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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACPS BMI</td>
<td>Alexandria City Public Schools Annual BMI Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>American Community Survey 5-year, Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex YRBS</td>
<td>Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Alexandria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLS LAUS</td>
<td>Bureau of Local Area Unemployment Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRFSS SAE</td>
<td>BRFSS Small Area Estimates, CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC 500 Cities</td>
<td>500 Cities Project, CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>County Health Rankings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS</td>
<td>Center for Medicaid and Medicare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDC</td>
<td>Civil Rights Data Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAH</td>
<td>Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARS</td>
<td>Fatality Analysis Reporting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding America</td>
<td>Feeding America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSA UDS</td>
<td>Health Resources and Services Administration Uniform Data System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>Housing and Urban Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHME</td>
<td>Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCES</td>
<td>National Center for Education Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAHE</td>
<td>Small Area Health Estimates, Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEER</td>
<td>National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA BRFSS</td>
<td>Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA DARS</td>
<td>Virginia Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA Dept of Ed</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDH</td>
<td>Virginia Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHI</td>
<td>Virginia Health Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td>Virginia Online Injury Reporting System</td>
</tr>
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<td>VSISS</td>
<td>Virginia Student Immunization Status Survey</td>
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### Figure E2. CHSA Data

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<th>Topic Category</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
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<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median gross rent for 2 bedroom</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>2017 US$</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>ACS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households who receive SNAP that have children</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median household income</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>2017 US$</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families spending 30% or more on rent</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children living in poverty</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People 65+ living in poverty</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People living in poverty</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual unemployment rate</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>BLS LAUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income inequality ratio 60th percentile to 20th percentile</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>CPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe housing problems</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social and economic factors ranking</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median household income for families in subsidized housing</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>2013 US$</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>HUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students eligible for free or reduced lunch</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worried about having money to pay rent/mortgage in past year</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
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<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational opportunities</strong></td>
<td>People 25+ with a Bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulled on school property grade 10-12</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulled on school property grade 8</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACPS in-school suspension ratio to enrollment for Black students</td>
<td>1.7 times rate of enrollment</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>SFDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACPS law enforcement referral ratio to enrollment for Black students</td>
<td>2.2 times rate of enrollment</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>SFDC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of students receiving advanced studies diploma</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>VA Dept of Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enrolled in any post-secondary school</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>VA Dept of Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-year graduation rate</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>VA Dept of Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health-related quality of life and well-being</strong></td>
<td>Heart diseases</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health behaviors ranking</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality ranking (Length of life)</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality ranking (Quality of life)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature death (YPLL rate)</td>
<td>4,195 years of potential life lost</td>
<td>2016-2016</td>
<td>CHR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social associations</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth for females</td>
<td>83.3 years</td>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>CHR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth for males</td>
<td>79.9 years</td>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>CHR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor or fair health, age-adjusted</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-reported general health: good or better</td>
<td>83.4%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All cause mortality rate</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>VABFS S</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## 2019 Community Health Assessment
### Appendix E. Community Health Status Assessment Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Category</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Below 13% PHL uninsured</td>
<td>33.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Persons without health insurance, census estimates</td>
<td>13.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>ACS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Medical home or usual doctor when sick, 10-12 grade</td>
<td>82.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Physical well-check within past 2 years, 10-12 grade</td>
<td>92.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Non-physician primary care provider rate</td>
<td>0.6 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Primary care provider rate</td>
<td>67 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Dental rate</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Medical provider rate</td>
<td>279 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Clinical care ranking</td>
<td>72 %</td>
<td>per 133 countries</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Mammmogram: Medicare population</td>
<td>64.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>DAIH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Diabetes High A1C monitoring: Medicare population</td>
<td>94.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>DAIH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Preventable hospital stays: Medicare population</td>
<td>49.2 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 Medicare enrollees</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>DAIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Adults with health insurance, small area estimates</td>
<td>87.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>SAHE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Children with health insurance, small area estimates</td>
<td>90.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>SAHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Hand-wash compliance because of cost</td>
<td>89.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VA BRFSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Colon cancer screening (colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy)</td>
<td>68 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>VA BRFSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Mammmogram in past 2 years 40+</td>
<td>68 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>VA BRFSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>PAP test in past three years 10+</td>
<td>76 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>VA BRFSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare access</td>
<td>Age-adjusted hospitalization for uncontrolled diabetes</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>per 10,000 population (18+)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Flu vaccination</td>
<td>43.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>BRFSS SAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Shingles vaccination</td>
<td>37.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>BRFSS SAE</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Tdap vaccination</td>
<td>25.9 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>BRFSS SAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Tetanus vaccination</td>
<td>61.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>BRFSS SAE</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Adults 18+ with pneumo vaccine</td>
<td>60.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>BRFSS SAE</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Campylobacter incidence</td>
<td>27.9 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
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<td>VGH</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Cryptosporidiosis incidence</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>E. Coli/Shigla Toxin producing incidence</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus</td>
<td>19.2 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Salmonella incidence</td>
<td>14.1 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Tuberculosis incidence</td>
<td>8.4 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Pertussis incidence</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>West Nile Virus (WNV) incidence</td>
<td>8.5 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Hepatitis B, Chronic</td>
<td>71.9 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>Hepatitis C infection, Chronic</td>
<td>100.7 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>School vaccination coverage rate, 6th grade</td>
<td>97.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>VSIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunizations and infectious disease</td>
<td>School vaccination coverage rate, kindergarten</td>
<td>97.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>VSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Carried a weapon in the past month, grade 10-12</td>
<td>8.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, grade 10-12</td>
<td>15.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Approached about joining a gang, grade 10-12</td>
<td>4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Stabbed or stabbed while dealing, grade 10-12</td>
<td>19.9 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Alcohol or drugs used before last sexual encounter, grade 10-12</td>
<td>29.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Violent crime rate</td>
<td>1765 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Adult assault rate</td>
<td>97.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VA BRFSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Mortality: homicide</td>
<td>1.9 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: all-cause injury or violence</td>
<td>2615 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: Unintentional fall</td>
<td>1615 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: firearms</td>
<td>0 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: motor vehicle</td>
<td>14.8 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: poisoning</td>
<td>42.4 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: traumatic brain injury</td>
<td>39.5 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Hospitalizations: assault</td>
<td>5.1 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Mortality: all-cause injury or violence</td>
<td>41.3 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Mortality: unintentional fall</td>
<td>12.2 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Mortality: firearms</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Mortality: motor vehicle</td>
<td>3.2 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and violence</td>
<td>Mortality: poisoning</td>
<td>9.6 per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VOIRS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Child mortality rate</td>
<td>66 per 100,000 children &lt;18 years</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Teen birth rate &lt;19</td>
<td>9.9 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 births</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Teen birth rate 19-17</td>
<td>9.9 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 births</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Teen birth rate 10-17</td>
<td>8.8 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 births</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Teen birth rate 18-19</td>
<td>8.8 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 births</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Infants born preterm</td>
<td>8.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>No preterm care until 3rd trimester</td>
<td>4.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Smoking during pregnancy</td>
<td>0.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>1.4 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 births</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Babies with low birth weight</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, infant, and child health</td>
<td>Mothers who received prenatal care</td>
<td>79.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>VGH</td>
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</table>
## 2019 Community Health Assessment

### Appendix E. Community Health Status Assessment Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Category</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>Attempted suicide, 10-12 grade</td>
<td>9.8 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injury from attempted suicide, 10-12 grade</td>
<td>6.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attempted suicide, 8th grade</td>
<td>7.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, grade 6</td>
<td>24.8 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, 10-12 grade</td>
<td>29.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent mental distress</td>
<td>15.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depression: Medicare population</td>
<td>11.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>CMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor mental health 5+ days</td>
<td>20.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>YRBSS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>YDRIS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>YDRIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood and built environment</td>
<td>Long commute driving alone</td>
<td>44.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>ACS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean travel time to work</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>2011-2019</td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers commuting via public transit</td>
<td>22.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers who work to walk</td>
<td>3.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Environment Index</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average daily particulate matter</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>PM 2.5</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Residential segregation rate white/white index</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>(full integration) to 100</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential segregation black/white index</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>(full integration) to 100</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical environment ranking</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>Health districts</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsidized housing units available</td>
<td>4,614</td>
<td>housing units</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>HUD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of subsidized units occupied</td>
<td>87.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>HUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people who live in subsidized housing</td>
<td>8,460</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>HUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average months on housing waiting list</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>months</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>HUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SNAP Certified stressed</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>per 1,000 population</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>USDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fracture and falls injuries facilities</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>USDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity, nutrition, and physical activity</td>
<td>Kindergartners who are obese</td>
<td>18.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>ACFPS BMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physically active 5+ days/week 10-12 grade</td>
<td>30.6 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults who are obese</td>
<td>33.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults who are sedentary</td>
<td>15.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to exercise opportunities</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>CHIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food insecure kids unlikely eligible for SNAP</td>
<td>26.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Feeding America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child food insecurity rate</td>
<td>11.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Feeding America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food insecurity rate</td>
<td>10.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Feeding America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults who consume fruits or vegetables &lt;3 x per day</td>
<td>81.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>VA YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worried about affording nutritious meals in past year</td>
<td>29.8 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VA YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults engaging in physical activity in the past month</td>
<td>86.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VA YRBSS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults who are overweight or obese</td>
<td>59.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VA YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral health</td>
<td>Age-adjusted tooth loss</td>
<td>3.9 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>CDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patients seen for dental services, Neighborhood Health (FGHC)</td>
<td>25.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NSHSA UCDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental sealants for children 6-9 years, Neighborhood Health (FGHC)</td>
<td>64.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NSHSA UCDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailed dentist in past year</td>
<td>64.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>VA YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual and reproductive health</td>
<td>Students who have ever had sex, grade 10-12</td>
<td>28.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students who have ever had sex, grade 8</td>
<td>67.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students who had sex before age 13, grade 10-12</td>
<td>25.8 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students who used method to prevent pregnancy at last sex, grade 10-12</td>
<td>10.1 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students who used long acting methods to prevent pregnancy</td>
<td>12.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condom use at last sex, grade 10-12</td>
<td>60.2 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ever tested for STIs, grade 10-12</td>
<td>10.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ever tested for HIV, grade 10-12</td>
<td>9.7 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen pregnancy rate &lt;19 yrs</td>
<td>17.3 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 females</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen pregnancy rate 18-19 yrs</td>
<td>21.5 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 females</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teen pregnancy rate (15-17)</td>
<td>25.8 %</td>
<td>per 1,000 females</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New syphilis infections, early stage (incidence)</td>
<td>23.2 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New HIV infections (incidence)</td>
<td>19.0 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New chlamydia infections (incidence)</td>
<td>43.9 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New gonorrhea infections (incidence)</td>
<td>127.1 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People living with HIV/AIDS (prevalence)</td>
<td>76.6 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco and substance use</td>
<td>Cigarette smoking, grade 10-12</td>
<td>3.9 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E cigarette use, grade 10-12</td>
<td>7.6 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol use, grade 10-12</td>
<td>25.3 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana use, grade 10-12</td>
<td>16.9 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cigarette smoking, grade 8</td>
<td>3.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana use, grade 8</td>
<td>4.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol use, grade 8</td>
<td>7.4 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E cigarette use, grade 8</td>
<td>6.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Alex YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Driving deaths due to alcohol</td>
<td>46.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>FARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol-related deaths</td>
<td>15.0 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>FARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults who drink excessively</td>
<td>20.5 %</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>YRBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Newborn Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) rate</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ED rate - heroin OD</td>
<td>10.3 %</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ED rate - Rx Opioid OD</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality rate - heroin-extractable OD</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality rate - Rx Opioid OD</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>per 100,000 population</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>VDH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☒</td>
<td>&gt;100% difference for most indicators</td>
<td>More indicators in category worsened or stayed the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>10-99% difference for most indicators</td>
<td>Same number of indicators are getting better or worse, or staying the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅</td>
<td>&lt;10% difference for most indicators</td>
<td>More indicators in category improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒</td>
<td>Differences on state or national level, but local data not available</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Data not available to assess</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>
### Figure E4. Chronic Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>35 Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![✓]</td>
<td>![✓]</td>
<td><strong>35 Indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disparities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Progress</strong></td>
<td><strong>Benchmarks</strong></td>
<td><strong>35 Indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American (asthma, COPD, diabetes, heart failure, hypertension, cancer mortality, breast cancer incidence)</td>
<td>15 indicators improved:</td>
<td>Better or same than state, region, and HP 2020 for 21 indicators</td>
<td>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; &lt;65 yrs. with Alzheimer’s or dementia: Medicare population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (diabetes, long-term diabetes complications)</td>
<td>Hypertension, heart disease, high cholesterol, heart failure and atrial fibrillation among Medicare beneficiaries</td>
<td>Worse than state and region, and HP2020 on 11 indicators related to:</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (asthma)</td>
<td>Heart disease mortality</td>
<td>Asthma hospitalization</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (heart failure and cancer incidence)</td>
<td>Diagnosed with arthritis</td>
<td>COPD hospitalization</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic (cancer incidence and mortality)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Breast cancer mortality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older adults (disability, heart failure, asthma, COPD, diabetes)</td>
<td>12 stayed the same or worsened:</td>
<td>All cancer mortality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip codes 22314, 22301, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312 (asthma, diabetes, long term diabetes complications)</td>
<td>Adults with COPD</td>
<td>Diabetes hospitalization and mortality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic respiratory disease mortality</td>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults with diabetes</td>
<td>Alzheimer’s and dementia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rheumatoid and osteoarthritis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic kidney disease</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diabetes mortality</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lung cancer incidence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 indicators could not be assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 indicators could not be assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Economic Stability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women (poverty, income inequality)</td>
<td>1 improved (students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch)</td>
<td>Better than state or region on unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native (AIAN), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) (poverty, income inequality)</td>
<td>8 stayed same or worsened:</td>
<td>Rank 24th out of 133 VA counties for economic and social factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (poverty, income inequality)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worse than top performing counties, state, or region for 9 of 11 indicators related to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants and children, young adults, older adults (poverty)</td>
<td></td>
<td>housing costs, poverty, income inequality, students eligible for free/reduced cost lunch, and housing stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip 22314, 22302, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312 (poverty, SNAP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS Diploma (poverty)</td>
<td>8 not assessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with disability (poverty)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median monthly mortgage expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median gross rent for 2 bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who receive SNAP that have children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income inequality (ratio of income at 80th percentile to income at 20th percentile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worried about money to pay rent/mortgage in past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized housing units available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of subsidized units occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who live in subsidized housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average months on housing waiting list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income for families in subsidized housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People 65+ living in poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living in poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe housing problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and economic factors ranking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students eligible for free or reduced lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual unemployment rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Figure E6. Educational Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>10 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Male students (advanced academics, graduation rate)</td>
<td>4 improved:</td>
<td>Better than national stats: bullying (online and in-person)</td>
<td>• Proportion of students receiving advanced studies diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Black or African American students (discipline, graduation rate, advanced academics)</td>
<td>Online and in-person bullying</td>
<td>Worse than top performing counties for 4-year graduation rate</td>
<td>• Enrolled in any post-secondary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hispanic students (graduation rate, advanced academics)</td>
<td>25+ with Bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
<td>Have not met HP2020 benchmark (87%) and worse than state rate (91%) for 4-year graduation rate</td>
<td>• Bullied on school property grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Low income students (post-secondary school, graduation rate)</td>
<td>1 stayed same or worsened:</td>
<td>7 other benchmarks not assessed</td>
<td>• Electronically bullied grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Students with disabilities (discipline, post-secondary school)</td>
<td>4-year graduation rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>• ACPS in-school-suspension to enrollment ratio for Black or African American students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Students with limited English proficiency (advanced academics, graduation rate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ACPS law enforcement referral to enrollment ratio for Black students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Female students (online bullying)</td>
<td>5 could not be assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>• ACPS out of school suspension to enrollment ratio for Black or African American students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 other benchmarks not assessed</td>
<td>• Bullied on school property grade 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 4-year graduation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• People 25+ with a Bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Many disparities in category, but most were between 10-99% different (except discipline)*
Figure E7. Health Related Quality of Life and Well-Being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American (premature death, all-cause mortality)</td>
<td>3 improved: • All-cause mortality rate • Health behaviors rank • Morbidity ranking (quality of life)</td>
<td>Better than state on 3 measures (physical distress, mortality rate, social associations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disparities not able to be assessed for many indicators but those assessed between 10-99%</td>
<td>6 stayed the same or worsened: • Frequent physical distress • Mortality ranking • Social associations • Poor or fair health • Life expectancy male and females</td>
<td>Length of life ranking 8 of 133 (top 10%) and Quality of life ranking 18 of 133 (top 15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 not assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worse than state or high performing counties on 3 measures (premature death, self-reported good health, and poor health)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Indicators

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>19 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Black or African American (health insurance,</td>
<td>8 Improved:</td>
<td>Clinical Care Ranking: 73 of 133 counties.</td>
<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization for uncontrolled diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammogram, uncontrolled diabetes)</td>
<td>● Non-physician PCP, dentist, and mental</td>
<td>Have not met HP2020 benchmarks for health</td>
<td>• Below 138% FPL uninsured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>health provider to population ratios</td>
<td>insurance coverage and preventive screenings</td>
<td>• Persons without health insurance, census estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Hispanic (insurance, usual medical home)</td>
<td>● Student access to healthcare</td>
<td>Worse than state on 10 indicators: skipping</td>
<td>• Medical home or usual doctor when sick, 10-12 grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Infants and Children, young adults, and mid-</td>
<td></td>
<td>doctor because of cost, insurance coverage,</td>
<td>• Physical well-check within past 2 years, 10-12 grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age adults (insurance coverage and &lt;138 FPL</td>
<td>7 stayed the same or worsened:</td>
<td>and preventive screenings</td>
<td>• Mammogram: Medicare population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uninsured)</td>
<td>● Health insurance coverage adults and kids</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Has not had to skip doctor because of cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● PCP rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-physician primary care provider rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Low-income (insurance coverage)</td>
<td>● Clinical care ranking down to 73 from 58</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Primary care provider rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Less than HS Diploma (insurance coverage)</td>
<td>4 not assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Dentist rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Foreign born (insurance coverage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Mental health provider rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Diabetes Hgb A1C monitoring: Medicare population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Colon cancer screening (colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adults with health insurance, small area estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Children with health insurance, small area estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Mammogram in past 2 years 40+</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PAP test in past three years 18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Preventable hospital stays: Medicare population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Clinical care ranking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure E9. Immunizations and Infectious Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>18 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County level data by subpopulation not available and unknown disparities at state or national level</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worse than region and state on 9 indicators (campy, crypto, giardia, pertussis, chickenpox, hepatitis B+C)</td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Better than region and state on 2 indicators (Lyme and salmonella)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 not assessed (mostly immunizations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 improved:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Campy • Crypto • Salmonella • Tuberculosis • Pertussis • Chickenpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 stayed the same or worsened:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Giardia • Lyme • Hepatitis B+C • STEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 not assessed (mostly immunizations)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure E10. Injury and Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>21 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male students (carried weapon and approached by a gang)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disparities not able to be assessed but are present at state/national level</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12 stayed the same or worsened:**
- 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.

**9 improved:**
- 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

**Better than CDC benchmark on 5 YRBS indicators (students carrying weapons, gangs, physical fights, etc.)**

**Better or same as state and region on 12 measures (all hospitalizations and mortality, except unintentional fall)**

**Worse than region on 3 indicators (adult seatbelt use, poisoning hospitalization, mortality due to unintentional fall)**

**1 not assessed**

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>11 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American, and other race (birth rate among adolescents, child mortality rate, low birth weight, infant mortality rate)</td>
<td>7 improved</td>
<td>Have met 2 HP2020 goals (infant mortality and low birth weight)</td>
<td>Birth rate among adolescents &lt;19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (birth rate among adolescents, child mortality rate, low birth weight)</td>
<td>3 stayed the same or worsened</td>
<td>Worse than state and region on 7 indicators (birth rates among adolescents, delayed prenatal care, and child mortality)</td>
<td>Birth rate among adolescents &lt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most disparities are between 10-99%</td>
<td>1 not assessed</td>
<td>Did not meet early prenatal care HP2020 goal</td>
<td>Birth rate among adolescents 15-17</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Birth rate among adolescents 18-19</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Infants born preterm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No prenatal care until 3rd trimester</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking during pregnancy</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Child mortality rate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Babies with low birth weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mothers who received early prenatal care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure E12. Mental Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>11 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female students</strong> (suicidal ideation, attempt, and injury)</td>
<td><strong>3 improved</strong> (students with sad or hopeless feelings, middle school attempt suicide)</td>
<td>Better than national for 2 indicators (high school students attempt suicide and feeling sad or hopeless more than 2 weeks)</td>
<td>• Attempted suicide, 10-12 grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women</strong> (all ages, hospitalization self-harm)</td>
<td><strong>7 stayed the same or worsened:</strong></td>
<td>Better than state on 4 indicators (depression, suicide mortality, frequent distress)</td>
<td>• Injury from attempted suicide, 10-12 grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual (LGB) students</strong> (sad hopeless feelings, suicidal ideation, attempt suicide)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Attempted suicide, 8th grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong> (suicide mortality)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, grade 8</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sad or hopeless feelings 2+ wks, 10-12 grade</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent mental distress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Depression: Medicare population</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Poor mental health: 5+ days</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
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<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
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<td>• Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Frequent mental distress</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Depression: Medicare population</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Poor mental health: 5+ days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Frequent mental distress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Depression: Medicare population</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Poor mental health: 5+ days</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent mental distress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Depression: Medicare population</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Poor mental health: 5+ days</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Frequent mental distress</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Depression: Medicare population</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Poor mental health: 5+ days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Adults ever diagnosed with depression</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted hospitalization from self-harm</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Age-adjusted suicide mortality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Frequent mental distress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Depression: Medicare population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Poor mental health: 5+ days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 not assessed
Figure E13. Neighborhood and Build Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>12 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Low-income</em> (&gt;30% median income on rent)</td>
<td>3 improved:</td>
<td>Met 2 HP2020 benchmarks: public transit and walking to work</td>
<td>• Food Environment Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Younger adults</em> (&gt;30% income on rent)</td>
<td>• Air pollution</td>
<td>Worse than state, region, and top performing counties on 6 indicators (median rent, worry about paying rent/mortgage, air pollution, residential segregation)</td>
<td>• Average daily particulate matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Older adults</em> (&gt;30% income on rent)</td>
<td>• Residential segregation measures</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Long commute driving alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22302, 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312, 22314 (&gt;30% income on rent)</td>
<td>3 stayed the same or worsened:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• SNAP Certified stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria has more residential segregation than high-ranking counties</td>
<td>• Workers who walk</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Residential segregation non-white/white index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disparities in category mostly 10-99% different</td>
<td>• Long commute alone</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Residential segregation Black/white index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Renters who spend &gt;30% of income on rent</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Renters spending 30% or more on rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 not assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Mean travel time to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Workers commuting via public transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Workers who walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Physical environment ranking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Recreation and fitness facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure E14. Obesity, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>12 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Black or African American (Kindergarten obesity, physical activity among high-school students)</td>
<td>2 improved: • Food insecure kids likely ineligible for SNAP • Child food insecurity rate</td>
<td>Better than region and state on 3 indicators: obesity, overweight, and physical activity among adults</td>
<td>• 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 &lt;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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hispanic (Kindergarten obesity)</td>
<td>6 stayed the same or worsened • Adult obesity and sedentism • Kindergarten obesity • Physical activity among high-school students • Food insecurity rate • Adult physical activity</td>
<td>Met HP2020 benchmarks for adult obesity and sedentism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Zip codes 22305, 22304, 22311, 22312 (Kindergarten obesity)</td>
<td>4 not assessed</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure E15. Oral Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>4 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Local level data by race, ethnicity, age, etc. not available. | 1 improved:  
• Adults reporting dental visit in past year  
2 worsened:  
• Dental sealants  
• Age adjusted tooth loss  
1 not assessed | Worse than region and state on 1 measure  
(dentist visit in past year)  
3 benchmarks not assessed. | • 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>16 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Males (sexually active in middle school)</td>
<td>8 Improved:</td>
<td>Met HP2020 benchmarks for pregnancy rates among teens, and met CDC for students who have sex or have sex &lt;13 yrs</td>
<td>• Teen pregnancy rate &lt;19 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Black or African American (sexually active in middle school, pregnancy rate among teens, HIV incidence and prevalence)</td>
<td>8 stayed the same or worsened:</td>
<td>Worse than region and state for 8 measures</td>
<td>• Students who have ever had sex, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other race (pregnancy rate)</td>
<td>Students with no method to prevent pregnancy or STI, students tested for STI or HIV</td>
<td>• Pregnancy rate among &lt;19, 18-19 and 15-17 year olds</td>
<td>• Students who have ever had sex, grade 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asian (sexually active in middle school)</td>
<td>Pregnancy rate among 15-17 year olds</td>
<td>• HIV incidence and prevalence</td>
<td>• Students who had sex before age 13, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hispanic (sexually active in middle school pregnancy rate among teens, HIV incidence and prevalence)</td>
<td>HIV prevalence, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis incidence.</td>
<td>• Syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia incidence</td>
<td>• Students who used no method to prevent pregnancy at last sex, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• LGBT (HIV incidence and prevalence, syphilis incidence)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Students who used long acting methods to prevent pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Female students</td>
<td>(chlamydia incidence, condom use at last sex)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Teen pregnancy rate 18-19 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Teen pregnancy rate (15-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Condom use at last sex, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ever tested for STIs, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New syphilis infections, early stage (incidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ever tested for HIV, grade 10-12</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New HIV infections (incidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New chlamydia infections (incidence)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New gonorrhea infections (incidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People living with HIV/AIDS (prevalence)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure E17. Tobacco and Substance Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disparities</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
<th>16 Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Hispanic students (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana)</td>
<td>7 improved:</td>
<td>Better than national, state, and region on 9 indicators</td>
<td>• Cigarette smoking, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Black or African American students (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana)</td>
<td>• Cigarette smoking, alcohol use, marijuana use among middle and high school students</td>
<td>(cigarettes, e-cigarettes, marijuana, alcohol among students, NAS rate, adults smoking, heroin mortality, opioid overdose)</td>
<td>• E-cigarette use, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• White students (cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana)</td>
<td>• Prescription opioid overdose mortality</td>
<td>Worse than region, state, and top performing counties on 3 indicators</td>
<td>• Alcohol use, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asian students (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, marijuana)</td>
<td>7 worsened:</td>
<td>(excessive drinking, alcohol driving deaths, opioid overdose rate)</td>
<td>• Marijuana use, grade 10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Female students (alcohol and marijuana)</td>
<td>• E-cigarette use among middle and high-school students</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cigarette smoking, grade 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Male students (cigarettes)</td>
<td>• Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Marijuana use, grade 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Older adults (prescription opioid, heroin, fentanyl overdose and overdose mortality)</td>
<td>• Adults who drink excessively</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Alcohol use, grade 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Younger adults (heroin and prescription opioid overdose)</td>
<td>• Heroin overdose</td>
<td></td>
<td>• E-cigarette use, grade 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prescription opioid overdose</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Heroin/Fentanyl overdose mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adult smoking</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Adults who drink excessively</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Driving deaths due to alcohol</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• ED rate - heroin OD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• ED rate - Rx Opioid OD</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Mortality rate - heroin/fentanyl OD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Mortality rate - Rx Opioid OD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 not assessed