History, Mission, & Vision

- **History**: Founded in 2002, then operated out of NYC until 2012, when moved to NACCHO

- **Mission**: Advancing equity and health for present and future generations

- **Vision**: Healthy, more equitable communities through big city innovation and leadership
30 Member Cities

- Austin
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Charlotte (Mecklenburg Cty)
- Chicago
- Cleveland
- Columbus
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- Fort Worth (Tarrant Cty)
- Houston
- Indianapolis (Marion Cty)
- Kansas City
- Las Vegas (S NV Hlth Dist)
- Los Angeles (Cty)
- Long Beach
- Miami (Miami-Dade Cty)
- Minneapolis
- New York City
- Oakland (Alameda Cty)
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix (Maricopa Cty)
- Portland (Multnomah Cty)
- San Antonio
- San Diego (Cty)
- San Francisco
- San Jose (Santa Clara Cty)
- Seattle (Seattle-King Cty)
- Washington, D.C.

About 55 million – or 1 in 6 – Americans covered by BCHC-member LHDs
Partners/Funders

Funding for the BCHI comes from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through Cooperative Agreement 5U38OT00172-03. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Coalition’s funders.
Thank you for visiting The Big Cities Health Inventory Data Platform. The platform features almost 30,000 data points across 30 large cities, allowing users to examine a number of pressing health issues impacting urban communities across the country.

Join us! We will host a webinar on Wednesday, July 25 at 12:00 pm to review new indicators and updated data. We will also showcase our newest feature, Similar Cities, which allows users to identify cities that are alike and explore health and demographic data of those cities.

Watch our latest webinar which goes over some features of the platform and the new Policy Pages, and Register HERE.
Why City-Level Data

- National, state -- and to some degree, county -- data are plentiful, but what about cities!?

- Public health practice depends on having reliable and current information regarding the health of every community.

- BCHI data are either actual counts or survey data, not modeled or small areas estimates (key difference from 500 cities project).
Comparing City Data
29,000+ Data Points

• More than 50 health, socio-economic, and demographic indicators across 13 categories
  • New years of data (2014-17, where available)

• Majority of data reported from cities themselves

• Defined in such a way as to allow for comparisons across jurisdictions
  • Check out our Methodology: www.bigcitieshealth.org/methodology
### FIREARM-RELATED ED VISIT RATE

**City** | **Year** | **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity**
---|---|---|---
All Selected | 2013 | Both | All

[Filter Records]

### FIREARM-RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT RATE

**Age-adjusted: per 10,000 people | Race/Ethnicity: All | Sex: Both | Year: 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas (Clark County), NV</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[DOWNLOAD & SHARE]
### OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSE MORTALITY RATE

#### City: 26 Selected, Year: 2013, Sex: Both, Race/Ethnicity: All

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA (FULTON COUNTY), GA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON, MA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENVER, CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORT WORTH (TARRANT COUNTY), TX</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSTON, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OPIOID-RELATED UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE MORTALITY RATE

**Age-adjusted per 100,000 people | Race/Ethnicity: All | Sex: Both | Year: 2013**

- ATLANTA (FULTON COUNTY), GA: 9.4
- BOSTON, MA: 4.4
- DENVER, CO: 6.3
- FORT WORTH (TARRANT COUNTY), TX: 1.1
- HOUSTON, TX: 3.6
INDICATOR CATEGORIES

CITIES

Baltimore
Boston
Charlotte
Chicago
Cleveland
Columbus
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
Fort Worth (Tarrant County)
Houston
Indianapolis (Marion County)
Kansas City
Las Vegas (Clark County)
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Miami (Miami-Dade County)

BOSTON

Charts & Data
City Snapshot
Similar Cities
City CSV

INDICATOR CATEGORIES

BOSTON

Charts & Data
City Snapshot
Similar Cities
City CSV

CITIES

Baltimore
Boston
Charlotte
Chicago
Cleveland
Columbus
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
Fort Worth (Tarrant County)
Houston
Indianapolis (Marion County)
Kansas City
Las Vegas (Clark County)
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Miami (Miami-Dade County)

Behavioral Health/Substance Abuse

Opioid-Related Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality Rate (Age-Adjusted; Per 100,000 people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics

Median Household Income (Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>51642.0</td>
<td>53283.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Foreign Born

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Living Below 200% Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Data

- New years of data (2016, 2017 as available)
- Sexually transmitted infections: chlamydia, congenital syphilis, syphilis, and gonorrhea
- Disability
- New Indicator Category: Socio-Economic Environment
New Policy/Practice Pages

• What’s data without action?

• Meant to highlight key innovations, evidence-informed practices

• Links to stories about city leadership

• As with data, pages are living/breathing
HIGH QUALITY EARLY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

WHAT IS “UNIVERSAL PRE-K?”

Pre-K programs are educational programs designed for 3- and 4-year-olds that focus on school readiness as well as early learning skills like literacy, numeracy, cognitive development, socio-emotional development, and/or motor skills. To say a jurisdiction has "universal" pre-k means it is open to any child, regardless of family income, a child's abilities, or other factors. Such programs are run in several ways: localities or states can provide the funding and infrastructure for Pre-K; community agencies and private providers may offer Pre-K programming; and sometimes federally funded school readiness programs are offered, such as Head Start. Some focus on different age categories (3-year-olds vs. 4-year-olds or both) or on specific populations such as at risk/lower income students.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Access to high quality early childhood education programs have been found to provide numerous health and societal benefits for children, their families, and communities as whole. These benefits include improved academic outcomes, lower rates of poverty, and better physical health.
Live Demo – New Platform Features

http://www.bigcitieshealth.org/city-data/
BCHC Resources/Contact

www.bigcitieshealth.org

Twitter @bigcitieshealth
Facebook https://www.facebook.com/BigCitiesHealth/
Blog http://www.bigcitieshealth.org/front-lines-blog/
Sign up for newsletter through “My NACCHO”

For questions on platform:
Meghan McGinty
mmcginty@naccho.org