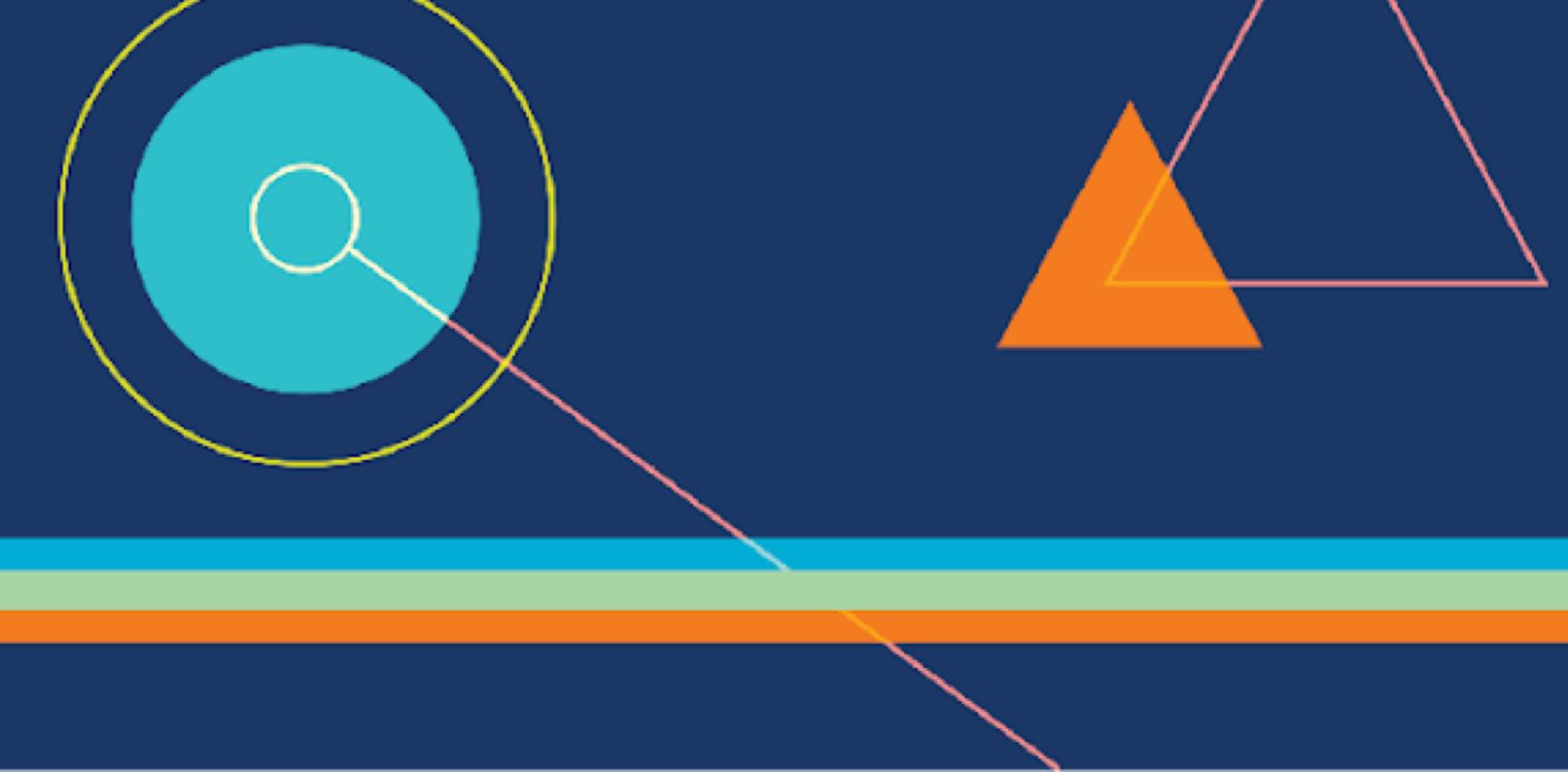


FAIRFAX COUNTY COMMUNITYSCAPE: OBESOGENIC ENVIRONMENTS

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SDAD Team: Teja Pristavec, Josh Goldstein, Brandon Kramer, Joy Tobin
Sponsor: Fairfax County and INOVA



Project Introduction

Fairfax County and Inova Health System would like to identify where obesity risk factors for vulnerable populations are high, offering health officials and policymakers an actionable resource to inform policy.

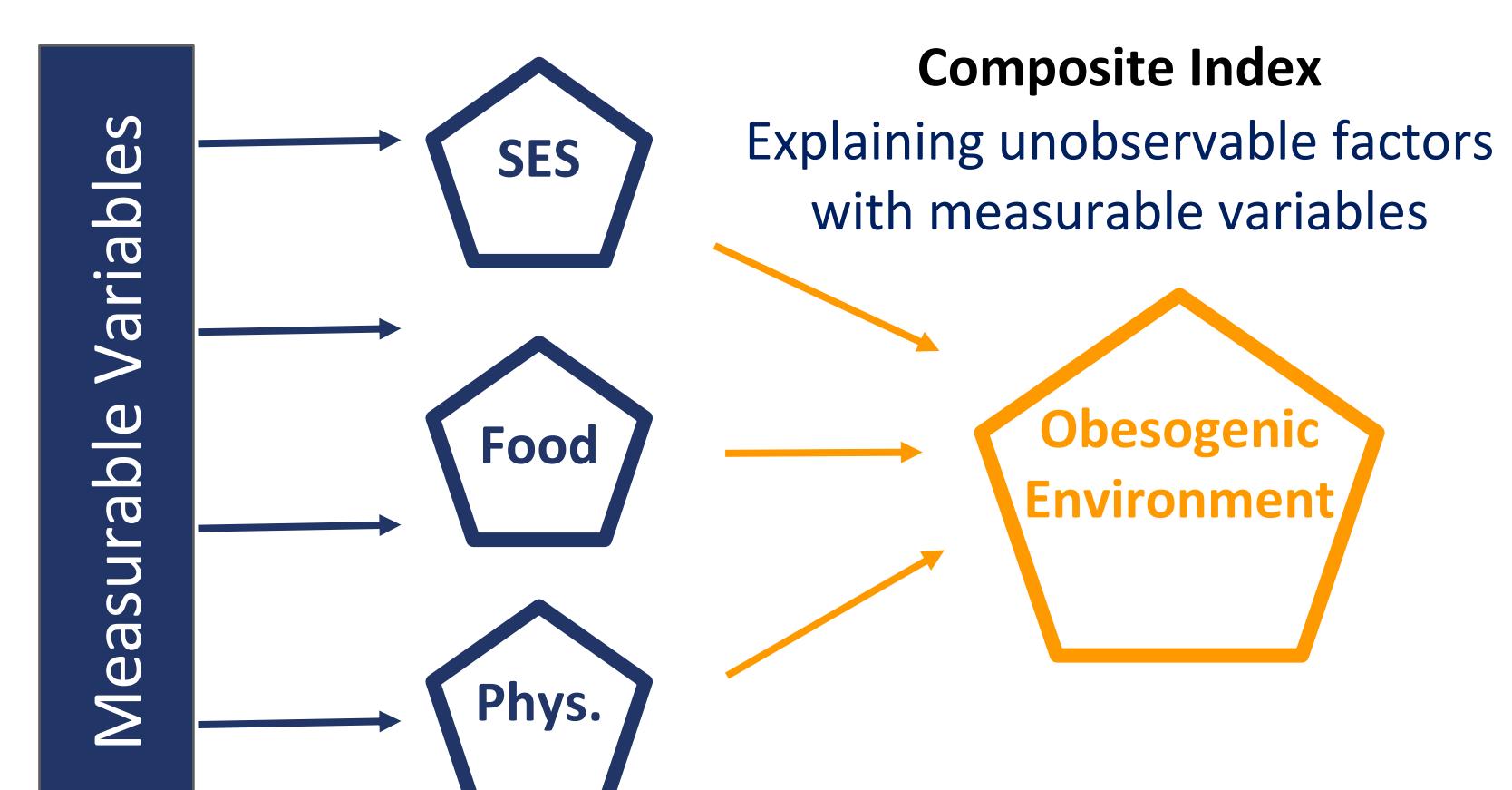
Objective: Create an obesogenic index to measure obesity risk quantitatively in Fairfax County and establish a baseline for measuring change.

Obesogenic Environment
“The sum of influences that”
the social determinants of health
have on promoting obesity in
individuals or populations.”
(Swinburn et al. 1999)



INOVA

Framework



Data Sources



OpenStreetMap (OSM): Geospatial locations of physical features



American Community Survey (ACS):

Demographics, Financial Conditions, Employment Status, Transportation, Synthetic Population.



Fairfax County Housing Stock: Domicile Locations, Housing Conditions

Results

Regions at high risk (darker color) of exposure to obesogenic environments:

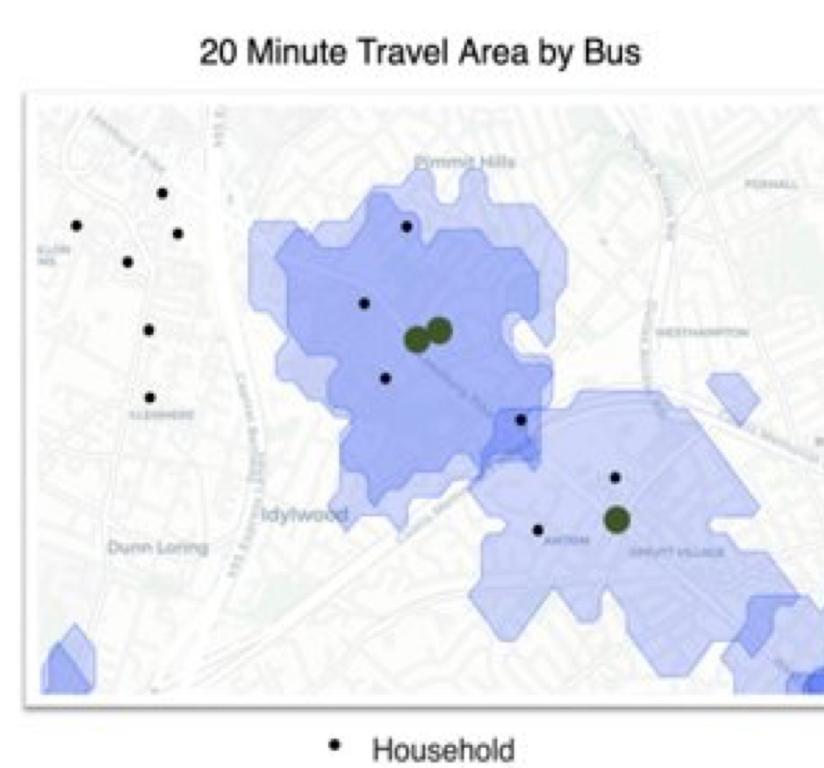
Supervisor Districts: Mason, Providence, Lee.

High School Districts: Justice, Annandale, Falls Church.

Census Tracts: Arlington and Dulles Airport adjacent.

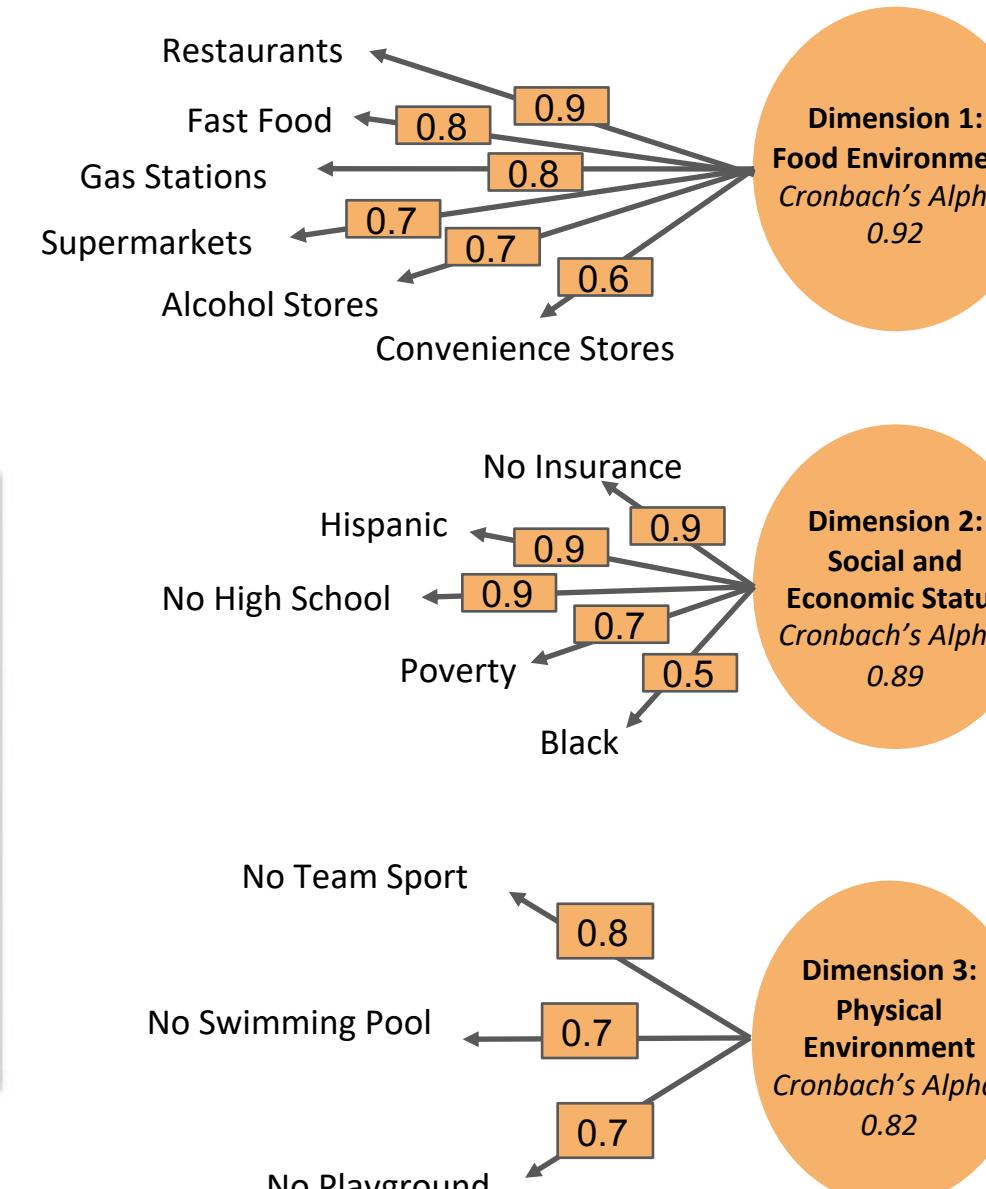
Variable Construction

1. ACS & Fairfax variable exploration → selection
2. Distance-time mutation from OSM data and travel-time isochrones



Methods

Factor Analysis



Index Construction

1. Standardize features
2. Factor loading weights
3. Proportions variance weights
4. Weighted sum score
5. Normalize score scale (0, 1)

$$\mathcal{F} = (\mathbf{X}^s \cdot \mathbf{F}^T) \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

Standardized Design Matrix ($n * p$)

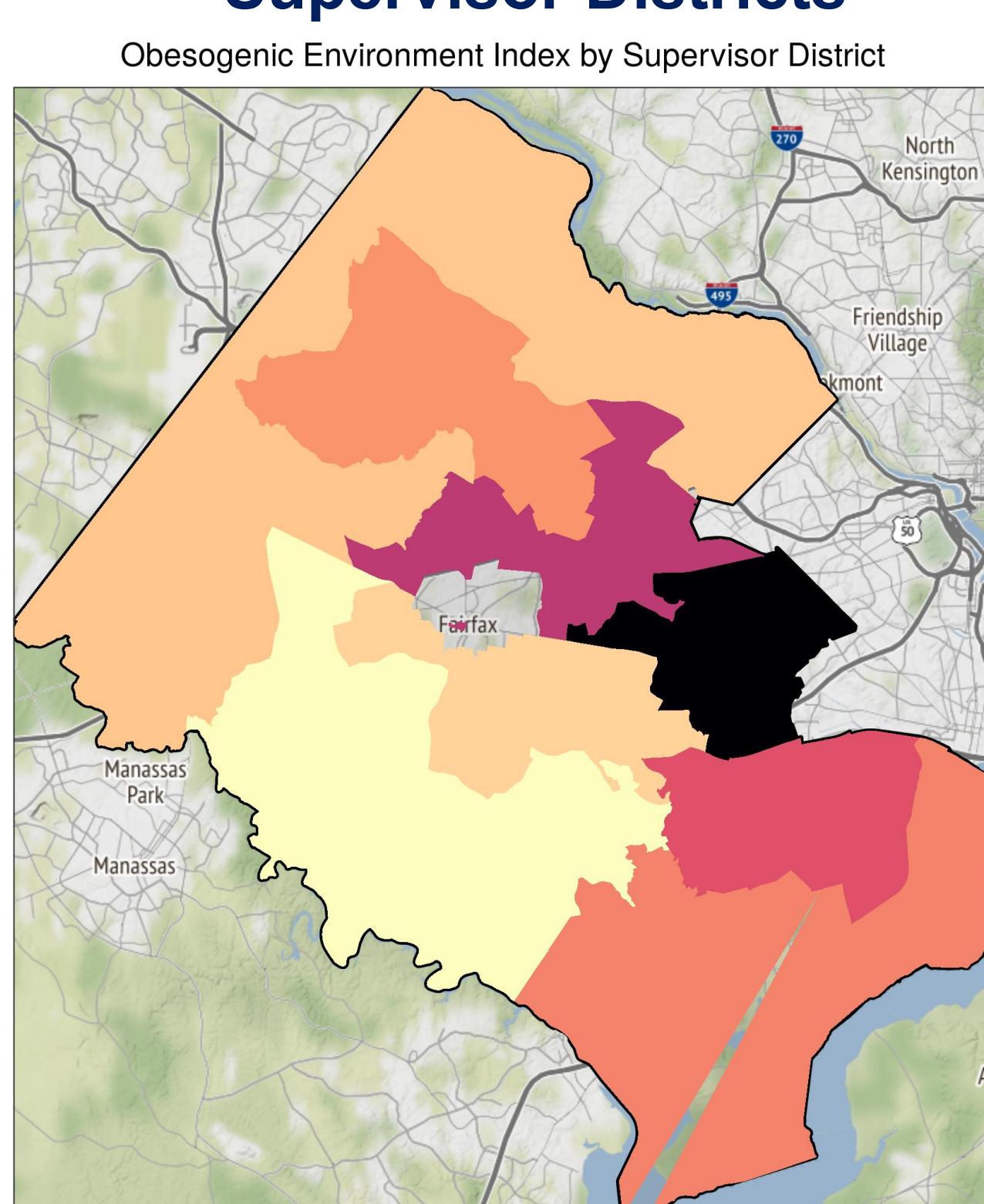
Proportion of Variance Explained ($k * 1$)

Matrix of Factor Scores ($k * p$)

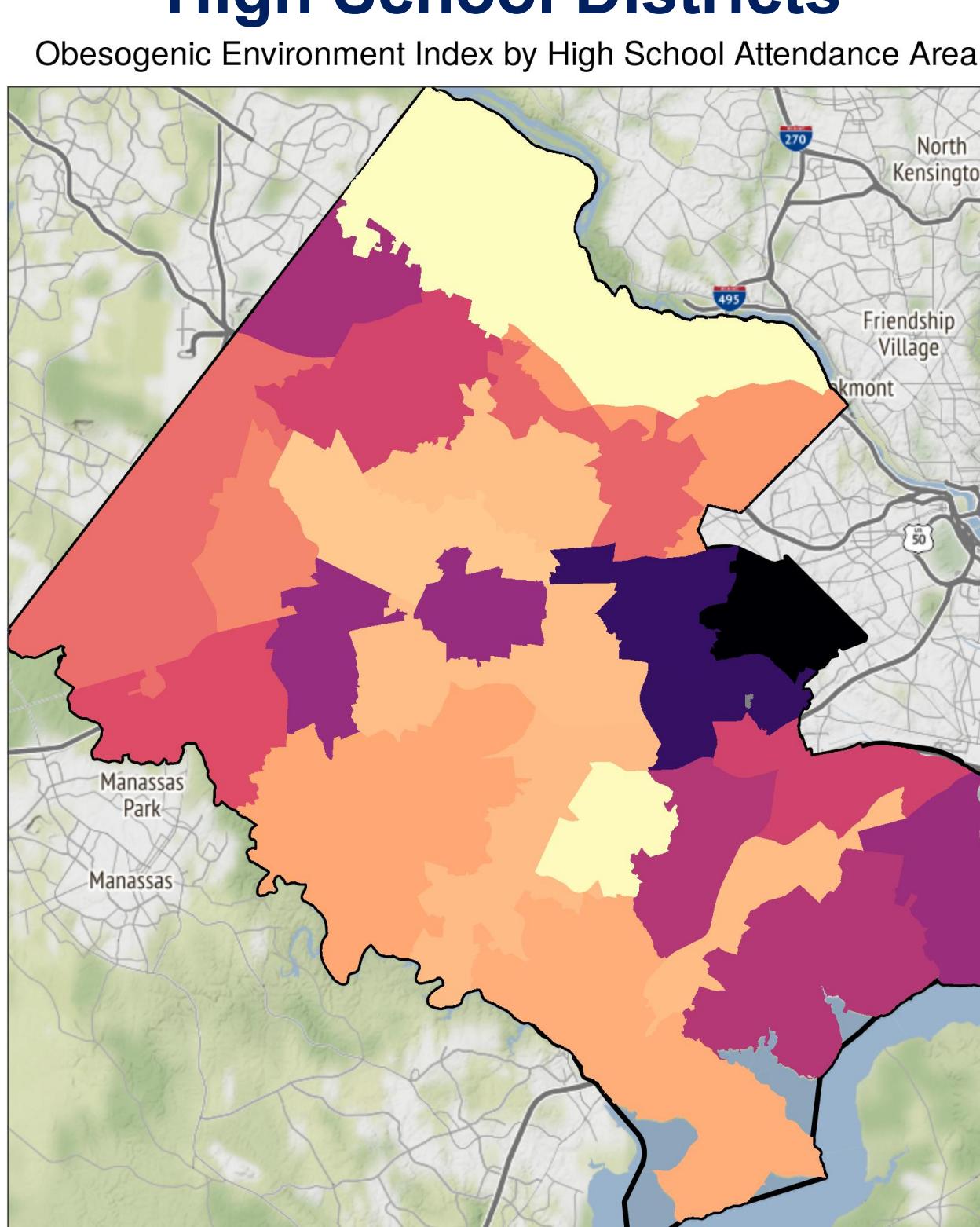
Index Score

Obesogenic Environments

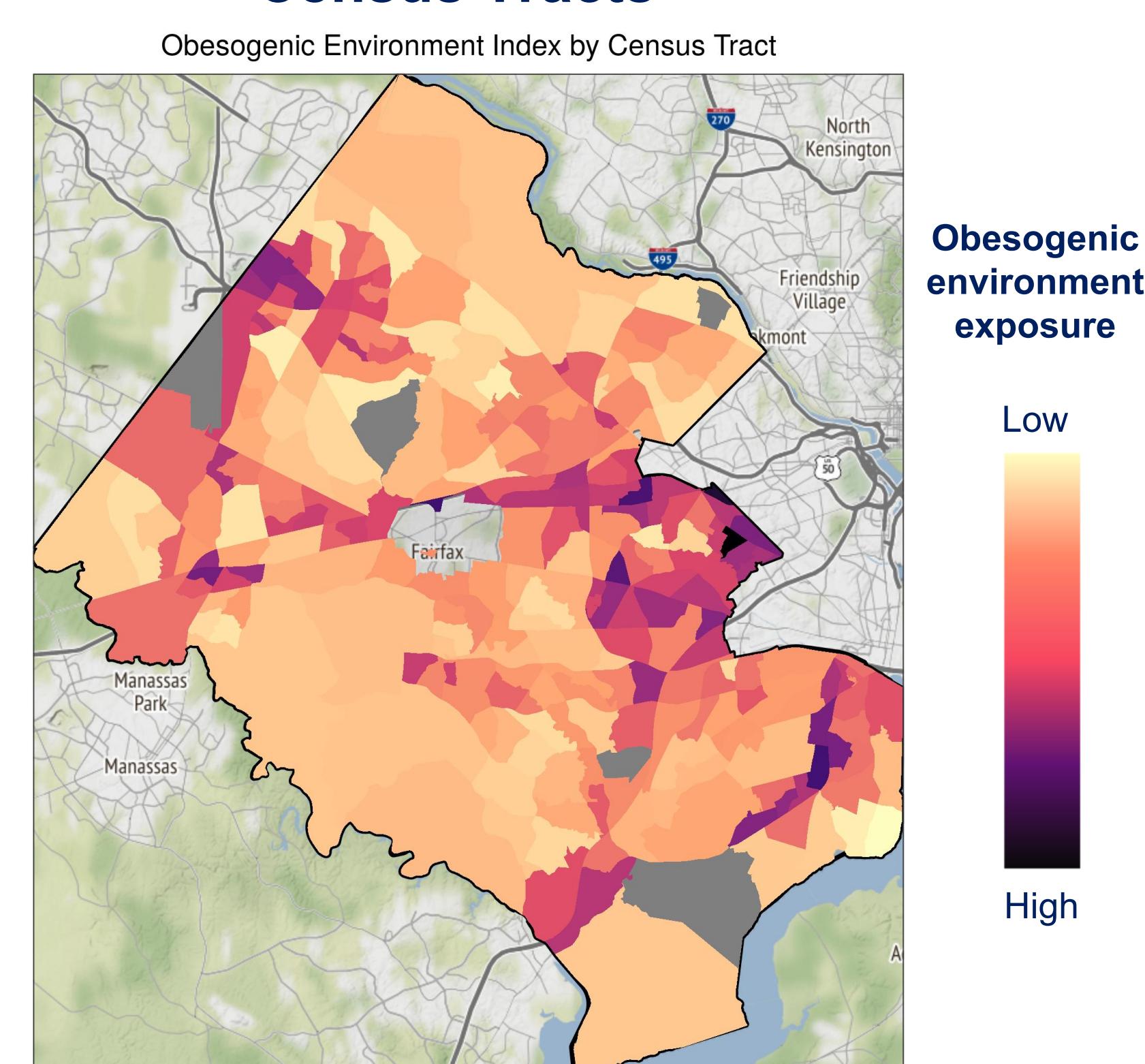
Supervisor Districts



High School Districts



Census Tracts



Limitations

1. Quality of OSM data
2. Quality of TravelTime application programming interface (API)
3. Index weights and validation

Resources

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2019). Social determinants of health. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/index.htm> (7/31/2019).

2. Swinburn, B., Egger, G., & Raza, F. (1999). Dissecting Obesogenic Environments: The Development and Application of a Framework for Identifying and Prioritizing Environmental Interventions for Obesity. *Preventive Medicine*, 29, 563-70. doi:10.1006/pmed.1999.0585

Conclusions

1. Interdisciplinary method for index construction provides new measurement for health inequities
2. Low-income racial and ethnic minority groups have high risk, especially Hispanics
3. Policy intervention and resource allocation requires analysis at multiple geographic units

Next Steps

1. Overlaying findings with Inova health data to better understand patient population
2. Conduct sensitivity analysis (robustness of index)
3. Compare current policy initiatives with maps to enhance existing measures and to create evidence-based policy