

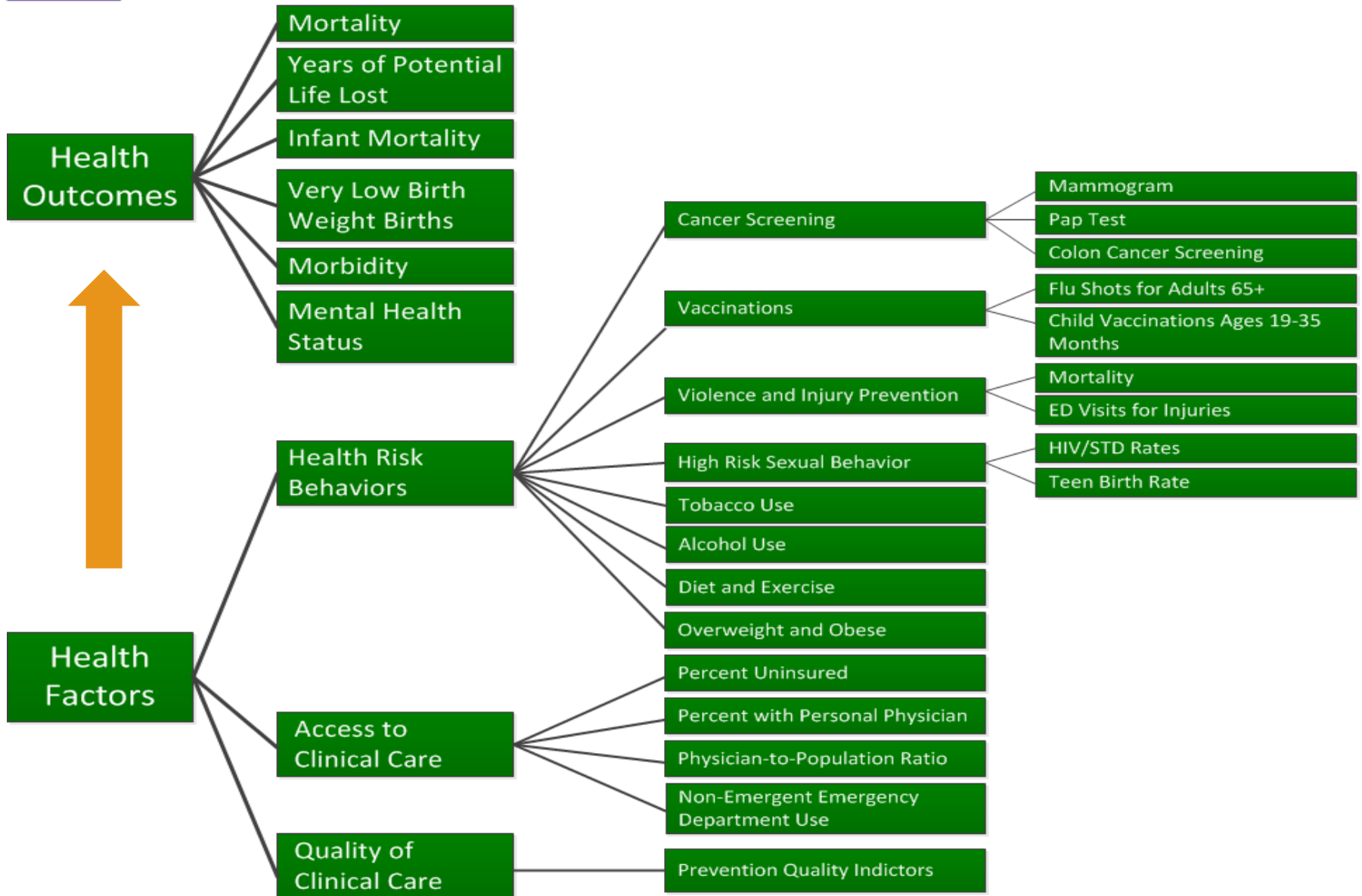
Dallas County Community Health Dashboard Parkland Health & Hospital System



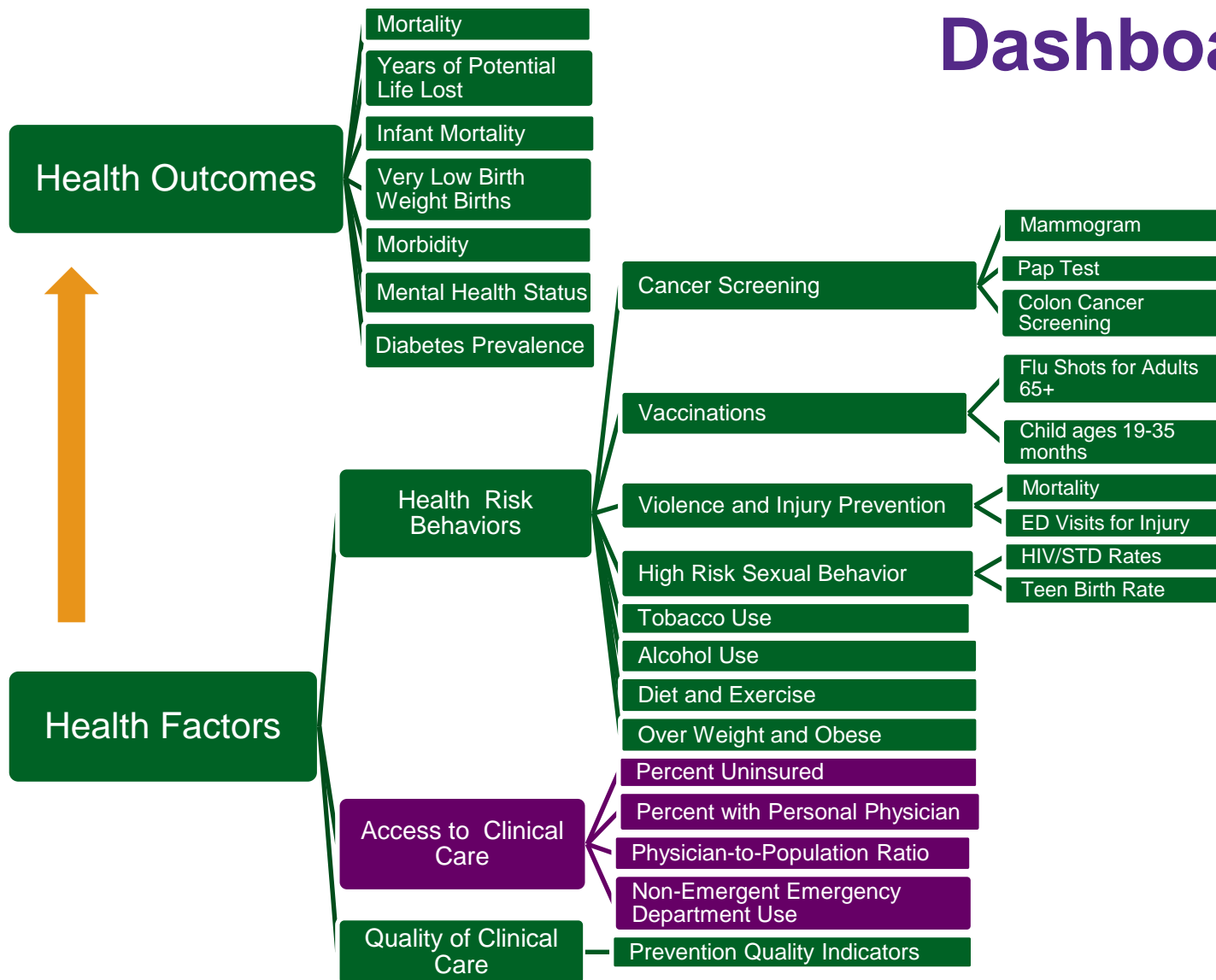
Parkland



Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard

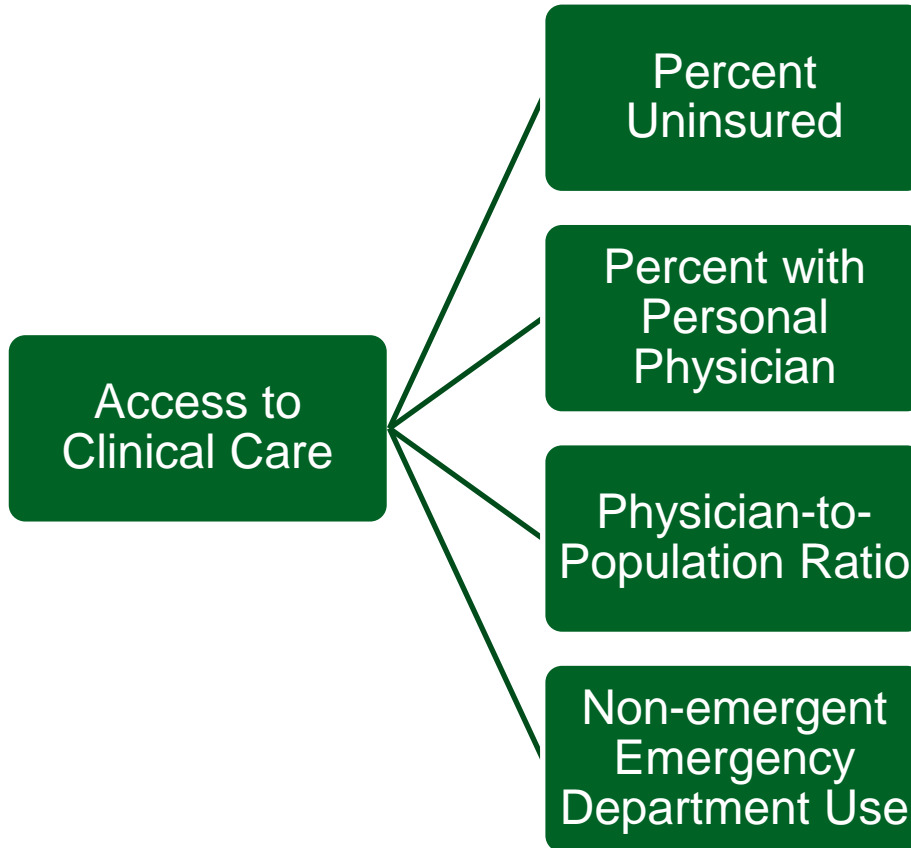


Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard



- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark

Access to care



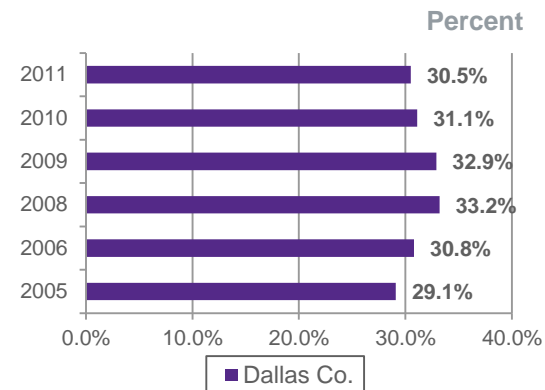
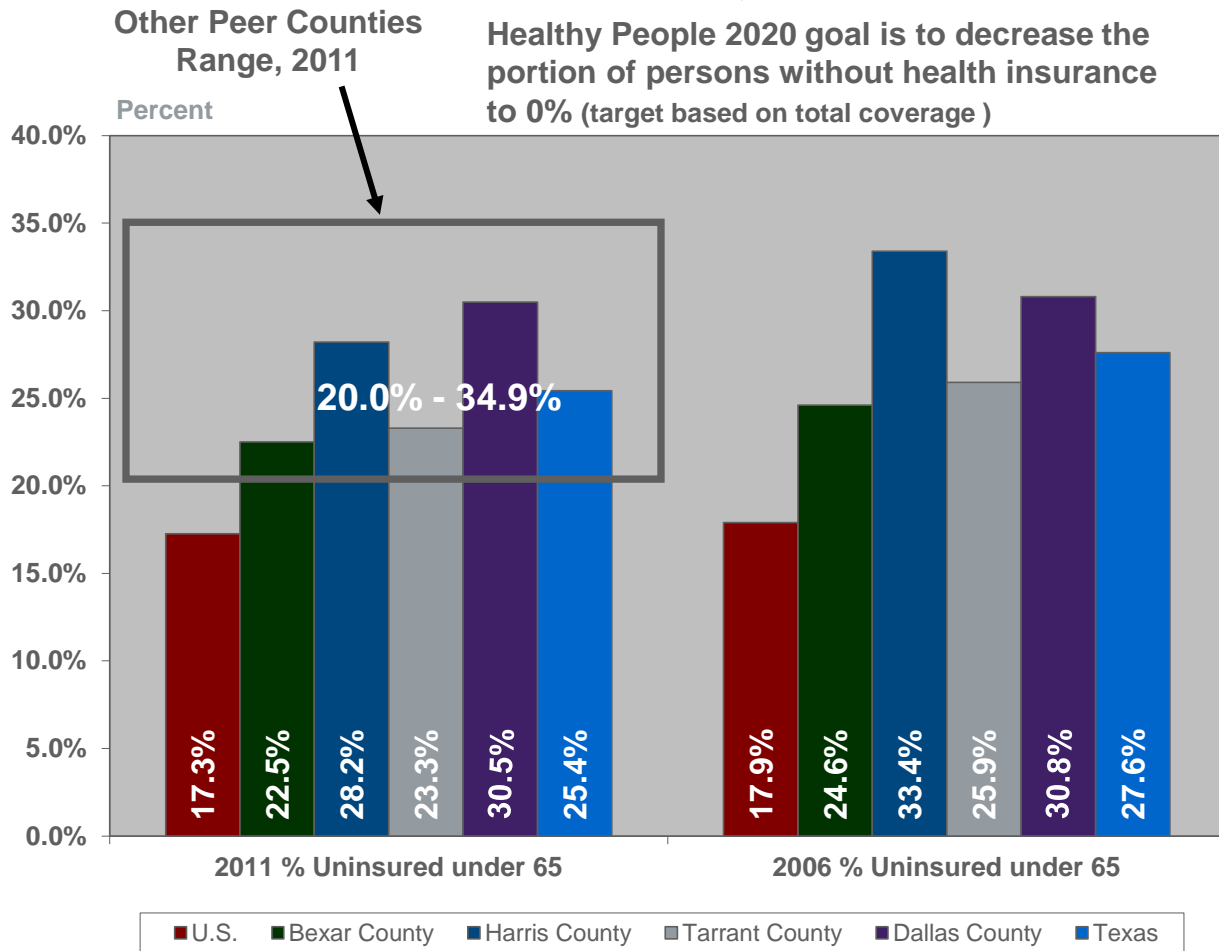
Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
●	●	●
●	●	●
N/A	●	●
N/A	N/A	●



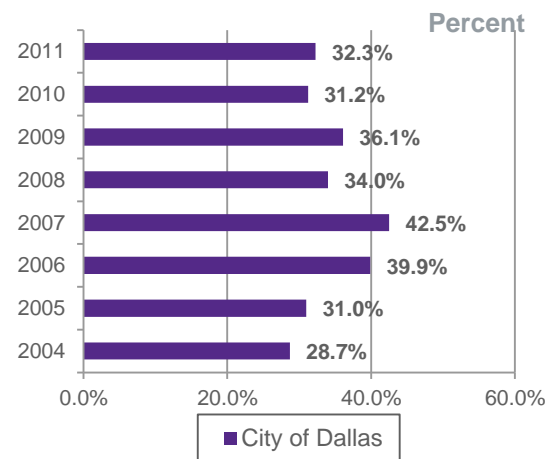
Access: Percent Without Health Insurance Ages 0-64, 2006 to 2011

Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Dallas County Trend, Percent Uninsured, Ages 0-64, 2005, 2006, 2008-2011



Percent with no health insurance trend, City of Dallas, all ages



2008-2011 data are from US Census American Community Survey, 2008-2011. 2005 and 2006 data are from US Census Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2005-6, accessed from the following web site <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/2006/tables.html>

Healthy People 2020 Objective AHS 1.1
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

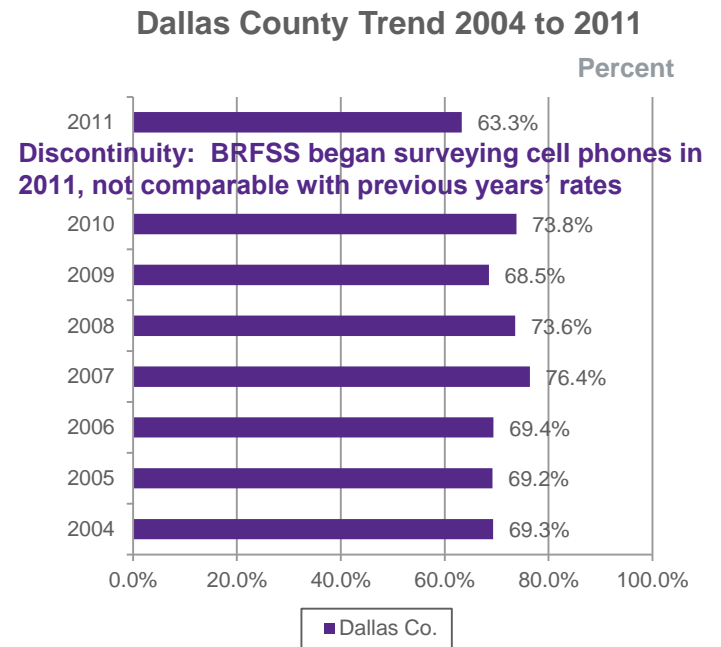
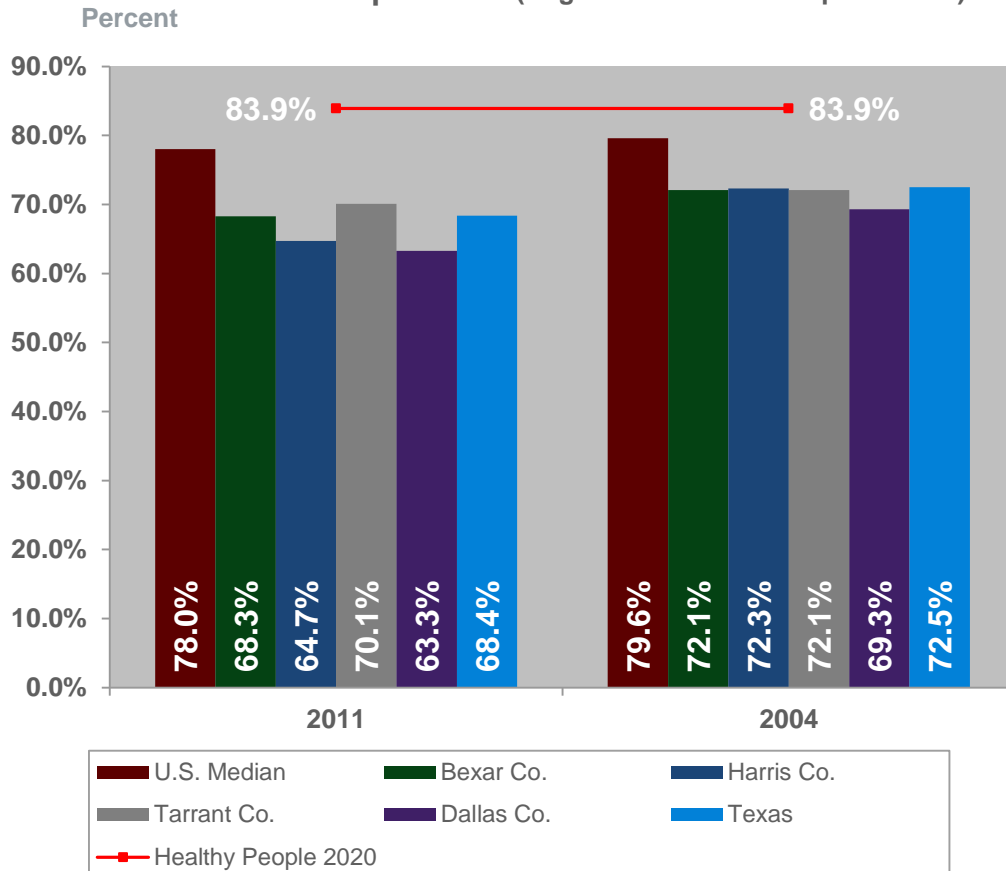
City of Dallas, EBRI, Special run by Ken McDonnell, EBRI and ASEC Program Director, 2004-2008 202-775-6367, 2009-11 data is from US Census American Community Survey, 2009-11



Access: Percent of Adults With A Personal Doctor, 2004-2011

Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider. (target based on 10% improvement)

This indicator shows the percentage of adults that report that they do have someone they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider.



BRFSS Survey Question: Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider? (response includes: Yes one or yes more than one)

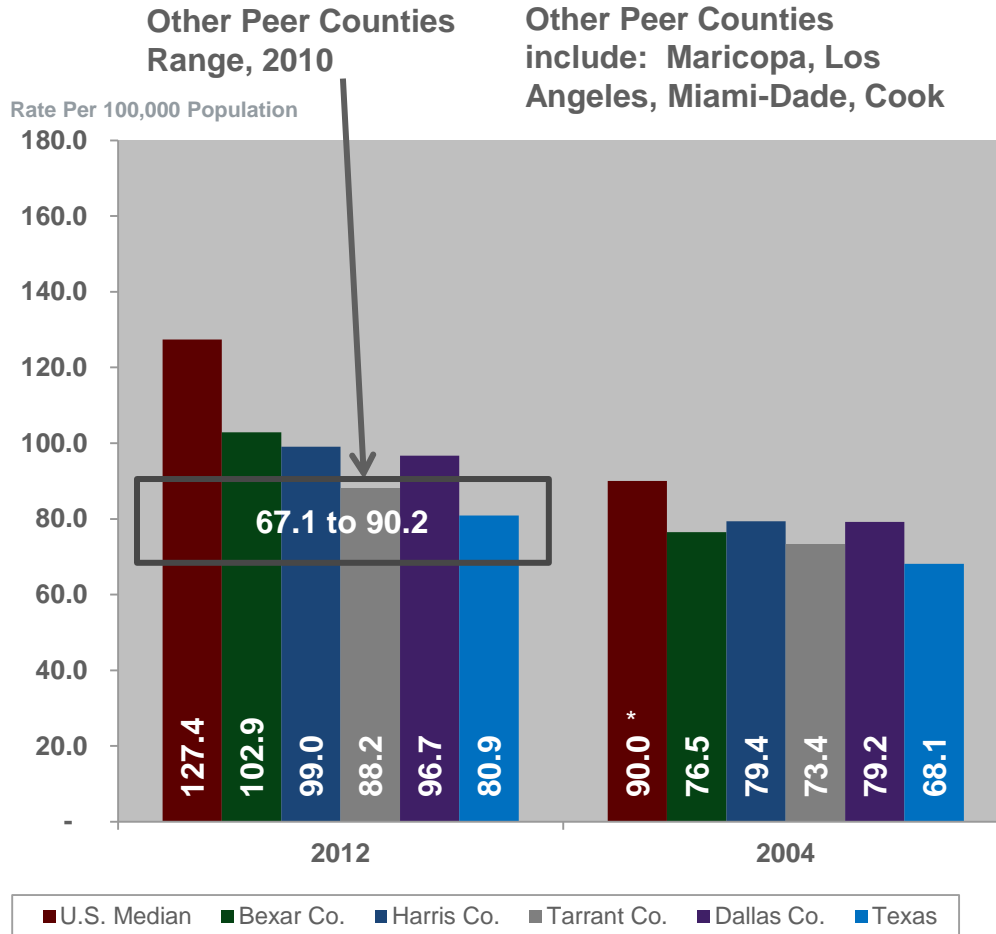
Source: BRFSS, Texas, 2004-2011, personal email from TX Dept of State Health Services 3.18.13

Healthy People 2020. Objective AHS 3.

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

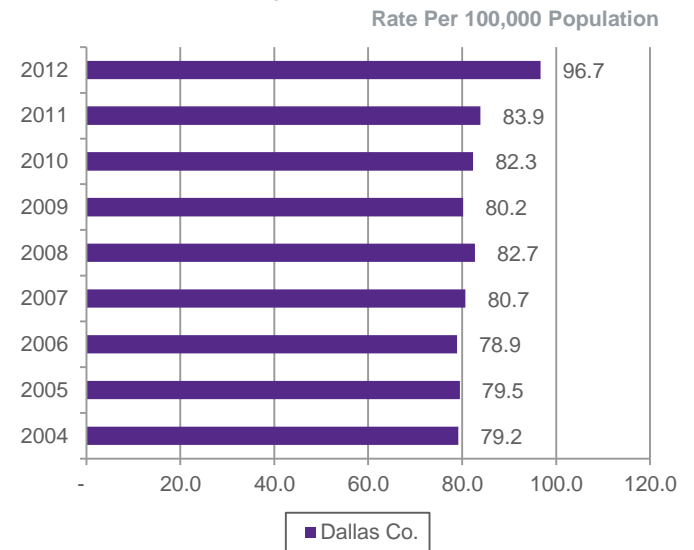


Access: Primary care physician to population ratio (rate per 100,000), January 2012



This indicator shows the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population

Dallas County Trend 2004 to 2012



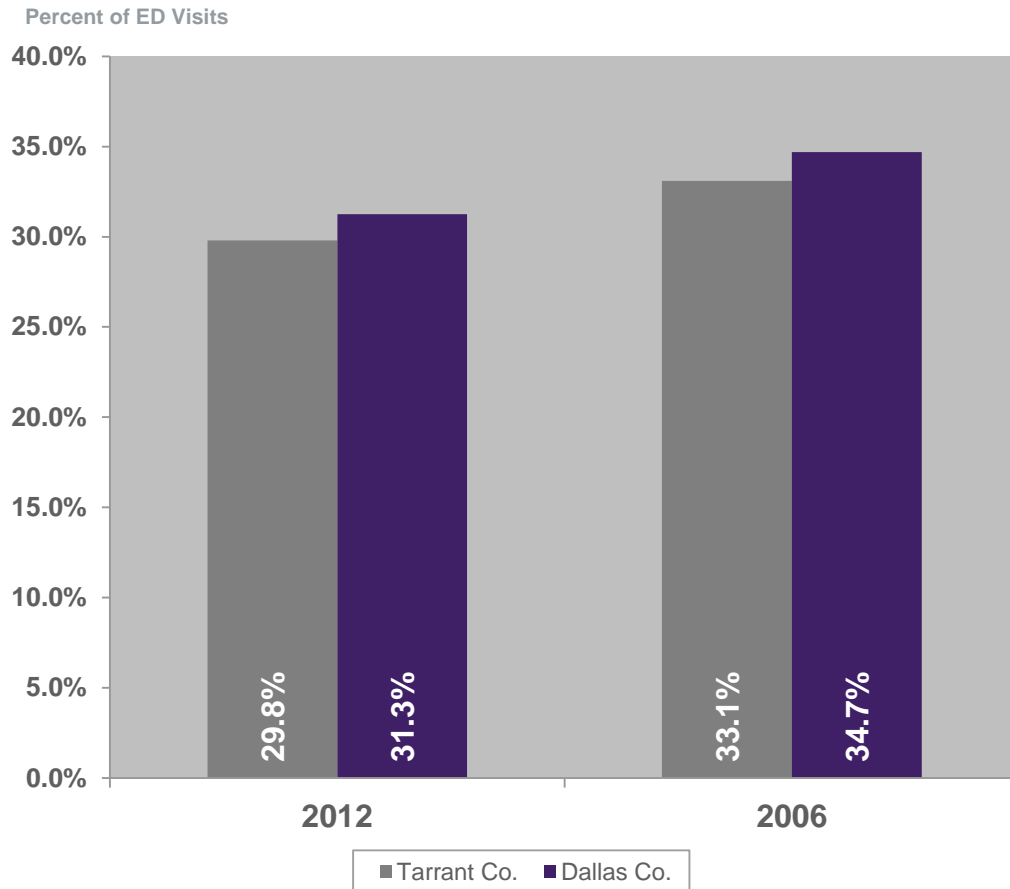
Includes: Active primary care physicians with Texas practice addresses and a practice type of direct patient care. Primary Care Physicians are those physicians that indicate a primary specialty of: Family Practice/Medicine, General Practice, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and/or Gynecology, or Geriatrics (Geriatrics was included for the first time in 2004).

Sources: Texas Bureau of Primary Care, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/hprc/tables/08PCshtm> for Texas counties
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org> for Texas and Other Peer Counties
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08472t.pdf> U.S. Comparison 2005 is base year
<http://www.hschange.com/CONTENT/1192/1192.pdf> Center for Health System Change, State Variation in Primary Care Physician Supply: Implications for Health Reform Medicaid Expansions. Research Brief No. 19 • March 2011 (U.S. comparison for most recent comparison year is 2008)

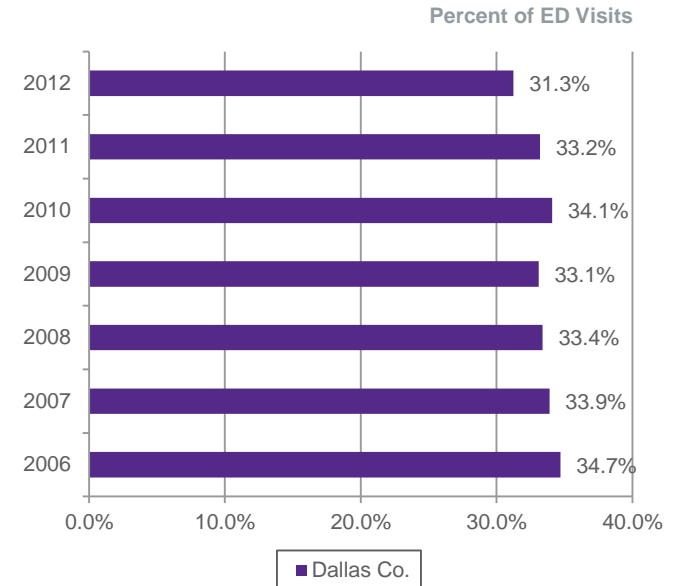
The data on primary care providers for peer counties are obtained from the Health Resources and Services Administration's Area Resource File (ARF) for 2010. The ARF data on practicing physicians come from the AMA Master File (2010), and the population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 decennial census. From the County Health Rankings website.



Access: Non-Emergent Use of Emergency Departments, 2006-2012



Dallas County Trend in Emergency Department Visits for Non-Emergent Conditions, 2006-2012

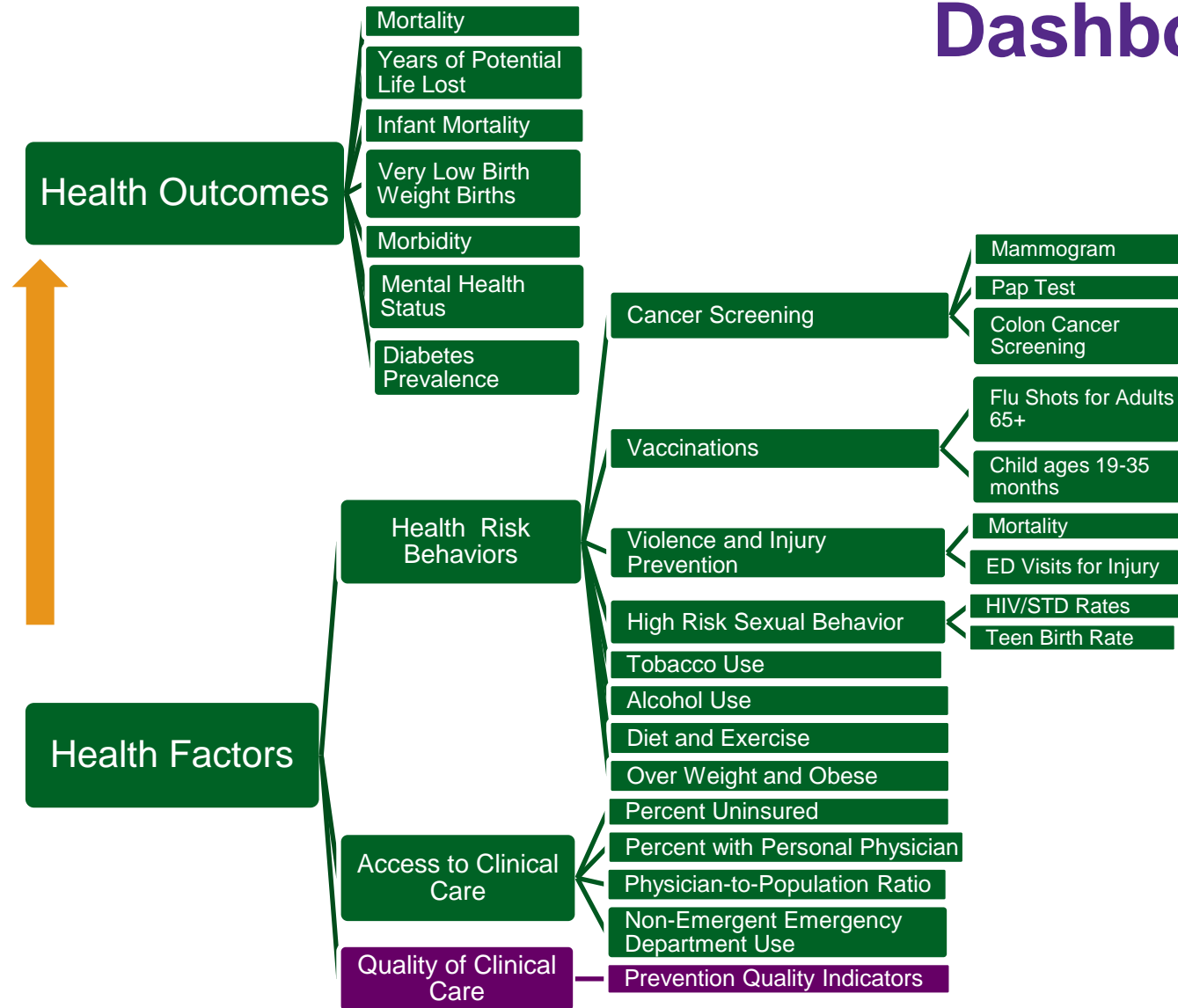


Sources: DFWHC ERF Information Quality Services Center Regional Data, 2010. Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council Education and Research Foundation, Information and Quality Services Center, Irving, Texas. Nov 20 2012.

The Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council has established an Emergency Department data set from more than 44 hospitals in the region. The data repository has over 3.6 million emergency department visits as of 2011. Analysis of this data was based on the New York University's Emergency Department Algorithm. The NYU Algorithm defines a non-emergent ED visit as – the patient's initial complaint, presenting symptoms, vital signs, medical history and age indicated that immediate medical care was not required within 12 hours.



Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard





Parkland

- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark

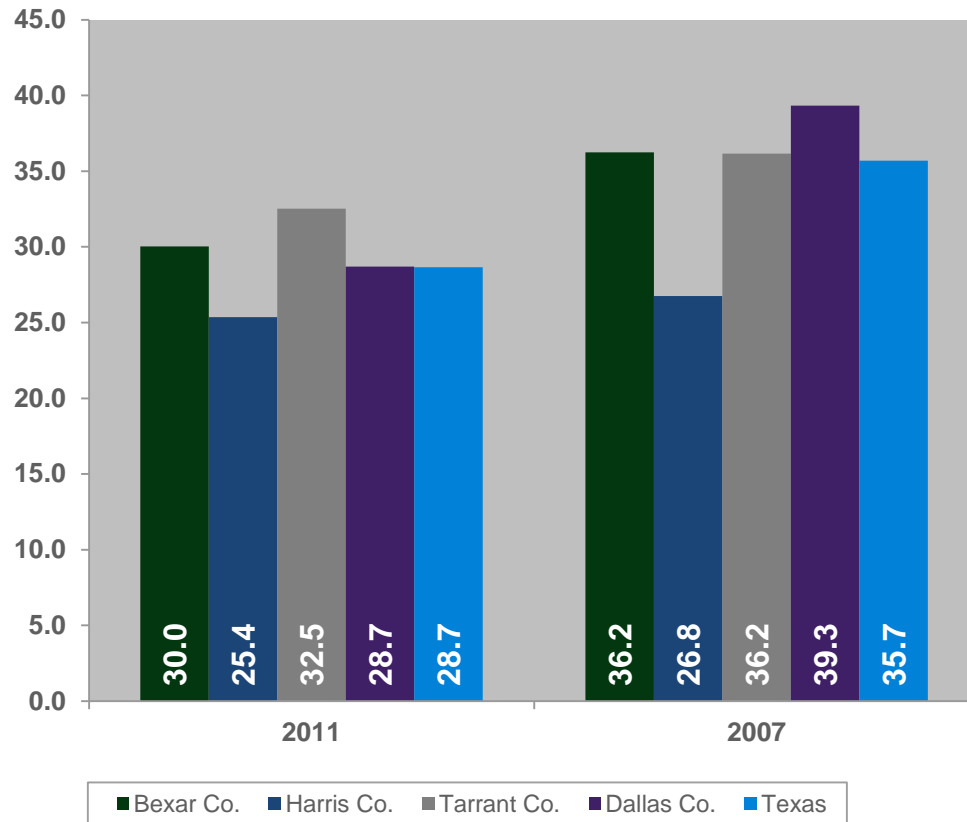


Quality of care

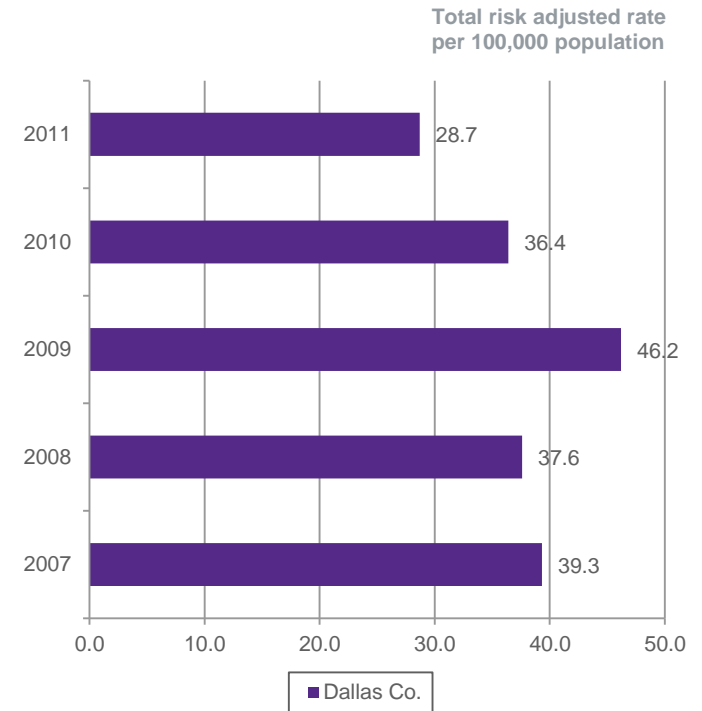
	Dallas County Compared to Four Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data
Diabetes Short Term Comp	●	●
Diabetes Long Term Comp	●	●
Diabetes Lower Extremity Amputations	●	●
Uncontrolled Diabetes	●	●
Hypertension	●	●
Congestive Heart Failure	●	●
Angina w/o Procedure	●	●
Adult Asthma	●	●
COPD	●	●
Urinary Tract Infection	●	●
Bacterial Pneumonia	●	●
Dehydration	●	●
Perforated Appendix	●	●

Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Adult Asthma, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

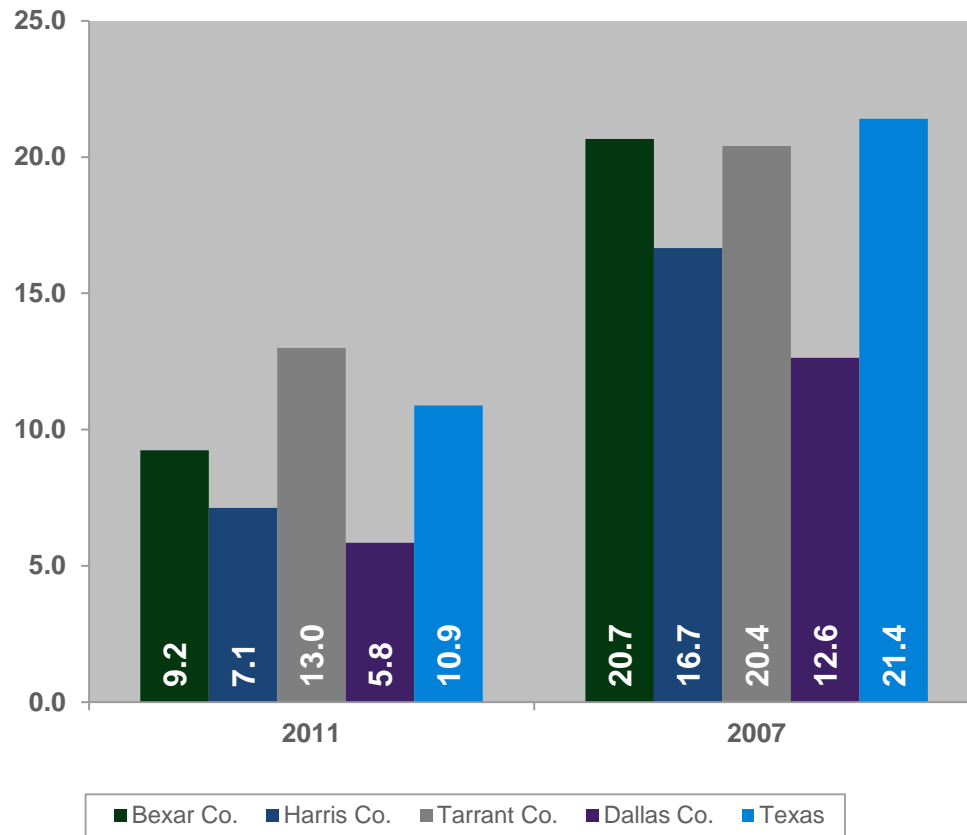


The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

Source: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

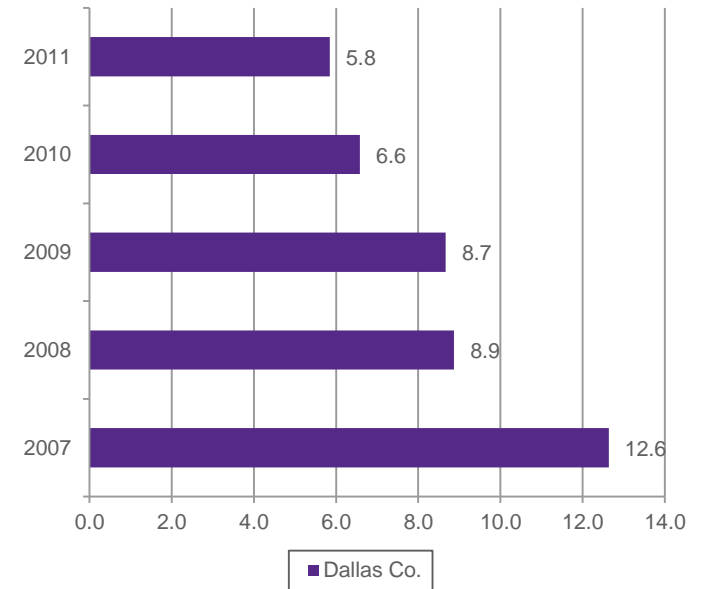
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Angina W/O Procedure, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population

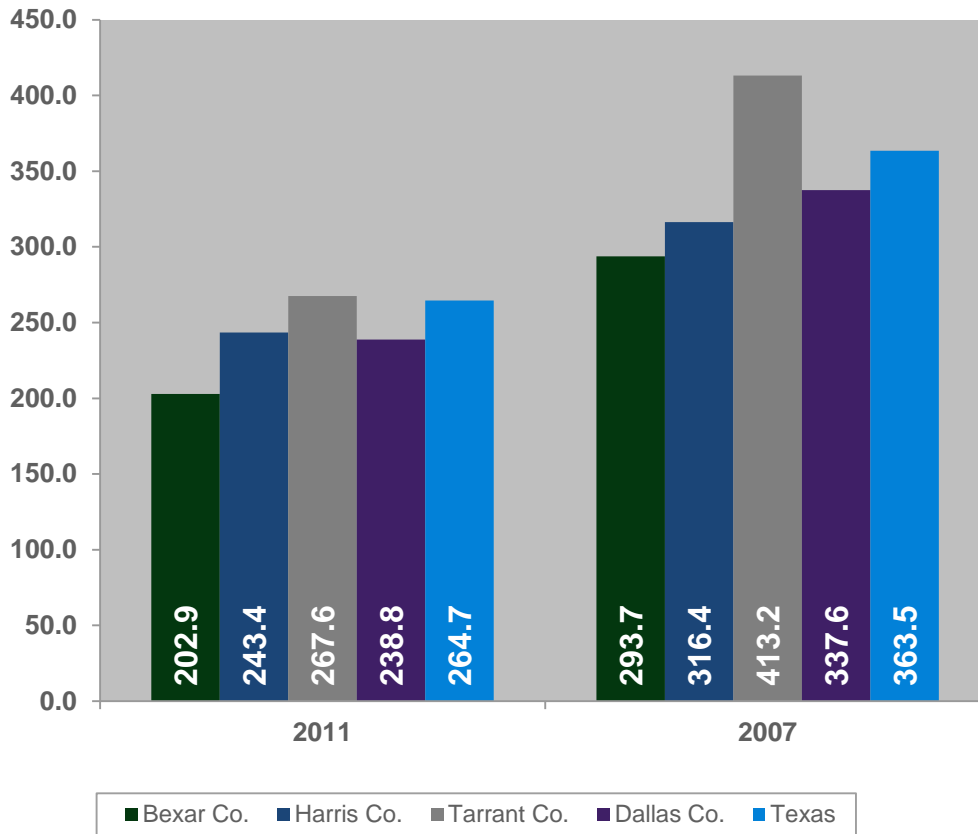


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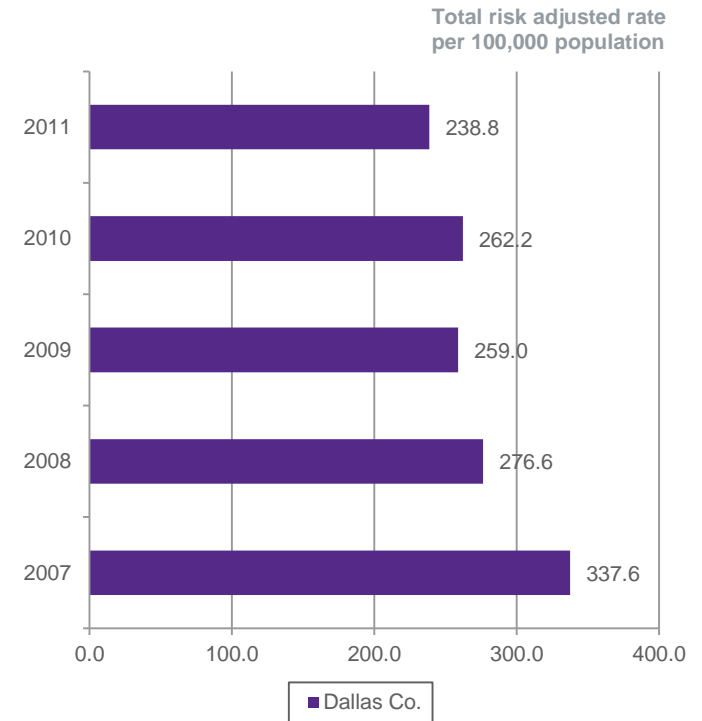
Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Bacterial Pneumonia, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011



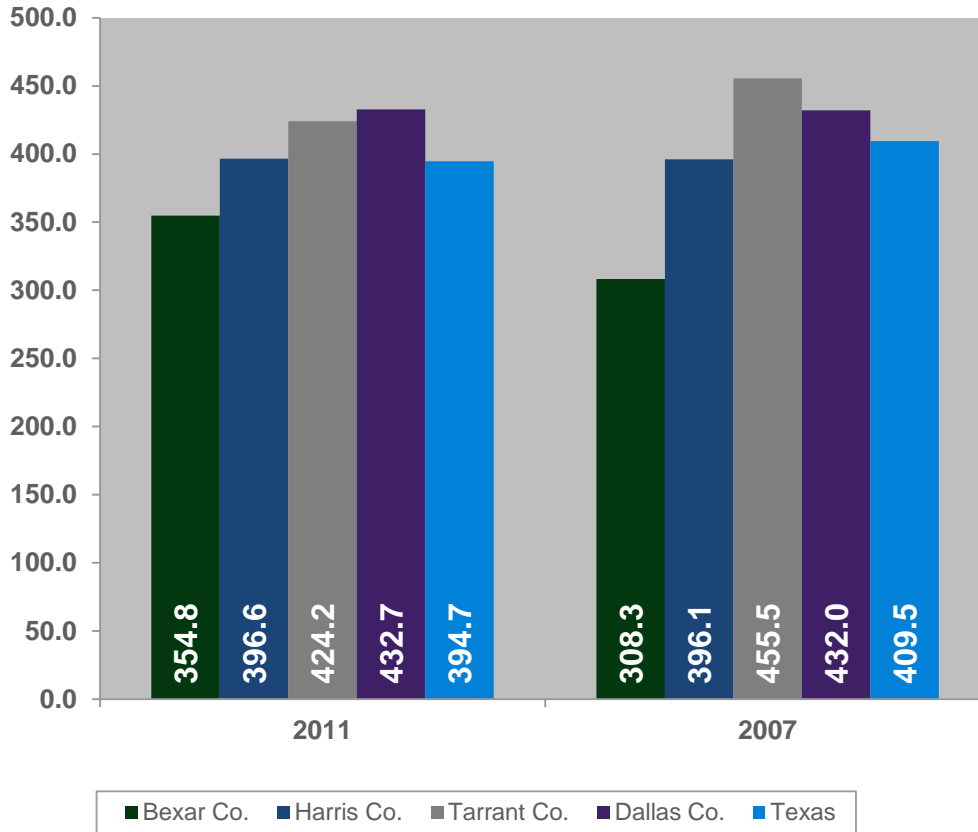
The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13



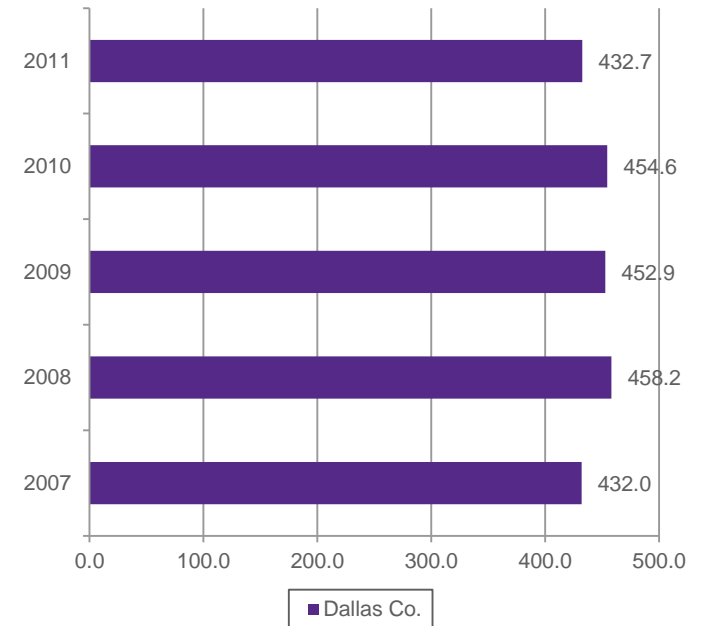
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population



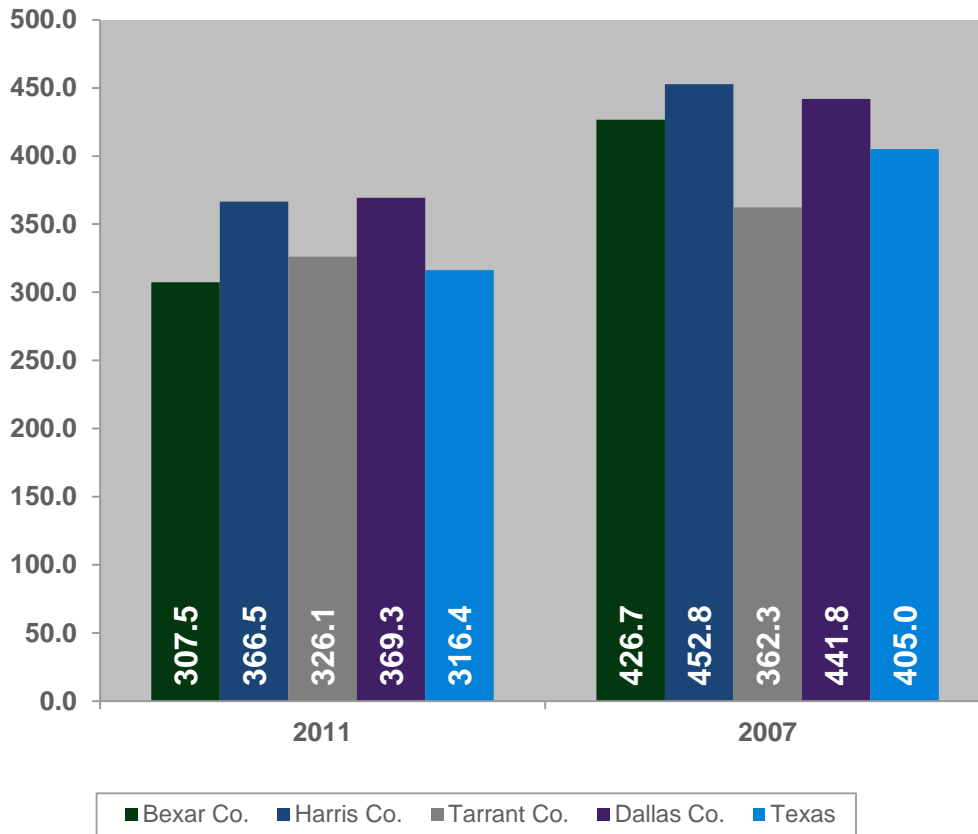
The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

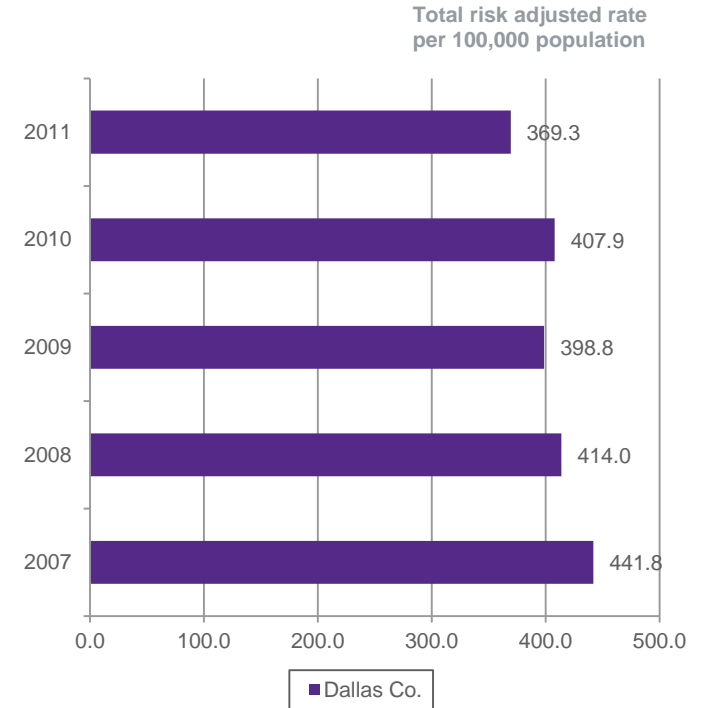


Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

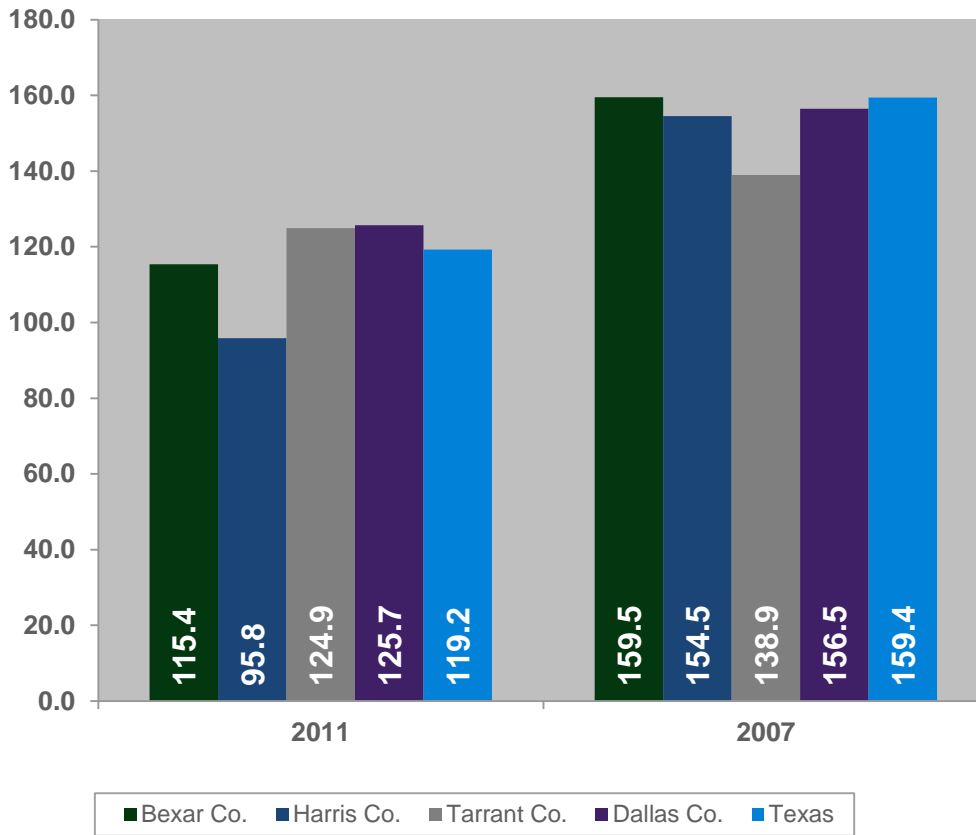


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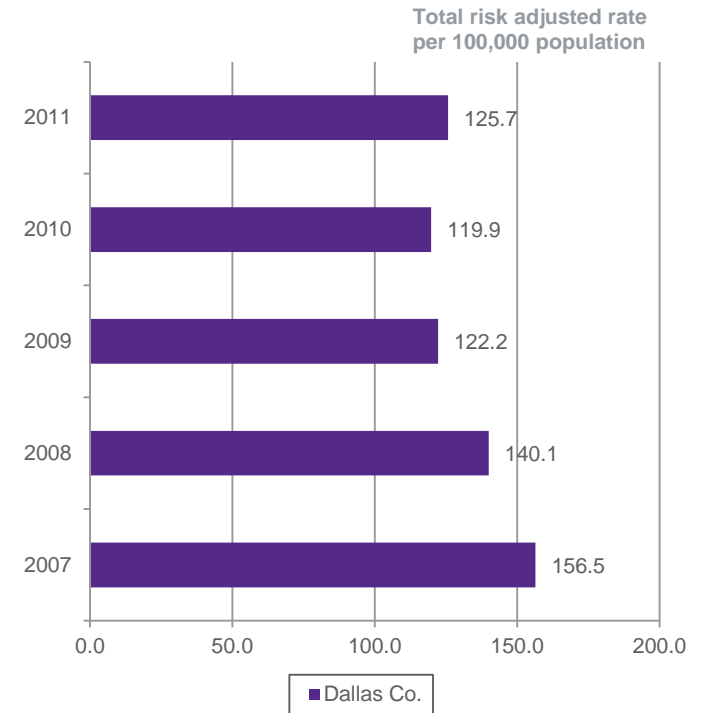
Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Dehydration, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

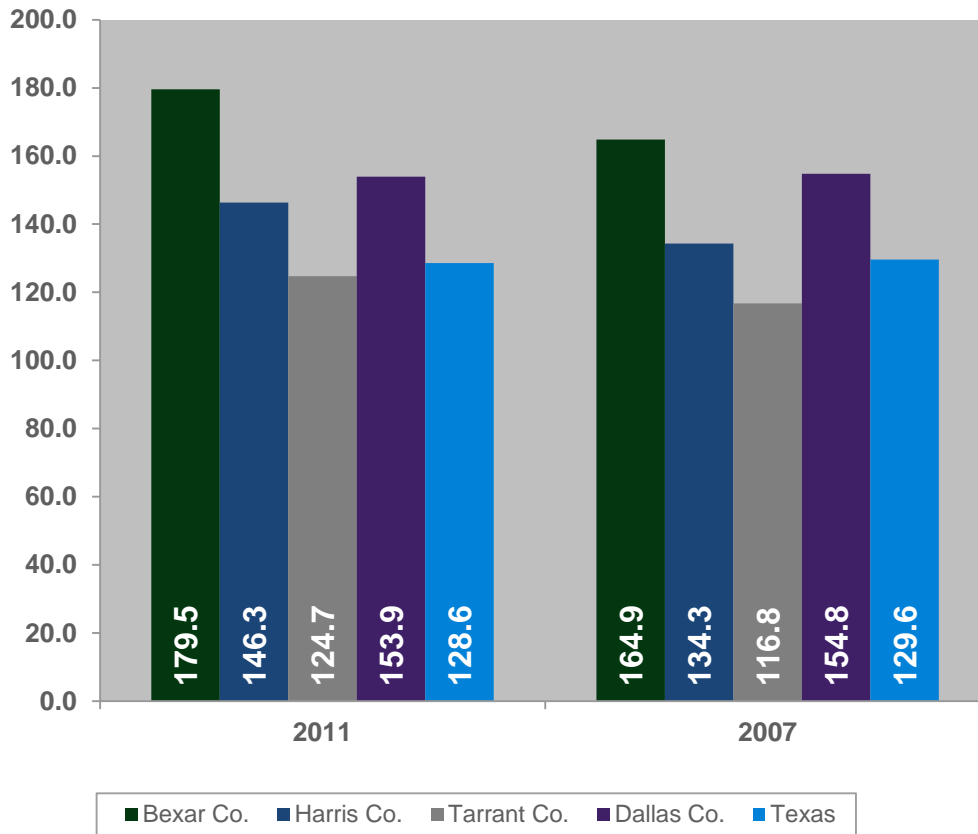


Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

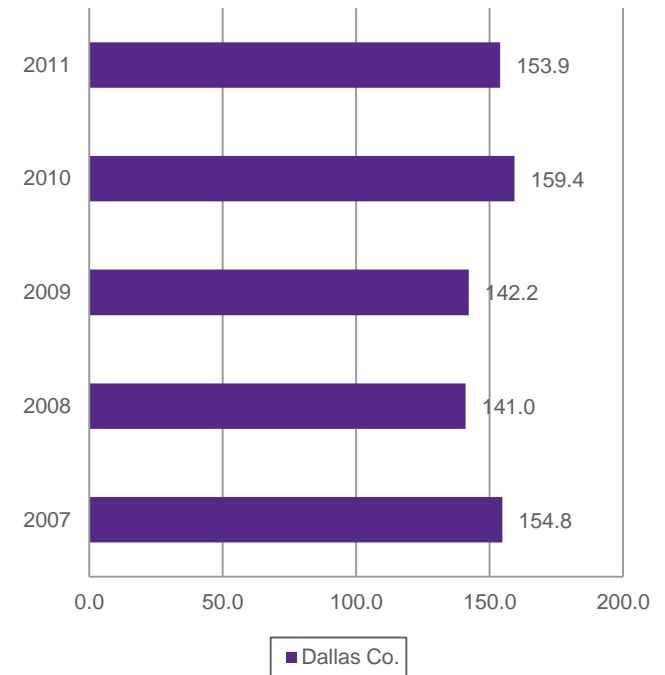
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Diabetes Long-Term Complications, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population

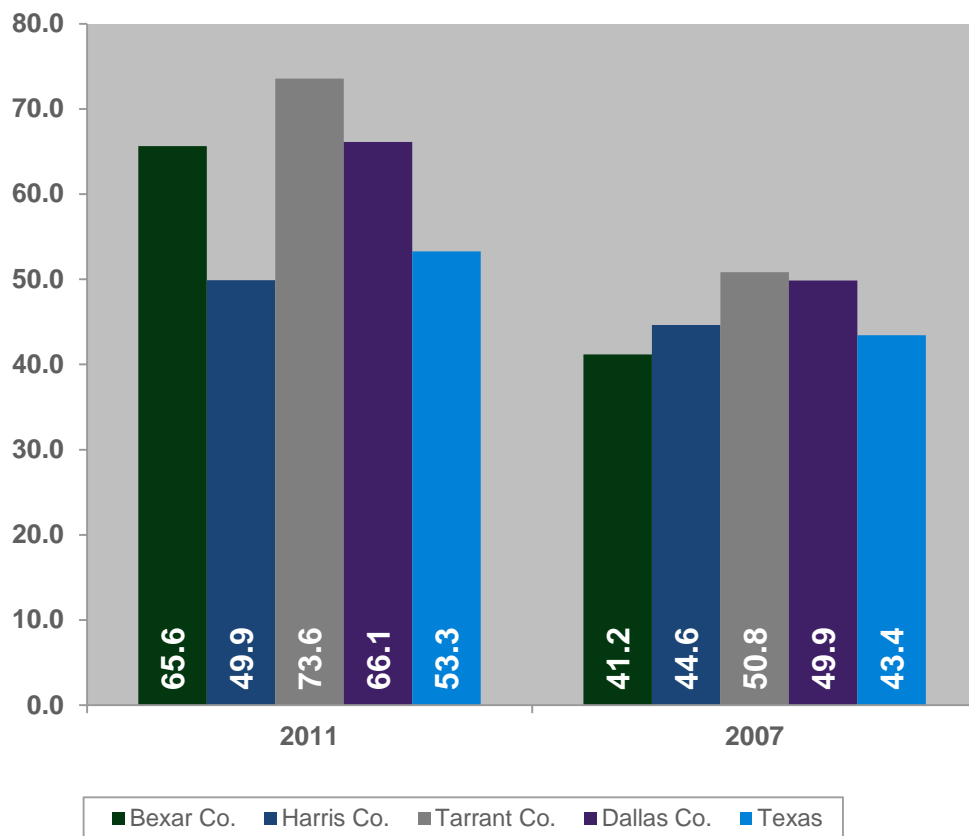


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Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

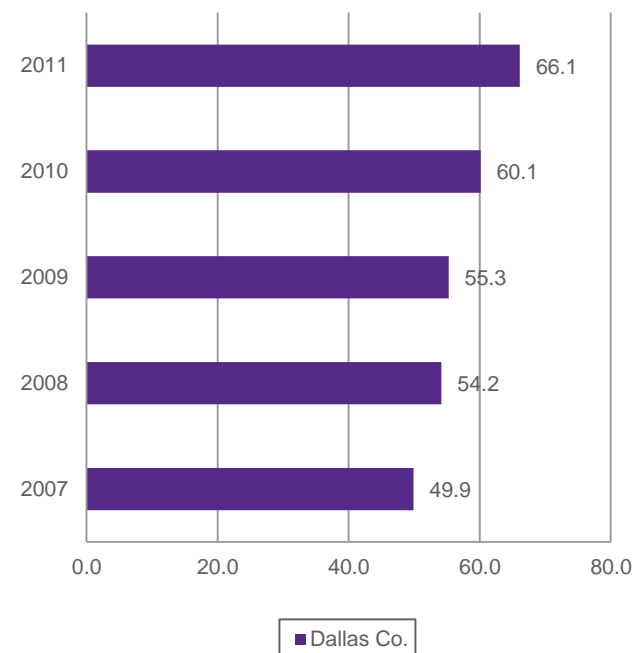
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Diabetes Short-Term Complications, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

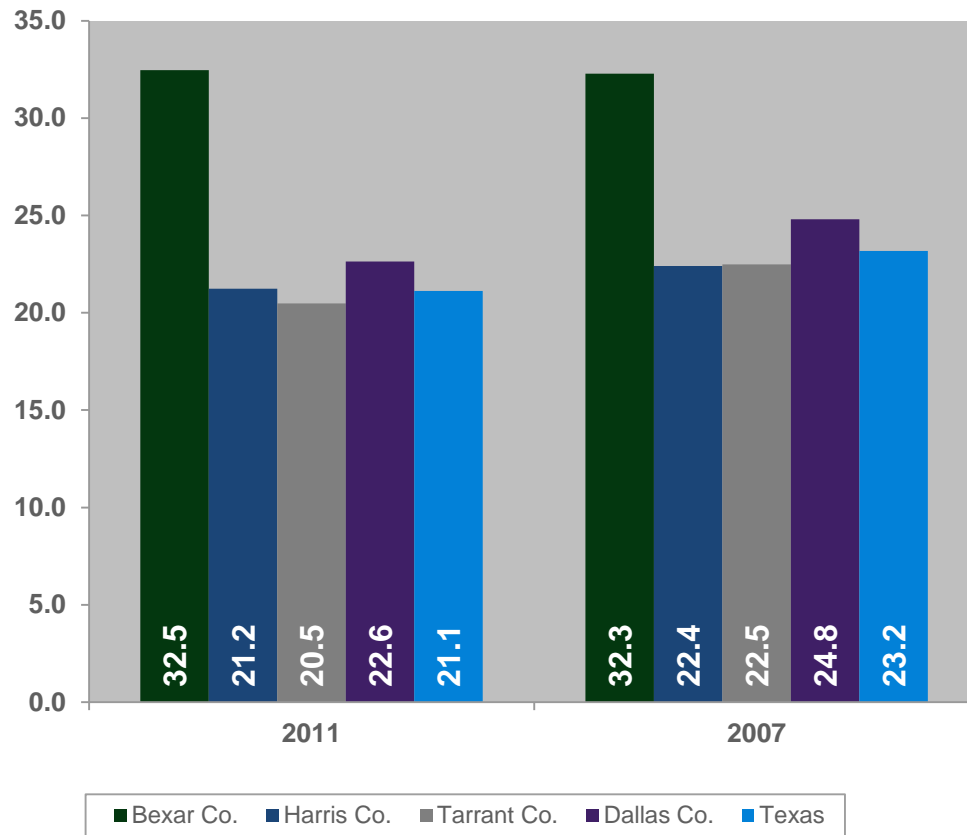
Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population



The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

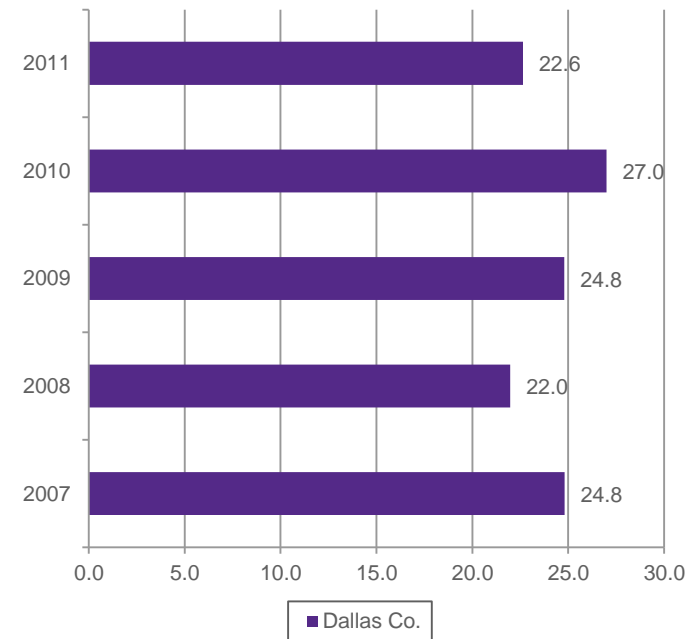
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Lower Extremity Amputations for Patients with Diabetes, 2007 - 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population



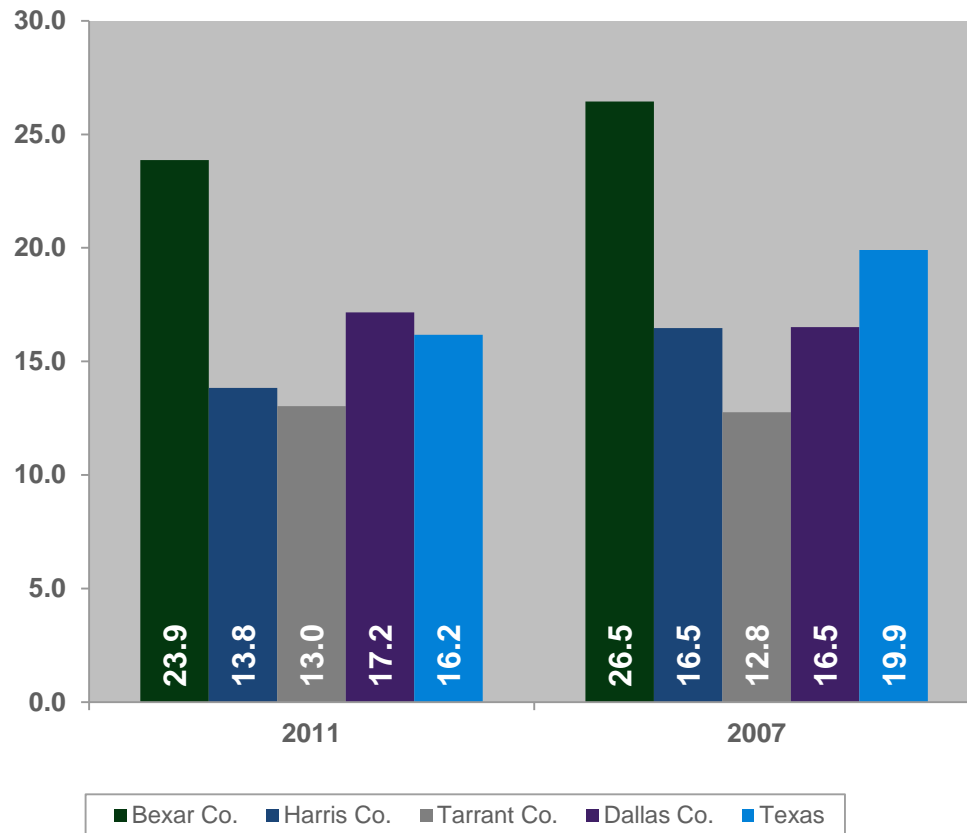
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Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

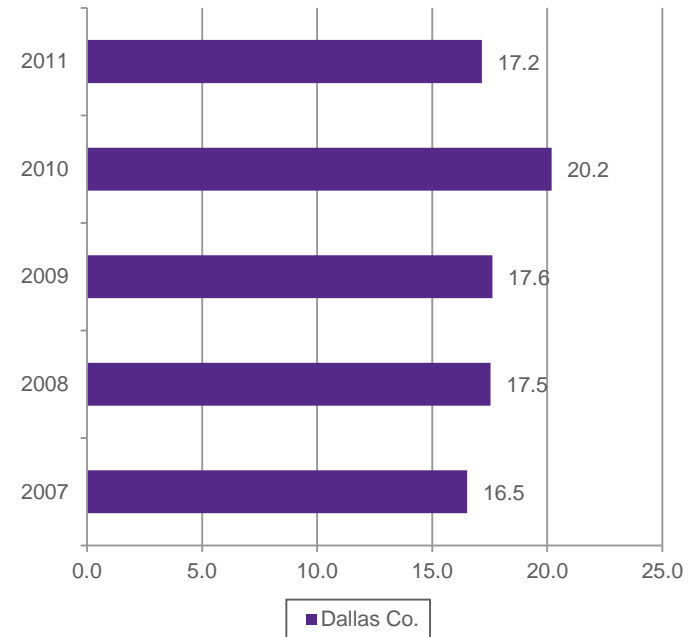
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Uncontrolled Diabetes, 2007 - 2011

Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population



The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

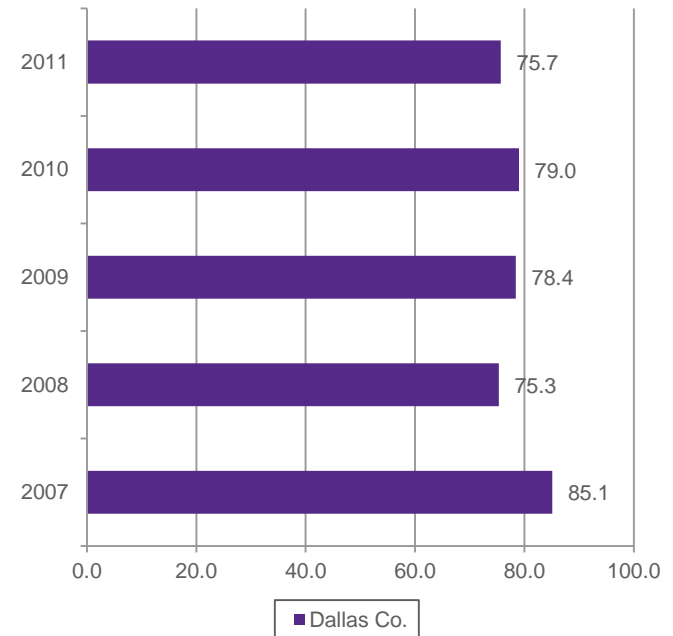
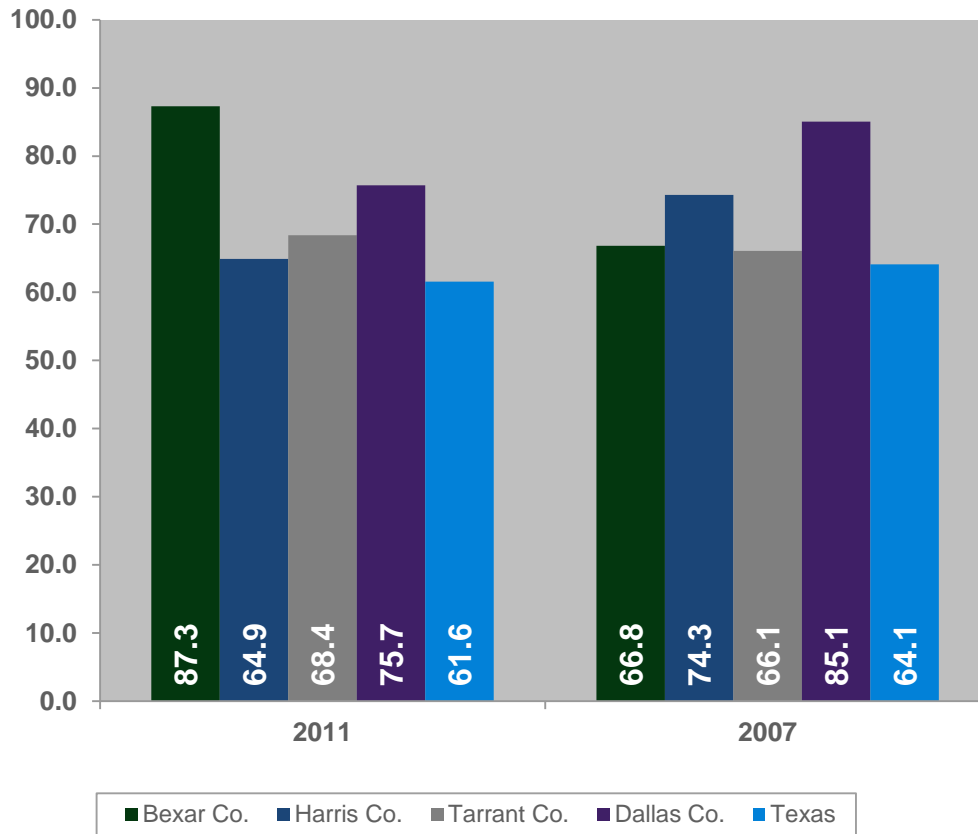
Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Hypertension, 2007 - 2011

Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



The Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI) is a product of the Agency for Health Research and Quality (AHRQ). AHRQ has defined 13 adult PQIs that measure rates of inappropriate hospital admissions for illnesses that can be effectively managed with high-quality, community-based primary care.

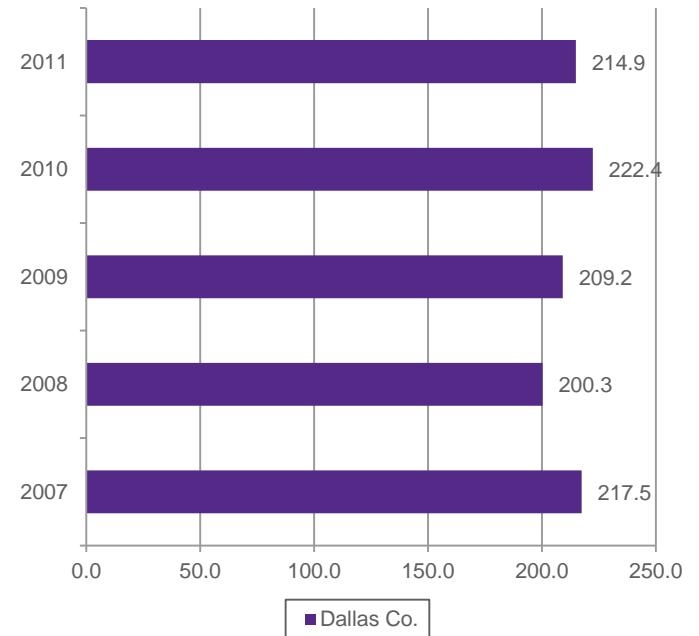
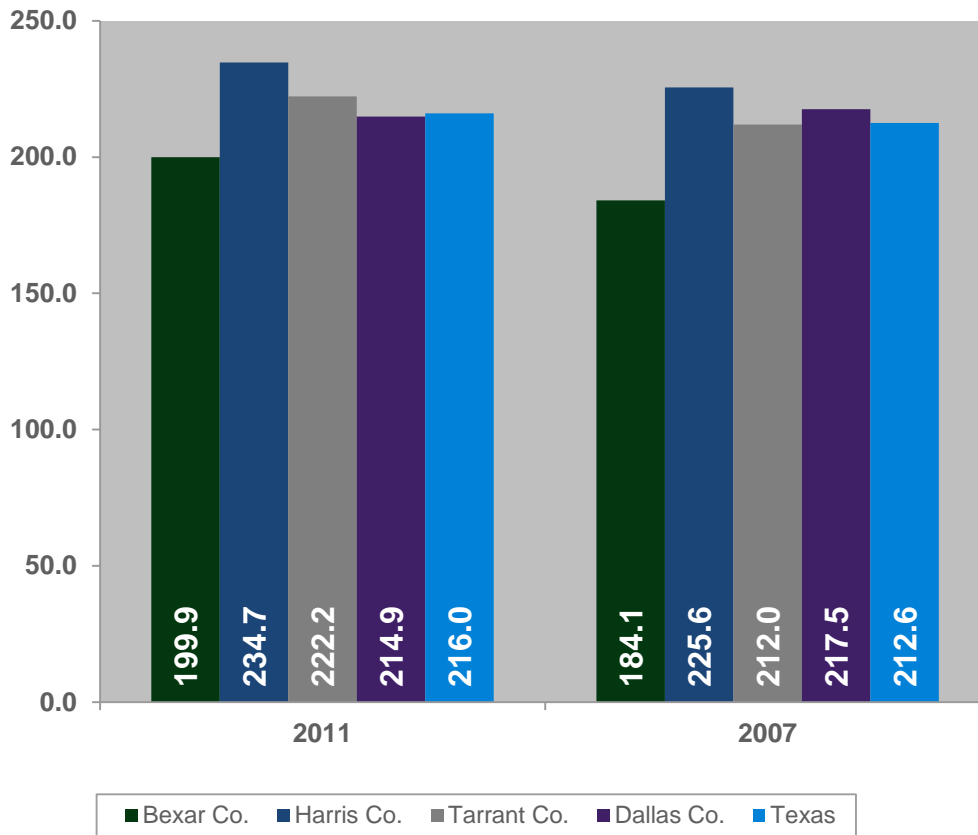
Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Urinary Tract Infections, 2007 - 2011

Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



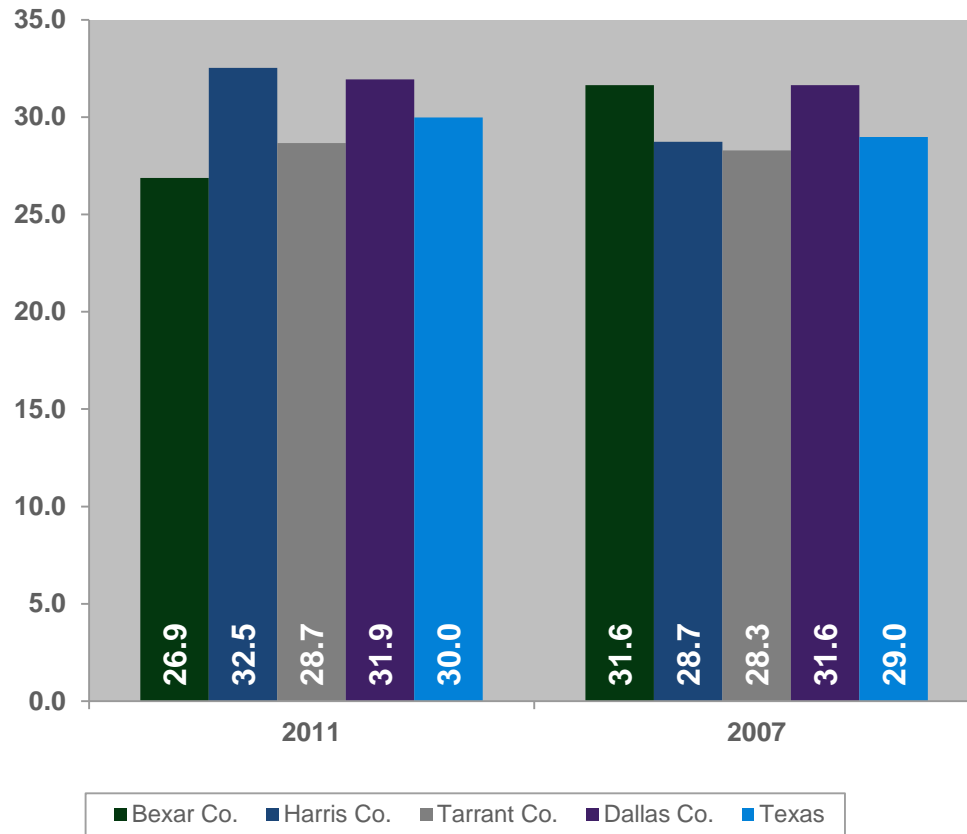
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Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

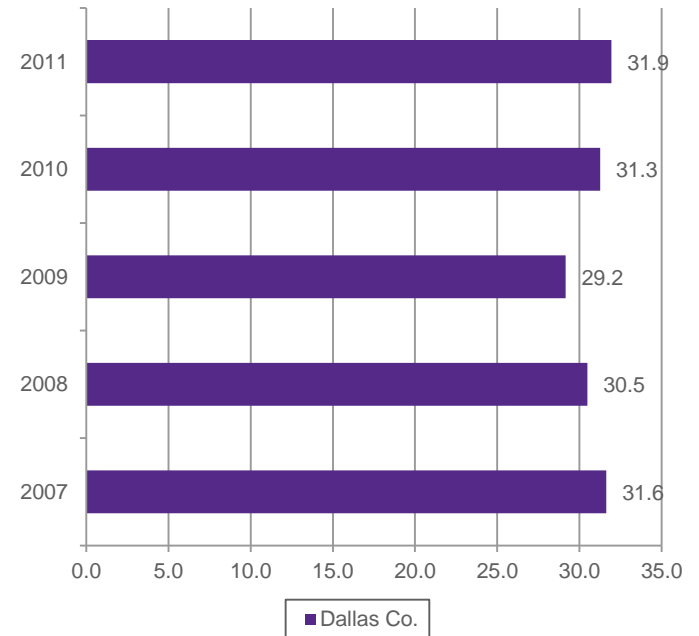
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Perforated Appendix, 2007 - 2011

Dallas County Trend 2007 to 2011

Risk Adjusted Rate per 100,000



Total risk adjusted rate per 100,000 population

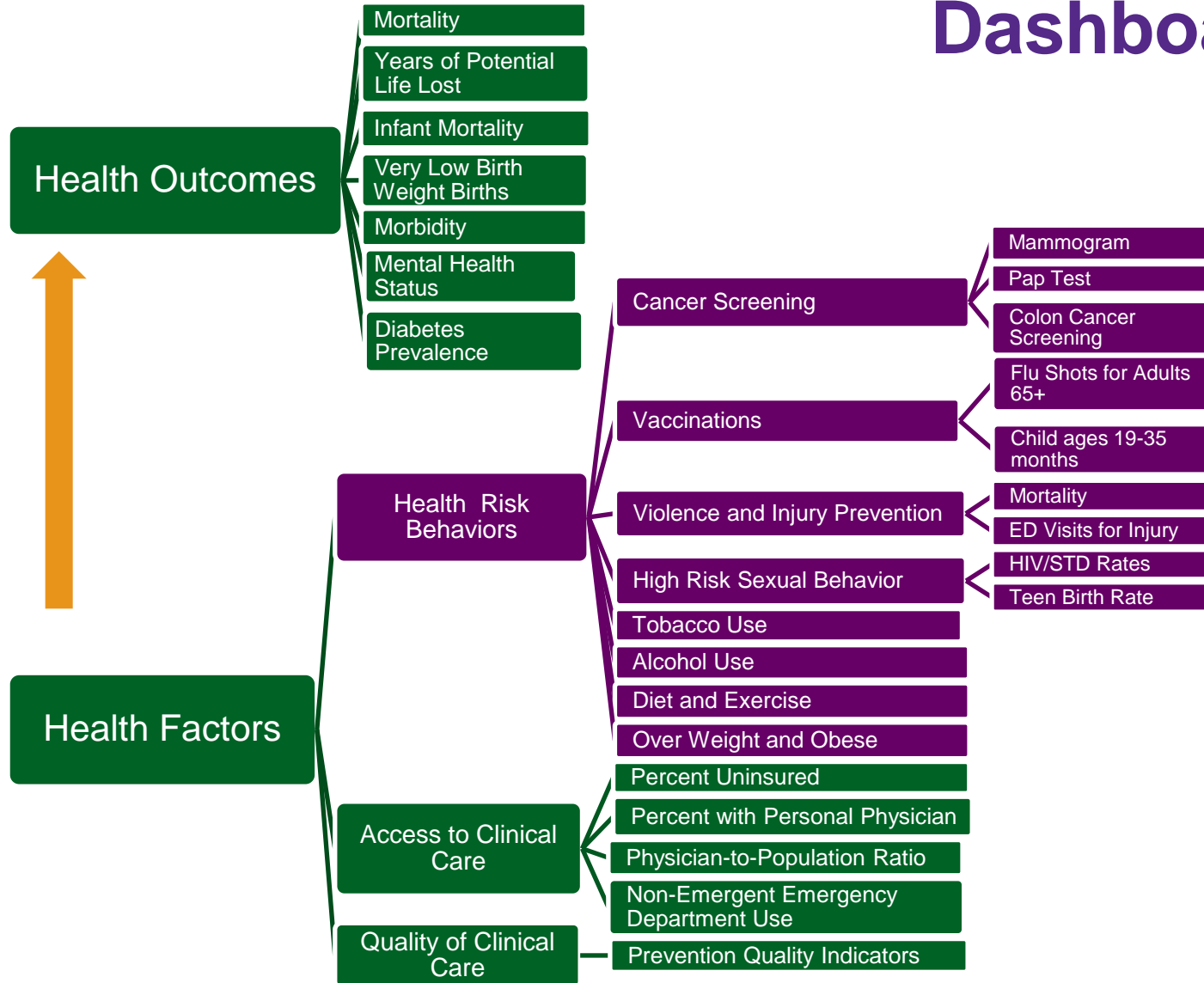


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Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 5.16.13

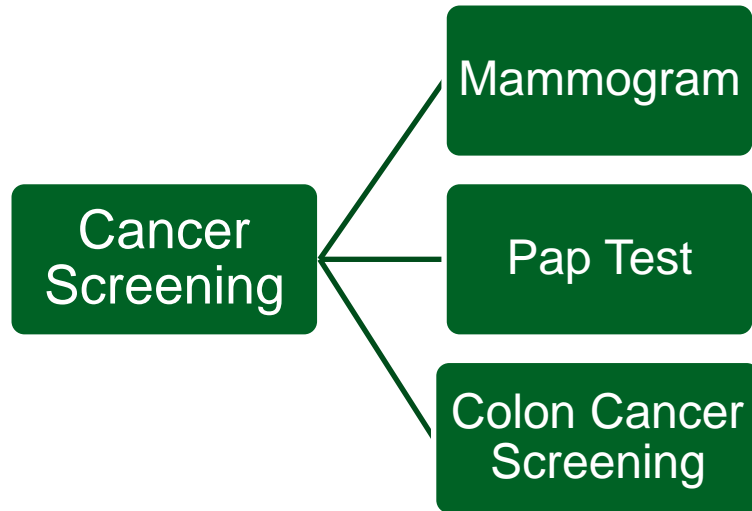









Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard



Health Risk Behaviors – Cancer Screening

-  – Doing better than the benchmark
-  – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
-  – Worse than the benchmark

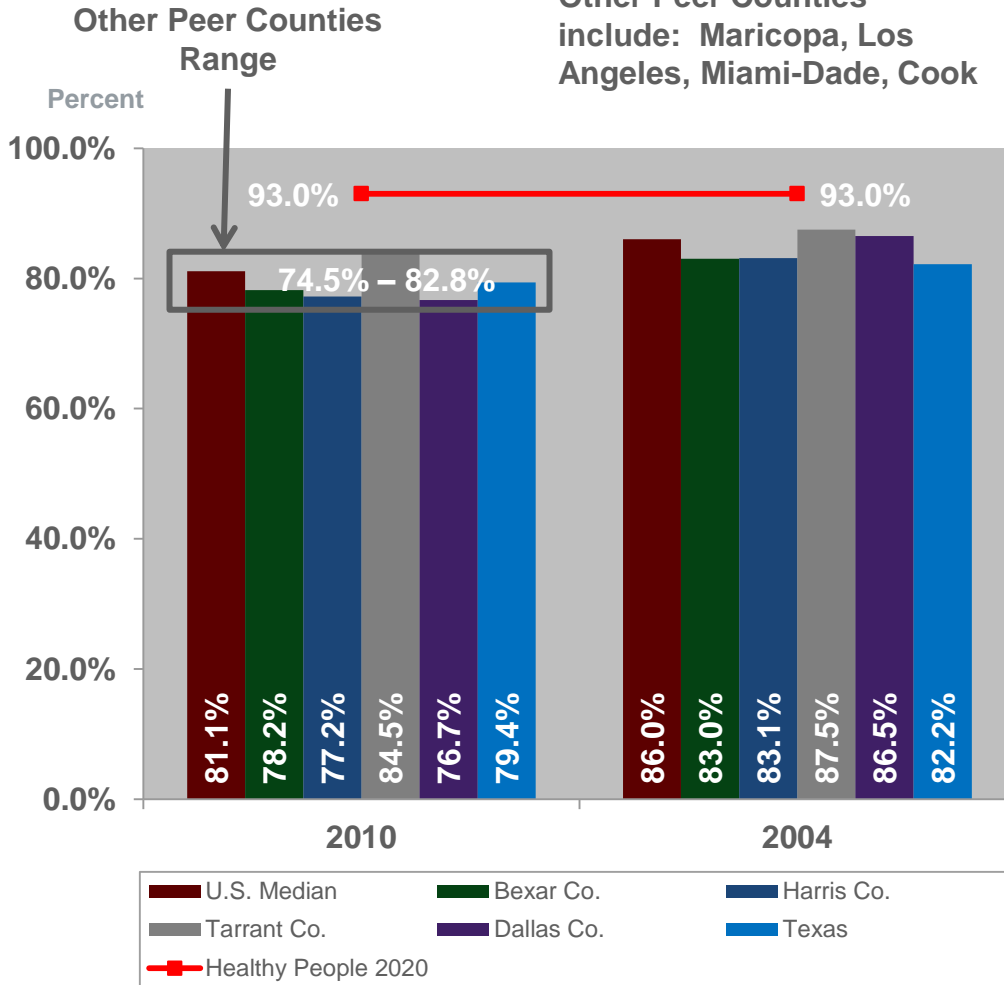


	Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Mammogram	N/A		
Pap Test			
Colon Cancer Screening	N/A		

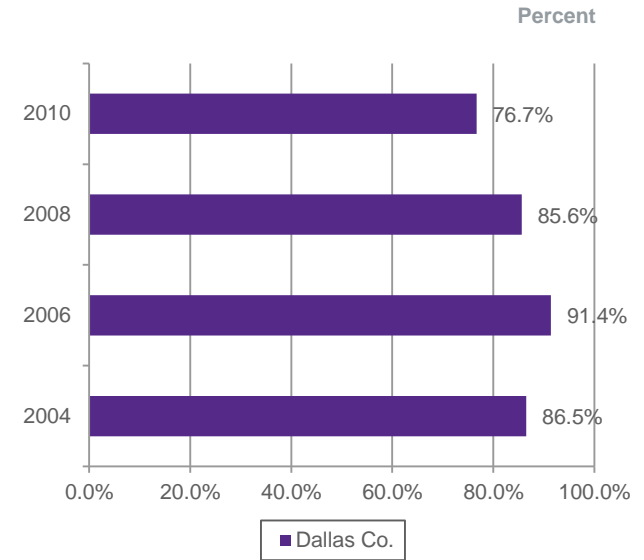


Screenings: Percent of women aged 18 and over who have had a Pap test within the past three years, 2010

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook



Dallas County Trend 2004 to 2010



Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of women who receive a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines. Baseline for the United States for this measure is 84.5% of women aged 21 to 65 years received a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines in 2008. (target based on 10% improvement or an increase to in screening rates to 93.0%)

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 - 2010, Texas 2010 data provided by Anna Vincent, Research Specialist, Texas Dept. of State Health Services, via email 7.15.11
 Healthy People 2020 Objective C-15
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

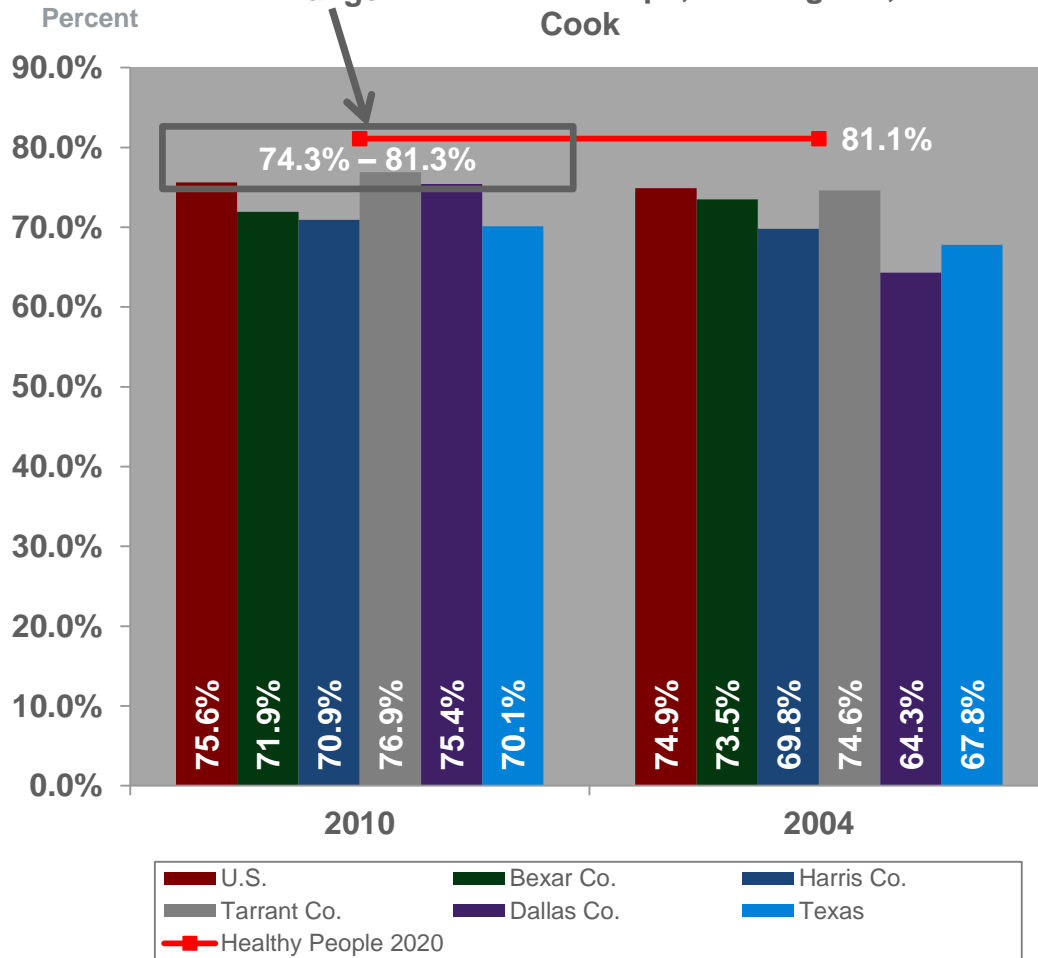


Parkland

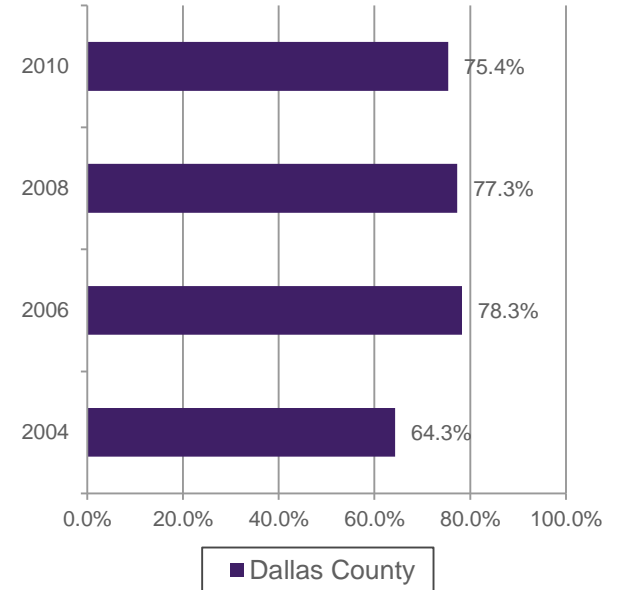
Screenings: Percent of women aged 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years, 2010

Other Peer Counties Range

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook



Dallas County Trend 2004 to 2010



Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of women who receive breast cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines. Baseline for the United States for this measure is 73.7% of females 50 to 74 years of age received a breast cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines in 2008. (target based on 10% improvement to a target of 81.1%)

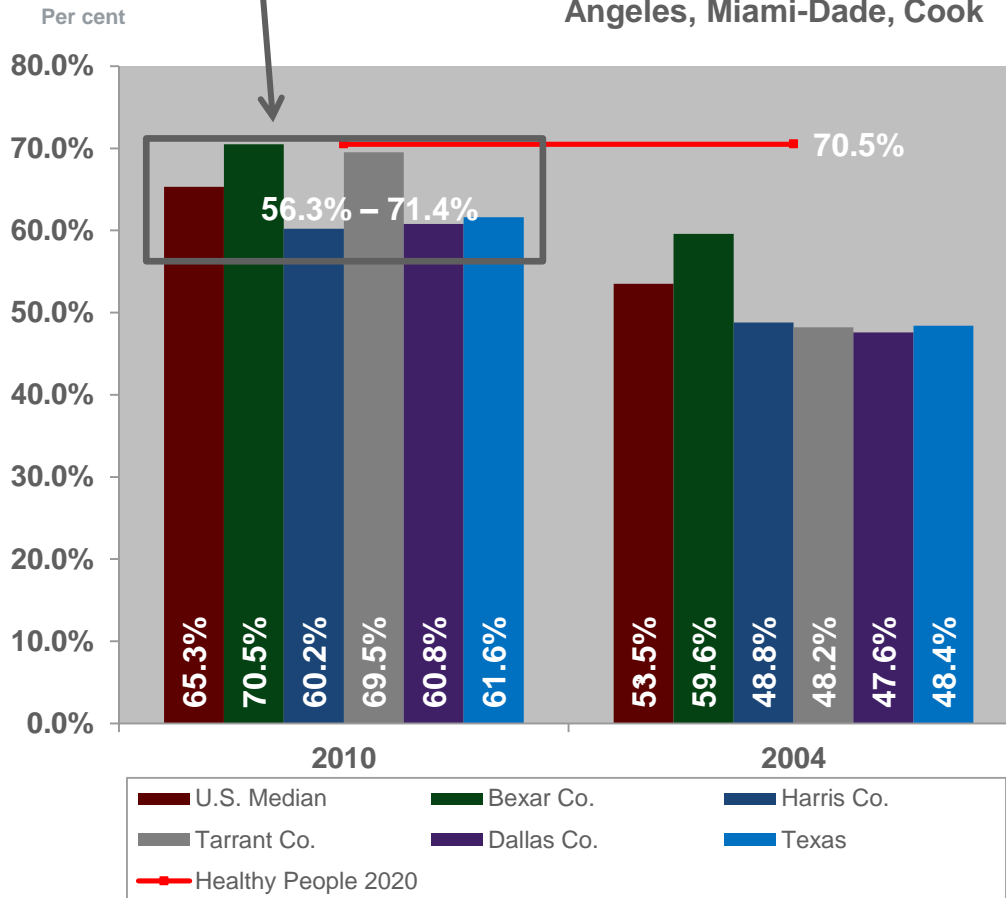
Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 - 2010, Texas 2010 data provided by Anna Vincent, Research Specialist, Texas Dept. of State Health Services, via email 7.15.11
Healthy People 2020 Objective C-17
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>



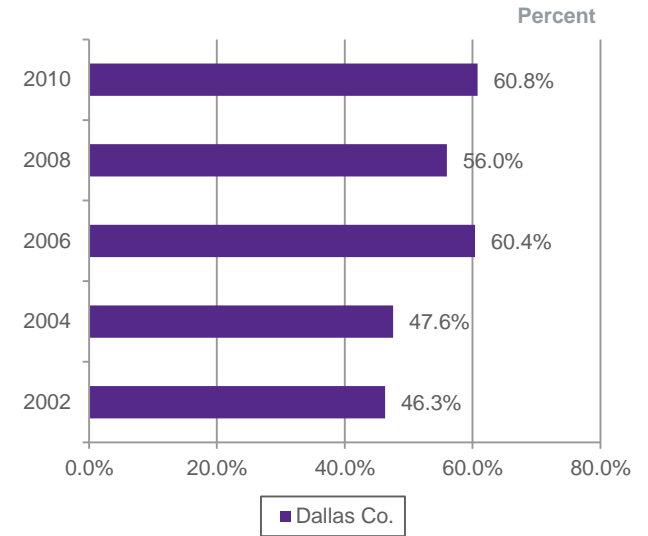
Screenings: Percent of adults age 50 and over who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, 2010

Other Peer Counties Range

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook






Dallas County Trend 2002 to 2010

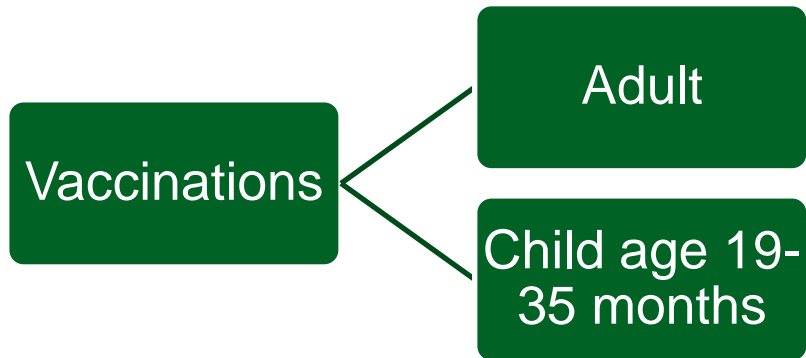








Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of adults aged 50-74 who receive colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines. Baseline for the United States for this measure is 54.2% of adults 50 to 74 years of age received a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy based on the most recent guidelines in 2008. (target based modeling/projection)

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 - 2010, Texas 2010 data provided by Anna Vincent, Research Specialist, Texas Dept. of State Health Services, via email 7.15.11
Healthy People 2020 Objective C-16
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

Health Risk Behaviors – Vaccinations

-  – Doing better than the benchmark
-  – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
-  – Worse than the benchmark

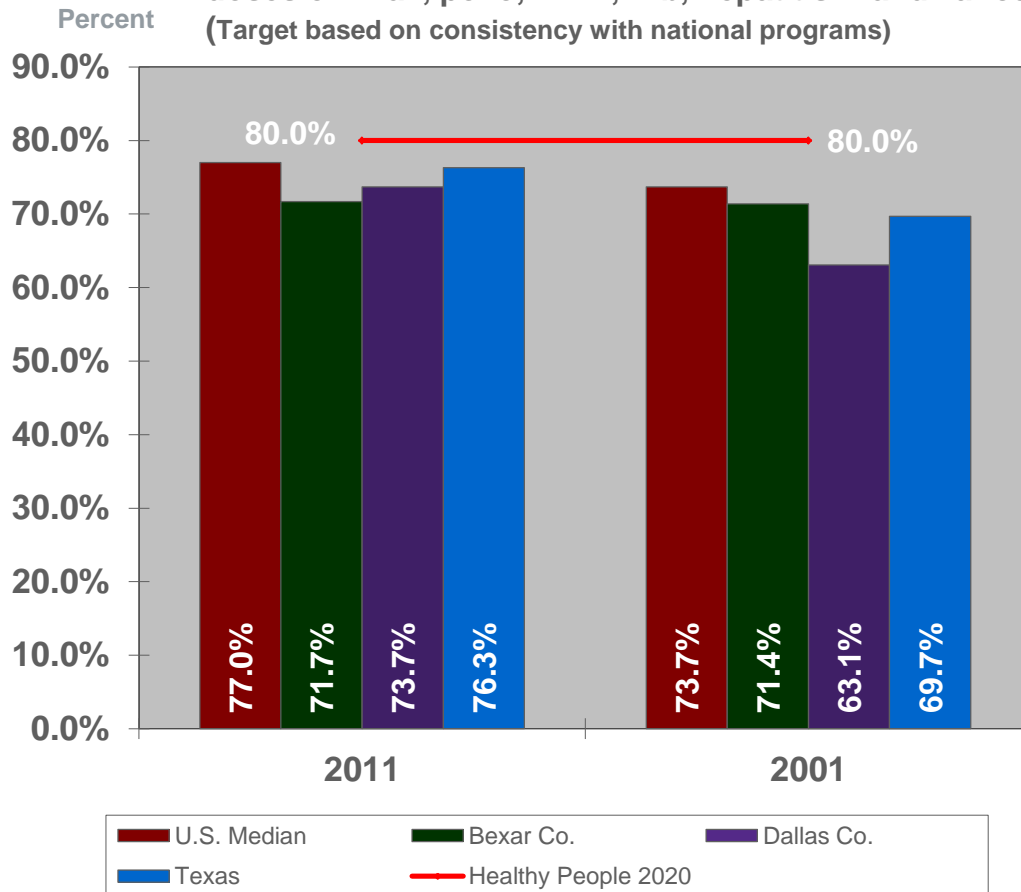


	Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Adult			
Child age 19-35 months			

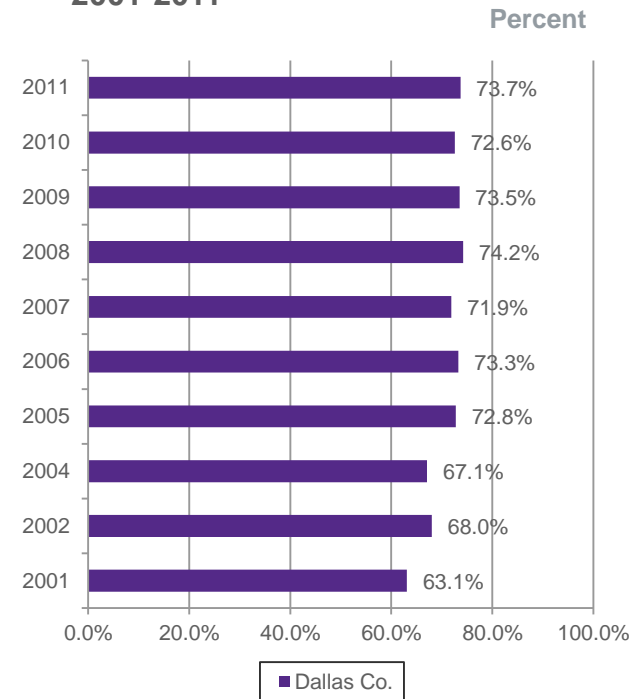


Immunization: Vaccinations for children ages 19 to 35 months

Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of children aged 19 to 35 months who receive the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B and varicella. (Target based on consistency with national programs)



Dallas County Trend for percent of children receiving the appropriate vaccinations for ages 19 to 35 months, 2001-2011



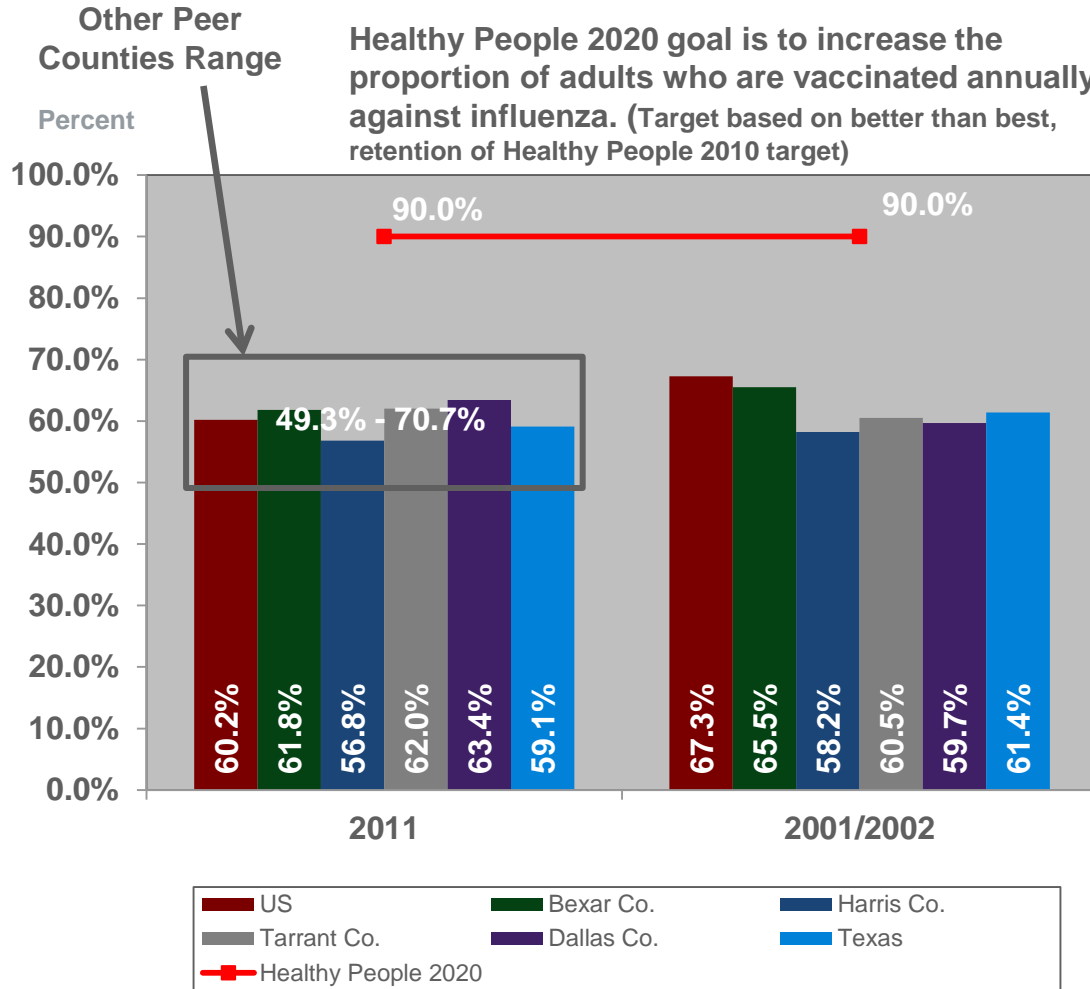
No peer county data available for the 2011 survey. The only peer county available in 2010 was Los Angeles County at 80.0% immunized in this age group.

Vaccine recommendations based on the 4:3:1:3:3:1 schedule and at the appropriate age.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, 2001, 2002, 2004-2011.
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/default.htm#nis>
Healthy People 2020 Objective IID-8
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

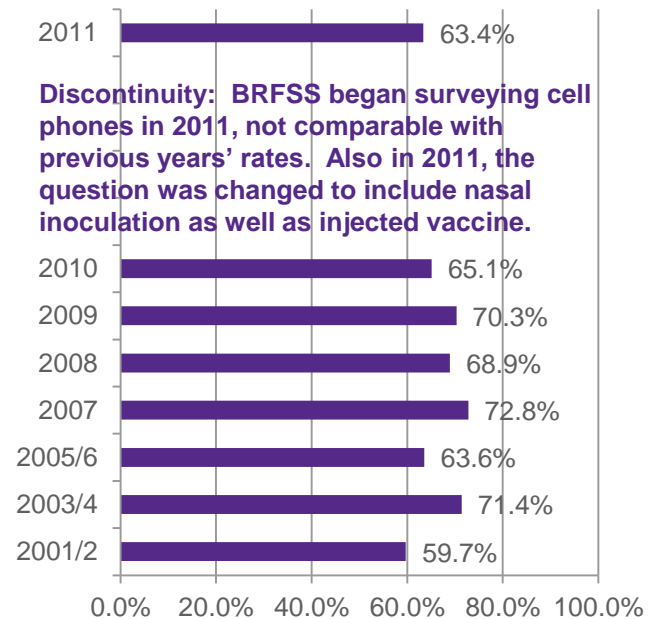


Immunization: Adults aged 65+ who have had a flu shot/nasal vaccine within the past year, 2011



Dallas County Trend for Adults aged 65+ who have had a flu shot within the past 12 months

Percent



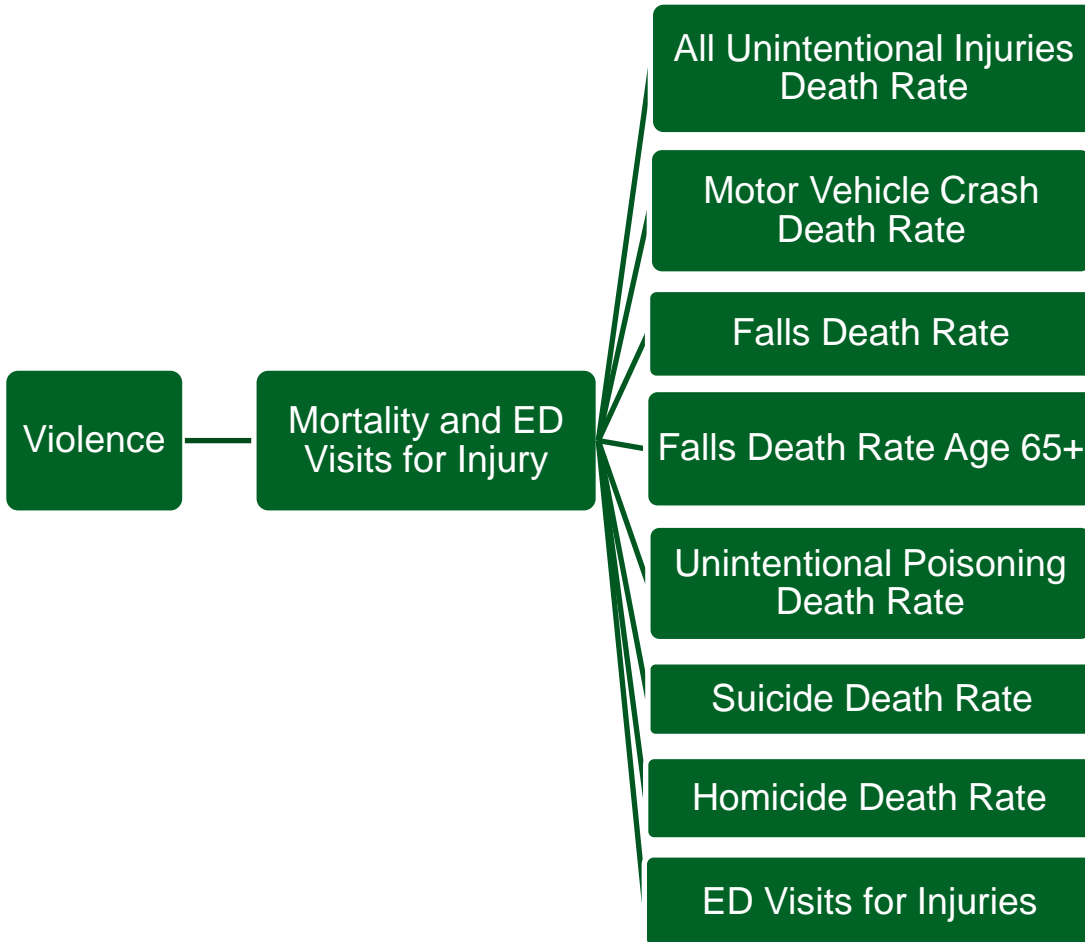
Discontinuity: BRFSS began surveying cell phones in 2011, not comparable with previous years' rates. Also in 2011, the question was changed to include nasal inoculation as well as injected vaccine.

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Cook, Miami/Dade.

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2001/2002 combined, 2003/2004 combined, 2005/2006 combined, 2007-11. Years were combined to ensure a sufficient sample size. Data for Other Peer Counties is 2010, before implementation of cell phone sampling procedures.. Texas 2010-11 data provided by Anna Vincent, Research Specialist, Texas Dept. of State Health Services, via email 3.18.13
 Healthy People 2020 Objective IID-12.7 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>

Health Risk Behaviors – Violence and Injury Prevention

- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark



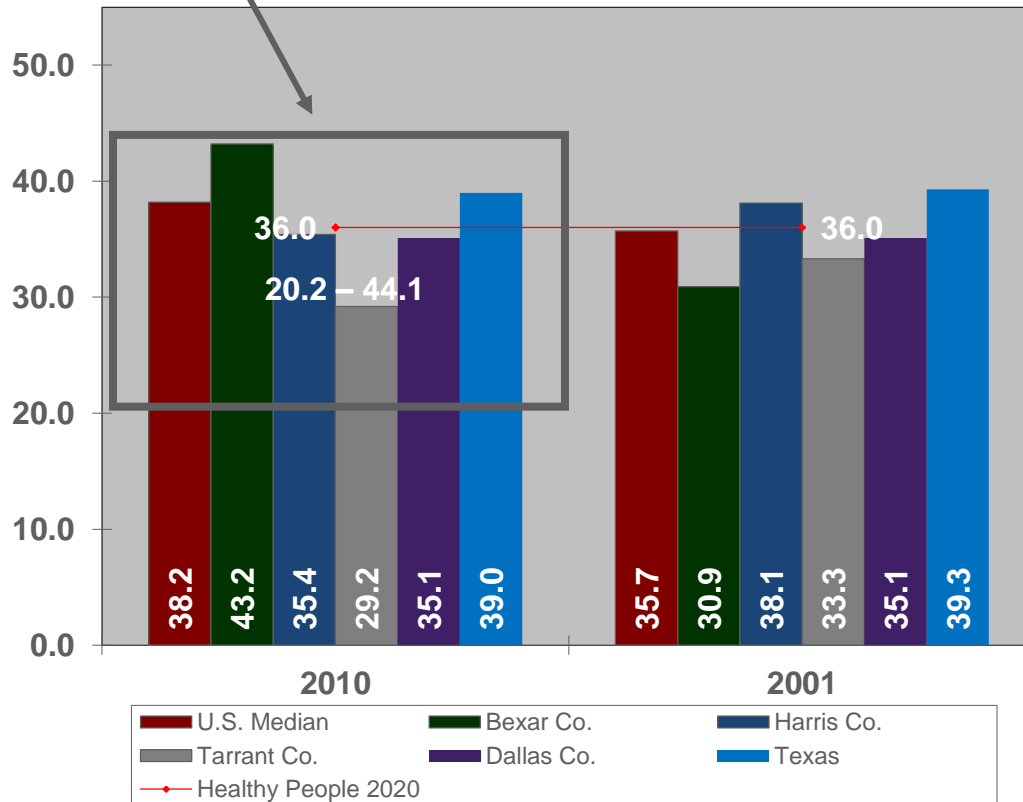
	Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
All Unintentional Injuries Death Rate	●	●	●
Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate	●	●	●
Falls Death Rate	●	●	●
Falls Death Rate Age 65+	●	●	●
Unintentional Poisoning Death Rate	●	●	●
Suicide Death Rate	●	●	●
Homicide Death Rate	●	●	●
ED Visits for Injuries	N/A	N/A	●



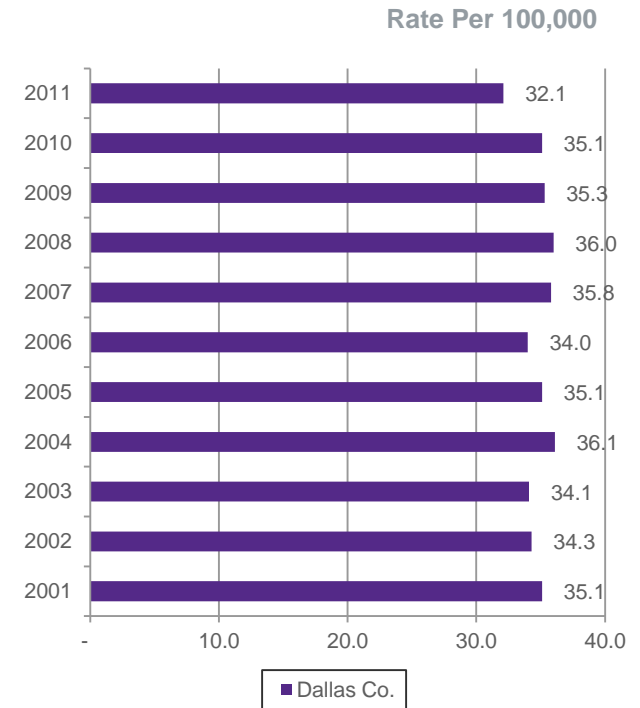
Injuries: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rate, per 100,000 population

Other Peer Counties Range
Rate Per 100,000

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries (Target based on 10 percent improvement)



Dallas County Trend in Unintentional Injury Death Rates, 2001 to 2011



Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM
Healthy People 2020 Objective IVP-11
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>
U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43

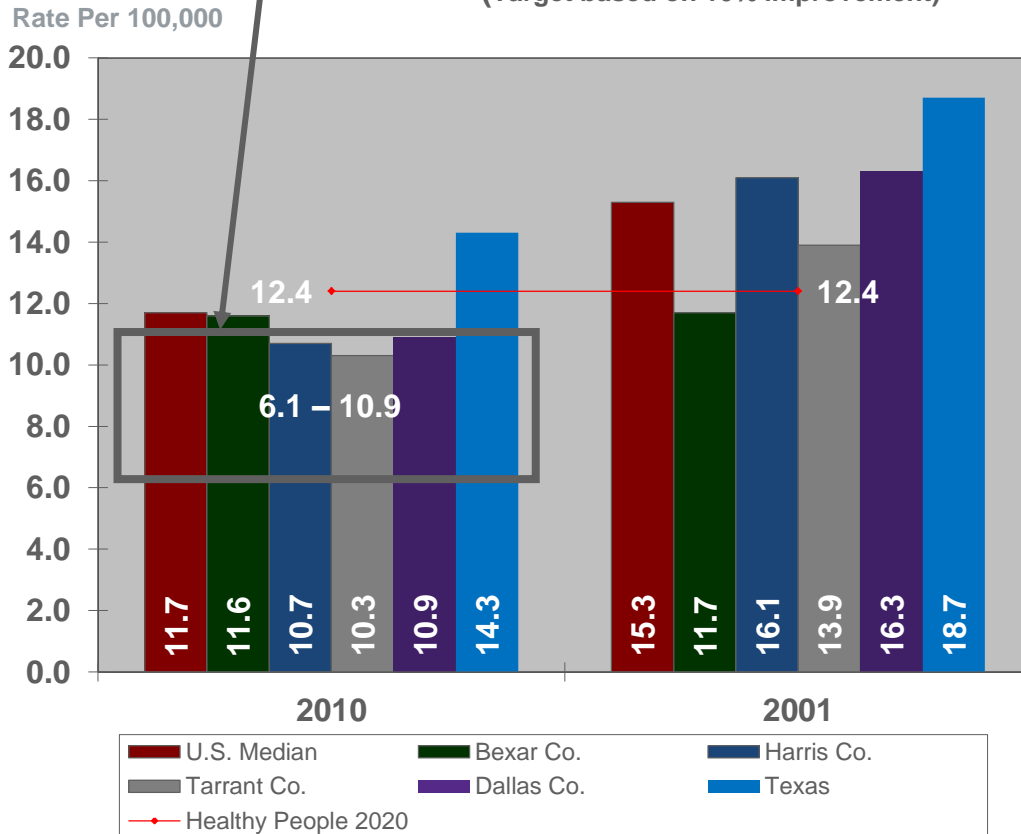
Includes all unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle accidents, falls, poisoning, drowning/submersion, and others. Does not include homicide and suicide. ICD10 codes for unintentional injury deaths include: (V01-X59, Y85-Y86).



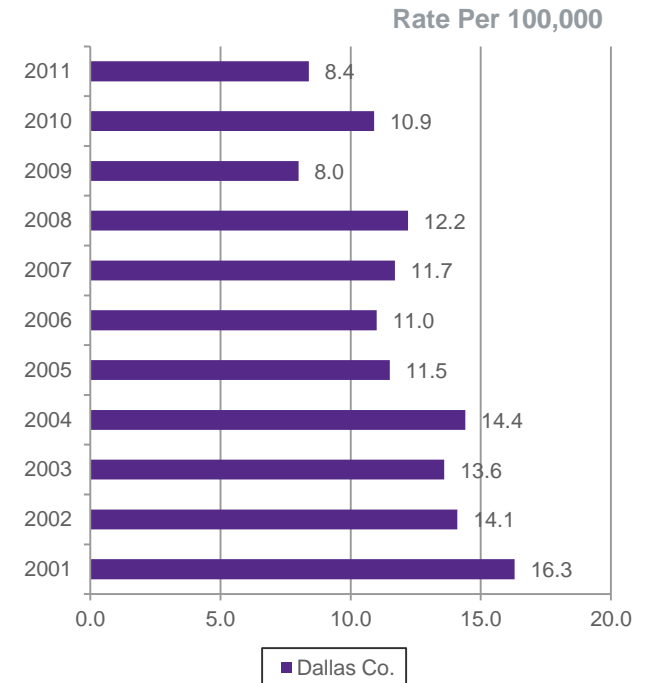
Injuries: Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate, per 100,000 population

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes (Target based on 10% improvement)



Dallas County Trend in Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates, 2001-2011



Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010.

Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM

Healthy People 2020 Objective IIVP 13.1

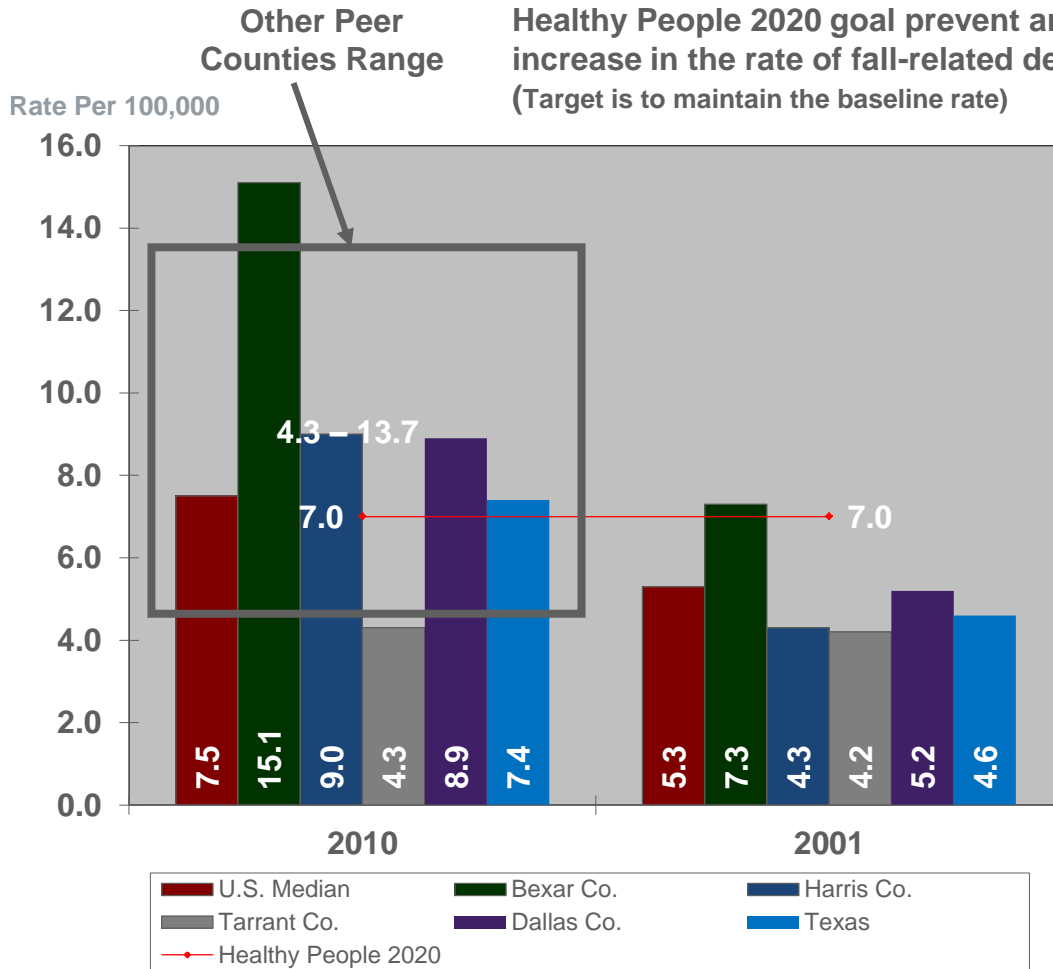
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>

U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp.

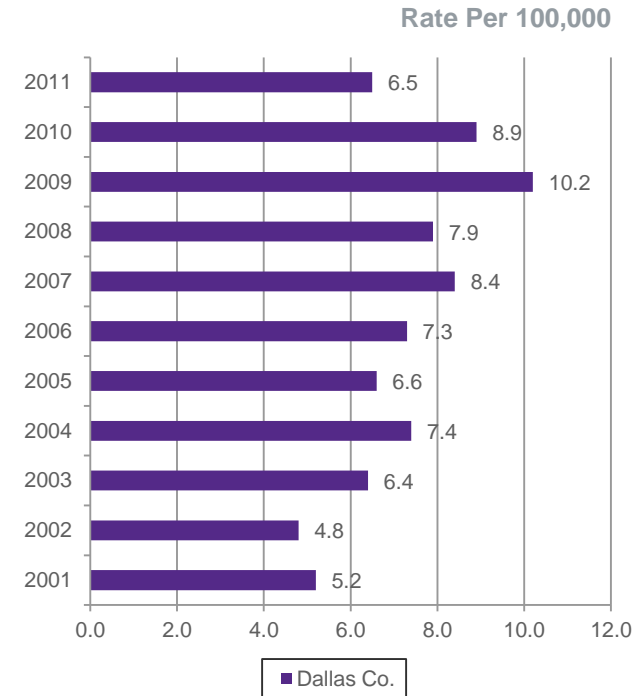
ICD10 Codes for Motor Vehicle Crashes
Includes V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2



Injuries: Age-Adjusted Falls Death Rate, per 100,000 population



Dallas County Falls Death Rates, 2001-2011



Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010.

Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM

Healthy People 2020 Objective IIVP 23.1 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>

U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43

Includes falls deaths. ICD 10 W00-W19

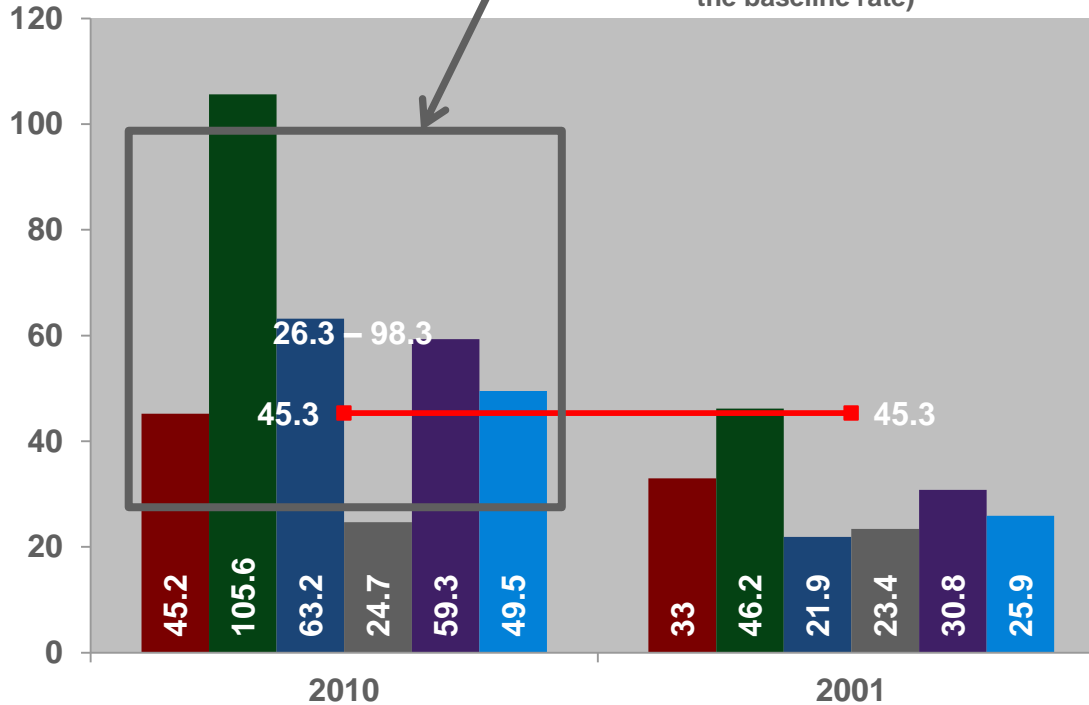


Injuries: Age Specific Fall Death Rates, per 100,000 population for age 65

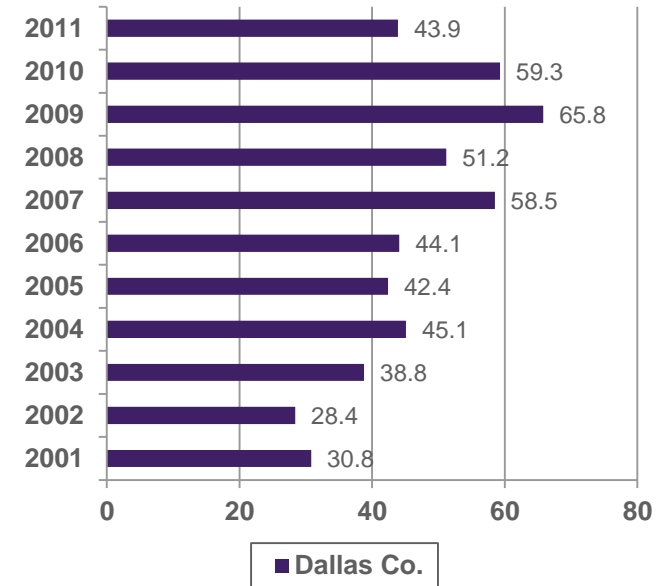
Rate per 100,000 population age 65 and over

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 to prevent an increase in the rate of fall-related deaths (Target is to maintain the baseline rate)



Dallas County Trend in Age-Specific Falls Death Rates, 2001-2011, age 65 and over



Includes falls deaths. ICD 10 W00-W19

Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles,
Miami-Dade, Cook

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010.

Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM

Healthy People 2020 Objective IVP-23.2 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>

U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43

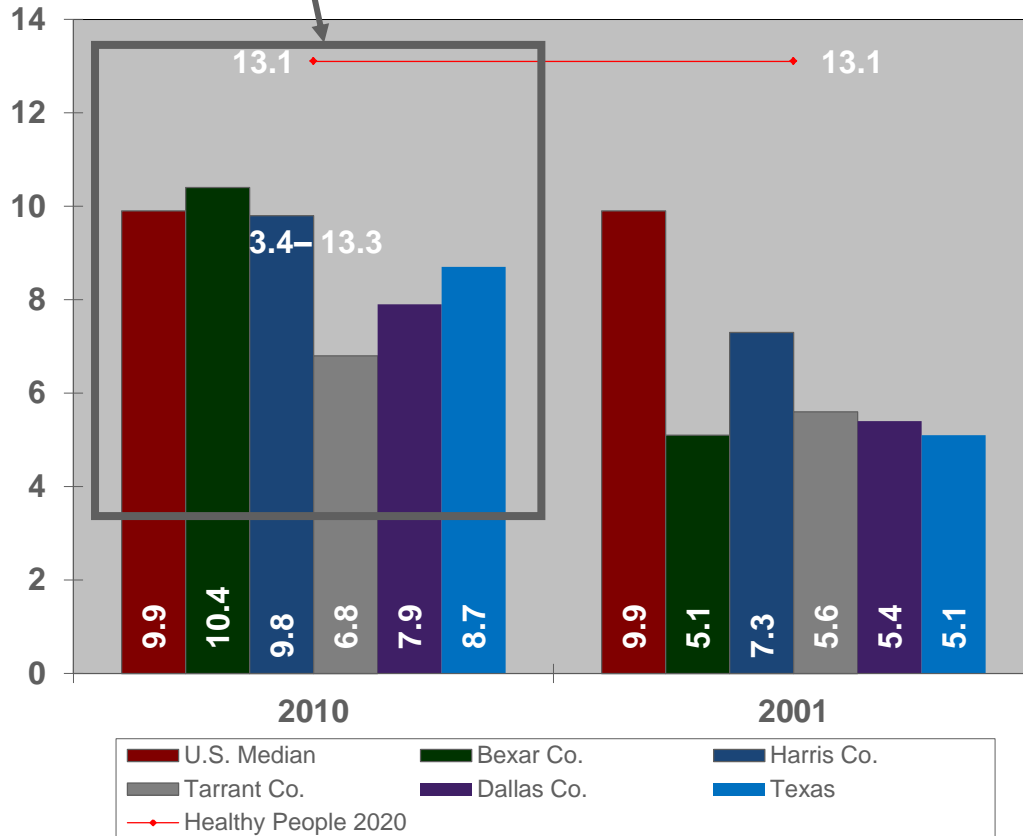


Injuries: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Poisoning Death Rate, per 100,000 population

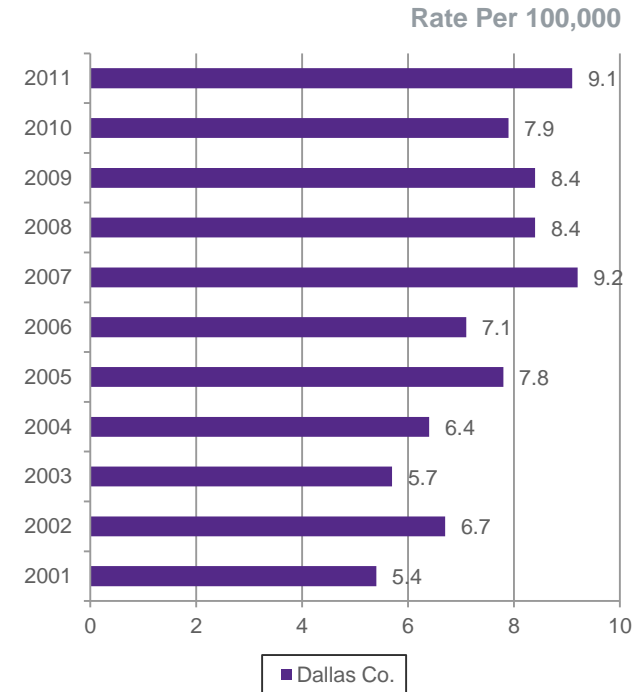
Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to Prevent an increase in the rate of poisoning deaths ((Target is to maintain the baseline rate)

Rate Per 100,000



Dallas County Trend in Poisoning Death Rates, 2001-2011



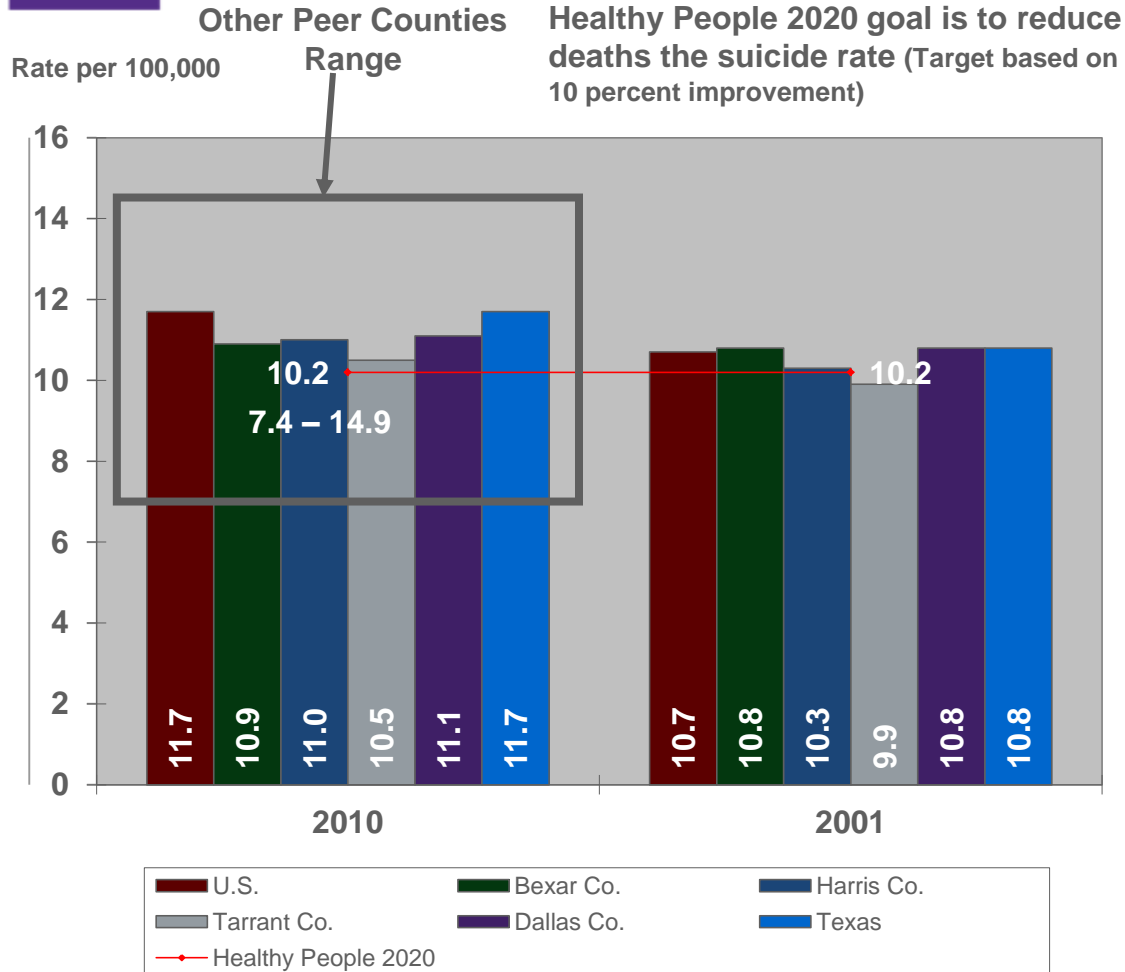
Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010.
 Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM
 Healthy People 2020 Objective IVP-9.1 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>
 U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43

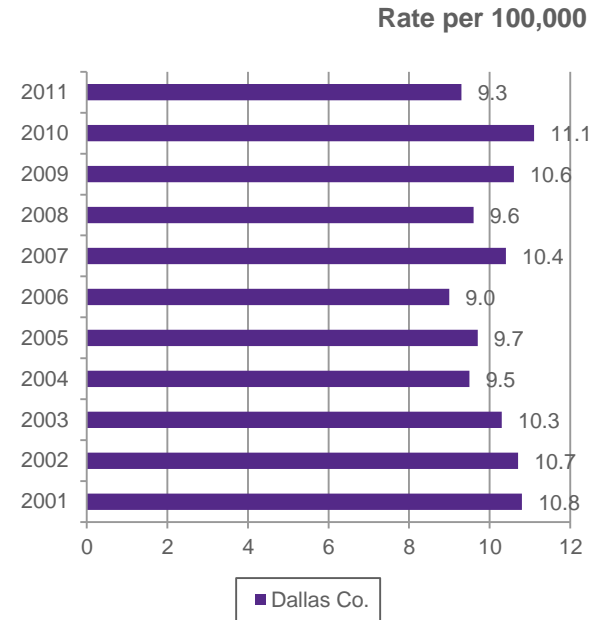
Includes all unintentional poisoning deaths. ICD 10 X40-X49



Injuries: Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate, per 100,000 population



Dallas County Trend in Suicide Death Rates, 2001-2011



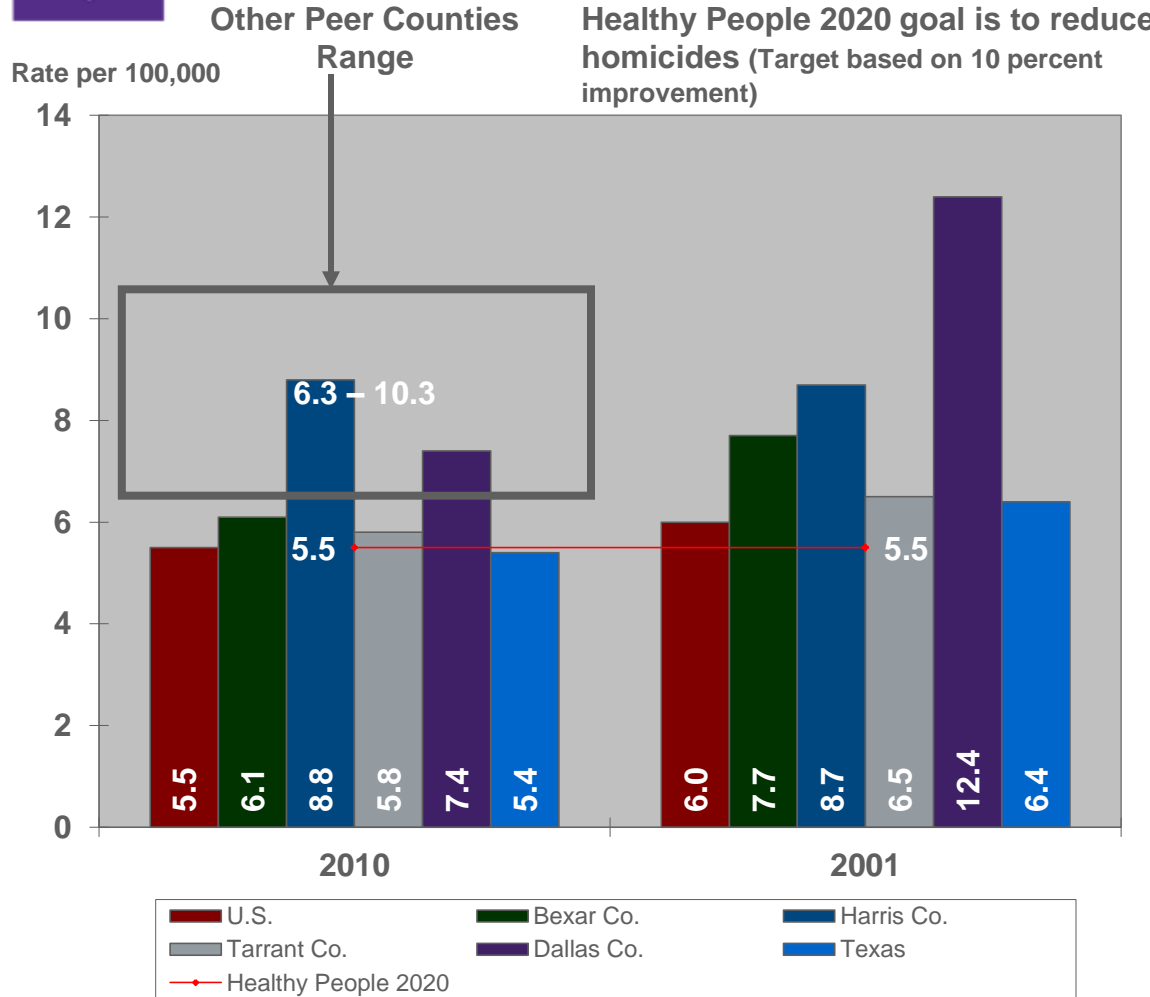
Includes all Suicides deaths. ICD 10 X60-x84, Y87.0

Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

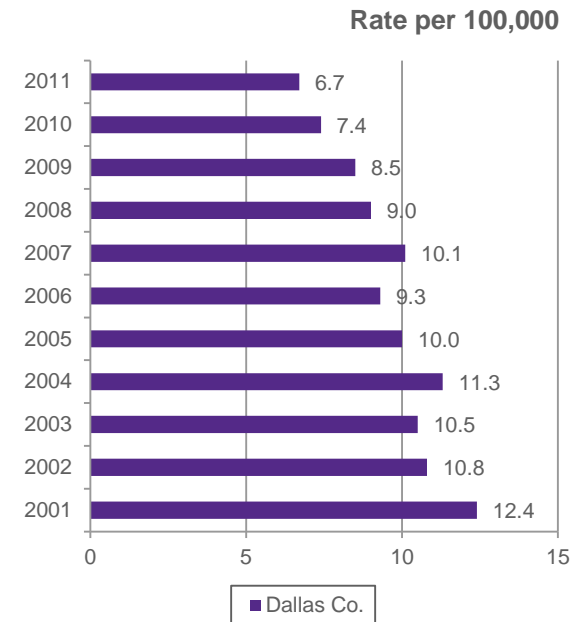
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010.
Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM
Healthy People 2020 Objective MHMD-1 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>
U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43



Injuries: Age-Adjusted Homicide Death Rate, per 100,000 population



Dallas County Trend in Homicide Death Rates, 2001-2011



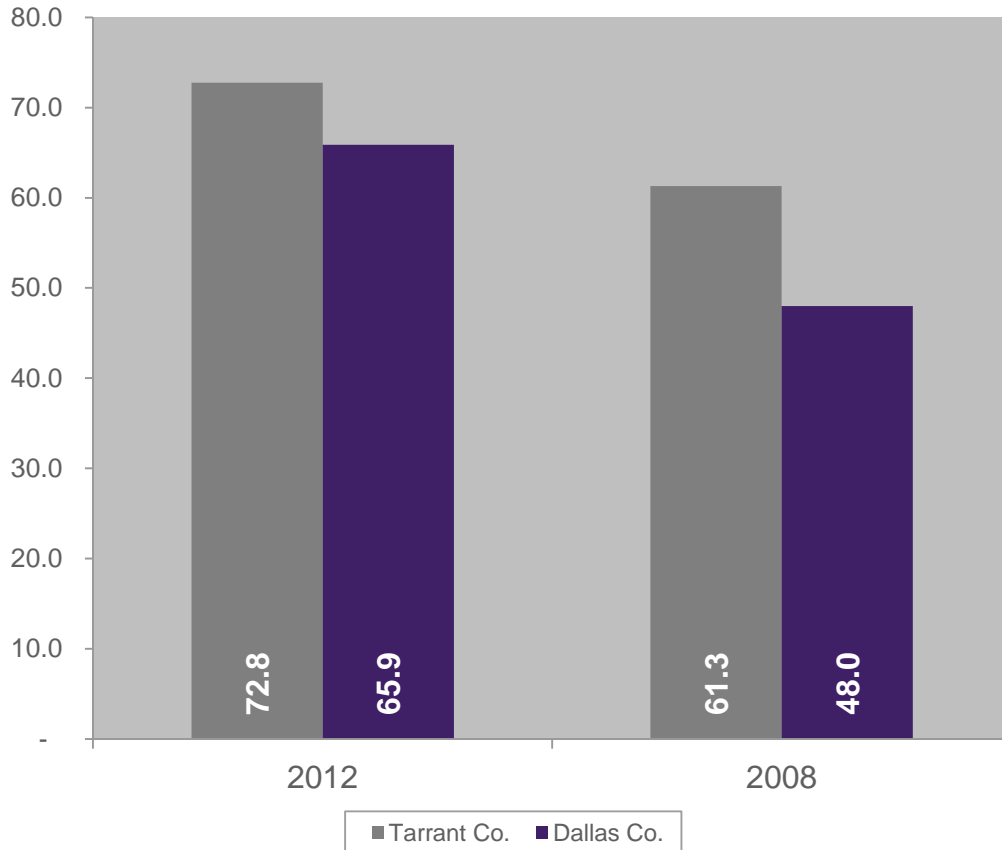
Includes all homicide deaths. ICD 10 X85-Y09, Y87.1

**Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook**

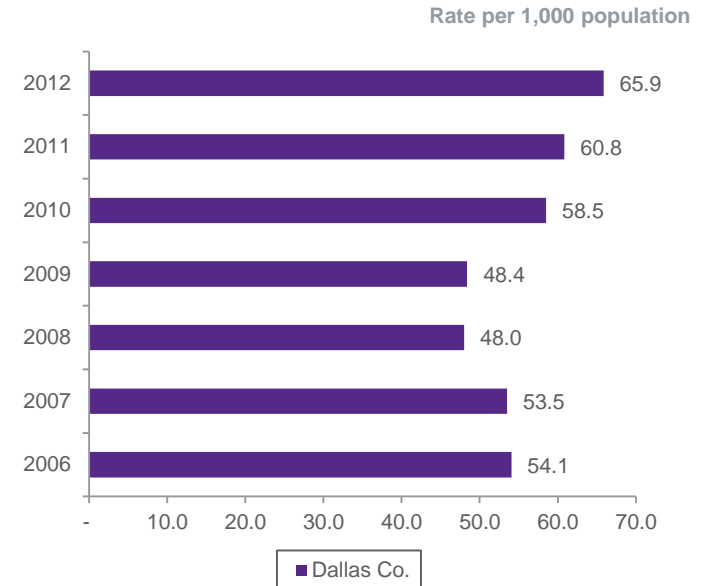
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007 Series 20 No. 2M, 2010.
 Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM
 Healthy People 2020 Objective IVP 29 <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>
 U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43

Injuries: Emergency Department Visits for Injuries, 2006-2012

Injury-Related ED Visits per 1,000 population



Dallas County Trend in Emergency Department Visits for Injuries, 2006-2012

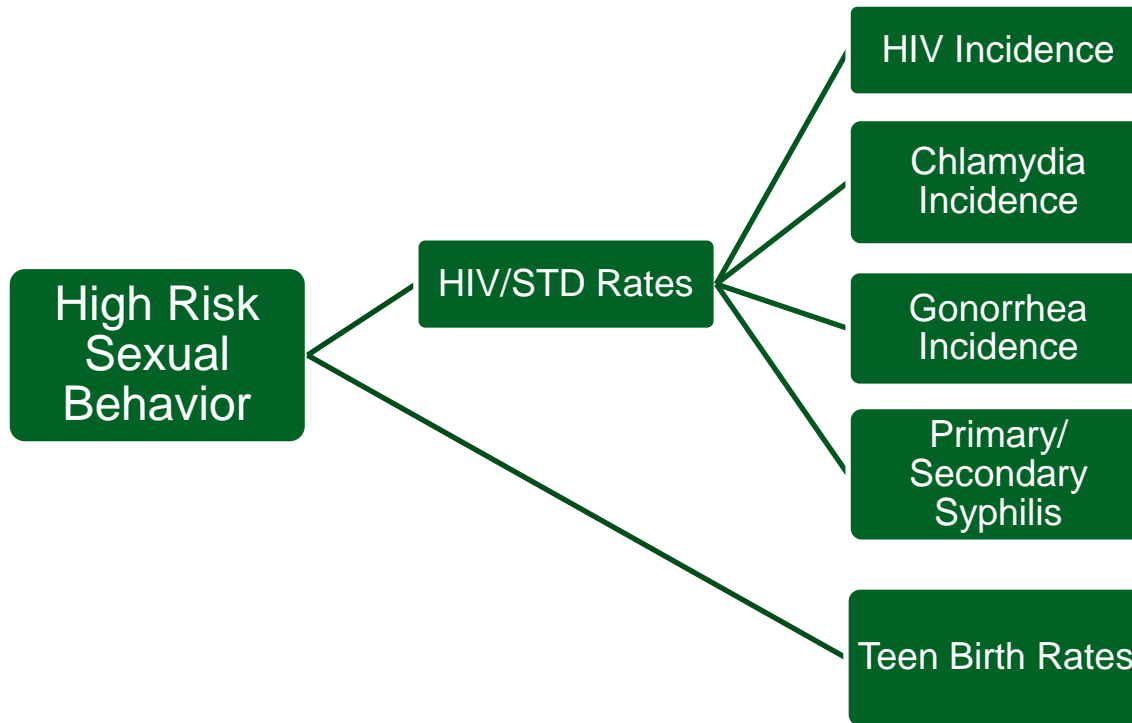


Sources: DFWHC ERF Information Quality Services Center Regional Data, 2010. Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council Education and Research Foundation, Information and Quality Services Center, Irving, Texas. Nov 20 2012. Denominator population data from US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011

The Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council has established an Emergency Department data set from more than 44 hospitals in the region. The data repository has over 3.6 million emergency department visits as of 2011.

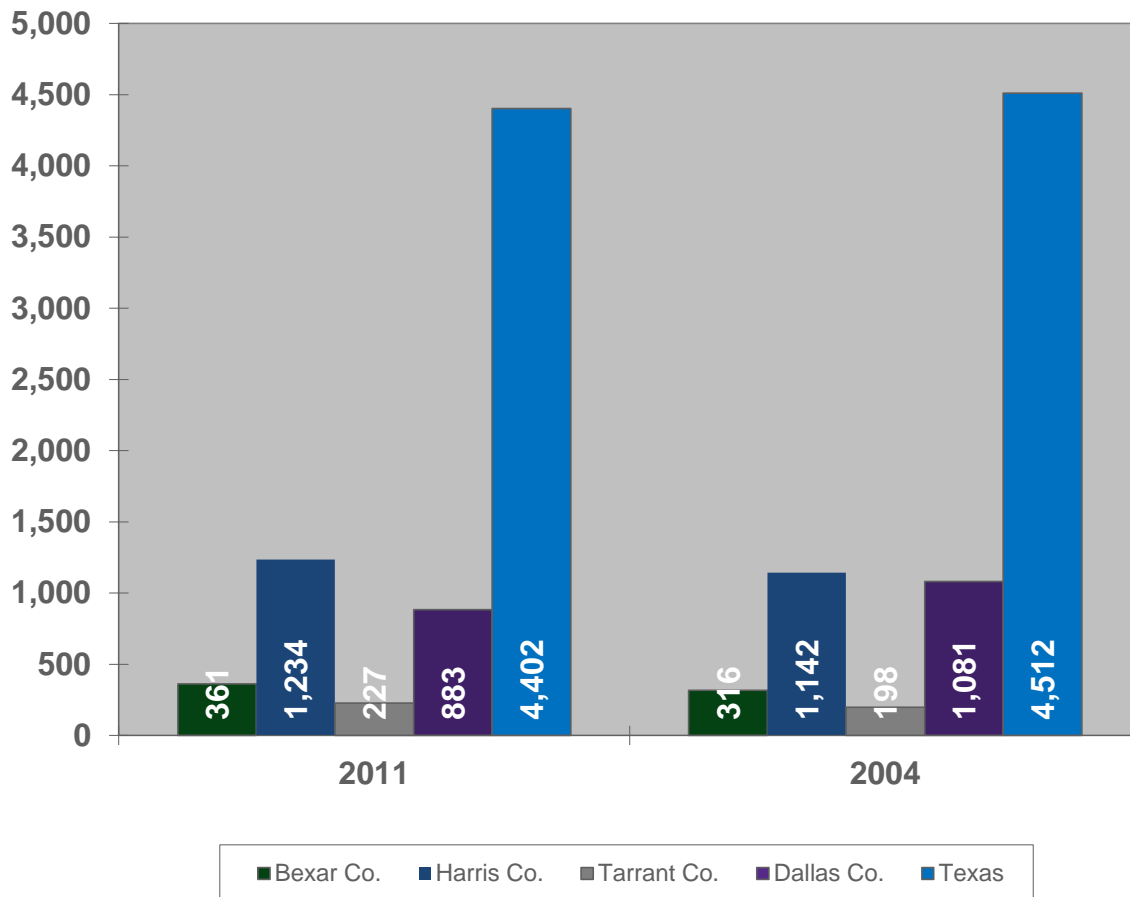
Health Risk Behaviors – High Risk Sexual Behaviors

- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark

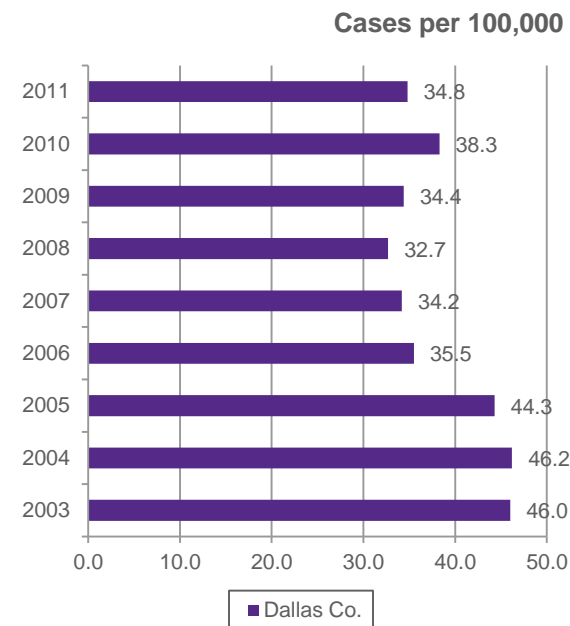


	Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
HIV Incidence	N/A	●	●
Chlamydia Incidence	N/A	●	●
Gonorrhea Incidence	N/A	●	●
Primary/Secondary Syphilis	N/A	●	●
Teen Birth Rates	N/A	●	●

Number of New Cases



Dallas County Trend for Rate of New HIV Cases, 2003 to 2011



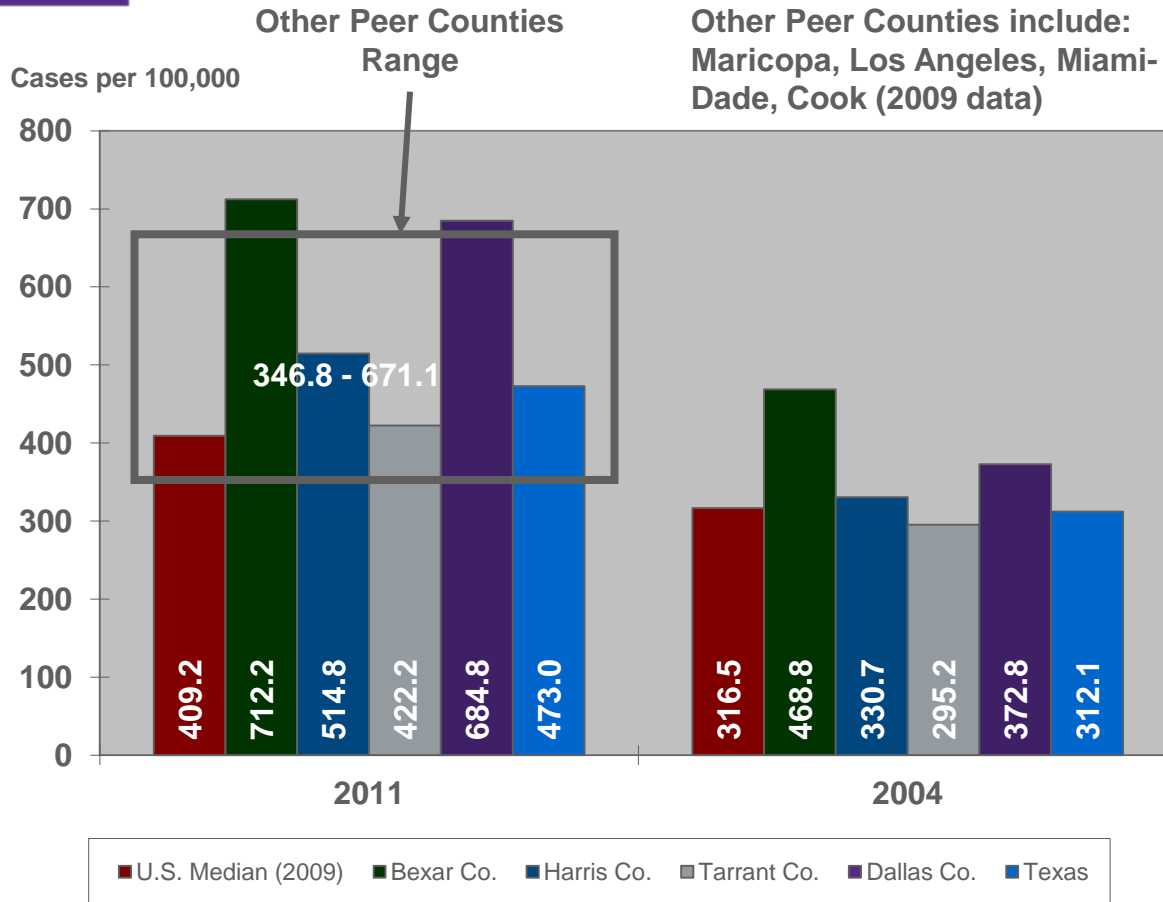
34,247 new cases of HIV in 2009 in the U.S.

Email from Ed Weckerly Epidemiologist TB/HIV/STD Epidemiology and Surveillance, MC 1873
7/20/11

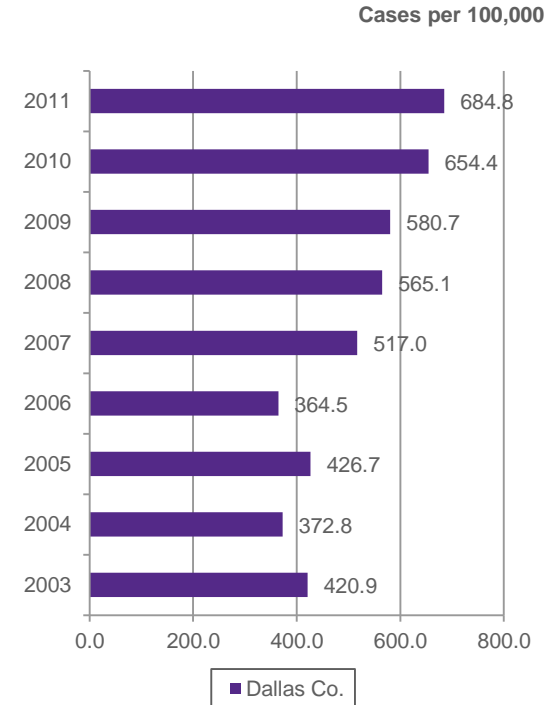
The Texas HIV Surveillance Report 2011, Texas Department of State Health Services,
<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/reports/default.shtm>



STD/HIV: Chlamydia Cases per 100,000 population 2003-2011



Dallas County Trend 2003 to 2011



Source: The Texas STD Surveillance Report 2011, Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/reports/default.shtm>

<http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D42>

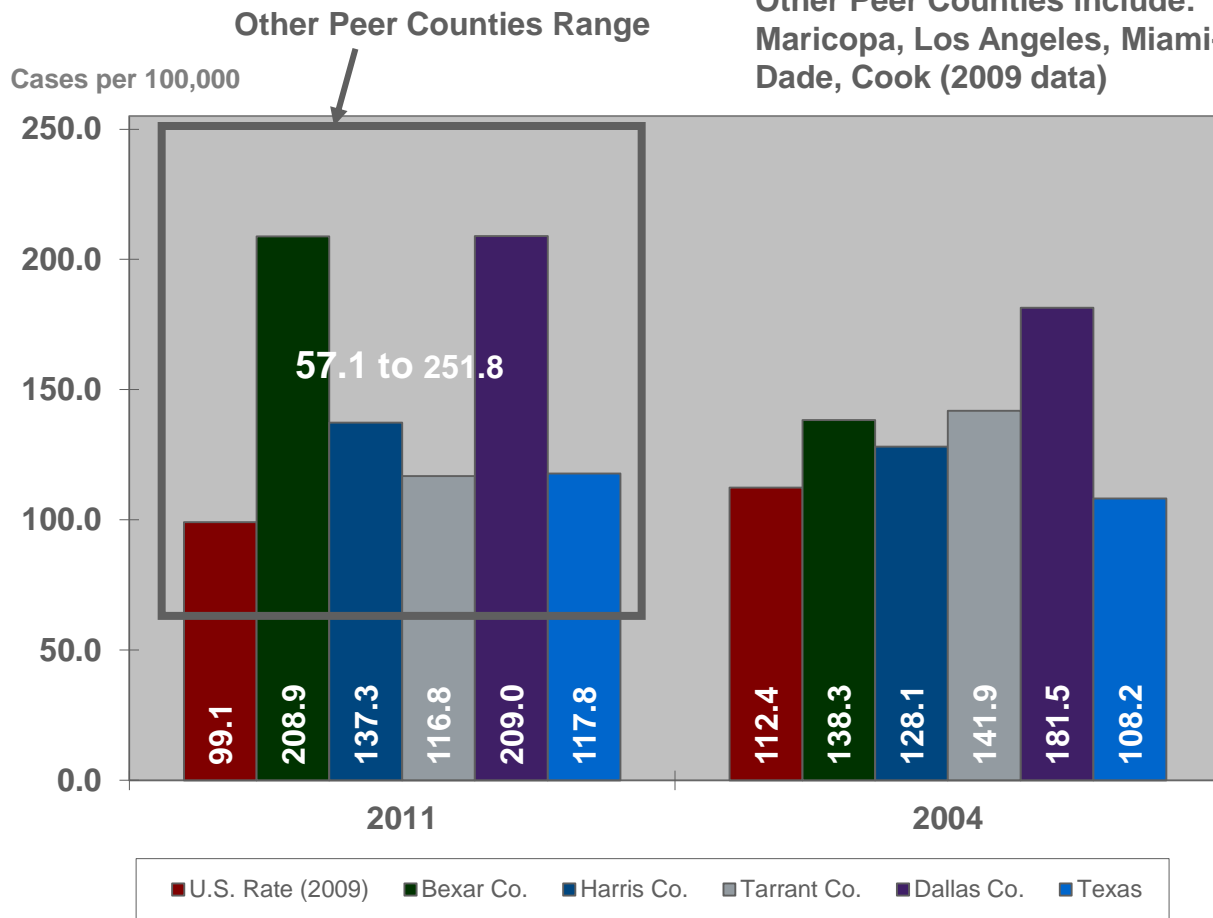
Healthy People 2020, STD-3.1 to 4.2. No overall target is available, all targets are age- and gender-specific.



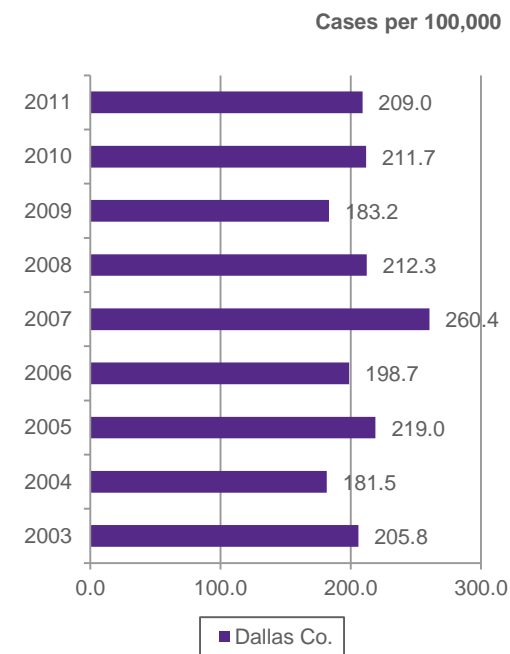
Parkland

STD/HIV: Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 population 2003-2011

Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook (2009 data)



Dallas County Trend 2003 to 2011



Source: The Texas STD Surveillance Report 2011, Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/reports/default.shtm>

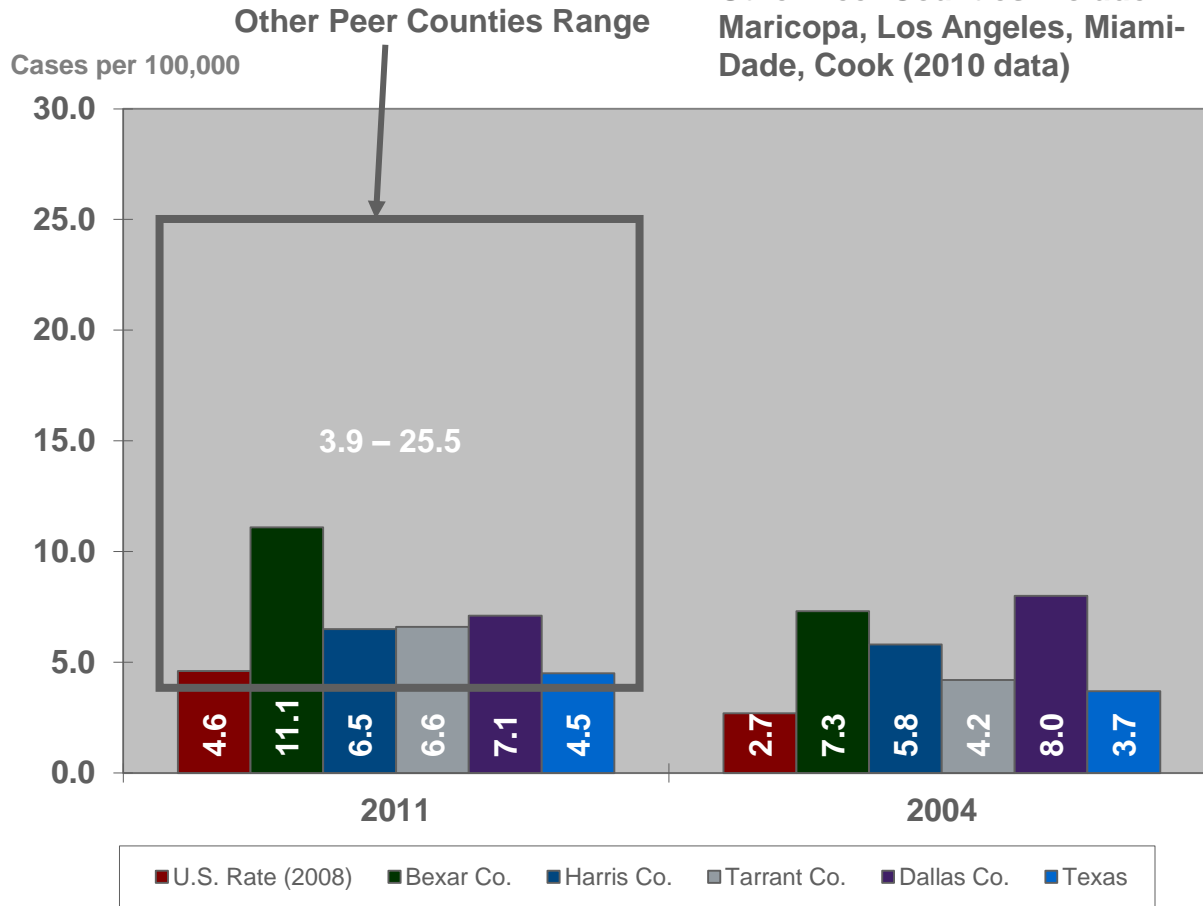
<http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D42>

Healthy People 2020, STD-3.1 to 4.2. No overall target is available, all targets are age- and gender-specific.

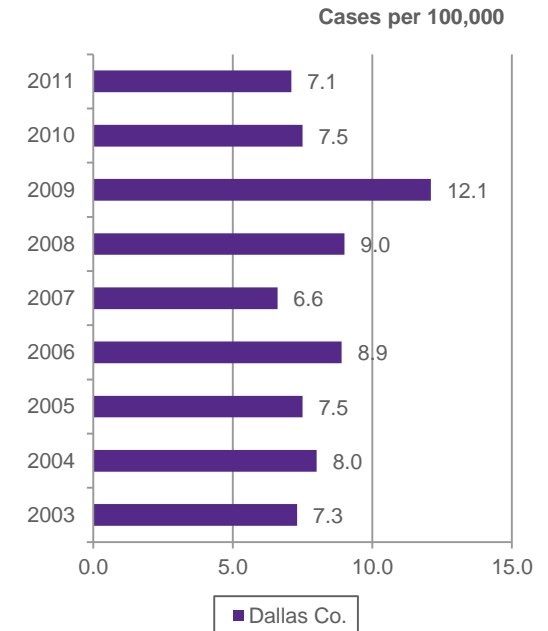


STD/HIV: Syphilis Primary and Secondary Rate per 100,000 population, 2003-2011

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook (2010 data)



Dallas County Trend for Syphilis Rate, 2003 to 2011



Source: The Texas STD Surveillance Report 2011, Texas Department of State Health Services, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/reports/default.shtm>

<http://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D42>

Healthy People 2020, STD-3.1 to 4.2. No overall target is available, all targets are age- and gender-specific.

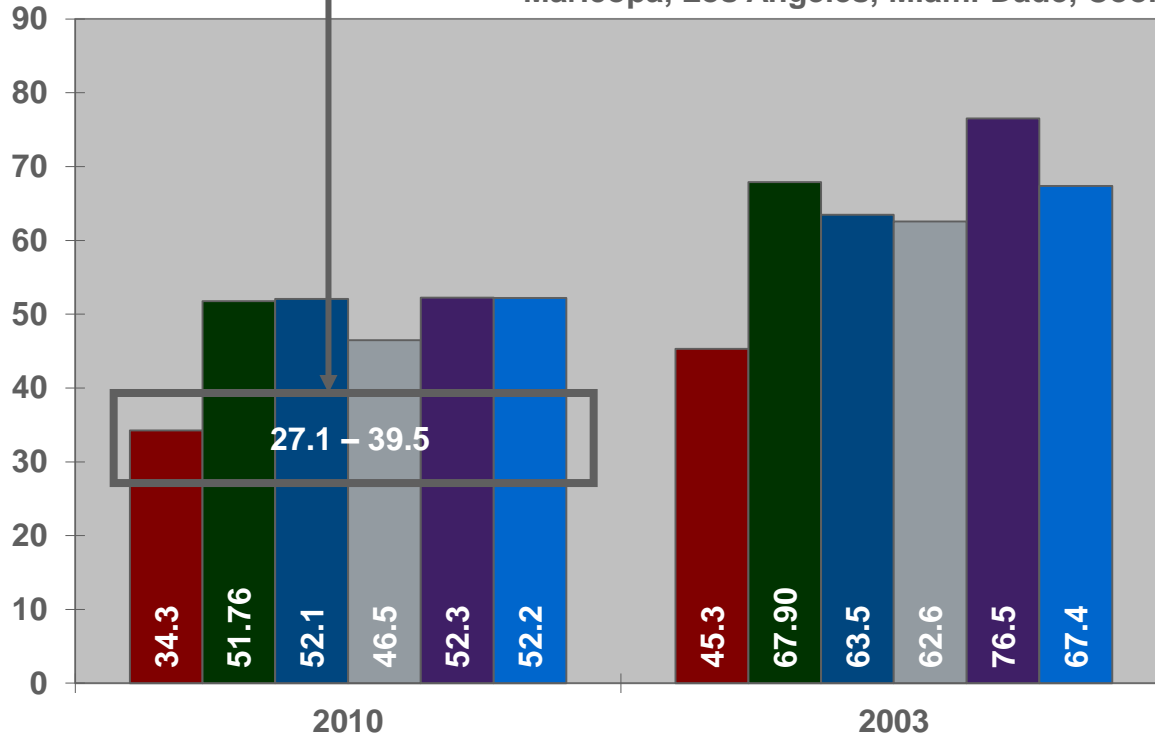


Teen Births: Teen Birth Rate, 2003 to 2010 (Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19)

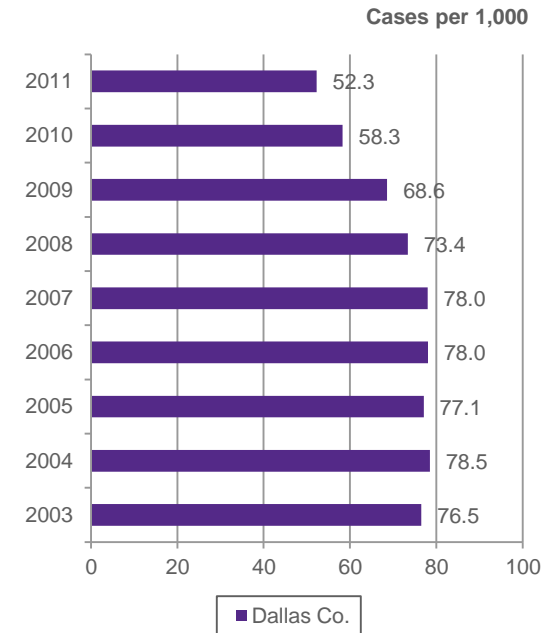
(Other Peer Counties Range)

Cases per 1,000 women

Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook



Dallas County Trend for Teen Birth Rate, 2003 to 2011

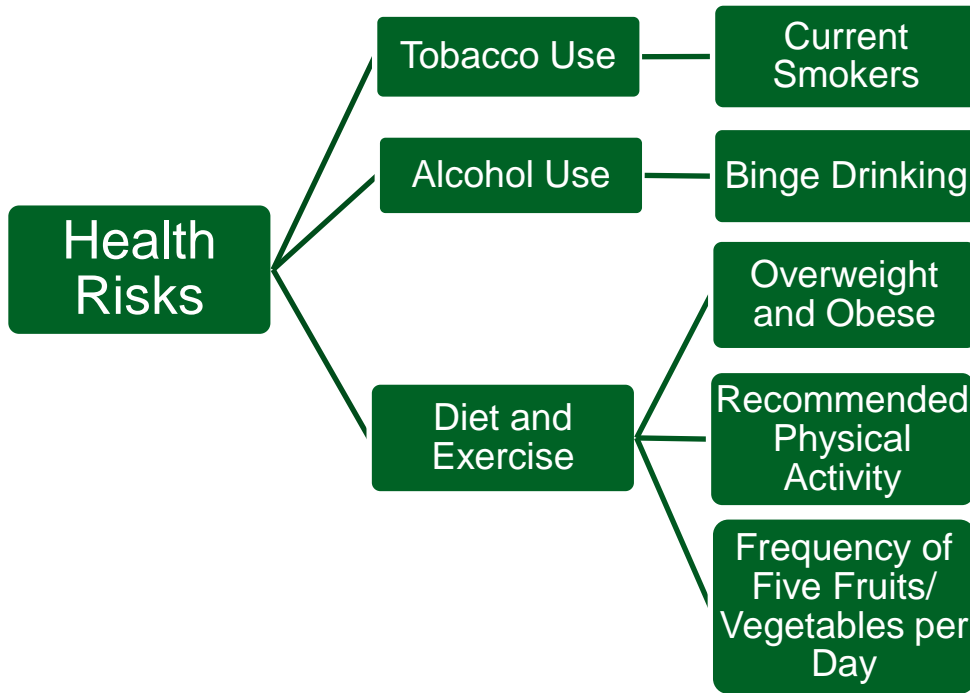


The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce pregnancies among adolescent females ages 15-17 from 40.2 per 1,000 in 2005 to 36.2 per 1,000 in 2020
Healthy People 2020, FP 8.1

Source: CDC Wonder 2003, 2010
American Community Survey Population Estimates 2003-2011, Females 15 to 19
Rate for 2011 from email correspondence with Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D. Research Specialist, Texas Department of State Health Services
Peer County Data Source: CDC Wonder.

Health Risk Behaviors – Other High Risk Behaviors

- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark

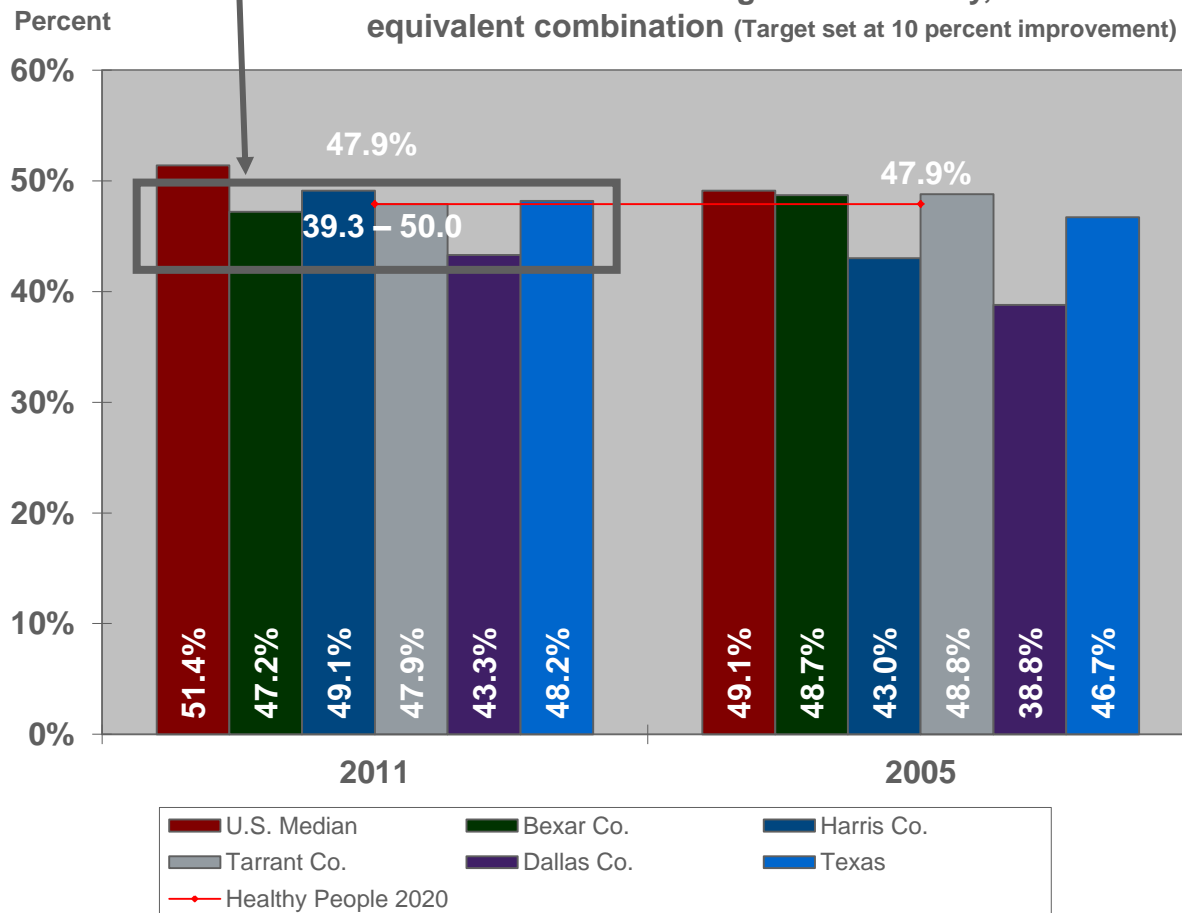


	Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Current Smokers	●	●	●
Binge Drinking	●	●	●
Overweight and Obese	●	●	●
Recommended Physical Activity	●	●	●
Frequency of Five Fruits/Vegetables per Day	N/A	●	●

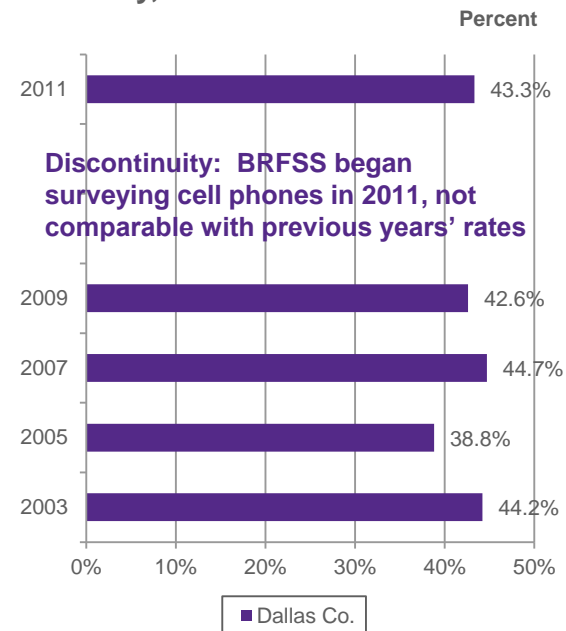
Diet and Exercise: Adults* with 30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five or more days per week, or vigorous physical activity for 20+ minutes three or more days per week

Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of adults who engage in aerobic physical activity of at least moderate intensity for at least 150 minutes/week or 75 minutes/week of vigorous intensity, or an equivalent combination (Target set at 10 percent improvement)

Other Peer Counties Range



Dallas County Trend for Physical Activity, 2003 to 2011



Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

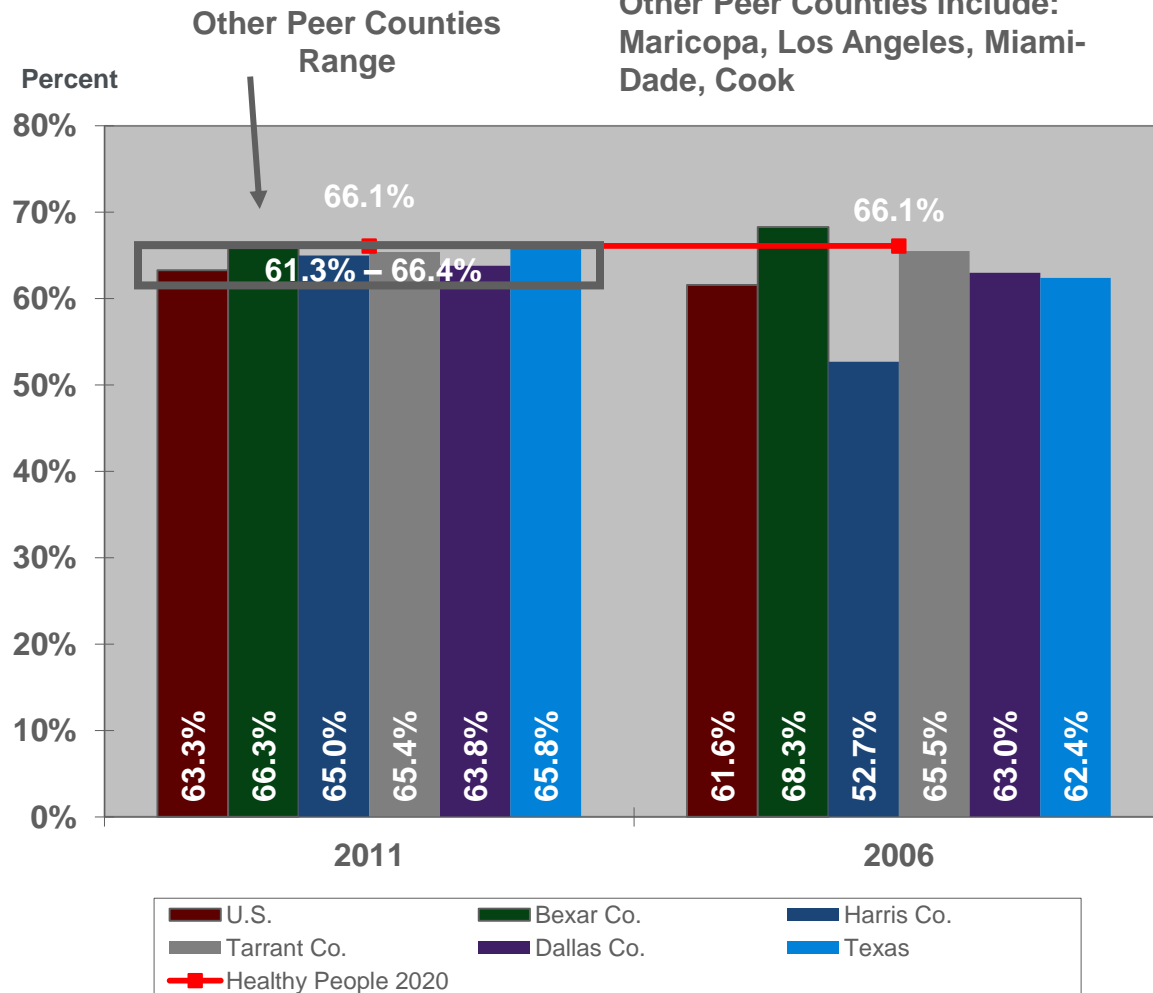
Source: CDC BRFSS, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011
 Healthy People 2020 Objective PA 2.1
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

*Adults are described as 18 and over

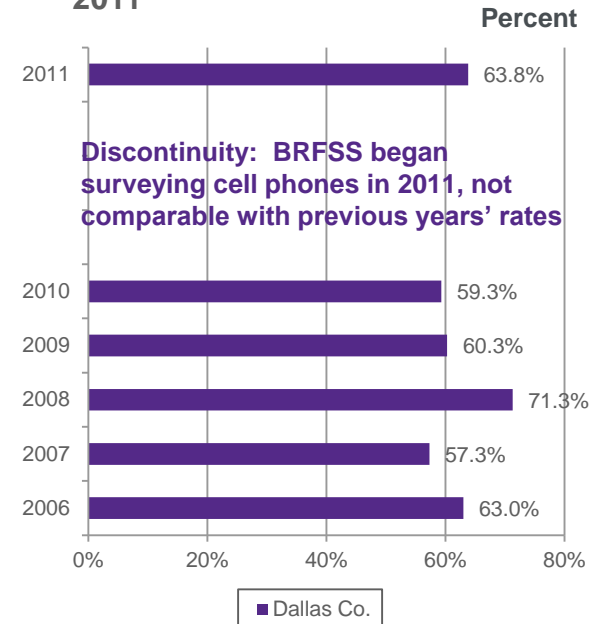


Overweight and Obese: Adults* with a BMI Greater Than 25 and Greater Than 30, 2006 to 2011

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook



Dallas County Trend for Overweight or Obese, 2006 - 2011



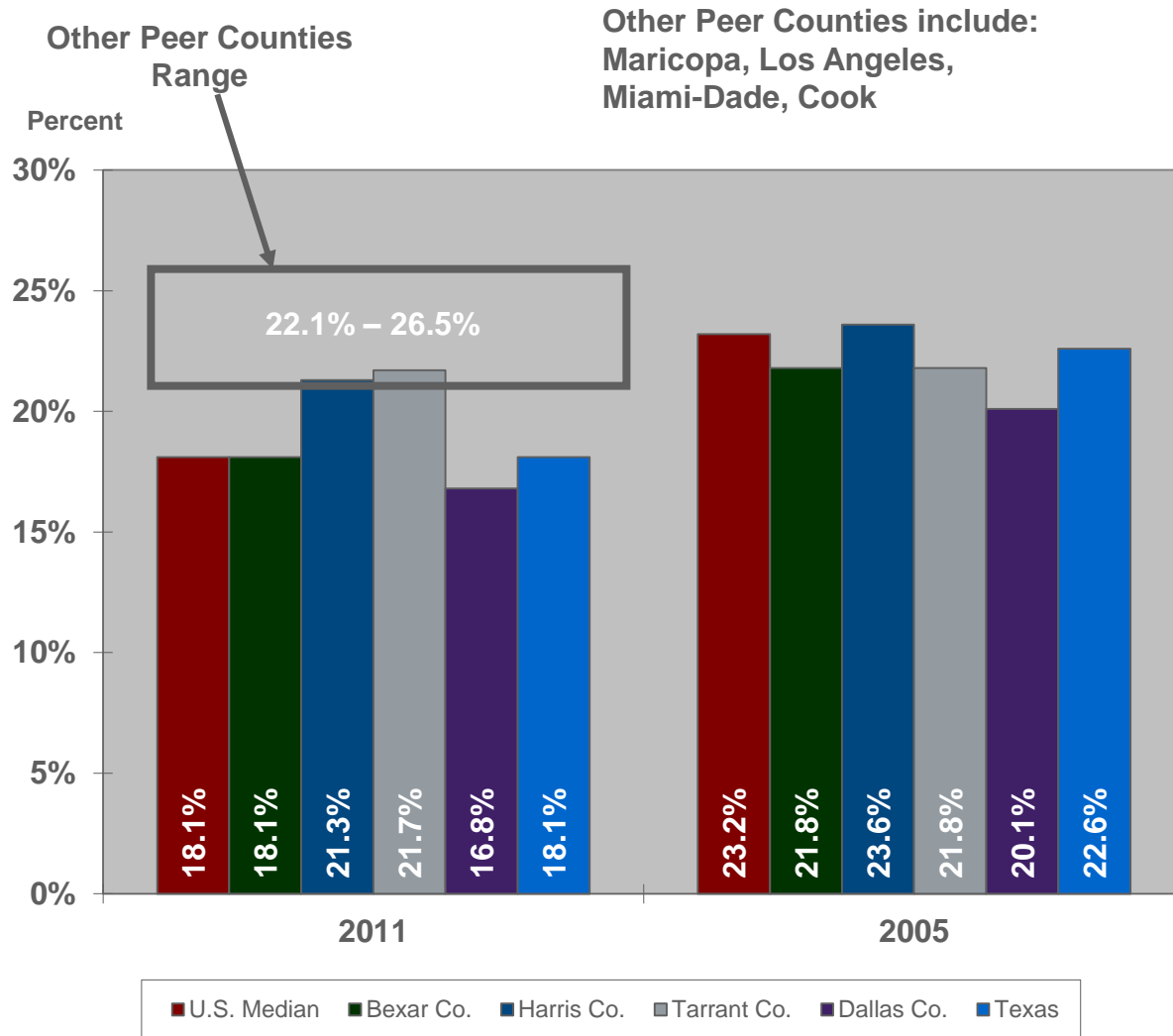
Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight. Baseline and target are for adults over the age of 20. The data source available here is for adults over the age of 18. (Target is a 10% increase. Baseline is at 30.8% of adults 20 and over at a healthy weight. The target is to increase to 33.9% of adults 20 and over at a healthy weight.)

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011
 Healthy People 2020 Objective NWS-8
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=29>

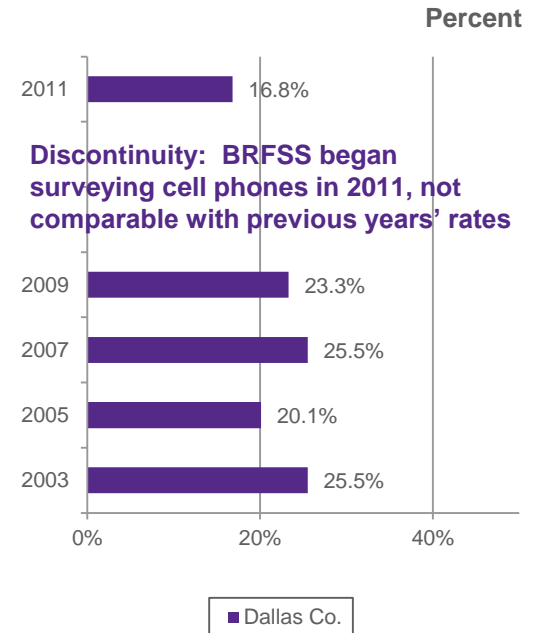
*Adults are defined as ages 18 and over



Diet and Exercise: Adults* who have consumed fruits or vegetables 5 or more times per day, 2003-2011



Dallas County Trend for Fruit and Vegetable Consumption, 2003 to 2011



Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase contribution of total vegetables to the diets of the population aged 2 years and older. (Target is 1.1 cup equivalents per 1,000 calories)

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011

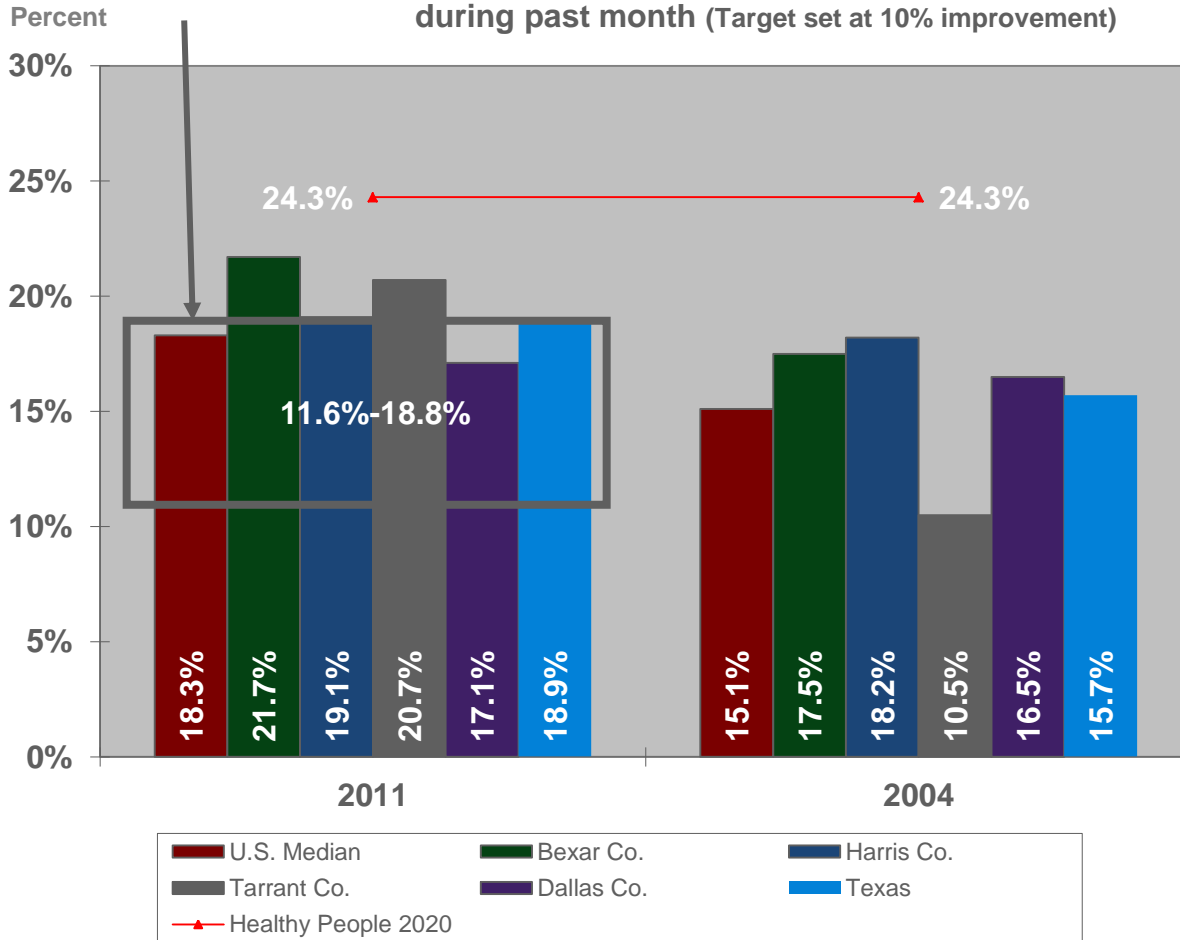
*Adults are described as 18 and over



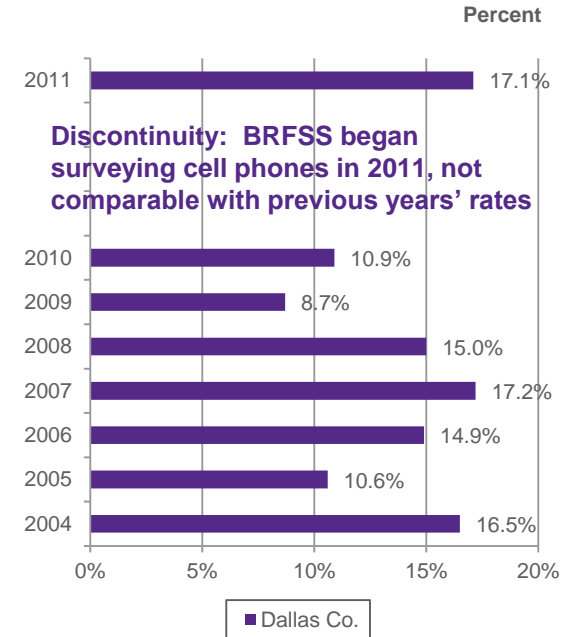
Alcohol Use: Binge Drinkers (Males over the age of 18 who have had 5 or more drinks on one occasion; females who have had 4 or more drinks on one occasion)

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce the proportion of adults that engaged in binge drinking during past month (Target set at 10% improvement)



Dallas County Trend for Binge Drinking, 2004 to 2011

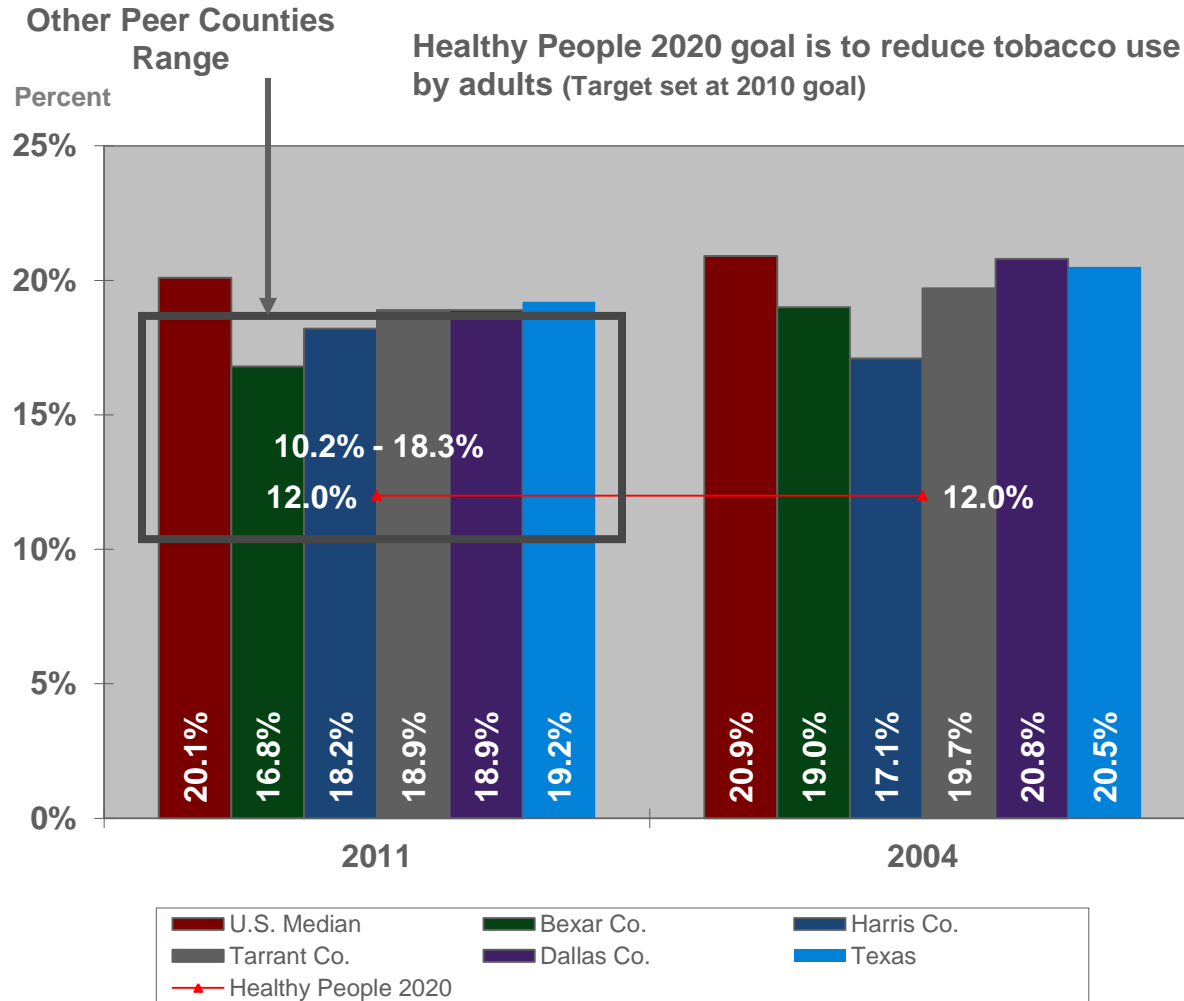


Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

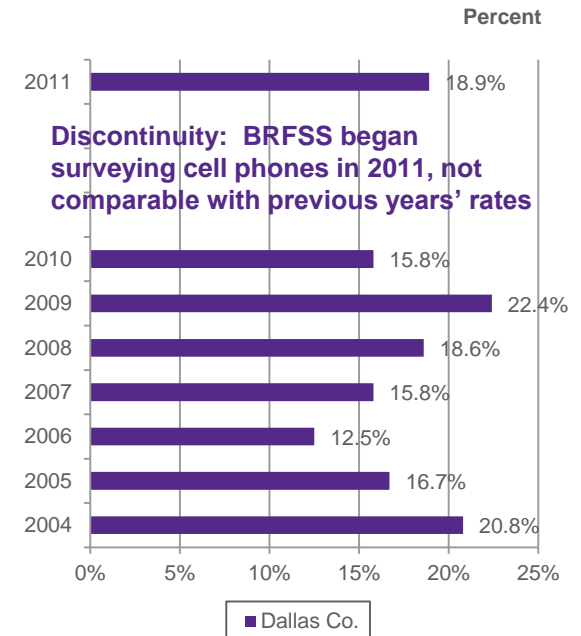
Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 – 2011
 Healthy People 2020 Objective TU 1.1
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

*Adults are described as 18 and over

Tobacco Use: Adults* who are Current Smokers (Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all)

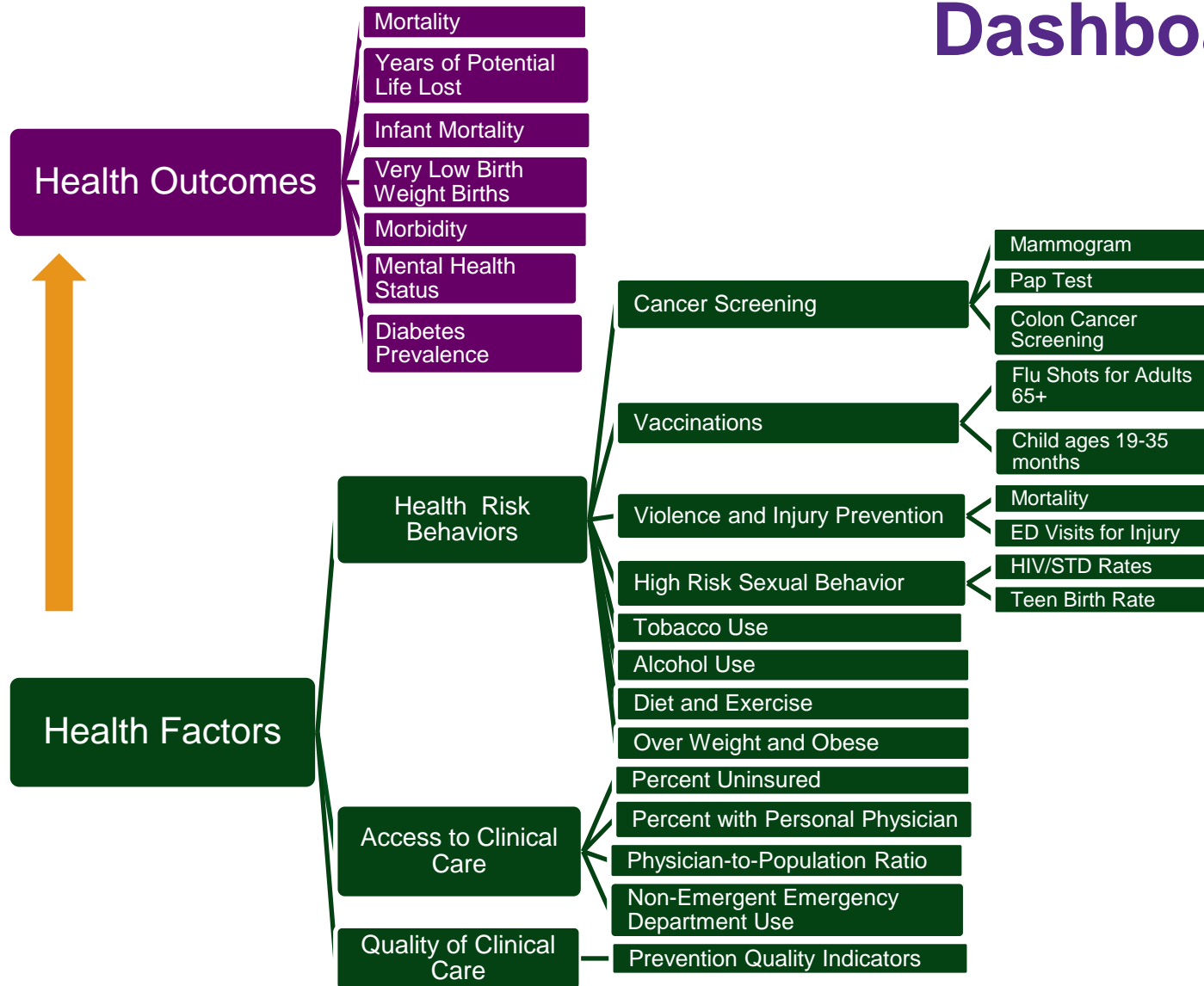


Dallas County Trend for Rate of Current Smokers, 2004 to 2011



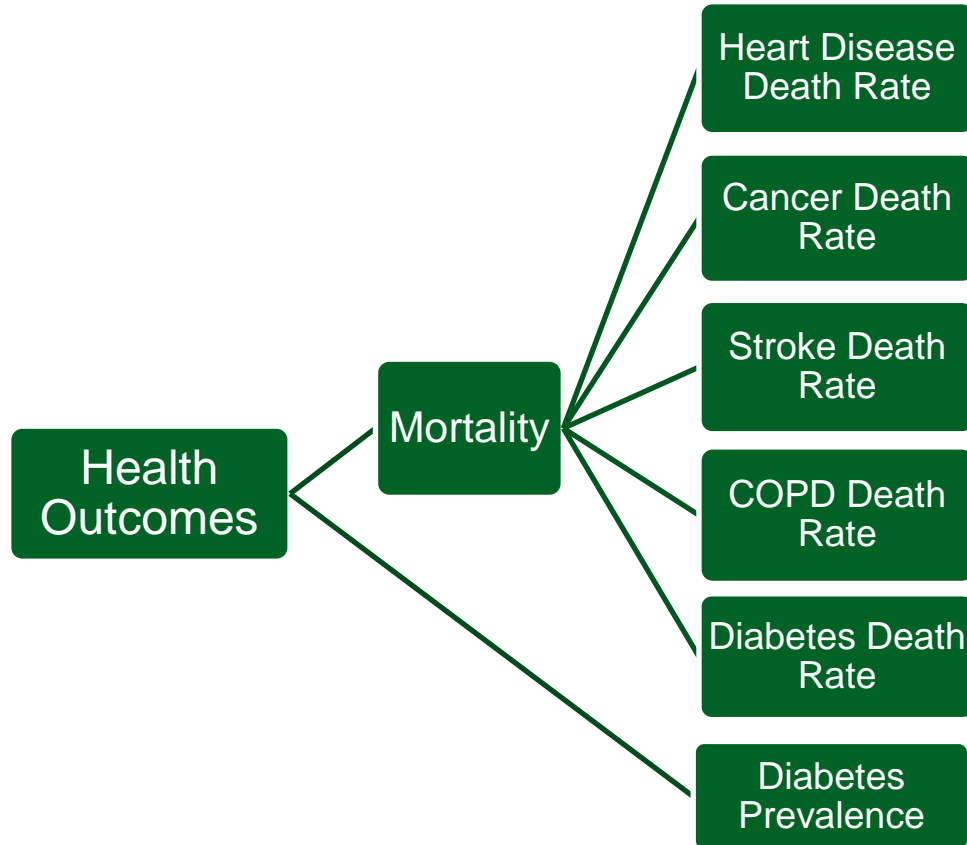
Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard



Health Outcomes – Mortality

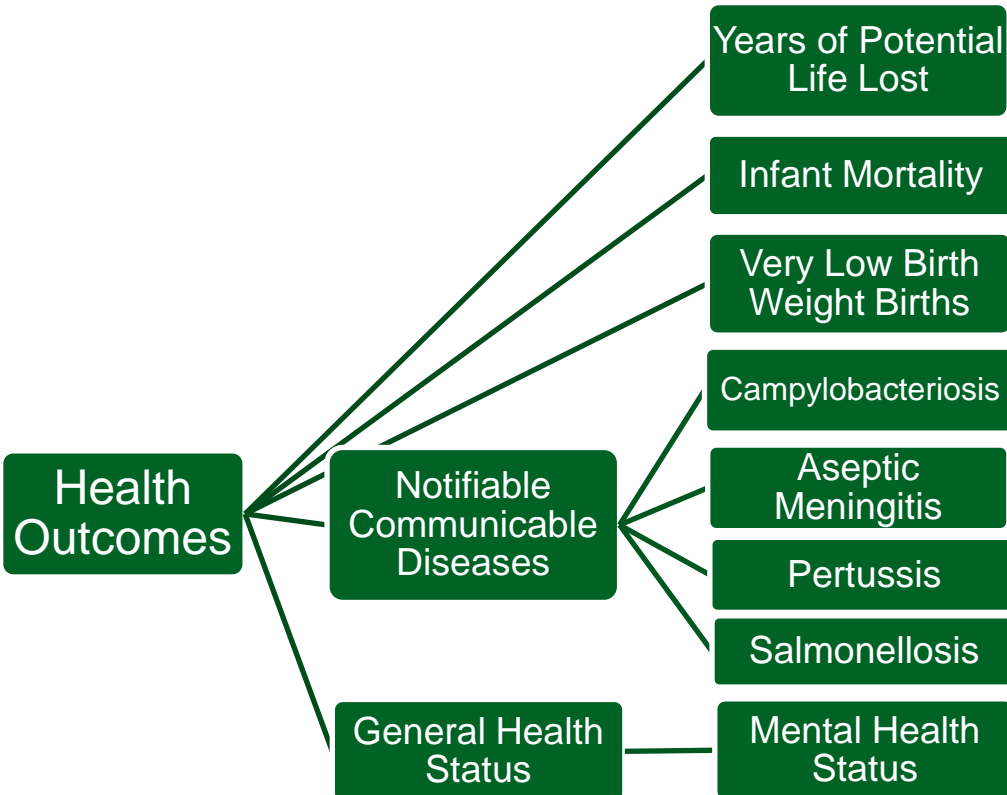
- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark



	Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Heart Disease Death Rate	●	●	●
Cancer Death Rate	●	●	●
Stroke Death Rate	●	●	●
COPD Death Rate	N/A	●	●
Diabetes Death Rate	N/A	●	●
Diabetes Prevalence	N/A	●	●

Health Outcomes – Other Outcomes

- – Doing better than the benchmark
- – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- – Worse than the benchmark

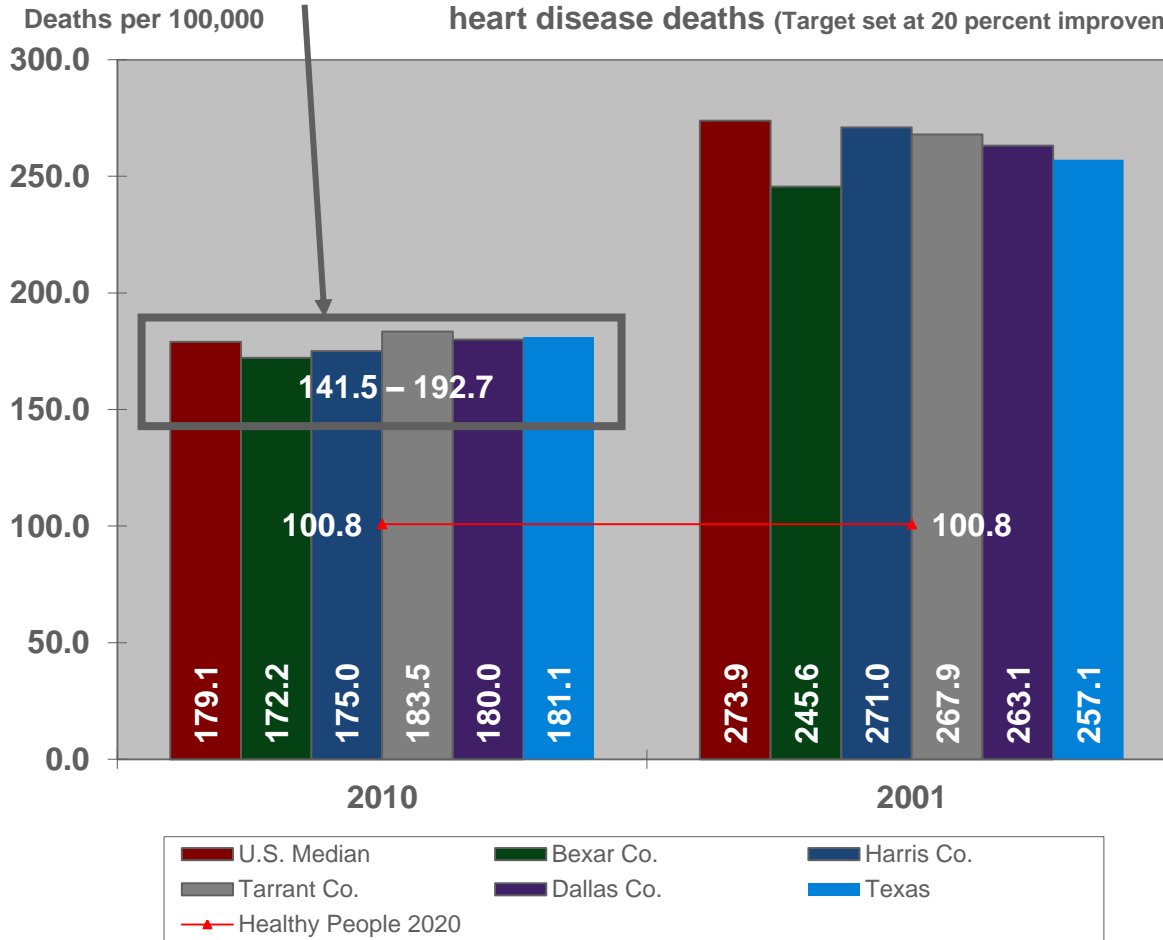


Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
N/A	●	●
●	●	●
●	●	●
N/A	●	●
N/A	●	●
N/A	●	●
N/A	●	●
N/A	●	●

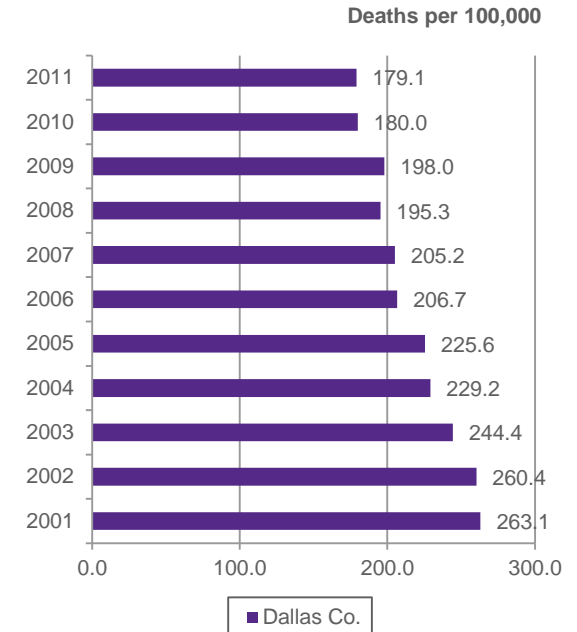
Mortality: Deaths due to Heart Disease 2001-2010 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce coronary heart disease deaths (Target set at 20 percent improvement)



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011



Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

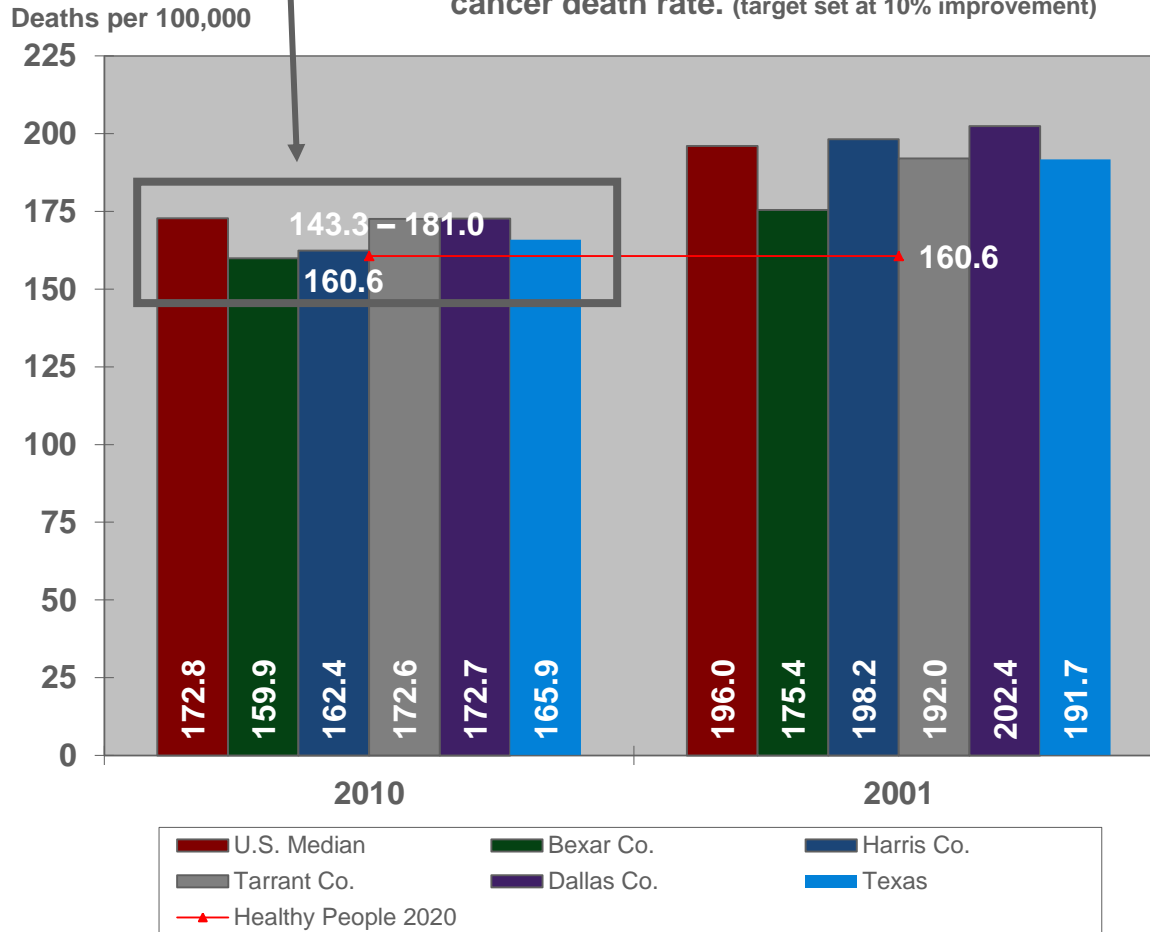
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html>

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Healthy People 2020 Objective HDS-2
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

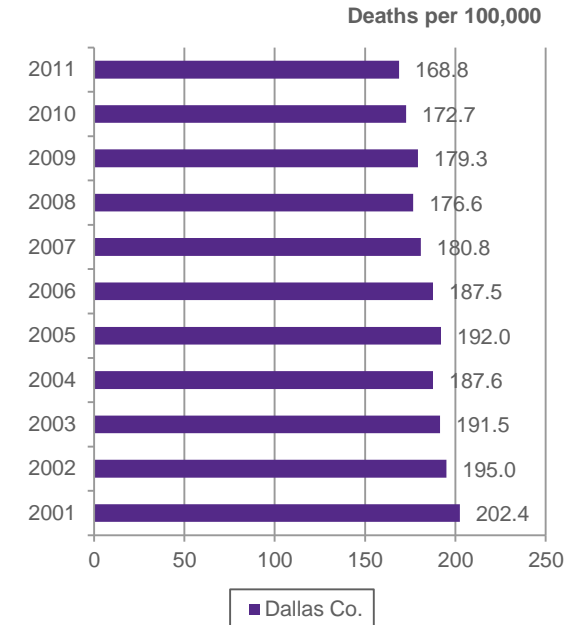
Mortality: Deaths due to Cancer 2001-2010 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce the overall cancer death rate. (target set at 10% improvement)



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011

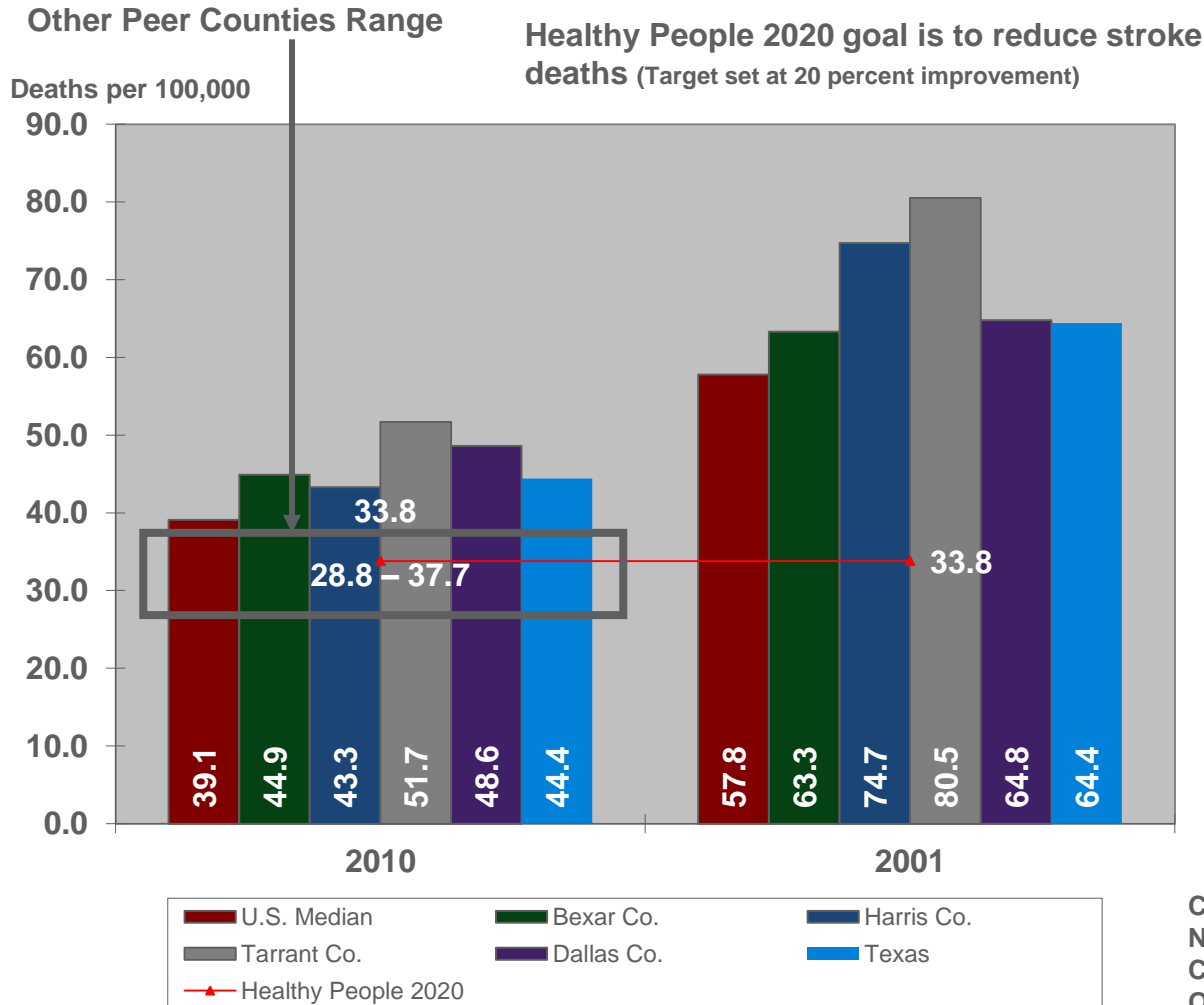


Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

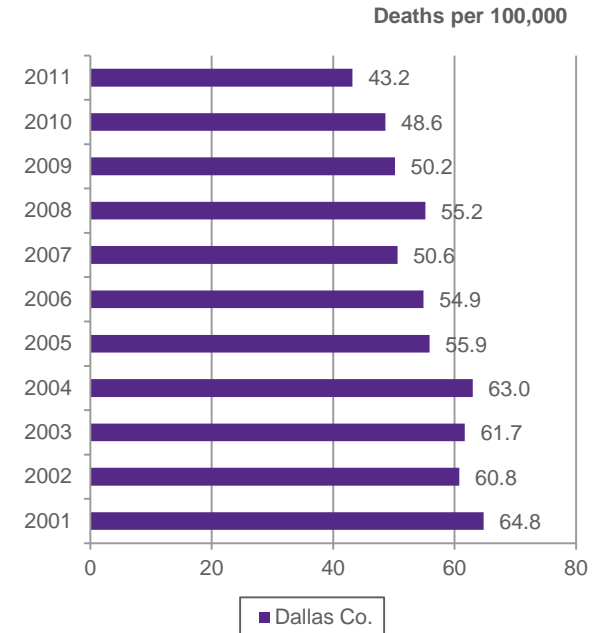
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. CDC WONDER Online Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html>

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Healthy People 2020 Objective C-1
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

Mortality: Deaths due to Stroke 2001-2010 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011



Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsq1.html>

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Healthy People 2020 Objective HDS-3
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

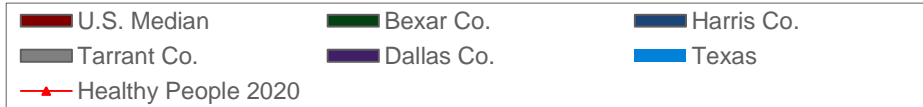
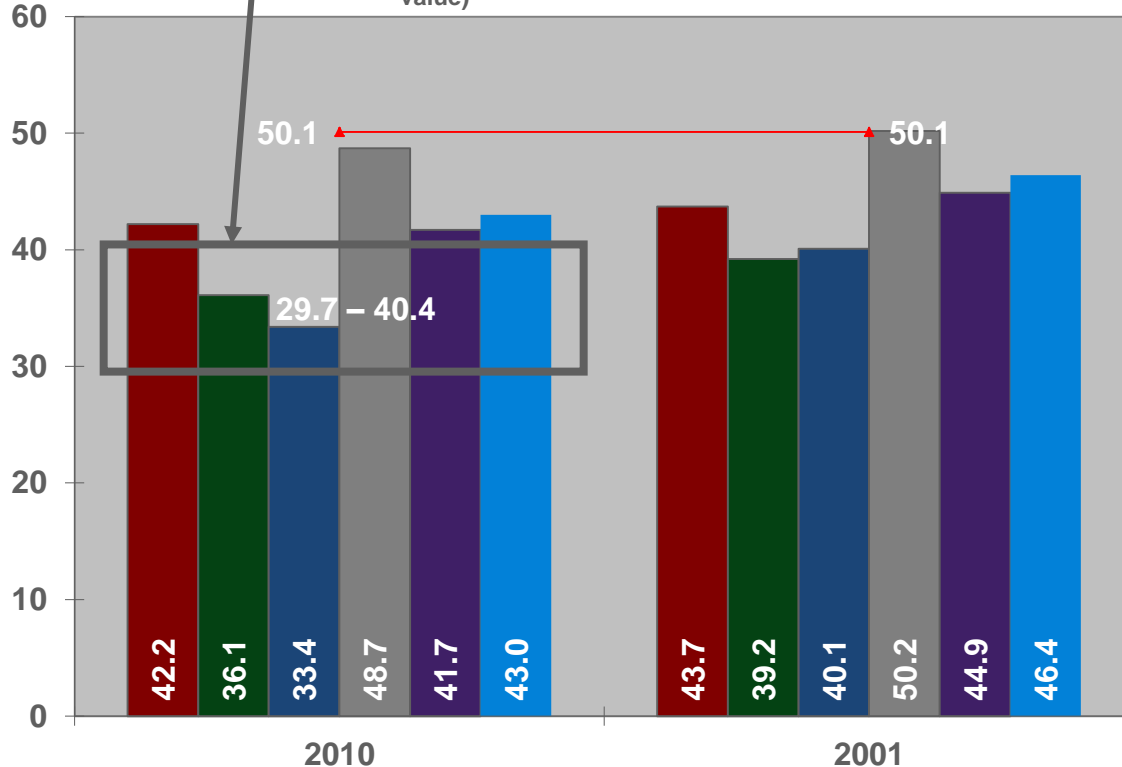


Mortality: Deaths due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (COPD), 2001-2010 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

Other Peer Counties Range

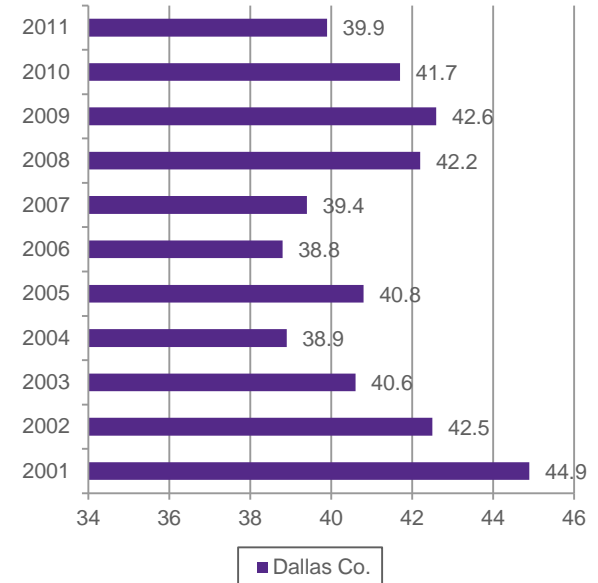
Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce COPD deaths (Target set at the smallest improvement that results in a statistically significant difference when tested against the baseline value)

Deaths per 100,000



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011

Deaths per 100,000



Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsq1.html>

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Healthy People 2020 Objective RD-11
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>

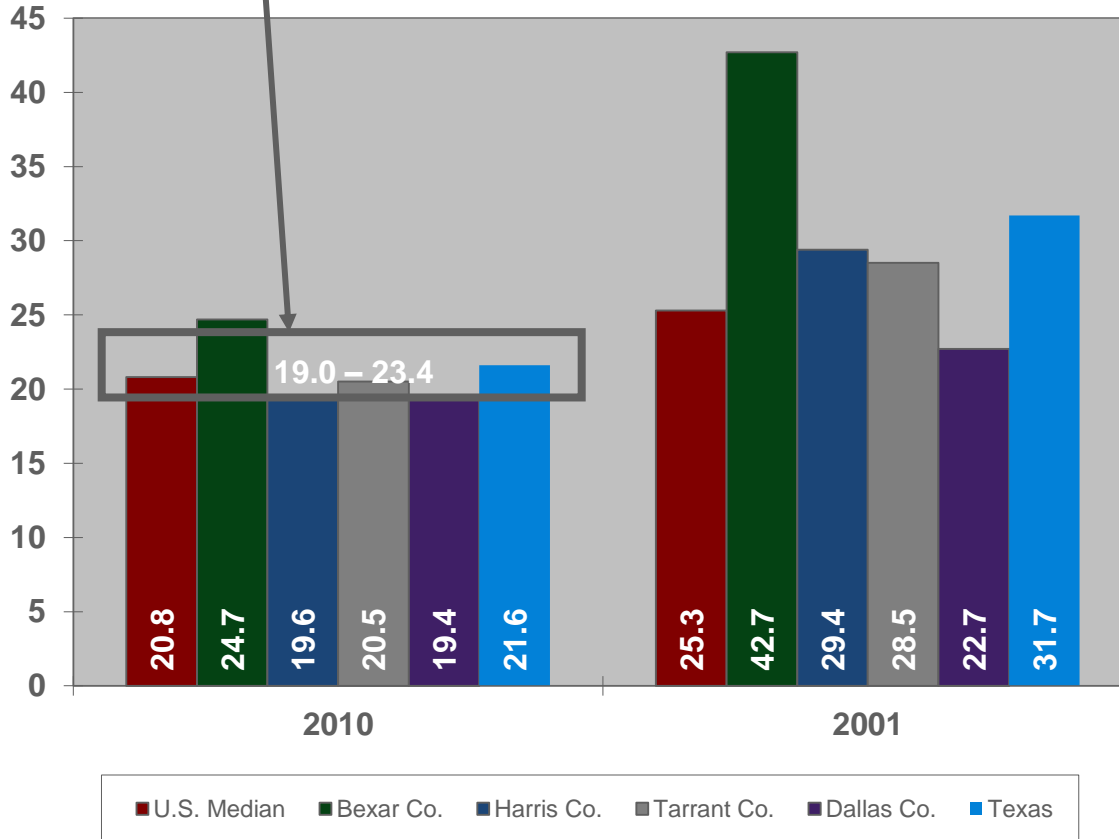


Mortality: Deaths due to Diabetes 2001-2010 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

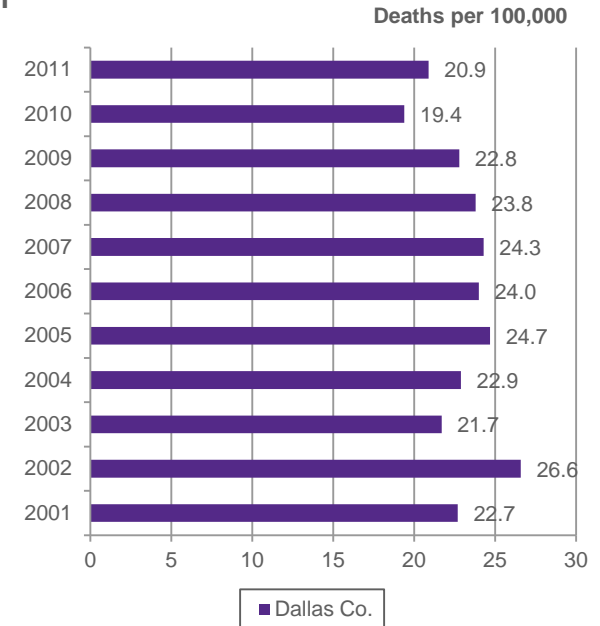
Other Peer Counties
Range

Deaths per 100,000

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce deaths that were related to diabetes to 65.8 age adjusted deaths per 100,000. This measure encompasses a broader range of deaths than included here. (Target set at 10% improvement)



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011



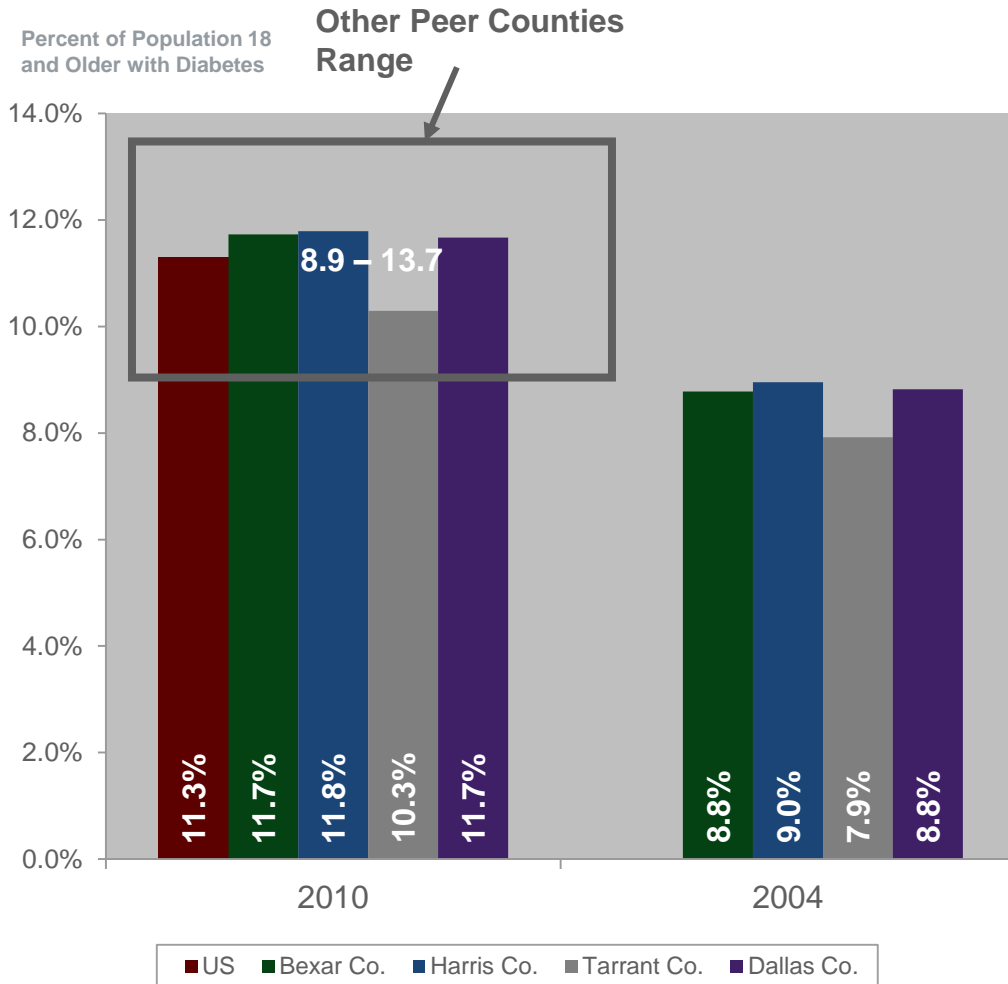
Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death File 2001-2010. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html>

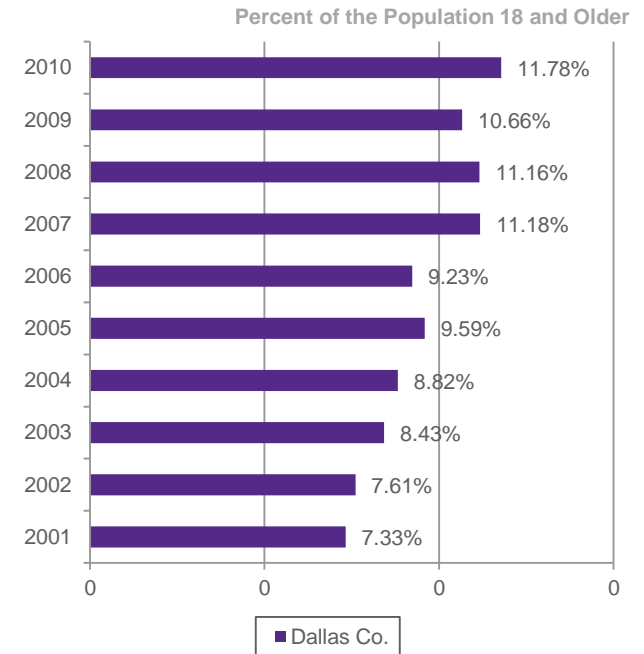
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Healthy People 2020 Objective D-3
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>



Estimated Diabetes Prevalence (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed), 2010

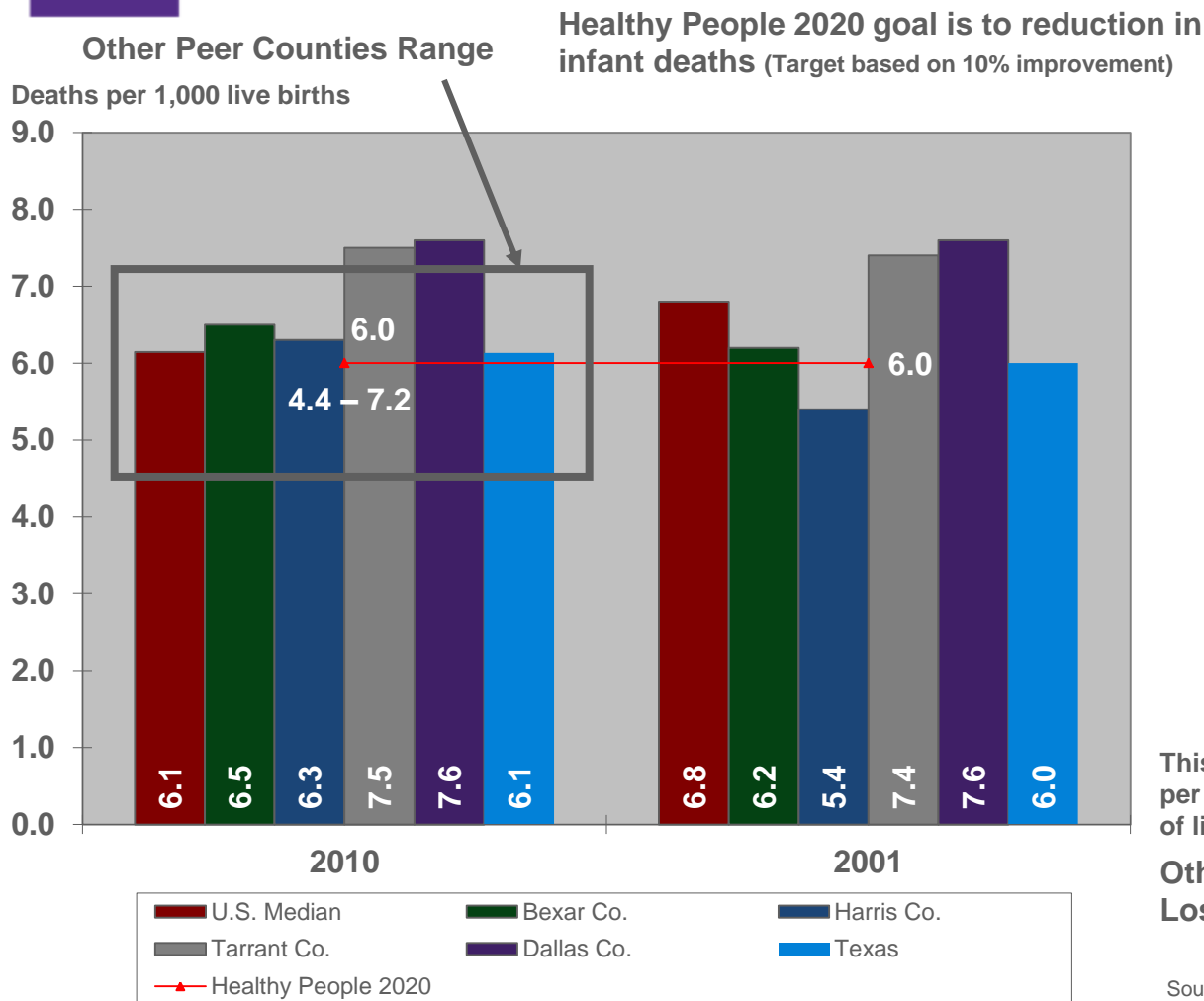


Dallas County Trend in Incidence Rates, 2001 - 2010

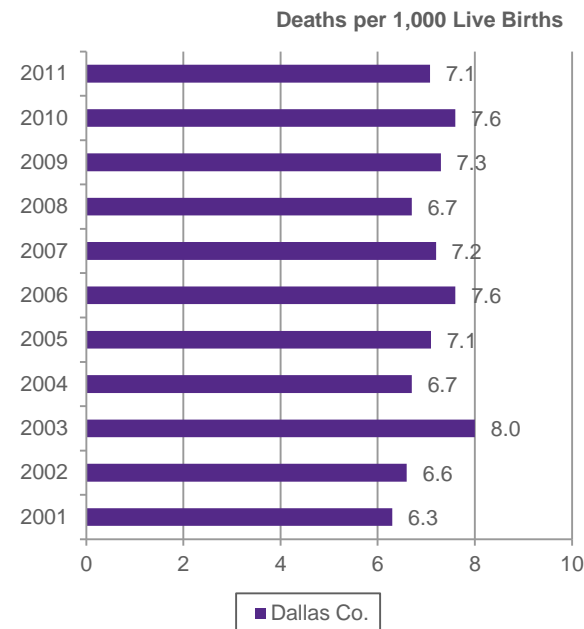


Source: US Diabetes Index, National Minority Quality Forum and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013; based on NHANES population prevalence estimates, 2010, <http://maps.z-atlas.com/DiabetesSampleIndex/>. Denominator population data 2010 from Nielson/Claritas, Inc. Pop Facts. Mid 2010 version. US prevalence estimates from CDC <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/estimates11.htm#2>

Mortality: Infant Mortality Rate 2001 to 2010



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011



This indicator shows the mortality rate in deaths per 1,000 live births for infants within their first year of life.

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_17.pdf

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59_04.pdf

Healthy People 2020 Objective MCH-1.3

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

Source: Infant Mortality Report: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, OHIR Vital Statistics Section, 1999-2008

Maricopa County health Status Report 2005-2009 page 26. Illinois Department of Public Health

<http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/infant/infmort0608.htm>

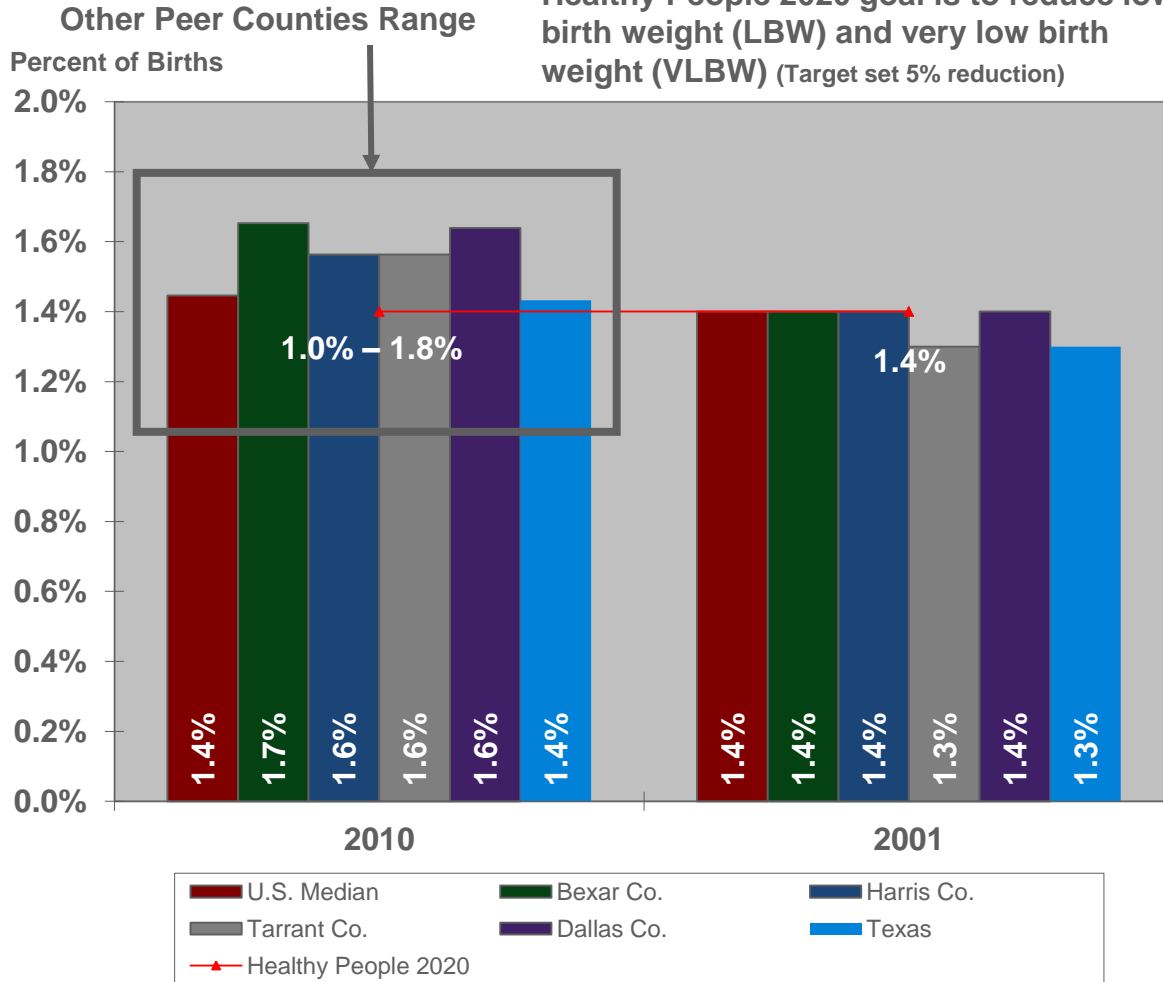
<http://www.flpublichealth.com/VBOOK/viewreport.aspx?CEID=7154&Year=2009> Interactive Florida Vital Statistics Annual Report



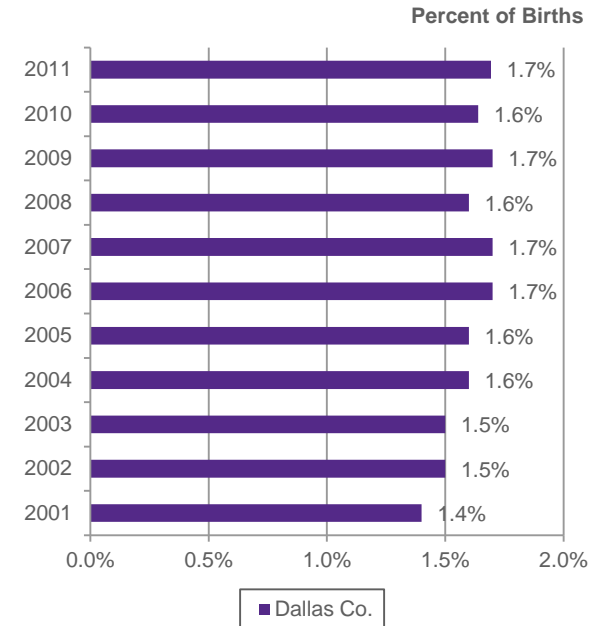
Parkland

Low Birth Weight Births: Percent of Births that are Very Low Birth Weight, <1,500 grams, 2001 to 2010

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce low birth weight (LBW) and very low birth weight (VLBW) (Target set 5% reduction)



Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2011

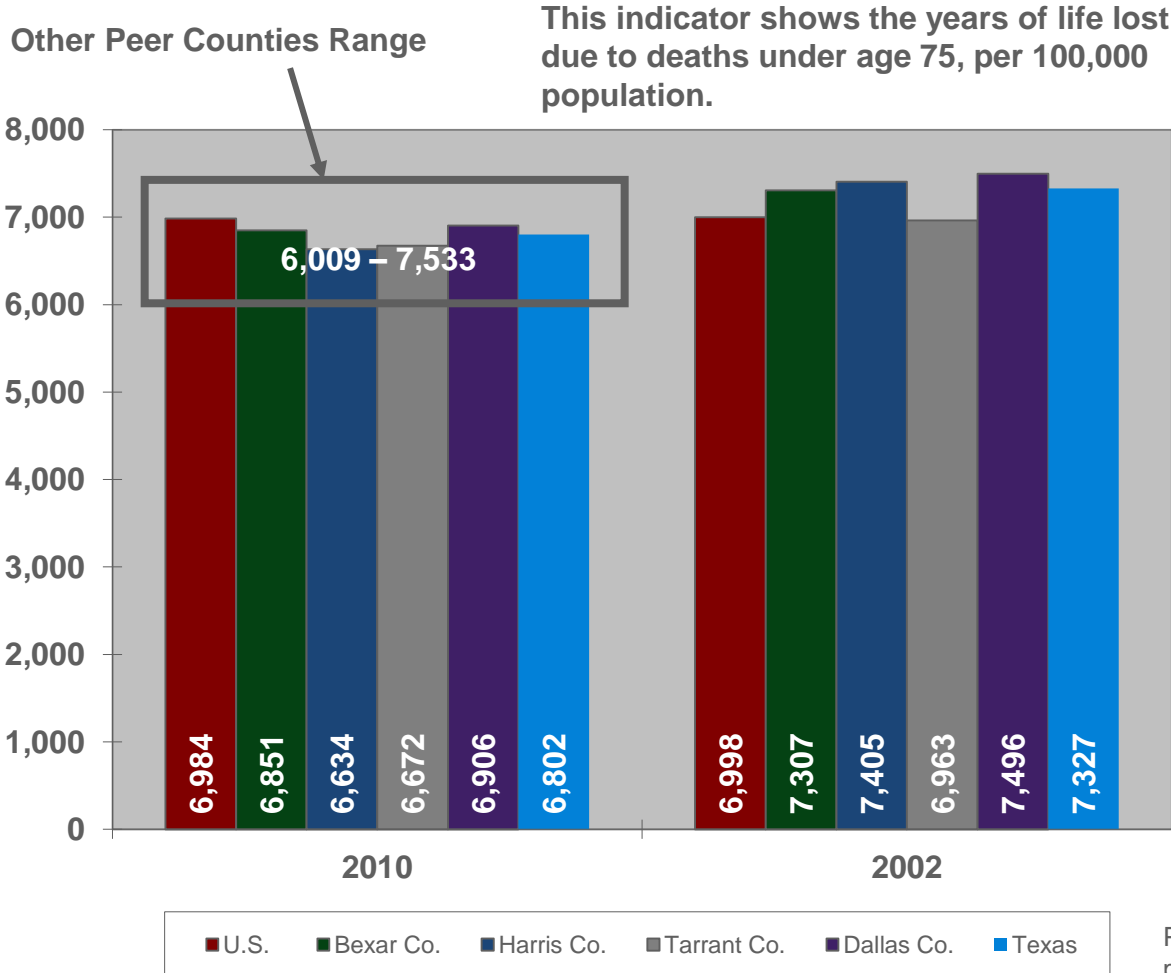


Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

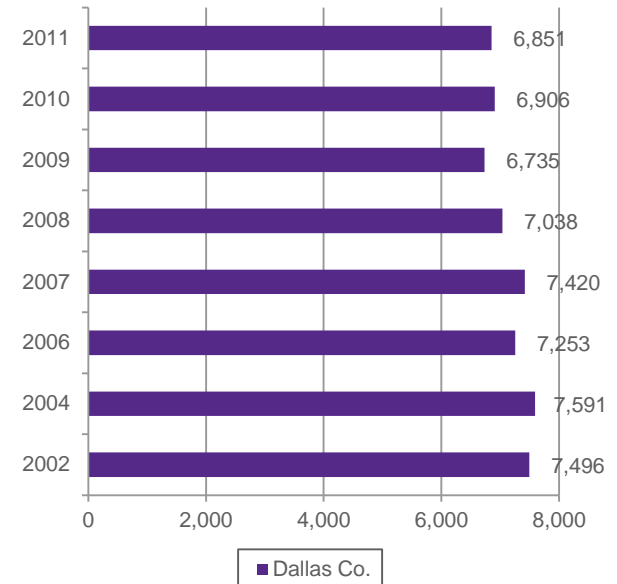
Texas Dept of State Health Services, Query System 2001-2010 Very low birth weight births. Email from Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D., Research Scientist, TDSHS; CDC Wonder2010; Healthy People 2020 Objective MCH-8.2

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>
<http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa10/hstat/hsi/pages/203vlbw.html> for U.S. data

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Beyond 20/20 WDS; <http://205.207.175.93/vitalstats/tableviewer/tableviews.aspx>



Trend in Dallas County YPLL Rate, 2002 to 2010



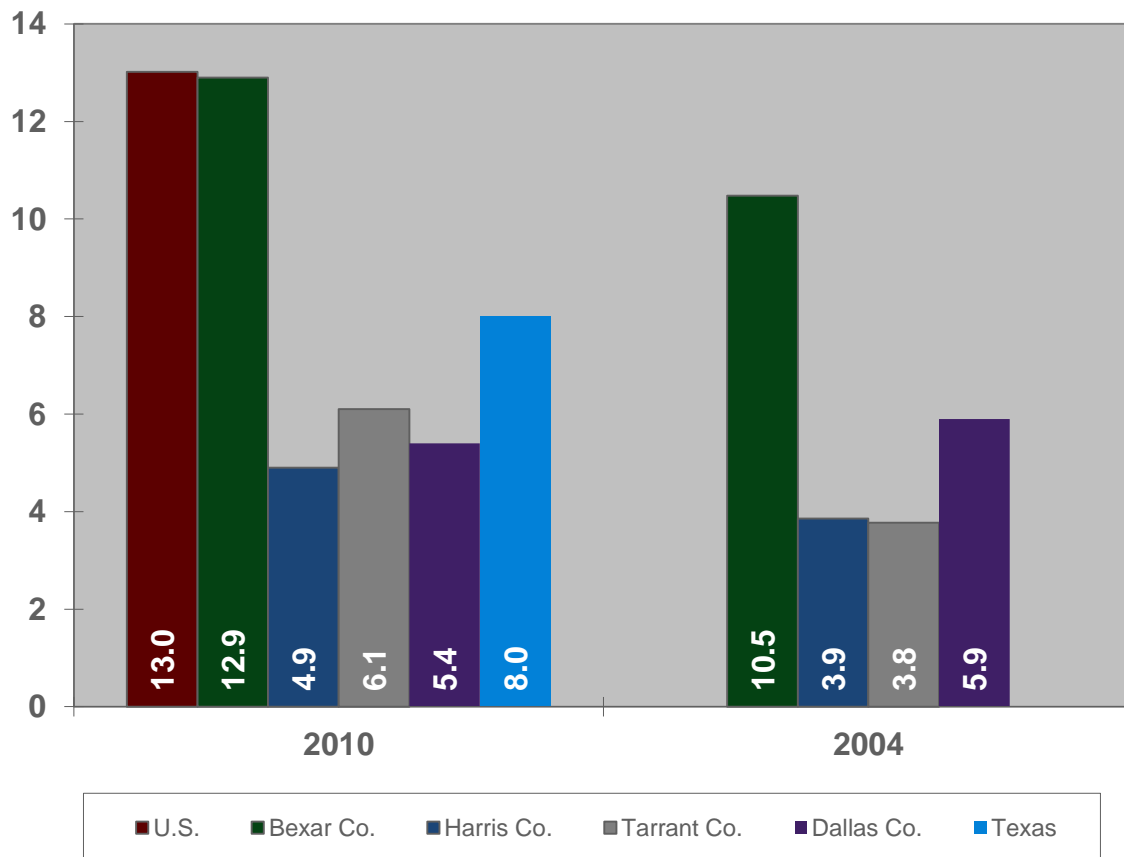
Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Premature death is represented by the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost. For example, a person dying at age 25 contributes 50 years of life lost, whereas a person who dies at age 65 contributes 10 years of life lost to a county's YPLL.

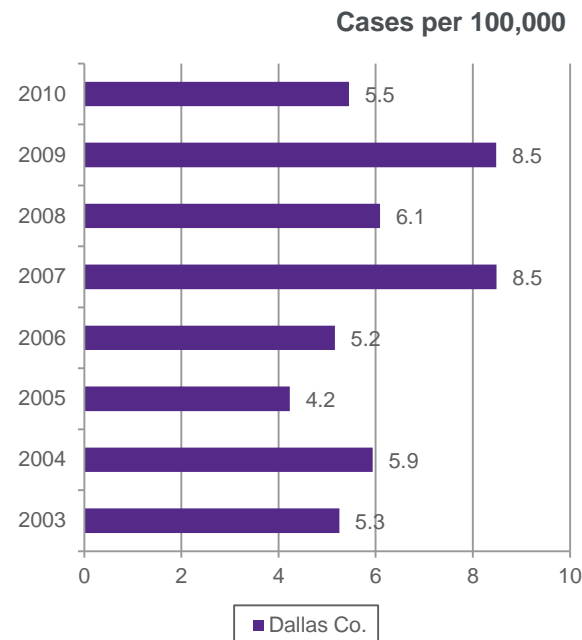
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services. Deaths 2002-2010
<http://soupfin.tdh.state.tx.us/death10.htm> DSHS's deaths website, American Community Survey 2002-2011,
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/06.pdf>, Comparison counties <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Campylobacteriosis Rate 2004-2010

Cases per 100,000



Dallas County Trend in
Incidence Rates, 2003 - 2010

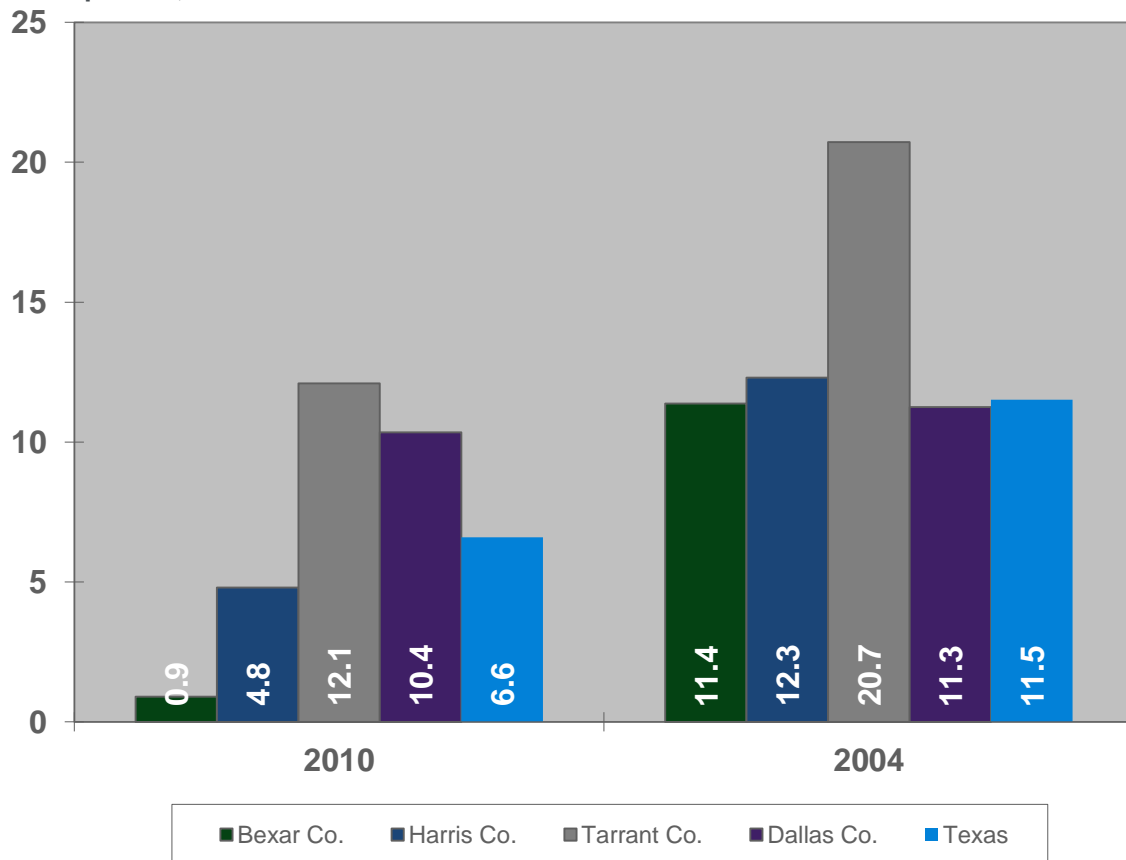


Campylobacteriosis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Campylobacter*. Most people who become ill with campylobacteriosis get diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain, and fever within two to five days after exposure to the organism. The diarrhea may be bloody and can be accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The illness typically lasts one week. Some infected persons do not have any symptoms. In persons with compromised immune systems, *Campylobacter* occasionally spreads to the bloodstream and causes a serious life-threatening infection.

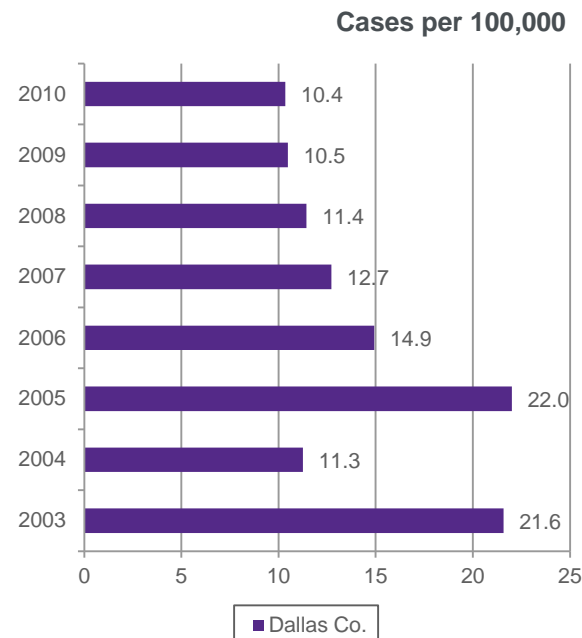
Source: 2004 and 2010 data from Texas Department of State Health Services, Infectious Disease Control Unit personal communication; other years from Dallas County Health and Human Services web site. <http://www.dallascounty.org/department/hhs/epistats.html>
US data 2009 CDC Foodnet <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5914a2.htm>

Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Aseptic Meningitis Rate 2004-2010

Cases per 100,000



Dallas County Trend in
Incidence Rates, 2003 - 2010

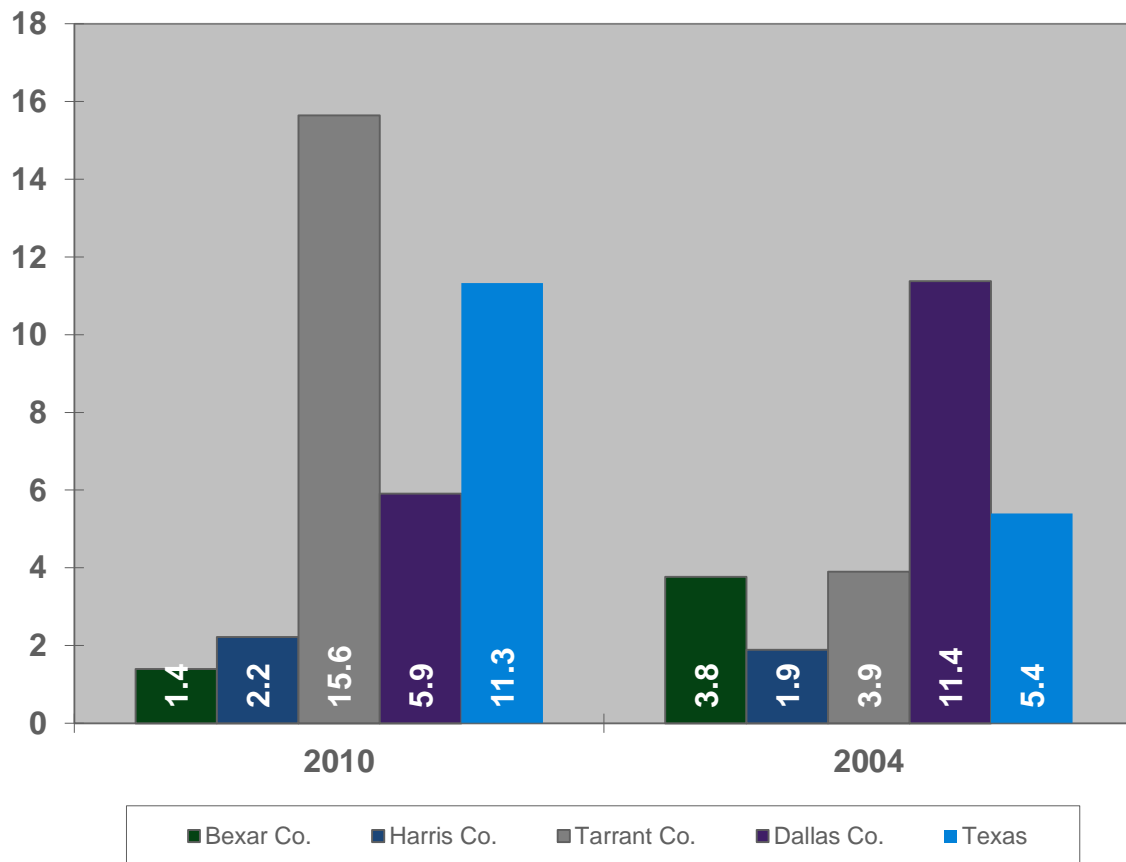


Aseptic meningitis is a common, rarely fatal condition usually caused by certain viruses. Meningitis means inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. Community rates of aseptic meningitis may contain some mild cases of West Nile Virus infection and other mosquito-borne diseases that go undetected by clinicians in the absence of an outbreak.

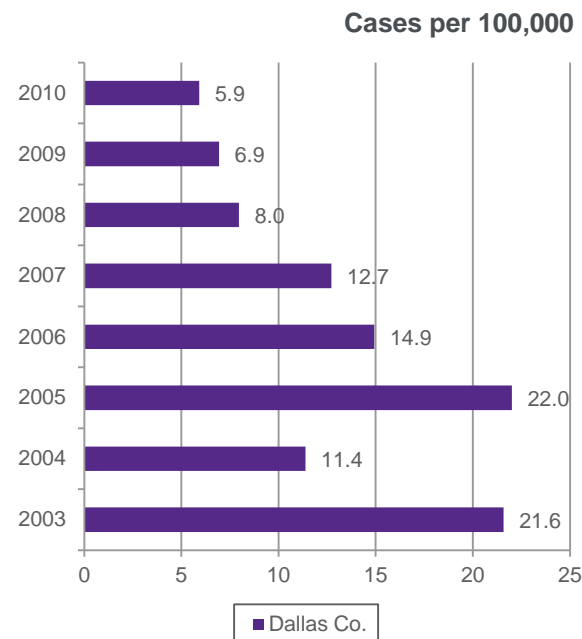
Source: 2004 and 2010 data from Texas Department of State Health Services, Infectious Disease Control Unit personal communication; other years from Dallas County Health and Human Services web site.
<http://www.dallascounty.org/department/hhservices/services/communicable/documents/ReportableConditions2003-07Annual.pdf>

Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Pertussis Rate 2004-2010

Cases per 100,000



Dallas County Trend in
Incidence Rates, 2003 - 2010

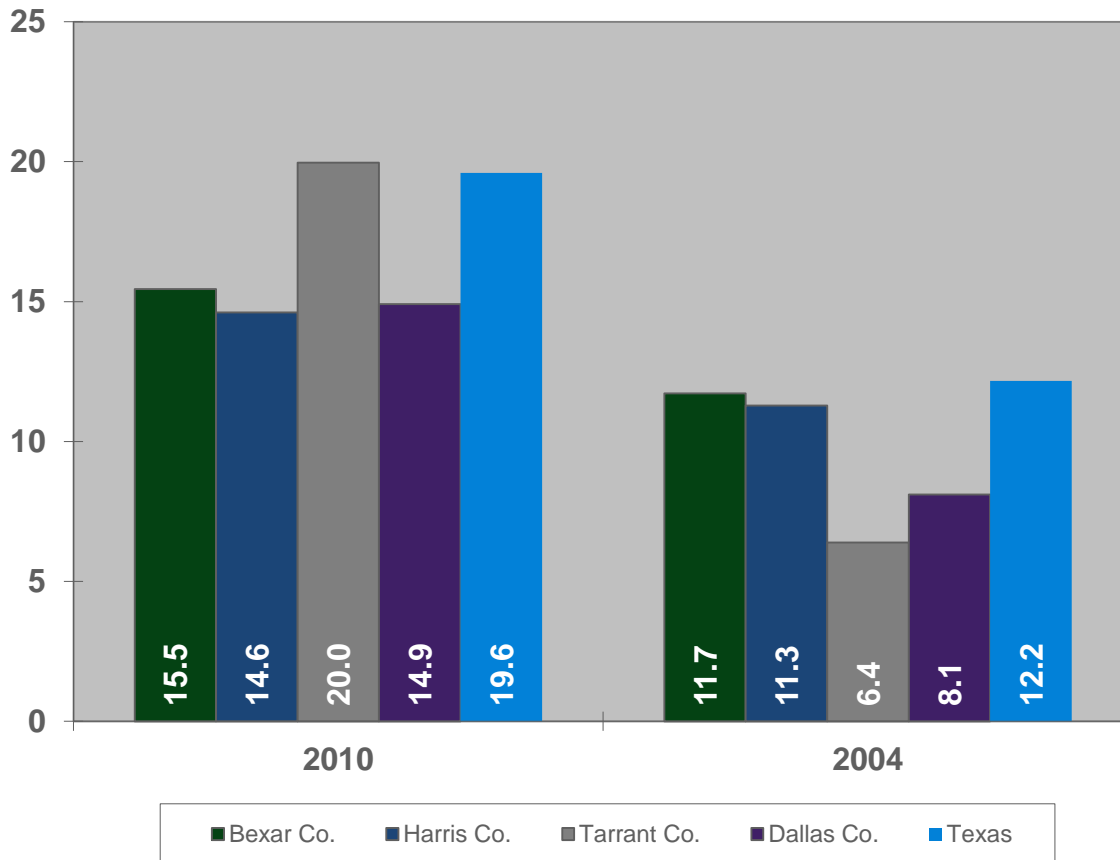


Pertussis is a highly contagious bacterial disease that causes uncontrollable, violent coughing. This is a vaccine preventable disease, and almost all cases are in unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated patients. Pertussis can be deadly in infants and unvaccinated children.

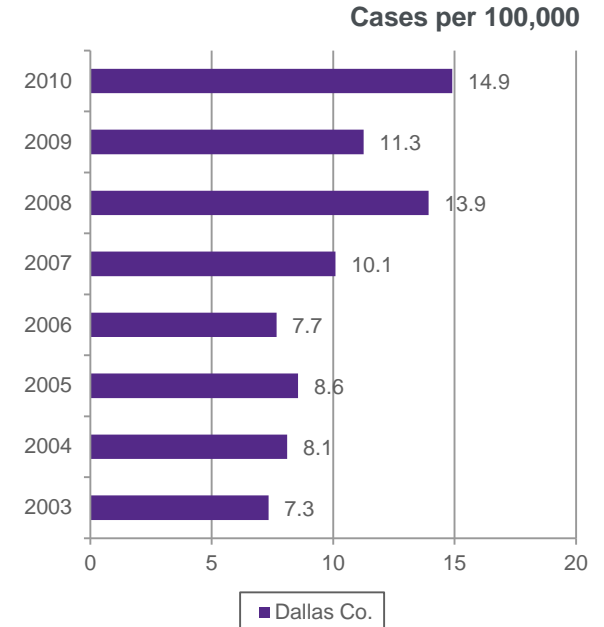
Source: 2004 and 2010 data from Texas Department of State Health Services, Infectious Disease Control Unit personal communication; other years from Dallas County Health and Human Services web site.
<http://www.dallascounty.org/department/hhservices/services/communicable/documents/ReportableConditions2003-07Annual.pdf>

Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Salmonellosis Rate 2004-2010

Cases per 100,000



Dallas County Trend in
Incidence Rates, 2003 - 2010

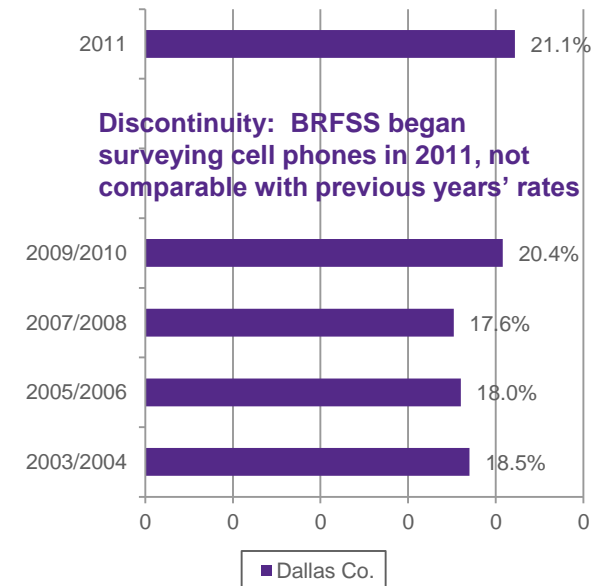
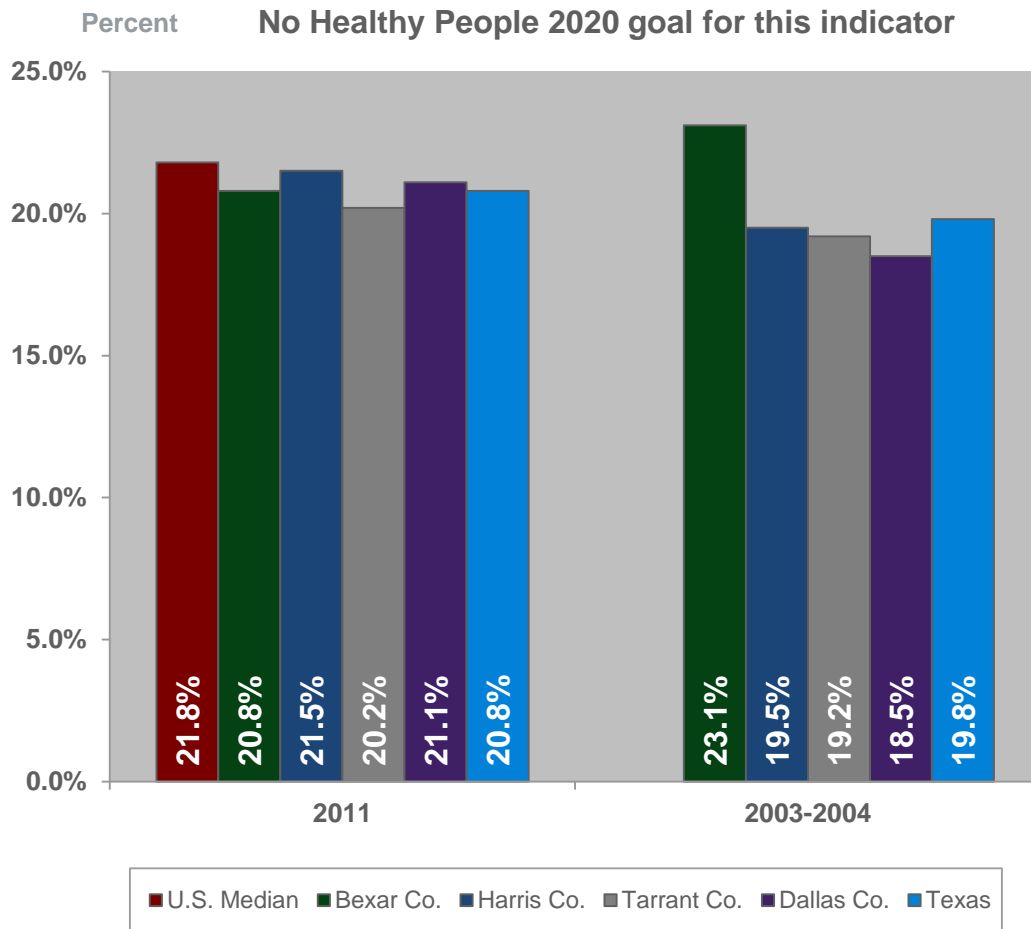


Salmonellosis is a type of food poisoning caused by the *Salmonella* bacterium. Children are the most likely to get salmonellosis, while young children, older adults and people with impaired immune systems are the most likely to have severe infections.

Source: 2004 and 2008 data from Texas Department of State Health Services, Infectious Disease Control Unit personal communication; other years from Dallas County Health and Human Services web site.
<http://www.dallascounty.org/department/hhservices/services/communicable/documents/ReportableConditions2003-07Annual.pdf>



Outcomes: Percent of Adults Rating Current Mental Health Not Good on Five or More Days Out of Past 30 Days, 2003/2004 Combined to 2011



BRFSS Survey Question: Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health was not good?

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, BRFSS program, 2009-2010, personal email from TX Dept of State Health Services 3.18.13

Demographics:

The demographic composition of Dallas taken in the context of the state and the nation, profoundly influences the service size, scope and priorities for Parkland Health & Hospital System. This section examines the significant demographic drivers outlined below:

Market Demographic Characteristics

- *Population size and growth trends*
- *Population age distribution and trends*
- *Population ethnic composition and trends*
- *Per capita income and trends*
- *Poverty and unemployment trends*
- *Population educational attainment and trends*



Parkland

General Dallas County Demographic Trends

The Texas population has grown at a rate substantially outpacing that of the United States. Also growing at a very fast pace, Dallas County has expanded by over 32%, or more than 600,000 thousand people, from 1990 to 2012.

The Dallas-Fort Worth area is one of the largest in the nation. Dallas-Fort Worth, the fourth largest metro area in the country, grew by 23.5% in the past decade. Dallas County is the 9th largest county in the country, growing by 10.6% from 2000 to 2012. The city of Dallas is the 9th largest city in the country, but only grew by 4.4% from 2000 to 2012.

2011 Estimated Population by Age and Sex	Female	%*	Male	%**
0-4	96,361	7.9%	101,681	8.5%
5-14	179,305	14.7%	185,419	15.5%
15-17	51,230	4.2%	53,831	4.5%
18-24	115,877	9.5%	122,018	10.2%
25-44	367,148	30.1%	369,642	30.9%
45-64	285,424	23.4%	272,745	22.8%
65 years and up	125,635	10.3%	89,719	7.5%
Total	1,220,982	100.0%	1,195,056	100.0%

*: % of female population in Dallas County

** : % of male population in Dallas County

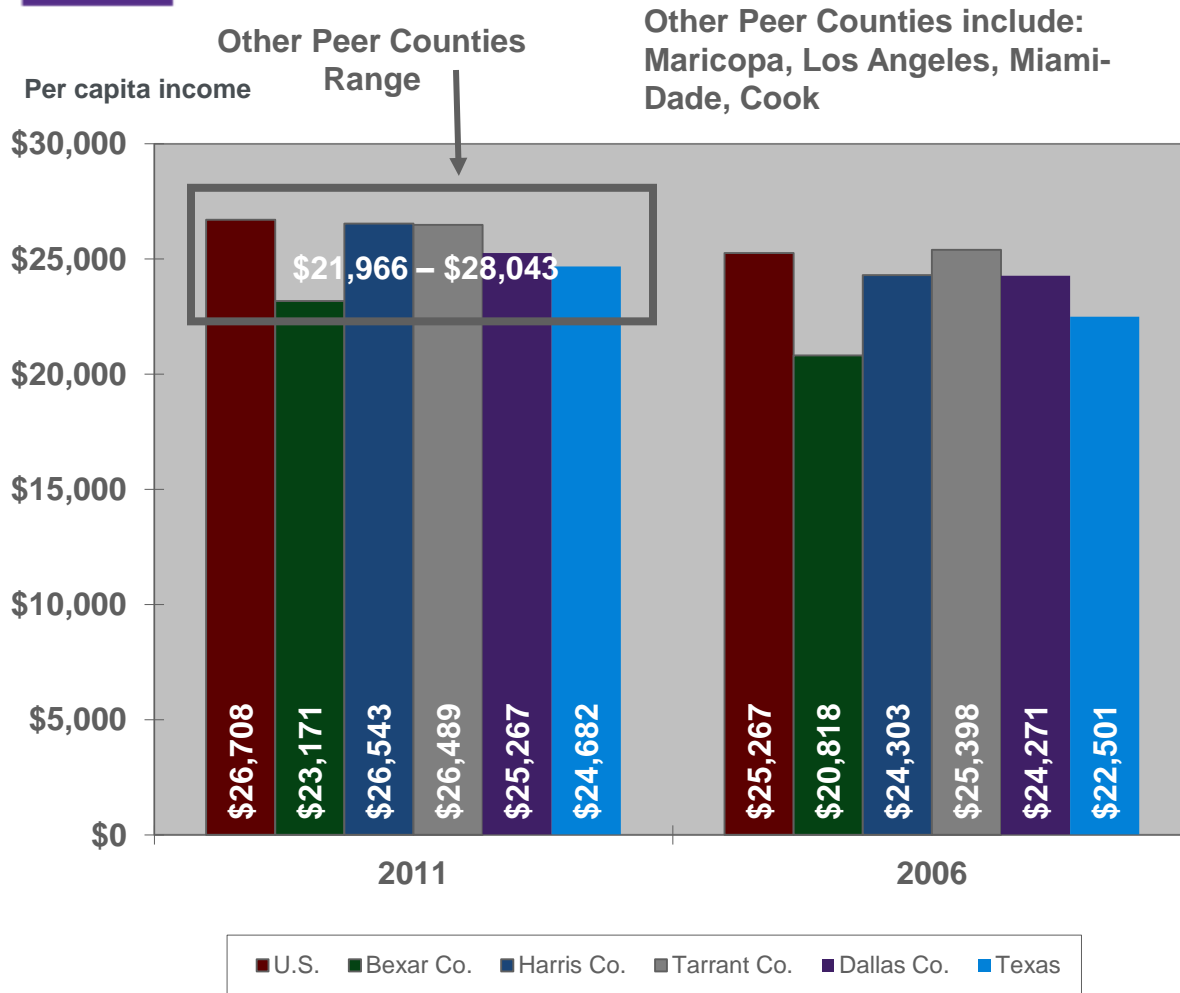
Population Trend by Age	2000	2010	2011	% change 2000-2011
0-4	181,951	192,838	198,113	8.9%
5-14	340,788	356,914	364,818	7.1%
15-44	1,098,009	1,068,802	1,079,958	-1.6%
45-64	419,279	541,613	558,099	33.1%
65 and up	178,872	207,972	215,025	20.2%
Total	2,218,899	2,368,139	2,416,014	8.9%

Ethnicity 2011	Population	% of the Total Population
White	789,297	32.67%
African American	514,297	21.29%
Asian	123,214	5.10%
American Indians	4,653	0.19%
Two or More	40,018	1.66%
Other	4,476	0.18%
Hispanic	939,984	38.91%
Total	2,416,014	100.0%

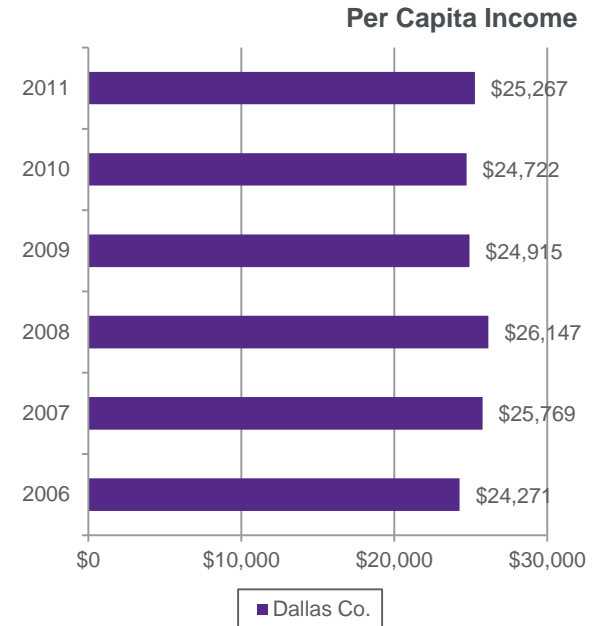
Household Income 2011	County
less than \$25,000	25.6%
\$25,000 to \$74,999	45.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.3%
\$100,000 and over	18.9%
Totals	100.0%



Per Capita Income Trends 2006 and 2011



Dallas County Trend in Per Capita Income, 2006 - 2011



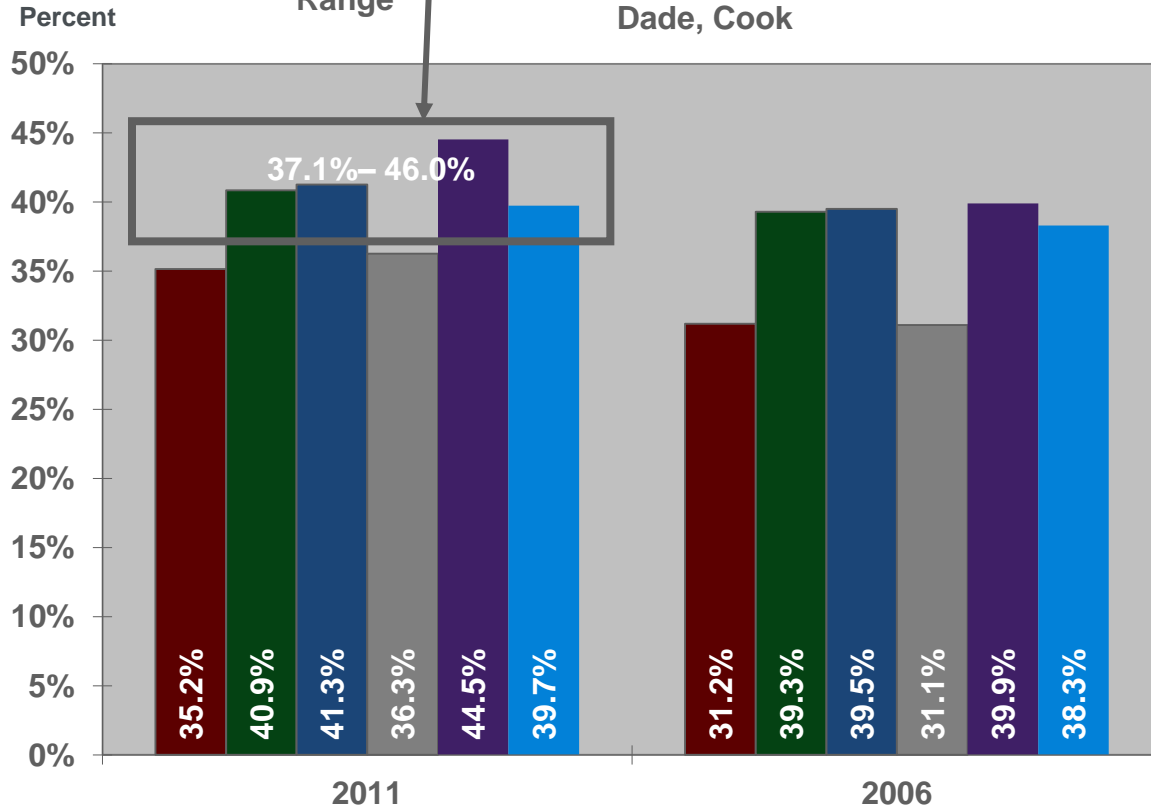
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2011



Percent of the population living below 200% of the federal poverty level 2006 and 2011

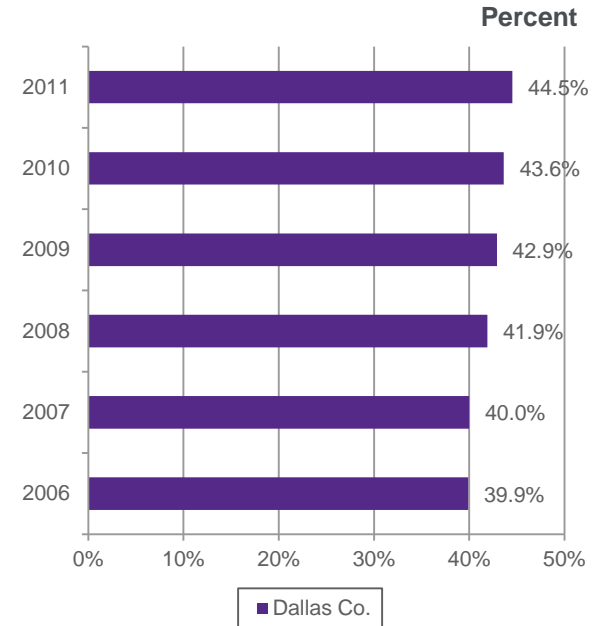
Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Other Peer Counties Range



■ U.S.
 ■ Bexar Co.
 ■ Harris Co.
 ■ Tarrant Co.
 ■ Dallas Co.
 ■ Texas

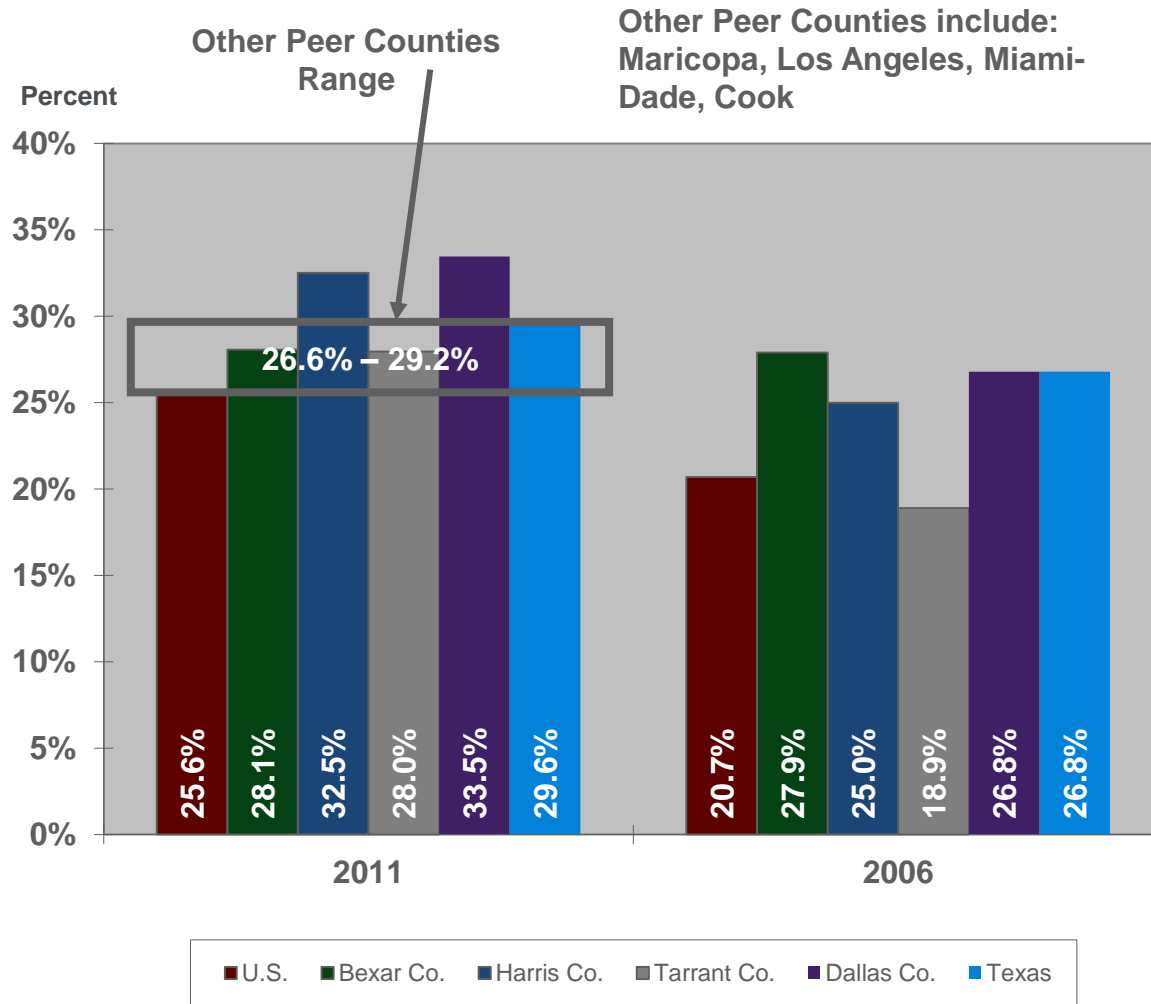
Dallas County Trend for those with Living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, 2006 - 2011



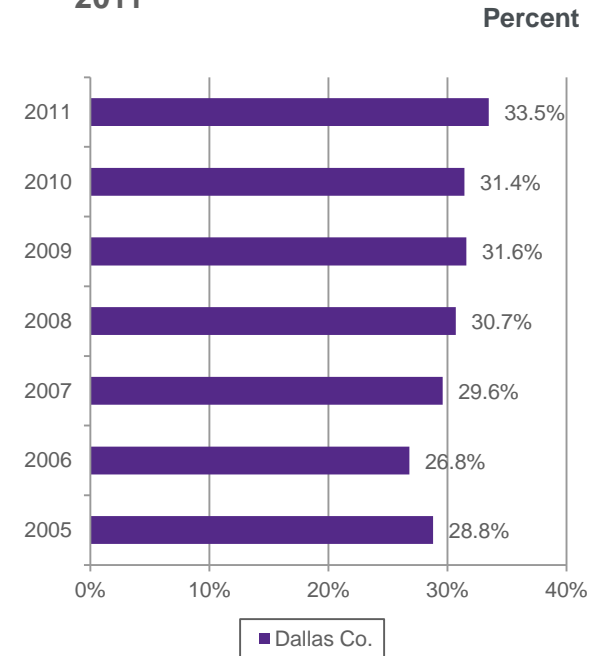
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2011



Percent of the children under the age of 6 living below the poverty level 2006 and 2011



Dallas County Trend for children under the age of 6 living below the Federal Poverty Level, 2005 - 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2011

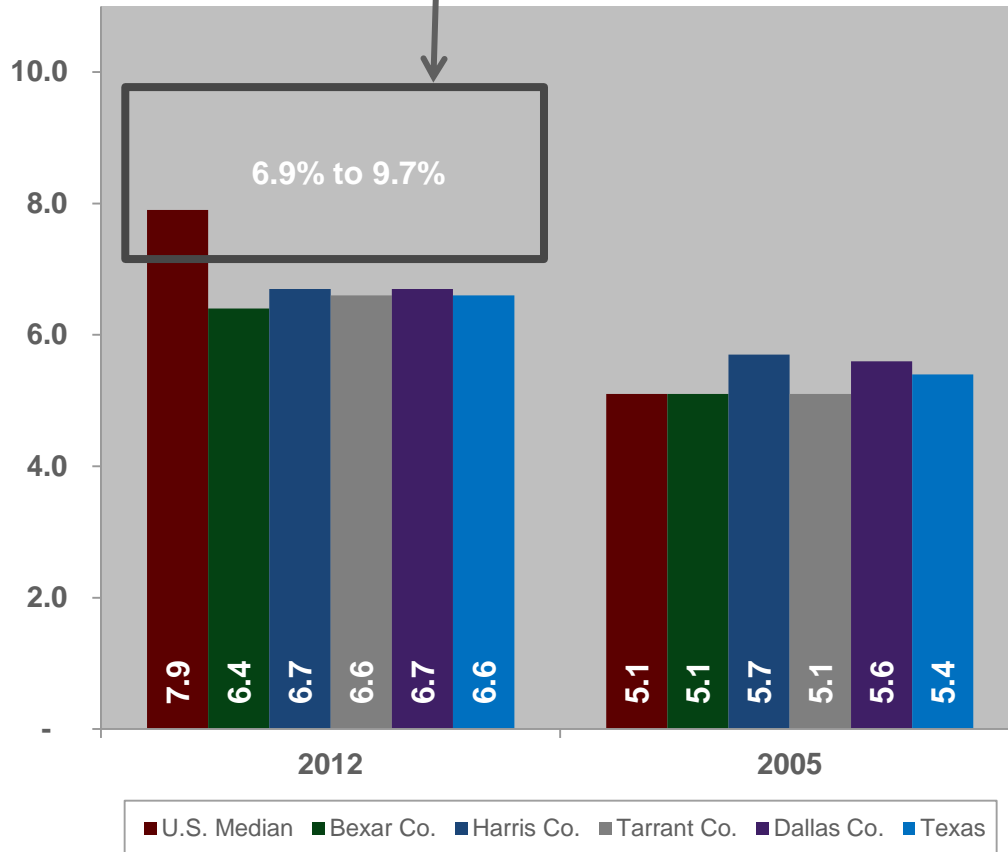


Access: Percent of Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force

Other Peer Counties Range, Sept 2012

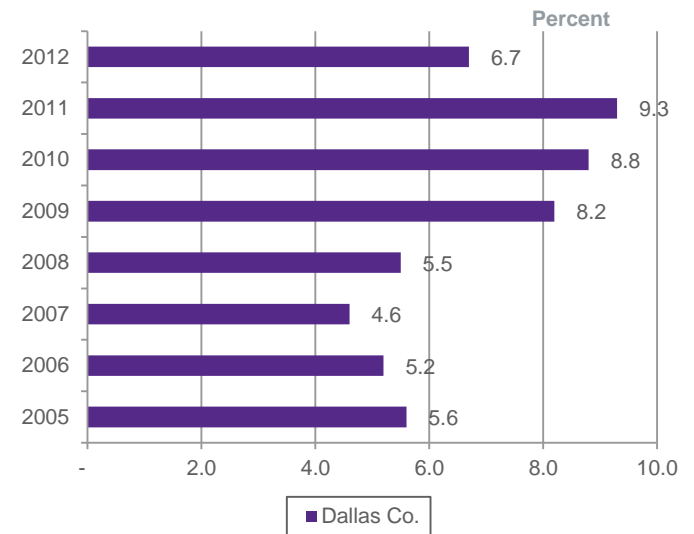
Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Percent of the civilian population



This indicator shows the percent of the civilian population unemployed

Dallas County Trend 2005 to Sept 2012



Historical data represents annual averages

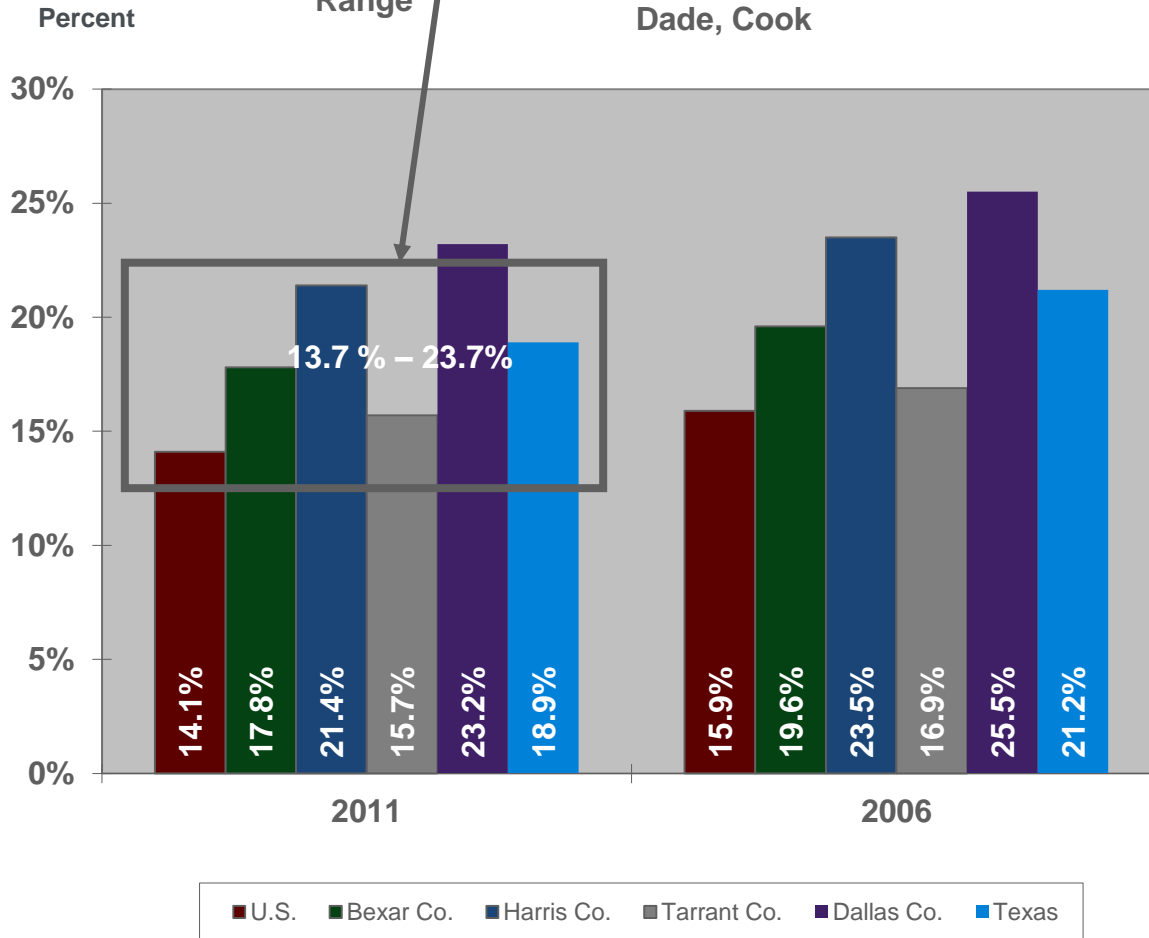
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#tables> and <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat1.pdf> ; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005-2011



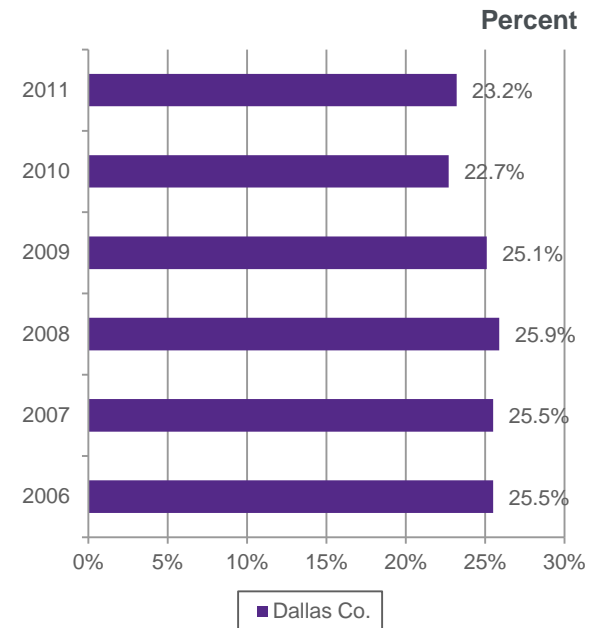
Percent of the population over the age of 25 with no high school diploma 2006 and 2011

Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Other Peer Counties Range



Dallas County Trend for those with no high school diploma, 2006 - 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2011

Green – Doing better than the benchmark

Yellow – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark

Red – Worse than the benchmark

Healthy People 2010 benchmark – higher, lower or same

Peer County Comparison benchmark – if Dallas County is in first or second quartile, green; third quartile, yellow; fourth quartile, red (method used for county rankings by Health Matters).

Dallas County Trend benchmark – if only 1-3 years of previous Dallas County data are available, calculate percent difference from earliest year's data to most recent, assign red/yellow/green for worse/same/better; if 4 or more years of previous Dallas County data are available, calculate 95% Confidence Interval (see next page for notes about this procedure) and assign green for statistically significantly better, red for statistically significantly worse, or yellow for no significant difference. For BRFSS questions, latest year's data and 95% Confidence Interval was compared with that of the most recent previous year, and if the 95% Confidence Intervals overlapped, the Trend was considered not significantly different. If the Confidence Intervals did not overlap, the trend was significantly higher or lower.

Confidence Intervals

For common events (such as ED visits for Injuries, non-emergent ED visits, percent of population under 200% FPL) 95% Confidence Intervals were calculated on previous years' data using a binomial approach.

For uncommon events (rates less than 5%), which includes many of the measures in this Dashboard, 95% Confidence Intervals were calculated on previous years' data using a Poisson formula. This approach does not use population size.

For survey data, such as BRFSS data, where possible the 95% Confidence Interval of the most recent year's survey was compared with the 95% Confidence Interval of the previous year's survey, to determine whether there was significant change. Because BRFSS surveys include a fairly small percentage of the Dallas County population, these 95% CI's are fairly wide, and few show statistically significant improvement from one year to the next for Dallas County data.



- **Age Adjusted Death Rates:** Death rates that control for the effects in population age distributions. The centers for Disease Control and Prevention established the standard population weights for direct age adjustments. The need for age adjustment becomes particularly important when cause-specific mortality is of interest. Unadjusted rates for chronic diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, or chronic lower respiratory diseases) may appear to be higher for older populations when compared to a younger population. With age-adjustment those differences may be reduced or even reversed. A mechanism for adjusting the age structure differences is needed to determine if there really are mortality differences between two populations. By applying age-specific mortality rates to a standard population, direct standardization controls for differences in population composition. Mortality trends can be more accurately compared along geographic, temporal, or race/ethnicity lines, etc. In short, standardization lets us look at what the death rate would be in one population if that population had the same age structure as the standard population. Beginning with 1999 events, the United States year 2000 population is used as the standard for age-adjusting.