

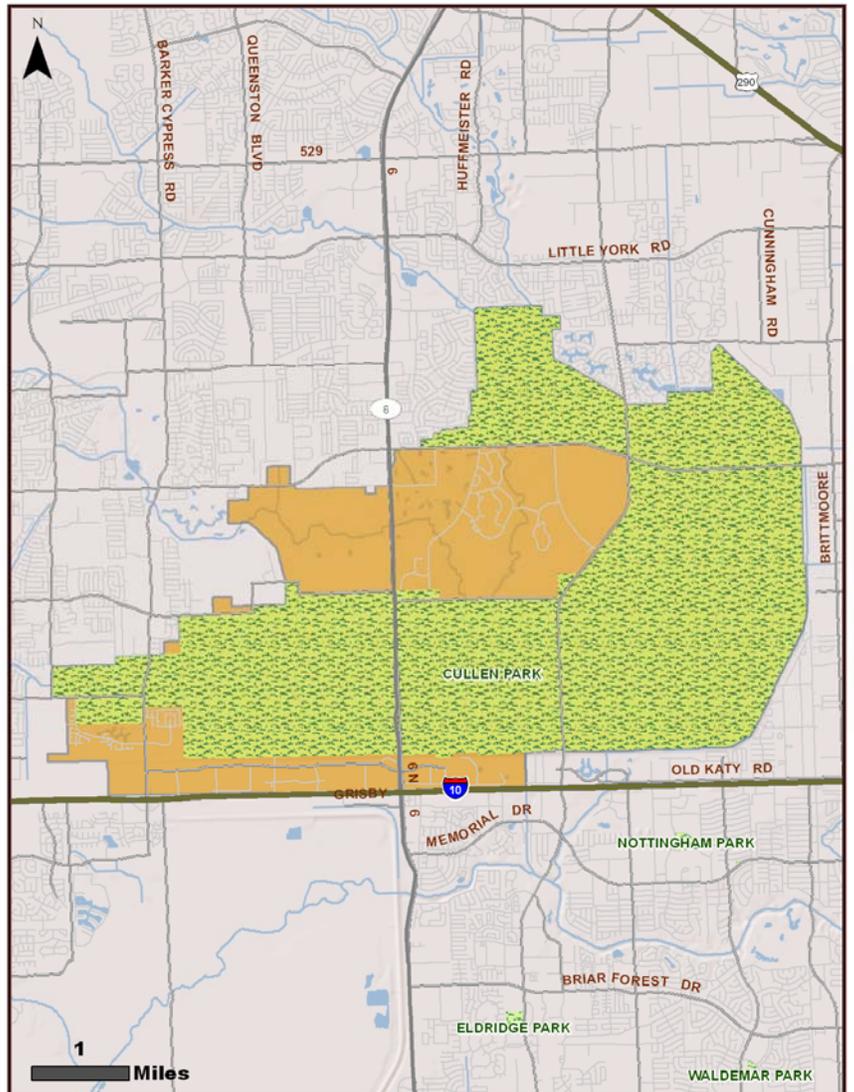
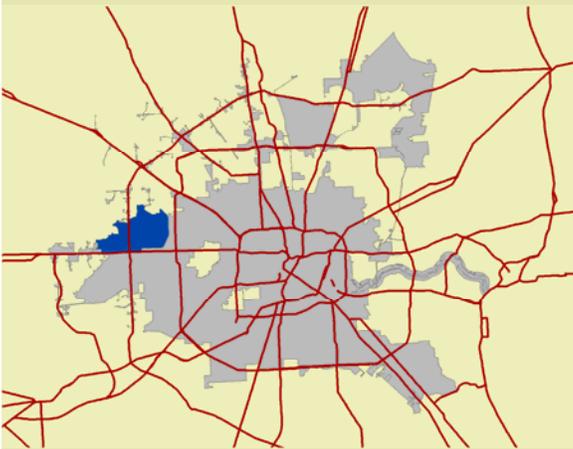
1999-2003



Community Health Profiles

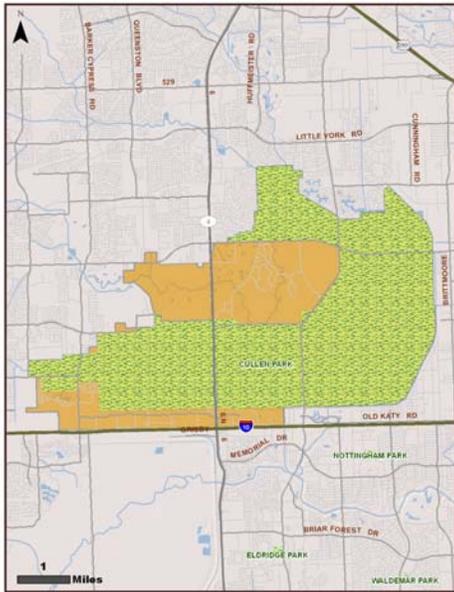


Addicks Park Ten Super Neighborhood



*Providing Health Information
for Community Action*

Introduction



This community health profile highlights important health issues facing the residents of the Addicks Park Ten Super Neighborhood.

In Houston, a “super neighborhood” is a geographically defined area where residents, civic organizations, institutions and businesses work together to identify, plan, and set priorities to address the needs and concerns of their community. The boundaries of each super neighborhood rely on major physical features such as bayous or freeways to group together contiguous communities that share common physical characteristics, identity or infrastructure. Addicks Park Ten Super Neighborhood will hereinafter be referred to as “Addicks Park Ten”.

It is the intention of the Houston Department of Health and Human Services (HDHHS), in developing health profiles such as this, to promote a better understanding by local residents, community-based organizations, community leaders, medical providers, and the public health community of the unique character and circumstances of our various communities, and to draw attention to those matters that contribute to the greatest of health disparities among the citizens of our growing, culturally and ethnically diverse city.

This profile also represents an effort on the part of HDHHS to provide a “baseline” of indicators of health in our communities, against which future trends in conditions can be measured and monitored, and appropriate public health actions, taken.

We hope that this health profile will support these efforts in Addicks Park Ten and across the City of Houston.

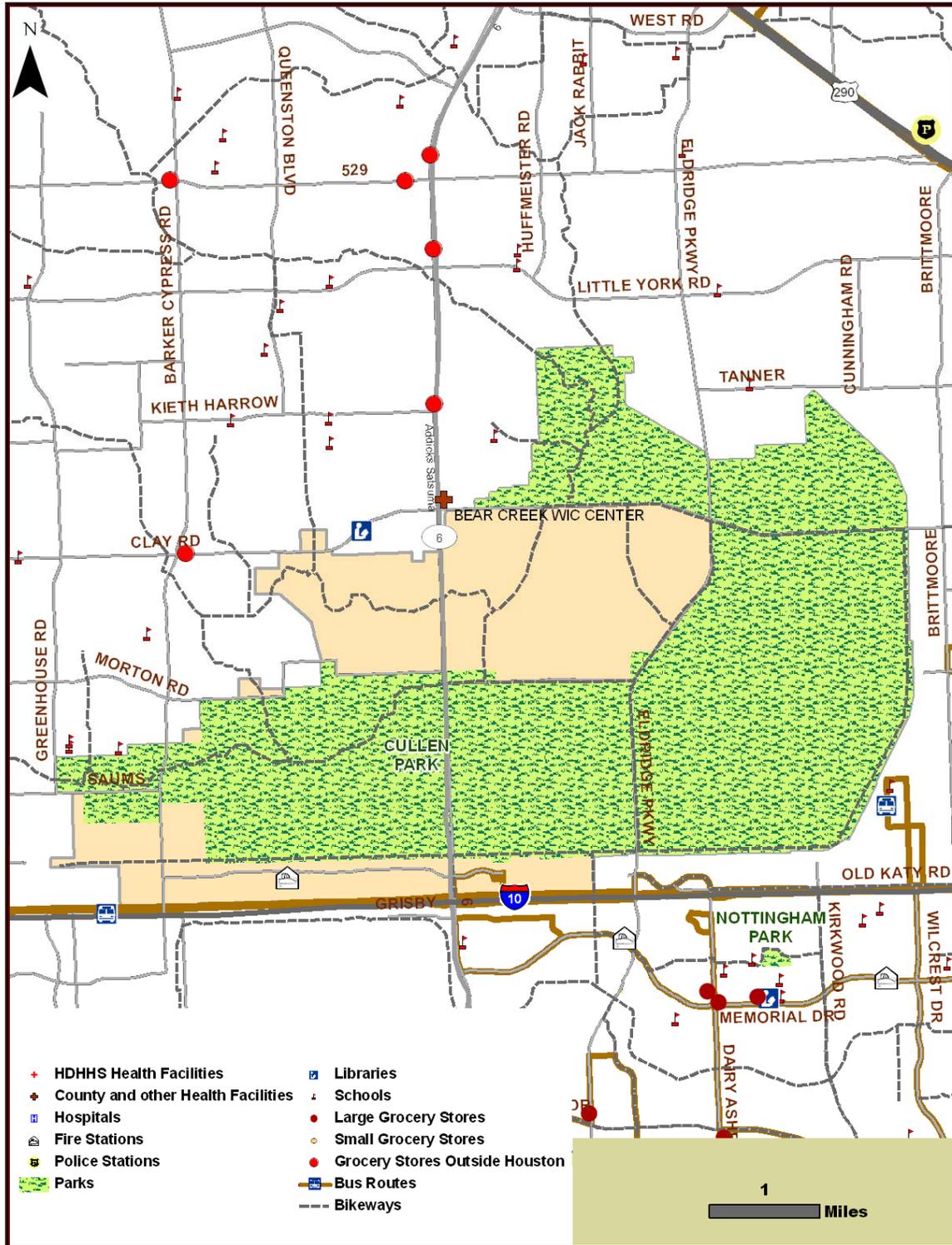
Table of Contents

Community Resources.....	3
The Super Neighborhood at a Glance.....	4
Major Causes of Death.....	6
Years of Potential Life Lost.....	7
Maternal and Child Health.....	8
Births to Teen Mothers.....	9
Infant Mortality.....	10
Leading Causes of Hospitalization.....	11
Crime.....	12
Tuberculosis.....	13
Drowning and Submersions.....	13
Food-related Illness.....	13
Environmental Health & Safety.....	14
HIV/AIDS.....	15
Gonorrhea.....	16
Syphilis.....	17
Chlamydia.....	18
Technical Notes.....	19

Stephen L. Williams, M.Ed., M.P.A.
Director
Houston Department of Health and Human Services

Community Resources

The health of a community depends to a great extent upon the availability and accessibility of its resources.

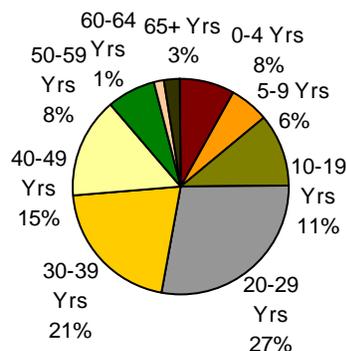


Addicks Park Ten at a Glance

The total population of Addicks Park Ten was 4,153, according to the 2000 census.*

Age

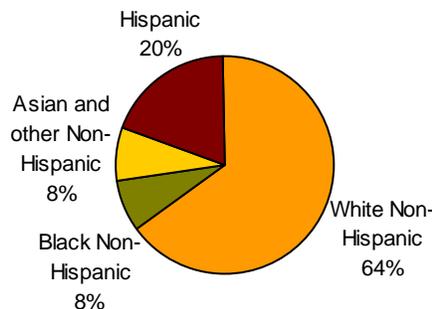
At the time of the 2000 census, 25% of Addicks Park Ten residents were under the age of 20. The majority (72%) were between 20 and 64 years of age, and 3% were 65 or older.



Race, Ethnicity, National Origin

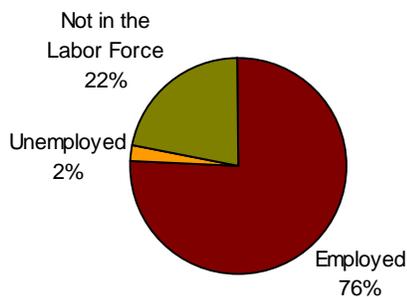
The majority of residents in Addicks Park Ten were White. Hispanics were the second largest ethnic group, comprising 20% of the population; 16% were of other races.

Of the total population, 42% were native Texans; 19% were foreign born.



Employment

More than three-quarters of Addicks Park Ten residents, ages 16 and over, were employed in 1999.

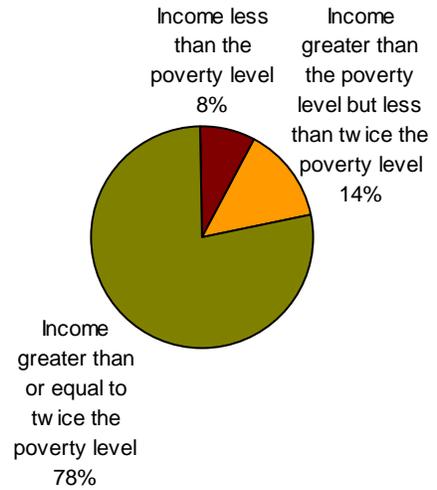


* Data Source: U.S. Census 2000. Total population was calculated from census block-level data using Summary File 1. For purposes of describing demographics using Summary File 3, the super neighborhood is defined by the following census geographies: Tracts 5404 and 5417.

Poverty

Only 8% of the population in Addicks Park Ten was below the poverty level in 1999. Twenty-two percent of all residents in the super neighborhood had incomes less than twice the poverty level.

Of those living below the poverty level, 22% were children under 18 years of age; less than 1% were adults 65 and older.



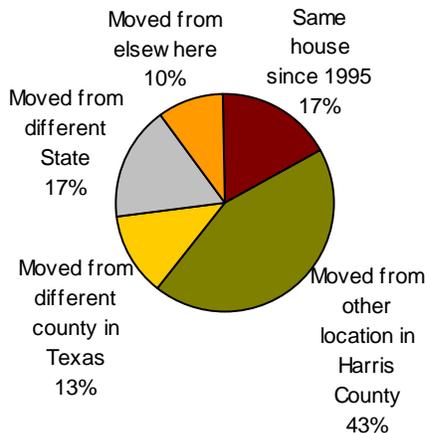
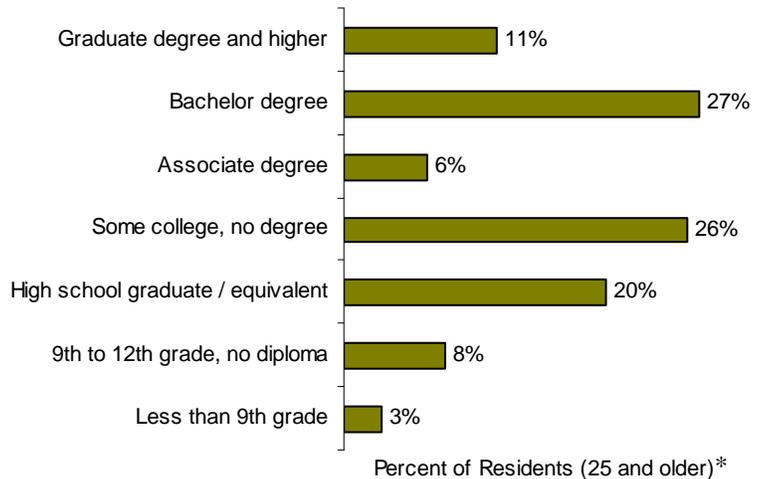
Education

Eleven percent of Addicks Park Ten residents, ages 25 and over, reported that they had not graduated from high school.

One-fifth of residents reported a high school diploma (or the equivalent) as their highest level of educational attainment.

Approximately 70% of residents had attained education beyond the high school level, with 44% earning a college degree.

*Due to rounding, the total percentages may not be equal to 100.



Population Stability

Only 17% of the residents of Addicks Park Ten had lived in the same house since 1995. Forty-three percent moved to Addicks Park Ten from other locations in Harris County between 1995 and 1999.

Forty percent of residents moved to the area from outside Harris County between 1995 and 1999.

Data Source: U.S. Census 2000, Summary File 3

Major Causes of Death

During the years 1999-2003, the residents of the super neighborhood had a higher overall annual average mortality rate than that of Houston overall.

Leading Causes of Mortality, Addicks Park Ten, Houston, Texas, 1999-2003

Rank	Cause of Death	Addicks Park Ten		Houston	Addicks Park Ten - Houston
		Deaths	Rates*	Rates*	Rates
	All Causes	47	994.9	898.2	96.7
1	Heart Disease	11	--	262.0	--
2	Cancer	11	--	197.6	--
3	Stroke	<5	--	76.0	--
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	<5	--	31.9	--
5	Accidents	6	--	34.8	--
6	Essential Hypertension-Hypertensive Renal Disease	<5	--	6.7	--
7	In Situ Neoplasms, Benign Neoplasms and Neoplasms	<5	--	4.3	--
8	Homicide	<5	--	11.1	--
9	Suicide	<5	--	9.6	--
10	Chronic Liver Disease-Cirrhosis	<5	--	12.7	--

Other Causes of Death of Particular Interest, Addicks Park Ten Houston, Texas, 1999-2003

Cause of Death	Addicks Park Ten		Houston	Addicks Park Ten - Houston
	Deaths	Rates*	Rates*	Rates
Coronary Heart Disease	10	--	174.1	--
Motor Vehicle Accident	<5	--	13.2	--
Firearm Related	<5	--	7.4	--

*Age-adjusted mortality rates: annual average deaths per 100,000 population; census 2000 populations as the denominators; age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Million; deaths with known age and disease information.
 -- Numbers of deaths were too small for rate calculation.

Data Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics; US Census, 2000

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is an indicator of premature mortality. This indicator suggests social and economic loss owing to premature death. It also gives information on the specific causes of deaths affecting younger age groups.

Leading Causes of Premature Death	YPLL Rate*	YPLL Rate**	Houston YPLL Rate**
Accidents	954.3	--	-
Cancer	336.2	--	-

NOTE: Special cause of death categories may not be mutually exclusive.
 * Crude annual average YPLL per 100,000 population under age 65 years.
 ** Age-adjusted annual average YPLL per 100,000 population under age of 65, standardized for 2000 US Standard Million.
 -- Number of deaths too small for age-adjustment.
 - Houston data not presented because comparison data were not available for the community.

Rate of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL Rate)

At every age of death, there is a certain number of years of "expected life" that are not lived, and are therefore "lost". The amount of lost years of life often differ by cause of death. Many people consider death before the age of 65 years as premature. More years of life were lost prematurely due to accidents and cancer related deaths in this community than any other causes.

The age-adjusted annual average YPLL rates for accidents, cancer and heart disease were higher in the super neighborhood than those in Houston. Comparison of other age-adjusted YPLL rates is not possible because of the relatively small number (less than 5) of deaths occurring before age 65 in Addicks Park Ten.

Differences in YPLL rates between Men and Women, 1999-2003

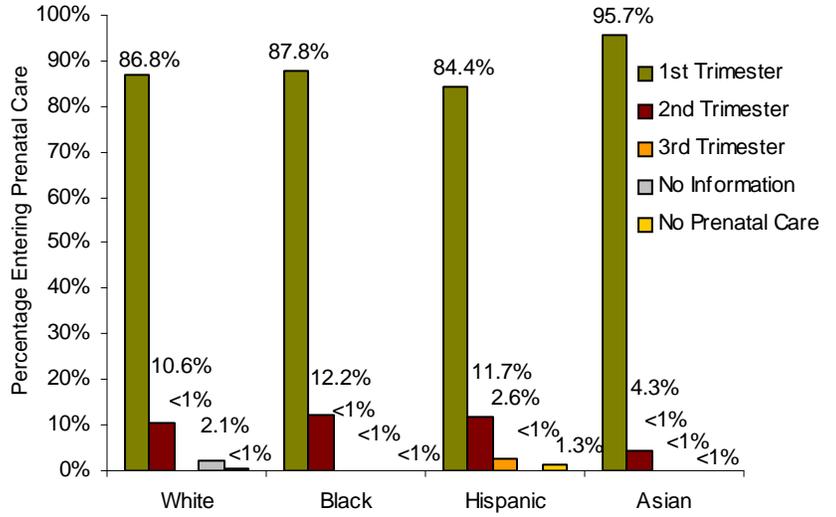
Due to few premature deaths among males and females in Addicks Park Ten from 1999-2003, the rate was unreliable and is therefore not reported.

Maternal and Child Health

Prenatal care is the care a woman gets during pregnancy. Both prenatal care and birth weight are good indicators of a newborn's chances of survival, growth, long term health, and psycho-social development.

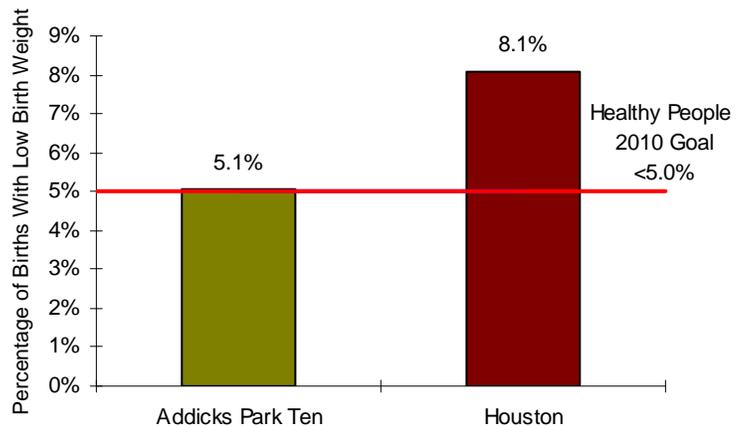
Entry into Prenatal Care by Trimester of Pregnancy, 1999-2003

A higher proportion of Asian women (95.7%) than Black (87.8%), White (86.8%), and Hispanic (84.4%) women in Addicks Park Ten entered prenatal care during the first trimester. A small proportion of women in all groups entered prenatal care very late in their pregnancy, or received no care at all.



Low Birth Weight Births (LBWB), 1999-2003

Approximately 5% of live births in Addicks Park Ten were of low birth weight (2500 grams or less), which was lower than Houston as a whole. Both were above the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 5% of live births being low weight.

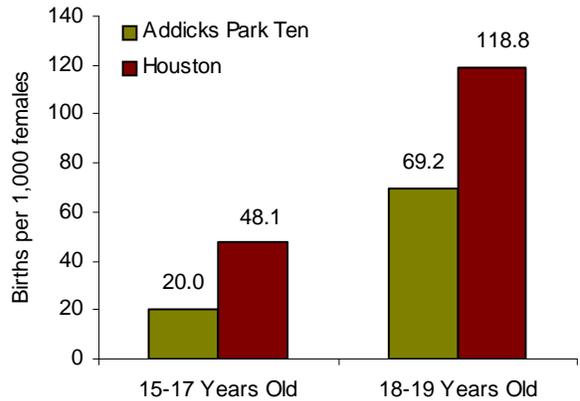
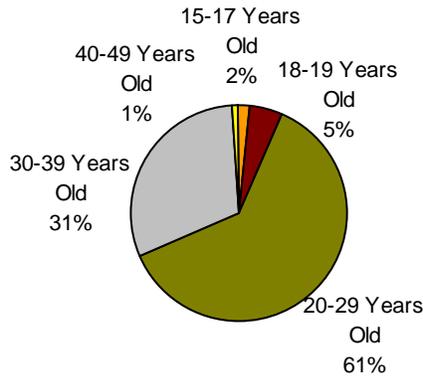


Low birth weight is a factor significantly related to infant mortality. Infants born with low birth weights are at increased risk for serious health problems and long term disabilities such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and respiratory, vision, and hearing problems. Low birth weight and infant mortality are therefore among the most important indicators of a community's health.

Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics, 1999-2003

Births to Teen Mothers

Teenage childbearing is associated with negative consequences for the children born of teen mothers. In addition, there are important social and economic costs to individuals as well as the society as a result of births to teenage mothers.

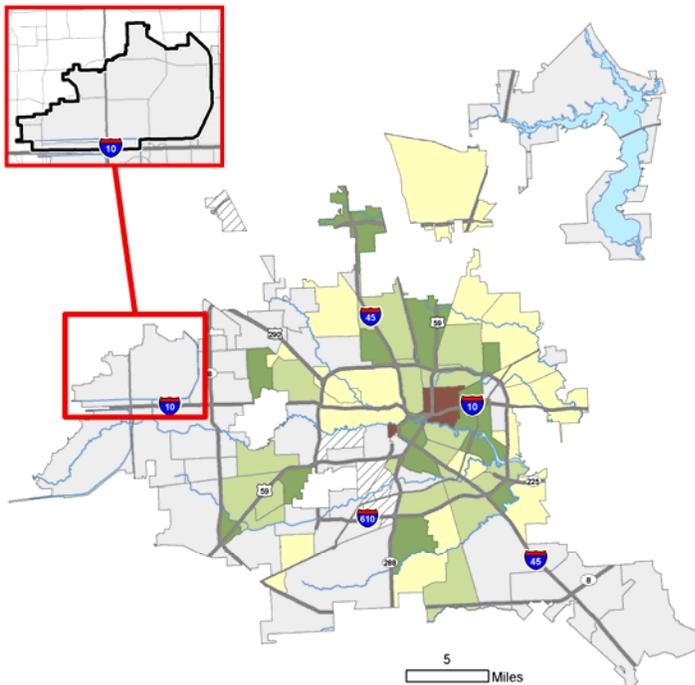


Births by Age of Mother, 1999-2003

A total of 356 births were recorded over the period 1999-2003 among mothers in Addicks Park Ten. One out of every 14 of these births was to a young mother (15-19 years of age).

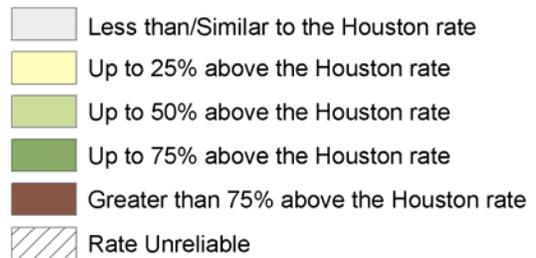
Births to Teen Mothers, 1999-2003

The annual average birth rate for 15-17 year-old teens in Addicks Park Ten (20.0 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years) was 58% lower than the rate in Houston overall. The birth rate among 18-19 year-old females in Addicks Park Ten was 42% lower than the total Houston rate.



Births to Teen Mothers by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Addicks Park Ten was among the neighborhoods in Houston with the lowest annual average rates of births to teen mothers (15-17 years of age).



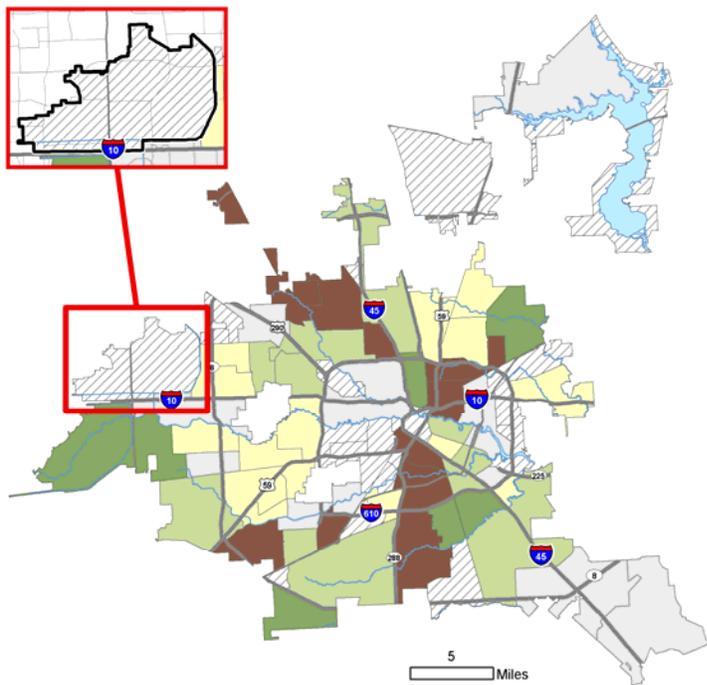
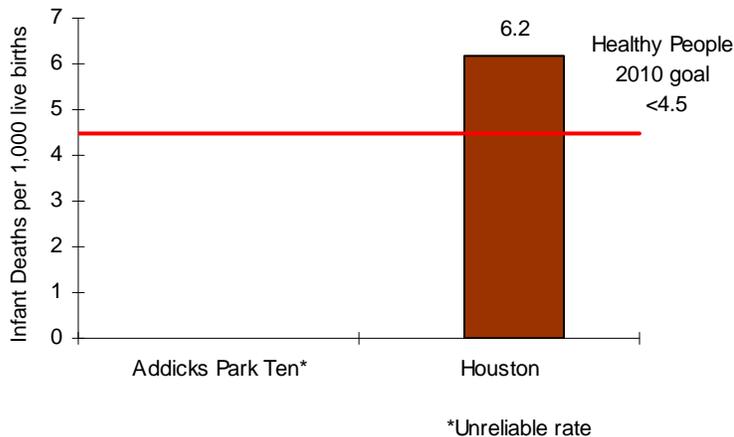
Data Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics; US Census 2000

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality annual average rate is the death of infants in the first year of life. It is one of the most important indicators of the health of a community. The Healthy People 2010 goal is to eliminate disparities among racial and ethnic groups with infant mortality rates (IMR) above the national average. The targeted groups are African American, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Puerto Rican populations.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1999-2003

The infant mortality rate for this community was unreliable due to the small number of infant deaths, and is therefore not reported.



Infant Mortality Rate by Super Neighborhood 1999-2003

Addicks Park Ten was among the neighborhoods with the lowest number of infant deaths.

- Less than/Similar to the Healthy People 2010 goal
- Up to 25% above Healthy People 2010 goal
- Up to 50% above Healthy People 2010 goal
- Up to 75% above Healthy People 2010 goal
- Greater than 75% above Healthy People 2010 goal
- Rate Unreliable

Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Much of the information on health issues that the super neighborhood residents face on a daily basis is not readily available. The leading causes of hospitalization provide a partial picture of those conditions.

Principal Diagnosis, Multiple Level Clinical Classification of ICD 9	Counts
1 Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	180
Complications mainly related to pregnancy	60
Indications for care in pregnancy; labor; and delivery	40
Complications during labor	34
2 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	161
Liveborn	159
Other perinatal conditions	<5
3 Diseases of the circulatory system	84
Diseases of the heart	63
Cerebrovascular disease	15
Diseases of arteries; arterioles; and capillaries	6
4 Diseases of the digestive system	69
Lower gastrointestinal disorders	21
Biliary tract disease	14
Upper gastrointestinal disorders	11
5 Diseases of the genitourinary system	49
Diseases of female genital organs	27
Diseases of the urinary system	20
Diseases of male genital organs	<5
6 Injury and poisoning	40
Complications	14
Fractures	8
Poisoning	6
7 Diseases of the respiratory system	36
Respiratory infections	24
Asthma	6
Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)	<5

In Addicks Park Ten, during the years 1999-2002, the most common causes of hospitalization were related to issues of childbirth and perinatal period conditions, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, digestive disorders, or genitourinary diseases.

Note that only the most common conditions are listed under each major category of diagnosis, and that the sum of these counts may not equal the total counts for the category.

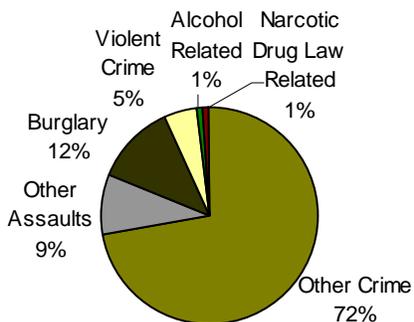
8 Mental disorders	28
Affective disorders	15
Schizophrenia and related disorders	5
Other mental conditions	<5
9 Neoplasms	27
Benign neoplasms	11
Secondary malignancies	4
Cancer of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue	<5
10 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	25
Spondylosis; intervertebral disc disorders; other back problems	15
Non-traumatic joint disorders	5
Other connective tissue disease	<5

Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Health Care Information Collection

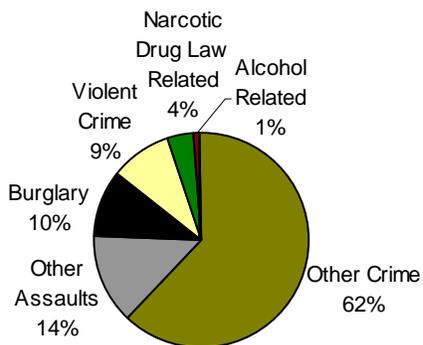
Crime

The crime rate in urban areas is of concern to the residents, law enforcement and the local government. Crimes place stress on the residents of neighborhoods and affect their well-being. Of particular concern are violent crimes that threaten residents' lives, such as those involving firearms.

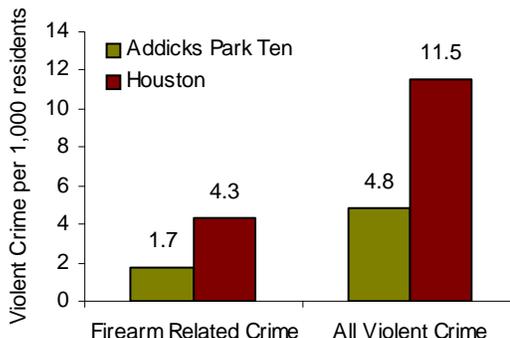
Overview of Crime, 1999-2003



Crime in Addicks Park Ten

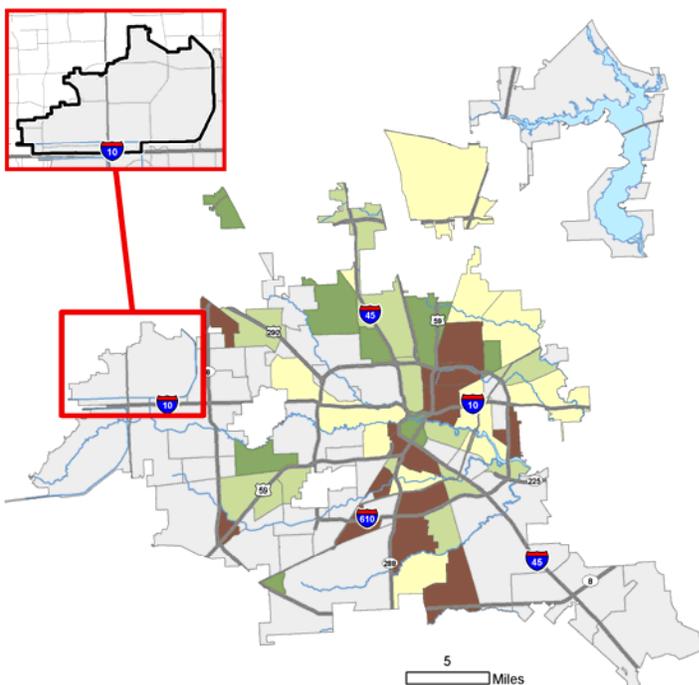


Crime in Houston



Violent Crime, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of violent crime in Addicks Park Ten was 4.8 per 1,000 population, 58% lower than the Houston rate as a whole. The firearm-related violent crime rate in Addicks Park Ten was 1.7 per 1,000 population, 60% lower than the rate in Houston overall.



Rate of Violent Crime by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Addicks Park Ten was among the neighborhoods with the lowest annual average rates of violent crime in the city.

- Less than/Similar to the Houston rate
- Up to 25% above the Houston rate
- Up to 50% above the Houston rate
- Up to 75% above the Houston rate
- Greater than 75% above the Houston rate

Data Source: Houston Police Department

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a specific type of bacteria that spreads from person to person through the air. TB typically affects the lungs but can also affect the brain and other organs. If this disease is left untreated it can be fatal.

From 1999 to 2003, no cases were reported among residents of Addicks Park Ten.

Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of TB Control

Drowning and Submersion

Drowning and submersion injuries are often unintentional and are preventable through increased awareness of precautions that can be taken in and around bodies of water.

Fewer than 5 drowning or submersion cases were reported among Addicks Park Ten residents from 1999-2003.

Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

Food-borne Diseases

Many food-related diseases are easily preventable. Eating well-cooked foods, keeping cooking areas free of contamination by thoroughly cleaning surfaces touched by raw meats and poultry, hand washing before handling food, and avoiding unpasteurized products are some of the measures that people can take to lower their risk of food-related disease.

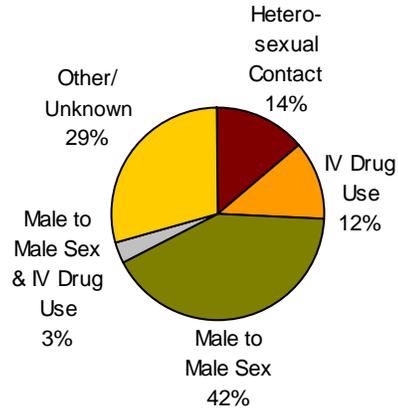
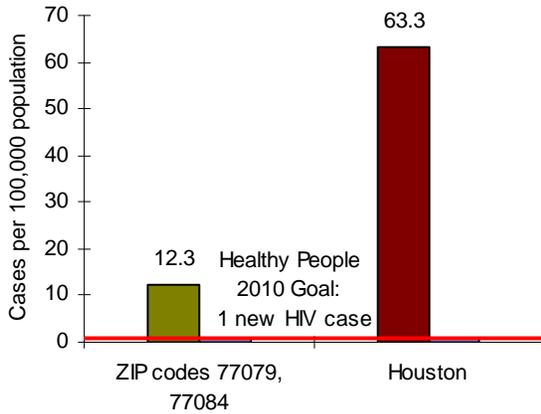
Food-related diseases are typically under-reported. It is likely that many more cases occurred from 1999 to 2003 than were actually reported to health officials.

Typically Reported Diseases	Number of Cases
Shigellosis	<5
Salmonellosis	<5

Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

HIV/AIDS

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency virus) attacks the immune system and can progress to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). HIV is primarily transmitted through unprotected sex or sharing needles with someone infected with the virus. It can also be transmitted before or during birth and from breast milk from mother to child. Many of those infected are unaware of their HIV status, and therefore can transmit the disease unknowingly.

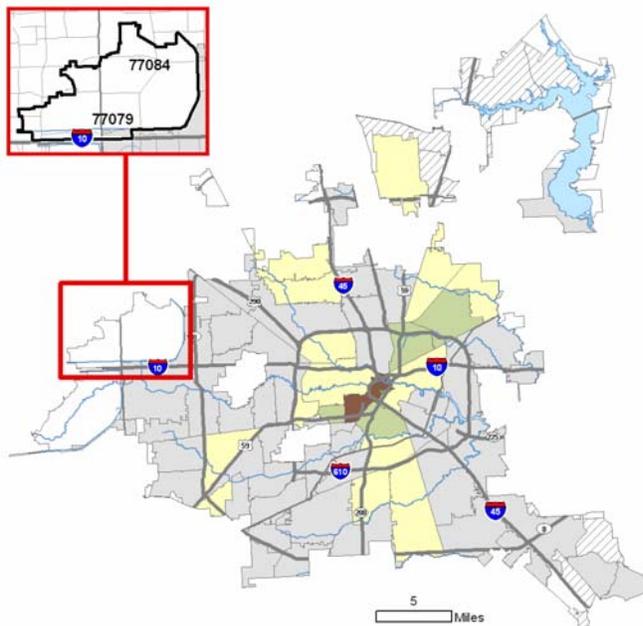


New HIV Diagnosis Rate, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of new HIV diagnosis in the combined zip codes 77079 and 77084 (which include Addicks Park Ten) was 81% lower than the Houston-wide rate during the period 1999-2003; the rate of 12.3 cases per 100,000 population was far above the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 1 new case per 100,000 population.

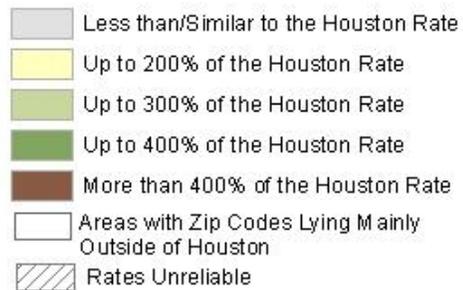
HIV Risk Factors, 1999-2003

Eighty-three percent of new HIV infections occurred in males in Addicks Park Ten. In over one-quarter of all cases, the mode of transmission was unknown. Male-to-male sex accounted for about 42% of all reported cases. This was followed by heterosexual contact (14%) and use of IV drugs (12%). Three percent of new infections occurred in those reporting male-to-male sex and IV drug use.



Rates of New HIV Diagnosis by Zip Code*, 1999-2003

The majority of the population in zip codes 77079 and 77084 (which overlap Addicks Park Ten) live outside of Houston. The annual average rates of new HIV diagnosis in these zip codes were each lower than those of most zip codes in the city.



* Annual average rates are calculated only for those zip codes that lie predominantly within the boundaries of the city of Houston.

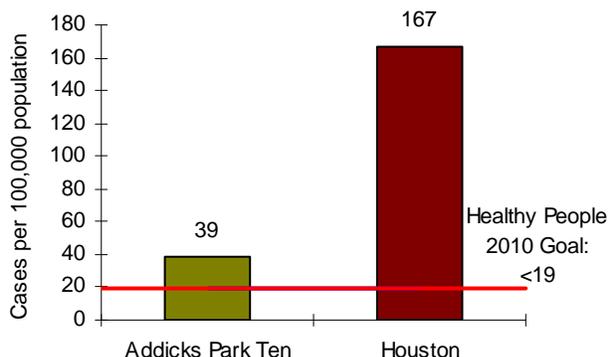
Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by bacteria. If untreated, it can cause serious and permanent health problems in both women and men. It also places infected persons at greater risk for HIV. Though rare, it can result in death if untreated.

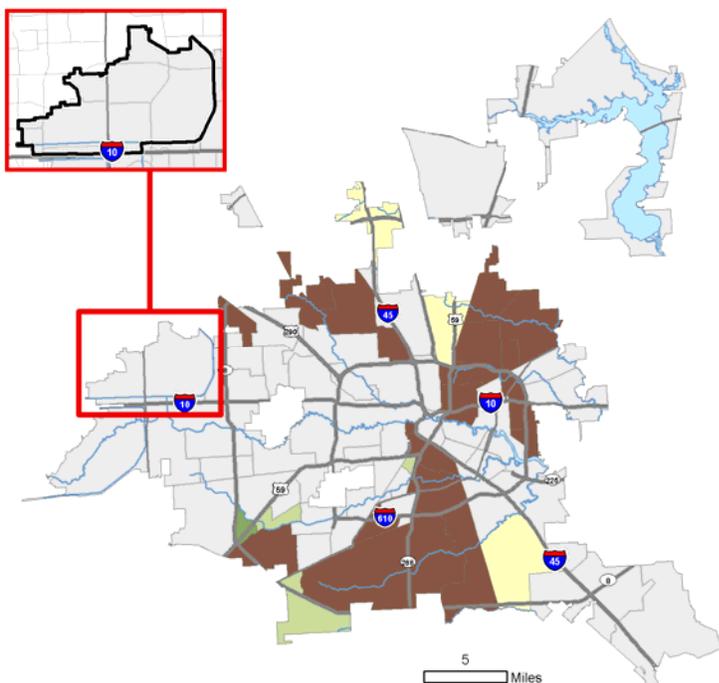
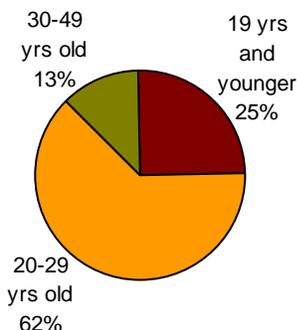
New Gonorrhea Infection by Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity

The annual average rate of new gonorrhea cases in Addicks Park Ten was 77% lower than the rate in Houston overall; both rates were much greater than the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 19 cases per 100,000 population.



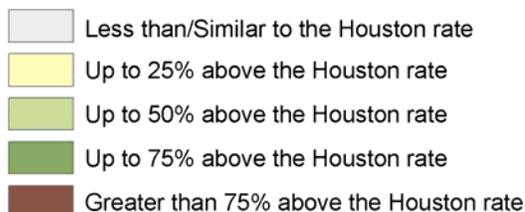
Gonorrhea Infection by Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity

Blacks, who represent 8% of Addicks Park Ten's population, accounted for 50% of new cases. More than half (63%) of all cases occurred in females, and persons aged 20-29 years accounted for the majority of all cases.



Rates of Gonorrhea Infection by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Addicks Park Ten was among those neighborhoods with the lowest annual average rates of infection.



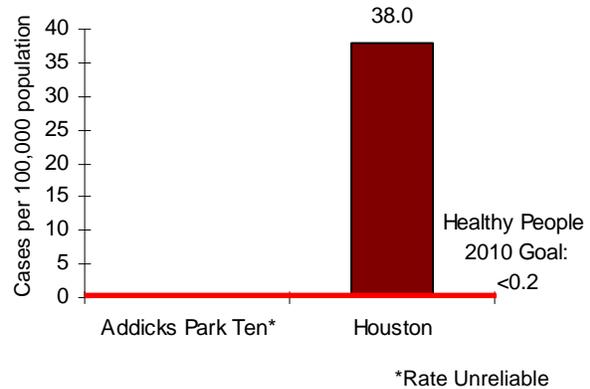
Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) and is passed from person to person through direct contact with a syphilis sore. Sores occur mainly on the external genitals, vagina, anus, or in the rectum. Transmission occurs due to unprotected sex. The sores may also occur in lips and mouth. Untreated syphilis can progress into more serious conditions affecting the nervous system, heart and other organs, seriously impairing health.

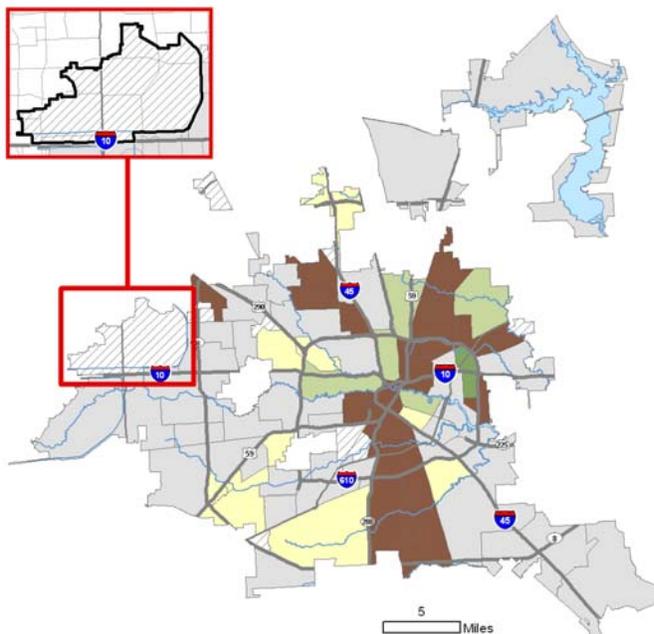
Rates of New Syphilis Infection, 1999-2003

Due to the low number of new syphilis infections in Addicks Park Ten, the rate was unreliable and is therefore not reported.



Rates of Syphilis by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Addicks Park Ten was among the neighborhoods with the lowest number of new cases.



- Less than/Similar to the Houston rate
- Up to 25% above the Houston rate
- Up to 50% above the Houston rate
- Up to 75% above the Houston rate
- Greater than 75% above the Houston rate
- Rate Unreliable

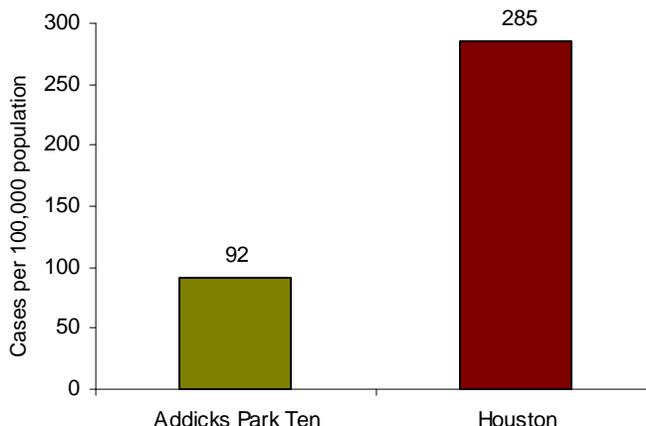
Data Source: HDHHS Bureau of Epidemiology

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most frequently reported sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the nation. Women are more commonly screened for the infection than are men, and those 15 to 24 years of age appear to be the most affected, nation-wide. The symptoms are usually mild and not easily recognized, causing many with the infection not to seek treatment. If untreated, chlamydia can cause infertility in women.

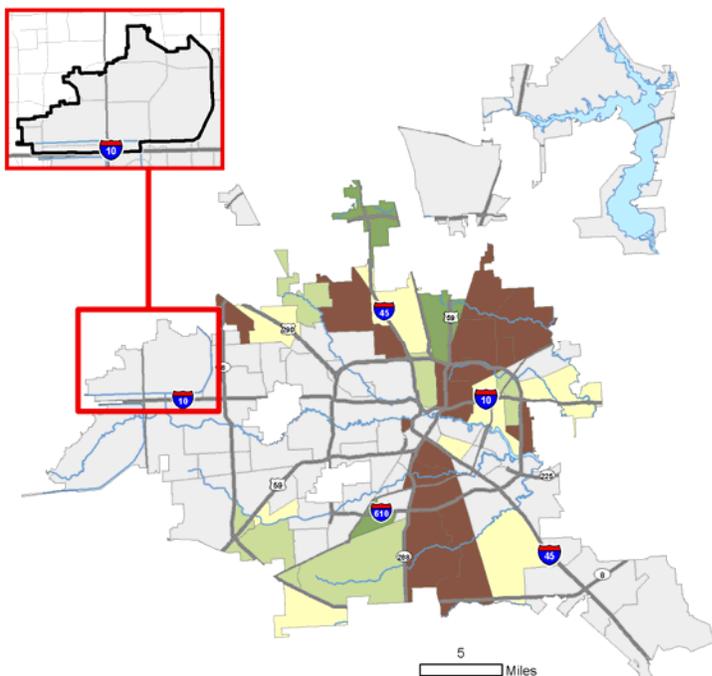
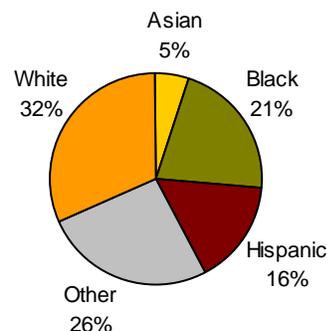
Rates of Chlamydia, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of chlamydia infection in Addicks Park Ten was 92 per 100,000 population, 68% lower than the rate in Houston overall.



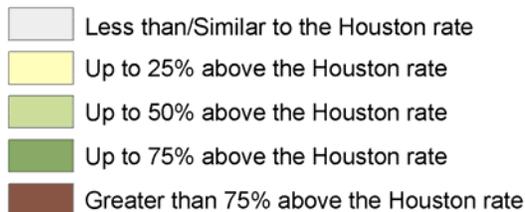
Chlamydia Infection By Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, 1999-2003

Thirty-two percent of all cases in Addicks Park Ten were White; 26% were of undefined race/ethnicity. Seventy-nine percent of all cases were female. Persons aged 20-29 years accounted for more than half (52%) of all new infections.



Rates of Chlamydia by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Addicks Park Ten was among the neighborhoods with the lowest annual average rates of infection.



Data Source: HDHHS Bureau of Epidemiology

Technical Notes

The Community Health Profiles Project attempts to provide the most recent statistical information available on the health of communities. The 1999-2003 series represents a “baseline” against which changes in the health indicators of communities can be evaluated over time. Data used to compile this profile are derived from a variety of sources — local, state, and national. These data sources may collect information on different cycles and therefore gaps in available years of data may be observed within a single profile.

Except where noted otherwise, rates are calculated using 2000 census data for each community, including age, race, and sex distributions. Agreement between race/ethnicity classifications in the data used in this report and those derived from the census is imperfect; disease registries do not uniformly capture ethnicity along with race and categories of “Black”, “White,” “Asian,” and “Other” may overlap with “Hispanic” ethnicity. Despite potential overlap, in this profile, “Black” is meant as “non-Hispanic Black,” “White” as “non-Hispanic White,” and “Hispanic” as being persons of any race and of Hispanic/Latino culture and origin. The profiles group a range of years of data and present them, where most appropriate, as annual average incidence of the indicator. If the total number of events is less than five, the associated rate is considered unreliable and is not reported; however for Leading Causes of Death, the minimum number of deaths for reporting age-adjusted rates is set at 25. Statistics presented in profiles of super neighborhoods, medically-underserved areas (MUAs), and other geographies are based upon successful geocoding of the residence of individual cases within the boundaries of those geographic entities. The denominator in all cases is the year 2000 census, as the estimated “average” population for each year of the analysis period. Background Houston rates and Healthy People 2010 goals have been used for most indicators as a standard for comparison.

Mortality data: Mortality data have been obtained at the address level from the Texas Department of State Health Services for 1999-2003. The YPLL statistics are computed using 65 years of age as the end point. **Crime data:** Data for 1999-2003 have been acquired from the Houston Police Department at the address level of the site of the incident. **HIV/AIDS data:** As of this report, data were only available at the zip code level.

Other notes

Data for a number of additional indicators considered important for a community’s assessment of its health and health planning efforts were not available at the time of printing of this document. These indicators, including various injury indicators, and more community-specific behavioral data are being collected or researched for potential inclusion in the future published version of this report.

Community Health Profiles

Community-specific public health profiles on medically-underserved areas and the 88 super neighborhoods of Houston are available from the Houston Department of Health and Human Services at www.houstontx.gov/health. Reports can also be requested by e-mail at webadmin@cityofhouston.net, or by writing to:

Community Health Statistics

Office of Surveillance & Public Health Preparedness
Houston Department of Health and Human Services
8000 N. Stadium Dr., 4th floor
Houston, Texas 77054



City of Houston
Department of Health and Human Services

Stephen L. Williams, M.Ed., M.P.A.
Director

Community Health Profiles

Produced by
Community Health Statistics
Office of Surveillance and Public Health
Preparedness

Raouf Arafat, M.D., M.P.H.
Assistant Director

Mark Perry, M.P.H.
Editor

About Community Health Statistics (CHS)

Community Health Statistics (CHS) is a program within the division of the Office of Surveillance and Public Health Preparedness of the Houston Department of Health and Human Services (HDHHS). It is comprised of epidemiologists, statisticians, and GIS analysts who acquire data through collaboration with multiple partners within and outside the department for analysis, interpretation, and sharing of information on local health issues.

Our mission is to serve the needs of HDHHS, and the needs of the scientific community, and general public as a resource for data and information on the indicators and the determinants of the health and well-being of geographically-defined communities, as well as of other distinct population groups within the city of Houston, Texas.