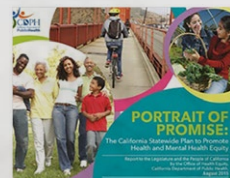


RELATED CDPH DATA RESOURCES



[Let's Get Healthy California](#) is the state health assessment and improvement plan for advancing the health and wellbeing of California.

[County Health Status Profiles](#) 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 conditions.

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)

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:

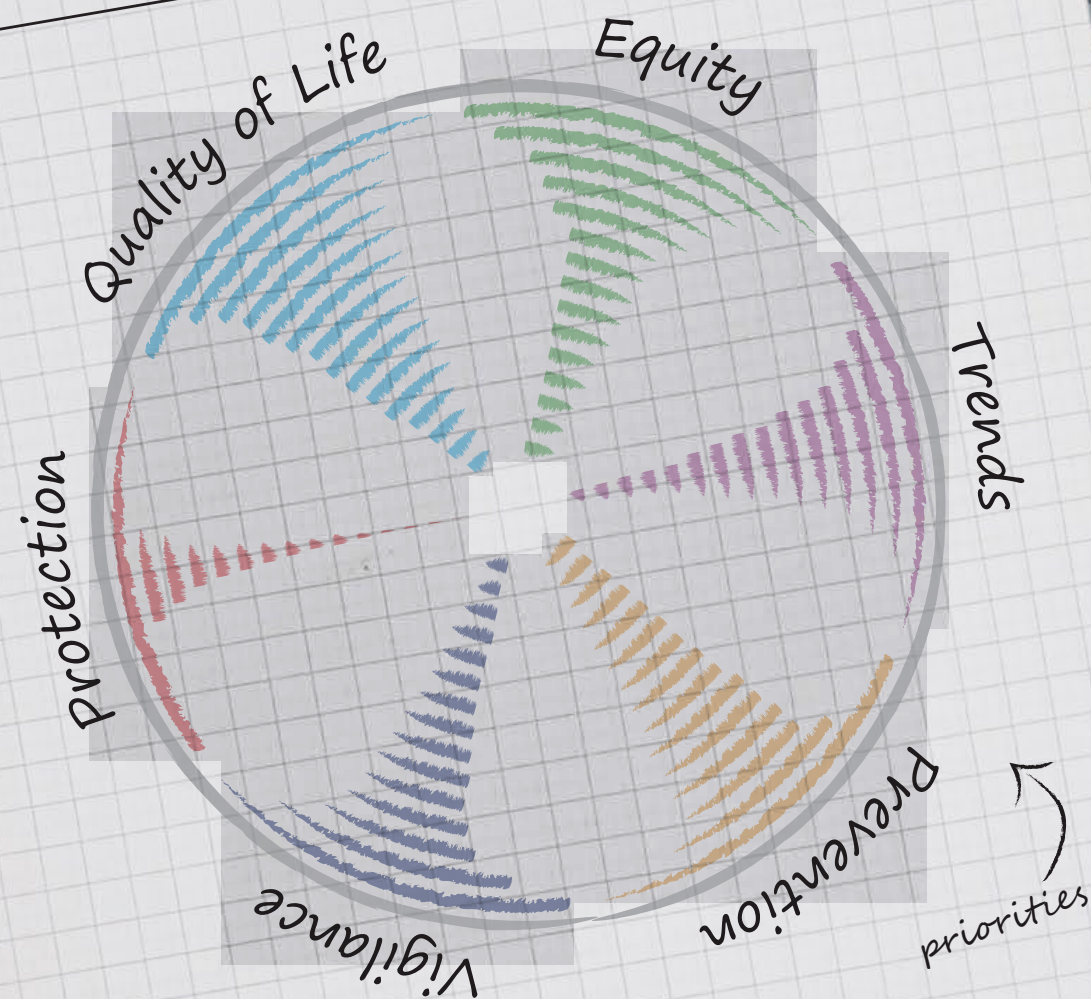
1. Average of low and high estimates for 2015-2016 season based on national estimates for influenza
2. Condition not reportable to Public Health
3. 2011 CDC national foodborne burden of illness estimate
4. 2008 national estimates adjusted by CA proportion of population and increasing reports from 2008-2016
5. STEC O157 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 Disparity 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
2. 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

Measuring Public Health Status in California

A Summary

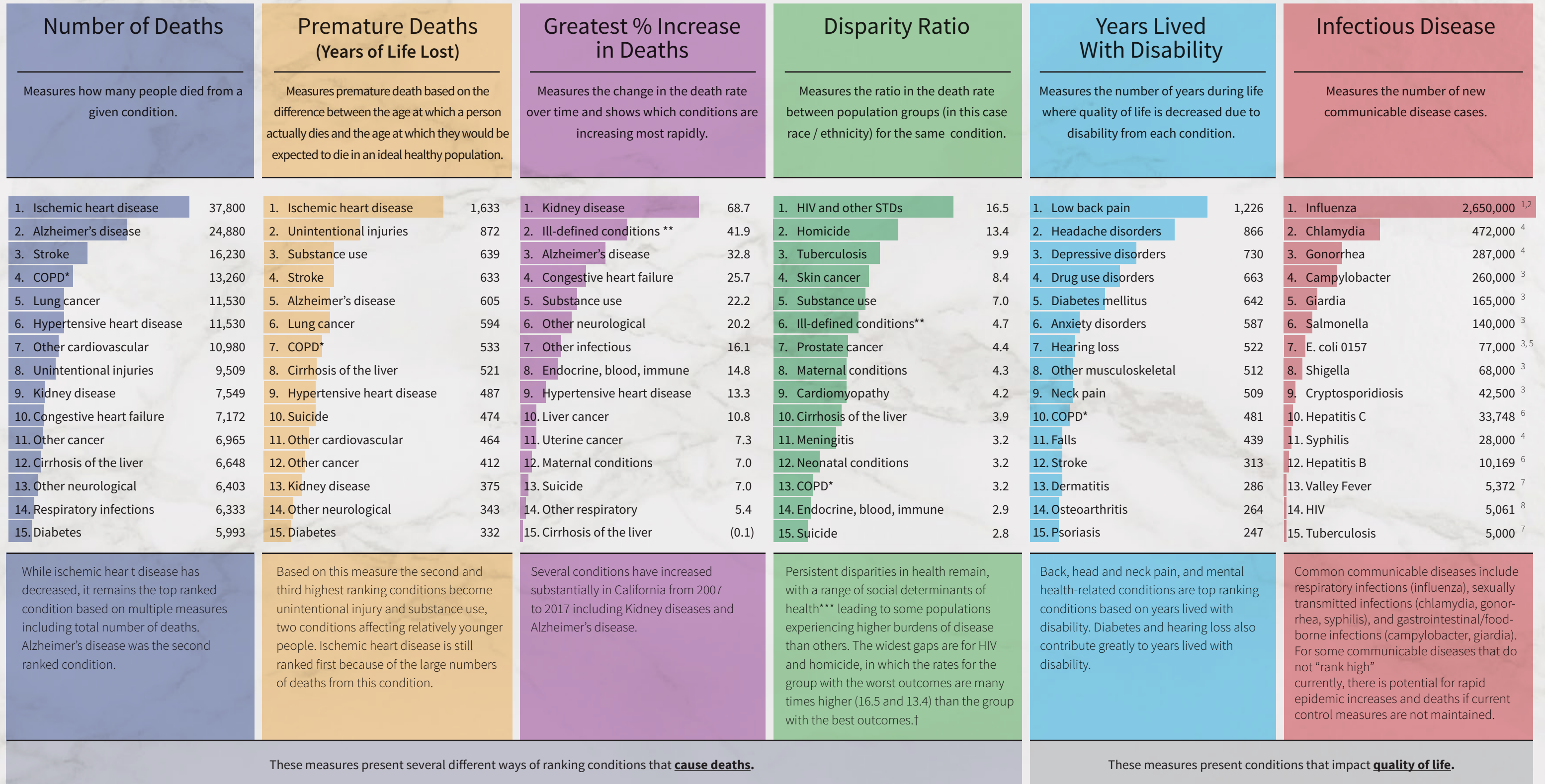


Only by understanding and addressing what creates, and what limits, the opportunities for health in our communities, can we implement a successful vision for a healthy California for everyone.

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

Many ways to view the health status of Californians

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



* 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.

† 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. White : Asian; 14. Black : Asian; 15. White : Hispanic

The data above represent the most recent years available for each measure. More detail on back.