Demographics & Social Determinants of Health (2005-2009)

Households

% Families with Children

90,142

62.4

2,092,538

57.5

Total

Demographics	& Social De	eterminants	of Health (2005-2009)		
	Harford County	Maryland		Harford County	Maryland
Population			Household Income		
Total	240,297	5,637,418	% Earning \$0-\$24,999	12.0	15.3
Female	122,587	2,907,051	% Earning \$25,000-\$39,999	11.1	11.9
Male	117,710	2,730,367	% Earning \$40,000-\$59,999	15.0	16.3
			% Earning \$60,000-\$74,999	11.4	10.4
% Race/Ethnicity:			% Earning \$75,000+	50.6	46.2
White	83.1	60.9	Median Household Income	\$75,872	\$69,475
African American	11.7	28.8	% Living in Poverty	5.4	8.0
Asian	2.1	4.9			
Native American	0.2	0.3	Educational Attainment	<u>.</u>	
Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	% with High School Education	90.8	87.
2+ Races	1.7	2.0	% with Bachelor's Degree	18.8	19.6
Other	1.1	3.0			
Hispanic	2.7	6.6			
% of Population Aged:					
0 - 4	6.4	6.7			
5 - 9	6.8	6.4	The sent was I a	1 Size	
10 - 14	7.6	6.8		The state of the s	
15 - 17	4.7	4.3		< > ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	
18 - 24	8.3	9.4			
25 - 44	27.0	28.1	G	No the Contract	3
45 - 64	27.7	26.6		The way to the	3 21/
65+	11.6	11.8		RF She	

Harford 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)^a

	(====,	
	Harford County	Maryland
Overall Health		
Life Expectancy at Birth	78.0	78.1
% With Activity Limitations	16.4	20.5
% With Fair or Poor Health	8.4	12.5
% Experiencing Unhealthy Days	25.1	22.2
All Cause Mortality **	823.1	780.8
Maternal/Child Health		
Infant Mortality Rate *	5.4	6.5
% Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	4.6	4.9
% Low Birth Weight (All)	5.9	6.7
% Very Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	0.6	1.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (All)	1.2	1.3
% Pre-Term Births	10.4	9.5
Teen Birth Rate *	16.8	25.9
% Mothers Smoking During Pregnancy	8.7	6.2
% Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	3.0	4.2
Communicable Disease		
Tuberculosis Incidence **	1.3	4.9
Chlamydia Rate **	233.2	437.9
Gonorrhea Rate **	33.4	118.3
Rate of HIV/AIDS Cases **	11.0	46.6
Number of HIV Deaths	6	431
Number of Septicemia Deaths	37	988

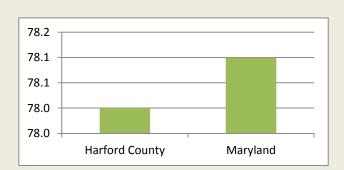


Fig. 1 Life Expectancy at Birth

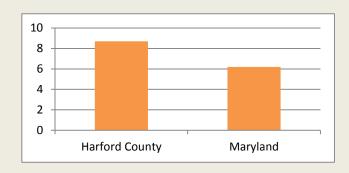


Fig. 2 Percent of Mothers Smoking During their Pregnancies



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:

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

^{*} Rate per 1,000 Births

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Health Outcomes/Risk Factors (2008)^a

	Harford	Maryland
Mental Health	County	
Number of Suicide Deaths	31	493
	18.6	12.6
% with Anxiety Disorders	18.0	12.6
Substance Abuse		
Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths	22	407
% Binge Drinkers	14.7	13.8
3		
Environmental Health		
% Children Tested for Presence of Blood	15.5	22.4
Lead	13.3	22.7
% Children With Lead Poisoning	0.2	0.7
Health Insurance		
% Without Health Insurance (Adults)	8.6	NA
	3.0	NA
% Without Health Insurance (Children)	3.0	INA
Unmet Medical Need		
% in Last Year that Could Not Afford to	10.5	10.4
See a Doctor	10.5	10.4
Oral Health		
% That did not see a Dentist in the Last	30.3	28.6
Year	30.3	20.0
·		

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

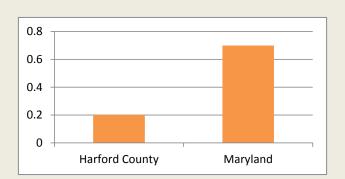


Fig. 4: Percent of tested children with elevated blood lead levels



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>25
20
15
10
5
0</sup>Harford County Maryland

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

^{*} Rate per 1,000 Births

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Risk Factors (2008)^a

• •	Harford County	Maryland
Unhealthy Weight	,	
% Overweight (Adults)	35.2	36.7
% Obese (Adults)	24.4	26.7
% Overweight (School-Age)	22.2	17.7
% Obese (School-Age)	21.8	22.3
Smokers	_	
% Adults that Smoke	20.8	14.9
% Middle Schoolers that Smoke	5.5	5.2
% High Schoolers that Smoke	6.9	7.0
Injury and Violence	_	
Number of Homicide Deaths	12	528
Number of Aggravated Assaults	562	20,571
Rate of Motor Vehicle Injury	131.5	109.8
Hospitalizations **		
Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths	26	643
Injury-Related ER Visits **	8,836	9,135
Injury-Related Hospitalizations **	1,219	1,068
Injury-Related Deaths **	59.9	63.0
Physical Inactivity and Built Environmen	t	
% Adults Not Meeting CDC	59.5	64.4
Recommendation for Activity	33.3	04.4
% With No Physical Activity	23.4	24.0
Access to Recreational Facilities **	11	12
% With Access to Healthy Foods	84.0	62.0

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

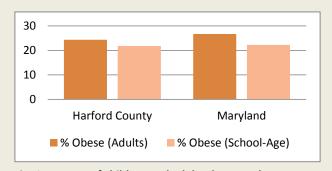


Fig. 6: Percent of children and adults that are obese



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:

^{50.0}Harford County Maryland

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Health Outcomes (2008)^a

•	Harford County	Maryland	
Built Environment, cont.			
Percent Who Get to Work By:			
Single Occupancy Vehicle	83.1	73.2	
Active Transport (Walking, Biking)	1.8	2.8	
Public Transportation	1.6	8.7	
Chronic Disease			
Number of Colorectal Cancer Deaths	44	964	
Number of Breast Cancer Deaths	47	840	
Number of Heart Disease Deaths	448	11,217	
Number of Stroke Deaths	80	2,250	
% with Diabetes	4.7	8.7	
Diabetes Deaths **	20.0	22.4	
% Children with Asthma	11.4	14.3	
Number of Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations	94	1,318	
% Adults with Asthma	13.6	14.3	
Number of Adult Asthma	196	3,746	
Hospitalizations	190	3,740	
Cancer Screening			
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram	57.6	64.2	
% Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past 2 Years	19.3	25.0	
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram % Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past			

^a 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

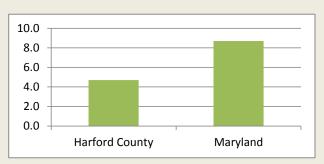


Fig.7: Percent with Diabetes

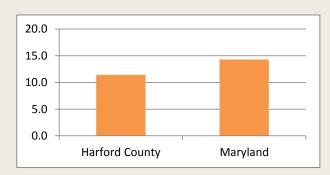


Fig. 8: Percent of children with asthma



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

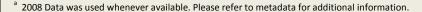
For more information about environmental public health tracking go to:

^{*} Rate per 1,000 Births

^{**} Rate per 100,000 Residents

Physical and Environmental Determinants (2008)^a

	Harford County	Maryland
Immunizations		
Average % of Kindergarten Students Immunized	99.7	99.3
% Adults Receiving Flu Shots	37.9	38.5
% Adults Receiving Pneumonia Shots	21.7	24.7
Environmental Exposure		
Ozone Days	23	16
Particulate Matter Days	4	4
Water Quality- Arsenic †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Nitrates ‡	NA	NA
Water Quality- Trihalomethane †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Haloecetic Acids †	69.9	NA



[†] 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:

[‡] Parts per Million