



Center for Health Statistics



September
2008

DATA
SUMMARY
No. DS08-09000

Progress in achieving the Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicators is covered in this report.

Highlights

- California data were available for monitoring 22 of 29 HP2010 objectives associated with the ten Leading Health Indicators
- California achieved objectives targeting reductions in youth cigarette smoking and for increases in adult physical activity, and was moving toward the target for increasing early prenatal care
- California was moving away from HP2010 targets for air quality (ozone), gonorrhea cases, and homicide
- California's national standings on these HP2010 objectives ranged from 2nd rank (Obj. 27-1a) to 48th rank (Obj. 14-29b)

Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicators: California Update, 2008

By Jim Sutocky

Background

The set of Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) Leading Health Indicators (LHI) was developed by an interagency work group within the United States (U.S.) Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in January 2000.¹⁻³ The ten LHIs are intended to reflect major national health concerns and to provide a mechanism for monitoring the health status of populations over time and geographic regions. Each LHI has one or more HP2010 objectives associated with it that were selected on the basis of its ability to motivate action, the availability of data to measure progress, and its importance as a public health priority. Health status indicators have routinely been published by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to monitor population health and the State's progress in achieving Healthy People objectives.⁴⁻⁶ This report updates a previously published summary of the State's progress in achieving the national HP2010 LHIs.⁷

Methods

California data were extracted from the January and March 2008 editions of the DATA2010 system and from other data files maintained by or accessible to the CDPH Center for Health Statistics (CHS).⁸⁻⁹ Operational definitions and descriptions of each HP2010 objective are described in detail elsewhere.⁸ The LHIs and their associated HP2010 objectives are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Access to Health Care | (Objectives 1-1, 1-4a, 16-6a) |
| 2. Environmental Quality | (Objectives 8-1a, 27-10) |
| 3. Responsible Sexual Behavior | (Objectives 13-06, 25-11, 25-2a) |
| 4. Immunization | (Objectives 14-24a and 14-29a,b) |
| 5. Injury and Violence | (Objectives 15-15a, 15-32) |
| 6. Mental Health | (Objective 18-1, alternate for 18-9b) |
| 7. Overweight and Obesity | (Objectives 19-2, 19-3c) |
| 8. Physical Activity | (Objectives 22-2, 22-7) |
| 9. Substance Abuse | (Objectives 26-10a, 26-10c, 26-11c) |
| 10. Tobacco Use | (Objectives 27-1a, 27-2b) |

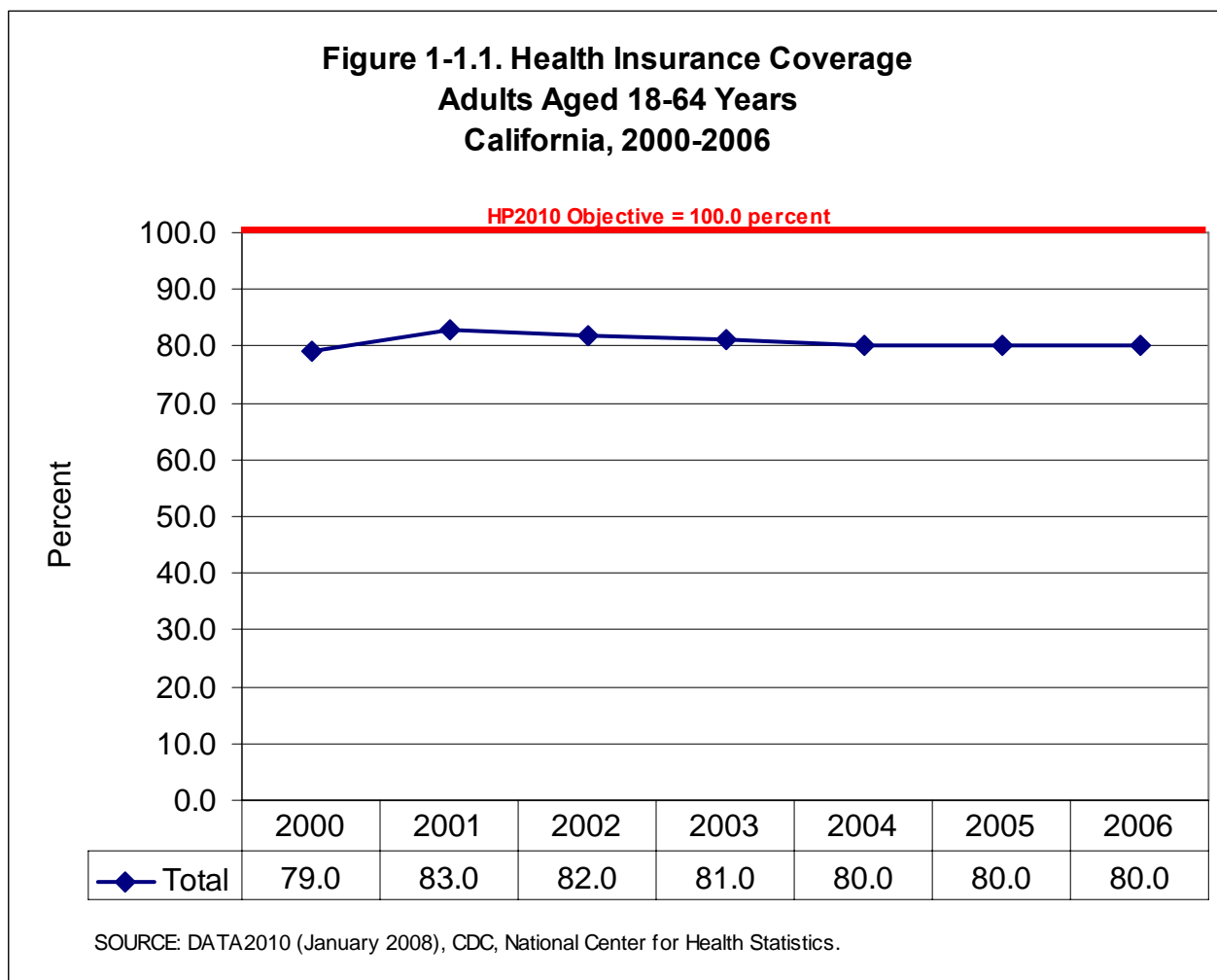
Results

LHI 1: Access to Health Care

**HP2010
Target
100.0 percent**

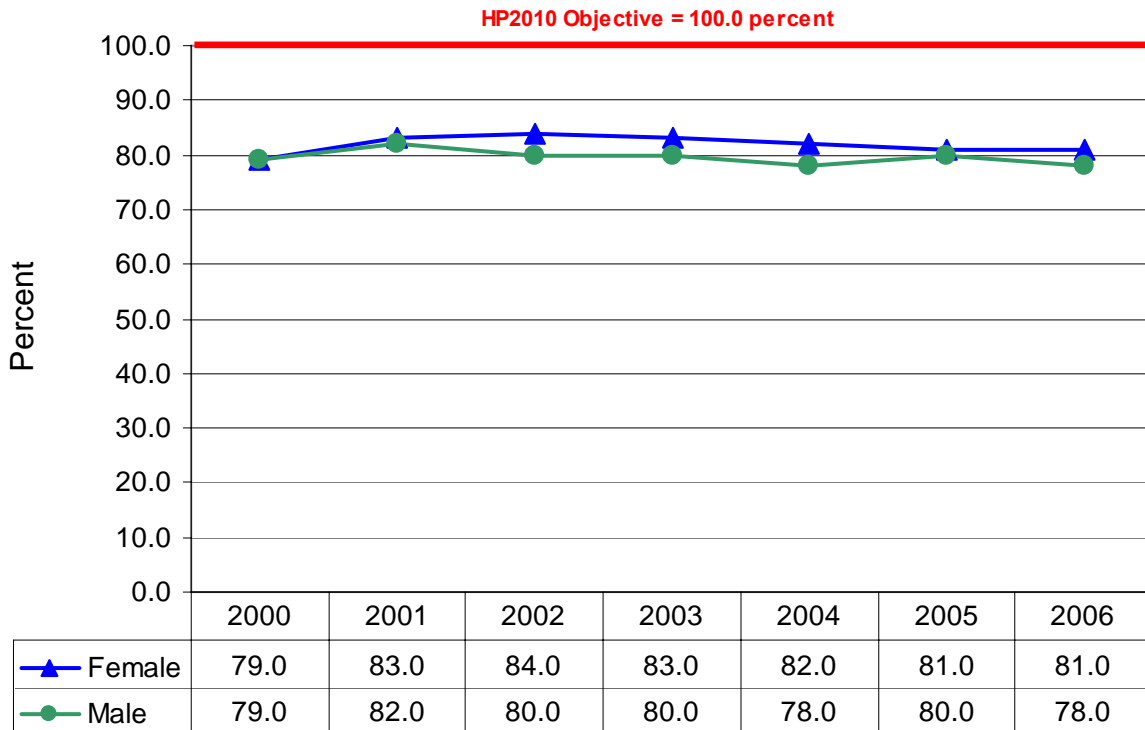
Objective 1-1: Persons with health insurance (ages 18 - 64)

Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) available in DATA2010 indicate that 79.0 percent of California adults aged 18 to 64 years had some type of public or private health insurance coverage in 2000, compared with 80.0 percent in 2006 (**Figure 1-1.1**). These data show California was still significantly below the HP2010 target of 100.0 percent, with no significant trend detected using linear regression analysis.¹⁰



The BRFSS data for California also show that 81.0 percent of females aged 18 to 64 and 78.0 percent of males aged 18 to 64 had some kind of health care coverage in 2006, compared with 79.0 percent for each gender in 2000 (**Figure 1-1.2**). No statistically significant trends were observed, and the HP2010 objective was not being achieved for either gender as of 2006.

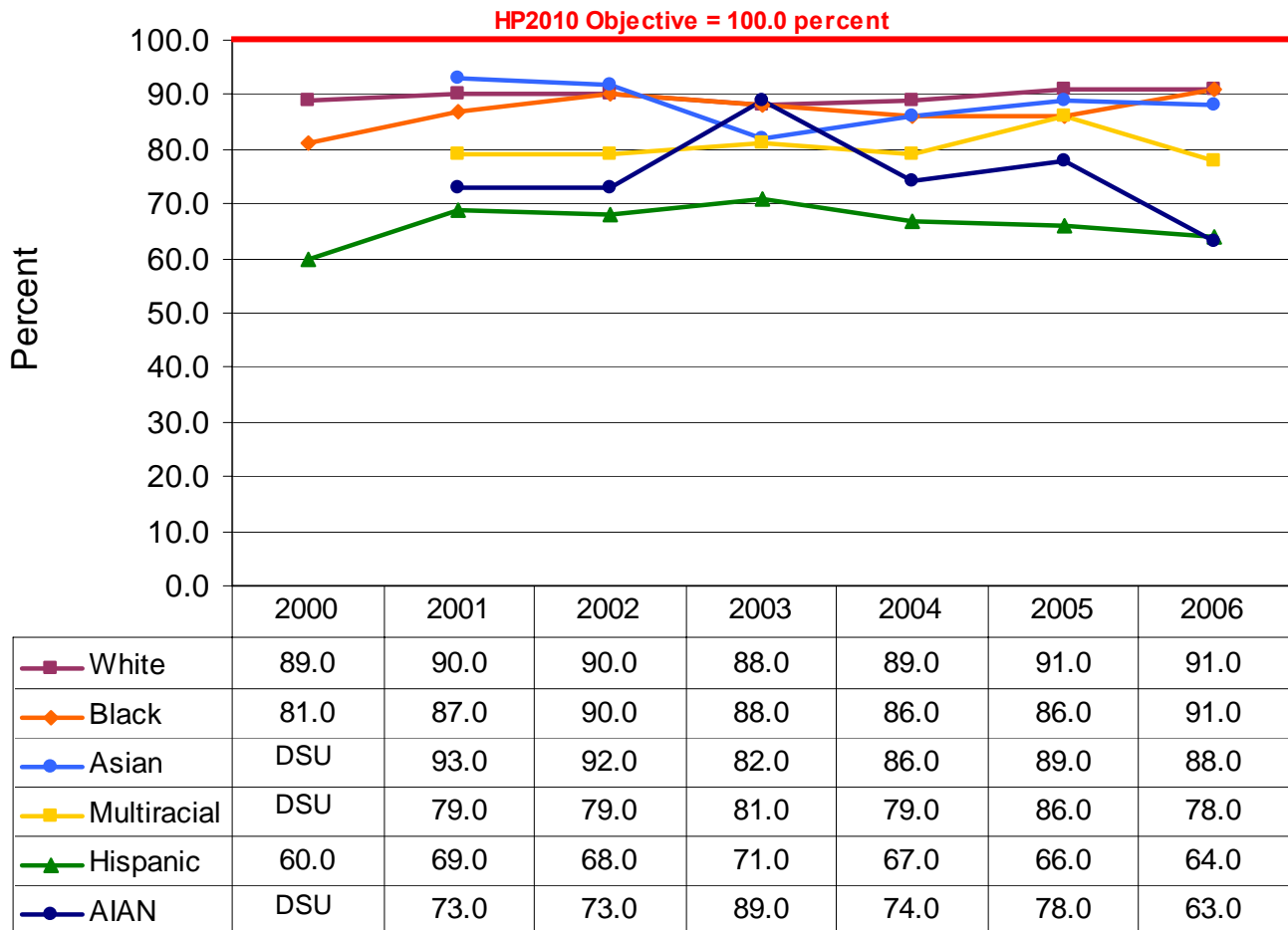
**Figure 1-1.2. Health Insurance Coverage
Adults Aged 18-64 Years, By Gender
California, 2000-2006**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

Disparities by race and ethnicity were also found (**Figure 1-1.3**). The BRFSS data for California show American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) experienced a health insurance coverage rate of 63.0 percent in 2006, the lowest rate reported for any racial or ethnic population. Hispanics or Latinos aged 18 to 64 had a 64.0 percent coverage rate in 2006, compared with 91.0 percent for Blacks or African Americans and 91.0 percent for Whites. Asians aged 18 to 64 had a coverage rate of 88.0 percent, and the Multiracial population had a coverage rate of 78.0 percent in 2006. No statistically significant trends were found for any racial or ethnic population in California with regards to health insurance coverage, and the HP2010 objective was not being achieved for any racial or ethnic group as of 2006.

**Figure 1-1.3. Health Insurance Coverage
Adults Aged 18-64 Years, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2000-2006**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

National data (**Table 1-1**) show California ranked 34th on the health insurance coverage objective. The state's coverage rate of 80.0 percent represents approximately 18.4 million persons aged 18 to 64 years who had health insurance coverage in 2006. The 80.0 percent insurance coverage rate calls attention to the more than 4.5 million adult Californians without any public or private health insurance coverage in 2006, and to the health consequences of being uninsured or of having lapses in health insurance coverage. This HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved by any state as of 2006.

Table 1-1. Health insurance coverage, rankings by state, 2006

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Population ²	Rank	State	Percent ¹	Population ²
1	Massachusetts	90.0	4,132,347	26	Utah	83.0	1,533,326
2	Minnesota	90.0	3,282,443	27	Nebraska	83.0	1,088,643
3	Hawaii	90.0	808,047	28	Illinois	82.0	8,082,250
4	District of Columbia	90.0	395,318	29	Georgia	82.0	5,996,047
5	Wisconsin	89.0	3,519,942	30	Indiana	82.0	3,951,672
6	Delaware	89.0	535,536	31	Alabama	81.0	2,869,132
7	Virginia	88.0	4,948,269	32	West Virginia	81.0	1,150,707
8	Maryland	88.0	3,604,628	33	Alaska	81.0	442,989
9	Connecticut	88.0	2,216,080	34	California	80.0	22,993,421
10	Maine	88.0	847,941	35	Colorado	80.0	3,106,890
11	Pennsylvania	87.0	7,750,425	36	South Carolina	80.0	2,728,200
12	Iowa	87.0	1,836,234	37	Kentucky	80.0	2,669,249
13	New Hampshire	87.0	854,641	38	Oregon	80.0	2,366,319
14	Rhode Island	87.0	682,193	39	Montana	80.0	596,192
15	Vermont	87.0	407,553	40	North Carolina	79.0	5,624,167
16	North Dakota	86.0	398,059	41	Wyoming	79.0	330,460
17	Ohio	85.0	7,175,977	42	Idaho	78.0	903,012
18	Michigan	85.0	6,356,423	43	Arizona	77.0	3,747,834
19	Tennessee	85.0	3,826,988	44	Oklahoma	75.0	2,211,633
20	New York	84.0	12,269,155	45	Mississippi	75.0	1,788,963
21	Missouri	84.0	3,647,230	46	Arkansas	75.0	1,729,265
22	Kansas	84.0	1,710,529	47	Florida	74.0	11,030,629
23	South Dakota	84.0	476,055	48	Nevada	74.0	1,584,066
24	New Jersey	83.0	5,507,480	49	New Mexico	74.0	1,203,069
25	Washington	83.0	4,131,162	50	Louisiana	73.0	2,674,421
				51	Texas	71.0	14,679,359

SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Percent of adults aged 18 to 64 years.

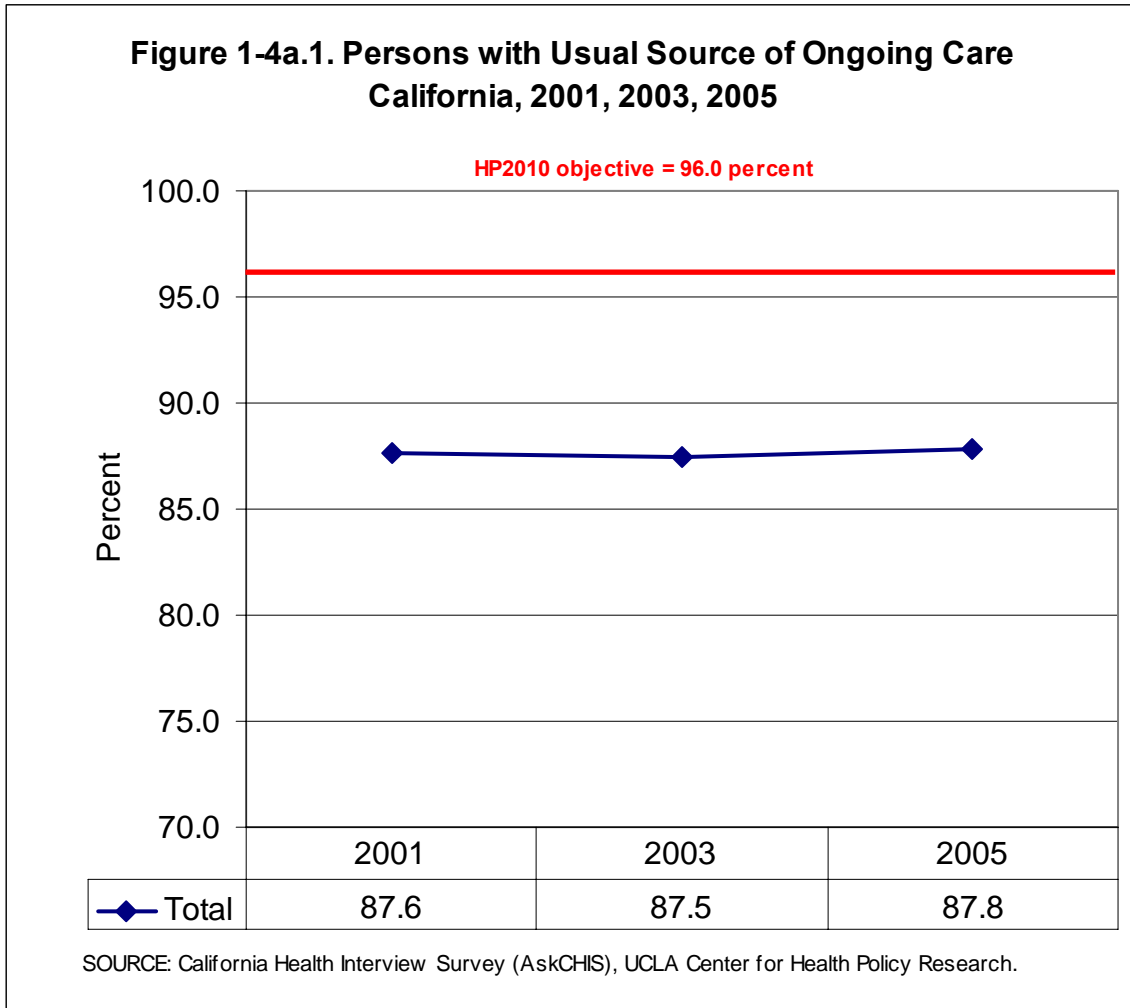
² Population aged 18 to 64 years as of July 1, 2006, from the U.S. Census Bureau (NST-EST2006-01).

HP2010 objective = 100.0 percent.

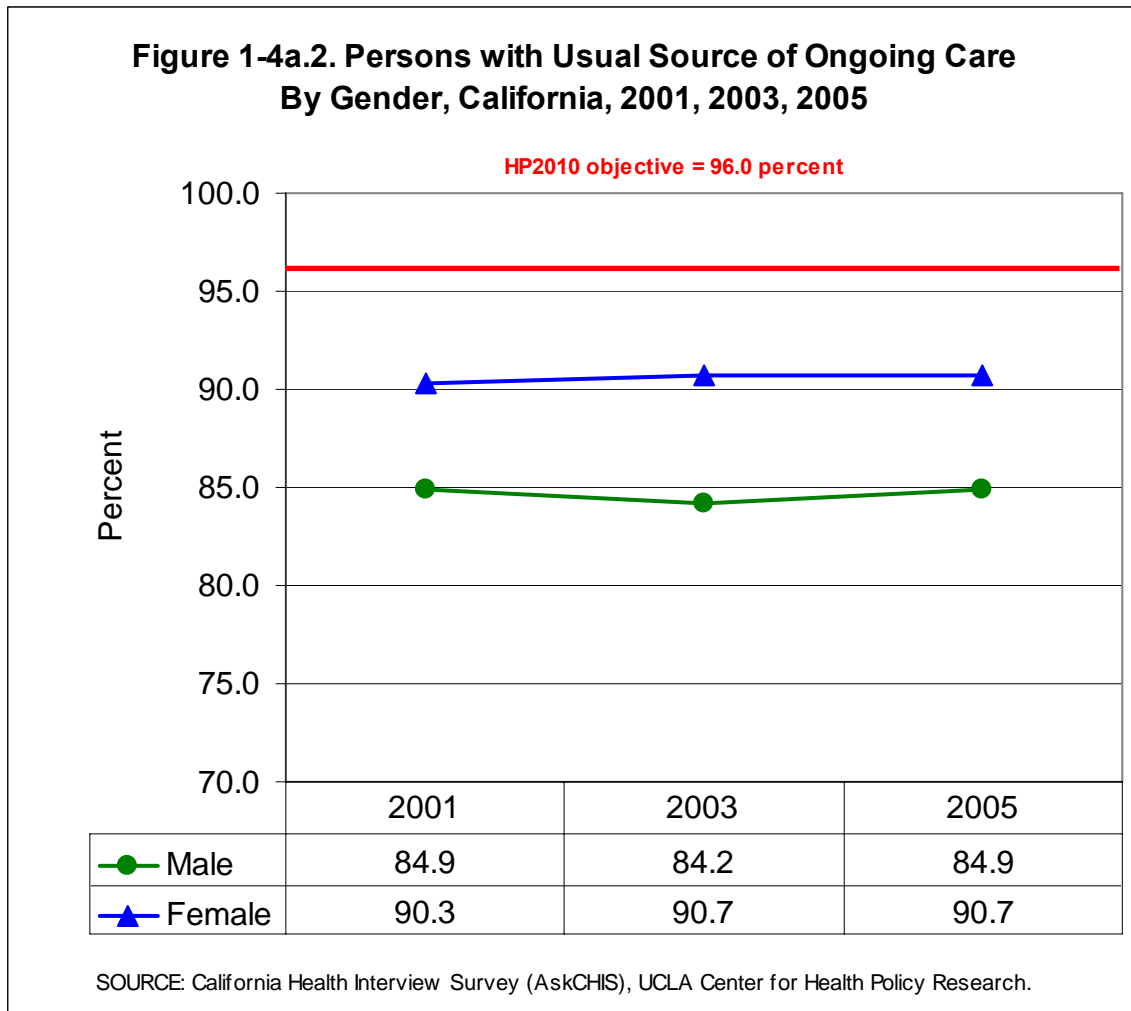
NOTE: Ties in state rankings are listed in descending order by state population in this and all subsequent tables. For example, among the six states that had an insurance coverage rate of 80.0 percent, California was listed first due to its having the largest population of all six states.

Objective 1-4a Usual source of ongoing care

Data extracted from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) indicate that 87.8 percent of Californians had a usual source of ongoing care in 2005 (**Figure 1-4a.1**).¹¹ This rate was not significantly different from those reported for 2001 and 2003, and this HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for all Californians as of 2005.

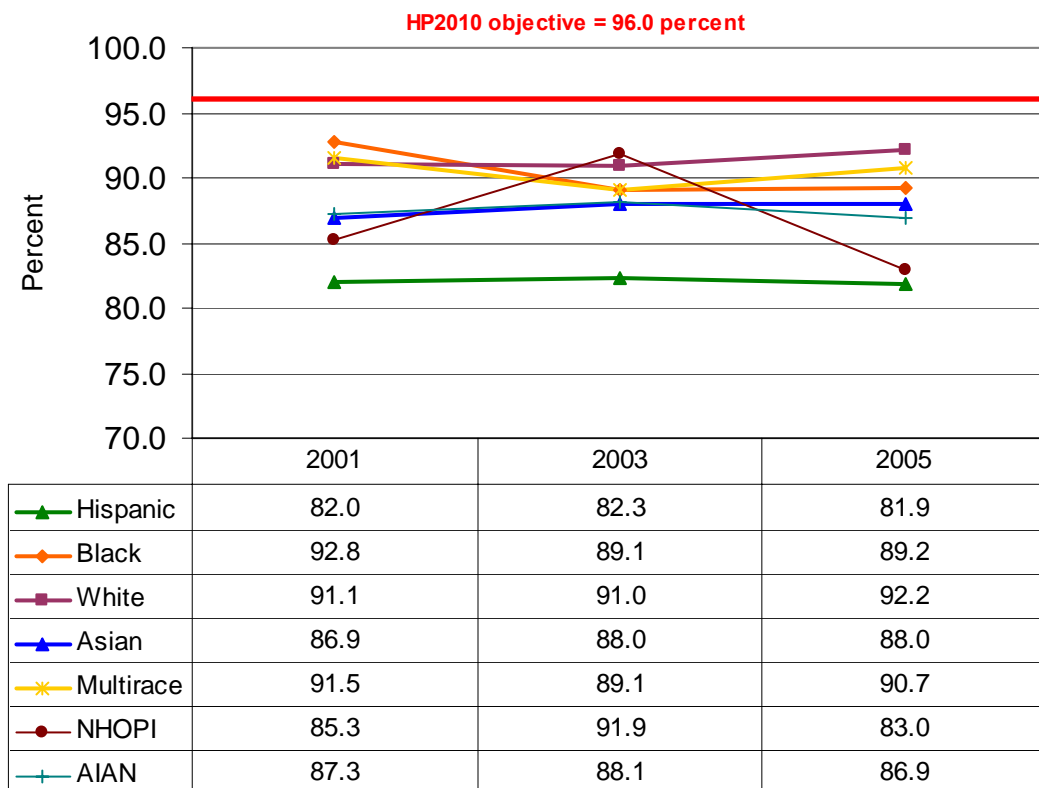


Examined by gender (**Figure 1-4a.2**), the CHIS data show females experienced significantly higher rates of having a source of ongoing care than males (90.7 percent versus 84.9 percent, respectively, in 2005). The HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for either gender as of 2005.



Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 1-4a.3**) from the CHIS show that Whites had the highest rates of having a usual source of care in 2005 (92.2 percent), followed by the Multiracial population (90.7 percent), and Blacks or African Americans (89.2 percent). This HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for any racial or ethnic population in California as of 2005. (Note: NHOPI = Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders; AIAN = American Indians or Alaska Natives)

**Figure 1-4a.3 Persons with Usual Source of Ongoing Care
By Race and Ethnicity, California, 2001, 2003, 2005**

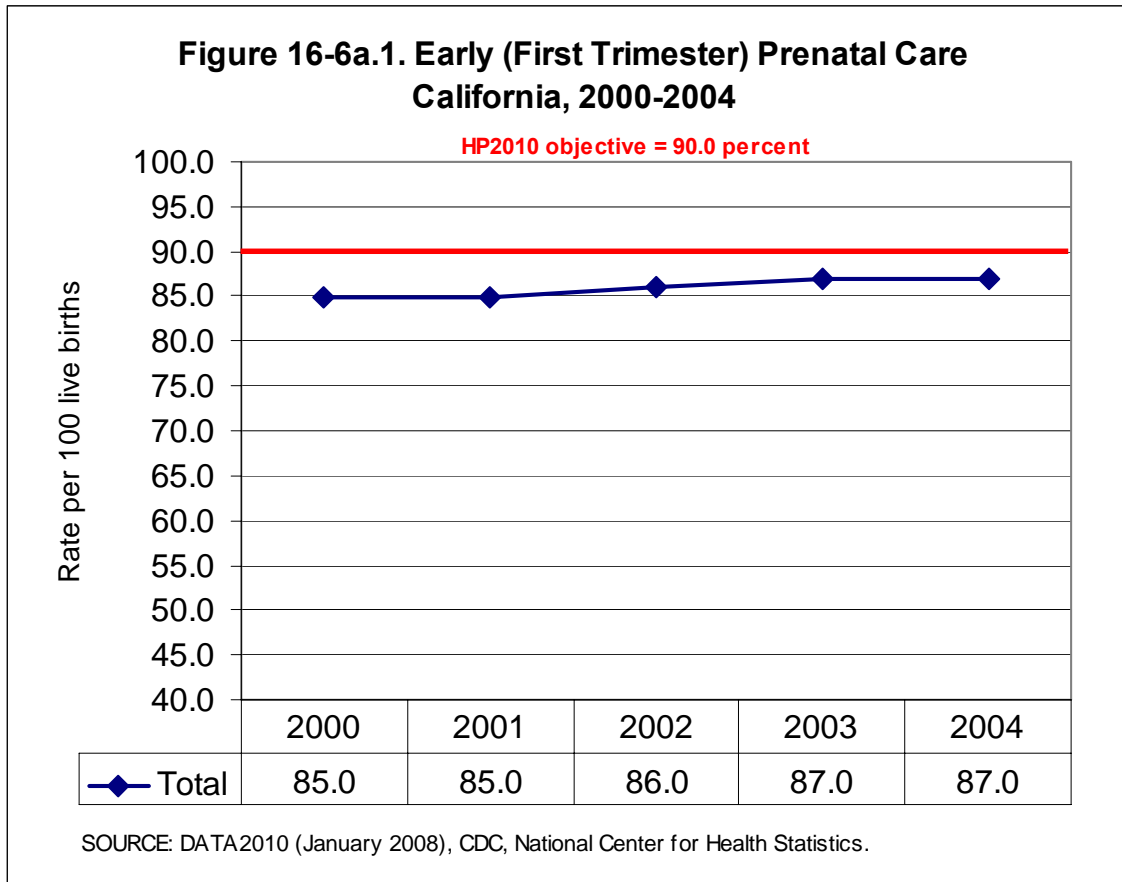


SOURCE: California Health Interview Survey (AskCHIS), UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

NOTE: State rankings for Objective 1-4a were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

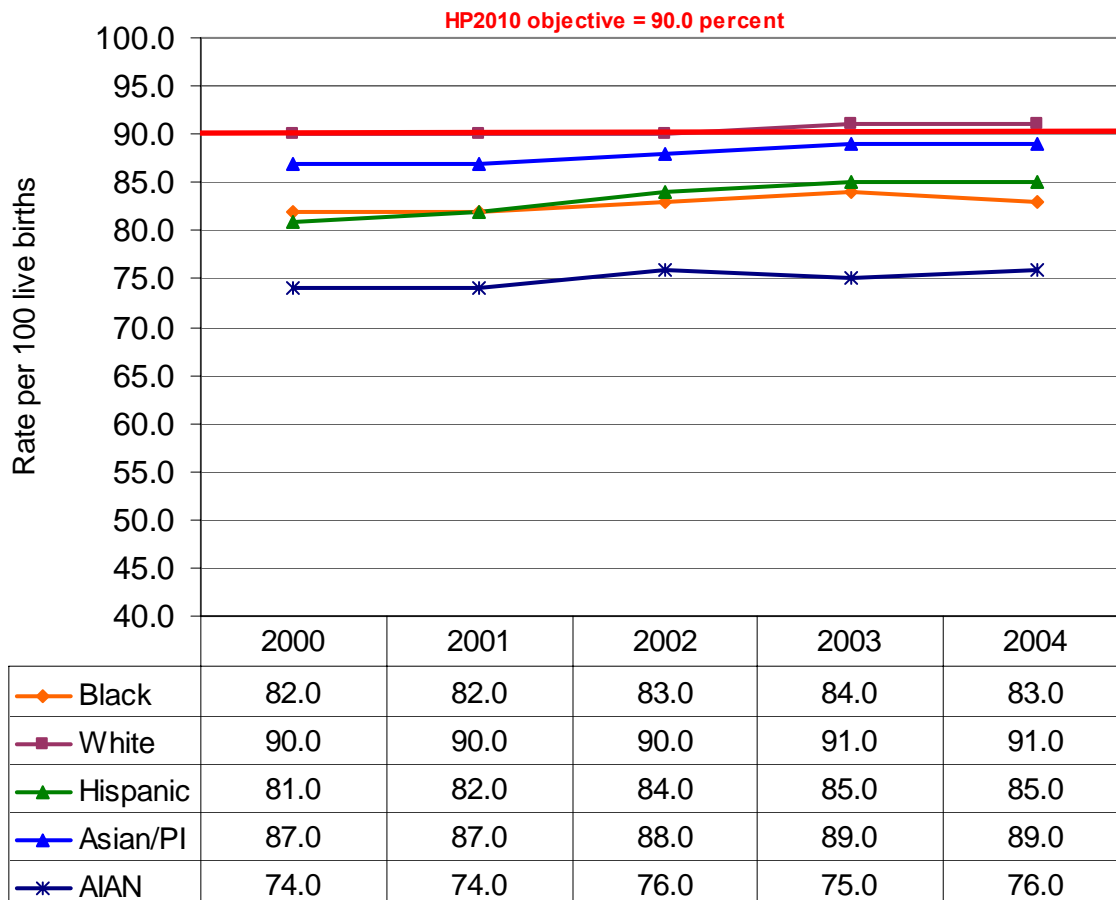
Objective 16-6a Early (first trimester) prenatal care

Data from the National Vital Statistics System - Natality (NVSS-N) available in DATA2010 show a significant increase in early prenatal care in California as measured by linear regression analysis from 85.0 per 100 live births in 2000 to 87.0 per 100 live births in 2004 (**Figure 16-6a.1**). This HP2010 objective has not yet been achieved in California, but rates are moving toward the target of 90.0 percent.



Data by race and ethnicity of the mother from the NVSS-N indicate that this objective was only being achieved for Whites (**Figure 16-6a.2**). The lowest early prenatal care rates were observed for American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) (76.0 percent in 2004).

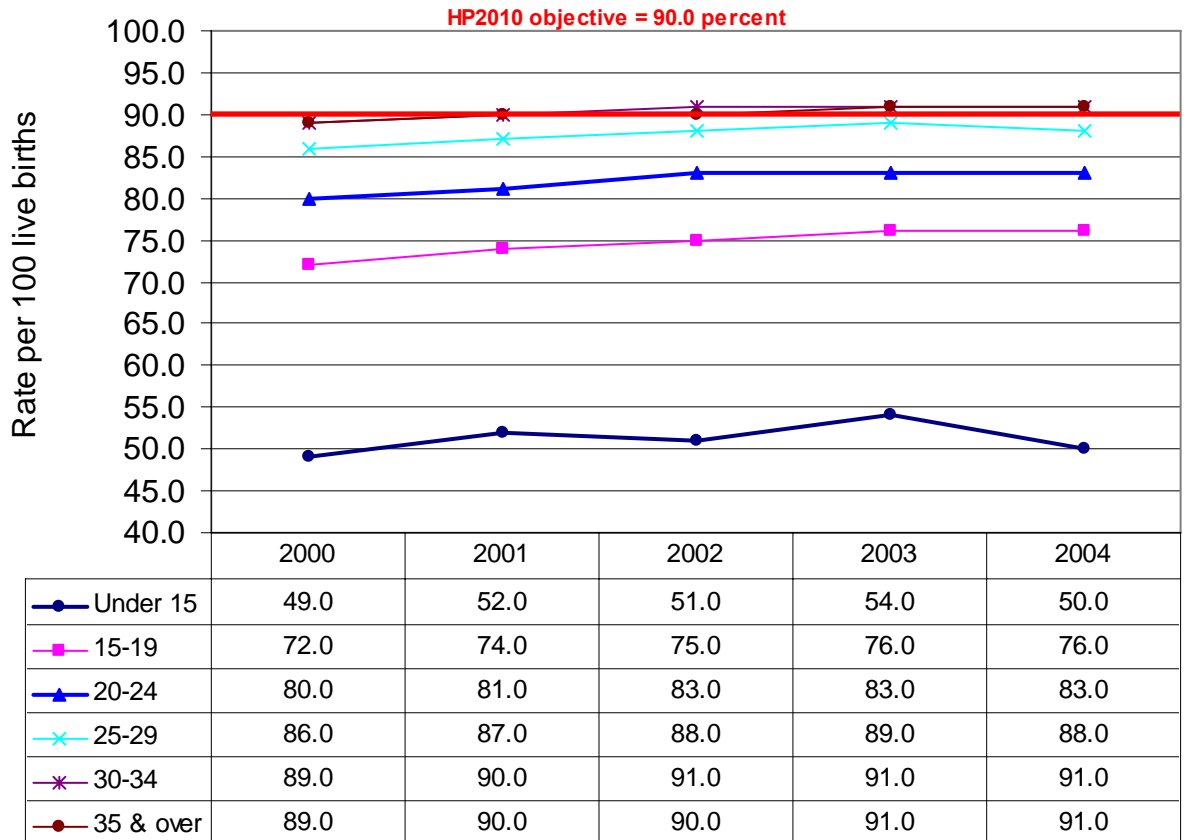
**Figure 16-6a.2. Early Prenatal Care, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2000-2004**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

Data by age of mother (**Figure 16-6a.3**) show that this objective was only being achieved for mothers aged 30-34 years and for those aged 35 years and older (91.0 percent in 2004). The lowest early prenatal care rates were observed for mothers under 15 years of age (50.0 percent in 2004).

**Figure 16-6a.3. Early Prenatal Care
By Age of Mother, California, 2000-2004**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

California ranked 8th nationally on HP2010 objective 16-6a, early prenatal care, according to data from DATA2010. This high ranking places California, with an 87.0 percent rate of first trimester prenatal care for live births, among the leaders in the nation on this indicator (**Table 16-6a**). Three states had achieved this objective as of 2004, and California is moving toward achieving the target of 90.0 percent by the year 2010.

Table 16-6a. Early prenatal care, rankings by state, 2004

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Live Births ²	Rank	State	Percent ¹	Live Births ²
1	Massachusetts	90.0	78,484	26	Montana	83.0	11,519
2	Rhode Island	90.0	12,779	27	Texas	82.0	381,293
3	Vermont	90.0	6,599	28	Maryland	82.0	74,628
4	Ohio	88.0	148,954	29	Arkansas	82.0	38,573
5	Missouri	88.0	77,765	30	Hawaii	82.0	18,281
6	Iowa	88.0	38,438	31	Indiana	81.0	87,142
7	Maine	88.0	13,944	32	Alaska	81.0	10,338
8	California	87.0	544,843	33	Colorado	80.0	68,503
9	Connecticut	87.0	42,095	34	Utah	80.0	50,670
10	Michigan	86.0	129,776	35	Oregon	80.0	45,678
11	Virginia	86.0	103,933	36	New Jersey	79.0	115,253
12	Minnesota	86.0	70,624	37	Oklahoma	78.0	51,306
13	Kansas	86.0	39,669	38	South Dakota	78.0	11,338
14	West Virginia	86.0	20,880	39	District of Columbia	78.0	7,933
15	North Dakota	86.0	8,189	40	Arizona	76.0	93,663
16	Illinois	85.0	180,778	41	Nevada	75.0	35,200
17	Wisconsin	85.0	70,146	42	New Mexico	69.0	28,384
18	Louisiana	85.0	65,369		New York	n/a	249,947
19	Delaware	85.0	11,369		Florida	n/a	218,053
20	Wyoming	85.0	6,807		Pennsylvania	n/a	144,748
21	Georgia	84.0	138,849		Washington	n/a	81,747
22	North Carolina	84.0	119,847		Tennessee	n/a	79,642
23	Alabama	84.0	59,510		South Carolina	n/a	56,590
24	Mississippi	84.0	42,827		Kentucky	n/a	55,720
25	Nebraska	83.0	26,332		Idaho	n/a	22,532
					New Hampshire	n/a	14,565

SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Percent of live births.

² Live birth data from National Vital Statistics Report, 2006;55(1).

n/a = Not available due to non-comparability (nine states implemented revised birth certificate).

HP2010 objective = 90.0 percent.

HP2010 objective achieved.

LHI 2: Environmental Quality

**HP2010
Target**

Objective 8-1a Reduce the proportion of persons exposed to ozone (O₃)

0.0 percent

California data on this objective were not available from DATA2010. However, data obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) AirData system for 2007 indicate that 35.1 million Californians resided in 35 counties that were in nonattainment areas for ozone (**Table 8-1a**). This represents 99.3 percent of the total populations in those 35 counties, or 93.3 percent of the total statewide population in 2007. This objective was not being achieved for California, and available EPA data indicate that the state is moving away from the HP2010 target.

(NOTE: When an area is designated as “nonattainment” by the EPA, it retains that status for three years regardless of annual changes in air quality. All areas are required by law to come into attainment by the year 2012 for all pollutant criteria except particulate matter (PM) 2.5, which must come into attainment by the year 2017.)

Table 8-1a. Persons living in nonattainment areas for ozone (O₃), California 2007

COUNTY	Persons living in nonattainment areas ¹	Persons living in county ¹	Percent of population in nonattainment areas ²	COUNTY	Persons living in nonattainment areas ¹	Persons living in county ¹	Percent of population in nonattainment areas ²
Alameda	1,526,148	1,526,148	100.0%	Placer	313,494	324,495	96.6%
Alpine	0	1,261	0.0%	Plumas	0	21,128	0.0%
Amador	38,435	38,435	100.0%	Riverside	1,997,736	2,031,625	98.3%
Butte	218,069	218,069	100.0%	Sacramento	1,406,804	1,406,804	100.0%
Calaveras	46,028	46,028	100.0%	San Benito	0	57,803	0.0%
Colusa	0	21,951	0.0%	San Bernardino	2,004,375	2,028,013	98.8%
Contra Costa	1,042,341	1,042,341	100.0%	San Diego	3,097,825	3,098,269	99.9%
Del Norte	0	29,341	0.0%	San Francisco	808,844	808,844	100.0%
El Dorado	141,939	178,674	79.4%	San Joaquin	679,687	679,687	100.0%
Fresno	917,515	917,515	100.0%	San Luis Obispo	0	264,900	0.0%
Glenn	0	28,915	0.0%	San Mateo	733,496	733,496	100.0%
Humboldt	0	131,959	0.0%	Santa Barbara	0	424,425	0.0%
Imperial	172,672	172,672	100.0%	Santa Clara	1,808,056	1,808,056	100.0%
Inyo	0	18,383	0.0%	Santa Cruz	0	264,125	0.0%
Kern	786,898	801,648	98.2%	Shasta	0	181,401	0.0%
Kings	151,381	151,381	100.0%	Sierra	0	3,485	0.0%
Lake	0	64,276	0.0%	Siskiyou	0	45,953	0.0%
Lassen	0	36,375	0.0%	Solano	424,823	424,823	100.0%
Los Angeles	10,331,939	10,331,939	100.0%	Sonoma	434,601	481,765	90.2%
Madera	148,721	148,721	100.0%	Stanislaus	521,497	521,497	100.0%
Marin	255,982	255,982	100.0%	Sutter	29,764	93,919	31.7%
Mariposa	18,254	18,254	100.0%	Tehama	0	61,774	0.0%
Mendocino	0	90,291	0.0%	Trinity	0	14,171	0.0%
Merced	251,510	251,510	100.0%	Tulare	429,006	429,006	100.0%
Modoc	0	9,721	0.0%	Tuolumne	57,223	57,223	100.0%
Mono	0	13,985	0.0%	Ventura	825,512	825,512	100.0%
Monterey	0	425,960	0.0%	Yolo	193,983	193,983	100.0%
Napa	135,969	135,969	100.0%	Yuba	0	70,745	0.0%
Nevada	84,267	99,766	84.5%				
Orange	3,098,121	3,098,121	100.0%	Statewide	35,132,915	37,662,518	93.3%

SOURCES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), AirData, October 2007; California Department of Finance (CDOF), E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2007, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2007.

NOTES: ¹ Population estimates derived from CDOF E-4 report.

² Nonattainment area estimates derived from EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, and is based on air monitoring data from EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database.

California ranked in the lowest quartile (45th nationally) on this objective, with 93.1 percent of its population living in nonattainment areas for 8-hour ozone (**Table 8-1a**). Although five states and the District of Columbia had 100.0 percent of their populations living in ozone nonattainment areas, California had a greater number of persons living in ozone nonattainment areas than all of these combined.

Table 8-1a. Air quality - ozone nonattainment, rankings by state, 2007

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Pop DNA ²	Total Pop ³	Rank	State	Percent ¹	Pop DNA ²	Total Pop ³
1	Florida	0.0	0	18,089,888	26	Virginia	30.1	2,304,060	7,642,884
2	Washington	0.0	0	6,395,798	27	Missouri	34.7	2,026,121	5,842,713
3	Minnesota	0.0	0	5,167,101	28	South Carolina	34.8	1,503,240	4,321,249
4	Alabama	0.0	0	4,599,030	29	Indiana	37.0	2,335,486	6,313,520
5	Oklahoma	0.0	0	3,579,212	30	Wisconsin	38.8	2,157,710	5,556,506
6	Oregon	0.0	0	3,700,758	31	North Carolina	44.0	3,898,524	8,856,505
7	Iowa	0.0	0	2,982,085	32	Michigan	50.7	5,117,736	10,095,643
8	Mississippi	0.0	0	2,910,540	33	Ohio	53.2	6,109,235	11,478,006
9	Kansas	0.0	0	2,764,075	34	Georgia	54.2	5,074,860	9,363,941
10	Utah	0.0	0	2,550,063	35	Texas	55.8	13,128,783	23,507,783
11	New Mexico	0.0	0	1,954,599	36	New Hampshire	56.4	741,313	1,314,895
12	Nebraska	0.0	0	1,768,331	37	Tennessee	56.9	3,433,349	6,038,803
13	Idaho	0.0	0	1,466,465	38	Arizona	59.5	3,671,096	6,166,318
14	Maine	0.0	0	1,321,574	39	Colorado	65.4	3,107,112	4,753,377
15	Hawaii	0.0	0	1,285,498	40	Nevada	67.5	1,684,533	2,495,529
16	Montana	0.0	0	944,632	41	Pennsylvania	68.7	8,541,322	12,440,621
17	South Dakota	0.0	0	781,919	42	Illinois	70.0	8,979,538	12,831,970
18	North Dakota	0.0	0	635,867	43	New York	71.2	13,754,421	19,306,183
19	Alaska	0.0	0	670,053	44	Maryland	92.4	5,190,622	5,615,727
20	Vermont	0.0	0	623,908	45	California	93.1	33,929,290	36,457,549
21	Wyoming	0.0	0	515,004	46	District of Columbia	100.0	581,530	581,530
22	Arkansas	1.9	53,482	2,810,872	47	Delaware	100.0	853,476	853,476
23	West Virginia	6.5	118,756	1,818,470	48	Rhode Island	100.0	1,067,610	1,067,610
24	Kentucky	8.1	339,326	4,206,074	49	Connecticut	100.0	3,504,809	3,504,809
25	Louisiana	14.2	610,417	4,287,768	50	Massachusetts	100.0	6,437,193	6,437,193
					51	New Jersey	100.0	8,724,560	8,724,560

SOURCES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), AirData, October 2007; California Department of Finance (CDOF), E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2007, with 2000 Benchmark, May 2007.

- NOTES: ¹ Percent of population living in nonattainment areas for ozone (8-hour).
² Population living in designated nonattainment areas.
³ Total state population as of July 1, 2006, from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.
 HP2010 objective = 0.0 percent.
 HP2010 objective achieved.

Objective 27-10 Reduce the proportion of nonsmokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke HP2010 Target 63.0 percent

California data on this objective were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

The CDHS Tobacco Control Section's 2006 Update report indicates that the state has emerged as a national leader in establishing no-smoking policies to decrease people's exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), although quantitative estimates of the proportion of nonsmokers affected per HP2010 objective 27-10 are not provided.¹²

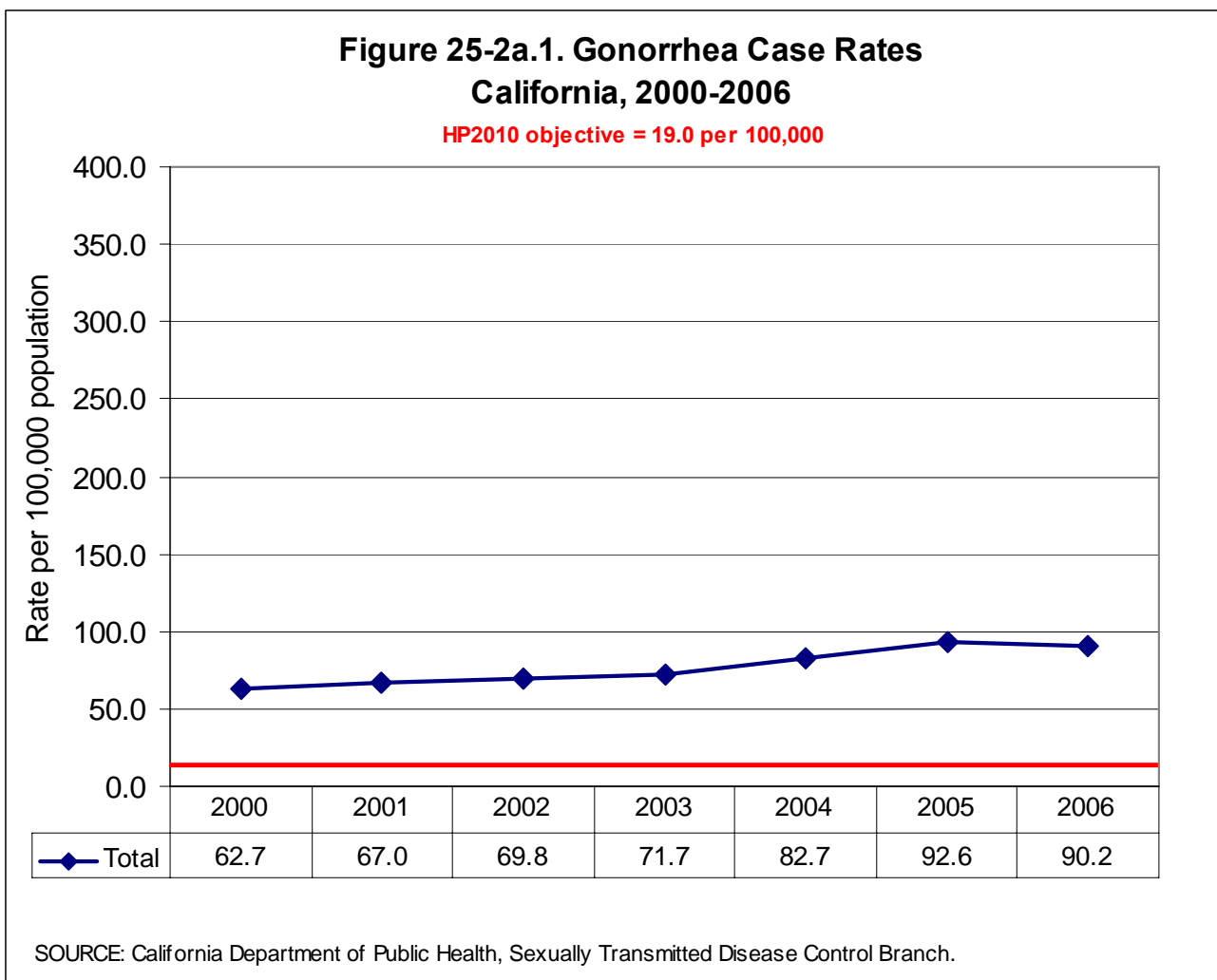
LHI 3: Responsible Sexual Behavior

Objective 25-2a: Reduce new cases of gonorrhea [supplemental measure] (rate per 100,000 population)

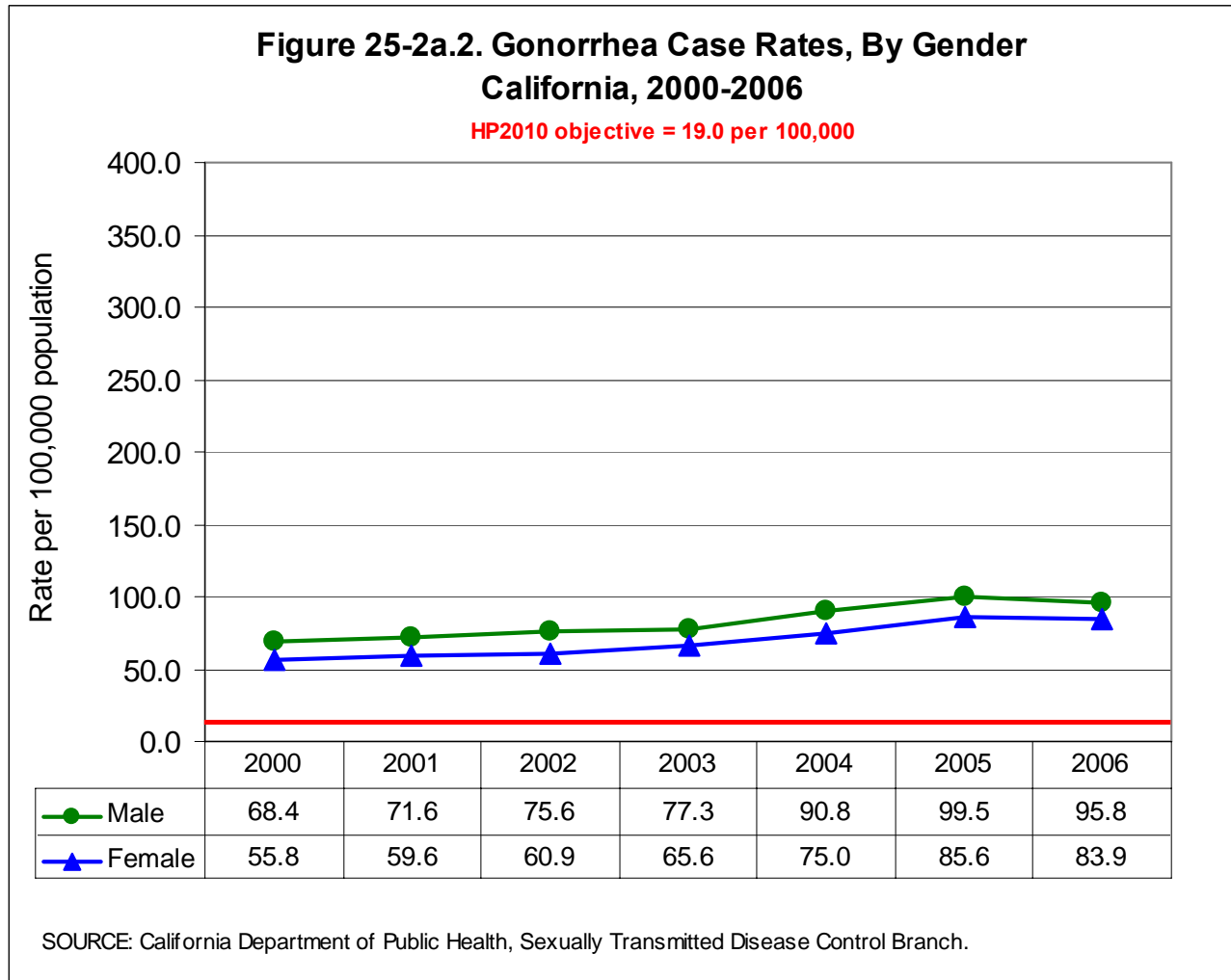
**HP2010
Target
19.0**

The only data available in DATA2010 from the U.S. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Surveillance System showed 64.0 new cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 population in California for the year 2000. This rate was more than three times the HP2010 target of 19.0 new cases per 100,000 population.

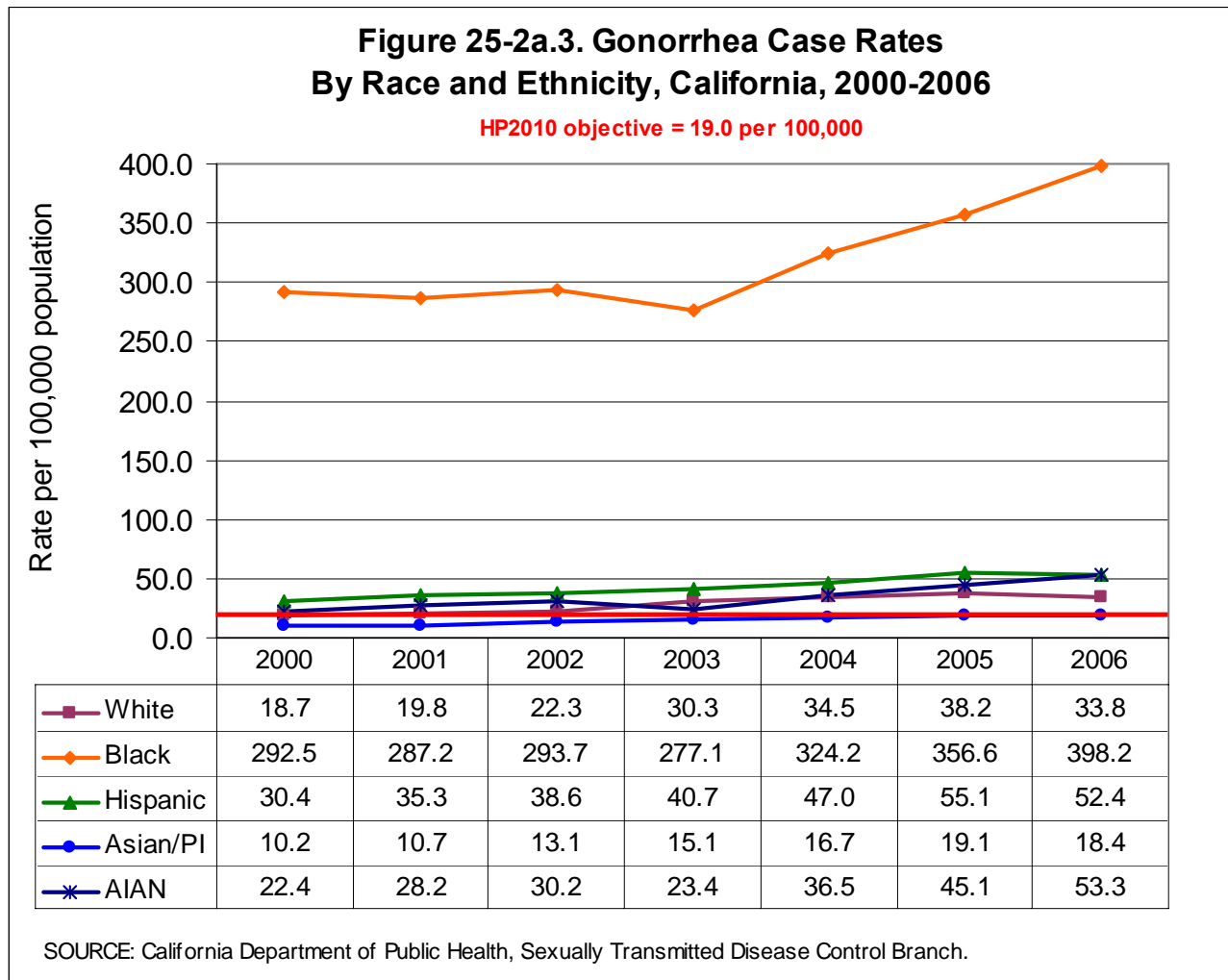
Using surveillance data available from the CDPH STD Control Branch to supplement the data available in DATA2010, California's gonorrhea case rates were found to have significantly increased from 62.7 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 90.2 per 100,000 in 2006 (**Figure 25-2a.1**).¹³



The CDPH STD report data indicate that gonorrhea case rates increased significantly for both males and females from 2000 to 2006 as measured by linear regression analysis (**Figure 25-2a.2**). Rates for males were significantly higher than rates for females across all years.



Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 25-2a.3**) show that gonorrhea rates for African Americans or Blacks were significantly higher than all other racial and ethnic populations. Linear regression analysis did not detect a statistically significant trend in gonorrhea rates for African Americans or Blacks during the 2000-2006 time period, although rates increased overall from a low of 292.5 per 100,000 in 2000 to a high of 398.2 per 100,000 in 2006. The increase since 2003 appears to be significant, but more data will be needed before this can be confirmed statistically. Gonorrhea rates for all other racial and ethnic populations showed statistically significant increases between 2000 and 2006. Rates for Asians and Pacific Islanders (PI) met the HP2010 target every year except 2005, when their gonorrhea rate increased above the HP2010 target. (Note: AIAN = American Indians or Alaska Natives)



California ranked 28th nationally on HP2010 objective 26-2a (**Table 25-2a**), and trend data indicate the state is moving away from the target of 19.0 per 100,000 population.

Table 25-2a. Gonorrhea case rates, rankings by state, 2006

Rank	State	Cases ¹	Rate ²	Population ³
1	Maine	137	10.4	1,321,574
2	Vermont	72	11.6	623,908
3	New Hampshire	180	13.7	1,314,895
4	Idaho	206	14.4	1,466,465
5	Montana	194	20.7	944,632
6	Wyoming	120	23.6	515,004
7	North Dakota	153	24.0	635,867
8	Utah	888	36.0	2,550,063
9	Massachusetts	2,429	38.0	6,437,193
10	Oregon	1,461	40.1	3,700,758
11	Rhode Island	508	47.2	1,067,610
12	South Dakota	367	47.3	781,919
13	West Virginia	953	52.5	1,818,470
14	New Jersey	5,492	63.0	8,724,560
15	Minnesota	3,303	64.4	5,167,101
16	Iowa	1,966	66.3	2,982,085
17	Washington	4,231	67.3	6,395,798
18	Hawaii	885	69.4	1,285,498
19	Connecticut	2,610	74.4	3,504,809
20	Kentucky	3,277	78.5	4,206,074
21	Colorado	3,695	79.2	4,753,377
22	Kansas	2,210	80.5	2,764,075
23	Nebraska	1,433	81.5	1,768,331
24	Virginia	6,476	85.6	7,642,884
25	New Mexico	1,733	89.9	1,954,599

Rank	State	Cases ¹	Rate ²	Population ³
26	New York	17,459	90.7	19,306,183
27	Pennsylvania	11,466	92.2	12,440,621
28	California	33,740	93.4	36,457,549
29	Alaska	630	94.9	670,053
30	Arizona	5,949	100.2	6,166,318
31	Nevada	2,791	115.6	2,495,529
32	Wisconsin	6,927	125.1	5,556,506
33	Maryland	7,328	130.8	5,615,727
34	Texas	30,449	133.2	23,507,783
35	Florida	23,976	134.8	18,089,888
36	Indiana	8,732	139.2	6,313,520
37	Oklahoma	4,951	139.5	3,579,212
38	Arkansas	4,306	154.9	2,810,872
39	Michigan	15,677	154.9	10,095,643
40	Illinois	20,186	158.2	12,831,970
41	Tennessee	9,694	162.6	6,038,803
42	Ohio	19,190	167.4	11,478,006
43	Missouri	10,204	175.9	5,842,713
44	Delaware	1,485	176.0	853,476
45	North Carolina	17,312	199.4	8,856,505
46	Georgia	19,669	216.8	9,363,941
47	Alabama	10,665	234.0	4,599,030
48	Louisiana	10,883	240.6	4,287,768
49	South Carolina	10,320	242.5	4,321,249
50	Mississippi	7,511	257.1	2,910,540
51	District of Columbia	1,887	342.8	581,530

SOURCE: Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance Report, 2006 (Nov 2007), CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP).

NOTES: ¹ Cases reported to CDC Division of STD Prevention.

² Rate per 100,000 population.

³ Total state population as of July 1, 2006, from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.

HP2010 objective = 19.0 per 100,000 population.

HP2010 objective achieved.

Objective 13-6a **Increase the proportion of condom use by partner - Unmarried females (aged 18 to 44 years)** **HP2010 Target 50.0 percent**

California data on this objective were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

Objective 13-6b **Increase the proportion of condom use - Males (aged 18 to 44 years)** **HP2010 Target 54.0 percent**

California data on this objective were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

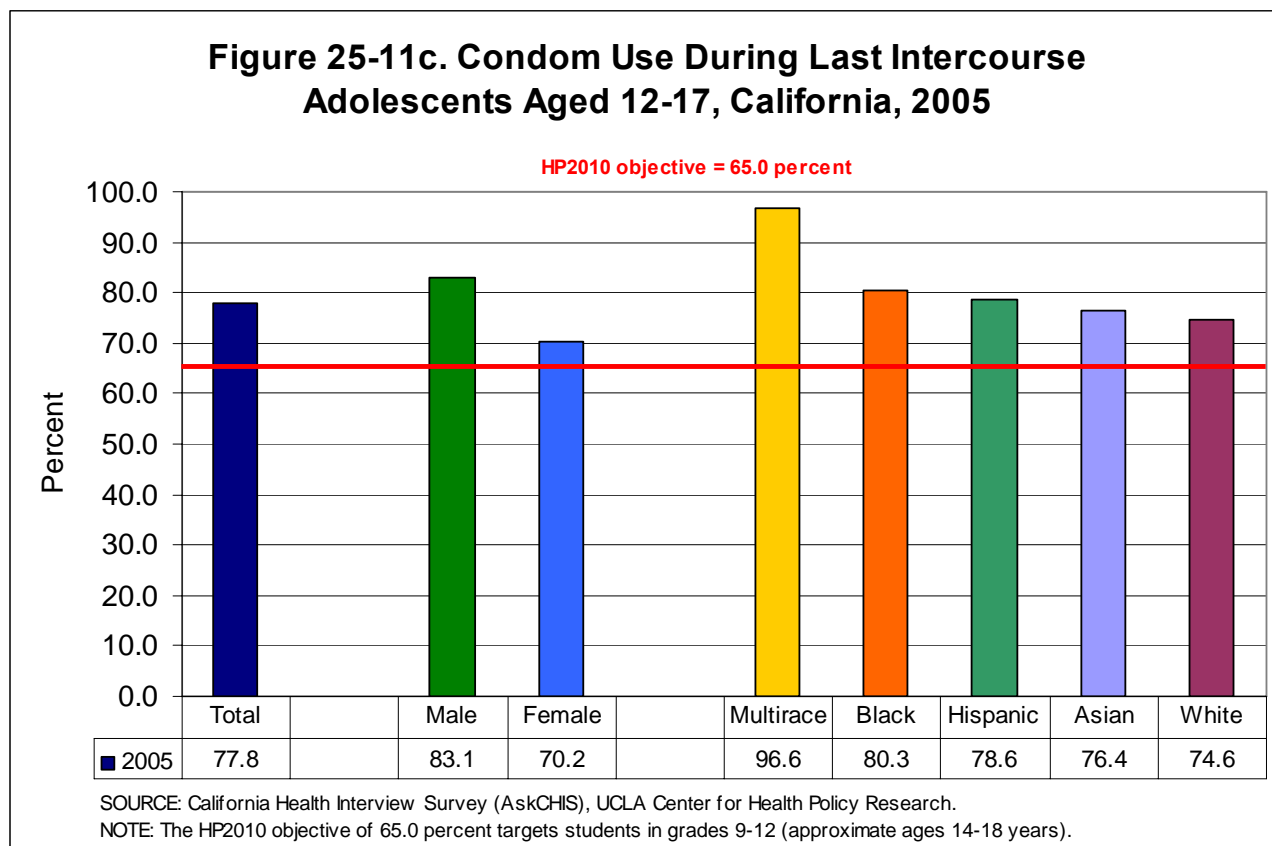
Objective 25-11a: Increase the proportion of adolescents who abstain from sexual intercourse or use condoms if currently sexually active. **56.0 percent**

Objective 25-11b: Increase the proportion of adolescents who, if sexually experienced, are not currently sexually active. **30.0 percent**

California data on these objectives were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

Objective 25-11c: Increase the proportion of adolescents who, if currently sexually active, used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. **65.0 percent**

Using an alternate data source (CHIS), it was found that 77.8 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years were reported as having used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse (**Figure 25-11c**). Male adolescents reported a significantly higher rate of condom use (83.1 percent) than females (70.2 percent). Data by race and ethnicity show that Multiracial adolescents reported the highest rate of condom use (96.6 percent), followed by Blacks or African Americans (80.3 percent). White adolescents reported the lowest rate of condom use (74.6 percent).



NOTE: State rankings for Objective 25-11c were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

LHI 4: Immunization

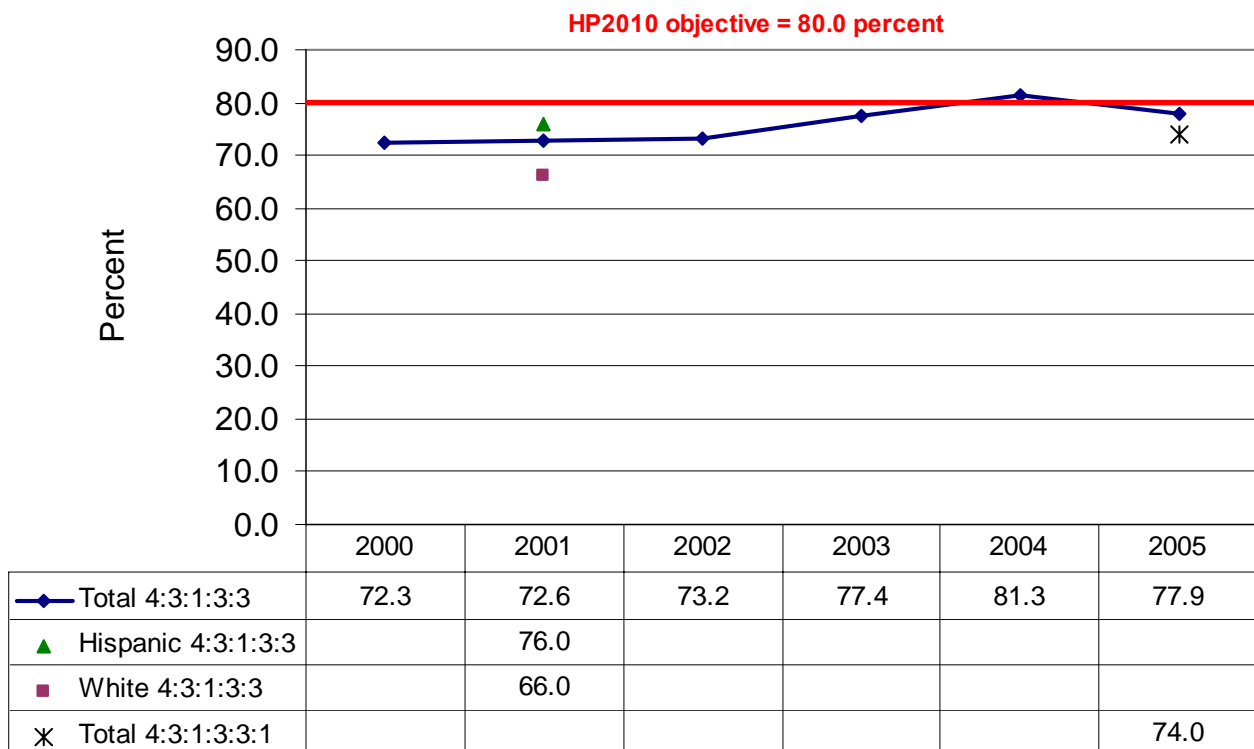
**HP2010
Target**

Objective 14-24a Fully immunized young children aged 19 to 35 months 80.0 percent

California data from the National Immunization Survey (NIS) available in DATA2010 show that 73.0 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months were fully immunized (4:3:1:3:3 series) in 2001. Among Hispanic or Latino children the rate was 76.0 percent, and among White children it was 66.0 percent. Data for other racial and ethnic populations were statistically unreliable and were not reported in DATA2010.

Additional NIS data published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) show California experienced a significant increase in 4:3:1:3:3 vaccination coverage levels among children aged 19 to 35 months from 72.3 percent in 2000 to 81.3 percent in 2004 (**Figure 14-24a**). The 2005 data reflect the first year that the 4:3:1:3:3:1 vaccine series (which adds the varicella vaccine to the previous series) was used to evaluate progress toward achieving this objective.¹⁴ The 4:3:1:3:3:1 series coverage for California in 2005 was 74.0 percent. This objective was not being achieved in California under either the old or the new criteria.

**Figure 14-24a. Fully Immunized Children Aged 19-35 Months
California, 2000-2005**



SOURCES: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), 2006:55(36).

For 2005, California ranked 33rd nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 14-24a**).

Table 14-24a. Fully immunized children, rankings by state, 2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Massachusetts	90.7	26	Iowa	75.9
2	Nebraska	83.9	27	Maine	75.8
3	Georgia	82.4	28	South Carolina	75.6
4	Virginia	81.7	29	Arizona	74.9
5	Alabama	81.7	30	New Mexico	74.6
6	North Carolina	81.6	31	New York	74.4
7	Delaware	81.6	32	Louisiana	74.1
8	Connecticut	81.5	33	California	74.0
9	Michigan	80.6	34	Missouri	73.1
10	Rhode Island	80.1	35	New Jersey	72.4
11	Tennessee	80.0	36	Oklahoma	72.3
12	South Dakota	79.5	37	District of Columbia	72.1
13	Mississippi	79.1	38	Kansas	72.0
14	North Dakota	78.7	39	Kentucky	71.1
15	Maryland	78.6	40	Indiana	69.9
16	Colorado	78.6	41	Idaho	68.4
17	Florida	78.2	42	Utah	68.1
18	Minnesota	78.1	43	Alaska	68.1
19	Ohio	77.7	44	West Virginia	67.5
20	Hawaii	77.5	45	Wyoming	66.9
21	Pennsylvania	77.3	46	Washington	66.3
22	Wisconsin	77.1	47	Montana	65.4
23	New Hampshire	77.1	48	Oregon	65.3
24	Texas	76.8	49	Arkansas	64.2
25	Illinois	76.7	50	Nevada	63.2
			51	Vermont	62.9

SOURCE: National Immunization Survey (NIS), 2005, CDC, National Immunization Program (NIP) and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

NOTES: ¹ Estimated vaccination coverage levels with 4:3:1:3:3:1 series for children aged 19 to 35 months (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), 2006:55(36).

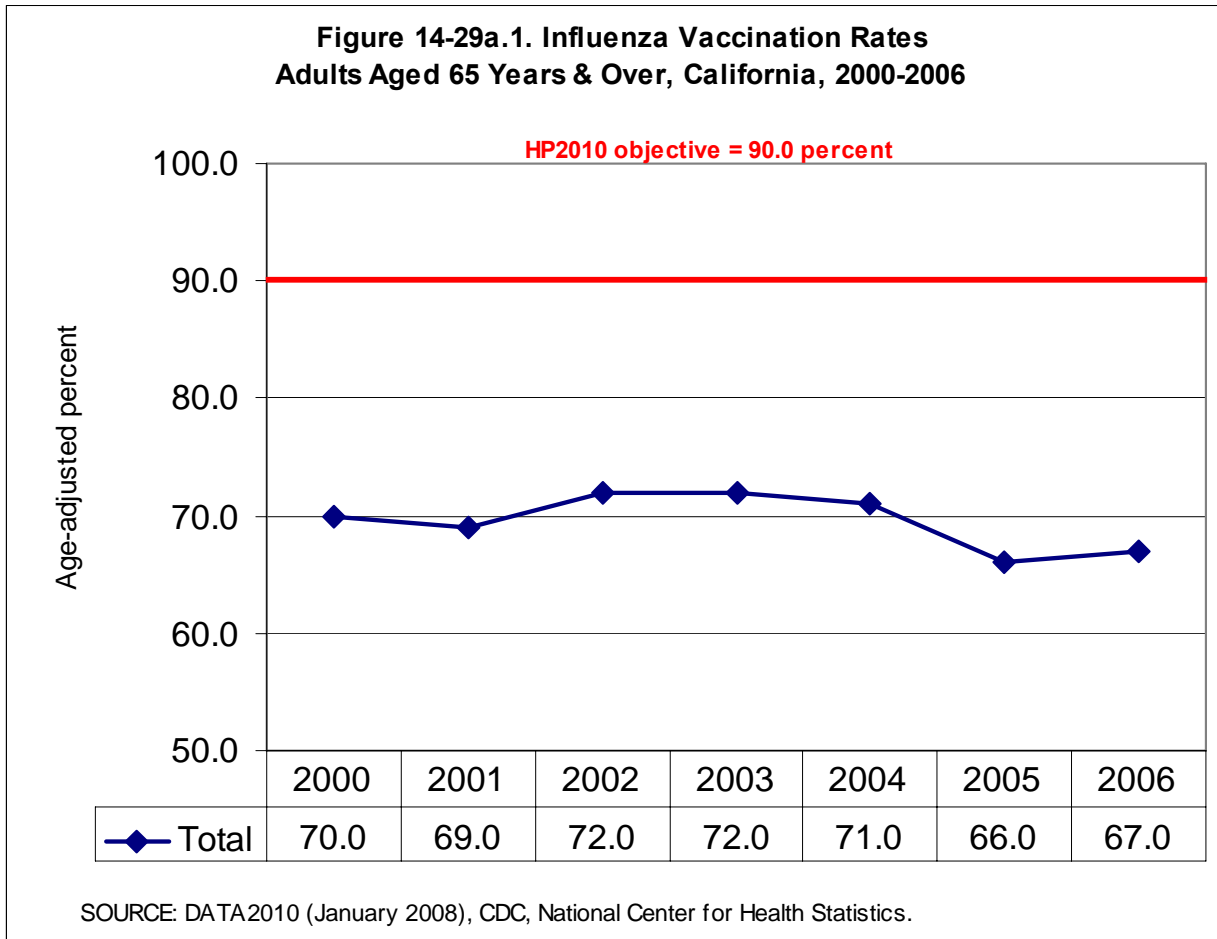
HP2010 objective = 80.0 percent.

HP2010 objective achieved.

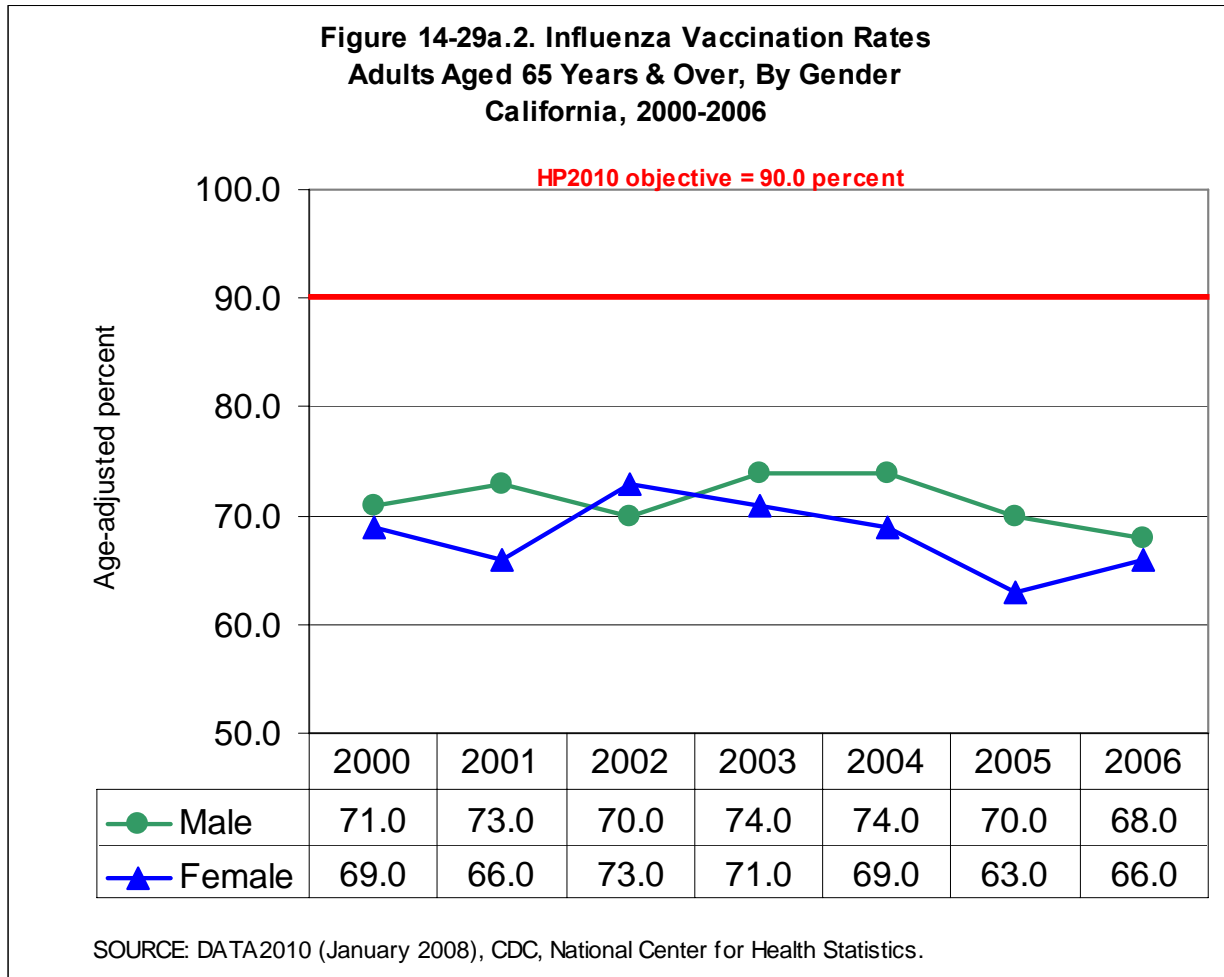
Objective 14-29a Increase the proportion of noninstitutionalized adults who have been vaccinated annually against influenza (age-adjusted, ages 65 and over)

HP2010 Target 90.0 percent

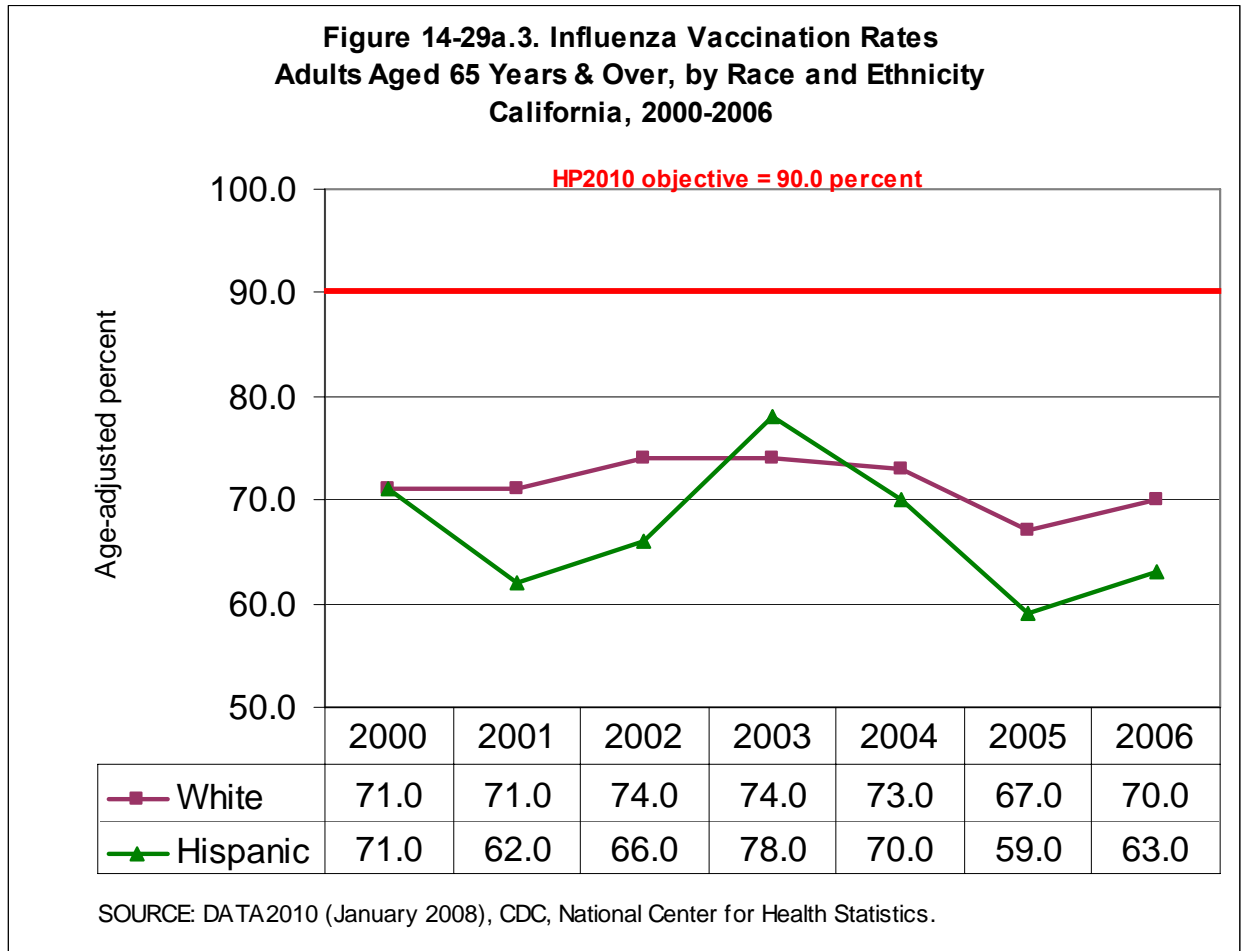
Data available in DATA2010 from the BRFSS indicate 70.0 percent of noninstitutionalized Californians aged 65 years and over had been vaccinated annually against influenza during 2000, compared with 67.0 percent during 2006 (**Figure 14-29a.1**). The highest influenza vaccination rates for this population were reported for 2002 and 2003 (72.0 percent each year). The HP2010 objective has not been achieved, and no significant trend in the data was found.



Examined by gender, no significant trends in the data were found (**Figure 14-29a.2**). Influenza vaccination rates for males aged 65 years and older were 71.0 percent in 2000 and 68.0 percent in 2006, while rates for females were 69.0 percent in 2000 and 66.0 percent in 2006. This objective had not been achieved for either gender as of 2006.



Reliable influenza vaccination data by race and ethnicity were available only for the Hispanic or Latino population (63.0 percent in 2006) and for the White population (70.0 percent in 2006), with no significant trends found (**Figure 14-29a.3**). This HP2010 objective was not being achieved for either of these racial or ethnic populations as of 2006.



For 2006, California ranked 32nd nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 14-29a**). The HP2010 target of 90.0 percent has not yet been achieved by any state.

Table 14-29a. Influenza vaccinations, ages 65 years and older, rankings by state, 2006

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Colorado	76.0	26	Delaware	70.0
2	Hawaii	75.0	27	Virginia	69.0
3	Minnesota	74.0	28	Arkansas	69.0
4	Rhode Island	74.0	29	Pennsylvania	68.0
5	South Dakota	74.0	30	Ohio	68.0
6	Massachusetts	73.0	31	New Mexico	68.0
7	Iowa	73.0	32	California	67.0
8	Nebraska	73.0	33	Texas	67.0
9	Montana	73.0	34	Illinois	66.0
10	Vermont	73.0	35	New Jersey	66.0
11	Missouri	72.0	36	Arizona	66.0
12	Wisconsin	72.0	37	Maryland	66.0
13	Kansas	72.0	38	Kentucky	66.0
14	Utah	72.0	39	Mississippi	66.0
15	New Hampshire	72.0	40	West Virginia	66.0
16	Maine	72.0	41	Georgia	65.0
17	Michigan	71.0	42	Indiana	65.0
18	Washington	71.0	43	Louisiana	65.0
19	Tennessee	71.0	44	Idaho	65.0
20	Oregon	71.0	45	Alaska	65.0
21	Connecticut	71.0	46	New York	64.0
22	Oklahoma	71.0	47	South Carolina	64.0
23	North Dakota	71.0	48	Florida	62.0
24	Wyoming	71.0	49	Alabama	62.0
25	North Carolina	70.0	50	District of Columbia	61.0
			51	Nevada	58.0

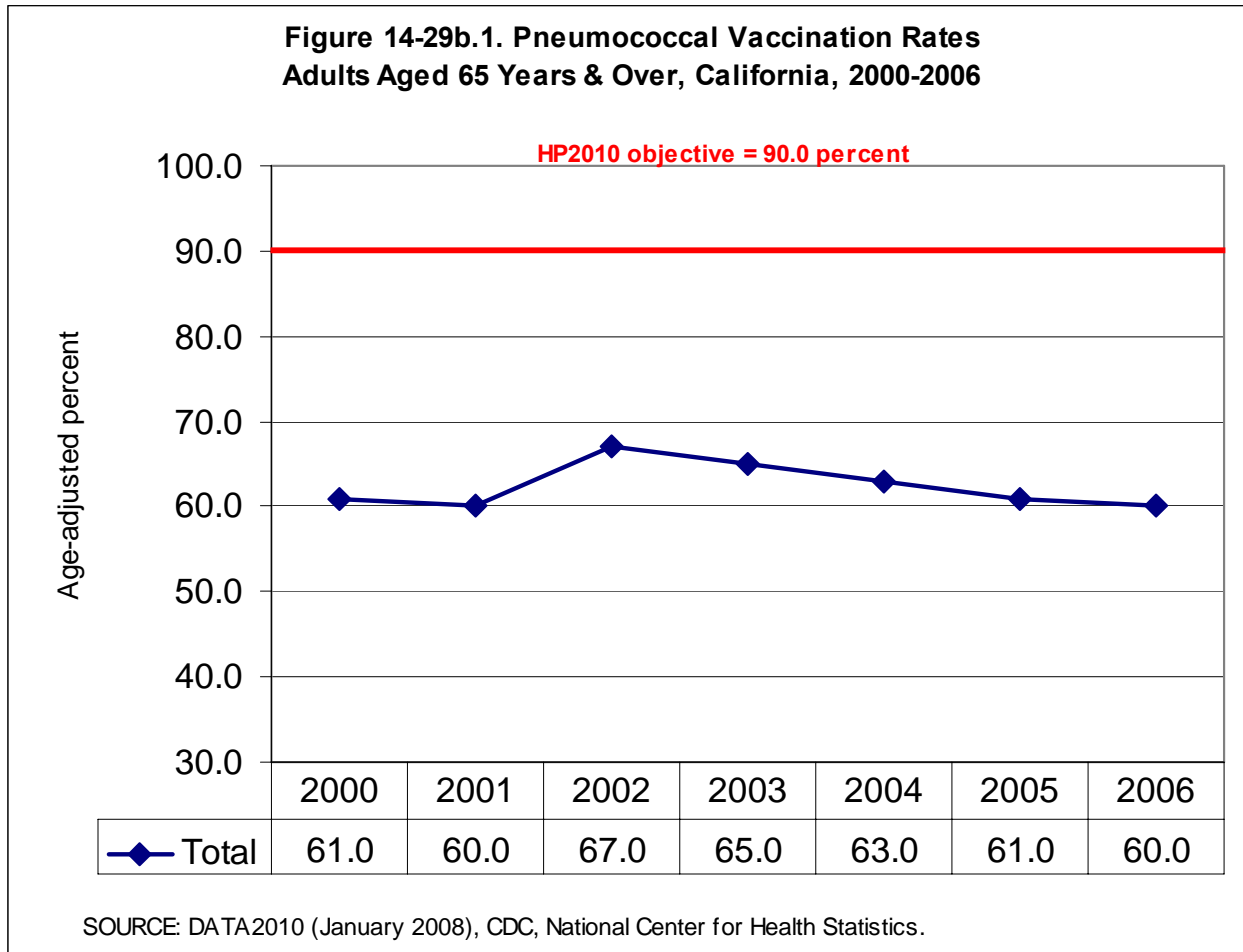
SOURCE: DATA2010 (March 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Estimated percentage of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who received an influenza vaccination during the previous 12 months.
HP2010 objective = 90.0 percent.

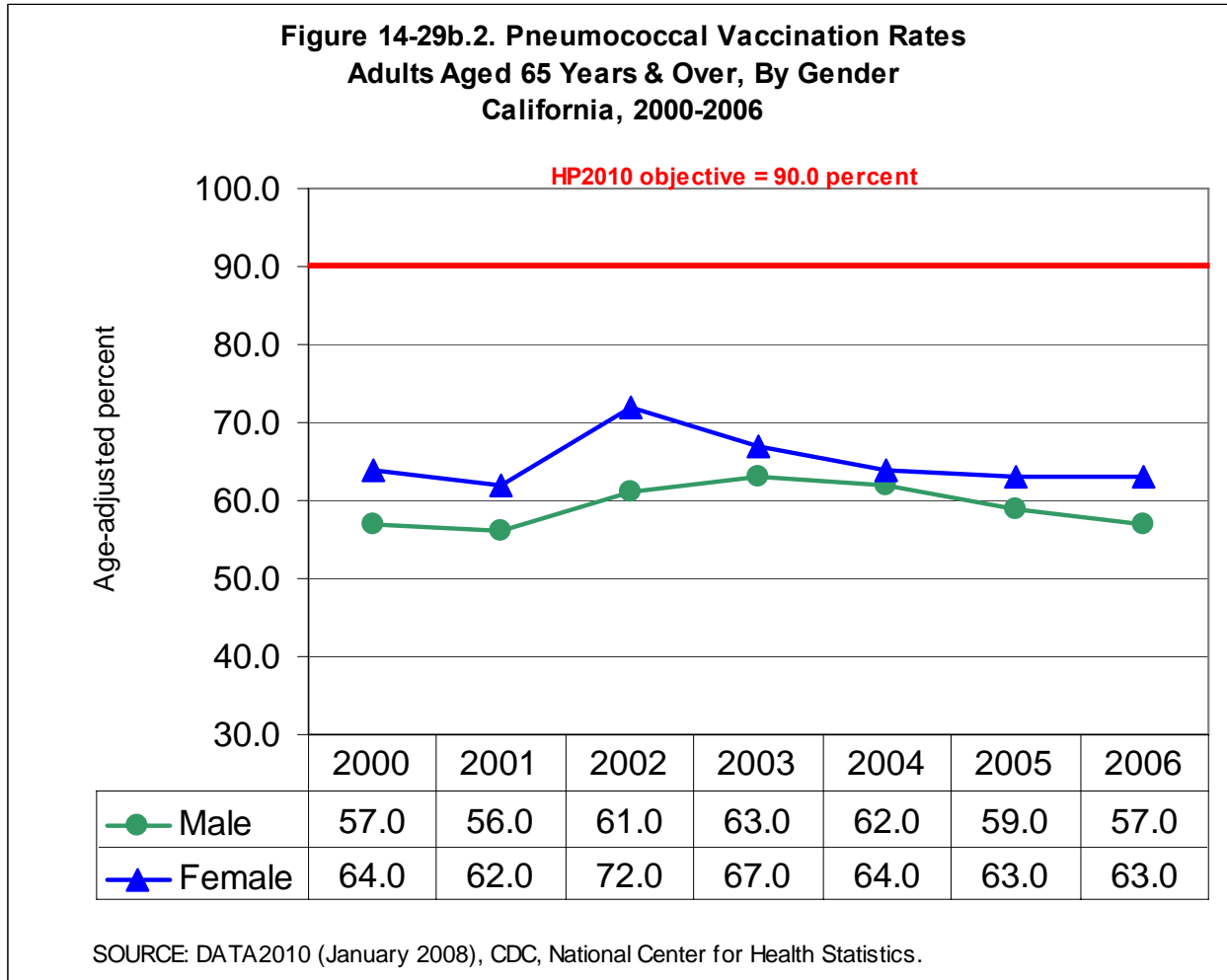
Objective 14-29b Increase the proportion of noninstitutionalized adults who have ever received pneumonia vaccination (age-adjusted, ages 65 and over)

HP2010 Target 90.0 percent

Data available in DATA2010 from the BRFSS indicate that 61.0 percent of noninstitutionalized Californians aged 65 years and over had ever received pneumonia vaccination in 2000, compared with 60.0 percent in 2006 (**Figures 14-29b.1**). No significant trend was found in the data, and this HP2010 objective was not being achieved as of 2006. The highest pneumonia vaccination rate reported for this population was 67.0 percent in 2002.

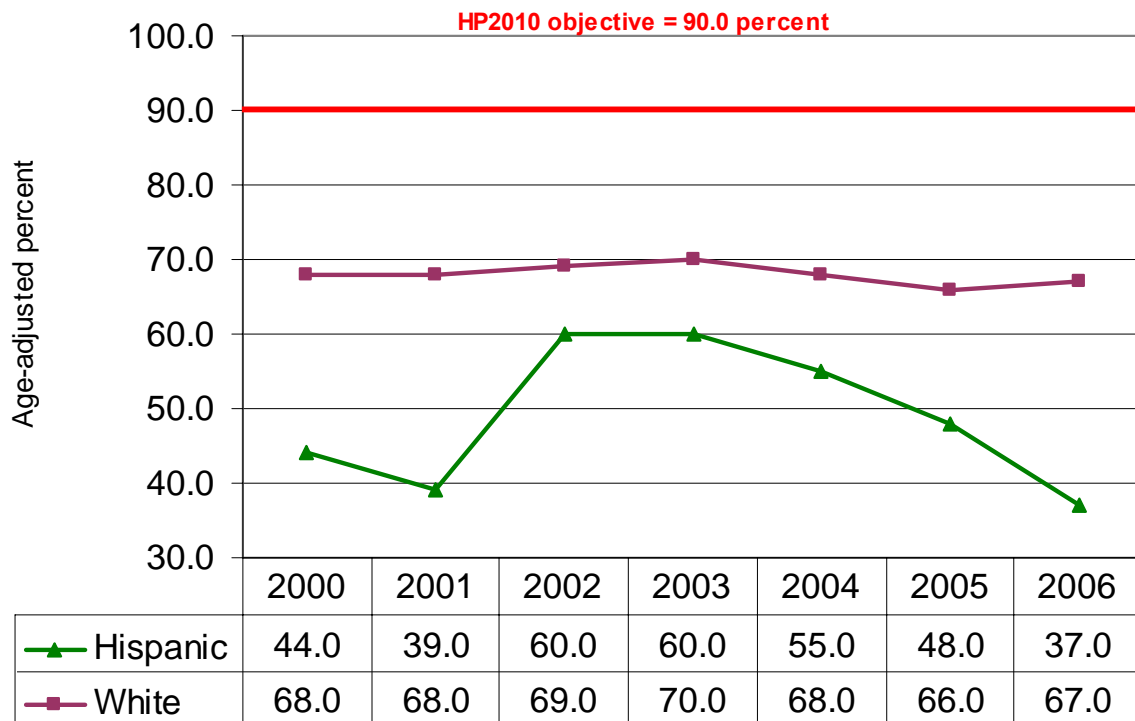


Data by gender (**Figure 14-29b.2**) show that noninstitutionalized females aged 65 years and older had significantly higher pneumonia vaccination rates than their male counterparts (63.0 percent versus 57.0 percent in 2006, respectively). This HP2010 objective had not been achieved for either gender as of 2006, and no significant trends were found in the data.



Reliable data by race and ethnicity were available only for the noninstitutionalized Hispanic or Latino population and for the White population (**Figure 14-29b.3**). The pneumonia vaccination rate for Whites aged 65 and over was 1.8 times greater than the rate for Hispanics or Latinos in 2006. The HP2010 objective was not being achieved for either population, and no significant trends were found.

**Figure 14-29b.3. Pneumococcal Vaccination Rates
Adults Aged 65 Years & Over, by Race and Ethnicity
California, 2000-2006**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

For 2006, California ranked 48th nationally on this objective (**Table 14-29b**). The HP2010 target of 90.0 percent has not yet been achieved by any state.

Table 14-29b. Pneumococcal vaccinations, ages 65 years and older, rankings by state, 2006

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Oregon	74.0	26	Tennessee	67.0
2	Colorado	73.0	27	Arizona	67.0
3	Montana	72.0	28	Louisiana	67.0
4	Wisconsin	71.0	29	Connecticut	67.0
5	Minnesota	71.0	30	Vermont	67.0
6	Iowa	71.0	31	New Jersey	66.0
7	Rhode Island	71.0	32	Maryland	66.0
8	Massachusetts	70.0	33	Utah	66.0
9	Washington	70.0	34	Delaware	66.0
10	Oklahoma	70.0	35	Kentucky	65.0
11	Nevada	70.0	36	Arkansas	65.0
12	Wyoming	70.0	37	New Mexico	65.0
13	North Carolina	69.0	38	West Virginia	65.0
14	Mississippi	69.0	39	Texas	64.0
15	Kansas	69.0	40	Georgia	64.0
16	North Dakota	69.0	41	South Dakota	64.0
17	Pennsylvania	68.0	42	Florida	63.0
18	Ohio	68.0	43	Indiana	63.0
19	Missouri	68.0	44	South Carolina	63.0
20	Nebraska	68.0	45	Idaho	63.0
21	New Hampshire	68.0	46	Alaska	63.0
22	Maine	68.0	47	New York	61.0
23	Hawaii	68.0	48	California	60.0
24	Michigan	67.0	49	Illinois	60.0
25	Virginia	67.0	50	Alabama	60.0
			51	District of Columbia	52.0

SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Estimated percentage of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who reported ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccination.

² 95 percent confidence interval.

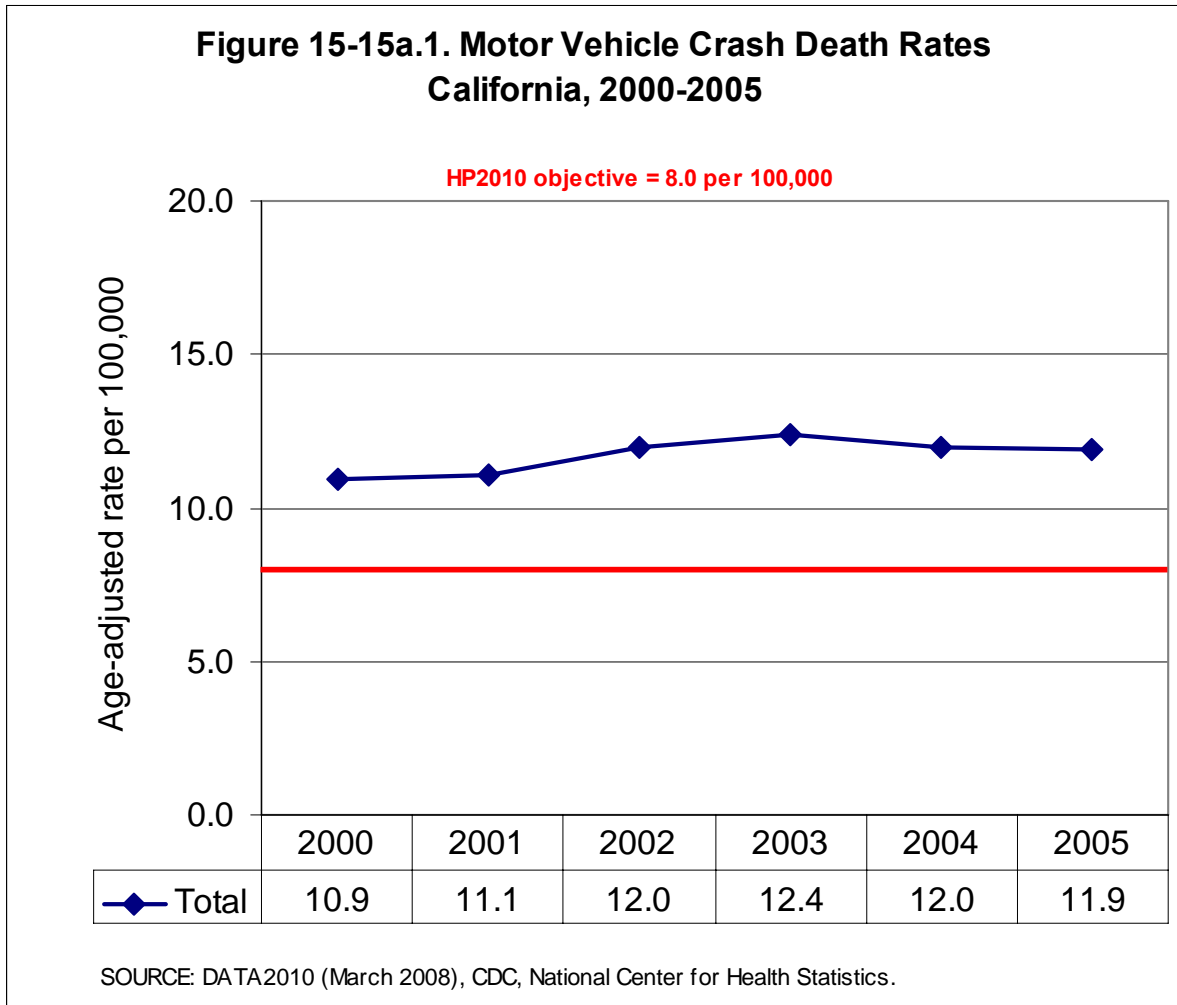
HP2010 objective = 90.0 percent.

LHI 5: Injury and Violence

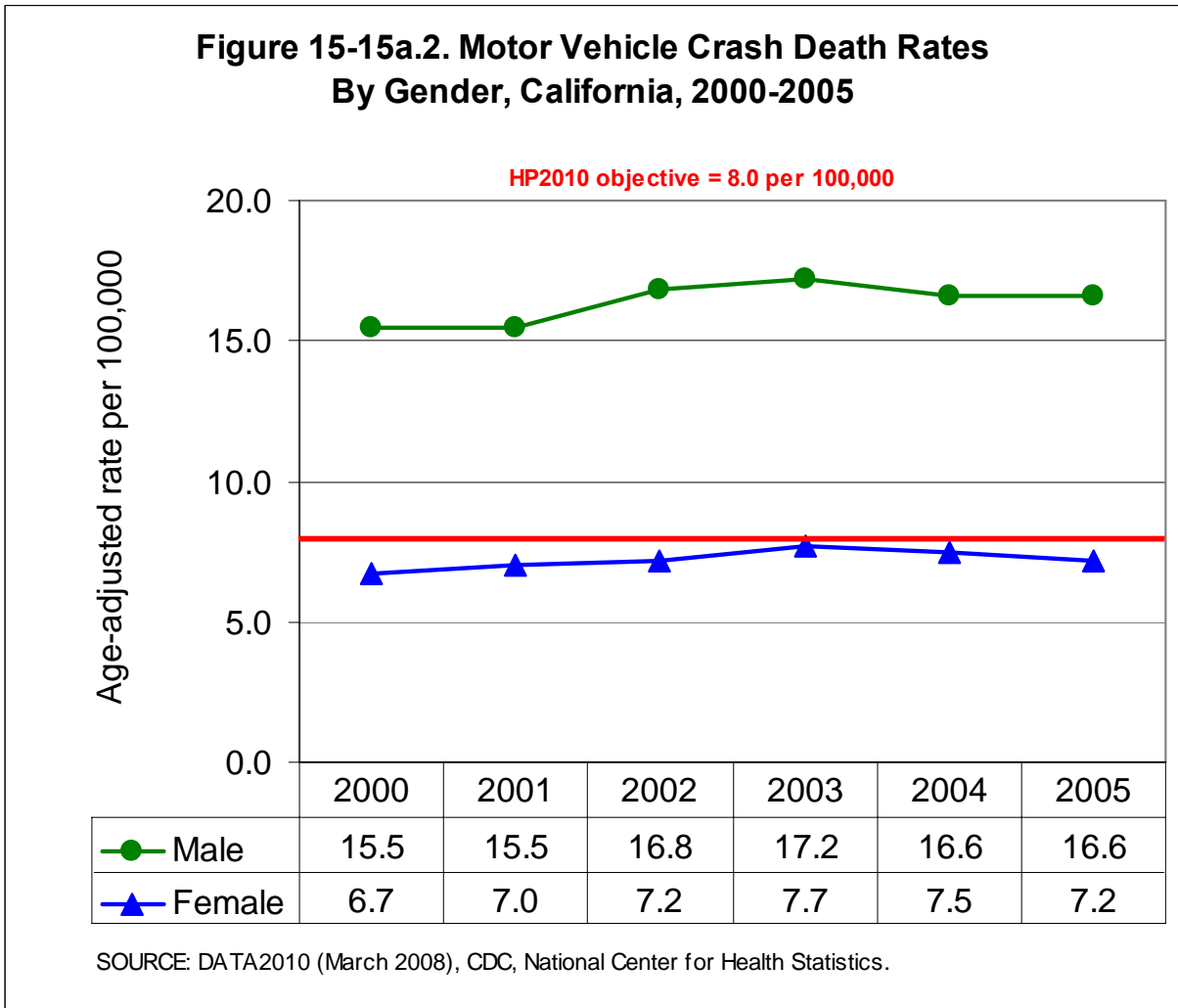
Objective 15-15a: Reduce deaths due to motor vehicle crashes (age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)

**HP2010
Target
8.0**

Mortality data available in DATA2010 indicate that the age-adjusted motor vehicle crash death rate among Californians increased from 10.9 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 11.9 per 100,000 in 2005 (Figure 15-15a.1). The HP2010 objective was not being achieved, and no significant trend in the California motor vehicle crash death rates was found.

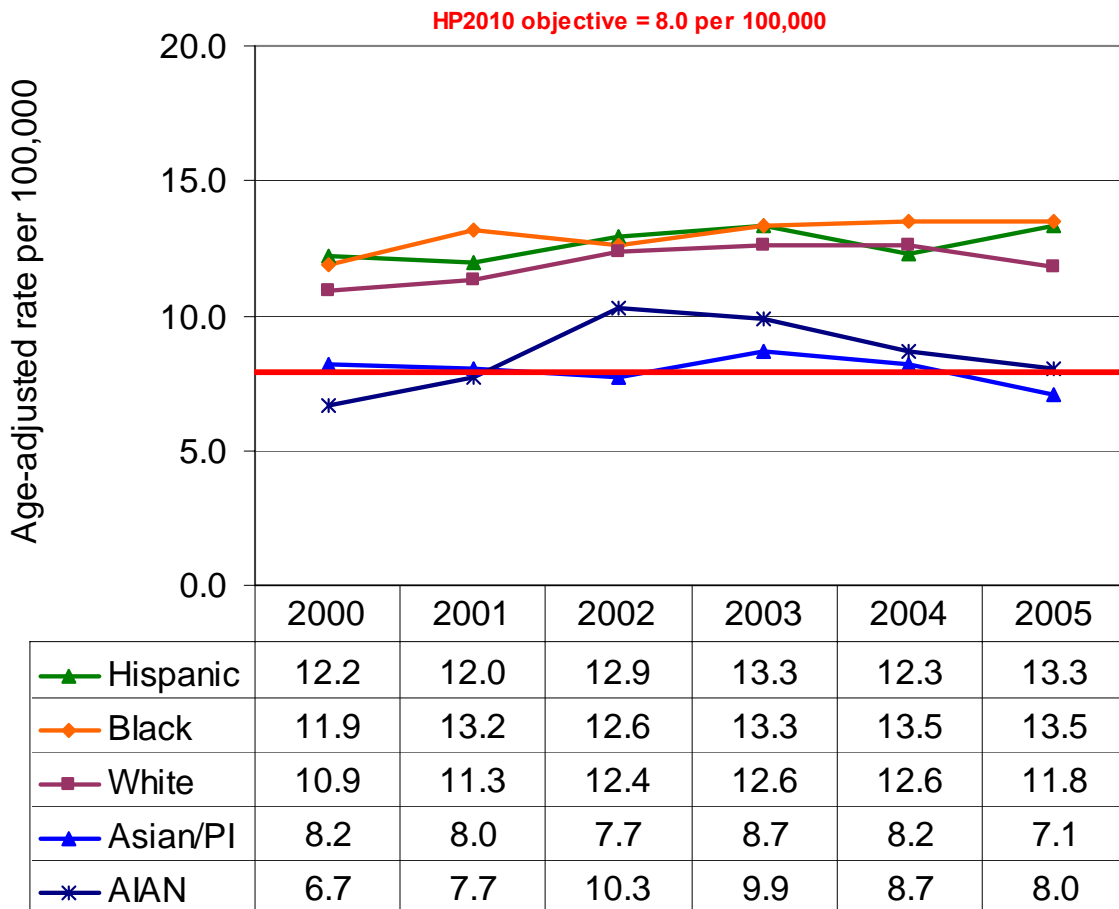


Motor vehicle crash death rates for males were significantly higher than those for females across all years (**Figure 15-15a.2**). No significant trend was found for either gender, and this HP2010 objective was being achieved only for females.



Examined by race and ethnicity, Blacks or African Americans had the highest motor vehicle crash death rate (13.5 per 100,000 in 2005), with no significant trend (**Figure 15-15a.3**). Hispanics or Latinos had the next highest death rate (13.3 per 100,000 in 2005), followed by Whites (11.8 per 100,000 in 2005), with a statistically significant increase from 10.9 per 100,000 in 2000. This HP2010 objective was being achieved only for American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) (8.0 per 100,000 in 2005) and for Asians or Pacific Islanders (PI) (7.1 per 100,000 in 2005).

Figure 15-15a.3. Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates By Race and Ethnicity, California, 2000-2005



SOURCE: DATA2010 (March 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

California ranked 16th nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 15-15a**). This objective was being achieved by only five states as of 2005.

Table 15-15a. Motor vehicle crash death rates, rankings by state, 2005

Rank	State	Rate ¹	Rank	State	Rate ¹
1	Massachusetts	6.9	26	Iowa	14.3
2	District of Columbia	6.9	27	Indiana	15.1
3	New York	7.5	28	Nebraska	15.1
4	Rhode Island	7.7	29	Texas	16.2
5	Connecticut	8.0	30	Kansas	17.0
6	New Jersey	8.5	31	Nevada	18.1
7	Hawaii	10.6	32	Georgia	18.2
8	Maryland	10.8	33	North Dakota	18.2
9	Illinois	11.1	34	Idaho	18.5
10	Minnesota	11.2	35	North Carolina	18.6
11	Michigan	11.5	36	Florida	19.2
12	Washington	11.5	37	Arizona	19.7
13	Vermont	11.5	38	Missouri	19.7
14	Ohio	11.6	39	West Virginia	20.3
15	New Hampshire	11.6	40	Tennessee	21.0
16	California	11.9	41	South Dakota	21.2
17	Alaska	12.1	42	Louisiana	21.7
18	Virginia	12.3	43	Oklahoma	22.1
19	Utah	12.9	44	Kentucky	22.4
20	Maine	13.1	45	New Mexico	22.7
21	Oregon	13.2	46	Montana	23.3
22	Pennsylvania	13.5	47	Arkansas	23.8
23	Colorado	13.7	48	South Carolina	24.5
24	Delaware	13.8	49	Alabama	25.1
25	Wisconsin	14.1	50	Wyoming	28.0
			51	Mississippi	31.4

SOURCE: DATA2010 (March 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted.

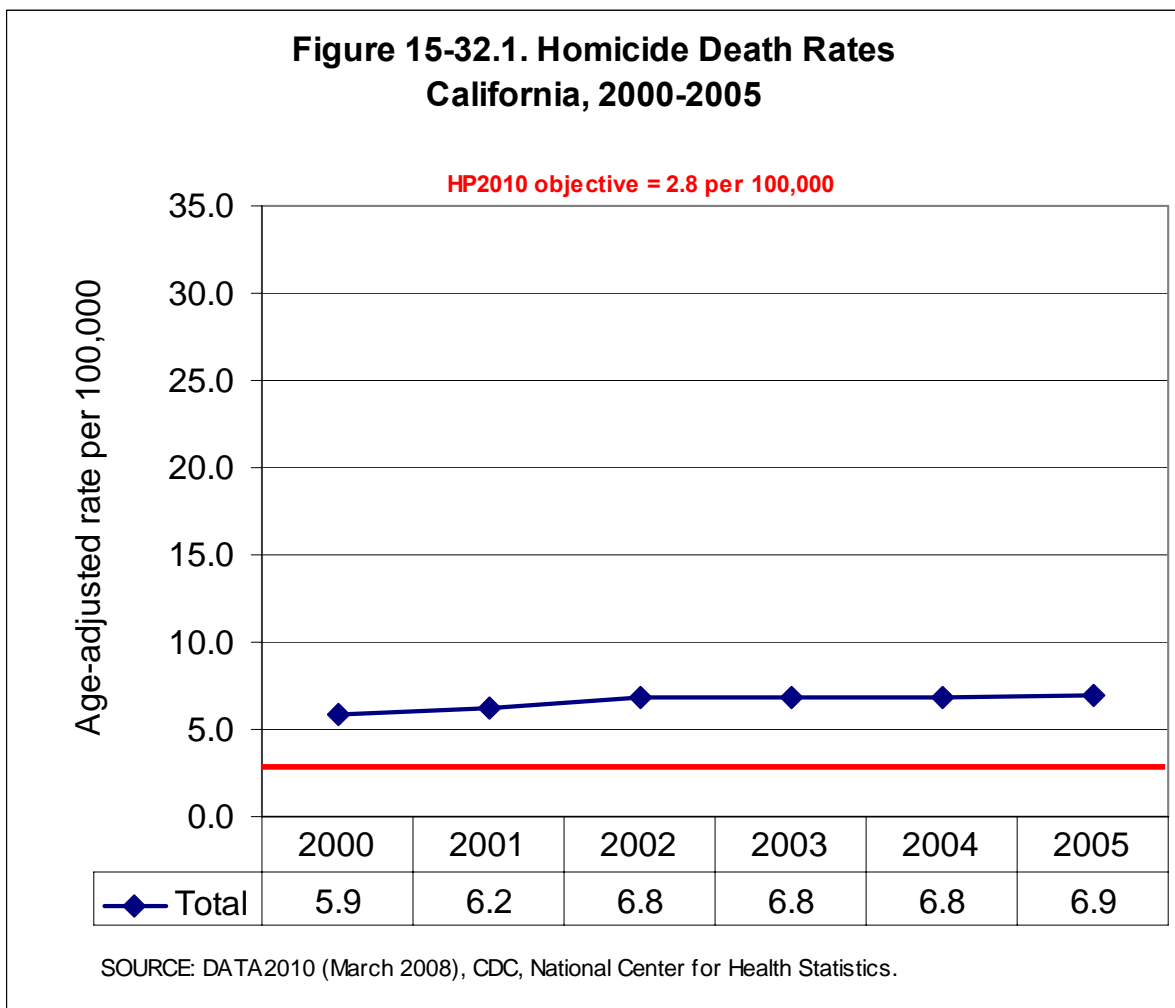
HP2010 objective = 8.0 per 100,000.

HP2010 objective achieved.

**Objective 15-32: Reduce deaths due to homicide
(age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)**

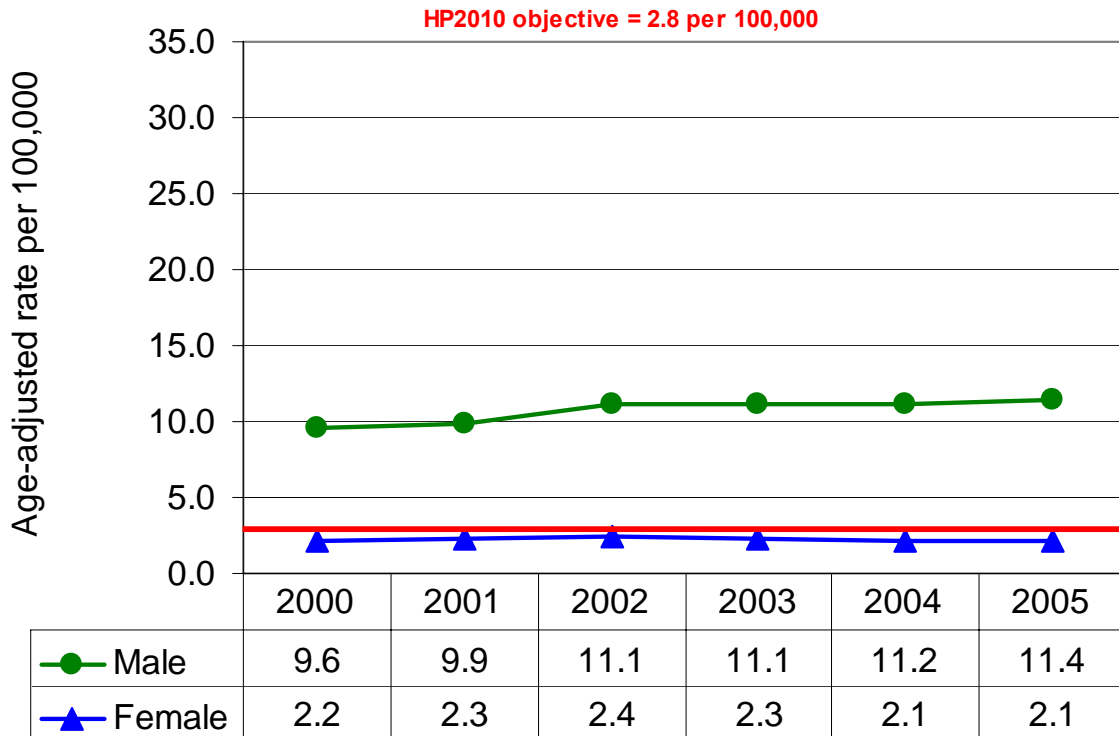
**HP2010
Target
2.8**

California's homicide rate increased significantly from 5.9 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 6.9 per 100,000 in 2005 according to data available in DATA2010 (**Figure 15-32.1**). The HP2010 objective is not being achieved, and California's homicide rates are moving away from the target of 2.8 per 100,000 population.



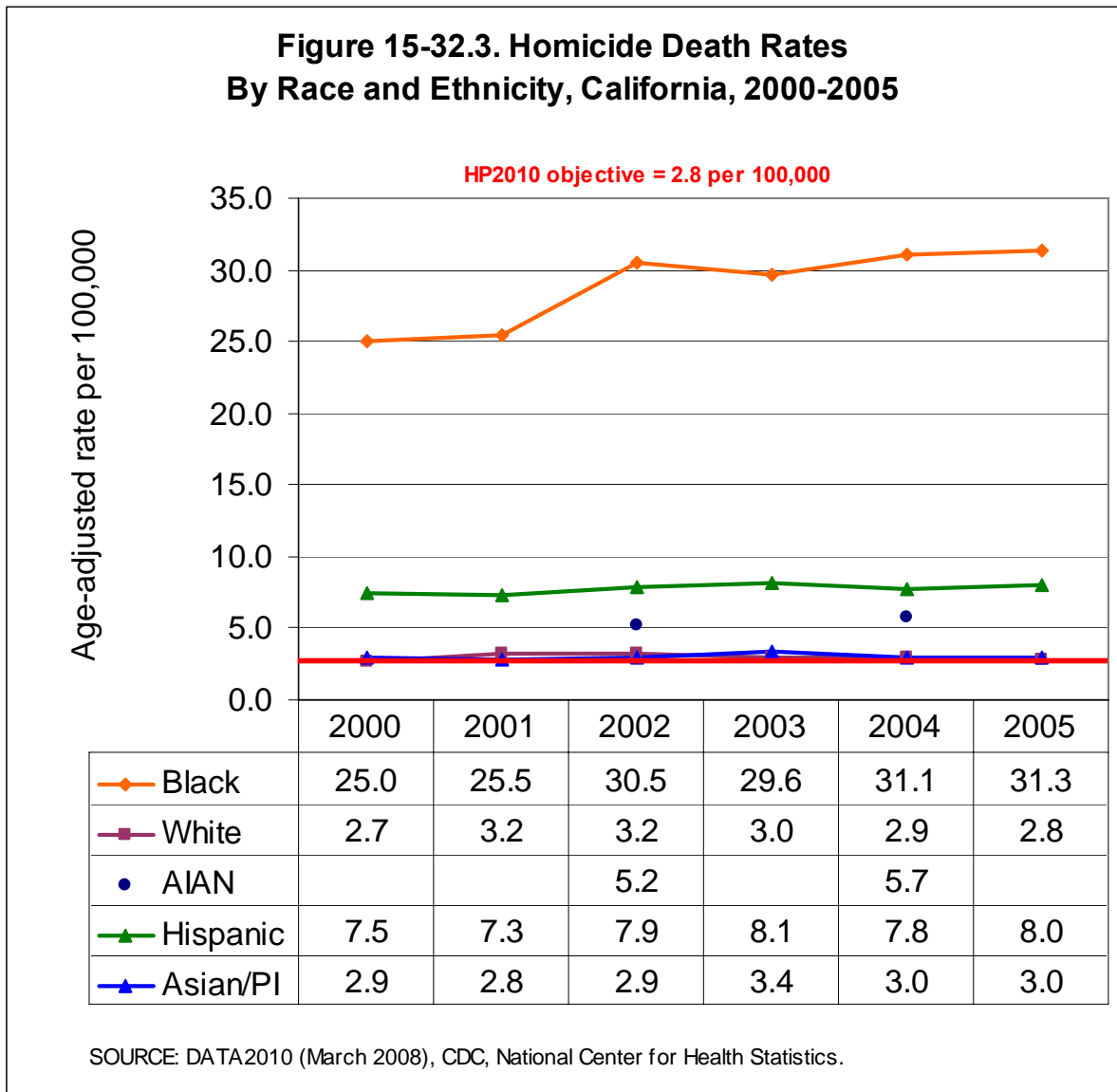
Homicide rates for California males showed a statistically significant increase from 9.6 per 100,000 in 2000 to 11.4 per 100,000 in 2005 (**Figure 15-32.2**). Homicide rates for females showed no significant change from 2.2 per 100,000 in 2000 to 2.1 per 100,000 in 2005. The HP2010 objective is being achieved for females, but rates for males were four times greater than the HP2010 target rate of 2.8 per 100,000 and moving away from the target.

**Figure 15-32.2. Homicide Death Rates, By Gender
California, 2000-2005**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (March 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

Examined by race and ethnicity (**Figure 15-32.3**), Blacks or African Americans experienced homicide rates that were more than 11 times greater than the HP2010 target. Homicide rates for Blacks or African Americans increased significantly from 25.0 per 100,000 in 2000 to 31.3 per 100,000 in 2005 as measured by linear regression analysis. The next highest homicide rates were found for Hispanics or Latinos, with no significant change from 7.5 per 100,000 in 2000 to 8.0 per 100,000 in 2005. No significant trend was found for Asians or Pacific Islanders (PI), and data for American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) were statistically unreliable (DSU) due to the small number of events except for 2002 and 2004 (5.2 and 5.7 per 100,000, respectively). As of 2005, this HP2010 objective was being achieved only for the White population in California.



California ranked 33rd nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 15-32**). As of 2005, only eight states had achieved the HP2010 target for reductions in homicide rates. Trend data indicate that California's homicide rates are moving away from the HP2010 target of 2.8 per 100,000 population.

Table 15-32. Homicide rates, rankings by state, 2005

Rank	State	Rate ¹	Rank	State	Rate ¹
1	Iowa	1.5	26	Oklahoma	6.0
2	Maine	1.7	27	Pennsylvania	6.3
3	Hawaii	2.0	28	Virginia	6.4
4	Utah	2.4	29	Texas	6.5
5	Nebraska	2.5	30	Delaware	6.5
6	Minnesota	2.7	31	Illinois	6.7
7	Massachusetts	2.8	32	Michigan	6.8
8	Oregon	2.8	33	California	6.9
9	South Dakota	2.9	34	Georgia	7.0
10	Rhode Island	3.0	35	Missouri	7.2
11	Connecticut	3.2	36	North Carolina	7.5
12	Idaho	3.2	37	Arkansas	7.9
13	Montana	3.4	38	Nevada	7.9
14	Washington	3.6	39	South Carolina	7.9
15	Colorado	3.8	40	New Mexico	8.0
16	Kansas	3.8	41	Tennessee	8.3
17	Wisconsin	4.3	42	Arizona	8.8
18	New York	4.7	43	Mississippi	8.8
19	New Jersey	5.1	44	Alabama	9.6
20	Kentucky	5.3	45	Maryland	10.4
21	West Virginia	5.4	46	Louisiana	12.9
22	Alaska	5.4	47	District of Columbia	31.7
23	Ohio	5.6		New Hampshire	DSU
24	Florida	5.9		North Dakota	DSU
25	Indiana	5.9		Vermont	DSU
				Wyoming	DSU

SOURCE: DATA2010 (March 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted.

DSU Data statistically unreliable.

HP2010 objective = 2.8 per 100,000.

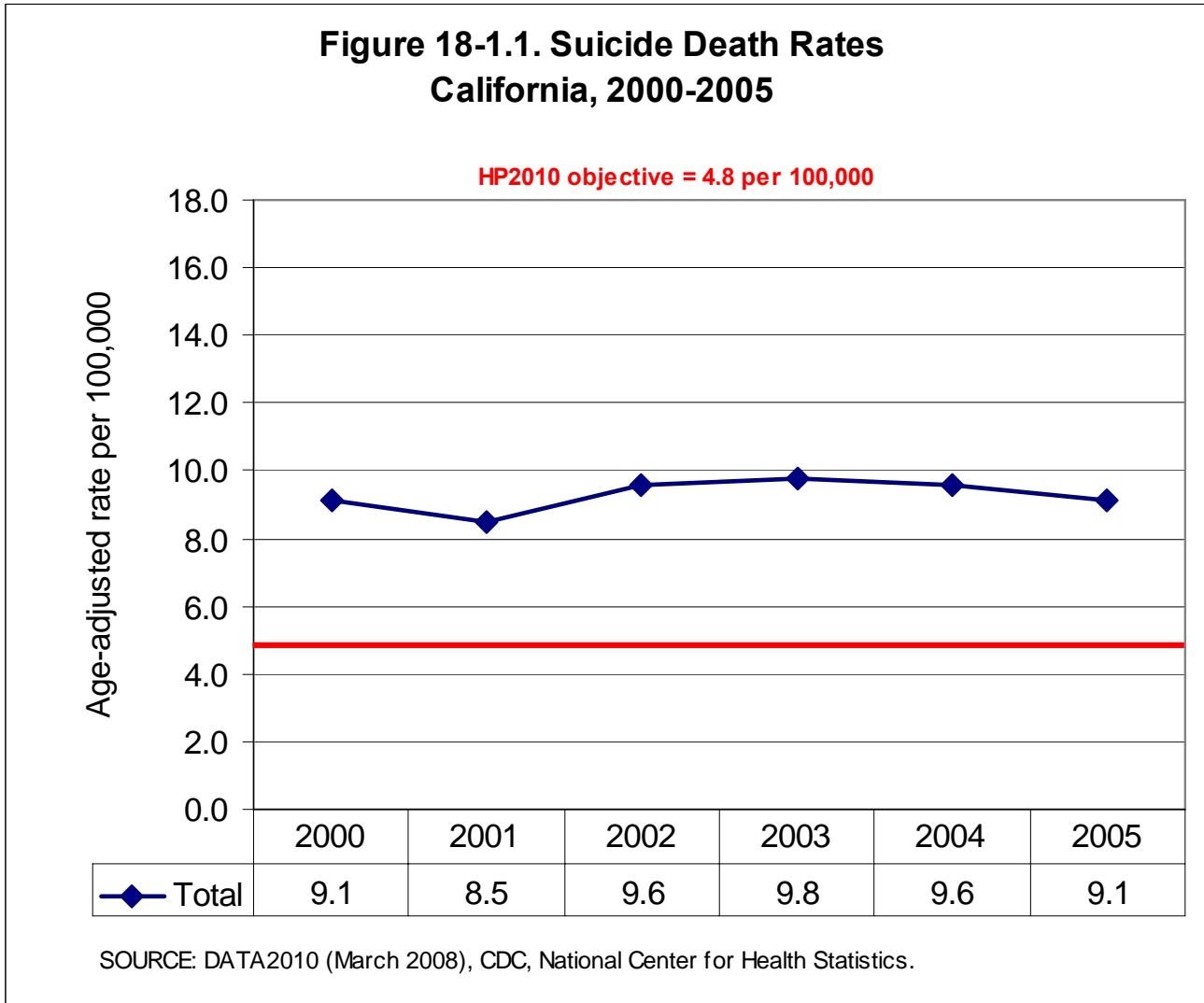
HP2010 objective achieved.

LHI 6: Mental Health

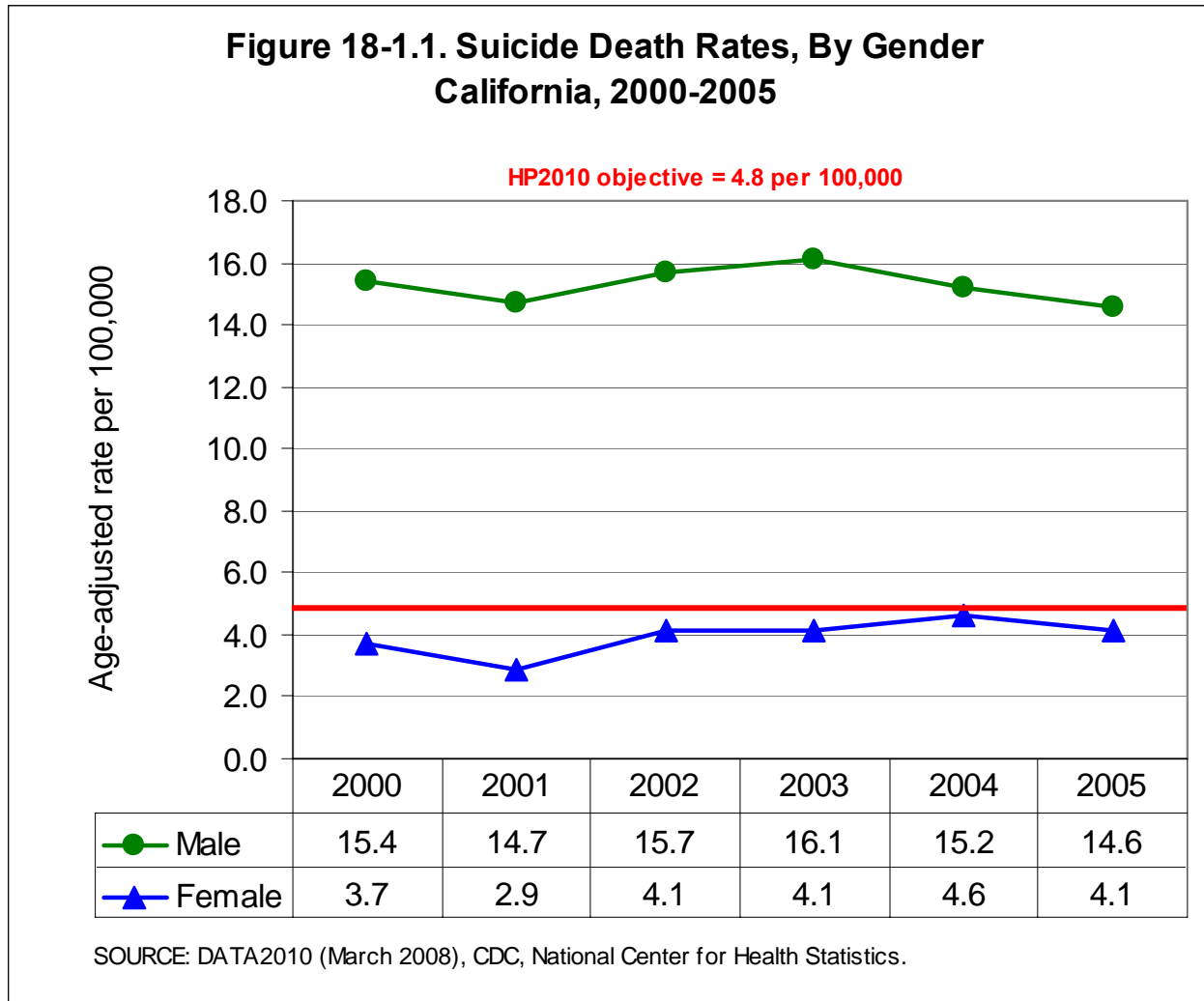
**Objective 18-1: Reduce deaths due to suicide [supplemental measure]
(age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)**

**HP2010
Target
4.8**

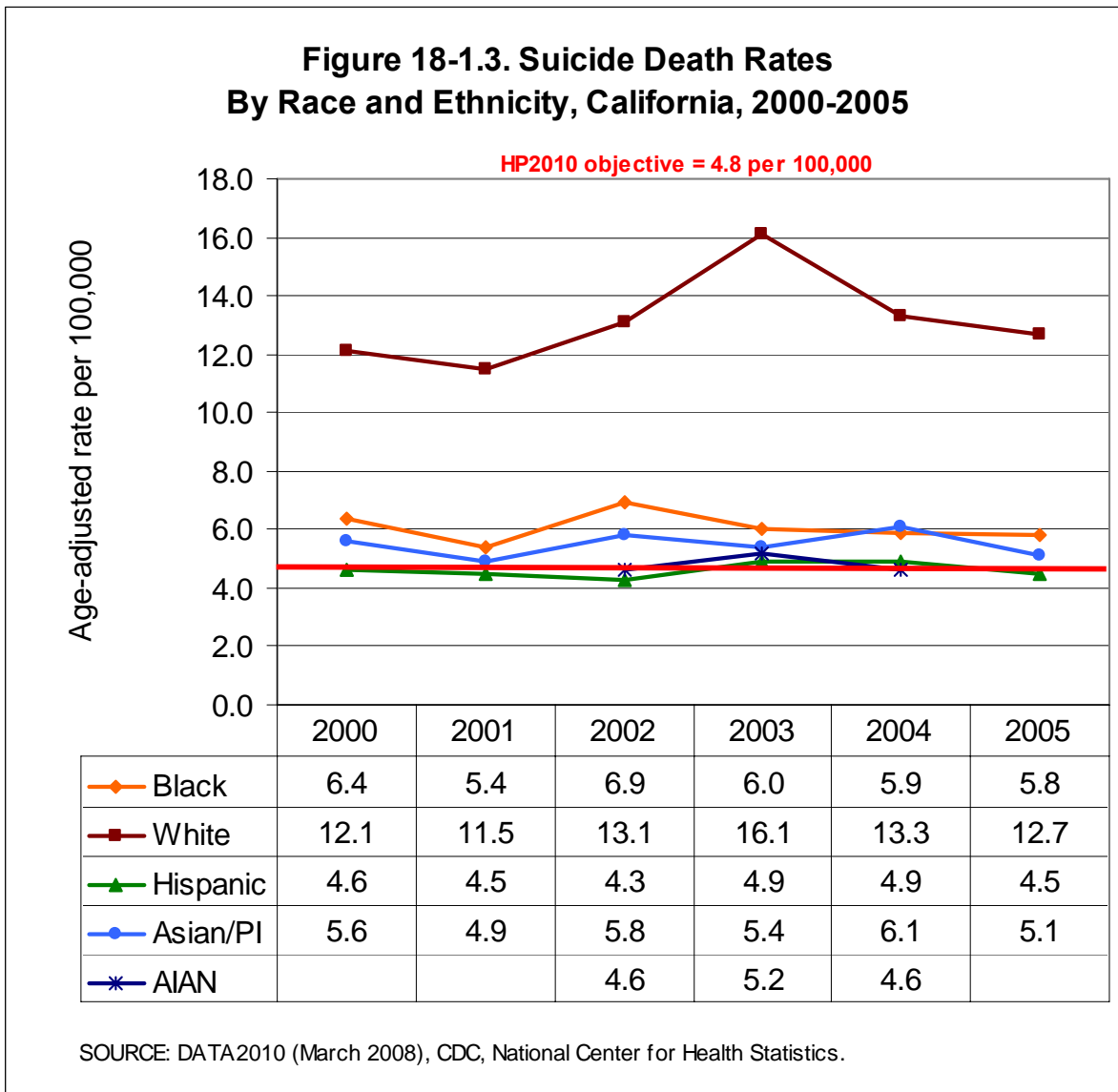
National Vital Statistics System – Mortality (NVSS-M) data from DATA2010 indicate no significant trend in California’s suicide rate (9.1 per 100,000 in 2000 and in 2005) (**Figure 18-1.1**). This HP2010 objective was not being achieved for the California population as of 2005.



The suicide rate for males was more than three times greater than the rate for females in 2005 (14.6 versus 4.1 per 100,000, respectively), with no significant trend found for either gender (**Figure 18-1.2**). This HP2010 objective was being achieved for California females as of 2005, but not for males.



Examined by race and ethnicity, suicide rates were highest for Whites (12.7 per 100,000 population in 2005) with no significant trend (**Figure 18-1.3**). The next highest rates were found for Blacks or African Americans (5.8 per 100,000 in 2005), followed by Asians or Pacific Islanders (PI) (5.1 per 100,000 in 2005). As of 2005, this objective was being achieved only for Hispanics or Latinos (4.5 per 100,000).



California ranked 10th nationally on this HP2010 objective in 2005 (**Table 18-1**). No state has yet achieved the target for reductions in suicide rates.

Table 18-1. Suicide rates, rankings by state, 2005

Rank	State	Rate ¹	Rank	State	Rate ¹
1	District of Columbia	5.5	26	New Hampshire	11.8
2	New Jersey	6.0	27	Indiana	11.9
3	New York	6.0	28	Vermont	12.2
4	Rhode Island	6.3	29	Maine	12.3
5	Massachusetts	7.2	30	Missouri	12.4
6	Connecticut	8.1	31	Florida	12.6
7	Hawaii	8.3	32	Mississippi	12.6
8	Maryland	8.4	33	Washington	12.7
9	Illinois	8.5	34	Kansas	13.1
10	California	9.1	35	West Virginia	13.2
11	Delaware	9.6	36	Kentucky	13.3
12	Minnesota	10.3	37	North Dakota	13.7
13	Georgia	10.5	38	Tennessee	14.0
14	Michigan	10.8	39	Arkansas	14.2
15	Nebraska	10.8	40	Oklahoma	14.7
16	Texas	10.9	41	Oregon	14.8
17	Iowa	10.9	42	Utah	15.1
18	Pennsylvania	11.1	43	South Dakota	15.3
19	Louisiana	11.1	44	Arizona	16.2
20	Virginia	11.2	45	Idaho	16.2
21	Ohio	11.4	46	Wyoming	17.2
22	North Carolina	11.5	47	Colorado	17.3
23	Wisconsin	11.5	48	New Mexico	17.7
24	Alabama	11.5	49	Nevada	20.1
25	South Carolina	11.8	50	Alaska	20.2
			51	Montana	21.5

SOURCE: DATA2010 (March 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted.

HP2010 objective = 4.8 per 100,000.

**Objective 18-9b: Treatment of adults with recognized depression
(ages 18 years and over)**

**HP2010
Target
64.0%**

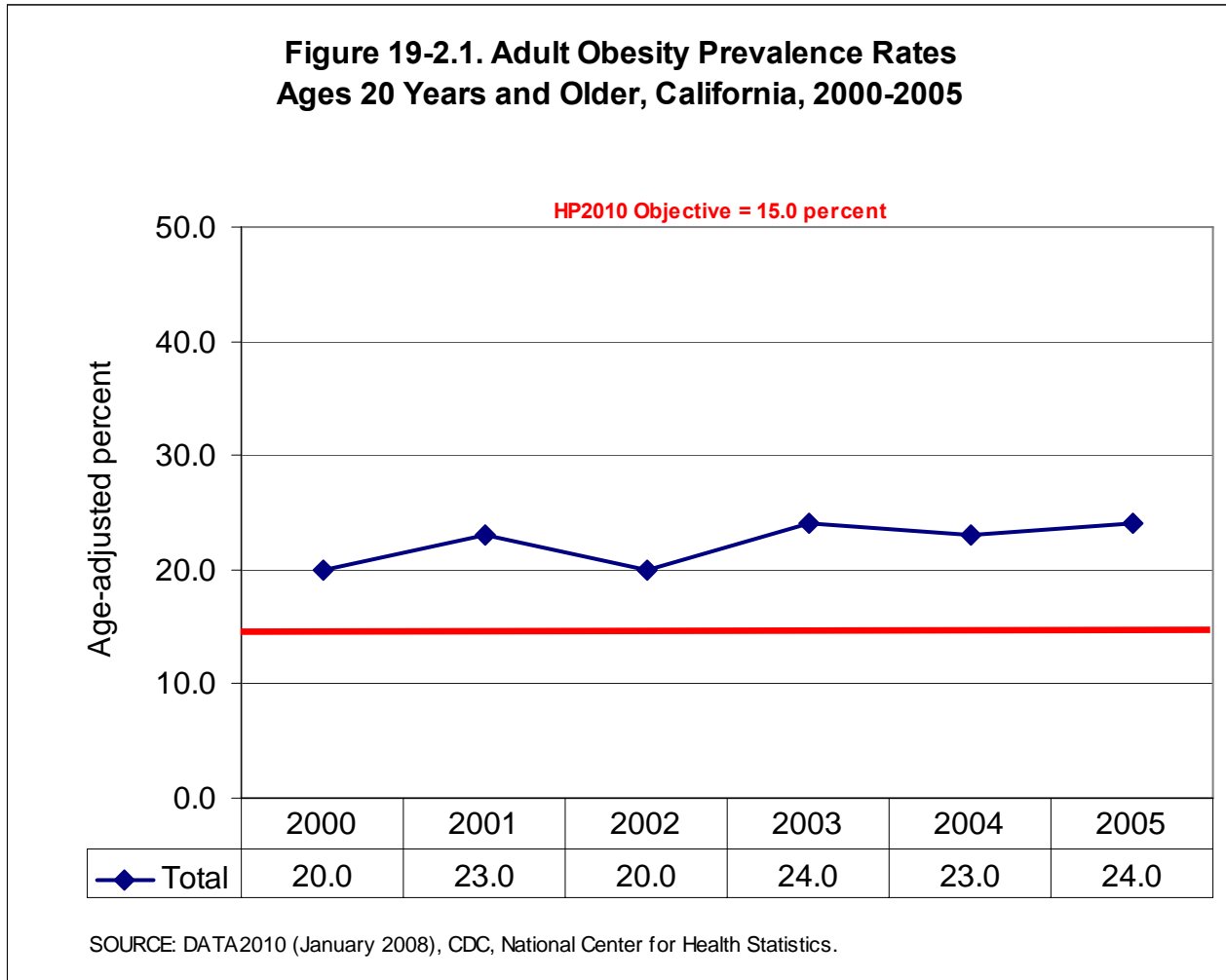
California data on this objective were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010. Data were also unavailable from an alternate source (CHIS).

LHI 7: Overweight and Obesity

Objective 19-2: Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese (age-adjusted, ages 20 years and over)

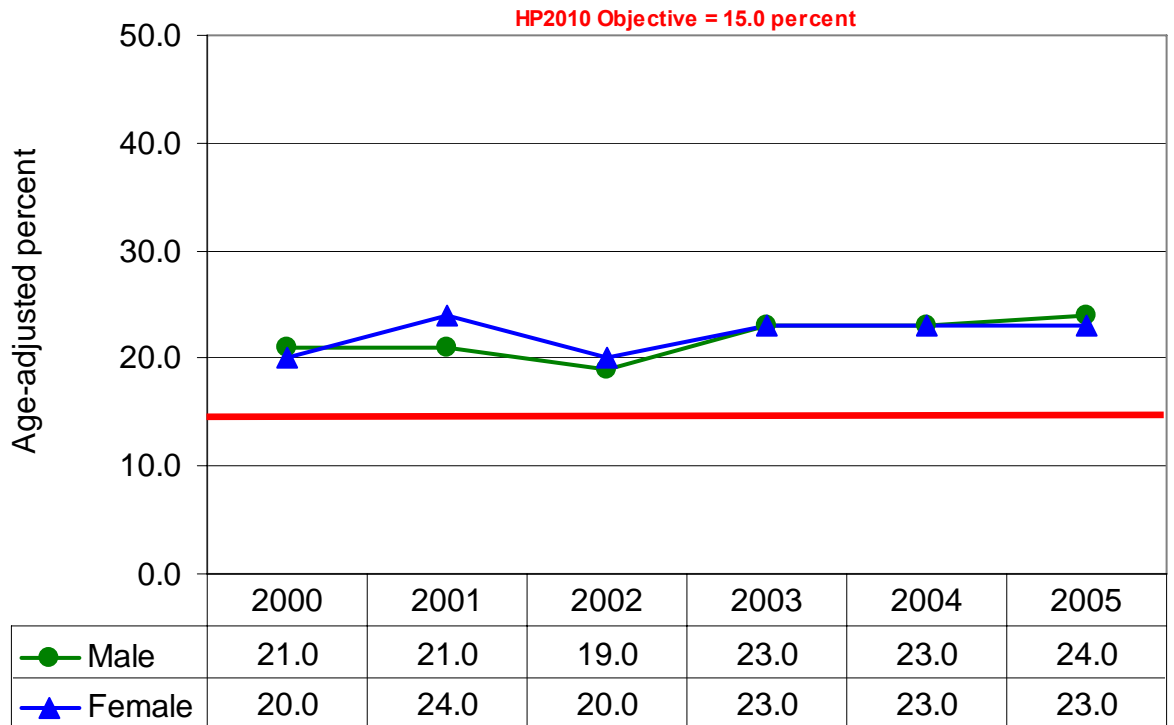
**HP2010
Target
15.0 percent**

According to BRFSS data available in DATA2010, California's obesity rates for adults aged 20 years and older increased by four percent from 20.0 percent in 2000 to 24.0 percent in 2005 (**Figure 19-2.1**). No significant trend was found, and this HP2010 objective was not being achieved for California adults.



Adult obesity prevalence rates for males and females aged 20 years and older were not significantly different (23.0 percent for females and 24.0 percent for males in 2005), and trends for each gender showed no statistically significant movement toward the HP2010 target (**Figure 19-2.2**).

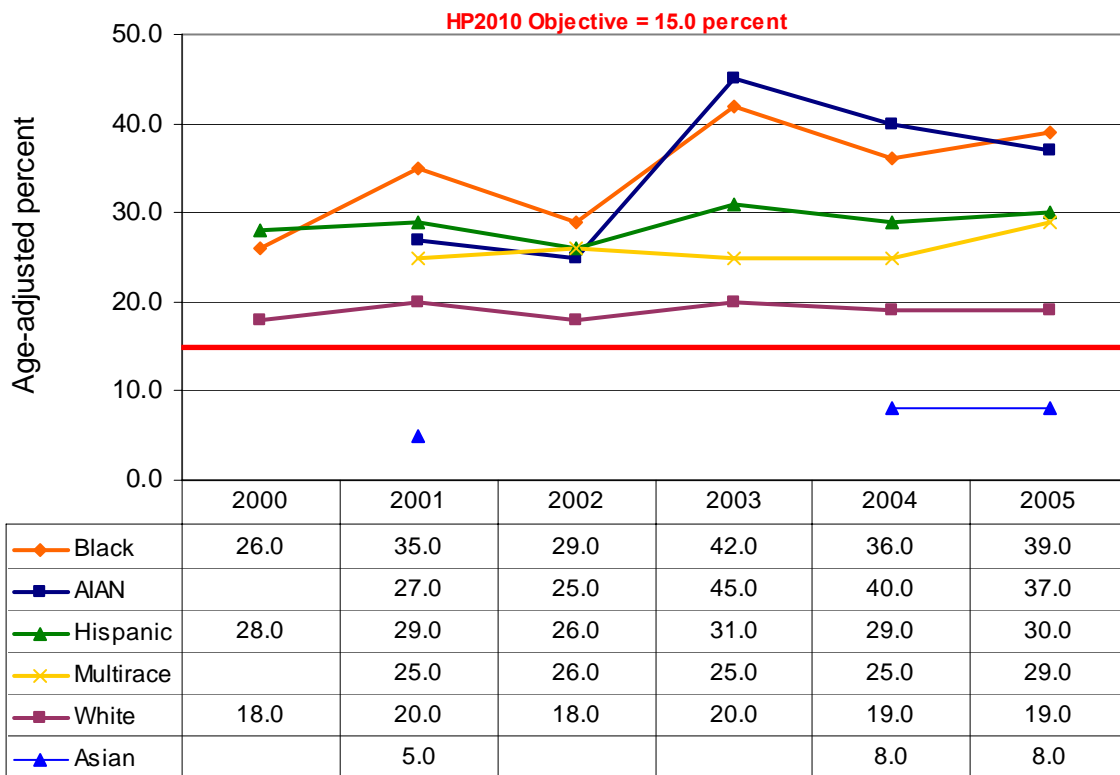
**Figure 19-2.2. Adult Obesity Prevalence Rates
Ages 20 Years and Older, By Gender
California, 2000-2005**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

African Americans or Blacks had the highest adult obesity prevalence rates (39.0 percent in 2005), followed by American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) (37.0 percent in 2005), Hispanics or Latinos (30.0 percent in 2005), Multiracials (29.0 percent in 2005), and Whites (19.0 percent in 2005) (Figure 19-2.3). None of the trends for these racial or ethnic populations showed any significant movement toward the HP2010 target. The objective was being achieved only for the Asian population, with an adult obesity rate of eight percent in 2005 (Note: the BRFSS obesity data for “Asian only” does not include Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI); BRFSS data for the adult NHOPI population was statistically unreliable and were not reported; data for the Asian and Multirace populations were not collected in 2000).

**Figure 19-2.3. Adult Obesity Prevalence Rates
Ages 20 Years and Older, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2000-2005**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

California ranked 13th nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 19-2**). No state has yet achieved the HP2010 target for reductions in adult obesity.

Table 19-2. Adult obesity prevalence rates, rankings by state, 2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Colorado	19.0	26	Illinois	26.0
2	Massachusetts	21.0	27	Virginia	26.0
3	Connecticut	21.0	28	Maryland	26.0
4	Hawaii	21.0	29	Iowa	26.0
5	Vermont	21.0	30	South Dakota	26.0
6	Rhode Island	22.0	31	Texas	27.0
7	Montana	22.0	32	North Carolina	27.0
8	New York	23.0	33	Wisconsin	27.0
9	New Jersey	23.0	34	Arkansas	27.0
10	New Mexico	23.0	35	Kansas	27.0
11	New Hampshire	23.0	36	Delaware	27.0
12	Maine	23.0	37	Alaska	27.0
13	California	24.0	38	Georgia	28.0
14	Florida	24.0	39	Missouri	28.0
15	Pennsylvania	24.0	40	Louisiana	28.0
16	Arizona	24.0	41	Nebraska	28.0
17	Utah	24.0	42	Ohio	29.0
18	District of Columbia	24.0	43	Michigan	29.0
19	Wyoming	24.0	44	Indiana	29.0
20	Washington	25.0	45	Tennessee	29.0
21	Minnesota	25.0	46	Kentucky	29.0
22	Oregon	25.0	47	Oklahoma	29.0
23	Nevada	25.0	48	South Carolina	30.0
24	Idaho	25.0	49	Alabama	31.0
25	North Dakota	25.0	50	Mississippi	32.0
			51	West Virginia	32.0

SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Age-adjusted prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 20 years and older.
HP2010 objective = 15.0 percent.

Objective 19-3c: Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese (ages 6 to 19 years) **HP2010 Target 5.0 percent**

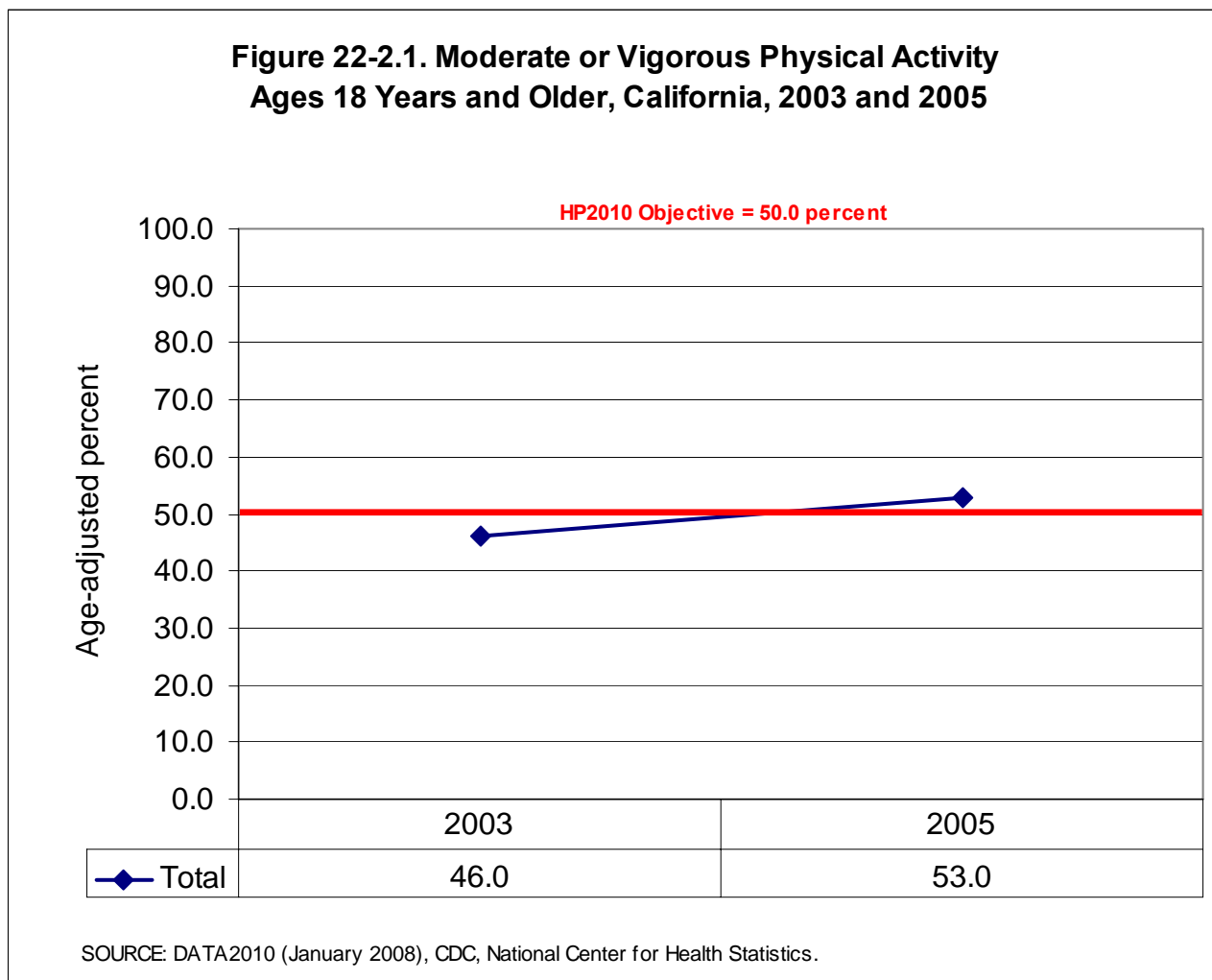
California data on this objective were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010. Data for childhood obesity were also unavailable from an alternate source (CHIS).

LHI 8: Physical Activity

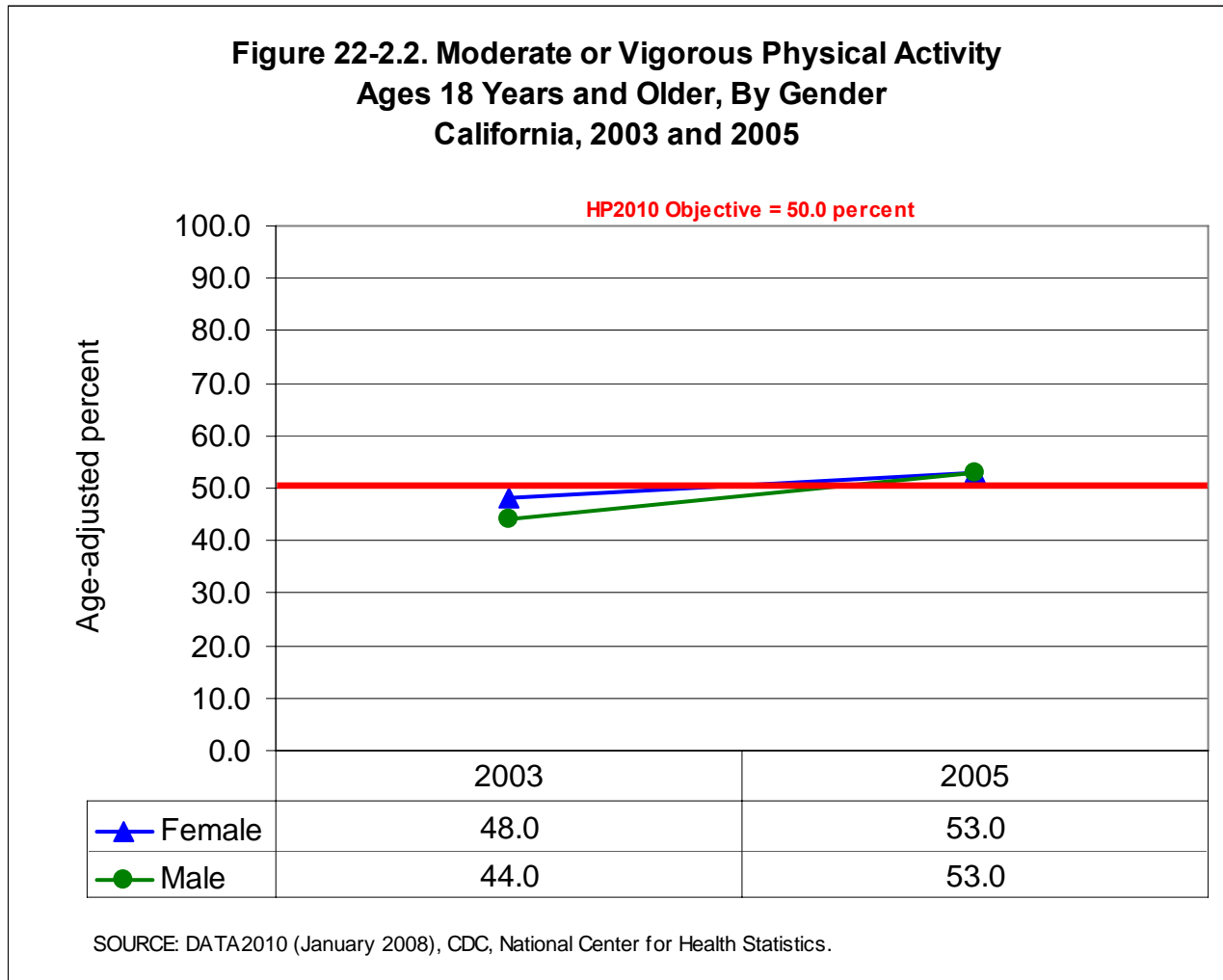
Objective 22-2: Increase the proportion of adults who engage in regular moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes per day five or more days per week, or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes per day three or more days per week (age-adjusted, ages 18 years and over)

**HP2010
Target
50.0 percent**

California data from the BRFSS in DATA2010 indicate 53.0 percent of California adults aged 18 years and older engaged in regular physical activity of a moderate or vigorous nature during 2005, which was above the HP2010 target of 50.0 percent (**Figure 22-2.1**). Adults were classified as participating in regular moderate physical activity if they reported five or more times per week and 30 or more minutes each time, or in vigorous physical activity if they reported three or more times per week and 20 or more minutes each time on the related BRFSS questions.

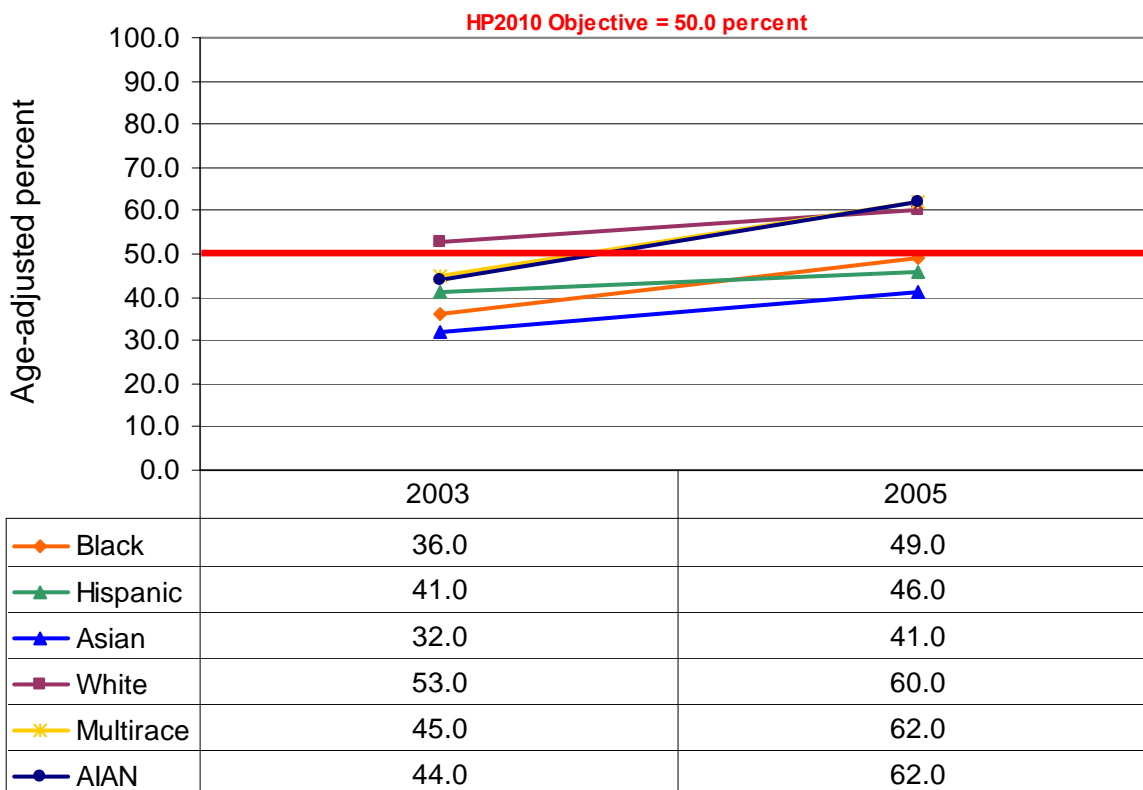


Data by gender (**Figure 22-2.2**) show that males and females experienced an equivalent rate of regular moderate or vigorous physical activity in 2005 (53.0 percent, respectively). This HP2010 objective was being achieved for both genders as of 2005.



Examined by race and ethnicity (**Figure 22-2.3**), the HP2010 objective was being achieved for the Multiracial (62.0 percent), American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) (62.0 percent), and White (60.0 percent) populations. The lowest regular physical activity rates were reported for the Asian (41.0 percent) population, followed by the Hispanic or Latino population (46.0 percent).

**Figure 22-2.3. Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity
Ages 18 Years and Older, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2003 and 2005**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for health Statistics.

California ranked 13th nationally and was achieving this HP2010 objective as of 2005 (**Table 22-2**).

Table 22-2. Moderate or vigorous physical activity, rankings by state, 2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Alaska	59.0	26	Michigan	49.0
2	Vermont	58.0	27	Maryland	49.0
3	Wisconsin	56.0	28	Kansas	49.0
4	Oregon	56.0	29	New York	48.0
5	New Hampshire	56.0	30	South Dakota	48.0
6	Montana	56.0	31	North Dakota	48.0
7	Wyoming	56.0	32	Illinois	47.0
8	Washington	54.0	33	Indiana	47.0
9	Colorado	54.0	34	Missouri	47.0
10	Utah	54.0	35	Nebraska	47.0
11	Idaho	54.0	36	Texas	46.0
12	Maine	54.0	37	Florida	46.0
13	California	53.0	38	New Jersey	46.0
14	Arizona	53.0	39	Iowa	46.0
15	Massachusetts	52.0	40	Arkansas	46.0
16	Connecticut	52.0	41	South Carolina	45.0
17	Hawaii	52.0	42	Delaware	45.0
18	District of Columbia	52.0	43	Alabama	43.0
19	Minnesota	51.0	44	North Carolina	42.0
20	New Mexico	51.0	45	Oklahoma	42.0
21	Rhode Island	51.0	46	Georgia	41.0
22	Virginia	50.0	47	Mississippi	40.0
23	Nevada	50.0	48	West Virginia	40.0
24	Pennsylvania	49.0	49	Louisiana	38.0
25	Ohio	49.0	50	Tennessee	36.0
			51	Kentucky	34.0

SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Age-adjusted prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 18 years and older.

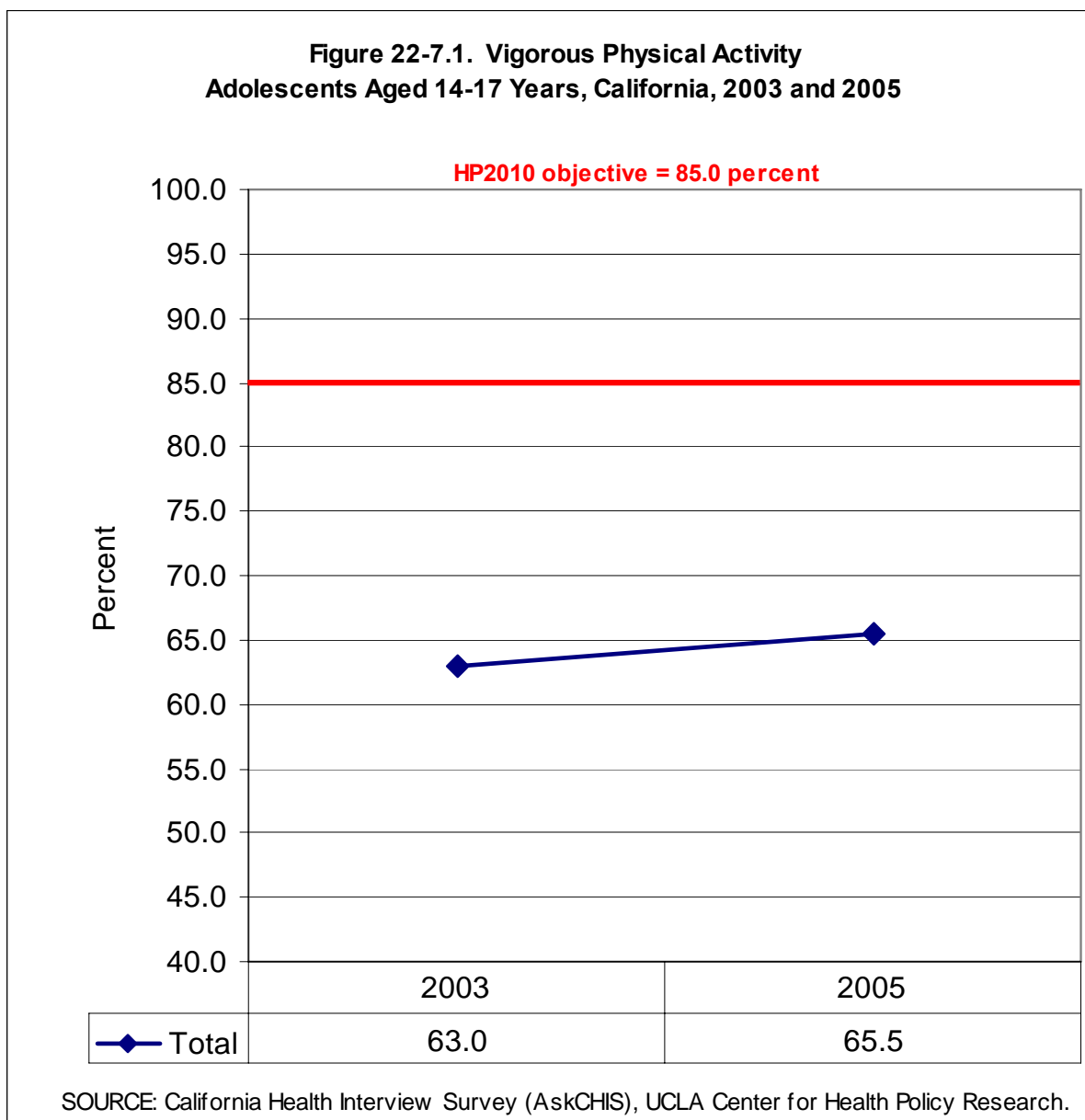
HP2010 objective = 50.0 percent.

HP2010 objective achieved.

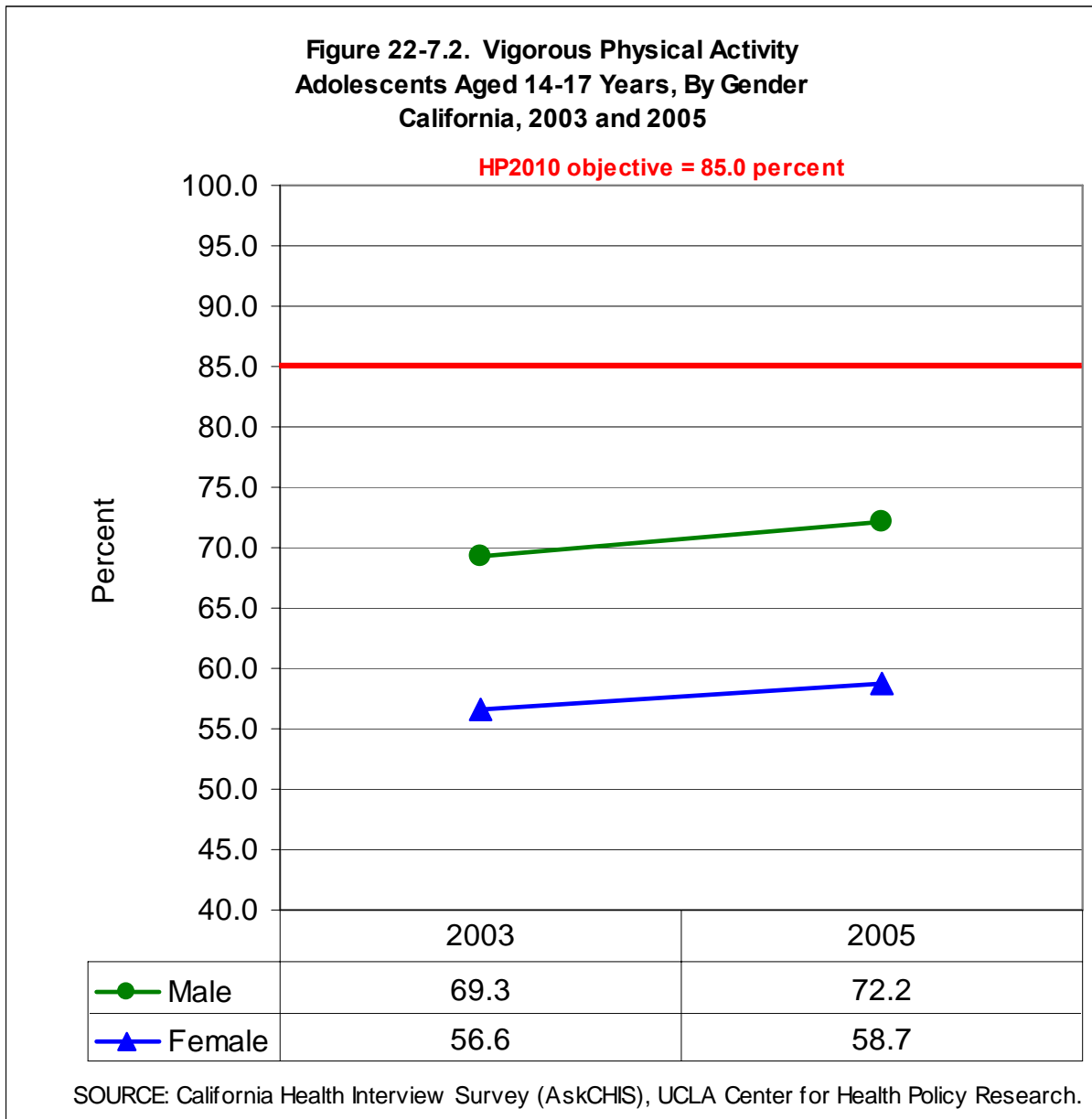
Objective 22-7: Increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9-12 who participate in vigorous physical activity

**HP2010
Target
85.0 percent**

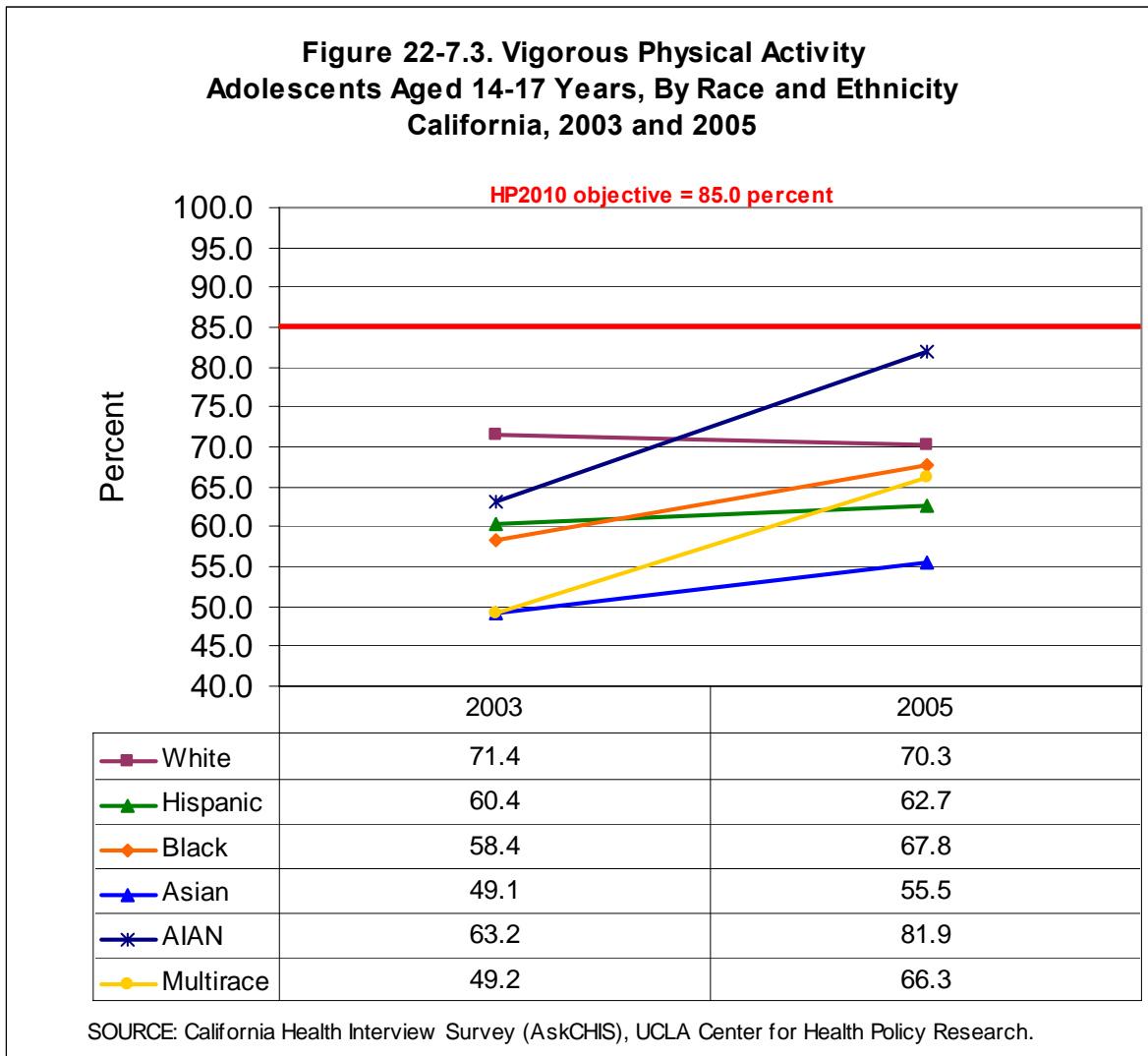
California data on this objective were not available from DATA2010. However, the CHIS was used as an alternate data source for adolescents aged 14 to 17 years. The CHIS indicate that 65.5 percent of this age group engaged in vigorous physical activity at least three days per week in 2005, compared with 63.0 percent in 2003 (**Figure 22-7.1**).



Adolescent males aged 14 to 17 years experienced significantly higher rates of vigorous physical activity than females (72.2 percent of males versus 58.7 percent of females in 2005), although this objective was not being achieved for either gender as of 2005 (**Figure 22-7.2**).



Examined by race and ethnicity (**Figure 22-7.3**), American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) adolescents aged 14 to 17 years had the highest rates of vigorous physical activity (81.9 percent in 2005), followed by Whites (70.3 percent in 2005), and Blacks or African Americans (67.8 percent in 2005). The HP2010 target of 85.0 percent was not being achieved for any racial or ethnic population as of 2005.



**NOTE: State rankings for Objective 22-7 were not available
in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.**

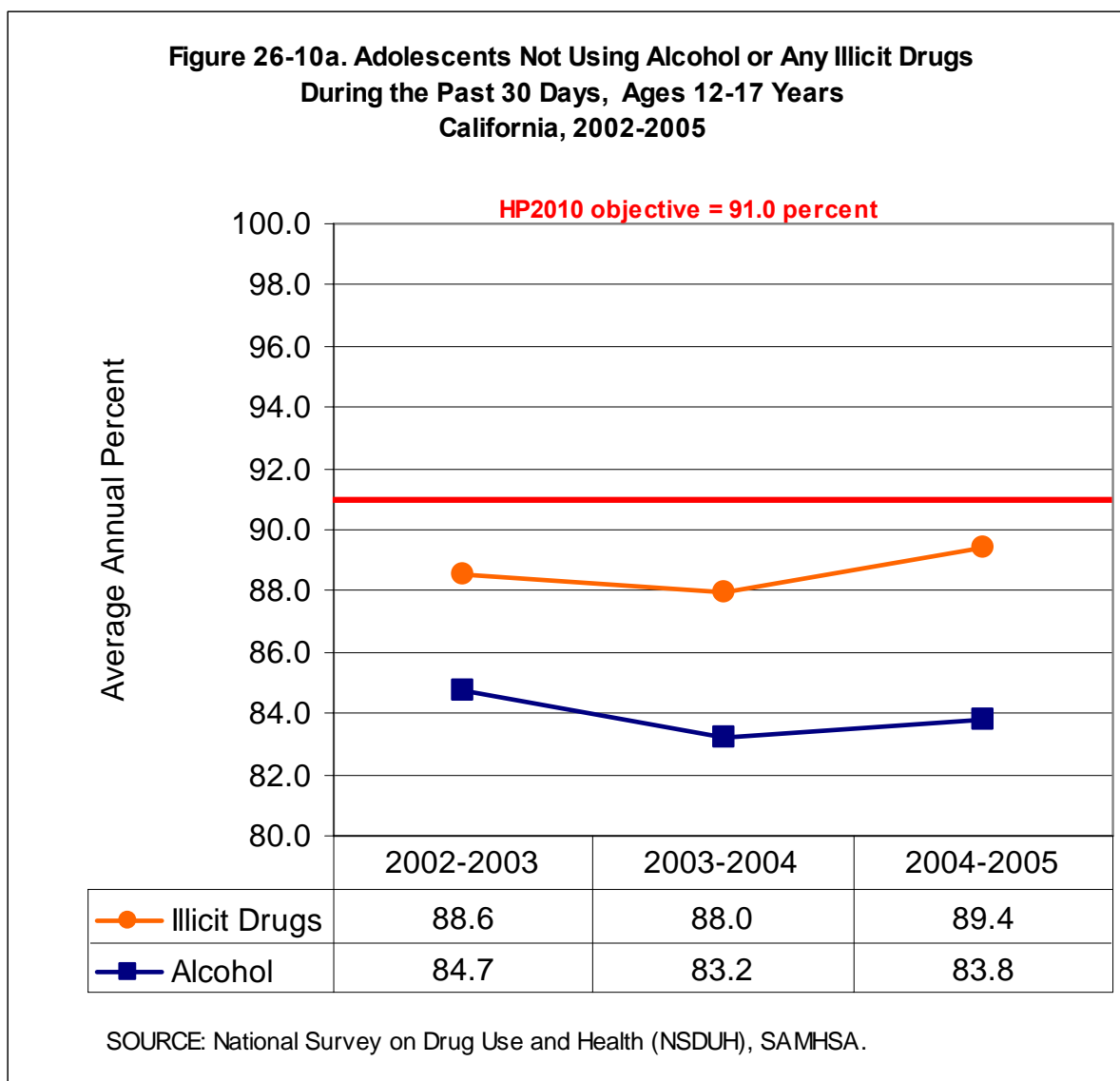
LHI 9: Substance Abuse

Objective 26-10a: Increase the proportion of adolescents not using alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days. (ages 12 to 17 years)

**HP2010
Target
91.0 percent**

California data on objectives 26-10a and 26-10c were not available from the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010. California data were available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) fielded by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

According to data collected by the NSDUH, the average annual proportion of California adolescents aged 12 to 17 years who had not used any illicit drugs during the past 30 days increased from 88.6 percent for 2002-2003 to 89.4 percent for 2004-2005 (**Figure 26-10a**). For alcohol, the proportion of adolescents not using decreased from 84.7 percent for 2002-2003 to 83.8 percent for 2004-2005. This HP2010 objective had not been achieved for California adolescents as of 2004-2005.



California ranked 15th nationally on the alcohol use portion of this objective (**Table 26-10a.1**). No states had achieved the HP2010 target for increasing the proportion of adolescents who had not used alcohol in the past month.

Table 26-10a.1. Adolescents not using alcohol, rankings by state, 2004-2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Utah	87.92	26	Indiana	82.88
2	District of Columbia	87.30	27	Illinois	82.76
3	South Carolina	86.33	28	Oklahoma	82.59
4	Hawaii	86.26	29	Louisiana	82.41
5	Virginia	86.07	30	Arizona	81.99
6	Tennessee	85.66	31	New Mexico	81.91
7	Georgia	85.48	32	New Hampshire	81.91
8	Alaska	85.33	33	Iowa	81.73
9	North Carolina	85.08	34	Oregon	81.68
10	Mississippi	84.57	35	Nebraska	81.37
11	Maryland	84.29	36	Vermont	81.37
12	Washington	84.22	37	New York	81.25
13	Idaho	84.12	38	New Jersey	81.23
14	Alabama	84.03	39	Massachusetts	80.89
15	California	83.80	40	Maine	80.86
16	Ohio	83.63	41	Wyoming	80.83
17	Delaware	83.59	42	Minnesota	80.82
18	Arkansas	83.55	43	Kansas	80.55
19	West Virginia	83.53	44	Rhode Island	80.21
20	Nevada	83.44	45	Missouri	80.04
21	Pennsylvania	83.31	46	North Dakota	79.96
22	Texas	83.09	47	Colorado	79.48
23	Florida	82.99	48	Connecticut	79.06
24	Kentucky	82.99	49	Montana	78.78
25	Michigan	82.91	50	South Dakota	77.97
			51	Wisconsin	77.41

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA, 2004-2005.

NOTES: ¹ Average annual prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 12-17 years.
HP2010 objective = 91.0 percent.

California ranked 29th nationally on the illicit drug use portion of this objective (**Table 26-10a.2**). Seven states had achieved the HP2010 target for increasing the proportion of adolescents who had not used any illicit drugs in the past month.

Table 26-10a.2. Adolescents not using illicit drugs, rankings by state, 2004-2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Virginia	91.69	26	District of Columbia	89.49
2	North Dakota	91.47	27	Wisconsin	89.45
3	Georgia	91.19	28	Michigan	89.43
4	Mississippi	91.18	29	California	89.42
5	Texas	91.15	30	West Virginia	89.41
6	Utah	91.07	31	Hawaii	89.18
7	Louisiana	91.01	32	North Carolina	89.13
8	Maryland	90.86	33	Missouri	89.08
9	Idaho	90.70	34	Alabama	89.07
10	Illinois	90.59	35	New Hampshire	89.02
11	Iowa	90.51	36	New York	88.95
12	Nebraska	90.42	37	Delaware	88.87
13	Washington	90.38	38	Arizona	88.84
14	New Jersey	90.36	39	Arkansas	88.80
15	Pennsylvania	90.23	40	Connecticut	88.79
16	South Dakota	90.11	41	Kentucky	88.70
17	Kansas	90.08	42	Oklahoma	88.63
18	Indiana	90.03	43	Colorado	88.02
19	South Carolina	90.03	44	Oregon	87.82
20	Tennessee	89.97	45	Massachusetts	87.66
21	Wyoming	89.95	46	Montana	87.27
22	Nevada	89.84	47	Alaska	87.02
23	Ohio	89.74	48	New Mexico	87.00
24	Minnesota	89.73	49	Rhode Island	86.68
25	Florida	89.50	50	Vermont	86.63
			51	Maine	85.56

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA, 2004-2005.

NOTES: ¹ Average annual prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 12-17 years.

HP2010 objective = 91.0 percent.

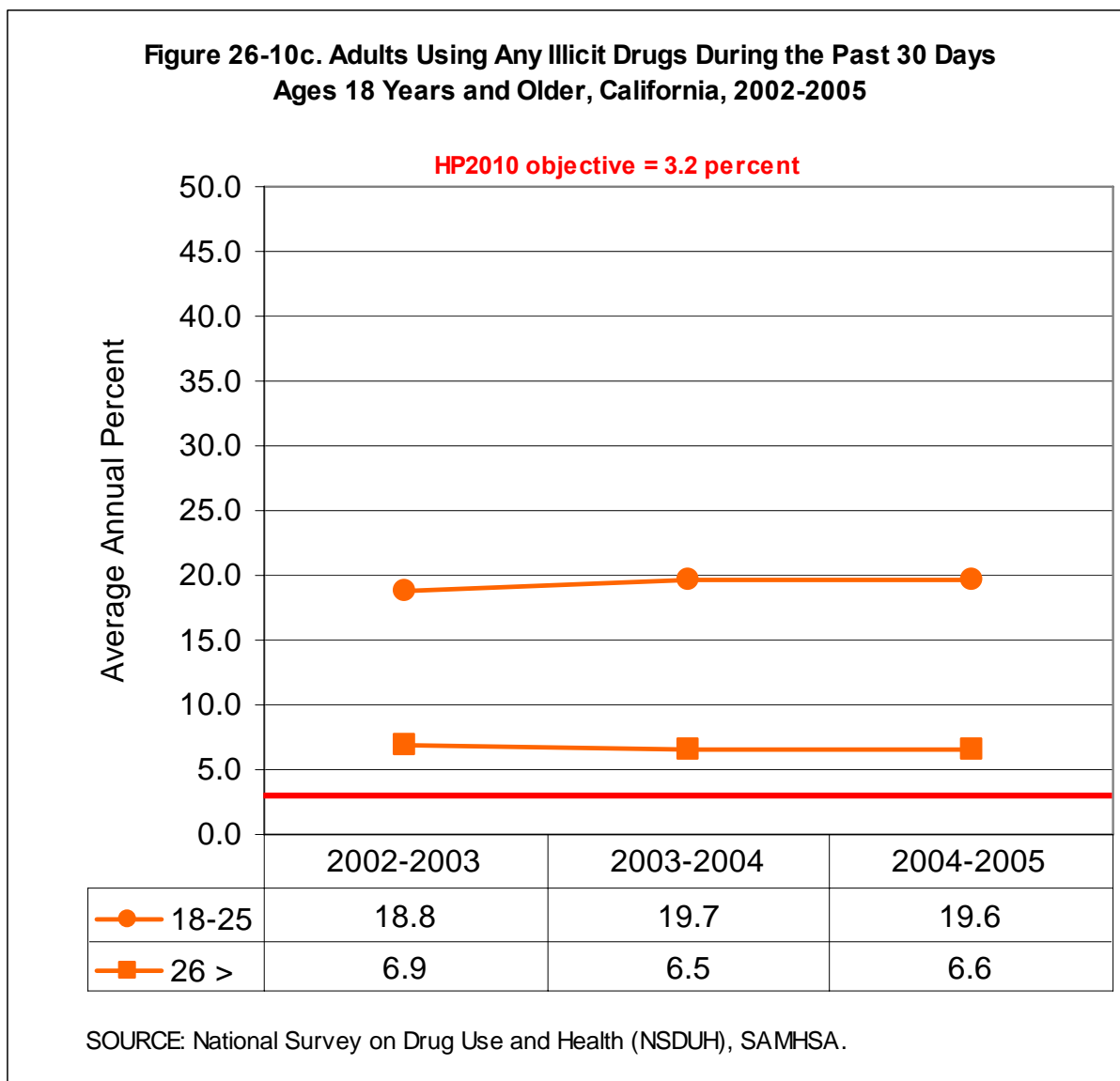
HP2010 objective achieved.

Objective 26-10c: Reduce the proportion of adults using any illicit drugs during the past 30 days. (ages 18 years and over)

**HP2010
Target
3.2 percent**

California data on objectives 26-10c were not available from the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010. California data were available from the NSDUH.

According to data collected by the NSDUH, the average annual proportion of California adults aged 18 to 25 years who used any illicit drugs during the past month increased from 18.8 percent during 2002-2003 to 19.6 percent during 2004-2005 (**Figure 26-10c**). For adults aged 26 years and older, the percentages declined slightly from 6.9 percent during 2002-2003 to 6.6 percent during 2004-2005. This HP2010 objective has not yet been achieved for California adults as of 2004-2005.



California ranked 29th nationally in the percentage of adults aged 18-25 years using illicit drugs in the past 30 days (**Table 26-10c.1**).

Table 26-10c.1. Adults aged 18-25 using illicit drugs, rankings by state, 2004-2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	North Dakota	13.14	26	Tennessee	19.17
2	Utah	14.24	27	Wisconsin	19.18
3	Iowa	14.49	28	Ohio	19.48
4	Mississippi	14.57	29	California	19.55
5	South Dakota	14.94	30	Nevada	19.74
6	Arizona	15.14	31	New Mexico	20.04
7	Maryland	16.24	32	Hawaii	20.35
8	Idaho	16.32	33	New Jersey	20.45
9	Kansas	16.69	34	Washington	20.89
10	Nebraska	17.03	35	Pennsylvania	21.25
11	Texas	17.14	36	West Virginia	21.33
12	Georgia	17.39	37	Florida	21.34
13	North Carolina	17.39	38	Michigan	22.03
14	South Carolina	17.78	39	District of Columbia	22.04
15	Oklahoma	18.04	40	Montana	23.07
16	Wyoming	18.15	41	Alaska	23.47
17	Kentucky	18.21	42	New York	23.8
18	Missouri	18.28	43	Oregon	23.96
19	Virginia	18.32	44	Delaware	24.56
20	Arkansas	18.45	45	Maine	25.76
21	Indiana	18.52	46	New Hampshire	26.45
22	Alabama	18.57	47	Connecticut	26.54
23	Illinois	18.65	48	Colorado	26.89
24	Louisiana	18.90	49	Massachusetts	29.03
25	Minnesota	19.01	50	Vermont	29.58
			51	Rhode Island	29.69

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA, 2004-2005.

NOTES: ¹ Average annual prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 18-25 years.
HP2010 objective = 3.2 percent.

California ranked 44th nationally in the percentage of adults aged 26 years and older using illicit drugs during the past 30 days (**Table 26-10c.2**).

Table 26-10c.2. Adults aged 26 > using illicit drugs, rankings by state, 2004-2005

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Iowa	3.83	26	Pennsylvania	5.47
2	Nebraska	3.98	27	Georgia	5.52
3	South Dakota	4.34	28	Oklahoma	5.7
4	Texas	4.38	29	New Hampshire	5.78
5	North Dakota	4.42	30	Massachusetts	5.82
6	Maryland	4.64	31	Tennessee	5.86
7	Virginia	4.64	32	Louisiana	5.9
8	Idaho	4.72	33	Minnesota	5.92
9	Mississippi	4.76	34	Connecticut	6.06
10	Alabama	4.85	35	Florida	6.08
11	New Jersey	4.91	36	Michigan	6.11
12	Kansas	4.96	37	New Mexico	6.12
13	Wisconsin	4.97	38	Washington	6.14
14	Indiana	4.98	39	Nevada	6.22
15	South Carolina	5.11	40	Hawaii	6.23
16	North Carolina	5.16	41	Maine	6.3
17	Delaware	5.18	42	Kentucky	6.35
18	Arkansas	5.21	43	New York	6.59
19	Illinois	5.23	44	California	6.64
20	West Virginia	5.24	45	Colorado	6.68
21	Wyoming	5.28	46	Oregon	6.86
22	Missouri	5.32	47	Rhode Island	6.9
23	Arizona	5.37	48	Montana	6.98
24	Utah	5.46	49	Vermont	7.08
25	Ohio	5.47	50	District of Columbia	7.17
			51	Alaska	9.8

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA, 2004-2005.

NOTES: ¹ Average annual prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 26 years and over.
HP2010 objective = 3.2 percent.

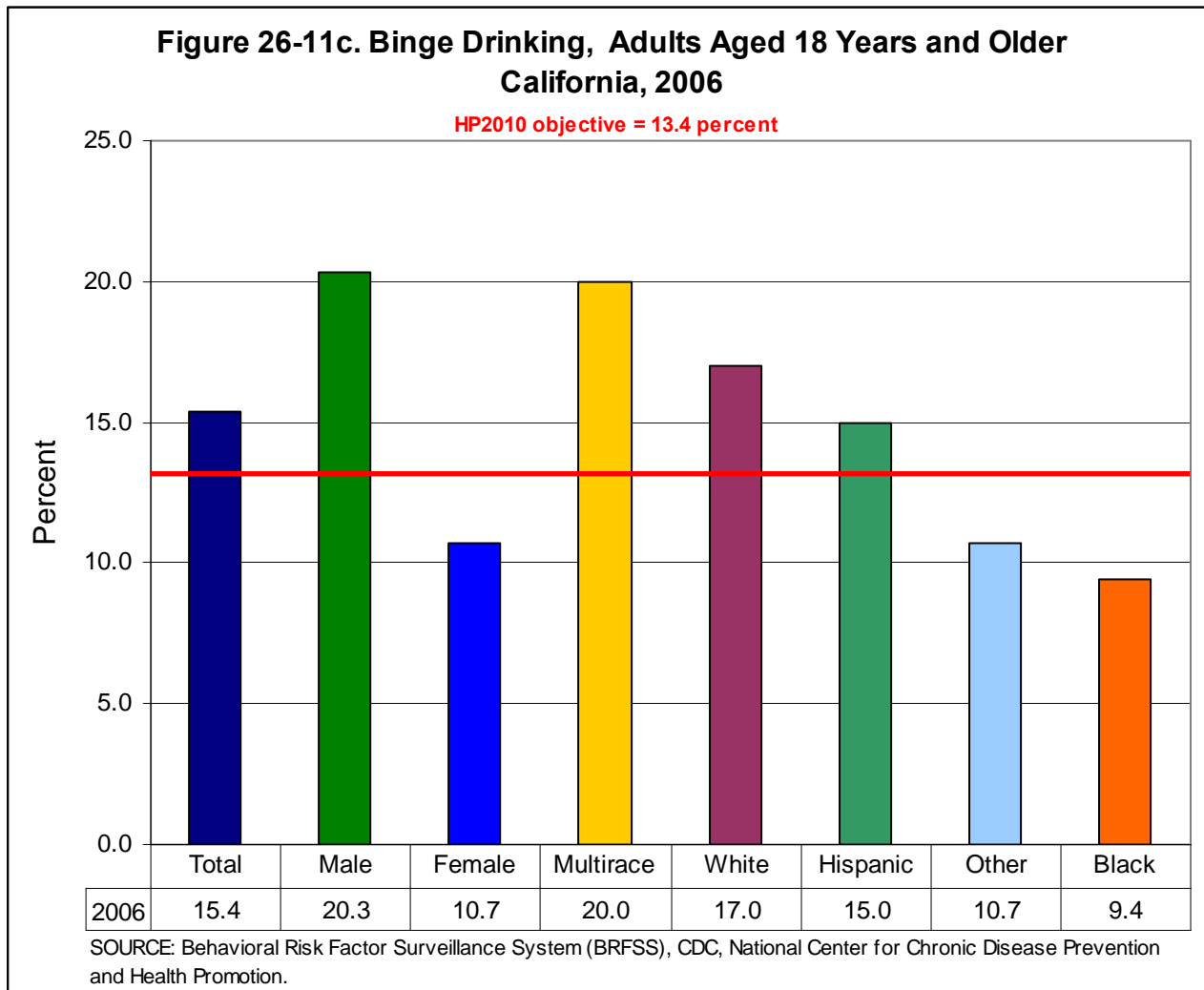
Objective 26-11c: Reduce the proportion of adults engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages. (ages 18 and over)

HP2010 Target 13.4 percent

California data on this objective were not available from DATA2010. Alternate data from the BRFSS were available for monitoring objective 26-11c. According to the BRFSS data, an estimated 15.4 percent of California adults aged 18 years and over engaged in binge drinking during the past month in 2005 (**Figure 26-11c**). These data indicate that California’s binge drinking rates were significantly higher than the HP2010 target of 13.4 percent.

Binge drinking was defined differently for males and females in the 2006 BRFSS: for males, binge drinkers were defined as those who had five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the past month; for females, binge drinkers were defined as those who had four or more drinks on at least one occasion during the past month. The male binge drinking rates were significantly higher than female rate (20.3 percent versus 10.7 percent, respectively). The HP2010 objective was being achieved for females but not for males as of 2006.

Examined by race and ethnicity, the highest binge drinking rate in 2006 was reported for the Multirace population (20.0 percent), followed by Whites (17.0 percent), and by Hispanics or Latinos (15.0 percent). The HP2010 objective was being achieved only for the “Other” population (10.7 percent) and for the African American or Black population (9.4 percent) as of 2006.



California ranked 25th nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 26-11c**). Twelve states had achieved the objective as of 2006.

Table 26-11c. Binge drinking among adults, rankings by state, 2006

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Kentucky	8.6	26	Kansas	15.4
2	Tennessee	8.6	27	Nevada	15.7
3	Utah	9.3	28	New York	15.8
4	Mississippi	9.5	29	District of Columbia	15.9
5	Alabama	11.2	30	Indiana	16.0
6	West Virginia	11.2	31	Montana	16.0
7	North Carolina	11.3	32	Maine	16.1
8	Georgia	12.1	33	Ohio	16.3
9	Arkansas	12.4	34	Colorado	16.4
10	New Mexico	13.2	35	Missouri	16.5
11	Louisiana	13.3	36	Pennsylvania	16.6
12	Oklahoma	13.4	37	Wyoming	16.7
13	South Carolina	13.5	38	Vermont	16.8
14	Virginia	13.5	39	Alaska	17.0
15	Florida	13.8	40	Minnesota	17.6
16	Maryland	13.9	41	Rhode Island	17.6
17	Oregon	14.1	42	Massachusetts	17.7
18	Washington	14.2	43	Michigan	17.7
19	New Jersey	14.3	44	Hawaii	17.9
20	Connecticut	14.5	45	Nebraska	18.1
21	Texas	14.7	46	South Dakota	18.2
22	Idaho	14.8	47	Delaware	19.0
23	Arizona	15.2	48	Illinois	19.3
24	New Hampshire	15.2	49	Iowa	20.6
25	California	15.4	50	North Dakota	21.2
			51	Wisconsin	24.3

SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

NOTES: ¹ Prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 18 years and older.
 "Binge drinking" defined as males having five or more drinks on one occasion and females as having four or more drinks on one occasion.

HP2010 objective = 13.4 percent.

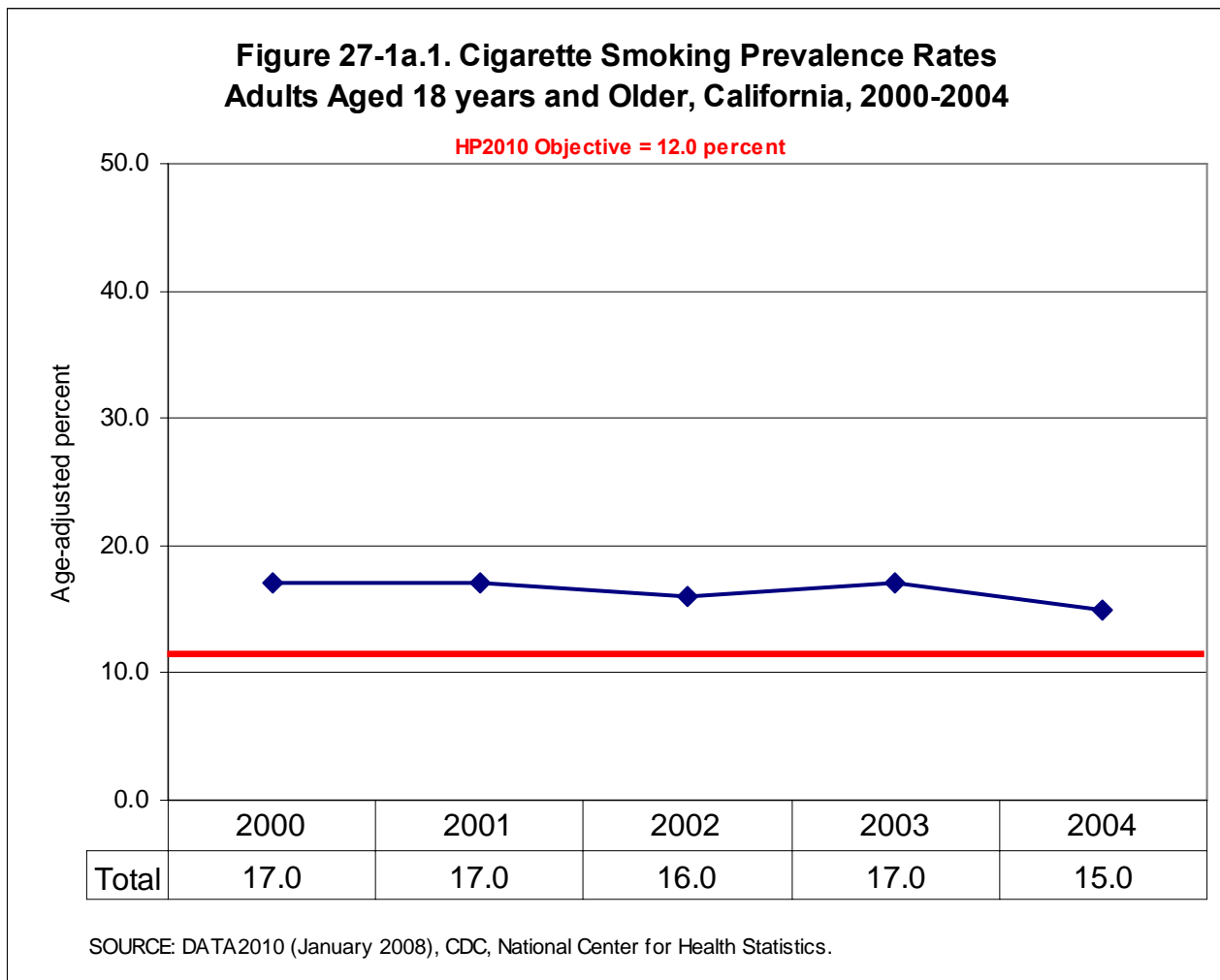
HP2010 objective achieved.

LHI 10: Tobacco Use

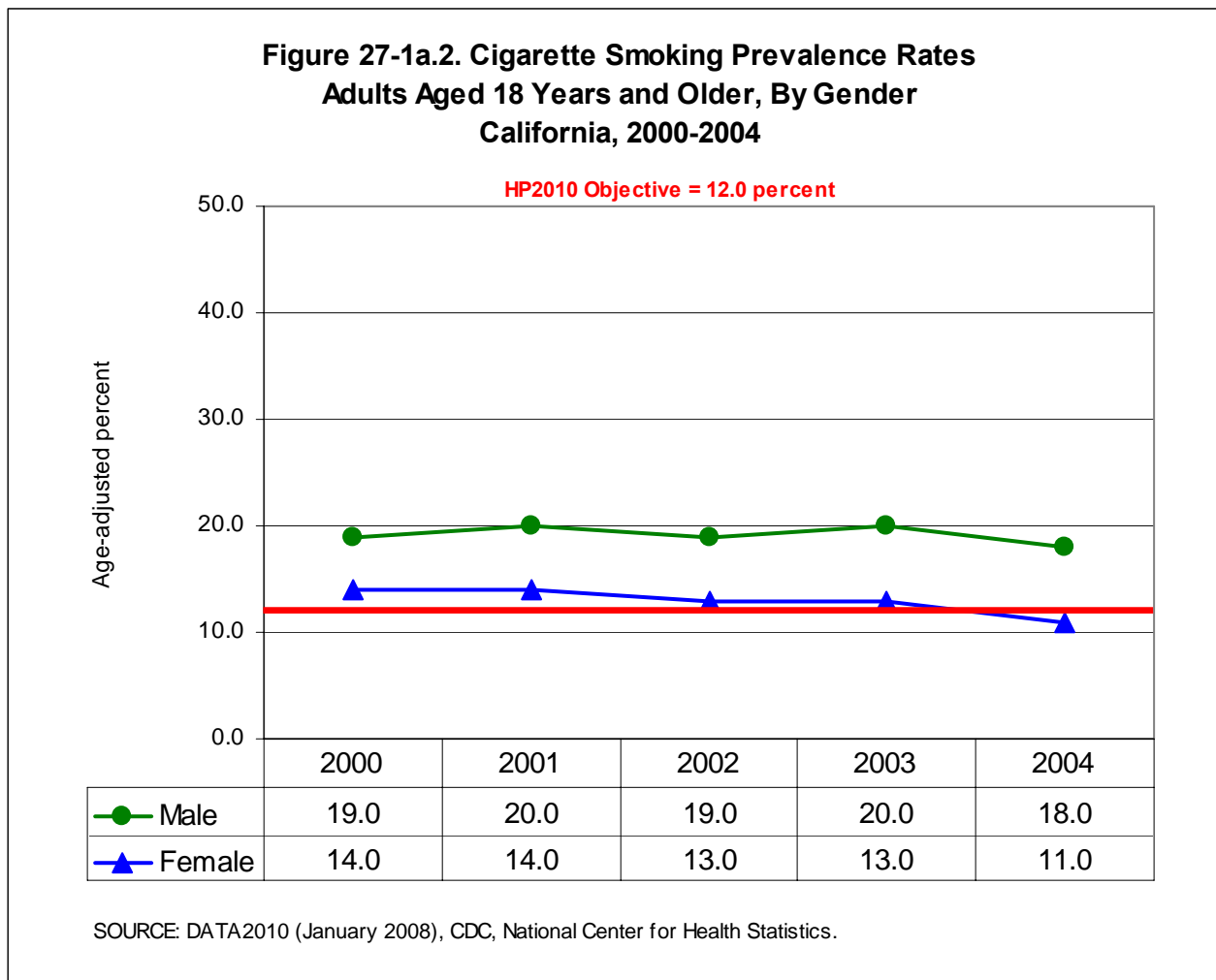
**Objective 27-1a: Reduce cigarette smoking among adults
(age-adjusted, ages 18 years and over)**

**HP2010
Target
12.0 percent**

Data from the BRFSS available in DATA2010 indicate cigarette smoking among adult Californians aged 18 years and older decreased overall from 17.0 percent in 2000 to 15.0 percent in 2004, with no statistically significant trend (**Figure 27-1a.1**). The HP2010 objective was not yet being achieved as of 2004.

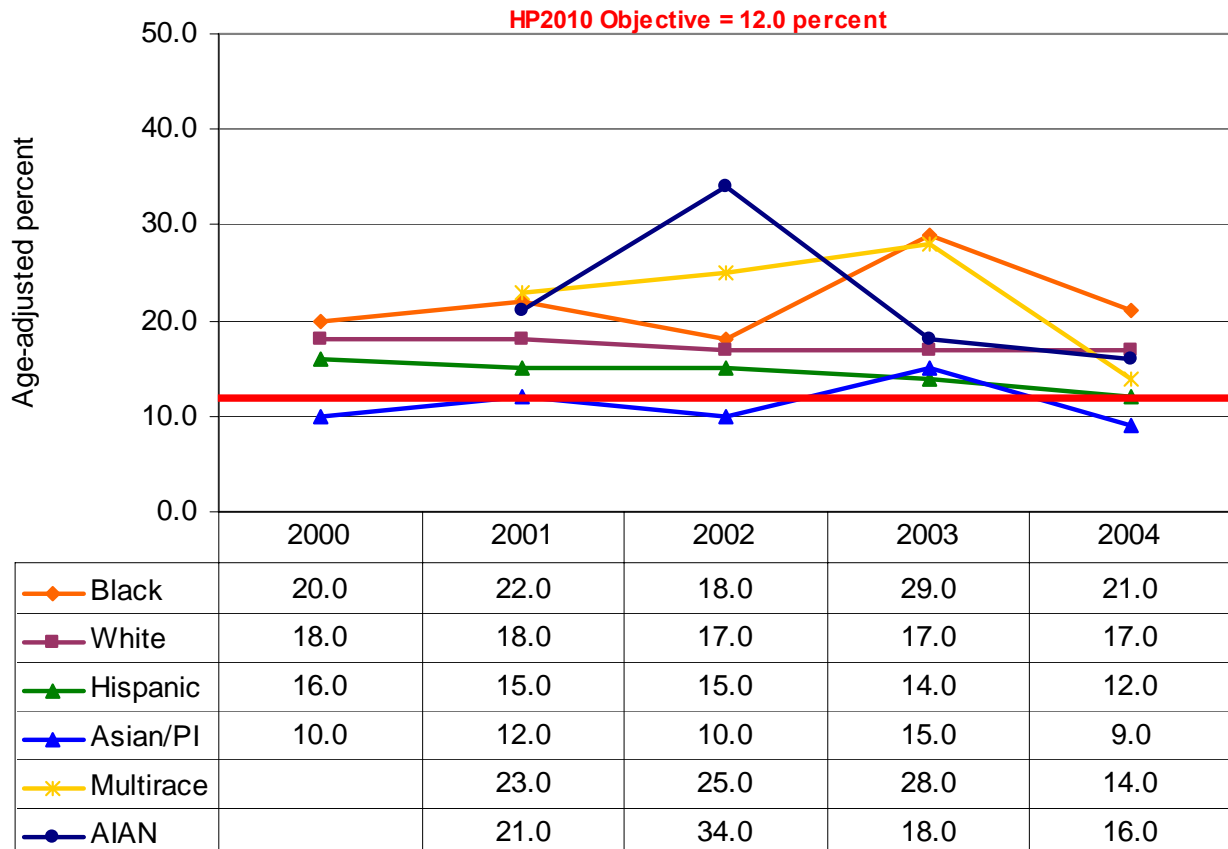


Cigarette smoking rates declined significantly for California adult females from 14.0 percent in 2000 to 11.0 percent in 2004, thus achieving the HP2010 target (**Figure 27-1a.2**). Rates for California adult males (18.0 percent in 2004) showed no significant trend and remained above the HP2010 target of 12.0 percent.



Examined by race and ethnicity (**Figure 27-1a.3**), cigarette smoking rates declined significantly for Hispanics or Latinos from 16.0 percent in 2000 to 12.0 percent in 2004, thus meeting the HP2010 target. No significant trends were found for any other racial or ethnic population. Cigarette smoking prevalence rates were highest for African Americans or Blacks (21.0 percent in 2004), and lowest for Asians or Pacific Islanders (PI) (9.0 percent in 2004). This HP2010 objective was being met only for the Hispanic adult population and for the Asian/PI adult population in California as of 2004.

**Figure 27-1a.3. Cigarette Smoking Prevalence Rates
Adults Aged 18 Years and Older, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2000-2004**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTE: AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native.

California ranked 2nd nationally on this HP2010 objective (**Table 27-1a**). Utah was the only state to have achieved this objective as of 2004.

Table 27-1a. Adult cigarette smoking, rankings by state, 2004

Rank	State	Percent ¹	Rank	State	Percent ¹
1	Utah	10.0	26	Virginia	21.0
2	California	15.0	27	Illinois	22.0
3	Idaho	17.0	28	Maine	22.0
4	Arizona	19.0	29	New Hampshire	22.0
5	Connecticut	19.0	30	Rhode Island	22.0
6	Maryland	19.0	31	Wisconsin	22.0
7	Massachusetts	19.0	32	Wyoming	22.0
8	New Jersey	19.0	33	Louisiana	23.0
9	Washington	19.0	34	Michigan	23.0
10	Colorado	20.0	35	Nevada	23.0
11	Georgia	20.0	36	North Carolina	23.0
12	Kansas	20.0	37	Alaska	24.0
13	Montana	20.0	38	Missouri	24.0
14	Nebraska	20.0	39	Pennsylvania	24.0
15	New Mexico	20.0	40	South Carolina	24.0
16	New York	20.0	41	Alabama	25.0
17	North Dakota	20.0	42	Delaware	25.0
18	Oregon	20.0	43	Indiana	25.0
19	Texas	20.0	44	Mississippi	25.0
20	Vermont	20.0	45	Arkansas	26.0
21	District of Columbia	21.0	46	Ohio	26.0
22	Florida	21.0	47	Oklahoma	26.0
23	Iowa	21.0	48	Tennessee	26.0
24	Minnesota	21.0	49	Kentucky	28.0
25	South Dakota	21.0	50	West Virginia	28.0
				Hawaii	DNA

SOURCE: DATA2010 (January 2008 Edition), CDC, National Center for Health Statistics.

NOTES: ¹ Age-adjusted prevalence rate (percent); persons aged 18 years and older.

DNA Data not available.

HP2010 objective = 12.0 percent.

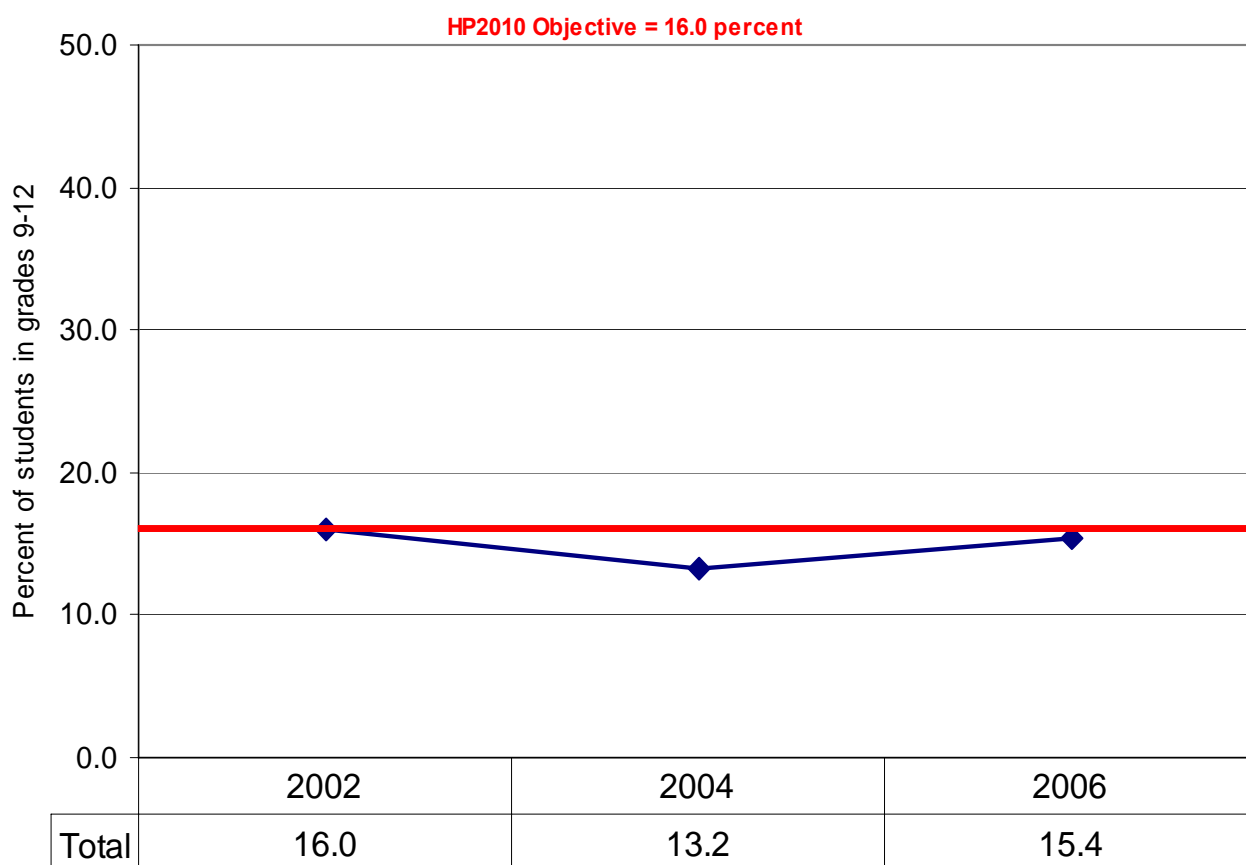
HP2010 objective achieved.

Objective 27-2b: Reduce cigarette smoking during the past month by adolescents in grades 9-12

**HP2010
Target
16.0 percent**

California data on this objective were not available from the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010, but were available from an alternate source: the California Student Tobacco Survey (CSTS). Data obtained from the County and Statewide Archive of Tobacco Statistics (C-STATS) maintained by the CDPH Tobacco Control Section indicate that 16.0 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 were current smokers in 2002, compared with 13.2 percent in 2004 and 15.4 percent in 2006 (**Figure 27-2b.1**). This HP2010 objective was being achieved for all California adolescents in grades 9 through 12.

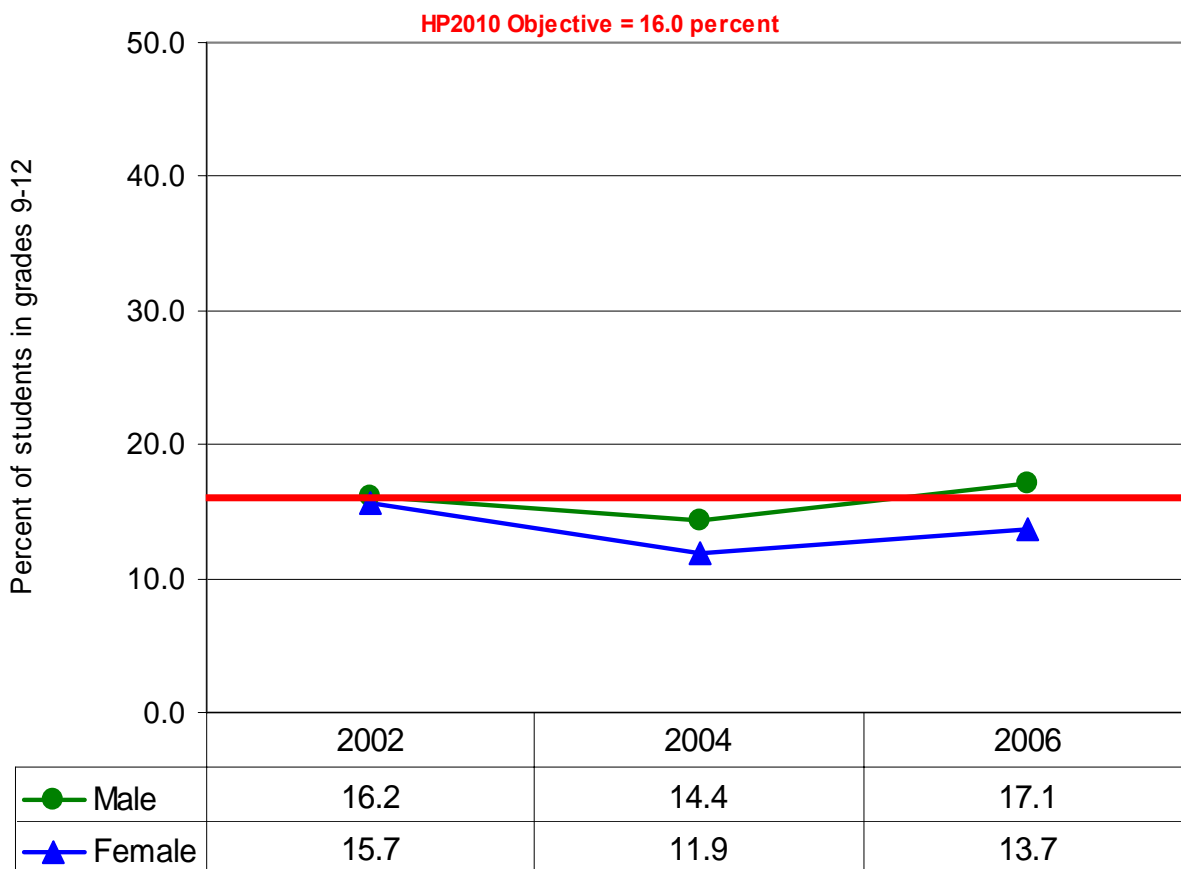
**Figure 27-2b.1. Adolescent Cigarette Smoking Prevalence Rates
California, 2002, 2004, 2006**



SOURCE: California Student Tobacco Survey (CSTS), County and Statewide Archive of Tobacco Statistics (C-STATS), CDPH, TCS.

Data by gender indicate that males in grades 9 through 12 had significantly higher rates of smoking than females (17.1 percent of males versus 13.7 percent of females in 2006) (**Figure 27-2b.2**). The HP2010 objective was being achieved for adolescent females during each year surveyed, but not for adolescent males as of 2006.

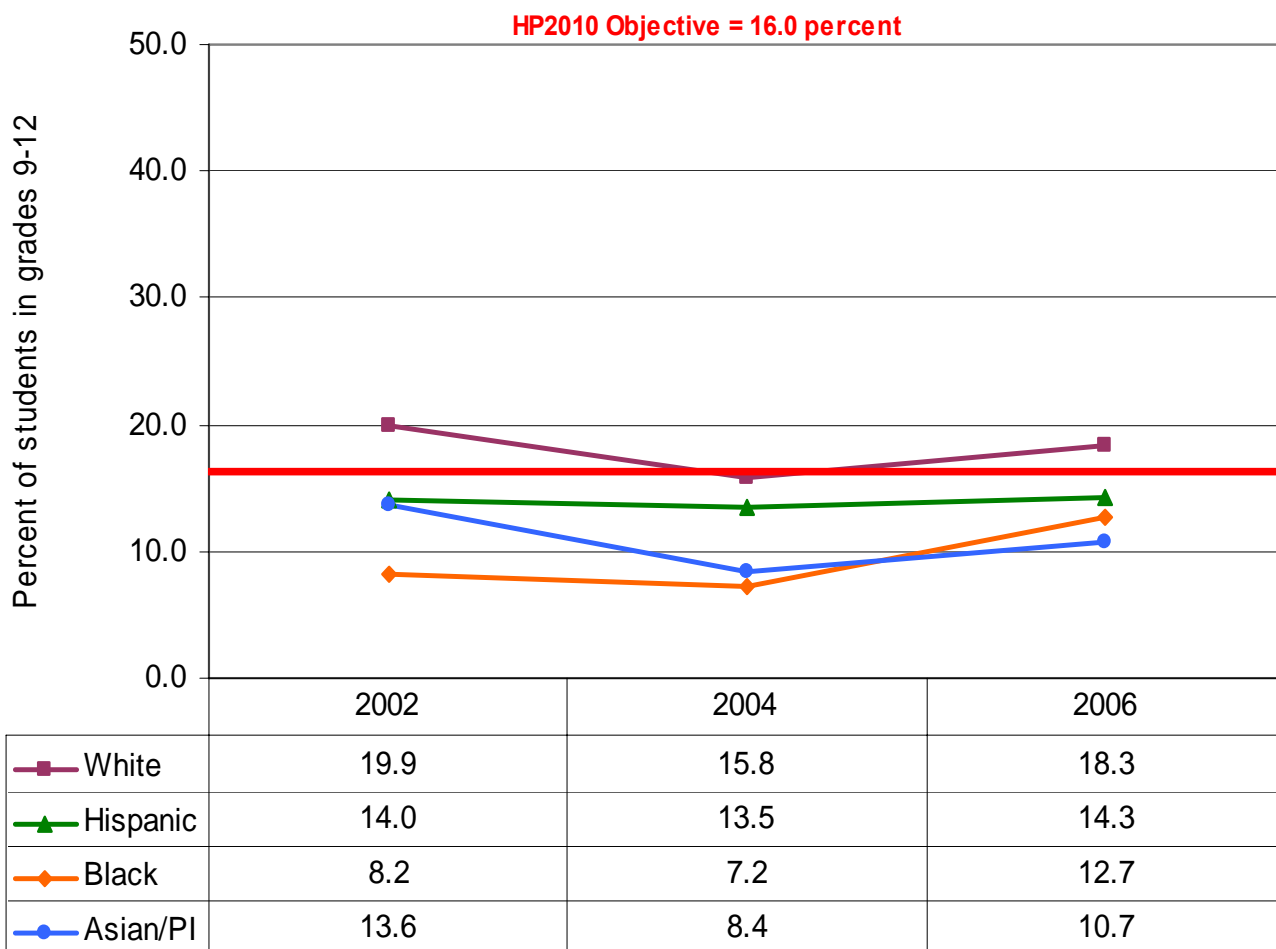
**Figure 27-2b.2. Adolescent Cigarette Smoking Prevalence Rates
By Gender, California, 2002, 2004, 2006**



SOURCE: California Student Tobacco Survey (CSTS), County and Statewide Archive of Tobacco Statistics (C-STATS), CDPH, TCS.

Data by race and ethnicity show that non-Hispanic White youths experienced the highest cigarette smoking prevalence rates (decline from 19.9 percent in 2002 to 18.3 percent in 2006) (**Figure 27-2b.3**). This HP2010 objective was not being achieved for Whites as of 2006. The objective was, however, being achieved for Hispanic or Latino youths (14.3 percent in 2006), Black or African American youths (12.7 percent in 2006), and Asian or Pacific Islander (PI) youths (10.7 percent in 2006).

**Figure 27-2b.3. Adolescent Cigarette Smoking Prevalence Rates
By Race and Ethnicity, California, 2002, 2004, 2006**



SOURCE: California Student Tobacco Survey (CSTS), County and Statewide Archive of Tobacco Statistics (C-STATS), CDPH, TCS.

NOTE: State rankings for Objective 27-2b were not available in the January or March 2008 editions of DATA2010.

Discussion

While state rankings on the HP2010 LHIs have not been published by the National Center for Health Statistics or other federal health agency, a California profile was developed on the HP2010 LHIs for inclusion in this report (see **Summary Table** below). California ranked 2nd nationally for adult cigarette smoking prevalence rates (LHI 10), 8th for early prenatal care (LHI 1), 10th for suicide rates (LHI 6), 13th for adult obesity rates (LHI 7) and for adult physical activity rates (LHI 8). These data also showed California ranked 48th on pneumococcal vaccinations among the elderly (LHI 4), 45th on persons living in ozone nonattainment areas (LHI 2), 34th on health insurance coverage among adults (LHI 1), 33rd on homicide rates (LHI 5) and on fully immunized children aged 19 to 35 months (LHI 4).

Many of these successes and challenges are reflected in data from the 2007 edition of the United Health Foundation's report *America's Health Rankings*.¹⁵ These data indicate California ranked 25th overall on a set of health indicators, down from its 23rd place ranking for 2006. Strengths noted for California in terms of health determinants and outcomes included a low prevalence of smoking (rank 2), a low rate of occupational fatalities (rank 3), a low infant mortality rate (rank 9), a low cancer death rate (rank 10), and a low rate of preventable hospitalizations (rank 10). Challenges noted for California included an increase in poor mental health days (rank 43), a high rate of persons without health insurance (rank 41), and a high rate of infectious diseases (rank 40). Another significant change noted was an increase in the prevalence of obesity, from 18.7 percent in 2000 to 23.3 percent in 2007.

Trend data for California currently available from DATA2010 and other sources indicate focus areas where California is making significant improvements as well as areas where more work needs to be done. Using one of California's top health priorities as an example, data available from the BRFSS indicate that California's adult obesity prevalence rate is higher than the HP2010 objective and is moving away from the target rate of 15.0 percent. This LHI also includes childhood and adolescent rates of overweight and obesity per HP2010 objective 19-03c, which does not have an identified state data source. In order to have current and complete information on this indicator available to policy-makers and program managers, an alternate source for child and adolescent data on overweight and obesity needs to be identified. One potential solution is the CHIS, which could be used to monitor this HP2010 objective and complete the picture of California's status on this LHI. Body mass index data are available for teens and adults from CHIS, but not for children. Increased funding to expand this survey to include children aged 6 to 11 years represents one prospective avenue to be explored.

Health disparities highlighted by the LHIs are evident in the California data and require further attention and action. Especially evident are gender disparities in LHI 5 (Injury and Violence) and LHI 6 (Mental Health) where death rates from motor vehicle crashes, homicides, and suicides are significantly higher for males, and in LHI 9 (Substance Abuse) and LHI 10 (Tobacco Use) where rates of binge drinking and tobacco use are also significantly higher for males. Racial and ethnic disparities exist in most areas, but most striking are the rates of health insurance coverage for adult American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) and for adult Hispanics or Latinos in LHI 1, gonorrhea case rates for Blacks or African Americans in LHI 3, homicide rates for Blacks or African Americans in LHI 5, suicide rates for Whites in LHI 6, and adult obesity rates for Blacks or African Americans and for AIAN in LHI 7. Age-related disparities are most evident in LHI 1, where early prenatal care rates for teenage mothers under 15 years of age and for those aged 15-19 are significantly lower than rates for other maternal age groups. As more recent data become available and additional data sources are identified for tracking and monitoring the HP2010 objectives associated with the LHIs, California's progress in achieving the HP2010 objectives associated with the LHIs will become more definitive.

Summary Table. California's Status on HP2010 Objectives Associated with the Leading Health Indicators

Leading Health Indicator (LHI) Associated Healthy People 2010 Objectives	National Ranking ¹	California Rate	California Trend	HP2010 Target
LHI1: Access to Health Care				
Obj. 1-1: Persons with health insurance (percent, ages 18-64)	34	80.0%	n.s.	100.0%
Obj. 1-4a: Source of ongoing care (percent, all ages)	n/a	87.8%	n/a	96.0%
Obj. 16-6a: Early (first trimester) prenatal care (percent of live births)	8	87.0%	Sig. +	90.0%
LHI2: Environmental Quality				
Obj. 8-1a: Persons exposed to harmful air pollutants - ozone (percent living in nonattainment areas)	45	93.3%	Sig. +	0.0%
Obj. 27-10: Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke - nonsmokers (percent, ages 4 and older)	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.0%
LHI3: Responsible Sexual Behavior				
Obj. 13-6a: Condom use by partner -unmarried females (percent, ages 18-44)	n/a	n/a	n/a	50.0%
Obj. 13-6b: Condom use - males (percent, ages 18-44)	n/a	n/a	n/a	54.0%
Obj. 25-2a: Gonorrhea cases (age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)	28	92.6	Sig. +	19.0
Obj. 25-11a: Adolescents who have never had sexual intercourse (percent, grades 9-12)	n/a	n/a	n/a	56.0%
Obj. 25-11b: Adolescents who, if sexually experienced, are not currently sexually active (percent, grades 9-12)	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.0%
Obj. 25-11c: Adolescents who, if sexually active, used condom at last sexual intercourse (percent, grades 9-12)	n/a	77.8%	n/a	65.0%
LHI4: Immunization				
Obj. 14-24a: Fully immunized young children (percent, ages 19-35 months)	33	74.0%	Sig. +	80.0%
Obj. 14-29a: Influenza vaccine in past 12 months (age-adjusted percent, ages 65 and older)	32	67.0%	n.s.	90.0%
Obj. 14-29b: Pneumococcal vaccine ever received (age-adjusted percent, ages 65 and older)	48	60.0%	n.s.	90.0%
LHI5: Injury and Violence				
Obj. 15-15a: Motor vehicle crash deaths (age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)	16	11.9	n.s.	8.0
Obj. 15-32: Homicides (age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)	33	6.9	Sig. +	2.8
LHI6: Mental Health				
Obj. 18-1: Suicide deaths (age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population)	10	9.1	n.s.	4.8
Obj. 18-9b: Treatment for adults with depression (percent, ages 18 and older)	n/a	n/a	n/a	64.0%
LHI7: Overweight and Obesity				
Obj. 19-2: Adult obesity (age-adjusted percent, ages 20 and older)	13	24.0%	n.s.	15.0%
Obj. 19-3c: Child and adolescent overweight and obesity (percent, ages 6-19)	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0%
LHI8: Physical Activity				
Obj. 22-2: Adult moderate or vigorous (age-adjusted percent, ages 18 and older)	13	53.0%	n.s.	50.0%
Obj. 22-7: Adolescent vigorous (percent, grades 9-12)	n/a	65.5%	n/a	85.0%
LHI9: Substance Abuse				
Obj. 26-10a(1): Adolescents not using alcohol in past 30 days (percent, ages 12-17)	15	83.8%	n/a	91.0%
Obj. 26-10a(2): Adolescents not using illicit drugs in past 30 days (percent, ages 12-17)	29	89.4%	n/a	91.0%
Obj. 26-10c(1) Adults using illicit drugs in past 30 days (percent, ages 18-25)	29	19.6%	n/a	3.2%
Obj. 26-10c(2) Adults using illicit drugs in past 30 days (percent, ages 26 and older)	44	6.6%	n/a	3.2%
Obj. 26-11c: Adult binge drinking in past month (percent, ages 18 and older)	25 ²	15.4%	n/a	13.4%
LHI10: Tobacco Use				
Obj. 27-1a: Adult cigarette smoking (age-adjusted percent, ages 18 and older)	2	15.0%	n.s.	12.0%
Obj. 27-2b: Adolescent cigarette smoking past month (percent, grades 9-12)	n/a	15.4%	n/a	16.0%

SOURCE: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research.

NOTES: ¹ State rankings derived from DATA2010 except where noted; ² Ranking based on BRFSS data for 2006.

n/a = Data not available; n.s. = No statistically significant trend; Sig.+ = Statistically significant increase.

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