Dallas County Community Health Dashboard
Parkland Health & Hospital System
Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard

**Health Outcomes**
- Mortality
- Years of Potential Life Lost
- Infant Mortality
- Very Low Birth Weight Births
- Morbidity
- Mental Health Status

**Health Risk Behaviors**
- Cancer Screening
- Vaccinations
- Violence and Injury Prevention
- High Risk Sexual Behavior
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Diet and Exercise
- Over Weight and Obese
- Percent Uninsured
- Percent with Personal Physician
- Physician-to-Population Ratio
- Non-Emergent Emergency Department Use
- Prevention Quality Indicators

**Health Factors**
- Access to Clinical Care
- Quality of Clinical Care

- Mammogram
- Pap Test
- Colon Cancer Screening
- Flu Shots for Adults 65+
- Child ages 19-35 months
- Mortality
- Ed Visits for Injury
- HIV/STD Rates
- Teen Birth Rate
Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard

Health Outcomes
- Mortality
- Years of Potential Life Lost
- Infant Mortality
- Very Low Birth Weight Births
- Morbidity
- Mental Health Status

Health Risk Behaviors
- Cancer Screening
  - Mammogram
  - Pap Test
  - Colon Cancer Screening
- Vaccinations
  - Flu Shots for Adults 65+
  - Child ages 19-35 months
- Violence and Injury Prevention
  - Mortality
  - ED Visits for Injury
  - HIV/STD Rates
  - Teen Birth Rate
- High Risk Sexual Behavior
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Diet and Exercise
- Over Weight and Obese
- Percent Uninsured
- Percent with Personal Physician
- Physician-to-Population Ratio
- Non-Emergent Emergency Department Use
- Prevention Quality Indicators

Health Factors
- Access to Clinical Care
- Quality of Clinical Care
Access to care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to Clinical Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent Uninsured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent with Personal Physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician-to-Population Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-emergent Emergency Department Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benchmark Indicator" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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)
Access: Percent Without Health Insurance
age 0-64, 2006 to 2009

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

Healthy People 2020 goal is to decrease the portion of persons without health insurance to 0% (target based on total coverage)

Dallas County Trend, Percent Uninsured, Ages 0-64, 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009

2008 and 2009 data is from: US Census American Community Survey, 2008 and 2009
City of Dallas, EBRI, Special run by Ken McDonnell, EBRI and ASEC Program Director, 2004-2009
202-775-6367, 2009 data is from: US Census American Community Survey, 2009
Access: Percent of Adults With A Personal Doctor, 2004-2010

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.

Dallas County Trend 2004 to 2010

Source: BRFSS, Texas, 2004-2010, personal email from TX Dept of State Health Services 7.7.11
Access: Primary care physician to population ratio (rate per 100,000), September 2010

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

Dallas County Trend 2004 to 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate Per 100,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>82.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>79.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

Other Peer Counties Range, 2008: 91.8 to 161.4

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

Sources:
- Texas Bureau of Primary Care, [http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/hprc/tables/08PCshtm](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/hprc/tables/08PCshtm) for Texas counties
- [http://www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org) for Texas and Other Peer Counties

The data on primary care providers for peer counties are obtained from the Health Resources and Services Administration’s Area Resource File (ARF) for 2009. The ARF data on practicing physicians come from the AMA Master File (2008), and the population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2008 population estimates. From the County Health Rankings website.
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 2010. 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

Health Outcomes
- Mortality
  - Years of Potential Life Lost
  - Infant Mortality
- Very Low Birth Weight Births
- Morbidity
- Mental Health Status

Health Risk Behaviors
- Cancer Screening
- Vaccinations
- Violence and Injury Prevention
- High Risk Sexual Behavior
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Diet and Exercise
- Over Weight and Obese
- Percent Uninsured
- Percent with Personal Physician
- Physician-to-Population Ratio
- Non-Emergent Emergency Department Use
- Prevention Quality Indicators

Health Factors
- Access to Clinical Care
  - Mammogram
  - Pap Test
  - Colon Cancer Screening
  - Flu Shots for Adults 65+
  - Child ages 19-35 months
  - Mortality
  - ED Visits for Injury
  - HIV/STD Rates
  - Teen Birth Rate

Quality of Clinical Care
# Quality of care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of Clinical Care</th>
<th>Prevention Quality Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations – Diabetes PQIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations – Cardiovascular PQIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations – Chronic Pulmonary PQIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations – Acute/Infectious Disease PQIs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preventable Hospitalizations – Diabetes PQIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Short Term Comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Long Term Comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Lower Extremity Amputations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncontrolled Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congestive Heart Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angina w/o Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Tract Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated Appendix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Four Peer Counties (Quartiles)</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Red Circle]</td>
<td>[Red Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
<td>[Green Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
<td>[Yellow Circle]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 8.1.11

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.
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, Bacterial Pneumonia, 2000 - 2009

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 8.1.11
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), 2000 - 2009

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 8.1.11
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), 2000 - 2009

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 8.1.11
Dallas County Trend 2000 to 2009

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 8.1.11

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.

Sources: Dallas Fort Worth Hospital Council Foundation, Data Initiative, Greg Shelton, data provided 8.1.11
Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations, Diabetes Short-term Complications, 2000 - 2009

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, 2000 - 2009

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, Uncontrolled Diabetes, 2000 - 2009

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 8.1.11
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.
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, Perforated Appendix, 2000 - 2009

Dallas County Trend 2000 to 2009

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 8.1.11
Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard

Health Outcomes
- Mortality
- Years of Potential Life Lost
- Infant Mortality
- Very Low Birth Weight Births
- Morbidity
- Mental Health Status

Health Factors
- Access to Clinical Care
- Quality of Clinical Care

Health Risk Behaviors
- Cancer Screening
- Vaccinations
- Violence and Injury Prevention
- High Risk Sexual Behavior
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Diet and Exercise
- Over Weight and Obese
- Percent Uninsured
- Percent with Personal Physician
- Physician-to-Population Ratio
- Non-Emergent Emergency Department Use
- Prevention Quality Indicators
Health Risk Behaviors – Cancer Screening

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Screening</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammogram</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap Test</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon Cancer Screening</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
<td>[Color]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screenings: Percent of women aged 18 and over who have had a Pap test within the past three years, 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
Screenings: Percent of women aged 40+ who have had a mammogram within the past two years, 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
Screenings: Percent of adults age 50 and over who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, 2010

Other Peer Counties Range
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
## Health Risk Behaviors – Vaccinations

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccinations</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Yellow" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Yellow" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child age 19-35 months</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Red" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Yellow" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, varicella and PCV vaccines. (Target based on consistency with national programs)

Dallas County Trend for percent of children receiving the appropriate vaccinations for ages 19 to 35 months, 2001-2009

The only Peer County available in Los Angeles for 2009 at 78.1% immunized in this age group.

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

Beyond ABC: Growing Up in Dallas County, 2009 Children’s Medical Center
http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/data/tables_2001.htm#overall
Healthy People 2020 Objective IID-8
Immunization: Adults aged 65+ who have had a flu shot within the past year, 2010

Healthy People 2020 goal is to increase the proportion of adults who are vaccinated annually against influenza. (Target based on better than best, retention of Healthy People 2010 target)

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

Other Peer Counties Range

Percent

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2001/2002 combined, 2003/2004 combined, 2005/2006 combined 2007, 2008 and 2009. Years were combined to ensure a sufficient sample size. Data for Other Peer Counties is 2010. Texas 2010 data provided by Anna Vincent, Research Specialist, Texas Dept. of State Health Services, via email 7.15.11


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

### Health Risk Behaviors – Violence and Injury Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Unintentional Injuries Death Rate</td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="yellow.png" alt="Yellow" /></td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate</td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Death Rate</td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
<td><img src="yellow.png" alt="Yellow" /></td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Death Rate Age 65+</td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
<td><img src="yellow.png" alt="Yellow" /></td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning Death Rate</td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Death Rate</td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="yellow.png" alt="Yellow" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide Death Rate</td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
<td><img src="green.png" alt="Green" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED Visits for Injuries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><img src="red.png" alt="Red" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Green** — Doing better than the benchmark
- **Yellow** — Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- **Red** — Worse than the benchmark
Injuries: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rate, per 100,000 population

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

Rate Per 100,000

Other Peer Counties Range
Rate Per 100,000

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

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, 2001-2009

Other Peer Counties Range

U.S. Median
Bexar Co.
Tarrant Co.
Harris Co.
Texas
Healthy People 2020

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

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

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

Dallas County Falls Death Rates, 2001-2009

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

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
Includes deaths. ICD 10 W00-W19
Injuries: Age Specific Fall Death Rates, per 100,000 population for age 65

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, 2001-2009, age 65 and over

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

Includes falls deaths. ICD 10 W00-W19

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


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

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

Dallas County Trend in Poisoning Death Rates, 2001-2009

Other Peer Counties Range

U.S. Median  Bexar Co.  Harris Co.  Tarrant Co.  Dallas Co.  Healthy People 2020

2009

2001

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

Includes all unintentional poisoning deaths. ICD 10 X40-X49
Injuries: Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate, per 100,000 population

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce deaths the suicide rate (Target based on 10 percent improvement)

Dallas County Trend in Suicide Death Rates, 2001-2009

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

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduce homicides (Target based on 10 percent improvement)

Dallas County Trend in Homicide Death Rates, 2001-2009

- 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
Sources: DFW Hospital Council, Outpatient Data System. NYU Algorithm for determining appropriate Emergency Dept. use.

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 2010.
### Health Risk Behaviors – High Risk Sexual Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV/STD Rates</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV Incidence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia Incidence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea Incidence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary/Secondary Syphilis</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Birth Rates</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Doing better than the benchmark**
- **Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark**
- **Worse than the benchmark**
STD/HIV: Annual HIV Cases and Rates, 2003-2010

Dallas County Trend for Rate of New HIV Cases, 2003 to 2010

56,300 new cases of HIV in 2006 in the U.S.

Ed Weckerly, Epidemiologist, TB/HIV/STD Epi and Surveillance, MC 1873, Texas Department of State Health Services ed.weckerly@dshs.state.tx.us
Tel. 512-533-3050
STD/HIV: Chlamydia Cases per 100,000 population 2003-2010

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

Dallas County Trend 2003 to 2010

Cases per 100,000

Source: 2009 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance
The Texas STD Surveillance Report 2010, 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.

Ed Weckerly, Epidemiologist, TB/HIV/STD Epi and Surveillance, MC 1873, Texas Department of State Health Services
ed.weckerly@dshs.state.tx.us
Tel. 512-533-3050
Source: 2009 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance
The Texas STD Surveillance Report 2010, Texas Department of State Health Services,
http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/reports/default.shtml
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.

Ed Weckerly, Epidemiologist, TB/HIV/STD Epi and Surveillance, MC 1873, Texas Department of State
Health Services
ed.weckerly@dshs.state.tx.us
Tel. 512-533-3050
STD/HIV: Syphilis Primary and Secondary Rate per 100,000 population, 2003-2010

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

Dallas County Trend for Syphilis Rate, 2003 to 2010

Source: 2009 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance
http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats09/tables/9.htm,
The Texas STD Surveillance Report 2010, 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 2009 (Number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19)

Other Peer Counties Range:
Other Peer Counties include: (2008 data) Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook

Cases per 1,000 women

Dallas County Trend for Teen Birth Rate, 2003 to 2009

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
Texas Department of State Health Services Query Tool and Email correspondence from Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D. Research Specialist
### Health Risk Behaviors – Other High Risk Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Risks</th>
<th>Tobacco Use</th>
<th>Alcohol Use</th>
<th>Diet and Exercise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current Smokers</td>
<td>Binge Drinking</td>
<td>Recommended Physical Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</td>
<td>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)</td>
<td>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Green: Doing better than the benchmark
- Yellow: Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- Red: Worse than the benchmark
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)

Dallas County Trend for Physical Activity, 2003 to 2009

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

*Adults are described as 18 and over

Healthy People 2020 Objective PA 2.1
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.)

*Adults are defined as ages 18 and over

Healthy People 2020 Objective NWS-8
Diet and Exercise: Adults* who have consumed fruits or vegetables 5 or more times per day, 2003-2009

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

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

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)

*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)

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

*Adults are described as 18 and over

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 – 2010
Healthy People 2020 Objective TU 1.1
Tobacco Use: Adults* who are Current Smokers (Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all)

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

*Adults are described as 18 and over

Source: CDC BRFSS, 2004 – 2010
Healthy People 2020 Objective    TU 1.1
Model for Determining Community Health Dashboard

Health Outcomes
- Mortality
- Years of Potential Life Lost
- Infant Mortality
- Very Low Birth Weight Births
- Morbidity
- Mental Health Status

Health Factors
- Access to Clinical Care
- Quality of Clinical Care

Health Risk Behaviors
- Cancer Screening
- Vaccinations
- Violence and Injury Prevention
- High Risk Sexual Behavior
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Diet and Exercise
- Over Weight and Obese
- Percent Uninsured
- Percent with Personal Physician
- Physician-to-Population Ratio
- Non-Emergent Emergency Department Use
- Prevention Quality Indicators
- Mammogram
- Pap Test
- Colon Cancer Screening
- Flu Shots for Adults 65+
- Child ages 19-35 months
- Mortality
- ED Visits for Injury
- HIV/STD Rates
- Teen Birth Rate
Health Outcomes – Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease Death Rate</td>
<td>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Death Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke Death Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD Death Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Death Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Doing better than the benchmark
- Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- Worse than the benchmark
## Health Outcomes – Other Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to 8 Peer Counties (Quartiles)</th>
<th>Dallas County Compared to Past Years’ Data (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Years of Potential Life Lost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Low Birth Weight Births</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Campylobacteriosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aseptic Meningitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salmonellosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Doing better than the benchmark
- Same as/not significantly different from the benchmark
- Worse than the benchmark
Mortality: Deaths due to Heart Disease 2001-2009 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

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

Other Peer Counties Range

U.S. Median: 179.8
Bexar Co.: 151.1
Harris Co.: 190.4
Tarrant Co.: 264.4
Dallas Co.: 273.9
Texas: 257.1

Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2009

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

ICD10 (I00-I09,I10-I13,I20-I25)
Mortality: Deaths due to Cancer
2001-2009 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

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

Other Peer Counties Range

Deaths per 100,000

2001

173.6
160.6
175.9
196.0
179.3
192.0
192.4
191.7

2009

156.7
167.9
179.3
187.6
176.6
187.5
176.6
179.3

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


ICD10 (C00-C97)
Mortality: Deaths due to Stroke
2001-2009 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

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

Other Peer Counties Range

Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2009

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
Healthy People 2020 Objective HDS-3

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,

(ICD10 I60-I69)
Mortality: Deaths due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (COPD)  
2001-2009 (age adjusted rates per 100,000)

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)

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  

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook (data is 2007)
Mortality: Deaths due to Diabetes 2001-2009 (age adjusted rates 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 2009

Deaths per 100,000

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

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


(ICD10 E10-E14)
Mortality: Infant Mortality Rate 2001 to 2009

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 (2008 and 2009 data)

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

Healthy People 2020 Objective MCH-1.3

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 MCH-1.3

Other Peer Counties Range

Healthy People 2020 goal is to reduction in infant deaths (Target based on 10% improvement)

Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2009

Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

2009 2001
U.S. Median 6.4 6.6
Bexar Co. 5.7 6.6
Harris Co. 6.5 7.1
Tarrant Co. 6.7 7.6
Dallas Co. 7.3 8.0
Texas 6.0 6.7

Deaths per 1,000 live births
Low Birth Weight Births: Percent of Births that are Very Low Birth Weight, <1,500 grams, 2001 to 2009

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

Other Peer Counties Range

Percent of Births

Dallas County Trend 2001 to 2009

Percent of Births

Other Peer Counties include: Maricopa, Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, Cook (2008 data)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistic, Beyond 20/20 WDS; http://205.207.175.93/vitalstats/tableviewer/tablevies.aspx

Texas Dept of State Health Services, Query System 2001-2009 Very low birth weight births. Email from Lyudmila Baskin, Ph.D., Research Scientist, TDSHS

Healthy People 2020 Objective MCH-8.2

This indicator shows the years of life lost due to deaths under age 75, per 100,000 population.

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.

Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Campylobacteriosis Rate 2004-2010

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](http://www.dallascounty.org/department/hhs/epistats.html)
US data 2009 CDC Foodnet [http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5914a2.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5914a2.htm)
Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Aseptic Meningitis Rate 2004-2010

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.
Notifiable Communicable Disease Incidence: Pertussis Rate 2004-2010

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.
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.

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 not good?

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, BRFSS program, 2009-2010, personal email from TX Dept of State Health Services 7.7.11
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
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 20%, or more than 500,000 thousand people, from 1990 to 2010.

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 23.4% in the past decade. Dallas County is the 9th largest county in the country, growing by over 20% from 2000 to 2010. The city of Dallas is the 9th largest city in the country, but only grew by a modest 0.8% in the 2000’s.

### 2009 Estimated Population by Age and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age and Sex</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>%*</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>%**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>104,257</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>107,231</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>176,359</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>186,109</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>48,769</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>50,761</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>101,565</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>115,714</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>350,456</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>396,435</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>278,310</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>273,246</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and up</td>
<td>124,147</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>87,349</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,183,863</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>1,216,845</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: % of female population in Dallas County
**: % of male population in Dallas County

### Ethnicity 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of the Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>824,060</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>483,027</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>103,655</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>9,005</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>33,512</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,786</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>943,663</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,400,708</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household Income 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>less than $25,000</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 and over</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per Capita Income Trends 2006 and 2009

Dallas County Trend in Per Capita Income, 2006 - 2009

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

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

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

Percent of the children under the age of 6 living below the poverty level 2006 and 2009

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

Dallas County Trend for children under the age of 6 living below the Federal Poverty Level, 2005 - 2009

Access: Percent of Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force

This indicator shows the percent of the civilian population unemployed.

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

Historical data represents annual averages.

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

Assumptions

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.
Assumptions

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 these measures, 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.