

Earth Day Network - Urban Environment Report

HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH: What, Why, and Where?

Ind. ID	Indicator for HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
F.0.1	Health EDN FINAL SCORE				
F.0.3	Health EDN VI Risk SCORE				
F.0.7	Health EDN RANK				
F.0.8	Health EDN VI Risk RANK				
F.1.1	County Total Population (2000 est. Census Bureau)	The largest administrative division of most states in the United States. (American Heritage Dictionary) Total number of residents in that geographic location.	Health Statistics for some ailments are presented by county.		US Census Bureau, Fact Finder. 2000. 23 June 2006. < http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en >.
F.1.2	County Total Population (2004 est. Census Bureau)	The largest administrative division of most states in the United States. (American Heritage Dictionary) Total number of residents in that geographic location.	Health statistics for some ailments are presented by county.	Data is 2004 Census survey or estimate for most cities. The following cities (about 35%) did not have 2004 updates, so 2000 data is used since it is the most current available: Yellowstone County, Montana, Cass County, North Dakota, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, Chittenden County, Vermont, Kanawha County, West Virginia, Laramie County, Wyoming	US Census Bureau, Fact Finder. 2004. 23 June 2006. < http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en >.
F.1.3	County Total Population (ALA Spring 2005)	American Lung Association State of the Air Report that looks at the total number of residents in that geographic location.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.

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F.1.4	County Total Population (ALA Spring 2006)	American Lung Association State of the Air Report that looks at the total number of residents in that geographic location.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2006 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2006.
F.1.5	County Adult Population, 18 years and older (2004 est.)	The largest administrative division of most states in the United States. (American Heritage Dictionary) Total number of residents over 18 years old in that geographic location. These estimates are used in federal funding allocations, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, as survey controls, and in monitoring recent demographic changes.	Health statistics for some ailments are presented by county for the adult population 18 years and older.	Data is 2004 Census survey or estimate for most cities. The following cities (about 35%) did not have 2004 updates, so 2000 data is used since it is the most current available: Yellowstone County, Montana, Cass County, North Dakota, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, Chittenden County, Vermont, Kanawha County, West Virginia, Laramie County, Wyoming	US Census Bureau, Fact Finder. 2004. 23 June 2006. < http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en >.
F.1.6	County Pediatric Population, under 18 years (2004 est.)	The largest administrative division of most states in the United States. (American Heritage Dictionary) Total number of residents under 18 years old in that geographic location. These estimates are used in federal funding allocations, as denominators for vital rates and per capita time series, as survey controls, and in monitoring recent demographic changes.	Health statistics for some ailments are presented by county for children 18 years and younger.	Data is 2004 Census survey or estimate for most cities. The following cities (about 35%) did not have 2004 updates, so 2000 data is used since it is the most current available: Yellowstone County, Montana, Cass County, North Dakota, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, Chittenden County, Vermont, Kanawha County, West Virginia, Laramie County, Wyoming	EDN Calculation: (F.1.2) - (F.1.3)

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F.2.1	Pediatric Asthma, case estimates (ALA 2005)	In 2004, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) estimated the nationwide annual prevalence of diagnosed pediatric asthma to be over 6.2 million under age 18. Pediatric asthma prevalence estimates from this year's report can only be compared to those in the American Lung Association State of the Air 2005 report, due to another change to the National Health Interview Survey. Census Bureau breaks down estimates by county. http://lungaction.org/reports/sota06_method2.html	Health statistics for some ailments are presented by county for children 18 years and younger. Relates to levels of air pollution in different counties and the affect it has on the respiratory health of children. Use statistics for comparison purposes.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.
F.2.1.1	Pediatric Asthma, case estimates (ALA 2006)		Health statistics for some ailments are presented by county for children 18 years and younger. Relates to levels of air pollution in different counties and the affect it has on the respiratory health of children. Use statistics for comparison purposes.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2006 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2006.
F.2.2	Pediatric Asthma, rate (%) est (ALA 2006)	The portion of local area prevalence of chronic pediatric asthma are estimated by applying age-specific national prevalence rates from the 2004 NHIS to age-specific county-level resident populations obtained from the U.S. Bureaus of the Census web site. The prevalence estimate for pediatric asthma is calculated for those under age 18. http://lungaction.org/reports/sota06_method2.html	Health Statistics for some ailments are presented by county for children 18yrs. and younger. Relates to levels of air pollution in different counties. Use statistics for comparison purposes.		EDN Calculation: (F.2.1)/(F.1)*100
F.2	Pediatric Asthma, rate (%) est (ALA 2006) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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Ind. ID	Indicator for HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
F.3.1	Adult Asthma, case estimates (ALA 2005)	Local area prevalence of chronic adult asthma are estimated by applying age-specific national prevalence rates from the 2004 NHIS to age-specific county-level resident populations obtained from the U.S. Bureaus of the Census web site.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including adult asthma.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.
F.3.1.1	Adult Asthma, case estimates (ALA 2006)	The portion of the local area prevalence of chronic adult asthma are estimated by applying age-specific national prevalence rates from the 2004 NHIS to age-specific county-level resident populations obtained from the U.S. Bureaus of the Census web site.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including adult asthma.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2006 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2006.
F.3.2	Adult Asthma, rate (%) est (ALA 2006)	The portion of the local area prevalence of chronic adult asthma are estimated by applying age-specific national prevalence rates from the 2004 NHIS to age-specific county-level resident populations obtained from the U.S. Bureaus of the Census web site.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including adult asthma.		EDN Calculation: (F.3.1)/(F.1)*100
F.3	Adult Asthma, rate (%) est (ALA 2006) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.4.1	Chronic Bronchitis, case estimates (ALA 2005)	Chronic bronchitis is an inflammation of the bronchi, the main air passages in the lungs, which persists for a long period of time or repeatedly recurs. Occurrence of disease.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including chronic bronchitis.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.

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F.4.1.1	Chronic Bronchitis, case estimates (ALA 2006)	Chronic bronchitis is an inflammation of the bronchi, the main air passages in the lungs, which persists for a long period of time or repeatedly recurs. The number of people who have chronic bronchitis within a given geographic location.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including chronic bronchitis.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2006 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2006.
F.4.2	Chronic Bronchitis, rate (%) est (ALA 2005)	The percentage of the population within a given geographic location who have chronic bronchitis.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including chronic bronchitis.		EDN Calculation: (F.4.1)/(F.1)*100
F.4	Chronic Bronchitis, rate (%) est (ALA 2005) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.5.1	Emphysema, case estimates (ALA 2005)	Emphysema is a chronic (long-term) lung disease that can worsen over time. Having emphysema means some of the air sacs in your lungs are damaged, making it hard to breathe. Emphysema is usually caused by smoking. The number of people who have emphysema within a given geographic location. http://www.lung.ca/diseases-maladies/a-z/emphysema-emphyseme/index_e.php	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including emphysema.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.

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Ind. ID	Indicator for HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
F.5.1.1	Emphysema, case estimates (ALA 2006)	Emphysema is a chronic (long-term) lung disease that can worsen over time. Having emphysema means some of the air sacs in your lungs are damaged, making it hard to breathe. Emphysema is usually caused by smoking. The number of people who have emphysema within a given geographic location. (Reference: http://www.lung.ca/diseases-maladies/a-z/emphysema-emphyseme/index_e.php)	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including emphysema.		
F.5.2	Emphysema, rate (%) est (ALA 2006)	The portion of the population within a given geographic location who have emphysema.	Indicates air quality in a specific county. ALA rates in terms of high ozone days, and particle pollution and breaks down affected groups by age and types of respiratory illness including emphysema.		EDN Calculation: (F.5.1)/(F.1)*100
F.5	Emphysema, rate (%) est (ALA 2006) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.6.1	Cardio-vascular Disease, case estimates (ALA 2005)	A disease affecting the heart or blood vessels. Cardiovascular diseases include arteriosclerosis, coronary artery disease, heart valve disease, arrhythmia, heart failure, hypertension, orthostatic hypotension, shock, endocarditis, diseases of the aorta and its branches, disorders of the peripheral vascular system, and congenital heart disease. (Reference: www.cytokinetics.com/cyto/glossary). The number of people within a given geographic location who have cardiovascular disease.	Indicates which populations are at a higher risk for contracting this disease.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.

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F.6.1.1	Cardio-vascular Disease, case estimates (ALA 2006)	Disease affecting the heart or blood vessels. Cardiovascular diseases include arteriosclerosis, coronary artery disease, heart valve disease, arrhythmia, heart failure, hypertension, orthostatic hypotension, shock, endocarditis, diseases of the aorta and its branches, disorders of the peripheral vascular system, and congenital heart disease. www.cytokinetics.com/cyto/glossary The number of people within a given geographic location who have cardiovascular disease.	Indicates which populations are at a higher risk for contracting this disease.		
F.6.2	Cardio-vascular Disease, rate (%) est (ALA 2006)	The portion of the population within a given geographic location who have cardiovascular disease.	Indicates which populations are at a higher risk for contracting this disease.		EDN Calculation: (F.6.1)/(F.1)*100
F.6	Cardio-vascular Disease, rate (%) est (ALA 2006) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.7.1	Diabetes, case estimates (ALA 2005)	Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease involving abnormalities in the body's ability to use sugar. There are two main types of diabetes mellitus -- insulin-requiring type 1 diabetes and adult-onset type 2 diabetes -- are distinct and different diseases in themselves. (Kellogg Eye Center) The number of people in a geographic location who have diabetes.	Indicates which populations are at a higher risk for contracting this disease.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2005 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2005.

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F.7.1.1	Diabetes, case estimates (ALA 2006)	Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease involving abnormalities in the body's ability to use sugar. There are two main types of diabetes mellitus -- insulin-requiring type 1 diabetes and adult-onset type 2 diabetes -- are distinct and different diseases in themselves. (Kellogg Eye Center) The number of people in a geographic location who have diabetes.	Indicates which populations are at a higher risk for contracting this disease.		American Lung Association. State of the Air 2006 Report. New York: Hard Copy Printing, 2006.
F.7.2	Diabetes, rate (%) est (ALA 2006)	The portion of the population within a given geographic location who have diabetes. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease involving abnormalities in the body's ability to use sugar. There are two main types of diabetes mellitus -- insulin-requiring type 1 diabetes and adult-onset type 2 diabetes -- are distinct and different diseases in themselves. (Kellogg Eye Center)	Indicates which populations are at a higher risk for contracting this disease.		EDN Calculation: (F.7.1)/(F.1)*100
F.7	Diabetes, rate (%) est (ALA 2006) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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F.8.1	% of Adults with Obesity in 1991	<p>To be obese is to be very overweight. Overweight is measured by the body mass index (BMI): [weight (kilograms)/height (meters)²]. The BMI associated with lowest mortality is between 20 and 25 kg/m². Approximately 4 million Americans have BMI's between 35 and 40 kg/m², and another 1.5 million have BMI's over 40 kg/m². A BMI of 40 kg/m² is roughly equivalent to 100 pounds overweight for an average adult male. (The National Institutes of Health) The percentage of the adult population within a given geographic location who are obese</p>	<p>Obesity is strongly associated with several major health risk factors. (JAMA Vol. 289 No. 1, January 1, 2003)</p>		<p>The National Advisory Committee on Rural Health and Human Services. The 2005 Report to the Secretary: Rural Health and Human Service Issues. 2005. 23 June 2006. <ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/ruralhealth/NAC2005.pdf>.</p>

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F.8.2	% of Adults with Obesity in 2001	In 2001 the prevalence of obesity (BMI >=30) was 20.9% vs 19.8% in 2000, an increase of 5.6%. The prevalence of diabetes increased to 7.9% vs. 7.3% in 2000, an increase of 8.2%. The prevalence of BMI of 40 or higher in 2001 was 2.3%. Overweight and obesity were significantly associated with diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, asthma, arthritis, and poor health status. Compared with adults with normal weight, adults with a BMI of 40 or higher had an odds ratio (OR) of 7.37 (95% confidence interval [CI], 6.39-8.50) for diagnosed diabetes, 6.38 (95% CI, 5.67-7.17) for high blood pressure, 1.88 (95% CI, 1.67-2.13) for high cholesterol levels, 2.72 (95% CI, 2.38-3.12) for asthma, 4.41 (95% CI, 3.91-4.97) for arthritis, and 4.19 (95% CI, 3.68-4.76) for fair or poor health. (The National Institutes of Health)	Increases in obesity and diabetes among US adults continue in both sexes, all ages, all races, all educational levels, and all smoking levels. Obesity is strongly associated with several major health risk factors. (JAMA Vol. 289 No. 1, January 1, 2003)		The National Advisory Committee on Rural Health and Human Services. The 2005 Report to the Secretary: Rural Health and Human Service Issues. 2005. 23 June 2006. <ftp://ftp.hrsa.gov/ruralhealth/NAC2005.pdf>.
F.8	% of Adults with Obesity in 2001 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.9.1	Adults with Obesity (1991-2001), change	The number of cases of obese adults has increased between 1991 and 2001.	Increases in obesity and diabetes among US adults continue in both sexes, all ages, all races, all educational levels, and all smoking levels. Obesity is strongly associated with several major health risk factors. (JAMA Vol. 289 No. 1, January 1, 2003)		EDN Calculation: (F.8.2) - (F.8.1)
F.9	Adults with Obesity (1991-2001), change SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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F.10.1	% of Adults (age 18-64 yrs) who report having health-care coverage in 2001	The proportion of adults who have health insurance.	Indicates how cost of living affects affordability of health care.		National Center for Health Statistics. Healthy People 2010. 2000. 25 October 2006. < http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hphome.htm >. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>2003 State Health Profiles</u> . Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2003. < http://www.cdc.gov/epo/shp/index.htm >.
F.10.2	% of Adults (age 18-64 yrs) who are unininsured (healthcare) in 2001	The portion of adults who don't have health insurance.	Indicates how cost of living affects affordability of health care.		EDN Calculation: 100 - (F.10.1)
F.10	% of Adults (age 18-64 yrs) who are unininsured (healthcare) in 2001 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.11.1	Infant Mortality Rate 2002	Represents deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1,000 live births, by place of residence. Excludes fetal deaths. (Resource: http://www.census.gov/statab/ranks/rank17.html)	The infant mortality rate correlates very strongly with and is among the best predictors of system failure. It also is an indicator of standard of living. Resource: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infant_mortality		US Census Bureau. Infant Mortality Rate. 2002. 23 June 2006. < http://www.census.gov/statab/ranks/rank17.html >.
F.11	Infant Mortality Rate 2002 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.12.1	Number of Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, 2002	The number of people per 100,000 who contracted and died from cancer in a particular state.	Indicator of standard of living, health care affordability, life style and genetic disposition.		Keiser Family Foundation. State Health Facts. Various. 23 June 2006. http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/
F.12	Number of Cancer Deaths per 100,000 Population, 2002 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution

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F.13.1	Cost of Living: Health	Average cost of basic necessities of life including health costs. (Resource: http://www.thefreedictionary.com/cost+of+living)	Indicates the affects of cost of living on different groups living in a particular city.		Sperling's Best Places. Various. 27 June 2006. <www.bestplaces.net/city>.
F.13.1	Cost of Living: Health SCORE				EDN Calculation: Based on Distribution
F.14.1	% of People without Health Insurance Coverage by State, 2003-04 Average	The proportion of people that are not covered by health insurance that are covered by a state program.	Indicator of population groups that are uninsured and the availability of coverage by state programs.		US Census Bureau. Health Insurance. 2005. 13 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html >.
F.14	% of People without Health Insurance Coverage by State, 2003-04 Average SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.15.1	% of People without Health Insurance Coverage by State, 2004-05 Average	The proportion of people that are not covered by health insurance that are covered by a state program.	Indicator of population groups that are uninsured and the availability of coverage by state programs.		US Census Bureau. Health Insurance. 2005. 13 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html >.
F.15	% of People without Health Insurance Coverage by State, 2004-05 Average SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.16.1	Rate of Change between 03-04 and 04-05	The difference between the years 2004 & 2005 regarding the number of people without health coverage.	Indicates if there has been a change in the employment sector and employer's coverage of employees.		US Census Bureau. Health Insurance. 2005. 13 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html >.
F.16	Rate of Change between 03-04 and 04-05 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.17.1	Change in % between 03-04 and 04-05	The change in the proportion of the population that are uninsured between the year 2004 and 2005 .	Indicates if there has been a change in the employment sector and employer's coverage of employees.		US Census Bureau. Health Insurance. 2005. 13 October 2006. < http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html >.

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F.17	Change between 03-04 and 04-05 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.18.1	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farms	The number of farms that are in or near a particular community, enabling people to buy locally produced farm products.	Support of local economy. Indicates availability of fresh local food products. Use of less non renewable resources to bring food in.		Local Harvest. 2006. Sept 12, 2006. <www.localharvest.org>.
F.18.2	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farms (10/20/06)	Update of the number of farms that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced farm products.	Support of local economy. Indicates availability of fresh local food products. Use of less non renewable resources to bring food in.		
F.18.3	Change in Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farms	Increase or decrease in the number of farms.	Indicates importance community places on value of local businesses.		EDN Calculation
F.18	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farms SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.19.1	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farmers' Markets	The number of farmers' markets that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced farm products directly from the farmer.	Indicates importance community places on having contact with people who grow some of their food. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping goods.		Local Harvest. 2006. Sept 12, 2006. <www.localharvest.org>.
F.19.2	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farmers' Markets (10/20/06)	Update of the number of farmers' markets that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced farm products directly from the farmer.	Indicates importance community places on having contact with people who grow some of their food. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping goods.		
F.19.3	Change in Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farmers' Markets	Increase or decrease in the number of farmers' markets.	Indicates importance community places on value of local businesses.		EDN Calculation
F.19	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Farmers' Markets SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.20.1	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Restaurants	The number of restaurants that are in or near a particular community serving locally produced farm products.	Indicates importance community places on supporting local businesses. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping goods.		Local Harvest. 2006. Sept 12, 2006. <www.localharvest.org>.

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F.20.2	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Restaurants (10/20/06)	Update of the number of restaurants that are in or near a particular community serving locally produced farm products.	Indicates importance community places on supporting local businesses. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping goods.		
F.20.3	Change in Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Restaurants	Increase or decrease in the number of restaurants.	Indicates importance community places on value of local businesses.		EDN Calculation
F.20	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Restaurants SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.21.1	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Groceries	The number of groceries that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced farm products.	Indicates importance community places on supporting local businesses. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping and purchasing goods.		Local Harvest. 2006. Sept 12, 2006. < www.localharvest.org >.
F.21.2	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Groceries (10/20/06)	Update of the number of groceries that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced farm products.	Indicates importance community places on supporting local businesses. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping and purchasing goods.		
F.21.3	Change in Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Groceries	Increase or decrease in the number of groceries.	Indicates importance community places on value of local businesses.		EDN Calculation
F.21	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Groceries SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.22.1	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Other	The number of market that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced products.	Indicates importance community places on supporting local businesses. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping and purchasing goods.		Local Harvest. 2006. Sept 12, 2006. < www.localharvest.org >.
F.22.2	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Other (10/20/06)	Update of the number of markets that are in or near a particular community enabling people to buy locally produced products.	Indicates importance community places on supporting local businesses. Reduces use of fossil fuels for the purpose of shipping and purchasing goods.		

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F.22.3	Change in Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Other	Increase or decrease in the number of markets selling locally produced products..	Indicates importance community places on value of local businesses.		EDN Calculation
F.22	Number of small, local, sustainable food sources: Other SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.23.1	Cost of Living: Food	Average cost of basic necessities of life including food costs. http://www.thefreedictionary.com/cost+of+living	Indicates standard of living and how well people are able to meet their nutritional needs.		Sperling's Best Places. Various. 26 June 2006. <www.bestplaces.net/city>.
F.23	Cost of Living: Food SCORE				EDN Calculation: Based on Distribution
F.24.1	Obesity Trends U.S. Adults 1992 BRFSS-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalance Rate (CDC)	For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the “body mass index” (BMI). BMI is used because, for most people, it correlates with their amount of body fat.	Indicates availability and affordability of nutritional food in leading to a healthy life style.		Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Overweight and Obesity: Obesity Trends: U.S. Obesity Trends 1985–2005. 2005. 19 October 2006. < http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/trend/maps/index.htm >.
F.24	Obesity Trends U.S. Adults 1992 BRFSS-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalance Rate (CDC) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.25.1	Obesity Trends U.S. Adults 1997 BRFSS-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalance Rate (CDC)	For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the “body mass index” (BMI). BMI is used because, for most people, it correlates with their amount of body fat.	Indicates availability and affordability of nutritional food in leading to a healthy life style.		Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Overweight and Obesity: Obesity Trends: U.S. Obesity Trends 1985–2005. 2005. 19 October 2006. < http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/trend/maps/index.htm >.

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HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH: What, Why, and Where?

Ind. ID	Indicator for HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
F.25	Obesity Trends U.S. Adults 1997 BRFSS-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalance Rate (CDC) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.26.1	Obesity Trends U.S. Adults 2003 BRFSS-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalance Rate (CDC)	For adults, overweight and obesity ranges are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the “body mass index” (BMI). BMI is used because, for most people, it correlates with their amount of body fat.	Indicates availability and affordability of nutritional food in leading to a healthy life style.		Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Overweight and Obesity: Obesity Trends: U.S. Obesity Trends 1985–2005. 2005. 19 October 2006. < http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/trend/maps/index.htm >.
F.26	Obesity Trends U.S. Adults 2003 BRFSS-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalance Rate (CDC) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.27.1	Lung Cancer Deaths/ 100,000 Men by county 1999-2003	The number of men per 100,000 that contracted and died from lung cancer in a particular geographical location.	Allows for a comparison between geographical locations as well as a comparison of various population data.		National Cancer Institute. State Cancer Profiles. 2004. 24 October 2006. < http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/map/map.withimage.php?01&001&047&00&0&2&9903&1&6&0#map >.
F.27	Lung Cancer Deaths/ 100,000 Men by county 1999-2003 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
F.28.1	Lung Cancer Deaths/ 100,000 Woman by county 1999-2003	The number of women per 100,000 that contracted and died from lung cancer in a particular geographical location.	Allows for a comparison between geographical locations as well as a comparison of various population data.		National Cancer Institute. State Cancer Profiles. 2004. 24 October 2006. < http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/map/map.withimage.php?01&001&047&00&0&2&9903&1&6&0#map >.

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Ind. ID	Indicator for HUMAN & PUBLIC HEALTH	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
F.28	Lung Cancer Deaths/ 100,000 Woman by county 1999-2003 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution