Community Medical Needs Assessment

Key Findings

Environmental Committee
September 28, 2011

This AQAP study is not part of the I-710 Corridor Project studies, but upon completion, it will be submitted to Caltrans for review and consideration for use in preparing the I-710 Corridor Project EIR/EIS.
Characterizes Health Conditions/Treatment by reviewing data re:

- Disease outcomes
- Health resources available
- The effectiveness of existing medical care

Uses data from:

- Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LACDPH):
  - Los Angeles County Health Survey (2007)
  - Mortality in Los Angeles County (2007)
- Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD):
  - Hospitalization and Emergency Department Visit Data (2009)
  - Shortage Designation Data (2010)
- California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) (2009)
- U.S. Census Bureau
Geographies: Health Districts
• Chronic and acute health problems have an impact on quality of life and long-term health. Struggling with poor health increases vulnerability to exposure to adverse environmental, social, economic, and political conditions and circumstances.

• Prevalence of diseases or negative health conditions is rarely distributed evenly amongst a population. Certain communities may have a higher risk for disease outcomes due to a variety of factors including income, housing adequacy, access to medical care, stable health insurance, nutrition, employment conditions, parenting resources, neighborhood environmental quality, and community violence and stress.

• Patterns of health and disease outcomes often reflect patterns of social and economic circumstances.
• For individuals, income is one of the strongest and most consistent predictors of health and disease in the public health research literature.

• Individuals who live in poor, disadvantaged neighborhoods have inferior health outcomes.

• Research has found that access to primary care can partially mitigate the negative effects of lower socio-economic status (SES) and income inequality on health.

• Access to health services including preventive care, primary care, and tertiary care often depends on whether a person has health insurance.
Demographic Characteristics

- 12 of the 26 Gateway Cities have a higher percentage of individuals living below the poverty level than in Los Angeles County overall.

- \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the Gateway Cities are considered to have higher percentages of severe overcrowding (1.51 or more occupants per room) than are found in the county overall. More than 17% of housing units in Huntington Park are considered to be severely overcrowded, the highest percentage in the study area.
Examples of Findings in the CMNA

- Self-reported health status
- Prevalence of children with asthma
- Asthma hospitalization rates
- Cardiovascular disease emergency department visit rates
- Heart attack hospitalization rates
- Adults who meet physical activity guidelines
- Depression-related hospitalization rates
- Leading causes of death
- Primary care health professional shortage areas
- Mental health professional shortage areas
- Medically underserved populations
Self-reported Health Status

Source: 2007 Los Angeles County Health Survey
Prevalence of Children with Asthma

Source: 2007 Los Angeles County Health Survey
Asthma Hospitalization Rates

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), 2009
Cardiovascular Disease Emergency Department Visit Rates

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), 2009
Heart Attack Hospitalization Rates

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), 2009
Percent of Adults who Meet Physical Activity Guidelines

Source: 2007 Los Angeles County Health Survey
Rates of Hospitalizations Related to Depression

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), 2009
# Leading Causes of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1 cause of deaths</th>
<th>LA County</th>
<th>Bellflower (HD 6)</th>
<th>Compton (HD 12)</th>
<th>East LA (HD 16)</th>
<th>Long Beach (HD 40)</th>
<th>San Antonio (HD 58)</th>
<th>Whittier (HD 91)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coronary Heart Disease</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2 cause of deaths</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Emphysema / COPD</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Emphysema / COPD</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3 cause of deaths</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4 cause of deaths</td>
<td>Emphysema / COPD</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Liver Disease</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Emphysema / COPD</td>
<td>Emphysema / COPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5 cause of deaths</td>
<td>Pneumonia/ influenza</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>Pneumonia/ influenza</td>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Mortality in Los Angeles County 2007, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.
Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas
Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas
Medically Underserved Areas
Recommendations

• Convene a Health Working Group
  • Goals: understand and address some specific conditions that contribute to poor health and lack of access to medical care on west side of Gateway Cities
  • Participants: public agencies, researchers, community members, health organizations, decision makers
  • Develop a policy and program agenda: health insurance, attracting doctors to areas in need, addressing root causes of chronic disease, addressing health disparities
• Routinely update and monitor data collected in the CMNA
• Address ideas to increase medical health facilities on the west side of Gateway Cities
Conclusions

• Overall, Gateway Cities residents have slightly higher incidence of health issues compared to the rest of the county, but it is not significant.
• Non-Hispanic white and black residents have higher incidence of health problems associated with asthma and heart conditions than Hispanic residents.
• Primary care facilities appear to be generally adequate except for the areas bordering the west side of Gateway Cities.
• The medically underserved areas in Gateway cities also border the west side of the region.