

Estimating Idaho county level health indicators using small area estimation and spatial microsimulation

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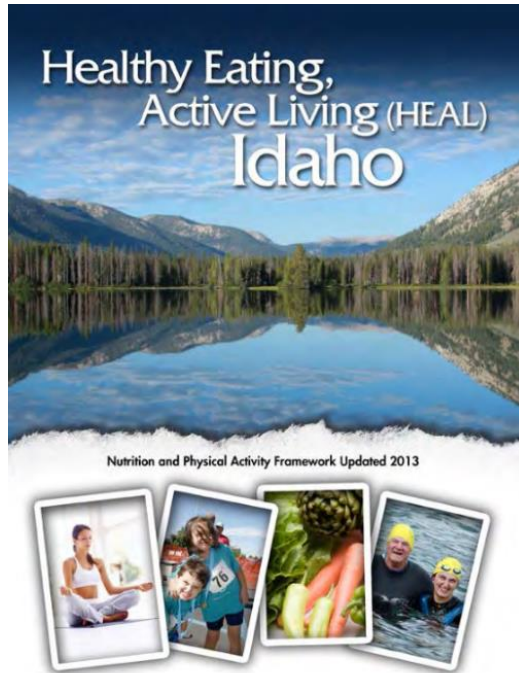
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September 2021

Project Overview- Impetus



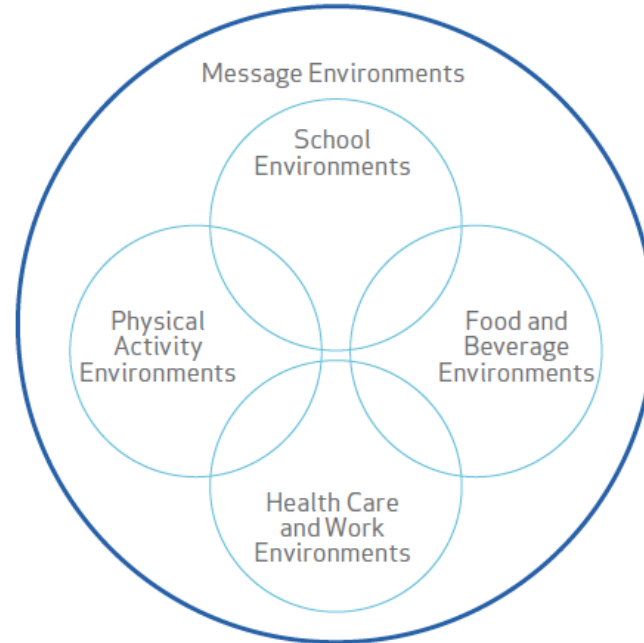
GOAL 3

Establish a statewide system to report, monitor and evaluate healthy eating and active living programs and initiatives.

- **Identify and reduce gaps** in healthy eating and active living
- **Increase capacity** of agencies to collect and analyze health data
- **Increase understanding** of the burden of inactivity and poor nutrition
- **Disseminate** findings
- **Provide support** to orgs to assess barriers
- **Use data** in program planning/advocacy/media

Project Overview - Brief history

Assessment of data availability and data gaps in five critical environments to better define and target obesity in Idaho.



Accelerating Progress in Obesity Prevention (2012)



Surveillance → Small Area Estimates → Strategic Intervention

BRFSS data by Age, gender, sex, geography, income

BMI I, II, III

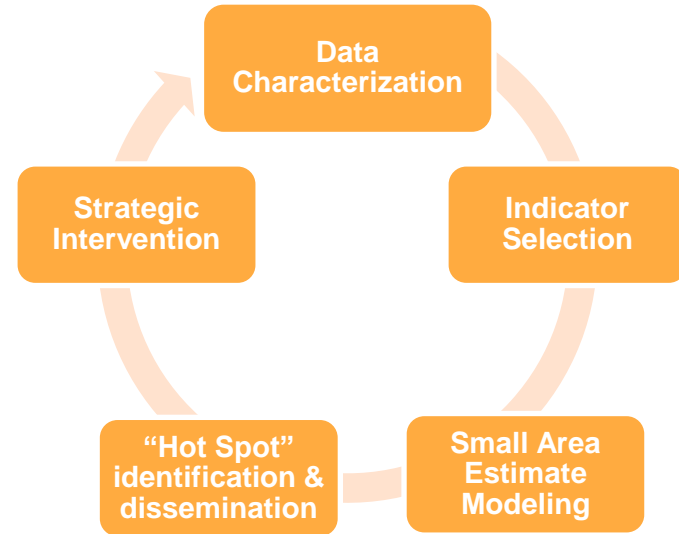
Fruit & Veg

Physical Activity

Food Insecurity

Proof of Concept

American Community Survey



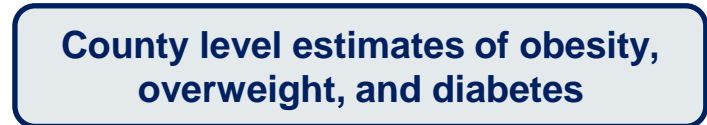
Brown, H, Mesa Frias, M, & Wiest, M. Bridging the Obesity Data Gap: A Microsimulation Model, University of Idaho-2016



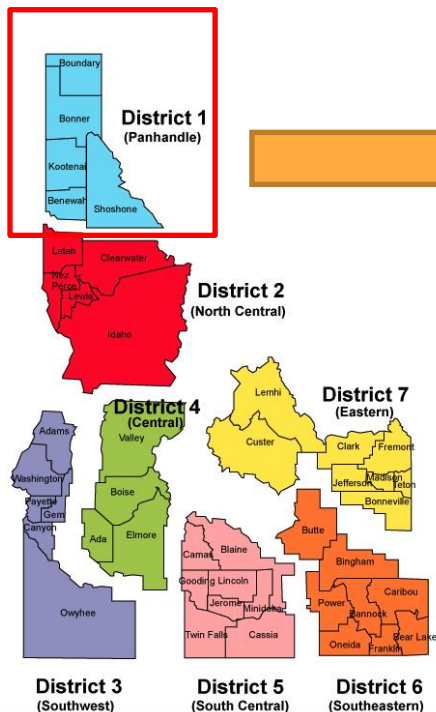
2020 Project Overview

Utilizing the CDC's **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)**, in combination with US Census data, to generate Idaho county-based prevalence estimates for:

- **obesity,**
- **overweight,** and
- **diabetes**



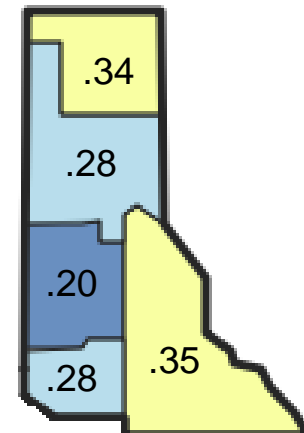
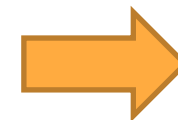
2020 Project Overview

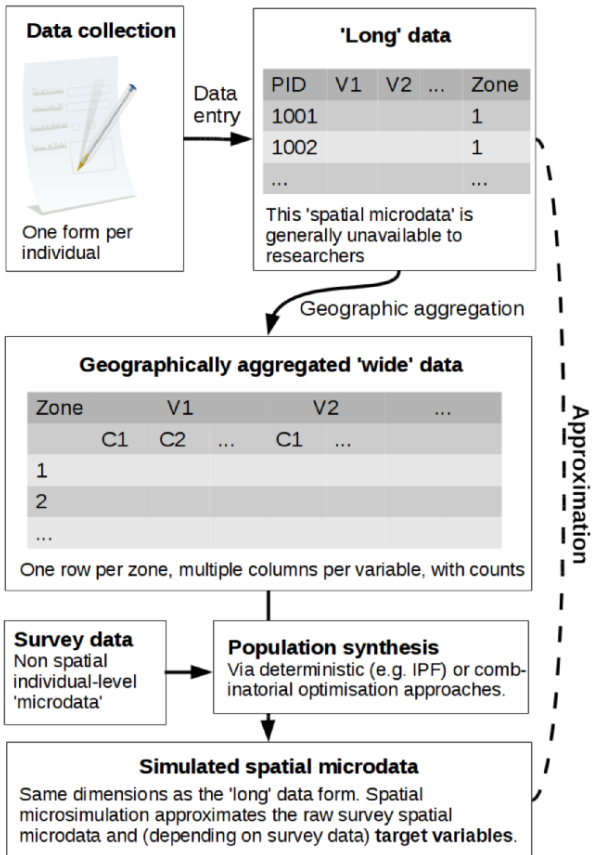


Small Area Estimation Techniques

ACS Population Data
Age
Sex
Race
Education

BRFSS Survey Data
Obesity
Overweight
Diabetes





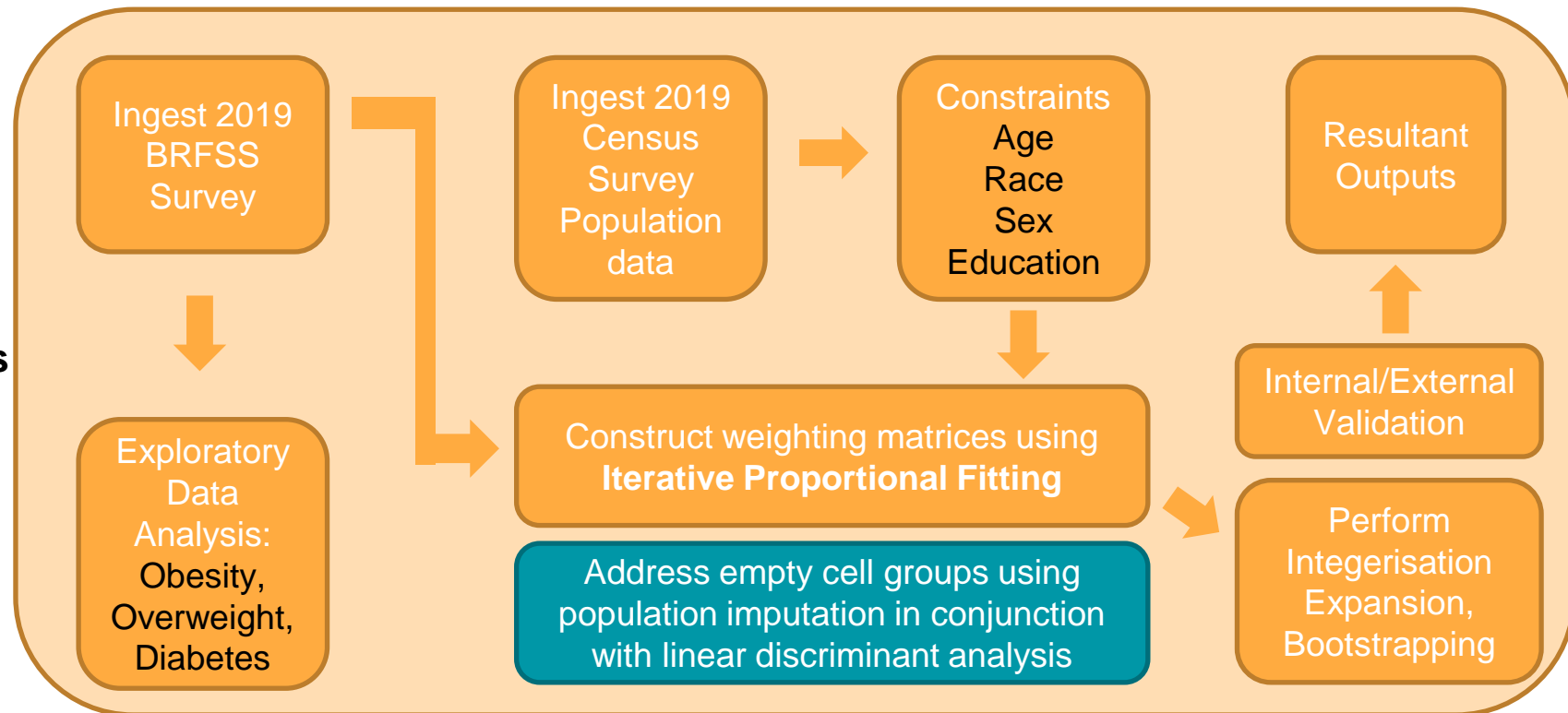
Modeling Approach

- Small area estimation (SAE)
- Spatial microsimulation
 - Iterative Proportional Fitting



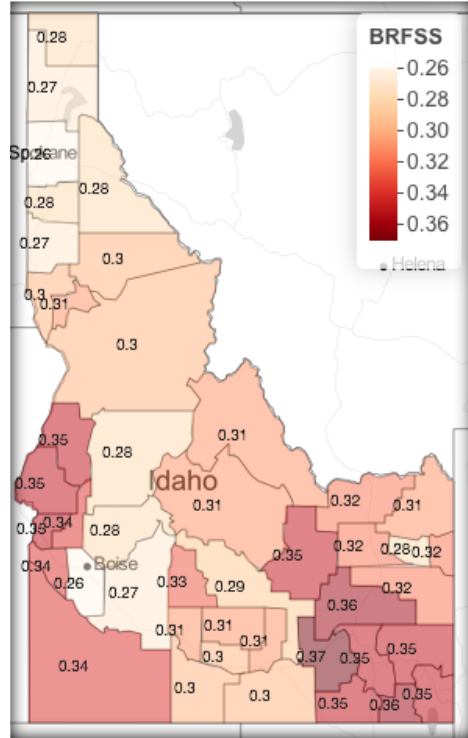
Methods

Model
Variants

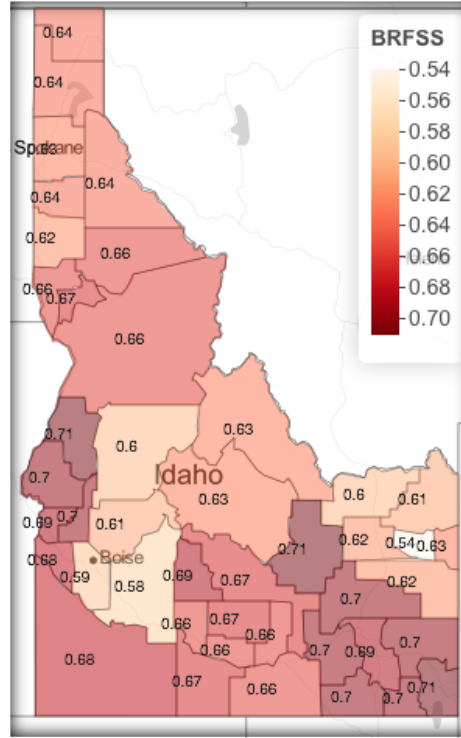




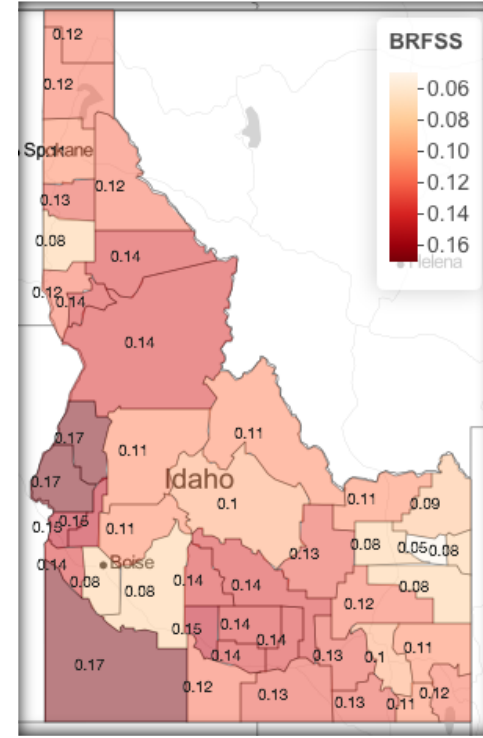
Obesity



Overweight



Diabetes

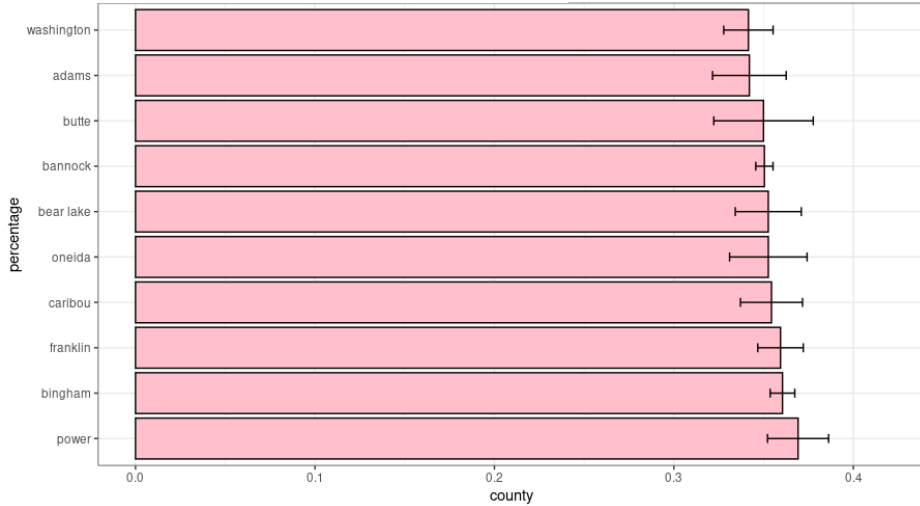


**Final
Model:**

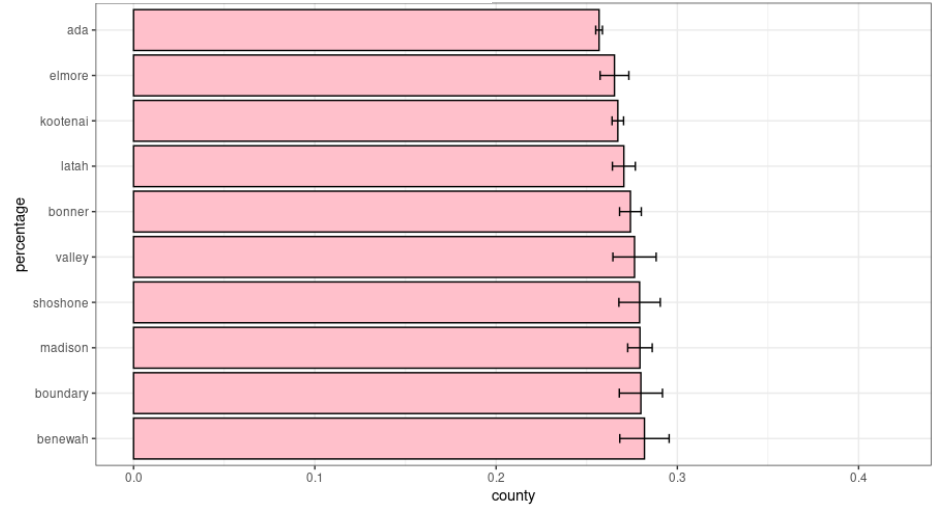
Significant
Constraints
With
No
Grouping

Obesity

Bottom 10 – Obesity 2019

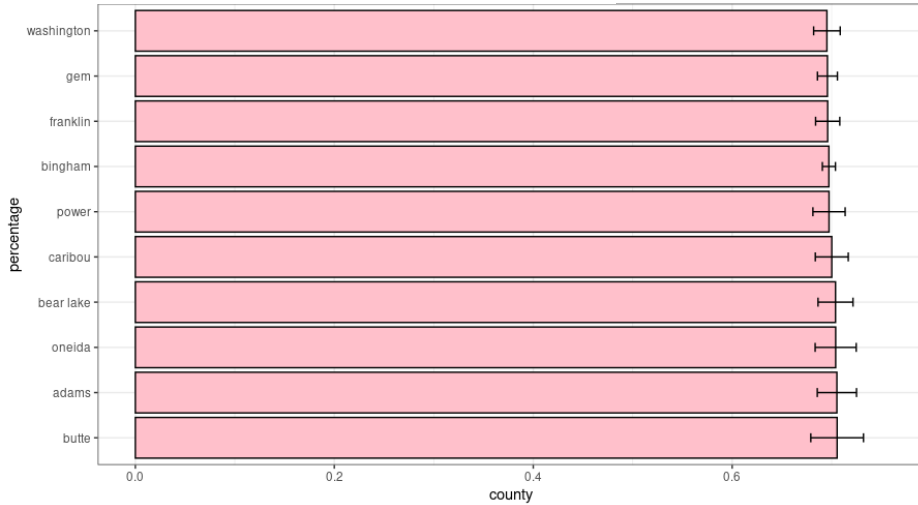


Top 10 – Obesity 2019

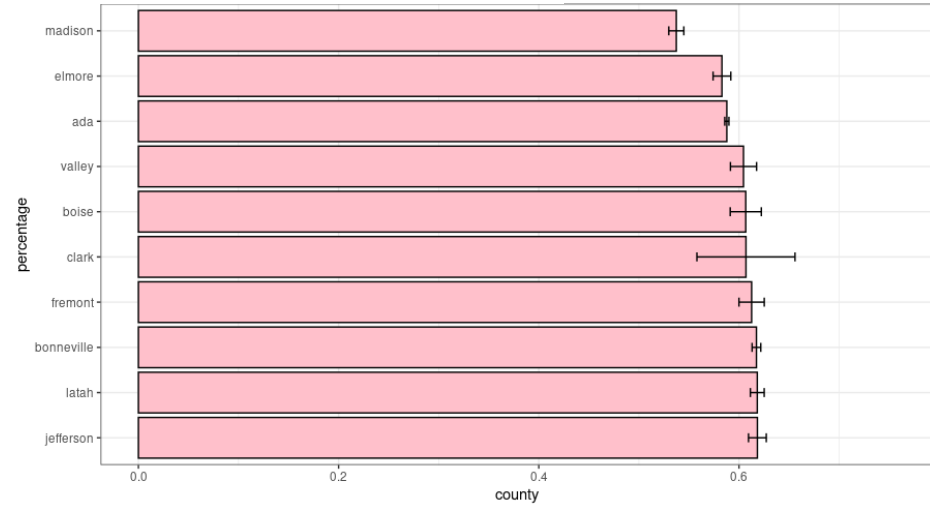


Overweight

Bottom 10 – Overweight 2019

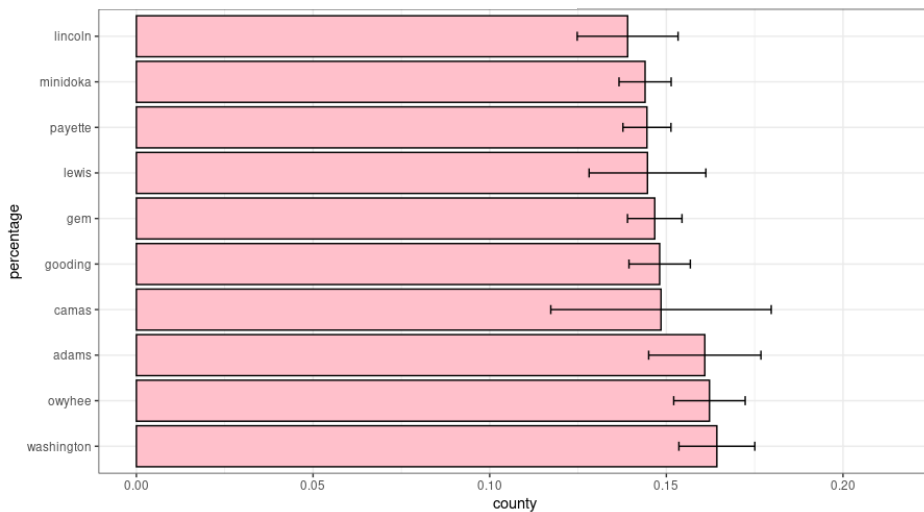


Top 10 – Overweight 2019

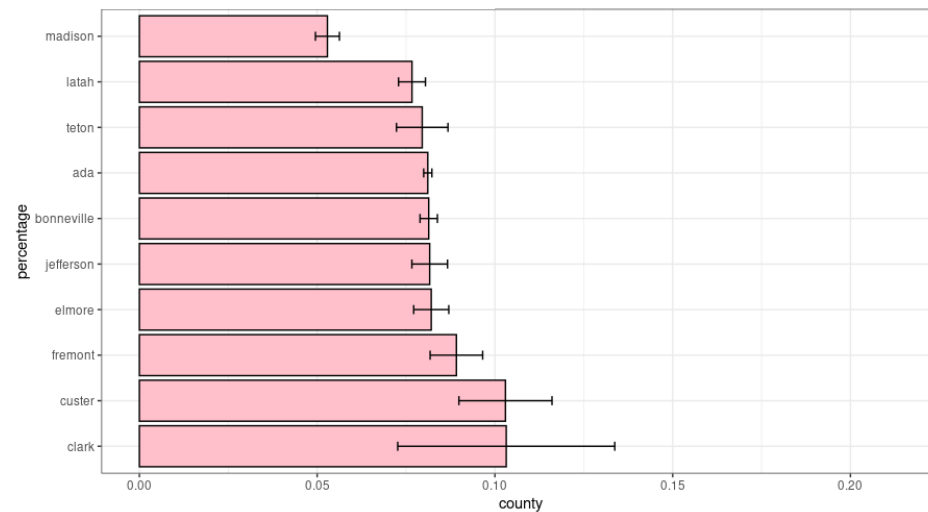


Diabetes

Bottom 10 – Diabetes 2019



Top 10 – Diabetes 2019





Discussion

- **Iterative Proportional Fitting Model strengths**
 - Allows for internal/external model validation
 - Addresses fractionalization
- **Challenges/Limitations**
 - Dependent on sampling strategy (underrepresentation for some regions)
 - Determining group separations for constraints requires more sophistication
 - Alternative constraint variables may be significant in simulating survey variables (e.g. income)



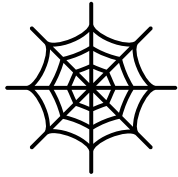
Benefits of this work

- Informs community health assessments- public health, hospital systems, community-based organizations & foundations.
- Offers more strategic intervention targets for program implementation and credible evaluation.
- Allows open access to county-level interactive web platform
- Complimentary to increased emphasis on population health approaches



Moving Forward

- Expand IPF/SM for other key Idaho health risk indicators
- Explore alternative model techniques (e.g. combinatorial optimization)
- Inform future BRFSS questions, sampling strategies
- Dynamic allocation of constraint groupings based on outcome variable (e.g. tobacco usage)
- Allows for potential prediction models
- Expand approach for multi modeling efforts



API



Output
Dashboards



Dynamic Model
Dashboards

Dashboard Prototypes



Acknowledgements

Special thanks to:

Christopher Murphy, Idaho BRFSS
Project Director, Idaho Department
of Health and Welfare

Dr. Holly Wichman, Director,
Institute for Modeling Collaboration
and Innovation (IMCI), University of
Idaho

For conceptualizing, supporting, offering expertise to support this work to create county level health risk indicators for diabetes, overweight and obesity.

Funding by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Grant No. NU58DP006022.

For offering additional support and encouragement for this work.

