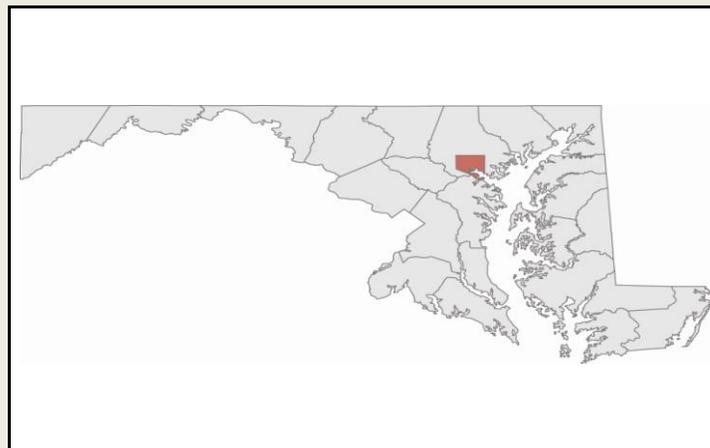


# Baltimore City

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

	Baltimore City	Maryland		Baltimore City	Maryland
<b>Population</b>			<b>Household Income</b>		
Total	639,337	5,637,418	% Earning \$0-\$24,999	33.3	15.3
Female	341,783	2,907,051	% Earning \$25,000-\$39,999	18.1	11.9
Male	297,554	2,730,367	% Earning \$40,000-\$59,999	17.1	16.1
<b>% Race/Ethnicity:</b>			% Earning \$60,000-\$74,999	9.1	10.4
White	31.8	60.9	% Earning \$75,000+	22.5	46.2
African American	63.4	28.8	Median Household Income	\$38,738	\$69,475
Asian	1.8	4.9	% Living in Poverty	19.4	8.0
Native American	0.3	0.3	<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	% with High School Education	76.9	87.5
2+ Races	1.7	2.0	% with Bachelor's Degree	13.2	19.6
Other	1.0	3.0			
Hispanic	2.7	6.6			
<b>% of Population Aged:</b>					
0 - 4	7.0	6.7			
5 - 9	5.8	6.4			
10 - 14	6.2	6.8			
15 - 17	4.0	4.3			
18 - 24	11.1	9.4			
25 - 44	29.8	28.1			
45 - 64	24.2	26.6			
65+	11.8	11.8			
<b>Households</b>					
Total	237,819	2,092,538			
% Families with Children	47.4	57.5			



Baltimore City, 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:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

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

	Baltimore City	Maryland
<b>Overall Health</b>		
Life Expectancy at Birth	72.4	78.1
% With Activity Limitations	25.3	20.5
% With Fair or Poor Health	19.7	12.5
% Experiencing Unhealthy Days	24.7	22.2
All Cause Mortality **	1047.9	780.8
<b>Maternal/Child Health</b>		
Infant Mortality Rate *	11.9	6.5
% Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	7.9	4.9
% Low Birth Weight (All)	10.0	6.7
% Very Low Birth Weight (Singleton)	1.4	1.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (All)	1.8	1.3
% Pre-Term Births	12.4	9.5
Teen Birth Rate *	59.5	25.9
% Mothers Smoking During Pregnancy	9.8	6.2
% Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	6.1	4.2
<b>Communicable Disease</b>		
Tuberculosis Incidence **	5.0	4.9
Chlamydia Rate **	1327.7	437.9
Gonorrhea Rate **	501.8	118.3
Rate of HIV/AIDS Cases **	136.0	46.6
Number of HIV Deaths	243	431
Number of Septicemia Deaths	201	988

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

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

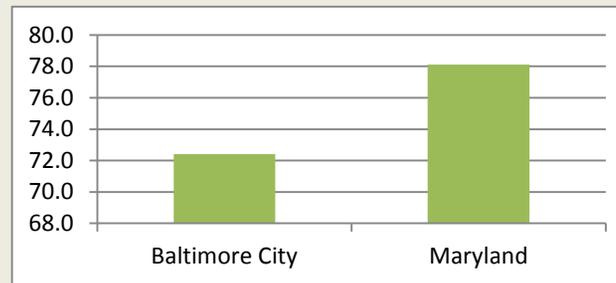


Fig. 1 Life Expectancy at Birth

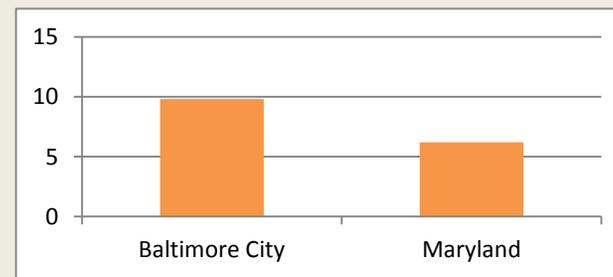


Fig. 2 Percent of Mothers Smoking During their Pregnancies



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:

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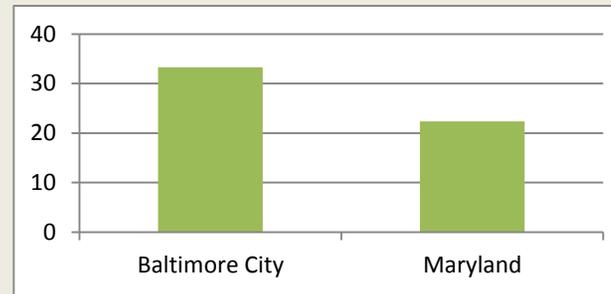
## Health Outcomes/Risk Factors (2008)<sup>a</sup>

	Baltimore City	Maryland
<b>Mental Health</b>		
Number of Suicide Deaths	45	493
% with Anxiety Disorders	11.2	12.6
<b>Substance Abuse</b>		
Number of Alcohol-Induced Deaths	68	407
% Binge Drinkers	15.2	13.8
<b>Environmental Health</b>		
% Children Tested for Presence of Blood Lead	33.3	22.4
% Children With Lead Poisoning	2.5	0.7
<b>Health Insurance</b>		
% Without Health Insurance (Adults)	18.6	NA
% Without Health Insurance (Children)	7.8	NA
<b>Unmet Medical Need</b>		
% in Last Year that Could Not Afford to See a Doctor	11.9	10.4
<b>Oral Health</b>		
% That did not see a Dentist in the Last Year	38.1	28.6

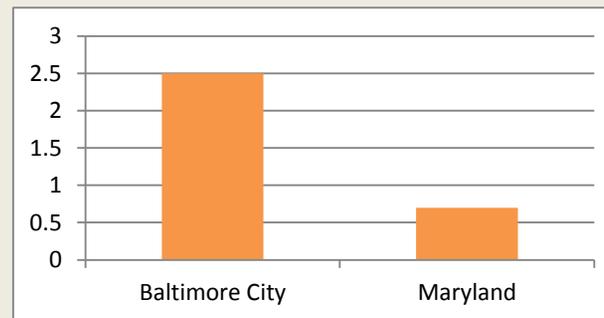
<sup>a</sup> 2008 Data was used whenever available. Please refer to metadata for additional information.

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents



**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:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

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

	Baltimore City	Maryland
<b>Unhealthy Weight</b>		
% Overweight (Adults)	36.0	36.7
% Obese (Adults)	31.0	26.7
% Overweight (School-Age)	21.0	17.7
% Obese (School-Age)	25.8	22.3
<b>Smokers</b>		
% Adults that Smoke	21.9	14.9
% Middle Schoolers that Smoke	7.8	5.2
% High Schoolers that Smoke	8.2	7.0
<b>Injury and Violence</b>		
Number of Homicide Deaths	213	528
Number of Aggravated Assaults	5,703	20,571
Rate of Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalizations **	184.8	109.8
Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths	54	643
Injury-Related ER Visits **	14,148	9,135
Injury-Related Hospitalizations **	1,991	1,068
Injury-Related Deaths **	103.5	63.0
<b>Physical Inactivity and Built Environment</b>		
% Adults Not Meeting CDC Recommendation for Activity	67.0	64.4
% With No Physical Activity	32.8	24.0
Access to Recreational Facilities **	5	12
% With Access to Healthy Foods	96.0	62.0

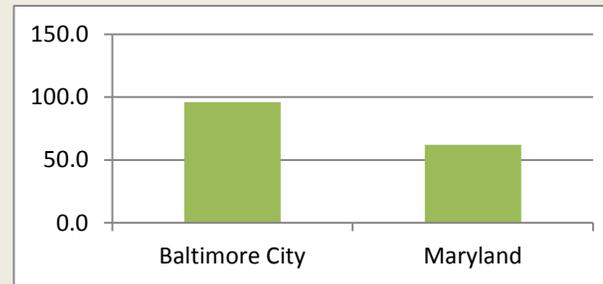


Fig. 5: Percent of population with access to healthy foods



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:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

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

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents

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

	Baltimore City	Maryland
<b>Built Environment, cont.</b>		
<i>Percent Who Get to Work By:</i>		
Single Occupancy Vehicle	59.1	73.2
Active Transport (Walking, Biking)	7.4	2.8
Public Transportation	18.5	8.7
<b>Chronic Disease</b>		
Number of Colorectal Cancer Deaths	131	964
Number of Breast Cancer Deaths	107	840
Number of Heart Disease Deaths	1,677	11,217
Number of Stroke Deaths	314	2,250
% with Diabetes	12.6	8.7
Diabetes Deaths **	33.3	22.4
% Children with Asthma	14.4	14.3
Number of Childhood Asthma Hospitalizations	152	1,318
% Adults with Asthma	14.3	14.3
Number of Adult Asthma Hospitalizations	516	3,746
<b>Cancer Screening</b>		
% Adult Women that have Received a Mammogram	58.3	64.2
% Testing for Colorectal Cancer in Past 2 Years	22.0	25.0

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

\* Rate per 1,000 Births

\*\* Rate per 100,000 Residents



Fig. 7: Percent with Diabetes

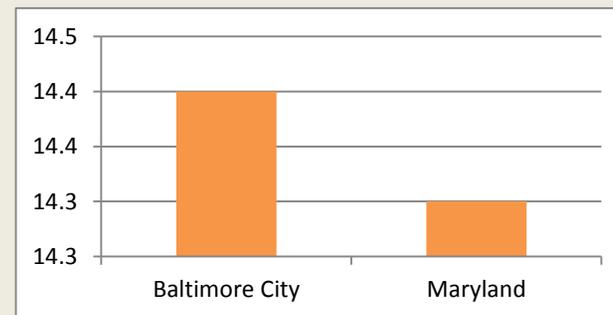


Fig. 8: Percent of children with asthma



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:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)

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

	Baltimore City	Maryland
<b>Immunizations</b>		
Average % of Kindergarten Students Immunized	99.4	99.3
% Adults Receiving Flu Shots	34.8	38.5
% Adults Receiving Pneumonia Shots	27.8	24.7
<b>Environmental Exposure</b>		
Ozone Days	18	16
Particulate Matter Days	12	4
Water Quality- Arsenic †	NA	NA
Water Quality- Nitrates ‡	NA	NA
Water Quality- Trihalomethane †	82.0	NA
Water Quality- Haloecetic Acids †	87.0	NA

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

† Parts per Billion

‡ Parts per Million

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:

[The Environmental Public Health Tracking Site](#)