Abstract: Waste and materials management, land use planning, transportation and infrastructure, including water and energy can have indirect or direct beneficial impact on the environment and public health. The potential for impact however, is rarely viewed in an integrated fashion. Here, we catalogue common, publically available Environmental (e), Health (h) and, Sustainability (s) metrics along with sociodemographic measurements to facilitate such an integrated view and to support community-based policy decision making. 84 extant (e), (h) (s) measurements for 50 US cities were extracted from three sources; *Sustain Lane [1],* Earth Day Network's 2008 urban environment report (UER) [2] and the 2010 U.S. census data [3]. We ranked the best performing cities based on individual (e),(h), (s) metrics and derived aggregated (E), (H) and (S) indices and a composite (EHS) Index. Interconnections between and amongst the metrics and socioeconomic data for these cities were evaluated using Pearson correlation analyses, and assessed between city variability based on the (E), (H), and (S) indices. A higher (better) composite (EHS) Index was significantly associated with measures related to race, income, poverty level, education attainment level and access to health insurance. The order of the top ten best ranked cities changes when the assessment excludes (s) metrics. Understanding the interconnections between sustainability, environment, socioeconomics, and human health allow for more holistic community assessment.

Key Words: Cities, socioeconomic, integration, sustainability, environment, health, Indices