The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Program



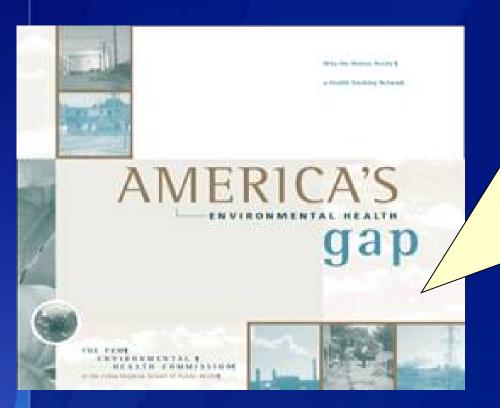


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Pew Environmental Health Commission Report, 2000



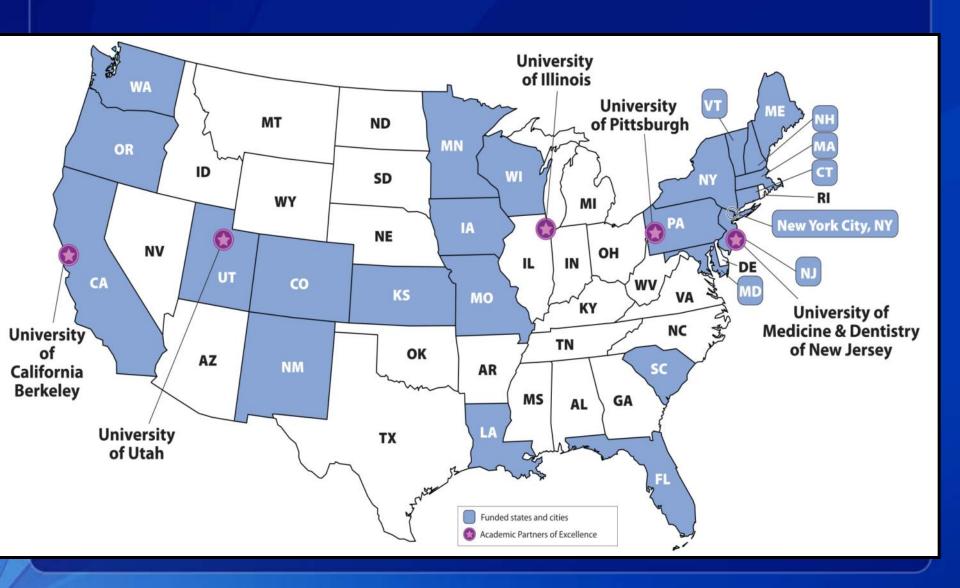
"...create a federally supported Nationwide Health Tracking Network with the appropriate privacy protection, that informs consumers, communities, public health practitioners, researchers, and policymakers on chronic diseases and related environmental hazards and population exposures. This will provide the capacity to understand, respond and prevent chronic disease in the country."

National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

- Tracking = Public Health Surveillance
- Health and environmental information together in one easy to access website
 - www.cdc.gov/ephtracking
- Public and Secure portals
- 23 state and NYC networks



State and Academic Partners



Data from State and City Sources

- Asthma hospitalizations
- Birth Defects
- Carbon monoxide emergency visits
- Carbon monoxide hospitalizations
- Community drinking water
- Heart attack hospitalizations





Data from National Sources

- Age of housing
- Asthma prevalence
- Cancer
- Childhood lead poisoning
- Mortality data
- Motor vehicle fatalities
- PM2.5 and ozone
- Population characteristics
- Reproductive and birth outcomes
- Mode of transportation
- Well water monitoring



Coming Soon

- Climate Change
- CDC asthma call-back survey data
- Developmental disabilities



National Public Portal



- Launched July 7, 2009
- Design based on iterative user testing
- Version 2 to be launched in October
- Allows user to query data
- Provides contextual information and prevention messages

www.cdc.gov/ephtracking

Environments



The most common environmental health hazards are air and water pollution

Quick Links

Environments

· Outdoor Air and Health

Search Outdoor Air Data

· Search Community Water

Tracking Outdoor Air

Community Water

Well Water

Water

Info By Location

About Tracking Progra State & Local Tracking Portals

Quick Links

- Indicators & Data
- Secure Portal
- M Email page Print page
- Bookmark and share
- CDC on Facebook CDC on Twitter

Tracking Hot Topics

Heart attacks and air quality ? what?s the

We just reached 1000 Twitter followers.

to join the conversation



Tracking Climate Change Search Climate Change

Climate Change and

Climate Change



- · Community Design and Tracking Community
- Search Community Design

· Homes and Health

Tracking Housing

Conditions Search Homes Data



Outdoor Air

Home > Environments > Outdoor Air

Air Quality

National Environmental Public Health Tracking

Tracking Air Quality Monitor + Modeled Air Data

Search Air Quality Data

Tracking Links Environments

Health Effects

Info by Location



Quick Links

Air and Health

Air Monitoring in the US

Air Contaminants

National air quality has improved since the 1990's, but many challenge public health and the environment from air quality problems.

Air pollution in the United States poses a public health threat affecting people throughout the country. It is associated with health problems t emergency department visits and hospitals stays for breathing and he increases in illnesses such as pneumonia and bronchitis.



Tracking air pollution can help people un are exposed to unhealthy levels of air po can also help public health professionals understand which areas may be most in control activities.

The Tracking Network includes data about matter (PM2.5).

Public Health Tracking

Air Quality

Tracking Air Quality

Monitor + Modeled Air

Related Links

Search Air Quality Data

Tracking Links Environments

Health Effects

Info by Location



Drilling Down

Through

Information

Quick Links

Air and Health Air Monitoring in the US

Air Contaminants

Monitor + Model Air Data

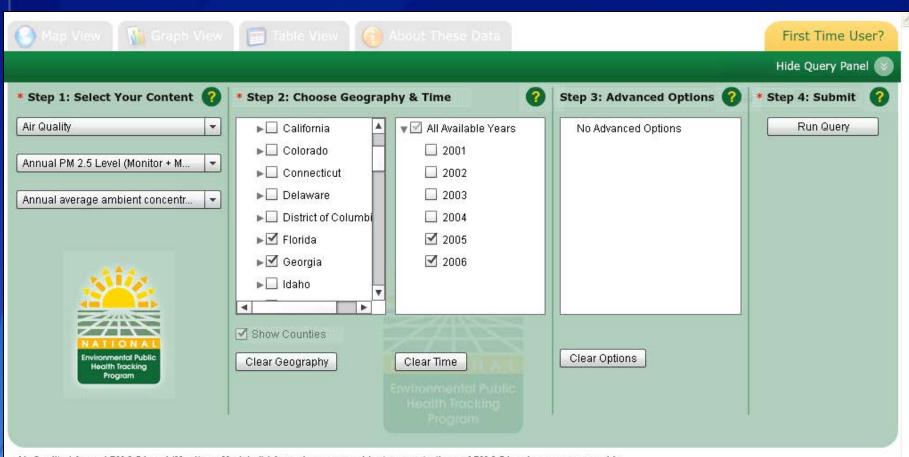
Air monitoring in the United States is conducted by many federal, state, local, and tribal air agencies. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides air pollution data about ozone and particulate matter (PM_{3, 5}) to CDC for the Tracking Network. The EPA maintains a database called the Air Quality System (AQS) which contains data from approximately 4,000 monitoring stations around the country, mainly in urban areas. Data from the AQS is considered the "gold standard" for determining outdoor air pollution. However, AQS data are limited because the monitoring stations are usually in urban areas or cities and because they only take air samples for some air pollutants every three days or during times of the year when air pollution is very

CDC and EPA have worked together to develop a statistical model (Hierarchical Bayesian) to make modeled predictions available for environmental public health tracking purposes in areas of the country that do not have monitors and to fill in the time gaps when monitors may not be recording data.

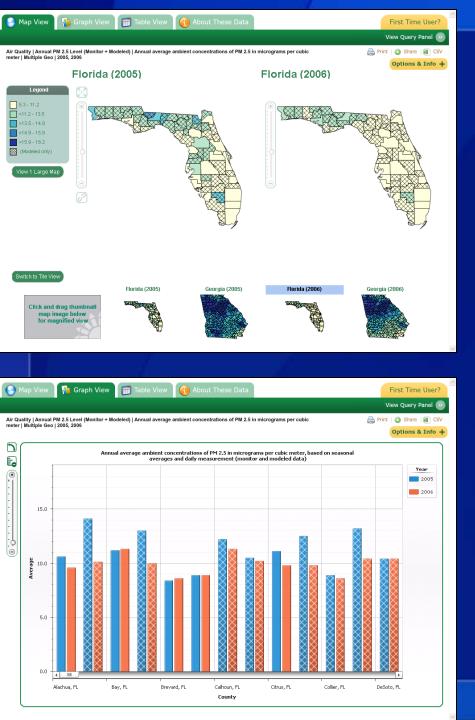
There are two primary benefits to creating modeled air pollution data:

- · approximately 20% of counties in the United States have actual air monitors. With modeled data, the Tracking Network is able to create indicators for counties that do not have monitors (excluding Alaska and Hawaii);
- · most PM2.5 air monitors take samples every three days and many ozone monitors sample only during the ozone season. Modeled data helps to fill in these time gaps.

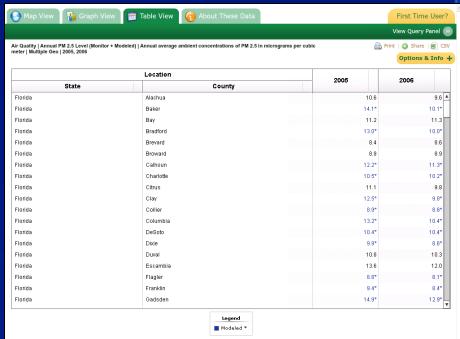
Dynamic Queries



Air Quality | Annual PM 2.5 Level (Monitor + Modeled) | Annual average ambient concentrations of PM 2.5 in micrograms per cubic meter | Multiple Geo | 2005, 2006



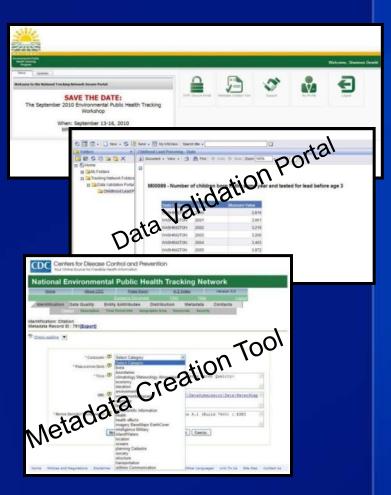
Displaying Data



Secure Portal Vision and Implementation

- Components envisioned
 - National data repository
 - Metadata services
 - Tools, methods and other resources
 - Collaboration and knowledge management functions
- Phase II
 - Role-based access control
 - Drag and drop query and custom report building
 - Methods and tools repository

Phase I



Making Data Available



- Nationally Consistent Data and Measures
- Protecting privacy on Public Portal
 - Aggregation
 - Suppression
 - Smoothing
- Secure Portal
 - Registered users
 - Authentication CDC SAMS
 - Authorization
 - Application role based
 - Data access Role and use based; approval of data steward

Tracking in Action

Maine

 Data supported bill to require CO detectors in all new homes, rental property and existing homes at the time of transfer

KNOWLEDGE INFORMATION

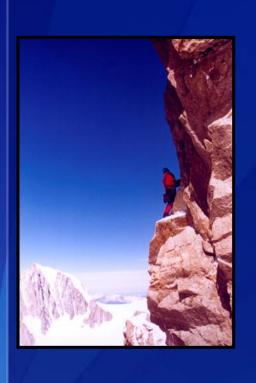
Massachusetts

 Responded to community concerns about cancer incidence in towns near the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power plant

California

 Worked with Bay area NWS to provide evidence to keep cooling centers open in City of San Jose this summer

Tracking Challenges



- Remaining flexible and adaptable to changing health landscape
- Sustaining resources
- Addressing community concerns and research needs
 - Utility for diverse audiences
 - Right to know vs. right to privacy
- Filling data gaps

Questions?



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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

