

KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH



SERVICE PLANNING AREAS

SPA 1 Antelope Valley
SPA 2 San Fernando
SPA 3 San Gabriel
SPA 4 Metro
SPA 5 West
SPA 6 South
SPA 7 East
SPA 8 South Bay <small>includes Catalina Island</small>



Health, as defined by the World Health Organization, is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. The key indicators we present in this report reflect the myriad factors that contribute to the health of Los Angeles County residents. Our social and physical environments, the behaviors we engage in, our ability to access health care, and our utilization of preventive services all contribute to health status and to the conditions and outcomes we experience.

By tracking key indicators of health, the Department of Public Health is able to identify threats to the public's health and determine areas where we are making progress. Improvements in public health occur as a result of changes implemented at every level of society. While public health and medical professionals may lead certain efforts to promote health in Los Angeles, parents, teachers, policy makers, politicians, corporations and small businesses, community leaders, and individual citizens ALL play essential roles in improving the county's health. For example, strategies for confronting our obesity epidemic must address the broad array of forces that contribute to this dangerous trend. While doctors counsel their patients about the risks of overweight and individuals attempt to eat better and be more physically active, schools can improve access to more nutritious food for students, businesses can allow and encourage employees to engage in physical activity, and local governments and citizens can partner to build more walkable cities.

Los Angeles County is the most populous and one of the most diverse counties in the United States. With the strengths of our dynamic population, we can together reshape our communities so that all Angelenos have the opportunity to maximize their health and well-being.



Jonathan E Fielding

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



Population Ranking (updated)

Populations of L.A. County SPAs and Individual U.S. States by Rank

1. California (35,893,799)	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 (2,108,367)
8. Michigan	38. New Mexico
9. L.A. County (10,174,823)	39. SPA-3 San Gabriel (1,846,997)
10. Georgia	40. West Virginia
11. New Jersey	41. Nebraska
12. North Carolina	42. SPA-8 South Bay (1,596,245)
13. Virginia	43. Idaho
14. Massachusetts	44. SPA-7 East (1,369,589)
15. Indiana	45. Maine
16. Washington	46. New Hampshire
17. Tennessee	47. Hawaii
18. Missouri	48. SPA-4 Metro (1,240,204)
19. Arizona	49. Rhode Island
20. Maryland	50. SPA-6 South (1,031,700)
21. Wisconsin	51. Montana
22. Minnesota	52. Delaware
23. Colorado	53. South Dakota
24. Alabama	54. Alaska
25. Louisiana	55. SPA-5 West (646,770)
26. South Carolina	56. North Dakota
27. Kentucky	57. Vermont
28. Oregon	58. District of Columbia
29. Oklahoma	59. Wyoming
30. Connecticut	60. SPA-1 Antelope Valley (334,951)

INTRODUCTION

Key indicators are standardized measures through which we can consider and compare many aspects of health and well-being. In this report, we describe indicators for each of Los Angeles County's Service Planning Areas (SPAs), and for 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 goals, which represent the health standards our nation is trying to achieve within this decade.



A User's Guide

Each SPA is represented by a different color, which is portrayed on the cover map and continued throughout the publication. The **gold** standard for health indicators, reflecting U.S. Healthy People 2010 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. When statistical comparisons were not performed, the indicator row is marked with a diamond **◆**.

Data sources for national indicators include the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), and the Environmental Protection Agency's National Survey on Environmental Management of Asthma and Children's Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (EPA).

SOCIAL & PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The best “prescription” for many public health problems lies in designing cities that integrate healthy behaviors into our daily lives. We need to build cities where people can easily take public transportation, where children can walk to school and have safe neighborhood parks to play in, where their parents can walk to a nearby market rather than drive, and find healthy foods available there. *Jean Armbruster, MA*
Policy Director, Division of Chronic Disease & Injury Prevention

Air Quality

- Percent of days (per year) that state standard (1-hour average) for air quality (ozone) was not met²
- Percent of children ages 0-6 years regularly exposed to tobacco smoke at home (one or more days in the past week)¹

Poverty

- Percent of population with household incomes less than 100% of the Federal Poverty Level³

Neighborhood

- Percent of adults who believe their neighborhood is safe¹
- Percent of children ages 1-17 years whose parents say that they can easily get to a park, playground, or other safe place to play¹

Education

- Public high school dropout rate (one year dropout rate grades 9-12)⁴

PARENTING PRACTICES/BEHAVIORS

Reading to Child

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years who are read to daily by a parent or family member¹

Television Viewing

- Percent of children ages 6-23 months who watch any television daily^{1c}
- Percent of children ages 2-17 years who watch 3 or more hours of television per day^{1c}

HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8	
N/A	N/A	20.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	◆
6.0	11.0 ^E	3.5	8.8*	3.8*	2.8*	1.8*	2.8*	5.6*	2.9*	3.4*	
N/A	N/A	16.2	13.9	12.6	13.0	22.8	11.0	28.0	14.8	15.4	◆
N/A	N/A	80.9	82.5	85.4	87.7	69.9	89.6	57.7	82.6	82.8	
N/A	N/A	83.1	82.5	83.9	87.4	73.1	85.1	72.1	86.1	90.0	
N/A	N/A	4.7	2.2	4.9	2.8	10.4	4.7	7.8	2.5	4.6	◆
N/A	N/A	46.7	36.8	48.6	50.5	47.1	65.4	37.3	44.8	45.9	
N/A	N/A	62.1	72.4	55.8	68.4	56.1	43.7	70.8	70.1	57.9	
N/A	N/A	30.5	34.8	27.4	28.8	29.8	22.9	34.0	32.0	33.2	

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 child¹

Breastfeeding

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose mother initiated breastfeeding¹
- Percent of children ages 6 months-5 years whose mother breastfed at least 6 months¹

Child Care

- Percent of children ages 0-5 years for whom parents report difficulty finding child care (excludes 9.7% of parents who reported they do not need child care)¹

Immunizations

- Percent of children (19-35 months) who have received recommended vaccines (4:3:1:3:3)⁵

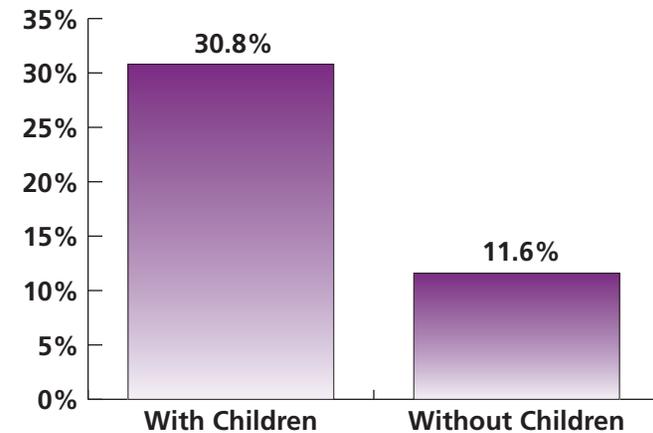
N/A	N/A	78.0	86.1	81.7	81.9	69.3	80.9	70.8	73.5	83.4
75.0	N/A	90.1	86.9	93.7	88.4	94.8	95.9	89.2	85.4	88.3
50.0	N/A	56.4	45.6	63.8	50.8	66.1	68.8	60.5	50.6	47.4
N/A	N/A	35.8	24.1	40.2	36.1	35.0	29.0	48.6	29.2	31.1
80.0	76.1	77.9	N/A							

*The estimate is statistically unstable (relative standard error $\geq 23\%$).

E = US Environmental Protection Agency 2003



Percent of Households Living Below Federal Poverty Level* with and without Children, 2005



*Based on U.S. Census 2003 Federal Poverty Level (FPL) threshold that for a family of four (2 adults, 2 dependents) corresponds to annual income of \$18,700



HEALTH STATUS

Being healthy involves achieving and sustaining an optimal level of physical, mental and social wellness that promotes the fullest quality of life. Measures of health status most often assess a person's perceived level of physical health, mental health, and activity limitations. Public health interventions that increase knowledge of factors that can impact health and motivate behavior change are vital to improving the health and wellness of all Angelenos. *Dawn Jacobson, MD, MPH, Office of Quality Assurance*

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 ^{1d}
- Percent of adults reporting their health to be fair to poor ^{1d}
- Average number of days in past month adults reported regular daily activities were limited due to poor physical/mental health ^{1d}
- Average number of unhealthy days (due to poor mental or physical health) in the past month reported by adults ^{1d}

Special Health Care Needs/Disability Status

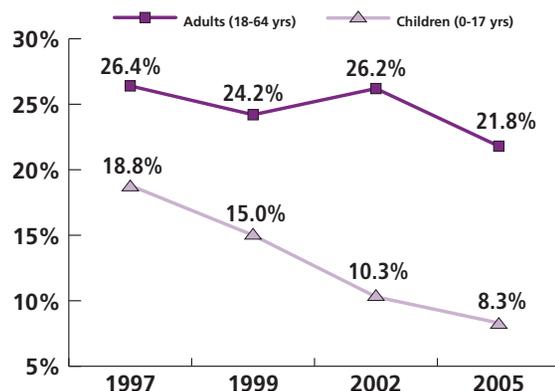
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years that have special health care needs ^{1e}
- Percent of adults with a disability (presence of a disability does not mean decreased health status, nor does every disability involve the same type or degree of activity limitation) ⁶

HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
N/A	N/A	12.7	9.6	9.6	9.9	21.9	6.9*	17.6	13.1	11.4
N/A	12.3 ^N	20.6	20.6	15.4	19.1	25.5	10.6	33.4	23.2	20.5
N/A	N/A	2.4	3.6	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.3	2.5
N/A	N/A	6.4	7.3	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	7.9	6.2	6.2
N/A	N/A	15.7	23.6	17.9	13.4	15.1	13.2	15.8	14.8	15.3
N/A	22.9 ^N	18.7	23.1	18.2	16.8	18.3	16.5	20.6	17.5	22.1

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

N = NHIS 2005

Uninsured Trends in Adults and Children



HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Health insurance coverage is a key component of access to health care. Studies including the LA County Health Survey show that people with health insurance report fewer access problems than those who are uninsured. While coverage alone is insufficient to ensure access, expanded public insurance for children has yielded improvements in access for this vulnerable population.

We expect that expanding health coverage for adults would yield a similar decrease in uninsured and corresponding access problems.

Wendy K. Schiffer, MSPH, Director of Planning, Evaluation, and Development

Insurance

- Percent of adults ages 18-64 years who are uninsured¹
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who are uninsured¹

Regular Source of Care

- Percent of adults with no regular source of health care¹
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years with no regular source of health care¹

Access to Care

- Percent of adults who reported difficulty accessing medical care¹
- Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have difficulty accessing medical care¹

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 it¹
- 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 it¹

HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
0.0	18.9 ^N	21.8	17.1	19.8	18.6	32.2	11.8	31.7	23.2	17.7
0.0	8.9 ^N	8.3	5.6	8.2	7.0	8.6	4.0*	11.3	10.0	7.1
4.0	N/A	19.8	17.5	19.9	15.6	28.0	15.2	26.9	19.1	17.0
3.0	5.3 ^N	8.2	7.3	8.3	5.7	10.5	4.4*	12.0	8.6	6.8
N/A	N/A	30.1	29.4	29.1	23.9	37.8	19.1	43.9	34.2	26.2
N/A	N/A	14.5	16.1	13.8	11.0	19.7	11.8*	20.8	14.1	11.2
N/A	N/A	25.6	26.5	24.4	20.0	31.8	20.3	35.1	26.7	24.4
N/A	N/A	17.1	17.3	17.1	13.6	21.2	16.3*	18.6	17.0	17.2

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

N = NHIS 2005



HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Cigarette smoking is linked to many preventable diseases which ultimately lead to disability and death. Smoking cessation is a critically important and cost effective health behavior, as the benefits of quitting continue for life. At all ages, those who quit smoking reduce their risk for heart attack, stroke, and cancer.

Linda Aragon, MPH

Director, Tobacco Control and Prevention Program

Alcohol

- Percent of adults who binge drink - had 5 or more alcoholic drinks (4 or more for women) on at least one occasion in the past 30 days¹
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days⁷

Nutrition

- Percent of adults who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day¹
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day⁷
- Percent of children ages 2-17 years who eat breakfast daily¹
- Percent of children 2-17 years who ate fast food yesterday¹

Physical Activity

- Percent of adults who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week (≥20 minutes of vigorous activity ≥3 day/wk; or ≥30 minutes of moderate activity ≥5 days/wk)^{1b}
- Percent of adults who are minimally active or inactive^{1b}
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week (at least 60 minutes a day on 5 or more days a week)⁷

Tobacco Use

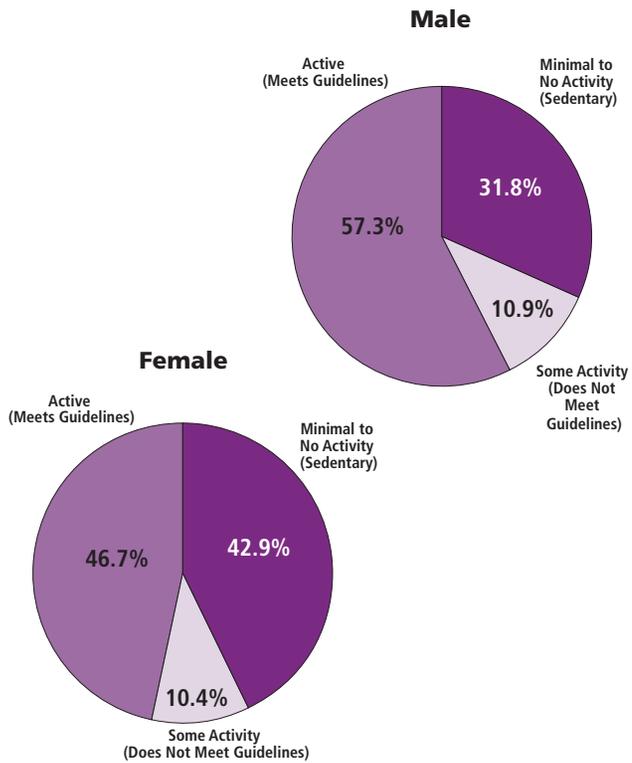
- Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes¹
- Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who smoke cigarettes⁷

	HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
Percent of adults who binge drink - had 5 or more alcoholic drinks (4 or more for women) on at least one occasion in the past 30 days ¹	13.4	14.4 ^B	17.3	16.7	18.3	16.1	19.2	17.4	13.7	17.8	17.6
Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days ⁷	N/A	43.3 ^Y	38.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of adults who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day ¹	N/A	23.2 ^B	14.6	12.5	13.0	15.3	15.0	19.4	10.7	13.9	16.6
Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day ⁷	N/A	20.1 ^Y	28.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of children ages 2-17 years who eat breakfast daily ¹	N/A	N/A	77.2	78.3	77.5	76.3	77.6	80.8	75.8	78.8	75.8
Percent of children 2-17 years who ate fast food yesterday ¹	N/A	N/A	25.8	24.6	24.2	26.6	24.7	17.4	24.9	28.7	28.2
Percent of adults who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week (≥20 minutes of vigorous activity ≥3 day/wk; or ≥30 minutes of moderate activity ≥5 days/wk) ^{1b}	N/A	49.1 ^B	51.8	52.0	50.1	51.4	53.6	61.9	45.6	51.5	52.5
Percent of adults who are minimally active or inactive ^{1b}	N/A	N/A	37.5	37.2	39.2	37.1	35.7	26.8	44.5	38.3	37.5
Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who obtain recommended amount of exercise each week (at least 60 minutes a day on 5 or more days a week) ⁷	N/A	35.8 ^Y	31.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes ¹	12.0	20.6 ^B	14.6	20.1	14.5	12.9	16.4	13.3	17.3	10.7	16.7
Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who smoke cigarettes ⁷	16.0	23.0 ^Y	11.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

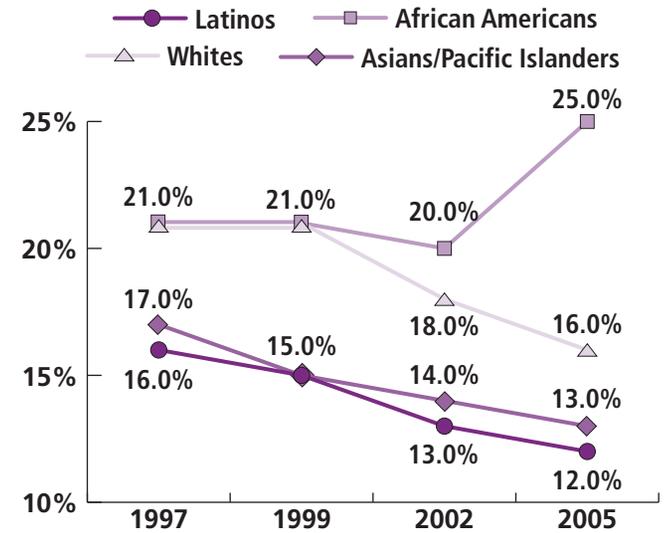
B = BRFSS 2005
Y = YRBS 2005



Adult Physical Activity by Gender, 2005



Trends of Cigarette Smoking Among Adults by Race/Ethnicity



PREVENTION & HEALTH OUTCOMES

The obesity and diabetes epidemics can be turned around when our society makes healthful choices the easy choices. Access to fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains and lean proteins in schools, restaurants, neighborhood groceries, and worksites is a key element in chronic disease prevention.

Jean Tremaine, MA, MPH
 Director, Nutrition Program

Overweight and Obesity

- Percent of children in grades 5, 7, & 9 who are overweight (BMI above the 95th Percentile)⁸
- Percent of adults who are overweight (25.0 ≤ BMI < 30.0)^{1a}
- Percent of adults who are obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)^{1a}

Diabetes

- Percent of adults diagnosed with diabetes¹
- Diabetes death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

Cardiovascular Disease

- Percent of adults diagnosed with hypertension¹
- Percent of adults diagnosed with high cholesterol¹
- Coronary heart disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹
- Stroke death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹
- Stroke death rate for African-Americans (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

Injury

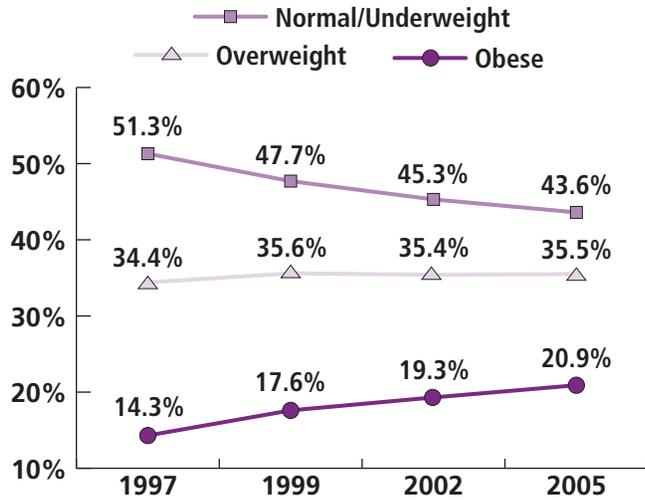
- Suicide rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹
- Homicide rate among adolescents and young adults ages 15-34 years (per 100,000 population)⁹
- Death rate attributed to motor vehicle crashes (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹
- Unintentional injury death rate among children ages 1-17 years (per 100,000 population)⁹
- Rate of unintentional drug-related (includes alcohol) death among adults (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
5.0	N/A	23.3	20.1	20.8	22.2	26.2	17.6	29.0	26.5	21.6
N/A	35.3 ^N	35.5	39.4	34.2	34.0	35.3	28.4	38.7	37.7	38.7
N/A	24.9 ^N	20.9	24.4	17.0	20.0	19.1	14.1	30.0	27.3	21.0
2.5	7.3 ^B	8.1	8.6	6.1	7.3	10.0	4.5	11.7	9.7	8.3
N/A	25.3	25.3	32.6	21.3	25.0	24.2	15.5	39.2	33.1	22.5
14.0	22.4 ^N	23.4	26.7	21.4	24.5	22.1	16.8	29.0	23.9	24.5
17.0	N/A	23.7	22.9	26.4	23.0	21.5	21.8	18.3	27.1	24.3
162.0	172.3	176.1	216.4	183.8	158.4	152.9	133.3	229.7	172.9	187.8
50.0	53.5	47.6	56.7	48.7	44.5	39.0	41.0	64.8	46.8	47.8
50.0	75.7	74.5	138.0	110.2	72.7	64.0	**	77.9	**	64.0
4.8	10.8	7.1	10.9	7.6	6.5	6.7	8.2	4.9	5.3	7.4
N/A	12.2	25.0	**	12.6	14.7	20.1	**	75.6	20.0	28.5
8.0	15.3	9.6	26.9	8.8	8.4	7.1	5.7	10.7	8.1	7.2
N/A	N/A	5.0	**	5.4	**	**	**	**	**	**
1.2	6.4	5.5	9.9	4.7	3.5	6.8	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.6

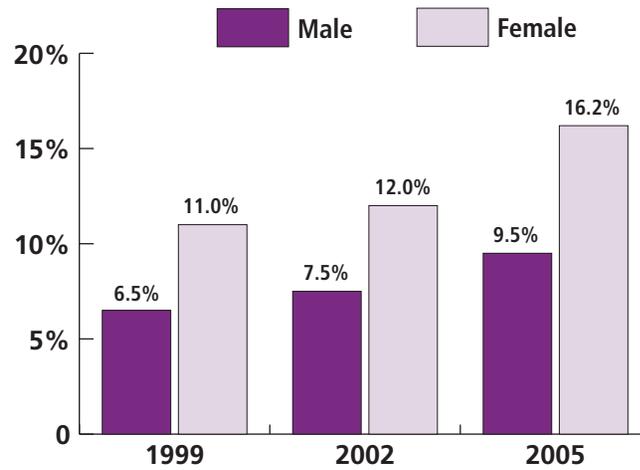
** Rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are considered to be too statistically unreliable for presentation.

B = BRFSS 2005
 N = NHIS 2005

Recent Trends in Weight Status among Adults



Adults Ever Diagnosed with Depression: Trends by Gender



PREVENTION & HEALTH OUTCOMES

The ongoing decline in breast and cervical cancer mortality rates reflects the critical role of prevention. Timely screenings for breast and cervical cancer are important indicators of access to health care for women. Disparities in screening and mortality rates across race/ethnicities and geographic locations speak to the importance of culturally relevant interventions and public policies to address these disparities.

Ellen Eidem, MS, Director, Office of Women's Health

Cancer

Lung

- Lung cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

Breast

- Percent of women ages 40 years or older who had a mammogram within the past 2 years¹
- Breast cancer death rate among females (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

Colorectal

- Percent of adults ages 50 years or older having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy within the past 5 years and/or a blood stool test within the past 2 years.¹
- Colorectal cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

Cervical

- Percent of adult women who had a Pap smear within the past 3 years¹
- Cervical cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)⁹

Reproductive Health

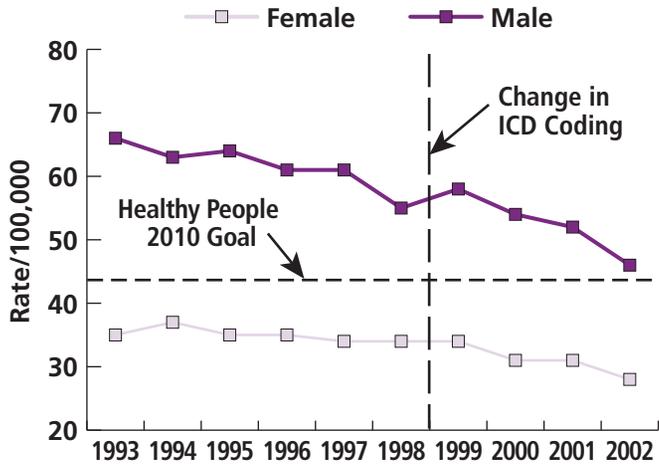
- Percent of all live births where mother received late (starting in the 2nd or 3rd trimester) or no prenatal care¹³
- Rate of births (per 1,000 live births) to teens ages 15-19 years¹³
- Percent of low weight (<2,500 grams) births (per 100 live births)¹³
- Percent of low weight (<2,500 grams) African-American births (per 100 live births)¹³
- Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)¹³
- African-American infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)¹³

HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
43.3	54.1	35.3	46.9	34.8	31.7	27.8	31.0	46.0	34.3	39.7
70.0	74.9 ^b	70.6	69.3	69.7	72.4	64.9	71.7	69.1	74.6	71.0
21.3	25.2	23.1	21.9	22.0	21.5	21.6	24.6	27.8	21.1	25.3
N/A	N/A	63.8	62.6	63.3	65.2	60.6	67.1	64.3	58.5	67.1
13.7	19.1	16.2	24.0	17.2	14.6	13.6	12.1	23.2	14.8	16.8
90.0	86.0 ^b	83.8	78.4	84.2	84.1	82.8	85.6	83.3	84.9	83.2
2.0	1.3	1.5	**	2.0	2.3	**	**	**	3.5	3.0
10.0	3.6	10.1	18.0	7.7	9.9	9.2	5.7	13.4	11.9	8.7
N/A	N/A	93.6	136.1	67.1	85.7	92.5	23.1	149.6	101.0	86.4
5.0	N/A	7.1	8.1	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	8.3	6.3	7.3
5.0	N/A	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.6	14.8	10.6	13.3	15.2	11.5
4.5	N/A	5.0	5.6	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	6.0	4.2	5.1
4.5	N/A	11.7	14.3	17.4	11.6	9.6	11.3	12.4	**	8.1

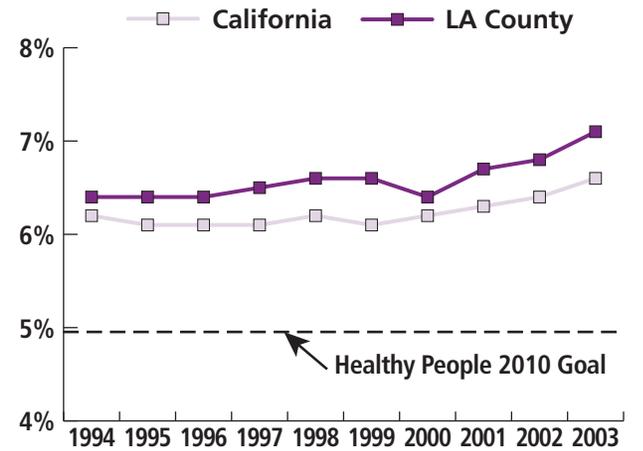
** Rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are considered to be too statistically unreliable for presentation.

b = BRFSS 2004

Trends in Lung Cancer Mortality by Gender



Low Birthweight as Percent of Total Live Births



PREVENTION & HEALTH OUTCOMES

The Public Health Department is committed to increasing years of healthy life among those who live and work in Los Angeles County. This will require not only that we motivate individuals to adopt healthier lifestyles, but also that all sectors of society work together to create conditions in the social and physical environments that foster good health.

Paul Simon, MD, MPH, Director

Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention

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) ¹
- Percent of adults with current asthma (ever diagnosed with asthma and reported still have asthma and/or had an asthma attack in the past year) ¹
- Percent of adults ages 50 years or older vaccinated for influenza in the past year ¹
- Percent of adults ages 65 years or older ever vaccinated for pneumonia ¹
- Pneumonia/Influenza mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ⁹
- Emphysema mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ⁹

Communicable Diseases

- Incidence of AIDS (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ¹⁰
- HIV infection-related mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ⁹
- Incidence of primary and secondary syphilis (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ¹¹
- Incidence of tuberculosis (annual new cases per 100,000 population) ¹²

Mental Health

- Percent of adults diagnosed with depression ¹

All Cause Mortality (age-adjusted per 100,000 population) ⁹

HP 2010	National	LA County	Antelope Valley SPA1	San Fernando SPA2	San Gabriel SPA3	Metro SPA4	West SPA5	South SPA6	East SPA7	South Bay SPA8
N/A	N/A	8.8	15.7	7.9	8.3	6.7	4.9*	9.0	8.8	11.0
N/A	N/A	6.5	11.4	6.6	5.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	5.1	6.7
N/A	N/A	40.7	40.5	41.9	41.3	45.4	42.6	32.5	41.8	37.5
90.0	56.2 ^N	57.7	59.3	61.0	61.4	51.4	57.4	49.5	55.6	57.1
N/A	22.0	26.4	23.1	27.2	28.6	26.7	23.1	29.6	24.8	22.7
N/A	41.3	31.1	54.2	28.2	30.8	22.0	21.7	33.4	35.3	37.5
1.0	N/A	11.5	5.0	6.2	4.5	25.6	7.1	15.9	5.8	18.9
0.7	4.7	5.0	**	3.1	2.8	10.7	3.1	12.4	2.7	4.5
0.2	N/A	6.8	2.0	4.5	1.7	23.7	5.2	7.6	3.4	3.7
1.0	N/A	9.4	3.5	7.8	10.5	16.5	4.5	12.0	7.1	8.1
N/A	N/A	12.9	15.7	12.8	11.2	11.9	16.6	12.2	13.2	13.7
N/A	832.3	669.0	820.1	660.1	616.6	593.6	543.1	885.2	660.6	686.1

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

N = NHIS 2005

** Rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are considered to be too statistically unreliable for presentation.

DATA SOURCES & NOTES

1 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Health Assessment Unit, 2005 Los Angeles County Health Survey. Estimates are based on self-reported data by a random sample of 8,648 Los Angeles County adults and 6,032 parents/guardians of children 0-17 years, representative of the population in Los Angeles County.

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b Vigorous Activity: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. Moderate Activity: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/American College of Sports Medicine, <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/physical/recommendations/index.htm>.

c 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.

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e FACCT: Foundation for Accountability. The Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Screener. http://www.markle.org/resources/facct/doclibFiles/documentFile_446.pdf.

2 South Coast Air Quality Management District, 2005 data.

3 Los Angeles County, Chief Administrative Office, Urban Research Division, Population for Los Angeles County and SPAs; 2004 Population Estimation and Projection Systems (PEPS) Trend Analysis Series.

4 California Department of Education Data System (CDEDS), 2004-05 school year data. http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/gls_dropouts.asp.



5 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey, 2005 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 HepB.

6 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Health Assessment Unit, 2002-03 Los Angeles County Health Survey. Estimates are based on self-reported

data by a random sample of 8,167 Los Angeles County adults. Data may differ from prior estimates as population weights were revised. National disability prevalence estimate from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p70-107.pdf>.

7 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance- United States, 2005. MMWR. June 9, 2006: vol. 55, No. SS-5.

8 Los Angeles County school children, grades 5, 7, and 9. Prepared by Los Angeles County Department of Public



Health, the Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Epidemiology Unit, from data obtained from the 2005 California Physical Fitness Testing Program, California Department of Education.

9 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Data Collection and Analysis Unit, LAC 2004 data, National 2003 data.

10 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, HIV Epidemiology. Based on 2005 AIDS surveillance data as of December 31, 2006.

11 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease Program. 2005 data; excludes cases from Long Beach and Pasadena.

12 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program. 2005 data; excludes cases from Long Beach and Pasadena.

13 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Program, 2004 data from California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics. National data estimate from National Center for Health Statistics.

14 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010: Midcourse Review. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2006.

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