



William “Mitch” Carter, MS

Wayde Morse, PhD

Ruth Brock, MEd

Barb Struempfer, PhD

INTRO:

- Typical aggregation of health-related needs assessment data at the community or county level does not provide detailed information on locations within communities or counties where interventions would be supported. **Communities or counties exhibiting diverse socioeconomic characteristics would benefit from a more detailed spatial analysis of needs.**

OBJECTIVE:

- The purpose of this research was to utilize geographic information systems (GIS) mapping and **spatial analysis to provide greater detail of survey data** and identify priority populations where needs are most prevalent.

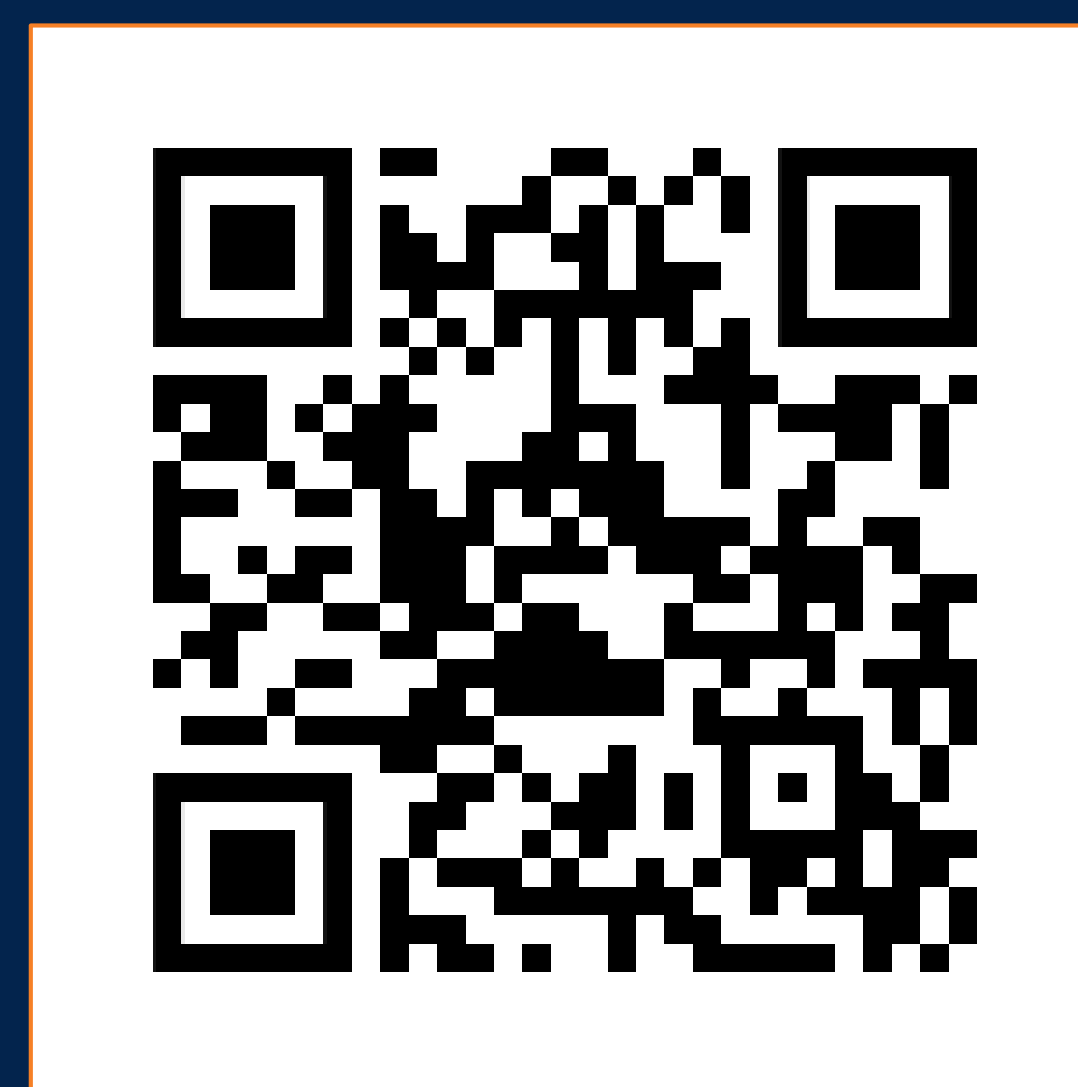
METHODS

- Surveys were mailed to a **random sample of residents in 14 Alabama counties** with an adult obesity prevalence of greater than 40%. Survey questions elicited responses from residents concerning a variety of health-related topics including healthy food access, constraints to participating in physical activity and priority for potential interventions to decrease obesity.

RESULTS

- 1,243 survey responses were received from residents in 14 high-obesity Alabama counties. Results were analyzed using GIS and spatial analysis techniques **to locate specific areas and priority populations within counties where interventions addressing obesity are most needed.** Maps displaying these results can assist local community coalitions in prioritizing interventions when creating plans to increase health within a community.

Data visualization and spatial analysis can provide greater geographic detail to survey responses and community assessment data.



Snap a picture with your smartphone to learn more about the ALProHealth project where this data analysis method was utilized.

