Los Angeles County Department of Public Health - January 2017

# KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH

## by Service Planning Area

County of Los Angeles
Public Health

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


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# MESSAGE FROM THE INTERIM DIRECTOR

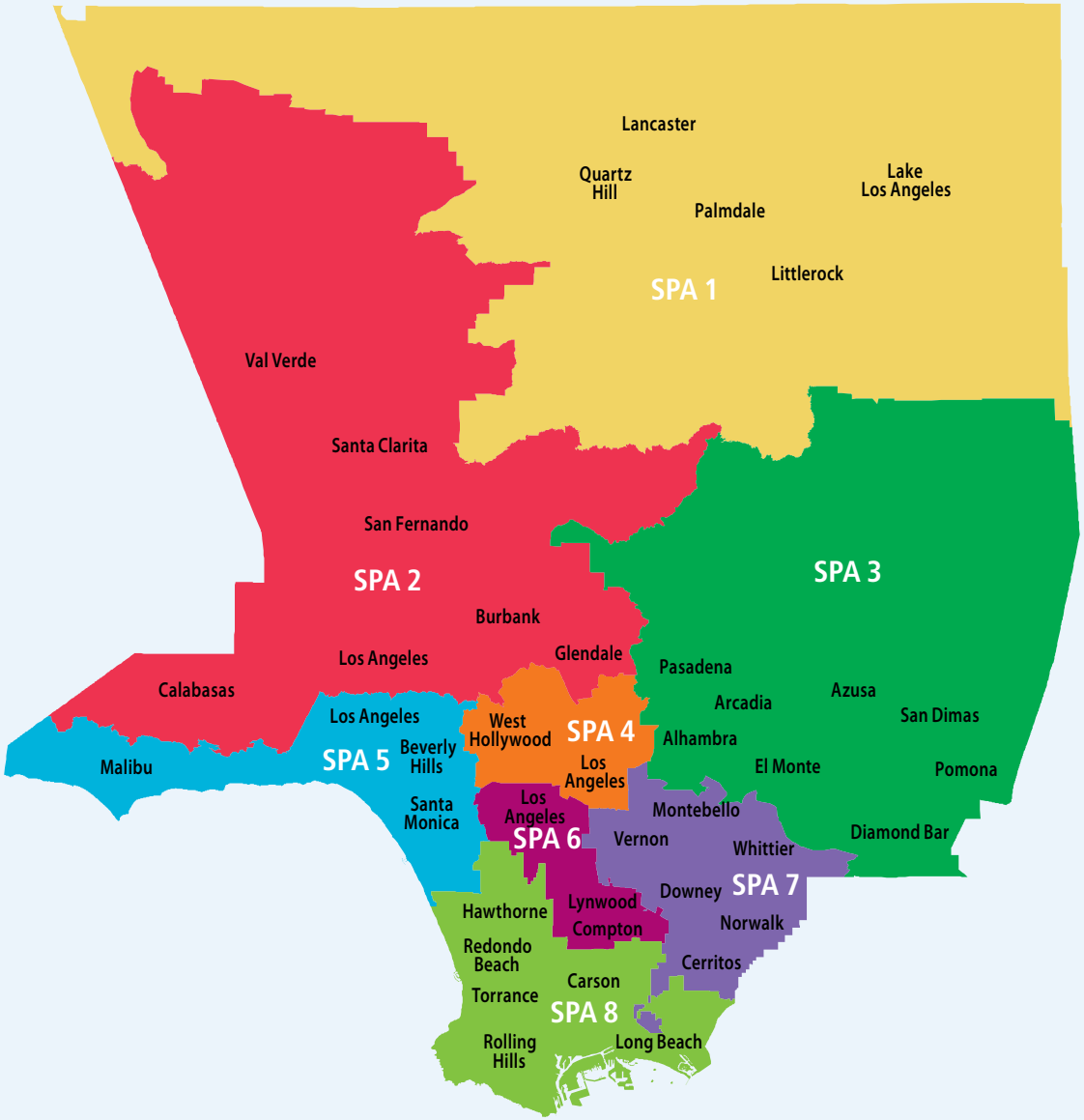
The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health is pleased to provide you with this report on the **Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area**. This report presents a snapshot of the health of the population of Los Angeles County overall and in each of the county's eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs). "Health" is characterized very broadly in the report to encompass not only disease and injury, but also the many factors that contribute to these adverse health outcomes—including health risk behaviors, limited access to services and, most importantly, health damaging social, economic, and environmental conditions. The health indicators included in the report were selected to reflect the breadth and complexity of these factors and the health outcomes they produce.

This report highlights striking disparities in health across the eight SPAs. These disparities are, to a large degree, preventable and hence are more appropriately referred to as health inequities. Efforts to reduce these and other health inequities in the county will require sustained intervention at multiple levels, involving multiple partners and sectors. For example, while medical, mental health, and other support services play an essential role in helping individuals and families, we are unlikely to reduce the stark health inequities seen between populations and across geographic regions in the county unless we address the underlying conditions in the social, economic, and physical environments that fuel these inequities.

I hope the information presented in this report will help support these needed efforts. We in the Department of Public Health look forward to new and continued partnerships with you, our partners, to promote health equity and ensure that all Angelenos have the opportunity to live healthy and productive lives.

Cynthia A. Harding, MPH
Interim Director

## SERVICE PLANNING AREAS (SPAs)




## POPULATION RANKINGS

**Population of LA County, SPAs, and Individual US States by Rank**

1. **California (39,144,818)**
2. Texas
3. Florida
4. New York
5. Illinois
6. Pennsylvania
7. Ohio
8. Georgia
9. LA County (10,192,376)
10. North Carolina
11. Michigan
12. New Jersey
13. Virginia
14. Washington
15. Arizona
16. Massachusetts
17. Indiana
18. Tennessee
19. Missouri
20. Maryland
21. Wisconsin
22. Minnesota
23. Colorado
24. South Carolina
25. Alabama
26. Louisiana
27. Kentucky
28. Oregon
29. Oklahoma
30. Connecticut
31. Iowa
32. Utah
33. Mississippi
34. Arkansas
35. Kansas
36. Nevada
37. SPA 2-San Fernando (2,228,821)
38. New Mexico
39. Nebraska
40. West Virginia
41. SPA 3-San Gabriel (1,799,204)
42. Idaho
43. SPA 8-South Bay (1,568,950)
44. Hawaii
45. New Hampshire
46. Maine
47. SPA 7-East (1,322,943)
48. SPA 4-Metro (1,167,286)
49. Rhode Island
50. SPA 6-South (1,048,734)
51. Montana
52. Delaware
53. South Dakota
54. North Dakota
55. Alaska
56. District of Columbia
57. SPA 5-West (660,081)
58. Vermont
59. Wyoming
60. SPA 1-Antelope Valley (396,357)

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population on July 1, 2015 (NST-EST2015-01); released December 2015. http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/totals/2015/index.html.

July 1, 2015 Population Estimates prepared for LA County ISD, 4/8/2016. http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/epi/docs/2015-LAC-Population.pdf

# 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 Los Angeles 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 seven SPAs combined, based on statistical comparisons. In some cases, the indicator for a SPA may appear better or worse than the county data but are not 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 of the report. Otherwise, when statistical comparisons were not performed, the indicator row is marked with a diamond ◆.

**Technical Notes**

* Data from the Los Angeles County Health Survey with a relative standard error >30% are considered unstable. Birth and mortality data with 5-19 events are considered unstable. These data should be interpreted with caution.
– Data with <5 events are not reported to protect confidentiality.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

| | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of population who are male[1] | 49.2[C] | 49.3 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 48.9 | 51.3 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 49.2 | 48.9 |
| • Percent of population who are female[1] | 50.8[C] | 50.7 | 50.3 | 50.5 | 51.1 | 48.7 | 51.5 | 51.2 | 50.8 | 51.1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of population ages 0-5 years[1] | 7.5[C] | 7.5 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 7.6 |
| • Percent of population ages 6-17 years[1] | 15.6[C] | 15.4 | 18.5 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 19.1 | 17.3 | 15.6 |
| • Percent of population ages 18-39 years[1] | 29.8[C] | 32.5 | 32.1 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 35.6 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 32.7 | 30.9 |
| • Percent of population ages 40-64 years[1] | 32.7[C] | 32.2 | 31.1 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 32.7 | 33.4 | 27.5 | 30.2 | 33.0 |
| • Percent of population ages 65 years or older[1] | 14.5[C] | 12.4 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 11.8 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 12.8 |
| **Race** | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of population who are Latino[1] | 17.8[AC] | 48.4 | 44.8 | 40.2 | 46.3 | 51.8 | 16.0 | 68.2 | 73.5 | 40.4 |
| • Percent of population who are white[1] | 63.5[AC] | 28.3 | 34.6 | 44.6 | 21.2 | 24.8 | 64.0 | 2.4 | 14.0 | 28.4 |
| • Percent of population who are African American[1] | 12.6[AC] | 8.5 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 27.4 | 3.0 | 14.8 |
| • Percent of population who are Asian[1] | 5.3[AC] | 14.4 | 3.8 | 11.5 | 28.6 | 17.9 | 14.0 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 15.4 |
| • Percent of population who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI)[1] | 0.2[AC] | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| • Percent of population who are American Indian/Alaskan Native[1] | 0.7[AC] | 0.2 | 0.4 | 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] | 16.3[AC] | 45.0 | 24.1 | 43.6 | 53.0 | 54.6 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 49.8 | 34.2 |
| • Percent of children who were not born in the United States[2] | 3.4[AC] | 6.3 | 3.8* | 7.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.4* | 2.9* | 4.4* | 5.8 |
| **Language Used Most Often At Home** | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who mostly speak English at home[2] | 79.0[AC] | 62.9 | 77.7 | 68.7 | 50.2 | 54.4 | 86.7 | 49.7 | 54.8 | 75.9 |
| • Percent of adults who mostly speak Spanish at home[2] | 12.5[AC] | 26.6 | 18.5 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 33.3 | 8.4 | 48.8 | 38.5 | 17.8 |
| • Percent of adults who mostly speak an Asian language at home[2a] | 3.6[AC] | 8.5 | 2.4* | 4.2 | 24.4 | 11.6 | 1.7* | 1.2* | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| • Percent of adults who mostly speak some other language at home[2a] | 4.8[AC] | 2.0 | 1.4* | 5.5 | 0.7* | 0.7* | 3.2 | – | 1.6* | 0.3* |

## Marital Status

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • Percent of adults who are coupled (married, domestic partnered, not married but living together)[2] | 56.6[B] | 55.6 | 52.5 | 57.9 | 59.7 | 53.4 | 55.0 | 52.6 | 55.8 | 51.9 |
| • Percent of adults who are single (never married, separated, divorced, widowed)[2] | 43.4[B] | 44.4 | 47.5 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 46.6 | 45.0 | 47.4 | 44.2 | 48.1 |

## Disabled

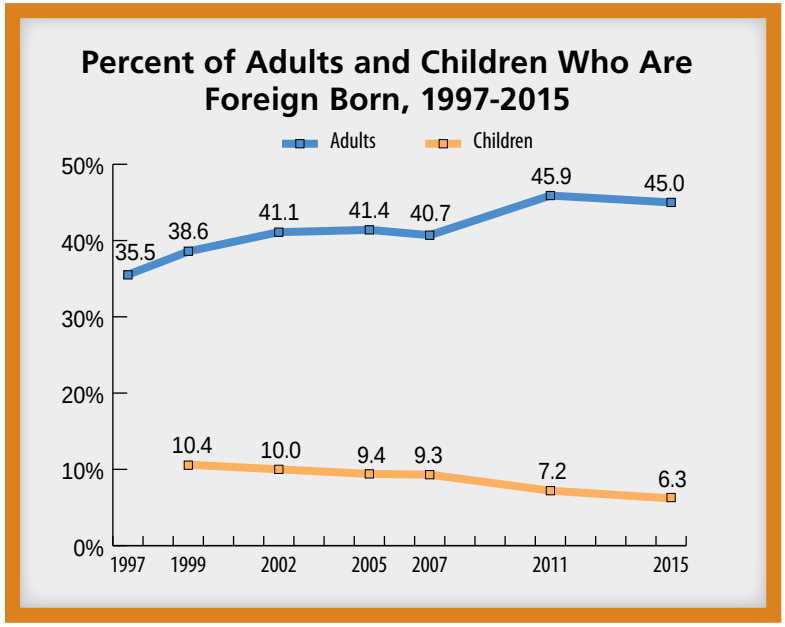
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • Percent of adults with a disability[2b] | N/A | 22.6 | 30.3 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 24.1 | 21.5 | 26.3 | 18.9 | 23.4 |

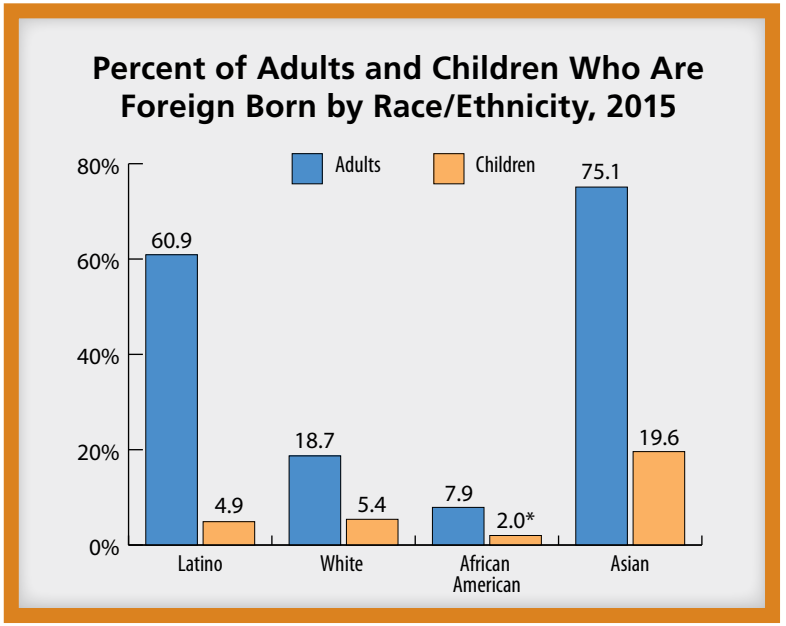
## Sexual Orientation

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • Percent of adults who self-identify as gay or lesbian[2] | 1.6[OW] | 2.8 | 0.9* | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 1.3* | 3.8* | 2.1 |
| • Percent of adults who self-identify as bisexual[2] | 0.7[OW] | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.6* | 1.5* | 2.3* | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| • Percent of adults who self-identify as unsure, don't know[2] | 1.1[OW] | 7.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 4.4* | 14.0 | 11.8 | 4.1 |
| • Percent of adults who self-identify as heterosexual[2] | 96.6[OW] | 87.5 | 91.9 | 90.0 | 88.0 | 84.7 | 89.5 | 82.4 | 82.5 | 90.5 |

* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

– Data are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)




*Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

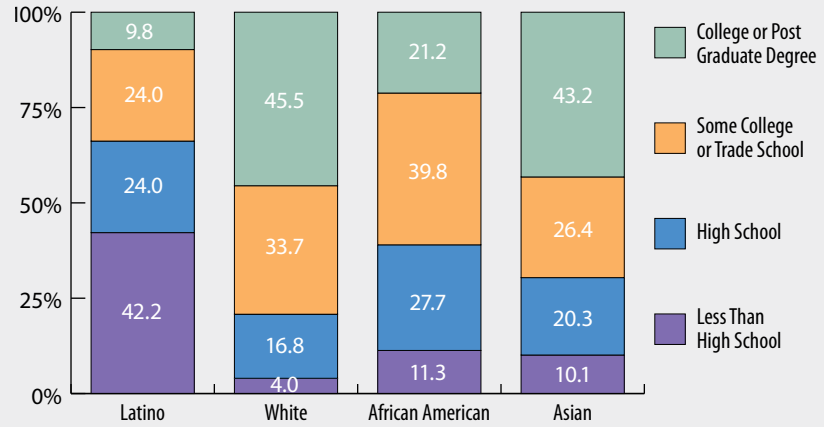
| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults with less than a high school education[2] | N/A | 13.1[AC] | 22.4 | 20.7 | 16.8 | 23.6 | 27.3 | 6.4 | 41.6 | 28.9 | 16.1 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults who completed high school[2] | N/A | 27.7[AC] | 21.5 | 25.2 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 12.5 | 25.7 | 28.1 | 21.8 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults who completed some college, trade school, or associate's degree[2] | N/A | 29.1[AC] | 28.9 | 36.2 | 30.8 | 30.0 | 23.6 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 28.2 | 32.4 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults with a college or post graduate degree[2] | N/A | 30.1[AC] | 27.2 | 17.9 | 32.5 | 26.6 | 28.6 | 55.8 | 8.6 | 14.8 | 29.7 | ◆ |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who are employed[2] | N/A | 57.3[B] | 56.6 | 46.1 | 63.1 | 54.3 | 53.3 | 61.6 | 48.3 | 56.8 | 57.9 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults who are unemployed (and looking for work)[2] | N/A | 6.0[B] | 10.2 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 12.6 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 10.2 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults not in the labor force (includes retired and disabled and unable to work)[2] | N/A | 35.6[B] | 33.2 | 41.5 | 28.0 | 36.5 | 34.2 | 32.9 | 38.1 | 32.3 | 31.9 | ◆ |
| **Poverty** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of population with household incomes less than 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)[3] | N/A | 15.5[AC] | 18.4 | 21.4 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 24.3 | 11.9 | 33.6 | 17.3 | 17.4 | ◆ |
| **Housing** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of households with children[2] | N/A | 31.7[AC] | 37.1 | 41.3 | 35.5 | 40.2 | 31.4 | 25.5 | 51.2 | 42.2 | 35.4 | ◆ |
| • Percent of households who spend 30% or more of their income on housing[4] | N/A | 34.9[AC1] | 49.9 | 46.2 | 51.4 | 45.2 | 54.0 | 45.4 | 62.7 | 48.5 | 46.7 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults with housing instability (i.e., reported being homeless or not having their own place to live or sleep) in the past 5 years[2] | N/A | N/A | 4.8 | 11.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.0* | 9.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | |
| **Food** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of households with incomes <300% FPL who are food insecure[2c] | N/A | N/A | 29.2 | 34.4 | 27.2 | 21.8 | 32.0 | 30.5 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 30.3 | |
| • Percent of households with incomes <185% FPL who participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)[2] | N/A | N/A | 25.2 | 39.8 | 22.5 | 17.9 | 24.2 | 11.4* | 33.7 | 28.0 | 27.1 | ◆ |

**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | ◆ Data not statistically tested

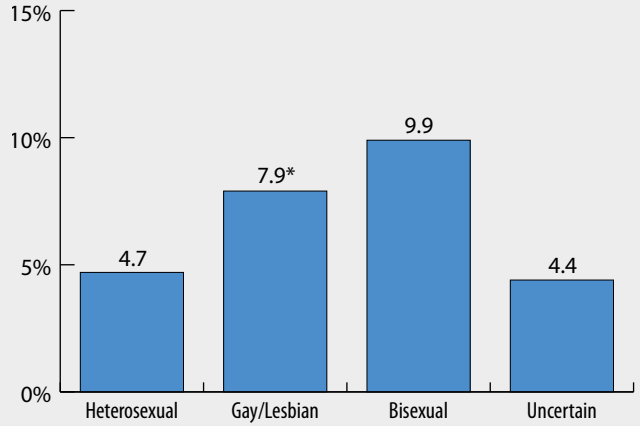
* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Adult Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity, 2015



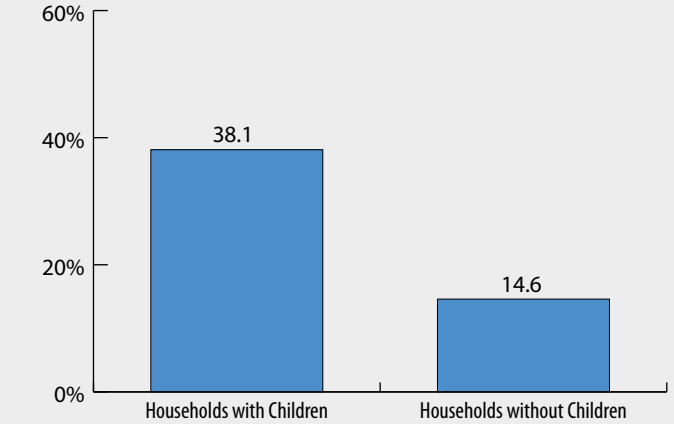

Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Adults with Housing Instability by Sexual Orientation, 2015




* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Households with Incomes <185% FPL that Report Receiving SNAP, by Households With and Without Children, 2015



# PHYSICAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

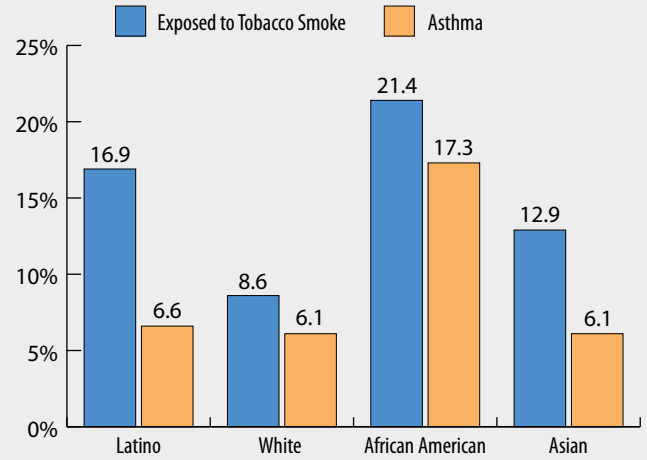
| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Neighborhood** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who believe their neighborhood is safe from crime[2] | N/A | N/A | 84.0 | 86.0 | 95.2 | 90.1 | 74.3 | 97.4 | 40.3 | 85.0 | 87.8 |
| • 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 | 86.8 | 87.1 | 86.3 | 91.5 | 81.9 | 90.2 | 78.5 | 90.8 | 87.7 |
| • Percent of adults who use walking paths, parks, playgrounds, or sports fields in their neighborhood[2] | N/A | N/A | 47.5 | 35.3 | 50.4 | 47.4 | 48.4 | 54.9 | 39.4 | 48.6 | 46.4 |
| • Percent of adults whose neighborhoods do not have walking paths, parks, playgrounds, or sports fields[2] | N/A | N/A | 15.2 | 27.9 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 13.2 | 21.7 | 13.5 | 14.1 |
| **Air Quality** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Number of days in the year when AQI (Air Quality Index) was unhealthy[5] | N/A | N/A | 37.0 | 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 | 14.9 | 23.9 | 11.2 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 6.0* | 23.7 | 13.6 | 12.8 |
| **Climate Change** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who are concerned about more heat waves due to climate change[2] | N/A | N/A | 78.3 | 74.8 | 73.7 | 76.3 | 95.6 | 81.0 | 72.2 | 78.6 | 77.0 |
| • Percent of adults who are concerned about droughts and water shortages due to climate change[2] | N/A | N/A | 90.5 | 90.9 | 87.8 | 92.1 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 81.8 | 94.3 | 88.1 |
| • Percent of adults who are concerned about worse air pollution due to climate change[2] | N/A | N/A | 86.4 | 85.8 | 84.4 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 89.0 | 85.1 | 87.3 | 85.9 |

**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | ◆ Data not statistically tested

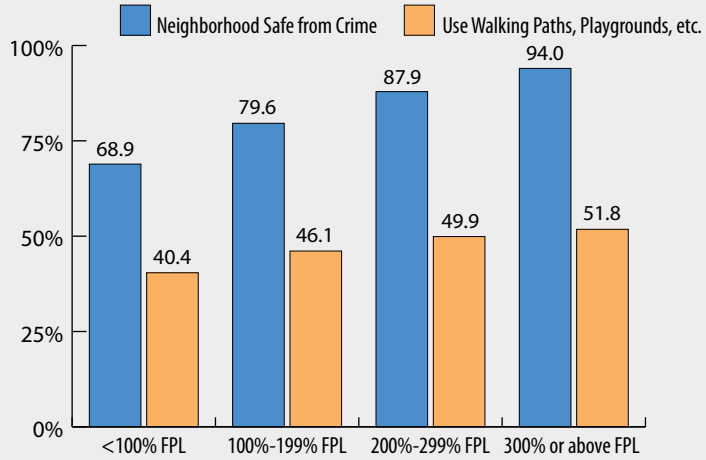
* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Households with Children Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home and Percent of Children with Asthma, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015




Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Adults Who Believe Their Neighborhood is Safe from Crime and Use Walking Paths, Parks, Playgrounds, or Sports Fields, by Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 2015



# PARENTING PRACTICES

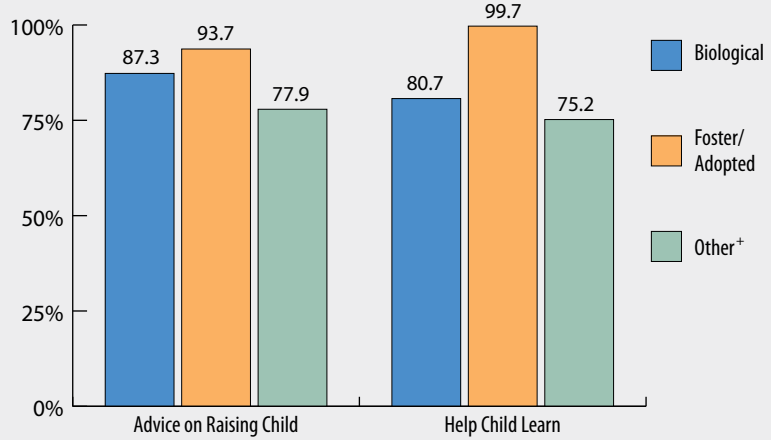
| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **School Readiness** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-5 years who are read to daily by a parent or family member[2] | 52.6 | N/A | 56.4 | 58.8 | 60.0 | 54.0 | 54.4 | 82.7 | 42.1 | 56.5 | 58.4 |
| • Percent of children ages 0-5 years who are told stories daily by a parent or family member[2] | N/A | N/A | 48.2 | 55.7 | 51.5 | 45.7 | 41.1 | 63.5 | 38.3 | 50.0 | 51.5 |
| **Television Viewing** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 6-23 months who watch any television daily[2d] | N/A | N/A | 58.9 | 57.0 | 72.6 | 59.8 | 32.8* | 58.6 | 49.6 | 66.2 | 64.8 |
| • Percent of children ages 2-17 years who watch 3 or more hours of television per day[2d] | N/A | N/A | 20.2 | 26.5 | 16.4 | 19.9 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 25.9 | 20.4 | 24.4 |
| **Parental Support** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose primary caregivers say they can easily find someone to talk to when they need advice about raising their child[2] | N/A | N/A | 86.6 | 91.3 | 86.5 | 84.9 | 86.1 | 92.0 | 86.4 | 76.0 | 94.9 |
| • Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose primary caregivers say they know where to go when they feel they need assistance in helping their child learn[2] | N/A | N/A | 80.5 | 80.1 | 86.3 | 74.1 | 74.7 | 87.3 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 82.7 |
| **Breastfeeding** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose mothers initiated breastfeeding[2] | 81.9[HP] | 80.0[BN] | 93.1 | 87.4 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 94.7 | 99.8 | 88.2 | 93.5 | 89.0 |
| • Percent of children ages 6 months-5 years whose mothers breastfed at least 6 months[2] | 60.6[HP] | 51.4[BN] | 49.7 | 30.0 | 49.3 | 51.0 | 55.9 | 66.8 | 44.7 | 45.0 | 52.4 |
| **Child Care** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-5 years whose primary caregivers report difficulty finding child care (excludes 22.2% of primary caregivers who reported they do not need child care)[2] | N/A | N/A | 31.6 | 28.4 | 29.4 | 22.1 | 42.8 | 37.2 | 43.1 | 26.7 | 26.8 |
| **Community** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-17 years whose primary caregivers feel a strong sense of belonging to their community[2] | N/A | N/A | 63.8 | 57.5 | 63.7 | 69.5 | 60.3 | 72.7 | 54.0 | 64.9 | 66.2 |

**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | ◆ Data not statistically tested

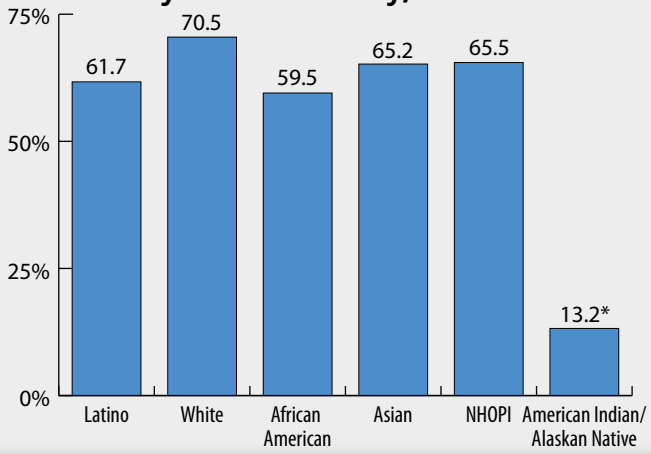
* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Children (0-5 years) Whose Primary Caregiver Reports Ease in Finding Advice on Raising Child and Knowing Where to Go to Help Child Learn, by Relation to Child, 2015



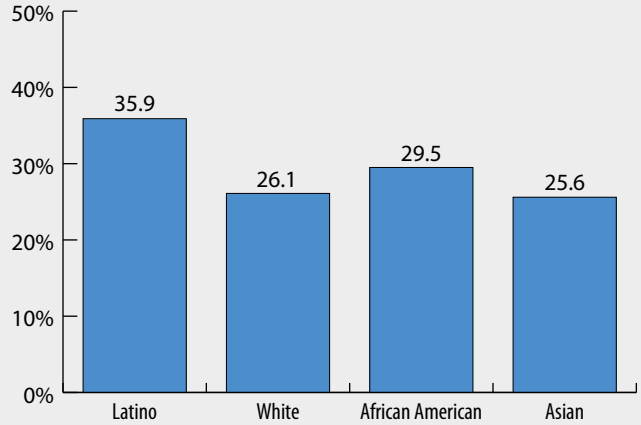

+ Other includes other relative, friend, primary caregiver

## Percent of Children Whose Primary Caregivers Feel a Sense of Belonging to Their Community by Race/Ethnicity, 2015




* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Children (0-5 years) Whose Primary Caregivers Report Difficulty Finding Child Care, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015




Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

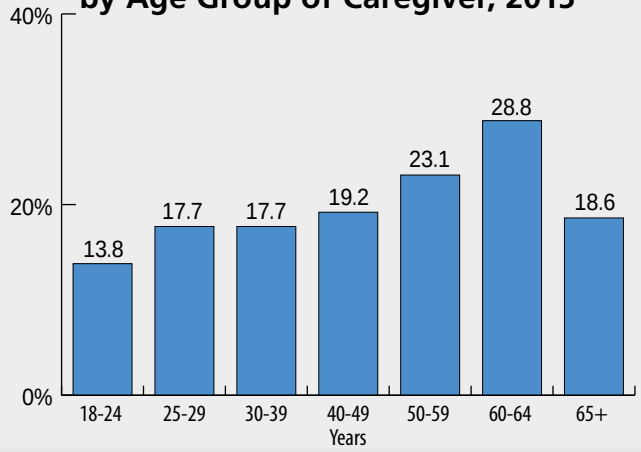
# HEALTH STATUS

| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Health-Related Quality of Life** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults reporting their health to be fair or poor[2] | N/A | 16.8[8] | 21.5 | 25.6 | 17.5 | 22.9 | 24.6 | 10.0 | 30.6 | 22.0 | 21.2 |
| • Average number of days in the past month adults reported regular daily activities were limited due to poor physical/mental health[2e] | N/A | N/A | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| • Average number of unhealthy days (due to poor mental or physical health) in the past month reported by adults[2e] | N/A | N/A | 5.9 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| • Percent of adults who receive the social and emotional support they need[2] | N/A | N/A | 64.0 | 71.5 | 69.1 | 55.5 | 60.2 | 74.8 | 55.7 | 60.7 | 70.6 |
| **Special Health Care Needs** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have special health care needs[2f] | N/A | 19.8[CH] | 14.5 | 23.1 | 16.0 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 20.2 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 18.4 |
| • 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 | 19.2 | 22.2 | 16.6 | 21.0 | 17.6 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 14.0 | 20.5 |

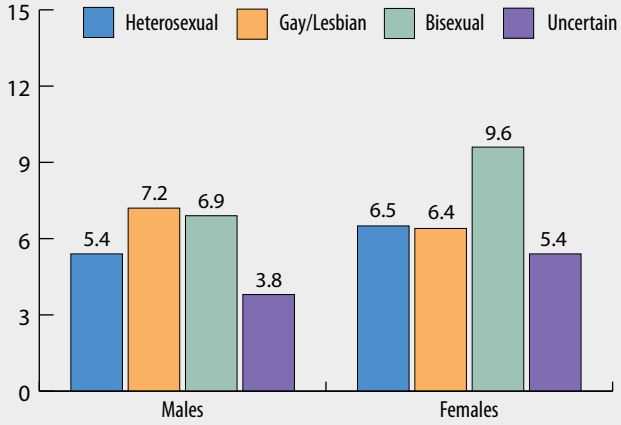
**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | ◆ Data not statistically tested

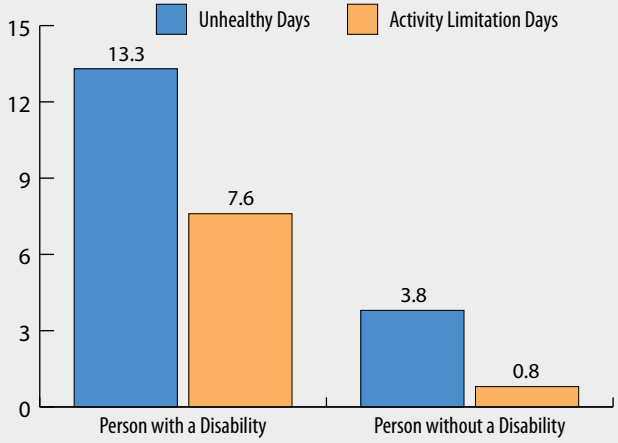
## Percent of Adults Who Provided Care or Assistance (in past month) to Another Adult Living with a Long-Term Illness or Disability by Age Group of Caregiver, 2015




## Average Number of Unhealthy Days Reported by Adults in the Past Month by Gender & Sexual Orientation, 2015




## Average Number of Unhealthy Days and Activity Limitation Days Reported by Adults in the Past Month, by Disability Status, 2015



# HEALTH CARE ACCESS

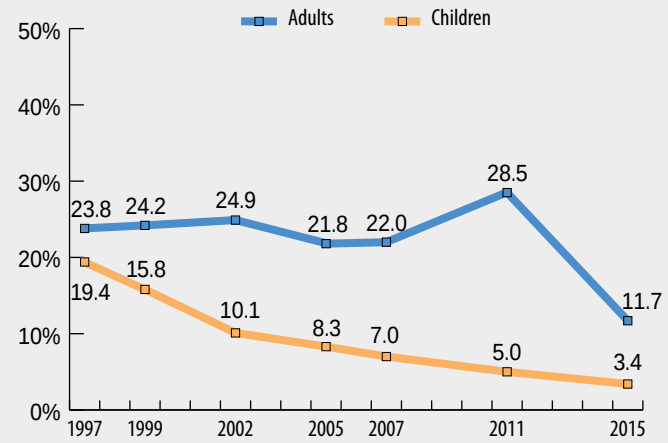
| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Insurance** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-17 years who are insured[2] | 100.0 | 95.5[N] | 96.6 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 98.1 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 96.7 | |
| • Percent of adults ages 18-64 years who are insured[2] | 100.0 | 87.2[N] | 88.3 | 88.9 | 88.4 | 88.7 | 84.8 | 95.3 | 82.2 | 88.9 | 90.5 | |
| **Regular Source of Care** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-17 years with a regular source of health care[2] | 100.0 | 95.6[N] | 94.3 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 89.4 | 93.4 | 95.8 | 93.6 | 96.7 | |
| • Percent of adults ages 18-64 years with a regular source of health care[2] | 89.4 | N/A | 77.7 | 79.7 | 79.1 | 78.3 | 74.3 | 78.8 | 74.3 | 76.0 | 80.3 | |
| **Access to Medical Care** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-17 years who have difficulty accessing medical care[2] | N/A | N/A | 11.0 | 11.9 | 9.4 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 4.3 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 7.0 | |
| • Percent of adults who reported difficulty accessing medical care[2] | N/A | N/A | 23.6 | 28.0 | 21.6 | 25.5 | 28.6 | 13.1 | 32.5 | 22.9 | 19.1 | |
| • Percent of children ages 0-17 years who did not see a doctor when needed in the past year because they could not afford it[2] | N/A | 1.4[N] | 6.4 | 6.7* | 6.2 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 6.3* | 7.4 | 7.2 | 4.6 | |
| **Access to Dental Care** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who did not see a dentist or go to a dental clinic in the past year[2] | N/A | 34.7[B] | 40.7 | 43.4 | 34.9 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 28.9 | 56.9 | 46.9 | 37.6 | |
| • 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 | N/A | 11.5 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 15.5 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 11.9 | |
| **Access to Mental Health Care** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 3-17 years whose parents tried to get them mental or behavioral health care in the past year[2] | N/A | N/A | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 5.6* | 8.2 | 6.3 | ◆ |
| • Percent of adults who tried to get mental health care in the past year[2] | N/A | N/A | 8.5 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 9.3 | ◆ |

**User's Guide**

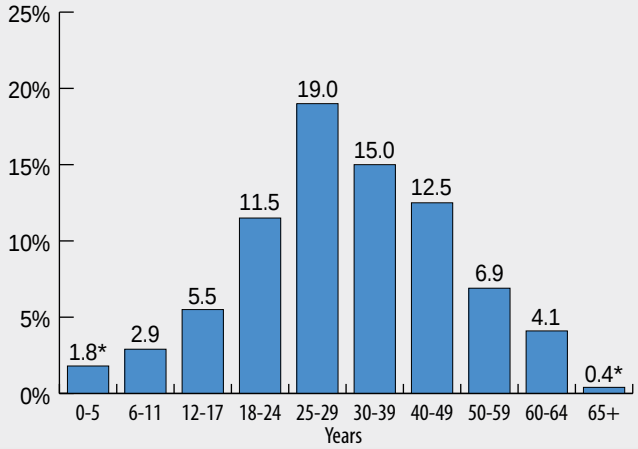
SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | ◆ Data not statistically tested

* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Adults (18-64 years) and Children (0-17 years) Who Are Uninsured, 1997-2015

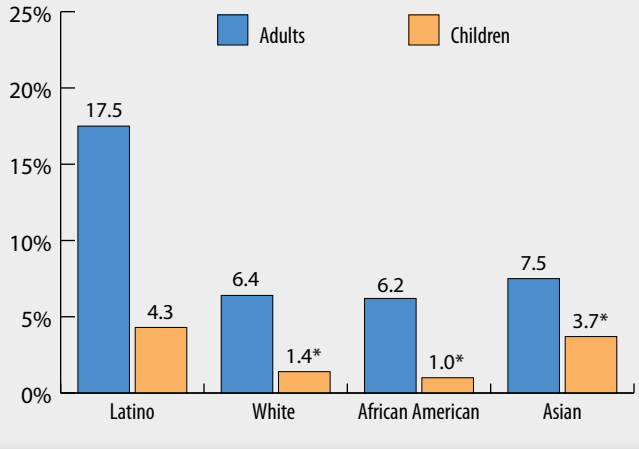



## Percent Uninsured by Age Group, 2015




* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Adults (18-64 years) and Children (0-17 years) Who Are Uninsured, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015




* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)
Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

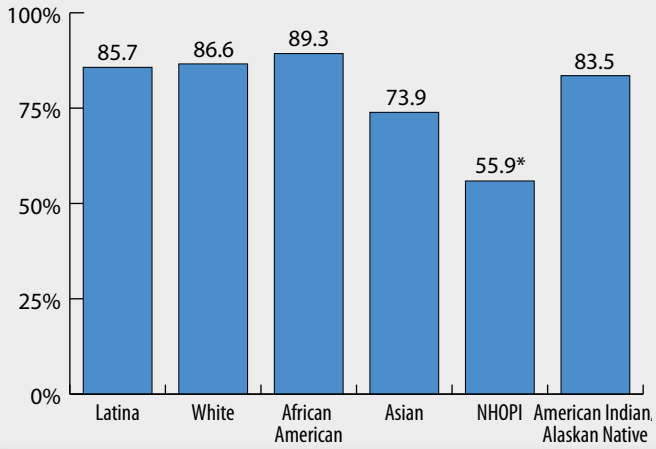
# PREVENTIVE SERVICES

| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women's Health** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of all live births where mother received prenatal care during the 1st trimester[6] | 77.9 | N/A | 81.9 | 67.4 | 88.2 | 83.4 | 79.1 | 84.5 | 77.0 | 83.5 | 80.5 |
| • Percent of women ages 21-65 years who had a Pap smear within the past 3 years[2] | 93.0 | 82.6[B] | 84.4 | 89.3 | 88.2 | 81.2 | 78.4 | 88.7 | 84.2 | 85.9 | 83.1 |
| • Percent of women ages 50-74 years who had a mammogram within the past 2 years[2] | 81.1 | 78.1[B] | 77.3 | 78.0 | 77.9 | 76.7 | 78.5 | 82.0 | 77.6 | 76.5 | 74.4 |
| **Immunizations** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children ages 6 months - 17 years vaccinated for influenza in the past year[2] | 70.0 | 59.3[NB] | 55.2 | 58.0 | 54.3 | 55.7 | 46.5 | 67.7 | 53.6 | 56.8 | 56.9 |
| • Percent of adults ages 18 years or older vaccinated for influenza in the past year[2] | 70.0 | 43.6[NB] | 40.1 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 38.4 | 45.8 | 30.3 | 36.4 | 41.8 |
| • Percent of adults ages 65 years or older vaccinated for influenza in the past year[2] | 90.0 | 66.7[NB] | 69.0 | 69.4 | 70.6 | 74.6 | 64.1 | 71.9 | 62.1 | 63.0 | 69.3 |
| • Percent of adults ages 65 years or older ever vaccinated for pneumonia[2] | 90.0 | 63.5[N] | 62.0 | 69.9 | 65.0 | 59.5 | 65.8 | 61.2 | 51.1 | 60.9 | 62.4 |

**User's Guide**

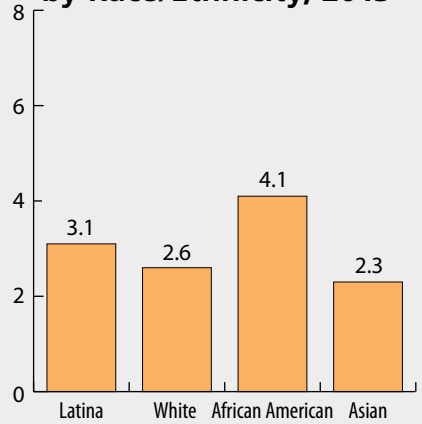
SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | Data not statistically tested

## Percent of Women (21-65 years) Who Had a Pap Smear in the Past 3 Years by Race/Ethnicity, 2015



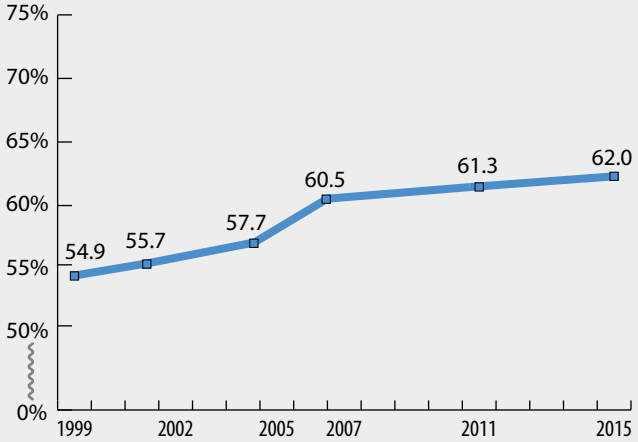

* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Cervical Cancer Death Rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 females) Among Females by Race/Ethnicity, 2013

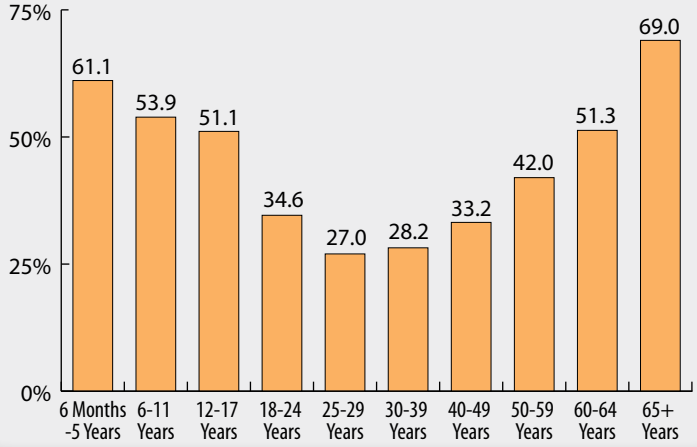



Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5).

## Percent of Adults (65+ years) Ever Vaccinated for Pneumonia, 1999-2015




## Percent Who Had a Flu Vaccination in the Past Year, by Age Group, 2015



# HEALTH BEHAVIORS

| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alcohol & Drug Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • 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 month)[2] | 24.4 | 16.0[B] | 15.9 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 13.8 | 17.6 | 16.4 |
| • Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past month[7] | N/A | 32.8[Y] | 21.7 | 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 month)[7] | 8.6[HP] | 17.7[Y] | 10.2 | 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 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| **Nutrition** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of children whose families eat meals together every day[2] | N/A | N/A | 62.1 | 68.3 | 57.3 | 65.1 | 58.7 | 49.6 | 65.7 | 64.1 | 64.5 |
| • Percent of adults who consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day[2] | N/A | N/A | 14.7 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 20.9 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 14.8 |
| • Percent of adults who drink at least one soda or sweetened drink a day[2] | N/A | N/A | 31.4 | 37.4 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 29.9 | 21.7 | 41.9 | 40.3 | 30.1 |
| • Percent of children who drink at least one soda or sweetened drink a day[2] | N/A | N/A | 39.2 | 39.9 | 37.5 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 14.3 | 51.6 | 45.3 | 41.3 |
| **Tobacco Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes[2] | 12.0 | 18.1[B] | 13.3 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 8.3 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 14.8 |
| • Percent of teens ages 14-17 years who smoke cigarettes[7] | 16.0 | 10.8[Y] | 4.5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| • Percent of adults who smoked electronic cigarettes in the past month[2] | N/A | N/A | 3.5 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.3* | 3.7* | 1.7* | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| **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 | 65.1 | 61.5 | 66.0 | 64.2 | 66.5 | 73.4 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.1 |
| • Percent of adults who obtain recommended amount of muscle-strengthening exercise each week (at least 2 days/wk)[2] | 24.1 | N/A | 41.3 | 46.2 | 43.6 | 37.3 | 41.2 | 48.5 | 38.8 | 42.0 | 39.1 |
| • Percent of adults who obtain recommended amount of aerobic and muscle-strengthening exercises each week[2] | 20.1 | N/A | 34.1 | 38.1 | 36.5 | 31.3 | 33.6 | 42.0 | 30.3 | 34.3 | 32.1 |

- Percent of children ages 6-17 years who obtain recommended amount of aerobic exercise each week (≥ 60 minutes, daily)[2]
- Percent of children ages 6-17 years who obtain recommended amount of muscle-strengthening each week (at least 2 days/wk)[2]
- Percent of children ages 6-17 years who obtain recommended amount of aerobic and muscle-strengthening each week[2]

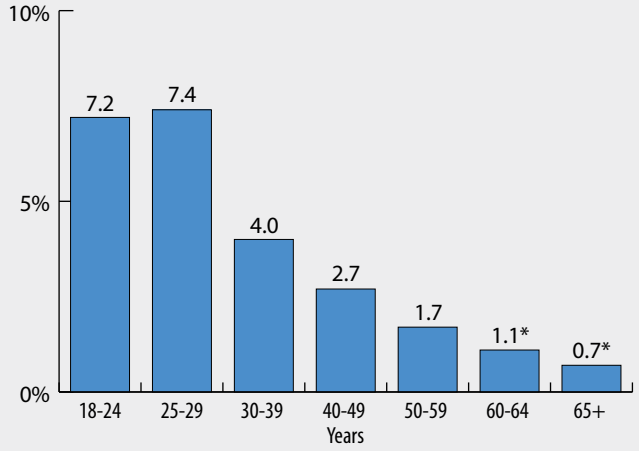
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | N/A | 28.5 | 32.7 | 27.5 | 28.4 | 27.0 | 22.7 | 28.1 | 31.2 | 28.7 |
| N/A | N/A | 59.7 | 61.4 | 59.7 | 55.2 | 55.1 | 56.9 | 63.2 | 61.6 | 63.0 |
| N/A | N/A | 17.7 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 19.9 | 17.5 |

**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | Data not statistically tested

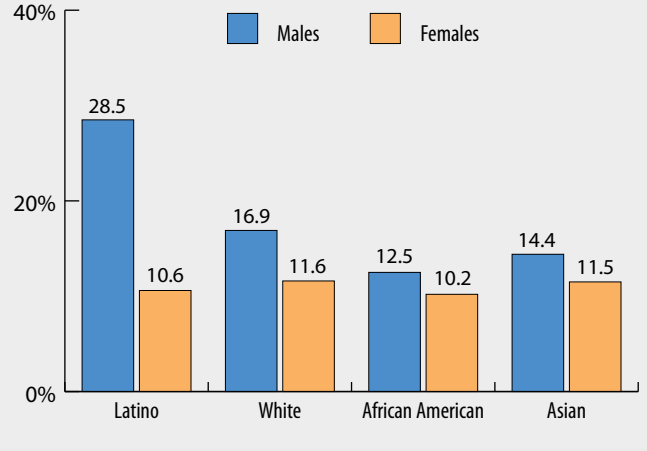
* The estimate is unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Adults Who Use Electronic Cigarettes, by Age Group, 2015




* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

## Percent of Adults Who Binge Drink by Gender & Race/Ethnicity, 2015




Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical note p. 5)

# HEALTH OUTCOMES

| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Overweight and Obesity** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults who are obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)[2] | 30.5[HP] | 28.9[BN] | 23.5 | 29.6 | 19.8 | 23.8 | 22.1 | 10.3 | 34.1 | 28.0 | 24.1 |
| • Percent of adults who are overweight (25.0 ≤ BMI < 30.0)[2] | N/A | 35.2[BN] | 35.9 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 31.1 | 33.4 | 39.1 | 37.2 |
| **Diabetes** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes[2] | N/A | 9.3[N1] | 9.8 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 4.5 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| • Diabetes death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 66.6 | 21.2[MH] | 21.9 | 32.0 | 17.7 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 7.5 | 37.6 | 25.7 | 20.1 |
| **Cardiovascular Disease** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults ever diagnosed with hypertension[2] | 26.9 | 26.4[N1] | 23.5 | 30.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 22.4 | 17.1 | 24.5 | 22.8 | 23.1 |
| • Percent of adults ever diagnosed with high blood cholesterol[2] | N/A | N/A | 25.2 | 28.3 | 24.9 | 23.7 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 22.2 | 27.6 | 26.5 |
| • Coronary heart disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 103.4 | 102.6[MH] | 116.7 | 148.4 | 118.5 | 106.6 | 116.5 | 87.7 | 147.5 | 113.2 | 122.1 |
| • Stroke death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 34.8 | 36.2[MH] | 32.8 | 38.4 | 28.5 | 33.5 | 31.5 | 27.6 | 40.4 | 34.3 | 35.6 |
| • Stroke death rate for African Americans (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 34.8 | 49.0[MH] | 48.4 | 69.4 | 41.0 | 35.9 | 49.8 | 41.1* | 51.3 | 65.5* | 46.9 |
| **Reproductive Health** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Birth rate for females ages 15-19 years (per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years)[6,6a] | N/A | 26.5[BH] | 22.8 | 31.2 | 14.9 | 18.5 | 27.9 | 3.6 | 44.3 | 23.8 | 19.2 |
| • Percent of low weight (<2,500 grams) births (per 100 live births)[6] | 7.8 | 8.0[BH] | 7.0 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| • Percent of low weight (<2,500 grams) African American births (per 100 African American live births)[6] | 7.8 | 13.1[BH] | 12.1 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| • Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)[6] | 6.0 | 6.0[MH] | 4.4 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 2.5* | 6.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| • African American infant death rate (per 1,000 African American live births)[6] | 6.0 | 11.2[MH] | 10.3 | 10.3* | 10.0* | 11.3* | 14.9* | – | 12.9 | – | 8.1* |

## Injury

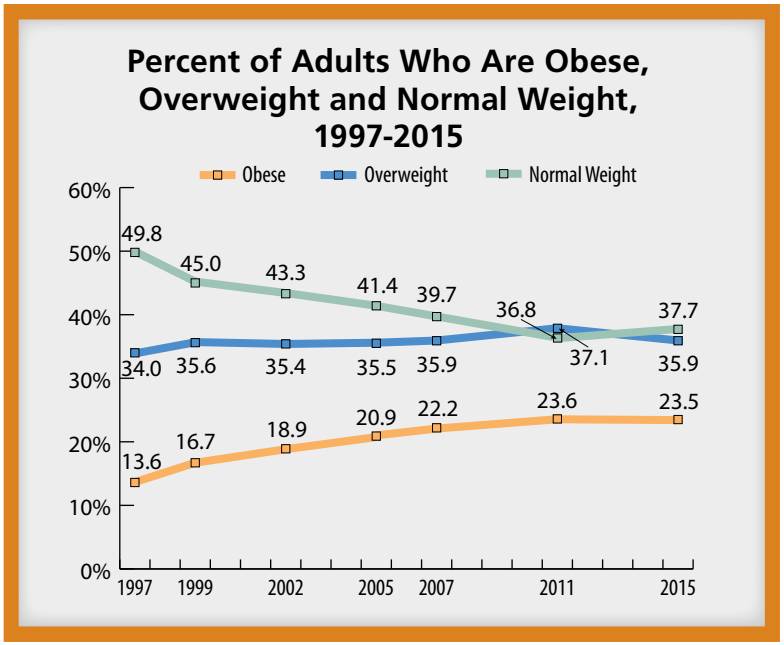
- Percent of adults ages 65 years or older who have fallen in the past year[2]
- Percent of adults ages 65 years or older who were injured due to a fall in the past year[2]
- Suicide rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8]
- Homicide rate among adolescents and young adults ages 15-34 years (per 100,000 population)[8]
- Death rate attributed to motor vehicle crashes (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8]
- Unintentional injury death rate among children ages 1-17 years (per 100,000 population)[8]
- Rate of unintentional drug-related (includes alcohol) death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8]

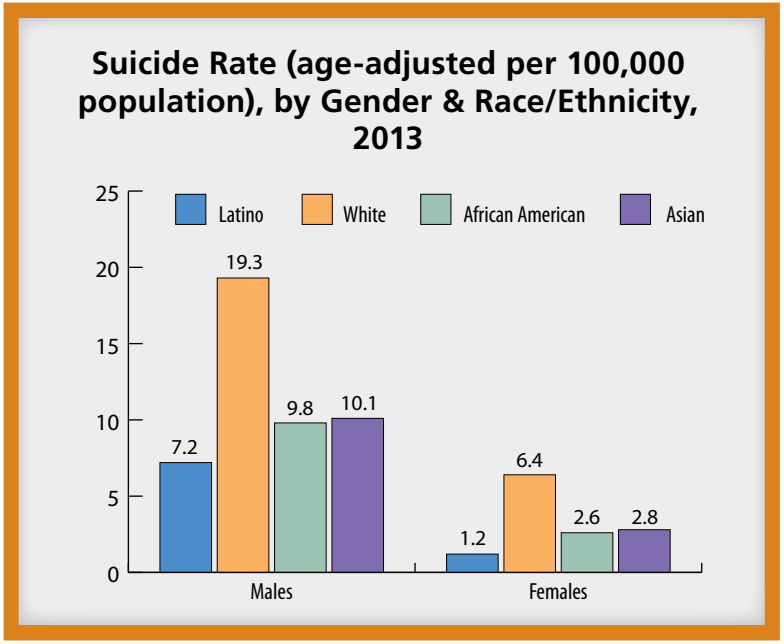
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | N/A | 27.1 | 30.6 | 30.3 | 19.9 | 29.9 | 27.8 | 31.7 | 25.8 | 27.4 |
| N/A | N/A | 11.3 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 16.4 | 10.6 | 12.5 |
| 10.2 | 12.6[MH] | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 9.0 |
| N/A | 9.9[MC] | 10.8 | 9.8* | 4.0 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 3.6* | 29.7 | 9.1 | 16.6 |
| 12.4 | 10.9[MH] | 7.1 | 16.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| N/A | 6.2[MC] | 2.9 | 8.6* | 2.0* | 2.6* | – | – | 4.2* | 3.0* | 2.3* |
| N/A | 11.9[MC] | 7.2 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 8.0 |

**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | Data not statistically tested

* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)
– Data are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)




Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

# HEALTH OUTCOMES (continued)

| | HP 2020 | National | LA County | Antelope Valley SPA 1 | San Fernando SPA 2 | San Gabriel SPA 3 | Metro SPA 4 | West SPA 5 | South SPA 6 | East SPA 7 | South Bay SPA 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mental Health** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Percent of adults with current depression[2] | N/A | N/A | 8.6 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| • Percent of adults at risk for major depression[2g] | N/A | N/A | 11.8 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 15.7 | 6.8 | 16.8 | 11.7 | 10.8 |
| • Alzheimer's disease death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | N/A | 23.5[MH] | 25.1 | 40.8 | 30.0 | 24.2 | 19.1 | 23.3 | 22.0 | 23.1 | 24.9 |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Incidence of HIV/AIDS (annual new cases per 100,000 population) among adolescents and adults ages 13 years or older[9a] | N/A | 18.0[A] | 24.3 | 13.2 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 69.6 | 16.7 | 35.1 | 15.7 | 21.8 |
| • HIV infection-related mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 3.3 | 2.1[MH] | 2.2 | 2.5* | 1.1 | 1.5 | 4.8 | – | 4.4 | 1.3* | 3.1 |
| • Incidence of primary and secondary syphilis (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[9b] | N/A | 6.3[S] | 14.9 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 7.0 | 42.7 | 11.4 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| • Incidence of chlamydia (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[9b] | N/A | 456.1[S] | 554.4 | 597.7 | 371.6 | 384.2 | 796.0 | 386.8 | 941.1 | 496.4 | 482.6 |
| • Incidence of gonorrhea (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[9b] | N/A | 110.7[S] | 172.1 | 145.8 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 396.0 | 123.3 | 318.4 | 105.1 | 143.0 |
| • Incidence of tuberculosis (annual new cases per 100,000 population)[10] | 1.0 | 3.0[T] | 6.2 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 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 | 8.6[N1] | 7.4 | 14.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 6.3 |
| • Pneumonia/Influenza mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | N/A | 15.9[MH] | 22.5 | 29.1 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 18.9 | 31.1 | 21.0 | 23.9 |
| • COPD/Emphysema mortality rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | N/A | 40.8[MC] | 29.2 | 58.9 | 26.7 | 30.2 | 21.9 | 18.4 | 32.0 | 29.9 | 34.4 |

## Cancer

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • Lung cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 45.5 | 43.4[MC] | 27.5 | 42.5 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 30.7 | 22.4 | 28.1 |
| • Breast cancer death rate among females (age-adjusted per 100,000 females)[8] | 20.7 | 11.5[MH] | 20.5 | 24.1 | 22.3 | 19.4 | 15.9 | 20.2 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 20.4 |
| • Cervical cancer death rate among females (age-adjusted per 100,000 females)[8] | 2.2 | 1.2[MH] | 3.0 | 4.7* | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.8* | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| • Colorectal cancer death rate (age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | 14.5 | 14.7[MC] | 13.8 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 12.9 | 9.4 | 16.0 | 14.2 | 13.1 |

## All Cause Mortality

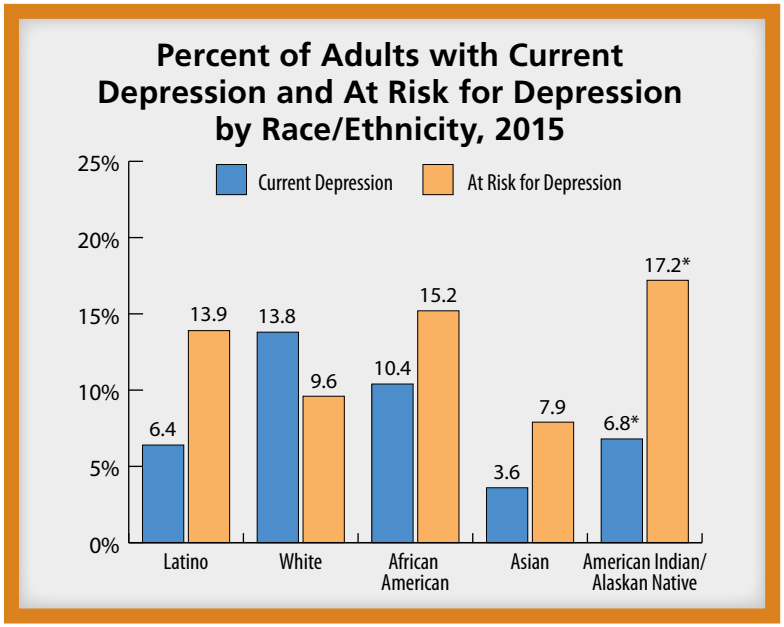
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| • (Age-adjusted per 100,000 population)[8] | N/A | 731.9[MH] | 593.5 | 775.8 | 574.4 | 562.2 | 552.3 | 483.3 | 726.6 | 604.2 | 624.1 |

**User's Guide**

SPA fares better | SPA fares worse | Data not statistically tested

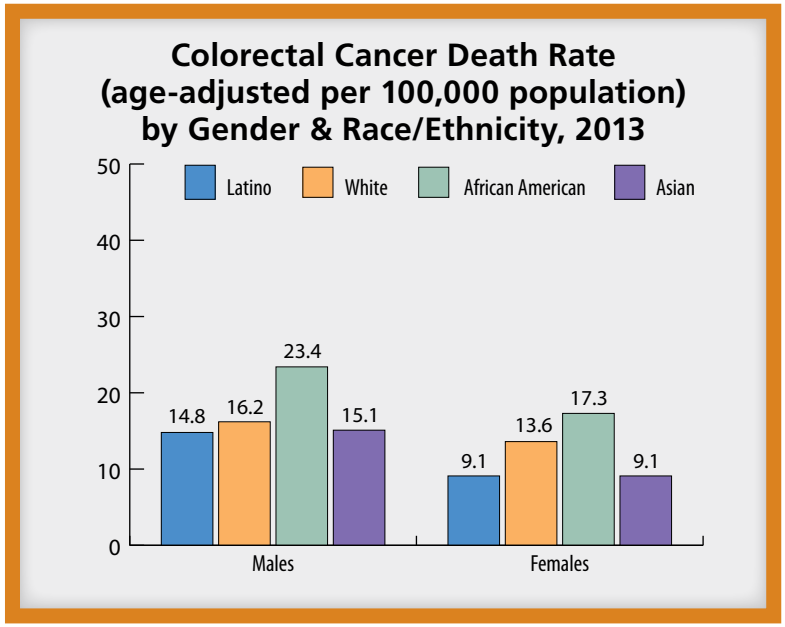
* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

– Data are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)




* Data are unstable (see technical notes p. 5)

Note: Data for NHOPI are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)




Note: Data for NHOPI and American Indian/Alaskan Native are suppressed (see technical notes p. 5)

# LOCAL DATA SOURCES & NOTES

1 July 1, 2015 Population Estimates, prepared for the County of Los Angeles, Internal Services Department, Information Technology Service, Urban Research-GIS Section, released 04/08/2016.

2 2015 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 8,008 Los Angeles County adults and 5,982 Los Angeles County adults sufficiently knowledgeable about the child's health and well-being.

**a.** For language used most often at home, Asian includes: Burmese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Chinese unspecified, Filipino, Indian languages, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Sinhalese (Sri Lankan), Tagolog, Vietnamese. Other includes: European (Armenian, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Ladino, Polish, Portugese, Romanian, Russian); Middle Eastern (Arabic, Egyptian, Farsi/Persian, Greek, Hebrew, Turkish); African (Ethiopian, Nigerian); and Other (American Indian, Patois [Jamaican]).

**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) http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/107/2/423.full.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 Health Days. Atlanta, Georgia: CDC, November 2000. www.cdc.gov/hrqol/pdfs/mhd.pdf.]

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

**g.** The Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2) is used as the initial screening test for major depressive episode. [Reference: Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JB. The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: validity of a two-item depression screener. Med Care 2003; 41:1284-92.]

3 July 1, 2015 Population and Poverty Estimates, prepared for the County of Los Angeles, Internal Services Department, Information Technology Service, Urban Research-GIS Section, released 4/25/2016.

4 US Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table B25106: Tenure by housing costs as a percentage of household income in the past 12 months - universe: occupied housing units).

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. 2015 data. www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/air-quality-index-report.

6 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Maternal, Child & Adolescent Health Programs; 2013 birth and 2013 death record data (for infant mortality) and 2013 birth data obtained from the California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, OHIR Vital Statistics Section.

**a.** In previous Key Indicators of Health by Service Planning Area reports this indicator was worded as "rate of births (per 1,000 live births) to teens ages 15-19 years." The wording has been updated to be more clear. Note: data are comparable to the prior reports.

7 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United-States, 2015. MMWR 2016;65 (No. SS-65-6). www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/ss/pdfs/ss6506.pdf.

8 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH), Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Linked 2013 California DPH Death Statistical Master File for Los Angeles County Residents.

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

**a.** Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), Los Angeles County 2014 data as of 12/31/2015. Data are provisional due to reporting delay. Rates for 2014 are based on census 2010 population estimates for 2014.

**b.** Sexually Transmitted Disease Casewatch System, Los Angeles County 2015 data. Data are provisional due to reporting delay. Excludes cases reported in the cities of Long Beach and Pasadena. Denominator data is based on 2015 LAC population estimates provided by the LAC DPH Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology.

10 Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program, 2014 data. TB cases in Pasadena and Long Beach are not included because these two cities have their own TB Control Programs.

# NATIONAL DATA SOURCES

A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diagnosed HIV infection among adults and adolescents in metropolitan statistical areas—United States and Puerto Rico, 2013. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report 2015;20(No. 4). Revised edition. www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/. Published September 2015. [Accessed May 17, 2016.]

AC U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. [Race: Tables B02001, B03002; Language spoken at home: Table B16007; Foreign born: Table S0501; Education: Table DP02; Poverty: Table DP03]. Additional note: data for education is for ages 25 years and older.

AC1 US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. [Table: B25106.]

B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/. [Accessed Aug 11, 2016.]

BH Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, et al. Births: Final data for 2013. National vital statistics reports; vol 64 no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2015. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_01.pdf.

BN Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Data, Trends and Maps web site. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity, Atlanta, GA, 2015. www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/DNPAO/index.html. [Obesity/overweight BRFSS data; Breastfeeding NIS data.]

C U.S. Census Bureau. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. [Table: PEPSYASEXN.]

CH National Survey of Children's Health. NSCH 2011/12. Data query from the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey/results?q=2625&r=1. [Accessed Jun 20, 2016.]

HP U.S. Deparment of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020. Washington, DC. Available at: www.healthypeople.gov. 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.

MC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2015. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html on May 17, 2016. Presented are the 2013 data.

MH Xu JQ, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD, Bastian BA. Deaths: Final data for 2013. National vital statistics reports; vol 64 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2016. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_02.pdf.

N Ward BW, Clarke TC, Nugent CN, Schiller JS. Early release of selected estimates based on data from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. May 2016. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/earlyrelease201605.pdf

N1 Centers for Disease Control and Preventon; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. Summary Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey, 2014. www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

NB Santibanez TA, Kahn KE, Zhai Y, et al. Flu Vaccination Coverage, United States, 2014-15 Influenza Season. Data sources: National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu) and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). www.cdc.gov/flu/pdf/fluvaxview/nfid-coverage-2014-15-final.pdf.

OW Ward BW, Dahlhamer JM, Galinsky AM, Joestl SS. Sexual orientation and health among U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2013. National health statistics reports; no 77. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2014. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr077.pdf.

S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2014. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2015. www.cdc.gov/std/stats14/surv-2014-print.pdf.

T Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2014. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, October 2015. www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/reports/2014/pdfs/tb-surveillance-2014-report.pdf.

Y Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2015. MMWR 2016;65(No. SS-65-6). www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/ss/pdfs/ss6506.pdf.

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