

Dallas County Community Social Health Dashboard

Parkland Health & Hospital System



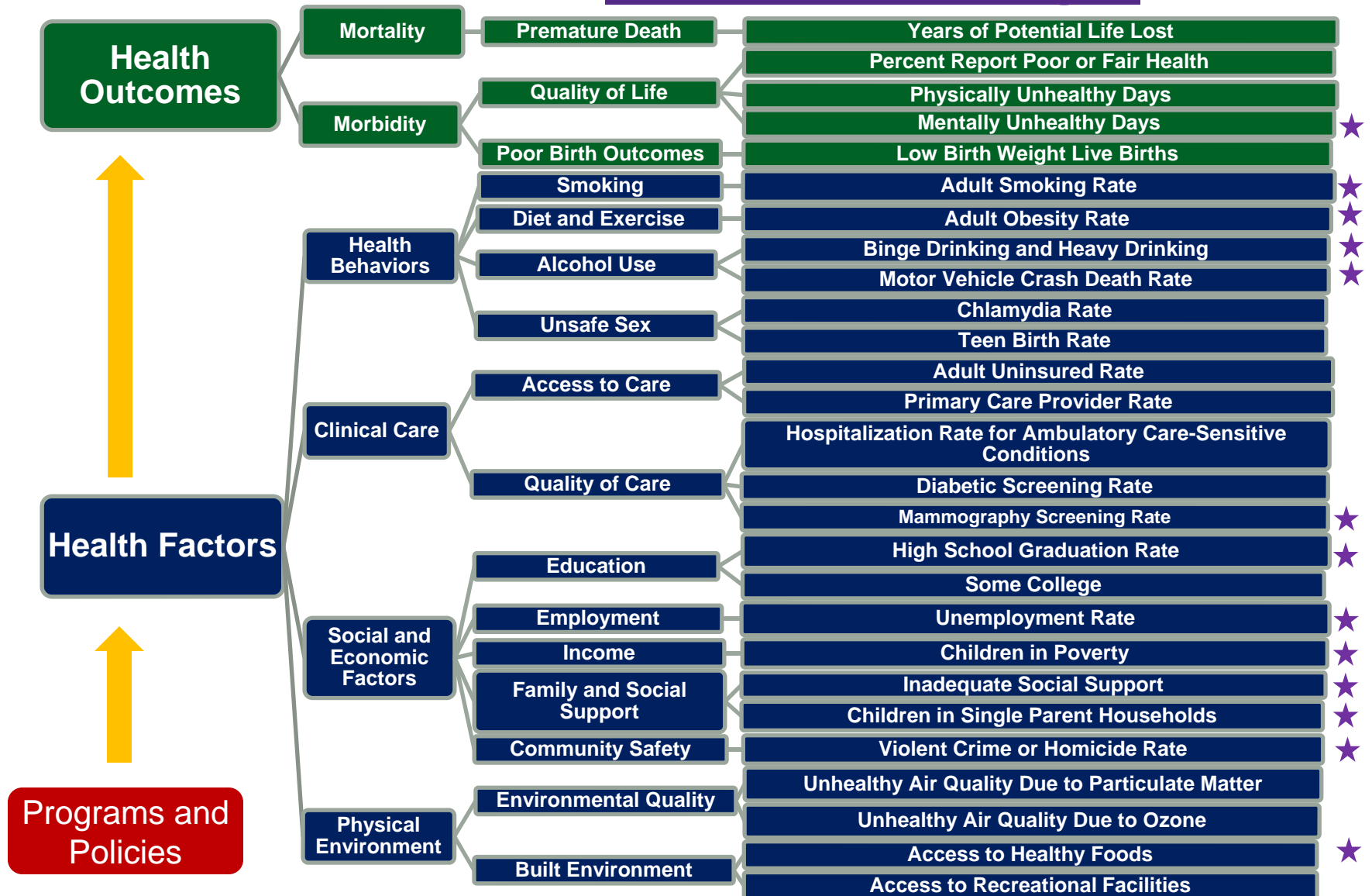
Parkland



Parkland

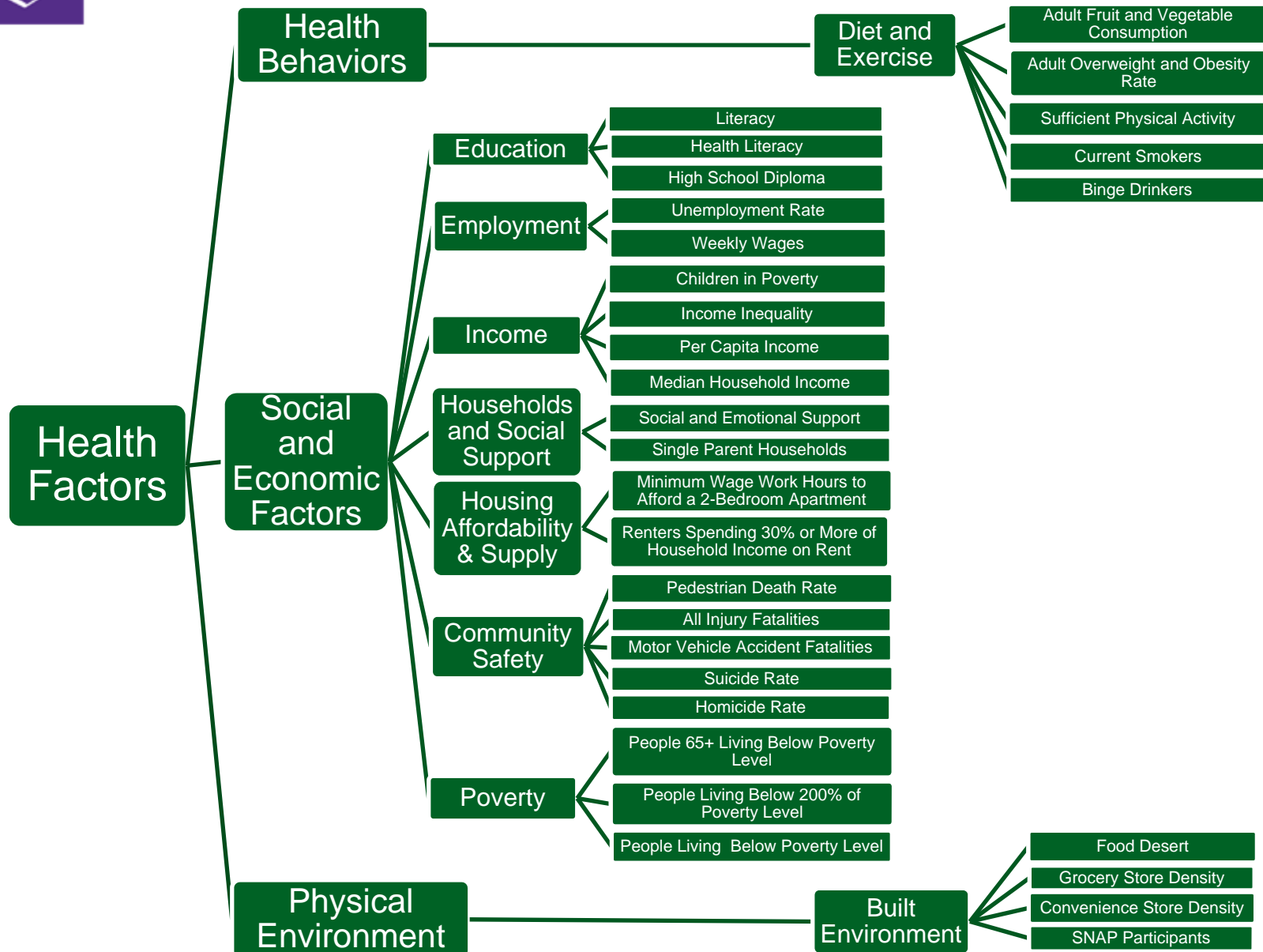
★ Measures we have adopted

Wisconsin County Health Rankings Model









Model for Determining Social/Community Dashboard



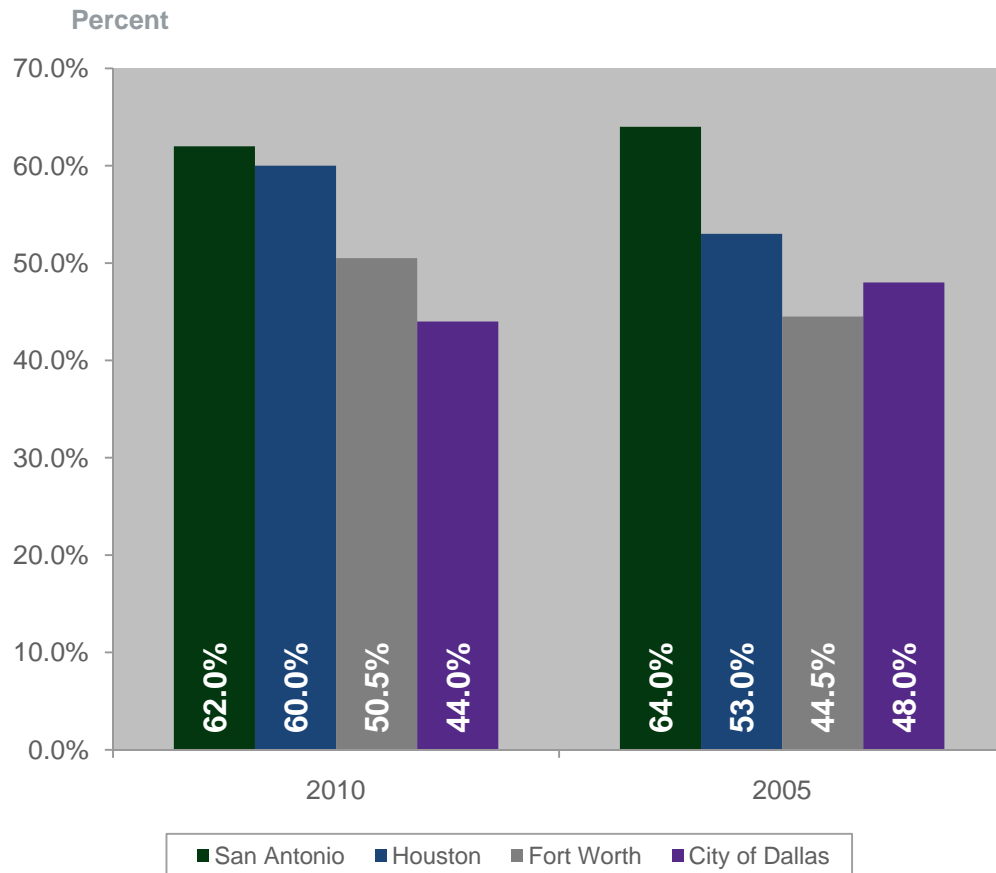
-  – Doing better than the benchmark
-  – Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
-  – Worse than the benchmark

		Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Education	Literacy Rates		
	High School Diploma		

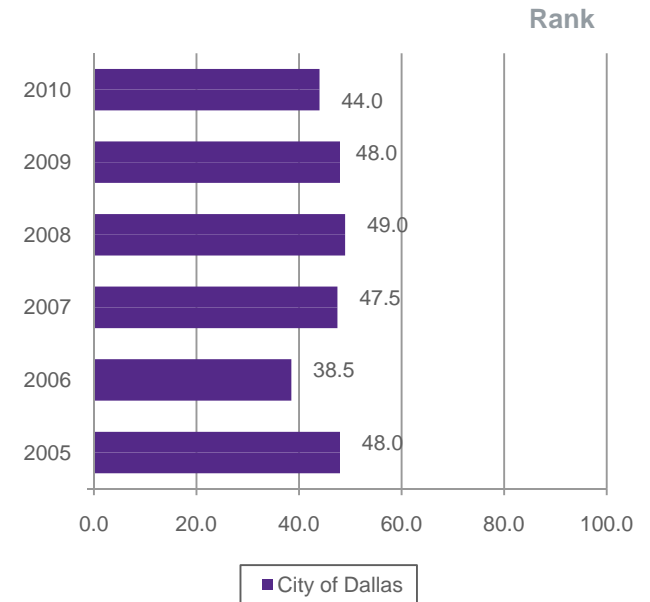


Education: Literacy rates

This indicator basis literacy on 6 key indicators: newspaper circulation, number of book stores, library resources, periodical publishing resources, educational attainment and Internet resources.



City of Dallas Trend 2005 to 2010



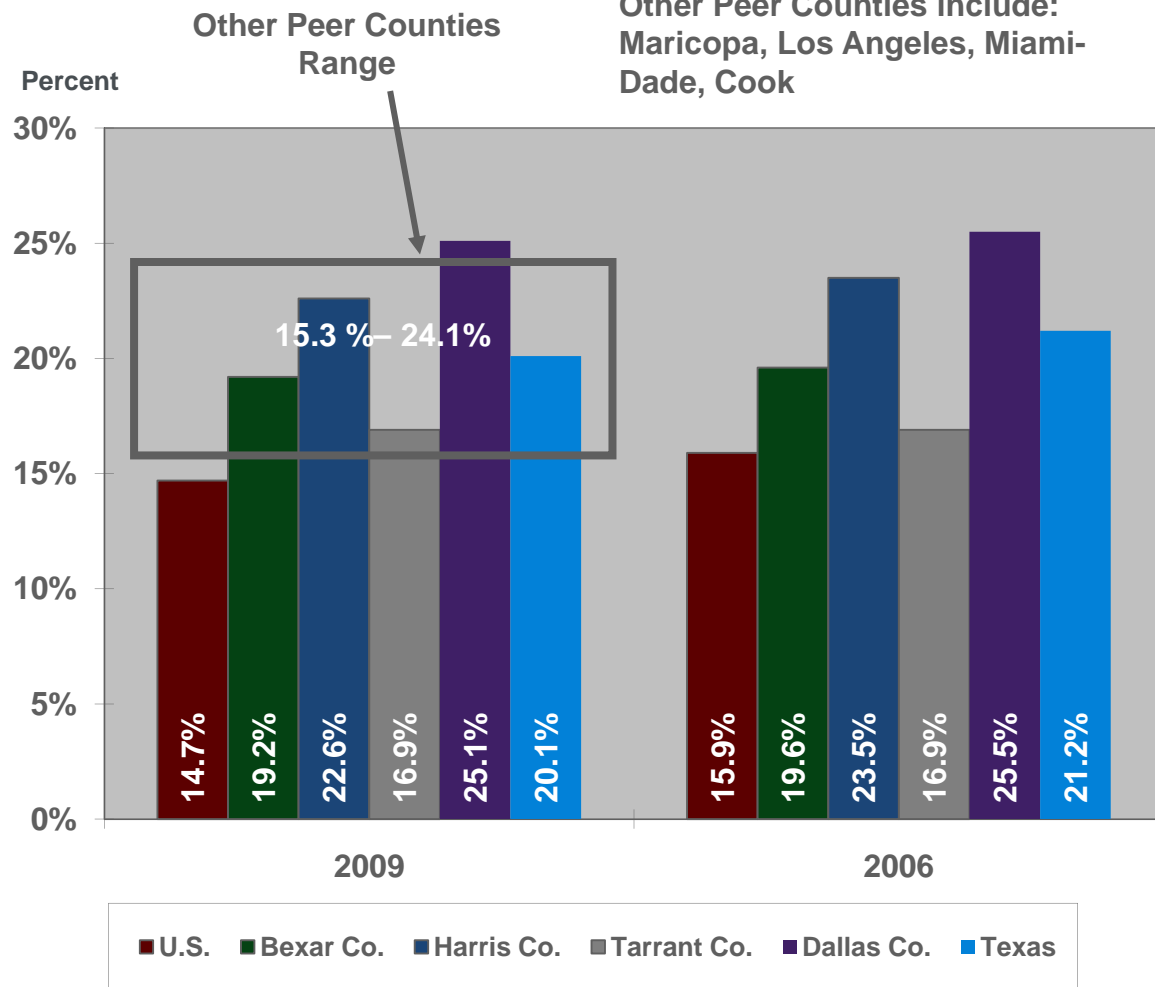
Source: Dr. John W. Miller, president of Central Connecticut State University, Central Connecticut State University, Americas' Most Literate Cities, 2010. <http://www.ccsu.edu/page.cfm?p=8227>



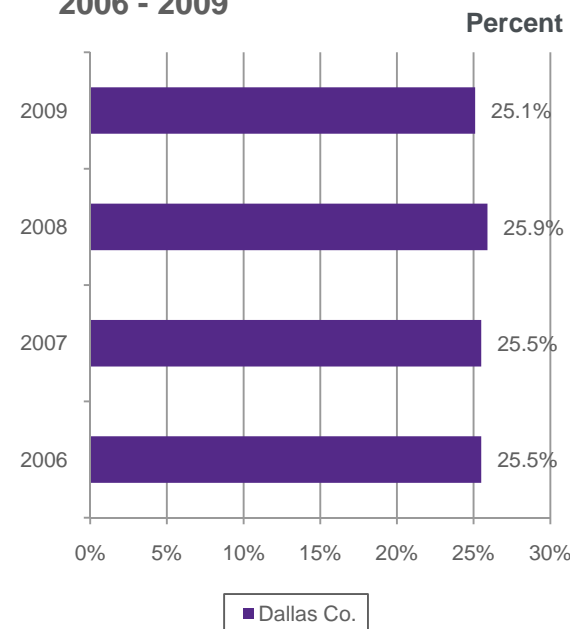
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Percent of the Population Over the Age of 25 With No High School Diploma, 2006 and 2009

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



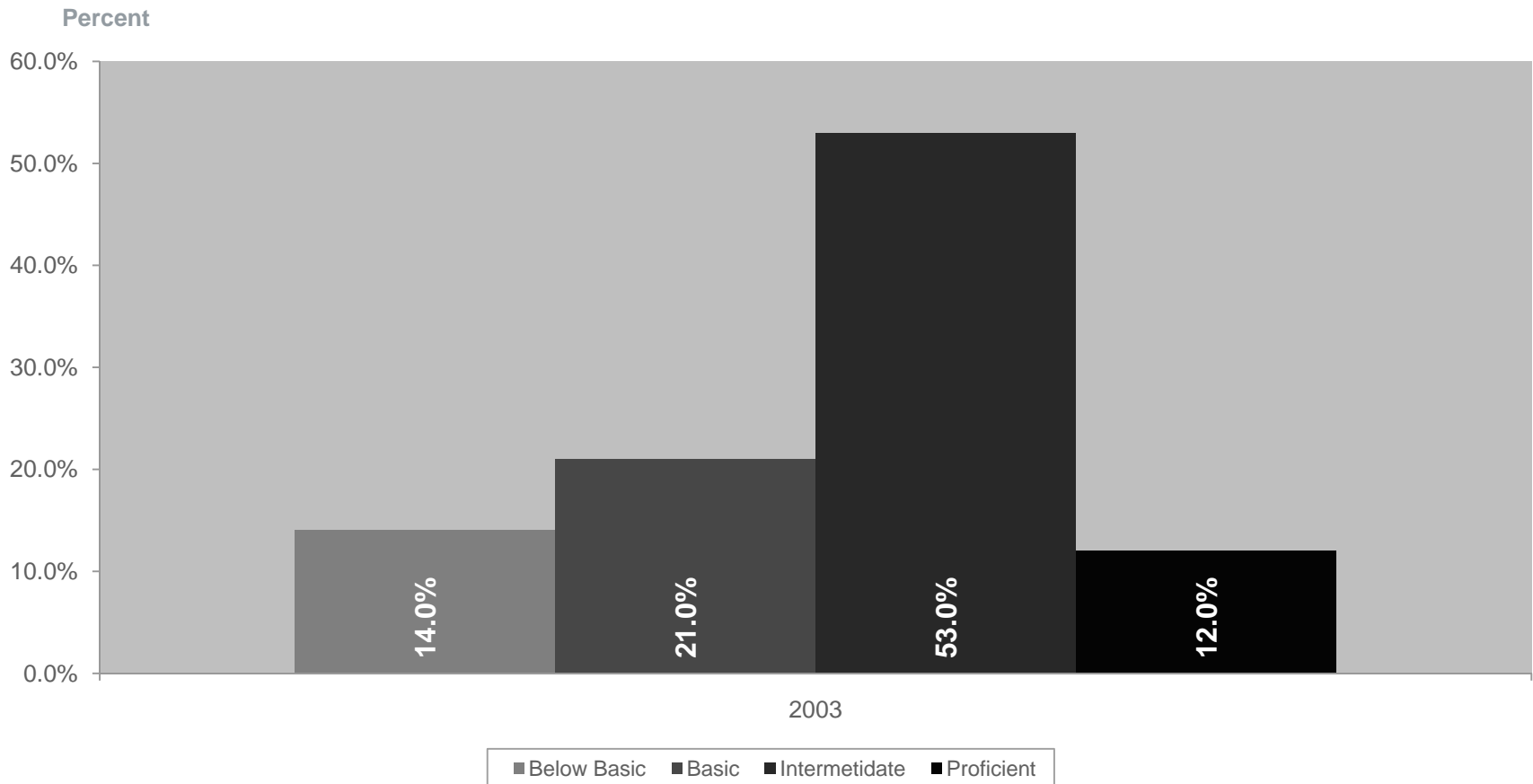
Dallas County Trend for Those With No High School Diploma, 2006 - 2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Education: Health Literacy Rates In the United States, 2003



Source: America's Health Literacy: Why We Need Accessible Health Information. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2008.

<http://www.health.gov/communication/literacy/issuebrief/2008IssueBrief.pdf>

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		Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Employment	Unemployment Rate	●	●
	Weekly Wages	●	●

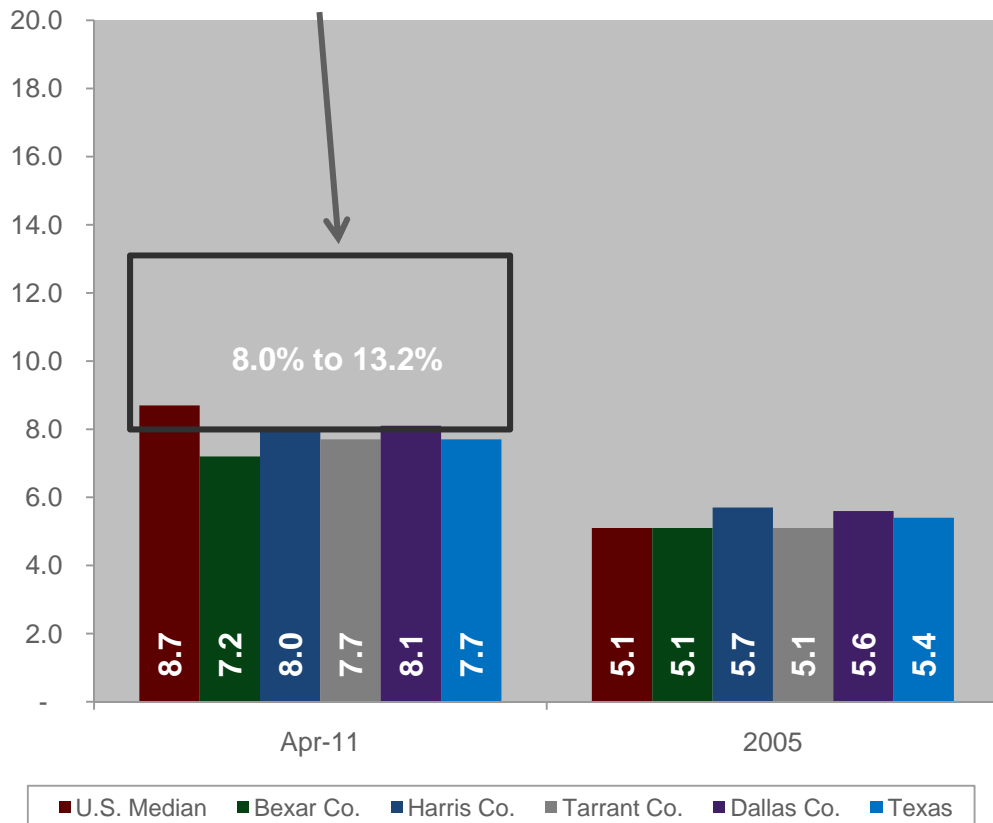


Access: Percent of Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force

Other Peer Counties
Range, April 2011

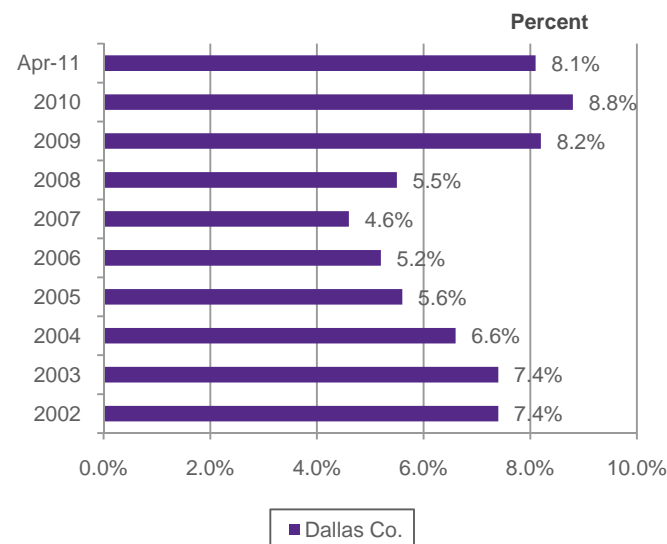
Other Peer Counties
include: Maricopa, Los
Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Percent of the civilian population



This indicator shows the percent of the civilian population unemployed

Dallas County Trend 2005 to April 2011

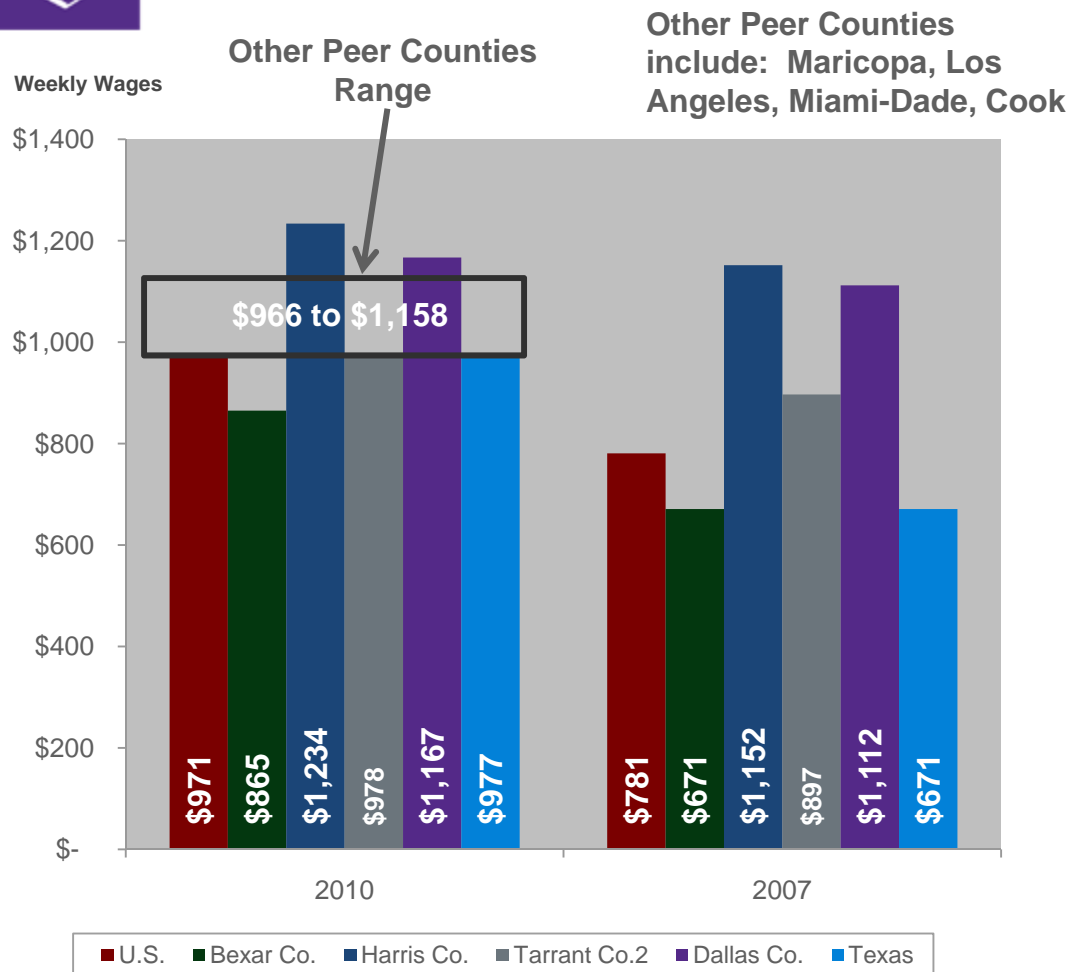


Historical data represents annual averages

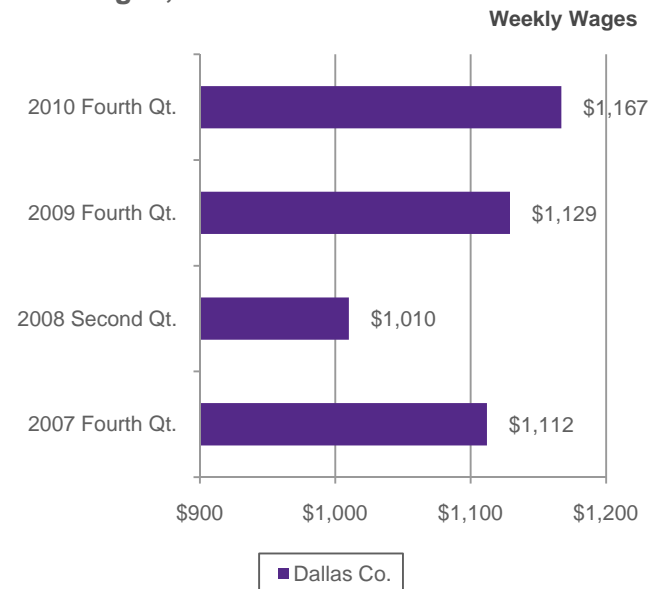
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#tables> and <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat1.pdf>
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/nation/unemployment-by-county/>



Employment: Weekly Wages 2007 to 2010



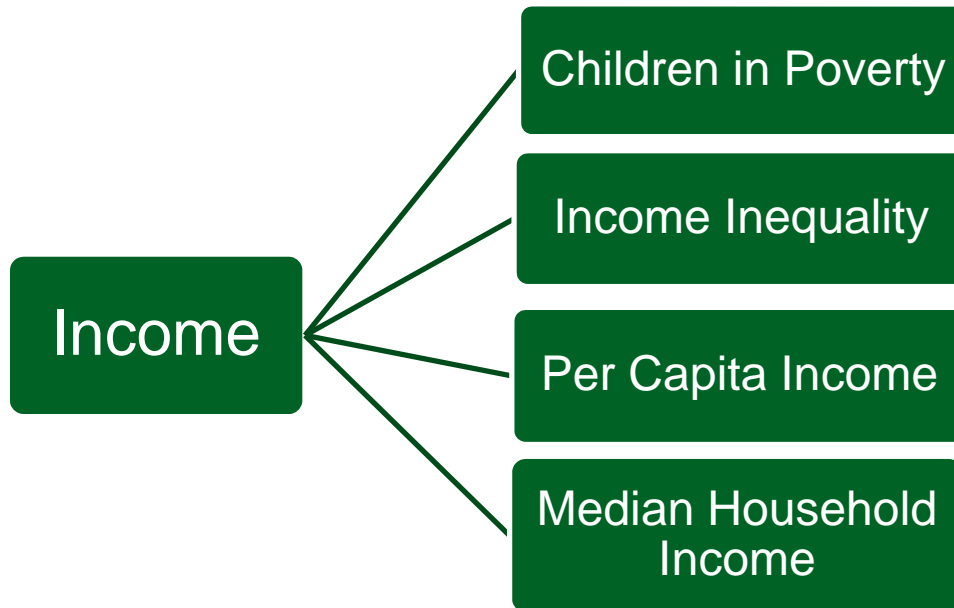
Dallas County Trend in Weekly Wages, 2007-2010











Sources: [County Employment and Wages fourth quarter 2010](#)
[County Employment and Wages second quarter 2008](#)
http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cewqtr_07072010.pdf
[County Employment and Wages fourth quarter 2007](#)
[County Employment and Wages 4th Quarter 2009](#)
[Weekly Employment and Wages fourth quarter 2010 by State](#)
http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cewqtr_07072010.pdf
 Employment and Wages, annual averages, 2007 BLS. <http://www.bls.gov/cew/ew07table9.pdf>



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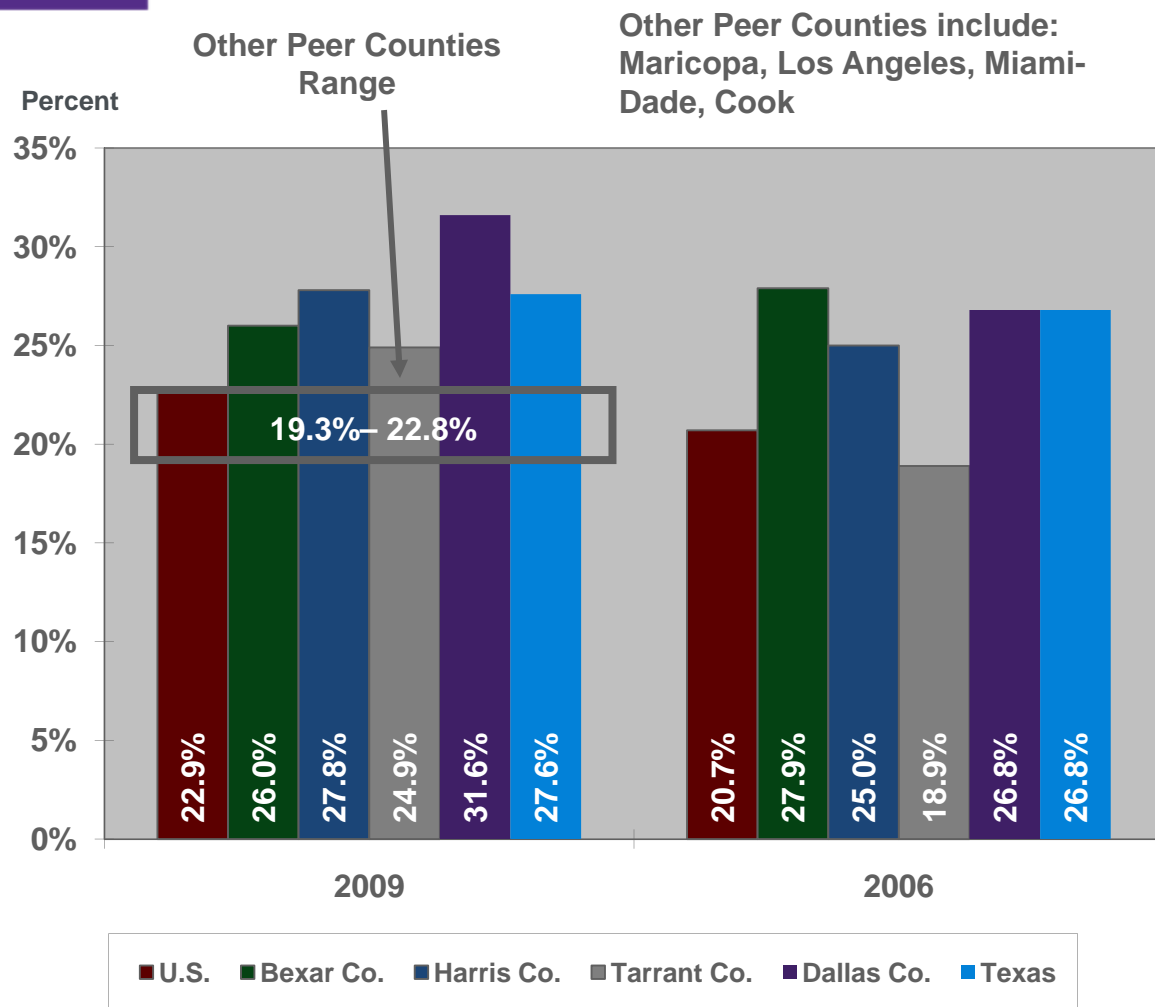


Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
	
	
	
	

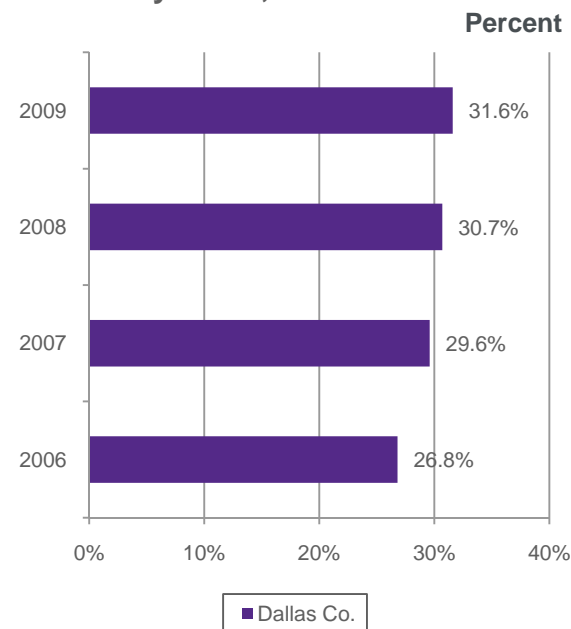


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Percent of the Children Under the Age of 6 Living Below the Poverty Level, 2006 and 2009



Dallas County Trend for Children Under the Age of 6 Living Below the Federal Poverty Level, 2006 - 2009

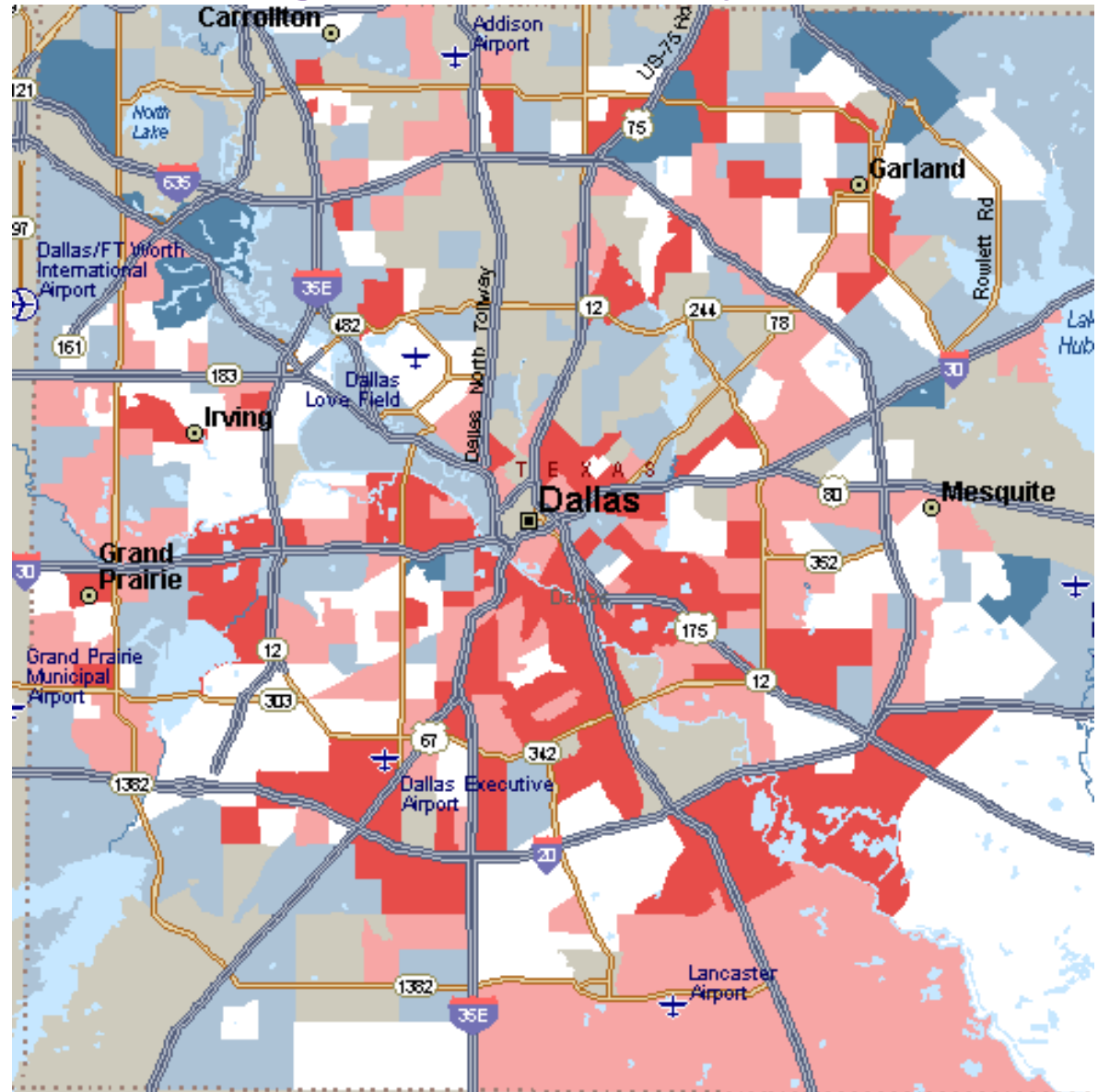
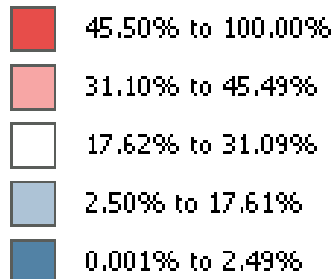


Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Percent of the children under the age of 6 living below the poverty level 2005-2009

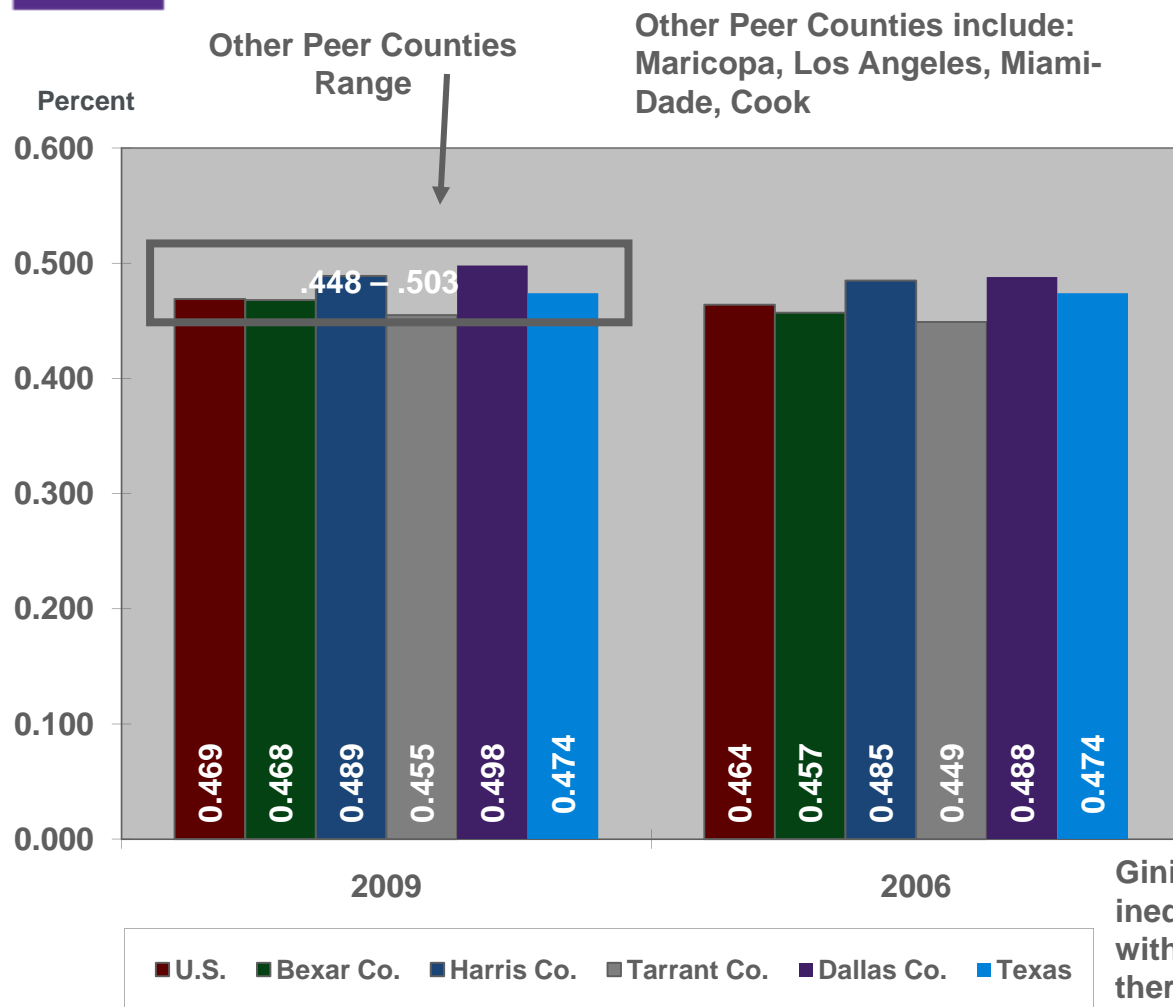
Percent of Children
Under the Age of 6
Living Below the Poverty
Level, 2005-2009 data



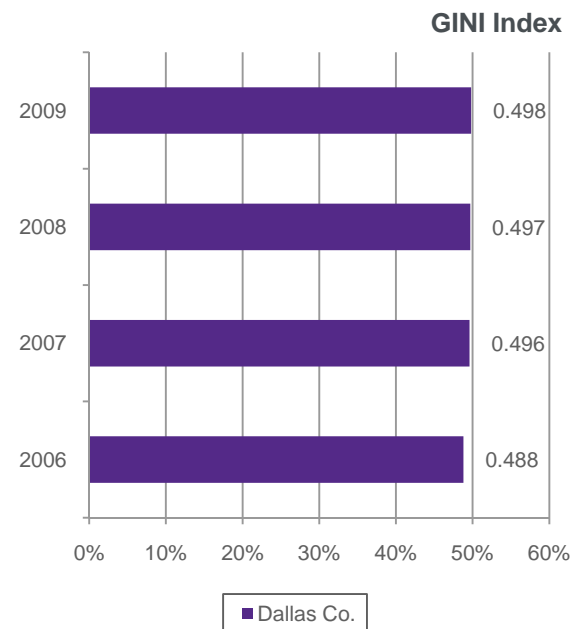
Source: American Community Survey,
2005-2009 data download



Income Inequality, the “Gini Index”, 2006 and 2009



Dallas County Trend for Income Inequality, 2006 - 2009

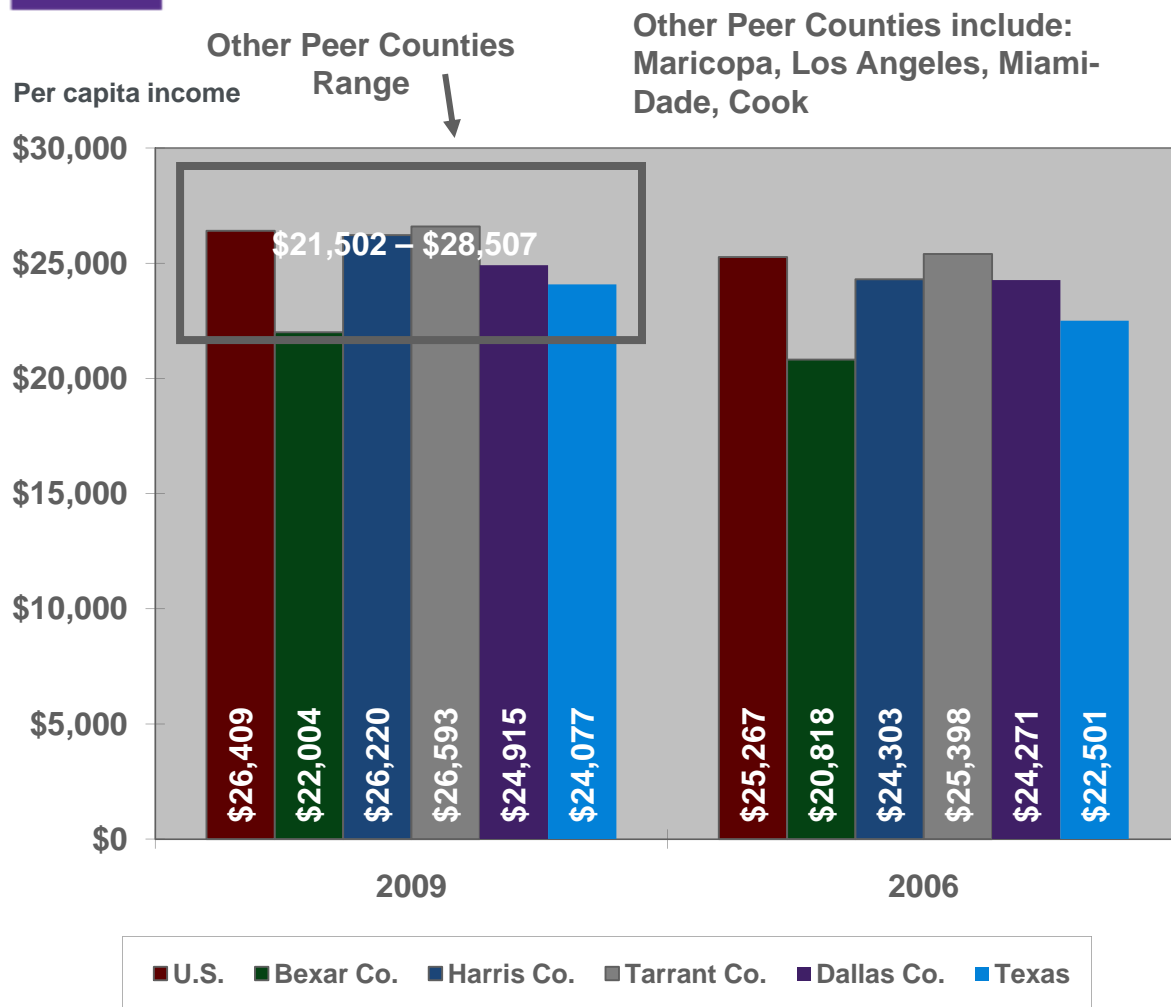


Gini Index: Summary measure of income inequality. The Gini Index varies from 0 to 1, with 0.0 indicating perfect equality where there is a proportional distribution of income. A 1.0 indicates perfect inequality where one person has all the income and no one else has any. (The Gini Index includes cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household)

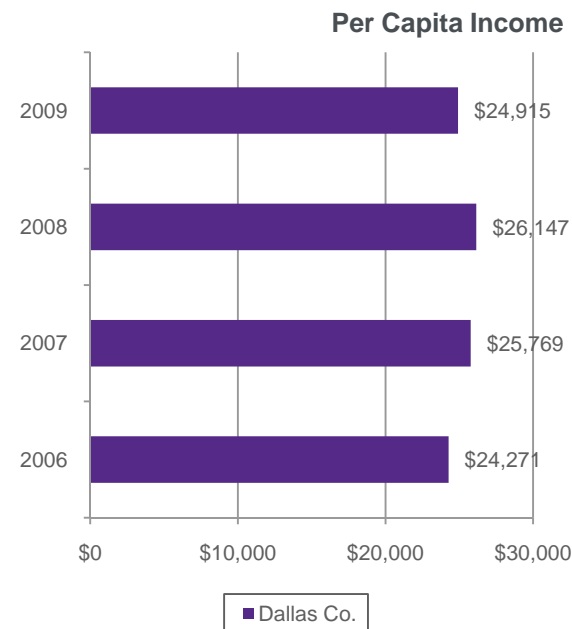
Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Per Capita Income Trends 2006 and 2009



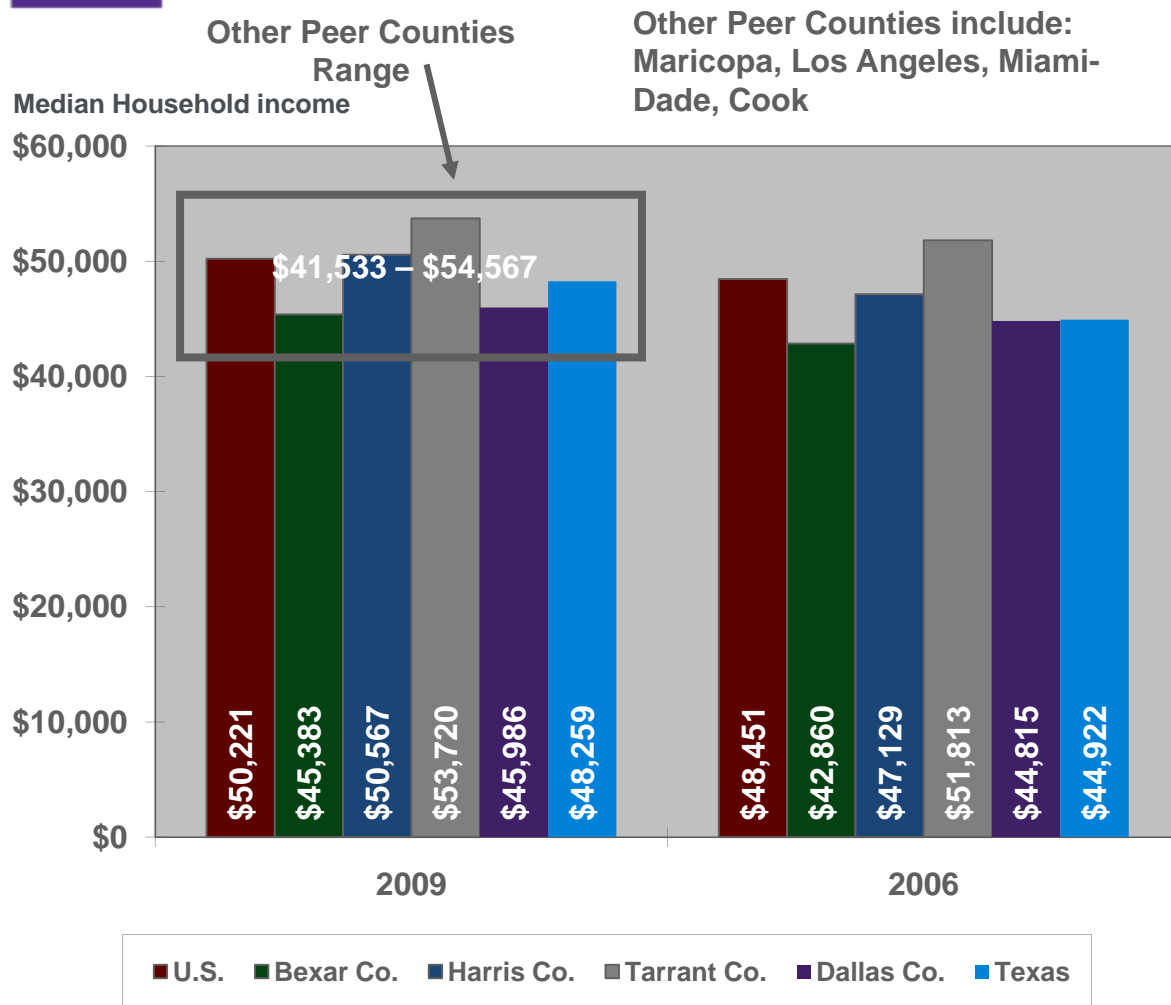
Dallas County Trend in Per Capita Income, 2006 - 2009



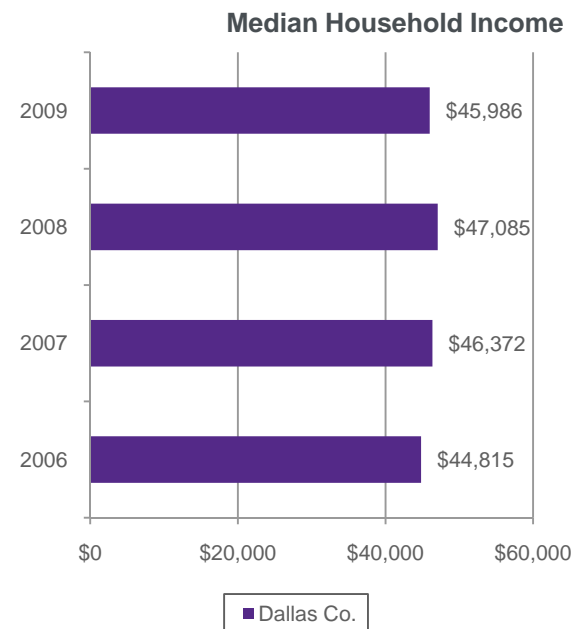
Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007 , 2008 and 2009



Median Household Income Trends 2006 and 2009







Dallas County Trend for Median Household Income Trends, 2006 - 2009



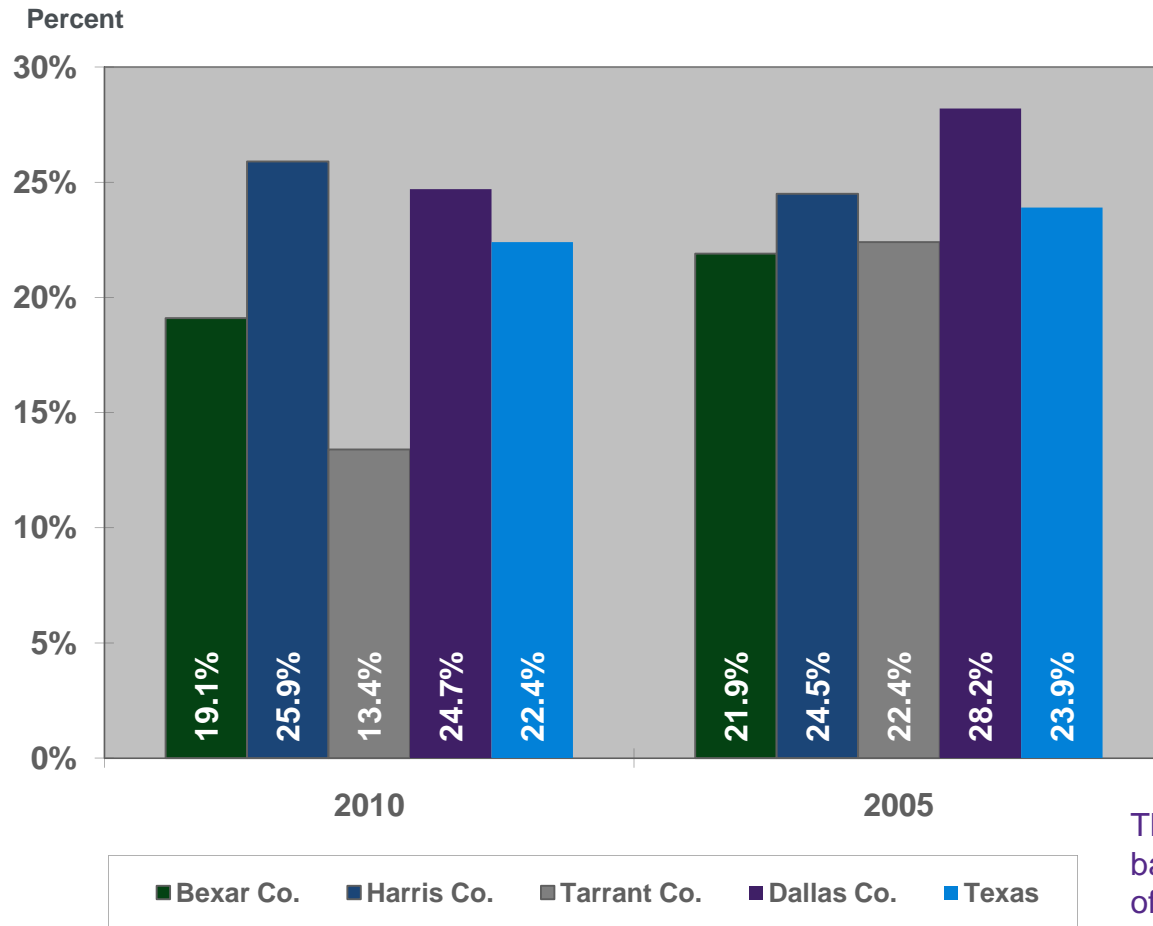
Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

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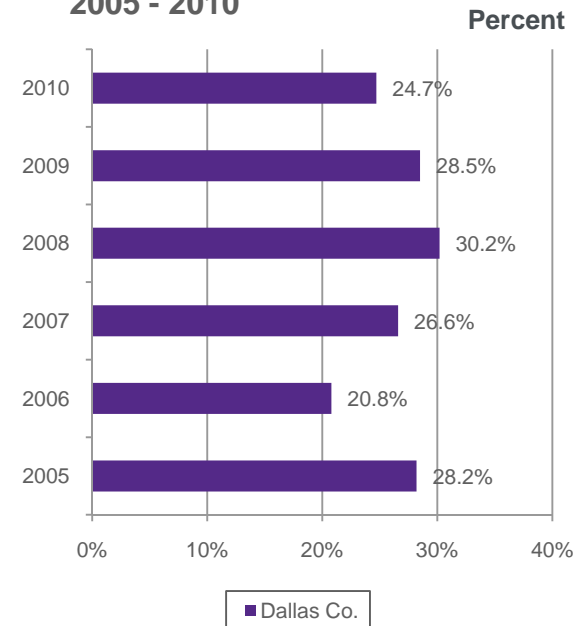
		Dallas County Compared to 4 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Households and Social Support	Social and Emotional Support		
	Single Parent Households		



Households: Lack of Social and Emotional Support



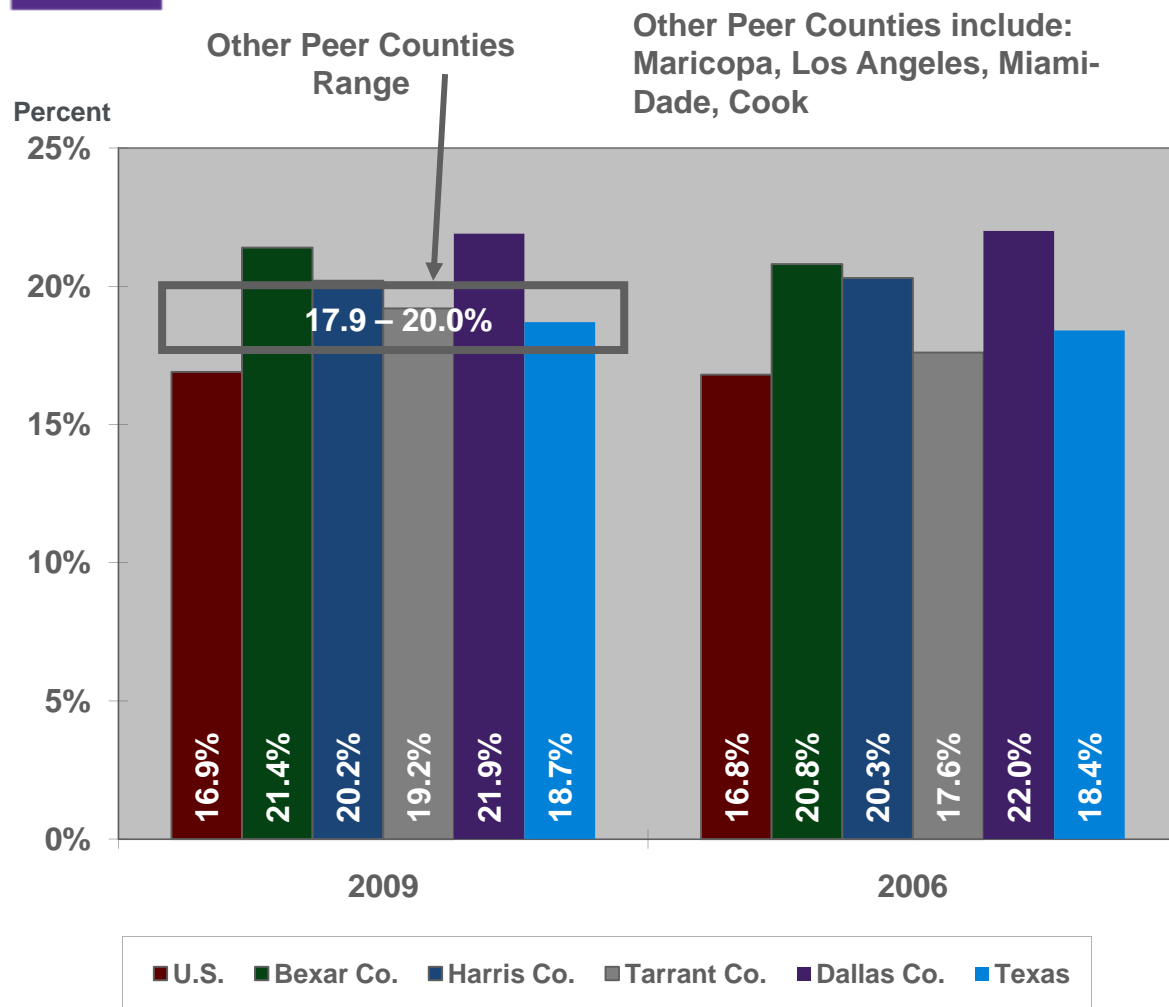
Dallas County Trend for Lack of Social and Emotional Support, 2005 - 2010



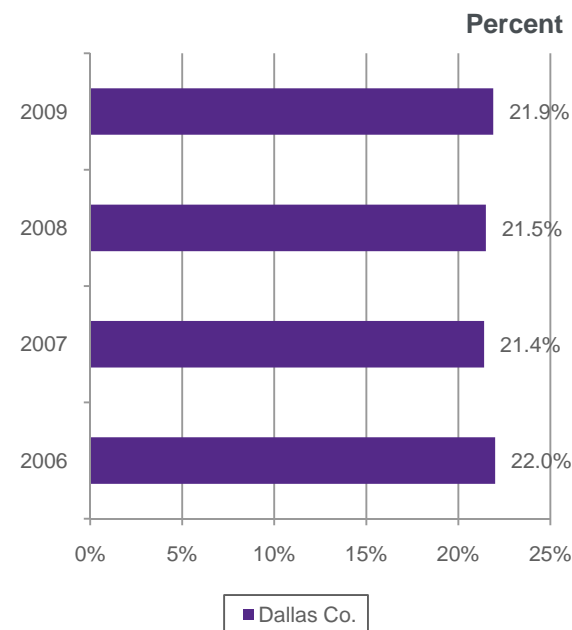
The social and emotional support measure is based on responses to the question: "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?" This study used the percent of the adult population that responds that they "never," "rarely" or "sometimes" get the support they need.



Percent of Single Parent Households With Children, 2009



Dallas County Trend for Single Parent Households, 2006 - 2009



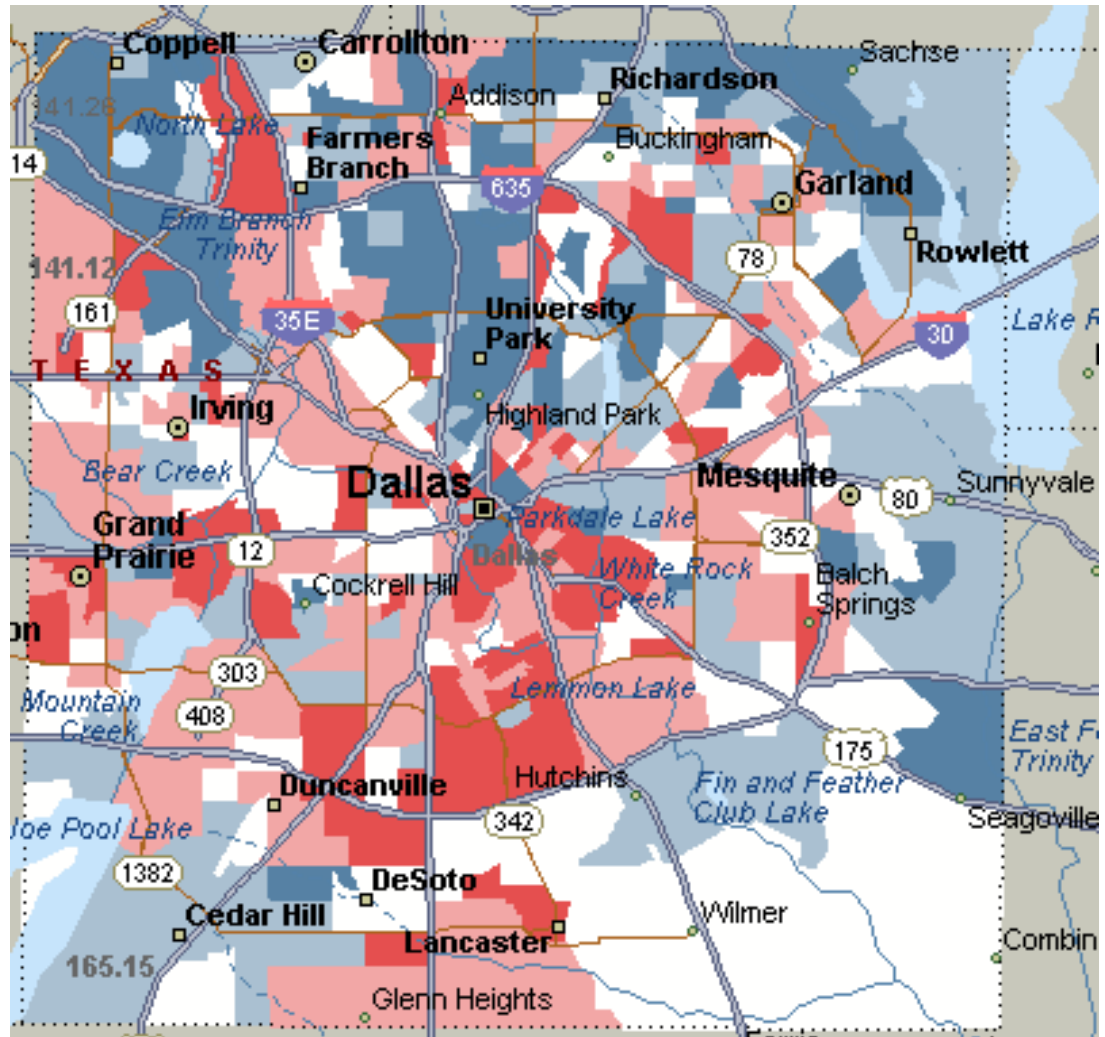
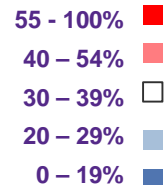
The specific table is households with own or related children by family type (i.e. number and sex of parents present). The universe is all households with children.

Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Percentage of Single Parent Households, 2005-2009

Percent of households with children living with one parent







The universe is all households with children.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009 Aggregate Data for Dallas County

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00&lang=en&ts=329829294413

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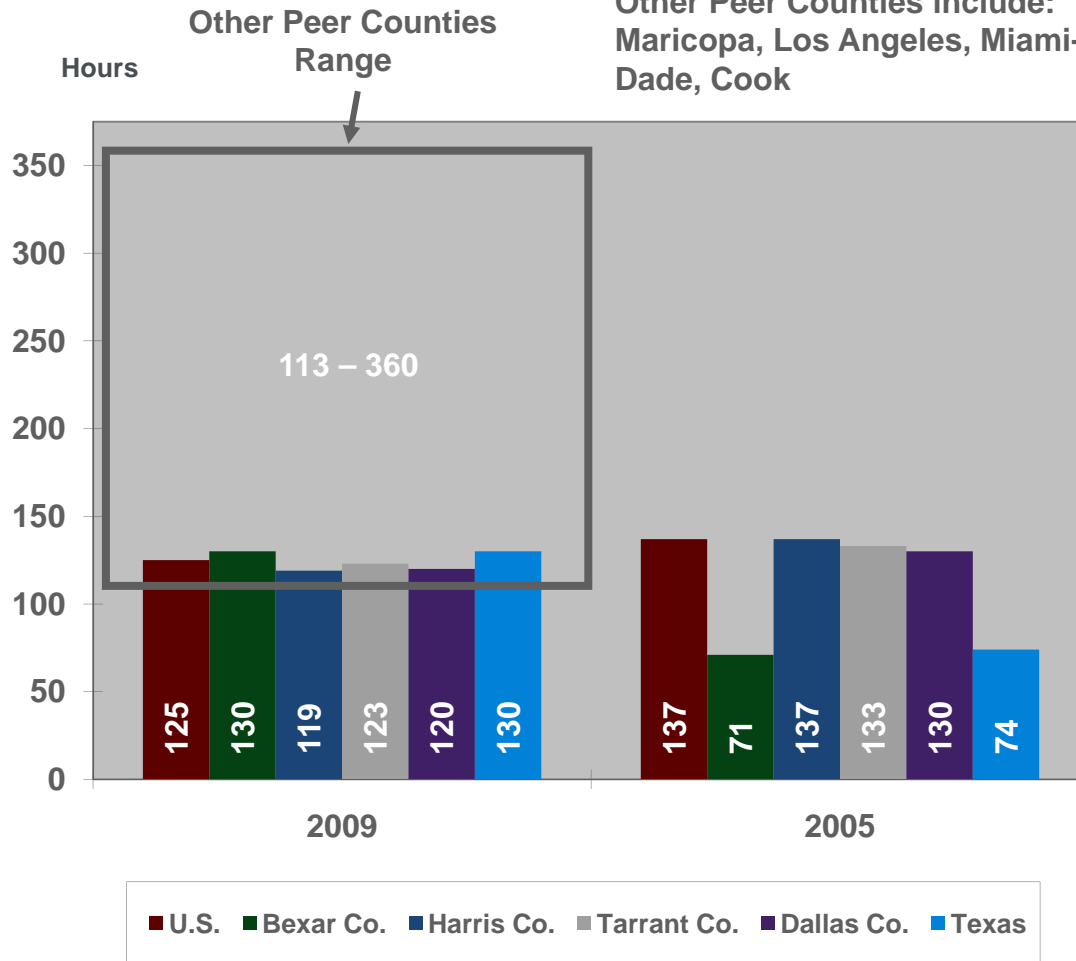
		Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
<div>Housing Affordability and Supply</div>	Minimum Wage Hours Worked to Afford the Median Rent for a Two-Bedroom Dwelling		
	Percentage of Renters That Pay More Than 30% of Income in Rent		



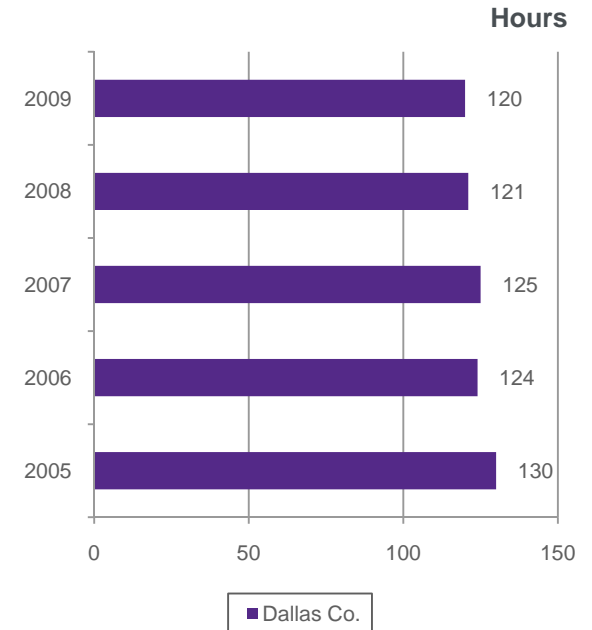
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Number of Minimum Wage Hours Worked to Afford the Median Rent on a Two Bedroom Dwelling, 2009

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



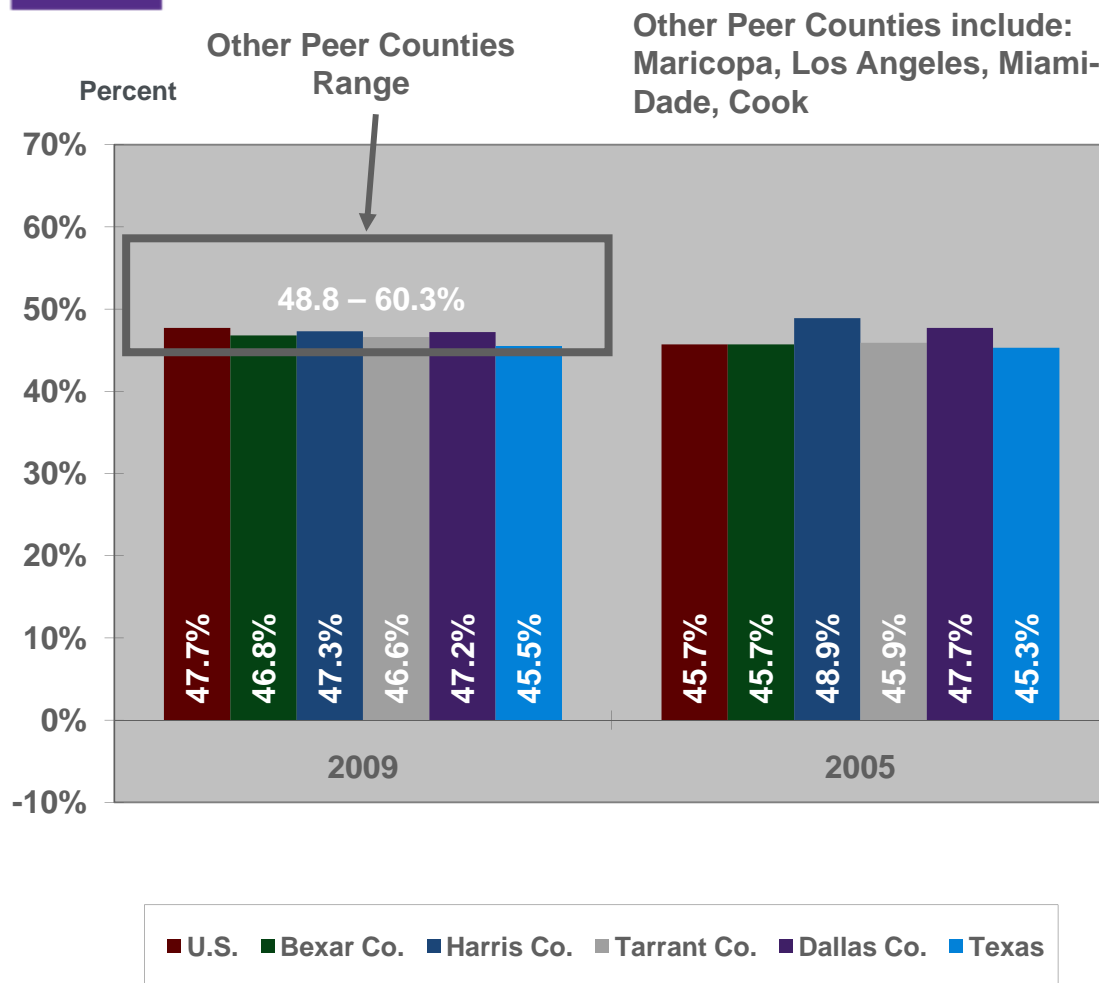
Dallas County Trend Minimum Wage Hours Works for a Two Bedroom Dwelling, 2006 - 2009



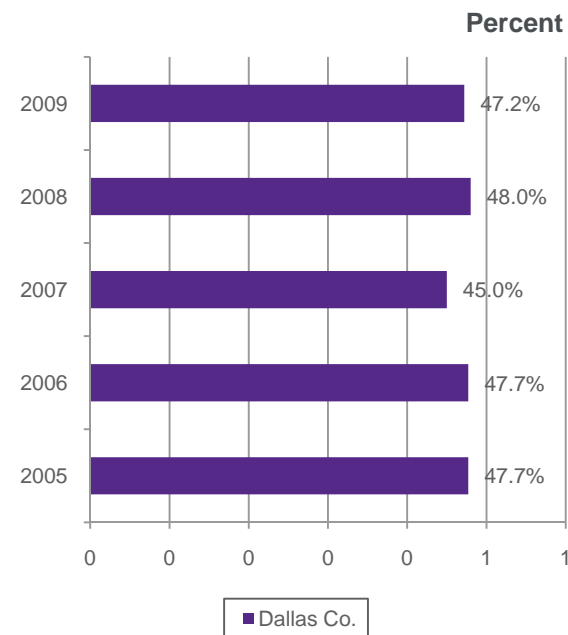
Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Percent of Renters Whose Rent is 30% or More of Household Income, 2009



Dallas County Trend Renters Whose Rent is 30% or More of Household Income, 2005 - 2009

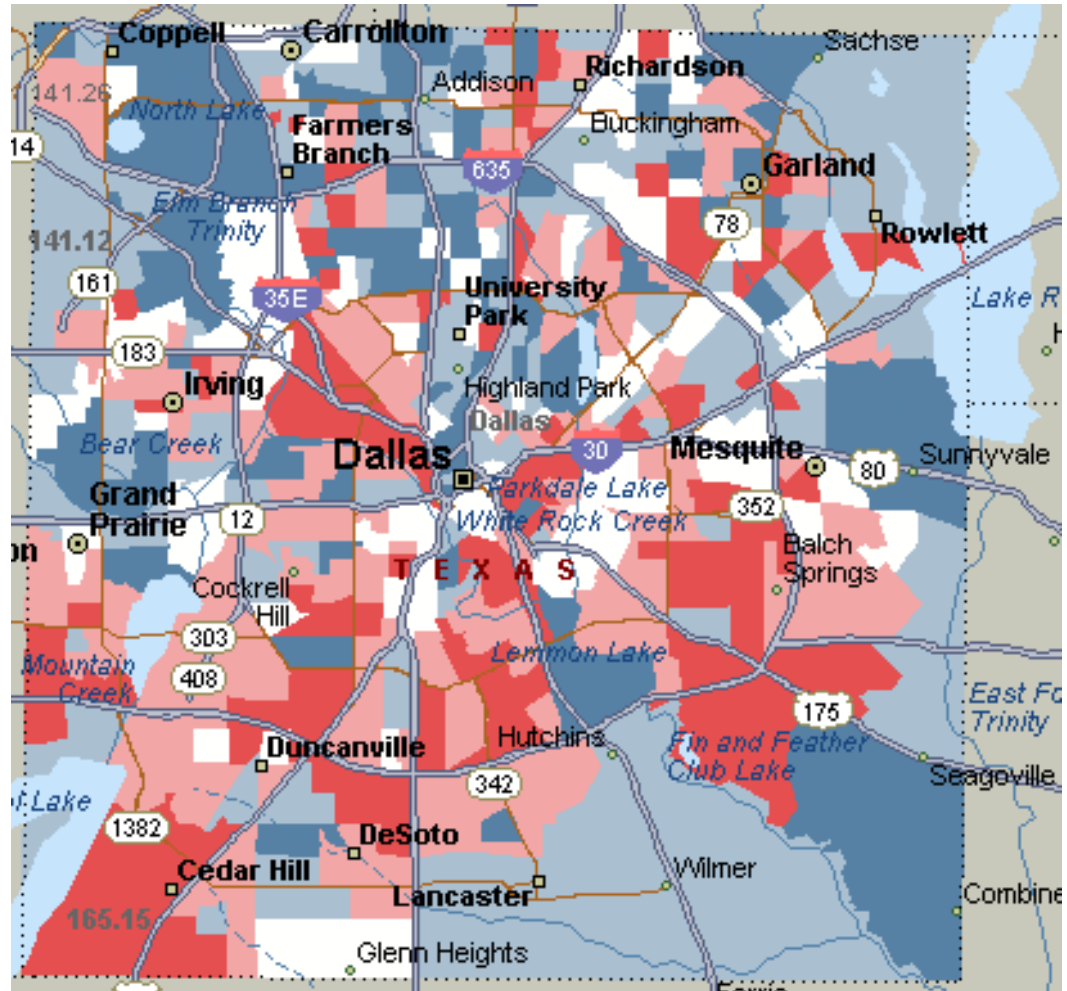
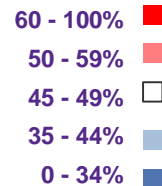


Source: American Community Survey, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Percentage of Renters That Pay More Than 30% of Household Income in Rent, 2005-2009

Percentage of Renters That Pay More Than 30% of Household Income in Rent, by Census Tract



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey,
2005-2009 Aggregate Data for Dallas County
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&lang=en&ts=3298292944
13

Social and Economic Factors – Community Safety

- – Doing better than the benchmark
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		Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal	Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
<div>Social and Economic Factors</div> <div>Community Safety</div>	All Unintentional Injuries Death Rate	●	●	●
	Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate	●	●	●
	Suicide Death Rate	●	●	●
	Homicide Death Rate	●	●	●
	Pedestrian Death Rate	●	●	●

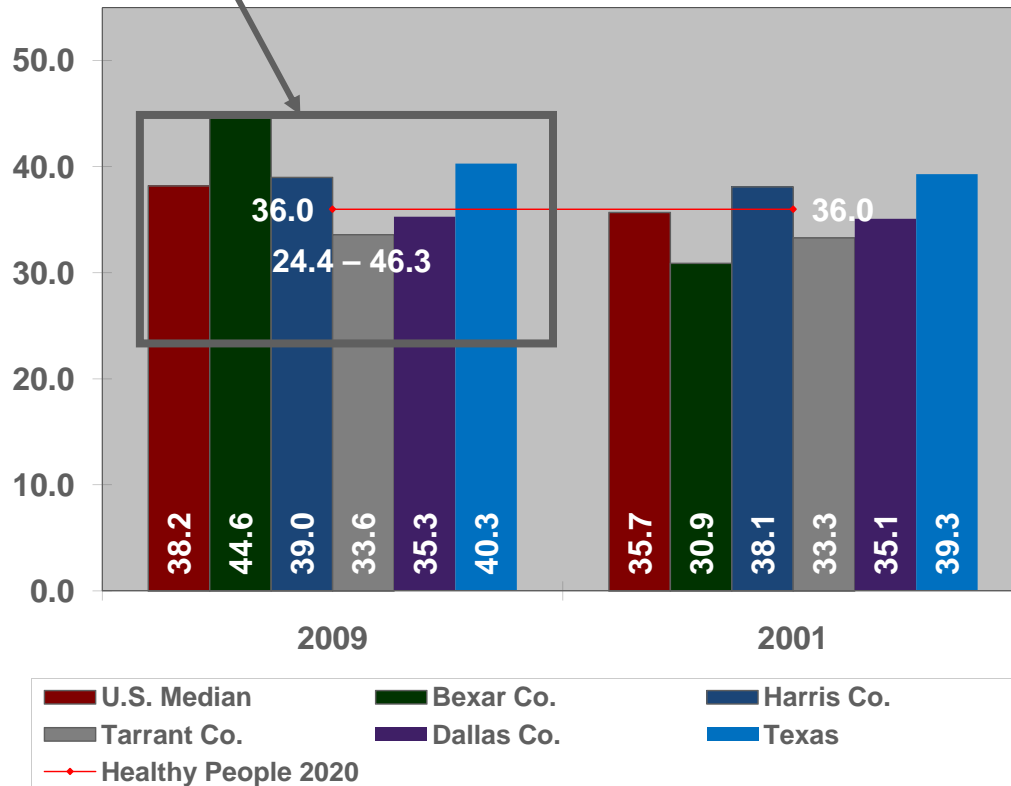


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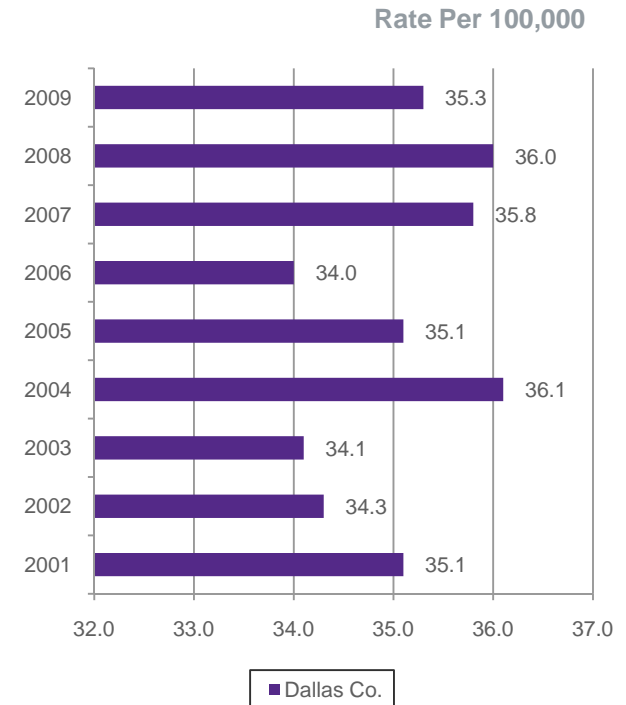
Injuries: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rate, per 100,000 population

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 2009



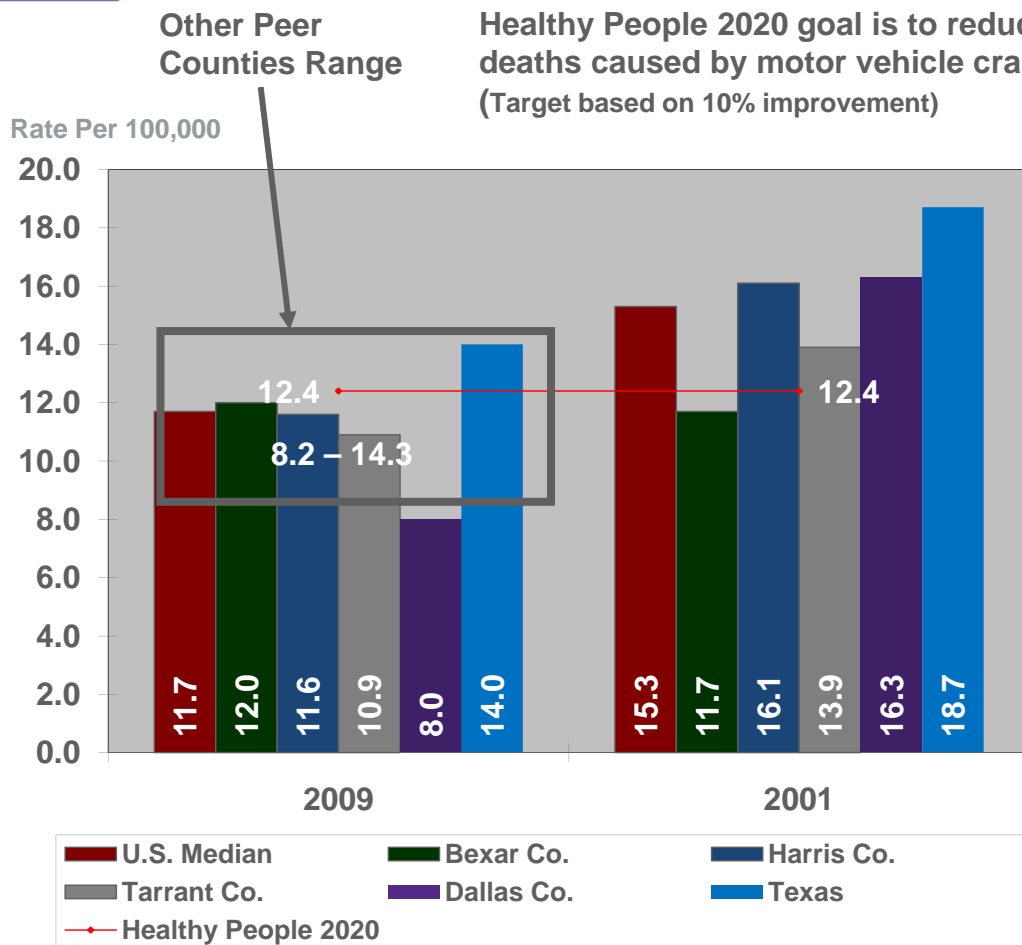
Other Peer Counties include:
Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook (2007 data)

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).

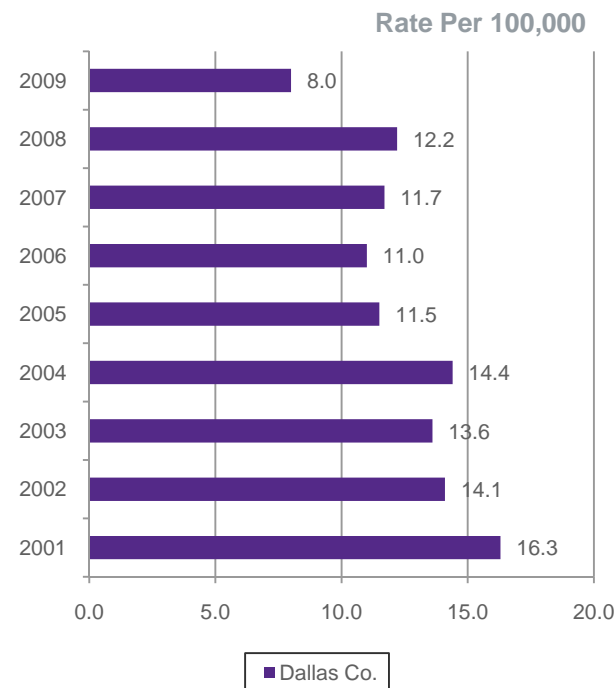
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D, Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2007. CDC WONDER 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



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



Dallas County Trend in Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates, 2001-2009



Other Peer Counties include:
(2007 data) Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

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

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-cd10.html> on Jul 15, 2011 6:32:01 PM

Healthy People 2020 Objective IIVP 15

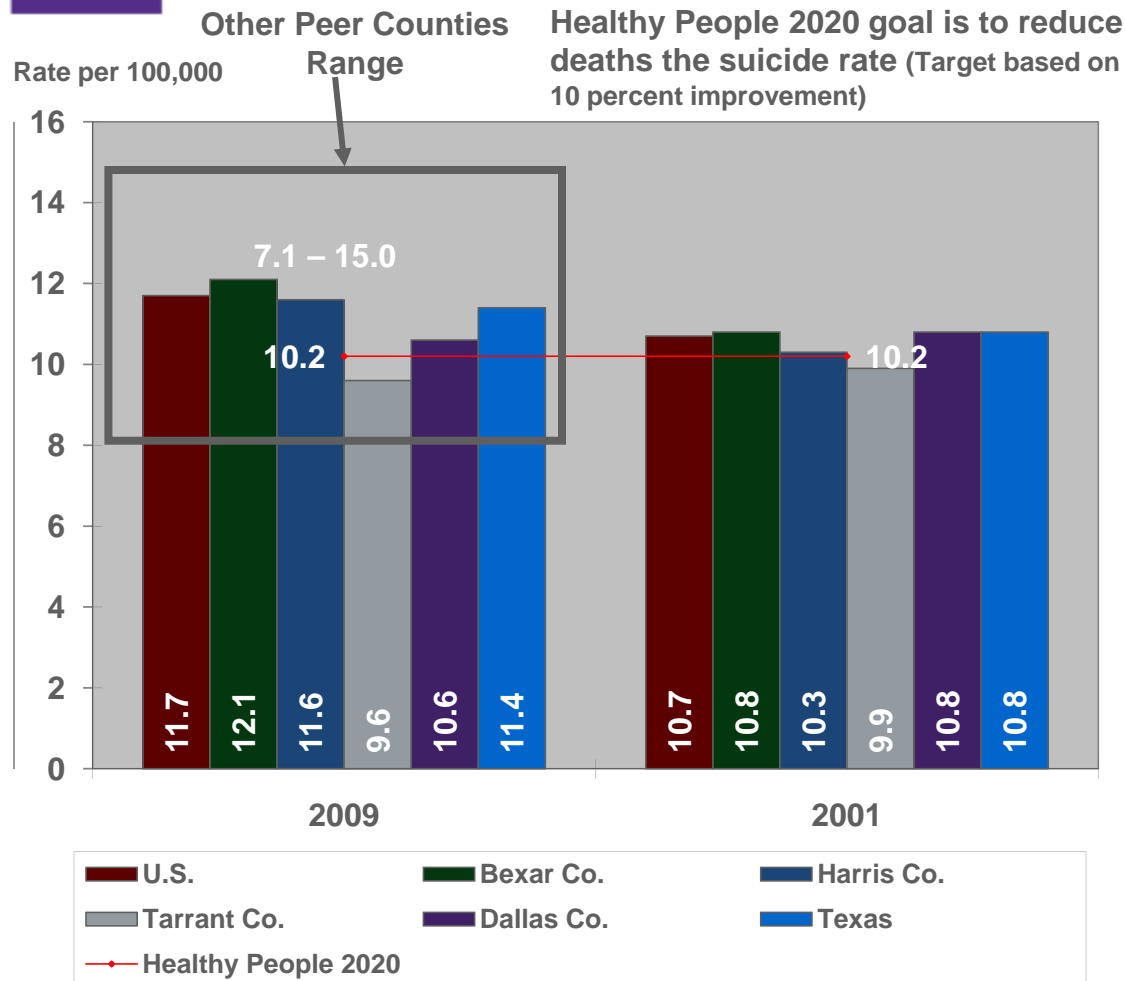
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=1>

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

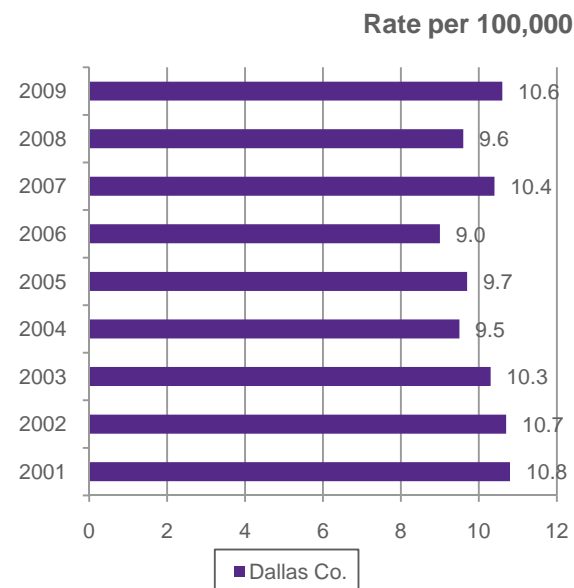


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Injuries: Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate, per 100,000 population



Dallas County Trend in Suicide Death Rates, 2001-2009



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

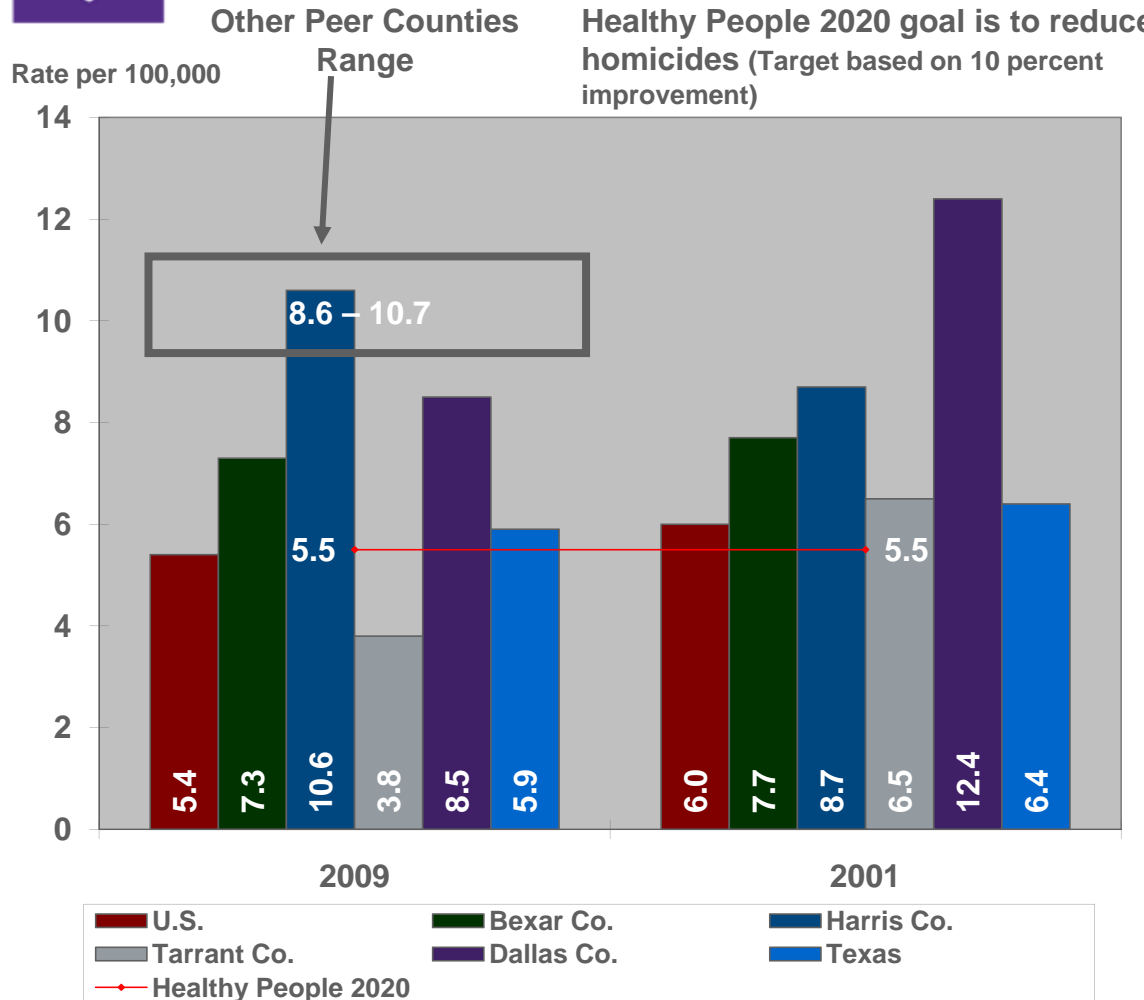
Other Peer Counties include:
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Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D., Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National 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/cmf-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

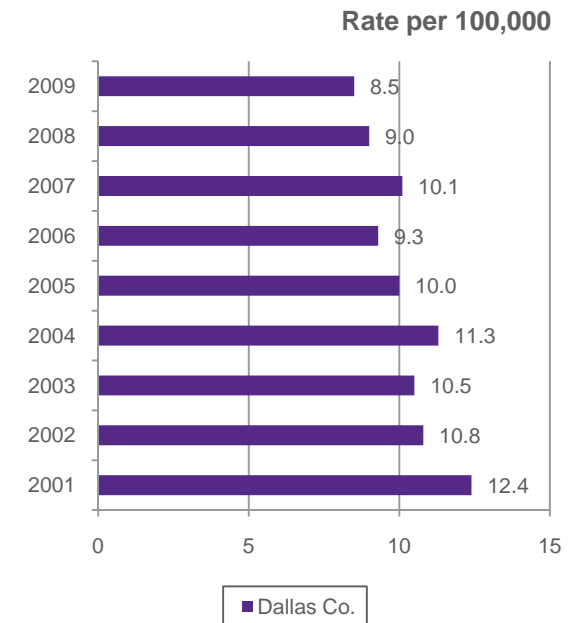


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Injuries: Age-Adjusted Homicide Death Rate, per 100,000 population



Dallas County Trend in Homicide Death Rates, 2001-2009



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

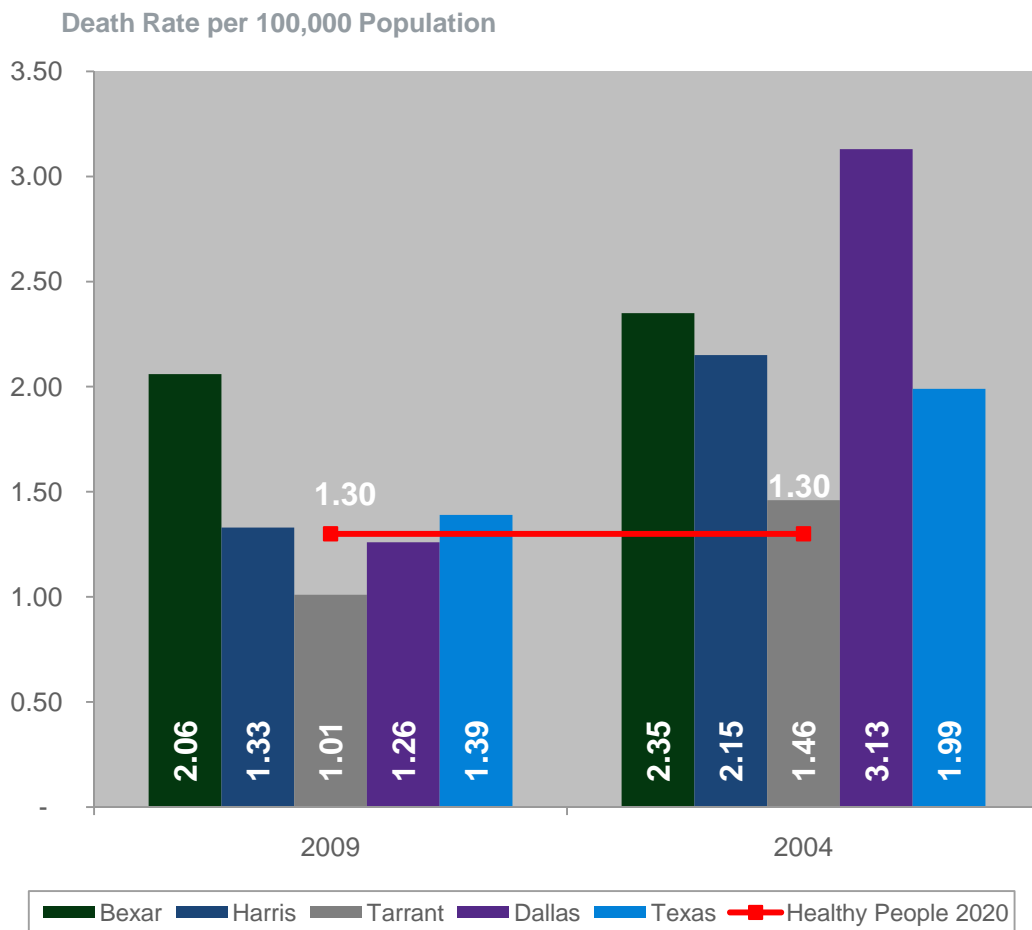
Other Peer Counties include:
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Source: Texas Department of State Health Services website query system and special run by Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D., Research Specialist, Texas Dept of State Health Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National 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.
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U.S. 2009 data source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2009, March 2011 Vol. 59., No.4. pp. 41-43

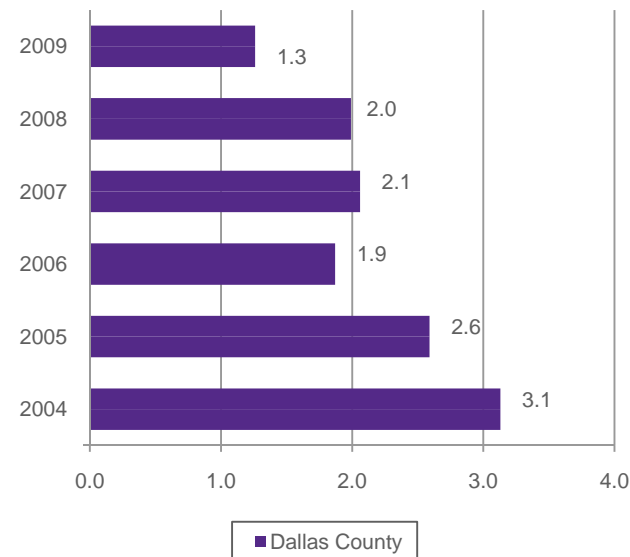


Safety: Pedestrian Fatality Rates

Healthy People 2020 goal is based on 10% improvement



City of Dallas Trend 2005 to 2010



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/States/StatesPedestrians.aspx>

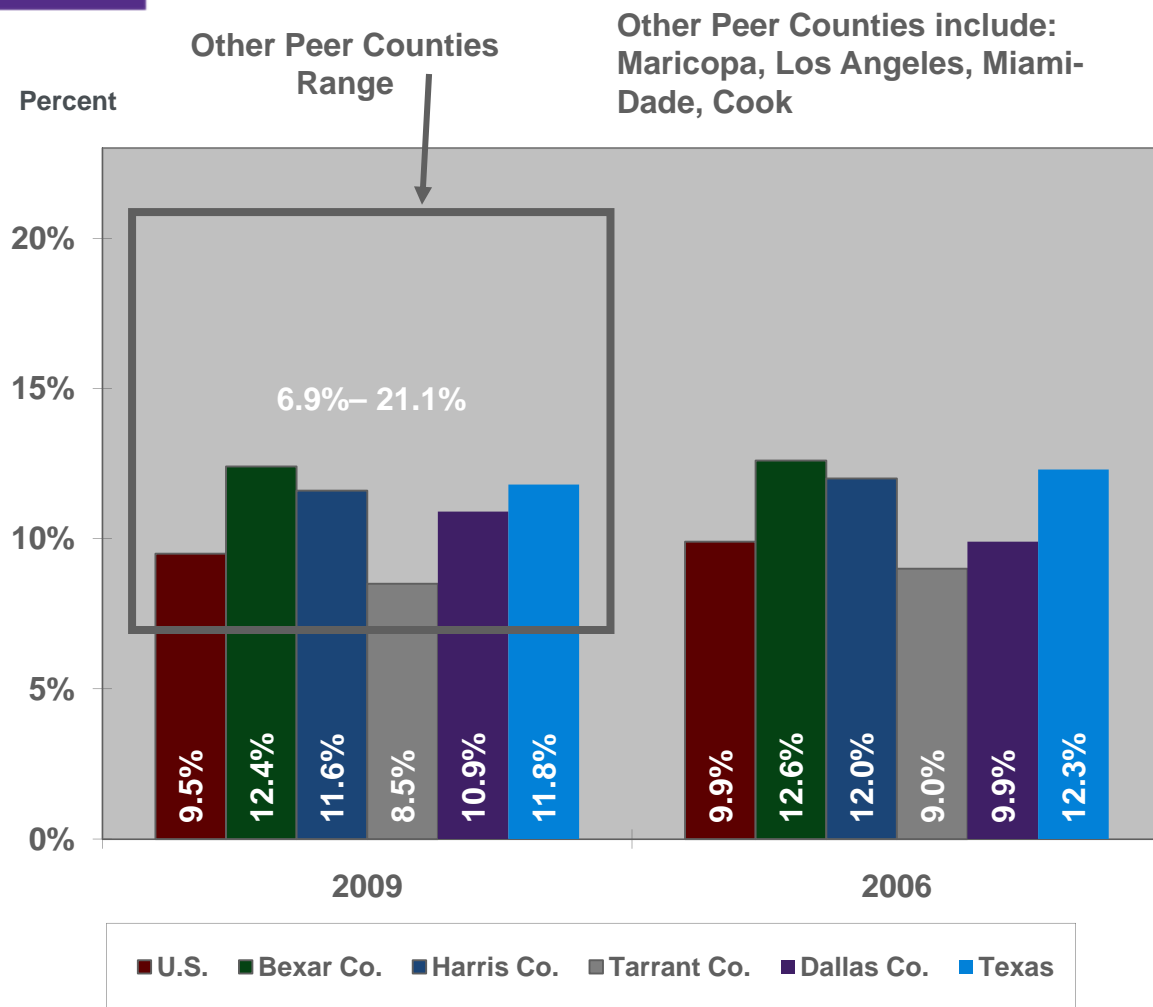


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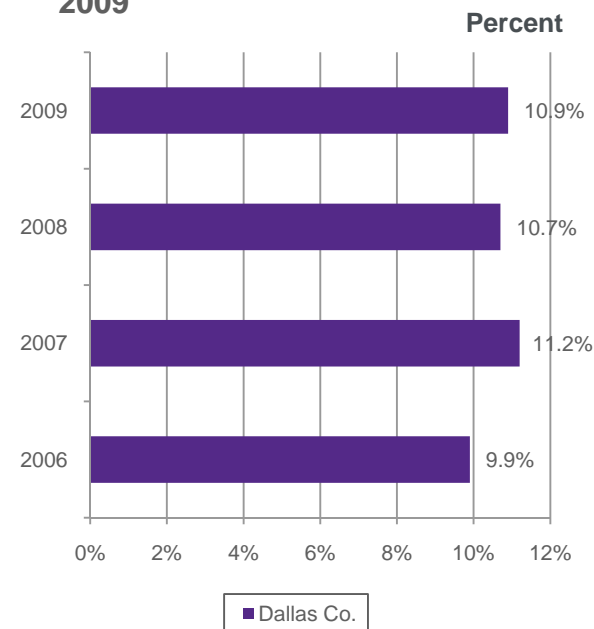
		Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)	Dallas County Compared to Past Years' Data (CI)
Poverty	People Over 65 Living Below the Poverty Level	●	●
	People Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level	●	●
	People Living Below the Poverty Level	●	●



Percent of the population over the age of 65 living below the poverty level 2006 and 2009



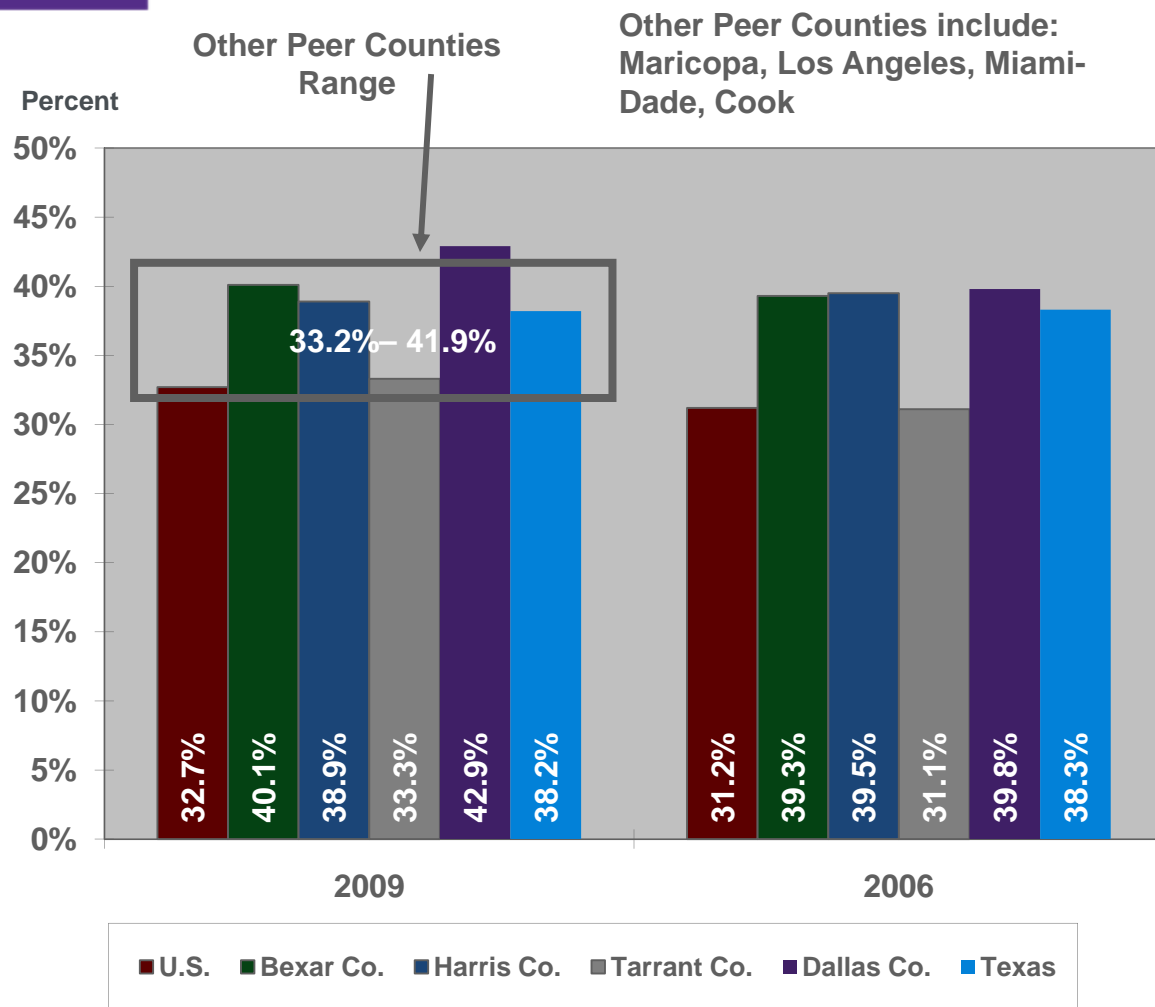
Dallas County Trend for those 65 and over living below the Federal Poverty Level, 2006 - 2009



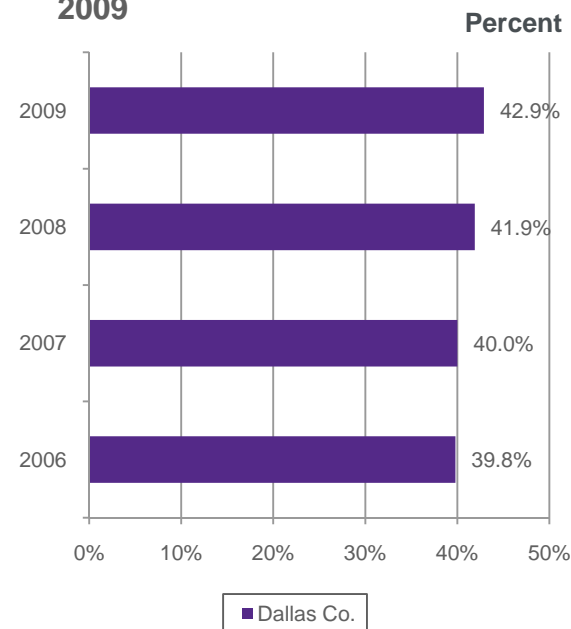
Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Percent of the population living below 200% of the federal poverty level 2006 and 2009



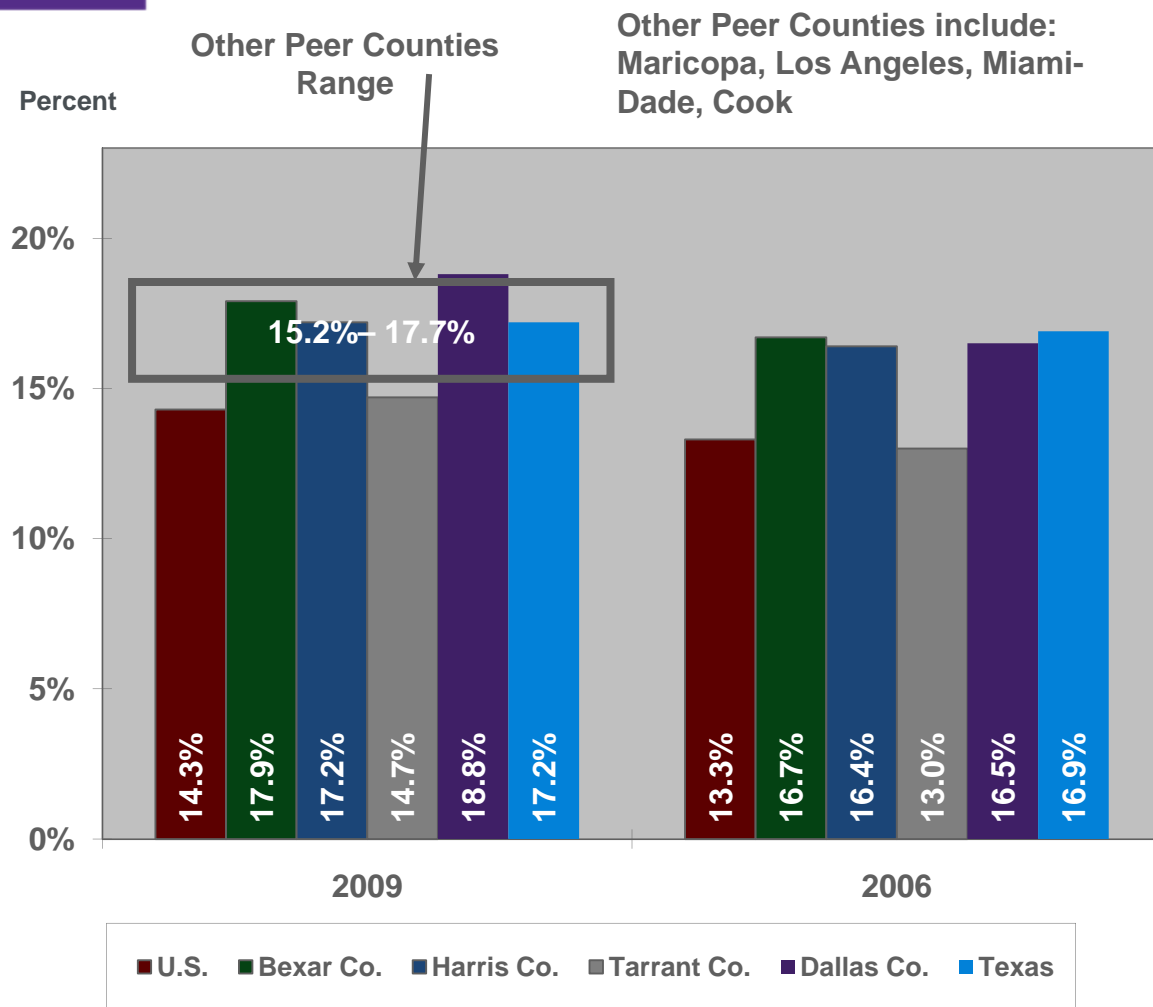
Dallas County Trend for those with Living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, 2006 - 2009



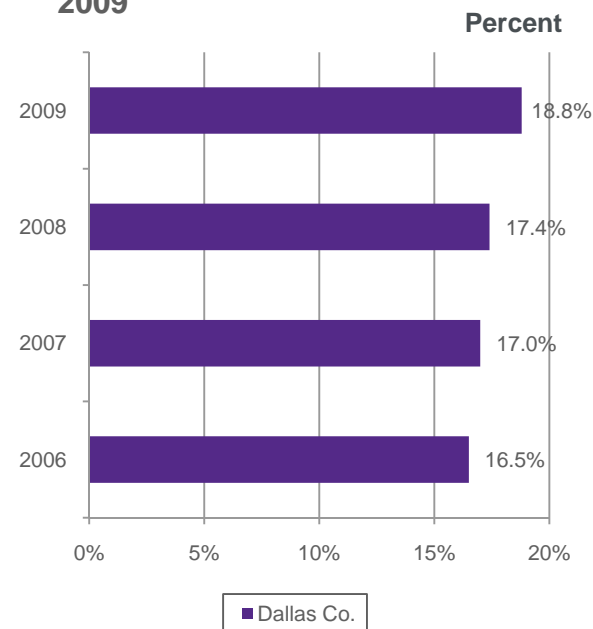
Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Percent of the total population living below the poverty level 2006 and 2009



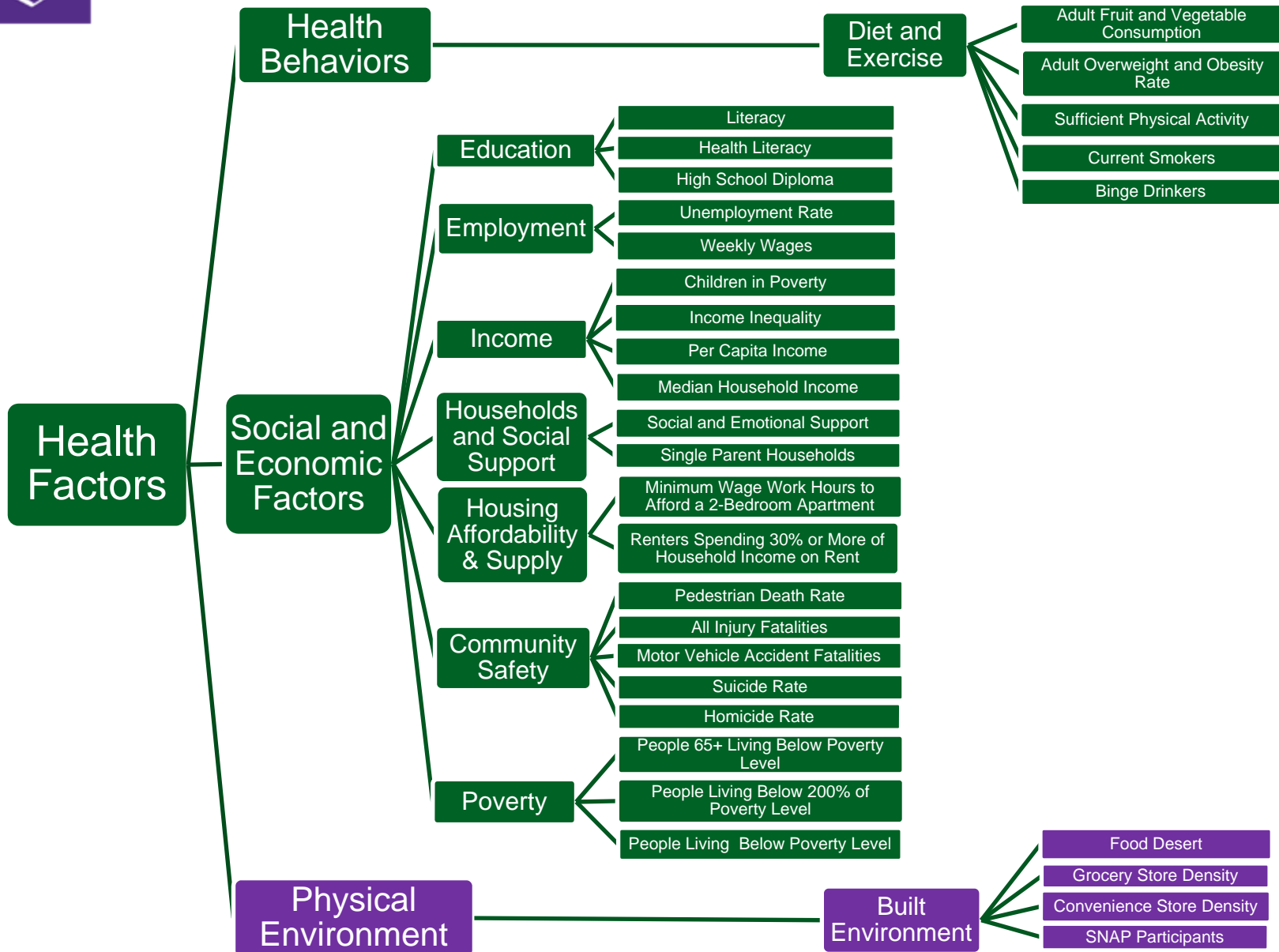
Dallas County Trend for those 65 and over living below the Federal Poverty Level, 2006 - 2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Model for Determining Social/Community Dashboard





Community Need Index, 2009

Community Need Index, Dallas County, 2009

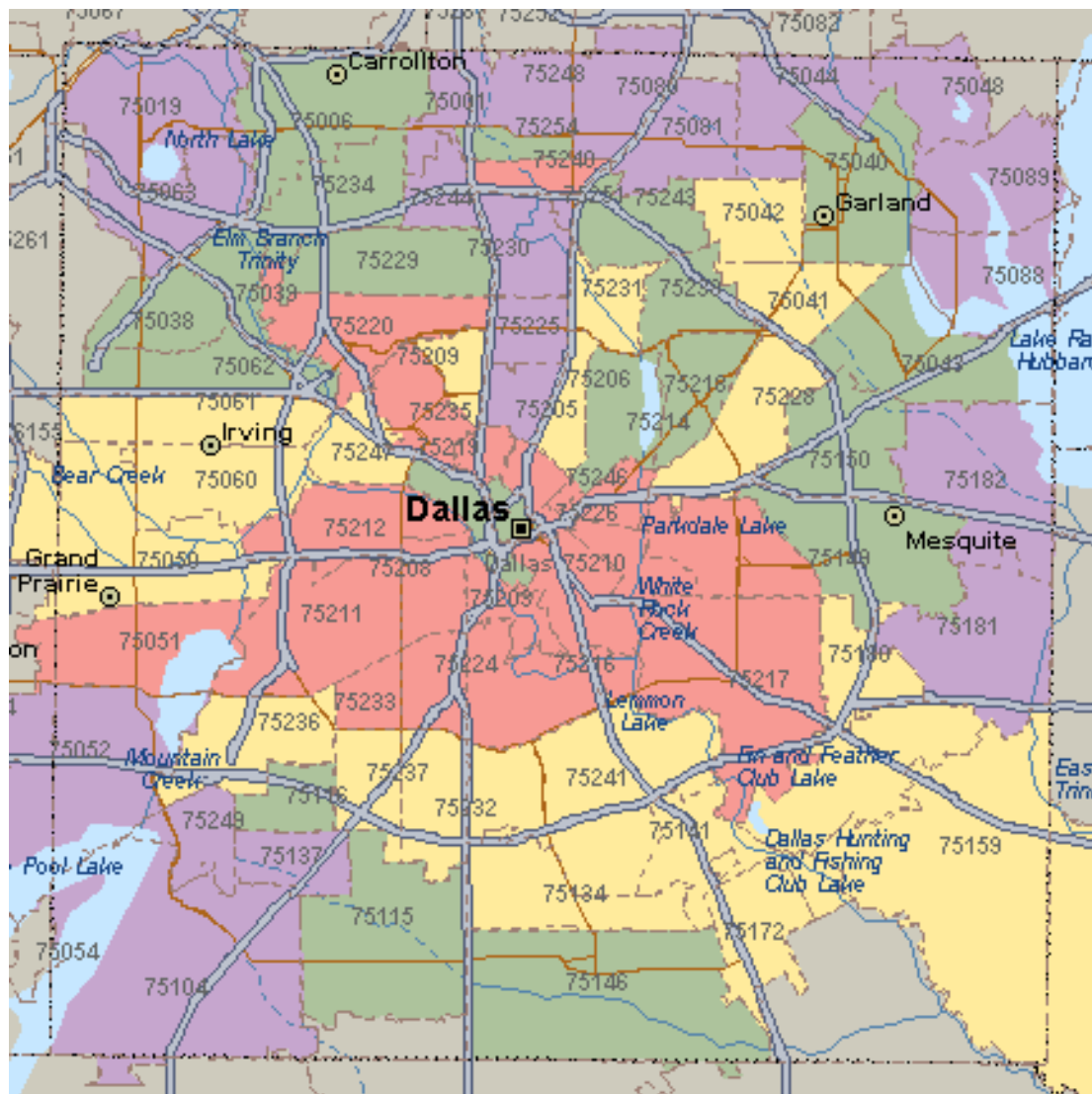


The Community Need Index (CNI) aggregates a number of socioeconomic risk factors into a single need score. Contributing factors include percent living in poverty, educational attainment, racial/ethnic minorities, percent with limited English, unemployment, lack of health insurance and percent living in rental housing.

The CNI ranks a geographic area (such as a ZIP code) on a 1-5 scale, with 5.0 being the highest risk, and 3.0 being the national median risk.

Source: Catholic Healthcare West,
http://www.chwhealth.org/Who_We_Are/Community_Health/STGSS044508

Data and Methodology are 2009. – call to Eileen Barsi
Director, Community Benefit Catholic Healthcare West.



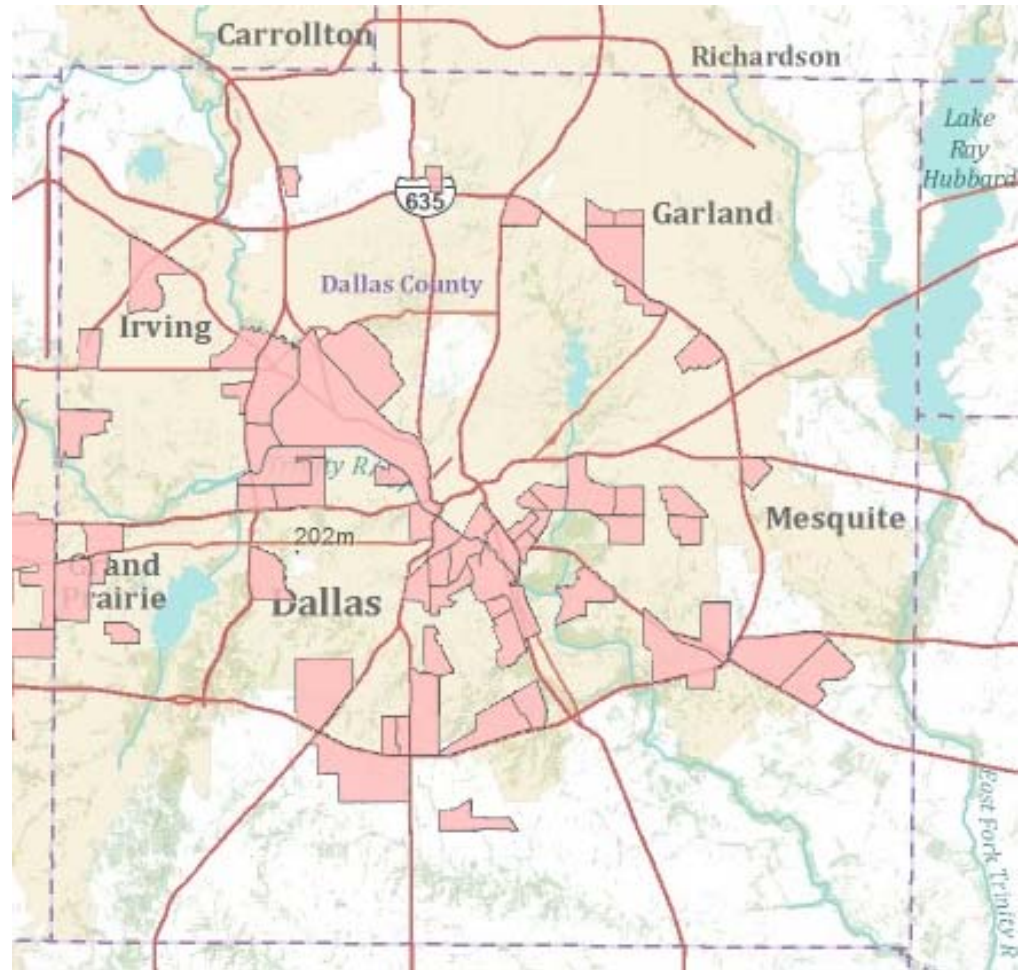


The Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) Working Group defines a food desert as a *low-income census tract* where a substantial number or share of residents has *low access* to a supermarket or large grocery store. To qualify as low-income, census tracts must meet the Treasury Department's New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) program eligibility criteria. Furthermore, to qualify as a food desert tract, at least 33 percent of the tract's population or a minimum of 500 people in the tract must have low access to a supermarket or large grocery store.

The NMTC program defines a *low-income census tract* as: any census tract where (1) the poverty rate for that tract is at least 20 percent, or (2) for tracts located within a metropolitan area, the median family income for the tract does not exceed 80 percent of the greater of statewide median family income or the metropolitan area median family income.

Low access to a healthy food retail outlet is defined as more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas. The distance to supermarkets and large grocery stores is measured by the distance between the geographic center of the 1-km square grid that contains information on the population (number of people and other characteristics) and the nearest supermarket or large grocery store. Once the distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store is calculated for each grid cell, the number of people or housing units more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban tracts is aggregated to the census tract level. If the aggregate number of people in the census tract with low access is at least 500 or the percentage of people in the census tract with low access is at least 33 percent, then the census tract is considered a food desert.

USDA Food Deserts



Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fooddesert/>



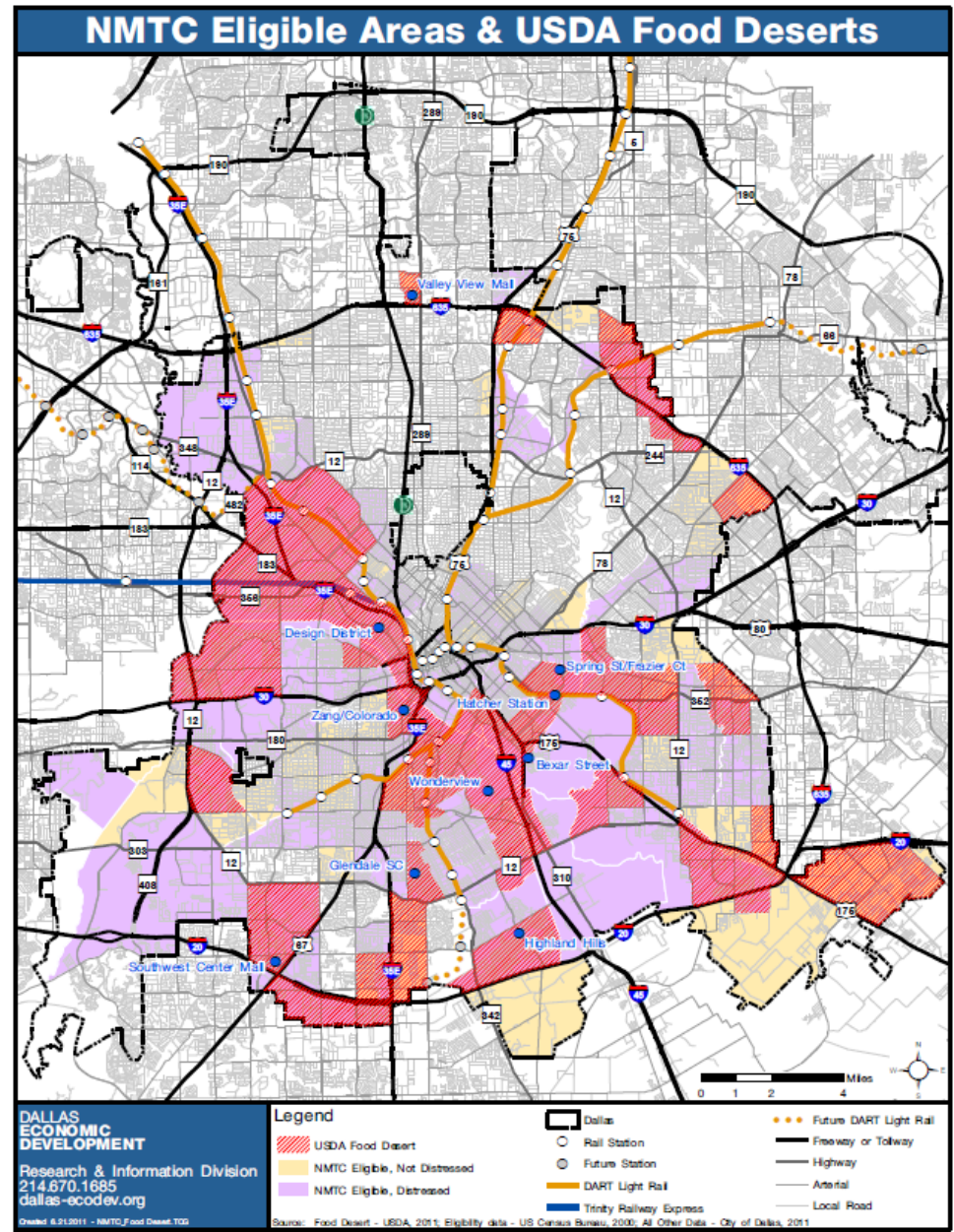
Parkland

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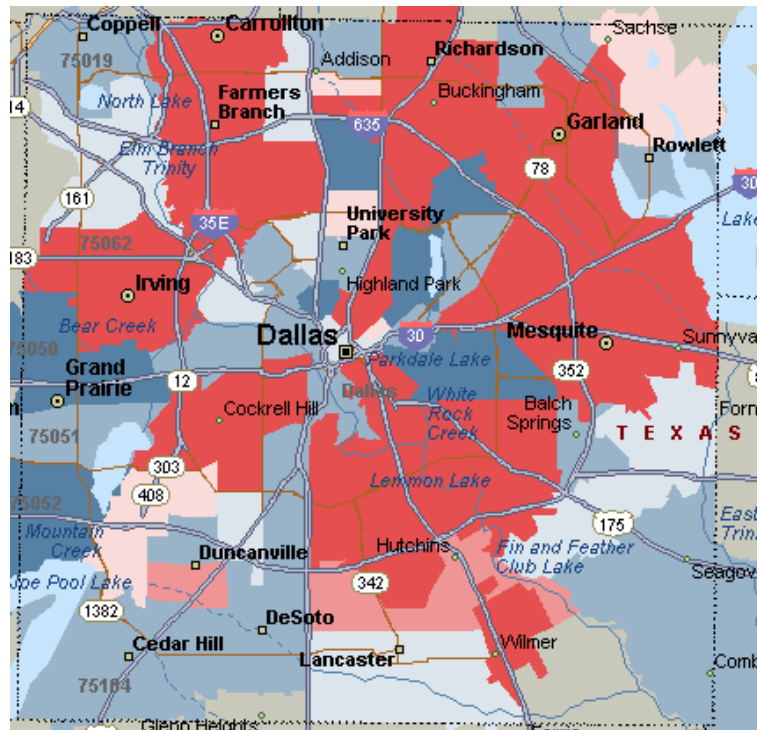
New Market Eligible Areas and USDA Food Desert areas.



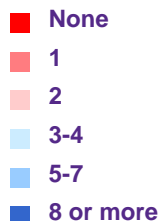


Grocery Stores Counts and Density

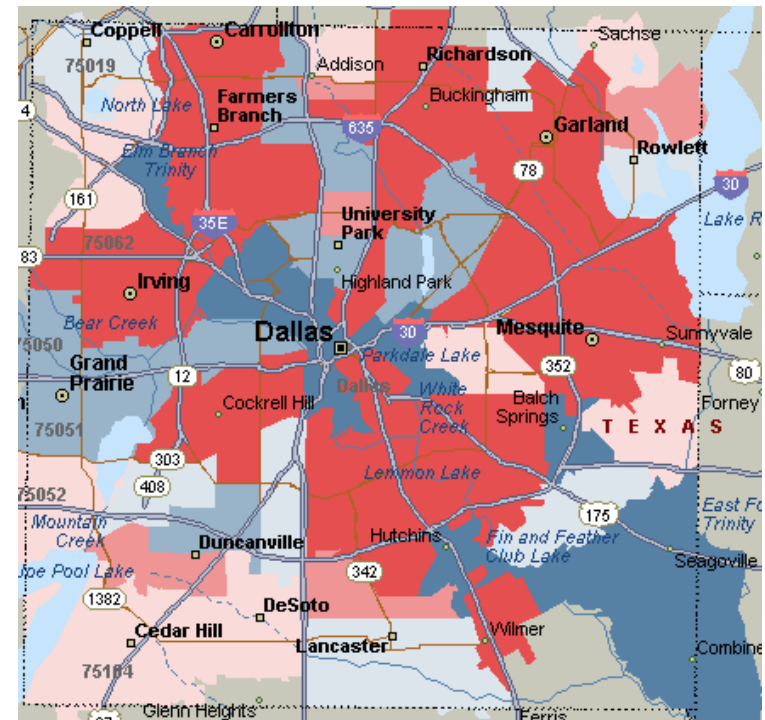
Number of Grocery Stores by ZIP Code



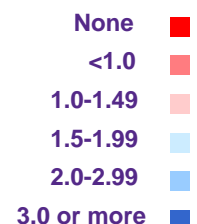
Number of Grocery Stores by ZIP Code



Number of Grocery Stores per 10,000 Population by ZIP Code



Number of Grocery Stores per 10,000 Population by ZIP Code

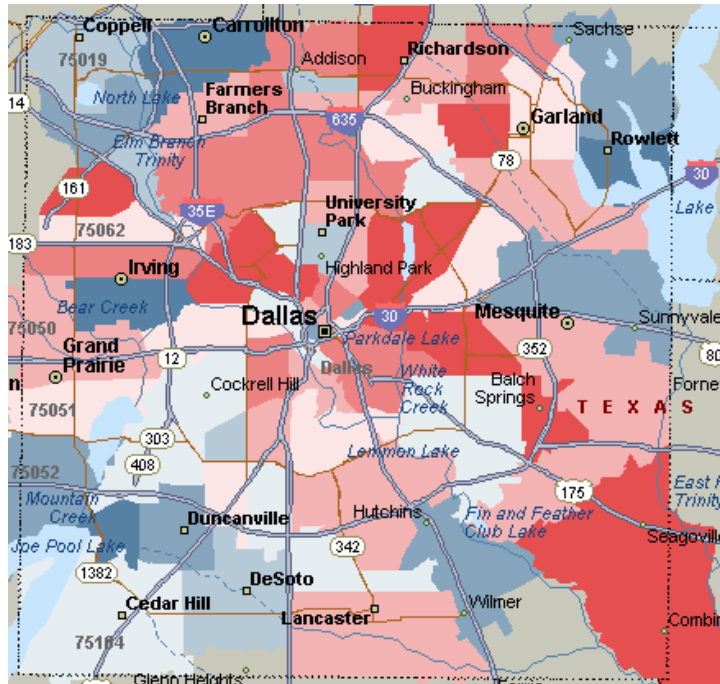


Sources: counts of business by type and ZIP code from 2007 Economic Census, US Bureau of the Census, http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ECN&_submenuid=datasets_4
Denominator population data from Claritas, Inc., 2007 population estimates

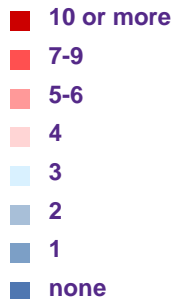


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Number of Convenience Stores by ZIP Code

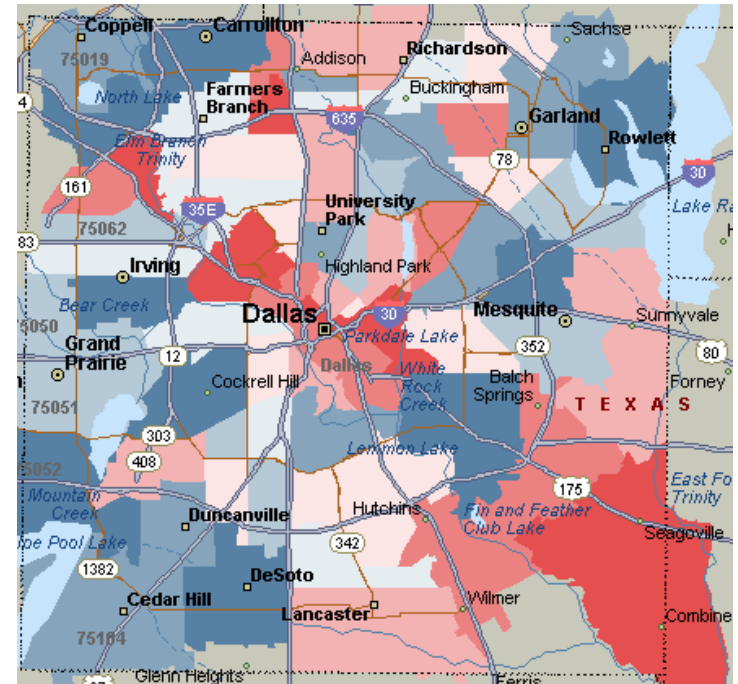


Number of Convenience Stores by ZIP Code

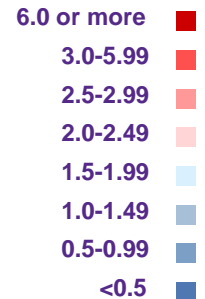


Convenience Stores Count and Density

Number of Convenience Stores per 10,000 Population, by ZIP Code



Number of Convenience Stores per 10,000 Population, by ZIP Code

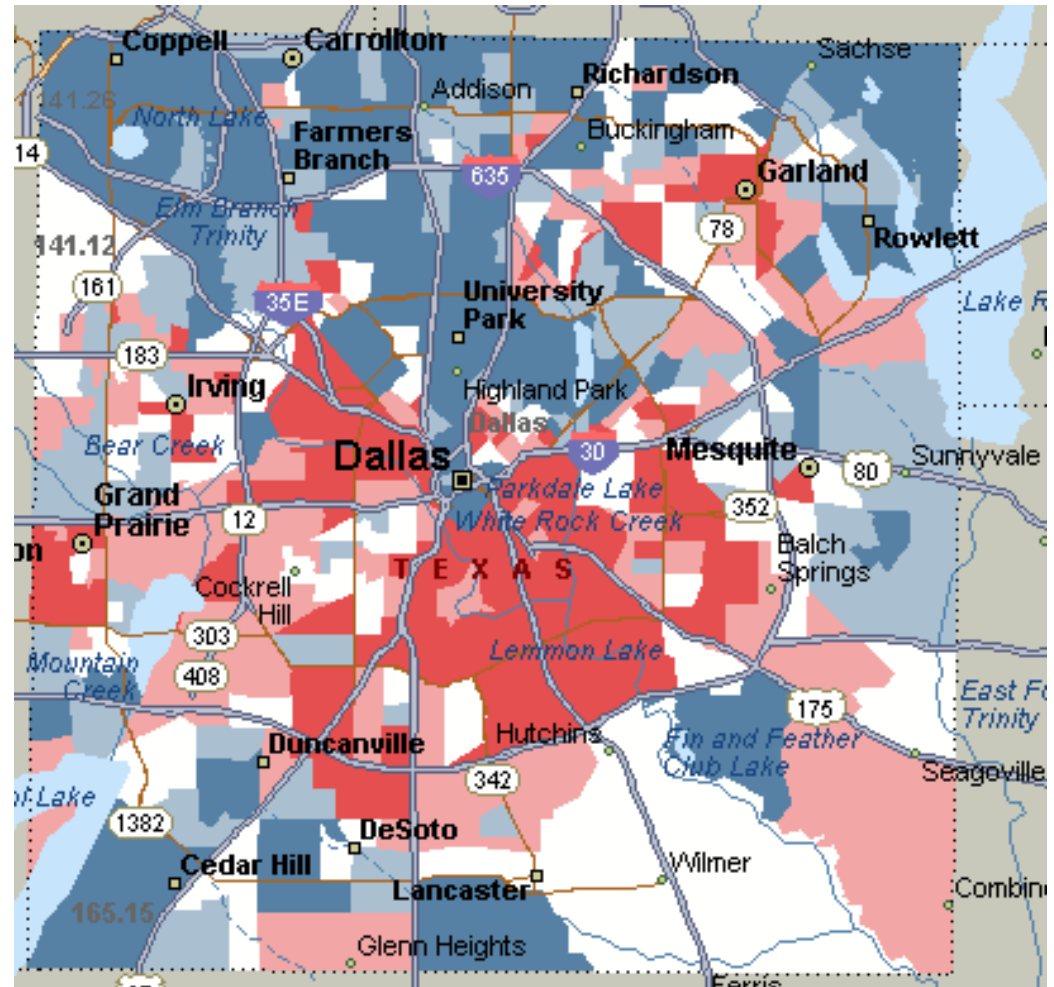
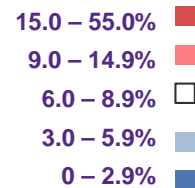


Sources: counts of business by type and ZIP code from 2007 Economic Census, US Bureau of the Census,
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Percent of Households on SNAP Food Assistance, 2005-2009

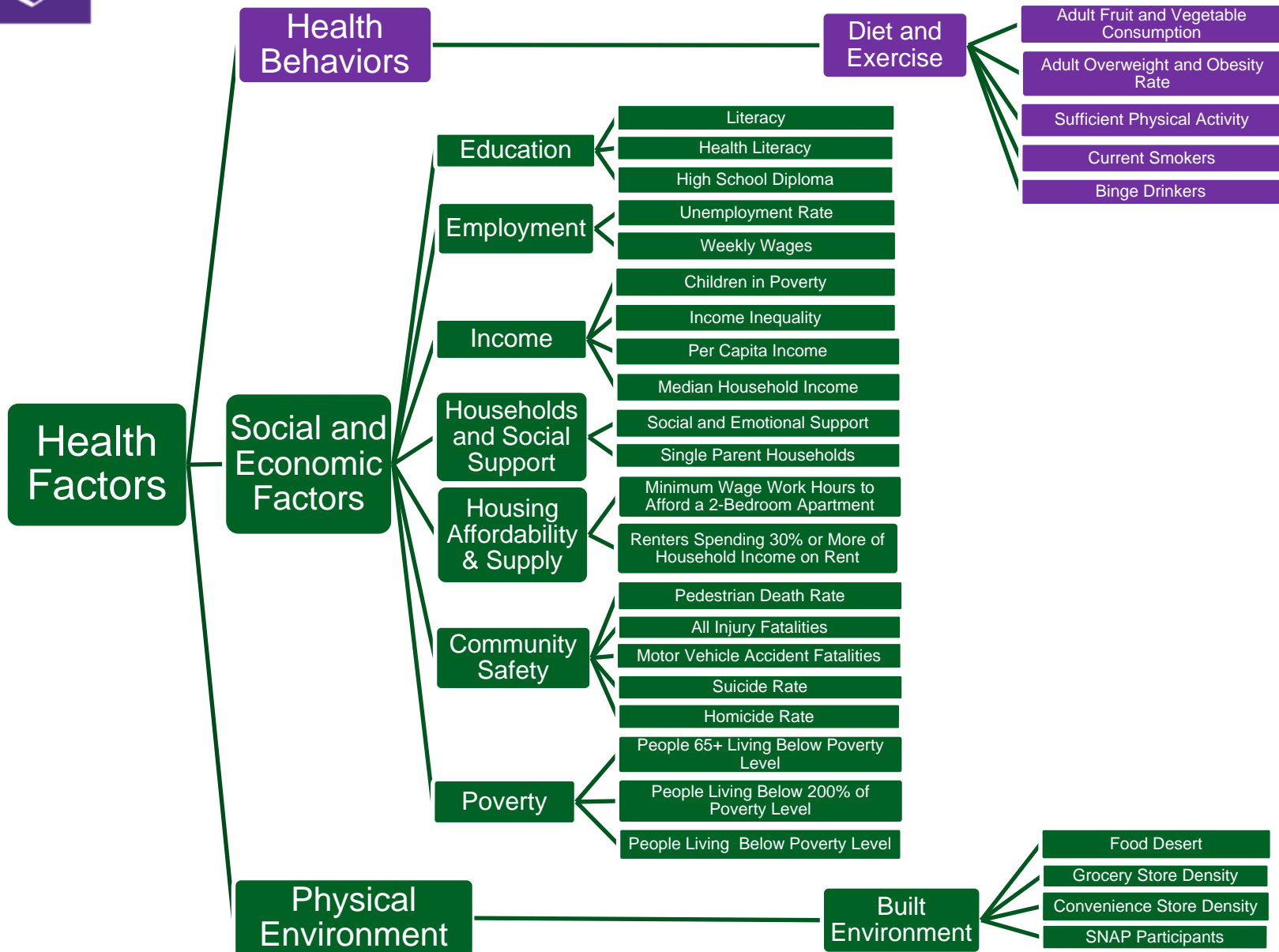
Percent of Households on
SNAP Food Assistance in Past
12 Months, by Census Tract



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009 Aggregate Data for Dallas County
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&lang=en&ts=329829294413



Model for Determining Social/Community Dashboard





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Health Risk Behaviors – Other High Risk Behaviors

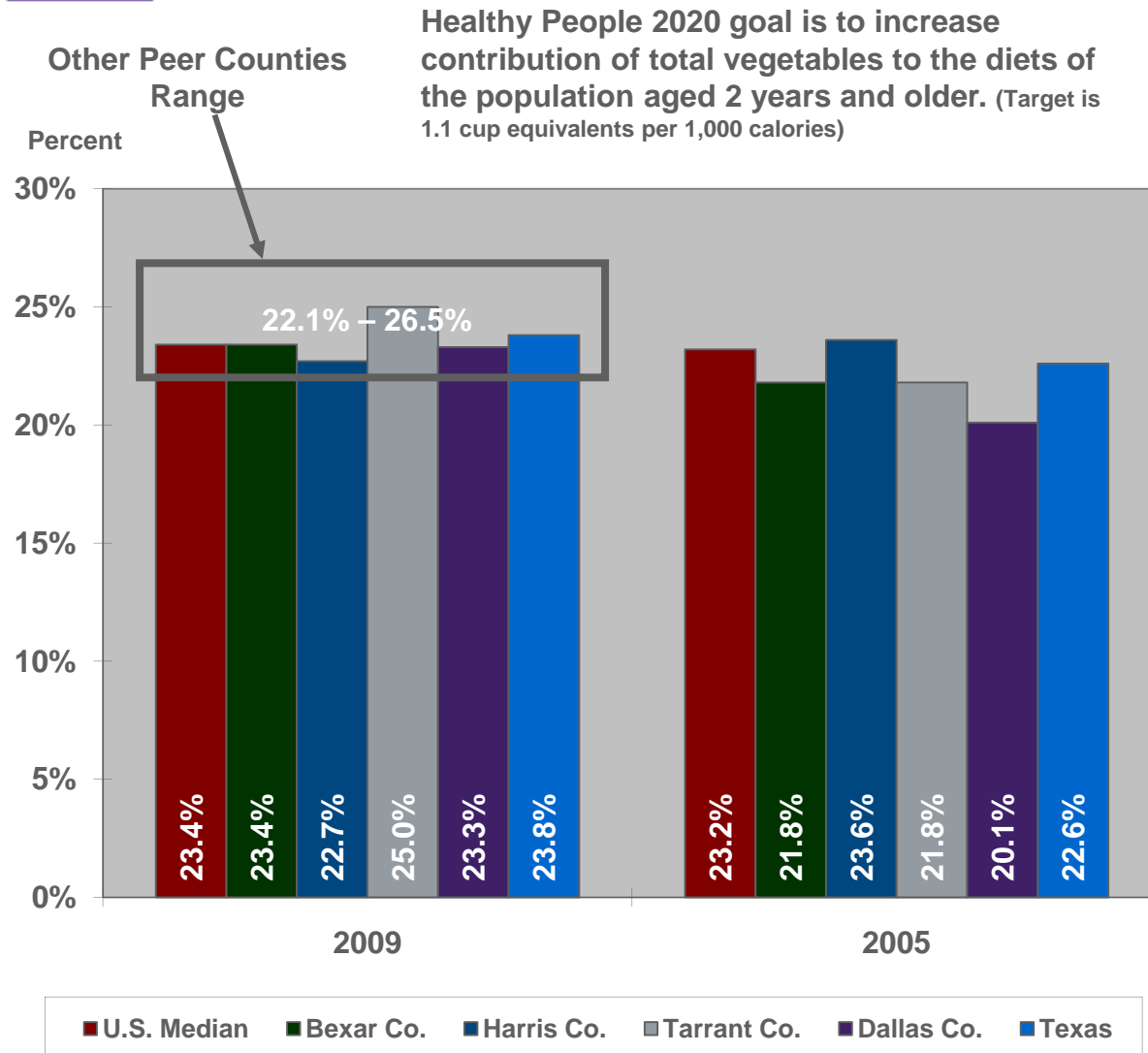
- Doing better than the benchmark
- Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- Worse than the benchmark

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

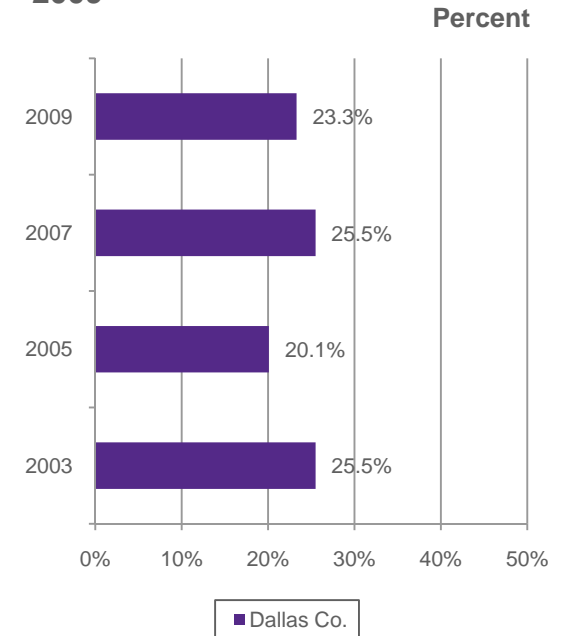


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Diet and Exercise: Adults* who have consumed fruits or vegetables 5 or more times per day, 2005-2009



Dallas County Trend for Fruit and Vegetable Consumption, 2003 to 2009



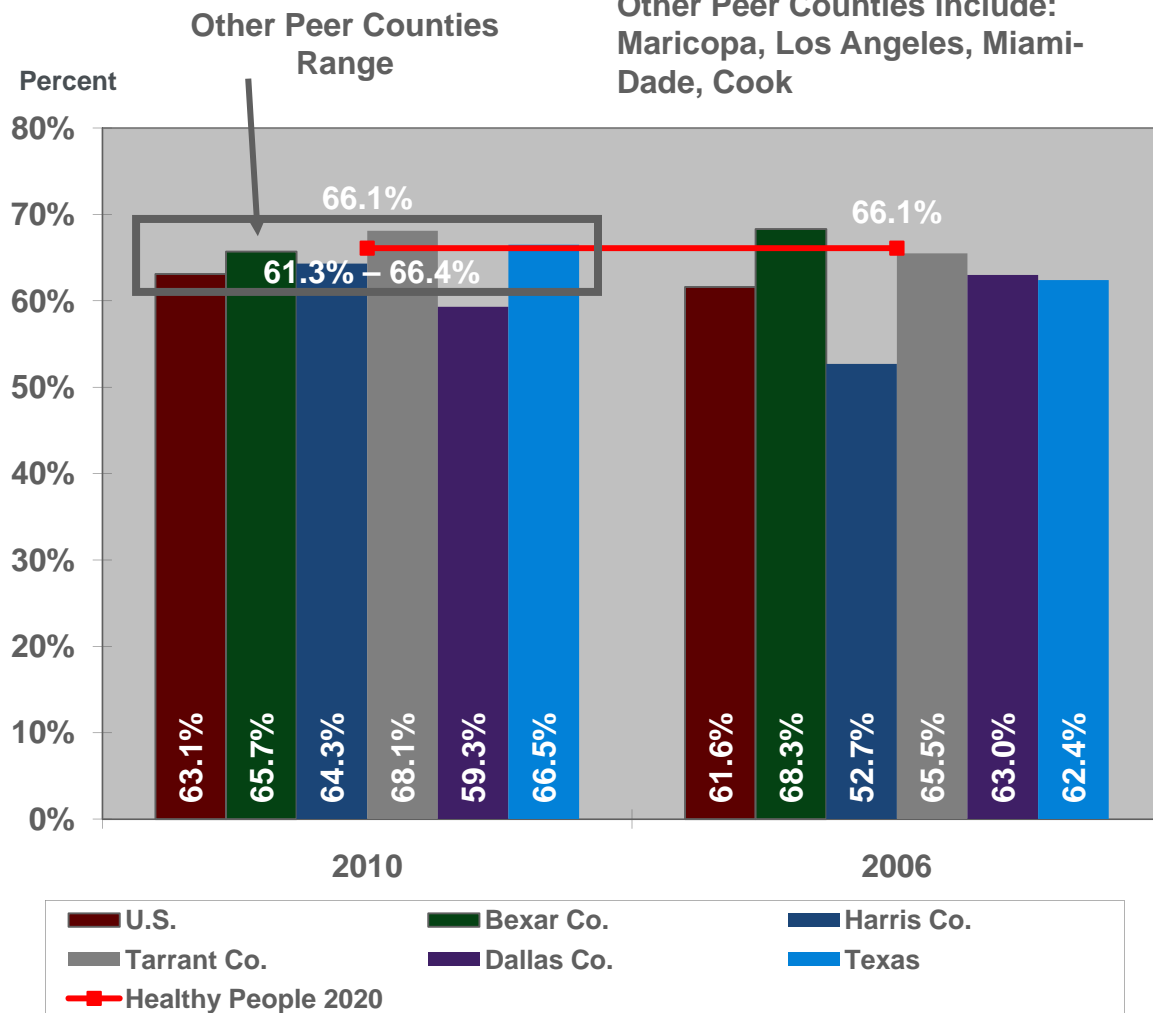
Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

*Adults are defined as ages 18 and over

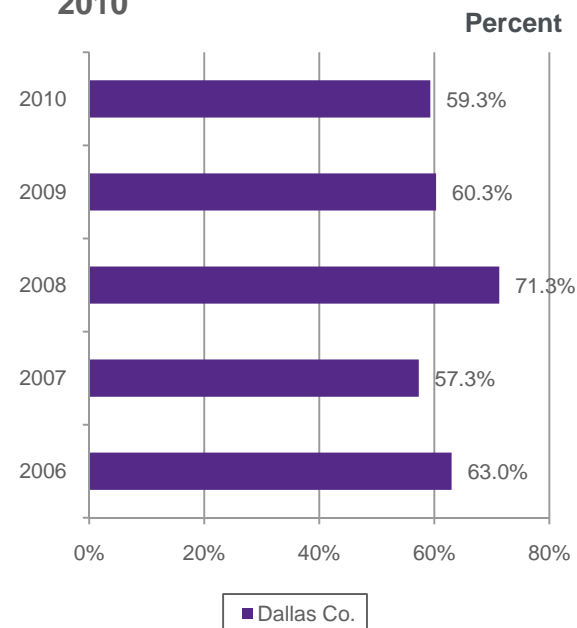


Overweight and Obese: Adults* with a BMI Greater Than 25 and Greater Than 30, 2006 to 2010

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



Dallas County Trend for Overweight or Obese, 2006 - 2010



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.)

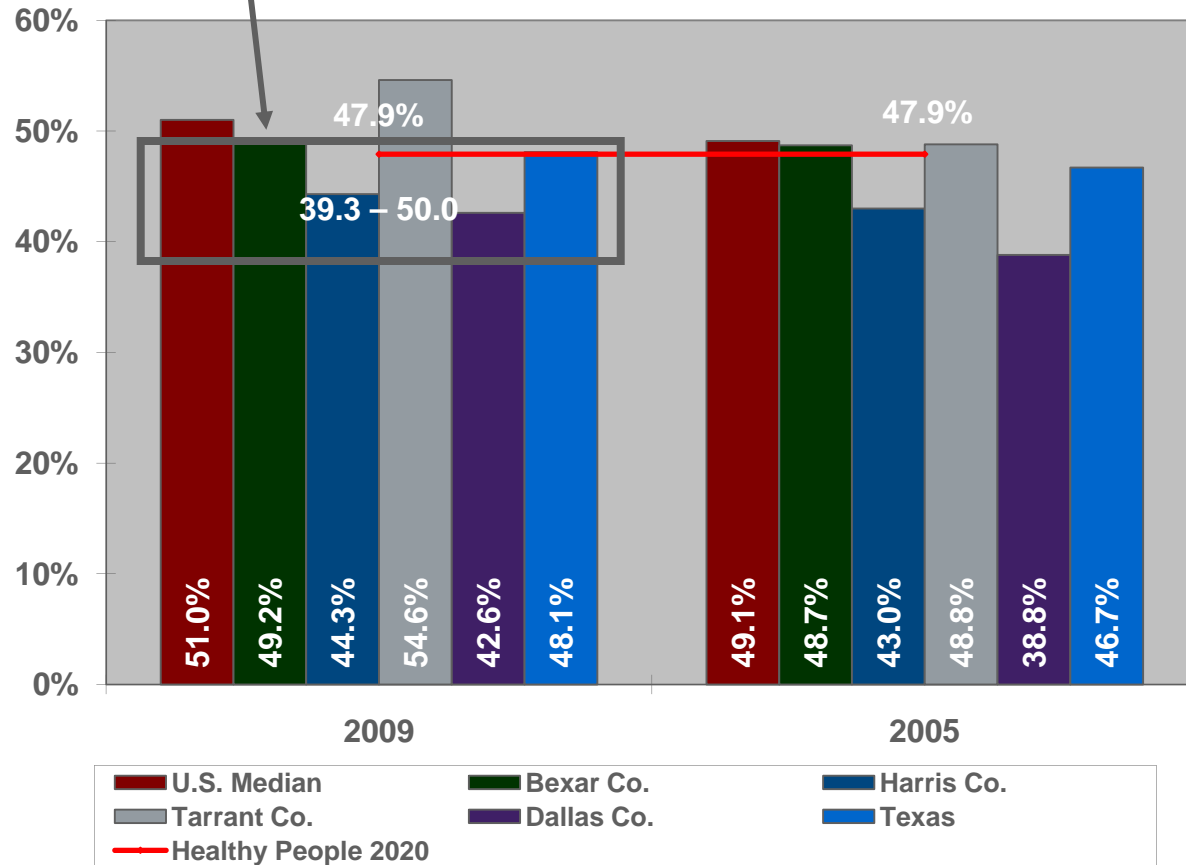


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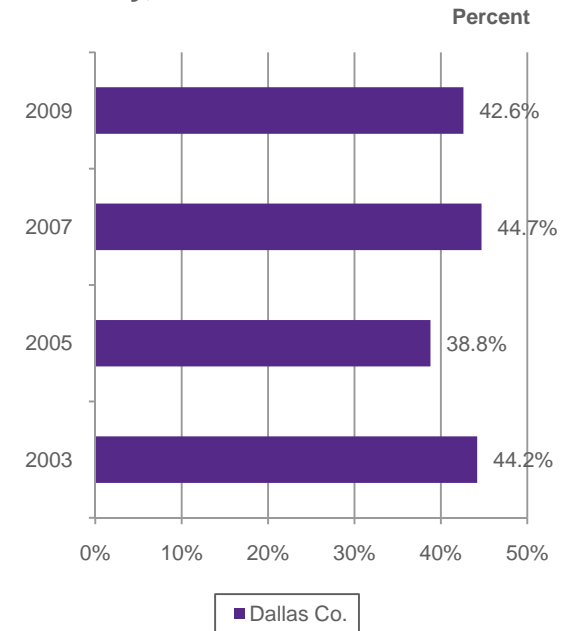
Diet and Exercise: Adults* with 30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five or more days per week, or vigorous physical activity for 20+ minutes three or more days per week

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
Percent



Dallas County Trend for Physical Activity, 2003 to 2009



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

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective PA 2.1

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

U.S. 2009 data source: Texas Department of State Health Services, BRFSS Program Office

*Adults are defined as ages 18 and over

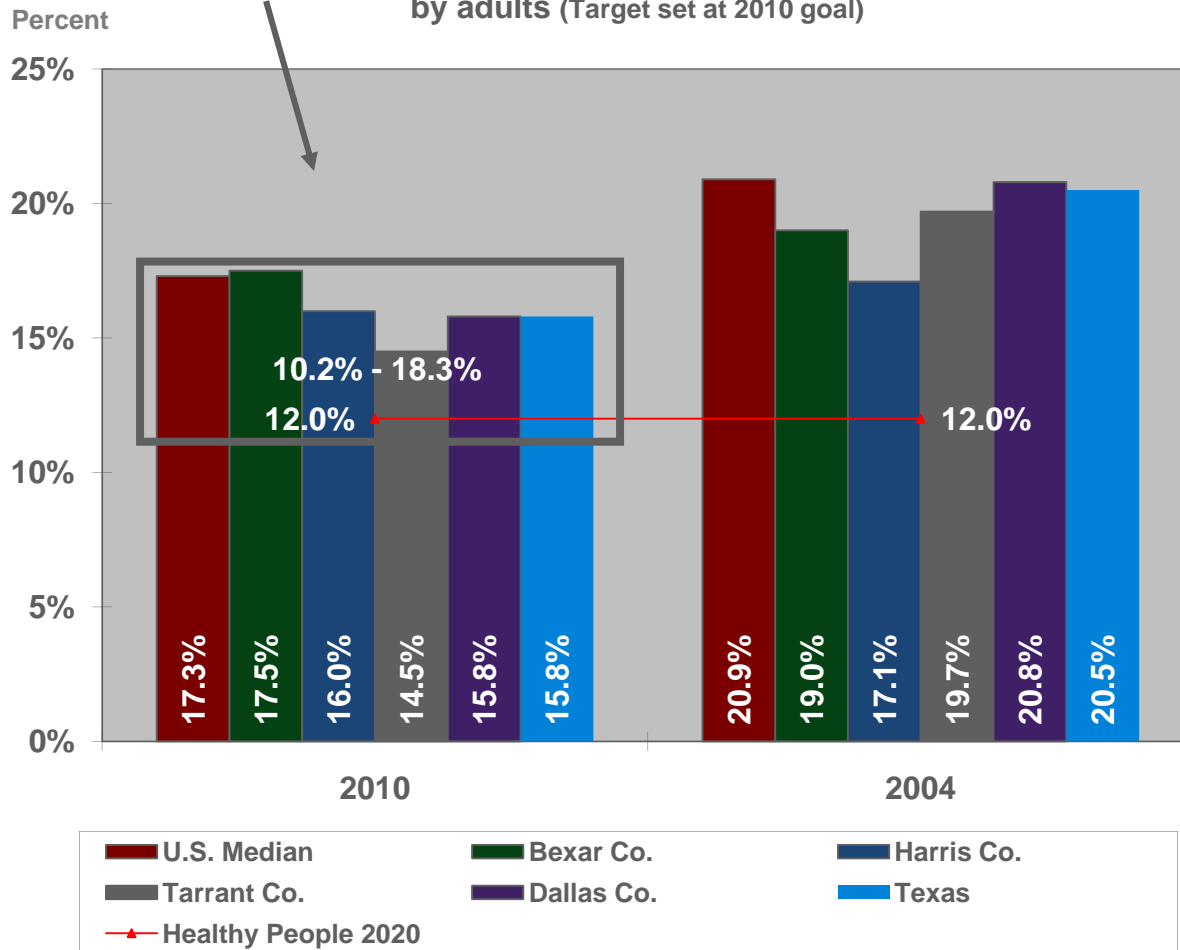


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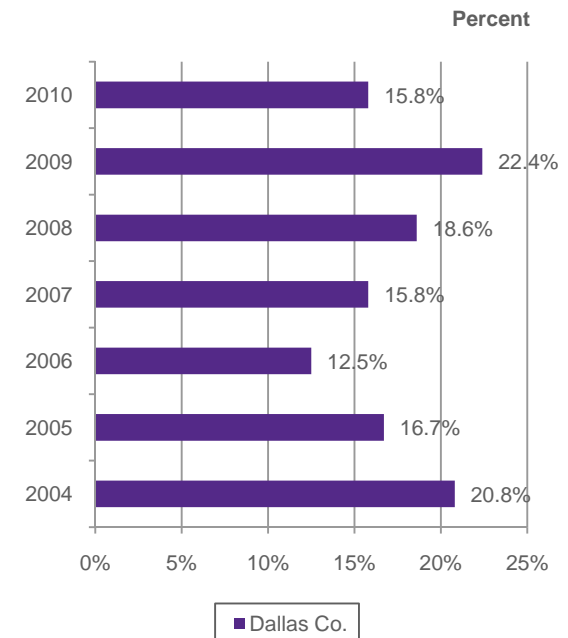
Tobacco Use: Adults* who are Current Smokers (Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all)

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce tobacco use by adults (Target set at 2010 goal)



Dallas County Trend for Rate of Current Smokers, 2004 to 2010



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

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 – 2010
 Healthy People 2020 Objective TU 1.1
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1>

*Adults are described as 18 and over

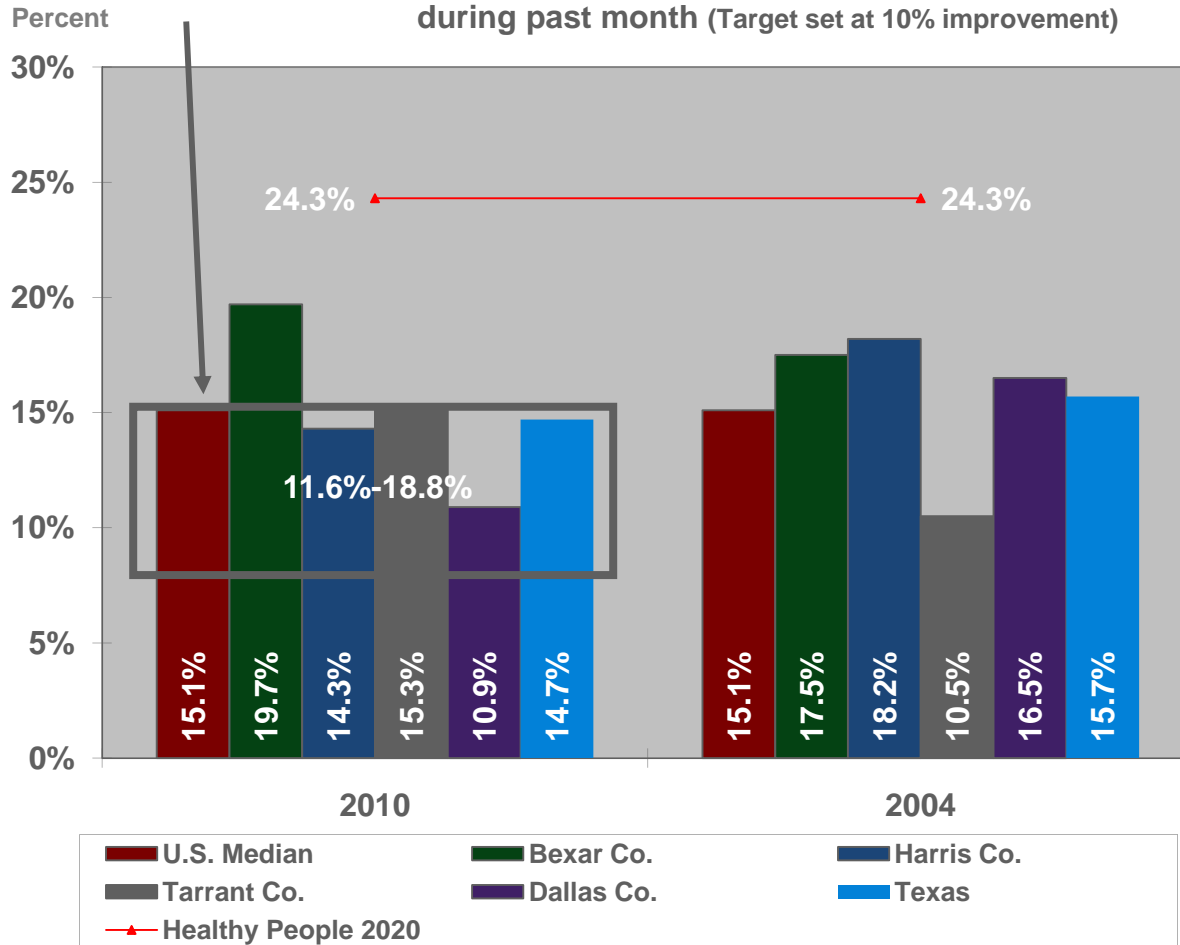


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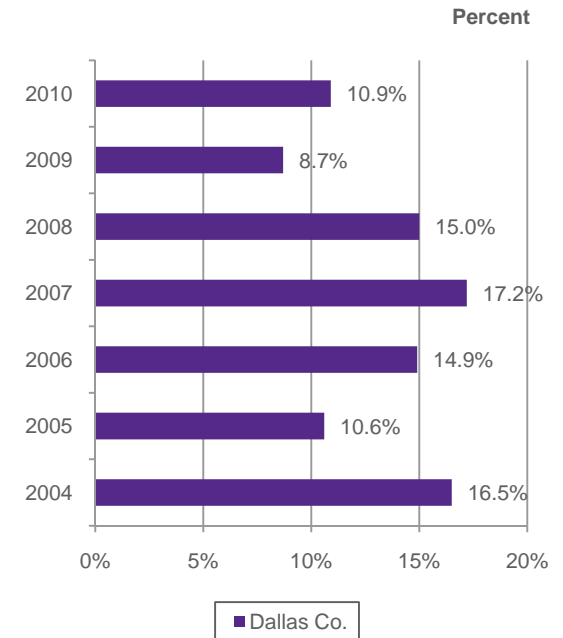
Alcohol Use: Binge Drinkers (Males over the age of 18 who have had 5 or more drinks on one occasion; females who have had 4 or more drinks on one occasion)

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 2010



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



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 from distribution of all previous annual data points (using counts, not rates, for rare data using Poisson 95% CI, and rates as "p" for calculating 95% CI using binomial data), 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.