



“Drivers and Solutions for Health Disparities”

FORWARD LA: RACE, ARTS, AND INCLUSIVE PLACEMAKING AFTER THE 1992 CIVIL UNREST

SOL PRICE CENTER FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION

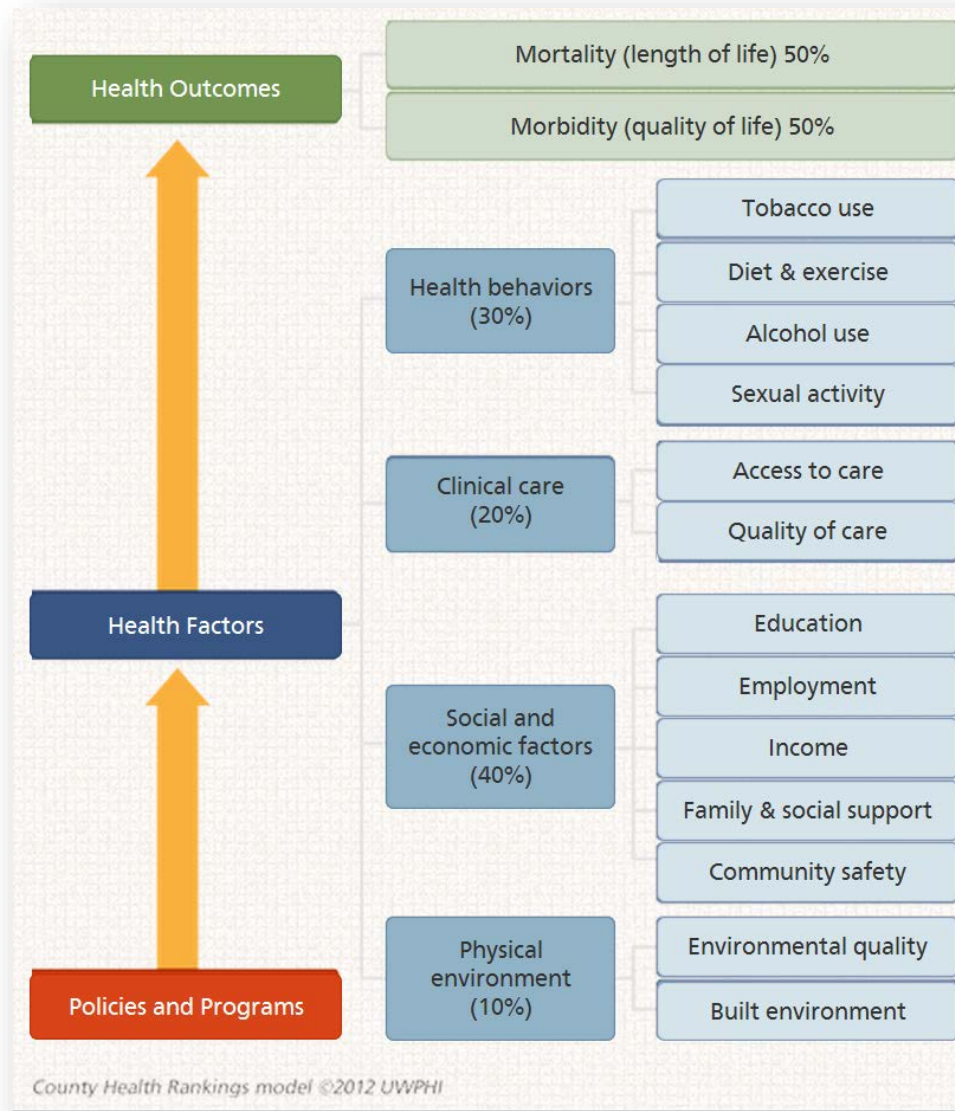
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Life course health determinants model



LA Area Socio-demographics



	Antelope Valley	San Fernando	San Gabriel	Metro	West	South	East	South Bay
B. Ages 50-64								
Median household income	60,500	69,600	73,600	43,200	85,000	38,400	60,300	68,500
Female	49.1%	48.1%	47.1%	49.7%	47.5%	46.9%	47.6%	48.7%
White	51.2	52.4	27.7	30.8	66.6	4.1	18.2	36.8
African American	10.6	2.8	4.8	5.1	8.8	36.5	3.0	13.9
Asian	5.1	12.4	32.8	21.4	11.0	3.5	13.5	16.6
Latino	30.7	29.9	33.2	40.9	11.3	53.8	64.3	29.2
Foreign born	29.5	53.3	55.7	64.0	33.0	56.1	60.0	41.1
Speak English less than "very well"	66.1	65.9	65.1	75.5	39.1	82.6	71.8	64.8
High school or higher	83.2	79.4	79.1	71.5	95.0	57.5	61.7	80.9
Currently married	66.8	63.8	68.3	50.7	55.6	49.4	64.1	59.6
Homeownership rate	72.7	59.8	68.7	32.3	51.3	45.0	62.3	56.6



Life Expectancy at Age 50 in Service Planning Areas





Three major health challenges

DIABETES

In recent decades, the prevalence of diabetes has increased rapidly. Although there are two types of diabetes, most older adults have type 2 (adult onset) rather than type 1 (juvenile). In Los Angeles County, 15.6% of adults 50-64 and 21.5% of adults 65 or older have ever been diagnosed with diabetes. According to Los Angeles County health services data, diabetes represents a 67% increase since 1997 and is among the most dramatic chronic conditions in the county.³ Diabetes prevalence among adults 65 or older is extraordinarily high among Latinos (32.5%), African Americans (28.7%), Asians and Pacific Islanders (24.7%)

Table 4. Diabetes rates, ages 50-64

	50-64
Male	18.0%
Female	13.6
White	11.1
African American	13.5
Asian	13.9
Latino	21.5

DEPRESSION

Depression takes an enormous toll, affecting 20% of older adults at some time in their lives. Depression is not only a significant problem in its own right but can lead to or worsen other chronic conditions in much the same way that chronic conditions contribute to and worsen depression. Depression varies greatly, from relatively mild to a debilitating condition. The disease impacts daily functioning and occupational functioning, resulting in social isolation. It is a leading cause of suicide, most commonly among older men. Symptoms of depression vary widely and include persistent sadness or hopelessness, a lack of interest in once pleasurable activities, insomnia and changes in appetite. Symptoms are often more difficult to identify among older adults.

Fig 10. Ever Diagnosed with Depression



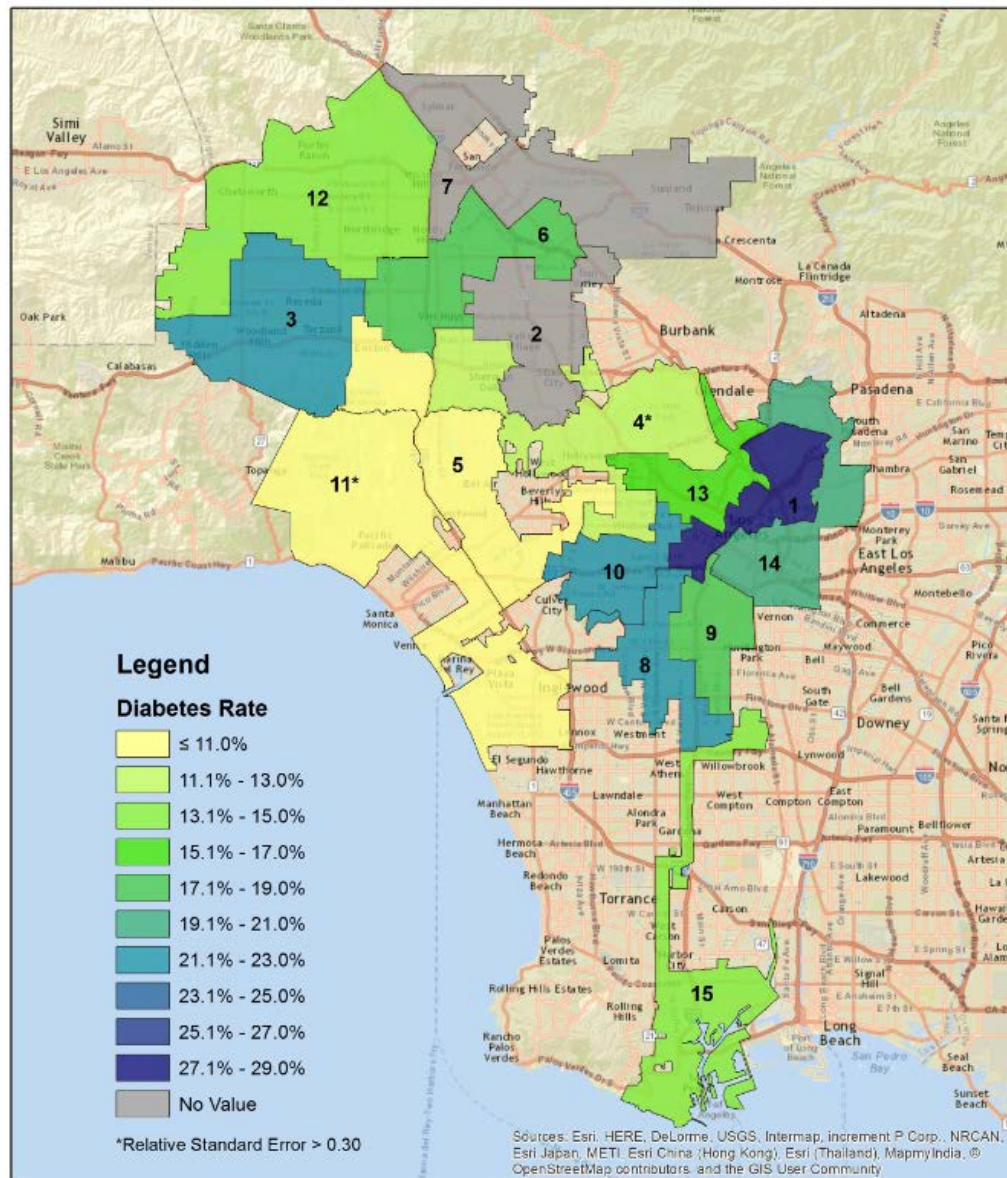
HYPERTENSION

Hypertension (high blood pressure) starts gradually and is very common among older individuals, but it often goes undetected. It is almost always asymptomatic, so it is all too easy to ignore. Yet its consequences can be devastating to individuals and their family. Hypertension is a major contributor to heart attacks (myocardial infarctions) and the most common cause of strokes. Major contributors to high blood pressure are advanced age, high levels of salt intake, and obesity. Excessive alcohol use, smoking, leading a sedentary lifestyle, and having a diet that is low in fruits and vegetables are among the most common contributing factors.

Hypertension can be easily treated. Medications, along with lifestyle changes, are important to gain control. African Americans are at the highest risk. The first step is to identify people with the condition, initiate treatment, and get individuals to adhere to treatment. One third of adults have high blood pressure, but only half of those have adequate control of their blood pressure.⁴

A combination of behavioral, community, and

Diabetes ages 50 and older



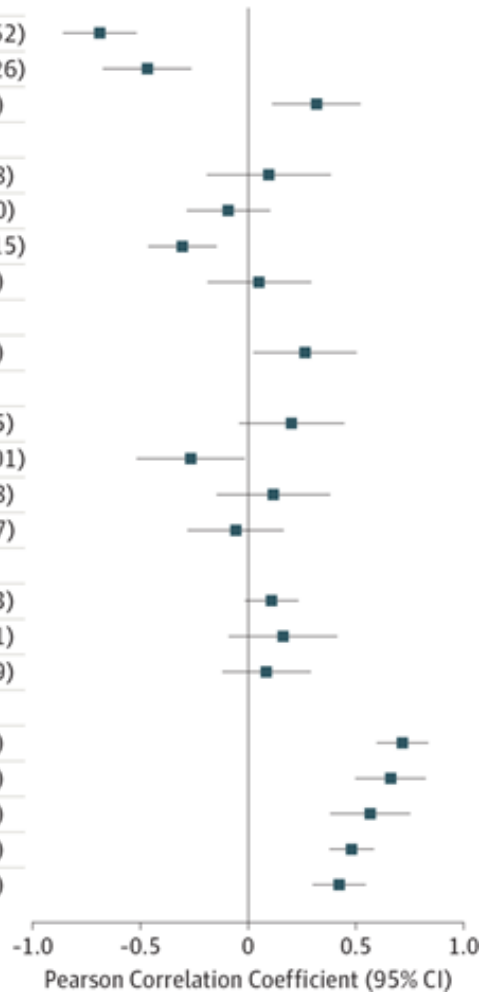


Community assets: healthcare professionals

Licensed Practitioners (Per 100,000)				
	Physician	Allied health	Dentist	Pharmacist
Antelope Valley	109.5	831.6	30.2	16.4
San Fernando	258.5	1232.5	103.3	26.2
San Gabriel	285.1	1248.1	106.5	26.6
Metro	473.9	721.3	69.2	31.9
West	1116.4	1234.9	225.0	33.4
South	49.1	262.6	11.6	12.4
East	165.5	925.7	59.7	21.5
South Bay	284.0	1066.4	74.0	20.4



	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (95% CI)
Health behaviors^a	
Current smokers	-0.69 (-0.86 to -0.52)
Obesity	-0.47 (-0.67 to -0.26)
Exercise rate	0.32 (0.11 to 0.52)
Access to health care	
% Uninsured	0.10 (-0.19 to 0.38)
Medicare \$ per enrollee	-0.09 (-0.28 to 0.10)
30-d Hospital mortality rate index	-0.31 (-0.46 to -0.15)
Index for preventive care	0.05 (0.19 to 0.29)
Environmental factors	
Income segregation	0.26 (0.02 to 0.51)
Income inequality and social cohesion	
Gini index	0.20 (-0.04 to 0.45)
Index for social capital	-0.26 (-0.52 to -0.01)
% Religious	0.12 (-0.15 to 0.38)
% Black adults	-0.06 (-0.28 to 0.17)
Local labor market conditions	
Unemployment rate in 2000	0.11 (-0.01 to 0.23)
% Change in population, 1980-2000	0.16 (-0.09 to 0.41)
% Change in labor force, 1980-2000	0.09 (-0.12 to 0.29)
Other factors	
% Immigrants	0.72 (0.60 to 0.84)
Median home value	0.66 (0.50 to 0.83)
Local government expenditures	0.57 (0.38 to 0.75)
Population density	0.48 (0.38 to 0.58)
% College graduates	0.42 (0.30 to 0.55)



Correlations Between Life Expectancy in the Bottom Income Quartile and Local Area Characteristics, 2001-2014

Figure 8 from The Association Between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014

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