

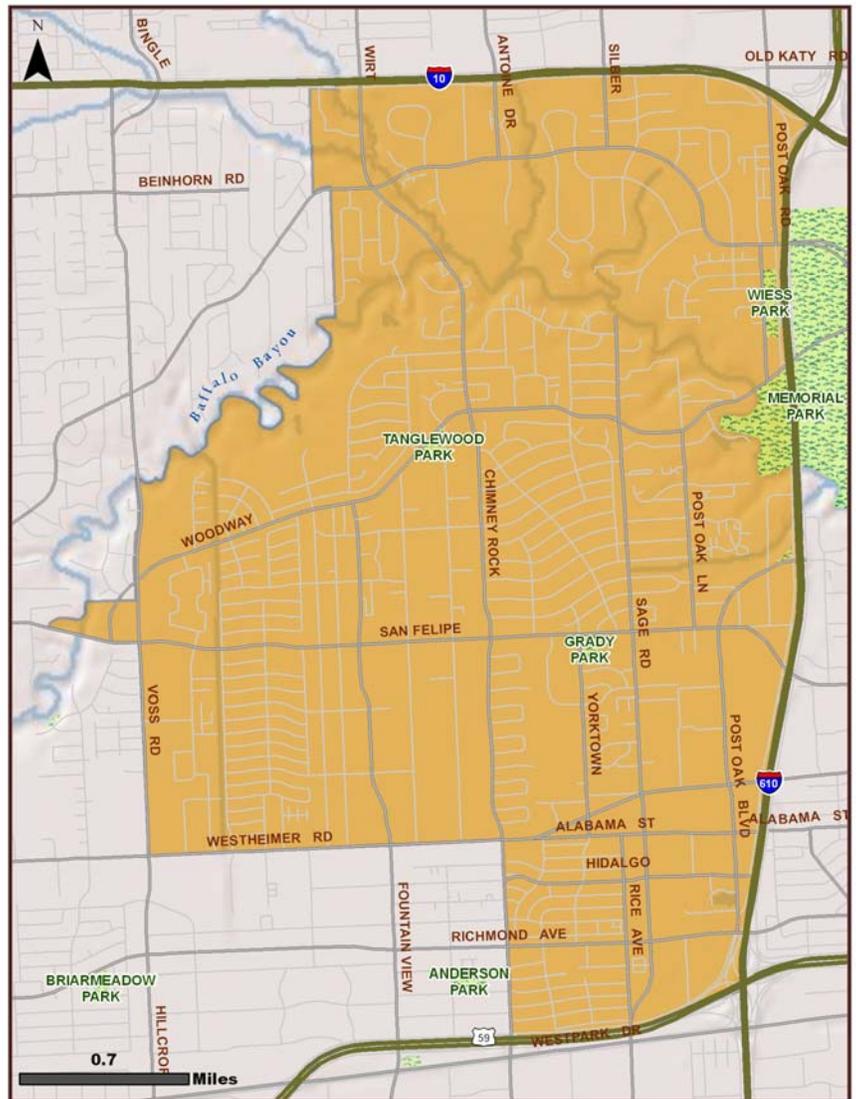
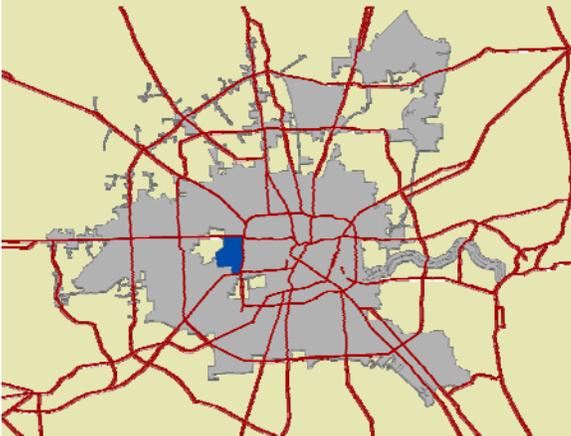
1999-2003



Community Health Profiles



Greater Uptown Super Neighborhood



*Providing Health Information
for Community Action*

Introduction



This community health profile highlights important health issues facing the residents of the Greater Uptown 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. Greater Uptown Super Neighborhood will hereinafter be referred to as “Greater Uptown”.

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 Greater Uptown 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

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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.

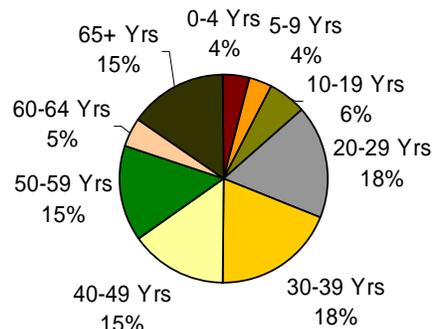


Greater Uptown at a Glance

The total population of Greater Uptown was 41,822, according to the 2000 census.*

Age

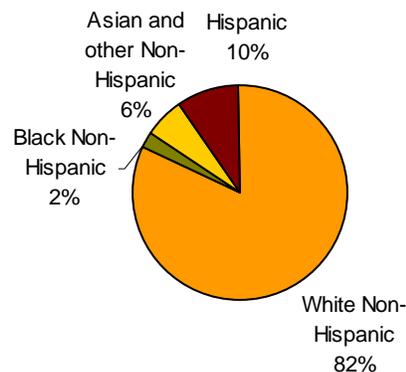
At the time of the 2000 census, less than one-fifth (14%) of Greater Uptown residents were under the age of 20. More than two-thirds (71%) were between 20 and 64 years of age, and 15% were 65 or older.



Race, Ethnicity, National Origin

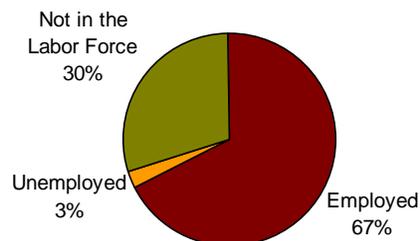
The majority of residents in Greater Uptown were White. Hispanics were the second largest ethnic group, though they comprised only 10% of the population. Eight percent of the population were of other races.

Of the total population, 47% were native Texans; 16% were foreign born.



Employment

A large proportion (67%) of Greater Uptown residents, ages 16 and over, were employed in 1999.

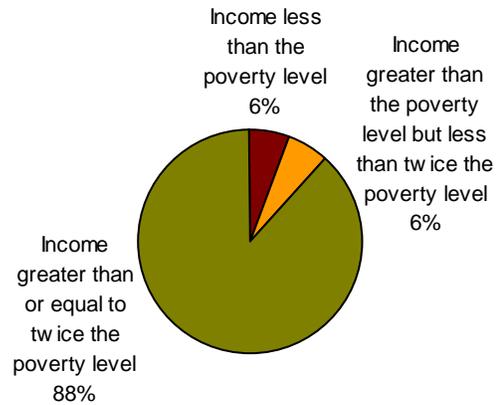


* Data Source: U.S. Census 2000. Total population was calculated from census block-level data using Summary File 1. For purposes of describing demographics using Summary File 3, the super neighborhood is defined by the following census geographies: Tracts 4301, 4302, 4313-4319; Tract 4320, Block Group 1; and Tract 4327, Block Group 1.

Poverty

Only 6% of the population in Greater Uptown was below the poverty level in 1999. Twelve percent of all residents in the super neighborhood had incomes less than twice the poverty level.

Of those living below the poverty level, 18% were children under 18 years of age; 9% were adults 65 and older.



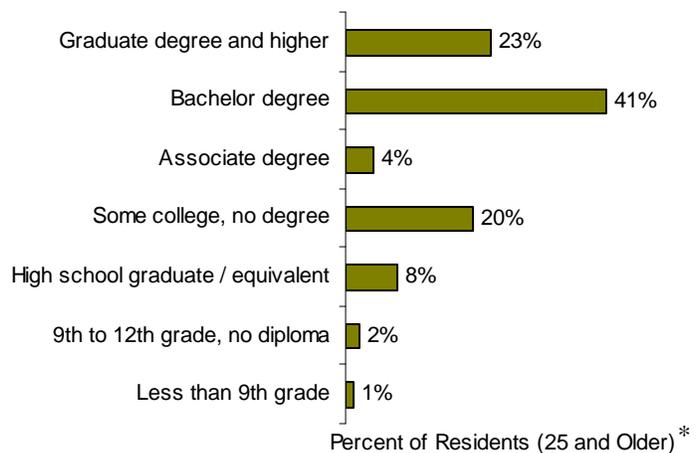
Education

Only 3% of Greater Uptown residents, ages 25 and over, reported that they had not graduated from high school.

Eight percent of residents reported a high school diploma (or the equivalent) as their highest level of educational attainment.

Approximately 88% of residents had attained education beyond the high school level, with 68% earning a college degree.

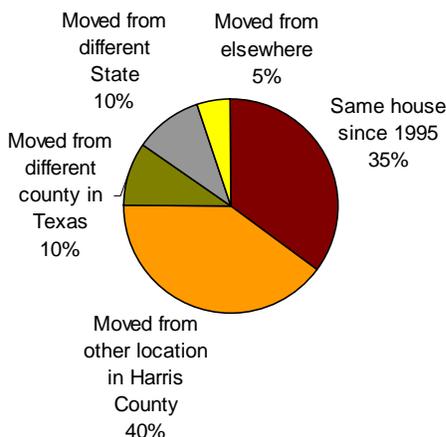
*Due to rounding, the total percentages may not be equal to 100.



Population Stability

More than one-third (35%) of the residents of Greater Uptown had lived in the same house since 1995. Forty percent moved to Greater Uptown from other locations in Harris County between 1995 and 1999.

One-quarter (25%) 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 lower annual average mortality rate than those of Houston as a whole. However, the mortality rate of Alzheimer's disease was higher in this community than in Houston.

Leading Causes of Mortality, Greater Uptown, Houston, Texas, 1999-2003

Rank	Cause of Death	Greater Uptown		Houston	Greater Uptown - Houston
		Deaths	Rates*	Rates*	Rates
	All Causes	1874	666.2	898.2	-232.0
1	Cancer	435	166.6	197.6	-31.1
2	Heart Disease	472	162.1	262.0	-99.9
3	Stroke	204	66.0	76.0	-10.0
4	Alzheimer's Disease	90	27.8	20.5	7.3
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	69	24.4	31.9	-7.5
6	Accidents	58	22.2	34.8	-12.6
7	Influenza and Pneumonia	53	17.2	20.0	-2.8
8	Suicide	27	12.0	9.6	2.4
9	Kidney Disease	32	10.9	15.8	-4.8
10	Septicemia	30	10.9	18.1	-7.2

Other Causes of Death of Particular Interest, Greater Uptown, Houston, Texas, 1999-2003

Cause of Death	Greater Uptown		Houston	Greater Uptown - Houston
	Deaths	Rates*	Rates*	Rates
Coronary Heart Disease	319	111.3	174.1	-62.8
Bronchus-Lung Cancer	103	39.7	52.8	-13.1
Drug-Induced Cause	21	--	8.2	--
Motor Vehicle Accident	11	--	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.

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**
Cancer	740.2	700.5	816.3
Accidents	464.5	392.7	779.0
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Periods of Risk	284.8	--	-
Heart Disease	265.0	249.3	689.3
Suicide	209.6	--	-
HIV/AIDS	192.1	--	-
Chronic Liver Disease-Cirrhosis	90.4	--	-
Homicide	73.5	--	-
Stroke	58.2	--	-
Diabetes Mellitus	49.7	--	-
Specific Causes of Interest			
Drug-Induced Cause	213.0	--	-
Coronary Heart Disease	184.8	152.7	376.1
Motor Vehicle Accident	165.0	--	-
Bronchus-Lung Cancer	124.9	--	-

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.

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

Premature deaths from accidents, heart disease, and suicide had a higher impact on the annual average YPLL rate among males than females in this 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 cancer, accidents, perinatal period conditions, heart disease, and suicide related deaths in this community than any other causes.

The age-adjusted annual average YPLL rates for cancer, accidents, and heart disease were lower in the super neighborhood than those in Houston overall. Comparison of other age-adjusted YPLL rates is not possible because of the relatively small number of deaths occurring before age 65 in Greater Uptown. YPLL is not reported where fewer than 5 deaths occurred.

Leading Causes of Premature Death §	Male YPLL Rates (number of deaths)	Female YPLL Rates (number of deaths)
Cancer	718.5 (55)	761.0 (55)
Accidents	661.7 (22)	276.8 (12)
Heart Disease	418.3 (32)	119.1 (11)
HIV/AIDS	394.0 (15)	
Suicide	307.1 (10)	116.9 (7)
Specific Causes of Interest		
Coronary Heart Disease	337.2 (27)	39.7 (7)
Drug-Induced Cause	254.9 (10)	173.1 (9)
Motor Vehicle Accident	212.1 (6)	

§ Ranked by Male YPLL Rate
 Note: Annual average YPLL rates might be unstable due to small number of premature deaths.

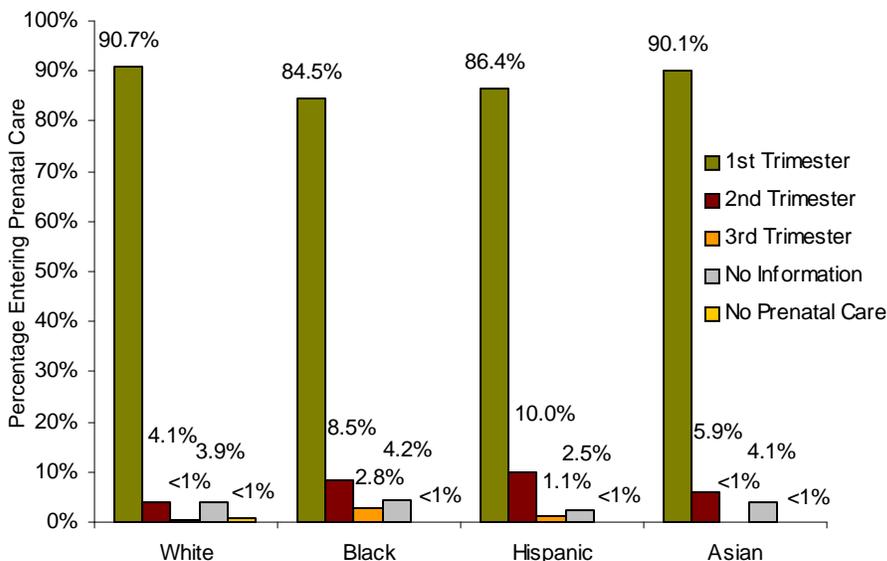
Data Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics; US Census, 2000

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.

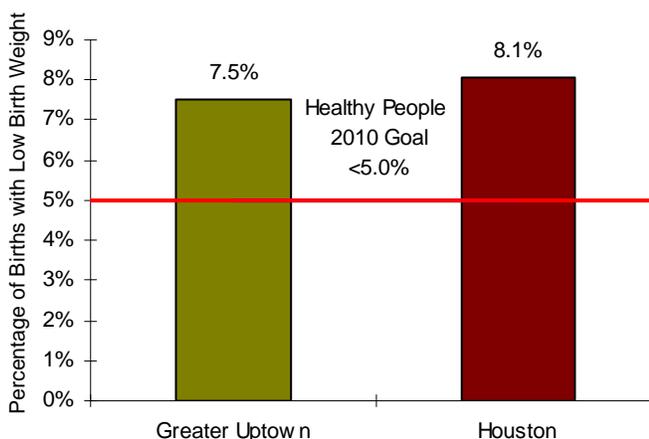
Entry into Prenatal Care by Trimester of Pregnancy, 1999-2003

A higher proportion of White women (90.7%) than Asian (90.1%), Hispanic (86.4%), and Black (84.5%) women in Greater Uptown 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 8% of live births in Greater Uptown were of low birth weight (2500 grams or less), which was slightly lower than the Houston percentage. Both were higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 5% of live births being low weight.

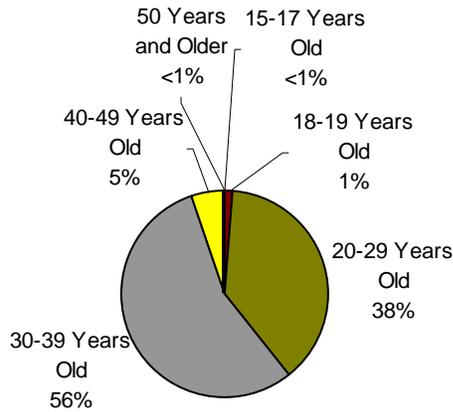


Low birth weight is a factor significantly related to infant mortality. Infants born with low birth weight are at increased risk for serious health problems and long term disabilities such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and respiratory, vision, and hearing problems. Low birth weight and infant 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

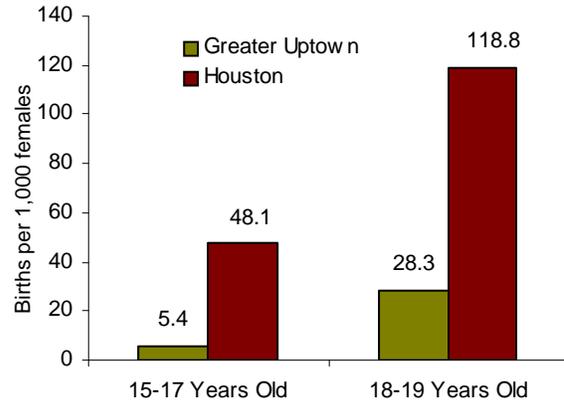
Births to Teen Mothers

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.



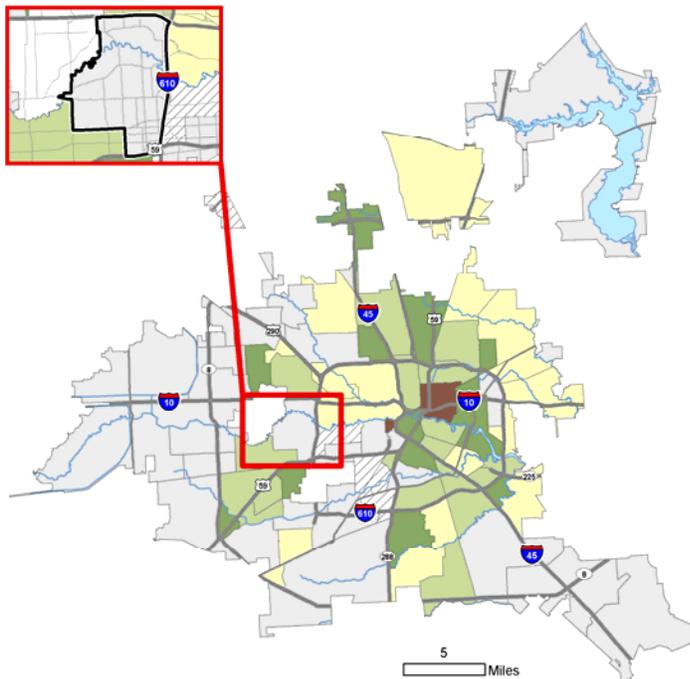
Births by Age of Mother, 1999-2003

A total of 2,379 births were recorded over the period among mothers in Greater Uptown. About 1% of these births were to a young mother (15-19 years of age).



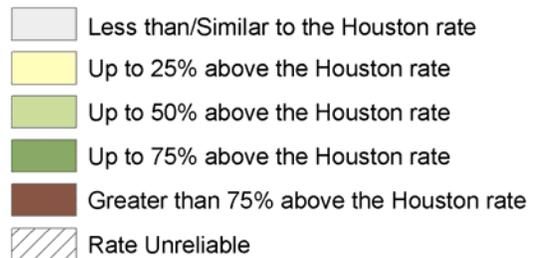
Births to Teen Mothers, 1999-2003

The annual average birth rate for 15-17 year-old teens in Greater Uptown (5.4 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years) was 89% lower than the rate in Houston overall. The birth rate among 18-19 year-old females in Greater Uptown was 76% lower than the total Houston rate.



Births to Teen Mothers by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Greater Uptown was among the neighborhoods in Houston with the lowest rates of births to teen mothers (15-17 years of age).



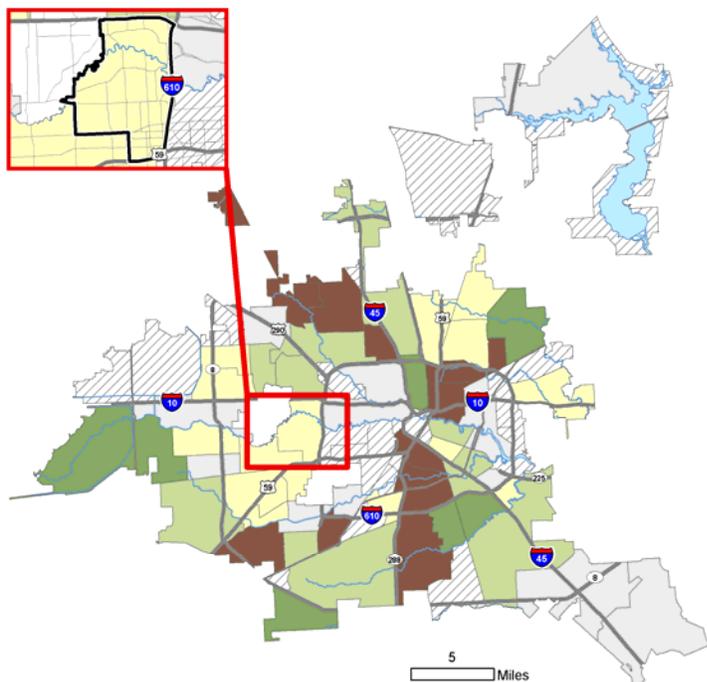
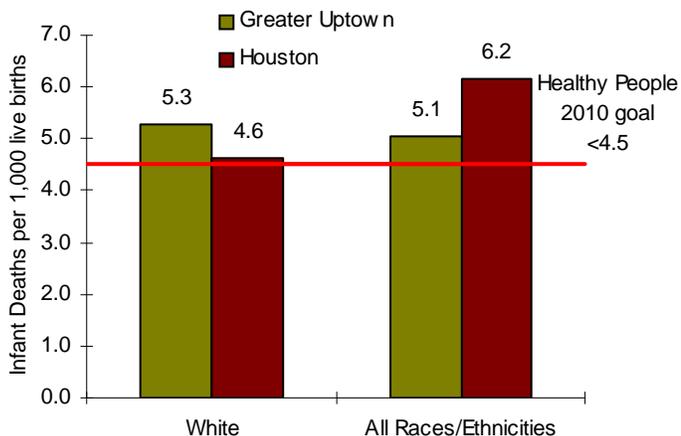
Data Sources: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics; US Census 2000

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 annual average infant mortality rate in Greater Uptown was 18% lower than Houston's IMR, but 13% higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal of 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Seventy-five percent (75%) of all infant deaths were among Whites. The annual average IMR among Whites in Greater Uptown was 15% higher than that of Whites in Houston as a whole. Infant mortality rate among other races/ethnicities was not reported due to small number of infant deaths and unreliable data.



Infant Mortality Rate by Super Neighborhood 1999-2003

In comparison to the Health People 2010 goal, Greater Uptown was among the neighborhoods with elevated annual average infant mortality rates.

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	Diseases of the circulatory system	2558
	Diseases of the heart	1651
	Cerebrovascular disease	530
	Diseases of arteries; arterioles; and capillaries	168
2	Complications of pregnancy; childbirth; and the puerperium	1731
	Complications mainly related to pregnancy	438
	Indications for care in pregnancy; labor; and delivery	435
	Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management of mother	328
3	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1689
	Liveborn	1644
	Other perinatal conditions	22
	Short gestation; low birth weight; and fetal growth retardation	13
4	Injury and poisoning	1324
	Fractures	544
	Complications	479
	Poisoning	75
5	Diseases of the digestive system	1287
	Lower gastrointestinal disorders	451
	Biliary tract disease	160
	Upper gastrointestinal disorders	139
6	Neoplasms	1144
	Benign neoplasms	217
	Secondary malignancies	168
	Maintenance chemotherapy; radiotherapy	129
7	Diseases of the respiratory system	1022
	Respiratory infections	502
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	160
	Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)	82
8	Symptoms; signs; and ill-defined conditions and factors influencing health status	830
	Factors influencing health care	596
	Symptoms; signs; and ill-defined conditions	234
9	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	801
	Spondylosis; intervertebral disc disorders; other back problems	316
	Non-traumatic joint disorders	280
	Other connective tissue disease	55
10	Diseases of the genitourinary system	713
	Diseases of the urinary system	408
	Diseases of female genital organs	241
	Diseases of male genital organs	64

In Greater Uptown, during the years 1999-2002, the most common causes of hospitalization were related to issues of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, childbirth and perinatal period conditions, injury and poisoning, or digestive disorders.

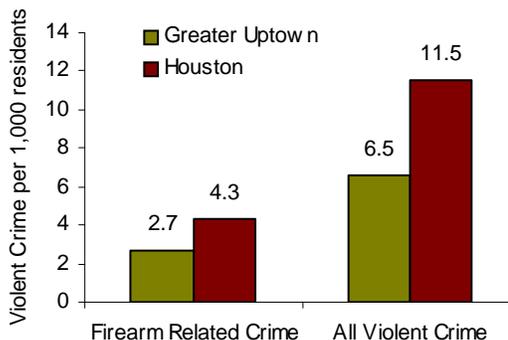
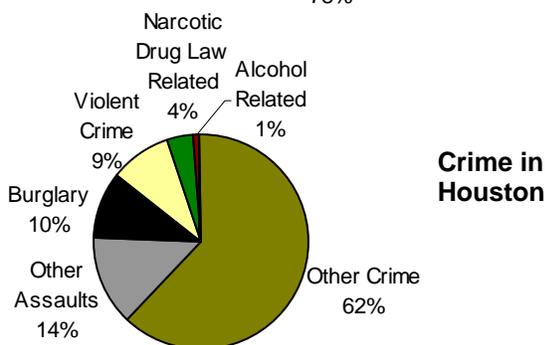
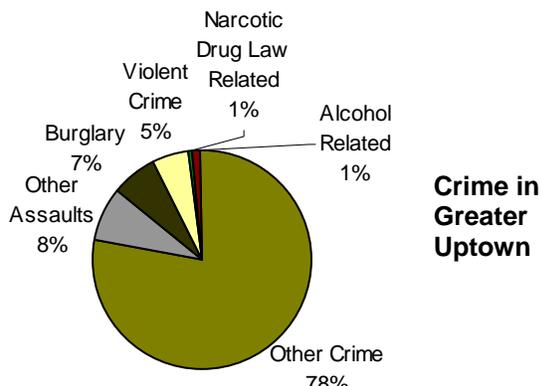
Note that only the most common conditions are listed under each major category of diagnosis, and that the sum of these counts may not equal the total counts for the category.

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

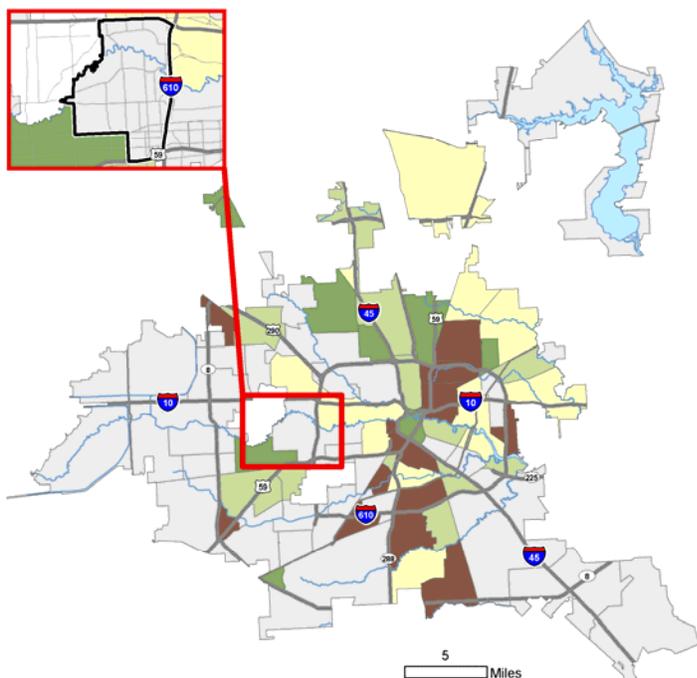


Violent Crime, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of violent crime in Greater Uptown was 6.5 per 1,000 population, 43% lower than the Houston rate as a whole. The firearm-related violent crime rate in Greater Uptown was 2.7 per 1,000 population, 37% lower than the rate in Houston overall.

Rate of Violent Crime by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Greater Uptown 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, 6 newly acquired cases of tuberculosis were identified among residents of Greater Uptown, representing less than 1% of all cases diagnosed in Houston in that period. The annual average rate in Greater Uptown was 2.9 per 100,000 population, compared to 13.6 per 100,000 population in Houston as a whole. Both rates appeared far higher than the national Healthy People 2010 target of 1 case per 100,000 population.

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.

There were 7 drowning and submersion injuries reported among Greater Uptown 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.

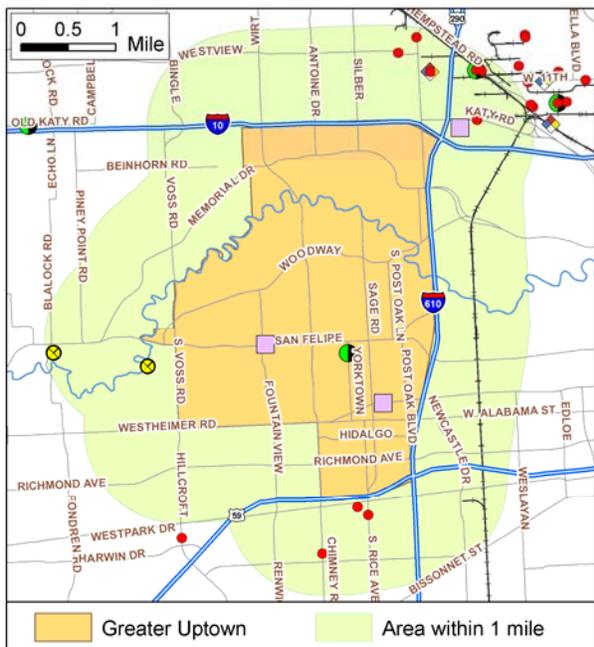
Food-related diseases are typically under-reported. It is likely that many more cases occurred from 1999 to 2003 than were actually reported to health officials.

Typically Reported Diseases	Number of Cases
Hepatitis A	<5
Shigellosis	6
Salmonellosis	15
Campylobacteriosis	7
Amebiasis	<5

Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

Environmental Health and Safety

Chemical emissions and waste released into the air, soil, and water can affect everyone. Knowing the locations and types of potential polluters allows residents to better monitor the potential environmental impact on their communities.



- Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Facility
- ⊗ Major Storm Water Runoff Facility
- ◆ Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal (TSD) Facility
- Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste
- Major Discharger of Air Pollutants
- Highway
- Major Roadway
- ◆ Radioactive Waste Site
- ◆ Current Superfund Site
- ◆ Former Superfund Site
- ⊕ Active Landfill
- ⊕ Inactive Landfill
- ⊕ Closed Landfill
- Railroad
- ~ Bayou

Regulated Facilities

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) administer programs which monitor and regulate facilities with the potential to release significant amounts of hazardous chemicals to the environment.

Within one mile of Greater Uptown, there are 9 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting facilities, 3 Large Quantity Generators (LQG) of hazardous waste, 1 facility that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste, 2 major dischargers of air pollutants, and 2 major storm water discharging facilities.

These facilities are regulated under one or more of the following federal statutes: the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act.

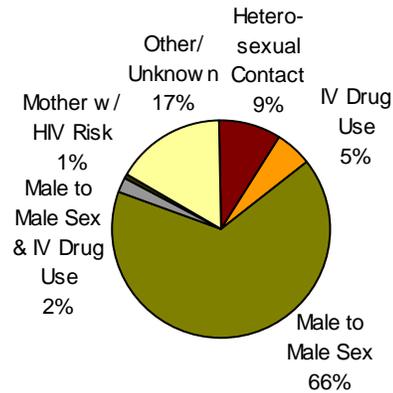
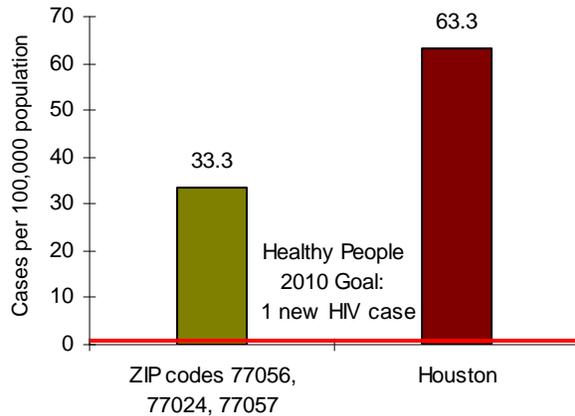
The EPA provides reports concerning federally regulated facilities through an online application called Envirofacts (www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html).

Type of Regulated Facility	Houston Count	Type of Regulated Facility	Houston Count
Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Facilities (all reporting years)	302	Major Dischargers of Air Pollutants	71
Major Storm Water Runoff Facilities	56	Radioactive Waste Sites	4
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal (TSD) Facilities	35	Current Superfund Sites	12
Large Quantity Generators (LQG) of Hazardous Waste	132	Former Superfund Sites	5
		Active Landfills	9
		Inactive Landfills	2
		Closed Landfills	18

Data Sources: Environmental Protection Agency; Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

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.

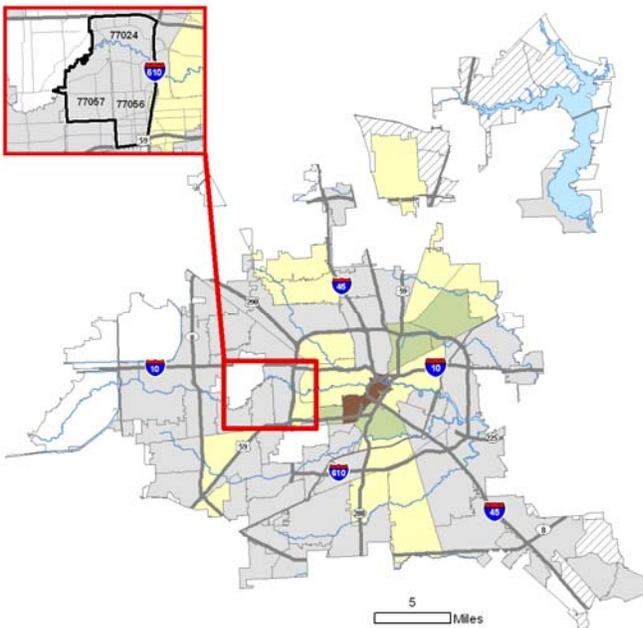


New HIV Diagnosis Rate, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of new HIV diagnosis in the combined zip codes 77056, 77024, and 77057 (which include Greater Uptown) was 47% lower than the Houston-wide rate during the period 1999-2003; the rate of 33.3 cases per 100,000 population was far above the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 1 new case per 100,000 population.

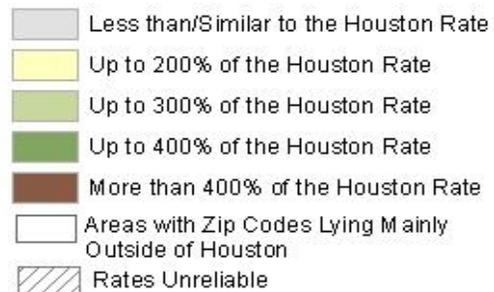
HIV Risk Factors, 1999-2003

Ninety percent of new HIV infections occurred in males in Greater Uptown. In nearly one-fifth of all cases, the mode of transmission was unknown. Male-to-male sex accounted for about 66% of all reported cases. This was followed by heterosexual contact (9%) and use of IV drugs (5%). Two 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 annual average rates of new HIV diagnosis in zip codes 77024, 77056, and 77057, which overlap Greater Uptown, were each lower than those of most other 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.

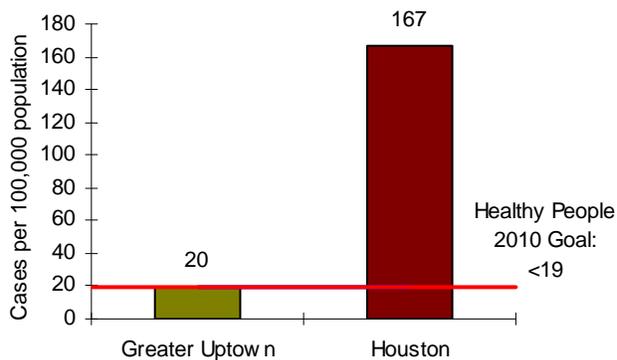
Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

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.

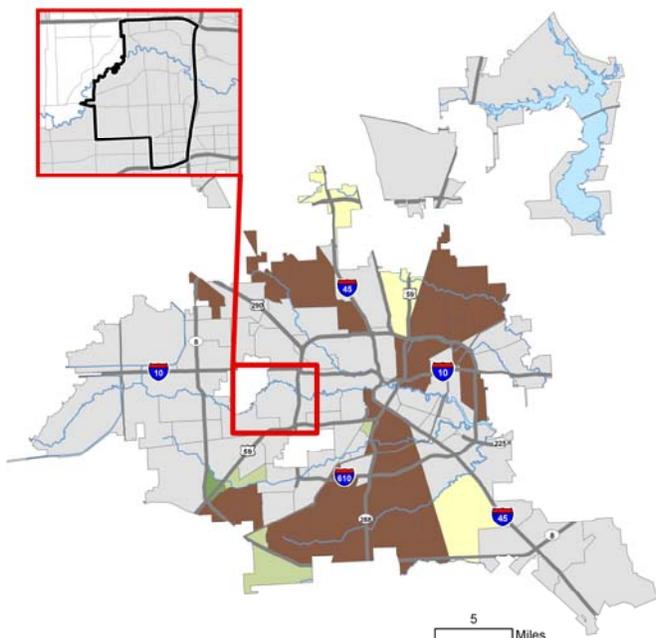
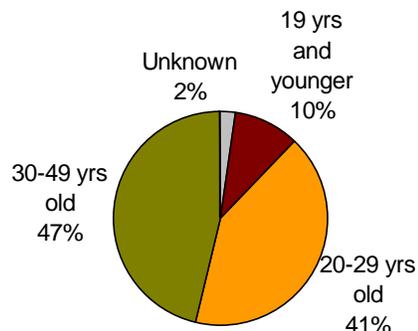
New Gonorrhea Infection in Greater Uptown, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of new gonorrhea cases in Greater Uptown was 88% lower than the rate in Houston overall and only 5% higher than the 2010 Healthy People goal of less than 19 cases per 100,000 population.



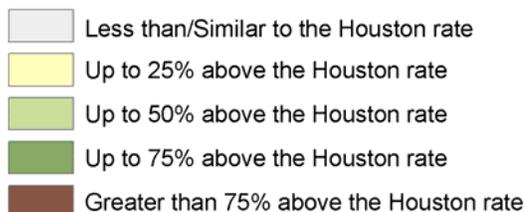
Gonorrhea infection by Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity

Blacks, who represent 2% of Greater Uptown's population, accounted for 30% of new cases. More than half (66%) of all cases occurred in males, and persons aged 30-49 years accounted for most of the cases.



Rates of Gonorrhea Infection by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

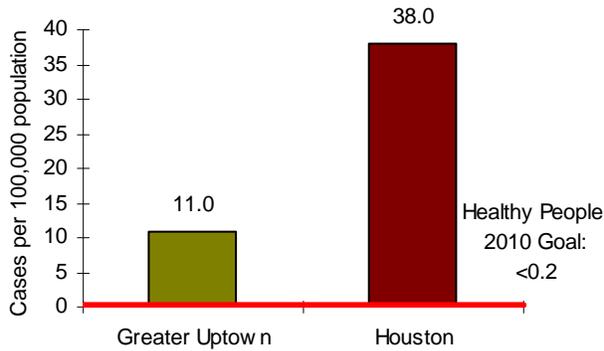
Greater Uptown was among those super neighborhoods with the lowest annual average rates of infection in the city.



Data Source: HDHHS, Bureau of Epidemiology

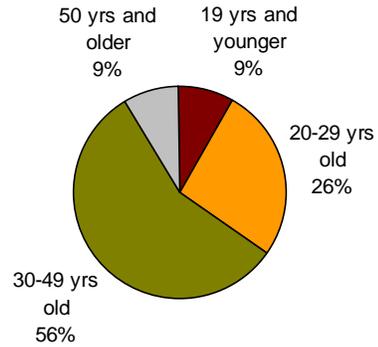
Syphilis

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.



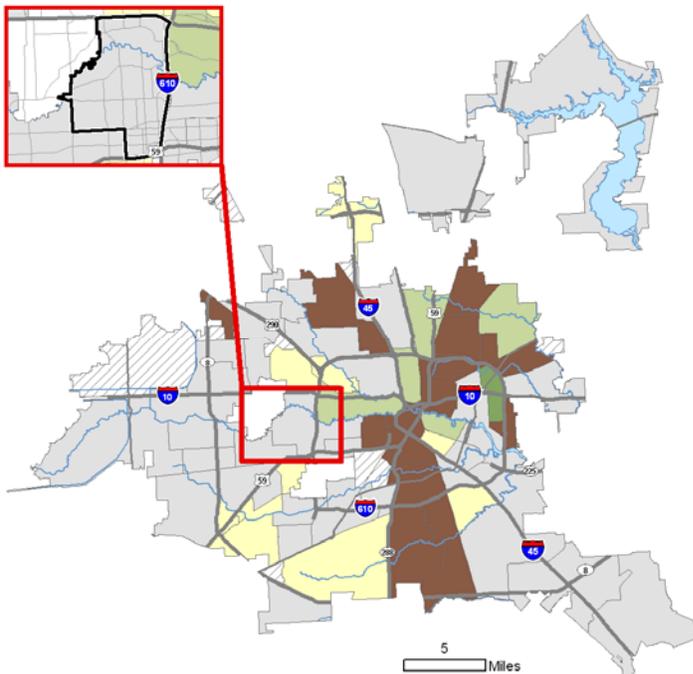
Rates of New Syphilis Infection, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of new syphilis infection in Greater Uptown was 71% lower than the rate in Houston overall; both were far higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal.



Syphilis Cases by Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity

Fifty-three percent of new cases in Greater Uptown occurred among Whites. More males (87%) than females (13%) were affected by syphilis, and persons aged 30-49 years accounted for more than half of all cases.



Rates of Syphilis by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Greater Uptown was among the neighborhoods with the lowest annual average rates of infection 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
- Rate Unreliable

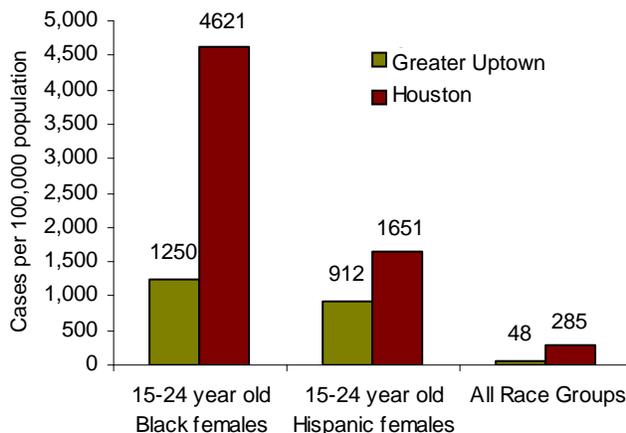
Data Source: HDHHS Bureau of Epidemiology

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.

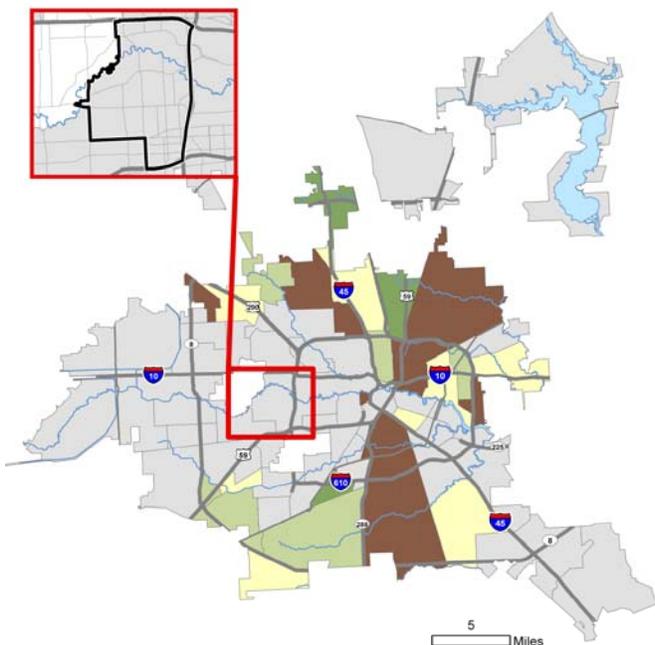
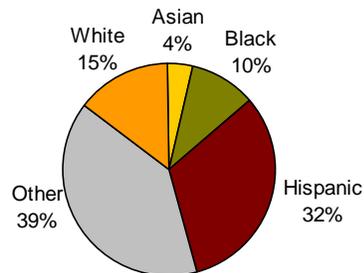
Rates of Chlamydia, 1999-2003

The annual average rate of chlamydia infection in Greater Uptown was 48 per 100,000 population, 83% lower than the rate in Houston overall. Black women between the ages of 15 to 24 years had the highest rate of infection in Greater Uptown, but it was 73% lower than the rate in the same group in Houston overall.



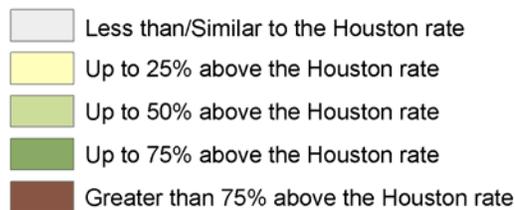
Chlamydia Infection By Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, 1999-2003

Hispanics, who represent 10% of Greater Uptown's population, accounted for 32% of new cases. Thirty-nine percent of new cases were of undefined race/ethnicity. Seventy-six percent of all cases were female and persons aged 20-29 years accounted for 56% of all cases.



Rates of Chlamydia by Super Neighborhood, 1999-2003

Greater Uptown was among the neighborhoods with the lowest annual average rate of infection in the city.



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



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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.