COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Public Health

JONATHAN E. FIELDING, M.D., M.P.H.
Director and Health Officer

Cynthia A. Harding, M.P.H.
Chief Deputy Director

313 North Figueroa Street, Room 806
Los Angeles, California 90012
TEL (213) 240-8117 • FAX (213) 975-1273

www.publichealth.lacounty.gov

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

April 1, 2013

TO: Each Health Deputy

FROM: Jonathan E. Fielding, M.D., M.P.H. JEF
Director and Health Officer

SUBJECT: **ADVANCE COPY: "KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH BY SERVICE PLANNING AREA"**

Enclosed is the latest edition of the Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area report produced by the Department of Public Health (DPH) Office of Health Assessment & Epidemiology. This publication includes a wide array of health conditions and health behavior indicators as well as indicators related to the social and physical environment as these also influence health and contribute to disparities in health outcomes.

In conjunction with Public Health Week, DPH plans to release the report to the media on April 3, 2013. The report will also be available on the DPH website at www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha.

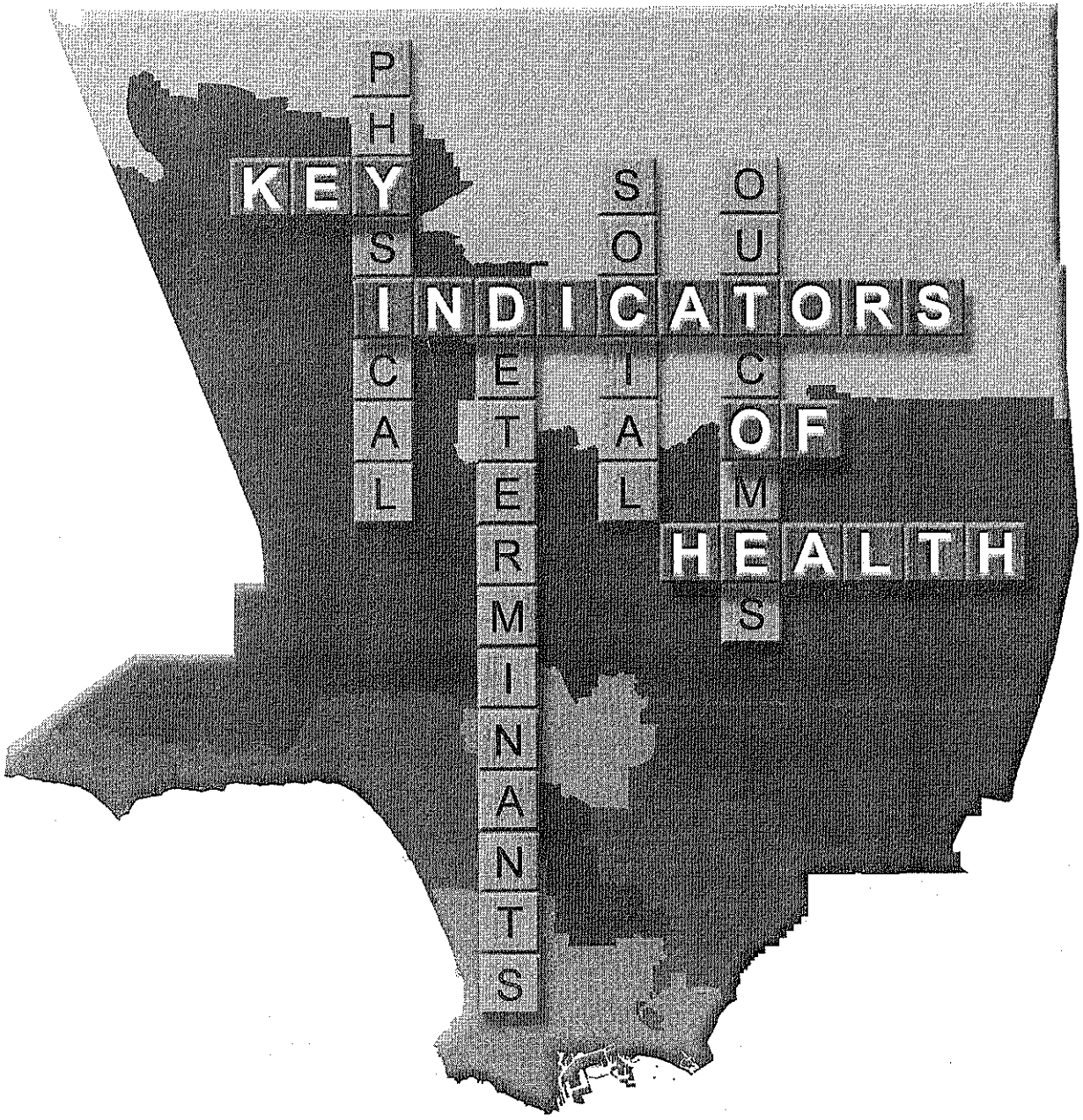
If you have any questions, please contact Margaret Shih, M.D., Ph.D., of the Office of Health Assessment & Epidemiology at (213) 240-7785.

JEF:al

Enclosure

c: Public Health Program Directors
Public Health Commission

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health - March 2013



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Public Health

by SERVICE PLANNING AREA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Director of Public Health 3

Population Rankings 3

Introduction and User's Guide 4

2011 LACHS Methodology Changes 5

Demographics 6

Social Determinants 8

Physical Determinants 10

Parenting Practices 12

Health Status 14

Access to Care 16

Preventive Services 18

Health Behaviors 20

Health Outcomes 22

Local Data Sources and Notes 26

National Data Sources 27

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

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

LA County Department of Public Health

Division of HIV and STD Programs

Epidemiology Unit

Maternal, Child & Adolescent Health Program

Tuberculosis Control Program

LA County Department of Public Health

Jonathan Fielding, MD, MPH
Director and Health Officer

Cynthia A. Harding, MPH
Chief Deputy Director

Steven Teutsch, MD, MPH
Chief Science Officer

Office of Health Assessment & Epidemiology

Margaret Shih, MD, PhD, Director

Susie Baldwin, MD, MPH, Chief, Health Assessment Unit

Amy S. Lightstone, MPH, MA, Interim Chief, Health Assessment Unit

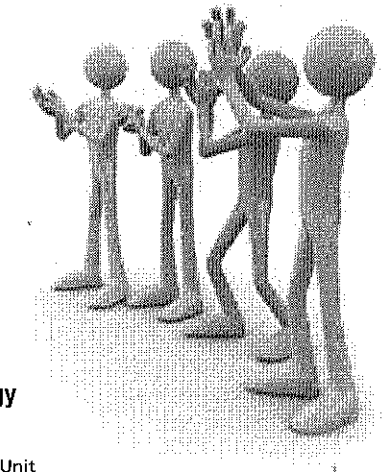
Health Assessment Unit

Gigi A. Mathew, 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 provide you with the **Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area.** This report presents a broad snapshot of health and health-related indicators for the population of Los Angeles County. These indicators include health conditions and health behaviors, as well as important factors in the social and physical environments in which people are born, live, work, and age, as these strongly influence health and contribute substantially to disparities in health outcomes.

The report provides important information that can be used to better understand our individual health and the health of our communities. Creating healthy environments and access to affordable health care are essential components in enabling residents to make healthy choices about nutrition, physical activity, other health behaviors, and service utilization. The indicators in this report provide a foundation for communities, providers, government agencies, businesses, schools, and other organizations to work together to create positive change and to improve the health and well-being of all Los Angeles County residents throughout their lifespans.

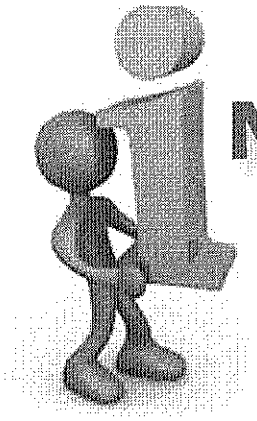
Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH
Director and Health Officer

Population Rankings

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

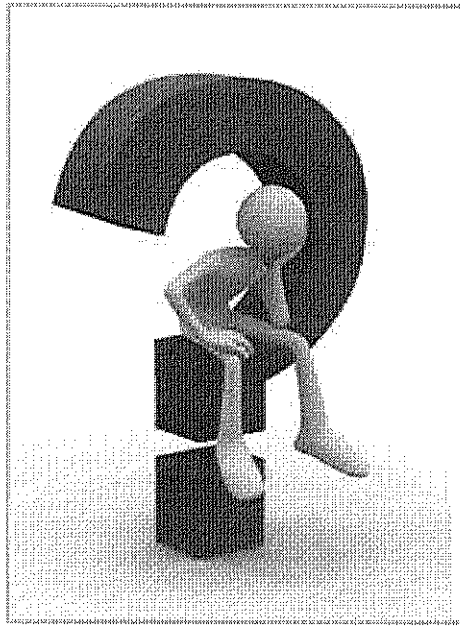
1. **California (37,691,912)**
2. Texas
3. New York
4. Florida
5. Illinois
6. Pennsylvania
7. Ohio
8. Michigan
9. LA County (9,818,194)
10. Georgia
11. North Carolina
12. New Jersey
13. Virginia
14. Washington
15. Massachusetts
16. Indiana
17. Arizona
18. Tennessee
19. Missouri
20. Maryland
21. Wisconsin
22. Minnesota
23. Colorado
24. Alabama
25. South Carolina
26. Louisiana
27. Kentucky
28. Oregon
29. Oklahoma
30. Connecticut
31. Iowa
32. Mississippi
33. Arkansas
34. Kansas
35. Utah
36. Nevada
37. SPA-2 San Fernando (2,136,581)
38. New Mexico
39. West Virginia
40. Nebraska
41. SPA-3 San Gabriel (1,752,126)
42. Idaho
43. SPA-8 South Bay (1,528,363)
44. Hawaii
45. Maine
46. New Hampshire
47. SPA-7 East (1,295,828)
48. SPA-4 Metro (1,120,091)
49. Rhode Island
50. SPA-6 South (1,009,550)
51. Montana
52. Delaware
53. South Dakota
54. Alaska
55. North Dakota
56. SPA-5 West (637,129)
57. Vermont
58. District of Columbia
59. Wyoming
60. SPA-1 Antelope Valley ([illegible])

US Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population on July 1, 2011; released December 2012
July 1, 2011 Population Estimates, prepared for Urban Research, LA County ISD, released 10/15/2012



INTRODUCTION

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 2020[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.



USER'S GUIDE

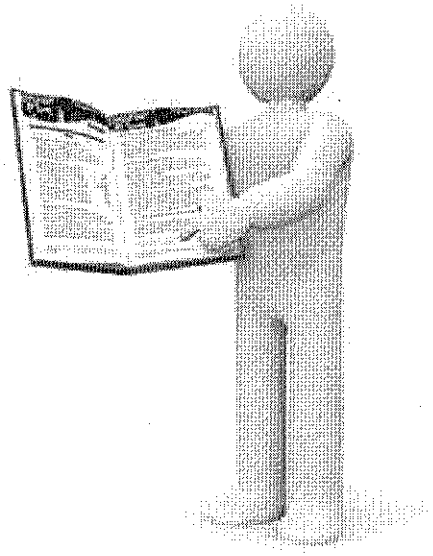
Each SPA is represented by a different color, which is portrayed on the cover map. The gold standard for health indicators, reflecting U.S. Healthy People 2020[HP] goals, is depicted in the first column of the tables. Data for Los Angeles County overall are presented in the blue column, while national statistics are portrayed in pink. Data for the SPAs are highlighted with notations that show whether a particular SPA fares better or worse than the other 7 SPAs combined, based on statistical comparisons. In some cases, the indicator for a SPA may appear better or worse than the County data but not be marked as such. In these instances, the indicator for that SPA did not differ from the other SPAs' data based on tests for statistical significance. Testing for significance was not conducted in the Demographics section. Otherwise, when statistical comparisons were not performed, the indicator row is marked with a diamond ◆.

[HP] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020. Washington, DC. Available at: www.healthypeople.gov. Accessed: February 19, 2013.

2011 LOS ANGELES COUNTY HEALTH SURVEY (LACHS) METHODOLOGY CHANGES

What Are the Major Changes?

To maintain the accuracy and representativeness of the data collected, the following two methodology changes were incorporated:



1. Cellular telephones were included

   To maintain survey coverage and validity it was necessary to include cell phone users. The percentage of cell phone only households in LA County continues to increase (21.7% in 2010[a]). Cell phone only households differ demographically with higher representation among younger age groups, lower socioeconomic status, and certain racial/ethnic groups[b], compared to those living in households with landlines.

2. A more complex weighting procedure

   Additional demographic factors were included in the raking procedure used in weighting the data. Including only age, gender, race/ethnicity, and geographic location in the raking procedure might not sufficiently address non-response bias. Research has shown that including more demographic factors in the raking procedure improves survey estimates[c]. Additionally, this procedure does not require demographic information for small geographic areas, as was used in the past.

How Will These Changes Affect Estimates?

These changes are similar to those made by the CDC to their 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), although the weighting methods used in the prior BRFSS and LACHS differ. In 2011, the BRFSS and LACHS weighting methodologies are more similar. The CDC has conducted extensive analyses to assess how these changes affected estimates in the BRFSS[d], finding slightly higher estimates for some high risk health behaviors and certain health conditions (e.g., cigarette smoking and asthma). Changes to estimates for obesity, stroke, and coronary heart disease were found to be minimal. Similar affects on survey estimates might be applicable to the LACHS. The methodology changes make it difficult to compare 2011 LACHS results to survey data from previous cycles. These changes should be thoughtfully considered when interpreting trend data using 2011 LACHS estimates and data from previous survey cycles. Additionally, the methodology changes should be clearly noted when presenting trend data.

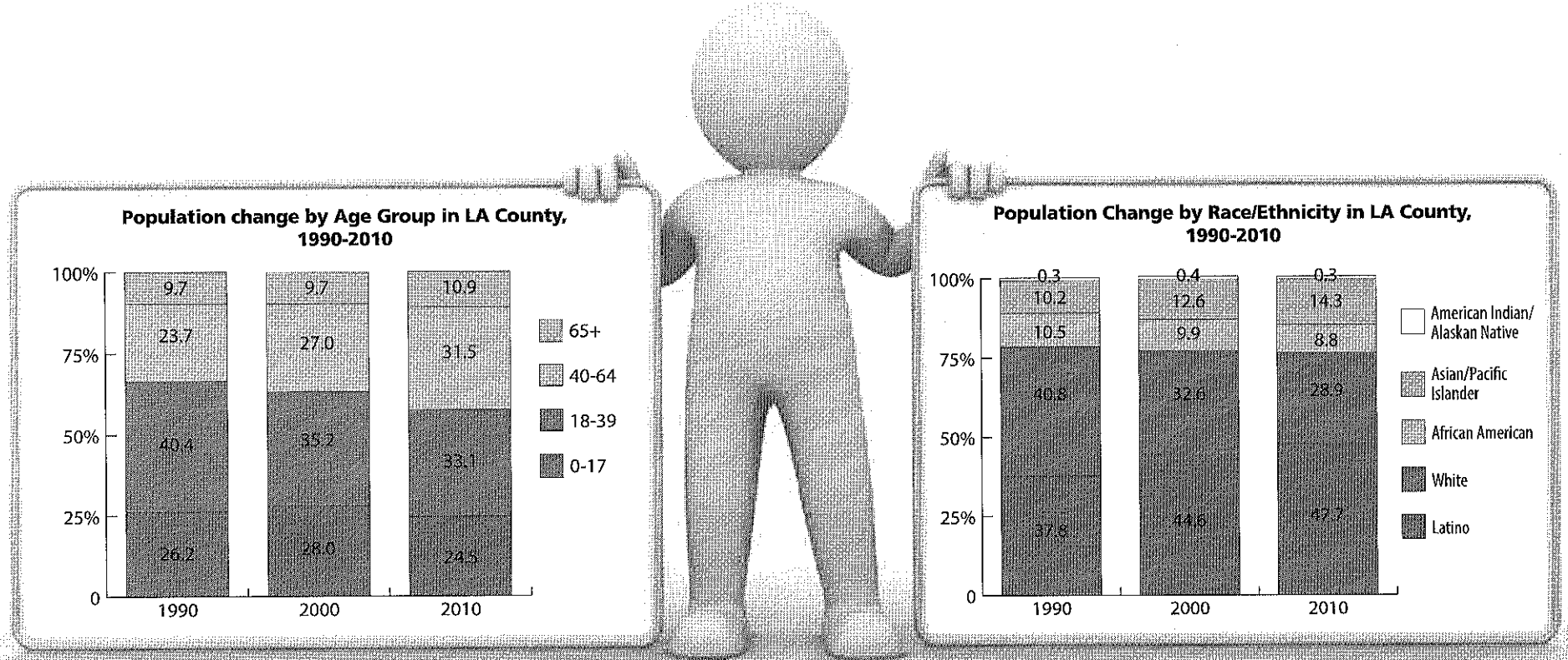
a. Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January–June 2011. National Center for Health Statistics. December 2011. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.
b. Lin MW, Battaglia MP, Frankel MR, Osborn L, and Mokdad, AH. Reaching the U.S. cell phone generation: Comparison of cell phone survey results with an ongoing landline telephone survey. Public OpinionQuarterly 2007;71:814-39.
c. Battaglia MP, Frankel MR, Link MW. Improving standard poststratification techniques for random-digit–dialing telephone surveys. Survey Research Methods 2008;2:11–9.
d. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Methodologic Changes in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2011 and Potential Effects on Prevalence Estimates. MMWR 2012;61:410-413. www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6122.pdf.

DEMOGRAPHICS

	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
Gender										
Percent of population who are male [1]	49.2*	49.1	48.9	49.3	48.8	50.8	48.4	48.6	49.1	48.8
Percent of population who are female [1]	50.8*	50.9	51.1	50.7	51.2	49.2	51.6	51.4	50.9	51.2
Age Group										
Percent of population ages 0-5 years [1]	7.9*	8.0	9.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	5.8	10.6	8.9	8.1
Percent of population ages 6-17 years [1]	16.2*	16.8	21.7	16.2	16.8	13.2	10.4	21.0	19.3	16.9
Percent of population ages 18-39 years [1]	29.8*	32.8	29.4	31.6	30.3	39.1	36.0	34.6	32.6	31.5
Percent of population ages 40-64 years [1]	33.2*	31.6	31.5	33.6	33.4	30.2	33.5	26.4	29.3	32.7
Percent of population ages 65+ years [1]	13.0*	10.7	8.0	11.1	12.1	10.2	14.3	7.4	9.9	10.9
Race										
Percent of population who are Latino [1]	16.3*	48.1	44.3	39.1	46.4	52.2	15.7	67.7	73.5	39.5
Percent of population who are white [1]	64.8*	28.0	36.9	45.9	21.6	24.9	65.4	2.0	14.3	29.7
Pecent of population who are African American [1]	12.8*	8.5	15.3	3.4	3.7	4.7	5.8	28.5	2.9	14.8
Percent of population who are Asian/Pacific Islander [1]	5.2*	14.3	4.0	11.4	28.2	18.0	13.0	1.6	9.0	15.8
Percent of population who are American Indian/Alaskan Native [1]	0.8*	0.2	0*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Foreign Born										
Percent of adults who were not born in the United States [2]	15.9*	45.2	27.3	45.0	51.3	55.1	31.4	50.2	49.6	39.1
Percent of children who were not born in the United States [2]	3.6*	7.2	5.6*	8.5	7.3	10.9	5.1*	5.8	7.1	6.3
Language Used Most Often at Home										
Percent of adults who mostly speak English at home [2]	79.5*	60.7	56.8	66.0	54.6	51.6	83.4	46.5	52.4	68.5
Percent of adults who mostly speak Spanish at home [2]	12.2*	28.8	31.0	23.8	23.8	35.4	6.9	51.7	42.5	23.2
Percent of adults who mostly speak an Asian language at home [2a]	3.4*	8.0		3.9	20.4	11.3	3.3*	1.1*	5.0	7.4
Percent of adults who mostly speak/use some other language at home [2a]	4.8*	2.5	0.9*	6.2	1.2*	1.7*	6.4*	-	-	0.9*

Marital Status										
Percent of adults who are coupled (married, domestic partnered, not married but living together)[2]	56.0*	57.5	61.0	61.5	63.2	54.2	51.5	55.0	58.0	53.7
Percent of adults who are single (never married, separated, divorced, widowed)[2]	43.6*	42.1	39.0	38.5	36.8	45.8	48.5	45.0	42.0	46.3
Disabled										
Percent of adults with a disability[2b]	N/A	19.4	29.7	20.0	16.9	20.7	18.8	16.7	19.6	20.0
Sexual Orientation										
Percent of adults who self-identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual[2]	N/A	4.1	2.4	3.5	3.6	6.7	7.6	3.7*	3.2*	3.4
Percent of adults who self-identify as unsure, do not know[2]	N/A	8.7	4.9*	7.6	8.2	13.1	2.3*	13.6	12.4	5.5
Percent of adults who self-identify as heterosexual[2]	N/A	87.2	92.8	88.9	88.2	80.2	90.1	82.6	84.4	91.1

*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)
-For purposes of confidentiality, results with cell sizes less than 5 are not reported



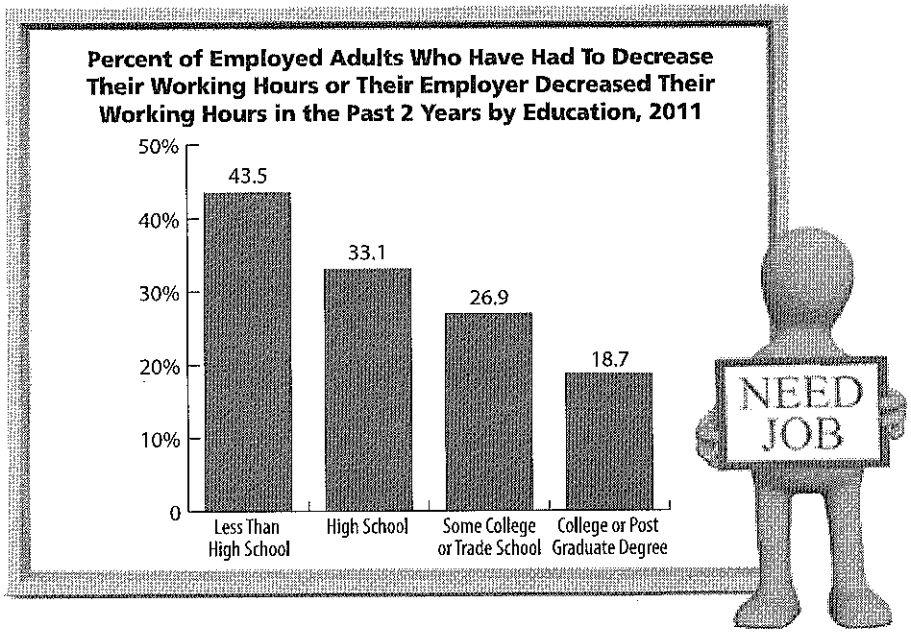
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

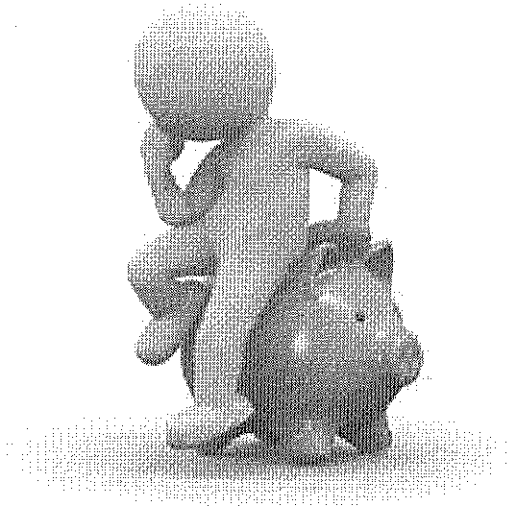
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

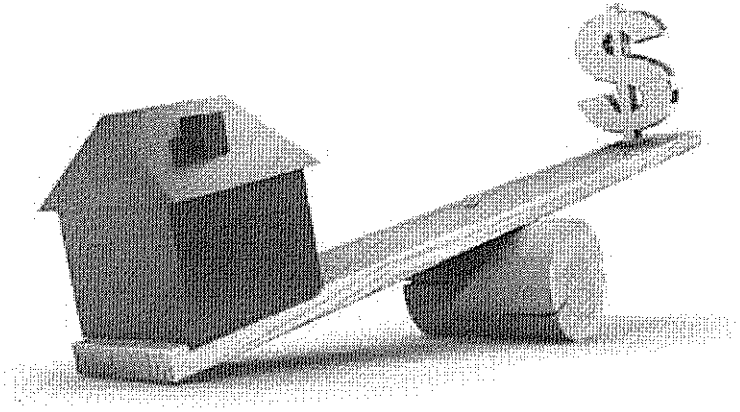
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

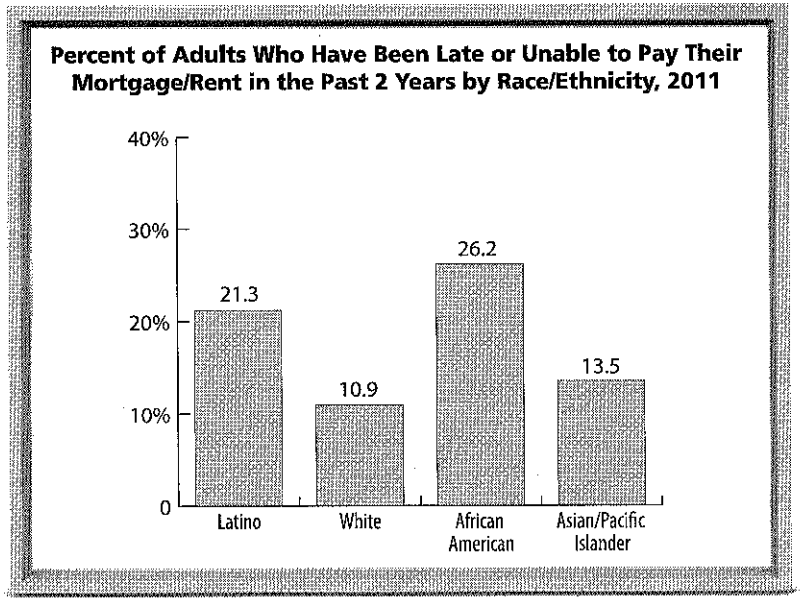
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley	San Fernando	San Gabriel	Metro	West	South	East	South Bay	
				SPA1	SPA2	SPA3	SPA4	SPA5	SPA6	SPA7	SPA8	
Education												
Percent of adults with less than a high school education [2]	N/A	14.3*	23.3	15.0	19.1	24.1	27.6	6.7*	38.8	27.5	18.9	◆
Percent of adults who completed high school [2]	N/A	28.5*	22.3	22.3	20.3	20.4	22.9	11.9	24.2	28.1	25.6	◆
Percent of adults who completed some college, trade school, or associate's degree [2]	N/A	31.2*	27.3	25.3	29.3	29.1	21.8	25.0	25.5	29.9	28.4	◆
Percent of adults with a college or post graduate degree [2]	N/A	26.0*	26.6	16.5	31.3	26.4	27.6	56.4	11.5	14.5	27.0	◆
Employment Status												
Percent of adults who are employed [2]	N/A	55.3*	56.4	49.1	56.7	54.3	58.3	61.4	51.0	58.6	58.0	◆
Percent of adults who are unemployed (and looking for work) [2]	N/A	8.4*	13.5	16.9	13.3	14.1	15.0	7.8	15.5	13.5	12.8	◆
Percent of adults not in the labor force (includes retired and disabled and unable to work) [2]	N/A	34.4*	30.0	34.1	30.0	31.6	26.6	30.8	33.5	27.9	29.1	◆
Percent of employed adults who have had to decrease their working hours or had their employer decrease their working hours in the past 2 years [2]	N/A	N/A	28.2	24.4	27.2	30.1	28.7	12.9	39.3	30.6	27.3	◆
Poverty												
Percent of population with household incomes less than 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) [3]	N/A	15.9*	18.0	24.1	15.0	13.4	25.0	12.9	31.1	15.5	17.2	◆
Housing												
Percent of households with children [2]	N/A	29.8*	39.3	40.7	35.5	37.8	32.2	24.6	49.3	49.6	37.2	◆
Percent of households who spend more than 30% of their income on housing [4]	N/A	37.8*	51.4	59.7	53.1	48.0	54.4	47.1	63.0	48.9	48.3	◆
Percent of adults who were unable to pay their rent or mortgage in past 2 years [2]	N/A	N/A	17.2	28.0	16.3	15.2	18.2	7.5	22.5	19.2	17.1	
Percent of adults with household incomes <300% FPL who reported being homeless or not having their own place to live or sleep in the past 5 years [2]	N/A	N/A	7.5	7.4*	9.6	5.2	7.3	4.7*	8.7	5.8	8.9	
Food												
Percent of households with incomes <300% FPL who are food insecure [2c]	N/A	N/A	30.6	40.8	30.0	27.2	32.9	19.2*	29.9	30.5	36.9	
Percent of households with <300% FPL who are receiving food stamps [2]	N/A	N/A	16.8	27.3	12.6	10.3	17.4	16.7*	24.2	17.6	19.3	
Percent of adults who report it is easy to get fresh produce (fruits & vegetables) [2]	N/A	N/A	39.7	100.7	90.0	93.0	90.0	95.8	77.9	89.4	89.2	

*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)


Percent of Employed Adults Who Have Had To Decrease Their Working Hours or Their Employer Decreased Their Working Hours in the Past 2 Years by Education, 2011
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0
43.5
33.1
26.9
18.7
Less Than High School
High School
Some College or Trade School
College or Post Graduate Degree
NEED JOB



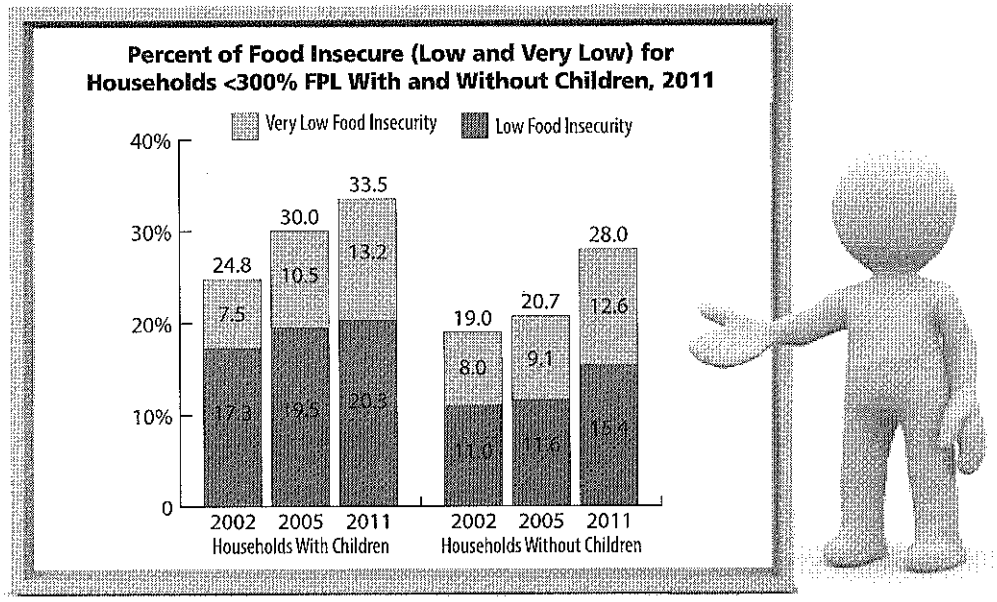


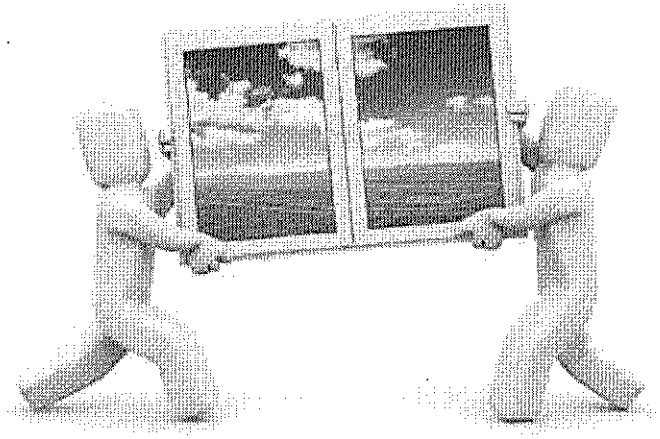

Percent of Adults Who Have Been Late or Unable to Pay Their Mortgage/Rent in the Past 2 Years by Race/Ethnicity, 2011
40%
30%
20%
10%
0
21.3
10.9
26.2
13.5
Latino
White
African American
Asian/Pacific Islander

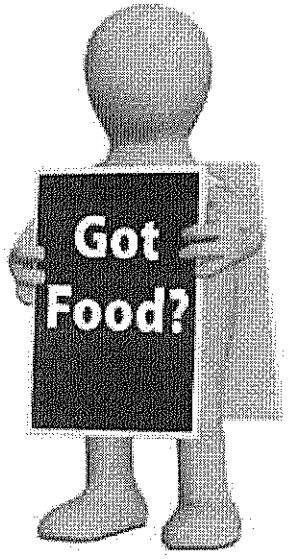
PHYSICAL DETERMINANTS

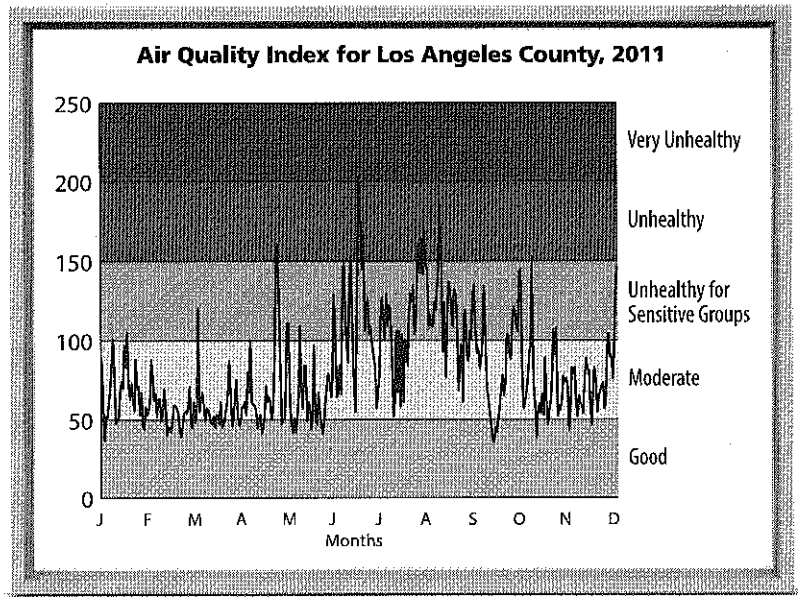
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
Neighborhood											
Percent of adults who believe their neighborhood is safe from crime[2]	N/A	N/A	84.5	67.5	85.1	85.3	84.8	98.0	64.4	84.2	86.3
Percent of children ages 1-17 years who can easily get to a park, playground, or other safe place to play[2]	N/A	N/A	84.2	88.4	87.5	89.8	87.5	91.6	68.0	88.2	83.7
Percent of adults who report little or no graffiti or vandalism in their neighborhood[2]	N/A	N/A	69.2	84.6	74.2	74.2	61.4	82.0	38.5	67.0	73.6
Percent of adults who report little or no trash and litter in the streets or on properties in their neighborhood[2]	N/A	N/A	76.5	70.5	81.9	77.5	69.2	93.5	56.6	75.9	76.8
Percent of adults who report adequate lighting around buildings and streets in their neighborhood[2]	N/A	N/A	79.2	72.2	71.1	78.4	77.9	86.3	72.1	83.9	91.2
Percent of adults who report that their streets and sidewalks are well-maintained in their neighborhood[2]	N/A	N/A	80.1	80.5	79.5	77.7	71.2	82.6	70.2	90.0	86.3
Built Environment											
Percent of adults who use walking paths, parks, playgrounds, or sports fields in their neighborhood[2]	N/A	N/A	51.5	39.5	48.9	52.6	49.2	59.8	45.6	55.4	54.8
Percent of adults whose neighborhoods do not have walking paths, parks, playgrounds, or sports fields[2]	N/A	N/A	14.2	23.9	16.0	11.2	18.8	10.3	16.5	11.4	12.0
Air Quality											
Number of days in the year when AQI (Air Quality Index) was unhealthy[5]	N/A	N/A	55.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of households with children ages 0-17 years regularly exposed to tobacco smoke at home (one or more days in the past week)[2]	N/A	N/A	16.7	14.8*	15.4	17.2	14.8	12.0*	19.3	22.5	14.5

*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)







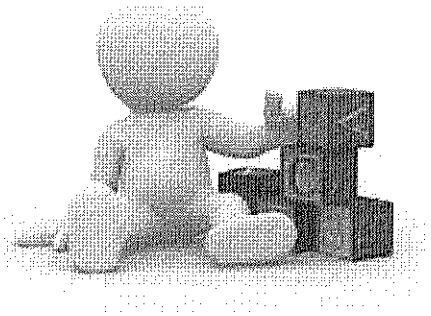


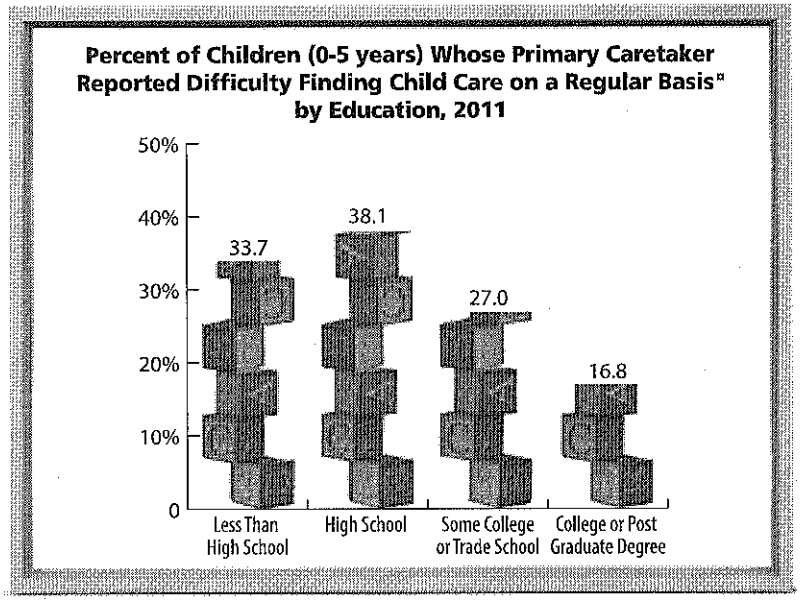
Source: U.S EPA AirData

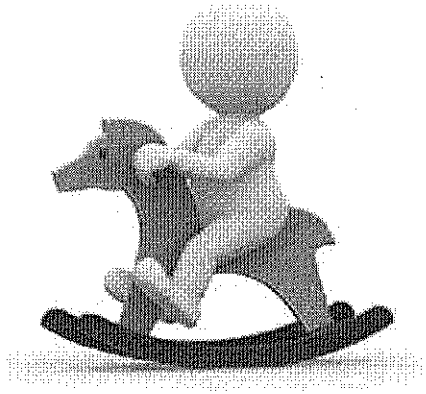
PARENTING PRACTICES

	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
School Readiness											
Percent of children ages 0-5 years who are read to daily by a parent or family member[2]	52.6	N/A	55.4	46.2	56.2	60.4	65.1	79.3	56.5	41.6	50.6
Percent of children ages 0-5 years are played music or sung songs to daily by a parent or family member[2]	N/A	N/A	70.3	54.5	77.3	57.4	73.3	65.5	76.3	70.1	74.0
Percent of children ages 0-5 years who are taught letters, words, or numbers daily by a parent or family member[2]	N/A	N/A	63.5	51.0	62.5	65.1	63.9	58.6	67.8	61.2	66.6
Television Viewing											
Percent of children ages 6-23 months who watch any television daily[2d]	N/A	N/A	74.8	57.9	76.1	60.0	85.1	59.6	72.6	78.9	76.1
Percent of children ages 2-17 years who watch 3 or more hours of television per day[2d]	N/A	N/A	23.7	31.8	19.3	21.5	17.3	12.4*	29.5	26.0	22.5
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]	N/A	N/A	87.1	80.0	83.2	92.1	80.0	92.6	83.9	88.8	89.9
Breastfeeding											
Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose mothers initiated breastfeeding[2]	81.9[HP]	74.6[BF]	87.4	85.5	88.9	80.1	89.8	92.5	86.6	90.2	89.5
Percent of children ages 6 months-5 years whose mothers breastfeed at least 6 months[2]	60.6[HP]	44.4[BF]	44.3	47.5*	45.4	40.7	52.5	54.6	43.8	43.5	42.4
Child Care											
Percent of children ages 0-5 years for whom parents report difficulty finding child care (excludes 23.4% parents who reported they do not need child care)[2]	N/A	N/A	26.9	47.1*	26.5	25.9	30.4*	24.0	36.7	28.2	19.2

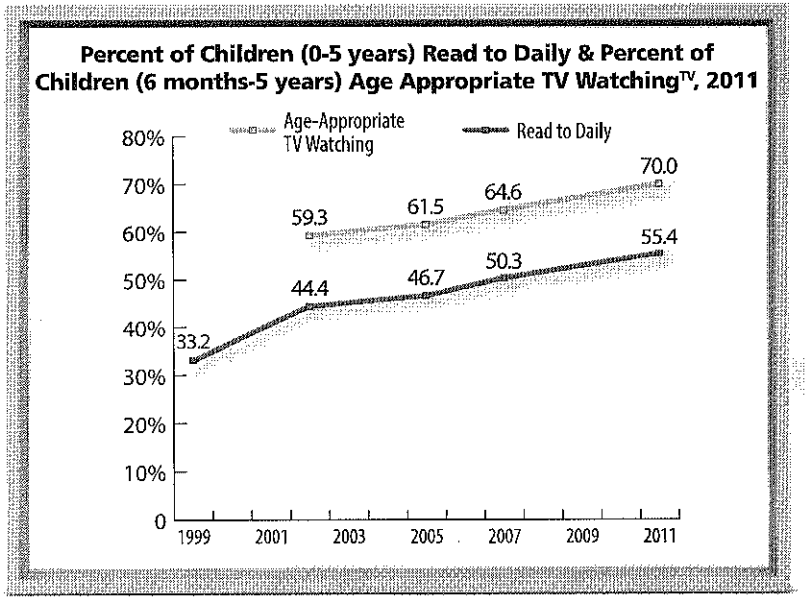
*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)

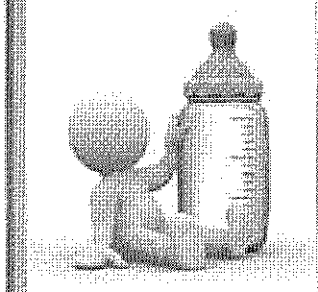


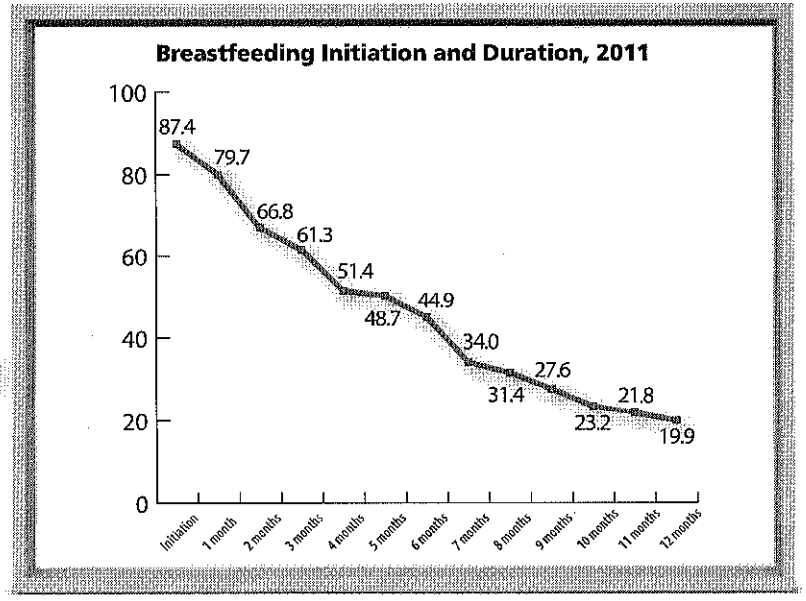




[u] Excludes 23.4% who reported they do not need child care





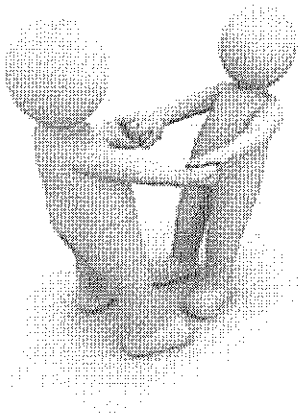


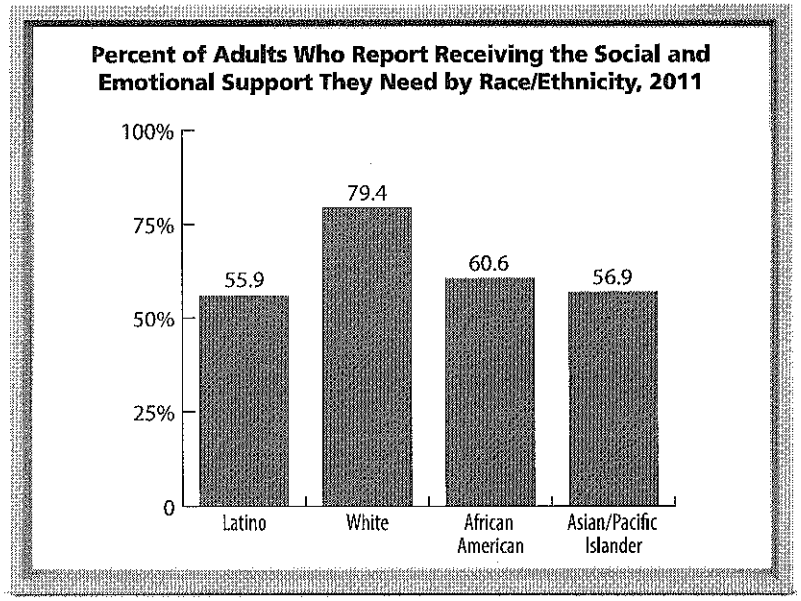
[TV] <2 yrs old=0 hrs/day; 2-5 yrs old <3 hrs/day

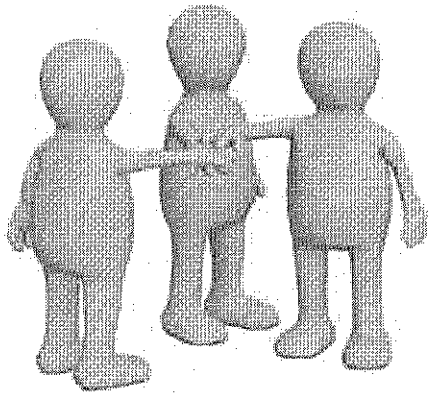
HEALTH STATUS

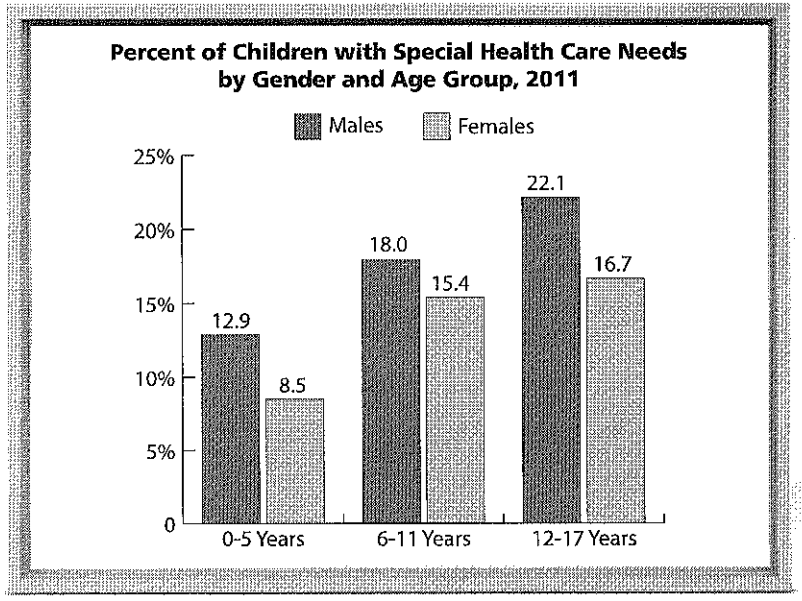
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
Health-Related Quality of Life											
Percent of of adults reporting their health to be fair or poor[2]	N/A	16.1[b]	20.7	26.7	18.5	20.1	24.5	7.4	30.5	24.1	17.6
Average number of days in past month adults reported regular daily activities were limited due to poor physical/mental health[2]	N/A	2.3[b]	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.7
Average number of unhealthy days (due to poor mental or physical health) in the past month reported by adults[2e]	N/A	6.2[b]	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.2	5.7	4.2	6.1	5.3	5.0
Average number of poor mental health days in the past month reported by adults[2]	N/A	3.5[b]	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.0	4.0	3.5	2.9
Percent of adults who receive the social and emotional support they need[2]	N/A	N/A	64.0	59.5	63.5	60.8	74.8	83.8	53.9	51.2	68.8
Special Health Care Needs											
Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have special health care needs[2f]	N/A	N/A	15.3	20.8	15.5	14.7	16.6	17.5	12.5	15.2	18.2
Percent of children ages 2-17 years ever diagnosed with ADD/ADHD[2]	N/A	8.4[b]	6.0	7.8	7.4	5.3*	7.2*	4.6	4.2	4.6	7.2
Percent of adults who provided care or assistance during the past month to another adult living with a long-term illness or disability[2]	N/A	N/A	20.0	20.4*	17.4	24.1	11.3*	16.6*	16.9*	25.5*	24.0

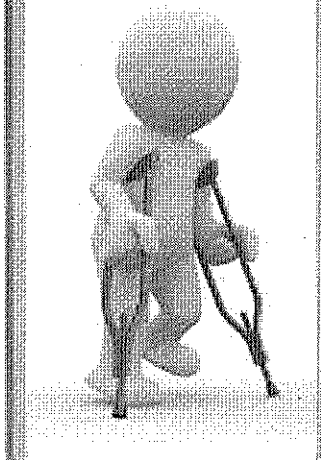
*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)

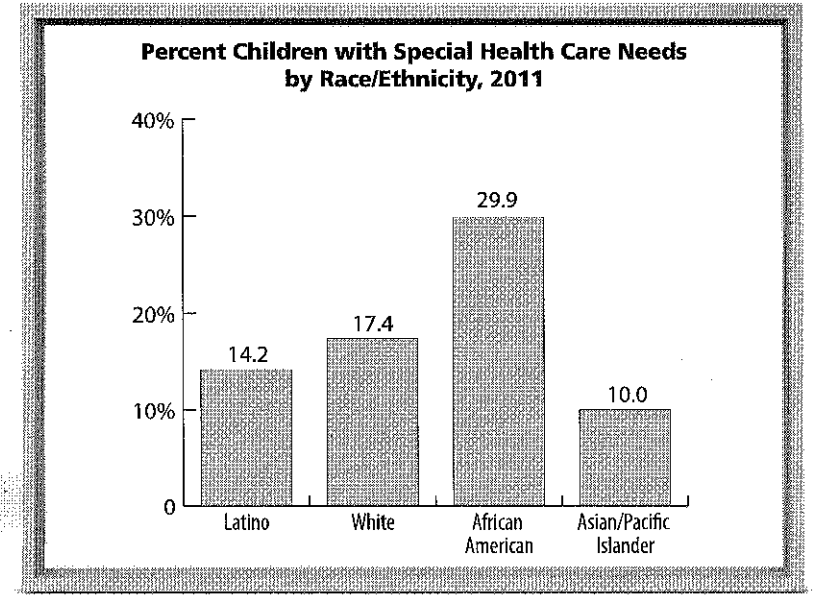



Percent of Adults Who Report Receiving the Social and Emotional Support They Need by Race/Ethnicity, 2011
100%
75%
50%
25%
0
55.9
79.4
60.6
56.9
Latino
White
African American
Asian/Pacific Islander




Percent of Children with Special Health Care Needs by Gender and Age Group, 2011
Males
Females
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0
12.9
8.5
18.0
15.4
22.1
16.7
0-5 Years
6-11 Years
12-17 Years




Percent Children with Special Health Care Needs by Race/Ethnicity, 2011
40%
30%
20%
10%
0
14.2
17.4
29.9
10.0
Latino
White
African American
Asian/Pacific Islander

ACCESS TO CARE

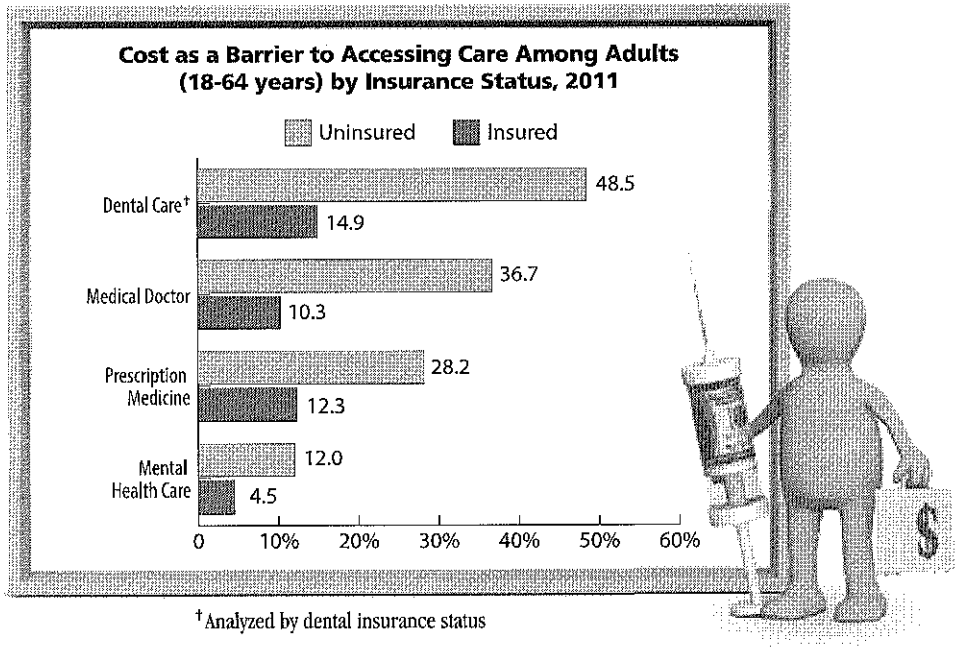
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
Insurance											
Percent of children ages 0-17 years who are uninsured[2]	0.0	7.0[NC]	5.0	2.7*	4.2	4.3*	6.6*	3.0*	8.6*	6.5	2.9*
Percent of adults ages 18-64 years who are uninsured[2]	0.0	21.3[NC]	28.5	19.5	27.0	26.9	35.5	12.7	38.2	32.4	26.7
Percent of children ages 0-17 years who do not have dental insurance[2]	N/A	N/A	21.8	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.3	28.4	24.2	20.8	18.5
Percent of adults ages 18+ years who do not have dental insurance[2]	N/A	N/A	51.8	44.7	49.0	51.0	61.1	39.4	62.9	53.0	49.3
Regular Source of Care											
Percent of children 0-17 years with no regular source of health care[2]	0.0	3.3[NC]	4.8	3.7*	3.8	4.5*	5.2*	4.0*	7.3*	5.1	4.5*
Percent of adults 18-64 years with no regular source of health care[2]	10.6	N/A	23.4	17.6	25.1	22.6	25.4	22.5	29.4	20.0	21.0
Access to Health Care											
Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have difficulty accessing medical care[2]	N/A	N/A	12.8	12.7*	9.6	11.8	12.1	4.5*	17.7	16.4	10.1
Percent of adults who reported difficulty accessing medical care[2]	N/A	N/A	31.7	26.7	28.9	31.9	38.0	17.0	44.6	34.6	28.5
Percent of children who did not see a doctor when needed in the past year because they could not afford it[2]	N/A	1.7[NC]	6.1	5.6*	3.5	6.0*	3.0*	4.9*	9.9*	8.2	6.4
Percent of adults who did not see a doctor when needed in the past year because they could not afford it[2]	N/A	6.5[NC]	16.0	13.3	16.8	15.1	17.7	12.2	18.7	17.8	14.0
Access to Dental Care											
Percent of children ages 3-17 years who did not obtain dental care (including check-ups) in the past year because they could not afford it[2]	N/A	6.1[NC]	12.6	9.0	9.6	13.9	11.3	8.5	14.9	16.6	12.2
Percent of adults who did not obtain dental care (including check-ups) in the past year because they could not afford it[2]	N/A	N/A	30.3	31.3	29.8	27.7	37.6	19.4	35.0	33.9	27.4
Access to Mental Health Care											
Percent of children ages 3-17 years who tried to get mental or behavioral health care in the past year[2]	N/A	N/A	7.8	11.4	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.0*	5.8*	8.0*	8.3
Percent of adults who tried to get mental health care in the past year[2]	N/A	N/A	7.5	8.3	8.8	6.2	8.4	10.6	6.6	5.8	6.5

Medication

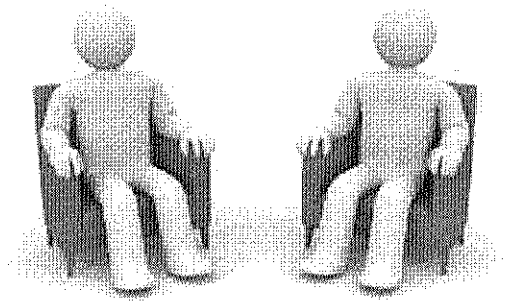
- Percent of adults who did not obtain needed prescription medication in the past year because they could not afford it[2]

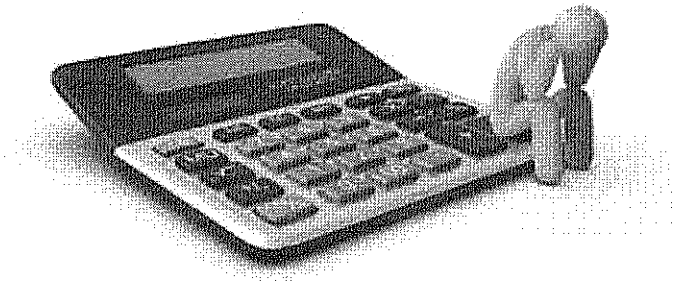
N/A	N/A	16.4	15.1	15.8	15.6	15.3	9.8	18.8	15.3	15.1

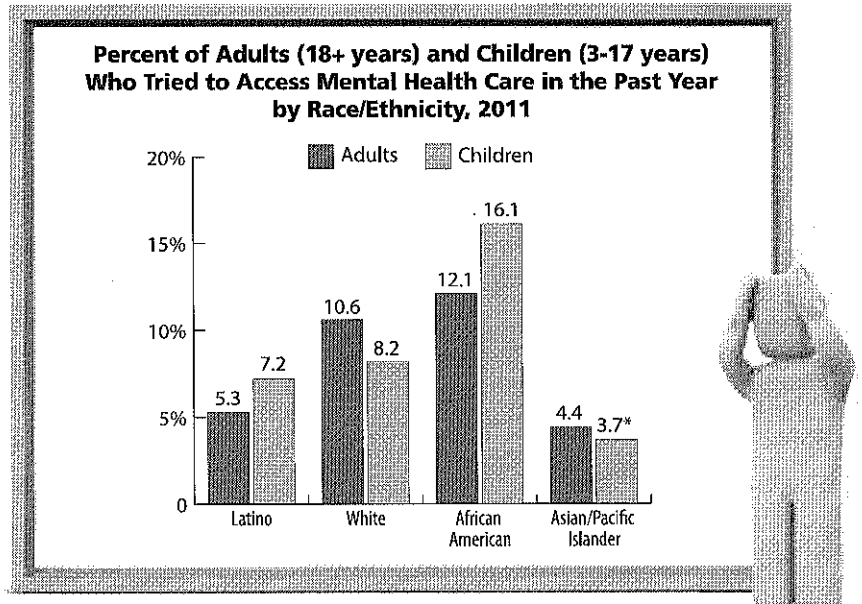
*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)



†Analyzed by dental insurance status



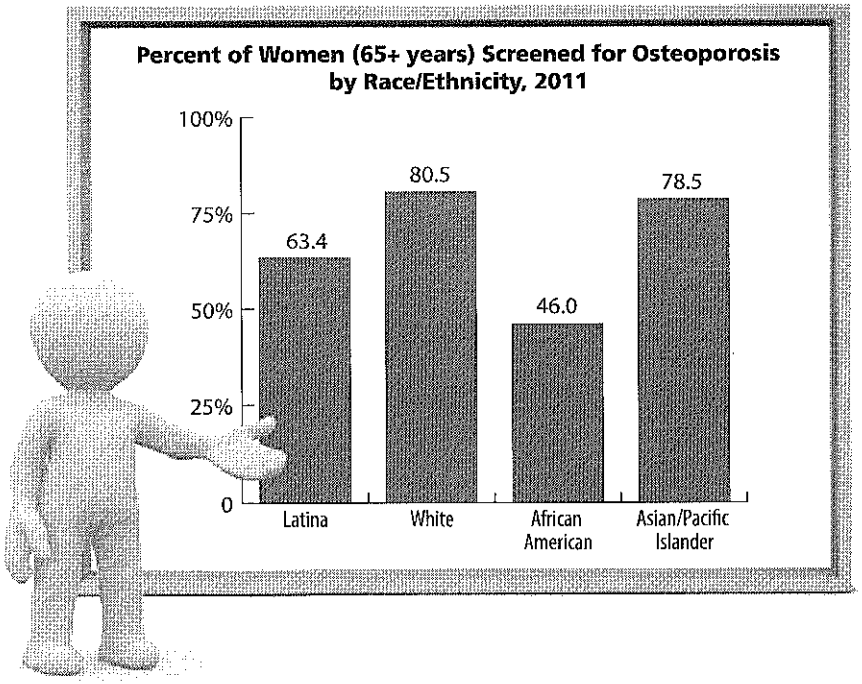


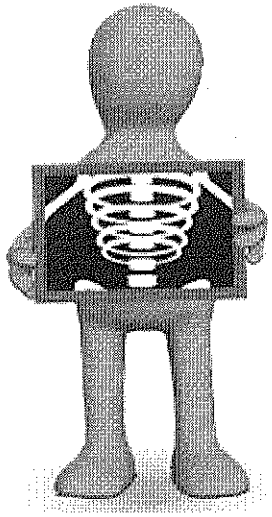


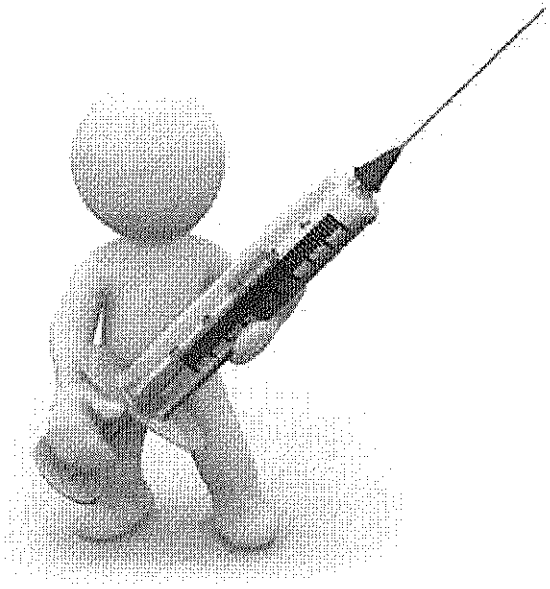
*Estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥23%)

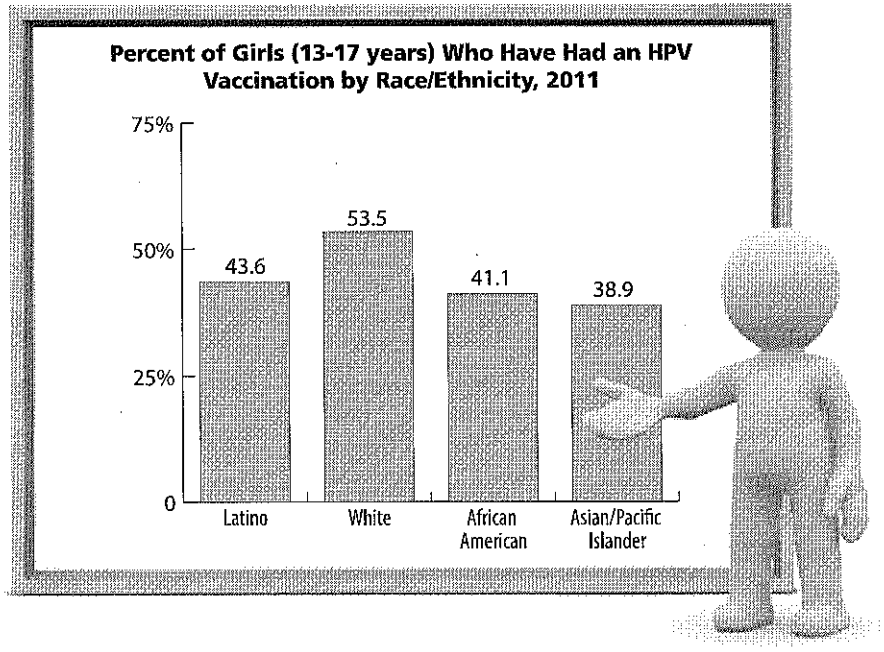
PREVENTIVE SERVICES

	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley	San Fernando	San Gabriel	Metro	West	South	East	South Bay
				SPA1	SPA2	SPA3	SPA4	SPA5	SPA6	SPA7	SPA8
Adult Health											
Percent of men ages 45 years or older and women 55 years or orlder who take aspirin daily or every other day for their heart[2]	N/A	N/A	33.8	35.2	36.1	33.2	33.5	35.8	30.9	32.8	32.4
Percent of women 65 years or older who have ever been screened for osteoporosis[2]	N/A	N/A	72.9	71.3	81.6	75.9	69.8	74.6	44.3	70.7	73.0
Women's Health											
Percent of all live births where mother received prenatal care during the 1st trimester[6]	77.9	N/A	81.6	66.7	88.3	83.4	78.9	85.2	77.1	82.4	79.6
Percent of women ages 18-65 years who had a Pap smear within the past 3 years[2]	93.0	83.0[a]	82.4	80.1	84.0	78.6	82.0	83.5	87.4	83.3	83.3
Percent of women ages 50-74 years who had a mammogram within the past 2 years[2]	81.1	72.4[a]	79.8	76.2	82.8	79.2	75.5	82.5	82.8	81.1	76.0
Colorectal Cancer Screening											
Percent of adults ages 50-74 years who have been screened for colon cancer (blood stool test in past year OR sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years OR colonoscopy in the past 10 years)[7]	70.5	58.6[a]	65.2	57.4	65.0	65.6	64.5	72.3	57.8	57.2	69.7
Immunizations											
Percent of girls 13-17 years vaccinated (at least one dose) for human papillomavirus (HPV)[2]	N/A	53.0	44.6	61.5	43.2	57.1	51.9	61.5	29.2	38.7	37.2
Percent of adults 18-64 years vaccinated for influenza in the past year[2]	80.0	N/A	28.7	31.2	31.5	29.5	28.5	31.0	22.7	26.2	28.1
Percent of adults 65 years or older vaccinated for influenza in the past year[2]	90.0	61.3[a]	64.2	61.7	65.4	68.9	60.4	70.1	51.7	61.7	63.9
Percent of adults ages 65 years or older ever vaccinated for pneumonia[2]	90.0	70.0[a]	61.3	58.2	64.3	57.9	61.0	64.1	53.9	62.4	62.9


Percent of Women (65+ years) Screened for Osteoporosis by Race/Ethnicity, 2011
100%
75%
50%
25%
0
63.4
80.5
46.0
78.5
Latina
White
African American
Asian/Pacific Islander






Percent of Girls (13-17 years) Who Have Had an HPV Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity, 2011
75%
50%
25%
0
43.6
53.5
41.1
38.9
Latino
White
African American
Asian/Pacific Islander

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

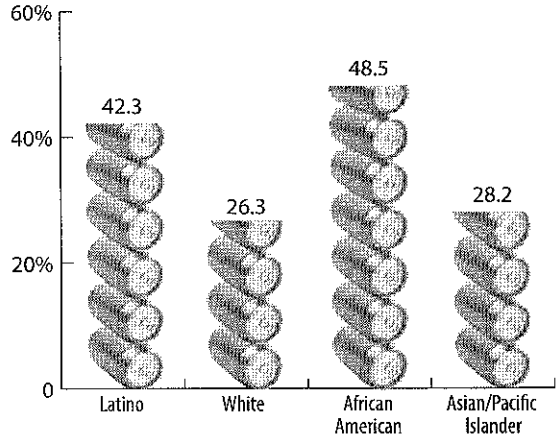
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley	San Fernando	San Gabriel	Metro	West	South	East	South Bay
				SPA1	SPA2	SPA3	SPA4	SPA5	SPA6	SPA7	SPA8
Alcohol & Drug Use											
Percent of adults who binge drink (men who had 5 or more alcoholic drinks, women 4 or more, on at least once occasion in the past 30 days)[2]	24.4	18.3[2]	15.4	14.3	14.9	11.7	19.2	16.5	16.9	15.7	16.3
Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days[8]	N/A	38.7[7]	32.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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)[8]	8.5[HP]	21.9[7]	17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of adults who misused prescription drugs in the past year[2]	N/A	N/A	5.2	2.5*	4.4	4.6	7.4	3.5*	6.9	4.3*	6.8
Nutrition											
Breakfast											
Percent of children ages 2-17 years who eat breakfast daily[2]	N/A	N/A	84.5	81.9	84.0	84.8	86.8	88.4	85.9	84.2	82.4
Fruits/Vegetables											
Percent of adults who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day[2]	N/A	23.4[HP]	16.2	12.5	17.1	17.6	16.9	22.1	11.4	12.4	17.2
Fast Food/Soda											
Percent of adults who eat fast food at least once a week[2]	N/A	N/A	40.9	41.5	37.9	42.0	32.3	27.8	46.5	50.6	38.9
Percent of children who eat fast food at least once a week[2]	N/A	N/A	59.5	61.3	44.4	49.8	41.6	31.6	60.7	55.4	52.9
Percent of adults who drink at least one soda or sweetened drink a day[2]	N/A	N/A	35.5	57.7	31.6	37.5	38.0	17.9*	35.2*	38.2	37.7
Percent of children who drink at least one soda or sweetened drink a day[2]	N/A	N/A	36.3	37.7	33.5	35.7	32.7	21.9	53.3	41.2	40.4
Tobacco Use											
Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes[2]	12.0	19.0[2]	13.1	15.6	13.8	10.9	14.9	9.7	13.3	14.4	13.0
Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who smoke cigarettes[8]	16.0	18.1[7]	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

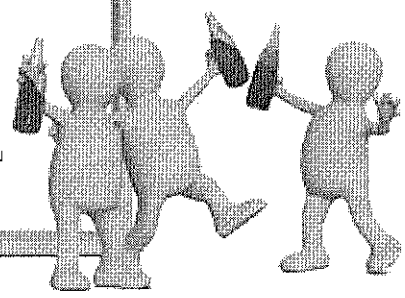
Physical Activity

Percent of adults who obtain recommended amount of aerobic exercise each week (≥ 150 minutes/wk of moderate exercise, or ≥ 75 minutes/wk of vigorous exercise)[2]	47.9	N/A	61.8	58.3	61.3	58.4	63.9	66.5	61.0	61.1	64.2
Percent of adults who obatin recommended amount of muscle-strengthening each week (at least 2 days/wk)[2]	24.1	N/A	37.1	39.8	36.3	33.8	38.6	44.1	35.0	36.2	39.3
Percent of adults who meet the recommended amount aerobic and muscle-strengthening each week[2]	20.1	N/A	29.7	31.2	28.4	26.1	31.3	37.4	28.1	29.9	31.7
Percent of adults who are inactive (do not participate in any aerobic activity)[2]	N/A	N/A	12.0	15.9	12.8	12.7	10.6	8.8	12.0	11.6	12.3
Percent of children ages 6-17 years who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week (≥ 60 minutes, daily)[2]	N/A	N/A	28.7	30.6	29.6	21.5	27.8	22.6	32.0	33.4	30.1
Percent of children ages 6-17 years who are inactive[2]	N/A	N/A	10.9	8.7	11.0	15.0	10.9	6.6*	12.4	10.0	8.0*

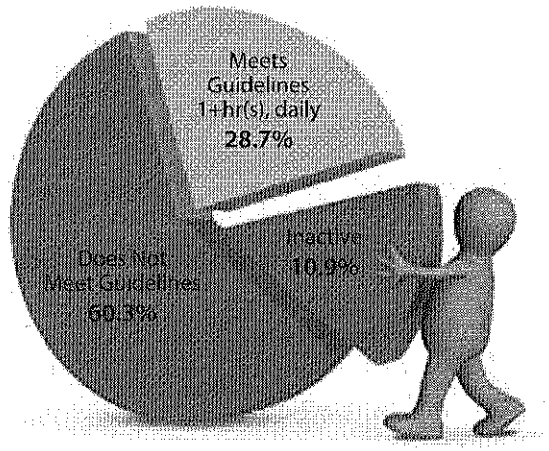
*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)

Percent of Children Who Drink at Least One Soda or Sugar Sweetened Beverage a Day by Race/Ethnicity, 2011





Weekly Physical Activity Status of Children (6-17 years), 2011



HEALTH OUTCOMES

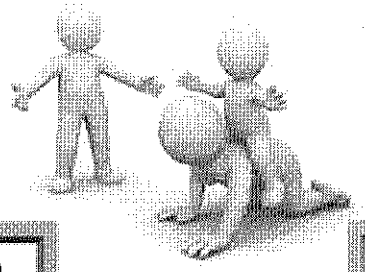
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
Overweight & Obesity											
Percent of children in grades 5, 7, & 9 who are obese (BMI above the 95th percentile)[9]	N/A	N/A	22.4	20.3	19.8	20.8	26.7	15.3	29.0	25.7	20.7
Percent of adults who are obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)[2]	30.5[BP]	28.3[NH]	23.6	34.8	21.1	23.9	20.1	9.8	32.7	30.1	22.7
Percent of adults who are overweight (25.0 ≤ BMI < 30.0)[2]	N/A	34.5[NH]	37.1	36.1	36.4	35.0	33.2	33.5	37.3	40.1	42.8
Diabetes											
Percent of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes[2]	N/A	9.0[NH]	9.5	10.7	9.3	7.7	7.3	5.5	10.1	15.1	9.6
Diabetes death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	N/A	20.8[NH]	20.2	40.6	15.7	19.8	18.1	9.3	34.1	27.5	18.3
Cardiovascular Disease											
Percent of adults ever diagnosed with hypertension[2]	26.9	25.5[NH]	24.0	29.0	23.9	25.4	20.4	17.1	28.4	24.4	24.5
Percent of adults ever diagnosed with high cholesterol[2]	N/A	N/A	25.6	26.4	28.4	23.9	24.1	24.8	22.9	25.4	26.5
Coronary heart disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	100.8	123.7[NS]	108.6	182.7	129.9	118.1	118.5	101.2	178.2	122.3	130.8
Stroke death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	33.8	39.1[NH]	33.7	37.3	32.2	36.0	28.9	28.2	45.5	33.7	39.4
Stroke death rate for African-Americans (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	33.8	53.0[NH]	49.6	***	91.5	60.6	47.2	***	55.1	***	41.7
Reproductive Health											
Rate of births (per 1,000 live births) to teens ages 15-19 years[6]	N/A	34.2[BH]	28.1	33.9	18.9	22.4	35.5	6.0	51.1	30.9	25.7
Percent of low weight (<2,500 grams) births (per 100 live births)[6]	7.8	8.2[NH]	7.0	8.3	7.1	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.1	6.6	7.1
Percent of low weight (<2,500 grams) African American births (per 100 live births)[6]	7.8	13.5[NH]	11.8	11.7	10.5	10.5	11.7	9.4	13.4	12.0	10.6
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)[6]	6.0	6.2[NH]	4.6	5.8	4.4	4.1	5.0	3.2	6.1	3.7	4.7
African American infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)[6]	6.0	11.6[NH]	9.8	9.0	6.8	***	14.4	***	9.5	***	11.2
Musculoskeletal											
Percent of adults diagnosed with arthritis[2]	N/A	23.3[NH]	17.4	24.0	16.4	20.1	16.0	17.7	15.7	18.2	15.7
Percent of women 65 years or older diagnosed with osteoporosis[2]	N/A	N/A	26.7	24.7[NH]	27.3	27.3	32.3	24.9	21.6*	30.0	22.1

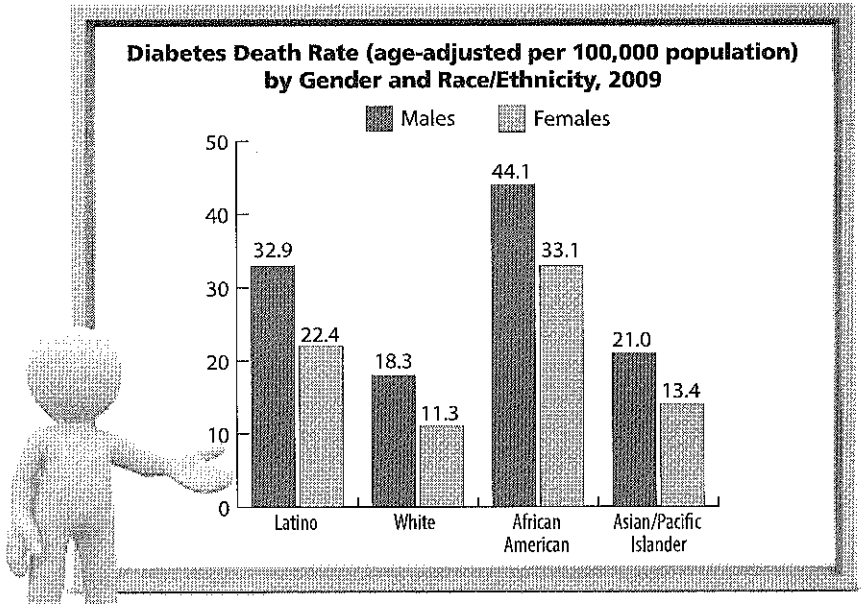
Injury

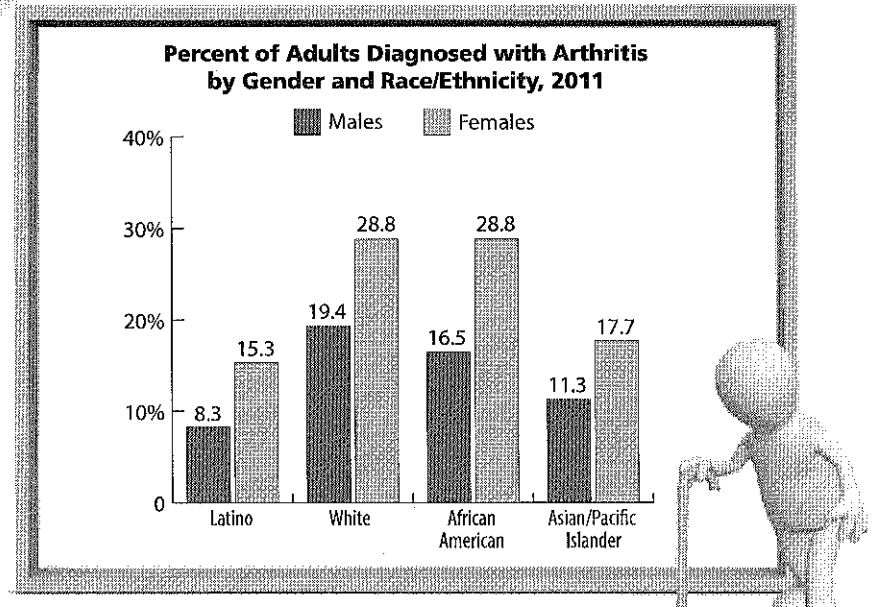
- Suicide rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]
- Homicide rate among adolescents and young adults ages 15-34 years (per 100,000 population)[10]
- Death rate attributed to motor vehicle crashes (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]
- Unintentional injury death rate among children ages 1-17 years (per 100,000 population)[10]
- Rate of unintentional drug-related (includes alcohol) death (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]

10.2	12.1[MH]	7.5	8.6	8.3	6.7	7.8	10.6	3.5	7.1	6.8
N/A	10.6[K]	15.0	**	6.8	8.3	10.7	**	38.8	14.8	22.6
12.4	11.3[MH]	6.5	13.2	6.4	5.7	5.3	4.3	9.6	6.3	5.5
N/A	7.0[K]	3.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
N/A	10.4[K]	6.5	7.9	6.3	4.8	6.8	5.7	8.0	5.3	6.5

*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)
** If <20 deaths a reliable rate can not be calculated
*** If <5 births a reliable rate can not be calculated







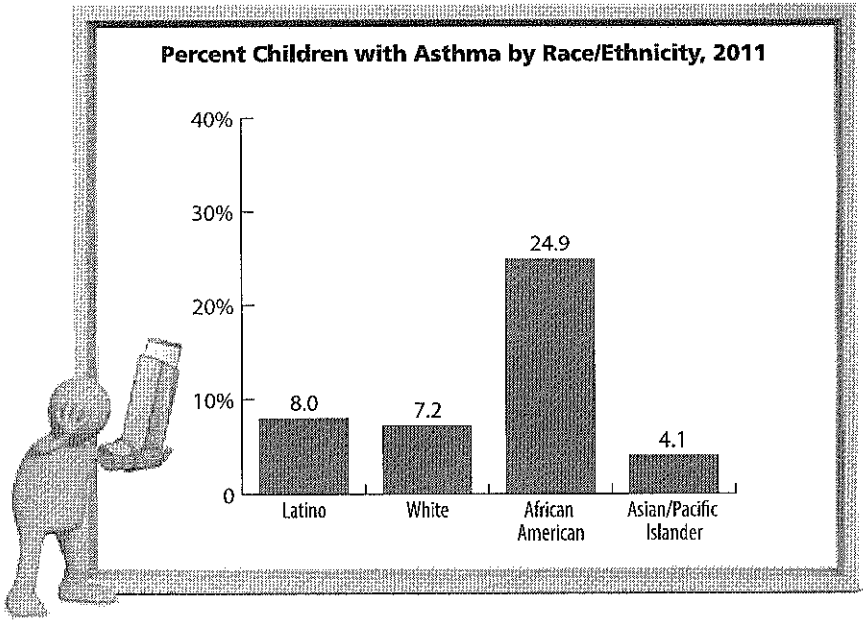
HEALTH OUTCOMES

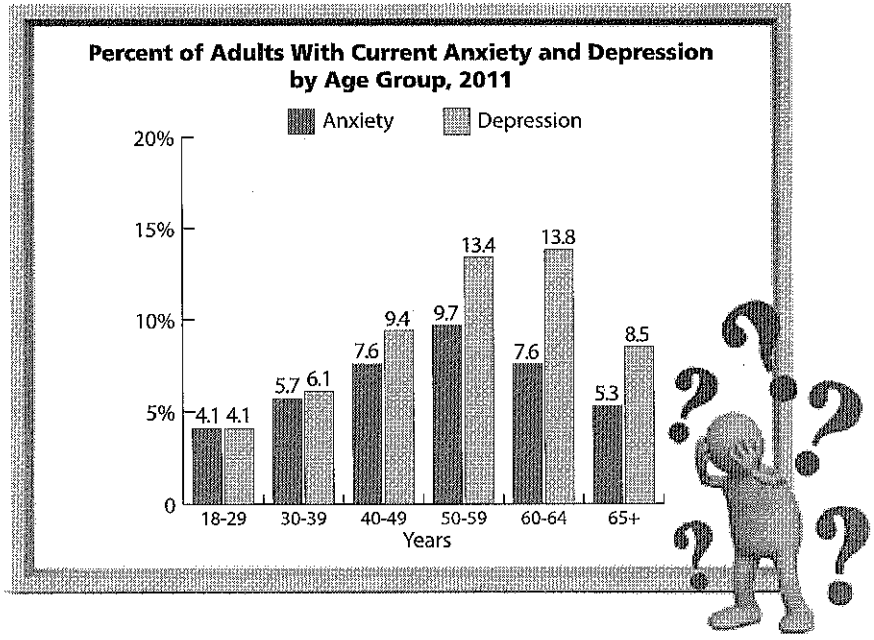
	HP 2020	National	LA County	Antelope Valley	San Fernando	San Gabriel	Metro	West	South	East	South Bay
				SPA1	SPA2	SPA3	SPA4	SPA5	SPA6	SPA7	SPA8
Mental Health											
Percent of adults ever diagnosed with depression[2]	N/A	17.5*	12.2	14.8	13.9	10.6	13.4	13.4	10.8	11.7	10.7
Percent of adults with current depression[2]	N/A	N/A	8.8	12.6	8.9	6.4	9.3	10.3	8.0	7.6	7.7
Percent of adults at risk for major depression[2]	N/A	N/A	10.4	11.9	12.0	8.5	11.6	5.8*	13.3	10.5	9.3
Percent of adults ever diagnosed with anxiety[2]	N/A	N/A	11.5	15.9	12.5	9.1	12.0	13.7	10.1	11.4	10.2
Percent adults with current anxiety[2]	N/A	N/A	6.4	8.6	7.2	5.3	7.4	7.6	6.9	5.6	5.5
Alzheimer's disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	N/A	25.1**	21.0	30.6	25.7	19.8	13.3	24.0	18.3	21.0	20.1
Communicable Diseases											
Incidence of HIV/AIDS (annual new cases per 100,000 population) among adolescents and adults (ages 13+ years)[11a]	13.0	19.7*	24.9	15.4	13.2	9.4	79.0	18.1	32.3	15.5	26.3
HIV infection-related mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	3.3	2.6**	3.0	**	1.4	1.7	6.4	**	7.1	1.8	3.5
Incidence of primary and secondary Syphilis (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[11b]	N/A	4.5*	4.1	2.1	6.1	2.2	27.1	7.2	10.5	4.9	4.7
Incidence of Chlamydia (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[11b]	N/A	457.6*	512.4	538.6	320.5	353.2	587.7	277.5	999.5	488.0	504.9
Incidence of Gonorrhea (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[11b]	N/A	104.2*	103.4	73.0	57.9	40.2	204.7	72.8	231.9	58.4	109.2
Incidence of Tuberculosis annual new cases per 100,000 population)[12]	1.0	3.4	7.2	5.2	5.5	8.1	12.8	3.6	8.1	7.6	5.8
Respiratory Disease											
Percent of children ages 0-17 years with current asthma (ever diagnosed with asthma and reported still have asthma and/or had an asthma attack in the past year)[2]	N/A	N/A	9.0	12.2*	9.1	7.8	4.3*	4.8	9.4	9.9	11.5
Pneumonia/Influenza mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	N/A	15.1**	21.1	23.0	19.3	20.9	21.0	19.0	24.6	21.5	23.6
COPD/Emphysema mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	N/A	40.6**	30.3	78.8	27.3	33.3	21.3	22.3	31.3	30.7	32.4

Cancer

Lung cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	45.5	47.6*	31.3	43.1	32.0	30.9	23.6	28.2	39.9	25.9	36.1
Breast cancer death rate among females (age-adjusted per 100,000 females)[10]	20.6	12.4**	21.8	22.2	19.2	21.8	14.6	22.2	28.5	23.0	23.3
Cervical cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 females)[10]	2.2	1.2**	2.7	**	**	2.2	**	**	5.8	3.3	3.3
Colorectal cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	14.5	15.8**	14.3	19.6	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.9	19.8	12.8	15.3
All Cause Mortality (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[10]	N/A	747.0**	589.5	815.2	559.3	553.2	505.4	486.5	754.0	590.0	610.9

*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error ≥ 23%)
** If <20 deaths a reliable rate can not be calculated



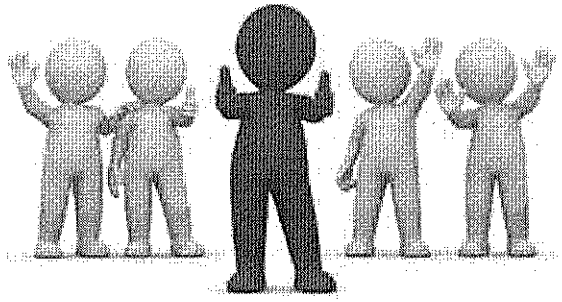


LOCAL DATA SOURCES & NOTES

1 U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 2010. Tables PCT12, P19. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the April 1, 2010 resident population of the United States, by county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau.

2 2011 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 8,036 Los Angeles County adults and 6,013 parents/guardians/primary caretakers of children, representative of the population in Los Angeles County.

a. For language used most often at home, Asian includes: Burmese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Chinese unspecified, Filipino, Indian languages, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Tagolog, Taiwanese, Thai, Vietnamese; Other includes: European (Albanian, Armenian, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portugese, Russian, Serbian, Swedish), Middle Eastern (Arabic, Farsi/Persian, Hebrew), African (Ethiopian, Nigerian), and Other (American Indian, Chinatec, Creole).



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. Food Insecurity is a scaled variable based on a series of five questions. [REFERENCE: SJ Blumberg, K Bialostosky, WL Hamilton, and RR Briefel The effectiveness of a short form of the Household Food Security Scale. Am J Public Health 1999 89: 1231-1234].

d. American Academy of Pediatrics: AAP policy statement: Children, Adolescents, and Television (RE0043). PEDIATRICS. February 2001; 107:2 (423-426) www.aap.org/policy/re0043.html.

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. 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: http://www.facct.org/cahmiweb/chronic/Screener/lwiscreen.htm].

3 Data source: July 1, 2011 Population and Poverty Estimates, prepared for Urban Research, LA County ISD, released 10/15/2012.

4 American Community Survey. 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; Household Income by Gross Rent/Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months.

5 EPA calculates AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfer dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. 2011 data. [http://www.airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.aqi; http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_rep_aqi.html].

6 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Maternal, Child & Adolescent Health Program; 2010 birth and 2010 death record data (for infant mortality) and and 2011 birth data obtained from the California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, OHIR Vital Statistics Section.

7 2007 California Health Interview Survey, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

8 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surviellance - United States, 2011. MMWR 2012;61(No. SS-61-4). http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf.

9 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 2010 California Physical Fitness testing Program, California Department of Education.

10 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Linked 2009 California DPH Death Statistical Master File for Los Angeles County Residents.

11 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Division of HIV and STD Prevention.

a. Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (EHARS), HIV Epidemiology, Los Angeles County 2011 data as of 08/31/2012. Data are provisional due to reporting delay.

b. Sexually Transmitted Disease Casewatch System, Los Angeles County 2011 data; Excludes cases from Long Beach and Pasadena. Additional data note: Not all chlamydia cases were geocoded to a SPA, resulting in slightly underestimated rates for some SPAs. For example, although the incidence rate for SPA 8 appears lower than that for LAC, using the known geocoded data, it was significantly higher compared to the other 7 SPAs combined.

12 Los Angeles County Dapartment of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program, 2011 data. TB cases in Pasadena and Long Beach are not included because these two cities have their own TB Control Programs.

A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnosed HIV infection among adults and adolescents in metropolitan statistical areas—United States and Puerto Rico, 2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2013;18(No. 1). http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/#supplemental. Published January 2013. Accessed Feburary 27, 2013.

AC Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Tables: B16007, C15001, B25070, B17001, B11005, and B05003.

B Centers for Disease Control and Prevenion (CDC). Behavioral Risk Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011. www.cdc.gov/brfss.

B2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevenion (CDC). Data are from the 1993–2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. All respondents to the BRFSS are non-institutionalized adults, 18 years old or older. http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/HRQOL/.

B3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevenion (CDC). Behavioral Risk Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009. www.cdc.gov/brfss.

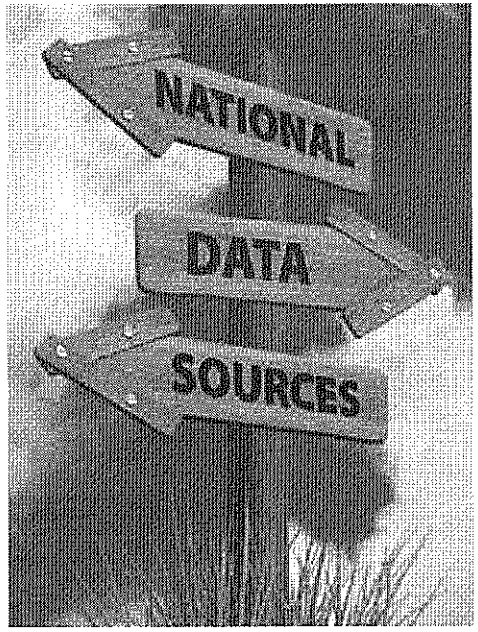
BF National Immunization Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, 2008 data for 19-35 month olds; http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/nis_data/. Accessed 1/14/2013.

BH Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Ventura SJ. Births: Preliminary data for 2011. National vital statistics reports; vol 61 no 5. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_05.pdf.

C Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 2010. Tables PCT12, P19. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the April 1, 2010 resident population of the United States, by county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, …, 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau.

CS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cancer Screening — United States, 2010. MMWR 2012;61:41-45. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6103.pdf.

HP U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020. Washington, DC. Available at: www.healthypeople.gov. Accessed: February 19, 2013. Additional notes: data for breastfeeding is for children 19-35 months; teen binge drinking is for ages 12-17 years; adults who are obese is for ages 20 years and older.



I Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National and State Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13–17 Years — United States, 2011. MMWR 2012;61:671-677. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6134.pdf.

MC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2010 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2012. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html on Jan 25, 2013.

MH Hoyert DL, Xu JQ. Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. National vital statistics reports; vol 61 no 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_06.pdf.

NA Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2011. National Center for Health Statistics. Series 10(256) December 2012. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_256.pdf.

NA2 Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2011. National Center for Health Statistics. Series 10(255) December 2012. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_255.pdf.

NC Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2011. National Center for Health Statistics. Series 10(254) Provisional Report. December 2012. Additional notes: data for ADD/ADHD is for children 3-17 years; and data for children who did not obtain dental care because they could not afford it is for children 2-17 years. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_254.pdf.

NU CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–June 2012, Family Core component. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/earlyrelease201212_01.pdf.

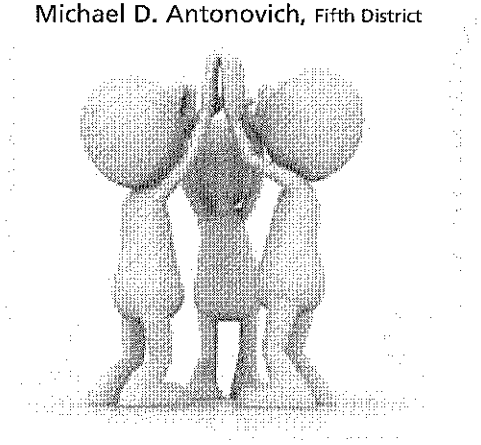
S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Division of STD Prevention.Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2011. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; December 2012. http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats11/Surv2011.pdf.

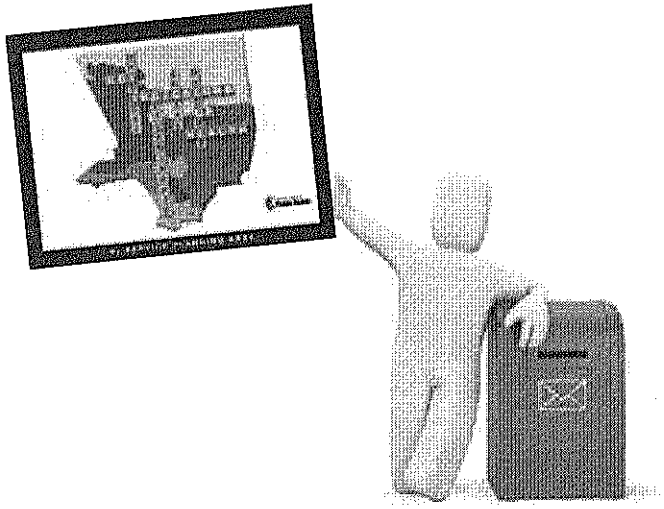
T Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Trends in Tuberculosis — United States, 2011. MMWR 2012;61:181-185. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6111.pdf.

Y Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surviellance - United States, 2011. MMWR 2012;61(No. SS-61-4). http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf.

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





Los Angeles County
Department of Public Health
313 N Figueroa Street Room 127
Los Angeles, CA 90012
213.240.7785

Presorted
Standard
U.S. Postage
PAID
Los Angeles, CA
Permit No. 33

www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha

Suggested Citation:
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology. *Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area;* March 2013.

Mixed Sources

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.