RELATED CDPH DATA RESOURCES



Let's Get Healthy California is the state health assessment and improvement plan for advancing the health and wellbeing of California.



Local health departments and epidemiologists choose and report selected public health indicators for each county in California.



Portrait of Promise is the state plan for health and mental health equity, presenting information on root causes and consequences of health inequities in California.

California Community Burden of Disease is an application developed by CDPH for epidemiologic analysis and scientific insight, exploring the intersection between health disparities and community

MEASURE DETAILS AND LIMITATIONS

Number of deaths (2017) describes the absolute magnitude of the disease or condition and is a clear and easily understood measure. This measure does not take into account the "age distribution" or size of the population, so can be misleading if making comparisons. All measures using vital statistics death data are limited based on the accuracy of the coding of cause of death on the death certificate.

Premature Deaths: Years of Life Lost (YLL) (2017) tilts

towards conditions that cause more deaths among younger people, so YLL is sometimes referred to as "premature deaths". The number of years of life lost for deaths at each age are determined here using the "Global Burden of Disease" methods from the World Health Organization. Years of Life Lost are expressed here as rates per 100,000 population.

Percent Increase (2007, 2017) measures the change in the death rate over time and shows which conditions are increasing (or decreasing) most rapidly. This is measured here by showing the percentage increase in the age-adjusted death rate from 2007 to 2017. "Age-adjusted" death rates are used to account for the impact of the changing age distribution of the California population on the measure.

Disparity Ratio (2015, 2017) measures the difference in the death rate between population groups for the same condition using combined data from 2015 to 2017. Here the measure is based on differences between racial/ethnic groups. The measure compares the age-adjusted death rate in the group with the highest rate to the group with the lowest rate. A large ratio between the two rates indicates a large disparity.



Years Lived with Disability (2015) is based on calculations and modeling done by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. These models utilize assumptions and multiple data sources to produce reliable California-specific estimates of years lived with disability. (expressed here as rate per 100,000 population, most recent year available)

conditions.

Infectious Disease (most recent year available) estimates are included for conditions that are "reportable" to public health authorities and for influenza, which is generally not reportable, but is a focus of substantial public health effort. All communicable diseases are associated with some level of morbidity and mortality, and most cases are preventable with known public health control measures. This measure uses "estimated" number of cases rather than reported numbers because for many conditions a large portion of cases that actually occur are not reported.

Chart footnotes:

- 1. Average of low and high estimates for 2015-2016 season based on national estimates for influenza
- 2. Condition not reportable to Public Health
- 3. 2011 CDC national foodborne burden of illness estimate
- 4. 2008 national estimates adjusted by CA proportion of population and increasing reports from 2008-2016
- 5. STEC 0157 underreporting and underdiagnosis multipliers used for reports of shiga-toxin positive stools and hemolytic-uremic syndrome;
- 6. Number of cases of chronic infection newly reported in 2015
- 7. Number of cases reported in 2016
- 8. New HIV infections diagnosed and reported in 2016

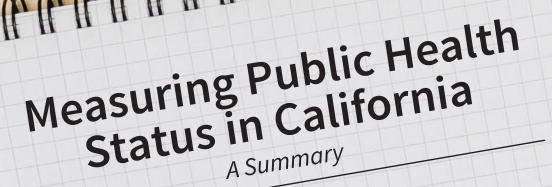
Data Sources

1. Number of Deaths, Years of Life Lost, Percent Increase, and Dispari Ratio: Fusion Center analysis prepared using CDPH Vital Statistics Death Data Files, 2007-2017.

www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/Data-and-Statistics-.aspx

Years Lived With Disability: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2015 vizhub.healthdata.org/gbdcompare

3. Infectious Disease: Center for Infectious Diseases, California Department of Public Health. www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/Pages/CID.aspx_



Quality of Life

protection

California Department of PublicHealth

Only by understanding and addressing what creates, and what limits, the opportunities for health in our communities, can we implement a successful vision for a healthy California for everyone.

Jigilance

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Karen L. Smith, MD MPH State Public Health Officer and Director

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Trends

February 25, 2019

Many ways to view the health status of Californians

Public health looks across multiple measures to identify significant trends and public health challenges.

Number of Deaths Measures how many people died from a given condition.		Premature Deaths (Years of Life Lost) Measures premature death based on the difference between the age at which a person actually dies and the age at which they would be expected to die in an ideal healthy population.		Greatest % Increase in Deaths Measures the change in the death rate over time and shows which conditions are increasing most rapidly.		Disparity Ratio Measures the ratio in the death rate between population groups (in this case race / ethnicity) for the same condition.		Years Lived With Disability Measures the number of years during life where quality of life is decreased due to disability from each condition.		Infectious Disease Measures the number of new communicable disease cases.	
2. Alzheimer's disea <mark>se</mark>	24,880	2. Unintentional injuries	872	2. Ill-defined conditions **	41.9	2. Homicide	13.4	2. Headache disorders	866	2. Chlamydia	472,000 ⁴
3. Stroke	16,230	3. Substance use	639	3. Alzheimer's disease	32.8	3. Tuberculosis	9.9	3. Depressive disorders	730	3. Gonorrhea	287,000 ⁴
4. COPD*	13,260	4. Stroke	633	4. Congestive heart failure	25.7	4. Skin cancer	8.4	4. Drug use disorders	663	4. Campylobacter	260,000 ³
5. Lung cancer	11,530	5. Alzheimer's disease	605	5. Substance use	22.2	5. Substance use	7.0	5. Diabetes mellitus	642	5. Giardia	165,000 ³
6. Hypertensive heart disease	11,530	6. Lung cancer	594	6. Other neurological	20.2	6. Ill-defined conditions**	4.7	6. Anxiety disorders	587	6. Salmonella	140,000 ³
7. Other cardiovascular	10,980	7. COPD*	533	7. Other infectious	16.1	7. Prostate cancer	4.4	7. Hearing loss	522	7. E. coli 0157	77,000 ^{3,}
3. Unintentional injuries	9,509	8. Cirrhosis of the liver	521	8. Endocrine, blood, immune	14.8	8. Maternal conditions	4.3	8. Other musculoskeletal	512	8. Shigella	68,000 ³
9. Kidney disease	7,549	9. Hypertensive heart disease	487	9. Hypertensive heart disease	13.3	9. Cardiomyopathy	4.2	9. Neck pain	509	9. Cryptosporidiosis	42,500 ³
0. Congestive heart failure	7,172	10. Suicide	474	10. Liver cancer	10.8	10. Cirrhosis of the liver	3.9	10. COPD*	481	10. Hepatitis C	33,748 ⁶
1. Other cancer	6,965	11. Other cardiovascular	464	11. Uterine cancer	7.3	11. Mening <mark>itis</mark>	3.2	11. Falls	439	11. Syphilis	28,000 ⁴
.2. Cirrhosis of the liver	6,648	12. Other cancer	412	12. Maternal conditions	7.0	12. Neonatal conditions	3.2	12. Stroke	313	12. Hepatitis B	10,169 ⁶
13. Other neurological	6,403	13. Kidney disease	375	13. Suicide	7.0	13. COPD*	3.2	13. Dermatitis	286	13. Valley Fever	5,372 ⁷
14. Respiratory infections	6,333	14. Other neurological	343	14. Other respiratory	5.4	14. Endocrine, blood, immune	2.9	14. Osteoarthritis	264	14. HIV	5,061 ⁸
15. Diabetes	5,993	15. Diabetes	332	15. Cirrhosis of the liver	(0.1)	15. Suicide	2.8	15. Psoriasis	247	15. Tuberculosis	5,000 ⁷
While ischemic hear t disease has decreased, it remains the top ranked condition based on multiple measures including total number of deaths. Alzheimer's disease was the second ranked condition.		Based on this measure the second and third highest ranking conditions become unintentional injury and substance use, two conditions affecting relatively younger people. Ischemic heart disease is still ranked first because of the large numbers of deaths from this condition.		Several conditions have increased substantially in California from 2007 to 2017 including Kidney diseases and Alzheimer's disease.		Persistent disparities in health remain, with a range of social determinants of health*** leading to some populations experiencing higher burdens of disease than others. The widest gaps are for HIV and homicide, in which the rates for the group with the worst outcomes are many times higher (16.5 and 13.4) than the group with the best outcomes.†		Back, head and neck pain, and mental health-related conditions are top ranking conditions based on years lived with disability. Diabetes and hearing loss also contribute greatly to years lived with disability.		Common communicable diseases include respiratory infections (influenza), sexually transmitted infections (chlamydia, gonor- rhea, syphilis), and gastrointestinal/food- borne infections (campylobacter, giardia). For some communicable diseases that do not "rank high" currently, there is potential for rapid epidemic increases and deaths if current control measures are not maintained.	

These measures present several different ways of ranking conditions that cause deaths.



- COPD refers to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- Ill-defined conditions refer to symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified. More research is needed to determine whether the large number of deaths in this category relate to data coding issues and/or issues of health care access.
- *** Social determinants of health are social, economic, and environmental factors that create or limit opportunity for health and powerfully influence health outcomes for entire populations.
- White : Asian; 14. Black : Asian; 15. White : Hispanic
- The data above represent the most recent years available for each measure. More detail on back.

These measures present conditions that impact **<u>quality of life</u>**.

Disparity Ratio, Worst Rate : Best Rate per condition: 1. Black : Asian; 2. Black : Asian; 3. Asian : White; 4. White : Asian; 5. White : Asian; 6. Black : Asian; 7. Black : Asian; 8. Black : Asian; 9. Black : Asian; 10. Hispanic : Asian; 11. Black : Asian; 12. Black : Asian; 13.