Public health looks across multiple measures to identify significant patterns and trends and public health challenges.

WordTitle1

WordFigure1

WordFigure2

WordFigure5

WordFigure3

WordFigure4

WordTitle2

WordFigure6

WordFigure8

WordFigure7

WordTitle3

WordFigure9

WordFigure10

**Data Sources**

# Number of Deaths, Years of Life Lost, Percent Increase, and Disparity Ratio: Office of Policy and Planning analysis prepared using CDPH Vital Statistics Death Data Files; 2012-2022.

2. Number of Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits: California Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI), 2021

3. Years Lived with Disability: Institute for Health metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Compare. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2019. vizhub.healthdata.org/gbdcompare

4. Infectious Disease: Center for Infectious Diseases, California Department of Public Health. www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/Pages/CID

**Notes**

In some instances, especially for smaller counties, fewer than the selected number of bars may display for one or more measures. In most cases, this is because no bars show if the underlying number of deaths, hospitalizations or cases associated with the measure is less than eleven, a cut-point from the California Health and Human Services (CHHS) Data De-Identification Guidelines. In some other cases, for the “increases over time” measure, fewer (or even no) bars are shown if there are few (or no) conditions for which there were increases for the time period.

## Number of Deaths

Measures how many people died from a given condition.

## Greatest Percentage Increase/Decrease in Deaths

Measures the change in the death rate over time and shows which conditions are increasing or decreasing most rapidly. The increase or decrease is measured here by showing the percentage increase/decrease in the age-adjusted death rate for the years specified in the visualization. “Age-adjusted” death rates are used to account for the impact of the changing age distribution of the California population on the measure.

## Premature Deaths (Years of Life Lost)

Years of Life Lost (YLL) emphasizes conditions that cause more deaths among younger people, so YLL is sometimes referred to as “premature deaths”. The number of years of life lost is calculated by summing the number of years before age 75 than each death occurs (with 0 for deaths occurring after age 75) Years of Life Lost are expressed here as rates per 100,000 population.

## Disparity Ratio

Measures the difference in the death rate between population groups for the same condition using data for the three most recent years combined. Here, the measure is based on the greatest differences between racial/ethnic groups. The measure compares the age-adjusted death rate in the group with the highest rate to the group with the lowest rate. A large ratio between the two rates indicates a large disparity.

## Number of Hospitalizations

Measures how many people are hospitalized due to a given condition. Number of hospitalizations provides an important different perspective than deaths--conditions for which large numbers of people are hospitalized are a serious burden at the population levels even if the conditions are generally fatal.

## Number of Emergency Department Visits

Measures the number of emergency department visits due to a given condition. Number of emergency department visits provides an important different perspective than deaths--conditions for which large numbers of people visited emergency departments are a serious burden at the population levels even if the conditions are generally fatal.

## Reportable Infectious Disease

Includes cases for conditions that are “reportable” to local public health departments in California. All communicable diseases are associated with some level of morbidity and mortality, and most cases are preventable with known public health control measures. For conditions which are not reportable to health departments, similar data are not available, so cannot be included in this chart. Other mechanisms are used to track these conditions, and for some there can be a very large numbers of cases (e.g. norovirus) and/or deaths (e.g. influenza), and are therefore also public health priorities.

## Years Lived with Disability

This measure is based on calculations and modeling done by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Here disability refers to the burden of infirmity, affliction, or disadvantage associated with a disease or disorder. These models utilize assumptions and multiple data sources to produce reliable California-specific estimates of years lived with disability (expressed here as rate per 100,000 population, most recent year available).

## Risk Factors

Estimates how much each behavior or exposure in the population contributes to “disability adjusted life years” (which is the sum of Years Lived with Disability and Years of Life Lost). This measure is based on complex modeling done by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. These models utilize assumptions and multiple data sources to produce reliable California-specific estimates (expressed here as rate per 100,000 population, most recent year available).