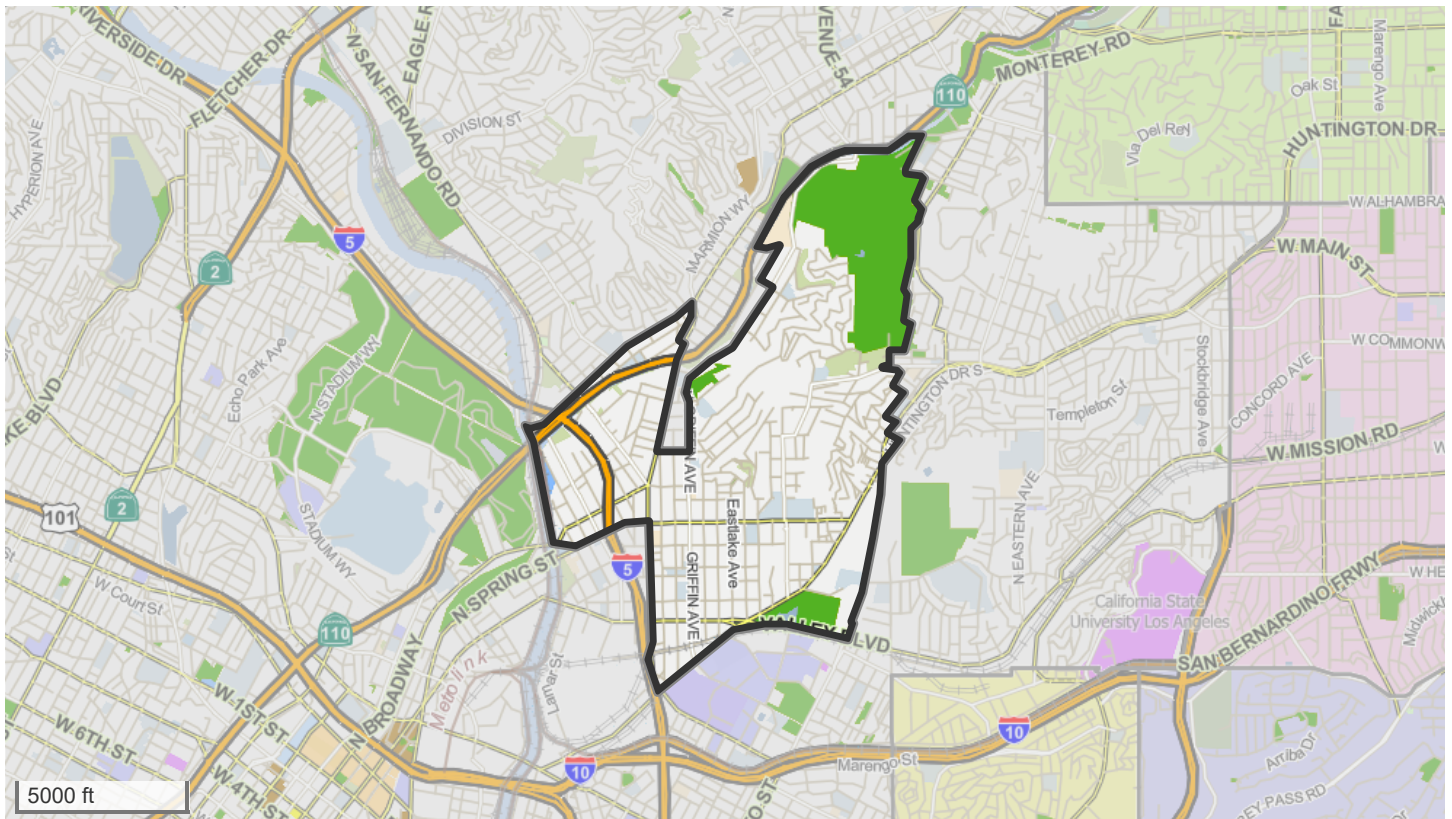




Community Health Profiles Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Los Angeles - Lincoln Heights



Report Generated: **8/24/2024**

Interactive Report: https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/static/DPH/community-profiles/?Geo_ID=csa_la_lincoln_heights

Community Health Profiles Home: <http://ph.lacounty.gov/community-health-profiles>

Social Determinants of Health



Substantial variation in health status and health outcomes is seen across Los Angeles County. Significant determinants of this variation are the levels of education, income, and employment in the population. Also important are the degrees to which residents are socially connected and supported and the adverse health impacts of the long legacy of racism and discrimination in our society that disadvantages communities of color and other marginalized groups. These factors are collectively referred to as the social determinants of health. They encompass the conditions in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, and age, and they are the fundamental drivers for nearly all health behaviors and outcomes.

The [Los Angeles County Department of Public Health](#) (Public Health) is committed to addressing the social determinants of health and ensuring the health and wellbeing of all people living in Los Angeles County. All of Public Health's various Programs and Divisions ensure that [health equity](#) remains a central focus of their work. In addition, Public Health established its [Center for Health Equity](#) in 2018 to provide coordinated leadership in the effort to advance racial, social, economic, and environmental justice in partnership with other Los Angeles County government departments, local organizations, and community members. To learn more, please visit the [Center for Health Equity's website](#). Public Health is also focused on meeting the social needs of families with young children. The [Division of Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health](#) administers home visiting programs that serve families across Los Angeles County. In addition, the [Office for the Advancement of Early Child Care and Education](#) coordinates and supports the mixed network of early care and education providers across the County. To learn more, please visit the [Division of Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health's website](#) and the [Office for the Advancement of Early Child Care and Education's website](#).

Indicators included in this section:

(Click Indicator Name to visit Open Data item)

- [Life Expectancy at Birth](#)

This indicator provides information about the life expectancy at birth in years. Life expectancy at birth is a statistical measure of lifespan and represents the average number of years that a baby born in a particular year would be expected to live based on the prevailing mortality patterns during that year.

The life expectancy of a population is one of the most basic and important measures of the health of a community. Life expectancy is heavily driven by the social determinants of health, including social, economic, and environmental conditions, with Black and low-income individuals experiencing much lower life expectancies compared to White and more affluent individuals.

- [All-Cause Mortality](#)

This indicator provides information about the mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) from all causes of death. Death rate has been age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

All-cause mortality is an important measure of community health. All-cause mortality is heavily driven by the social determinants of health, with significant inequities observed by race and ethnicity and socioeconomic status. Black residents have consistently experienced the highest all-cause mortality rate compared to other racial and ethnic groups. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Latino residents also experienced a sharp increase in their all-cause mortality rate compared to White residents, demonstrating a reversal in the previously observed mortality advantage, in which Latino individuals historically had higher life expectancy and lower mortality than White individuals despite having lower socioeconomic status on average. The disproportionately high all-cause mortality rates observed among Black and Latino residents, especially since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, are due to differences in social and economic conditions and opportunities that unfairly place these groups at higher risk of developing and dying from a wide range of health conditions, including COVID-19.

- [Cumulative COVID-19 Mortality](#)

This indicator provides information about the cumulative mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) from COVID-19 for the period spanning from March 1, 2020 to December 31, 2023. Death rate has been age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Deaths were determined to be COVID-associated if they met Public Health's surveillance definition at the time of death.

The cumulative COVID-19 mortality rate can be used to measure the most severe impacts of COVID-19 in a community. There have been documented inequities in COVID-19 mortality rates by demographic and geographic factors. Black and Brown residents, seniors, and those living in areas with higher rates of poverty have all been disproportionately impacted.

- [Self-Rated Health Among Adults](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of adults ages 18 years and older with fair or poor health based on self-reported data.

Self-rated health is associated with other more objective measures of health and is also a predictor for mortality. Self-rated health is also correlated with general wellbeing, an important population health outcome that integrates both mental and physical health. As is the case for nearly all health outcomes, self-rated health is heavily influenced by the social determinants of health.

- [Median Household Income](#)

This indicator provides information about median household income in dollars based on self-reported data. Median household income is defined as the amount that divides the household income distribution of a population into two equal groups; half of the population has a household income above that amount, whereas the other half has a household income below that amount.

Household income is an important driver of life expectancy and other health outcomes, as individuals with higher household incomes, on average, experience better health and live longer than individuals with lower household incomes. This is largely due to increased access to opportunities, resources, and healthier living conditions that higher income individuals experience compared to lower income individuals.

- [Population Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of the total population (including children and adults) who are living below 100% of the [Federal Poverty Level \(FPL\)](#). FPL is a measure of poverty issued every year by the US Department of Health and Human Services and is used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits. The 2022 FPL thresholds for a family of four correspond to annual incomes of \$27,750 (100% FPL), \$55,500 (200% FPL), and \$83,250 (300% FPL).

Living in poverty has a profound impact on health and wellbeing. People living in poverty are at high risk for economic hardship, housing insecurity, food insecurity, chronic stress, and inadequate access to healthcare.

- [Population Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of the total population (including children and adults) who are living below 200% of the [Federal Poverty Level \(FPL\)](#). FPL is a measure of poverty issued every year by the US Department of Health and Human Services and is used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits. The 2022 FPL thresholds for a family of four correspond to annual incomes of \$27,750 (100% FPL), \$55,500 (200% FPL), and \$83,250 (300% FPL).

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- [Children Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of children ages 0-17 years who are living below 100% of the [Federal Poverty Level \(FPL\)](#). FPL is a measure of poverty issued every year by the US Department of Health and Human Services and is used to determine eligibility for certain programs and benefits. The 2022 FPL thresholds for a family of four correspond to annual incomes of \$27,750 (100% FPL), \$55,500 (200% FPL), and \$83,250 (300% FPL).

Across the US, including in Los Angeles County, children represent the largest age group of individuals experiencing poverty. While poverty exerts negative impacts across the lifespan, childhood poverty is of particular concern. Children living in poverty are not only at higher risk for developmental delays, chronic illness, lead exposure, and food and housing insecurity, but they are also more likely to experience poverty into adulthood, which perpetuates generational cycles of poverty.

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- [Population in Persistent Poverty](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of the population living in census tracts identified as having persistent poverty. A census tract is determined to have persistent poverty if it has had a poverty rate of 20% or greater for the past 30 years.

Areas of persistent poverty may have limited access to healthcare services, quality education, and healthy and affordable food. These communities may also face unique social and structural challenges that relate to poverty. Identifying areas of persistent poverty and the population living in these areas can help streamline resource allocation to communities that may benefit the most from additional investments and support.

- [Educational Attainment Among Adults](#)

This indicator provides information about the highest level of education attained among adults ages 25 years and older based on self-reported data. Reported categories include: less than a high school education; high school graduate; some college education; and bachelor's degree or higher.

Educational attainment is an important driver of life expectancy, as people with higher levels of education are more likely to obtain well-paying jobs, live in safer neighborhoods, have access to quality healthcare, and engage in healthier behaviors.

- [Children Enrolled in Preschool](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of children ages 3-4 years enrolled in preschool based on caregiver report.

Access to early childhood education (i.e., education before the age of 5 years) is associated with numerous health benefits later in life. For instance, young children who are enrolled in high quality preschool programs are more likely to graduate from high school, have higher paying jobs, own homes, and have improved cognitive function than children who are not enrolled. All these additional advantages can increase average life expectancy.

- [3rd Graders Meeting or Exceeding California Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of public school 3rd graders who are meeting or exceeding [California Department of Education Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy](#). Note, information is based on location of the school, not students' communities of residence.

Third grade represents a key transition point for reading proficiency and literacy as children are expected to make the shift from learning-to-read to reading-to-learn. Children found to have low reading skills in the 3rd grade are at increased risk for poor academic outcomes, which can have profound consequences for future health and longevity.

- [3rd Graders Meeting or Exceeding California Standards for Math](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of public school 3rd graders who are meeting or exceeding [California Department of Education Standards for Math](#). Note, information is based on location of the school, not students' communities of residence.

Children found to have low math skills are at increased risk for poor academic outcomes, which can have profound consequences for future health and longevity.

- [Children Whose Caregivers Report Difficulty Finding Needed Childcare](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of children ages 0-5 years whose caregivers reported that it is somewhat or very difficult to get childcare on a regular basis when needed. Information is based on caregiver report.

Access to high-quality, affordable childcare can help provide employment stability and reduce financial hardship and parental stress. Quality childcare has also been shown to have both short- and long-term positive effects on children's cognitive, biological, and social development.

- [Voter Turnout in the 2020 General Election](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of registered voters who voted in the 2020 US general election.

Voter turnout is a measure of civic engagement. Consistent civic engagement can have a significant, positive impact on health outcomes and community health.

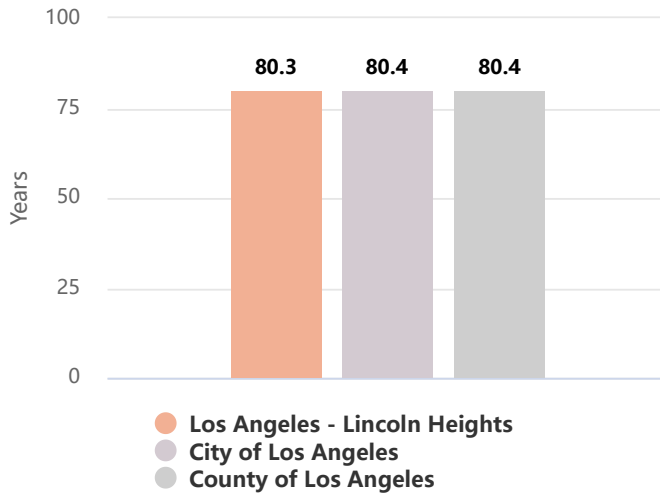
- [Adults Receiving the Social and Emotional Support They Need](#)

This indicator provides information about the percentage of adults ages 18 years and older who reported always or usually receiving the social and emotional support they need. Information is based on self-reported data.

Individuals who receive adequate social and emotional support often experience less loneliness (a risk factor for lower life expectancy) and report having a higher quality of life and better overall health.

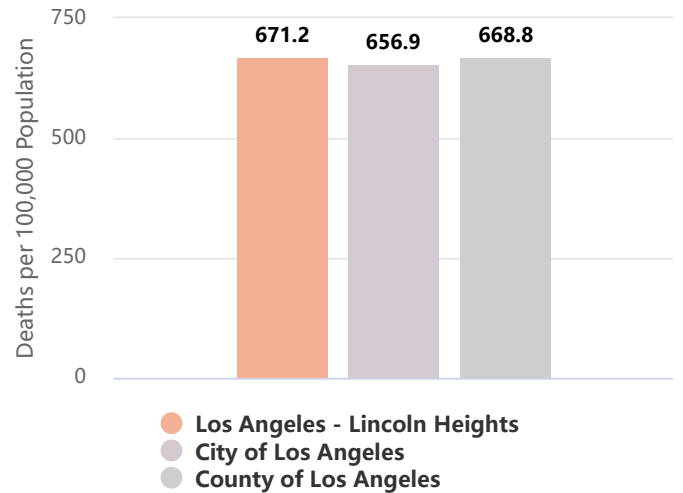
Social Determinants of Health Indicators

Life Expectancy at Birth



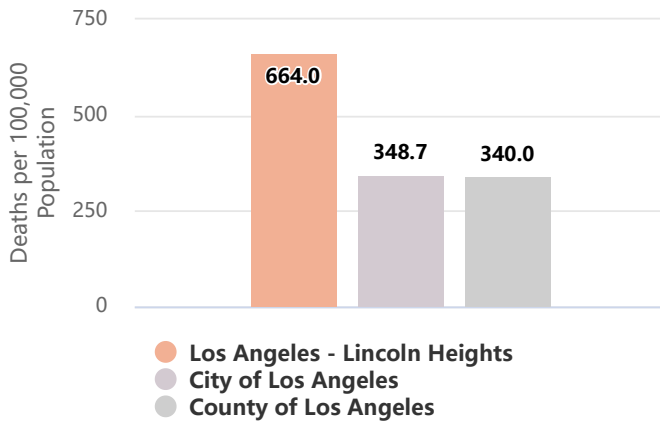
Los Angeles County Annual Death File 2022 (Provisional), assembled from California Department of Public Health Vital Records Data; Population Estimates (Provisional), prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2022.

All-Cause Mortality



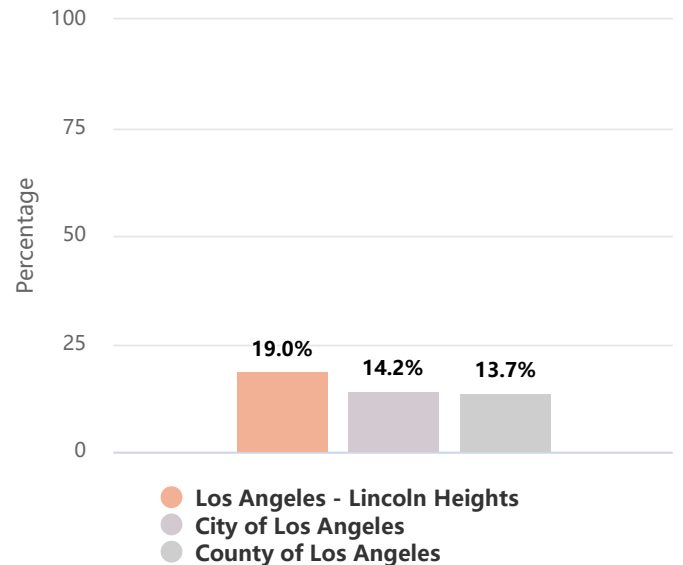
Los Angeles County Annual Death File 2022 (Provisional), assembled from California Department of Public Health Vital Records Data; Population Estimates (Provisional), prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2022.

Cumulative COVID-19 Mortality



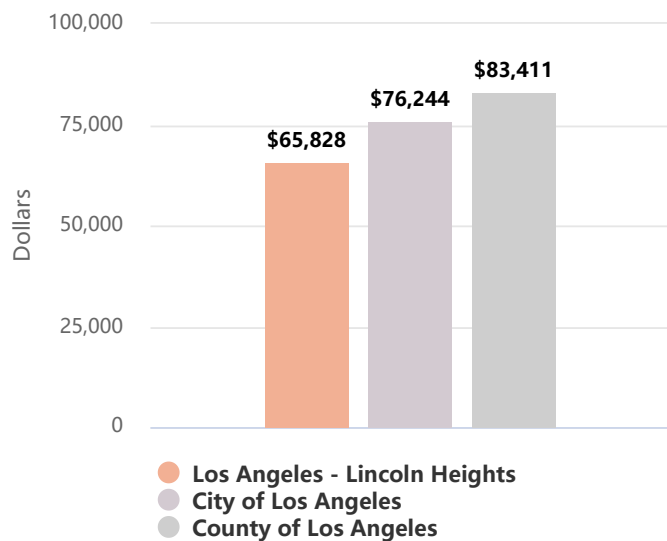
[1] Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Acute Communicable Disease Control Program, COVID-19 Surveillance Data, March 1, 2020 to December 31, 2023; [2] 2018 Population Estimates, prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County Internal Services Department.

Self-Rated Health Among Adults



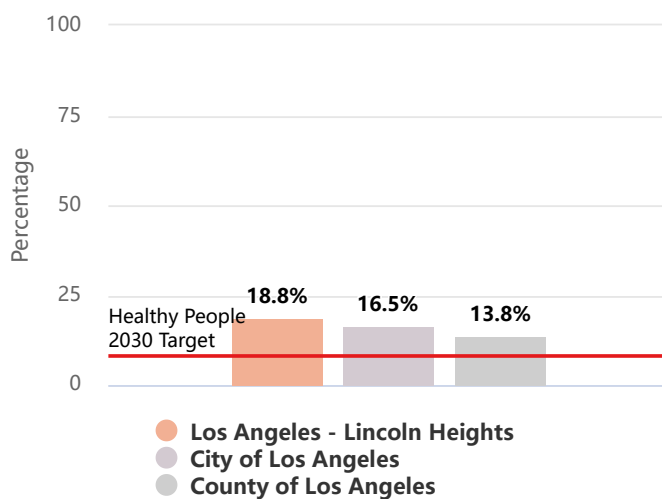
Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2023.

Median Household Income



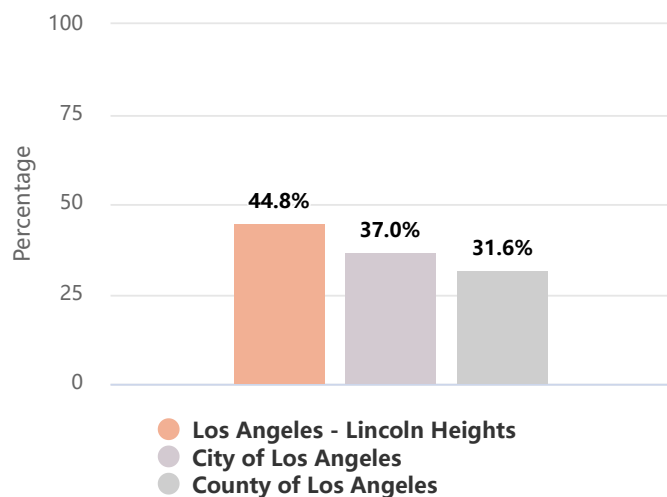
US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018-2022.

Population Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level



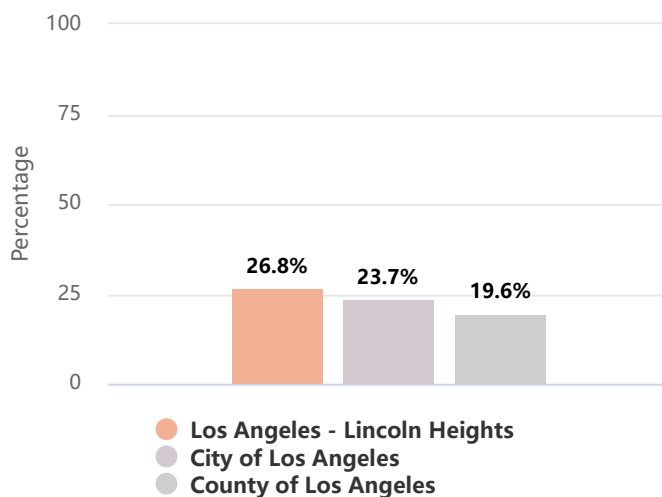
Poverty Estimates (Provisional), prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2022.

Population Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level



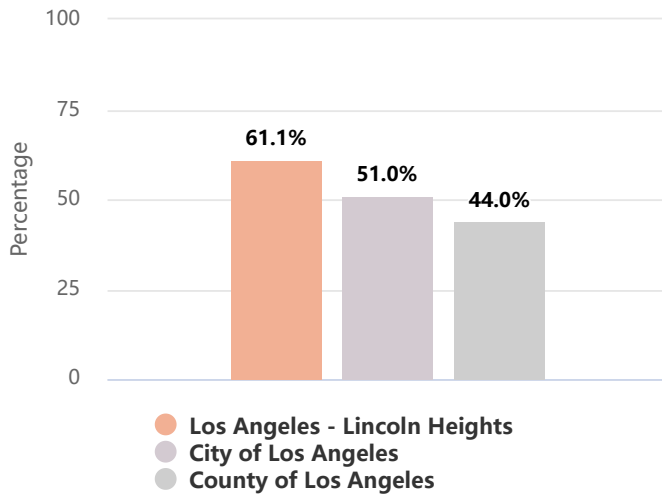
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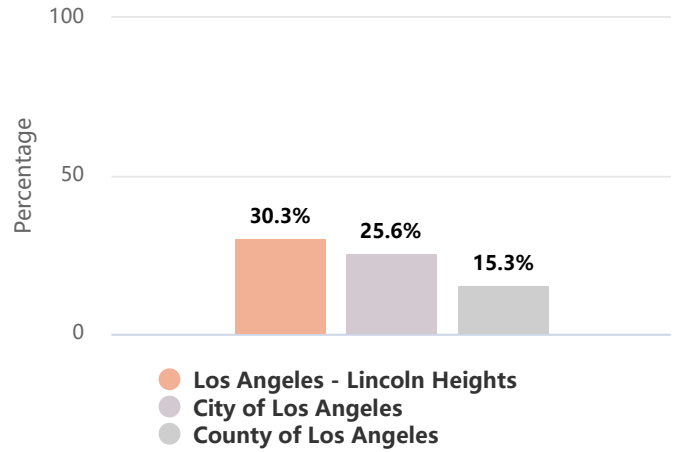
Poverty Estimates (Provisional), prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2022.

Children Living Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level



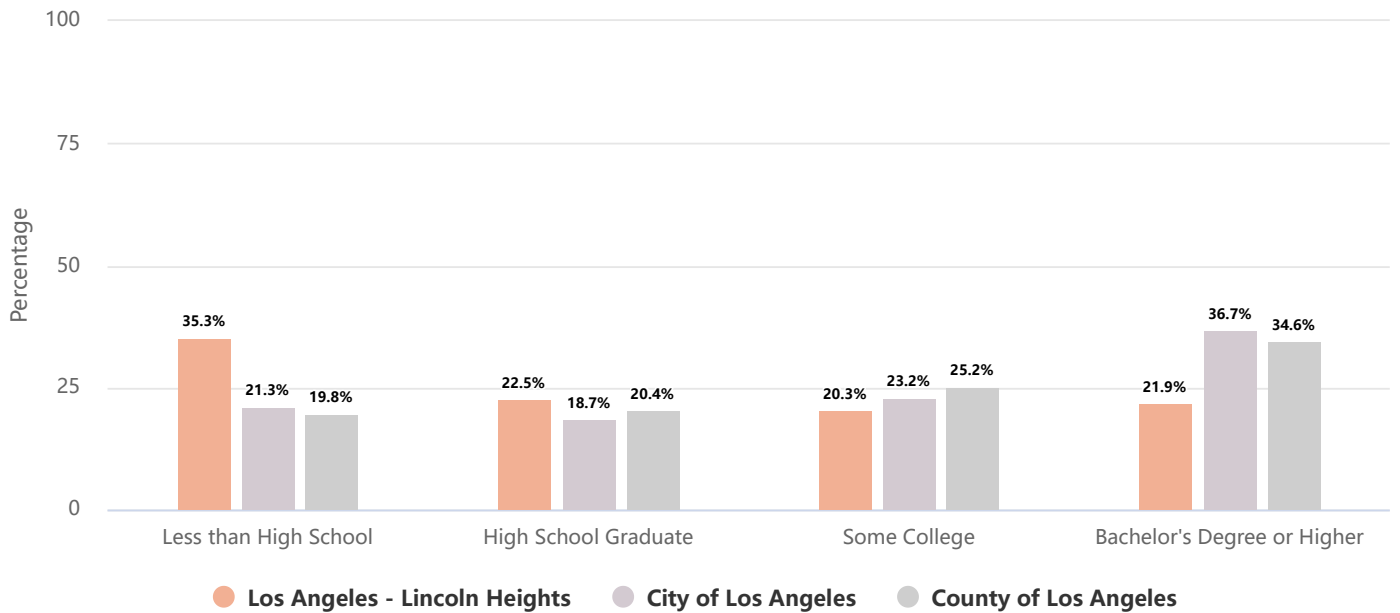
Poverty Estimates (Provisional), prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2022.

Population in Persistent Poverty



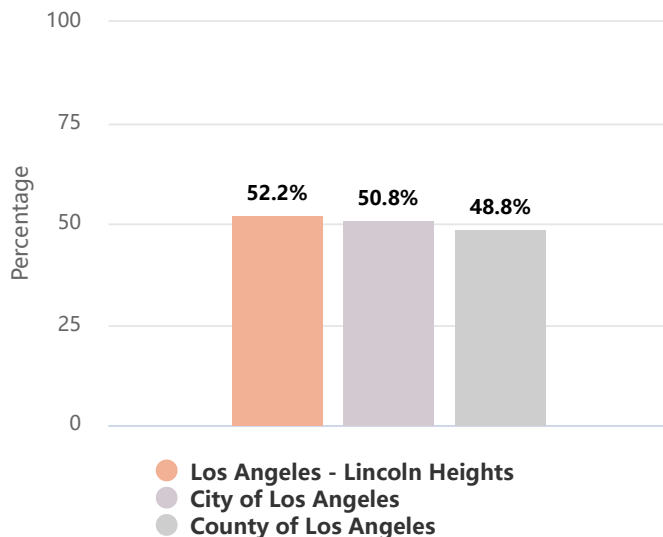
US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 and 2015-2019; Population Estimates (Provisional), prepared by Hedderson Demographic Services for Los Angeles County, 2022.

Educational Attainment Among Adults



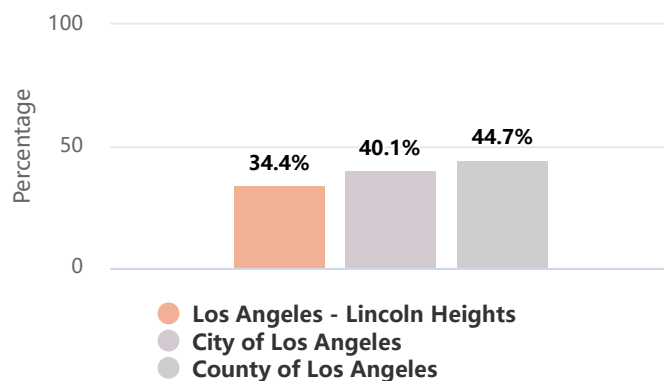
US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018-2022.

Children Enrolled in Preschool



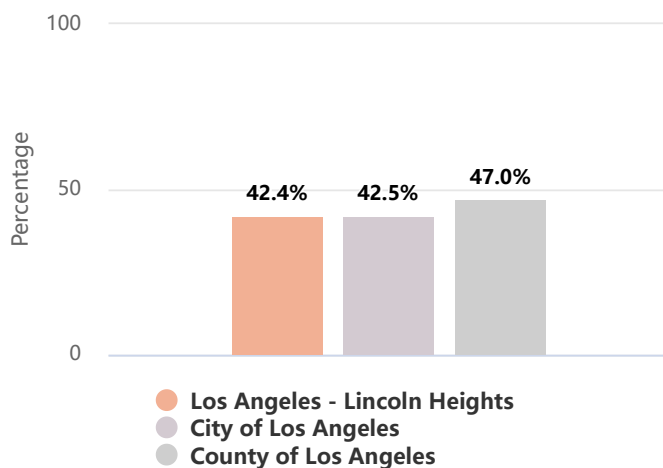
US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018-2022.

3rd Graders Meeting or Exceeding California Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy



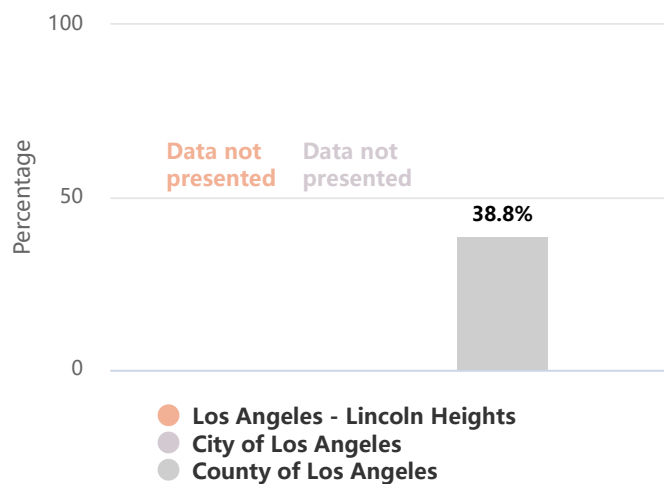
California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress System, Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments, 2022-2023.

3rd Graders Meeting or Exceeding California Standards for Math



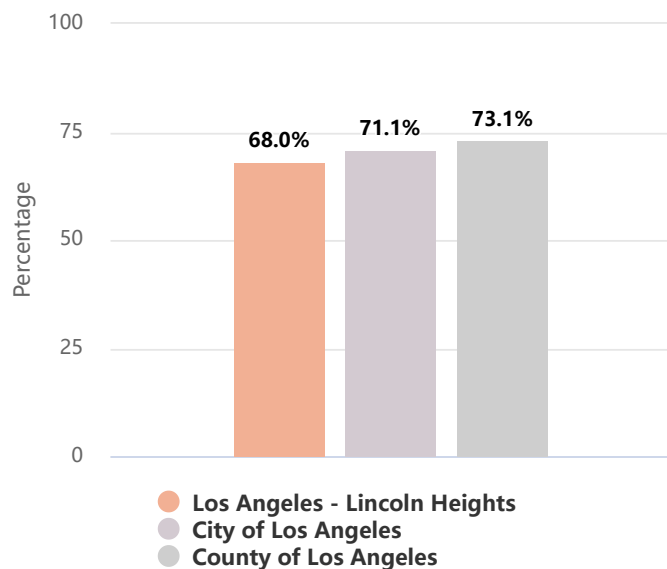
California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress System, Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments, 2022-2023.

Children Whose Caregivers Report Difficulty Finding Needed Childcare



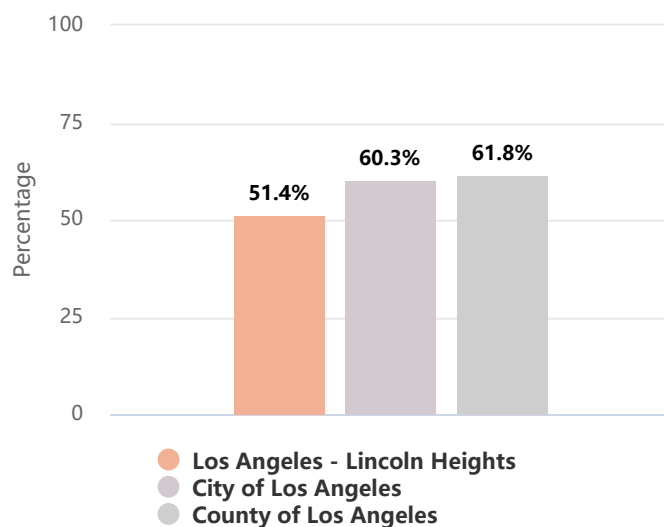
Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2023.

Voter Turnout in the 2020 General Election



University of California, Berkeley, Statewide Database, 2020.

Adults Receiving the Social and Emotional Support They Need



Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2023.



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