Creating Healthier Communities:

Planner's Roles in Community Health Needs Assessments

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1. What are the components of a Community Health Needs Assessment and which organizations do them?

2. How can Planners get involved and play a very strategic role?

Community Health Needs Assessment

A Community Health Needs Assessment is:

IRS 990 requirement for all not-for-profit hospitals to be completed every three years in order to retain 501c3 status.

Broadly defines the community, allowing for measurable opportunities to address population-health issues, while being focused enough to address health disparities

Community assets, in addition to gaps and needs, are identified and leveraged, including human capital and physical and social resources (e.g., parks, trails, charities, churches, food banks)

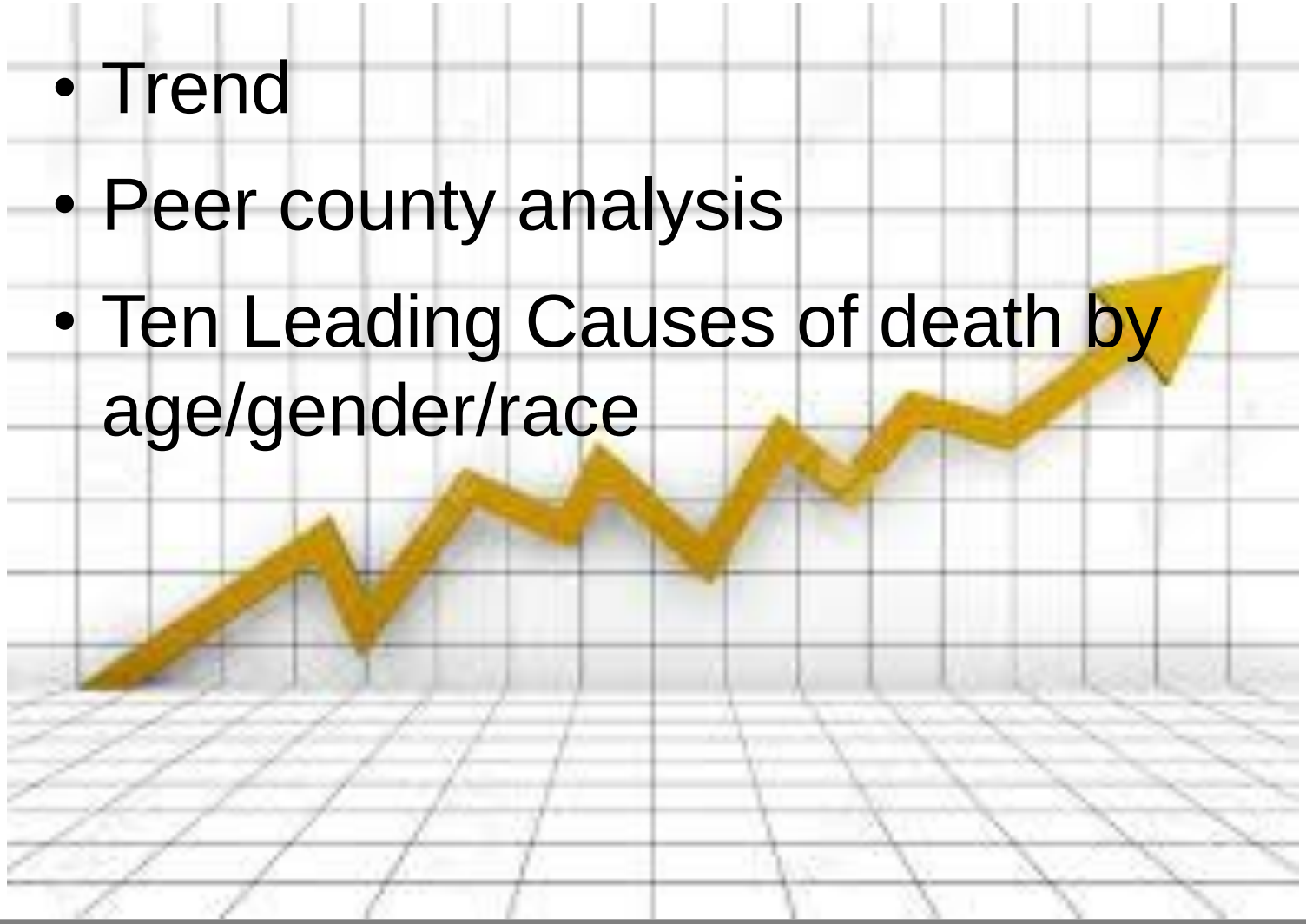
Uses of **public and private data**, including solicited input from stakeholders to comprehensively inform the community health improvement process

Types of Data

Data Collection

- Morbidity
- Mortality
- Behavioral Risk (adult/youth)
- Focus Groups
- Key informant interviews
- Pregnancies & births

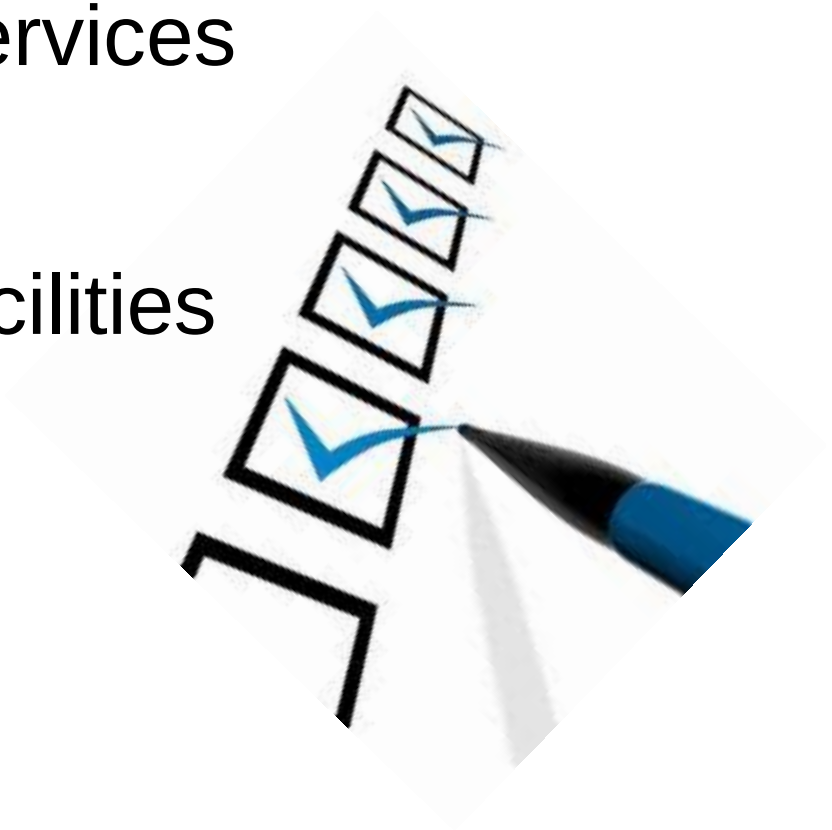
Types of Data



- Trend
- Peer county analysis
- Ten Leading Causes of death by age/gender/race

Resources Inventory

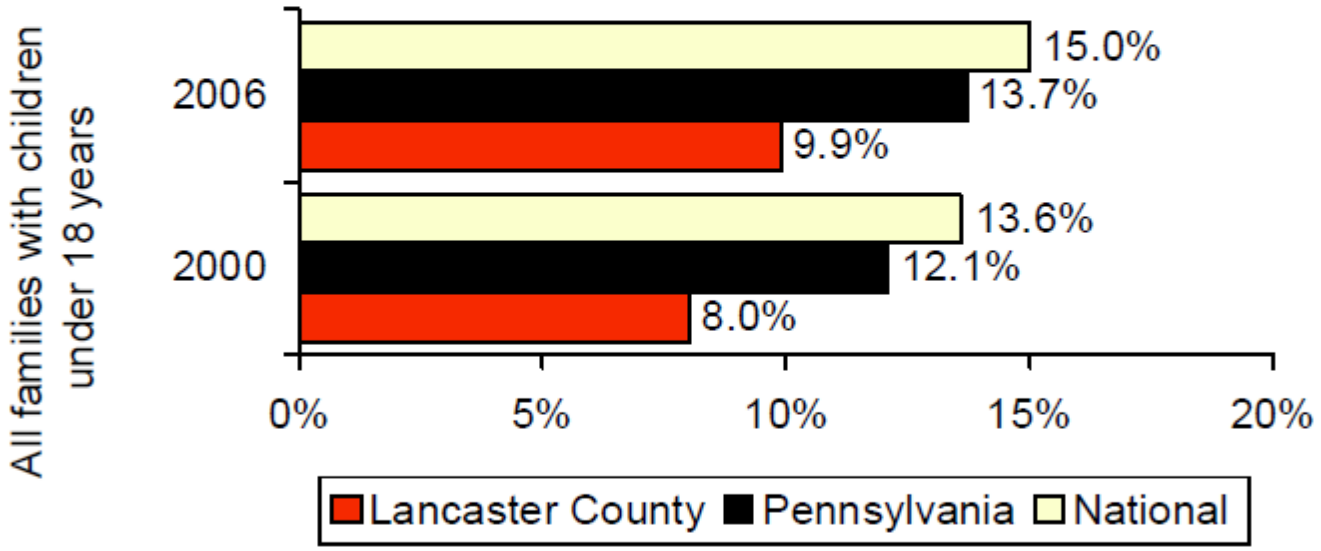
- Agency/provider
- Health facilities; social services
- Asset map
- Parks & Recreational Facilities
- Rails to trails



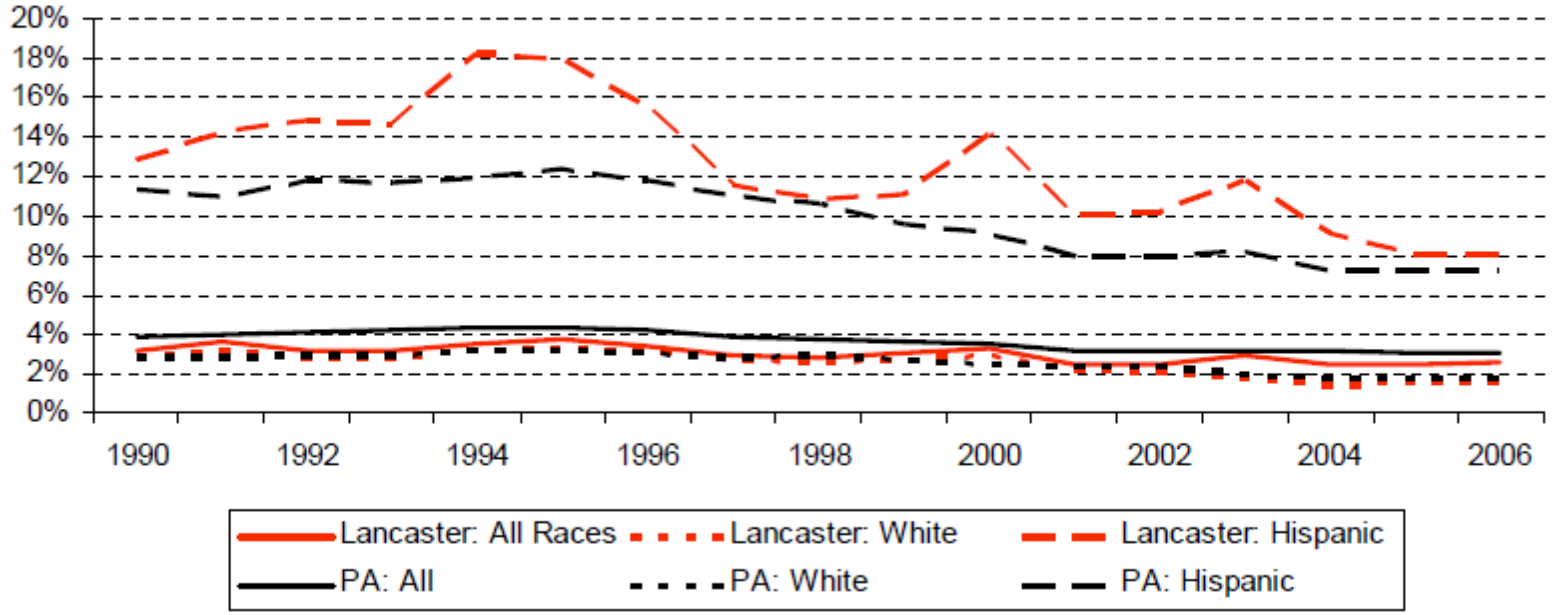
Other Targeted Local Data

- Homeless count
- Environmental assessment
- Mental health
- Substance abuse
- Immunizations
- Crime (domestic violence)
- Child abuse
- School info
- Other

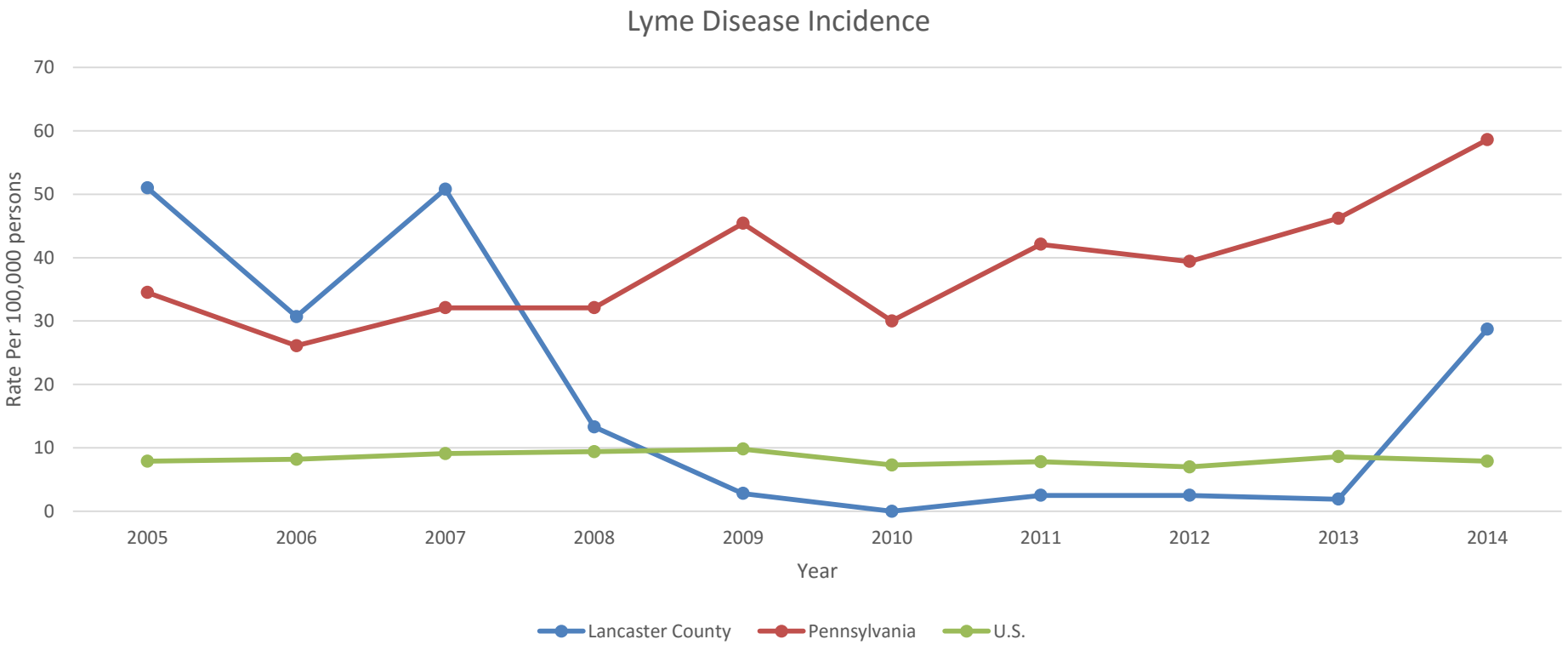
Families Living Below the Poverty Level



% Births to Mothers Under 18



PA Dept of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics (black rates unavailable due to low county population)



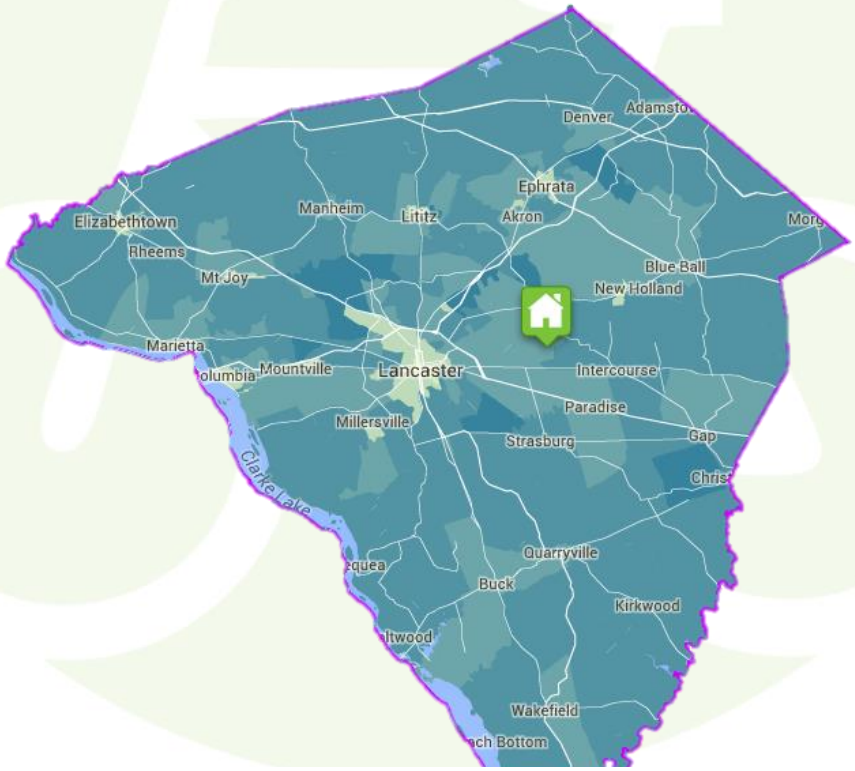
Sources:

Pennsylvania Communicable Disease: Lyme Disease. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (EDDIE). T*hese data were provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.*

Lyme disease incidence rates by state, 2005-2014, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD). Last updated: November 9, 2015.

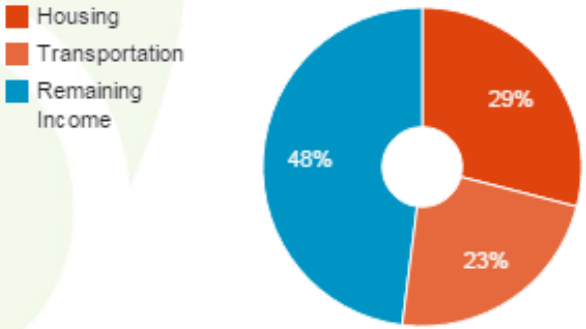
Lancaster County Transportation Indicators

Housing and Transportation Affordability in Lancaster County



Average Housing + Transportation Costs % Income

Factoring in both housing *and* transportation costs provides a more comprehensive way of thinking about the cost of housing and true affordability.



Source: The Center for Neighborhood Technology, Housing and Transportation (H+T) Affordability Index, www.htaindex.cnt.org

BUILT WELL.

Complete Streets Policies, Plans, and Projects

Three Complete Streets Policies have been adopted in Lancaster County:

- Elizabethtown Borough
- Lancaster City
- Lancaster Township

Supporting Organizations:

- Lancaster County Planning Commission
- Community Services Group
- Lancaster Rec

Walkability

As of July 2015:

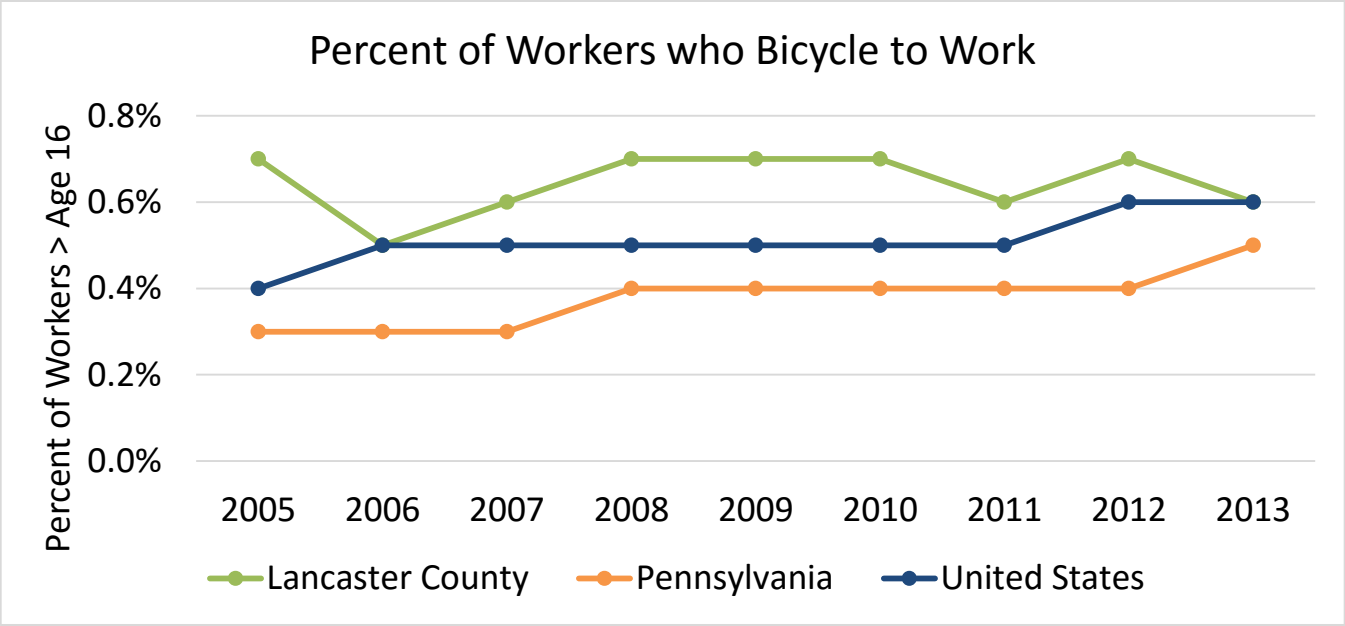
1,120 miles of sidewalk in Lancaster County

11 Walk Audits Completed

6 Safe Routes to School Audits Completed

___Miles of Trails in Lancaster County

Physical Activity from Transportation



#1 Ranked Cities for Bicycle Commuting (2008-2012)

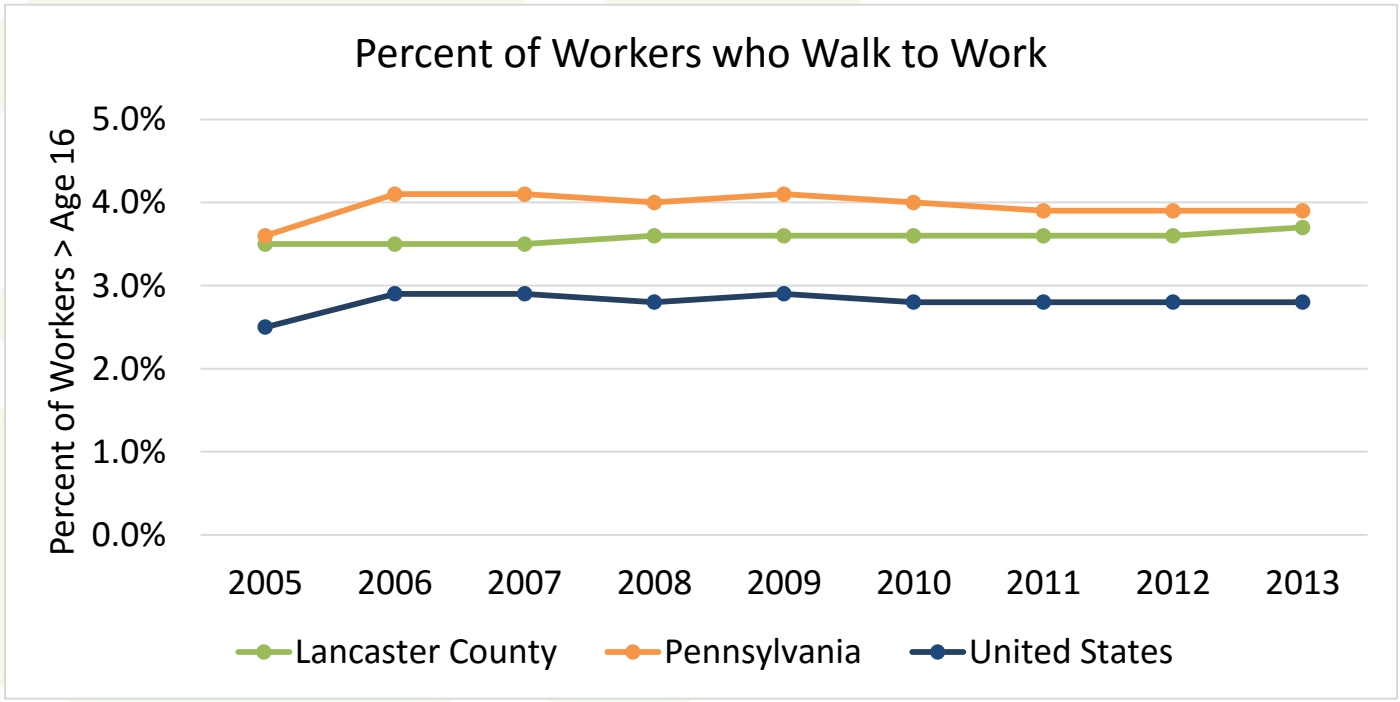
- Small: Davis, CA at **18.6%**
- Medium: Boulder, CO at **10.5%**
- Large: Portland, OR at **6.1%**

Note: 2005-2006 are 1 year estimates, 2007-2008 are 3 year estimates, 2009-2013 are 5 year estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey, "S0801: Commuting Characteristics By Sex"

BUILT WELL.

Physical Activity from Transportation



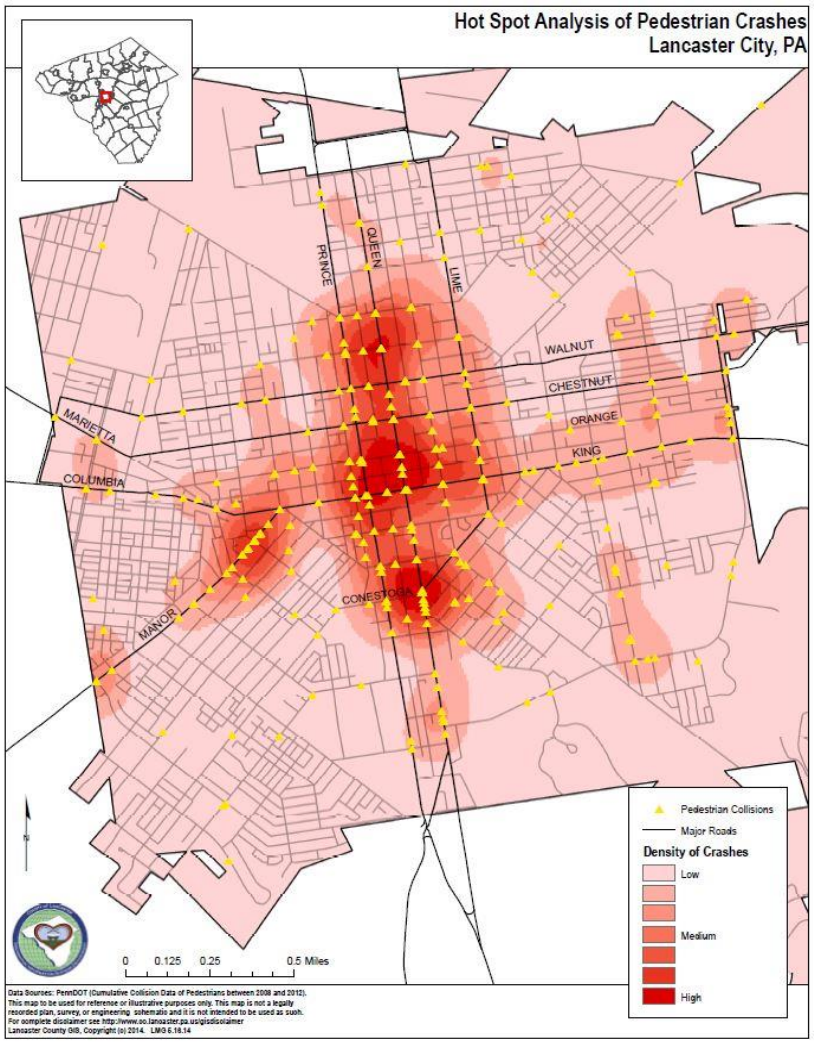
#1 Ranked Cities for Pedestrian Commuting (2008-2012)

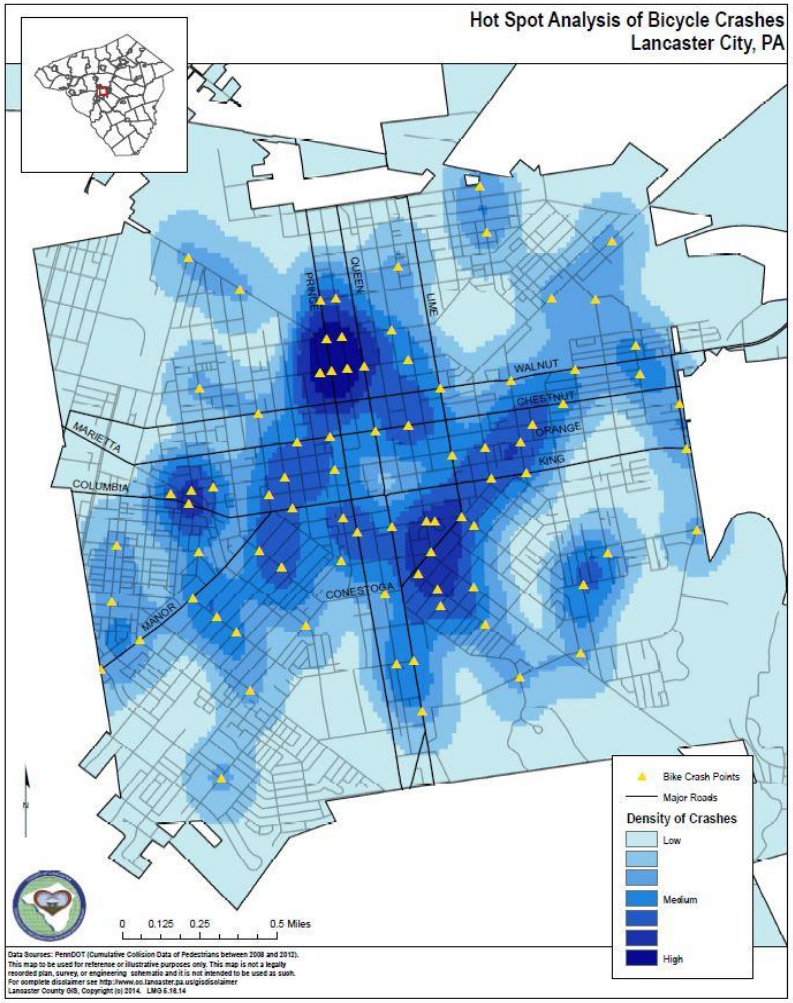
- Small: Ithaca, NY at **42.4%**
- Medium: Cambridge, MA at **24.0%**
- Large: Boston, MA at **15.1%**

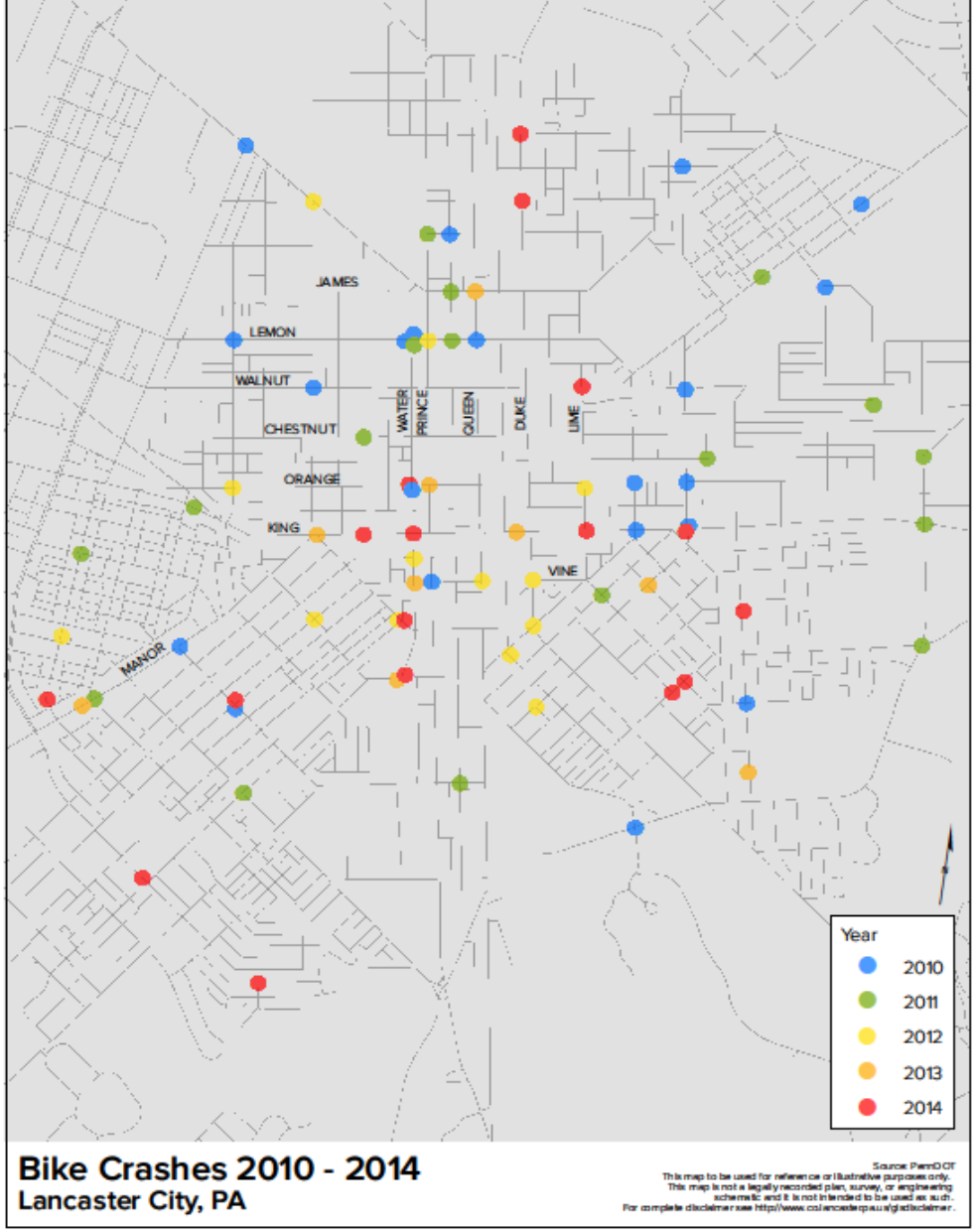
Note: 2005-2006 are 1 year estimates, 2007-2008 are 3 year estimates, 2009-2013 are 5 year estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey, "S0801: Commuting Characteristics By Sex"

Lancaster City
Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes. 2008-2012






JAMES
LEMON
WALNUT
CHESTNUT
ORANGE
KING
VINE
MANOR
WATER
PRINCE
QUEEN
DUKE
LIME
Year
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
Bike Crashes 2010 - 2014
Lancaster City, PA
Source: PennDOT
This map to be used for reference or illustrative purposes only.
This map is not a legally recorded plan, survey, or engineering
schematic and it is not intended to be used as such.
For complete disclaimer see http://www.co.lancaster.pa.us/gis/disclaimer.

Lancaster County
All Bicycle Crashes, 2010-2014

Top Quartile for Number of Bicycle Crashes, 2010-2014

MUNICIPALITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Lancaster City	21	17	14	9	17	**78**
Manheim Twp	11	4	6	10	6	**37**
Ephrata Boro	3	3	5	2	4	**17**
Lancaster Twp	5	3	1	2	1	**12**
Manor		1	2	5	3	**11**
Elizabethtown	5	2	2		1	**10**
East Hempfield			3	1	5	**9**
West Hempfield	3	2	1	1	2	**9**
Ephrata Twp	3		2	2	1	**8**
Upper Leacock	1	3	2	1	1	**8**
Manheim Boro	2	2	1		2	**7**

Source: Pennsylvania Crash Query Tool

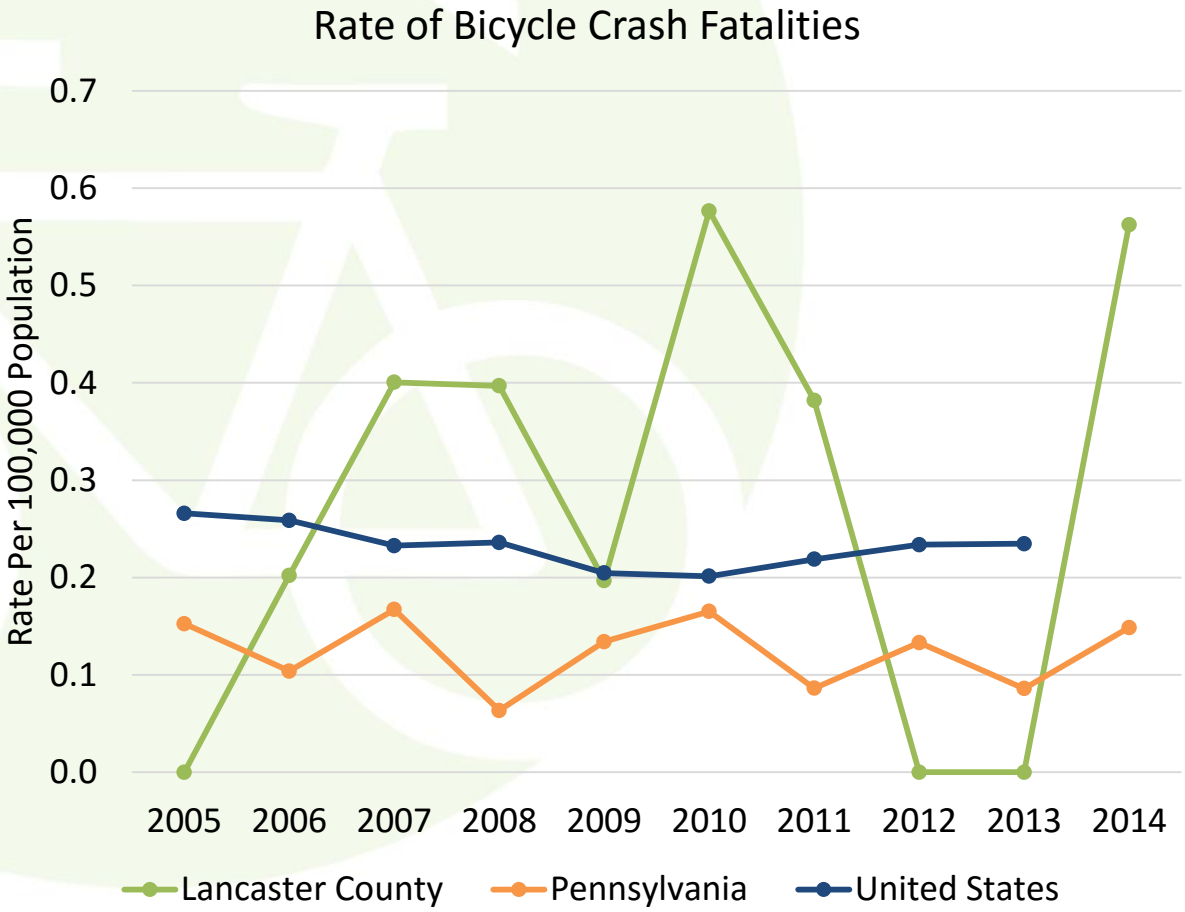
Lancaster County
All Pedestrian Crashes, 2010-2014

Top Quartile for Number of Pedestrian Crashes, 2010-2014

MUNICIPALITY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Lancaster City	75	71	59	51	71	**327**
Manheim Twp	5	8	5	6	12	**36**
Ephrata Boro	4	3	9	1	6	**23**
East Lampeter	5	2	5	2	8	**22**
Lancaster Twp	4	4	2	7	4	**21**
Lititz	6	2	3	6	4	**21**
East Hempfield	2	4	3	6	5	**20**
Columbia	4	1	2	4	5	**16**
Manor	3	1	5	1	3	**13**
Mt Joy	1	1	3	4	2	**11**
Elizabethtown	2	2	4	1	1	**10**

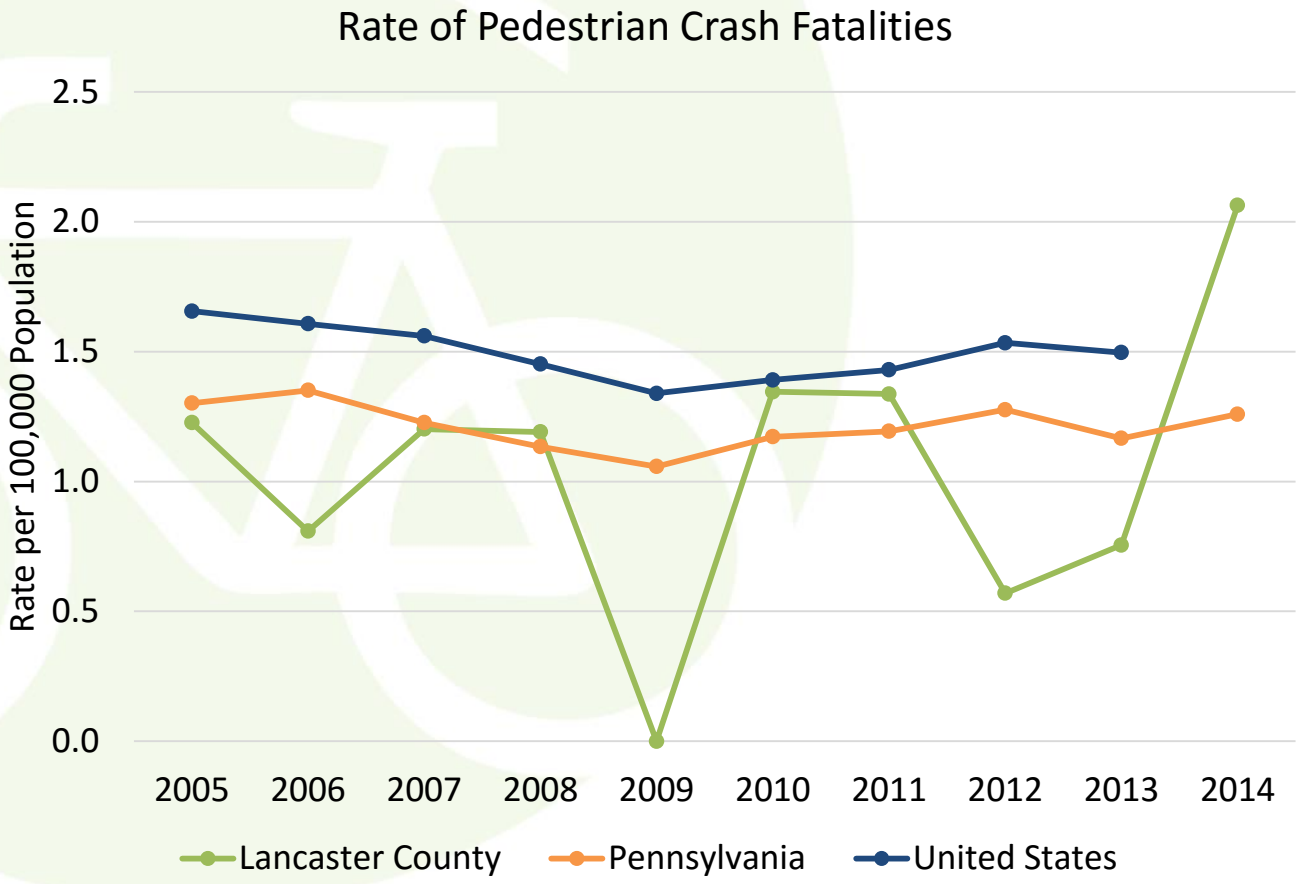
Source: Pennsylvania Crash Query Tool

Road Traffic Fatalities by Mode



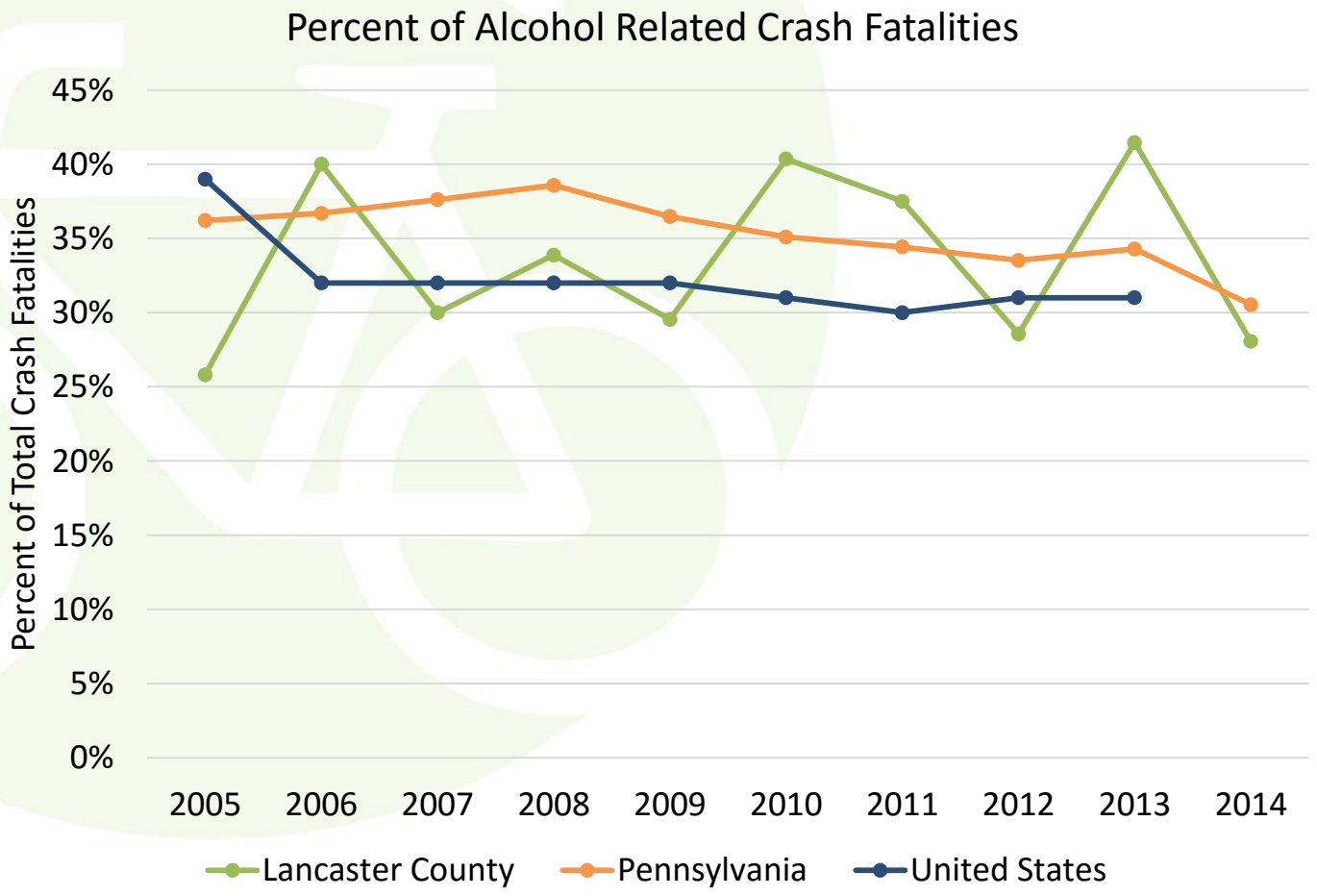
Sources:
1) Pennsylvania Crash Query Tool
2) National Center for Statistics and Analysis. Bicyclists and other cyclists (Traffic Safety Facts). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
3) U.S. Census Bureau

Road Traffic Fatalities by Mode



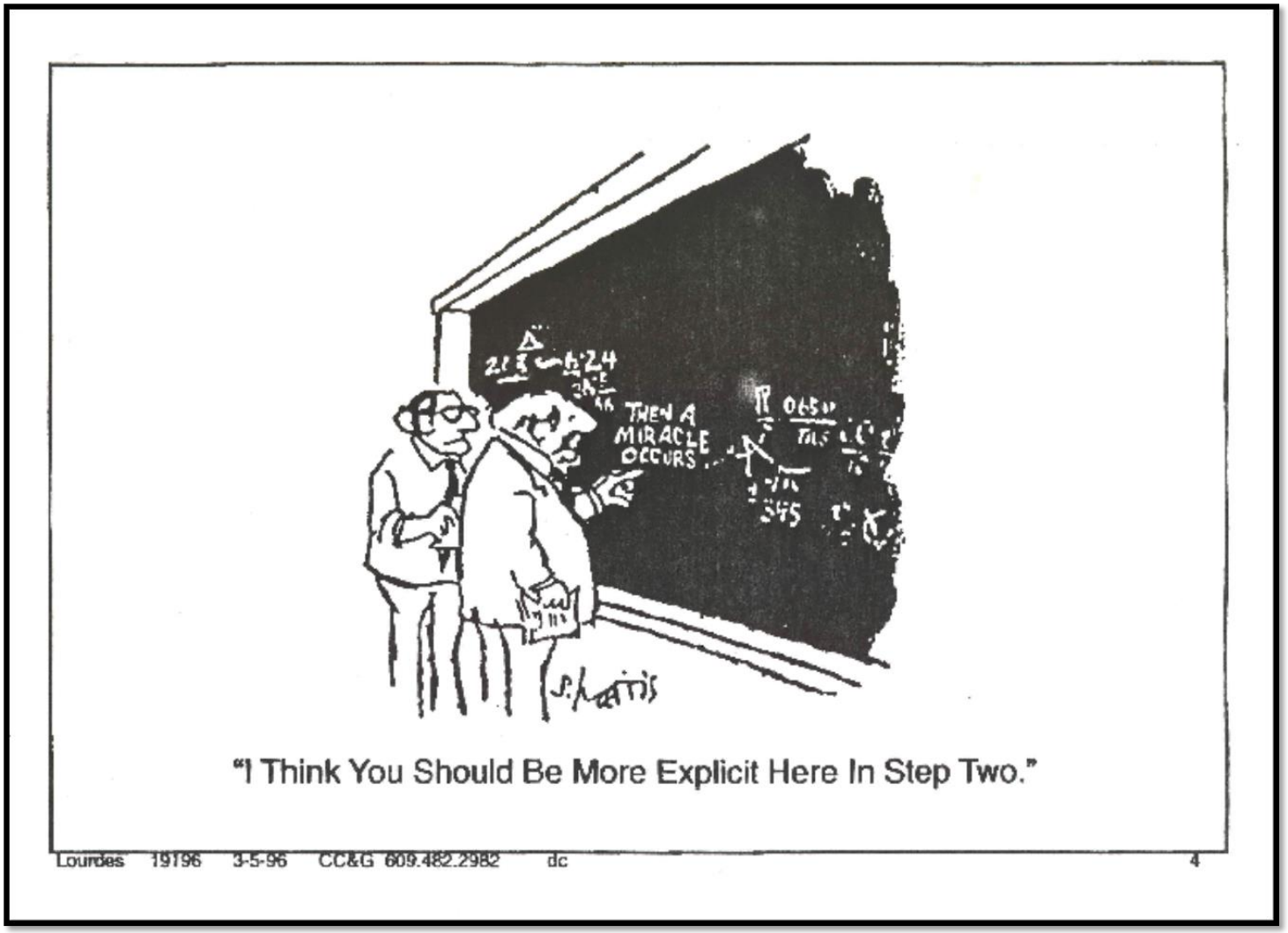
Sources:
1) Pennsylvania Crash Query Tool
2) National Center for Statistics and Analysis. Pedestrians (Traffic Safety Facts). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
3) U.S. Census Bureau

DUI/DWI Fatalities



Sources:
1) Pennsylvania Crash Query Tool
2) National Center for Statistics and Analysis. Alcohol Impaired driving (Traffic Safety Facts). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

All this data…Now what do we do???



Setting Priorities

Health Prioritization of Health Issues

Scope of the Problem

- Large percentage of the population affected?
- Is this number escalating?
- Is the problem in Lancaster greater than in the region, PA, or nationally?
- Is the data source reliable?

Seriousness of the Problem

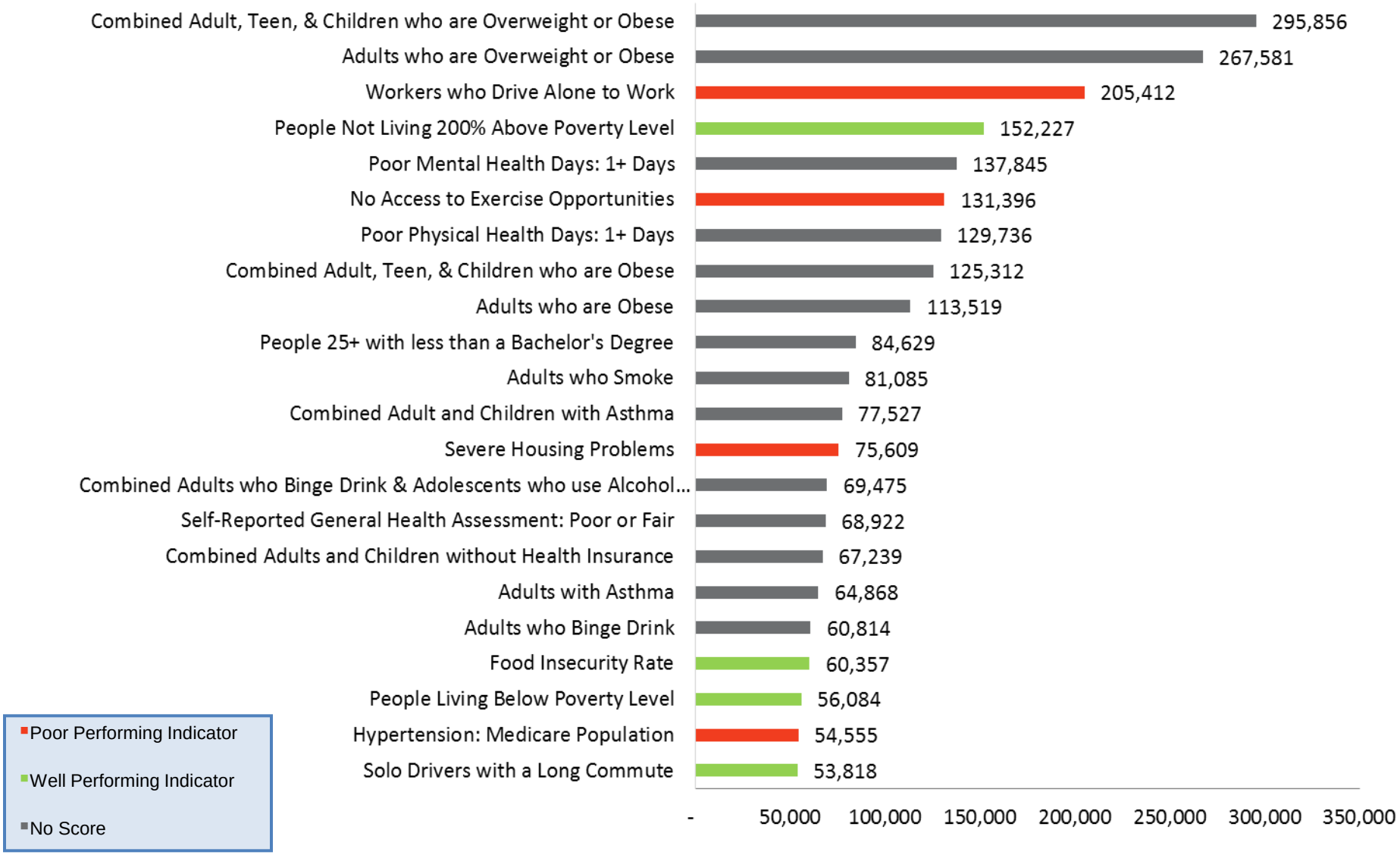
- Are there significant consequences of not addressing the issue?
- Is the problem getting worse?
- Is the problem a cause of other problems?

Setting Priorities (Con't)

Ability to Impact Locally

- How likely is it that we will be able to change this statistic?
- Do we have the resources and focus locally to address this issue and make an impact?
- Is the issue out of our control?

Number of People Affected



How can Planners get involved and play a very strategic role?

- Connect with Community Health/Community Benefit departments of hospitals
- Invite health system employees and key leadership to events, to join Boards/Committee/Task Forces
- Ask to be invited (if not already) to community engagement activities related to CHNA
- Promote the connection between health and planning
- Share best practices/examples from other communities

Questions? Please contact:

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