

Appendix E. Community Health Status Assessment Results

Quantitative Health Indicators

The health indicators that comprised the Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) were selected based on best practices, availability, and local health department knowledge of emerging health issues. The data include rates and percentages of mortality, morbidity, and incidence and prevalence (death, chronic illness, and new and existing disease). Data were compiled from published secondary sources and surveys in November 2018. County-level data, as well as breakdowns by population characteristics, was not consistently available, which means the amount of information within certain health topics may be limited. Specific indicators were selected and compiled to support a broad picture of health in Alexandria, and may not encompass all data in existence. Figure E1 provides a list of sources and Figure E2 provides an overview of the data. All data are specific to the City of Alexandria or the Alexandria Health District.

Figure E1. CHSA Sources

Acronym	Source
ACPS BMI	Alexandria City Public Schools Annual BMI Report
ACS	American Community Survey 5-year, Census
Alex YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Alexandria
BLS LAUS	Bureau of Local Area Unemployment Statistics
BRFSS SAE	BRFSS Small Area Estimates, CDC
CDC 500 Cities	500 Cities Project, CDC
CHR	County Health Rankings
CMS	Center for Medicaid and Medicare
CRDC	Civil Rights Data Collection
DAH	Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System
Feeding America	Feeding America
HRSA UDS	Health Resources and Services Administration Uniform Data System
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics
SAHE	Small Area Health Estimates, Census
SEER	National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA BRFSS	Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
VA DARS	Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services
VA Dept of Ed	Virginia Department of Education
VDH	Virginia Department of Health
VHI	Virginia Health Information
VOIRS	Virginia Online Injury Reporting System
VSISS	Virginia Student Immunization Status Survey

2019 Community Health Assessment
Appendix E. Community Health Status Assessment Results

Figure E2. CHSA Data

Topic Category	Indicator Name	Value	Unit of Measure	Year	Data Source
Chronic conditions	Adults ever with COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis	3.9	%	2015	500 Cities
	Adults 20+ with diabetes	7	%	2014	CHR
	Rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis: Medicare population	29.3	%	2015	CMS
	Chronic kidney disease: Medicare population	15.6	%	2015	CMS
	Stroke: Medicare population	4	%	2015	CMS
	Hypertension: Medicare population	50.7	%	2015	CMS
	Ischemic heart disease: Medicare population	21.9	%	2015	CMS
	Hyperlipidemia: Medicare population	42.7	%	2015	CMS
	Heart failure: Medicare population	10.1	%	2015	CMS
	Atrial fibrillation: Medicare population	8.5	%	2015	CMS
	Breast cancer incidence	118.7	per 100,000 females	2011-2015	SEER
	Age-adjusted breast cancer mortality	23.7	per 100,000 females	2011-2015	SEER
	Colon cancer incidence	28.1	per 100,000 population	2011-2015	SEER
	Age-adjusted colorectal cancer mortality	8.3	per 100,000 population	2011-2015	SEER
	Lung cancer incidence	38	per 100,000 population	2011-2015	SEER
	Age-adjusted lung cancer mortality	26.4	per 100,000 population	2011-2015	SEER
	Prostate cancer incidence	91.3	per 100,000 males	2011-2015	SEER
	Age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality	24.2	per 100,000 males	2011-2015	SEER
	All cancer age-adjusted mortality	130.8	per 100,000 population	2011-2015	SEER
	All cancer incidence	351.6	per 100,000 population	2011-2015	SEER
	Adults ever with asthma	10.1	%	2014	VA BRFSS
	Ever diagnosed with arthritis, RA, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia	16	%	2014	VA BRFSS
	Alzheimer's disease or dementia: Medicare population	10.8	%	2015	VA DARS
	<65 yrs with Alzheimer's or dementia: Medicare population	4.6	%	2015	VA DARS
	Age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease mortality	23.8	per 100,000 population	2013	VDH
	Age-adjusted diabetes mortality	19.4	per 100,000 population	2013	VDH
	Age-adjusted heart disease mortality	132	per 100,000 population	2013	VDH
	Age-adjusted stroke mortality	29.8	per 100,000 population	2013	VDH
	Age-adjusted hospitalization due to COPD	10.1	per 10,000 population (18+)	2014-2016	VHI
	Age-adjusted hospitalization due to adult asthma	7.9	per 10,000 population (18+)	2014-2016	VHI
	Age-adjusted hospitalization due to pediatric asthma	1.4	per 10,000 population (<18)	2014-2016	VHI
	Age-adjusted hospitalization due to diabetes	12.9	per 10,000 population (18+)	2014-2016	VHI
Age-adjusted hospitalization due to long term diabetes complications	6.3	per 10,000 population (18+)	2014-2016	VHI	
Age-adjusted hospitalization from heart failure	21.5	per 10,000 population (18+)	2014-2016	VHI	
Age-adjusted hospitalization from hypertension	4.3	per 10,000 population (18+)	2014-2016	VHI	
Economic stability	Median monthly mortgage expenses	2,648	2017 US\$	2013-2017	ACS
	Median gross rent for 2 bedroom	1,840	2017 US\$	2013-2017	ACS
	Households who receive SNAP that have children	58.5	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Median household income	93,400	2017 US\$	2013-2017	ACS
	Renters spending 30% or more on rent	43.8	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Children living in poverty	15.2	%	2012-2016	ACS
	People 65+ living in poverty	8.9	%	2012-2016	ACS
	People living in poverty	9.8	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Annual unemployment rate	2.9	%	2017	BLS LAUS
	Income inequality (ratio 80th percentile to 20th percentile)	4.1		2017	CHR
	Severe housing problems	15.5	%	2010-2014	CHR
	Social and economic factors ranking	24	of 133 VA counties	2018	CHR
	Median household income for families in subsidized housing	16,901	US\$	2017	HUD
	Students eligible for free or reduced lunch	37.3	%	2015-2016	NCES
	Worried about having money to pay rent/mortgage in past year	34.7	%	2017	VA BRFSS
Educational opportunities	People 25+ with a Bachelor's degree or higher	62.1	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Bullied on school property grade 10-12	12	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Electronically bullied grade 10-12	8.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Bullied on school property grade 8	10.1	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	ACPS in-school suspension ratio to enrollment for Black students	1.7	times rate of enrollment	2015	CRDC
	ACPS law enforcement referral ratio to enrollment for Black students	2.3	times rate of enrollment	2015	CRDC
	ACPS out of school suspension ratio to enrollment for Black students	1.8	times rate of enrollment	2015	CRDC
	Proportion of students receiving advanced studies diploma	35.2	%	2017	VA Dept of Ed
Enrolled in any post-secondary school	71	%	2016	VA Dept of Ed	
4-year graduation rate	83.1	%	2017	VA Dept of Ed	
Health related quality of life and well-being	Frequent physical distress	9.6	%	2016	CHR
	Health behaviors ranking	9	out of 133 VA counties	2018	CHR
	Mortality ranking (Length of life)	8	out of 133 VA counties	2018	CHR
	Morbidity ranking (Quality of life)	18	out of 133 VA counties	2018	CHR
	Premature death (YPLL rate)	4,198	years of potential life lost	2014-2016	CHR
	Social associations	22.9	per 10,000 population	2016	CHR
	Life expectancy at birth for females	83.3	years	2014	IHME
	Life expectancy at birth for males	79.9	years	2014	IHME
	Poor or fair health, age-adjusted	13	%	2016	VA BRFSS
	Self reported general health: good or better	83.4	%	2013	VA BRFSS
All cause mortality rate	4.3	per 1,000 population	2016	VDH	

2019 Community Health Assessment
Appendix E. Community Health Status Assessment Results

Topic Category	Indicator Name	Value	Unit of Measure	Year	Data Source
Healthcare access	Below 138% FPL uninsured	33.3	%	2013-2017	ACS
	Persons without health insurance, census estimates	13.7	%	2017	ACS
	Medical home or usual doctor when sick, 10-12 grade	82.3	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Physical well-check within past 2 years, 10-12 grade	92.4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Non-physician primary care provider rate	64	per 100,000 population	2017	CHR
	Primary care provider rate	67	per 100,000 population	2017	CHR
	Dentist rate	78	per 100,000 population	2017	CHR
	Mental health provider rate	279	per 100,000 population	2017	CHR
	Clinical care ranking	73	of 133 counties	2018	CHR
	Mammogram: Medicare population	64.5	%	2015	DAH
	Diabetes Hgb A1C monitoring: Medicare population	84.3	%	2015	DAH
	Preventable hospital stays: Medicare population	40.9	per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	2015	DAH
	Adults with health insurance, small area estimates	87.1	%	2016	SAHE
	Children with health insurance, small area estimates	93.3	%	2016	SAHE
	Has not had to skip doctor because of cost	86.3	%	2014	VA BRFSS
	Colon cancer screening (colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy)	68	%	2012	VA BRFSS
	Mammogram in past 2 years 40+	69	%	2015	VA BRFSS
	PAP test in past three years 18+	76	%	2012	VA BRFSS
Age-adjusted hospitalization for uncontrolled diabetes	2	per 10,000 population (18+)	2015	VHI	
Immunizations and infectious disease	Flu vaccination	43.1	%	2014	BRFSS SAE
	Shingles vaccination	37.7	%	2014	BRFSS SAE
	Tdap vaccination	26.9	%	2014	BRFSS SAE
	Tetanus vaccination	61.2	%	2014	BRFSS SAE
	Adults 65+ with pneumo vaccine	60.3	%	2005-2010	VA BRFSS
	Campylobacter incidence	24.4	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Cryptosporidiosis incidence	7.1	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	E. Coli Shiga Toxin producing incidence	3.2	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Giardiasis incidence	10.3	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Lyme's disease incidence	14.1	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Salmonellosis incidence	14.8	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Tuberculosis incidence	6.4	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Pertussis incidence	2	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Varicella (Chickenpox) incidence	8.3	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Hepatitis B, Chronic	71.9	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
Hepatitis C infection, chronic	102.7	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH	
School vaccination coverage rate, 8th grade	97.2	%	2018	VS/ISS	
School vaccination coverage rate, kindergarten	95.2	%	2018	VS/ISS	
Injury and violence	Carried a weapon in the past month, grade 10-12	8.1	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, grade 10-12	15.7	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Approached about joining a gang, grade 10-12	4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Rode with drunk driver in past month, grade 10-12	19.5	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Texted or emailed while driving, grade 10-12	29.1	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Alcohol or drugs used before last sexual encounter, grade 10-12	14.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Violent crime rate	176	per 100,000 population	2012-2014	CHR
	Adult seatbelt use	97.1	%	2014	VA BRFSS
	Mortality: homicide	1.9	per 100,000 population	2016	VDH
	Hospitalizations: all-cause injury or violence	261.9	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Hospitalizations: Unintentional fall	161.1	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Hospitalizations: firearms	0	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Hospitalizations: motor vehicle	14.8	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Hospitalizations: poisoning	42.4	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Hospitalizations: traumatic brain injury	39.8	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Hospitalizations: assault	5.1	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Mortality: all-cause injury or violence	41.7	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
	Mortality: unintentional fall	12.2	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
Mortality: firearms	5.8	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS	
Mortality: motor vehicle	3.2	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS	
Mortality: poisoning	9.6	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS	
Maternal, infant, and child health	Child mortality rate	60	per 100,000 children <18 years	2013-2016	CHR
	Teen birth rate <19	9.9	per 1,000 births	2016	VDH
	Teen birth rate <15	0.3	per 1,000 births	2016	VDH
	Teen birth rate 15-17	8.8	per 1,000 births	2016	VDH
	Teen birth rate 18-19	38.8	per 1,000 births	2016	VDH
	Infants born preterm	8.4	%	2015	VDH
	No prenatal care until 3rd trimester	4.3	%	2015	VDH
	Smoking during pregnancy	0.4	%	2014	VDH
	Infant mortality rate	1.4	per 1,000 births	2016	VDH
	Babies with low birth weight	6.8	%	2016	VDH
	Mothers who received early prenatal care	70.3	%	2013	VDH

2019 Community Health Assessment
Appendix E. Community Health Status Assessment Results

Topic Category	Indicator Name	Value	Unit of Measure	Year	Data Source
Mental health	Attempted suicide, 10-12 grade	6.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Injury from attempted suicide, 10-12 grade	6.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Attempted suicide, 8th grade	7.4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, grade 8	24.5	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, 10-12 grade	29.4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Frequent mental distress	10.2	%	2016	CHR
	Depression: Medicare population	11.7	%	2015	CMS
	Adults ever diagnosed with depression	13.1	%	2014	VA BRFSS
	Poor mental health: 5+ days	20.8	%	2014	VA BRFSS
	Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm	23.2	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS
Age-adjusted suicide mortality	10.6	per 100,000 population	2016	VOIRS	
Neighborhood and built environment	Long commute driving alone	44.6	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Mean travel time to work	31.1	minutes	201-2016	ACS
	Workers commuting via public transit	22.2	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Workers who walk to work	3.5	%	2012-2016	ACS
	Food Environment Index	8.7	0 (worst) to 10 (best)	2017	CHR
	Average daily particulate matter	10	PM2.5	2012	CHR
	Residential segregation non white/white index	35	0 (full integration) to 100	2012-2016	CHR
	Residential segregation black/white index	39	0 (full integration) to 100	2012-2016	CHR
	Physical environment ranking	72	of 133 health districts	2018	CHR
	Subsidized housing units available	4,014	housing units	2017	HUD
	Percent of subsidized units occupied	87	%	2017	HUD
	Number of people who live in subsidized housing	6,890	people	2017	HUD
	Average months on housing waiting list	57	months	2017	HUD
SNAP Certified stores	0.4	per 1,000 population	2016	USDA	
Recreation and fitness facilities	0.2	per 100,000 population	2014	USDA	
Obesity, nutrition, and physical activity	Kindergarteners who are obese	18.3	%	2016	ACPS BMI
	Physically active 5+ days/week 10-12 grade	30.6	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Adults who are obese	21.6	%	2014	CHR
	Adults who are sedentary	15.7	%	2014	CHR
	Access to exercise opportunities	100	%	2018	CHR
	Food insecure kids unlikely eligible for SNAP	28	%	2016	Feeding America
	Child food insecurity rate	11	%	2016	Feeding America
	Food insecurity rate	10	%	2016	Feeding America
	Adults who consume fruits or vegetables <5 x per day	81	%	2013	VA BRFSS
	Worried about affording nutritious meals in past year	28	%	2014	VA BRFSS
Adults engaging in physical activity in the past month	86.9	%	2014	VA BRFSS	
Adults who are overweight or obese	59	%	2012	VA BRFSS	
Oral health	Age-adjusted teeth loss	9.2	%	2016	500 Cities
	Patients seen for dental services, Neighborhood Health (FQHC)	25.1	%	2017	HRSA UDS
	Dental sealants for children 6-9 years, Neighborhood Health (FQHC)	64.3	%	2017	HRSA UDS
	Visited dentist in past year	64	%	2013-2014	VA BRFSS
Sexual and reproductive health	Students who have ever had sex, grade 10-12	28.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Students who have ever had sex, grade 8	6.7	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Students who had sex before age 13, grade 10-12	2.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Students who used no method to prevent pregnancy at last sex, grade 10-12	10.1	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Students who used long acting methods to prevent pregnancy	12.4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Condom use at last sex, grade 10-12	60.3	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Ever tested for STIs, grade 10-12	10.5	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Ever tested for HIV, grade 10-12	9.7	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Teen pregnancy rate <19 yrs	17.3	per 1,000 females	2016	VDH
	Teen pregnancy rate 18-19 yrs	72.8	per 1,000 females age 18-19	2016	VDH
	Teen pregnancy rate (15-17)	12.9	per 1,000 females age 15-17	2016	VDH
	New syphilis infections, early stage (incidence)	23.2	per 100,000 population	2014	VDH
	New HIV infections (incidence)	19.3	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
New chlamydia infections (incidence)	438.4	per 100,000 population	2016	VDH	
New gonorrhea infections (incidence)	127	per 100,000 population	2016	VDH	
People living with HIV/AIDS (prevalence)	766	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH	
Tobacco and substance use	Cigarette smoking, grade 10-12	3.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	E-cigarette use, grade 10-12	7.5	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Alcohol use, grade 10-12	23.2	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Marijuana use, grade 10-12	15.9	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Cigarette smoking, grade 8	3.4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Marijuana use, grade 8	4.8	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Alcohol use, grade 8	7.4	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	E-cigarette use, grade 8	6	%	2016	Alex YRBS
	Driving deaths due to alcohol	40	%	2012-2016	FARS
	Adult smoking	14	%	2016	VA BRFSS
	Adults who drink excessively	20.5	%	2016	VA BRFSS
	Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) rate	1.7	per 1,000 live births	2017	VDH
	ED rate - heroin OD	10.3	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	ED rate - Rx Opioid OD	74.4	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
	Mortality rate - heroin/fentanyl OD	4.5	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH
Mortality rate - Rx Opioid OD	3.9	per 100,000 population	2017	VDH	

Health Indicator Scoring Narrative

The following figures provide a narrative of how quantitative data in Figure E2 were “scored” within health topic categories, relative to the presence and magnitude of disparities, progress, and benchmarks.

Where available, demographic characteristics used to evaluate **disparities** were:

- **Gender** (male or female)
- **Race** (Black or African American, White, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Other)
- **Ethnicity** (Hispanic or Latino)
- **Sexual orientation** (LGB or heterosexual)
- **Age** (infants/children [<18], young adult [19-25], adults [19-64], older adult [55+])
- **Zip code** (22314, 22301, 22302, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312)

Age categories overlap because of differences in how age categories were defined across datasets. Race is independent of ethnicity, and each may be defined differently across datasets. Other characteristics such as household income less than \$50,000 per year, foreign-born status, having less than a high school diploma, and poverty were considered when data were available.

Progress was assessed using the most recently available prior year of data. **Benchmarks** included national, state, and regional comparisons, as well as comparison with Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) goals where they have been established. Differences greater than one percentage point were considered improved or worsened (for progress), and met or unmet (for benchmarks). Figure E3 provides guidance for understanding icons used in Figures E4–E17.

Figure E3. Icon Key

	Disparities	Progress	Benchmarks
	>100% difference for most indicators	More indicators in category worsened or stayed the same	More indicators in category have not met benchmarks
	10-99% difference for most indicators	Same number of indicators are getting better or worse, or staying the same	Same number of indicators in category have met or not met benchmarks
	<10% difference for most indicators	More indicators in category improved	More indicators in category have met benchmarks
	Differences on state or national level, but local data not available	N/A	N/A
	Data not available to assess		

Figure E4. Chronic Conditions

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	35 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black or African American (asthma, COPD, diabetes, heart failure, hypertension, cancer mortality, breast cancer incidence) • Hispanic (diabetes, long-term diabetes complications) • Women (asthma) • Men (heart failure and cancer incidence) • Non-Hispanic (cancer incidence and mortality) • Older adults (disability, heart failure, asthma, COPD, diabetes) • Zip codes 22314, 22301, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312 (asthma, diabetes, long term diabetes complications) 	<p>15 indicators improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast, colon, prostate, cancer incidence and mortality • Hypertension, heart disease, high cholesterol, heart failure and atrial fibrillation among Medicare beneficiaries • Heart disease mortality • Diagnosed with arthritis <p>12 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with COPD • Chronic respiratory disease mortality • Adults with diabetes • Rheumatoid and osteoarthritis • Chronic kidney disease • Diabetes mortality • Lung cancer incidence <p>8 indicators could not be assessed for progress</p>	<p>Better or same than state, region, and HP 2020 for 21 indicators</p> <p>Worse than state and region, and HP2020 on 11 indicators related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthma hospitalization • COPD hospitalization • Breast cancer mortality • All cancer mortality • Diabetes hospitalization and mortality • Arthritis • Alzheimer’s and dementia <p>3 indicators could not be assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis: Medicare population; Chronic kidney disease: Medicare population; Stroke: Medicare population; Hypertension: Medicare population; Ischemic heart disease: Medicare population; Hyperlipidemia: Medicare population; Heart failure: Medicare population; Atrial fibrillation: Medicare population; Alzheimer's disease or dementia: Medicare population; <65 yrs. with Alzheimer's or dementia: Medicare population • Breast cancer incidence; Age-adjusted breast cancer mortality; Colon cancer incidence; Age-adjusted colorectal cancer mortality; Lung cancer incidence; Age-adjusted lung cancer mortality; Prostate cancer incidence; Age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality; All cancer incidence; All cancer age-adjusted mortality • Adults ever with asthma; Adults ever with arthritis, RA, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia; Adults ever with COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis; Adults ever with diabetes • Age-adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory disease; Age-adjusted diabetes mortality; Age-adjusted heart disease mortality; Age-adjusted stroke mortality; Age-adjusted COPD hospitalization; Age-adjusted adult asthma hospitalization; Age-adjusted hospitalization due to pediatric asthma; Age-adjusted hospitalization due to diabetes; Age-adjusted hospitalization due to long term diabetes complications; Age-adjusted hospitalization from heart failure; Age-adjusted hospitalization from hypertension

Figure E5. Economic Stability

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	19 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women (poverty, income inequality) • Black or African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native (AIAN), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) (poverty, income inequality) • Hispanic (poverty, income inequality) • Infants and children, young adults, older adults (poverty) • Zip 22314, 22302, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312 (poverty, SNAP) • Less than HS Diploma (poverty) • Living with disability (poverty) 	<p>1 improved (students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch)</p> <p>8 stayed same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median monthly mortgage expense • Median annual household income • Poverty measures (total, 65+, and children) • Severe housing problems • Unemployment rate • Households with children who receive SNAP <p>8 not assessed</p>	<p>Better than state or region on unemployment</p> <p>Rank 24th out of 133 VA counties for economic and social factors</p> <p>Worse than top performing counties, state, or region for 9 of 11 indicators related to: housing costs, poverty, income inequality, students eligible for free/reduced cost lunch, and housing stress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median monthly mortgage expenses • Median gross rent for 2 bedroom • Households who receive SNAP that have children • Income inequality (ratio of income at 80th percentile to income at 20th percentile) • Worried about money to pay rent/mortgage in past year • Subsidized housing units available • Percent of subsidized units occupied • Number of people who live in subsidized housing • Average months on housing waiting list • Median household income for families in subsidized housing • Median household income • Children living in poverty • People 65+ living in poverty • People living in poverty • Severe housing problems • Social and economic factors ranking • Students eligible for free or reduced lunch • Annual unemployment rate

Figure E6. Educational Opportunities

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	10 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male students (advanced academics, graduation rate) • Black or African American students (discipline, graduation rate, advanced academics) • Hispanic students (graduation rate, advanced academics) • Low income students (post-secondary school, graduation rate) • Students with disabilities (discipline, post-secondary school) • Students with limited English proficiency (advanced academics, graduation rate) • Female students (online bullying) <p><i>Many disparities in category, but most were between 10-99% different (except discipline)</i></p>	<p>4 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and in-person bullying • 25+ with Bachelor's degree or higher <p>1 stayed same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-year graduation rate <p>5 could not be assessed</p>	<p>Better than national stats: bullying (online and in-person)</p> <p>Worse than top performing counties for 4-year graduation rate</p> <p>Have not met HP2020 benchmark (87%) and worse than state rate (91%) for 4-year graduation rate</p> <p>7 other benchmarks not assessed</p> <p><i>Many benchmarks not established for equal opportunity indicators (i.e. discipline for kids of color, advanced studies)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of students receiving advanced studies diploma • Enrolled in any post-secondary school • Bullied on school property grade 10-12 • Electronically bullied grade 10-12 • ACPS in-school-suspension to enrollment ratio for Black or African American students • ACPS law enforcement referral to enrollment ratio for Black students • ACPS out of school suspension to enrollment ratio for Black or African American students • Bullied on school property grade 8 • 4-year graduation rate • People 25+ with a Bachelor's degree or higher

Figure E7. Health Related Quality of Life and Well-Being

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	11 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black or African American (premature death, all-cause mortality) <p><i>Disparities not able to be assessed for many indicators but those assessed between 10-99%</i></p>	<p>3 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-cause mortality rate • Health behaviors rank • Morbidity ranking (quality of life) <p>6 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent physical distress • Mortality ranking • Social associations • Poor or fair health • Life expectancy male and females <p>2 not assessed</p>	<p>Better than state on 3 measures (physical distress, mortality rate, social associations)</p> <p>Length of life ranking 8 of 133 (top 10%) and</p> <p>Quality of life ranking 18 of 133 (top 15%)</p> <p>Worse than state or high performing counties on 3 measures (premature death, self-reported good health, and poor health)</p> <p>5 indicators not assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent physical distress • All-cause mortality rate • Poor or fair health, age-adjusted • Health behaviors ranking • Life expectancy at birth for females • Life expectancy at birth for males • Mortality ranking (Length of life) • Morbidity ranking (Quality of life) • Premature death (YPLL rate) • Self-reported general health: good or better • Social associations

Figure E8. Healthcare Access

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	19 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black or African American (health insurance, mammogram, uncontrolled diabetes) • Hispanic (insurance, usual medical home) • Infants and Children, young adults, and mid-age adults (insurance coverage and <138 FPL uninsured) • Low-income (insurance coverage) • Less than HS Diploma (insurance coverage) • Foreign born (insurance coverage) 	<p>8 Improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-physician PCP, dentist, and mental health provider to population ratios • Student access to healthcare <p>7 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health insurance coverage adults and kids • PCP rate • Clinical care ranking down to 73 from 58 <p>4 not assessed</p>	<p>Clinical Care Ranking: 73 of 133 counties.</p> <p>Have not met HP2020 benchmarks for health insurance coverage and preventive screenings</p> <p>Worse than state on 10 indicators: skipping doctor because of cost, insurance coverage, and preventive screenings</p> <p>7 not assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age-adjusted hospitalization for uncontrolled diabetes • Below 138% FPL uninsured • Persons without health insurance, census estimates • Medical home or usual doctor when sick, 10-12 grade • Physical well-check within past 2 years, 10-12 grade • Mammogram: Medicare population • Has not had to skip doctor because of cost • Non-physician primary care provider rate • Primary care provider rate • Dentist rate • Mental health provider rate • Diabetes Hgb A1C monitoring: Medicare population • Colon cancer screening (colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy) • Adults with health insurance, small area estimates • Children with health insurance, small area estimates • Mammogram in past 2 years 40+ • PAP test in past three years 18+ • Preventable hospital stays: Medicare population • Clinical care ranking

Figure E9. Immunizations and Infectious Disease

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	18 Indicators
<p><i>County level data by subpopulation not available and unknown disparities at state or national level</i></p>	<p>6 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campy • Crypto • Salmonella • Tuberculosis • Pertussis • Chickenpox <p>5 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giardia • Lyme • Hepatitis B+C • STEC <p>7 not assessed (<i>mostly immunizations</i>)</p>	<p>Worse than region and state on 9 indicators (campy, crypto, giardia, pertussis, chickenpox, hepatitis B+C)</p> <p>Better than region and state on 2 indicators (Lyme and salmonella)</p> <p>7 not assessed (<i>mostly immunizations</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campylobacter incidence • Cryptosporidiosis incidence • E. Coli Shiga Toxin producing incidence • Giardiasis incidence • Lyme's disease incidence • Salmonellosis incidence • Tuberculosis incidence • School vaccination coverage rate, 6th grade • School vaccination coverage rate, kindergarten • Pertussis incidence • Varicella (Chickenpox) incidence • Hepatitis B, Chronic • Flu vaccination • Shingles vaccination • Tdap vaccination • Tetanus vaccination • Adults 65+ with pneumo vaccine • Hepatitis C infection, chronic

Figure E10. Injury and Violence

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	21 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male students (carried weapon and approached by a gang) <p><i>Other disparities not able to be assessed but are present at state/national level</i></p>	<p>12 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students in physical fight, rode with drunk driver, and texted while driving • Hospitalization: All-cause injury/violence, unintentional fall, poisoning, and traumatic brain injury • Mortality: unintentional fall, firearms, motor vehicle, poisoning. <p>9 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students carrying weapons, approached about gang, alcohol/drug use at last sex • Firearm, motor vehicle, and assault hospitalizations • Homicide mortality • Violent crime rate • Adult seatbelt use 	<p>Better than CDC benchmark on 5 YRBS indicators (students carrying weapons, gangs, physical fights, etc.)</p> <p>Better or same as state and region on 12 measures (all hospitalizations and mortality, except unintentional fall)</p> <p>Worse than region on 3 indicators (adult seatbelt use, poisoning hospitalization, mortality due to unintentional fall)</p> <p>1 not assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried a weapon in the past month, grade 10-12 • Been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, grade 10-12 • Approached about joining a gang, grade 10-12 • Rode with drunk driver in past month, grade 10-12 • Texted or emailed while driving, grade 10-12 • Alcohol or drugs used before last sexual encounter, grade 10-12 • Adult seatbelt use • Hospitalizations: all-cause injury or violence • Hospitalizations: Unintentional fall • Hospitalizations: firearms • Hospitalizations: motor vehicle • Hospitalizations: poisoning • Hospitalizations: traumatic brain injury • Hospitalizations: assault • Mortality: all-cause injury or violence • Mortality: unintentional fall • Mortality: firearms • Mortality: motor vehicle • Mortality: poisoning • Mortality: homicide • Violent crime rate

Figure E11. Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	11 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black or African American, and other race (birth rate among adolescents, child mortality rate, low birth weight, infant mortality rate) • Hispanic (birth rate among adolescents, child mortality rate, low birth weight) <p><i>Most disparities are between 10-99%</i></p>	<p>7 improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate among <19 yrs old and 18-19 yrs old • Preterm infants • Smoking during pregnancy • Child mortality rate • Infant mortality rate • Low birth weight <p>3 stayed the same or worsened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate among 15-17 year olds • Delayed prenatal care • Early prenatal care <p>1 not assessed</p>	<p>Have met 2 HP2020 goals (infant mortality and low birth weight)</p> <p>Worse than state and region on 7 indicators (birth rates among adolescents, delayed prenatal care, and child mortality)</p> <p>Did not meet early prenatal care HP2020 goal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate among adolescents <19 • Birth rate among adolescents <15 • Birth rate among adolescents 15-17 • Birth rate among adolescents 18-19 • Infants born preterm • No prenatal care until 3rd trimester • Smoking during pregnancy • Child mortality rate • Infant mortality rate • Babies with low birth weight • Mothers who received early prenatal care

Figure E12. Mental Health

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	11 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female students (suicidal ideation, attempt, and injury) • Women (all ages, hospitalization self-harm) • Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual (LGB) students (sad hopeless feelings, suicidal ideation, attempt suicide) • Men (suicide mortality) 	<p>3 improved (students w/ sad or hopeless feelings, middle school attempt suicide)</p> <p>7 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school students attempt suicide, injury from attempt • All ages suicide mortality (age-adjusted) • Adults diagnosed with depression • Poor mental health more than 5 days • Frequent mental distress • Depression among Medicare enrollees <p>1 not assessed</p>	<p>Better than national for 2 indicators (high school students attempt suicide and feeling sad or hopeless more than 2 weeks)</p> <p>Better than state on 4 indicators (depression, suicide mortality, frequent distress)</p> <p>Worse than national on 2 indicators: high school student injury from attempt suicide and all ages suicide mortality</p> <p>4 not assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted suicide, 10-12 grade • Injury from attempted suicide, 10-12 grade • Attempted suicide, 8th grade • Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, grade 8 • Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, 10-12 grade • Adults ever diagnosed with depression • Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm • Age-adjusted suicide mortality • Frequent mental distress • Depression: Medicare population • Poor mental health: 5+ days

Figure E13. Neighborhood and Build Environment

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	12 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income (>30% median income on rent) • Younger adults (>30% income on rent) • Older adults (>30% income on rent) • 22302, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312, 22314 (>30% income on rent) <p><i>Alexandria has more residential segregation than high-ranking counties</i></p> <p><i>Disparities in category mostly 10-99% different</i></p>	<p>3 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution • Residential segregation measures <p>3 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers who walk • Long commute alone • Renters who spend >30% of income on rent <p>6 not assessed</p>	<p>Met 2 HP2020 benchmarks: public transit and walking to work</p> <p>Worse than state, region, and top performing counties on 6 indicators (median rent, worry about paying rent/mortgage, air pollution, residential segregation)</p> <p>8 not assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Environment Index • Average daily particulate matter • Long commute driving alone • SNAP Certified stores • Residential segregation non-white/white index • Residential segregation Black/white index • Renters spending 30% or more on rent • Mean travel time to work • Workers commuting via public transit • Workers who walk to work • Physical environment ranking • Recreation and fitness facilities

Figure E14. Obesity, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	12 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black or African American (Kindergarten obesity, physical activity among high-school students) • Hispanic (Kindergarten obesity) • Zip codes 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312 (Kindergarten obesity) • Female students (Physical activity among high-school students) 	<p>2 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecure kids likely ineligible for SNAP • Child food insecurity rate <p>6 stayed the same or worsened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult obesity and sedentism • Kindergarten obesity • Physical activity among high-school students • Food insecurity rate • Adult physical activity <p>4 not assessed</p>	<p>Better than region and state on 3 indicators: obesity, overweight, and physical activity among adults</p> <p>Met HP2020 benchmarks for adult obesity and sedentism</p> <p>Worse than national, region, and state on 4 indicators: vegetable/fruit consumption, stress about affording nutritious meals, Kindergarteners who are obese and physical activity 5+ days per week 10-12 grade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarteners who are obese • Physically active 5+ days per week 10-12 grade • Adults who are obese • Adults who are sedentary • Adults who consume fruits or vegetables <5 times per day • Worried about affording nutritious meals in past year • Food insecure kids unlikely eligible for SNAP • Access to exercise opportunities • Adults engaging in physical activity in the past month • Adults who are overweight or obese • Child food insecurity rate • Food insecurity rate

Figure E15. Oral Health

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	4 Indicators
<p><i>Local level data by race, ethnicity, age, etc. not available.</i></p>	<p>1 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults reporting dental visit in past year <p>2 worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dental sealants Age adjusted tooth loss <p>1 not assessed</p>	<p>Worse than region and state on 1 measure (dentist visit in past year)</p> <p>3 benchmarks not assessed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood health % of patients seen for dental services Neighborhood Health dental sealants for children 6-9 years Visited dentist in past year Age adjusted teeth loss

Figure E16. Sexual and Reproductive Health

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	16 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males (sexually active in middle school) • Black or African American (sexually active in middle school, pregnancy rate among teens, HIV incidence and prevalence) • Other race (pregnancy rate) • Asian (sexually active in middle school) • Hispanic (sexually active in middle school pregnancy rate among teens, HIV incidence and prevalence) • LGBT (HIV incidence and prevalence, syphilis incidence) • Female students (chlamydia incidence, condom use at last sex) 	<p>8 Improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy rate among <19 and 18-19 yr olds • Students who have sex, have sex before age 13, and who used condom at last sex • HIV incidence rate <p>8 stayed the same or worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students with no method to prevent pregnancy or STI, students tested for STI or HIV • Pregnancy rate among 15-17 year olds • HIV prevalence, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis incidence. 	<p>Met HP2020 benchmarks for pregnancy rates among teens, and met CDC for students who have sex or have sex <13 yrs</p> <p>Worse than region and state for 8 measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy rate among <19, 18-19 and 15-17 year olds • HIV incidence and prevalence • Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia incidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teen pregnancy rate <19 yrs • Students who have ever had sex, grade 10-12 • Students who have ever had sex, grade 8 • Students who had sex before age 13, grade 10-12 • Students who used no method to prevent pregnancy at last sex, grade 10-12 • Students who used long acting methods to prevent pregnancy • Teen pregnancy rate 18-19 yrs • Teen pregnancy rate (15-17) • Condom use at last sex, grade 10-12 • Ever tested for STIs, grade 10-12 • New syphilis infections, early stage (incidence) • Ever tested for HIV, grade 10-12 • New HIV infections (incidence) • New chlamydia infections (incidence) • New gonorrhea infections (incidence) • People living with HIV/AIDS (prevalence)

Figure E17. Tobacco and Substance Use

 Disparities	 Progress	 Benchmarks	16 Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanic students (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana) • Black or African American students (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana) • White students (cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana) • Asian students (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, marijuana) • Female students (alcohol and marijuana) • Male students (cigarettes) • Older adults (prescription opioid, heroin, fentanyl overdose and overdose mortality) • Younger adults (heroin and prescription opioid overdose) 	<p>7 improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cigarette smoking, alcohol use, marijuana use among middle and high school students • Prescription opioid overdose mortality <p>7 worsened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-cigarette use among middle and high-school students • Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) • Adults who drink excessively • Heroin overdose • Prescription opioid overdose • Heroin/Fentanyl overdose mortality <p>2 not assessed</p>	<p>Better than national, state, and region on 9 indicators (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, marijuana, alcohol among students, NAS rate, adults smoking, heroin mortality, opioid overdose)</p> <p>Worse than region, state, and top performing counties on 3 indicators (excessive drinking, alcohol driving deaths, opioid overdose rate)</p> <p>4 not assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cigarette smoking, grade 10-12 • E-cigarette use, grade 10-12 • Alcohol use, grade 10-12 • Marijuana use, grade 10-12 • Cigarette smoking, grade 8 • Marijuana use, grade 8 • Alcohol use, grade 8 • E-cigarette use, grade 8 • Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) rate • Adult smoking • Adults who drink excessively • Driving deaths due to alcohol • ED rate - heroin OD • ED rate - Rx Opioid OD • Mortality rate - heroin/fentanyl OD • Mortality rate - Rx Opioid OD