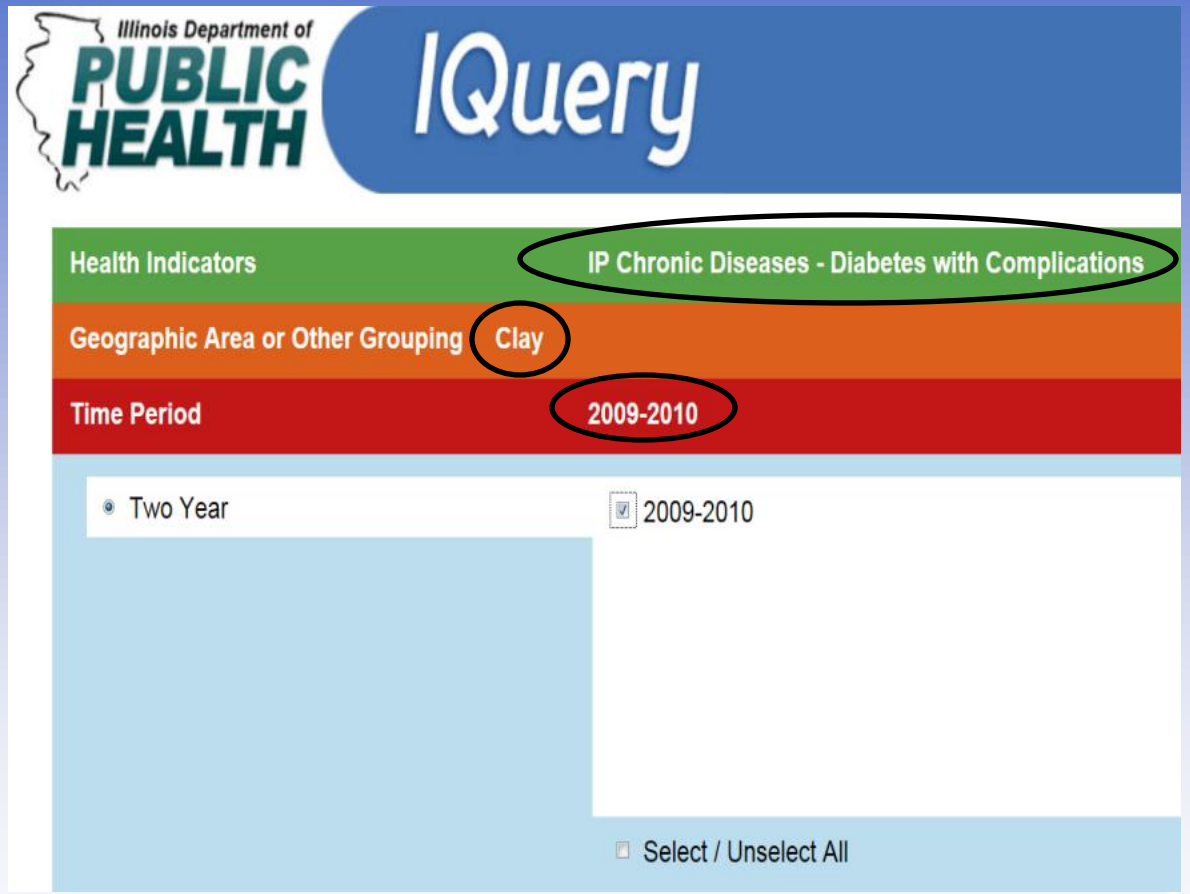
Tip: Your selected indicator will appear in the Green Box

Using IQuery

Next, click on the orange box to pick a geography. As an example, we will use **Clay County**.



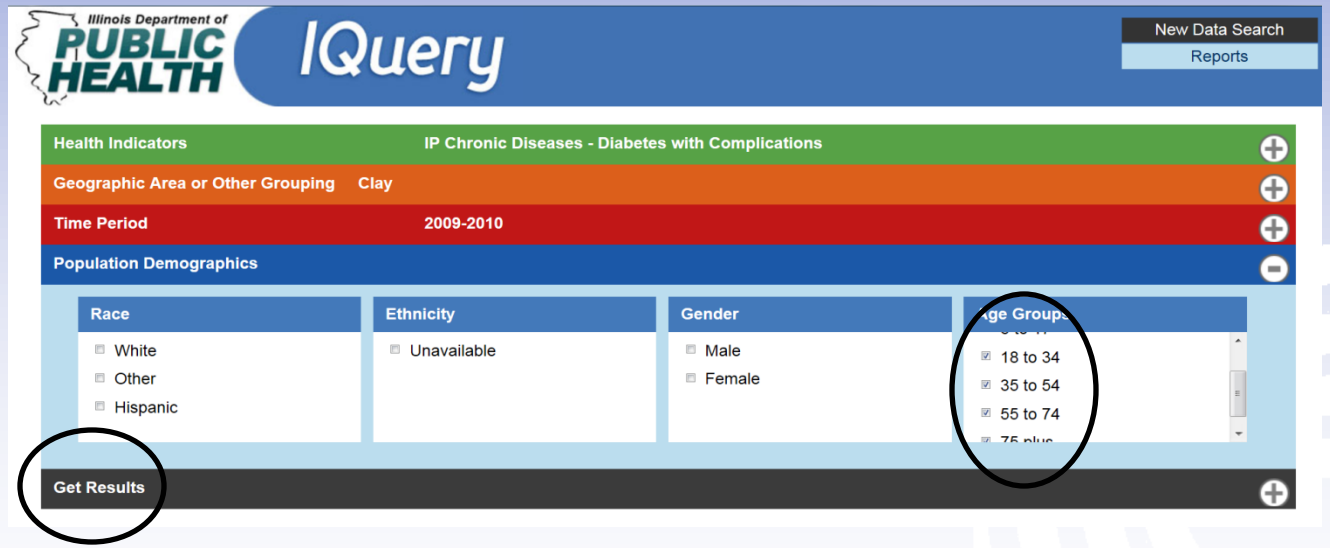
Using IQuery



The next tab is **Time Period**. In this case, you only have one option - *2009-2010.*

Using IQuery

Population Demographics is an optional tab that allows you to look at data for subgroups of population (race, ethnicity, gender and age). Here, I select all age groups and then click **Get Results.**



IQuery Results

Table compares Clay County's data to Illinois

Get Results

Export to Excel | Create PDF | Print Result | New Search

IP Chronic Diseases - Diabetes with Complications

Source: IDPH discharge data

Contact: IDPH Division of Patient Safety & Quality 217-782-6320 More information about this indicator

Description: The number of hospitalizations for chronic diabetes with complications as principal diagnosis.

Show result in charts

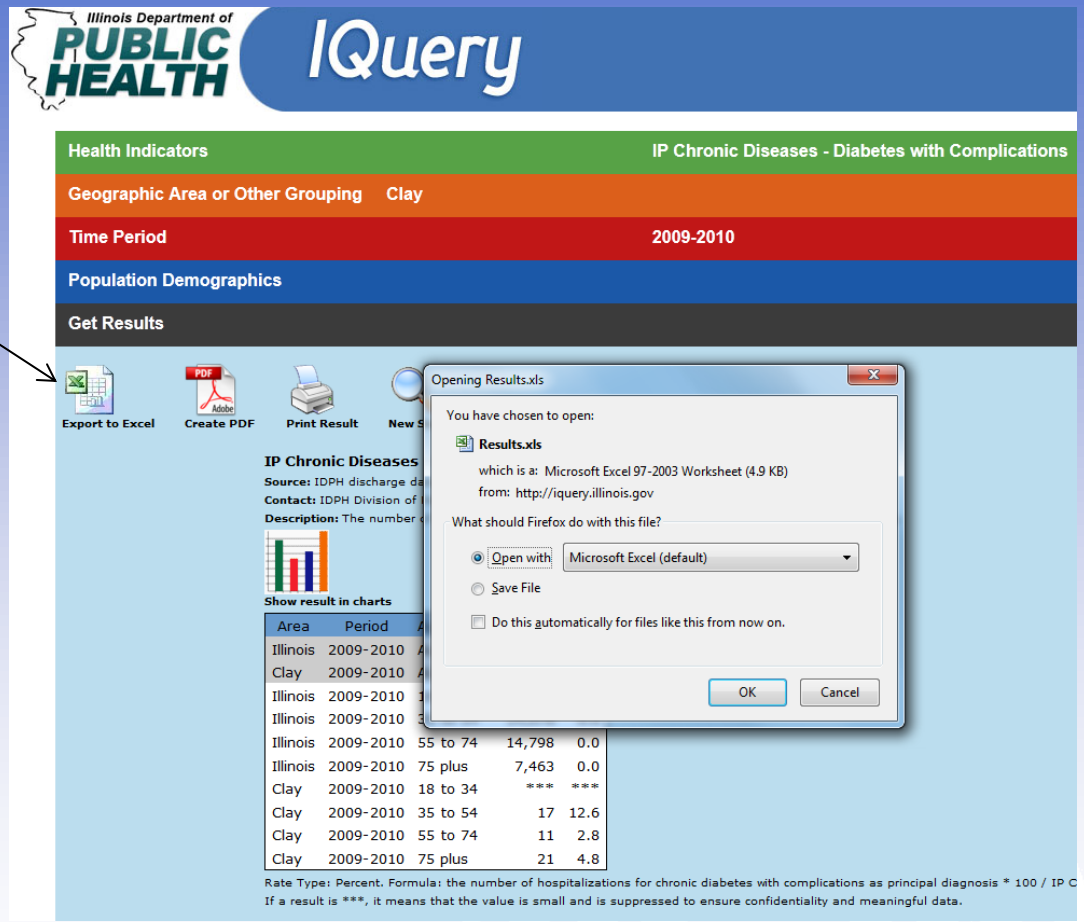
Area	Period	Age Range	Count	Rate
Illinois	2009-2010	ALL	45,793	6.6
Clay	2009-2010	ALL	54	5.4
Illinois	2009-2010	18 to 34	6,888	0.0
Illinois	2009-2010	35 to 54	14,078	0.0
Illinois	2009-2010	55 to 74	14,798	0.0
Illinois	2009-2010	75 plus	7,463	0.0
Clay	2009-2010	18 to 34	***	***
Clay	2009-2010	35 to 54	17	12.6
Clay	2009-2010	55 to 74	11	2.8
Clay	2009-2010	75 plus	21	4.8

Rate Type: Percent. Formula: the number of hospitalizations for chronic diabetes with complications as principal diagnosis * 100 / IP Chronic Diseases - All..

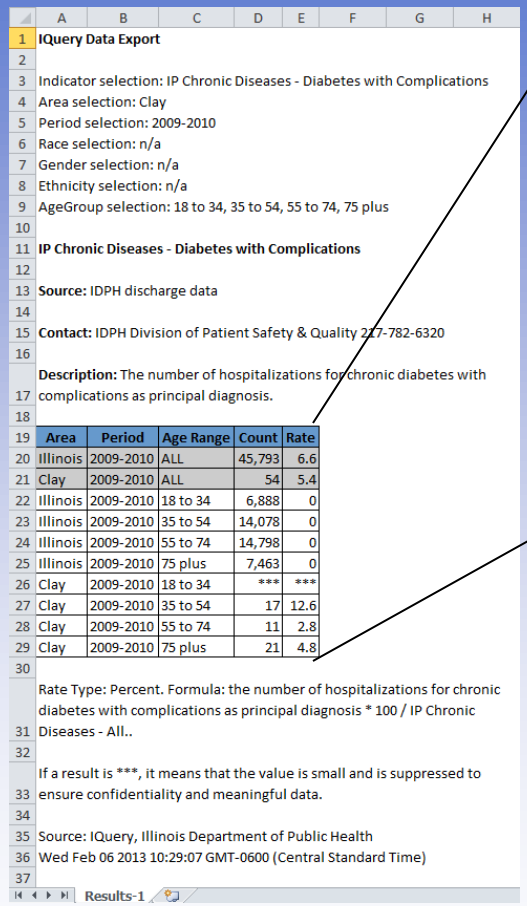
If a result is ***, it means that the value is small and is suppressed to ensure confidentiality and meaningful data.

Downloading an Excel File from IQuery

Click on **Export to Excel**.



Interpreting IQuery Table



IQuery Data Export

Indicator selection: IP Chronic Diseases - Diabetes with Complications
Area selection: Clay
Period selection: 2009-2010
Race selection: n/a
Gender selection: n/a
Ethnicity selection: n/a
AgeGroup selection: 18 to 34, 35 to 54, 55 to 74, 75 plus

IP Chronic Diseases - Diabetes with Complications

Source: IDPH discharge data

Contact: IDPH Division of Patient Safety & Quality 217-782-6320

Description: The number of hospitalizations for chronic diabetes with complications as principal diagnosis.

Area	Period	Age Range	Count	Rate
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Rate Type: Percent. Formula: the number of hospitalizations for chronic diabetes with complications as principal diagnosis * 100 / IP Chronic Diseases - All..

If a result is ***, it means that the value is small and is suppressed to ensure confidentiality and meaningful data.

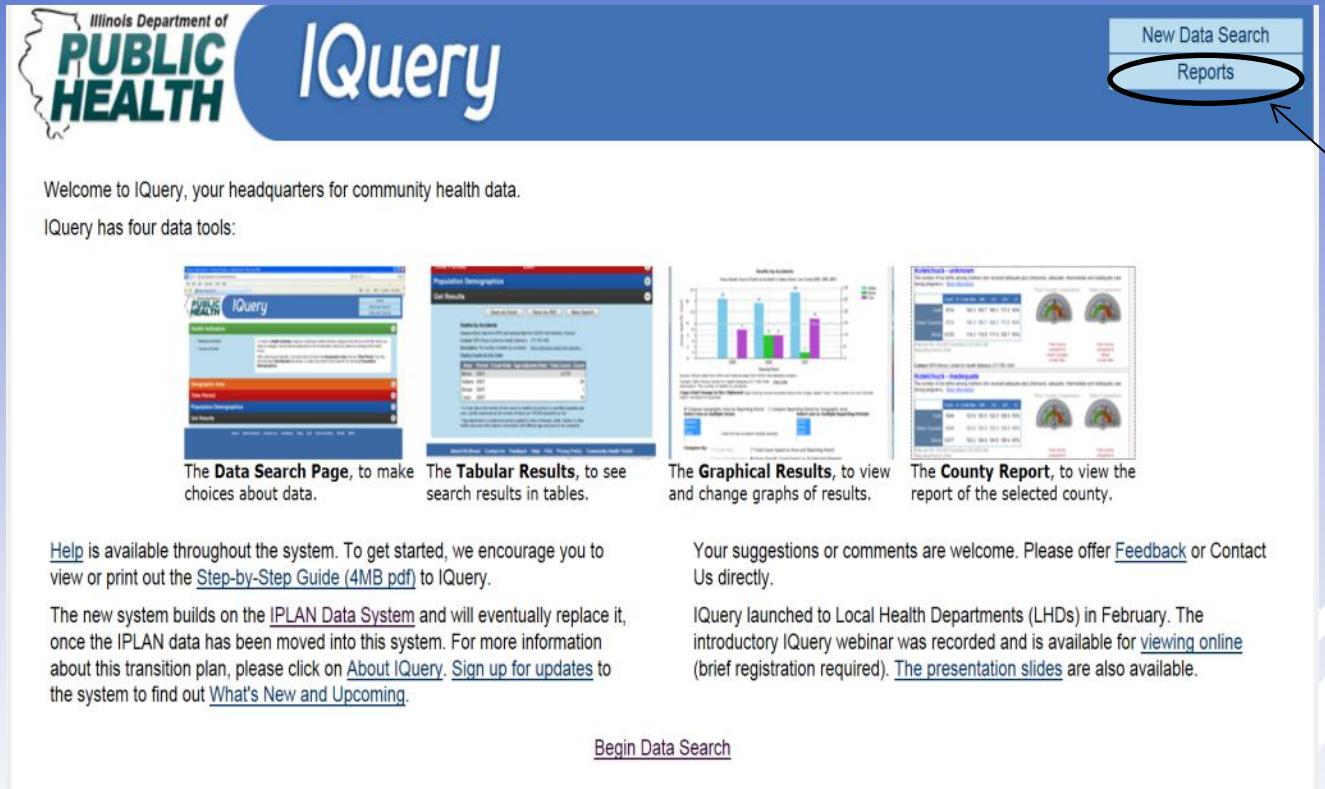
Source: IQuery, Illinois Department of Public Health
Wed Feb 06 2013 10:29:07 GMT-0600 (Central Standard Time)

Results-1

Area	Period	Age Range	Count	Rate
Illinois	2009-2010	ALL	45,793	6.6
Clay	2009-2010	ALL	54	5.4
Illinois	2009-2010	18 to 34	6,888	0
Illinois	2009-2010	35 to 54	14,078	0
Illinois	2009-2010	55 to 74	14,798	0
Illinois	2009-2010	75 plus	7,463	0
Clay	2009-2010	18 to 34	***	***
Clay	2009-2010	35 to 54	17	12.6
Clay	2009-2010	55 to 74	11	2.8
Clay	2009-2010	75 plus	21	4.8

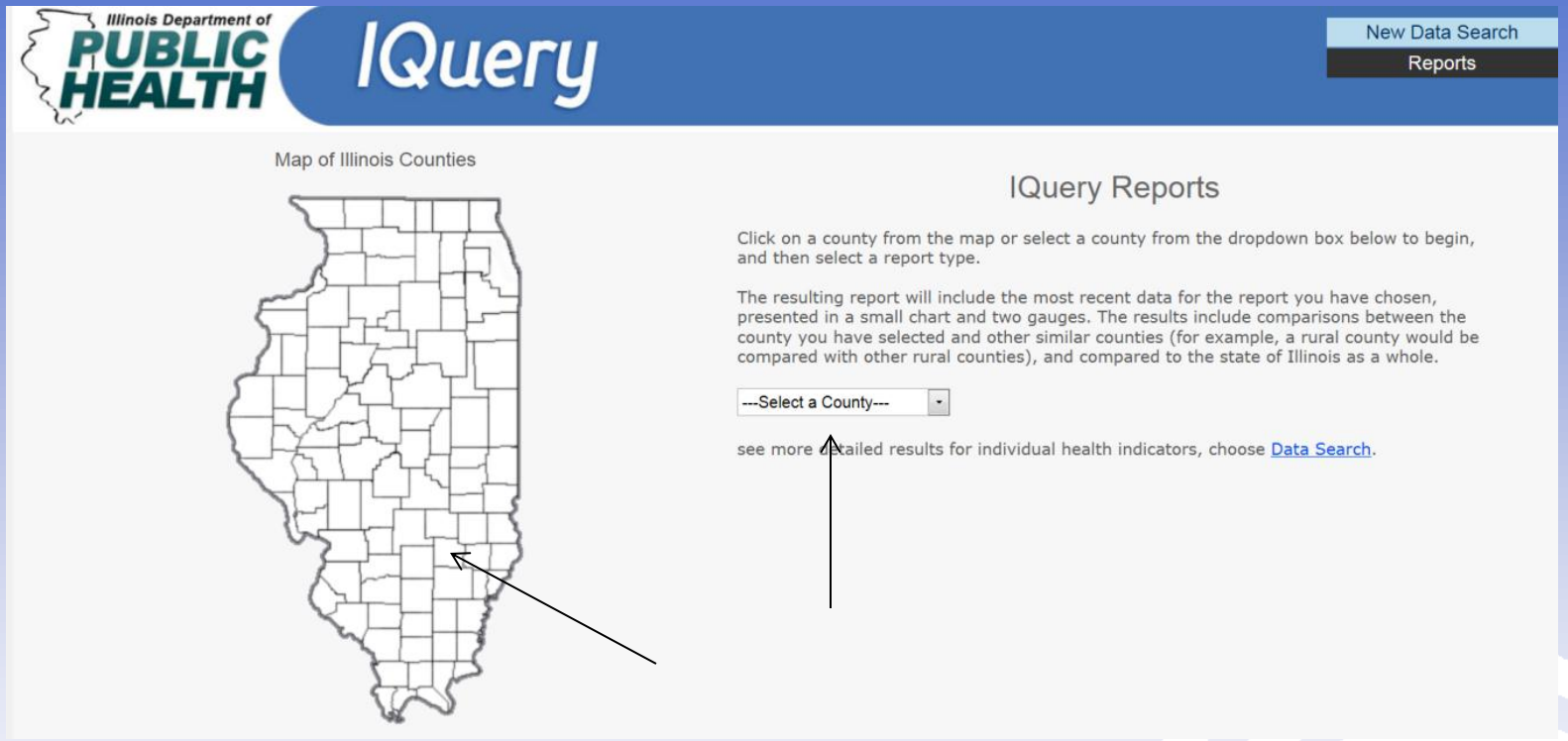
- Table shows that 54 people were hospitalized in Clay County due to complications from Diabetes in 2009-2010.
- 17 between ages 35-54, 11 between 55-74, and 21 are 75+

Using IQuery's Report Feature



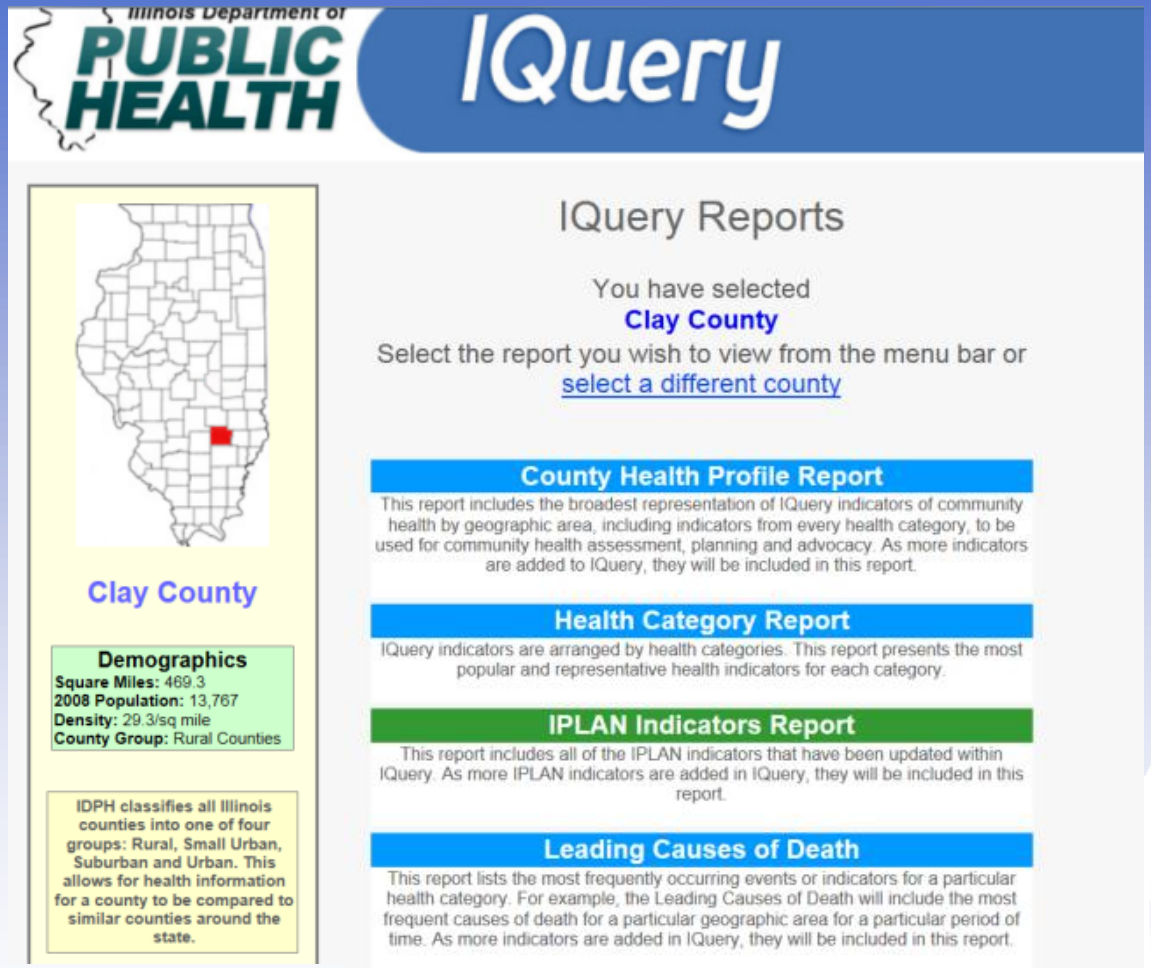
Click on **Reports**.

IQuery Report



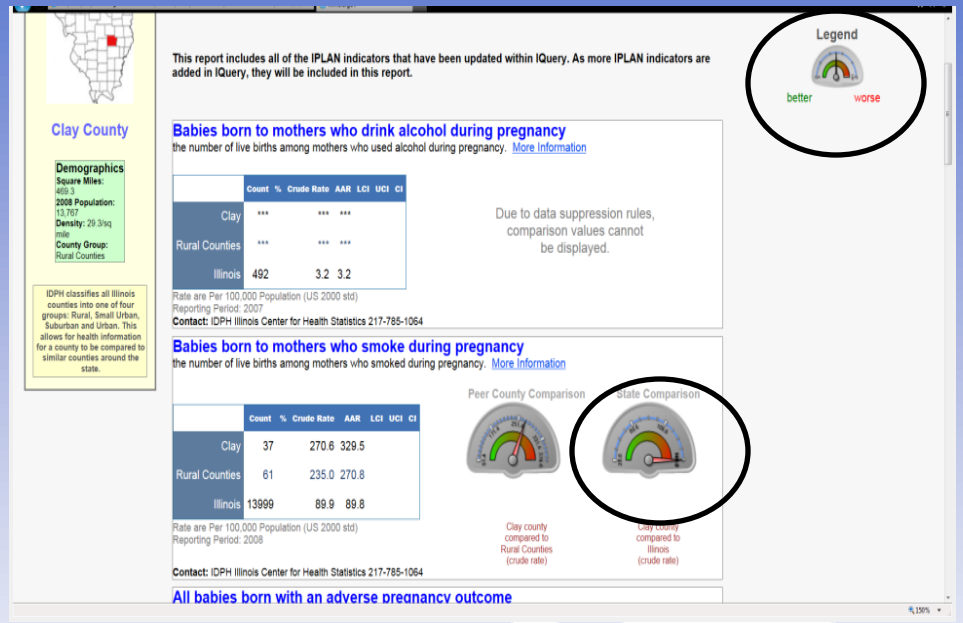
Either click on your county on the map or select it from the dropdown menu.

IQuery's Report



IPLAN Indicators Report

This report shows how Clay County compares to other counties and the state in regards to specific indicators.



Tip: Notice the Legend to the Upper Right. As the arrow goes into the red, the worse the county data is in that specific indicator. In this case, the more in the red the higher the possibility of the mother to have smoked during pregnancy.

Information about Census FactFinder (factfinder2.census.gov)

- Decennial Census: conducted every ten years by the United States government , most recently in 2010
  - Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Household (Income, Tenure, Composition)
- American Community Survey (ACS): survey that provides estimates (Single Year, Three Year, or Five Year estimates)
  - Age, Race/Ethnicity, Income/Poverty, Commute Characteristics, Home Value, Veteran Status
- Able to develop comparisons between cities, counties, state and national levels.

Using Census FactFinder's Community Facts

Go to the Census FactFinder site at: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

Click on **Community Facts**

Community Facts

The next page will give you a search box where you can type in the geographic location (State, County, City, Town or even Zip Code). For our example, we will use Champaign County, IL.

Hint: This includes both the Dicennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS).

Next, click on the **Poverty** tab. You will notice that the displayed number will change.

Before Selecting Location

After Typing Specific Location

Total Population

Total Poverty Rate

Accessing the Specific Datasets

Next, select a dataset to view. We will use **Income, Employment, Occupation, Commuting to work,…** for our example.

By clicking '**Income, Employment, Occupation, Commuting, etc.'** you can directly access a data table.

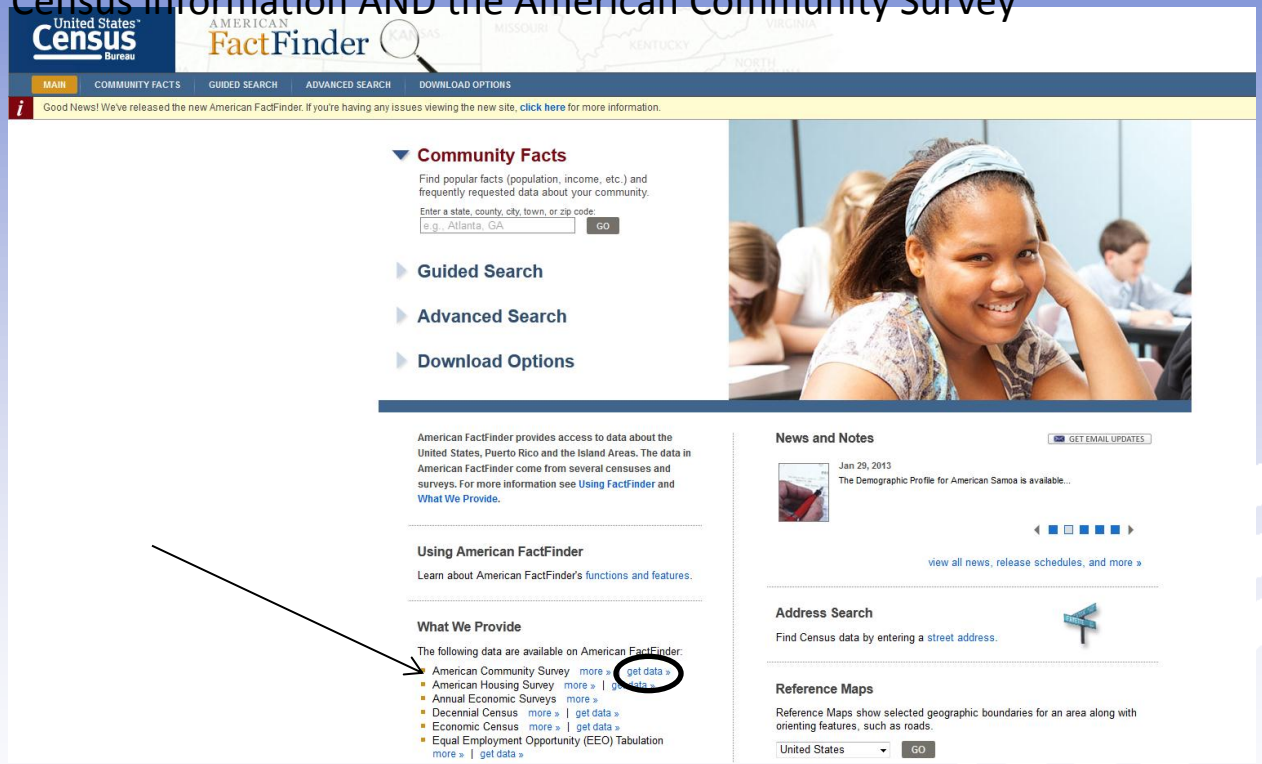
Note: There are parts of the Census FactFinder website that allows you to add geographies such as cities within counties. However this is **not** available in Community Facts.

Subject	Champaign County, Illinois			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	165,500	+/-252	165,500	(X)
In labor force	107,282	+/-1,525	64.8%	+/-0.9
Civilian labor force	107,102	+/-1,530	64.7%	+/-0.9
Employed	99,203	+/-1,528	59.9%	+/-0.9
Unemployed	7,899	+/-648	4.8%	+/-0.4
Armed Forces	180	+/-97	0.1%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	58,218	+/-1,489	35.2%	+/-0.9
Civilian labor force	107,102	+/-1,530	107,102	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	7.4%	+/-0.6
Females 16 years and over	83,047	+/-181	83,047	(X)
In labor force	50,933	+/-1,010	61.3%	+/-1.2
Civilian labor force	50,883	+/-1,007	61.3%	+/-1.2
Employed	47,223	+/-1,003	56.9%	+/-1.2
Own children under 6 years	13,104	+/-315	13,104	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	9,135	+/-528	69.7%	+/-3.6
Own children 6 to 17 years	23,151	+/-451	23,151	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	17,640	+/-755	76.2%	+/-2.8
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	97,024	+/-1,509	97,024	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	65,962	+/-1,509	68.0%	+/-1.1
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	8,502	+/-628	8.8%	+/-0.7
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	5,981	+/-683	6.2%	+/-0.7
Walked	8,960	+/-797	9.2%	+/-0.8
Other means	3,047	+/-392	3.1%	+/-0.4
Worked at home	4,572	+/-620	4.7%	+/-0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	+/-0.3	(X)	(X)

Comparing geographies in Census FactFinder

Begin on the **Census FactFinder** homepage again. At the bottom of the page, under **What We Provide**, you can pick what data source you want to use. In this case, we will use the **American Community Survey**. Click on **Get Data**.

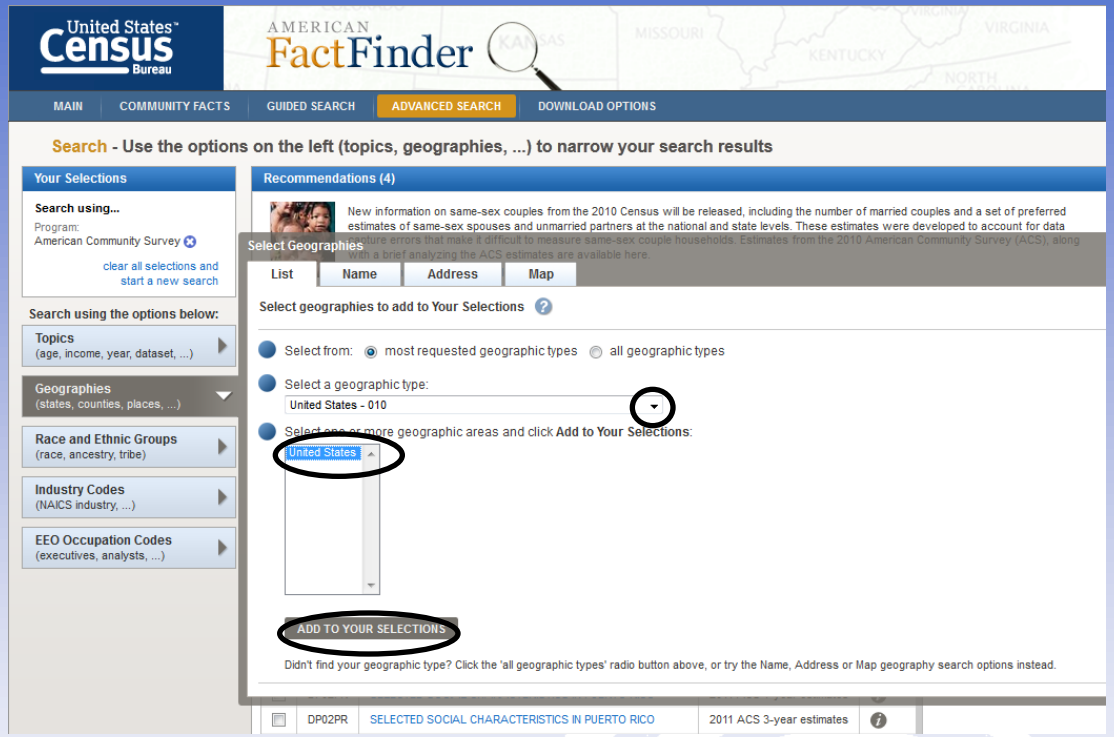
Note: The following steps can be used for both the Decennial Census information AND the American Community Survey



Using Geographies to Narrow Your Search

Once you click on **Get Data** you will see multiple boxes to help narrow your search. Next click on **Geographies,** select United States and then click United States again and then **Add to your Selections**. Then click on the drop down box and change the geographic type to State. Then follow the same steps to Add Illinois by selecting **State** and **Illinois**.

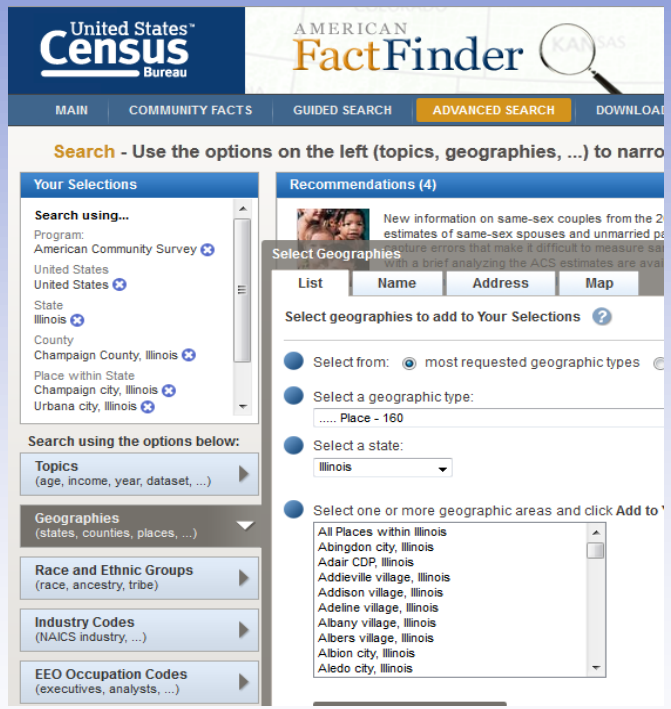
Helpful Hint: Make sure that your selections are appearing on the left hand side under the box labeled **Your Selections**.



Including County and City Data

Change the geographic type to **County** and then select the **State** (IL) and select **Champaign County** and click **Add To Selections**. Then select **Place** under the Geographic Type and add the cities of **Champaign, IL** and **Urbana, IL**.

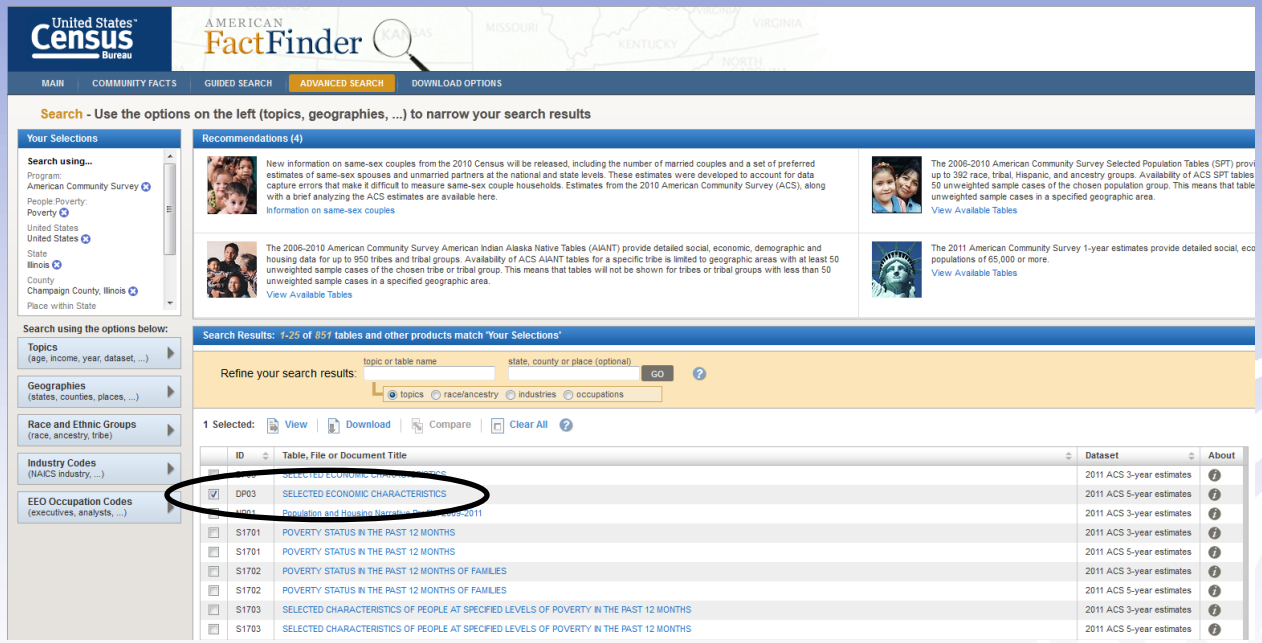
Check to make sure all selections are present



Adding Search Topics

Next click on **Topics** , then expand the options under **People** and then click on **Poverty**. This search will give all datasets that are look into **Poverty** levels within the specific geographic locations we listed.

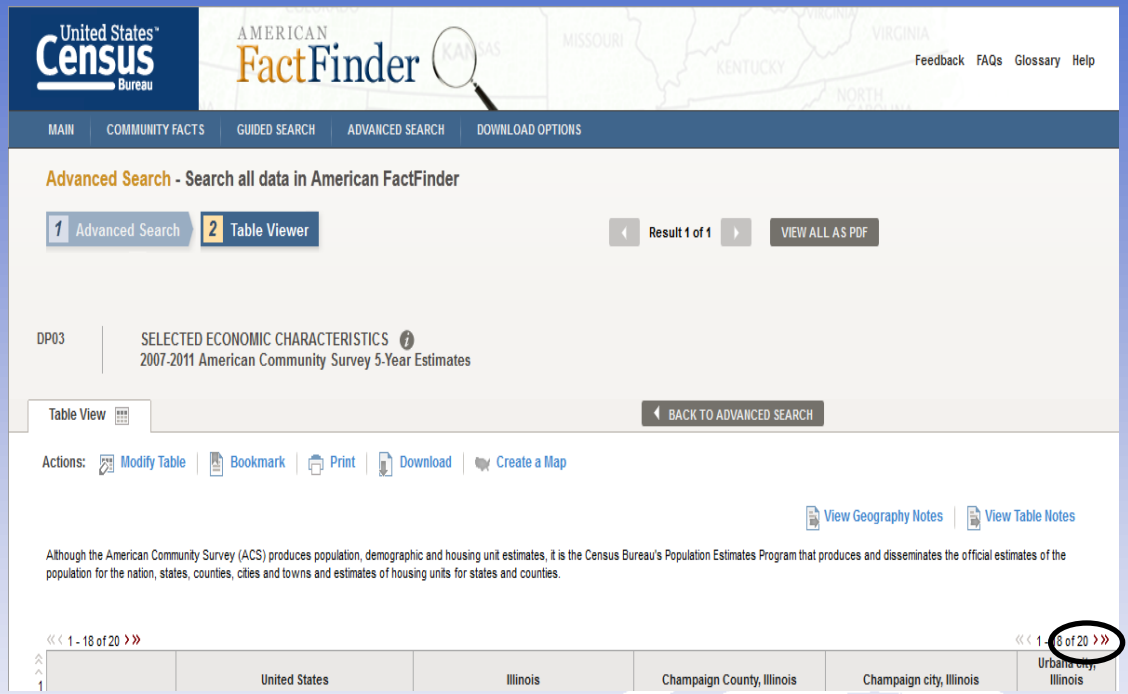
5) Select **ID DP03 : Selected Economic Characteristics** based on the 5-year estimates.



Data table

The next thing you will see is a table with data for **United States, Illinois, Champaign County, Champaign, IL** and **Urbana, IL**.

Tip: By clicking on the red arrows, the chart will move over and you will be able to see all of the percentages for each geographic location selected.



Data Table

Subject	United States		Illinois				Champaign County, Illinois				Champaign city, Illinois				Urbana city, Illinois			
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL																		
All families	10.5%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	9.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	10.2%	+/-1.1	(X)	(X)	12.2%	+/-2.2	(X)	(X)	13.5%	+/-3.3

Information from Data Table:

United States: 10.5%
Illinois: 9.6%
Champaign County, IL: 10.2%
Champaign (city), IL: 12.2%
Urbana (city), IL: 13.5%

What Does the Data Mean?

The cities of Champaign, IL and Urbana, IL have a higher percent of people below the poverty level compared to Champaign County, Illinois and the United States.

Subject	United States		Illinois				Champaign County, Illinois				Champaign city, Illinois				Urbana city, Illinois			
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL																		
All families	10.5%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	9.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	10.2%	+/-1.1	(X)	(X)	12.2%	+/-2.2	(X)	(X)	13.5%	+/-3.3

- Ideas for additional data to look at: trends over time, 200% poverty, child poverty

Illinois Interactive School Report Cards

https://iirc.niu.edu/

- Includes reports about Illinois's academic performance as well as demographic descriptions by school, city, school district and also county.
- Useful data available
  - Poverty
  - Age
  - Enrolled Population
  - Race/Ethnicity
  - High School Completion Rates

How to Use the Illinois Interactive School Report Cards

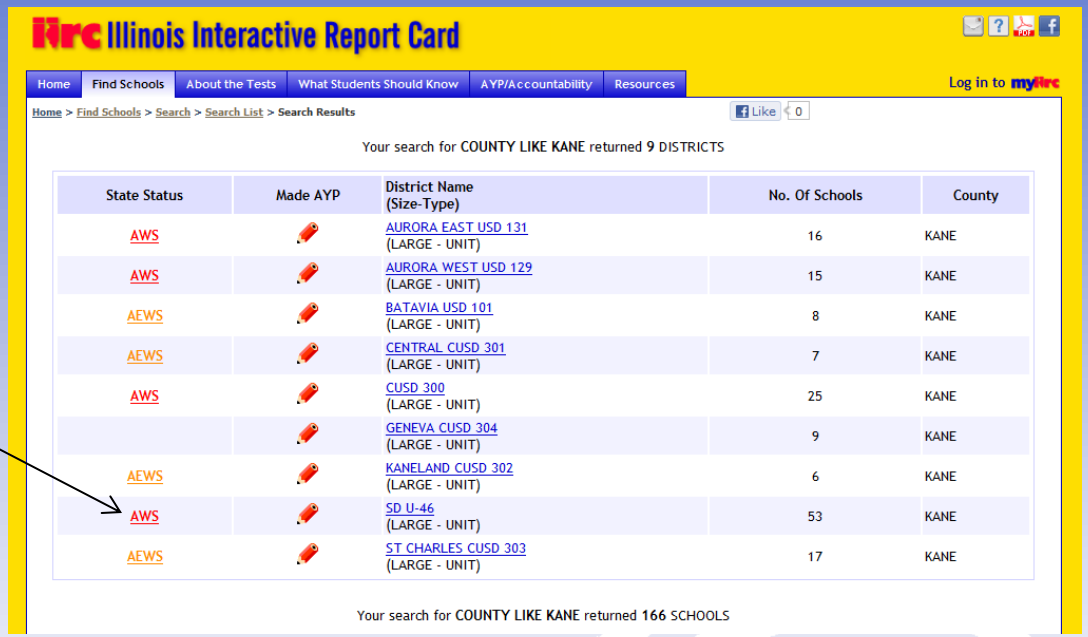
Start off by going to Illinois Interactive School Report Cards (http://iirc.niu.edu/).

Type in your location (either specific school, city, school district or county). For our example we will use Kane County.

How to Use the Illinois Interactive School Report Cards

The next screen will show all of specific school districts in the geography that we chose (Kane).

Select **SD U-46**

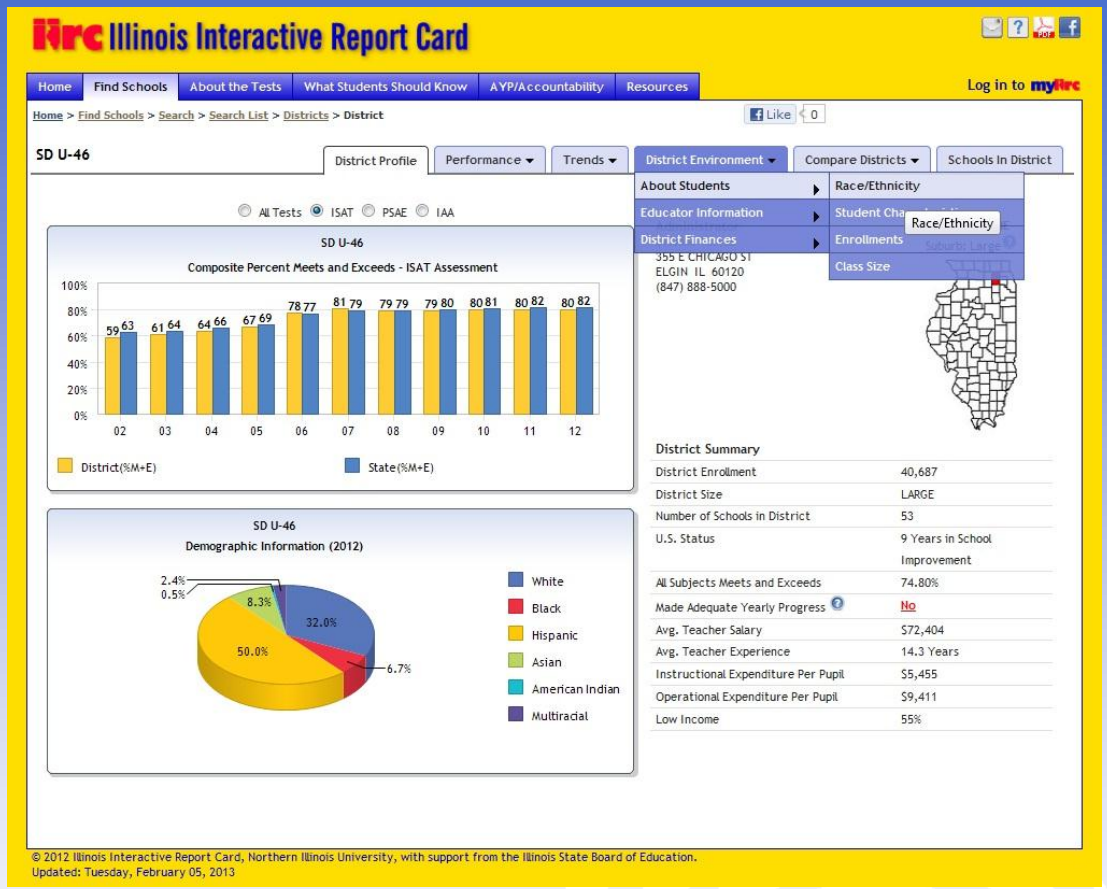


How to Use the Illinois Interactive School Report Cards

The first part of their website shows the schools performances compared to the overall state performance. Below the ISAT Assessment chart you will see the demographic breakdown of the student population.

In order to see a better data table move your mouse to **District Environment** then Select **About Students** and **Race/Ethnicity**.

In order to see a better data table move your mouse to **District Environment** then Select **About Students** and **Race/Ethnicity**.

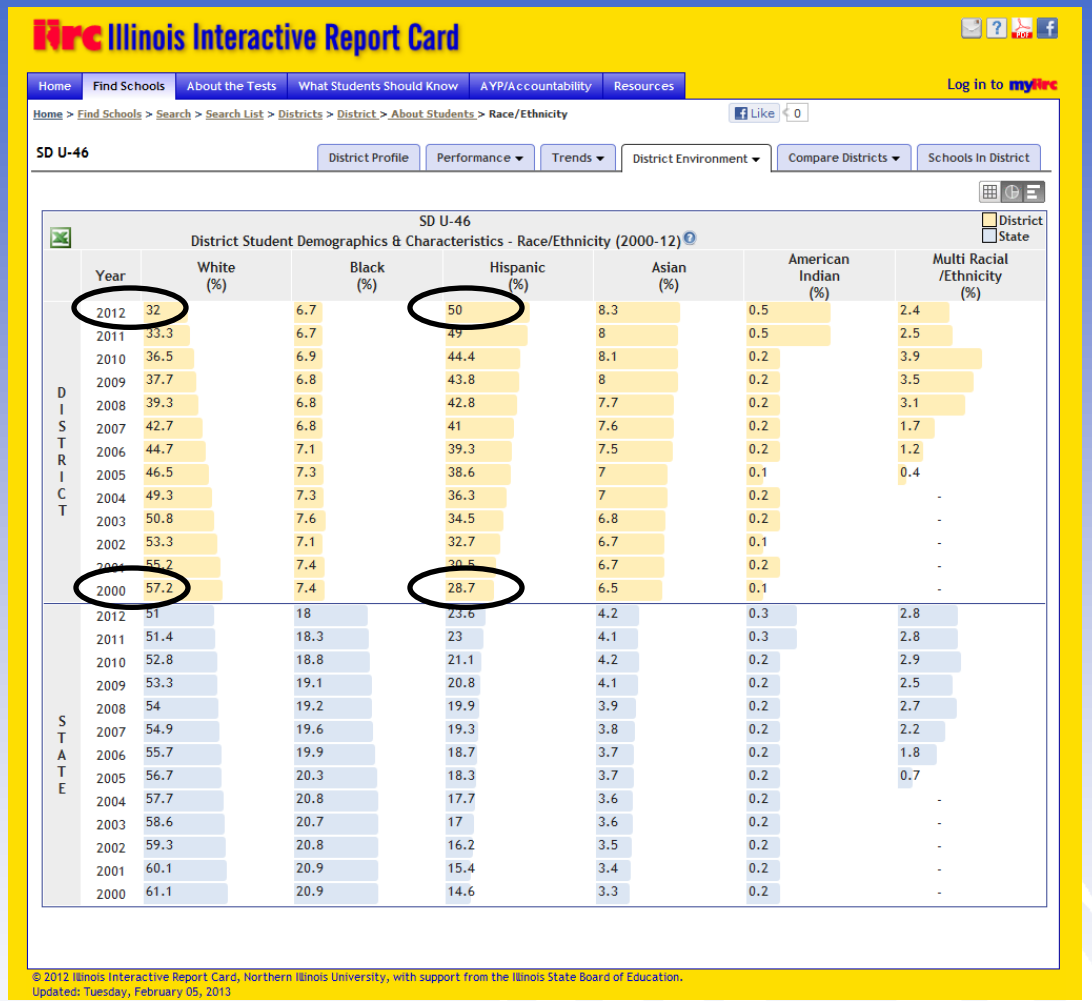


Making Sense of the Data Table

8) By clicking on **About Students** and **Race/Ethnicity** you will be able to get the last 12 years of data for that school district. Then, you will be able recognize trends, patterns or interesting information.

Recognizing Trends:

Comparing 2012 and 2000's racial data for **SD U-46** there is a steep decline in the number of White individuals attending these schools whereas there is a drastic increase in the number of Hispanic students.



Illinois Interactive Report Card

Home | Find Schools | About the Tests | What Students Should Know | AYP/Accountability | Resources | Log in to myIRC

Home > Find Schools > Search > Search List > Districts > District > About Students > Race/Ethnicity

SD U-46

District Profile | Performance | Trends | District Environment | Compare Districts | Schools In District

SD U-46
District Student Demographics & Characteristics - Race/Ethnicity (2000-12)

	Year	White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian (%)	Multi Racial /Ethnicity (%)
DISTRICT	2012	32	6.7	50	8.3	0.5	2.4
	2011	33.3	6.7	49	8	0.5	2.5
	2010	36.5	6.9	44.4	8.1	0.2	3.9
	2009	37.7	6.8	43.8	8	0.2	3.5
	2008	39.3	6.8	42.8	7.7	0.2	3.1
	2007	42.7	6.8	41	7.6	0.2	1.7
	2006	44.7	7.1	39.3	7.5	0.2	1.2
	2005	46.5	7.3	38.6	7	0.1	0.4
	2004	49.3	7.3	36.3	7	0.2	-
	2003	50.8	7.6	34.5	6.8	0.2	-
	2002	53.3	7.1	32.7	6.7	0.1	-
	2001	55.2	7.4	30.5	6.7	0.2	-
	2000	57.2	7.4	28.7	6.5	0.1	-
STATE	2012	51	18	23.6	4.2	0.3	2.8
	2011	51.4	18.3	23	4.1	0.3	2.8
	2010	52.8	18.8	21.1	4.2	0.2	2.9
	2009	53.3	19.1	20.8	4.1	0.2	2.5
	2008	54	19.2	19.9	3.9	0.2	2.7
	2007	54.9	19.6	19.3	3.8	0.2	2.2
	2006	55.7	19.9	18.7	3.7	0.2	1.8
	2005	56.7	20.3	18.3	3.7	0.2	0.7
	2004	57.7	20.8	17.7	3.6	0.2	-
	2003	58.6	20.7	17	3.6	0.2	-
	2002	59.3	20.8	16.2	3.5	0.2	-
	2001	60.1	20.9	15.4	3.4	0.2	-
	2000	61.1	20.9	14.6	3.3	0.2	-

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Updated: Tuesday, February 05, 2013

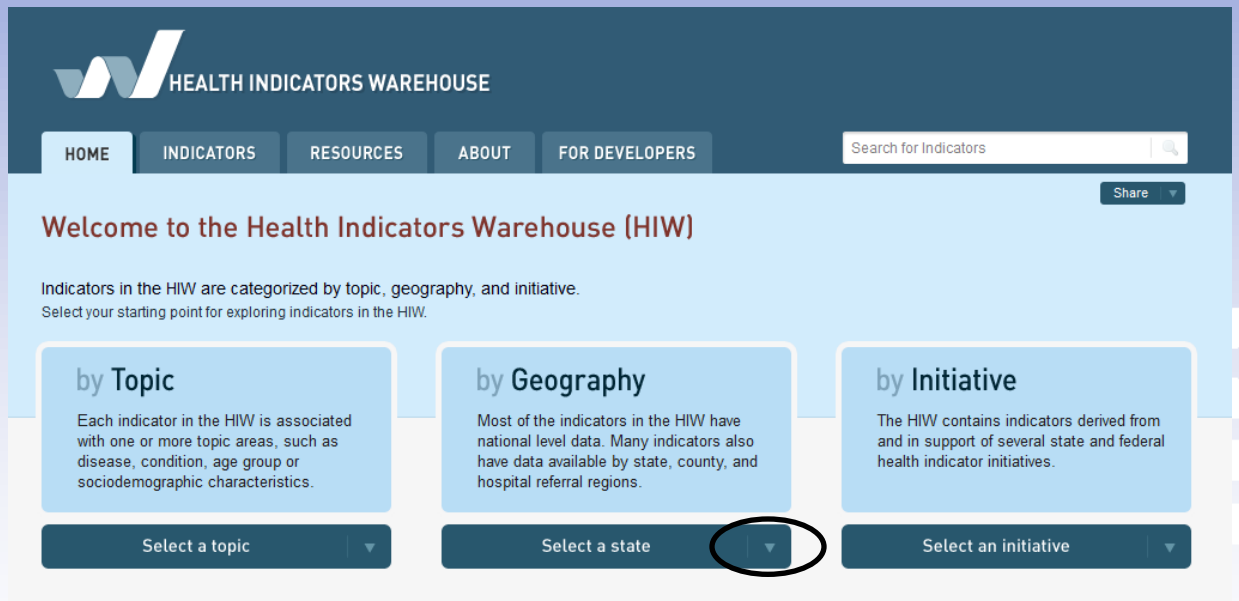
Using the Health Indicators Warehouse

The Health Indicators Warehouse (HIW) is a user-friendly web based database of already gathered national, state, and local health indicators that reflect many different aspects of population health, health care, and health determinants. The HIW also contains data that helps understand and use the indicators as well as useful links to examples of evidence-based interventions. The data sources used in the HIW are:

- RWJF/UWPHI County Health Rankings (CHR)
- Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI)
- Healthy People 2020
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Indicators
- Additional indicators determined by the HHS Interagency Governance Group

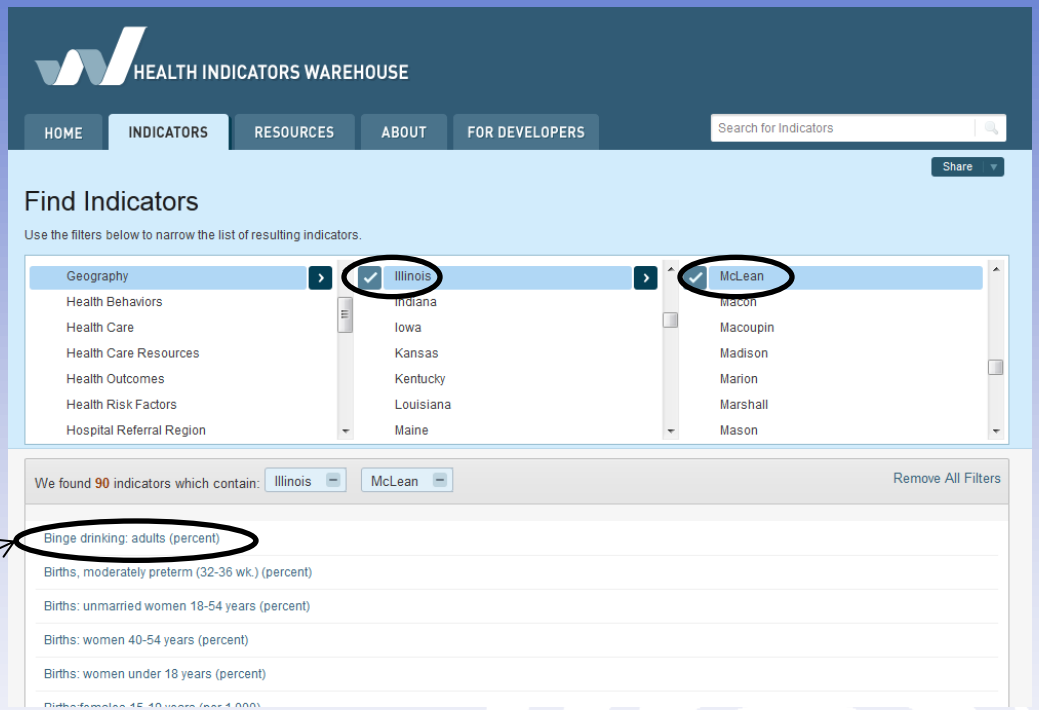
How to Use the Health Indicators Warehouse

This is the homepage, and starting point on the HIW. Click on the arrow and select your state. For this example we will be using McLean County, IL.



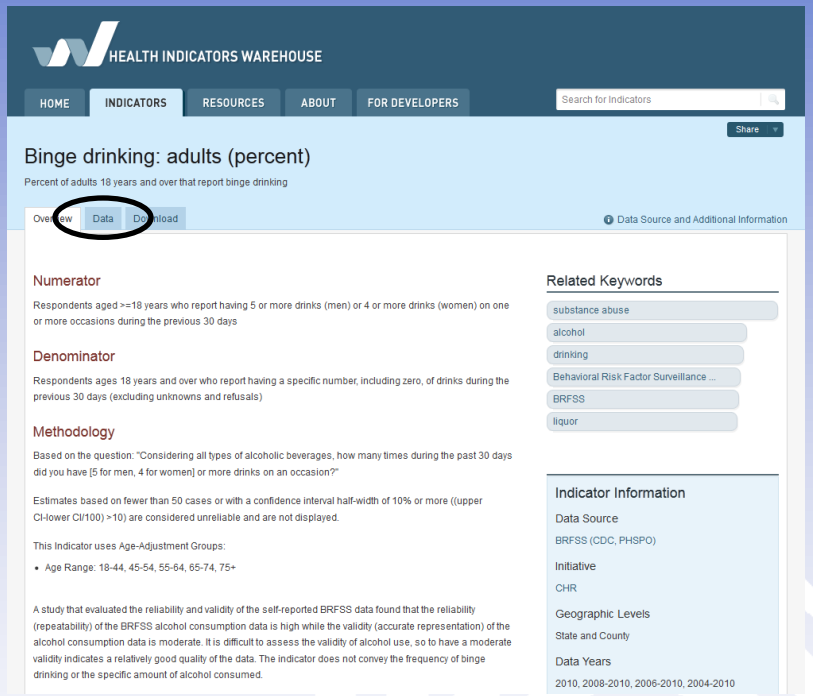
How to Use the Health Indicators Warehouse

The next screen will show three columns (Indicator Filter, State, County). Our example will look at binge drinking rates in adults in McLean. Click on the first indicator titled **Binge drinking adults (percent)**.



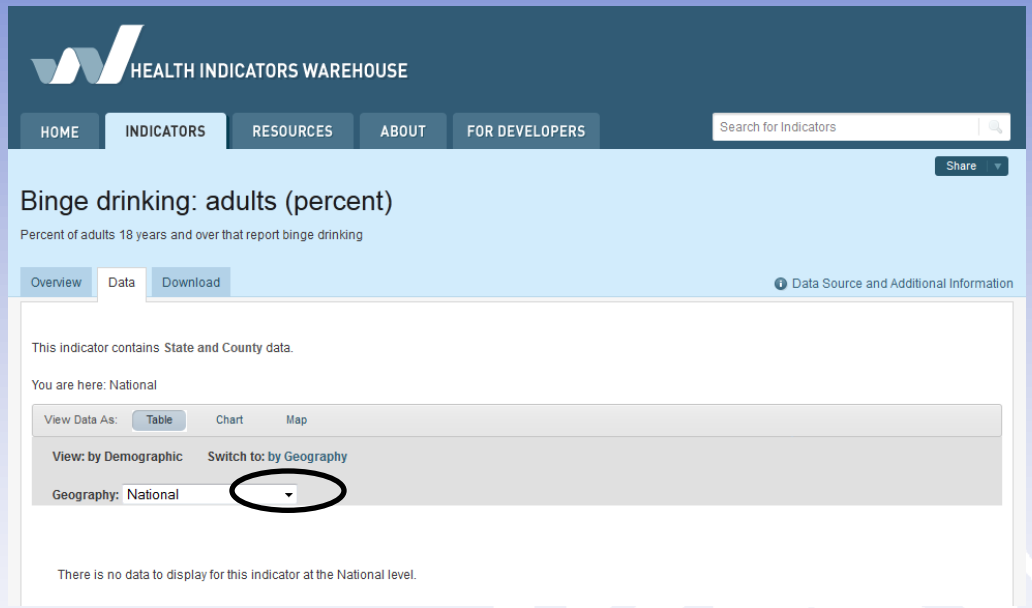
How to Use the Health Indicators Warehouse

Next, a screen will appear that will show an explanation of how the data was determined and collected. There will be three tabs, click on the **Data** tab.



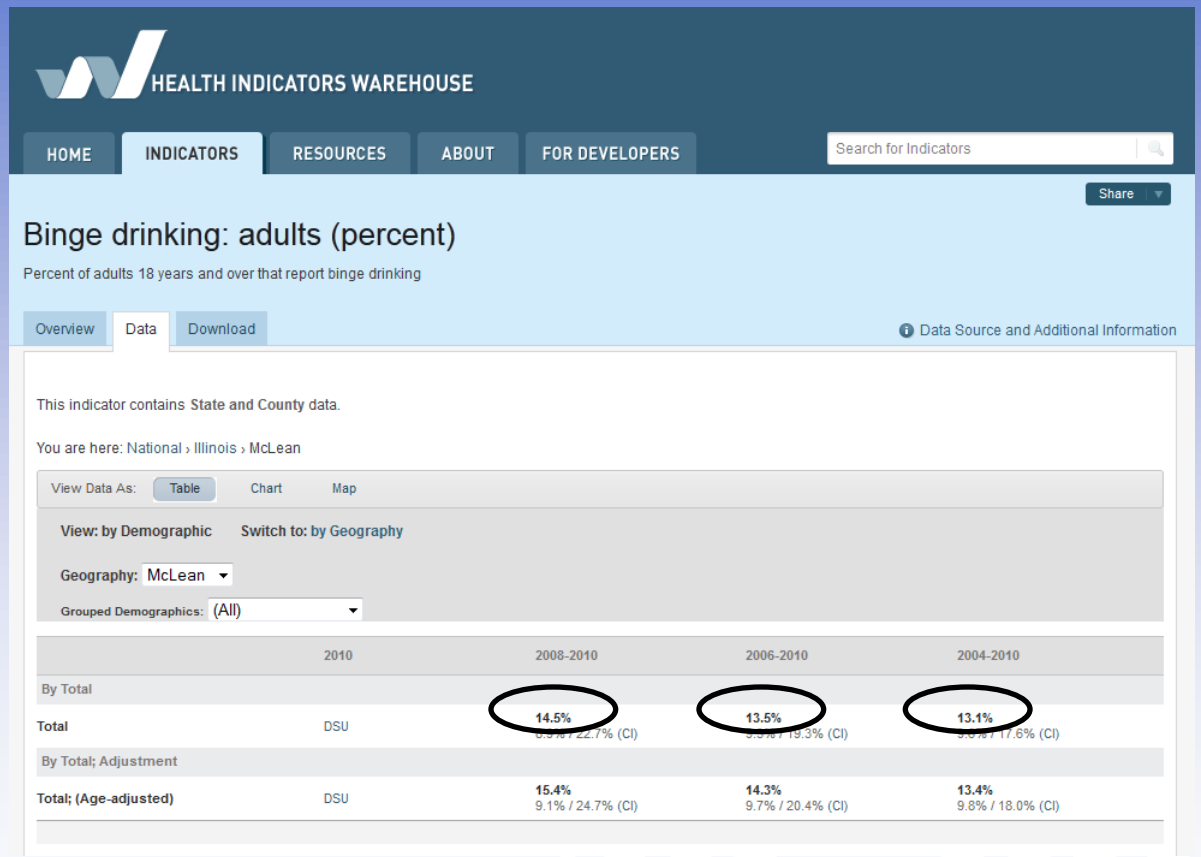
How to Use the Health Indicators Warehouse

The default settings will show National data. Change the geography to State, then change to County and select McLean.



How to Use the Health Indicators Warehouse

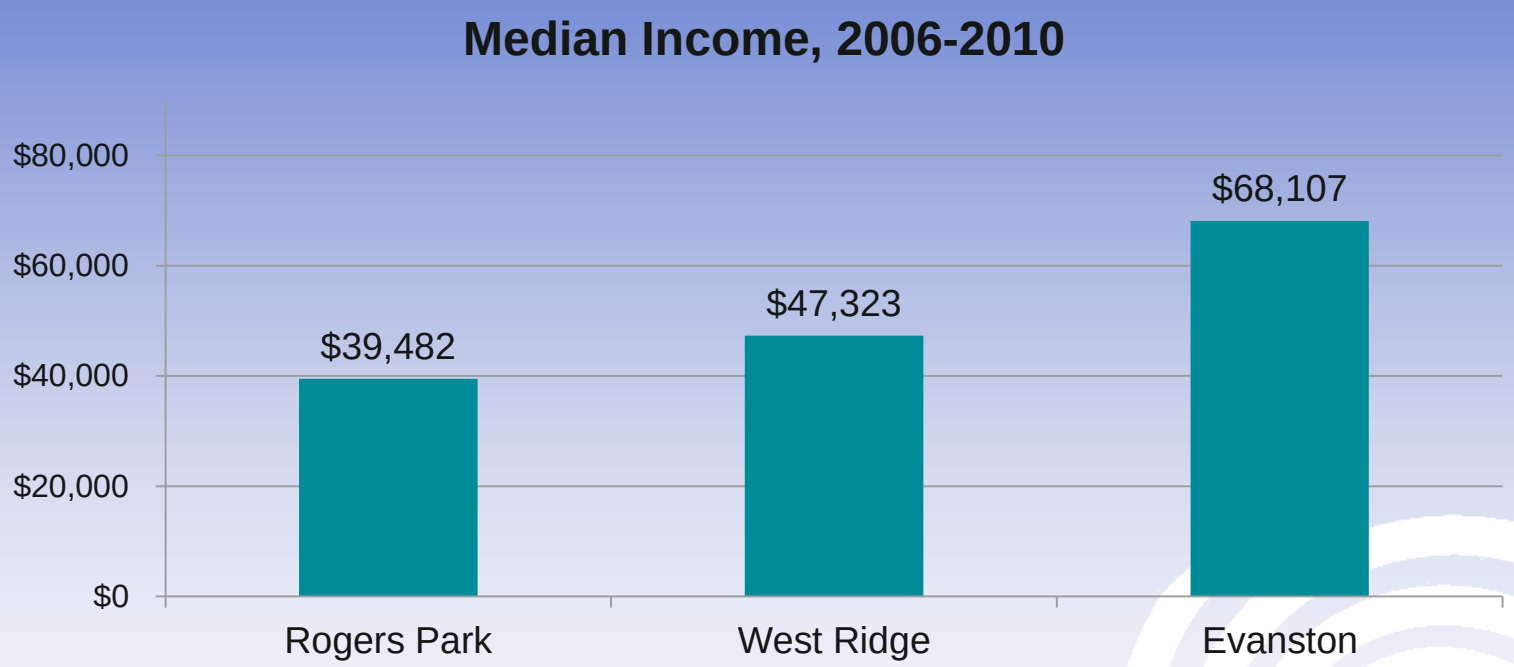
The last screen will show the rates of **Binge drinking: adults** as a percent broken down specific timeframes.



Other Useful Sources to Consider

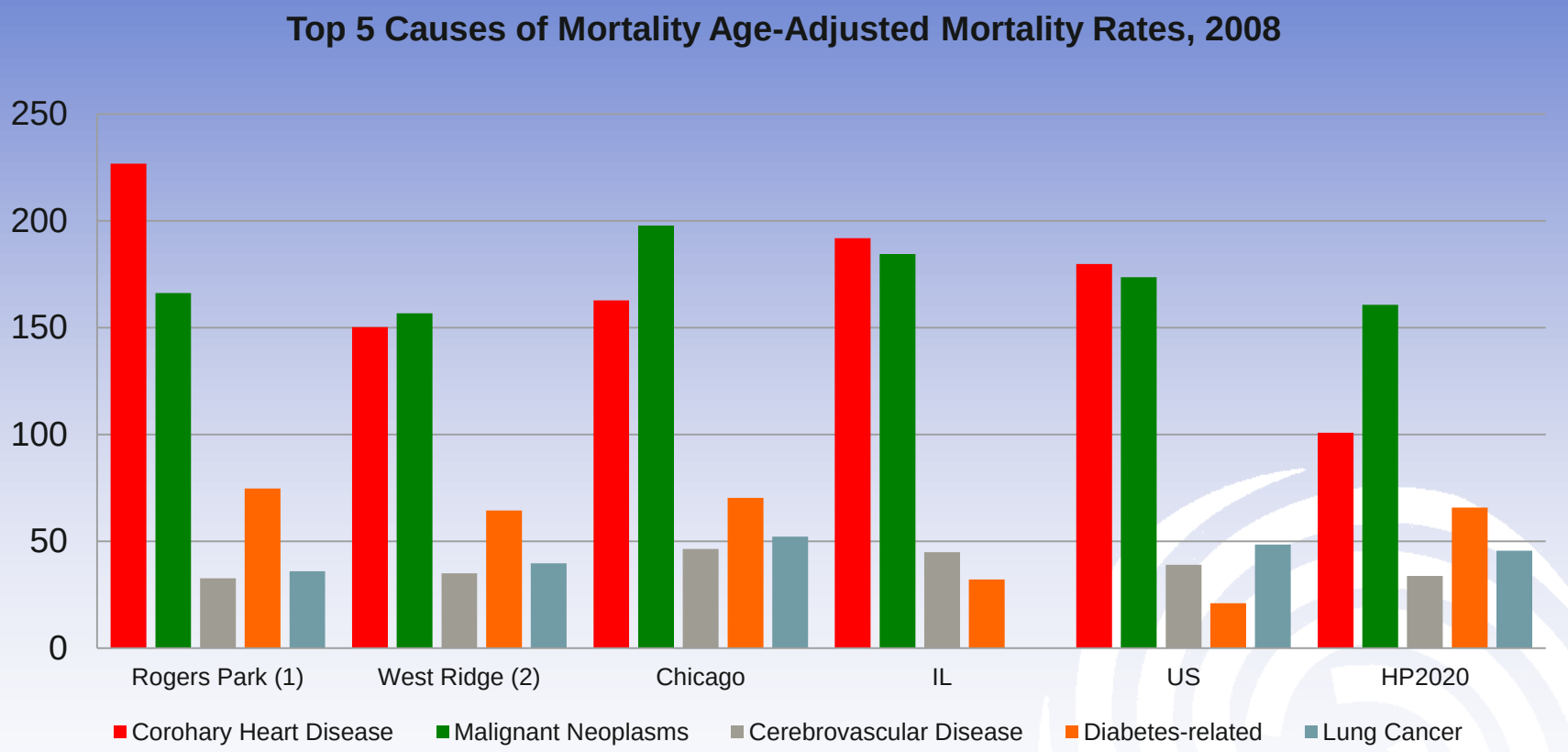
- CDC WONDER
  - WONDER stands for Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiological Research. It is a database that contains information about mortality, incidence, vaccinations and much more.
- County Level Estimates of Diagnosed Diabetes: CDCP
  - This CDC website provides age-adjusted percentages of adults with diabetes by county, based on BRFSS data and includes maps.
- IL BRFSS
  - Available for Illinois counties and the state, range of self-reported health indicators including mental health
- Community Commons
  - “an interactive mapping, networking, and learning utility for the healthy, sustainable, and livable communities movement.”

Data Analysis and Presentation -
Bar chart



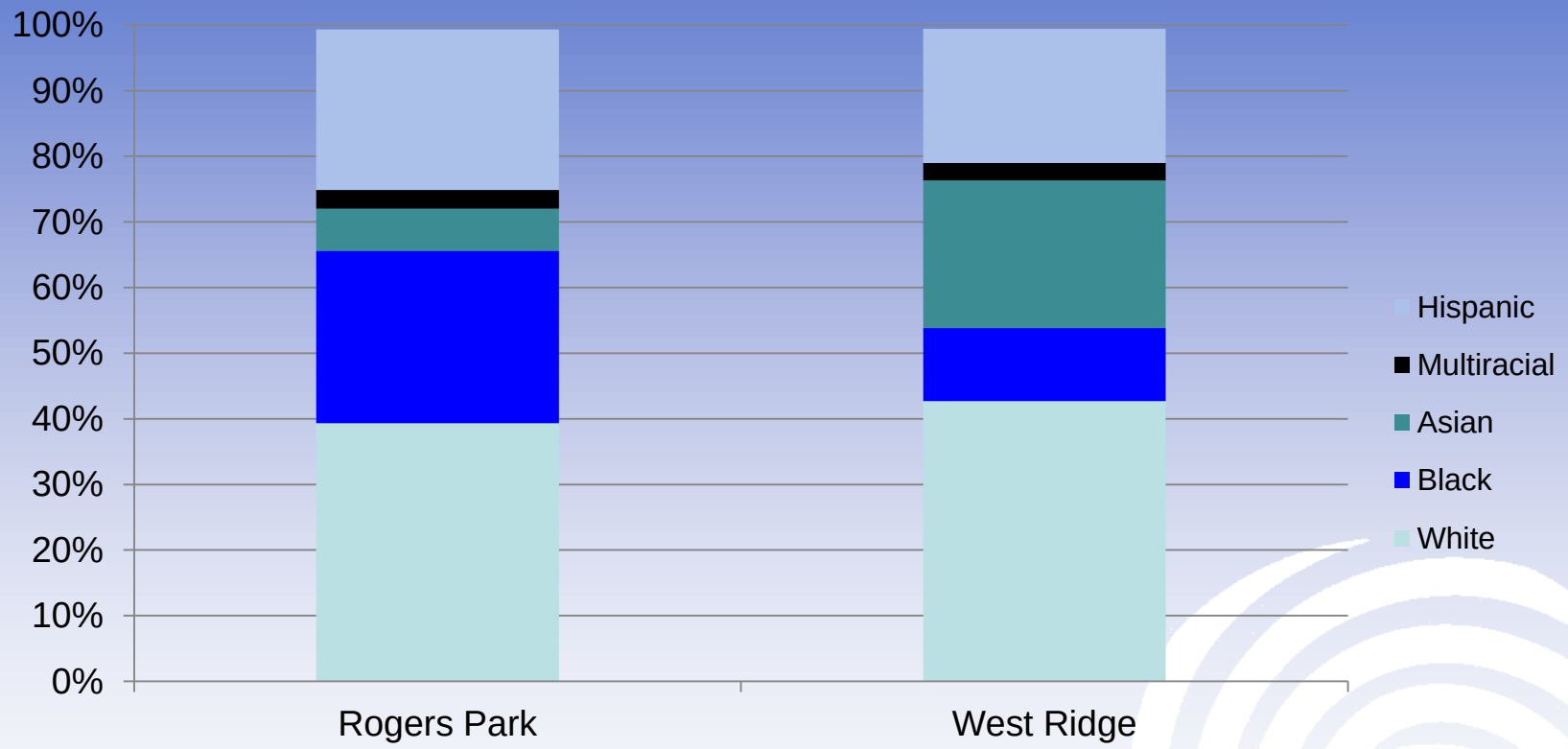
Source: www.robparal.com/ChicagoDemographics2010.html

Data Analysis and Presentation -
Side-by-side bar chart



Data Analysis and Presentation -

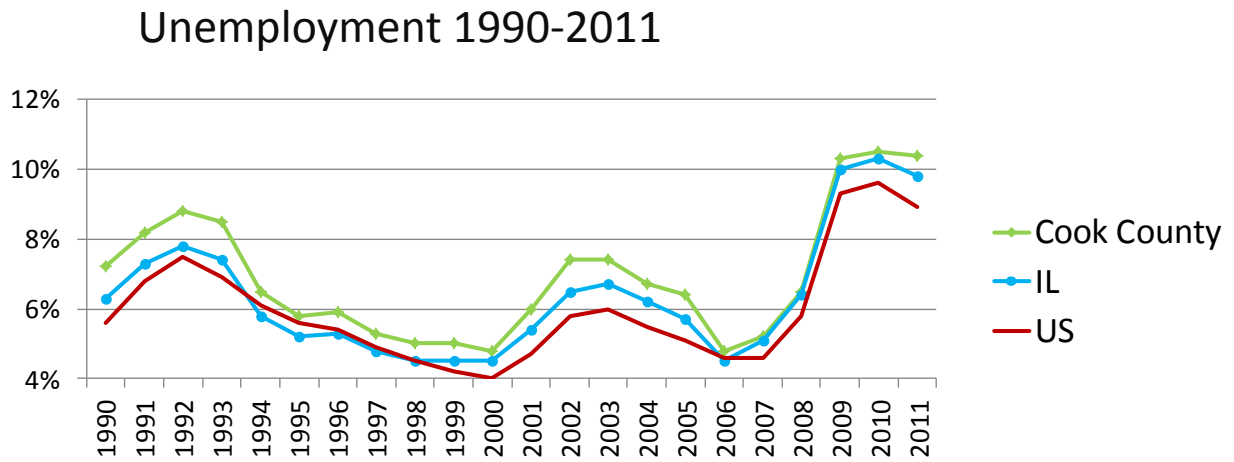
Stacked bar chart

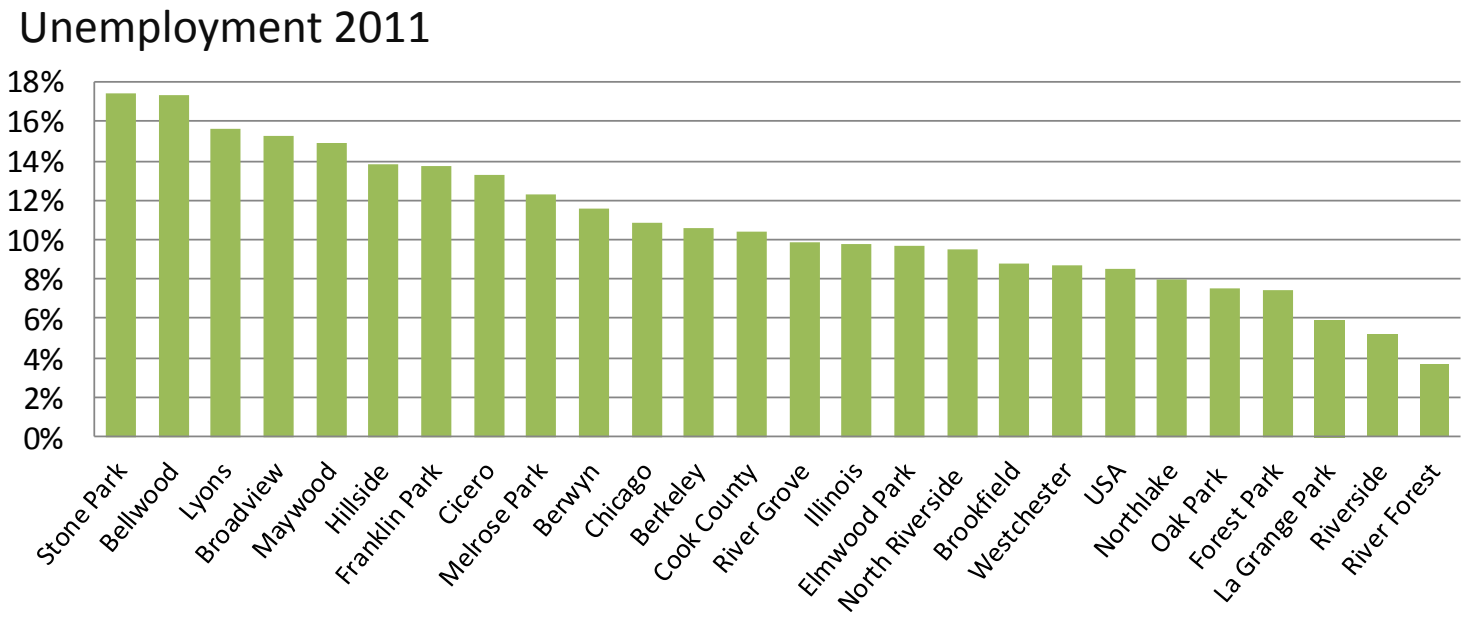


Source: www.robparal.com/ChicagoDemographics2010.html

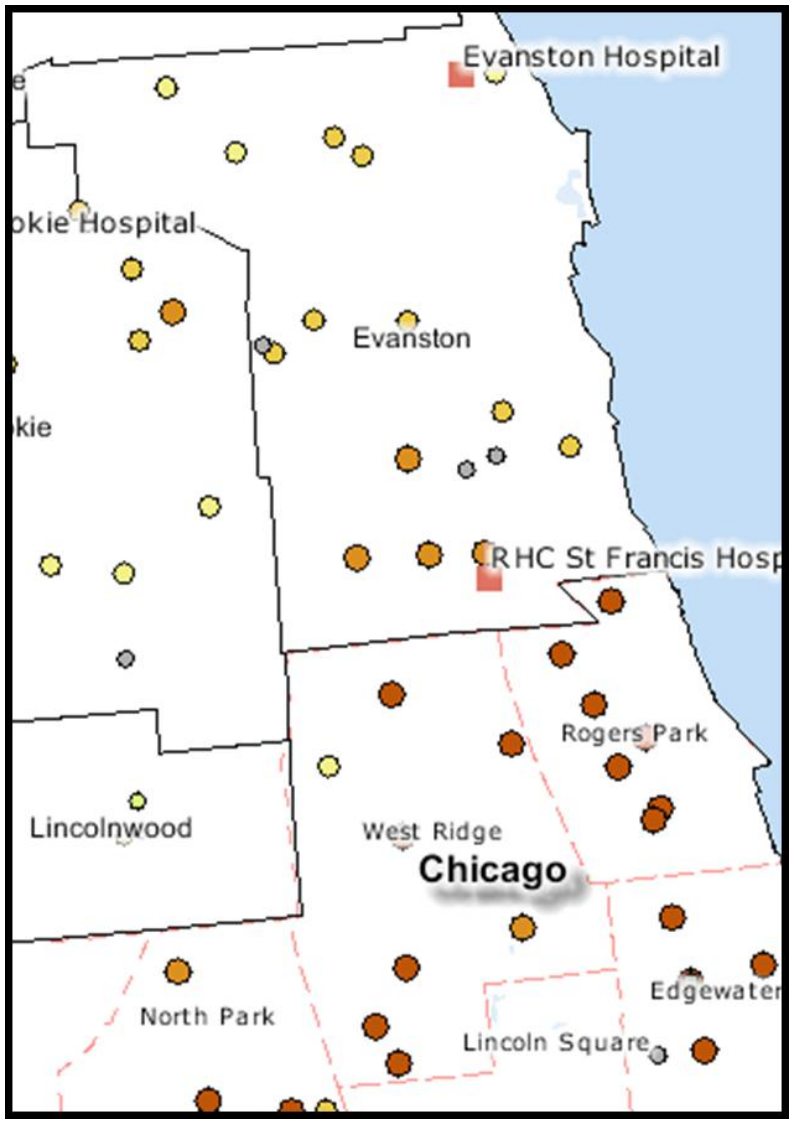
Data Analysis and Presentation

Trends





Data Analysis and Presentation - Map



Percent of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, By School, 2011

Hospitals

Percent of Students Eligible for F/RPL by School, 2009-2010 Academic Year

- 70.1% Or More
- 50.1% - 70%
- 30.1% - 50%
- 15.1% - 30%
- 0.1% - 15%
- Non-Operational/No Data

Neighborhood Boundaries (Zillow, 2010)

Source: www.communitycommons.org

What to expect for 'Turning Data Into Information, Part 2'

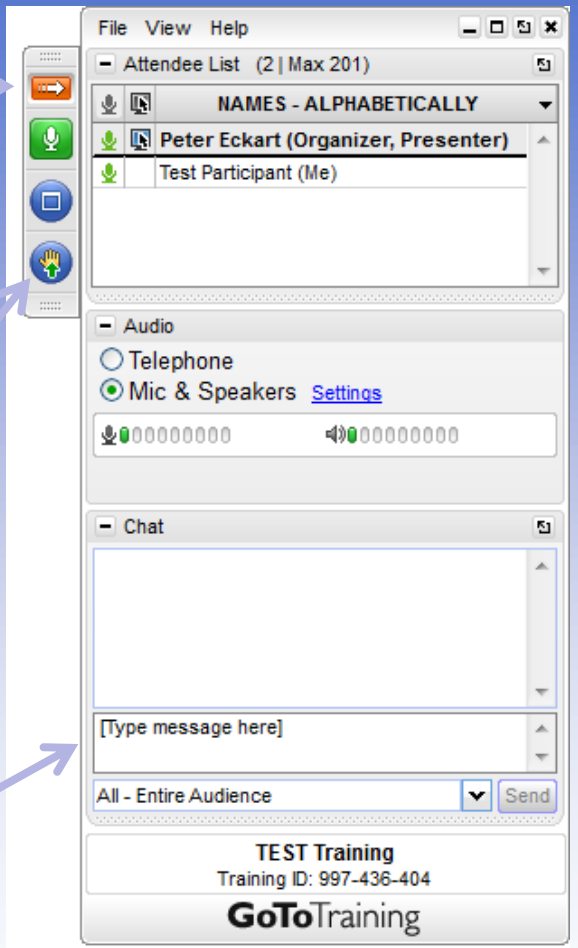
- Focus on Data Analysis Steps 6, 7, 8, 9
- Summarize quantitative data and construct, charts, graphs, and tables that are easy to understand
- Present data in a visually compelling way
- Communicate IPLAN data to community members
- Understand several methods for integrating community input throughout the IPLAN process
- Use community input data to validate and enhance findings from secondary data sources
- Summarize and present qualitative information using basic analysis methods

Questions?

Maximize or minimize side bar

Raise hand option

Submit questions here



We'll take live questions at this time. Please **use the raise hand option** to be un-muted, or submit a question via the **chat feature**.

Next IPLAN webinars are:

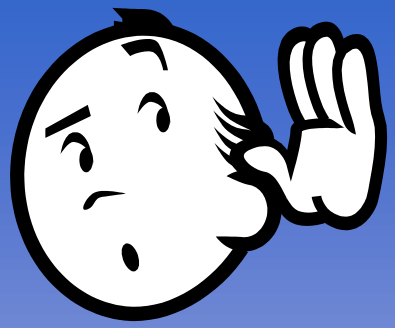
Strategic Planning

Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 1:30 – 3:00pm

Turning Data into Information, Part 2

Wednesday, March 20, 2013, 1:30 – 3:00pm

Registration is available at: www.iphionline.org



Feedback

- Please complete the evaluation form.
- Your input is used to plan future offerings.

Thank You!

If you have training or technical assistance follow-up needs, contact:

Laurie Call, Director

Center for Community Capacity Development, IPHI

Laurie.Call@iphionline.org