



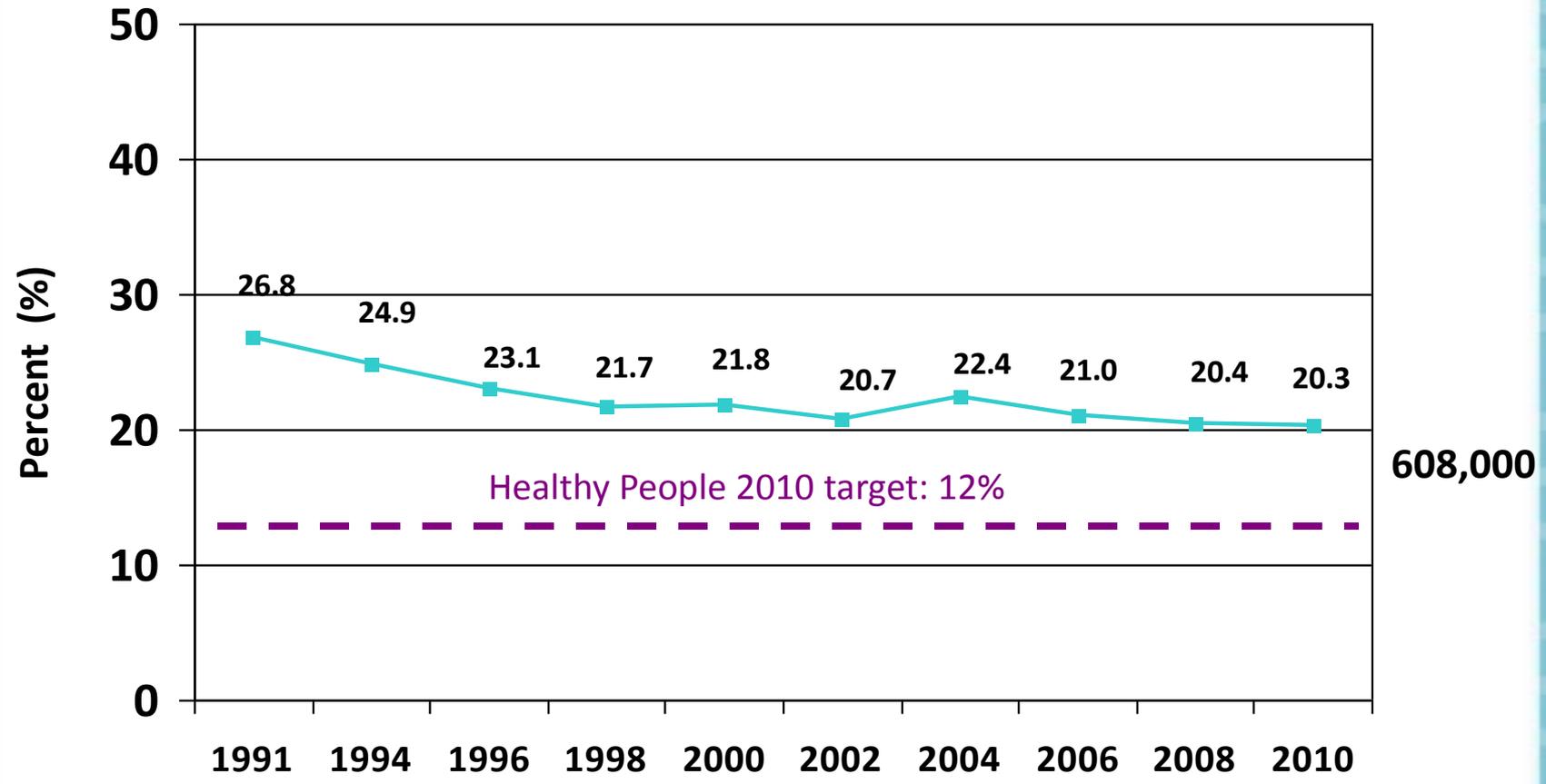
Personal Health Behaviors



- Smoking status, frequency
- Smoking quit method & duration of cessation
- Advised by health profession to quit
- Exposure to cigarette smoke in household
- Use of other tobacco products
- Number of servings of fruits & vegetables
- Fast food consumption
- Exercise frequency
- Sleep – duration and quality
- Problem gambling behavior

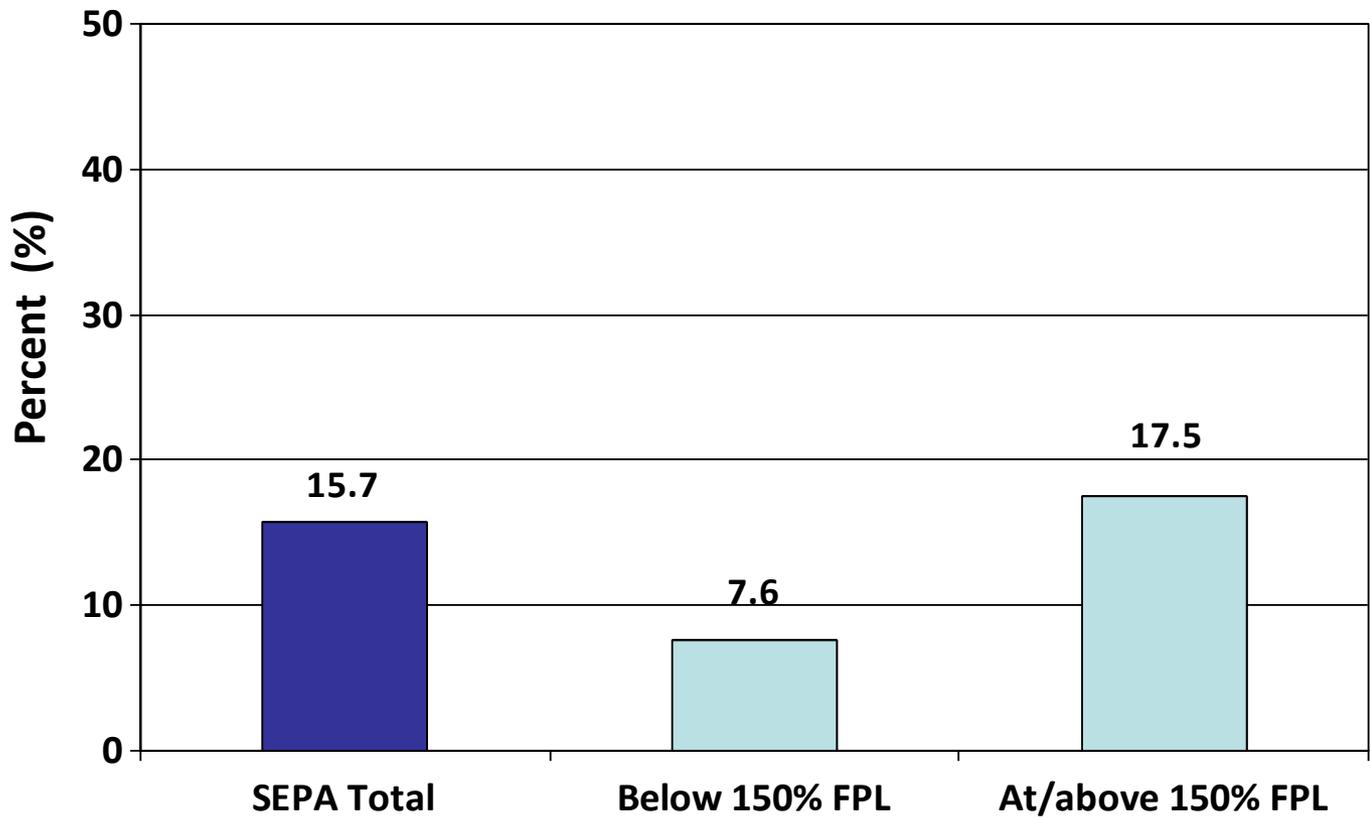


Cigarette Smoking among Adults (18+ yrs), SEPA, 1991-2010



Note: Beginning with the 2004 survey, the wording of the smoking question was changed slightly. Instead of asking respondents if they currently smoke, as was asked in previous survey years, respondents were asked if they smoke every day, some days or not at all.

Consume Five or More Servings of Fruits/Vegetables per Day among Adults (18+ yrs) by Federal Poverty Level (FPL), SEPA, 2010



Note: The poverty level is calculated based on family size and family income.



Mental & Behavioral Health & Environment

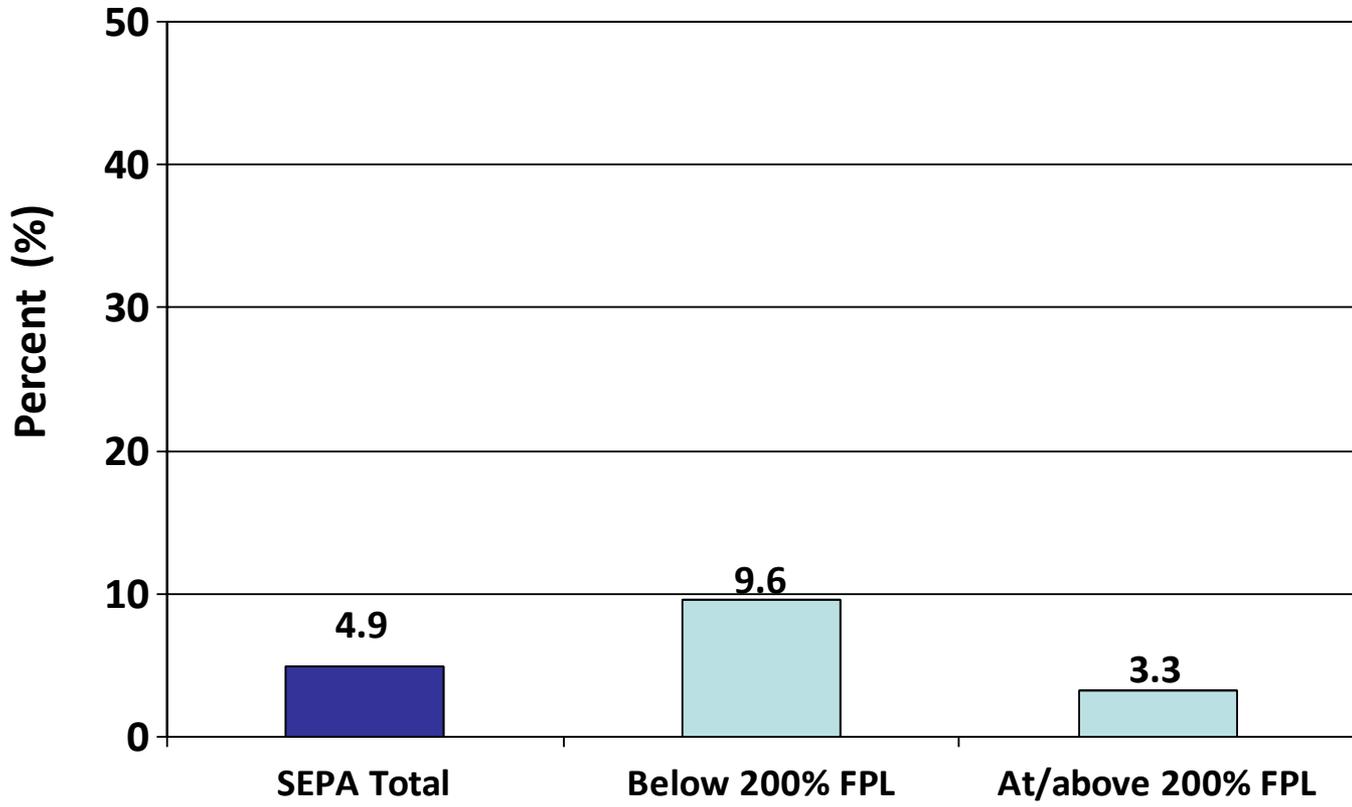
Mental & Behavioral Health

- Diagnosed mental health condition
- Receiving treatment for mental health condition
- Level of stress in past year
- In recovery from alcohol or other drug addiction
- Friend/family in recovery
- Attitudes about recovery

Food Access, Housing, & Neighborhood

- Safety & Violence
- Access to fresh produce
- Cut or skipped meal due to cost
- Use of neighborhood recreational facilities
- Housing costs
- Rent or own home

Difficulty Finding Fruits and Vegetables in Neighborhood among Adults (18+ yrs) by Federal Poverty Level (FPL), SEPA, 2010



Notes: The poverty level is calculated based on family size and family income.

Social Capital

- Involvement in local groups & organizations
- Neighbors have worked together
- Community improvement
- Sense of belonging to community
- Feelings of trust in community



Can where you live have an impact on your physical or mental health? For more than a decade, health researchers in the US^{1,2} and other countries^{3,4} have been examining the concept of social capital or the relationship between community connections and health outcomes. Over the years, health researchers have documented associations between low social capital and negative health outcomes such as self-reported fair or poor health^{5,6,7} and higher mortality rates.⁸

which, as noted, is strongly correlated with negative health outcomes and other health disparities.⁹ This Brief presents information from PHMC's 2010 Household Health Survey on social capital among adults 18 years of age and older residing in the five-county SEPA region of Berks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties.

Since 2002, PHMC's Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) Household Health Survey has included questions allowing us to look at social capital of the communities in which people live. Most recently, the 2010 SEPA Household Health Survey included five variables, based on questions successfully utilized in prior studies, measuring social capital: 1) number of groups the respondent currently participates in; 2) respondent's perception as to whether neighbors are willing to help each other; 3) respondent's perception as to whether neighbors ever worked together to improve their community; 4) respondent's feeling of belonging to the neighborhood; and 5) respondent's perception as to whether people in the neighborhood can be trusted.

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

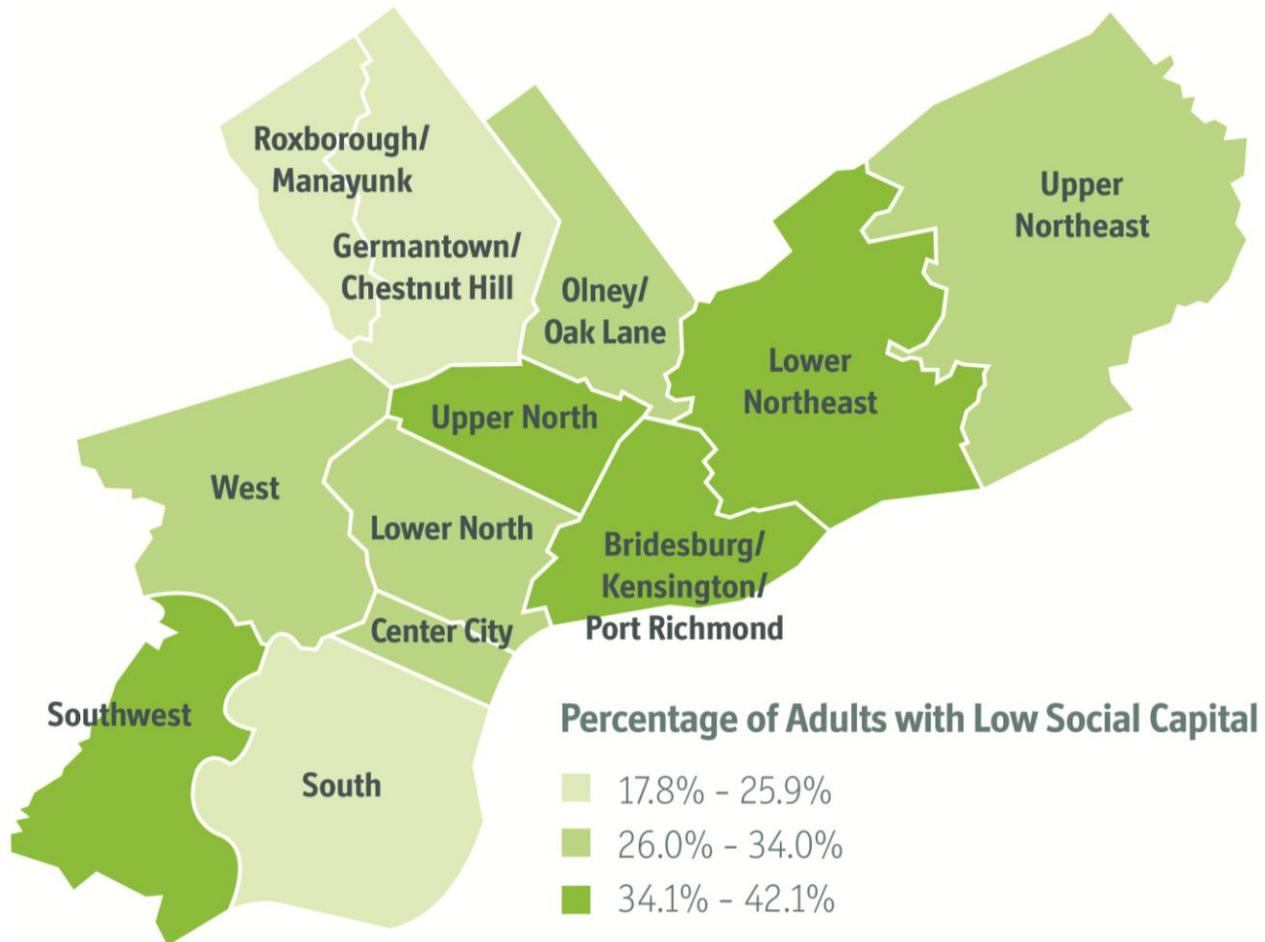
In Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA), one-quarter of adults (24.8%) have low social capital or do not feel connected to their neighbors and do not participate in community activities; this percentage represents approximately 632,000 adults in the region. Over one-half of SEPA adults (55.8% or approximately 1,425,000 adults) feel only somewhat connected to their neighbors and may or may not participate in community activities. Nearly one-third of adults in the region (19.4% or approximately 497,000 adults) have high social capital or feel very connected to their neighbors and support their community through various civic efforts (Figure 1). Data from the 2002 SEPA Household Health Survey show a similar pattern, where 26.2% of adults had low social capital, 54.1% had no/low social capital, and 19.6% had high social capital.¹⁰

A social capital index, with scores ranging from 1 to 10, was created by recoding these five variables so each item could have a maximum score of two. An individual with a combined index score of 1-4 was deemed as having "low" social capital, a score of 5-7 as "medium" social capital, and a score of 8-10 as "high" social capital.¹¹

Levels of social capital in SEPA vary by demographic and socio-economic sub-groups. Young adults are the most likely age group to have low social capital. Two in five young adults 18-29 years (40.5%) have low social capital, compared with adults 30-44 years (21.8%), adults 45-59 years (20.5%), and adults 60 years and older (18.8%) (Figure 2). We observed a similar pattern in 2002, where social capital increased with increasing age group.

The purpose of this Brief is to increase the understanding of the relationship between social capital and demographic and socio-economic characteristics across communities as well as between social capital and health in the SEPA region. In particular, this Brief focuses on adults with low social capital,

Adults with Low Social Capital by Planning Analysis Section, Philadelphia, 2010





Health and Well-being Indicators

Older Adults (60 years of age or older)



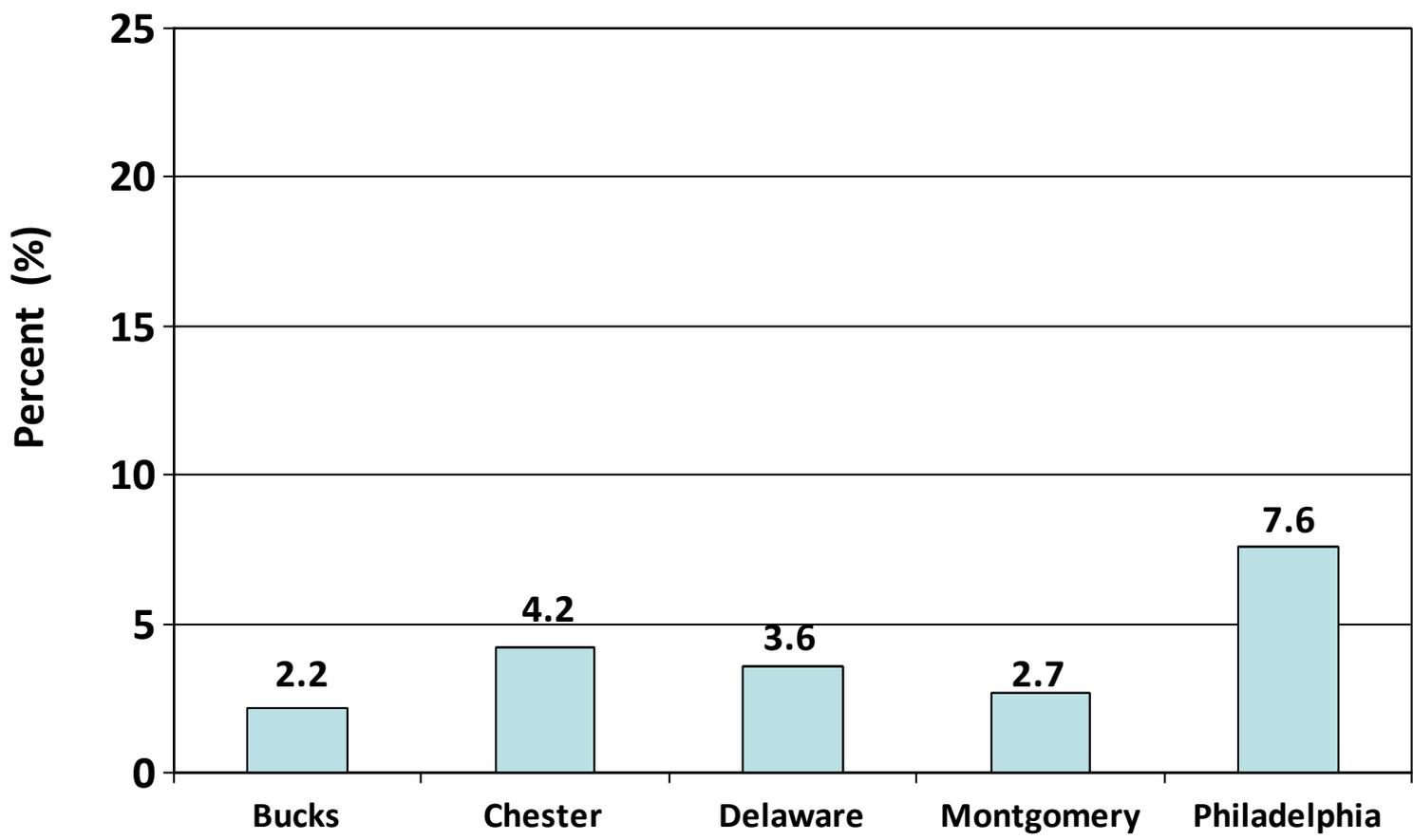


Older Adult Supplement (Ages 60+ yrs)

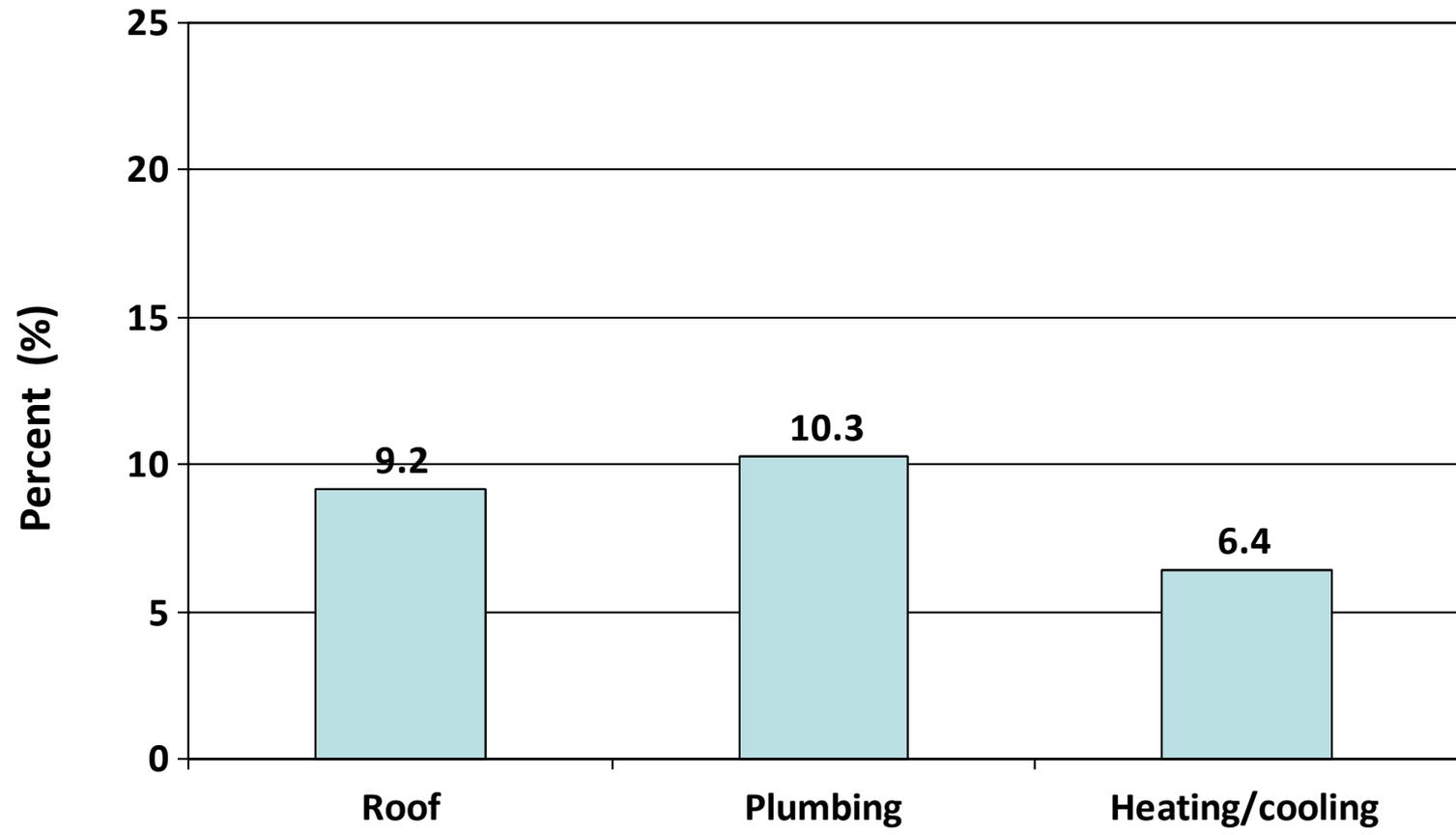
- Housing repairs needed
- Use of aids
- 10-item depression scale
- Use of formal in-home care & payment
- Falls within past year
- Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) limitations
 - i.e., using phone, shopping, walking, meal prep, cleaning, handling money, etc.
- Activities of Daily (ADL) limitations
 - i.e., bathing, grooming, eating, etc.
- Use of informal help with IADL & ADL
- Social supports & services:
 - contact with friends and relatives; familiarity, use, and need for activities at senior center, food programs, transportation, PACE/prescription drug assistance, senior helpline



Need Transportation Services among Older Adults (60+ yrs) by SEPA County, 2010



Need Home Repairs among Older Adults (60+ yrs), SEPA, 2010





Health and Well-being Indicators

Children 0-17 years of age

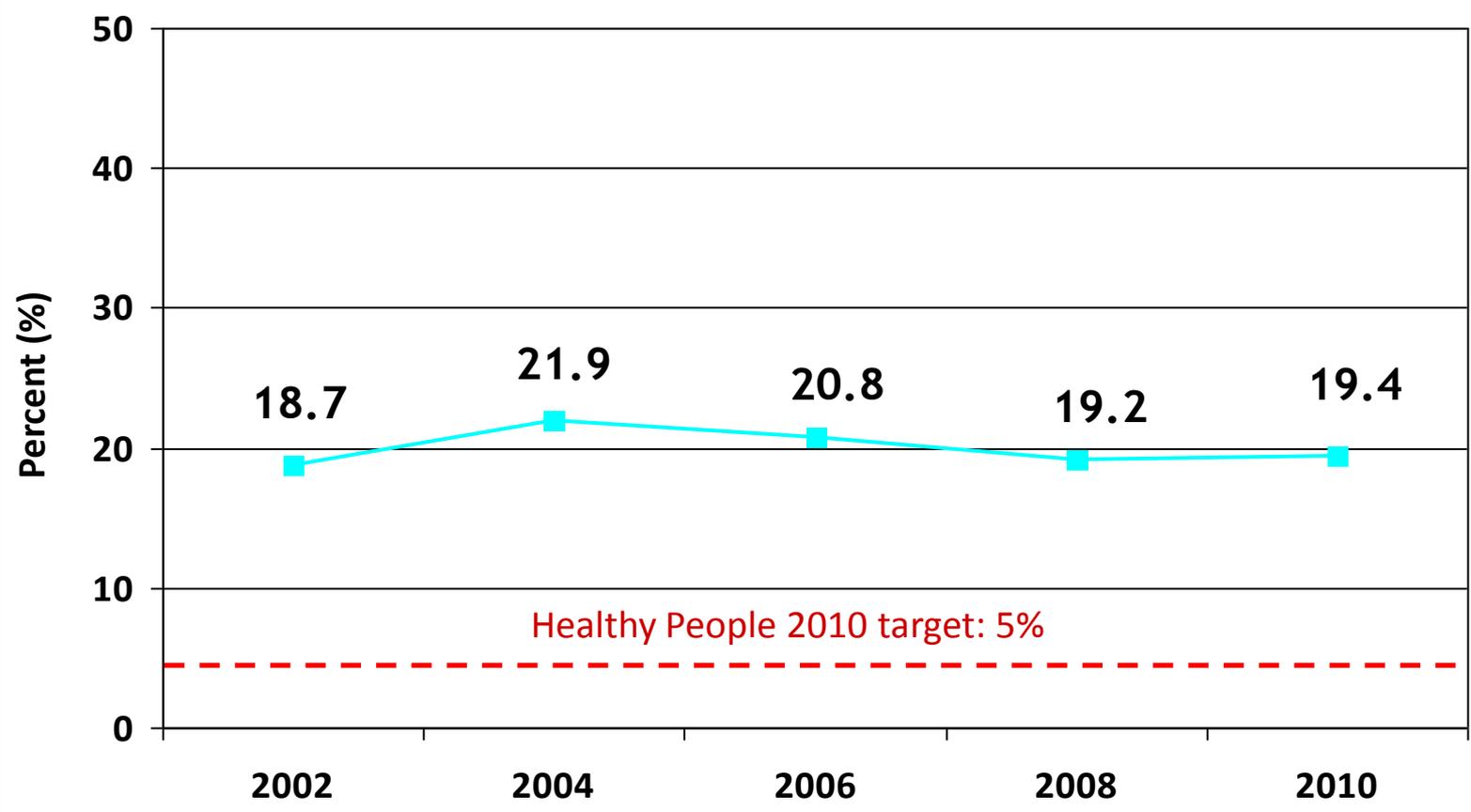


Major Health and Well-being Indicators

- **Health Status**
 - General health status; BMI (height & weight)
- **Health Conditions**
 - Chronic health condition; Asthma
- **Health Insurance**
 - Insurance; Type of insurance
- **Access to Care**
 - Regular source of care; Place of care; Cost barriers to care
- **Dental Care (4-17 yrs)**
 - Dental visit within past 12 months
- **Physical Activity (3-17 yrs)**
 - Physical activity (30+ minutes)
- **Nutrition (3-17 yrs)**
 - Fruit & vegetable servings (typical day)

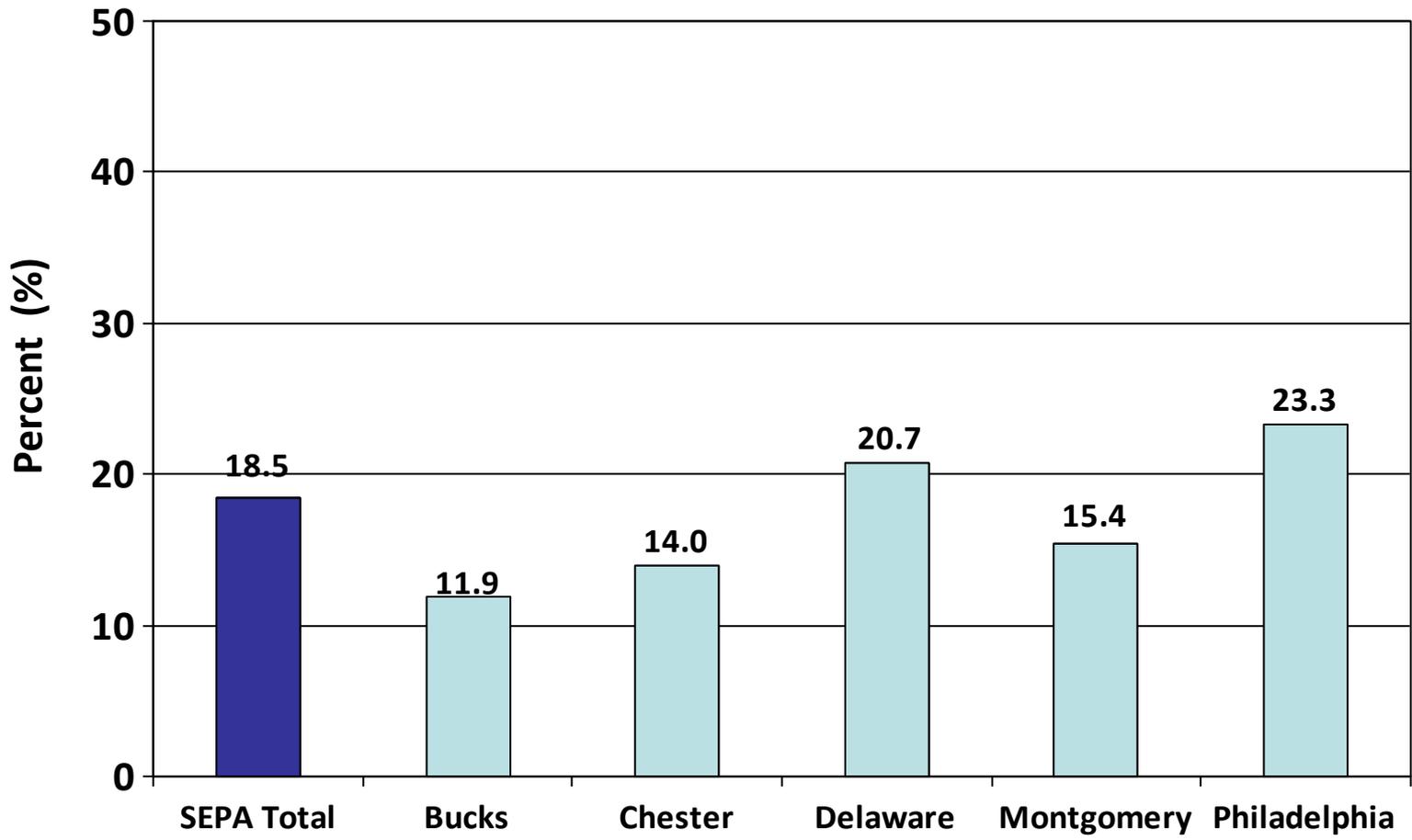


BMI-based Obesity among Children (6-17 yrs), SEPA, 2000-2010



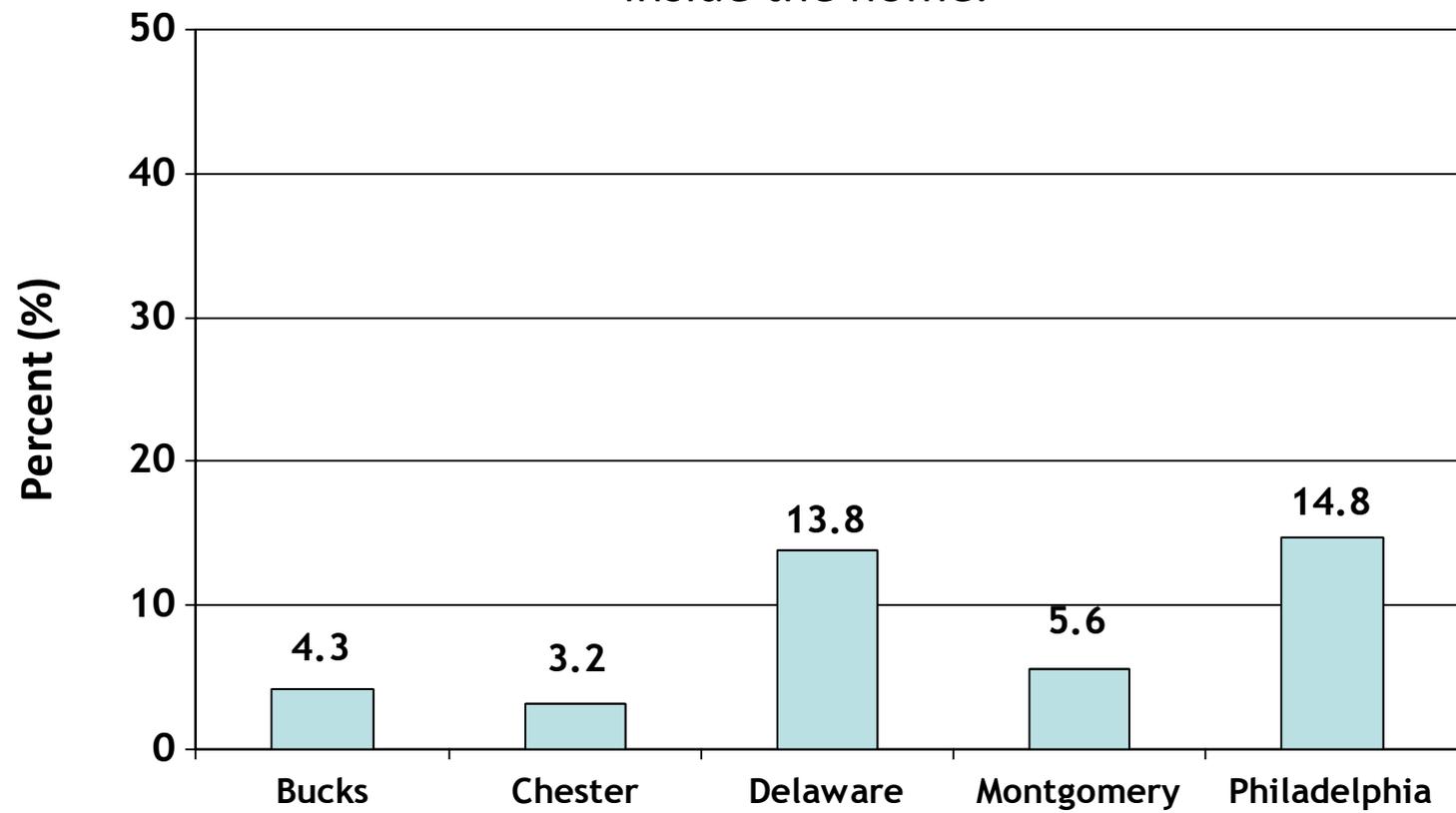
Note: Children who score in the 95th percentile or higher for their age on the Body Mass Index (BMI) are considered obese.

Children (0-17 yrs) with Asthma by SEPA County, 2010

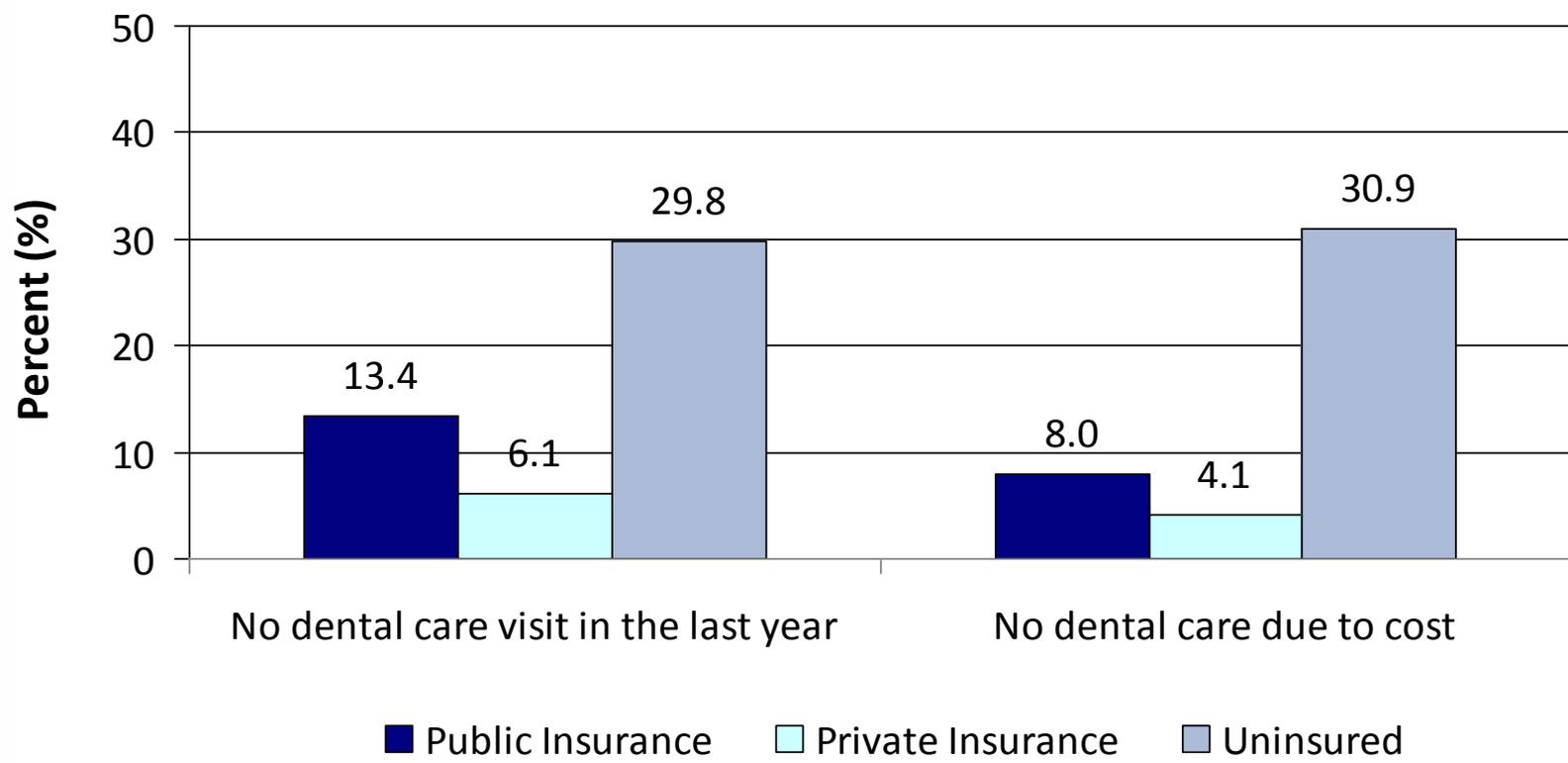


Children (0-17 yrs) Living in Households Where Someone Smokes inside the Home by SEPA County, 2010

In SEPA, 9.8% of children live in a household where someone smokes inside the home.



Children (4-17 yrs) with No Dental Care Access in Last Year by Insurance Status, SEPA, 2010

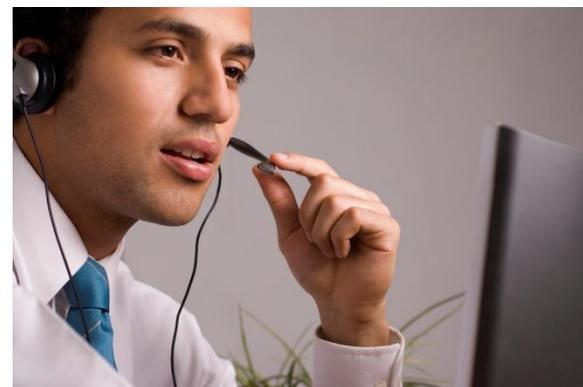


Note: Public insurance includes types such as Medicaid, Medicare, CHIP, and Champus.

Update:

CHDB will be fielding the **2012 Household Health Survey** this **spring!**

Please contact your CHDB Associate with any questions about the survey.





II. Demographics: 2010 U.S. Census

The Community Health Data Base provides access to past and present data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data can be aggregated on the same geographic levels as the Household Health Survey, including ZIP Code and neighborhood.

The CHDB uses a third-party data source (Nielsen Claritas, Inc.) to create estimates and projections based on the decennial Census and the American Community Survey.

The most current include:

- 2010 Population counts
- 2012 Estimates (available late spring, 2012)
- 2017 Projections (available late spring, 2012)



II. Demographics: 2010 U.S. Census (Cont.)

- Population Totals
- Age Distribution
- Racial/Ethnic Distribution
- Gender Distribution
- Household Income
- Average Household Size
- Linguistically Isolated
- Citizenship
- Housing Units
- Elderly Living Alone
- Year House Built
- Length of Time at Residence
- Median Housing Value
- Educational Status
- Employment/Occupation
- Poverty Status
- Female-Headed Households
- Mobility and Self-Care



III. Vital Statistics

The most recent data, provided in four year average annualized rates, are from 2005-2008. They are available at the ZIP code and county level for all of Southeastern Pennsylvania and by Census tract for Philadelphia County.

Birth Outcomes:

- Births to all Women
- Births to Women 15-44
- Births to Adolescent Women
- Low Birth Weight Births
- Prenatal Care
- Infant mortality
- Neonatal mortality

Mortality:

- All Causes
- Heart Disease
- All Cancer
- Lung, Breast Cancers
- Stroke
- Pneumonia/Influenza
- Accidents/Drugs