#### **Demographics & Social Determinants of Health (2005-2009)**

27.4

26.5

14.3

49.9

310,459

28.1

26.6

11.8

57.5

2,092,538

25 - 44

45 - 64

Households

% Families with Children

65+

Total

Demographics &	s Social De	eterminants	of Health (2005-2009)		
	Baltimore County	Maryland		Baltimore County	Maryland
Population			Household Income		
Total	786,697	5,637,418	% Earning \$0-\$24,999	16.0	15.3
Female	412,998	2,907,051	% Earning \$25,000-\$39,999	13.6	11.9
Male	373,709	2,730,367	% Earning \$40,000-\$59,999	17.9	16.1
	·		% Earning \$60,000-\$74,999	11.2	10.4
% Race/Ethnicity:			% Earning \$75,000+	41.3	46.2
White	68.3	60.9	Median Household Income	\$63,348	69,475
African American	24.5	28.8	% Living in Poverty	7.6	8.0
Asian	4.1	4.9		·	
Native American	0.3	0.3	<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	% with High School Education	88.3	87.5
2+ Races	1.6	2.0	% with Bachelor's Degree	20.1	19.6
Other	1.2	3.0			
Hispanic	3.0	6.6			
% of Population Aged:					
0 - 4	6.1	6.7	10 20 3		
5 - 9	5.8	6.4	The many that		
10 - 14	6.3	6.8		1	
15 - 17	4.1	4.3		>> ) # ME	
18 - 24	9.6	9.4			my desired
			<b>(</b>	and the form	6

**Baltimore County, Maryland** 



These county profiles were developed for Maryland and its local jurisdictions. The profiles give a picture of Maryland, focusing on social, demographic, and environmental factors that are thought to be important determinants of health. When looking at the data, some things to consider are the direction of change, the speed of change, and the size of the measure.

Click here for more information about the data and measures.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

#### Major Health Indicators (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	- (,	
	Baltimore County	Maryland
Overall Health		
Life Expectancy at Birth	78.0	78.1
% With Activity Limitations	21.1	20.5
% With Fair or Poor Health	13.6	12.5
% Experiencing Unhealthy Days	20.5	22.2
All Cause Mortality **	797.5	780.8
Maternal/Child Health		
Infant Mortality Rate *	7.1	6.5
% Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	5.0	4.9
% Low Birth Weight (All)	7.0	6.7
% Very Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	0.8	1.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (All)	1.3	1.3
% Pre-Term Births	10.2	9.5
Teen Birth Rate *	21.2	25.9
% Mothers Smoking During Pregnancy	7.1	6.2
% Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	3.5	4.2
Communicable Disease		
Tuberculosis Incidence **	2.5	4.9
Chlamydia Rate **	311.5	437.9
Gonorrhea Rate **	70.3	118.3
Rate of HIV/AIDS Cases **	52.4	46.6
Number of HIV Deaths	44	431
Number of Septicemia Deaths	182	988
a 2009 Data was used whenever available. Bloase	vafar ta matadata f	au additional informat

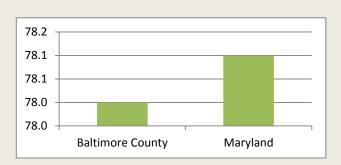


Fig. 1 Life Expectancy at Birth

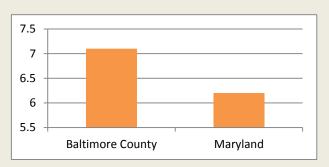


Fig. 2 Percent of Mothers Smoking During their Pregnancies



These are some of the most basic measures of health across the state. Many of these are also included in

Maryland's State
Health Improvement
Process (SHIP)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

<sup>\*</sup> Rate per 1,000 Births

<sup>\*\*</sup> Rate per 100,000 Residents

#### Health Outcomes/Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	`	. ,
	Baltimore County	Maryland
Mental Health		
Number of Suicide Deaths	75	493
% with Anxiety Disorders	12.3	12.6
Substance Abuse		
Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths	56	407
% Binge Drinkers	14.2	13.8
Environmental Health		
% Children Tested for Presence of	26.2	22.4
Blood Lead	20.2	22.4
% Children With Lead Poisoning	0.2	0.7
Health Insurance		
% Without Health Insurance (Adults)	10.3	NA
% Without Health Insurance (Children)	4.8	NA
Unmet Medical Need		
% in Last Year that Could Not Afford to See a Doctor	10.9	10.4
Oral Health		
% That did not see a Dentist in the Last Year	29.4	28.6

Fig. 3: Percent of children tested for elevated blood lead levels



Fig. 4: Percent of tested children with elevated blood lead levels



These represent some important determinants of health, including mental health, substance abuse, and access to health services. Many of these are part of the State Health Improvement Process (SHIP)

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

<sup>28
26
24
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20</sup>Baltimore County Maryland

Fig. 3: Percent of children tested for elevated blood lead

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

<sup>\*</sup> Rate per 1,000 Births

<sup>\*\*</sup> Rate per 100,000 Residents

Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Baltimore County	Maryland
Unhealthy Weight		
% Overweight (Adults)	36.5	36.7
% Obese (Adults)	26.9	26.7
% Overweight (School-Age)	17.2	17.7
% Obese (School-Age)	28.5	22.3
Smokers		
% Adults that Smoke	16.9	14.9
% Middle Schoolers that Smoke	4.6	5.2
% High Schoolers that Smoke	6.8	7.0
Injury and Violence		
Number of Homicide Deaths	52	528
Number of Aggravated Assaults	3,018	20,571
Rate of Motor Vehicle Injury	129.3	109.8
Hospitalizations **		
Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths	76	643
Injury-Related ER Visits **	9,578	9,135
Injury-Related Hospitalizations **	1,359	1,068
Injury-Related Deaths **	71.8	63.0
Physical Inactivity and Built Environme	nt	
% Adults Not Meeting CDC	69.2	64.4
Recommendation for Activity	09.2	04.4
% With No Physical Activity	29.5	24.0
Access to Recreational Facilities **	15	12
% With Access to Healthy Foods	77.0	62.0

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.



Fig. 5: Percent of population with access to healthy foods

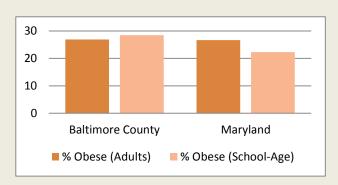


Fig. 6: Percent of children and adults that are obese



The indicators on this page might be thought of as related in some ways to the built environment. While other factors such as personal behaviors must also be considered, there are relationships between the built environment and some important health outcomes.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

<sup>\*\*</sup> Rate per 100,000 Residents

#### Health Outcomes (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Baltimore County	Maryland
Built Environment, cont.		
Percent Who Get to Work By:		
Single Occupancy Vehicle	79.0	73.2
Active Transport (Walking, Biking)	2.5	2.8
Public Transportation	4.1	8.7
Chronic Disease		
Number of Colorectal Cancer Deaths	158	964
Number of Breast Cancer Deaths	145	840
Number of Heart Disease Deaths	1,941	11,217
Number of Stroke Deaths	452	2,250
% with Diabetes	8.8	8.7
Diabetes Deaths **	20.0	22.4
% Children with Asthma	17.4	14.3
Number of Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations	194	1,318
% Adults with Asthma	17.7	14.3
Number of Adult Asthma Hospitalizations	496	3,746
Cancer Screening		
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram	62.8	64.2
% Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past 2 Years	26.4	25.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

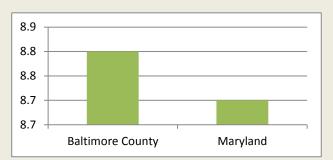


Fig.7: Percent with Diabetes

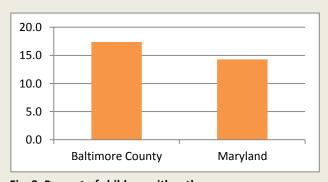


Fig. 8: Percent of children with asthma



Prevention and reduction of chronic diseases requires a combination of approaches, including improvements in screening, changes in personal behaviors, and changes in environmental conditions.

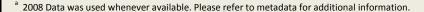
For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

<sup>\*</sup> Rate per 1,000 Births

<sup>\*\*</sup> Rate per 100,000 Residents

#### Physical and Environmental Determinants (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Baltimore	Maryland
	County	
Immunizations		
Average % of Kindergarten Students Immunized	99.8	99.3
% Adults Receiving Flu Shots	38.6	38.5
% Adults Receiving Pneumonia Shots	27.4	24.7
Environmental Evnosuro		
Environmental Exposure	22	4.0
Ozone Days	22	16
Particulate Matter Days	7	4
Water Quality- Arsenic †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Nitrates ‡	NA	NA
Water Quality- Trihalomethane †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Haloecetic Acids †	NA	NA



<sup>†</sup> Parts per Billion

Funding for this county indicators project was made possible by cooperative agreement award 5U38EH000194-05 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The computed indicators and interpretation of the various measures do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the CDC or the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does any reference to trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



Some connections between the environment and health are well known, such as that between asthma and air pollution. However, air pollution has also been shown to affect overall death rates. Data and information collected by public health agencies is being used by researchers to increase our understanding of these complicated relationships and design cost-effective prevention strategies.

For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

<sup>‡</sup> Parts per Million