**Tab descriptions**

**MAP - INTERACTIVE**

This map displays the geographic distribution of disease burden among counties and communities across California. Data at the community and the census tract levels are aggregated to 5-year intervals.

Users can select either the state as a whole or zoom to a specific county for subcounty detail. Users can select from various measures of mortality to assess burden of disease. Selecting the State-based cutpoints option allows for comparisons based on the statewide distribution instead of just within the county.

**MAP - STATIC**

This map displays the geographic distribution of disease burden among counties and communities across California. Data at the community and the census tract levels are aggregated to 5-year intervals.

Users can select either the state as a whole or a specific county for greater subcounty detail. The Place Names option displays county and community names. Users can select from various measures of mortality to assess burden of disease. Selecting the “State-based cutpoints” option allows for comparisons based on the statewide distribution instead of just within the county.

**RANK CONDITIONS**

This tab displays cause-of-death rankings for either a selected county or the whole state. Users can select how many causes of death to display on the graph. County level rankings also include the SMR (standard mortality ratio) which is the ratio of the rate in county compared to the rate of the state. This allows the user to see what rates in a county are particularly high compared to the statewide rate.

**RANK CONDITIONS TABLE**

This is a tabular version of the Rank Conditions tab. It provides data for condition categories for either a selected county or the whole state. Additionally, users can sort the table on any of the measures, which allows for a more granular examination of specific numbers or rates. The search window allows users to quickly find a specific condition.

**RANK CONDITIONS BY SEX** (work in progress – awaiting further development of the tab)

This tab ranks causes within a selected geography separately for males and females. It can highlight conditions that appear to be a leading cause of death for one sex but not the other.

**RANK COUNTIES/COMMUNITIES**

This tab displays the ranked order of counties in California or the communities within a selected county for a selected condition.These rankings highlight places where a particular condition is the highest as well as highlighting geographical disparities of the condition. Years of life lost and number of deaths will tend to be highest in areas with the largest populations, whereas rate measures adjust for population size.Note that higher ranking counties or communities may not be meaningfully higher from a statistical perspective; examining the confidence intervals will help determine if there is a meaningful difference or not.

Note: In the current version, confidence intervals are only displayed for the crude death rate but will be available soon for all measures.

**TREND**

This graph displays the trend over time for a particular condition within a selected geography, separately for males, females, and the total population. Reviewing the trend over time is important for understanding which problems are improving and which are getting worse.

Note: Because the data for the communities and census tract are currently aggregated for 5 years, those data are not available currently in the trend tab.

**SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS**

This scatter plot displays the correlation of a selected social determinant measure with a selected condition. Each dot maps the value of the social determinant measure against the value of the condition measure for one geographic unit (county, community, or census tract). Because this association is “ecologic” (correlation of geographic units, not of individuals), it is particularly important in this tab to look at measures that take into account the size and age distribution of the population, such as age-adjusted YLL rate and age-adjusted death rate. While correlations do not indicate causation, they are a potentially important way to understand the differential roles of some social determinants of health on disease outcomes.

(Needs to be added)In the current version, the colors represent the regions of the state – the colors represent the rurality levels of the places represented by the dots

Note: Currently this tab only displays one variable, but the display and analysis in this tab will be expanded to include multiple variables simultaneously.