

500 Cities Project:

Local Data for Better Health

2014

Glendale, AZ



Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation

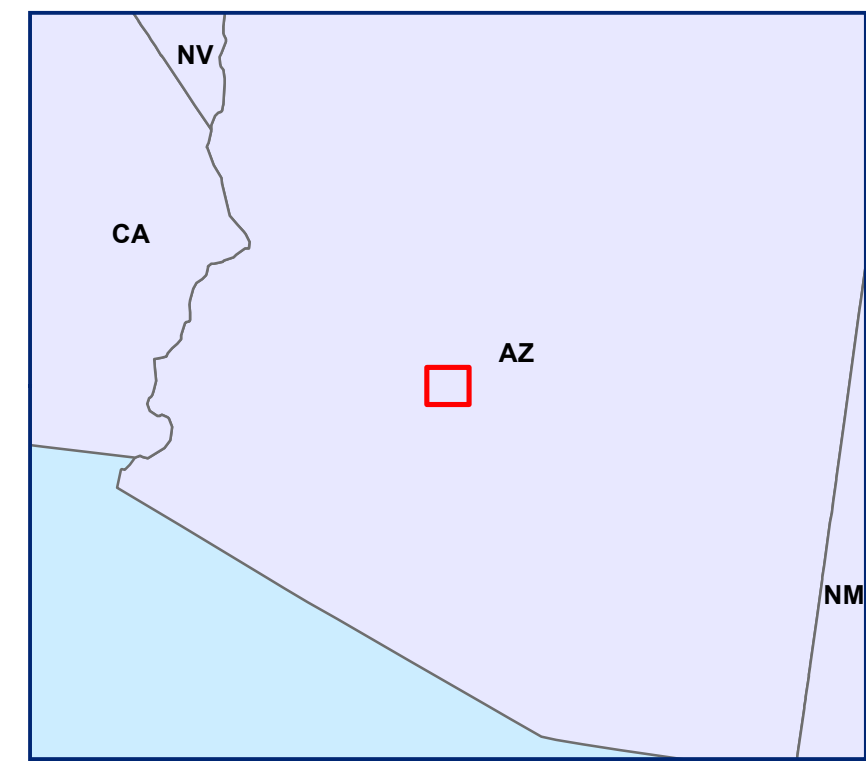


CDC FOUNDATION

Helping CDC Do More, Faster

Author: CDC/NCCDPHP/DPH/ESB-GIS

Date: 7/13/2016



Introduction

The 500 Cities Project—Local Data for Better Health—is a collaboration among the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the CDC Foundation, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), whose purpose is to provide high quality small area estimates for behavioral risk factors that influence health status, for health outcomes, and the use of clinical preventive services. These estimates can be used to identify emerging health problems and to develop and implement of effective, targeted public health prevention activities.

Data Sources

Data was obtained from the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2013, 2014, the Census Bureau 2010 census population data, American Community Survey 2009-2013 and 2010-2014 estimates, and Esri ArcGIS Online basemaps.

Methodology

CDC used small area estimation (SAE) methodology called multilevel regression and poststratification (MRP) that links geocoded health surveys and high spatial resolution population demographic and socioeconomic data to produce local level health related estimates. This approach also accounts for the associations between individual health outcomes, individual characteristics, and spatial contexts and factors at multiple levels (e.g., state, county), the approach also predicts individual disease risk and health behaviors in a multilevel modeling framework and estimates the geographic distributions of population disease burden and health behaviors at city and census tract level.

Further information on the small area estimation methodology can be obtained from

- [Multilevel Regression and Poststratification for Small-Area Estimation of Population Health Outcomes: A Case Study of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Prevalence Using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \[PDF-5.53MB\]](#)
- [Validation of Multilevel Regression and Poststratification Methodology for Small Area Estimation of Health Indicators from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#)

Limitations

All data presented in this map book are model-based estimates that reflect the statistically expected prevalence of each measure. These small area estimates tend to have narrow confidence ranges and may underestimate some areas with high prevalence or overestimate some areas with low prevalence. Because the small area model cannot detect effects because of local interventions, users are cautioned against using these estimates for program or policy evaluations.

Project Website

For more information please refer to <http://www.cdc.gov/500cities/>.

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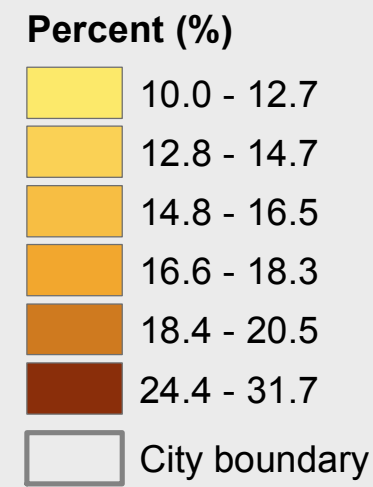
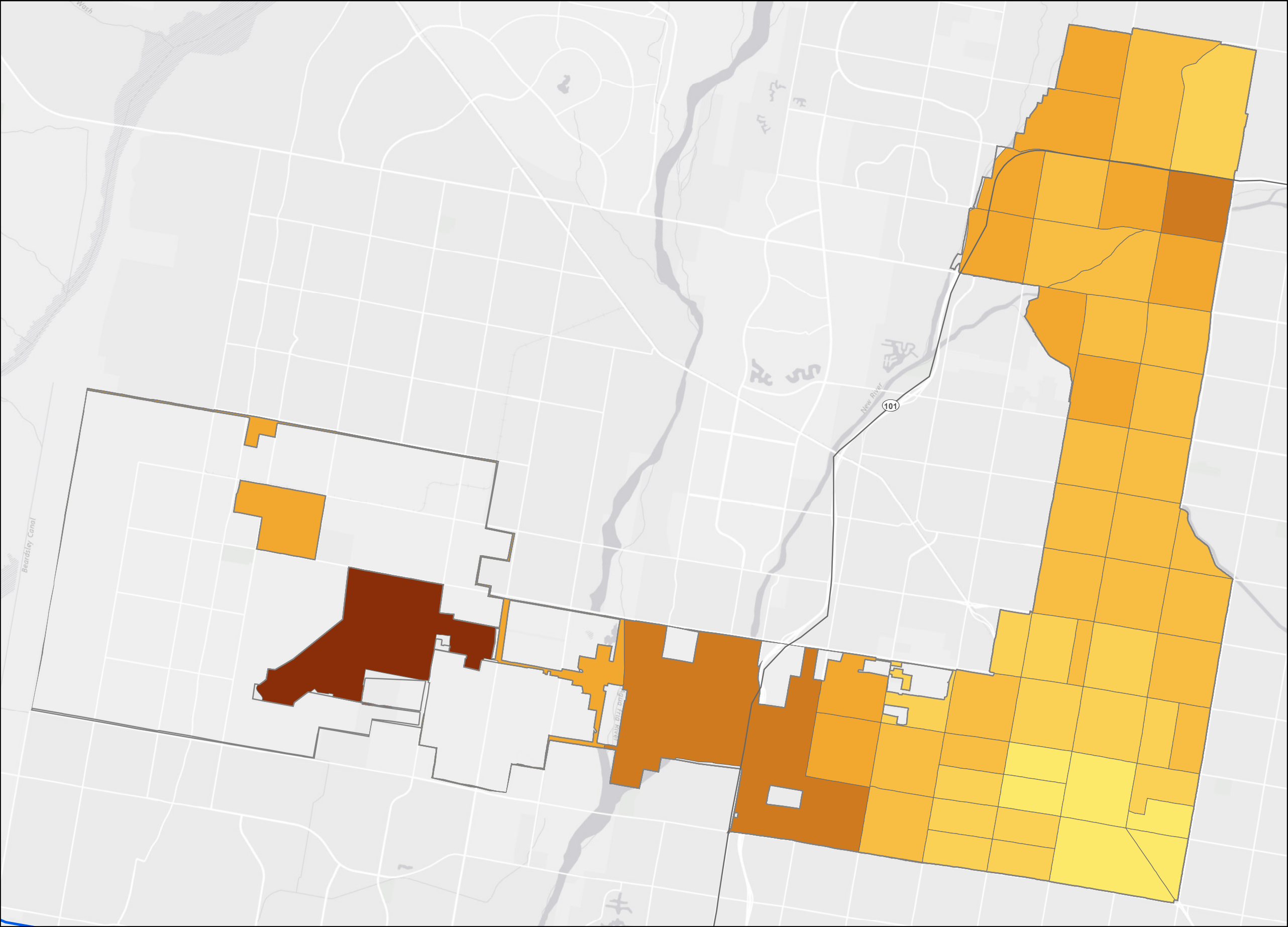
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health, Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch (CDC/NCCDPHP/DPH/ESB).

October 12, 2016

Measure	Crude			Age-Adjusted			State Age-Adjusted	US Age-Adjusted
	Prevalence	Low 95% CI	High 95% CI	Prevalence	Low 95% CI	High 95% CI	Prevalence	Prevalence
Glendale	AZ							
Binge drinking prevalence among adults aged >=18 years	15.3	15.2	15.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	15.7	16.8
Current smoking among adults aged >=18 years	20.3	20.0	20.6	19.8	19.5	20.2	16.9	17.7
No leisure-time physical activity among adults aged >=18 years	23.1	22.8	23.5	23.7	23.4	24.0	20.9	23.3
Obesity among adults aged >=18 years	29.4	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.8	29.2	28.7
Sleeping less than 7 hours among adults aged >=18 years	36.0	35.8	36.2	35.8	35.6	35.9	33.3	35.1
Arthritis among adults aged >=18 years	22.5	22.4	22.7	23.8	23.6	23.9	23.2	23.5
Current asthma prevalence among adults aged >=18 years	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.3	9.7	8.8
High blood pressure among adults aged >=18 years	26.9	26.8	27.1	28.3	28.2	28.5	29.2	30.2
High cholesterol among adults aged >=18 years who have been screened in the past 5 years	37.9	37.7	38.0	34.1	34.0	34.2	33.9	33.2
Cancer among adults aged >=18 years	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.9
Diagnosed diabetes among adults aged >=18 years	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.2	9.4
Chronic kidney disease among adults aged >=18 years	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among adults aged >=18 years	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.1
Coronary heart disease among adults aged >=18 years	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0
Stroke among adults aged >=18 years	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8
Mental health not good for >=14 days among adults aged >=18 years	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.2	11.9	11.5
Physical health not good for >=14 days among adults aged >=18 years	13.2	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.6	11.8	11.6
All teeth lost among adults aged >=65 years	14.6	13.9	15.5	14.8	14.1	15.7	12.5	15.4
Current lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years	21.5	21.1	21.8	20.5	20.1	20.9	18.1	14.9
Visits to doctor for routine checkup within the past year among adults aged >=18 years	63.4	63.3	63.5	64.3	64.1	64.4	62.2	68.7
Visits to dentist or dental clinic among adults aged >=18 years	57.2	56.7	57.7	57.1	56.6	57.6	58.6	64.1
Taking medicine for high blood pressure control among adults aged >=18 years with high blood pressure	71.2	71.1	71.4	56.4	56.2	56.5	50.0	58.2
Cholesterol screening among adults aged >=18 years	68.7	68.5	69.1	70.3	70.0	70.6	71.6	74.8
Mammography use among women aged 50-74 years	76.4	76.0	76.9	76.7	76.3	77.1	75.8	75.5
Papanicolaou smear use among adult women aged 21-65 years	78.0	77.7	78.3	78.6	78.4	78.9	79.8	81.1
Fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy among adults aged 50-75 years	58.4	57.9	58.9	60.4	60.0	60.9	60.0	64.0
Up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services (flu shot past year, pneumococcal shot ever, colorectal cancer screening) among men aged >=65 years	34.2	33.5	34.8	31.5	30.8	32.1	30.5	32.9
Up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services (same as men plus mammogram past 2 years) among women aged >=65 years	36.8	36.2	37.4	30.4	29.7	31.0	30.2	30.7

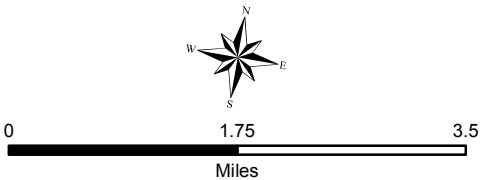
Unhealthy Behaviors

Binge drinking prevalence among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
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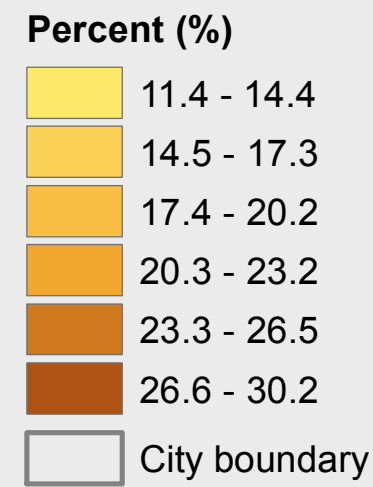
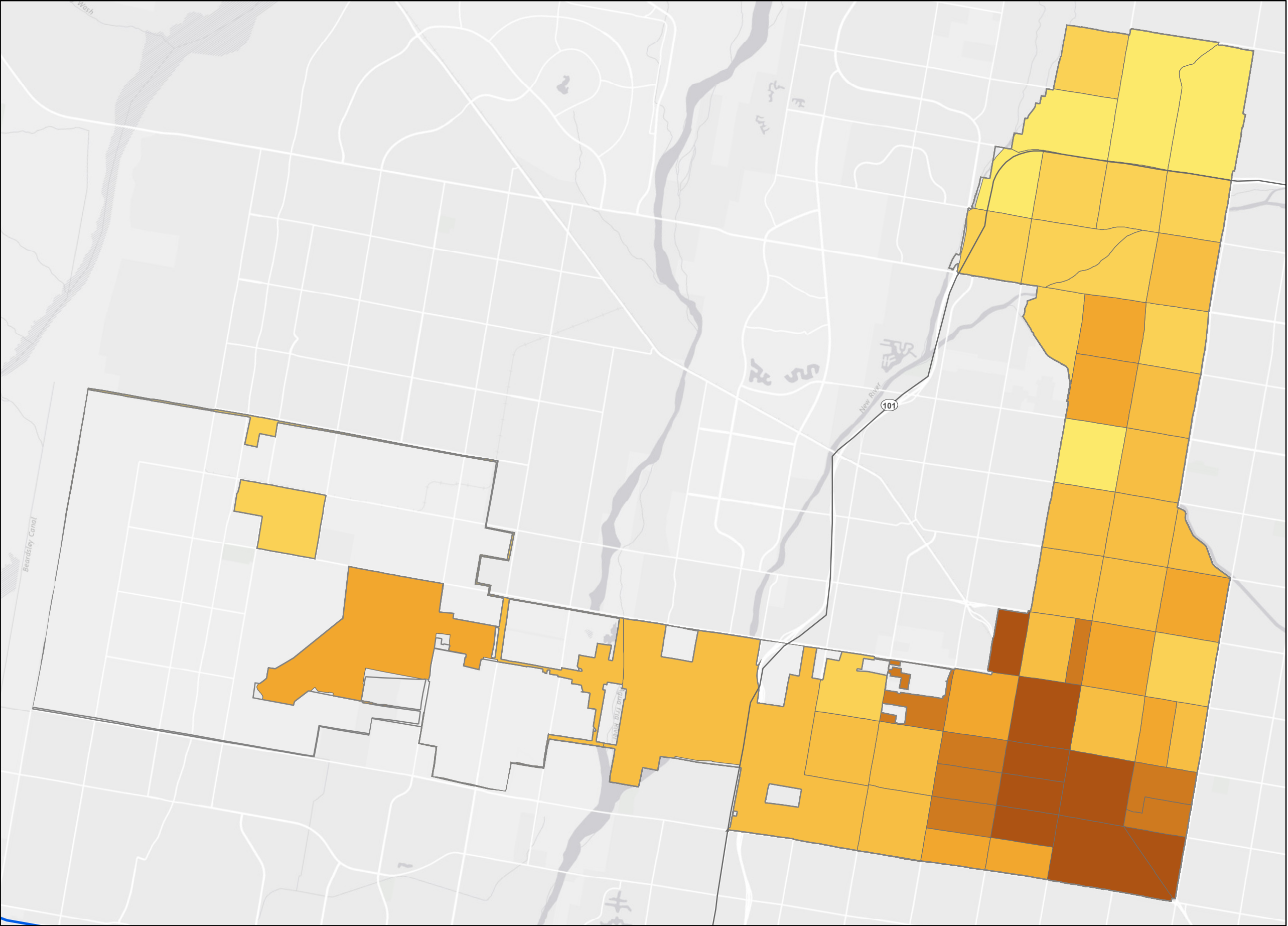
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

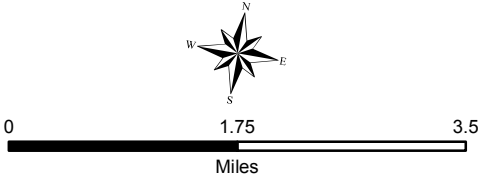


Current smoking among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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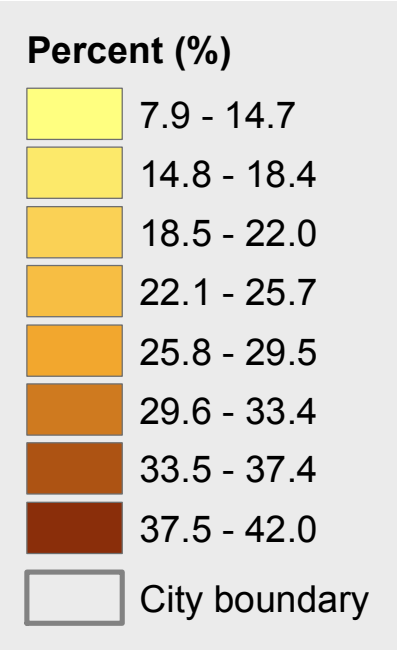
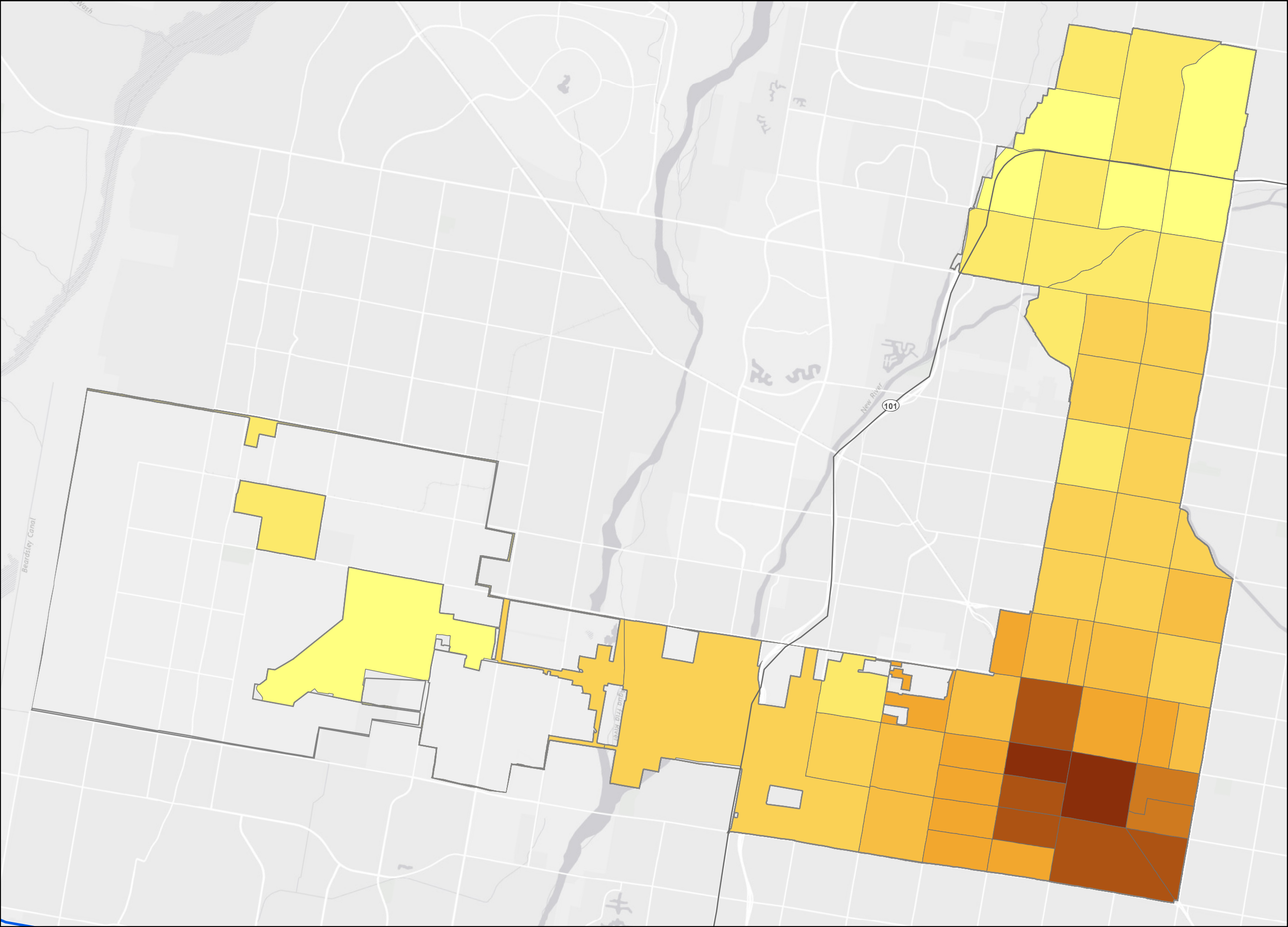
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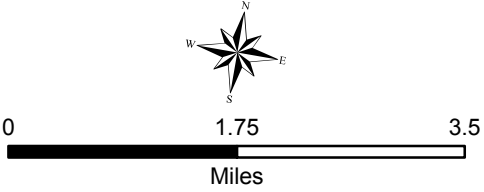


No leisure-time physical activity among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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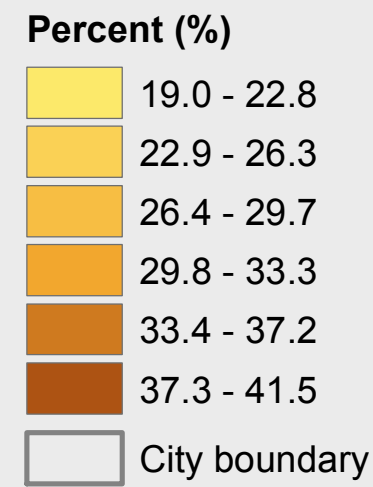
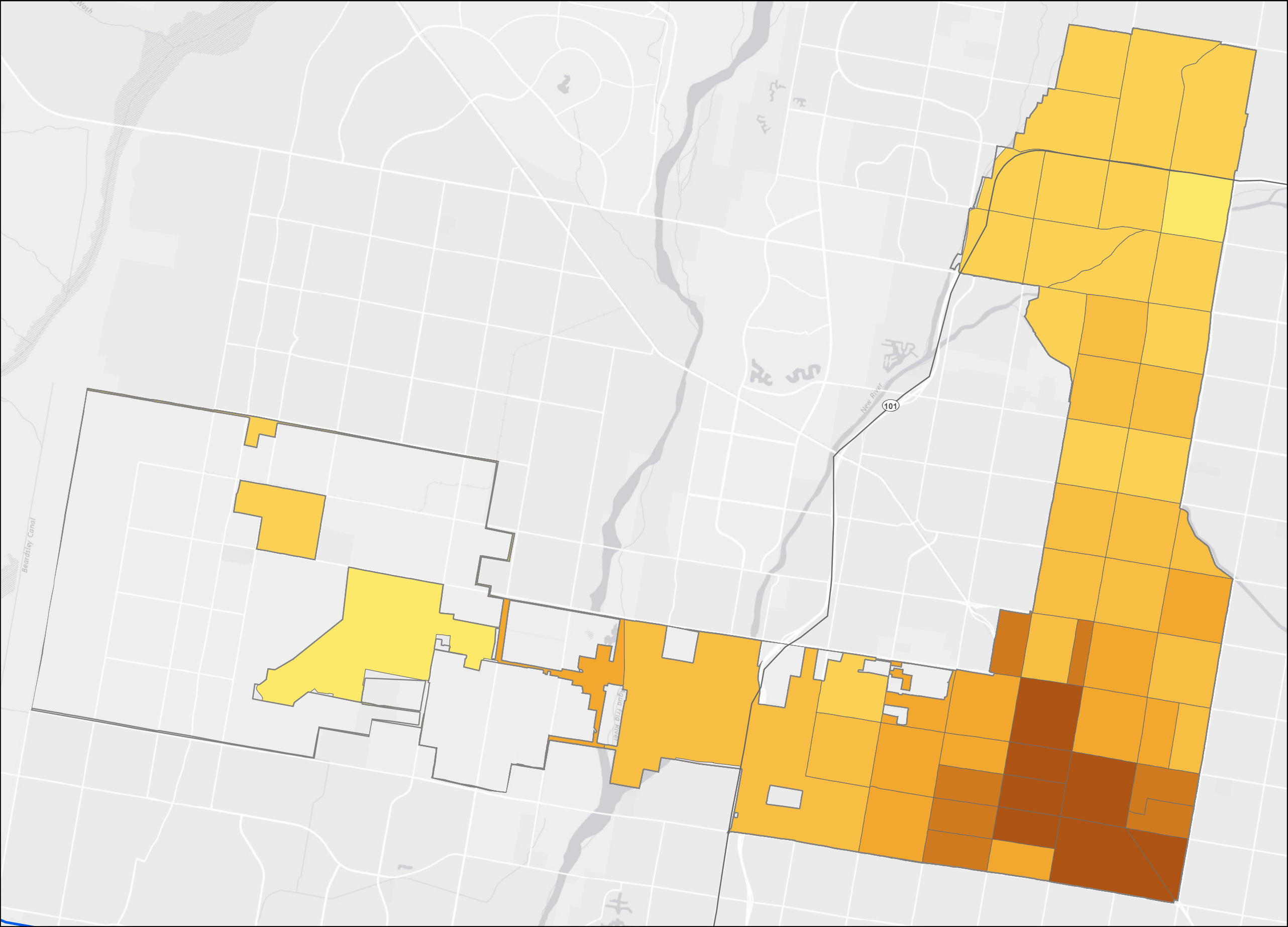
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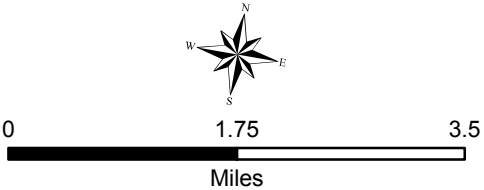


Obesity among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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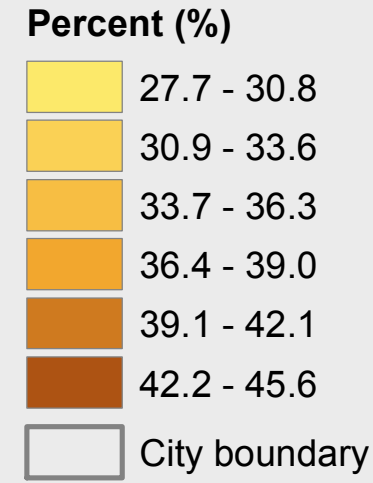
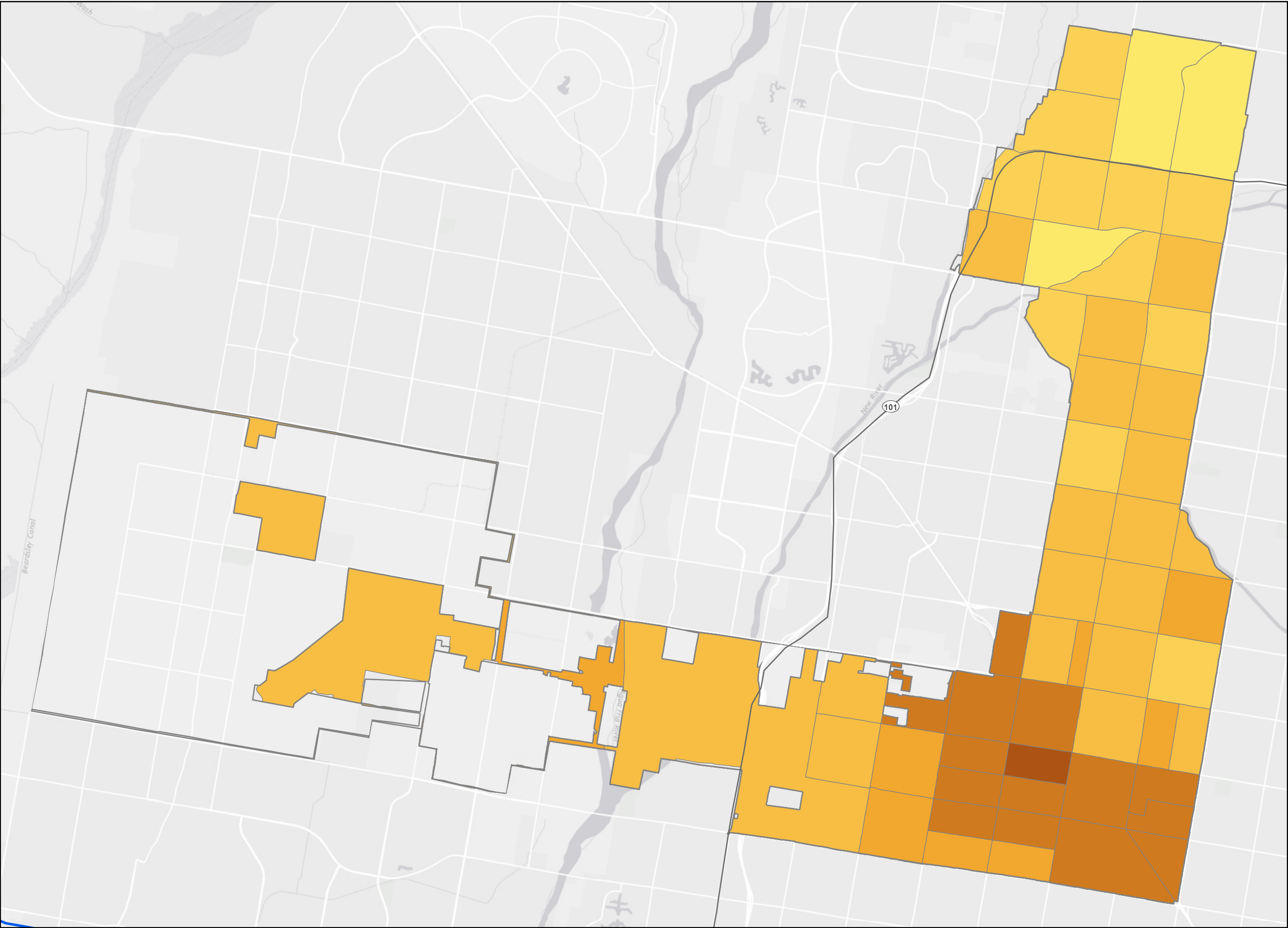
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Data sources:
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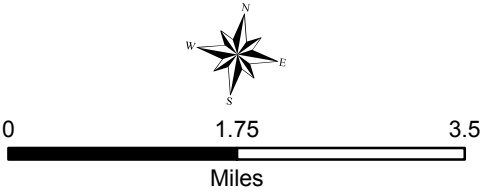


Sleeping less than 7 hours among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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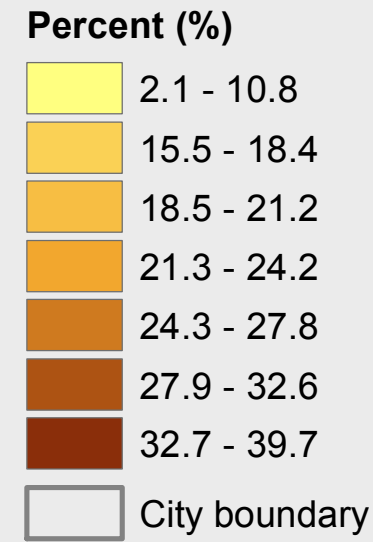
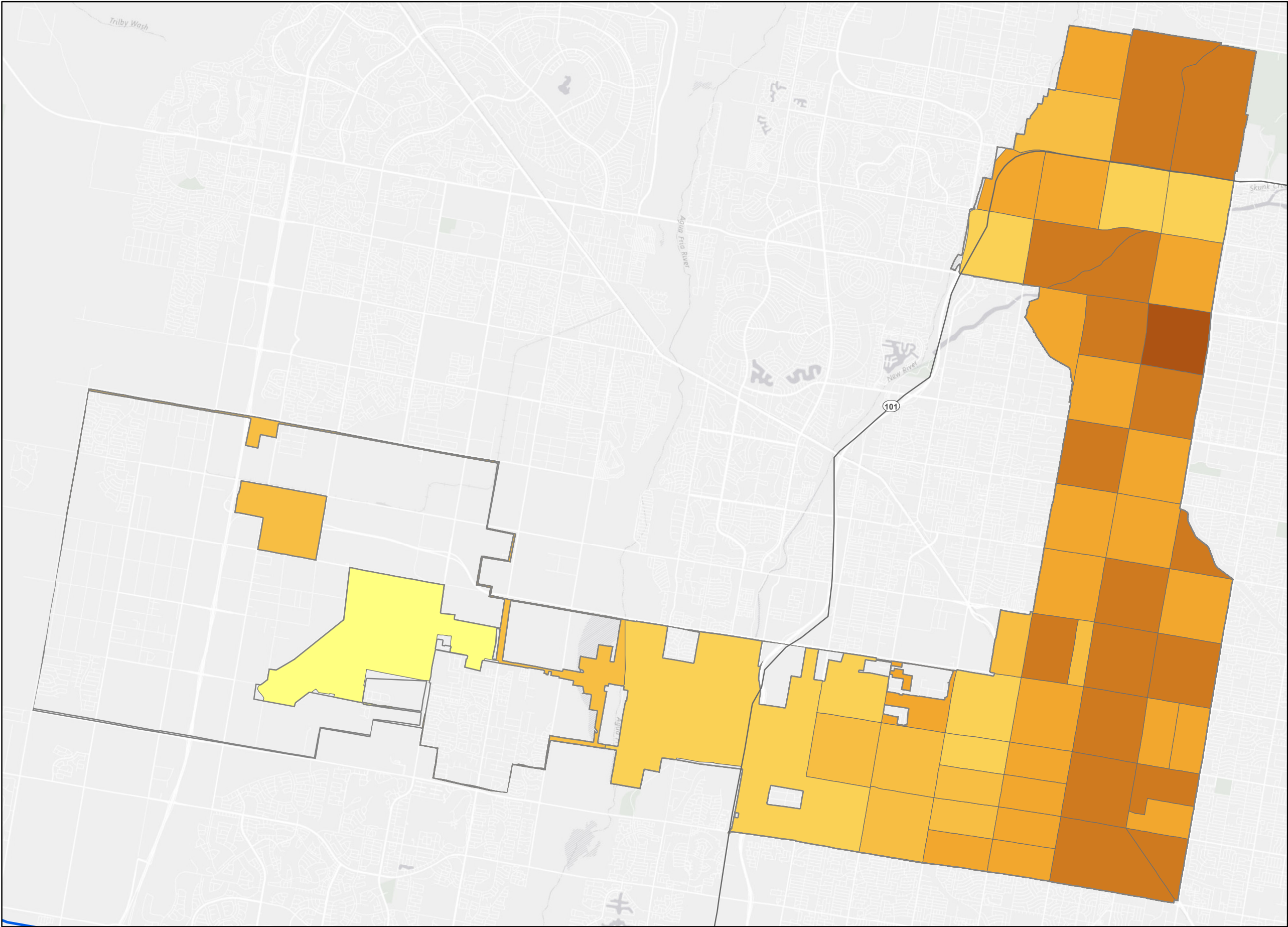


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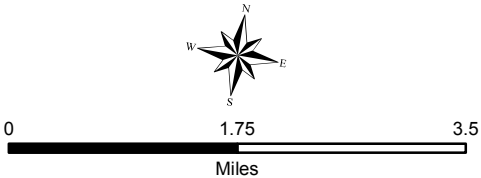
Health Outcomes

Arthritis among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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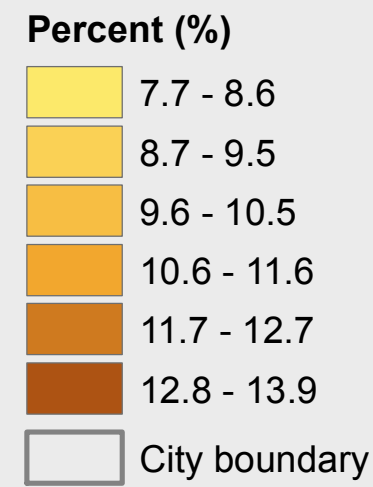
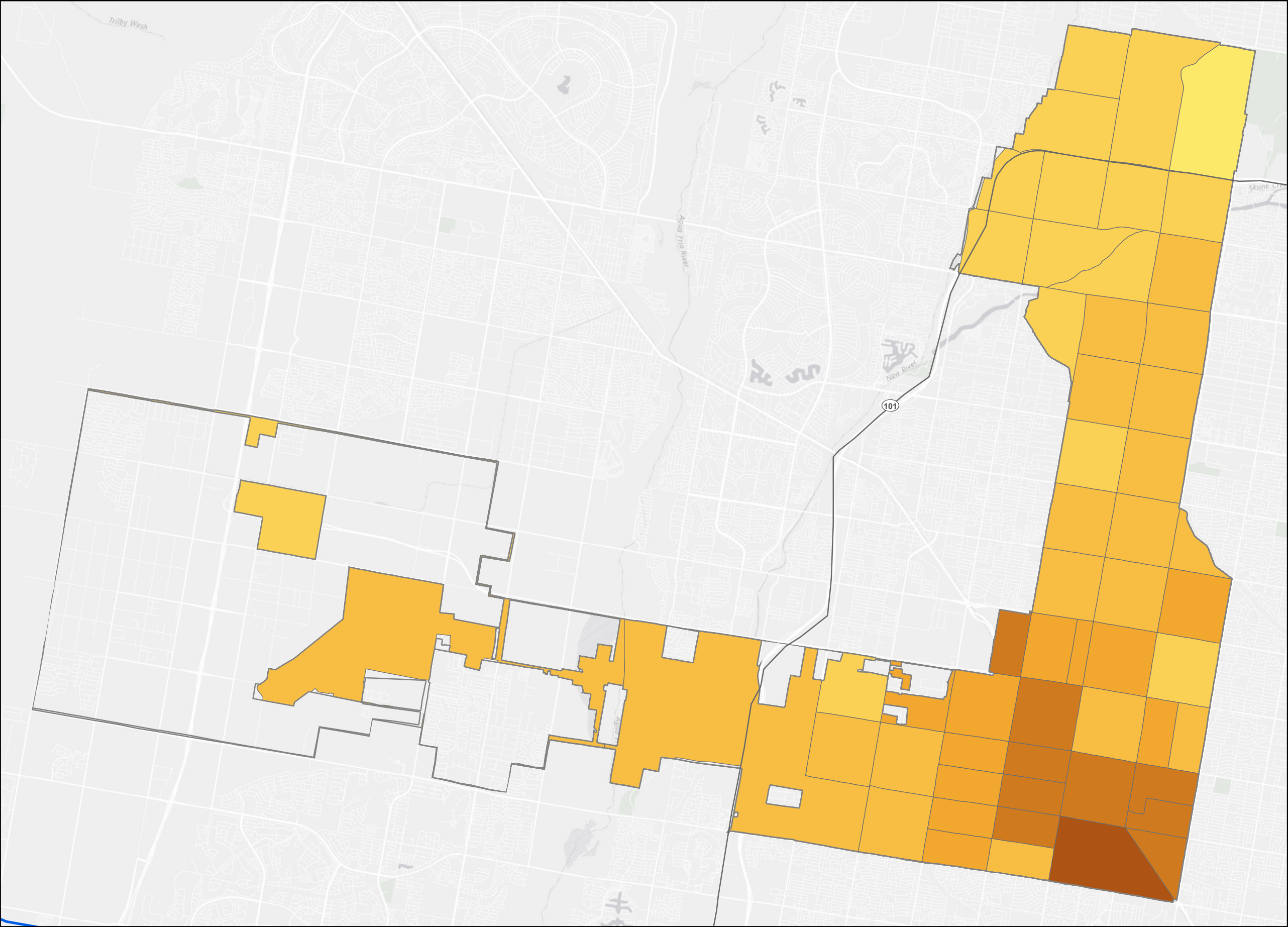
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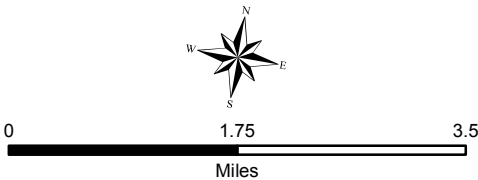


Current asthma prevalence among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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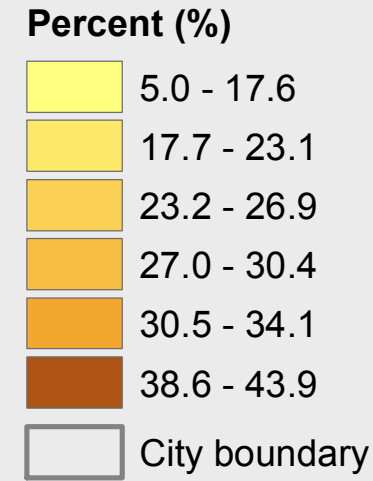
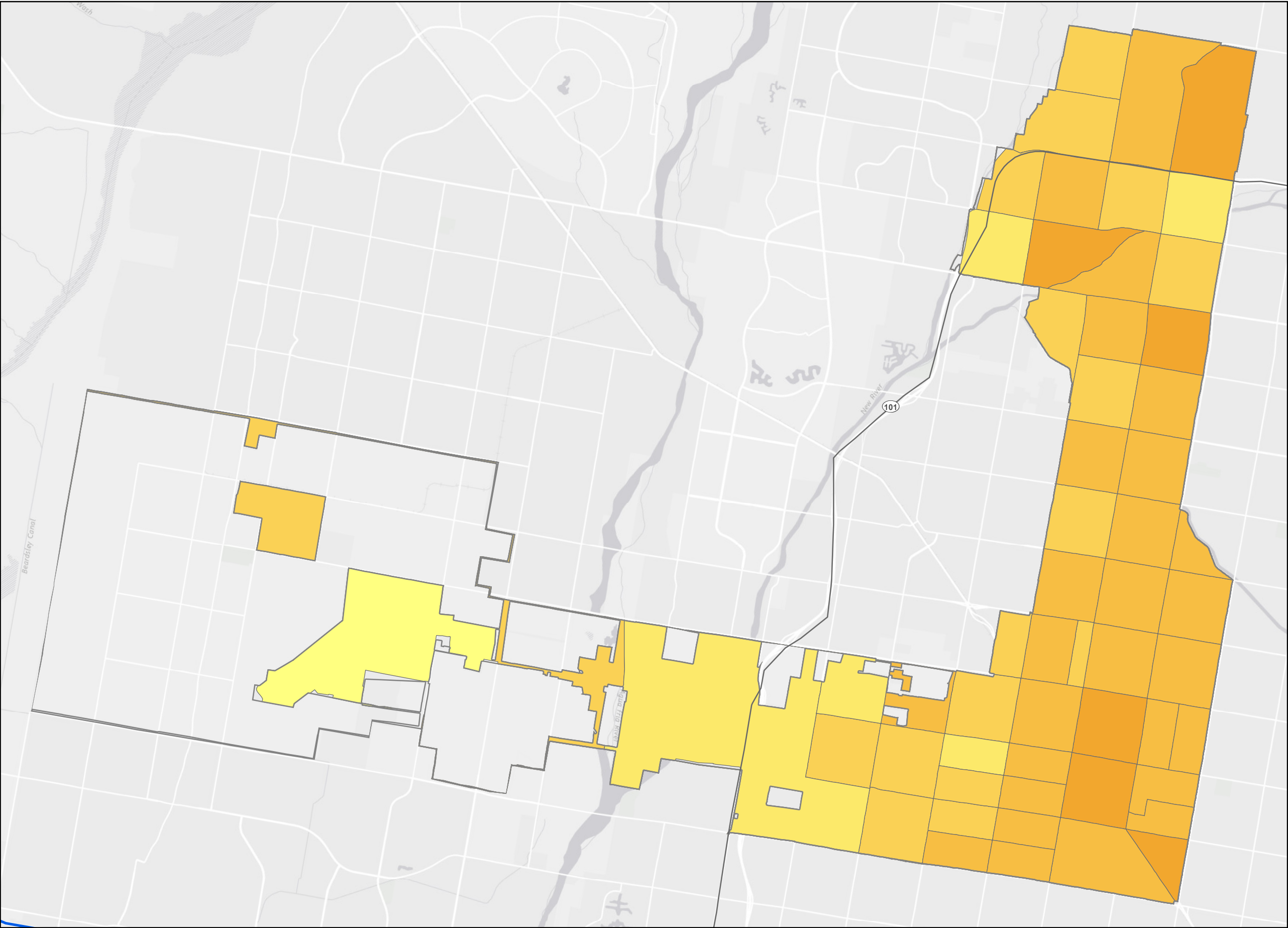
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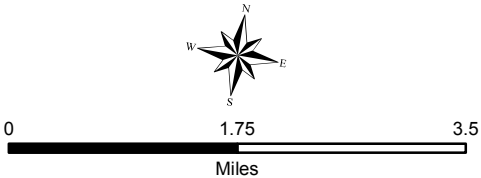


High blood pressure among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2013



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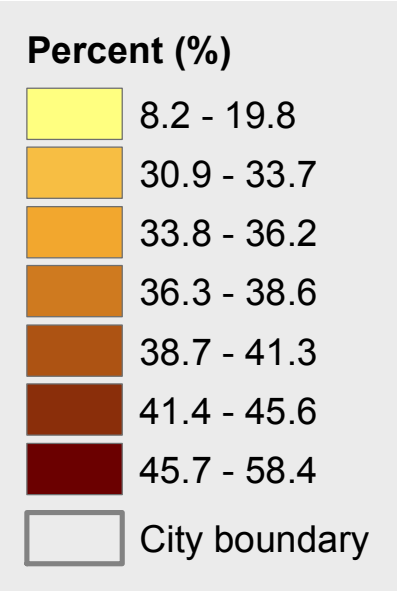
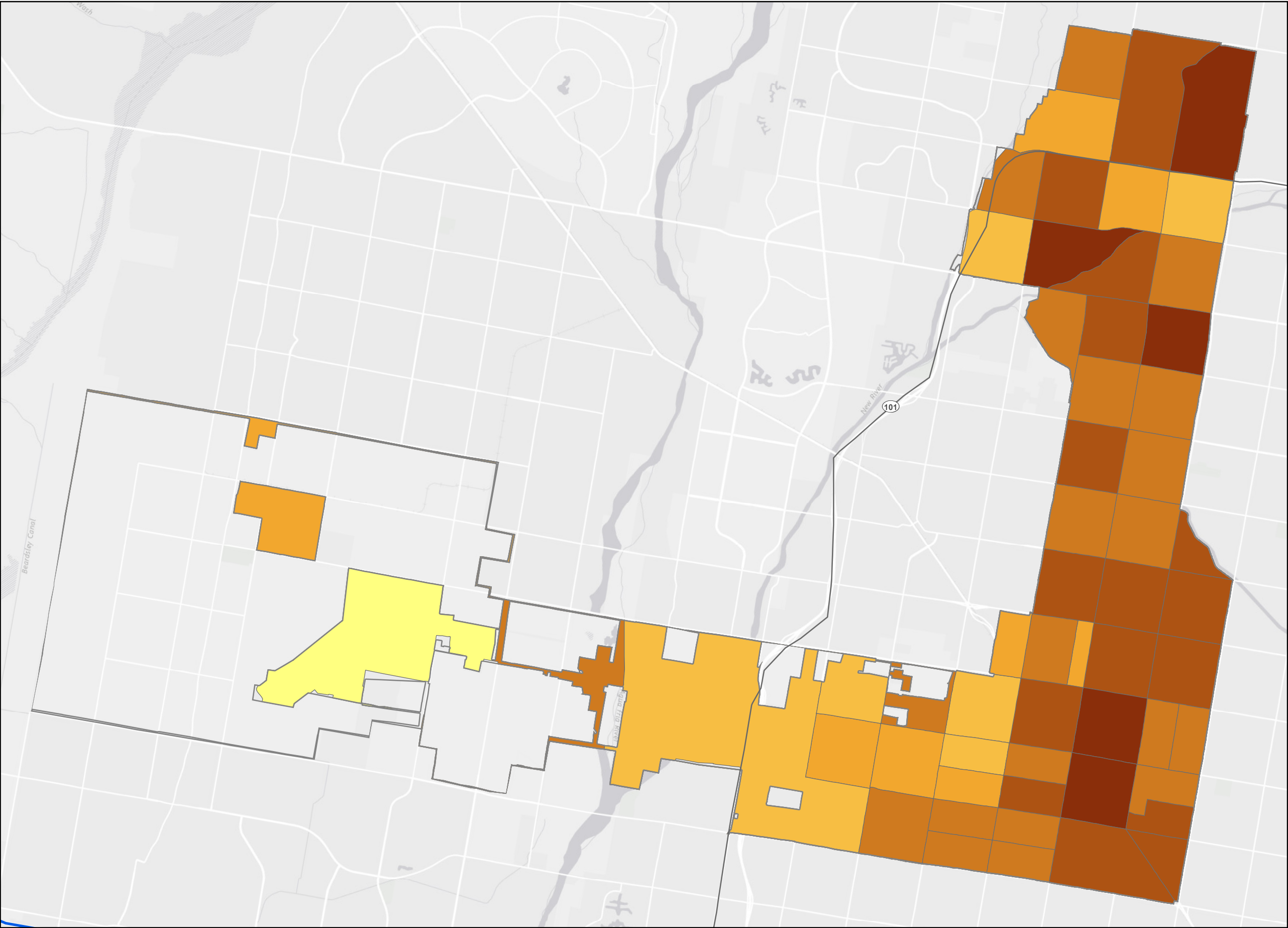
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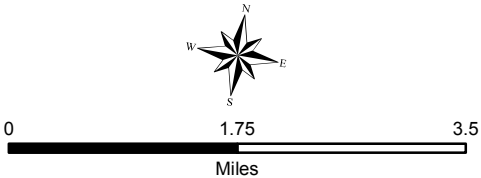


High cholesterol among adults aged ≥18 years who have been screened in the past five years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2013



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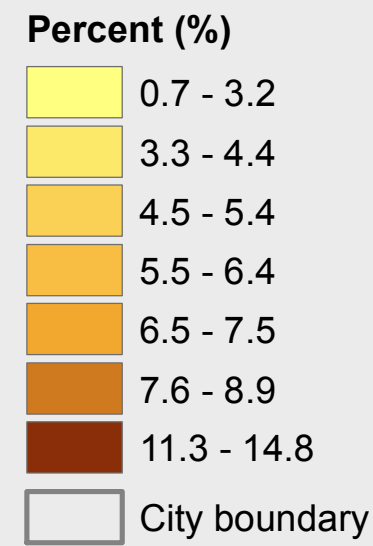
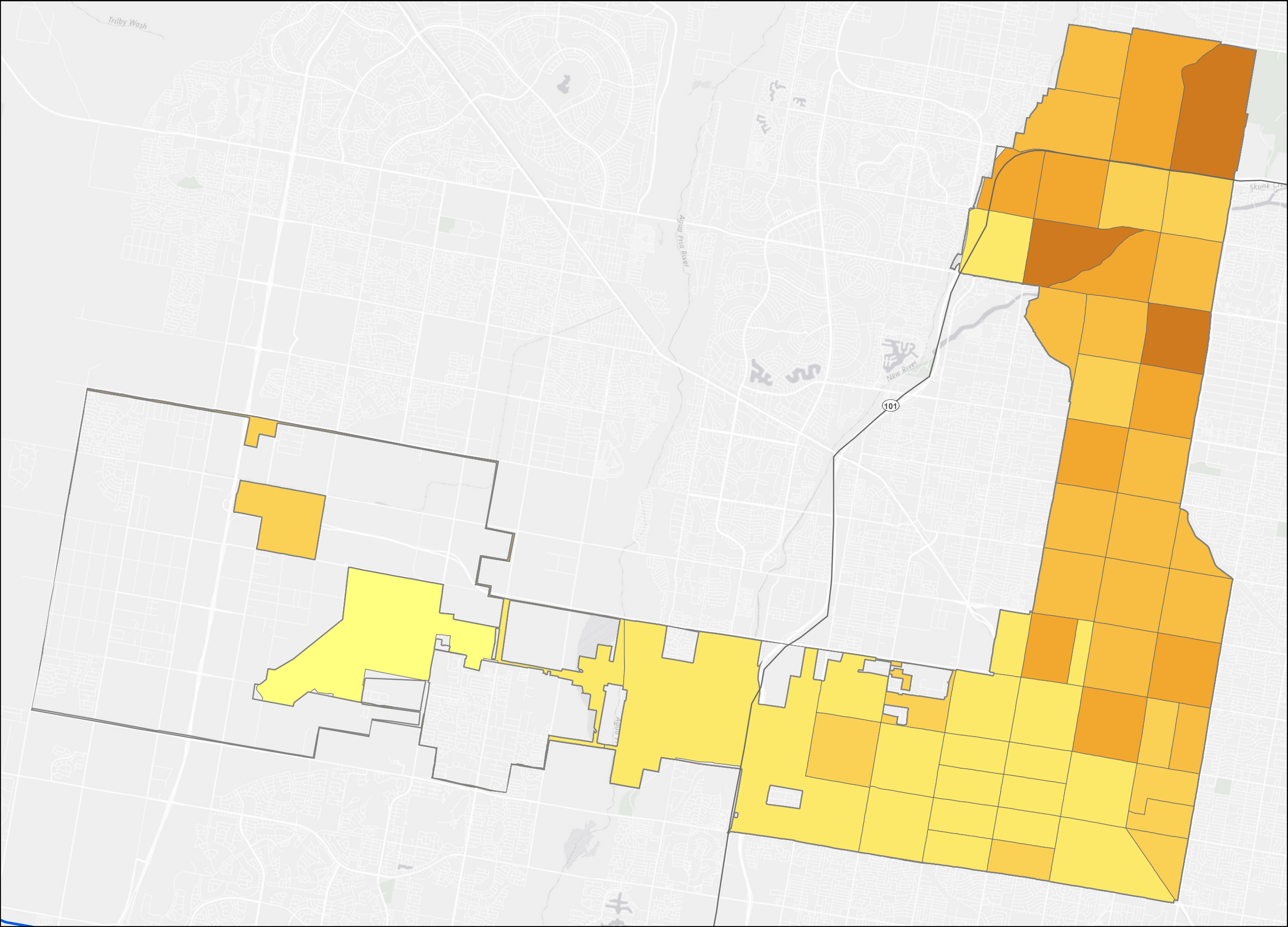
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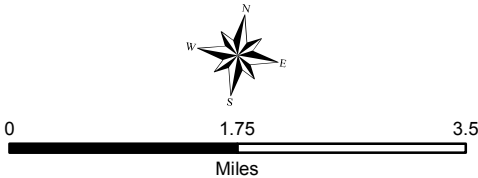


Cancer among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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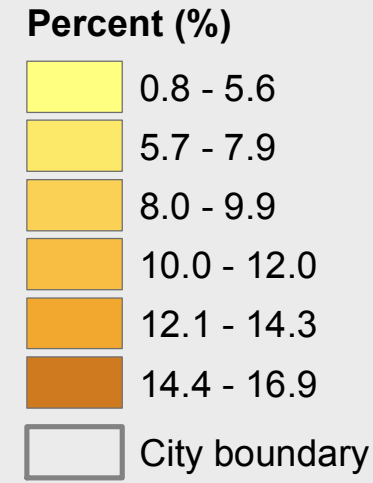
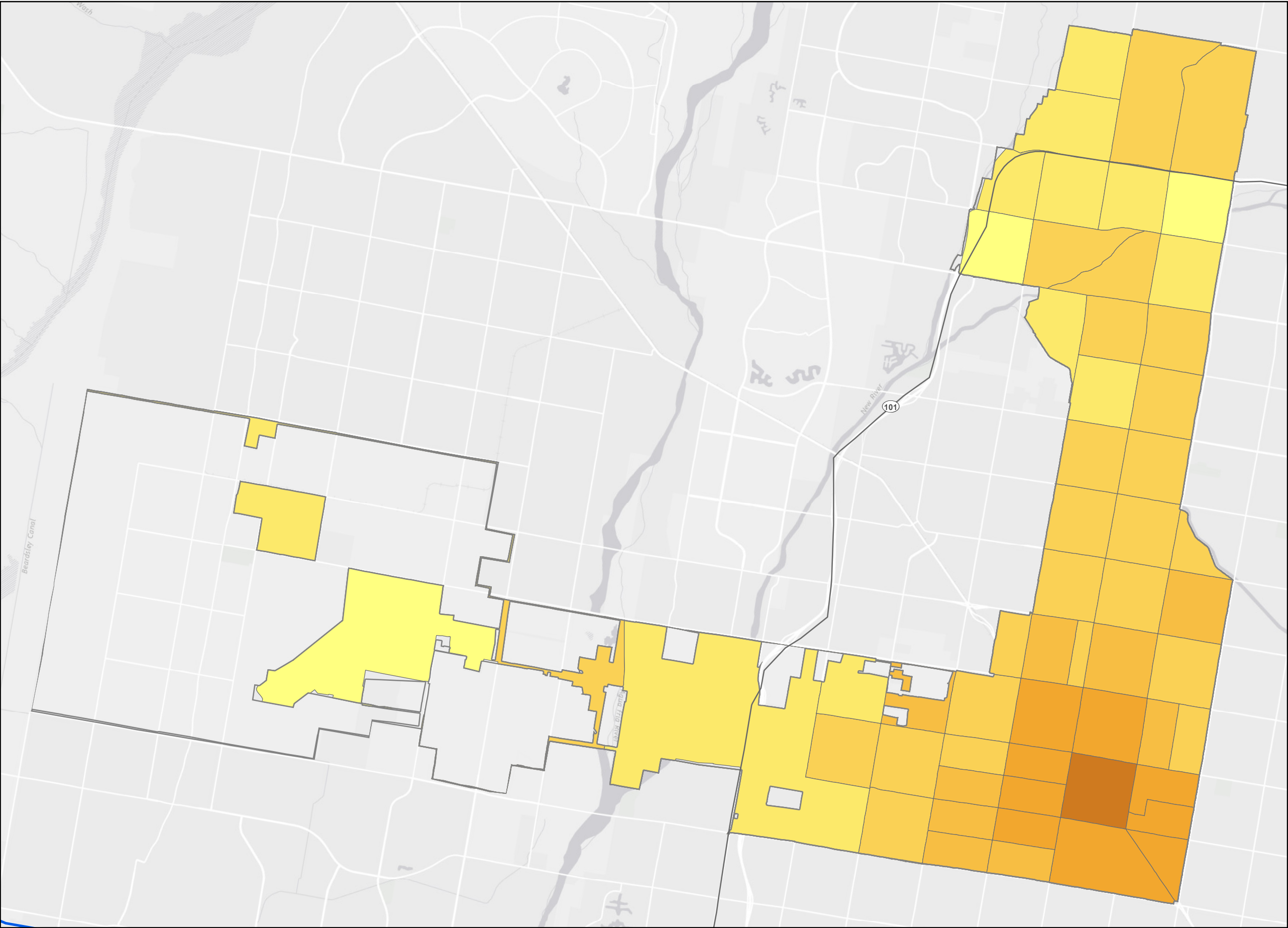
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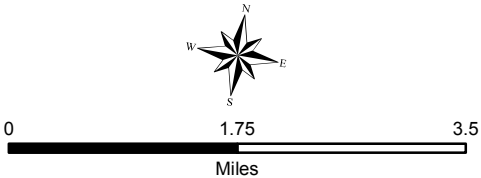


Diagnosed diabetes among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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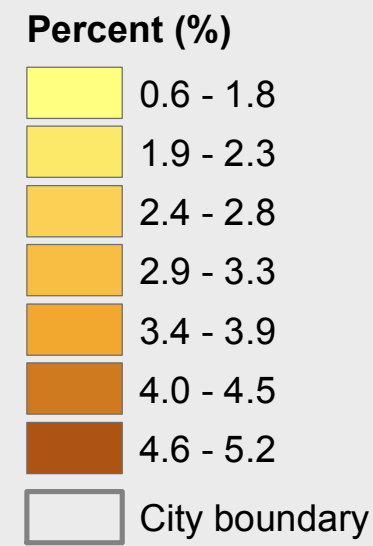
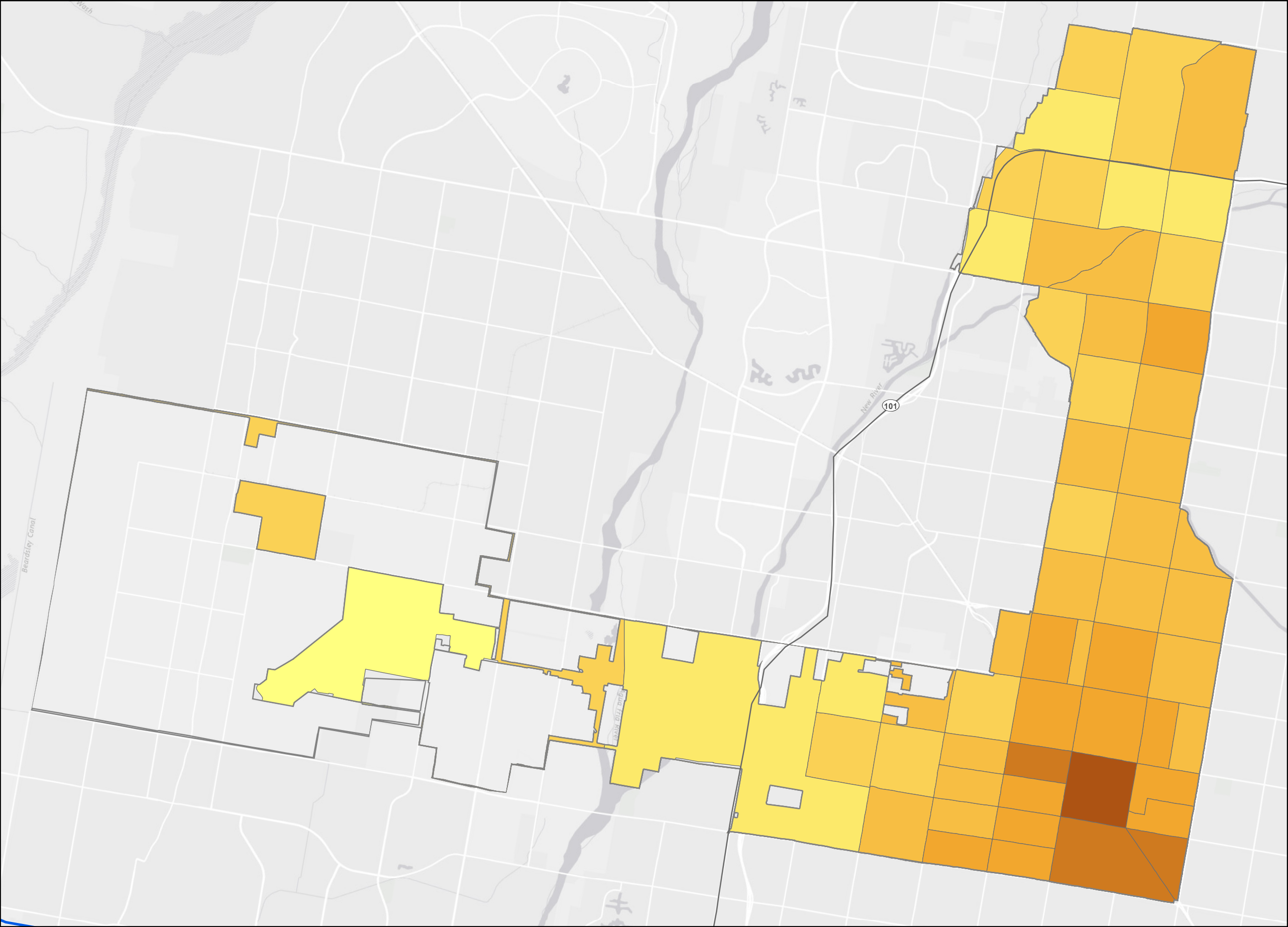
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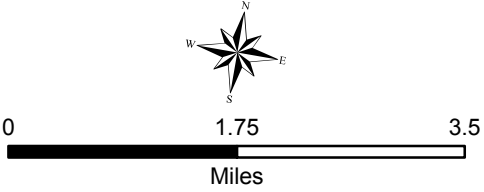


Chronic kidney disease among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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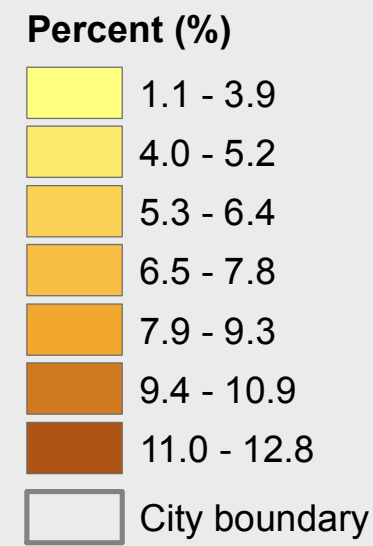
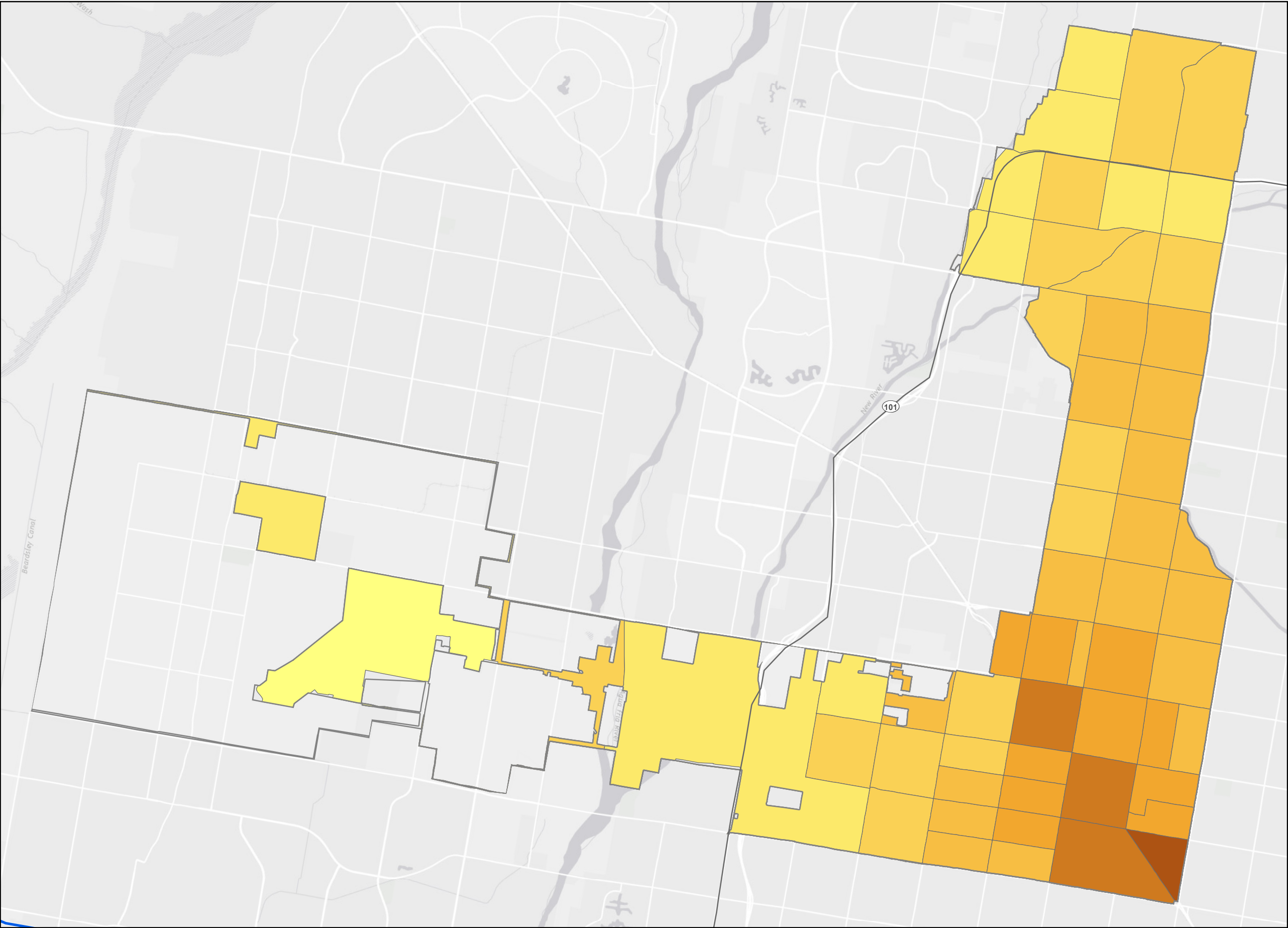
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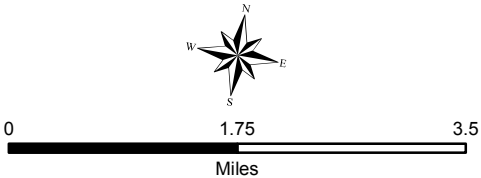


Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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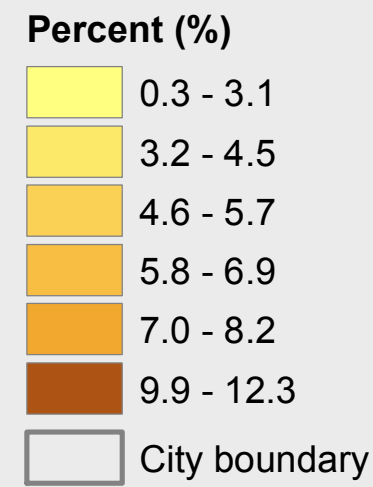
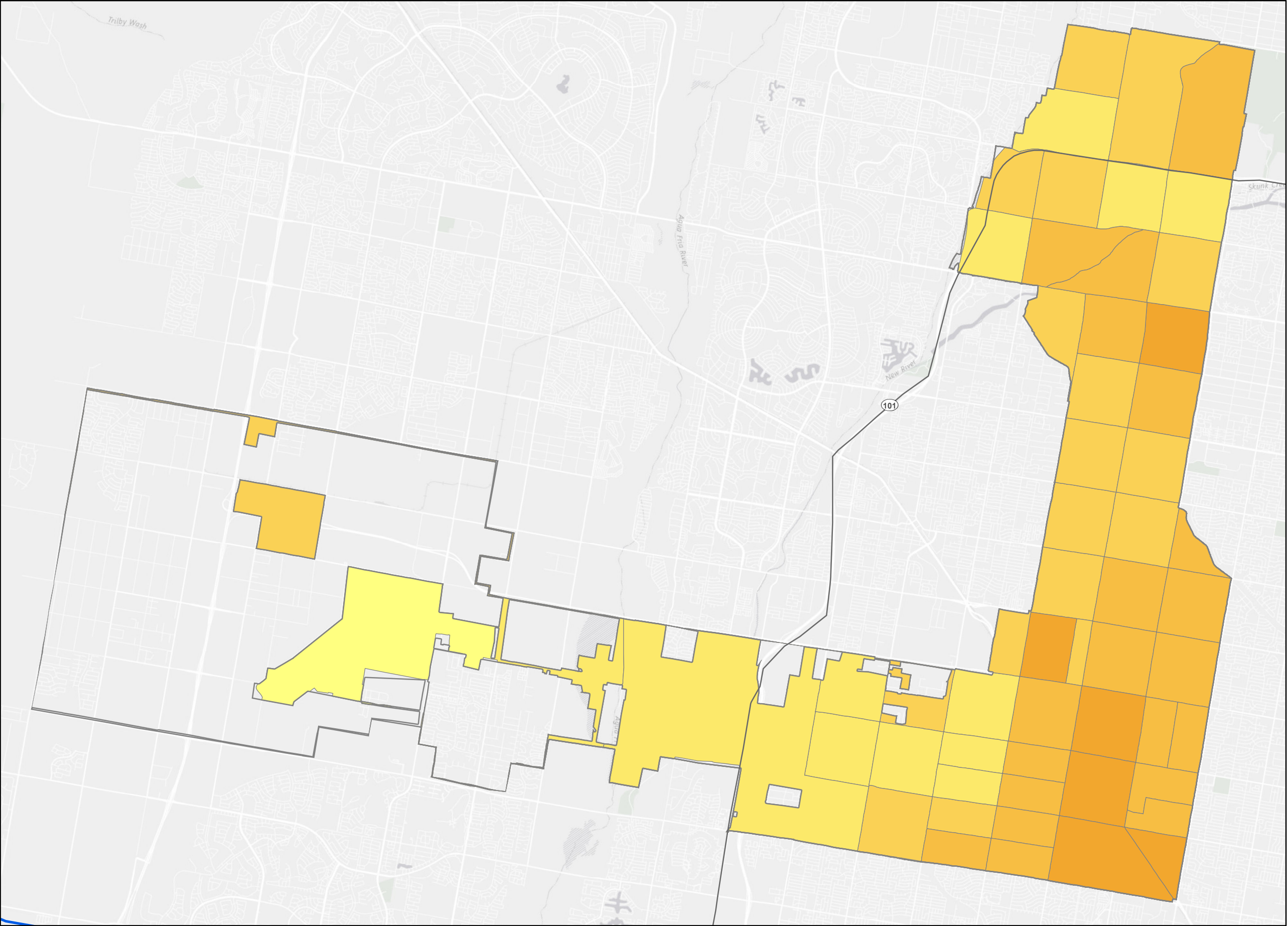
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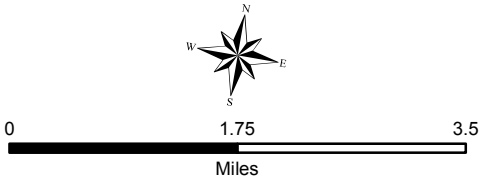


Coronary heart disease among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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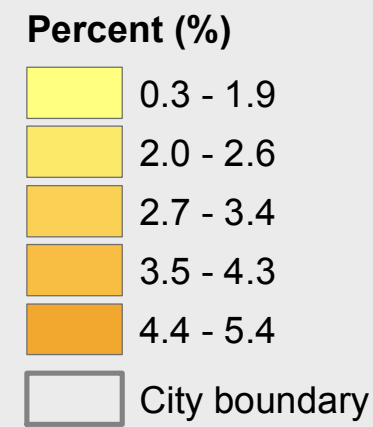
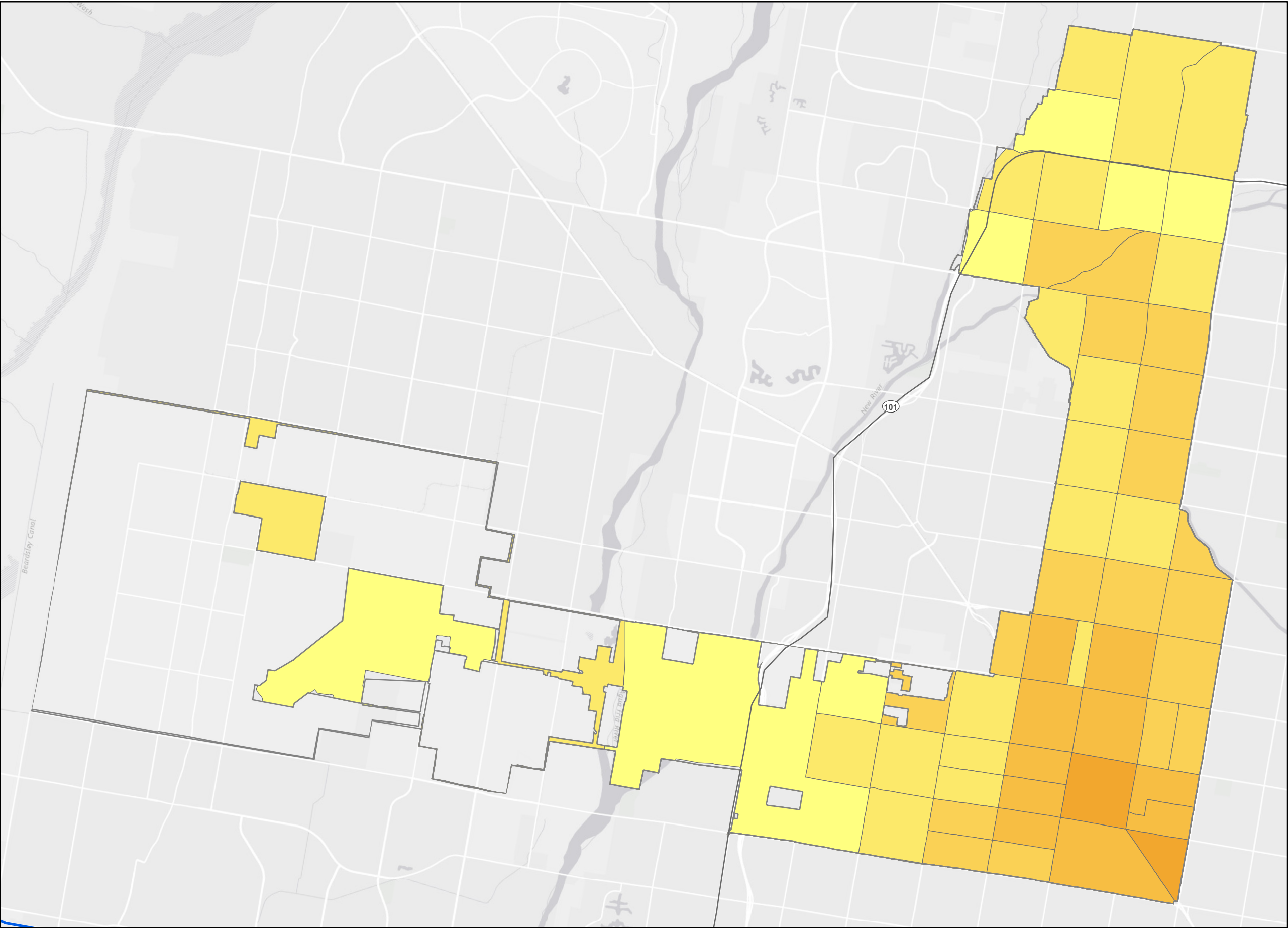
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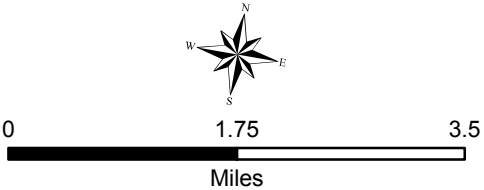


Stroke among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



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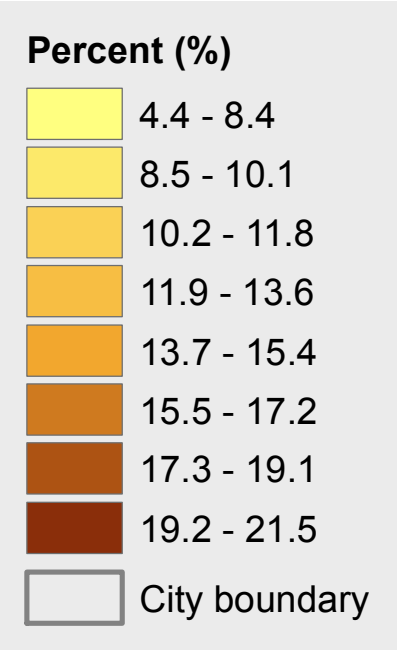
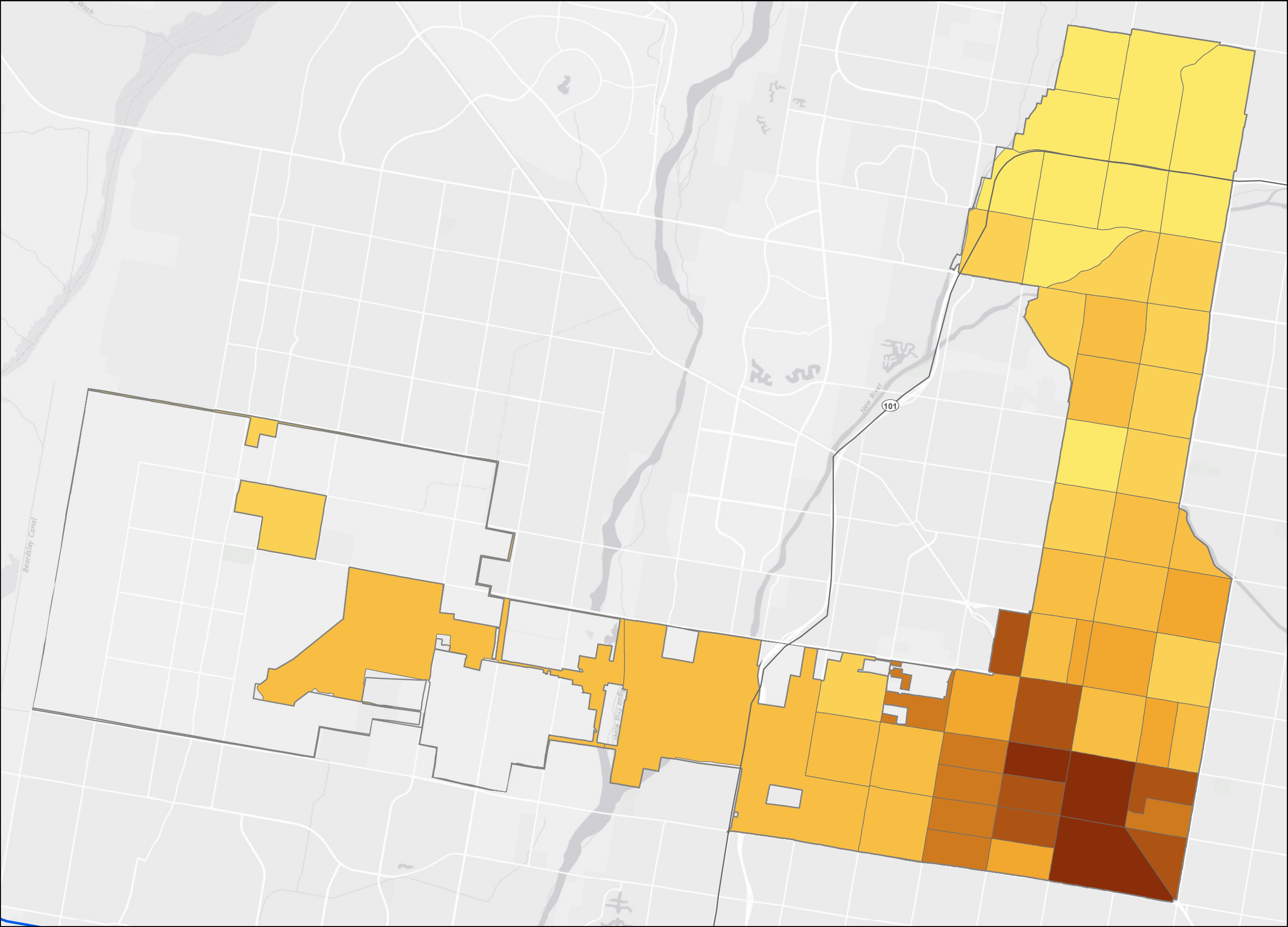
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CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau
2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

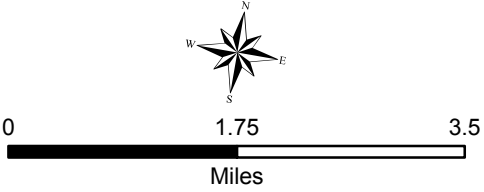


Mental health not good for ≥14 days among adults aged ≥18 years
by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based
on data for all 500 cities' census tracts.
Legend depicts only those data classes
within this map extent.

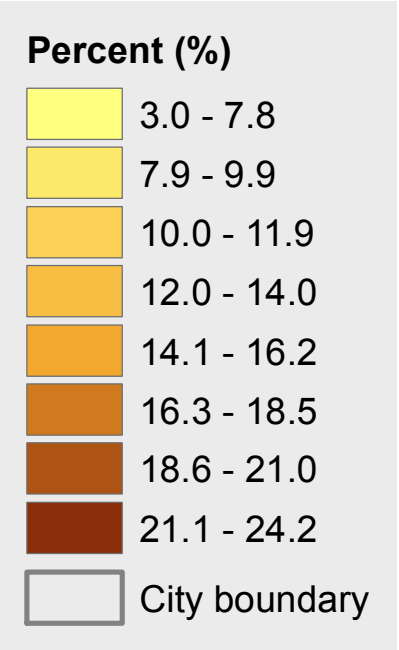
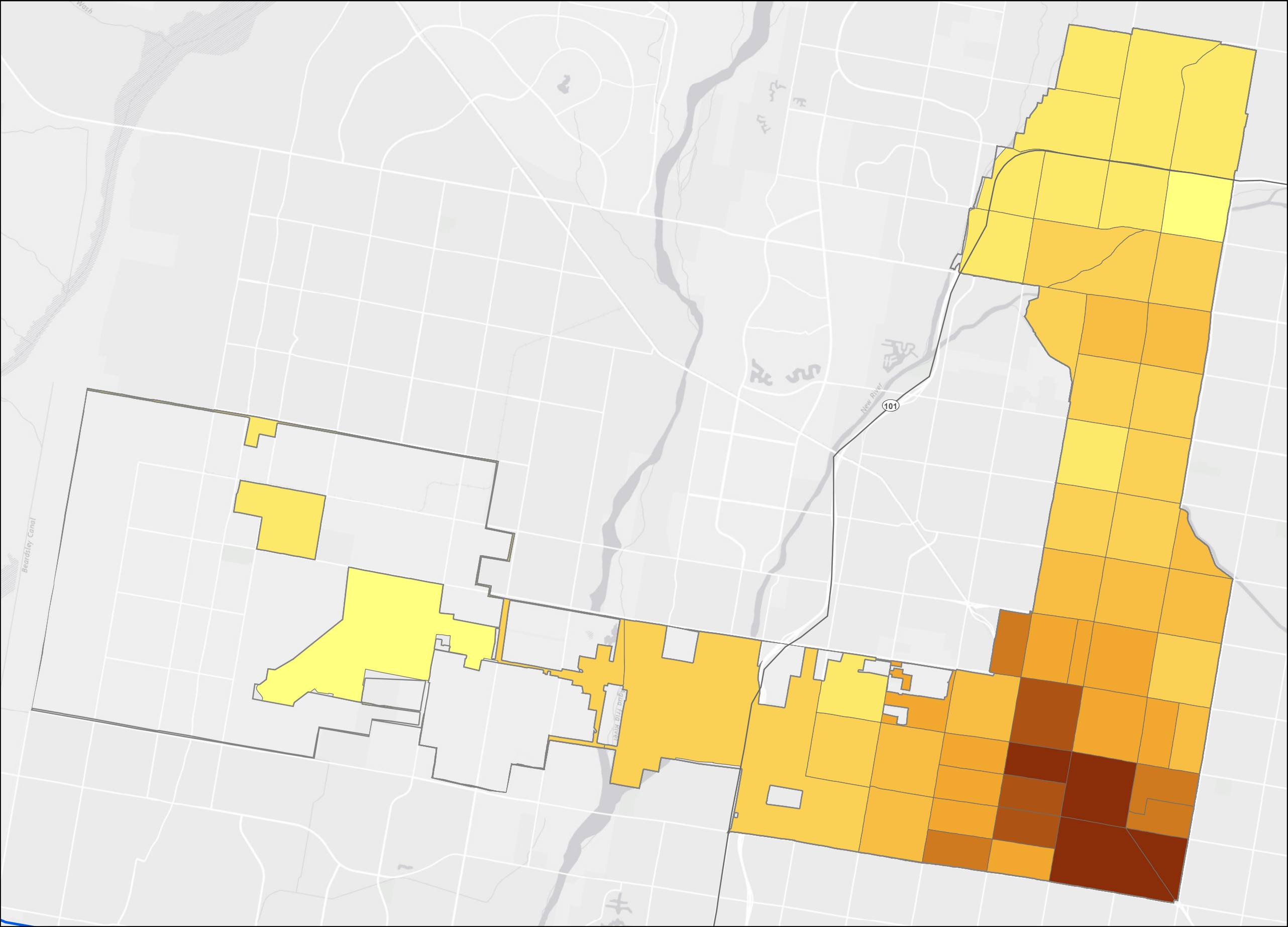
Census tracts with population less
than 50 were excluded from map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau
2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

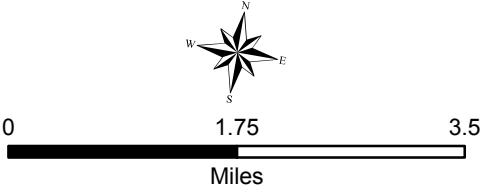


Physical health not good for ≥14 days among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

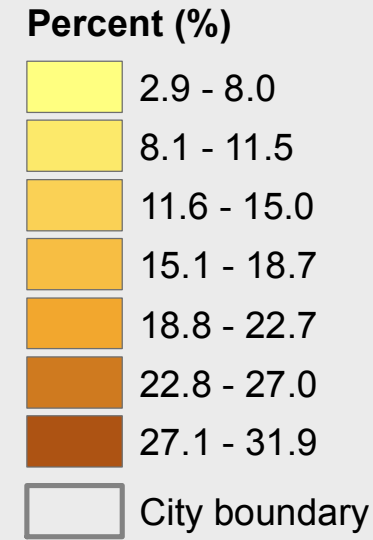
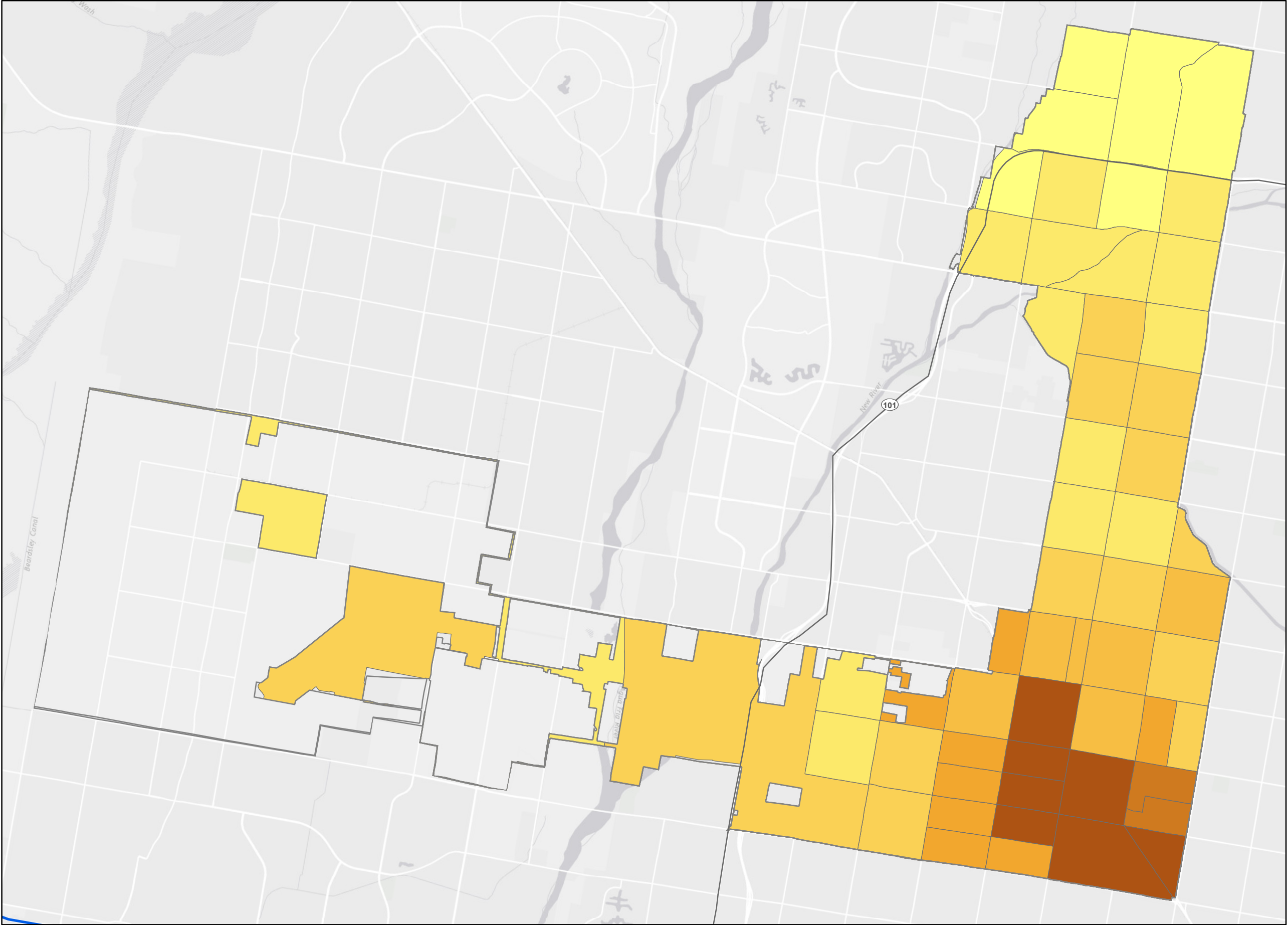
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

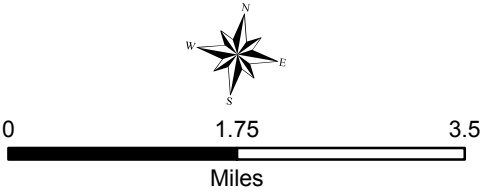


All teeth lost among adults aged ≥65 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from map.

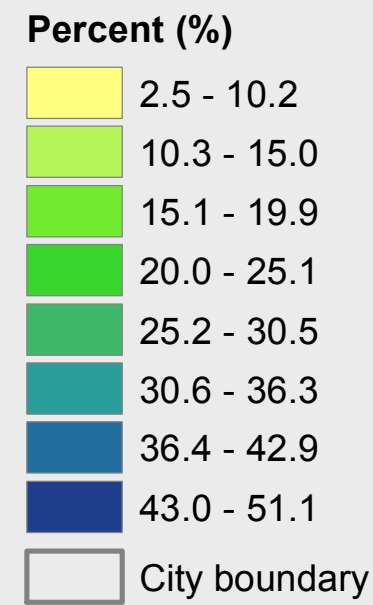
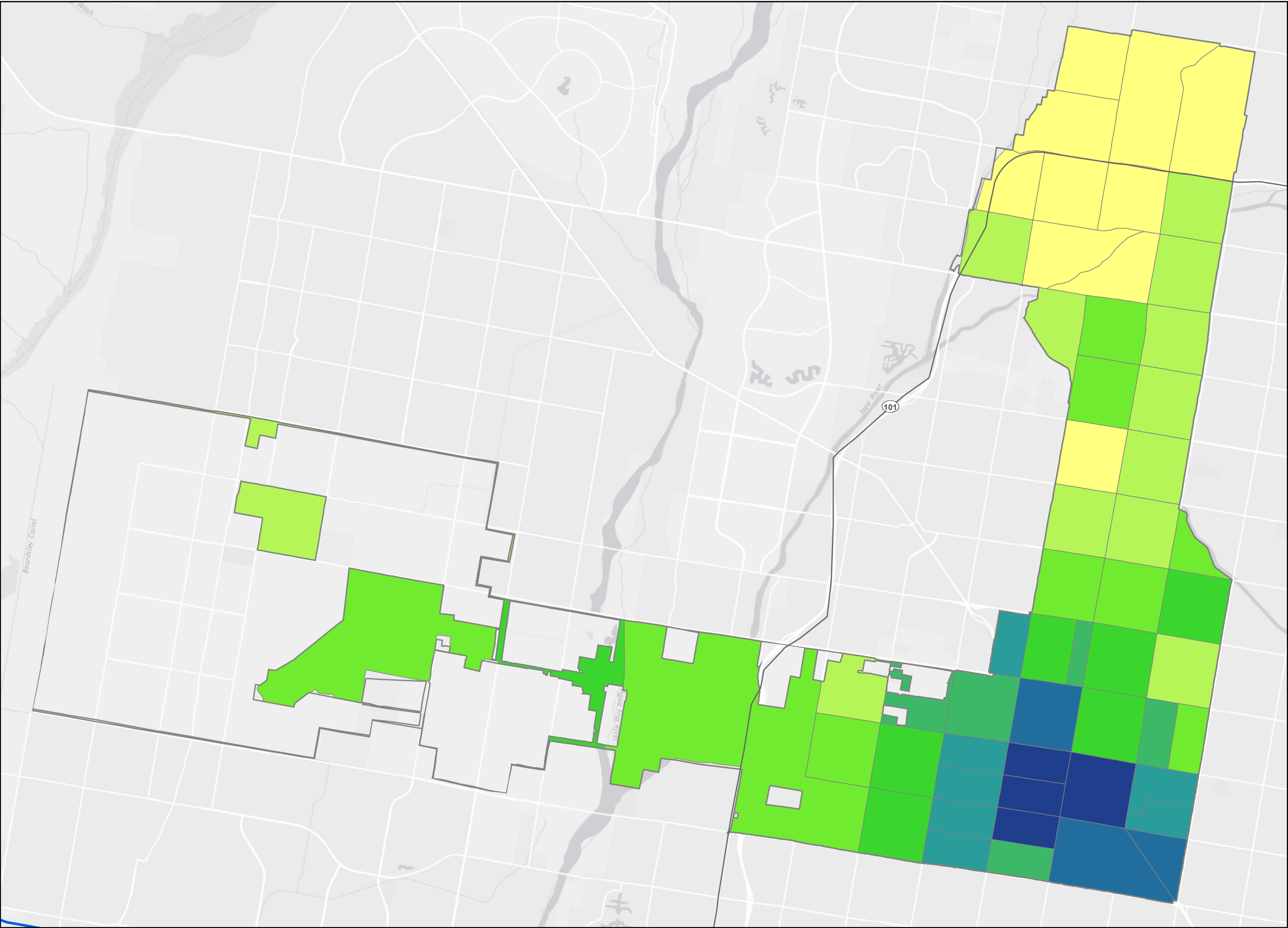


Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,



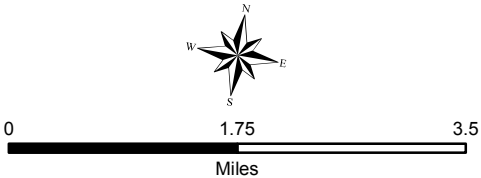
Use of Preventive Services

Current lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

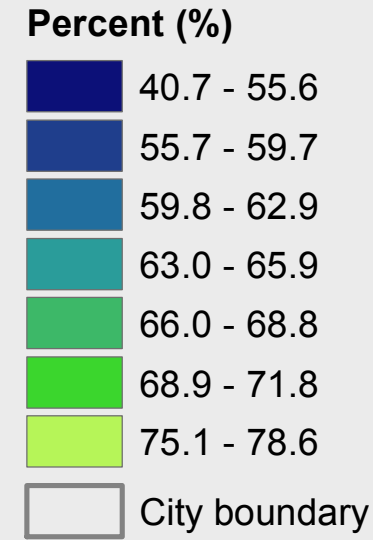
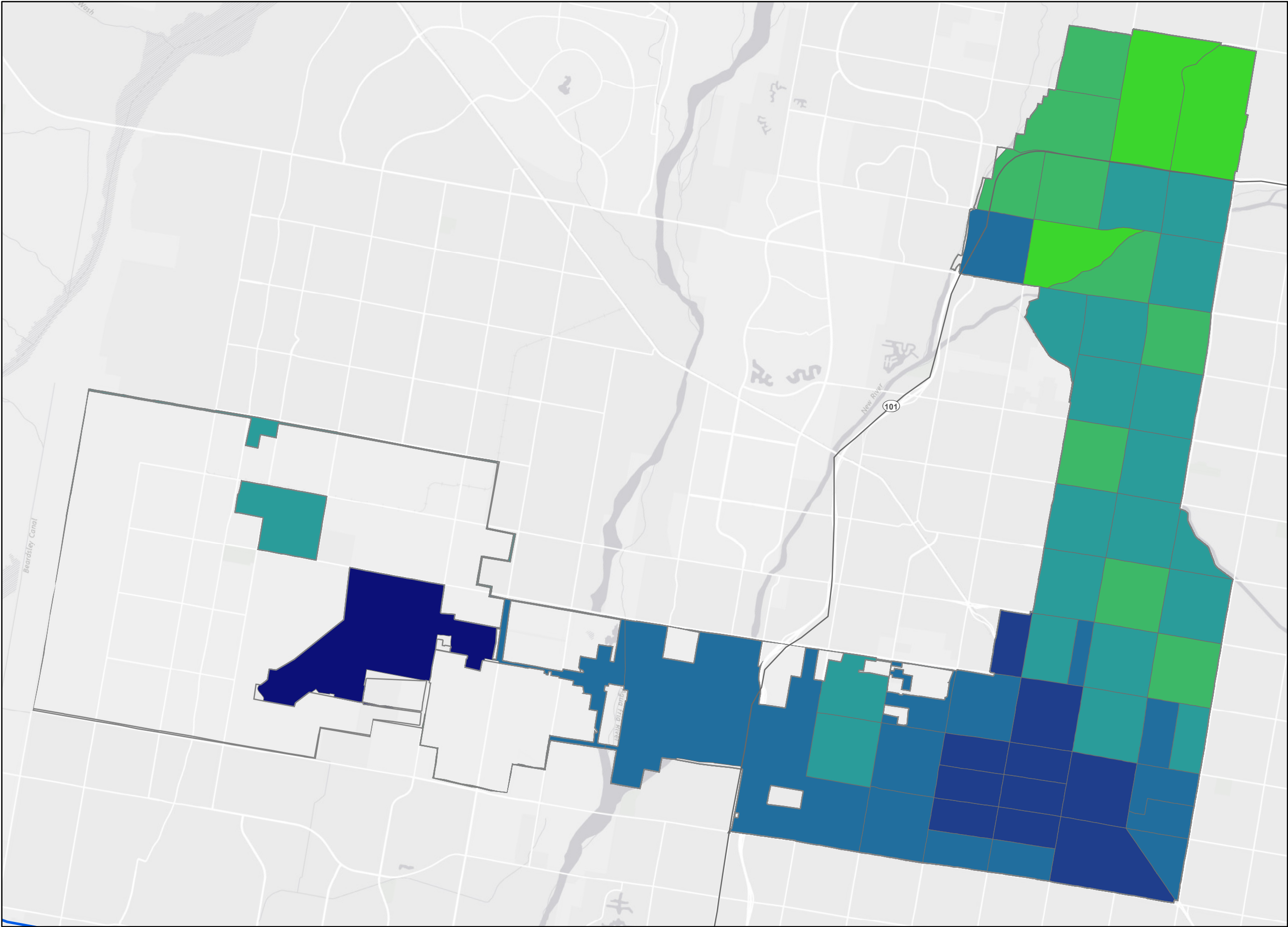
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

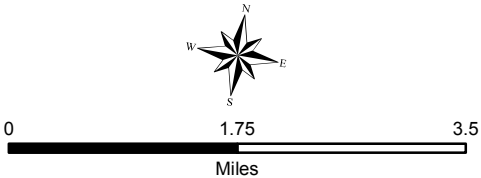


Visits to doctor for routine checkup within the past year among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

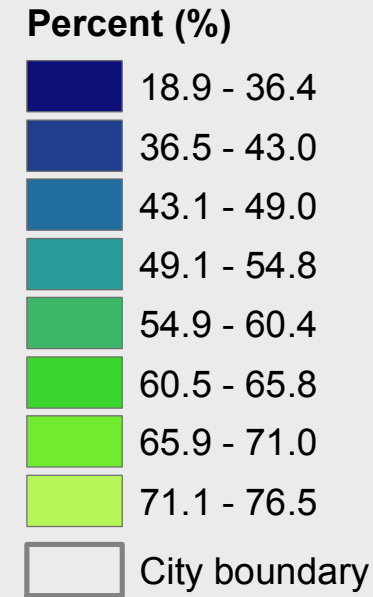
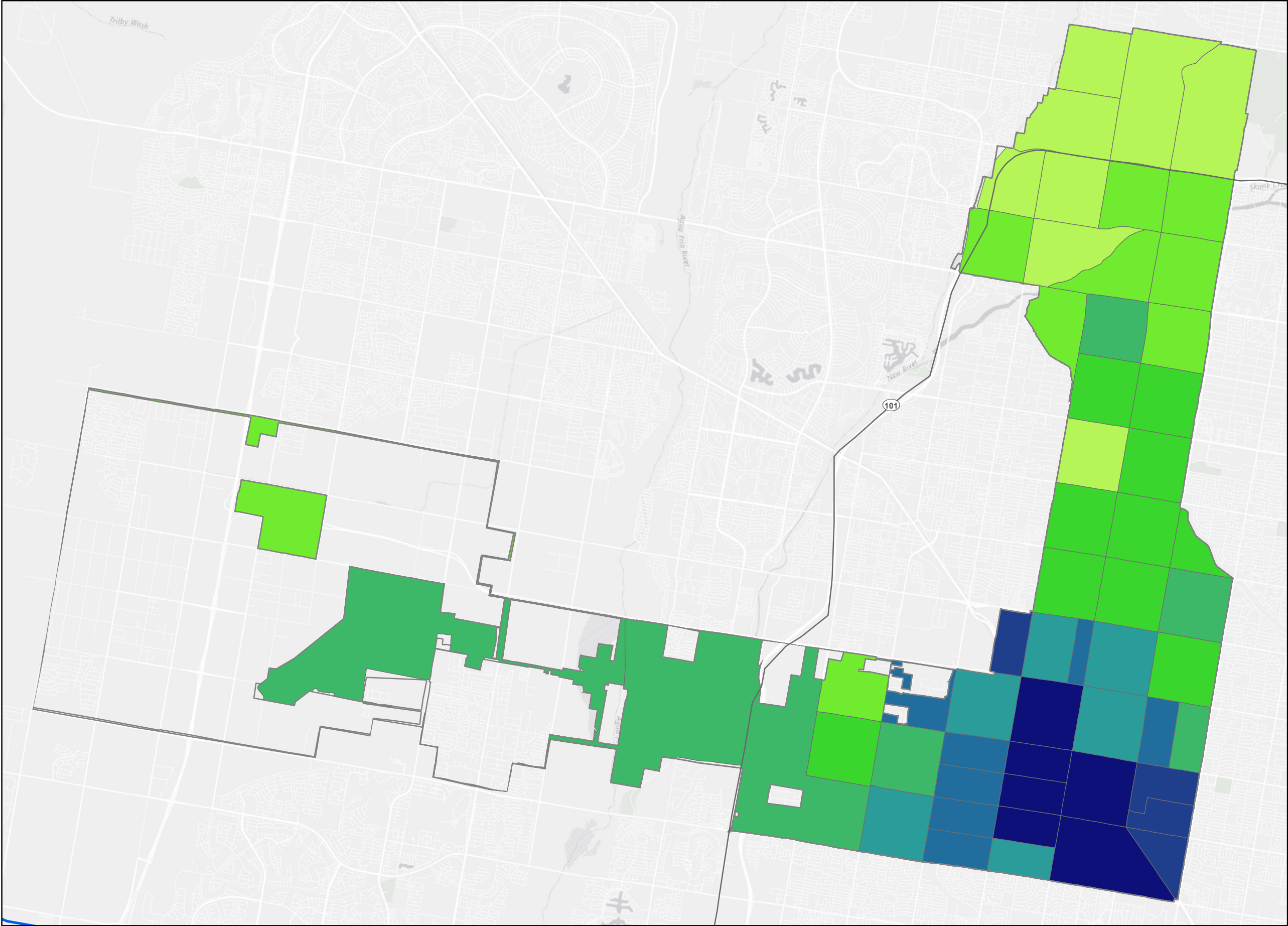
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

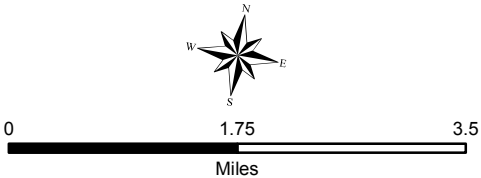


Visits to dentist or dental clinic among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based
on data for all 500 cities' census tracts.
Legend depicts only those data classes
within this map extent.

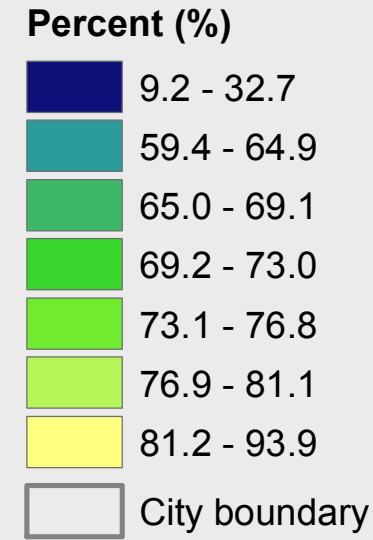
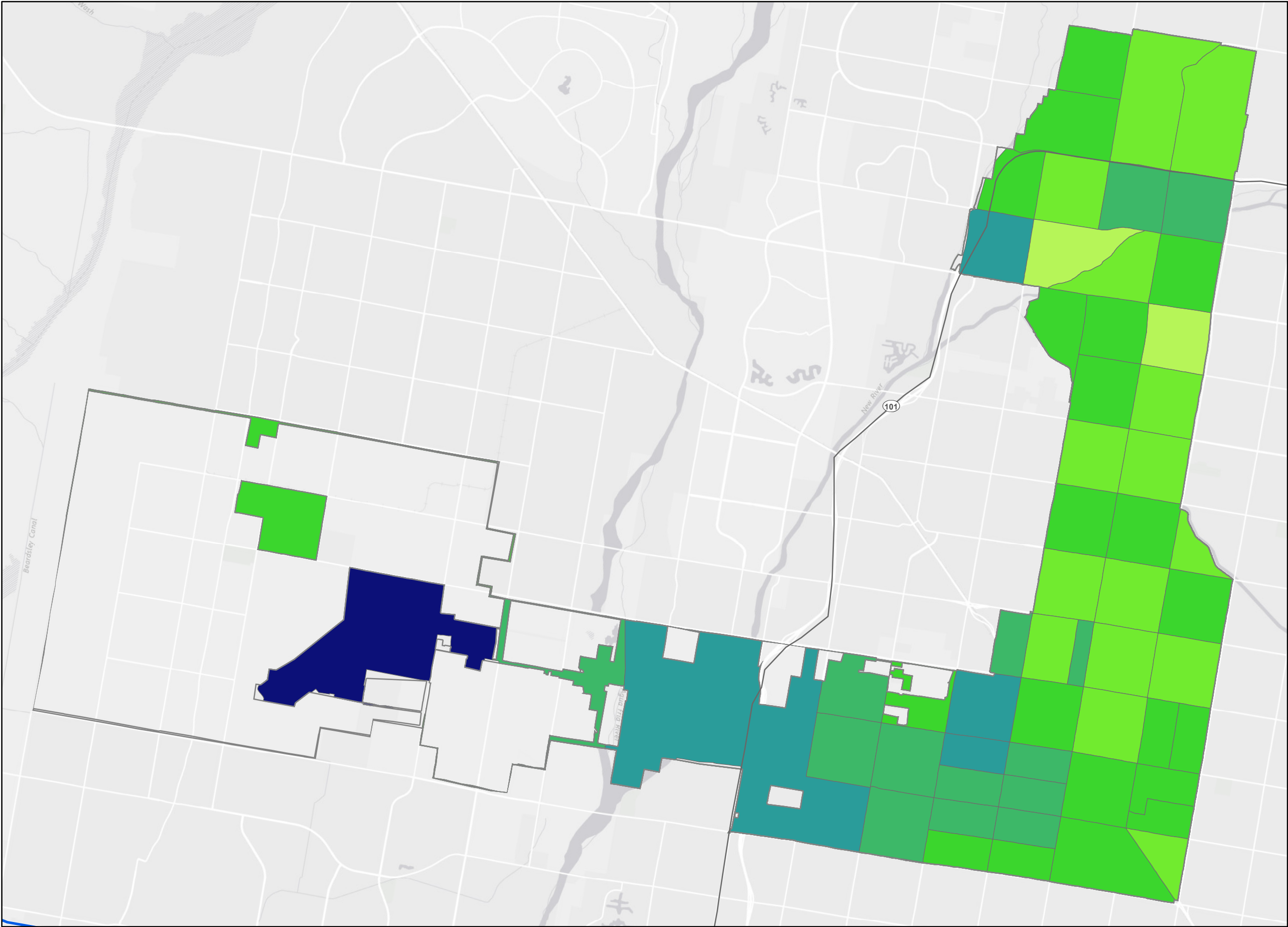
Census tracts with population less
than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau
2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

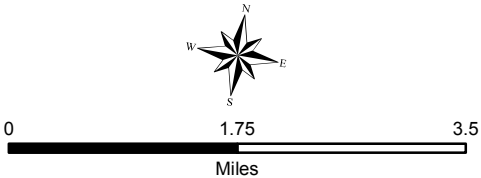


Taking medicine for high blood pressure control among adults aged ≥18 years with high blood pressure by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2013



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

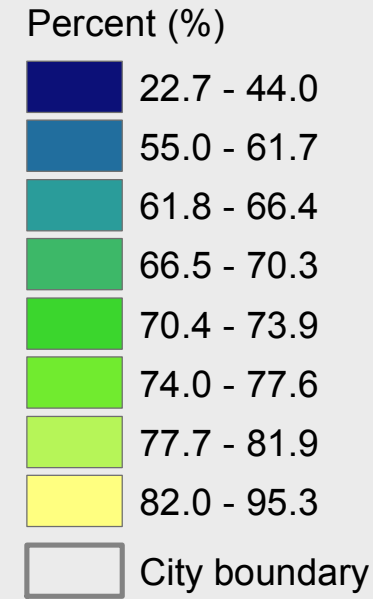
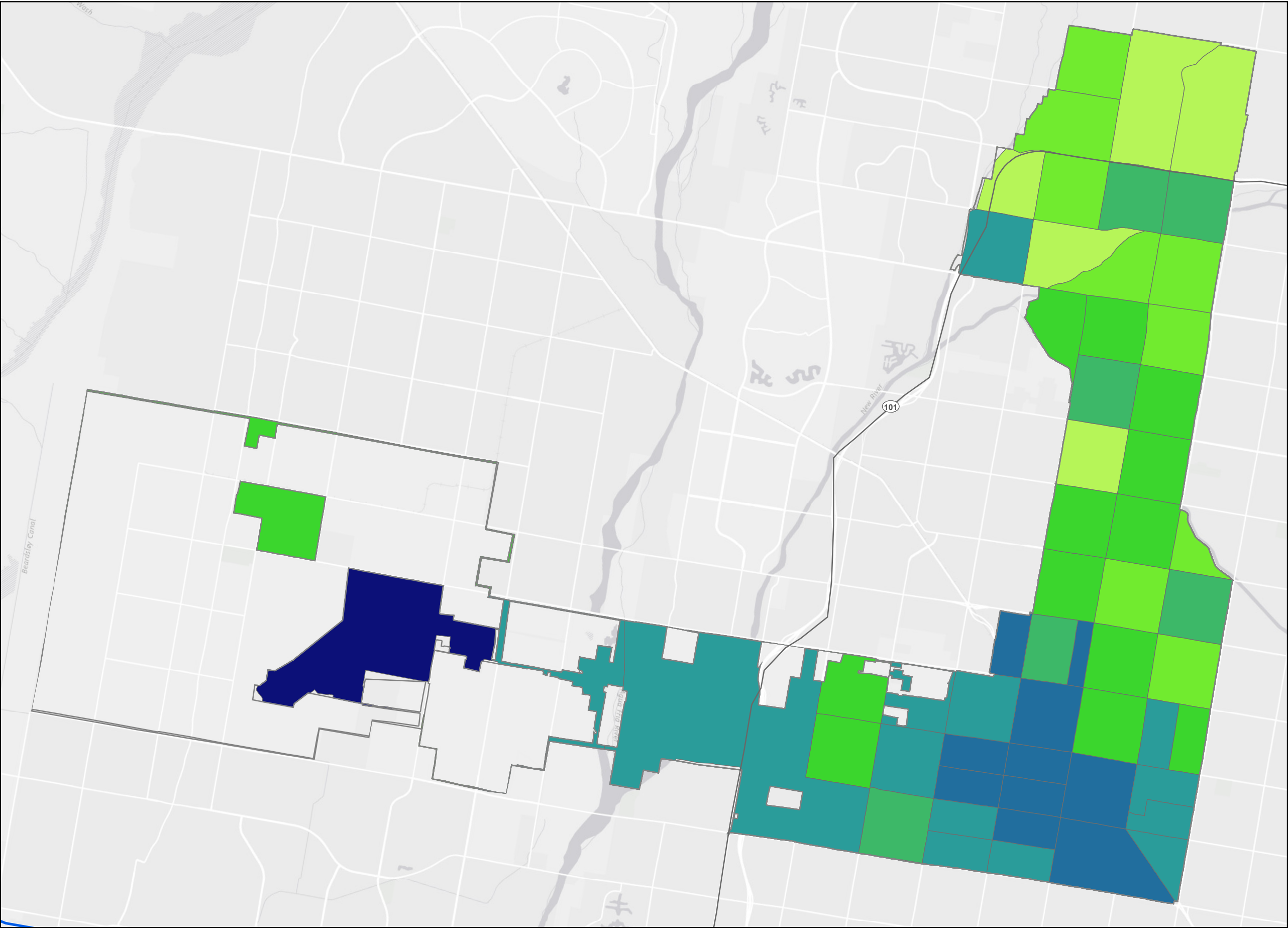
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2013, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2009-2013.

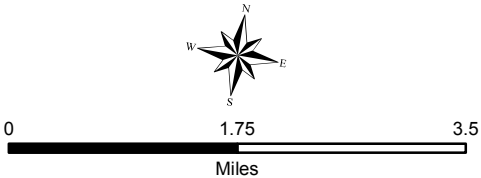


Cholesterol screening among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2013



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

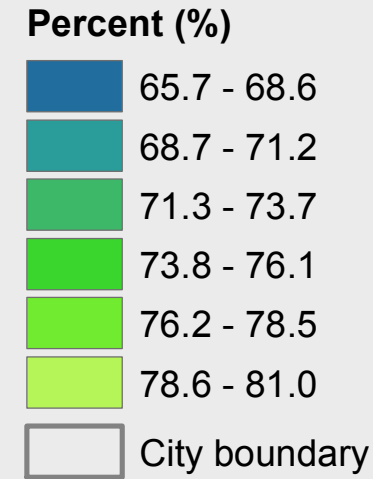
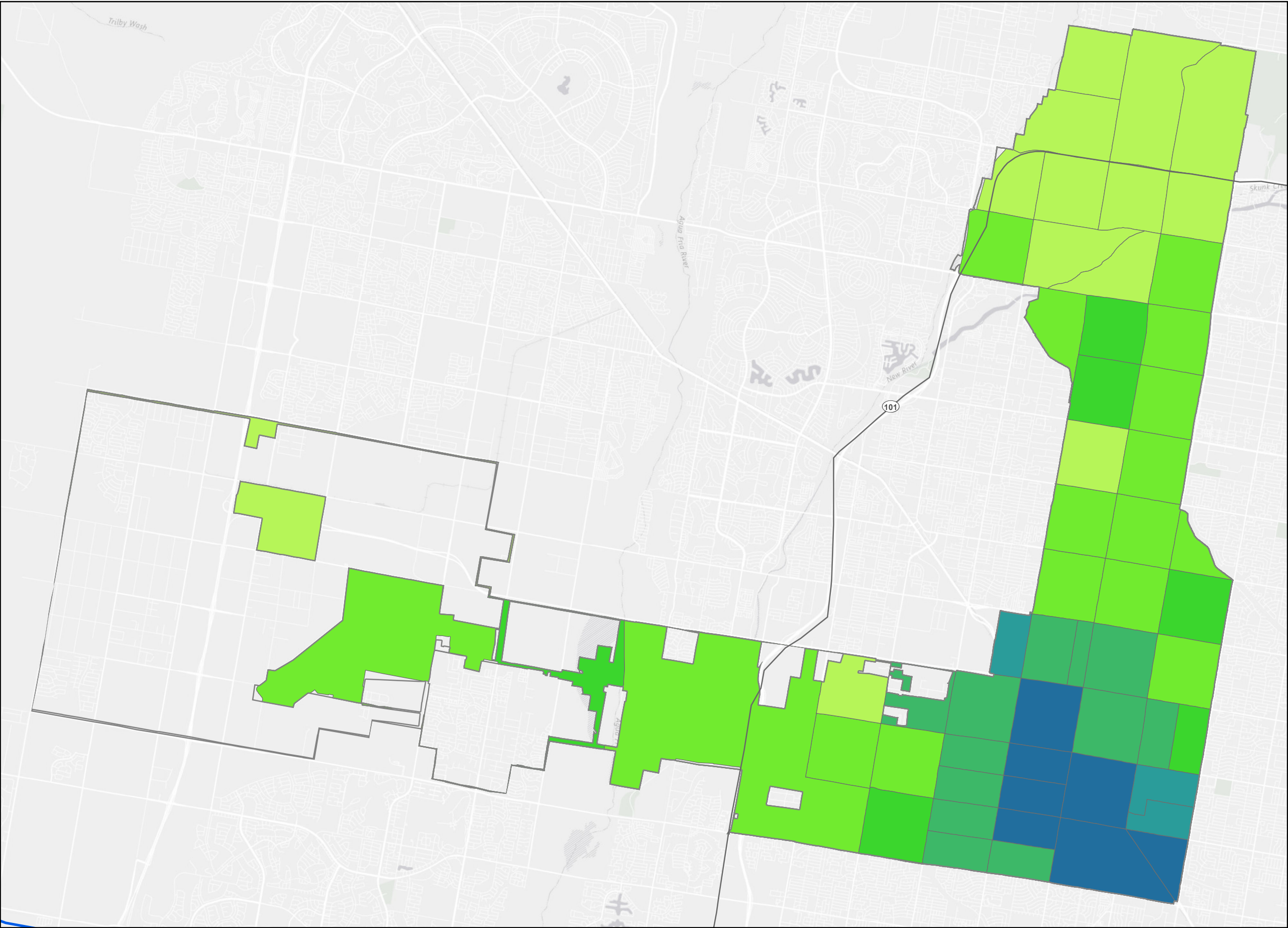
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2013, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2009-2013.

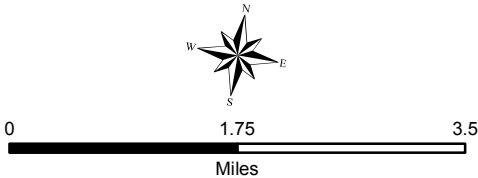


Mammography use among women aged 50-74 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

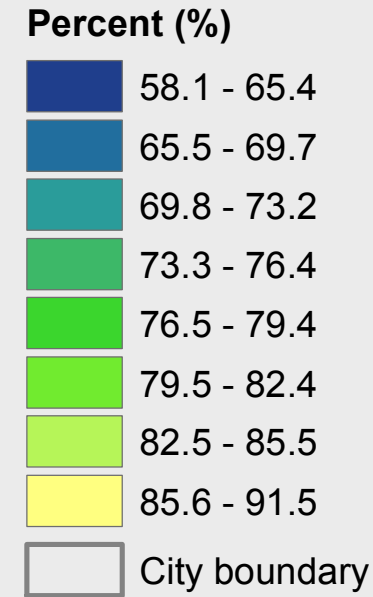
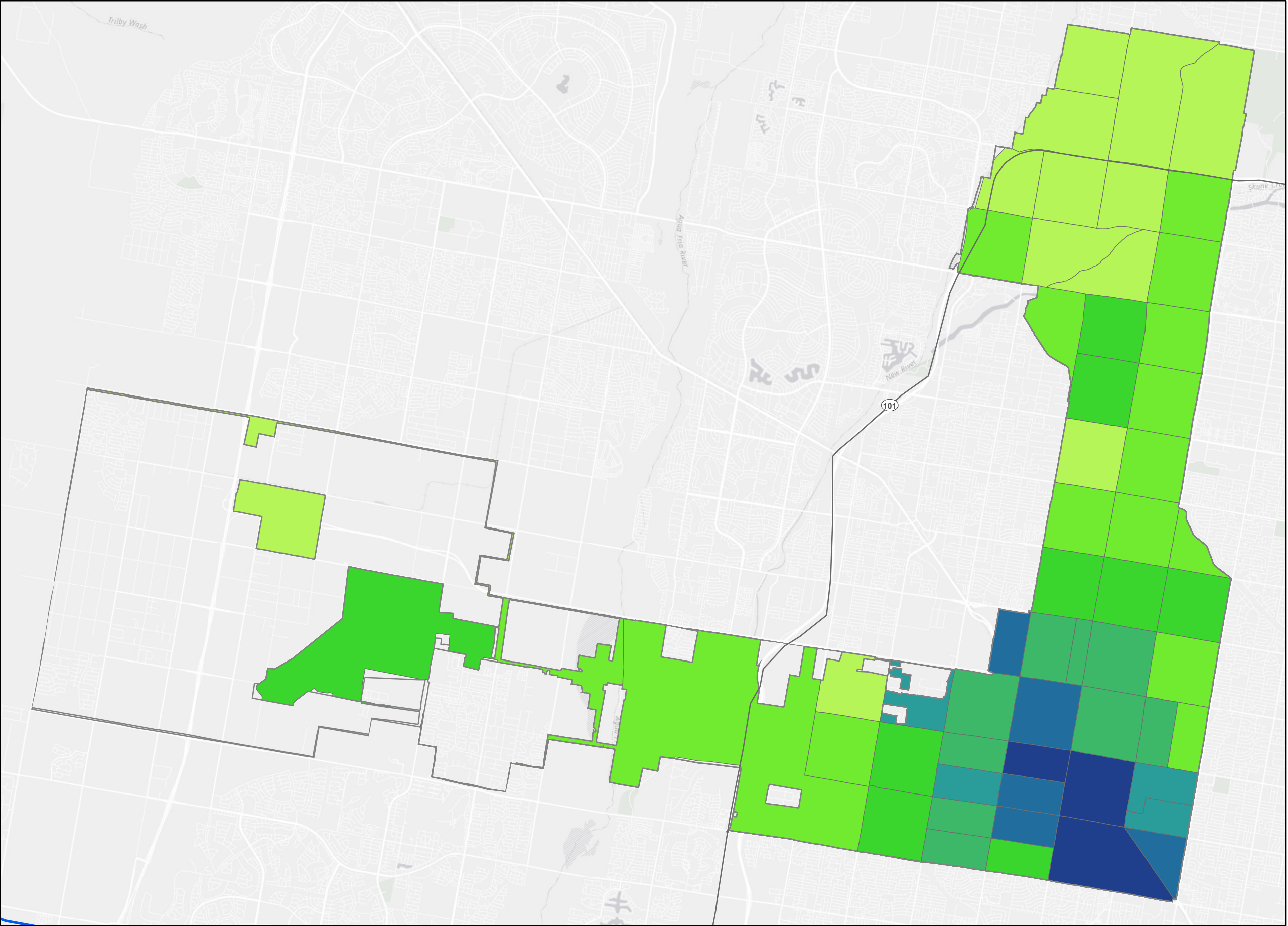
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

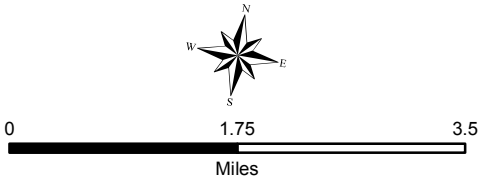


Papanicolaou smear use among adult women aged 21-65 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

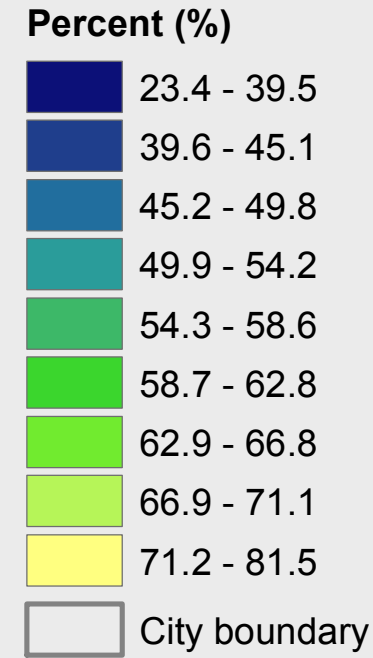
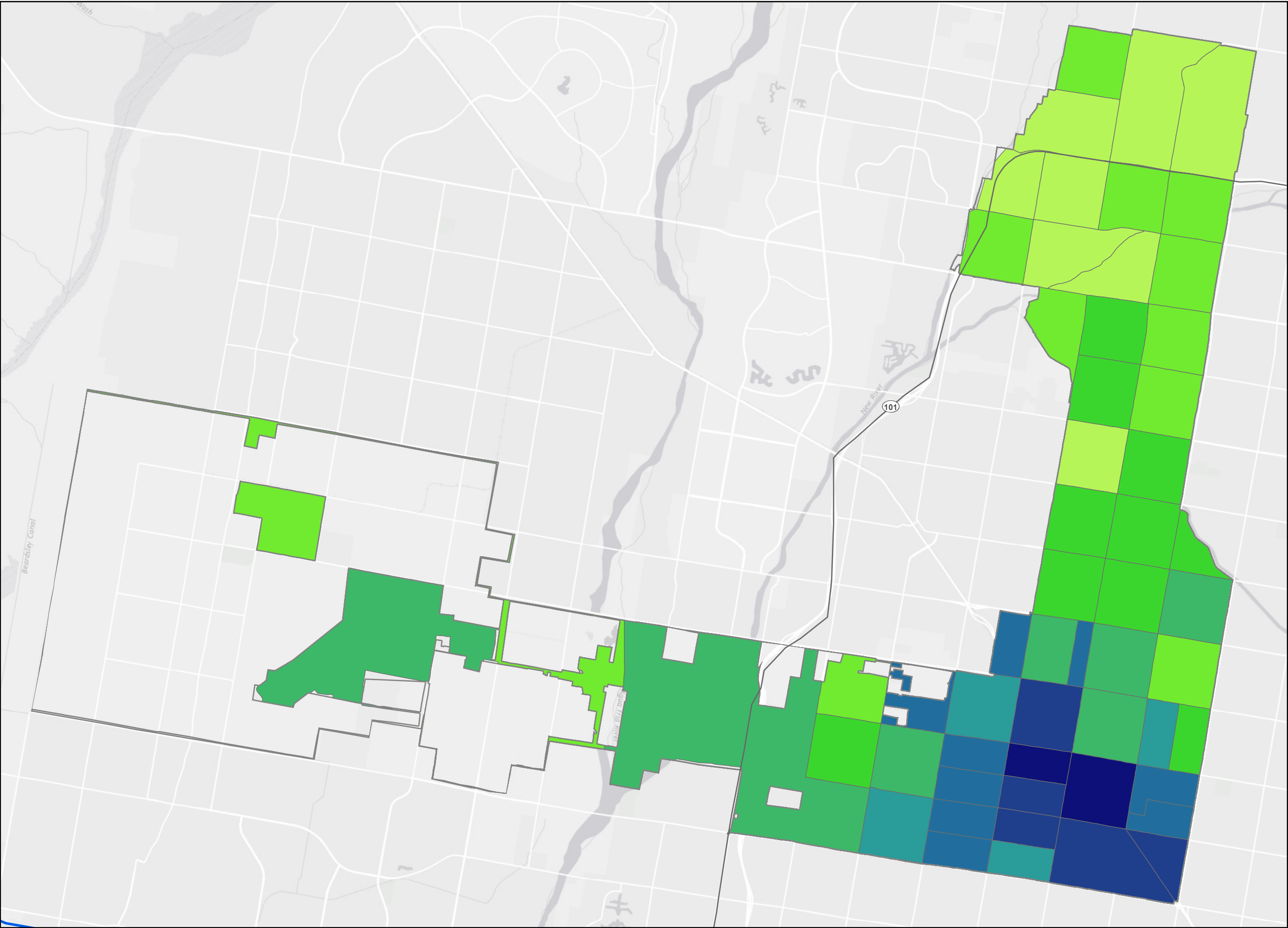
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,

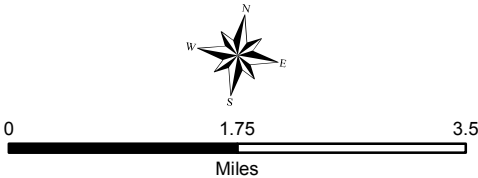


Fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy among adults aged 50-75 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Classification:
Jenks natural breaks (9 classes) based on data for all 500 cities' census tracts. Legend depicts only those data classes within this map extent.

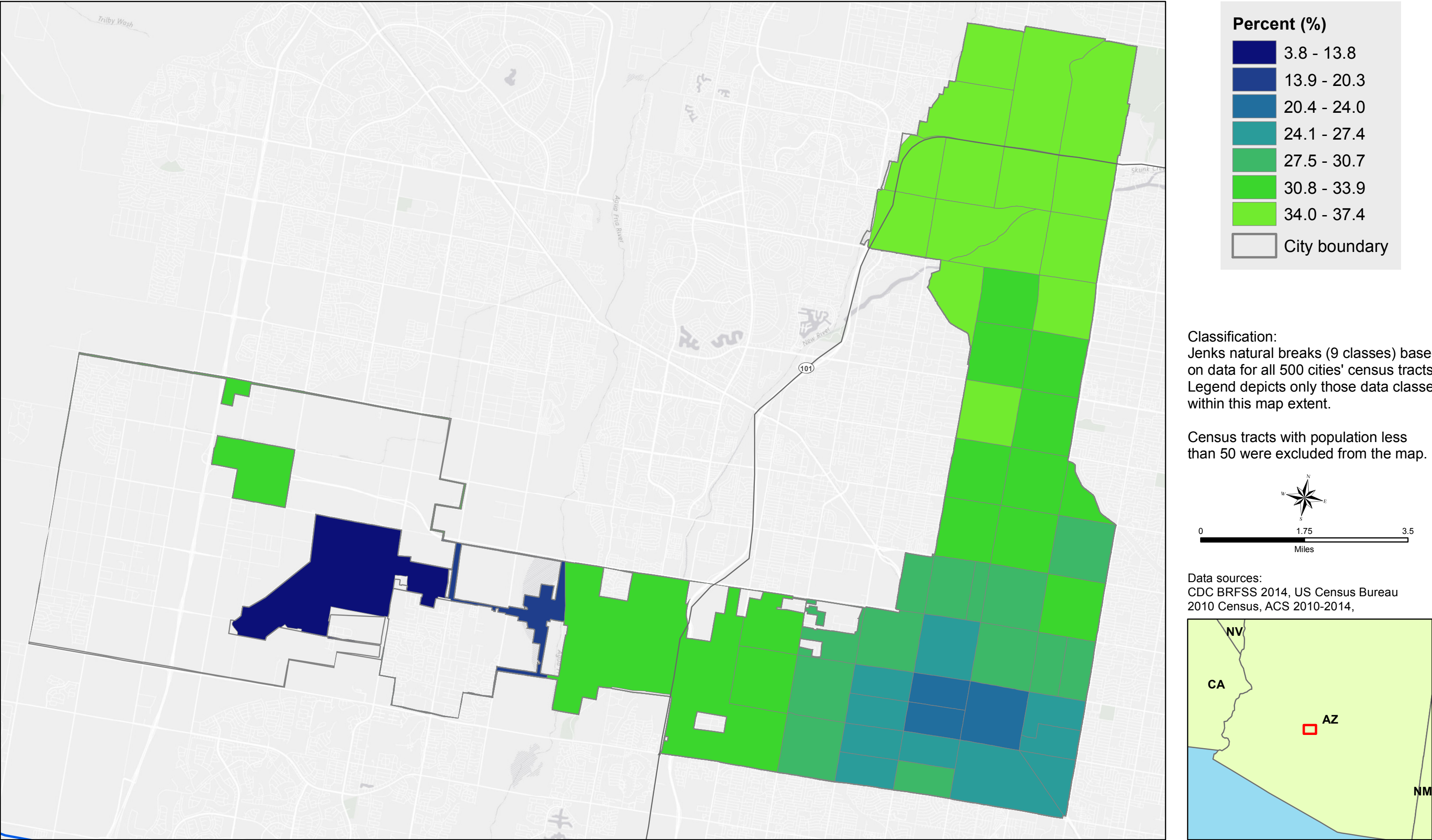
Census tracts with population less than 50 were excluded from the map.



Data sources:
CDC BRFSS 2014, US Census Bureau 2010 Census, ACS 2010-2014,



Up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services (flu shot past year, pneumococcal shot ever, colorectal cancer screening) among men aged ≥65 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014



Up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services (same as men plus mammogram past 2 years) among women aged ≥65 years by census tract, Glendale, AZ, 2014

