

KEY INDIGATORS OF HEALTH
by Service Planning Area

## TABLE OF CONTENTS



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Many thanks to the following programs for their contributions of data and expertise to this report:

## LA County Department of Public Health

Data Collection and Analysis Unit
Epidemiology Unit
HIV Epidemiology Program
Immunization Program
Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program
Sexually Transmitted Disease Program
Tuberculosis Control Program
UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (CHIS 2007)
South Coast Air Quality Management District

## LA County Department of Public Health

Jonathan Fielding, MD, MPH
Director and Health Officer
Jonathan E. Freedman
Chief Deputy Director
Paul Simon, MD, MPH
Director, Division of Chronic Disease
and Injury Prevention

## Office of Health Assessment \& Epidemiology

Frank Sorvillo, PhD, Acting Director
Susie Baldwin, MD, MPH, Chief, Health Assessment Unit

## Health Assessment Unit

Amy S. Lightstone, MPH, MA
Gigi A. Mathew, DrPH
Gayane Meschyan, PhD
Vichuda Lousuebsakul, DrPH
Yan Cui, MD, PhD
Yajun Du, MS
Jerome Blake, MPH

## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health is pleased to present this report on the Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area. The results provide a profile of the health of Los Angeles County residents that is intended to inform and engage our many partners-communities, cities, other government agencies, businesses, schools, academics, volunteer organizations -and all the other stakeholders who are working to make LA County a healthier place

Like pieces of a puzzle, many components must come together in order for a population to achieve good health. In this report, we share data about the health-related behaviors of LA County residents; our access to medical care, dental care, and health insurance; our utilization of preventive services; our rates of chronic disease, infectious disease, injury, and related mortality; and our population's perceptions about their own health. Very importantly, this publication also describes some of the key factors in our social, economic, and physical environments that impact health, which can often be improved through community action and policy change.

While many opportunities exist for protecting and improving the health of the residents of Los Angeles County, we also face enormous challenges. Our hope is that the information contained in this report will be a helpful resource for overcoming these challenges, and will allow us to more effectively prioritize and target our efforts to address the myriad public health issues that confront us, piece by piece.


Populations of LA County, SPAs, and Individual US States by Rank

| 1. California $(36,121,296)$ | 31. Iowa |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Texas | 32. Mississippi |
| 3. New York | 33. Arkansas |
| 4. Florida | 34. Kansas |
| 5. Illinois | 35. Utah |
| 6. Pennsylvania | 36. Nevada |
| 7. Ohio | 37. SPA-2 San Fernando $(2,146,515)$ |
| 8. LA County $(10,174,823)$ | 38. New Mexico |
| 9. Michigan | 39. SPA-3 San Gabriel $(1,868,116)$ |
| 10. Georgia | 40. West Virginia |
| 11. North Carolina | 41. Nebraska |
| 12. New Jersey | 42. SPA-8 South Bay $(1,605,621)$ |
| 13. Virginia | 43. Idah |
| 14. Massachusetts | 44. SPA-7 East $(1,379,540)$ |
| 15. Washington | 45. Maine |
| 16. Indiana | 46. New Hampshire |
| 17. Arizona | 47. Hawaii |
| 18. Tennessee 48. SPA-4 Metro $(1,260,196)$ <br> 19. Missouri 49. Rhode Island <br> 20. Maryland 50. SPA-6 South $(1,041,685)$ <br> 21. Wisconsin 51. Montana <br> 22. Minnesota 52. Delaware <br> 23. Colorado 53. South Dakota <br> 24. Alabama 54. Alaska <br> 25. South Carolina 55. North Dakota <br> 26. Louisiana 56. SPA-5 West $(636,309)$ <br> 27. Kentucky 57. Vermont <br> 28. Oregon 58. District of Columbia <br> 29. Oklahoma 59. Wyoming <br> 30. Connecticut 60. SPA-1 Antelope Valley $(347,823)$ |  |

## SUMMARY \& IMPLICATIONS

Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States, home to 10 million people sprawled across vast urban communities, suburban enclaves, and rural neighborhoods. Because of the County's large size, for health care delivery and health planning purposes the region is divided into 8 geographic Service Planning Areas, or "SPAs." This report, the Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area, provides a unique look at the health of people residing in these diverse regions of Los Angeles County.

In addition to highlighting statistics regarding death and disease, this report describes the Los Angeles County population's access to care, health behaviors, and measures of the social and physical environment that impact health. The report also presents key trend data for important public health indicators. The information compiled here reveals significant, persistent health disparities among people living in different geographic parts of the County. For many indicators of health, from poverty status to rates of communicable and chronic disease, where in the County people reside greatly affects how well or how poorly they fare.

On many health measures, residents of the South SPA are worse off than other Angelenos. The Antelope Valley, Metro, and East SPAs also fare poorly with regard to some indicators. Because these health disparities arise to a large degree from inequitable social, economic, and environmental conditions, efforts to reduce these disparities require a broad range of tactics, including approaches that elevate the social circumstances and environments in which people live. We must not only improve access to health care and expand health education and outreach, but ameliorate poor environmental conditions through informed public policy and land use modification.

A broad approach to health problems is especially important in addressing the epidemics of obesity and diabetes. Over the last decade, rates of obesity and diabetes have climbed in nearly every SPA, portending a future of increased morbidity and mortality throughout the County. To reverse this alarming trend, the Department of Public Health and our community partners are applying a full spectrum of health interventions, promoting health from the level of the individual and the family, to school districts, businesses, cities, and the County overall.

Another area of concern illuminated in this report is the high rate of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in certain geographic regions of the County. In the U.S. as a whole, unacceptably high STD rates have been described as a "hidden epidemic," a description that aptly characterizes STD rates in some of our Los Angeles County communities. The root causes of the STD epidemic are complex, reflecting social and biological factors as well as the stigma and secrecy that surround sexual health issues. Our approach to combating disparities in STD rates, like our approach to reducing the burden of chronic diseases, must entail a broad, wide-ranging approach that addresses social, economic, and environmental inequities.

Through this report, we piece together an understanding of the state of health of Los Angeles County, finding reason for both concern and optimism. The Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area identifies many salient issues and themes of importance for Los Angeles County, all of which require our attention and entreat us to act. To forge the improvements in health that our communities need, we must marshal our resources and establish lasting partnerships with stakeholders throughout the County,
including our colleagues in other County agencies and city governments, community and faith-based organizations, schools, clinics, universities, and businesses. We hope that this report will serve as a useful guide for prioritizing and planning our work together during the coming years.

## Prevalence of Adult Diabetes by SPA



## NTRODUCTION

Key indicators are standardized measures through which we consider and compare many aspects of health and well-being. In this report, we describe indicators for Los Angeles County's Service Planning Areas (SPAs) and the County overall. When possible, we compare the health measures of Los Angeles County residents with those of the United States population, and with Healthy People $2010^{\text {HP }}$ goals, which represent the health standards our nation is trying to achieve within this decade. Graphs presented, unless otherwise specified, refer to LA County, and highlight certain health indicators and data trends.


P Monthly Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States:April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007. File: 7/1/2007 National Population Estimates File. Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau Release Date: May 1, 2008. http://www.census.gov/popest/nationalasrh/ 2007-nat-ni.html.

AC American Community Survey, 2007. American Fact Finder. U.S. Census.

C DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-235, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2007, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2008. http://www.census.gov/ prod/2008pubs/p60-235.pdf.

NA Summary Health Statistics for U.S.Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(240) Provisional Report.August 2008. http://www.cdc. gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_240.pdf.

NC Bloom B, Cohen RA. Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. National Center for Health Statistics.Vital Health Stat 10(239). 2009. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ data/series/sr_10/sr10_239.pdf.

B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007.

B2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.
Y Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2007. Surveillance Summaries, June 6, 2008. MMWR 2008;57(No.Ss-4). http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5704.pdf.


H Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Kirmeyer S, Munson ML. Births: Final data for 2005. National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2007. http://www.cdc.gov/ nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_06.pdf.

H2 Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Ventura SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2006. National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 7. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2007. http://www. cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_07.pdf

H3 Kung HC, Hoyert DL, Xu JQ, Murphy SL. Deaths: Final data for 2005. National vital statistics reports; vol 56 no 10. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2008. http://www. cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf.

I Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National, State, and Local Area Vaccination Coverage Among Children Aged 19-35 Months - United States, 2007. MMWR 2008;57:961-6. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5735. pdf.
S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2007. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; December 2008. http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats07/Surv2007FINAL. pdf.
T CDC. Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2007.Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, September 2008. http:// www.cdc.gov/tb/surv/2007/pdf/fullreport.pdf.
A Centers for Disease Control \& Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2006. Vol. 18. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2008. http://www. cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/2006report/pdf/ 2006SurveillanceReport.pdf.


## Gender

- Percent of population who are male ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population who are female ${ }^{1}$

Age Group

- Percent of population ages 0-5 years ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population ages 6-17 years ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population ages 18-39 years ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population ages 40-64 years ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population ages $65+$ years $^{1}$


## Race

- Percent of population who are Latino ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population who are white ${ }^{1}$
- Pecent of population who are African American ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population who are Asian/Pacific Islander ${ }^{1}$
- Percent of population who are American Indian/Alaskan Native ${ }^{1}$


## Foreign Born

- Percent of adults who were not born in the United States ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children who were not born in the United States ${ }^{2}$



## Language Used Most Often at Home

- Percent of adults who mostly speak English at home ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who mostly speak Spanish at home ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who mostly speak an Asian language at home ${ }^{2 a}$
- Percent of adults who mostly speak/use some other language at home ${ }^{2 a}$

[^0]| $80.4^{\text {AC }}$ | 64.5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11.7^{\text {aC }}$ | 26.5 |
| $3.1^{\text {aC }}$ | 7.5 |
| $4.7^{\text {aC }}$ | 1.5 |



Types of Asian Languages Spoken at Home (as the Primary Language) by Adults, 2007



## Poverty

- Percent of population with household incomes less than $100 \%$ of the Federal Poverty Level ${ }^{1}$ Household
- Percent of households with children ${ }^{2}$


## Education

- Percent of adults with less than a high school education ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who completed high school ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who completed some college, trade school, or associate's degree ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults with a college or post graduate degree ${ }^{2}$


## Employment Status

- Percent of adults who are employed ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are unemployed (and looking for work) ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are retired ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are disabled and unable to work ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are not in the labor force ${ }^{2}$

Marital Status

- Percent of adults who are coupled (married, domestic partnered, not married but living together) ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are single (never married, separated, divorced, widowed) ${ }^{2}$


## Disabled

- Percent of adults with a disability ${ }^{2 b}$


## Sexual Orientation

- Percent of adults who self-identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who self-identify as unsure, questioning, or something else ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who self-identify as heterosexual ${ }^{2}$

[^1]

Percent of Households in Poverty ( $<\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ FPL) With and Without Children, 1997-2007
-O- With Children $\quad$ Without Children




## Annual Average Unemployment Rate for

 LA County \& the United States, 1996-2008

LAC data: Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. www.labornmarketinforedd.ca.gov US data: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat1.pdf

## L

 dar. United States


## Air Quality

- Percent of days per year that state standard (1-hour average) for ozone was not met ${ }^{3}$
- Percent of of days per year that state standard (24 hour) for PM 10 (particulate matter of 10 microns in diameter or less) was not met ${ }^{3}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years regularly exposed to tobacco smoke at home (one or more days in the past week) ${ }^{2 c}$


## Built Environment

- Percent of adults who believe their neighborhood is safe from crime ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who report there are safe places to be physically active in their neighborhood, including sidewalks and streets for walking or jogging ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 1-17 years whose parents say that they can easily get to a park, playground, or other safe place to play ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years whose parents rate their community as a pleasant place for their child to be physically active ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who rate the quality of the fresh fruits and vegetables where they shop as high ${ }^{2}$


Adults Who Consider Their Neighborhood as Safe From Crime, Have Safe Places to Be Physically Active, \& Have Access to High Quality Fruits/Vegetables, by Federal Poverty Level, 2007
$\square$ Safe From CrimeSafe Places to Be ActiveHigh Quality Fruits/Vegetables


Pleasant Community for Child to be Physically Active \& Can Easily Get to Park/Playground or Other Safe Place to Play, by Federal Poverty Level, 2007Pleasant Community For ActivityEasily Get To Safe Place to Play



Reading to Child

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years who are read to daily by a parent or family member ${ }^{2}$ Television Viewing
- Percent of children ages 6-23 months who watch any television daily ${ }^{2 d}$
- Percent of children ages 2-17 years who watch 3 or more hours of television per day ${ }^{2 d}$


## Education

- High school graduation rate (9th graders graduated 4 years later) ${ }^{4}$
- High school graduates with courses for UC/CSU admission ${ }^{4}$

Parental Support

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose parents say they can easily find someone to talk to when they need advice about raising their child ${ }^{2}$


## Breastfeeding

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose mothers initiated breastfeeding ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 6 months- 5 years whose mothers breastfed at least 6 months ${ }^{2}$


## Child Care

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years for whom parents report difficulty finding child care (excludes $12.7 \%$ parents who reported they do not need child care) ${ }^{2}$



Health-Related Quality of Life

- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who are perceived by their parents to be in fair or poor health ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults reporting their health to be fair or poor ${ }^{2}$
- Average number of days in past month adults reported regular daily activities were limited due to poor physical/mental health ${ }^{2}$
- Average number of unhealthy days (due to poor mental or physical health) in the past month reported by adults ${ }^{2 e}$
- Average number of poor physical health days in the past month reported by adults ${ }^{2}$

Special Health Care Needs

- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have special health care needs ${ }^{5 a}$
- Percent of children ages 3-17 years ever diagnosed with ADD/ADHD ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who provided care or assistance during the past month to another adult living with a long-term illness or disability ${ }^{2}$

Employment Status of Adults Who Provided Care or Assistance (in the past month) to Another Adult Living with a Long-Term Illness or Disability, 2007


Average Number of Unhealthy Days, Poor Physical Health Days, \& Activity Limitation Days (in the past month) Reported by Adults, by Education, 2007Unhealthy DaysPoor Physical Health DaysActivity Limitation Days



## Insurance

- Percent of adults ages 18-64 years who are uninsured ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who are uninsured ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults ages $18+$ years who do not have dental insurance ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who do not have dental insurance ${ }^{2}$


## Regular Source of Care

- Percent of adults with no regular source of health care ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years with no regular source of health care ${ }^{2}$


## Access to Care

- Percent of adults who reported difficulty accessing medical care ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have difficulty accessing medical care ${ }^{2}$


## Access to Dental Care

- Percent of adults who did not obtain dental care (including check-ups) in the past year because they could not afford $\mathrm{it}^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who did not obtain dental care (including check-ups) in the past year because they could not afford it ${ }^{2}$


## Medication

- Percent of adults who take prescribed medications (medicines, injections, inhalers, etc.) on a daily basis ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who did not obtain needed prescription medication in the past year because they could not afford it ${ }^{2}$
*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23 \%$ )


## Percent of Adults Who Take Prescription Medication

 on a Daily Basis by Age Group, 2007

Child (0-17 years) Insurance Type, 1997-2007


Adult (18-64 years) Insurance Type, 1997-2007



Women's Health

- Percent of all live births where mother received late (starting in the 2nd or 3rd trimester) or no prenatal care ${ }^{6}$
- Percent of adult women who had a Pap smear within the past 3 years ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of women ages 40 years or older who had a mammogram within the past 2 years ${ }^{2}$

Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Percent of adults ages 50 years or older who had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past 5 years ${ }^{7}$
- Percent of adults ages 50 years or older who had a blood stool test within the past 2 years ${ }^{7}$


## Immunizations

- Percent of adults ages 50 years or older vaccinated for influenza in the past year ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults ages 65 years or older ever vaccinated for pneumonia ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 19-35 months who have received recommended vaccines $(4: 3: 1: 3: 3)^{8}$


Percent of Women (18+ yrs) Who Had a Pap Smear (< 3 yrs ago) \& Percent of Women (40+ yrs) Who Had a Mammogram (< 2 yrs ago) by Race/Ethnicity, 2007



Percent of Adults (65+ yrs) Who Had a Flu Shot (< 1 yr ago) \& Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity, 2007



## Alcohol

- Percent of adults who binge drink (men who had 5 or more alcoholic drinks, women 4 or more, on at least one occasion in the past 30 days) ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days ${ }^{9}$
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who binge drink (had 5 or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion in the past 30 days) ${ }^{9}$


## Nutrition

## Breakfast

- Percent of children ages 2-17 years who eat breakfast daily ${ }^{2}$


## Fruits/Vegetables

- Percent of adults who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day ${ }^{9}$


## Fast Food/Soda

- Percent of adults who eat fast food at least once a week ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children who eat fast food at least once a week ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults who drink at least one soda or sweetened drink a day ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children who drink at least one soda or sweetened drink a day ${ }^{2}$


## Tobacco Use

- Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes ${ }^{2 f}$
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who smoke cigarettes ${ }^{9}$



## Antelope Valley

San Fernando
San Gabriel
은
$\stackrel{\overleftarrow{\omega}}{3}$
$\qquad$
S

47.9
50.2

## Physical Activity

- Percent of adults who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week ( $\geq 20$ minutes of vigorous activity $\geq 3$ days/wk or $\geq 30$ minutes of moderate activity $\geq 5$ days $/ \mathrm{wk})^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are minimally active or inactive ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 6-17 years who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week (at least 60 minutes a day on 5 or more days a week) ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of children ages 6-17 years who are inactive ${ }^{2}$
*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23 \%$ )

Percent of Teens (ages 14-17 years) Who Smoke Cigarettes \& Binge Drink, 1997-2007


Percent of Children Who Consume Fast Food at Least Once a Week \& Drink One or More Soda(s)/Sweetened Drink(s) per Day by Federal Poverty Level, 2007



Overveight and Obesity

- Percent of children in grades 5, $7, \& 9$ who are obese (BMI above the 95th Percentile) ${ }^{10}$
- Percent of adults who are overweight $(25.0 \leq \mathrm{BMI}<30.0)^{2}$
- Percent of adults who are obese $(\mathrm{BMI} \geq 30.0)^{2}$


## Diabetes

- Percent of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes ${ }^{2}$
- Diabetes death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$


## Cardiovascular Disease

- Percent of adults ever diagnosed with hypertension ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults ever diagnosed with high cholesterol ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults ever diagnosed with a heart problem (i.e., coronary heart disease, angina, or had a heart attack) ${ }^{2}$
- Coronary heart disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Stroke death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Stroke death rate for African Americans (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$

Reproductive Health

- Rate of births (per 1,000 live births) to teens ages 15-19 years ${ }^{6}$
- Percent of low weight ( $<2,500$ grams) births (per 100 live births) ${ }^{6}$
- Percent of low weight ( $<2,500$ grams) African American births (per 100 live births) ${ }^{6}$
- Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) ${ }^{6}$
- African American infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) ${ }^{6}$
${ }^{* *}$ If $<20$ deaths a reliable rate can not be calculated


## Percent of All Live Births Where Mother Received Late

 or No Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity, 1996-2006$\rightarrow$ Latina $\triangle$ White -0 - African American $\rightarrow$ Asian/Pacific Islander 25\%



Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, Ever Diagnosed With Diabetes, \& Ever Diagnosed with Hypertension, 1997-2007



## Mental Health

- Percent of adults ever diagnosed with depression ${ }^{2}$
- Average number of poor mental health days in the past month reported by adults ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults with frequent mental distress (defined as experiencing stress, depression, or emotional problems for 14 or more days in the past month) ${ }^{2}$
- Alzheimer's disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$ Injury
- Suicide rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Homicide rate among adolescents and young adults ages 15-34 years (per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Death rate attributed to motor vehicle crashes (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Unintentional injury death rate among children ages 1-17 years (per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Rate of unintentional drug-related (includes alcohol) death among adults (age-adjusted per 100,000 population ${ }^{11}$


## Cancer

- Lung cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Breast cancer death rate among females (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Cervical cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Colorectal cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 을 } \\ & \text { Nㅗ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N/A | N/A | 13.6 |
| N/A | $3.4{ }^{\text {B }}$ | 3.1 |
| N/A | $10.1{ }^{\text {³ }}$ | 9.3 |
| N/A | 22.9 | 17.6 |
| 4.8 | 10.9 | 6.6 |
| N/A | 12.4 | 23,2 |
| 8.0 | 15.1 | 9.6 |
| N/A | N/ | 4.3 |
| 1.2 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| 43.3 | 52.6 | 34.6 |
| 21.3 | 24.1 | 20.7 |
| 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 13.7 | 17.4 | 15.3 |

## Antelope Valley

San Fernando
San Gabriel
$\stackrel{\circ}{\text { 늘 }}$
$\stackrel{\overleftarrow{0}}{3}$


17.


25.1
11.4

21.7

9.3

## 50.9

26.6
23.4
2.6
13.1

Percent of Adults with Frequent Mental Distress (FMD), Ever Diagnosed with Depression, \& Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days (in the past month), 1999-2007



Alzheimer's Disease Death Rate (age-adjusted per 100,000) by Race/Ethnicity, 2006


Alzheimer's Disease Death Rate (age-adjusted per 100,000) by Gender, 2000-2006
$\square$ Males $\rightarrow$ F Females ——— LA County



## Respiratory Disease

- Percent of children ages 0-17 years with current asthma (ever diagnosed with asthma and reported still having asthma and/or had an asthma attack in the past year) ${ }^{2}$
- Percent of adults with current asthma (ever diagnosed with asthma and reported still having asthma and/or had an asthma attack in the past year) ${ }^{7}$
- Pneumonia/Influenza mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Emphysema mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$

Communicable Diseases

- Incidence of AIDS (annual new cases per 100,000 population) among adolescents and adults (ages $13+$ years) ${ }^{12}$
- HIV infection-related mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$
- Incidence of primary and secondary syphilis (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ${ }^{13}$
- Incidence of chlamydia (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ${ }^{13}$
- Incidence of gonorrhea (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ${ }^{13}$
- Incidence of tuberculosis (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ${ }^{14}$

All Cause Mortality (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ${ }^{11}$



Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Gender, 2003-2007


Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of AIDS Among Adolescents and Adults (ages 13+ years) by Gender \& Race/Ethnicity, 2007LatinoWhiteAfrican AmericanAsian/Pacific Islander


- For purposes of confidentiality, results with cell sizes less than 5 are not reported




## SERVICE PLANNING AREA TREND DATA

The conditions and diseases that cause death reveal much about a population's health. Based on our expected lifespan, people who die before age 75 are now considered to have died prematurely.

## Top 10 Leading Causes of Death and Premature Death LA County, 2005

## Causes of Death

1. Coronary Heart Disease
2. Stroke
3. Lung Cancer
4. Emphysema/COPD
5. Pneumonia/Influenza
6. Diabetes
7. Alzheimer's Disease
8. Colorectal Cancer
9. Breast Cancer
10. Homicide

Causes of Premature Death

1. Coronary Heart Disease
2. Homicide
3. Motor Vehicle Crash
4. Suicide
5. Lung Cancer
6. Liver Disease
7. Diabetes
8. Stroke
9. Drug Overdose
10. Breast Cancer

Many of the key indicators described in this report are related to the leading causes of death and premature death in LA County. The following tables describe trends in these indicators with $95 \%$ confidence intervals (CIs) for LA County and the 8 Service Planning Areas from 1997 through 2007. Data are not available for every year for every indicator, due to variations in data collection. The $95 \%$ CIs represent the variability in the estimate due to sampling; the actual prevalence in the population, 95 out of 100 times sampled, would fall within the range provided.

| Adults ever diagnosed with hypertension | LA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1997$ | $\underset{(\%)}{1999}$ | $\underset{(\%)}{2002-03}$ | $\underset{(\%)}{2005}$ | $\underset{(\%)}{2007}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 15.8 \\ (15.0-16.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 19.1 \\ (18.1-20.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 0 . 1} \\ (19.1-21.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23.4 \\ (22.3-24.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 4 . 7} \\ (23.5-25.8) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ever diagnosed with high cholesterol | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 16.1 \\ (15.2-17.0) \end{gathered}$ | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 23.7 \\ (22.7-24.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.1 \\ (27.8-30.3) \end{gathered}$ |
| Children grades $5,7, \& 9$ who are obese | N/A | 18.9 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 22.9 |
| Adults who are obese | $\begin{gathered} 14.3 \\ (13.5-15.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.7 \\ (15.8-17.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.9 \\ (17.9-19.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.9 \\ (19.8-22.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.2 \\ (20.9-23.5) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who are overweight | $\begin{gathered} 34.4 \\ (33.3-35.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35.6 \\ (34.3-36.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35.4 \\ (34.2-36.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35.5 \\ (34.2-36.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35.9 \\ (34.4-37.4) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who smoke cigarettes | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 14.3 \\ (13.5-15.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.9 \\ (12.9-14.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.3 \\ (13.2-15.4) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 48.0 \\ (46.8-49.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51.8 \\ (50.6-53.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53.2 \\ (51.7-54.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who are minimally active or inactive | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 41.8 \\ (40.7-43.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37.5 \\ (36.3-38.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36.2 \\ (34.8-37.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| Children ages $0-17$ years with current asthma | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 8.1 \\ (7.4-8.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.8 \\ (8.0-9.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9 \\ (7.0-8.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ever diagnosed with depression | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 8.8 \\ (8.1-9.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ (9.0-10.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.9 \\ (12.0-13.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.6 \\ (12.5-14.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ever diagnosed with diabetes | $\begin{gathered} 5.7 \\ (5.1-6.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{6.7}{(6.0-7.3)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0 \\ (6.4-7.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.1 \\ (7.4-8.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.7 \\ (8.0-9.4) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who binge drink | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 15.7 \\ (14.7-16.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.0 \\ (16.1-18.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.3 \\ (16.3-18.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.2 \\ (15.0-17.3) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who consume $5+$ servings of fruits/vegetables a day | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 11.6 \\ (10.9-12.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.3 \\ (11.5-13.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.6 \\ (13.7-15.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.1 \\ (14.1-16.1) \end{gathered}$ |
| Women ( $40+\mathrm{yrs}$ ) who had a mammogram <2 years ago | $\begin{gathered} 70.6 \\ (68.8-72.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.7 \\ (71.7-75.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.5 \\ (71.5-75.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70.6 \\ (68.6-72.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.7 \\ (71.8-75.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ( $50+$ yrs) vaccinated for influenza in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 40.7 \\ (38.8-42.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51.9 \\ (50.1-53.8) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ( $65+$ yrs) ever vaccinated for pneumonia | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 54.9 \\ (51.6-58.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55.7 \\ (52.2-59.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.7 \\ (54.7-60.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.5 \\ (57.6-63.3) \end{gathered}$ |



[^2]

| Adults ever diagnosed with HYPERTENSION | $\begin{gathered} 13.2 \\ (10.5-16.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.0 \\ (12.0-18.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.5 \\ (13.3-19.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.8 \\ (13.8-19.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.3 \\ (15.8-22.9) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adults ever diagnosed with HIGH CHOLESTEROL | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 13.5 \\ (10.6-16.4) \end{gathered}$ | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 21.8 \\ (18.3-25.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.6 \\ (25.9-35.3) \end{gathered}$ |
| Children grades 5, $7, \& 9$ who are OBESE | N/A | 15.1 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 16.6 |
| Adults who are OBESE | $\begin{gathered} 8.5 \\ (6.2-10.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.9 \\ (8.0-13.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.3 \\ (7.7-12.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.1 \\ (10.1-18.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.0 \\ (7.0-13.0) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who are OVERWEIGHT | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \\ (26.2-34.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31.1 \\ (27.1-35.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 6 . 2} \\ (22.4-30.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 8 . 4} \\ (24.3-32.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32.8 \\ (27.5-38.1) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who SMOKE CIGARETTES | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 13.1 \\ (10.1-16.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.1 \\ (9.1-17.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ (6.3-13.2) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who obtain RECOMMENDED amount of EXERCISE each week | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 56.3 \\ (52.0-60.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61.9 \\ (57.4-66.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.3 \\ (51.7-63.0) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who are MINIMALLY ACTIVE or INACTIVE | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 32.4 \\ (28.4-36.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26.8 \\ (22.8-30.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31.4 \\ (26.0-36.9) \end{gathered}$ |
| Children ages 0-17 years with current ASTHMA | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 13.0 \\ (8.7-17.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4.9* } \\ (2.1-7.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6 \\ (4.9-10.4) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ever diagnosed with DEPRESSION | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 8.8 \\ (6.2-11.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.7 \\ (9.0-14.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.6 \\ (13.0-20.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.2 \\ (9.5-16.8) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults ever diagnosed with DIABETES | $\begin{gathered} 4.8 \\ (3.0-6.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7 \\ (2.9-6.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ (2.5-5.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.5 \\ (2.8-6.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.8 \\ (3.1-6.5) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who BINGE DRINK | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 20.3 \\ (16.7-23.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.2 \\ (14.7-21.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.4 \\ (13.1-21.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.8 \\ (9.0-16.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults who consume 5+ servings of FRUITS/VEGETABLES a day | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 13.2 \\ (10.4-15.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.8 \\ (14.5-21.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.4 \\ (15.8-22.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.7 \\ (18.3-27.0) \end{gathered}$ |
| Women ( $40+\mathrm{yrs}$ ) who had a MAMMOGRAM <2 years ago | $\begin{gathered} 74.4 \\ (68.5-80.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76.1 \\ (69.4-82.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.7 \\ (66.3-81.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71.7 \\ (65.2-78.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78.5 \\ (72.2-84.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults (50+yrs) vaccinated for INFLUENZA in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 42.6 \\ (36.5-48.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.3 \\ (51.2-63.5) \end{gathered}$ |
| Adults (65+ yrs) ever vaccinated for PNEUMONIA | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 60.1 \\ (48.8-71.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54.6 \\ (42.6-66.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.4 \\ (47.9-66.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71.5 \\ (62.8-80.2) \end{gathered}$ |


| $1997$ <br> (\%) | $1999$ | 2002-03 <br> (\%) | $\underset{(\%)}{2005}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 22.1 \\ (18.9-25.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \\ (16.8-23.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25.1 \\ (21.7-28.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.0 \\ (25.2-32.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.0 \\ (24.3-33.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | $\begin{gathered} 11.0 \\ (8.6-13.4) \end{gathered}$ | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 18.3 \\ (15.4-21.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25.5 \\ (21.0-29.9) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | 23.0 | 26.8 | 29.0 | 28.9 |
| $\begin{gathered} 25.3 \\ (21.7-28.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23.9 \\ (20.2-27.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.9 \\ (26.0-33.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.0 \\ (26.0-34.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35.4 \\ (30.2-40.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 35.9 \\ (31.9-40.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.6 \\ (34.4-42.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.8 \\ (30.8-39.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.7 \\ (34.4-42.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.0 \\ (32.4-43.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 13.9 \\ (11.1-16.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.1 \\ (12.8-19.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.7 \\ (14.9-24.5) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 45.4 \\ (41.4-49.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45.6 \\ (41.5-49.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51.6 \\ (46.5-56.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 46.7 \\ (42.6-50.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44.5 \\ (40.4-48.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.9 \\ (34.1-43.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 6.0 \\ (4.1-7.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.0 \\ (6.6-11.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8 \\ (5.5-10.1) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | $\begin{gathered} 6.9 \\ (4.8-9.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0 \\ (5.0-9.1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.2 \\ (9.3-15.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.6 \\ (9.7-17.5) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 8.6 \\ (6.5-10.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6 \\ (5.5-9.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.1 \\ (6.6-11.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.7 \\ (9.2-14.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.3 \\ (9.3-15.2) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | $\begin{gathered} 14.5 \\ (11.4-17.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.4 \\ (13.2-19.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.7 \\ (10.6-16.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.9 \\ (13.1-22.7) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | $\begin{gathered} 9.9 \\ (7.5-12.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.9 \\ (6.6-11.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ (8.2-13.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.7 \\ (9.2-16.1) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 70.2 \\ (64.1-76.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.0 \\ (66.4-79.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71.6 \\ (64.8-78.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69.1 \\ (62.5-75.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72.0 \\ (64.4-79.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | $\begin{gathered} 32.4 \\ (25.9-39.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43.9 \\ (36.3-51.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| N/A | $\begin{gathered} 46.8 \\ (34.8-58.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44.2 \\ (32.0-56.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49.5 \\ (38.2-60.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51.1 \\ (39.7-62.5) \end{gathered}$ |

[^3]

## LOCAL DATA SOURCES \& NOTES

1 July 1, 2006 Population and Poverty Estimates, prepared by Walter R. McDonald \& Associates, Inc. (WRMA) for Urban Research, LA County CAO, released 5/18/2007.
22007 Los Angeles County Health Survey; Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. Estimates are based on self-reported data by a random sample of 7,200 Los Angeles County adults and 5,728 parents/guardians, representative of the population in Los Angeles County.
a. For language used most often at home, Asian includes: Burmese, Cantonese, Chinese unspecified, Filipino, Indian languages, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Philippine languages, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese; Other includes Other European (Armenian, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portugese, Russian, Romanian, Serbian, and Swedish), Middle Eastern (Arabic, Farsi/Persian, Hebrew, and Turkish), and Other (American Indian, Creole, Mayan, and Sign Language).
b. Disability was defined as a positive response to any of the following questions: Are you limited in any way in any activities because of a physical, mental or emotional problem?; Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, wheelchair, a special bed or special telephone?; Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?
c. In 2007, new methods were utilized to determine children's exposure to smoke in the home, so 2007 data are not comparable to previously published estimates of smoke exposure.
d. American Academy of Pediatrics: AAP policy statement: Children, Adolescents, and Television (RE0043). PEDIATRICS. February 2001; 107:2 (423-426) http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/pediatrics;107/2/423.pdf.
e. Unhealthy days refers to a composite of the number of reported poor physical and/or mental health days in the past month. [REFERENCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measuring Healthy Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf; http://www. cdc.gov/hrqol/methods.htm.]
f. Prevalence of current cigarette smoking in the 2007 LA County Health Survey is based on a new definition; participants must have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life and now smoke cigarettes every day or some days. The definition used to estimate current smoking prevalence in previous LA County Health Survey reports included adults who smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, so the prevalence of cigarette smoking may have been overestimated.
3 South Coast Air Quality Management District, 2007 data.
4 Growing up in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County 2008 Children's ScoreCard. The Children's Council. Los Angeles County. http://thechildrenscouncil.net/Scorecards.html.
52005 Los Angeles County Health Survey; Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. The information presented is based on self-reported data from a randomly-selected, representative sample of 6,032 Los Angeles County parents/guardians.
a. Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Screening Tool from the FACCT - Foundation for Accountability. The CSHCN screener has three "definitional domains." These are: (1) Dependency on prescription medications; (2) Service use above that considered usual or routine; and (3) Functional limitations. The definitional domains are not mutually exclusive categories. A child meeting the CSHCN screener criteria for having a chronic condition may qualify for one or more definitional domains. [REFERENCE: FACCT: Foundation for Accountability. The Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Screener. http://www.markle.org/resources/facct/ doclibFiles/documentFile_446.pdf.]

6 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Program; 2006 birth and death record data obtained from the California Department of Pubic Health, Center for Health Statistics, OHIR Vital Statistics Section.
72007 California Health Interview Survey, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.
8 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey, 2007 data. 4:3:1:3:3 $=$ 4 or more doses of DTP, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any measles containing vaccine, 3 or more doses of Hib, plus 3 or more doses of HeрB.
9 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2007. Surveillance Summaries, June 6, 2008. MMWR 2008;57(No.SS-4). http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ ss5704.pdf.
10 Los Angeles County public school children, grades 5, 7, and 9. Prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Epidemiology Unit; Data obtained from the 2007 California Physical Fitness Testing Program, California Department of Education.
11 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Data Collection and Analysis Unit, LAC 2006 data, National 2005 data.
12 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, HIV Epidemiology, 2007 AIDS surveillance data as of December 31, 2008. Data are provisional due to reporting delay. http://publichealth.lacounty. gov/wwwfiles/ph/hae/hiv/January2009SemiannualSurveillanceSummary.pdf.
13 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, 2007 data; excludes cases from Long Beach and Pasadena. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5704.pdf.
14 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program, 2007 data. TB Cases in Pasadena and Long Beach are not included in the report because these two cities have their own TB Control Programs.

## Los Angeles County

## Department of Public Health

313 N Figueroa Street Room 127
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Standard
213.240.7785


## LA County Board of Supervisors

Gloria Molina, First District
Mark Ridley-Thomas, Second District
Zev Yaroslavsky, Third District
Don Knabe, Fourth District
Michael D. Antonovich, Fifth District


Suggested Citation: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology. Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area; June 2009.

Printed by a Forest Stewardship Council certified printer on paper certified by the Forest Stewardship Council to consist of $50 \%$ total recycled content, of which $25 \%$ is Post Consumer recycled.


[^0]:    *The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23 \%$ )
    -For purposes of confidentiality, results with cell sizes less than 5 are not reported

[^1]:    The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23 \%$ )
    -For purposes of confidentiality, results with cell sizes less than 5 are not reported

[^2]:    *The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23 \%$ )

[^3]:    *The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23 \%$ )

