

**Loudoun County, Virginia  
Community Health Status Assessment  
July 2009**



## History of Loudoun County, Virginia

Loudoun County was originally part of a five million acre Virginia Proprietary granted to noblemen by King Charles II of England in 1649. In 1653 out of this granted land Westmoreland, Stafford, and Prince William counties began to develop. Fairfax County occupied the remaining land in 1742. Fifteen years later, in 1757, the Virginia House of Burgesses divided Fairfax County and the western portion became Loudoun County. Loudoun was named after a Scottish nobleman John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun.

## Location

Positioned between Washington, D.C. and the Shenandoah Valley, Loudoun County rests at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is 35 miles northwest of our nation's capital and shares borders with the Virginia counties of Clarke, Fauquier, Prince William, and Fairfax. It also shares borders with Jefferson County, West Virginia and Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington Counties in Maryland.

Sources: Loudoun County, Virginia Website <http://www.loudoun.gov>  
USGS National Atlas <http://nationalatlas.gov>

## Demographic Characteristics

### Population Data

Known as one of the fastest growing counties in the nation from the late 1990s to the present day, Loudoun County population continues to increase. As of 2007 the population for Loudoun County was estimated to be 278,797. In 2007 the Loudoun County Fiscal Impact Committee predicted that the population will grow to 300,000 by 2010. The U.S. Census reports that from 1997 to 2007 the population increased by 106%, with increasing racial and ethnic diversity.

Area	1997 Population	2007 Population	% Change (Years '97-'07)
Loudoun County	135,369	278,797	106.0%
Northern VA	1,973,447	2,454,486	24.4%
Virginia	6,829,183	7,712,091	12.9%
United States	272,646,925	301,621,157	10.6%

Sources: Virginia Employment Commission & U. S. Census Bureau Estimates

<b>Loudoun County Race Distribution</b>		
<b>Race</b>	<b>% of Population, 2000</b>	<b>% of Population, 2007</b>
<b>White</b>	84.9%	76.8%
<b>Black or African American</b>	7.1%	8.3%
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native</b>	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Asian</b>	5.5%	12.1%
<b>Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander</b>	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Two+ races</b>	2.5%	2.4%
<b>Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity (% of total population)</b>	6.1%	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: "QuickFacts" 2000 & 2007

<b>Loudoun County Age Distribution</b>		
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>
Persons under 5 years old	9.7%	9.5%
Persons under 18 years old	28.5%	30.2%
Persons 65 years old +	5.6%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: "QuickFacts" 2000 & 2007

<b>Northern Virginia Total Male Population, 2007</b>	
<b>Locality</b>	<b>Population</b>
Fairfax County	499,241
Prince William County	180,349
<b>Loudoun County</b>	<b>139,043</b>
Arlington County	103,101
Alexandria City	67,378
Manassas City	18,219
Fairfax City	11,393
Manassas Park City	5,785
Falls Church City	5,313

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics & Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics, 2007

<b>Northern Virginia Total Female Population, 2007</b>	
<b>Locality</b>	<b>Population</b>
Fairfax County	511,000
Prince William County	180,062
<b>Loudoun County</b>	<b>139,754</b>
Arlington County	101,467
Alexandria City	72,646
Manassas City	17,193
Fairfax City	11,956
Manassas Park City	5,641
Falls Church City	5,635

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics & Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics, 2007

## **Socioeconomic Characteristics**

### **Labor Market Data & Employment Data**

Agriculture, once the primary industry of this county, now ranks 17<sup>th</sup> out of the leading industry groups by number of employees and establishments, as reported for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2008 by the Virginia Workforce Connection. The leading industry reported for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2008 was listed as Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services.

In July 2008, Loudoun County was ranked by CNN Money as the fourth best county for job growth out of the top 25 counties across the United States. This rating reports Loudoun's job growth at 58.94% for years 2000-2007. The report acknowledges Loudoun's highly educated population as an aid to support its ranking for Best Job Growth. This ranking names Loudoun's leading employers as the Loudoun County Public School District, followed by such diverse companies as America Online, local government, Inova Loudoun Hospital, Toll Brothers and United Airlines.

Sources: Loudoun County, Virginia Website <http://www.loudoun.gov>  
 Virginia Workforce Connection <https://www.vawc.virginia.gov/>  
 Custom Area Report for Loudoun County <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov>  
 Cable News Network Fortune & Money Website <http://www.money.cnn.com>

## Loudoun County's Top 12 Employers

Company	Employment Range
Loudoun County Public Schools	5,000+
AOL LLC	1,000-4,999
County of Loudoun	1,000-4,999
Department of Homeland Security	1,000-4,999
Loudoun Hospital Center	1,000-4,999
M.C. Dean, Inc.	1,000-4,999
Orbital Sciences Corporation	1,000-4,999
Toll Brothers	1,000-4,999
U.S. Postal Service	1,000-4,999
United Airlines, Inc.	1,000-4,999
Verizon Business	1,000-4,999
Wal Mart Associates	1,000-4,999

Sources: Virginia Employment Commission, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2007  
Loudoun County Department for Economic Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2007

The U.S. Census reported for 2007 that the Loudoun Labor Force annual average was 160,188 with 156,743 employed and 3,445 unemployed. This represents an unemployment rate of 2.2%.

For January 2009, the Virginia Employment Commission reported that the Loudoun County total civilian labor force was 167,095 with 159,982 employed and 7,113 unemployed. This 4.3% unemployment rate ranks favorably with the region, the state and the nation.

## Labor Force

Area	Civilian Labor	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Loudoun County</b>	167,095	159,982	7,113	4.30%
<b>Northern VA*</b>	1,449,484	1,382,175	67,309	4.60%
<b>Virginia Statewide</b>	4,118,432	3,854,734	263,698	6.40%
<b>United States</b>	153,445,000	140,436,000	13,009,000	8.50%

\*'Northern VA' includes the counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren. It also includes the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, January 2009

## Income

Per Capita and Median Household Income				
	Per Capita		Median Household	
	1999	2006	1999	2006
<b>Loudoun County</b>	\$33,530	\$40,380	\$80,648	\$99,371
<b>Virginia</b>	\$33,975	\$29,899	\$46,677	\$56,277
<b>United States</b>	\$21,587	\$25,267	\$41,994	\$48,451

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Loudoun County Wages

Area	Average Weekly Wage	Average Hourly Wage
Loudoun County	\$1,106	\$27.65
Northern VA	\$1,200	\$30.00
Virginia Statewide	\$915	\$22.88

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2008

## Health Resource Availability

### Safety Net Services

The Loudoun County local public health system provides a variety of health resources and services across the county. One of the primary options by which residents may obtain health services is through the Loudoun County Health Department. Community Health resources and services provided to all residents include: immunizations, tuberculosis (TB) testing, and testing for sexually transmitted diseases. The Health Department also provides family planning, maternity and pediatric dental services to low income residents. Most patient services are provided at the Heritage Way location in Leesburg, with TB screenings offered at the Research Place location in Ashburn.

Additional safety net medical services are provided by the Loudoun Community Health Center, the Loudoun Free Clinic and urgent care centers. The Loudoun Community Health Center opened in May 2007 and provides sliding scale sick visits, health screenings, chronic disease management, well-child care, school physicals, and well-woman care. The Loudoun Free Clinic was established to serve low-income, uninsured residents of Loudoun County ages 18-64 years with acute and chronic illnesses at no charge.

Located in Leesburg is an acute care community hospital, Inova Loudoun Hospital. Inova Loudoun Hospital is a 183-bed state of the art facility, which is part of the not-for-profit Inova Healthcare System. It has three emergency departments (EDs): a pediatric and adult ED in Lansdowne and a general ED at the Cornwall facility in downtown Leesburg. The hospital has received prestigious Magnet designation for nursing excellence and obtained specialty excellence rankings by Healthgrades, an independent healthcare ratings company. Most recently, the hospital received the Gastrointestinal Surgery Excellence Award for years 2008 and 2009 and has been certified as a Primary Stroke Center. Inova Loudoun Hospital currently has four nurses in their Pediatric Emergency Department with the new Certified Pediatric Emergency Nurse (CPEN) designation.

### Health Service Providers

Loudoun County residents have available a variety of health service providers in the county or in surrounding localities, including nonprofit organizations, governmental agencies, and private practitioners.

Loudoun County has health services dispersed in various places throughout the county although most are located in the east, between Leesburg and Sterling. The concern is not always the number of resources but the location of those resources. This may not be a concern if there is available access to transportation. For residents who live in the Lovettsville area traveling into Leesburg is a 17 mile trip one way. There are other points in the western portion of the county that would have to travel further. If services are needed beyond Leesburg then travel becomes more challenging. Expansion of public transportation has been identified as a need. Although the Metrorail is expected to extend to Dulles International Airport and slightly beyond the Loudoun County Parkway there is still need for additional transportation services beyond the Dulles area.

According to the U.S. Census, there are estimated to be over 20,000 uninsured Loudoun County residents.

<b>Insured &amp; Uninsured Estimates All Ages</b>			
	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	% Uninsured
Loudoun County, VA	167,418	22,067	11.6 %
Virginia	6,137,631	854,481	12.2%
United States	239,713,822	39,803,537	14.2%
<b>Insured &amp; Uninsured Estimates Under Age 18</b>			
	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	% Uninsured
Loudoun County, VA	50,263	6,907	12.1%
Virginia	1,593,494	187,730	10.5%
United States	63,696,617	8,617,432	11.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, July 2005

## Quality of Life

### Education

Loudoun County is viewed as having exceptional educational opportunities and services for its citizens who look forward to a lifetime of learning.

Campuses exist for some of the best and most competitive higher education institutions. There are campuses for George Mason University, Northern Virginia Community College, Patrick Henry College, Shenandoah University, Strayer University, and The George Washington University. These institutions provide options for learning through hundreds of disciplines.

The Loudoun County Public School system (LCPS) provides superior quality education to each of their 56,363 students and regularly ranks among the best public school systems across the United States. For school year 2008-2009 Loudoun County Standards of Learning Pass Rates ranged from 92%-97% for English, English (Grades 3-5), History, History (Grade 3), Math, Science, and Science (Grade 3) examinations.

Each year the number of LCPS students taking Advanced Placement (AP) tests grows. Over 50% of Loudoun students who have taken AP test for the past 3 years received a passing score.

While the College Board report shows that SAT scores nationally and for Virginia have been on the decline for years 2005-2007, the LCPS students have SAT scores which have increased for those same years. The majority (65%) of graduating high school seniors from LCPS obtain an Advanced Diploma.

Source: Loudoun County Public Schools, 2007-2008 School Year

<b>Educational Attainment</b>			
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Total %</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Population 18-24 years</b>	19,493	10,112	9,381
Less than high school graduate	11.3%	13.7%	8.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37.6%	40.7%	34.3%
Some college or Associates Degree	35.9%	33.8%	38.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.1%	11.8%	18.6%
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	166,291	81,402	84,889
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%
9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> grade	3.3%	3.7%	2.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16.0%	14.6%	17.4%
Some college, no degree	15.8%	15.0%	16.5%
Associates degree	7.3%	6.5%	8.0%
Bachelor's degree	35.5%	35.6%	35.3%
Graduate or professional degree	19.7%	22.4%	17.1%
% high school graduate or higher	94.2%	94.0%	94.4%
% bachelors degree or higher	55.2%	58.0%	52.5%

U.S. Census 2005-2007 American Community Survey (Population numbers are also estimates for years 2005-2007)

### **Parks, Recreation & Community Services**

In, "...promote[ing] safe and healthy lifestyles for all Loudoun County citizens," the Loudoun County Department of Parks, Recreation & Community Services (PRCS) provides multiple opportunities for youth, adults, and senior adults to learn, grow, and become engaged within their community.

For senior adults, PRCS provides their services under the Division of Aging Services, an Area Agency on Aging (AAA). This division provides services to adults aged 55+ and their families. The Division of Aging services includes home delivered meals, senior trips, two adult day or respite centers, four senior centers, and elder resources.

Loudoun's youngest citizens are provided with quality recreation across the county. The Loudoun PRCS hosts day camps, school's out camps, specialty camps, sports camps, summer camps, and community center and park camps. PRCS also provides pre-school care, care for elementary and middle school students, and delinquency prevention programs.

Additional youth services are provided by a variety of entities, including the Loudoun County Public School system, Loudoun County Libraries, the Loudoun Youth Initiative, Boy and Girl Scouts of America, the YMCA, and other private facilities.

Loudoun PRCS operates 27 parks across the county in addition to other historic properties. Each location offers a unique opportunity to discover what Loudoun County has to offer. Eleven community centers exist throughout Loudoun providing diverse services.

The Loudoun County PRCS host specialty camps for those with disabilities. Most camps are licensed as a Virginia State Day Care Program. The PRCS specialty camps enroll children and adults aged 2-21 with varied disabilities. They also conduct a special camp for children aged 6-12 with autism spectrum disorders.

### **Commuting & Travel**

Commuting within Loudoun County for employment can be a challenge, but this challenge is magnified for those who drive eastward out of the county toward the District of Columbia. In 2008, Community Themes & Strengths “*Healthcheck*” focus groups were held across Loudoun County and residents who commute for work expressed that quality of life was negatively impacted due to their stressful daily commute times. Residents of the Neersville area, a small town in northwestern Loudoun County expressed their concerns with traffic, congestion, and obeying the laws of the road. There is growing concern that the rural road conditions even when well maintained are not equipped to handle the increasing traffic. Even in the rural neighborhoods of western Loudoun, near the Catoctin Mountains, residents experience the traffic congestion of a city on its rural roads during their respective “rush hours”.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that in 2007 Loudoun County residents’ mean travel time to work was 33.6 minutes. Residents who participated in the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment who must commute for work strongly feel the need for increased public transportation in the county to help address congestion and traffic. Of the approximately 146,544 working residents who commute to work age 16 and older, 114,130 were estimated by the U.S. Census to have commuted to work in a car, truck, or van alone,. In 2007, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated 15,589 persons in Loudoun carpoled for their commute to work. Census estimates for 2007 show that only 2,472 persons utilized public transportation (*excludes taxicabs*) for their commute to work.

The Loudoun County Commuter Services provide commuter buses Monday to Friday from Loudoun Park & Ride stops to Metrorail stops and various points into the District of Columbia (DC). In the evening, they reverse routes to bring persons back into the county. Statistics from Loudoun County Office of Transportation Services show that they service thousands of patrons each day. With the Loudoun County population on a steady incline the need for additional public transportation continues to grow.

Virginia Regional Transit ([www.vatransit.org](http://www.vatransit.org)) is a nonprofit organization that provides public transportation in Loudoun and surrounding counties. In Loudoun County, Virginia Regional Transit provides both fixed bus routes and demand response service, with travel assistance from a resident’s home to access basic care.

## Behavioral Risk Factors

### Communities That Care Youth Survey

The Communities That Care Youth Survey (CTCYS) measures 19 risk and 10 protective factors as well as current levels of substance abuse, violence, and delinquency. The survey is designed for students in grades 6th through 12th. Its purpose is to help communities identify the risk and protective factors that pose the most significant challenges and opportunities in the community.

CTCYS was conducted with 1,318 students attending Loudoun County Public Schools (LCPS). Behavior related issues explored include; alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, poor school achievement, and delinquency. Prevalence of drug use, violence, and antisocial behaviors are also assessed in the CTCYS. Additional data is provided to highlight core measures, which are named as the leading methods for identifying drug use and perceptions in youth by U.S. federal agencies.

### Risk & Protective Factor Profile

According to the CTCYS, having good social skills and strong moral and religious beliefs were found to be the most important factors protecting students from engaging in high risk behaviors. A lack of stability and attachment to a community and poor family supervision were the most important factors putting students at risk for engaging in these behaviors.

<b>Risk &amp; Protective Factor Profile</b>	
<b>3 Highest Protective Factor Scores</b>	
Social Skills	55
Belief in Moral Order	54
Religiosity	53
<b>3 Highest Risk Factor Scales</b>	
Community Transitions and Mobility	61
Low Neighborhood Attachment	56
Poor Family Supervision	53
<b>3 Lowest Protective Factor Scores</b>	
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	39
Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	45
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45
<b>3 Lowest Risk Factor Scales</b>	
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	33
Early Initiation of Drug Use and Antisocial Behavior	37
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Firearms	39
<i>*Note: a normative average score is 50.</i>	

### Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use

According to the CTCYS results, alcohol was by far the most abused substance. The prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use increased as grade-level increased, with the exception of hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, and prescription tranquilizers. Hallucinogen, methamphetamine and prescription tranquilizer use peaked around 10<sup>th</sup> grade and then declined and inhalant use peaked in 6<sup>th</sup> grade and then declined.

The two charts below depict students who participated in the CTCYS and reported using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs over their lifetime or within the 30 days prior to taking the survey.

<b>Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevalence of Use (in lifetime)</b>	
Alcohol	54.30%
Cigarettes	26.40%
Marijuana	20.20%
Prescription pain relievers	12.70%
Inhalants	9.80%

<b>Prevalence of Use Rates (30 days prior to taking survey)</b>	
Alcohol	25.90%
Cigarettes	9.70%
Marijuana	9.10%
Prescription pain relievers	4.80%
Smokeless Tobacco	4.00%

<b>Core Measures for All Students</b>			
Measure <sup>^</sup>	Tobacco	Alcohol	Marijuana
30-Day Use Prior to Survey	9.7%	25.9%	9.1%
Perceived Risk	93.3%	80.2%	84.9%
Parental Disapproval	95.2%	88.6%	96.8%
Avg. Age of Onset of Use (in years)	13.3	13.4	14.1

<sup>^</sup> Perceived risk is the percentage of students who reported that a drug was a moderate risk or great risk when used regularly. Parental Disapproval is defined as the percentage of parents who would feel it is wrong or very wrong to use.

### Other Anti Social Behaviors

Bullying type behaviors were the most common other antisocial behaviors reported.

<b>Prevalence of Antisocial Behaviors (in lifetime)</b> (Top 3 listed for all students surveyed)	
Attacking someone with intent to hurt	10.30%
Being drunk or high at school	8.90%
Getting suspended	6.90%

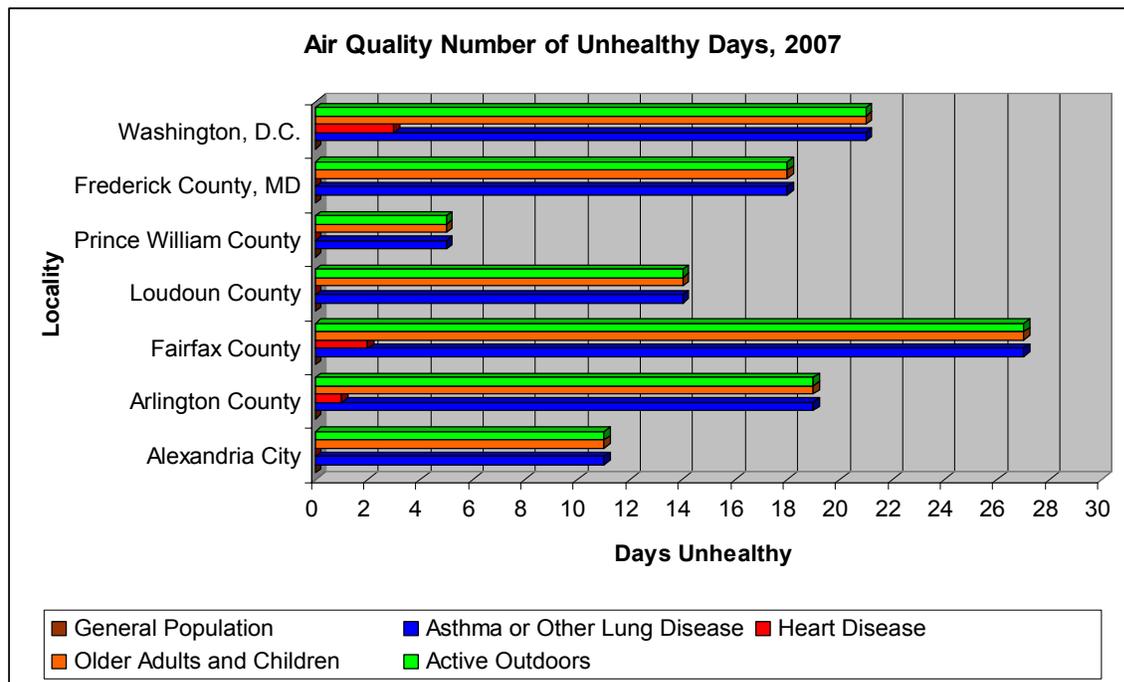
## Environmental Health

A Climate Change Report was adopted on November 12, 2008 by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOG) Board of Directors (available online at [www.mwco.org/uploads/pub-documents/zldXXq20081203113034.pdf](http://www.mwco.org/uploads/pub-documents/zldXXq20081203113034.pdf)). After listing evidence for global warming caused by human greenhouse gas emissions, it divides recommendations into those for energy consumption (heating, lighting, commercial operations, residential appliances, etc.) and transportation and land use. Transportation-related recommendations include incentives for buying hybrids, shifting short trips from driving to other modes, promoting car sharing, mixed-use and transit-oriented development, transit expansion, bicycle and pedestrian paths, and focusing new development around walkable areas.

### Air Quality

Number of Unhealthy Days in 2007 (reported for the respective populations)					
	General Population	Asthma or Other Lung Disease	Heart Disease	Older Adults and Children	Active Outdoors
Fairfax County, VA	0	27	2	27	27
Washington, D.C.	0	21	3	21	21
Arlington County, VA	0	19	1	19	19
Frederick County, MD	0	18	0	18	18
<b>Loudoun County, VA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
Alexandria City, VA	0	11	0	11	11
Prince William County, VA	0	5	0	5	5

\*All localities listed in the Unhealthy days chart above are an Air Quality nonattainment area.



The metropolitan Washington, DC region has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as ‘nonattainment’ with the 1997 Clean Air 8-Hour Ground-Level Ozone rule. Air quality nonattainment is defined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as, “areas of the country where air pollution levels persistently exceed the national ambient air quality standards.” (<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/>)

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) reported seven days in 2008 when the eight-hour ozone concentrations were above the normal standards of 75 parts per billion for Loudoun County. Eight-Hour Ozone is the air quality standard measured for a duration of over eight hours. This standard assists with identifying when ozone in the air exists at unhealthy levels for susceptible populations.

8-Hour Ozone Concentrations	
Date	Recorded concentration (in parts per billion)
6/12/2008	100 ppb
6/13/2008	79 ppb
7/16/2008	79 ppb
7/18/2008	78 ppb
7/29/2008	89 ppb
8/21/2008	80 ppb
9/3/2008	79 ppb

### Water Quality

Fecal coliforms are defined by the EPA as, “...bacteria that are associated with human or animal wastes...and their presence in drinking water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination.” ([www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/ecoli.html#two](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/ecoli.html#two)) Fecal coliform bacteria levels have been found in the Catoctin Creek that exceeded Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) standards. The EPA, through the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, has begun offering grant money to homeowners living in the Catoctin Creek Watershed to make repairs to their onsite wastewater treatment systems. The Loudoun County Health Department has been coordinating the distribution of grant funding to qualified residential homeowners.

In addition to funding for OWTSSs, the Loudoun Soil and Water Conservation District is providing agricultural grants to farmers and landowners to support the reduction of livestock fecal coliforms.

## Social and Mental Health

The Loudoun County Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services (MH/MR/SAS) offers core services to eligible Loudoun residents. The county has two mental health centers; one is located in Leesburg and the other in Sterling. The centers provide emergency, outpatient, prevention, community support, supported living and employment services. MH/MR/SAS also has the Friendship House, which provides an all-day psychosocial rehabilitation program for its members

The Inova Loudoun Hospital Behavioral Medicine Unit provides medication management, art therapy, family and group therapy, individual therapy, short-term in-patient psychiatric care, and other services.

Friends of Loudoun County Mental Health, a non-profit organization that partners with the county Department of MH/MR/SAS, to advocate for mental health, educate others about mental health, and assist with funding mental health services.

## Maternal and Child Health

Maternal & Child Health Measure	Virginia	Loudoun County
Total Live Births	108,417	5,160
Birth Rate Per 1,000 Total Population	14.1	18.5
Non-Marital Births	38,281	837
Low Weight Births, (under 2,500 grams / 5 lb. 8 oz.)	9,344	338
Low Weight Births Percent of Total Births	8.6	6.6
Prenatal Care Began in First 13 Weeks	90,225	4,507
% Prenatal Care Began in First 13 Weeks	83.2%	87.3%
Induced Terminations of Pregnancy	27,292	681
Natural Fetal Deaths	7,362	435
Total Teenage Pregnancies, Ages 10-19	13,766	215
-Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Females (Ages 10-19)	27.2	11.6
Pregnancies, Ages <15 yrs	252	4
-Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Females (Ages <15)	1	0.4
Pregnancies, Ages 15-17	3,887	49
-Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Females (Ages 15-17)	25	8.6
Pregnancies, Ages 18-19	9,627	162
-Pregnancy Rate Per 1,000 Females (Ages 18-19)	90.3	71.6
Total Infant Deaths	839	19
-Infant Death Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	7.7	3.7

Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics, 2007

## Death, Illness, and Injury

### Leading Causes of Death, U.S. & Virginia

	United States, 2005	U.S. Number	% of Total U.S. Deaths	Virginia Number	% of Total VA Deaths
1	Diseases of the heart	652,091	26.60%	14,192	24.50%
2	Malignant neoplasms	559,312	22.80%	13,877	24.00%
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	143,579	5.90%	3,675	6.40%
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	130,933	5.30%	2,897	5.00%
5	Accidents	117,809	4.80%	2,638	4.60%
6	Diabetes mellitus	75,119	3.10%	1,642	2.80%
7	Alzheimer's disease	71,599	2.90%	1,550	2.70%
8	Influenza and pneumonia	63,001	2.60%	1,464	2.50%
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	43,901	1.80%	1,277	2.20%
10	Septicemia	34,136	1.40%	1,201	2.10%
	All causes	2,448,017		57,855	

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2005

### Leading Causes of Death, Virginia, Planning District 8, and Loudoun County

Leading Causes of Death (COD)	Virginia	Planning District 8	Loudoun County	Loudoun County Ranking
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) Deaths	24.05%	26.52%	26.57%	1
Diseases of Heart Deaths	23.77%	21.69%	21.06%	2
Cerebrovascular Diseases Deaths	5.53%	4.77%	5.29%	4
Unintentional Injury Deaths	4.98%	4.47%	5.84%	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Deaths	4.77%	3.68%	3.09%	5
Alzheimer's Disease Deaths	2.93%	2.68%	1.65%	8
Diabetes Mellitus Deaths	2.59%	2.28%	2.43%	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis Deaths	2.48%	2.33%	1.98%	7
Septicemia Deaths	2.34%	2.69%	1.21%	10
Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths	2.11%	2.13%	1.32%	9
Total Deaths for All Ages	57,835	8,740	907	

Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics 2007

\*Planning district 8 includes Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties. It also includes the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park.

## Infectious Diseases

The Health Department serves the citizens of Loudoun County by monitoring for the occurrence of reportable and emerging diseases or suspected outbreaks of illness (natural or otherwise), providing recommendations and guidance to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, and investigating outbreaks of disease and other public health emergencies.

A wide range of conditions are monitored, including:

- Respiratory infections [e.g., influenza (both seasonal and pandemic), legionellosis, etc.]
- Gastrointestinal illnesses (e.g., norovirus, salmonellosis/typhoid fever, shigellosis, Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*, campylobacteriosis, botulism, hepatitis A, listeriosis, giardiasis, cholera, etc.)
- Agents that may be used for bioterrorism (e.g., anthrax, tularemia, smallpox, viral hemorrhagic fevers, Q fever, etc.)
- Other conditions of public health importance (e.g., emerging infectious diseases, invasive bacterial infections, drug-resistant infections, outbreaks)
- Infections and other health conditions potentially associated with healthcare facilities
- Sexually transmitted infections (e.g., syphilis, HIV/AIDS)
- Tuberculosis
- Environmental illnesses (e.g., mold, lead)
- Vaccine-preventable illnesses (e.g., chickenpox, mumps)
- Zoonotic diseases (e.g., rabies, West Nile virus infection)

Methods used to accomplish these tasks include:

**Communicable Disease Surveillance** - Providing guidance on surveillance laws, regulations, and methods to local health departments and healthcare providers; investigating potential clusters identified through laboratory-based surveillance; and supporting state-wide disease reporting systems.

**Syndromic Surveillance** - Developing and implementing novel methods for rapidly identifying unusual patterns of illness in the community.

**Outbreak Management** - Coordinating responses for outbreak investigation management.

**Communication** - Coordinating and contributing to the development of materials to inform healthcare professionals and the public on health issues of importance in Loudoun.

**Emergency Planning and Response** - Working to develop educational materials to help businesses and the public prepare for and respond to communicable disease emergencies; and supporting state planning to prepare for and respond to communicable disease emergencies, such as pandemic influenza, bioterrorism events, and other widespread outbreaks.

**Infection Control** - Providing consultation to medical facilities, schools, and businesses to identify the sources of outbreaks and control the spread of disease; providing guidance for infection control to hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities, schools, and other agencies.

The Code of Virginia requires localities to report a given list of communicable diseases to the Virginia Department of Health. Below is a condensed list of Loudoun County Reportable Diseases Loudoun County for years 2006-2008. While these numbers reflect only those meeting a strict epidemiological definition, the number of disease investigations has increased each year. In particular, Lyme Disease investigations increased from 141 in 2006 to 843 in 2008.

<b>Loudoun County Reportable Disease Report</b>			
	<b>Year 2008</b>	<b>Year 2007</b>	<b>Year 2006</b>
AIDS	11	0	16
Campylobacteriosis	28	35	24
Chlamydia	436	295	285
E. coli, shiga toxin-producing	32	13	7
Giardiasis	22	25	26
Gonorrhea	66	19	29
Haemophilus influenzae infection, invasive	8	0	1
Hepatitis A, acute	4	3	6
Hepatitis B, acute	1	3	1
Hepatitis C, past & present	83	77	19
HIV	14	18	17
Influenza-Like Illness	971	835	703
Lyme disease	219	277	127
Rabies, post-exposure	35	52	60
Salmonellosis	47	49	40
Shigellosis	9	6	8
Syphilis, early & late	5	4	7
Varicella (Chickenpox)	104	114	85
Tuberculosis	21	16	21