PUBLIC
H E A L T H

Understanding Our Needs

Update
2016

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

This is the fifth time in fifteen years that the City of St. Louis Department of Health has published "Understanding Our Needs," a ZIP code by ZIP code look at the health of our citizens. Our reports in 2001, 2004, 2007 and 2012 proved to be valuable resources for individuals and organizations working to improve conditions within St. Louis City. It has been a valuable data source for grant writers and for anyone conducting research and planning on specific health problems in our community.

This update of "Understanding Our Needs" presents data primarily from 2011 to 2013. For a few indicators there are 2010, 2014, and 2015 data.

This new edition contains indicators in previous reports, including: infant mortality rates, heart disease and cancer mortality, homicides and accidents, lead poisoning and numerous other health indicators. This allows comparison of information between the different time periods to track progress.

We also look at socioeconomic concerns such as unemployment, poverty and income. Also included are indicators that look at access to health care as well as other factors that can affect health, including environmental issues.

The data in this new report reveal a number of positive changes and some areas for improvement. There is progress across a broad range of indicators. These positive changes reflect the community's steps taken to address recognized health challenges.

Since the last update: births to teenagers have fallen 45%; births to mothers without a high school education has declined over 30%; both violent and property crime has dropped substantially; new cases of AIDS are down over 23%; childhood lead poisoning has declined by 23%; car accident deaths are dropping; and death due to stroke and heart disease are markedly lower.

There are, however, several indicators where improvement is still needed: rates of syphilis have increased; far too many people are still over-utilizing the emergency rooms; deaths from diabetes have also increased; and injury from falling remains a concern.

The Director of Health, through the Community Health Improvement Plan, has set several priorities for addressing health disparities, including efforts to address obesity and chronic disease, sexual health and STIs, substance abuse, and youth violence, among others.

St. Louis is a city of neighborhoods. As we look at a wide range of health indicators and factors that affect health. Some of these neighborhoods rank with the healthiest in the country. In this report (as in the 2012 report) the ZIP codes of 63108, 63109 and 63139 rank as the healthiest areas in St. Louis City. The ZIP codes of 63107, 63113 and 63120 emerge as the areas with the highest rates of health issues.

A disparity index comparing rates for blacks and whites in the various health indicators is included, where appropriate. Where data were available, trend charts are again introduced.

For most indicators, actual counts of the population affected are listed to help the reader grasp the impact of the rates.

We encourage those who used the previous reports for their programs and planning to take another look and continue the efforts they have already begun. And for those who are new to this report, welcome and good luck in your visions for a healthier City of St. Louis.

Methodology

ZIP Code Level
This report presents data available by ZIP code. Specifically, the report presents information by the 18 ZIP codes that are located within the city limits of St. Louis City. This unique approach makes it easier to identify the health concerns in specific areas of the city and therefore target programs, resources, and other interventions where they are most needed.

Fringe ZIP Codes
The City of St. Louis includes small portions of 11 ZIP codes that are shared with, but primarily located in St. Louis County. This report has excluded the partial ZIP codes because the populations and health events are too small for meaningful analysis. The partial ZIP codes are: (north) 63130, 63133, 63136 63137 and 63138; (central) 63105 and (south) 63117, 63119, 63123, 63125 and 63143.

Rates
This report presents most of the information in the form of "rates", making it possible to compare different geographic areas and subpopulations. Rates are developed by dividing the number of events (such as TB cases, heart disease deaths, infant deaths) by the total number in a particular group (such as residents of a particular ZIP code, or members of a race or gender). The report gives rates per 100, 1,000 and 100,000 population. The larger the population, the more reliable and meaningful the data. When there is a small population, or small denominator, the data are less reliable. Note that some ZIP codes are asterisked throughout the report because of small populations and thus a small number of heath events. **All ZIP codes and rates with asterisks indicate that the number of health events is <20 and therefore should be viewed with caution.**

Data Counts
Where appropriate, raw data counts will be provided in order to give the reader a sense of magnitude. These numbers will be provided so that rates are in a frame of reference.

Descriptive Statistics
This report uses tables, graphs, maps and narrative to describe the factors that affect the health of people in the City of St. Louis. By looking at the City ZIP code by ZIP code, the report pinpoints areas of concern and of success and points out the differences among areas of the city. **The report is descriptive only and does not attempt to draw statistically significant conclusions.**

Time Period
Most of the data are presented are for the 2011 through 2013 time period. Where available, some more recent data is presented.

Quartiles
This report places the ZIP codes for each of the variables studied into one of four groups, or quartiles. Those ZIP codes that fall in the top quartile represent the areas of with the highest rates of health issues and those ZIP codes that fall in the bottom quartile represent the areas with the lowest rates. The map that is shown for each of the indicators displays the ZIP Codes by their assigned quartile..

Summary Statistic
For this report, each ZIP code received a summary "overall rating" between 1 and 4, with "1" assigned to the zip codes with lower rates of health issues. The rating was reached by averaging the quartile assignments for each of the ZIP code's variables that were ratable (44 of the 58 variables). The variables were not weighted.

Comparative Data for U.S. and Missouri
Whenever possible, this report includes comparative data for Missouri and the United States. Generally this data also includes separate data for the black and white populations.

Disparity Ratio
A "disparity ratio" is again included in this update. For each appropriate indicator, the rate for the St. Louis City black population is divided by the rate for the St. Louis City white population. When the resulting ratio is greater than 1.0, it means that the rate for the black population for that indicator is that much greater than the St. Louis white population. When the ratio is lower than 1.0, it means that the rate for the St. Louis City black population is that much lower than the rate for the white population.

Trend Lines
Returning to this edition is the inclusion of trend lines for certain indicators where appropriate and where data are available. These charts allow the reader to discern a pattern and history of the indicator over time. They also serve to visually demonstrate areas in which improvement or deterioration has occurred over the last few years.

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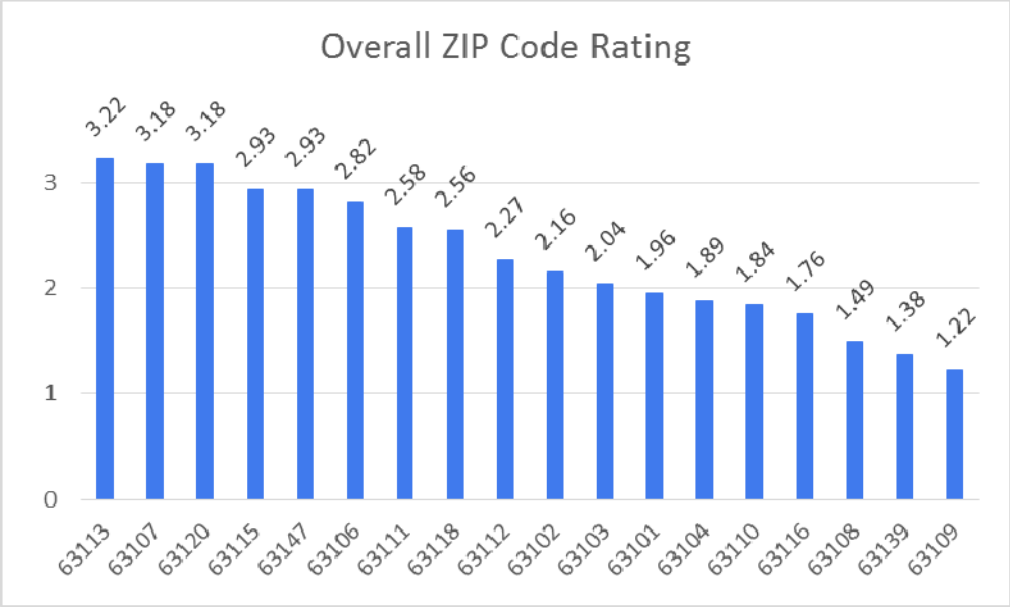
Overall ZIP Code Rating



Definition

This needs assessment examines 58 variables that give an indication of the health, and health needs, of a community in some way. They cover a wide range of topics and are grouped in the following categories: demographic, socioeconomic, access and quality, epidemics, environmental, injury and behavior related mortality. The assessment records the data by the 18 ZIP codes in the City of St. Louis. There are 11 ZIP codes that are shared with St. Louis County but only a very small portion of these ZIP codes are contained within the City limits. Since the population and number of "events" are so small, these areas were not included in the assessment. Most of the information is given in the form of "rates", making it possible to compare different geographic areas and subpopulations. Although this report is purely descriptive in nature, those who review it can readily determine the areas and populations of concern. 44 of the 58 variables have been collapsed into a single summary statistic for each ZIP code and assigned a rating of 1 through 4 with "1" indicating lower rates of health issues and illness and "4" indicating the highest rates of health issues.

St. Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Where comparative data are available, the City of St. Louis health indicator rates are generally higher than those for the State of Missouri and the United States. When the variables are summarized, the ZIP codes with the highest ratings (indicating higher rates of health problems) are 63113, 63107 and 63120. The ZIP codes with the lowest rating (and the lower rates of health issues) are 63109, 63139 and 63108.

Black/White Disparity

The summary statistic shows that the black population in the City of St. Louis has a higher rate of almost all of the indicators than those with a larger white population. The white population showed higher rates of tuberculosis, non-motor accident mortality, suicide, heart disease mortality, stroke mortality, flu and pneumonia mortality, and COPD mortality. Where comparative data are available, the health indicator rates for the St. Louis City black population are generally higher than the U.S. black population. The ZIP codes with the higher rating (indicating greater rates of health issues) are predominately black. The ZIP codes with the lowest summary statistics are predominately white.

Trends

Where available, trend data is presented to allow for the reader to see which direction the indicator is heading. Trend data is presented for both the black and the white population, where available.

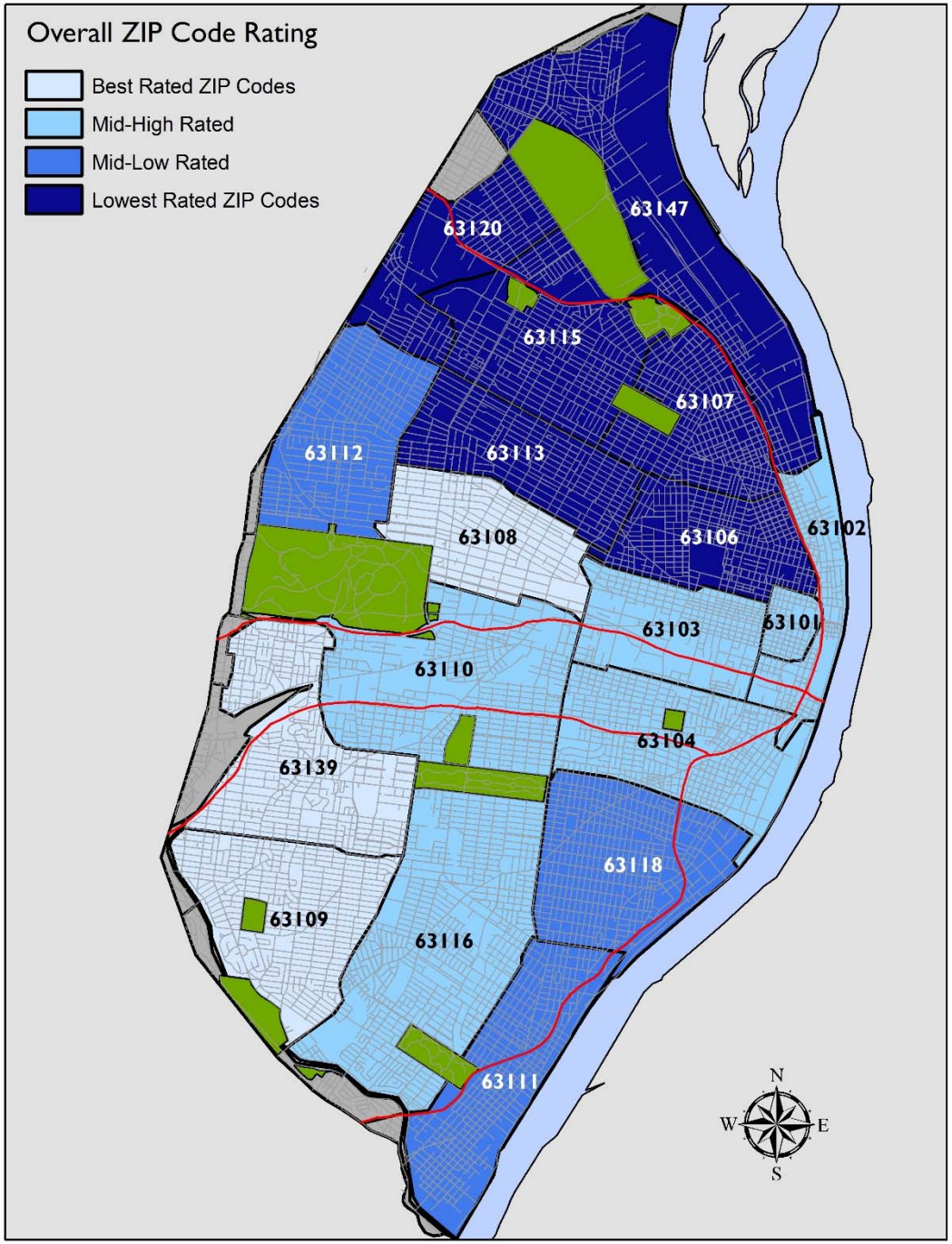
Raw Counts

Where appropriate, we also tried to include raw counts of the health issues by ZIP code, so the reader can grasp the magnitude (large or small) of the health issue, and see how many people are actually being affected.

Mapping

As always, maps are presented so the reader can see the spread of various indicators geographically.

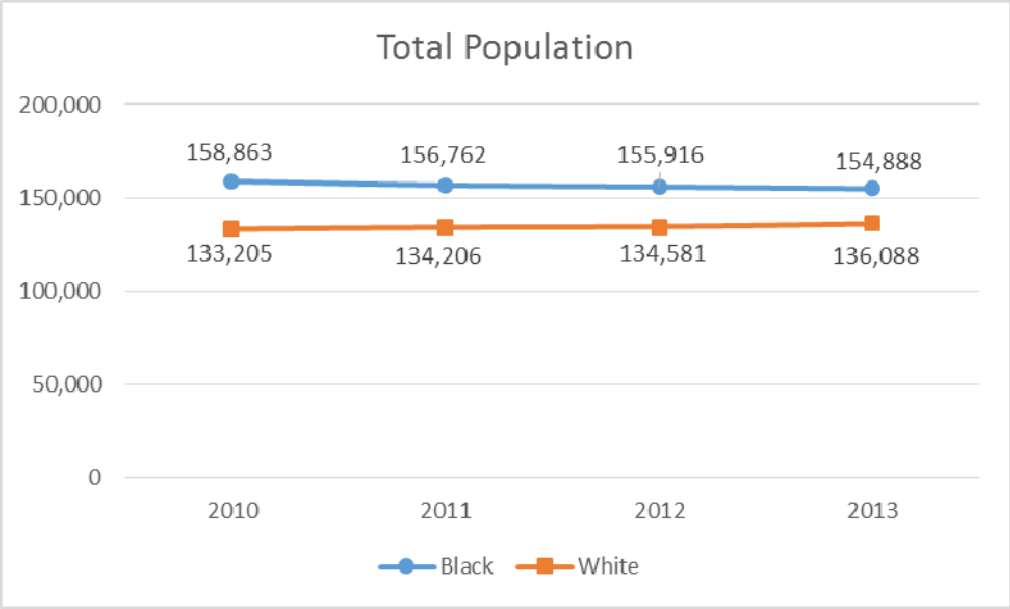
ZIP Code	Overall Rating	Map Quartile
63113	3.22	4
63107	3.18	4
63120	3.18	4
63115	2.93	4
63147	2.93	4
63106	2.82	4
63111	2.58	3
63118	2.56	3
63112	2.27	3
63102	2.16	2
63103	2.04	2
63101	1.96	2
63104	1.89	2
63110	1.84	2
63116	1.76	2
63108	1.49	1
63139	1.38	1
63109	1.22	1

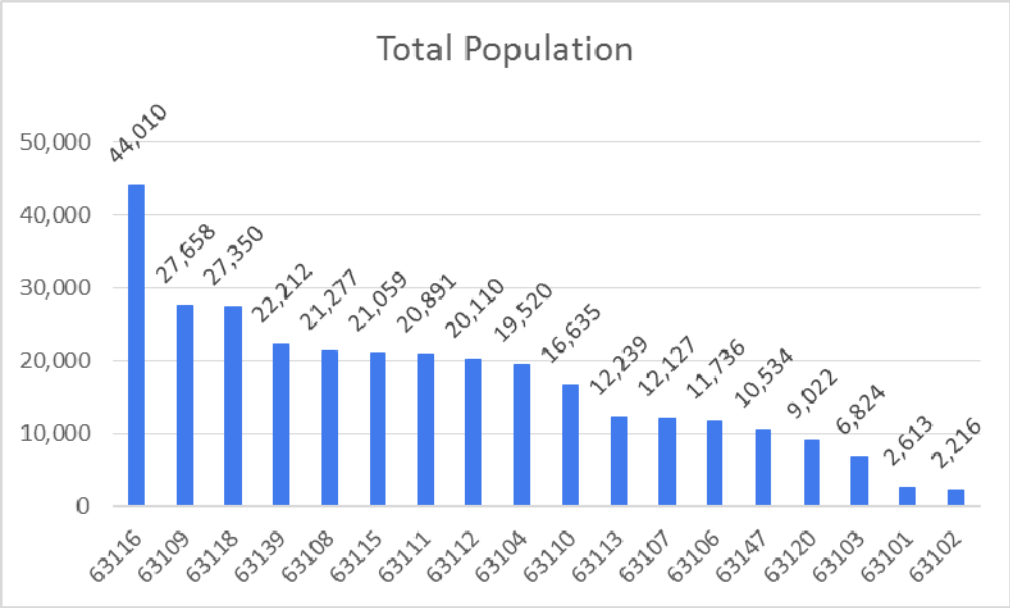


Overall ZIP Code Rating

D E M O G R A P H I C

Overall Population





Definition and Public Health Implications

This consists of the total City of St. Louis population, and is based on estimates from the 2013 American Community Survey.

Trends

The black population has decreased by about 4,000 people since 2010, while the white population has increased by almost 3,000.

Comparative Information

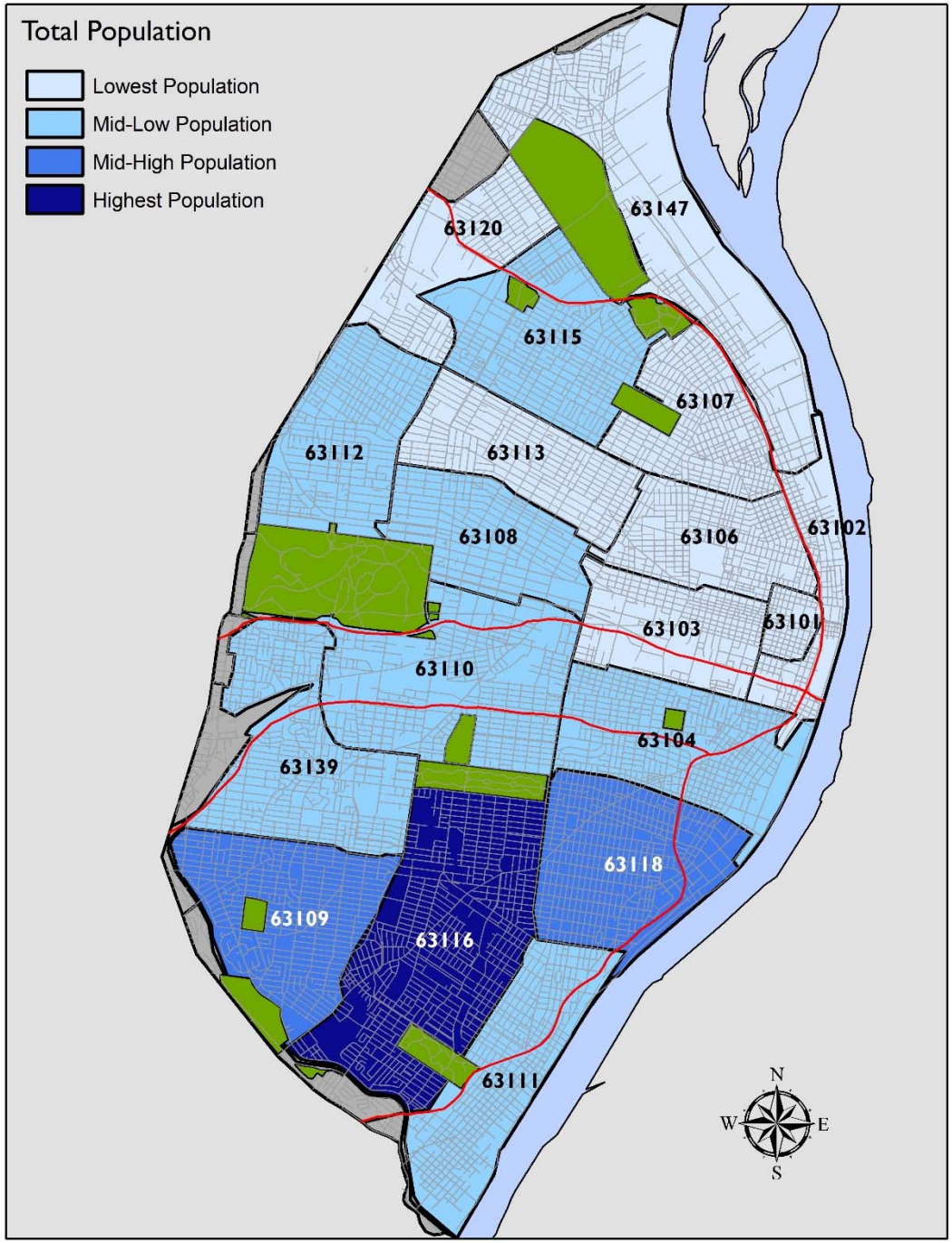
N/A

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

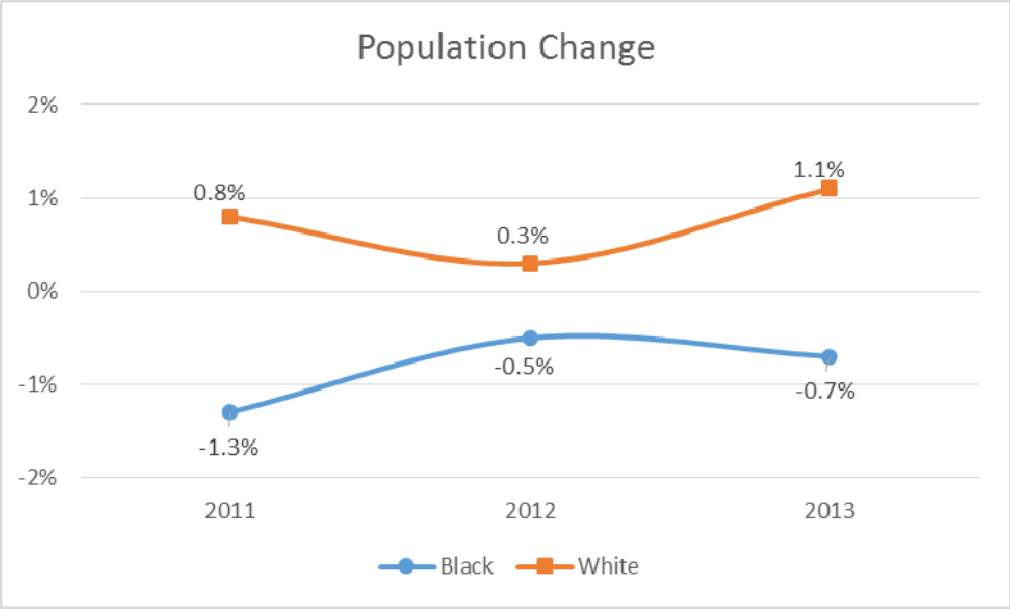
ZIP Code	Overall Pop	Map Quartile
63116	44,010	4
63109	27,658	3
63118	27,350	3
63139	22,212	2
63108	21,277	2
63115	21,059	2
63111	20,891	2
63112	20,110	2
63104	19,520	2
63110	16,635	2
63113	12,239	1
63107	12,127	1
63106	11,736	1
63147	10,534	1
63120	9,022	1
63103	6,824	1
63101	2,613	1
63102	2,216	1

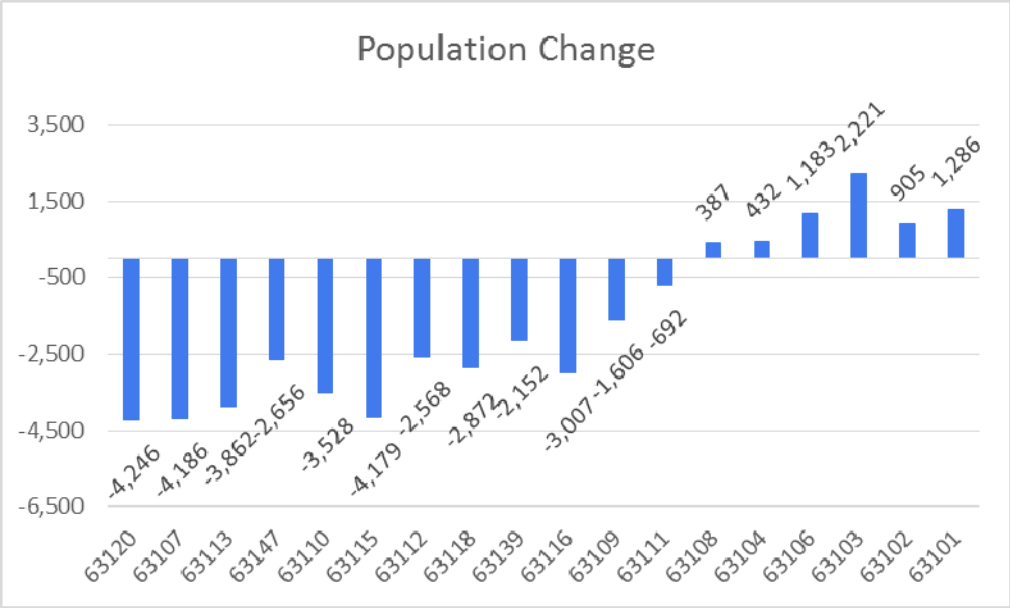
STL	318,955
STL Black	154,888
STL White	136,088
MO	6,007,182
MO Black	691,128
MO White	4,847,928
US	311,536,594
US Black	39,167,010
US White	197,050,418



Overall Population

Population Change





Definition and Public Health Implications

This is the net change in population from the year 2000 and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Trends

The black population has decreased each year since 2011, while the white population has increased the last three years.

Comparative Information

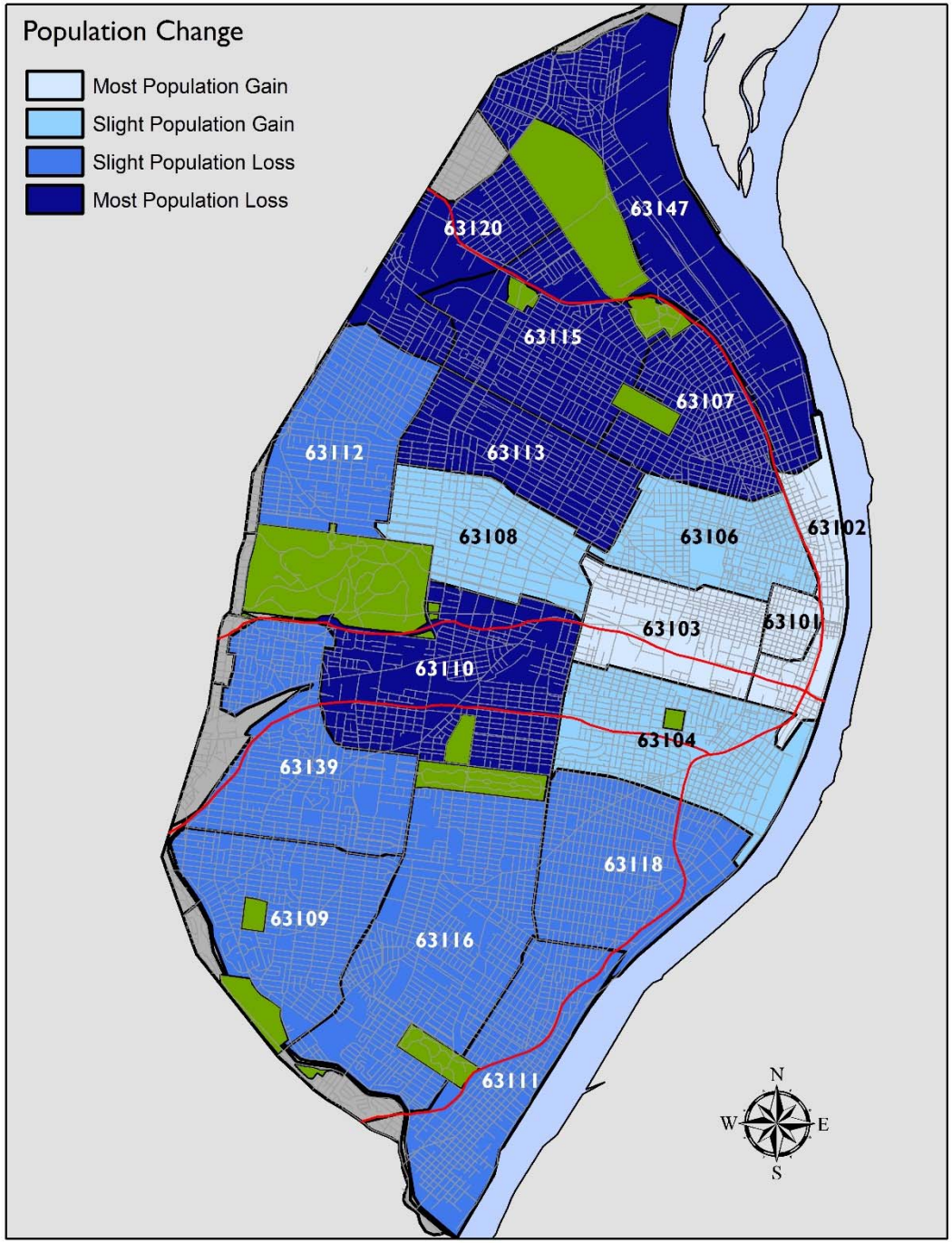
The northern ZIP codes have seen the most substantial population losses since 2000 while the downtown ZIP codes have had the biggest gains.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

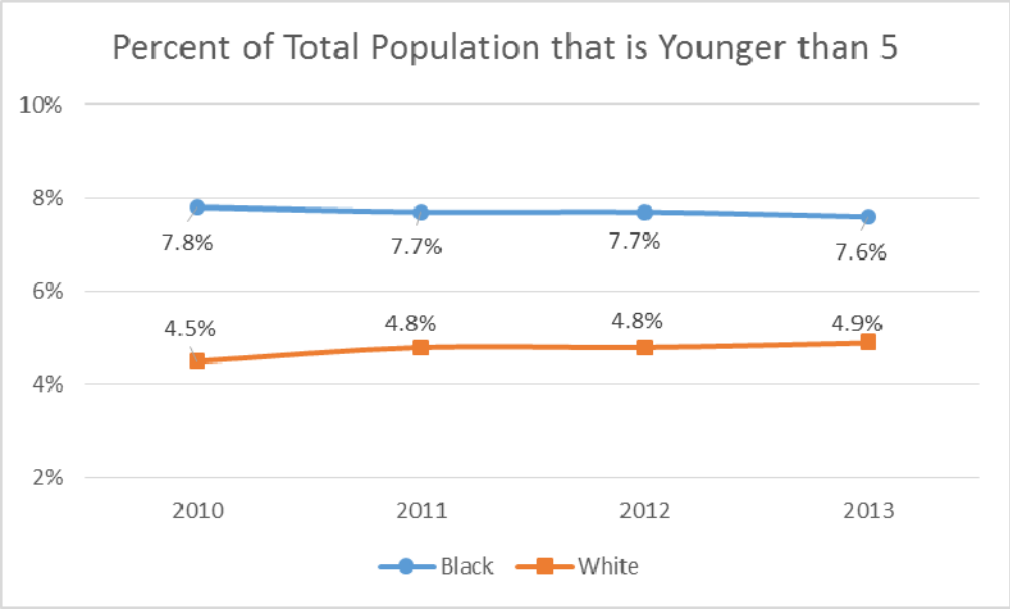
ZIP Code	Pop Change	Map Quartile
63120	-32.0%	4
63107	-25.7%	4
63113	-24.0%	4
63147	-20.1%	4
63110	-17.5%	4
63115	-16.6%	4
63112	-11.3%	3
63118	-9.5%	3
63139	-8.8%	3
63116	-6.4%	3
63109	-5.5%	3
63111	-3.2%	3
63108	1.9%	2
63104	2.3%	2
63106	11.2%	2
63103	48.3%	1
63102	69.0%	1
63101	96.9%	1

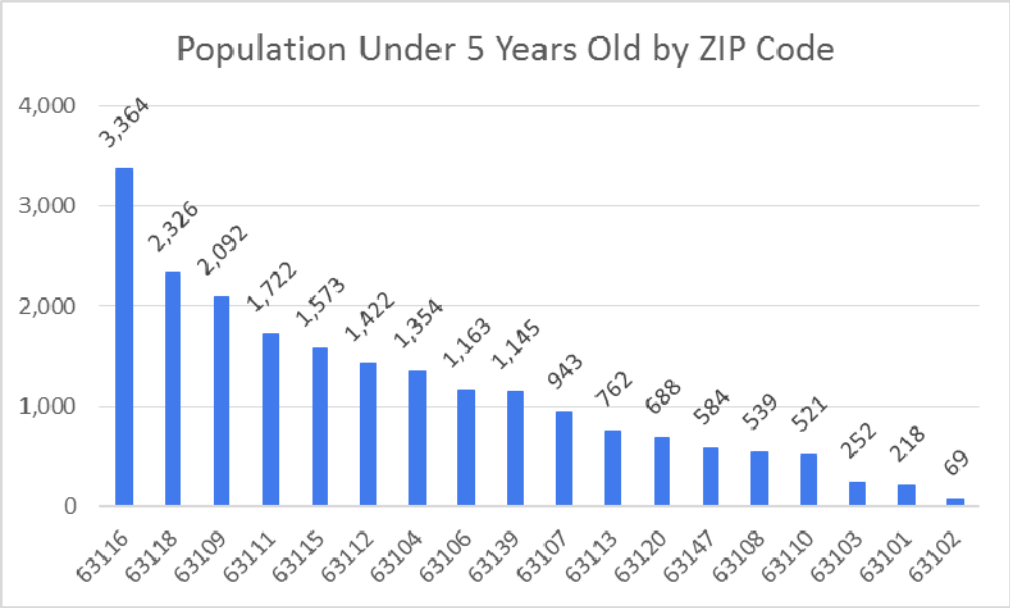
STL	-8.4%
STL Black	-13.1%
STL White	-8.9%
MO	7.4%
MO Black	9.8%
MO White	3.4%
US	10.7%
US Black	13.0%
US White	1.3%



Population Change

0–4 Age Group





Definition and Public Health Implications

This is the percent of the total population that is 0-4 years old, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Trends

The proportion of 0-4 year olds in the black population has slightly decreased since 2010 while it has increased in the white population.

Comparative Information

Central corridor ZIP codes have the fewest percentage of 0-4 year olds, while ZIP codes on the eastern edge both north of downtown and south have the highest percentage.

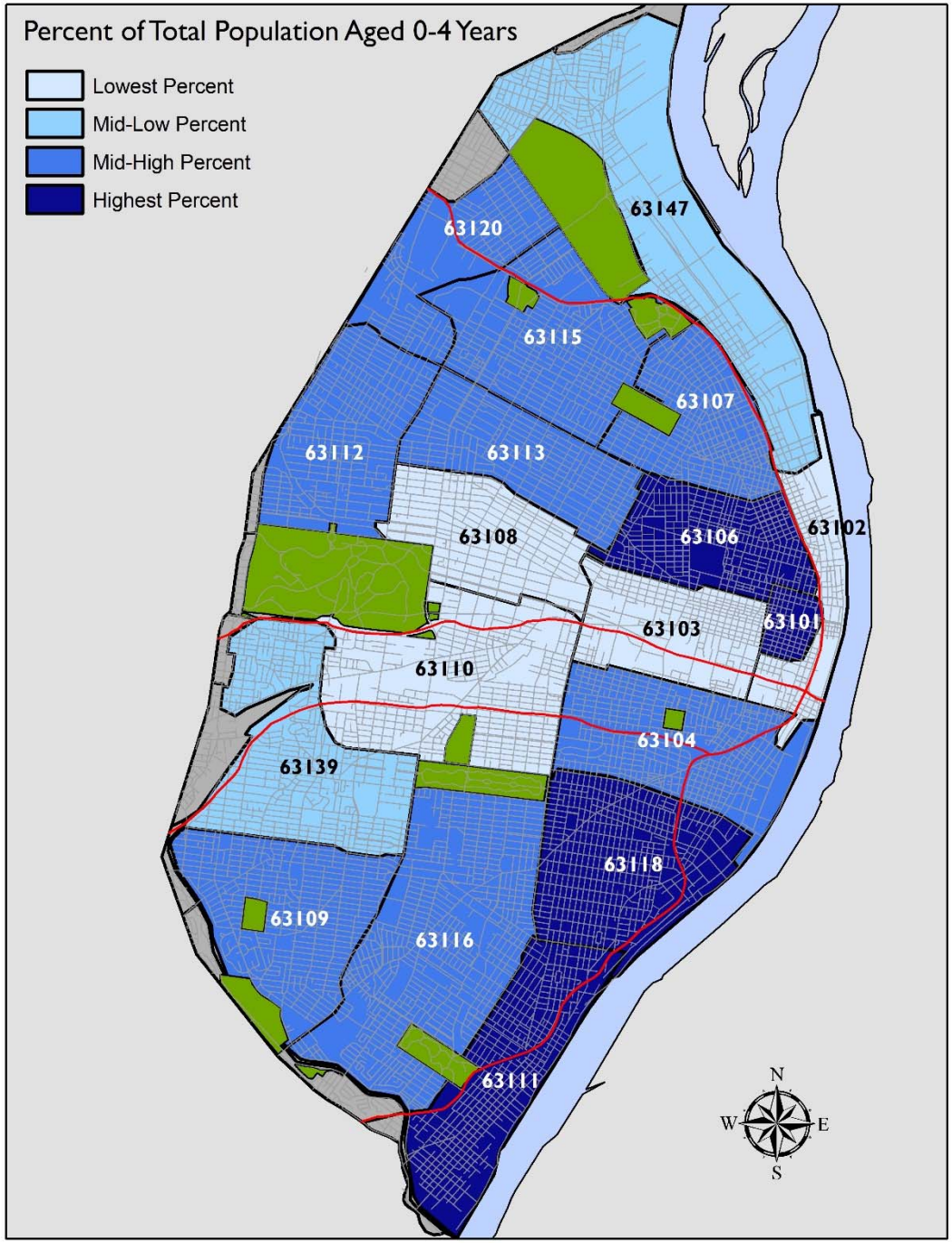
As a whole, the City of St. Louis has a slightly higher percentage of 0-4 year olds than the U.S. and Missouri.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

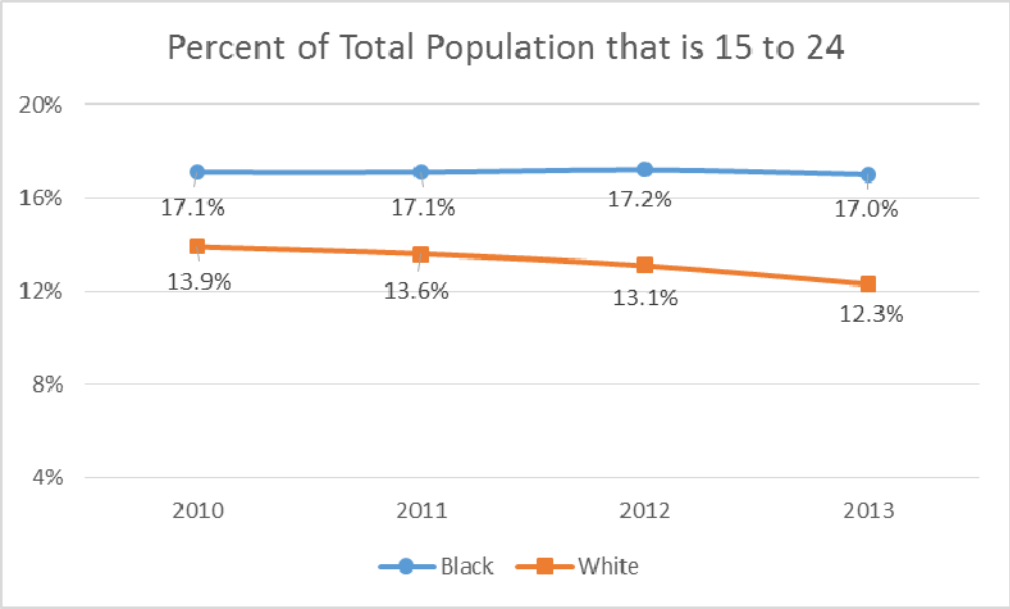
ZIP Code	0 to 4 Age	Map Quartile
63106	9.9%	4
63118	8.5%	4
63101	8.3%	4
63111	8.2%	4
63107	7.8%	3
63116	7.6%	3
63120	7.6%	3
63109	7.6%	3
63115	7.5%	3
63112	7.1%	3
63104	6.9%	3
63113	6.2%	3
63147	5.5%	2
63139	5.2%	2
63103	3.7%	1
63110	3.1%	1
63102	3.1%	1
63108	2.5%	1

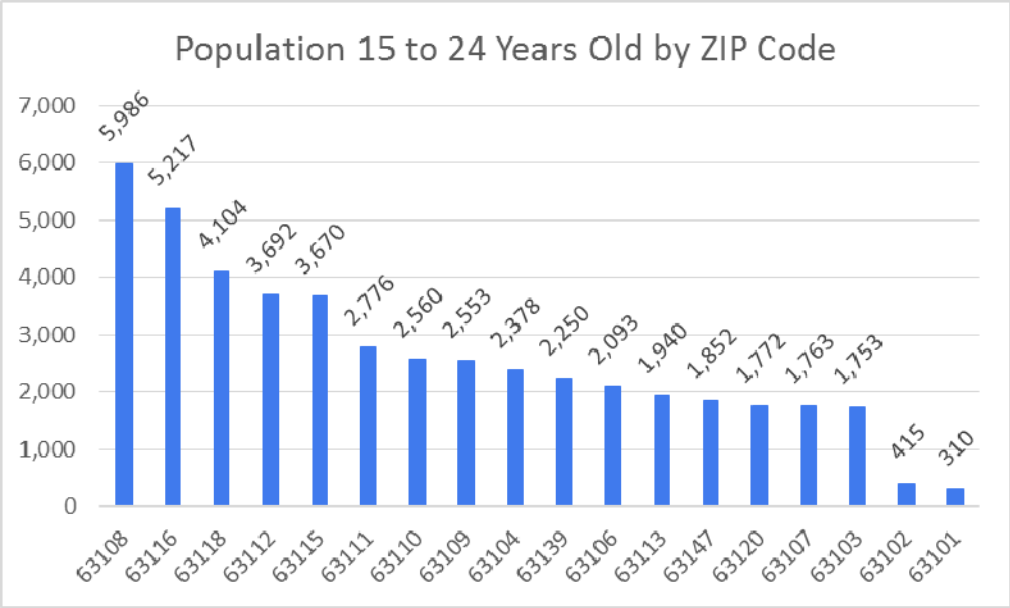
STL	6.7%
STL Black	7.6%
STL White	4.9%
MO	6.4%
MO Black	7.5%
MO White	5.7%
US	6.4%
US Black	7.3%
US White	5.1%



0–4 Age Group

15–24 Age Group





Definition and Public Health Implications

This is the percent of the total population that is 15-24 years old, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Trends

The proportion of 15-24 year olds in the black population has remained the same since 2010 while it has decreased in the white population.

Comparative Information

Central corridor ZIP codes have the highest percentage of 15-24 year olds, perhaps due to the college population, while ZIP codes in the south have the lowest percentage.

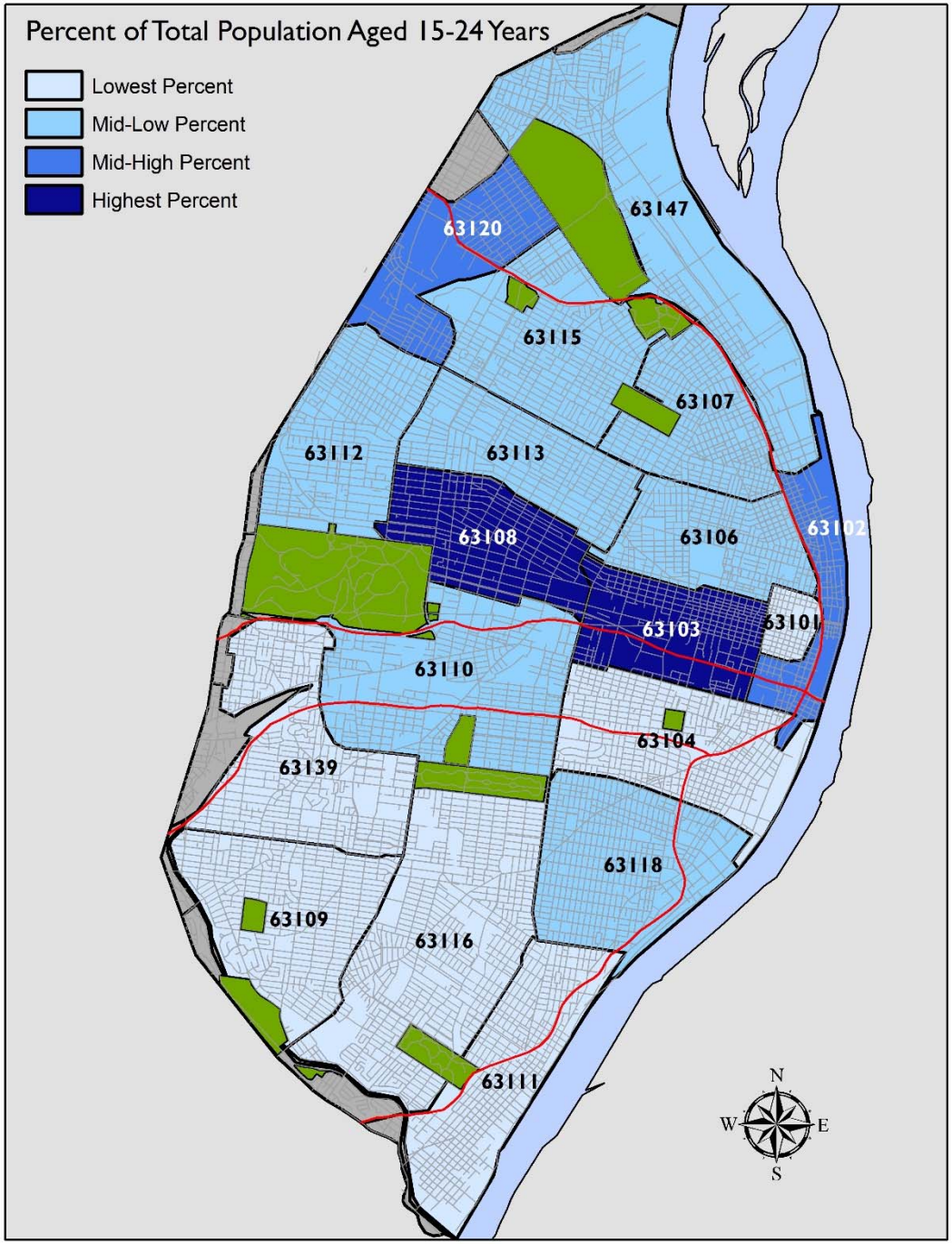
As a whole, the City of St. Louis has a higher percentage of 15-24 year olds than the U.S. and Missouri.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

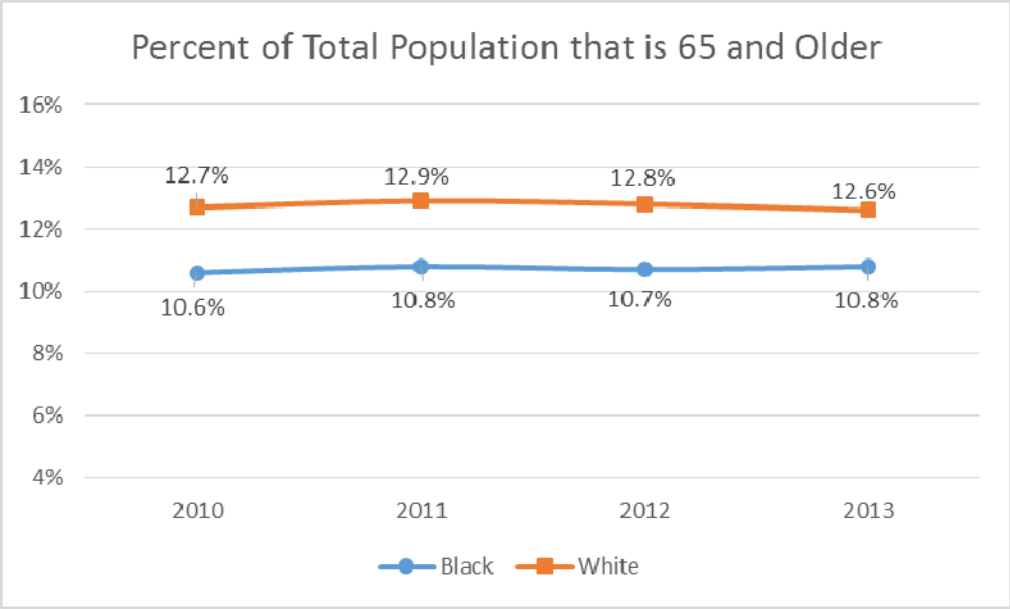
ZIP Code	15 to 24 Age	Map Quartile
63108	28.1%	4
63103	25.7%	4
63120	19.6%	3
63102	18.7%	3
63112	18.4%	2
63106	17.8%	2
63147	17.6%	2
63115	17.4%	2
63113	15.9%	2
63110	15.4%	2
63118	15.0%	2
63107	14.5%	2
63111	13.3%	1
63104	12.2%	1
63101	11.9%	1
63116	11.9%	1
63139	10.1%	1
63109	9.2%	1

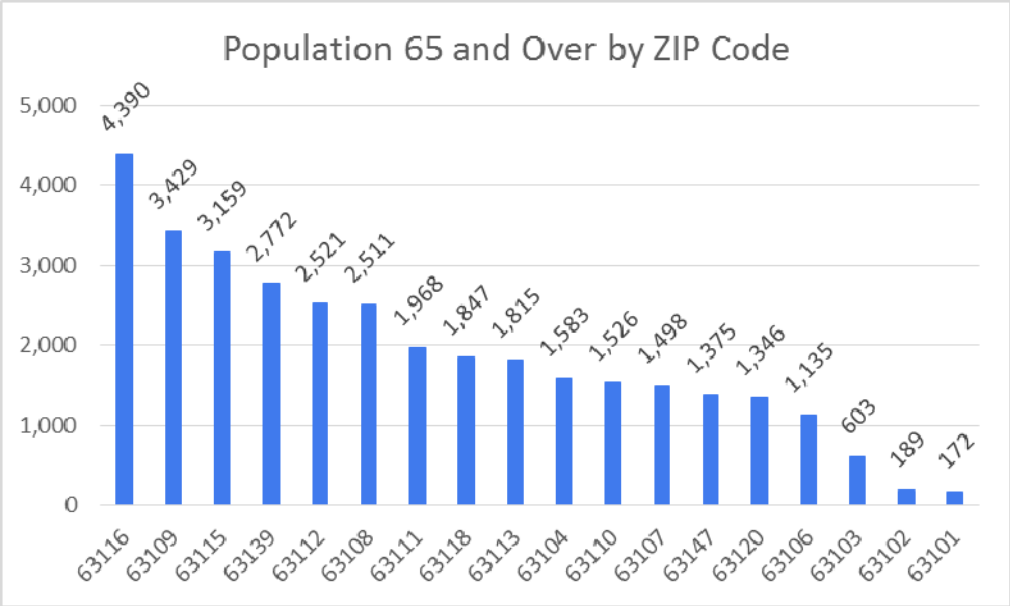
STL	15.1%
STL Black	17.0%
STL White	12.3%
MO	13.9%
MO Black	17.4%
MO White	13.0%
US	14.1%
US Black	16.8%
US White	12.5%



15–24 Age Group

65+ Age Group





Definition and Public Health Implications

This age group consists of the City of St. Louis population that is 65 years of age and older, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Chronic disease issues, injuries, nutrition, morbidity and mortality due to extreme summer heat, and influenza vulnerability are some issues that affect the older population.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had relatively consistent portions of their population be 65 years or over.

Comparative Information

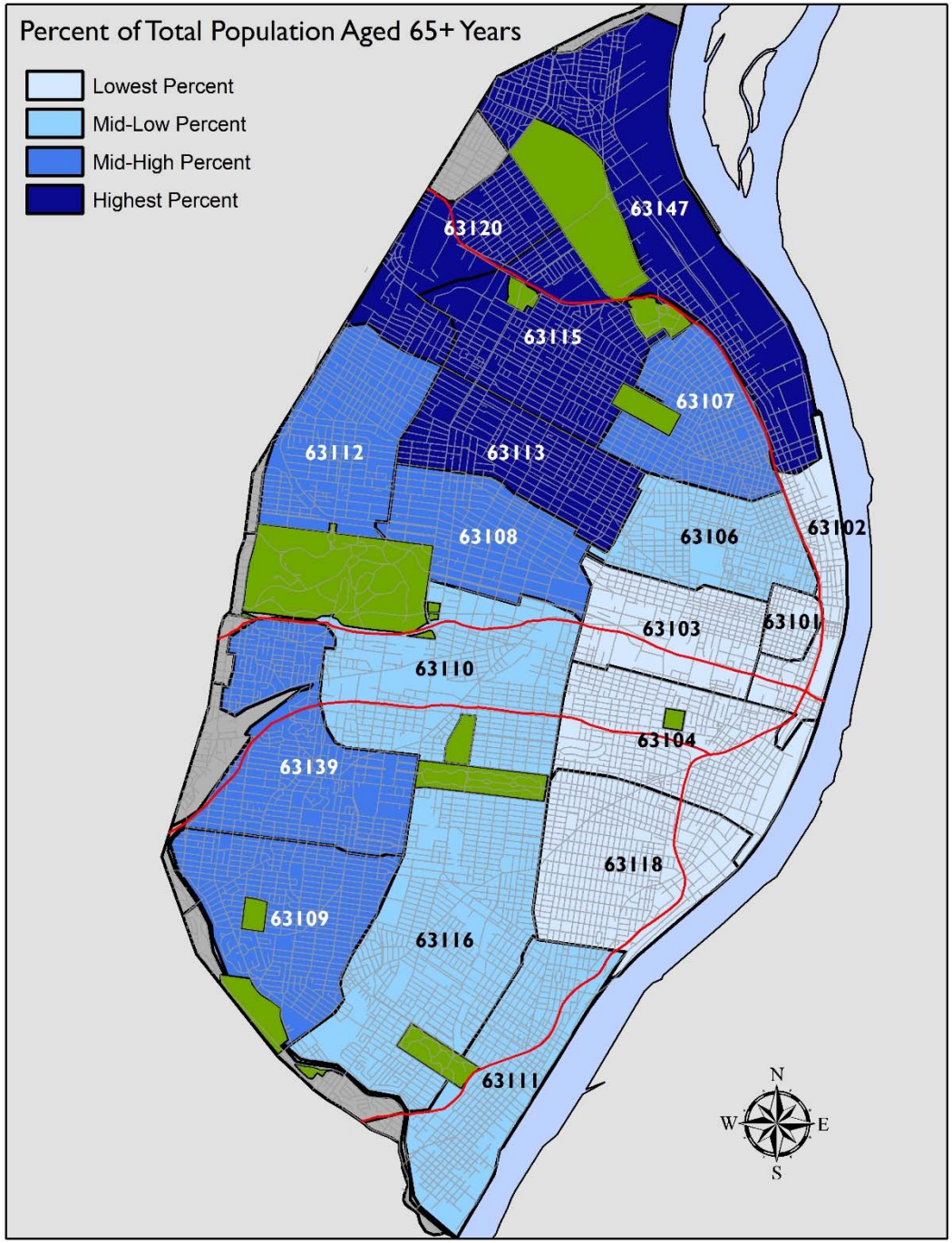
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a slightly lower percentage of elderly population as compared to Missouri and the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the white population has a higher percentage of elderly people when compared to the black population.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

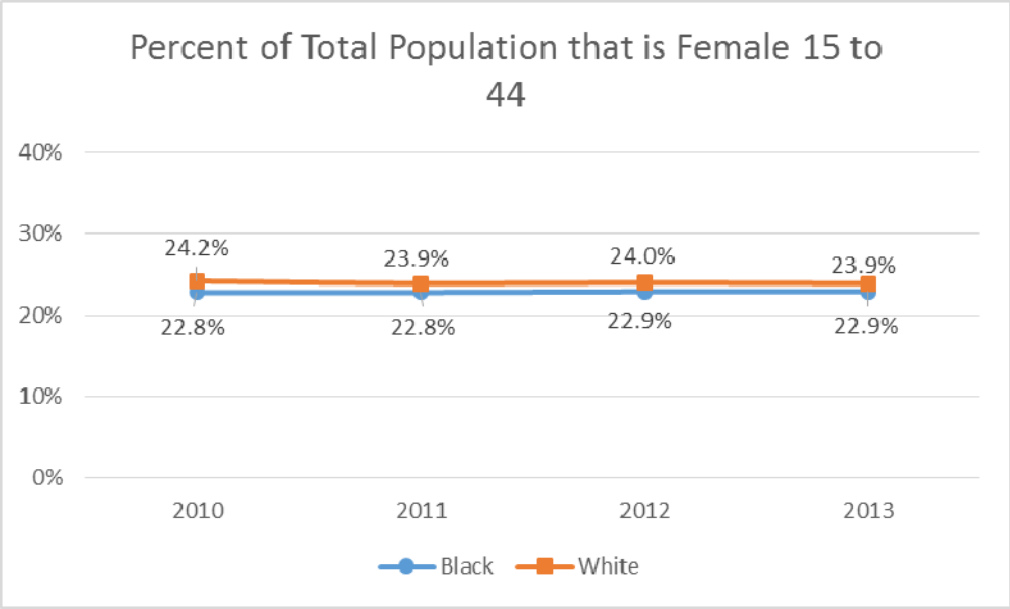
ZIP Code	65 and Over	Map Quartile
63115	15.0%	4
63120	14.9%	4
63113	14.8%	4
63147	13.1%	4
63112	12.5%	3
63139	12.5%	3
63109	12.4%	3
63107	12.4%	3
63108	11.8%	3
63116	10.0%	2
63106	9.7%	2
63111	9.4%	2
63110	9.2%	2
63103	8.8%	1
63102	8.5%	1
63104	8.1%	1
63118	6.8%	1
63101	6.6%	1

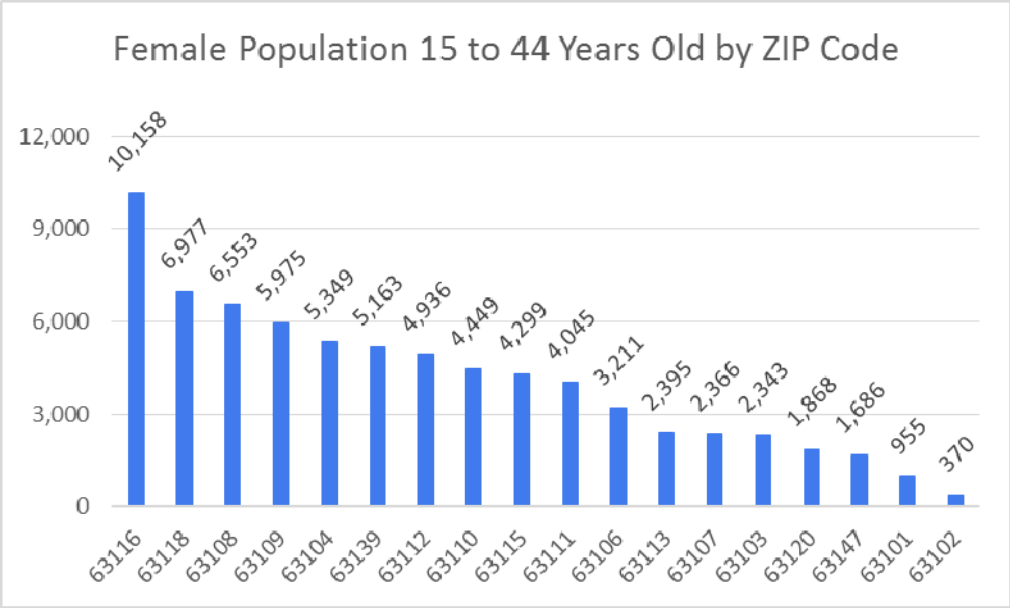
STL	11.1%
STL Black	10.8%
STL White	12.6%
MO	14.4%
MO Black	9.2%
MO White	16.0%
US	13.4%
US Black	9.2%
US White	16.9%



65+ Age Group

15 – 44 Female Age Group





Definition and Public Health Implications

This age group consists of the City of St. Louis female population that is 15-44 years of age, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Public health issues include reproductive health concerns such as prenatal care, nutrition and access to care as well as women's health issues such as breast and cervical cancer and STDs.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had relatively consistent portions of their population be females aged 15-44.

Comparative Information

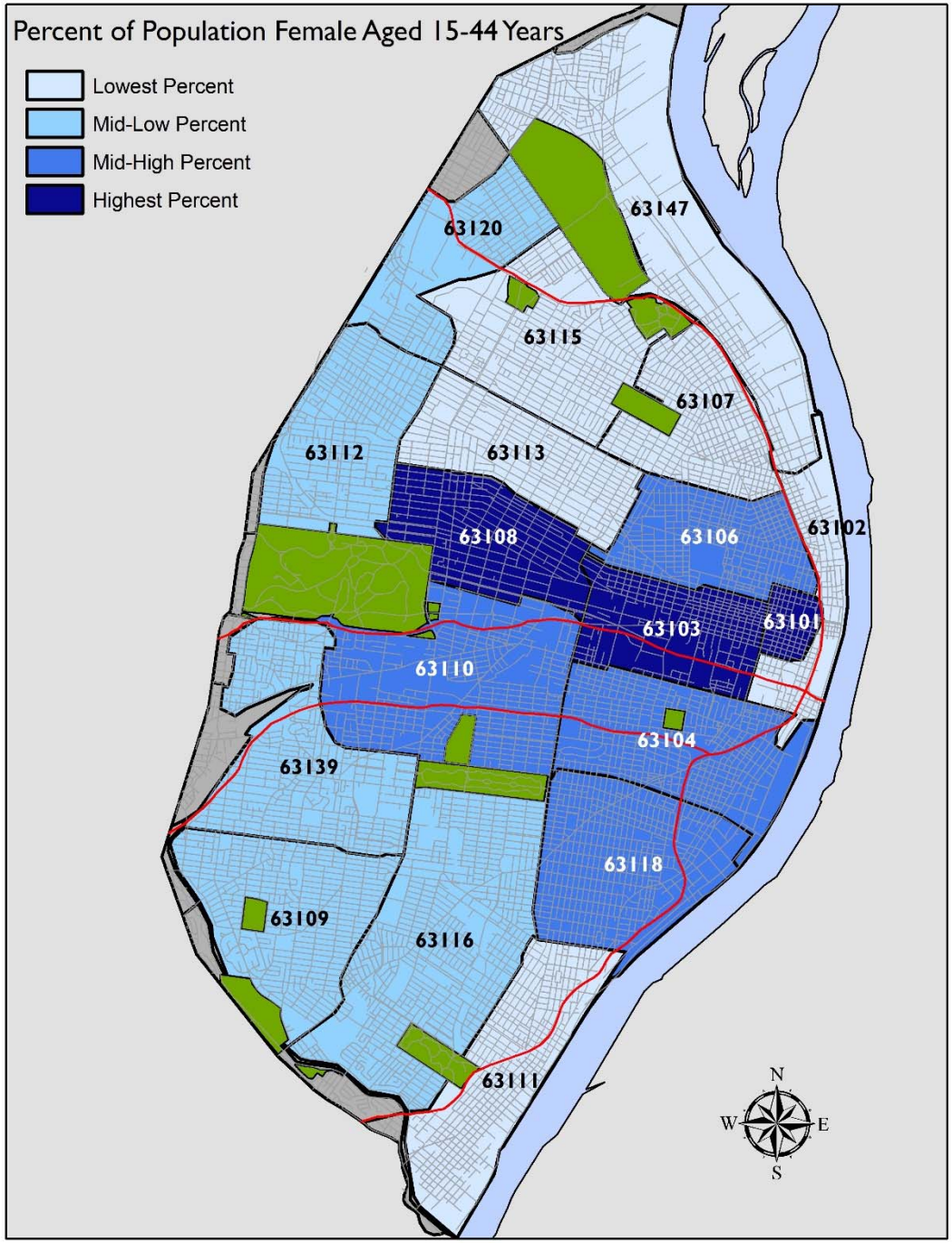
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher percentage of 15-44 female population as compared to Missouri and the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the white population has a higher percentage of 15-44 females when compared to the black population.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

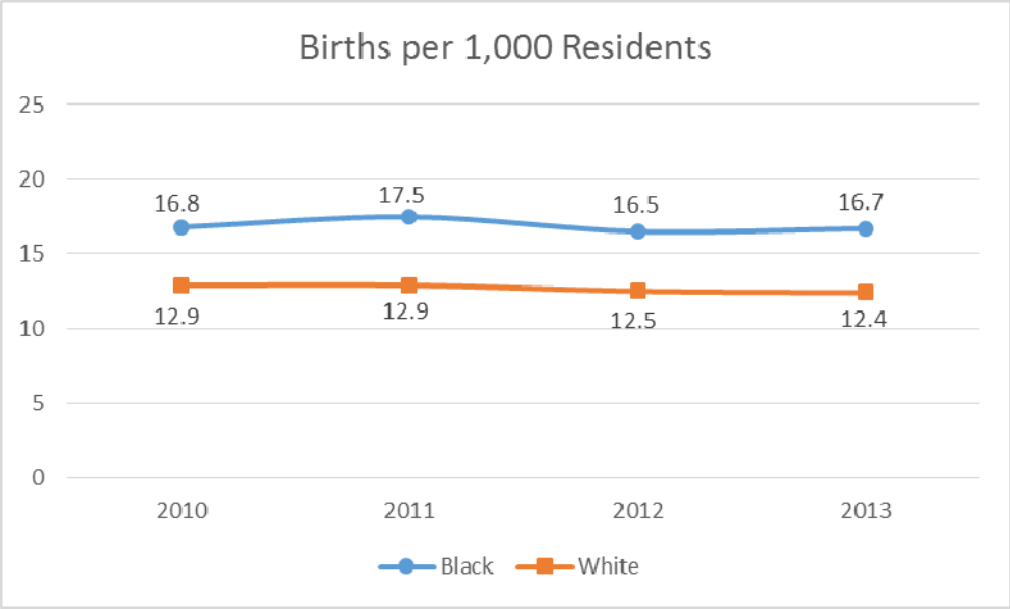
ZIP Code	15 to 44 Female	Map Quartile
63101	36.5%	4
63103	34.3%	4
63108	30.8%	4
63104	27.4%	3
63106	27.4%	3
63110	26.7%	3
63118	25.5%	3
63112	24.5%	2
63139	23.2%	2
63116	23.1%	2
63109	21.6%	2
63120	20.7%	2
63115	20.4%	1
63113	19.6%	1
63107	19.5%	1
63111	19.4%	1
63102	16.7%	1
63147	16.0%	1

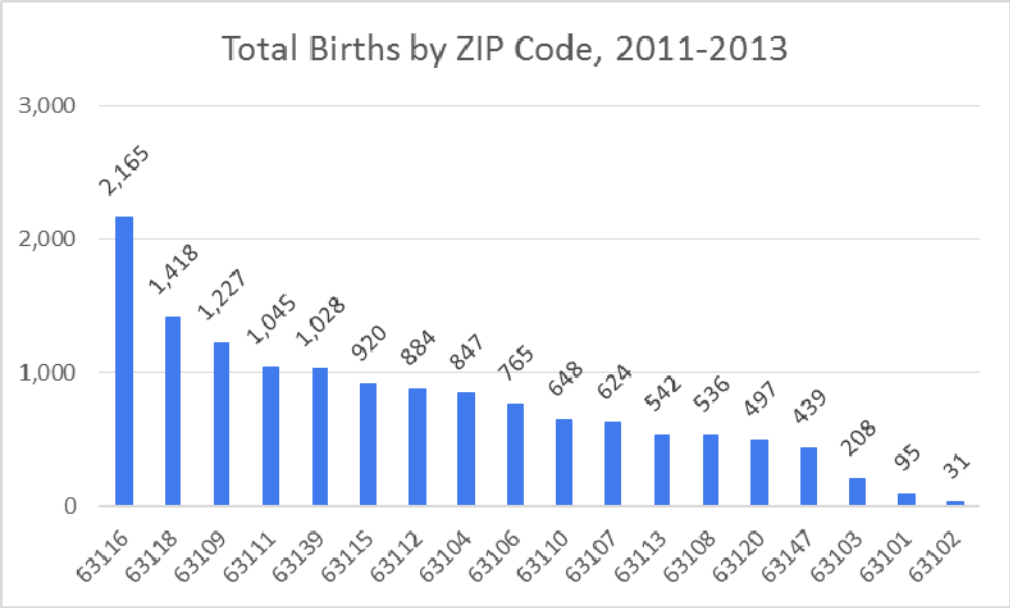
STL	23.6%
STL Black	22.9%
STL White	23.9%
MO	19.6%
MO Black	22.8%
MO White	18.8%
US	20.1%
US Black	22.7%
US White	18.4%



15 – 44 Female Age Group

Crude Birth Rate





Definition and Public Health Implications

This indicator is the number of live births divided by the total population.

Crude birth rates indicate where the population may be growing naturally and what areas of the city may be home to more infants.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had relatively consistent crude birth rates.

Comparative Information

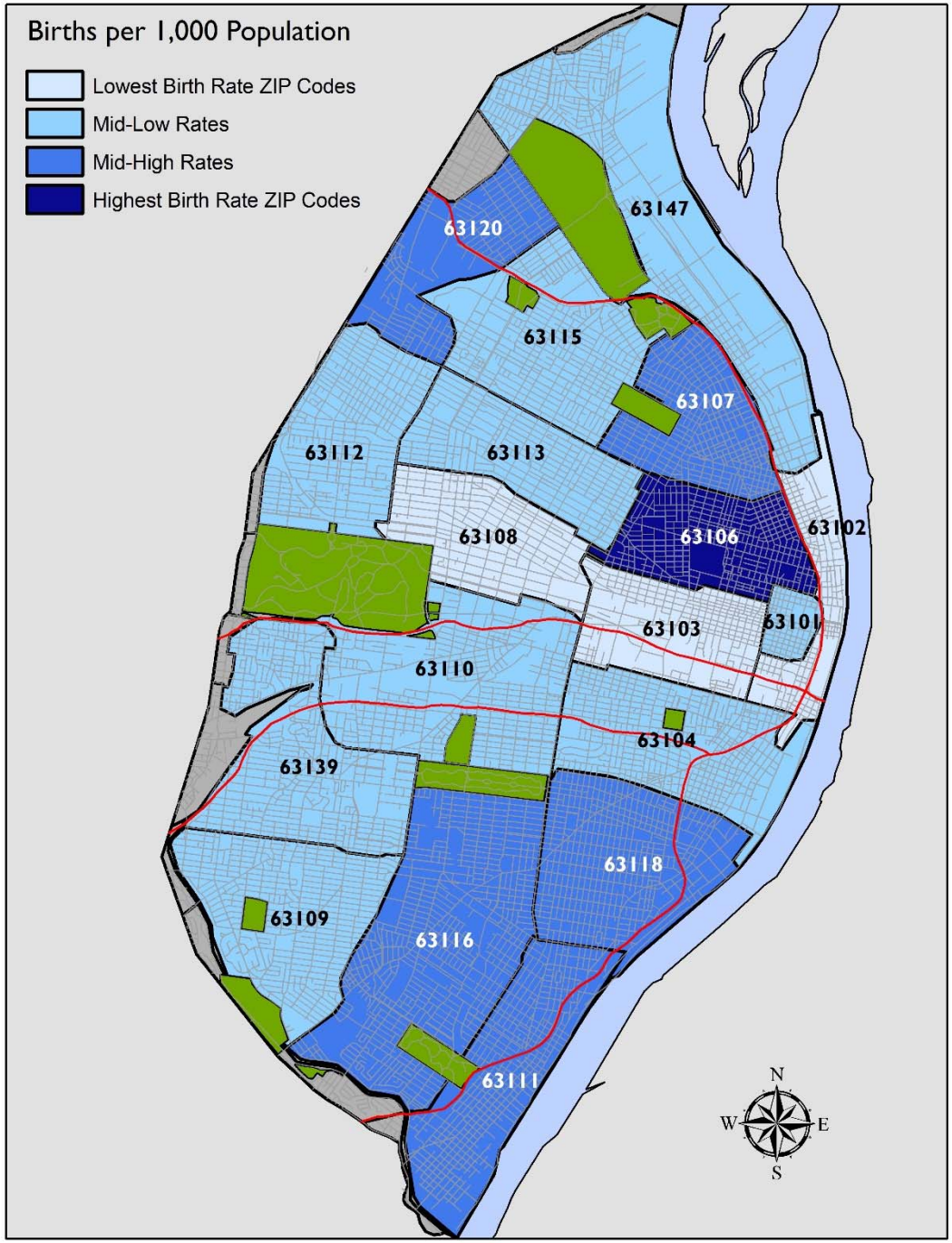
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher crude birth rate as compared to Missouri and the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a higher crude birth rate when compared to the white population.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

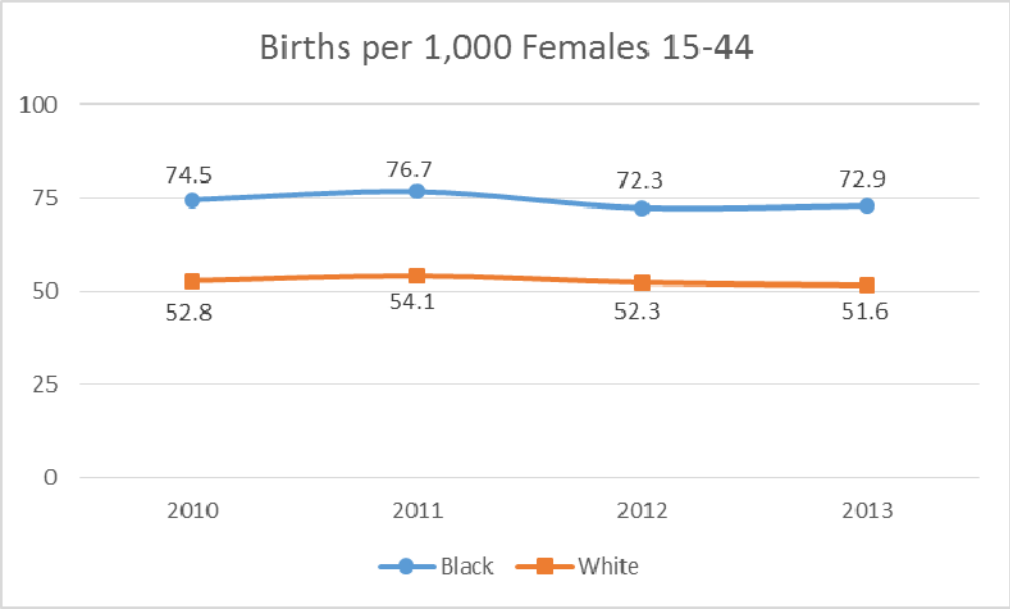
ZIP Code	Crude Birth	Map Quartile
63106	22.4	4
63120	18.4	3
63118	17.1	3
63107	16.7	3
63111	16.6	3
63116	16.4	3
63139	15.4	2
63101	15.2	2
63109	14.9	2
63112	14.8	2
63104	14.7	2
63113	14.2	2
63115	13.9	2
63147	13.3	2
63110	13.2	2
63103	11.3	1
63108	8.5	1
63102	5.1	1

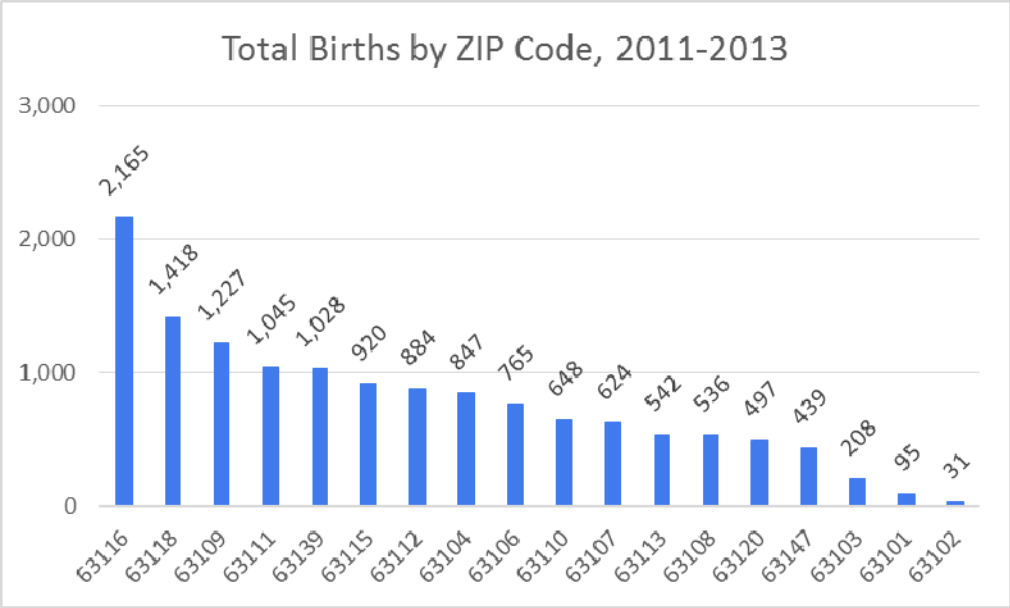
STL	15.0
STL Black	16.9
STL White	12.6
MO	12.6
MO Black	16.5
MO White	11.9
US	12.8
US Black	15.0
US White	10.9



Crude Birth Rate

Fertility Rate





Definition and Public Health Implications

Fertility rate is the number of live births divided by the estimated number of females aged 15 to 44 multiplied by 1,000. Because it is more specific, it is considered an improvement over the crude birth rate. This rate is also a measure of natural population growth due to natural causes.

Fertility rate, like crude birth rate, gives an indication of where the population may be growing naturally and what areas of the city may have more infants.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had slight decreases in their fertility rates.

Comparative Information

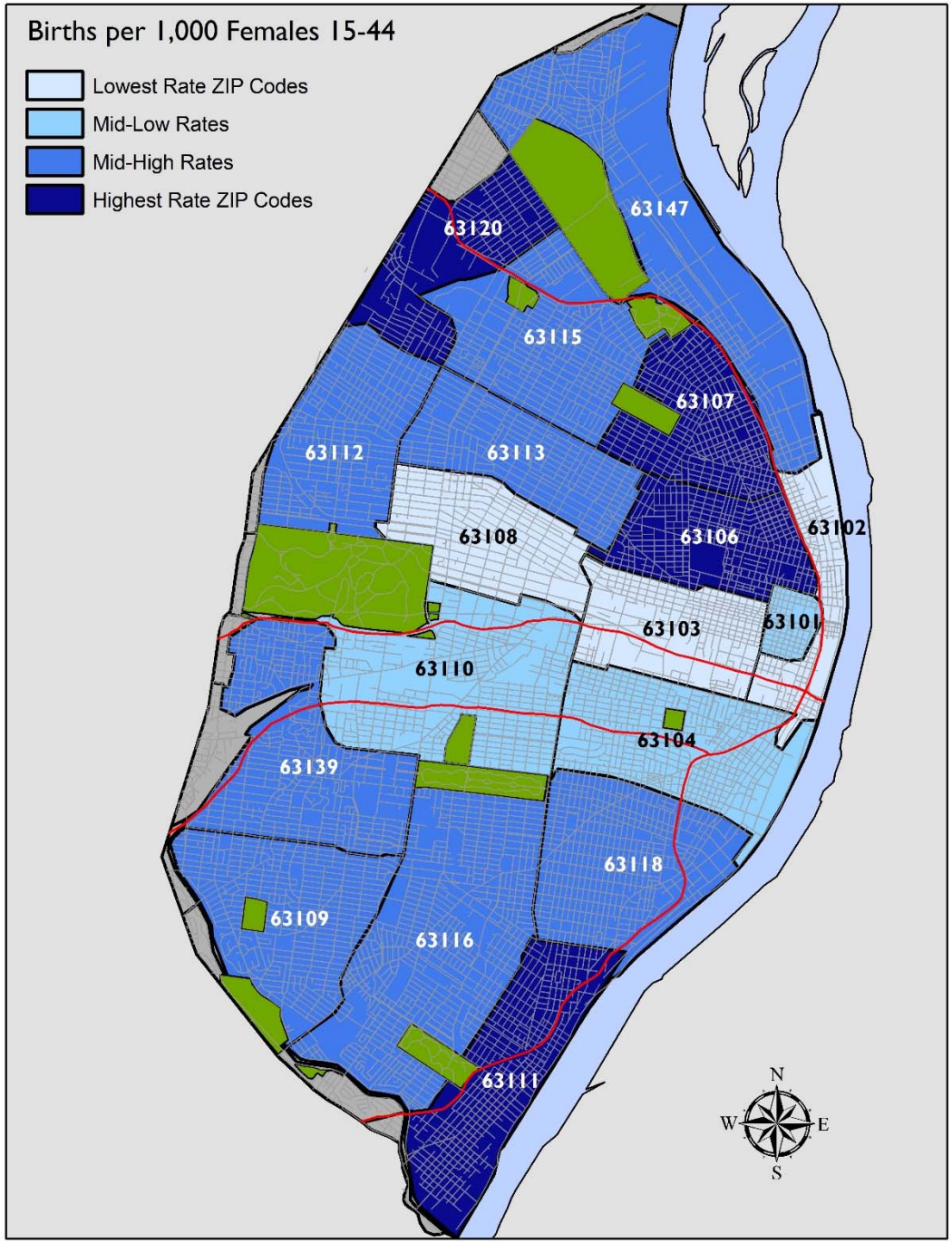
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a similar fertility rate as compared to Missouri and the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a higher fertility rate when compared to the white population.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

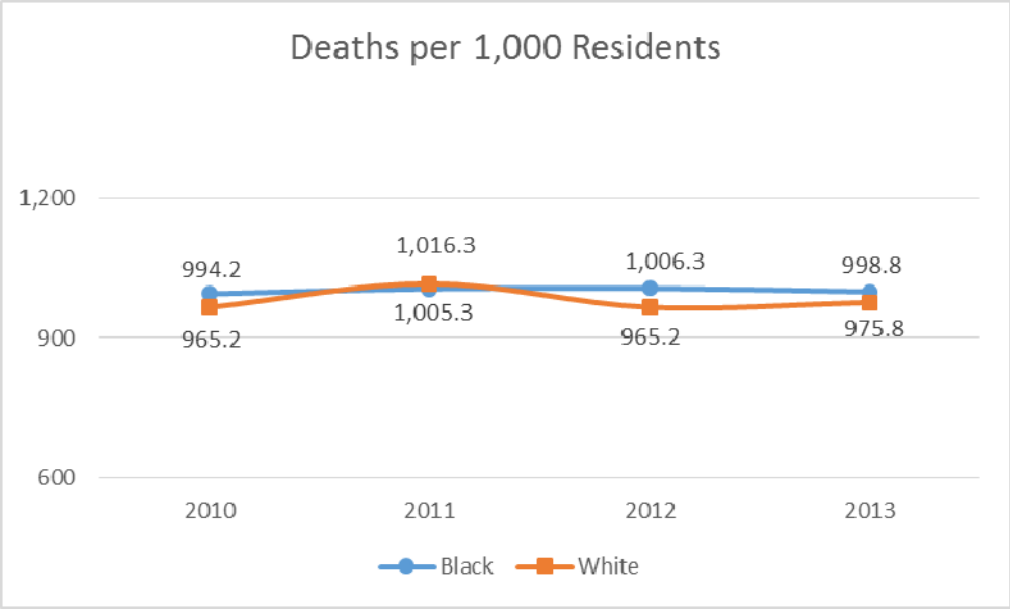
ZIP Code	Fertility Rate	Map Quartile
63120	91.6	4
63106	83.3	4
63107	79.6	4
63111	79.5	4
63147	74.0	3
63116	70.4	3
63113	70.0	3
63109	69.9	3
63118	68.9	3
63115	68.0	3
63139	64.3	3
63112	61.3	3
63104	56.4	2
63110	51.4	2
63101	46.1	2
63103	33.1	1
63102	29.8	1
63108	27.4	1

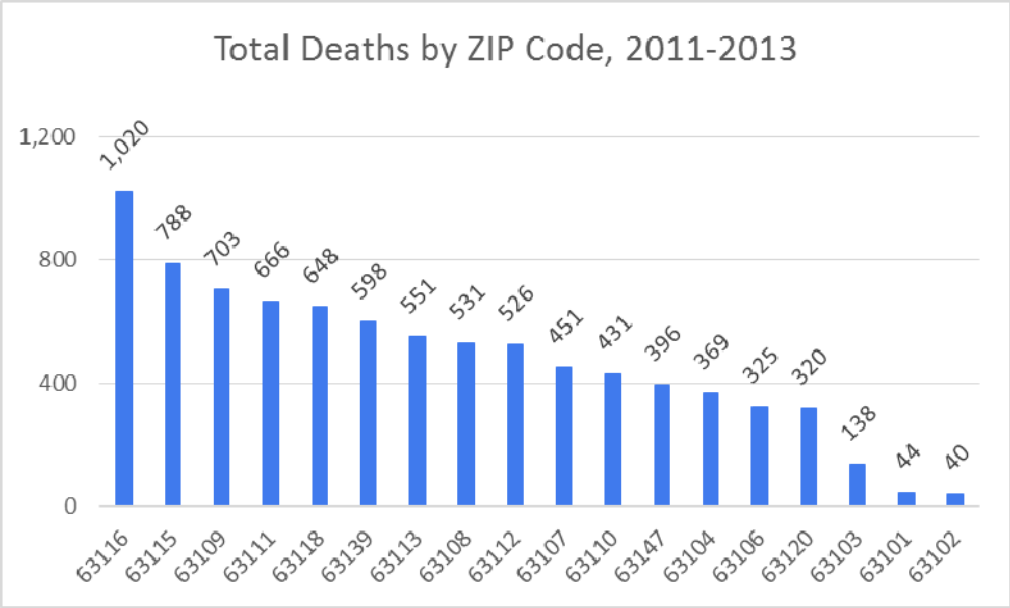
STL	63.6
STL Black	74.0
STL White	52.7
MO	64.1
MO Black	72.2
MO White	62.6
US	63.1
US Black	65.7
US White	58.5



Fertility Rate

Crude Death Rate





Definition and Public Health Implications

Crude death rate is the number of deaths in a given year divided by the estimated population. The rate is expressed as deaths per 100,000 population. It is useful as a measure of population decrease due to natural causes, as opposed to "flight".

Crude death rates are useful when allocating public health resources because it gives an indication of areas where larger numbers of deaths are occurring.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had relatively consistent crude death rates.

Comparative Information

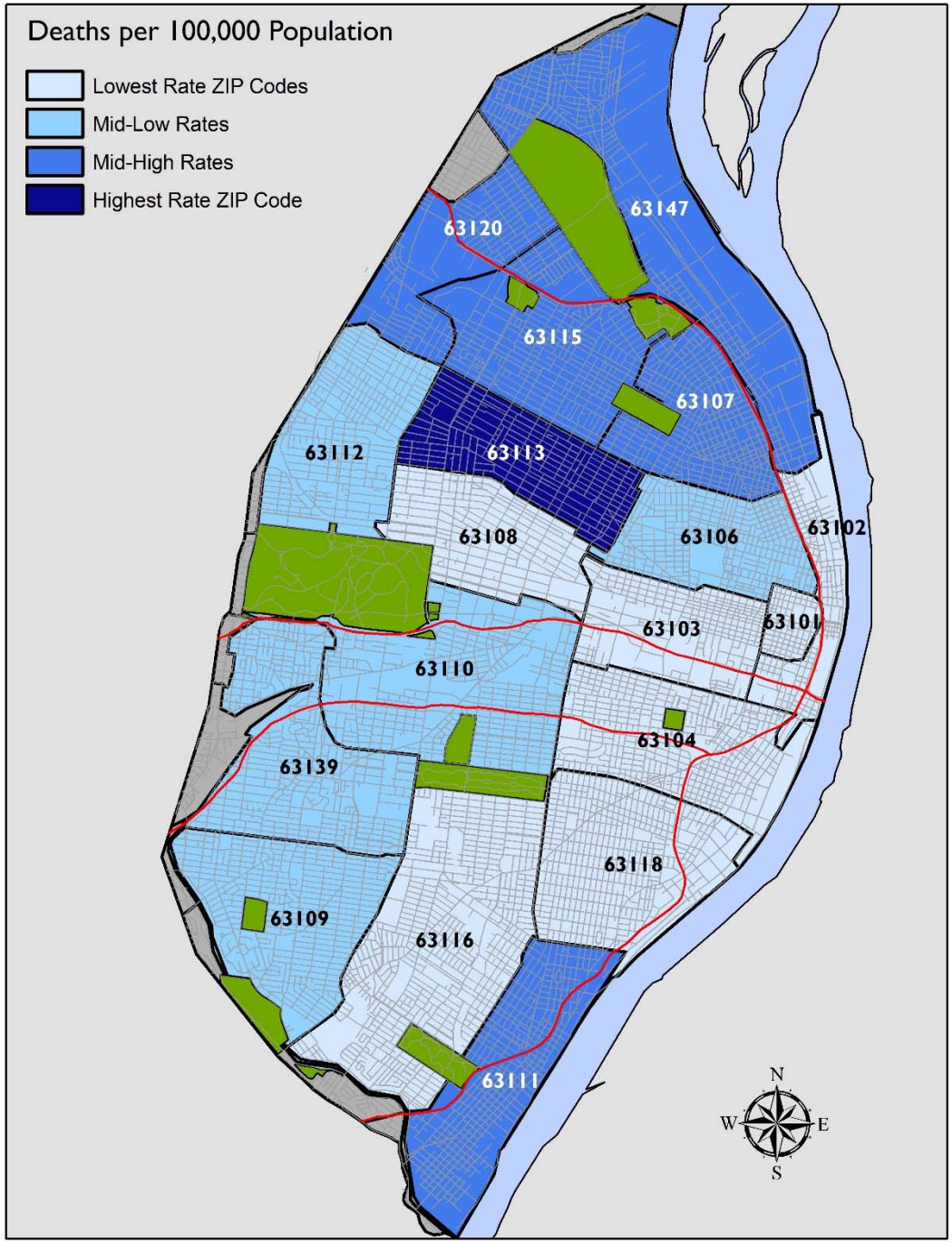
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher crude death rate than the U.S. but lower than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a higher crude death rate when compared to the white population.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

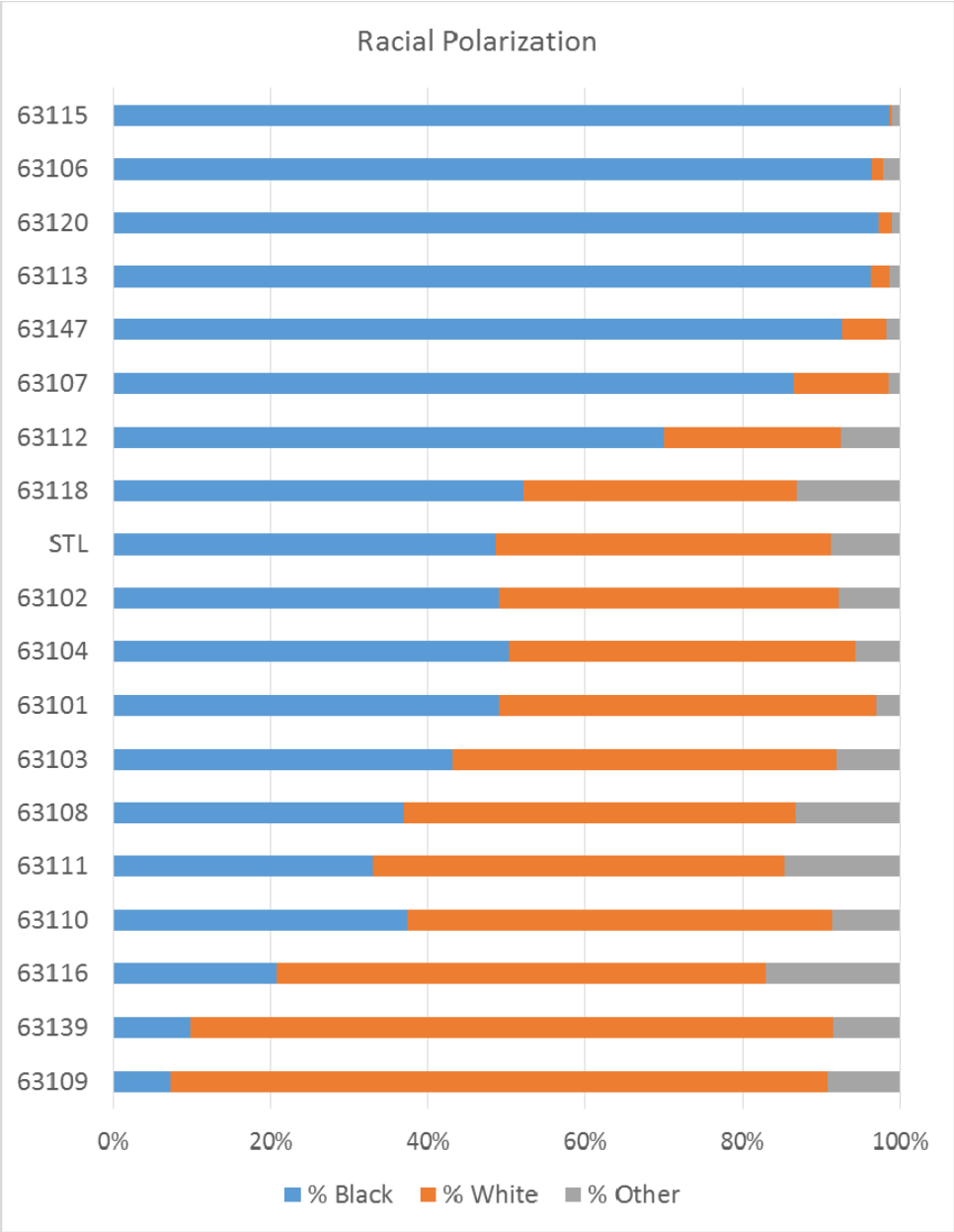
ZIP Code	Crude Death	Map Quartile
63113	1,448.1	4
63107	1,207.8	3
63147	1,197.2	3
63115	1,189.3	3
63120	1,184.2	3
63111	1,054.9	3
63106	952.9	2
63139	895.2	2
63112	882.3	2
63110	877.4	2
63109	853.2	2
63108	838.7	1
63118	783.4	1
63116	772.7	1
63103	749.4	1
63101	704.5	1
63102	659.7	1
63104	640.0	1

STL	918.7
STL Black	1,003.5
STL White	985.7
MO	931.5
MO Black	804.2
MO White	1,027.7
US	825.6
US Black	753.7
US White	1,028.6



Crude Death Rate

Racial Polarization



Definition and Public Health Implications

This indicator is the percentage of the geography that is non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white or other, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

The economic landscape is increasingly concentrating poverty and unemployment among racial minorities in the inner cities. Joblessness among black males, increasing teenage pregnancy and single-parent households, children in poverty and poor health, homelessness, welfare dependency, crime, drugs, gangs, and violence—these and related problems diminish the quality of life throughout metropolitan areas.

Trends

N/A

Comparative Information

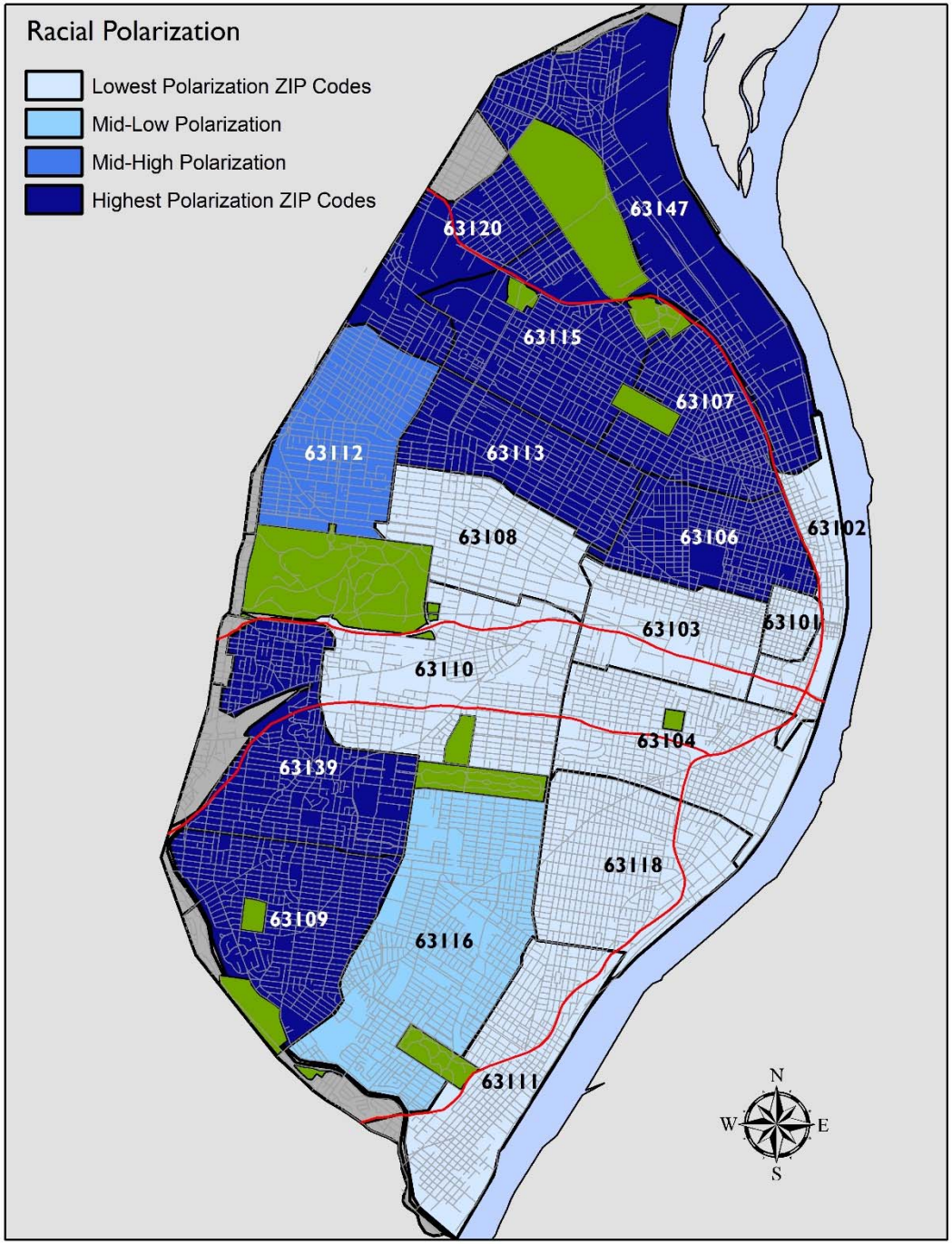
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a considerably higher proportion of African-Americans than both the U.S. and Missouri. The ZIP codes with the highest percentage of whites are southwest, while the northern ZIP codes have the highest percentage of African-Americans.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

ZIP Code	% Black	% White	% Other	Map Quartile
63115	98.6%	0.4%	1.0%	4
63120	97.3%	1.7%	1.0%	4
63106	96.4%	1.4%	2.2%	4
63113	96.2%	2.5%	1.3%	4
63147	92.7%	5.6%	1.7%	4
63107	86.4%	12.1%	1.5%	4
63109	7.3%	83.5%	9.1%	4
63139	9.8%	81.8%	8.5%	4
63112	70.0%	22.6%	7.4%	3
63116	20.7%	62.2%	17.1%	2
63110	37.4%	54.1%	8.5%	1
63111	33.0%	52.3%	14.7%	1
63118	52.2%	34.6%	13.2%	1
63104	50.4%	44.1%	5.6%	1
63108	36.9%	49.7%	13.3%	1
63101	49.1%	47.8%	3.1%	1
63102	49.0%	43.3%	7.7%	1
63103	43.2%	48.8%	8.0%	1

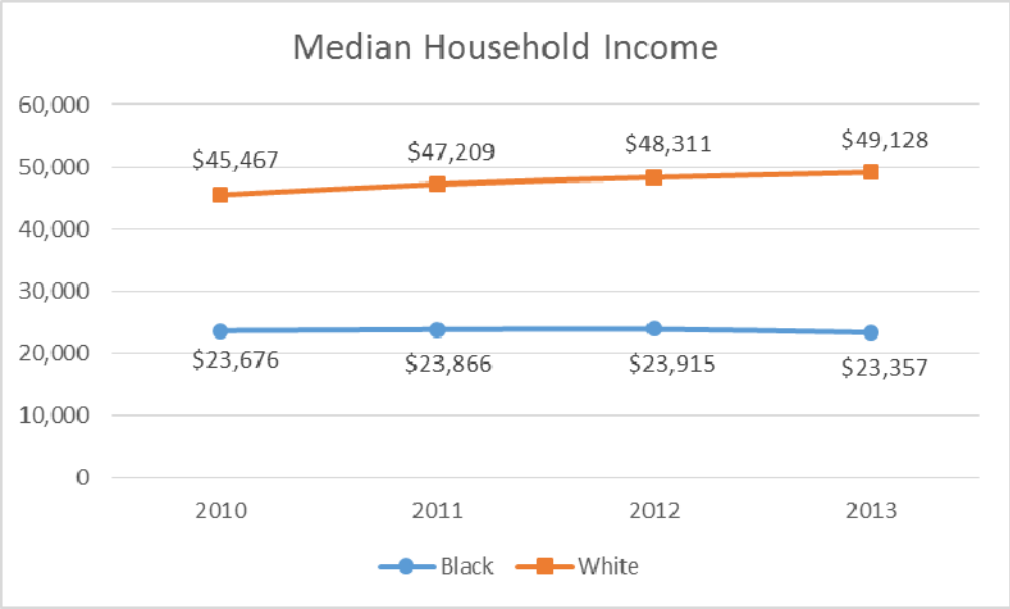
STL	48.6%	42.7%	8.8%
MO	11.5%	80.7%	7.8%
US	12.6%	63.3%	24.2%

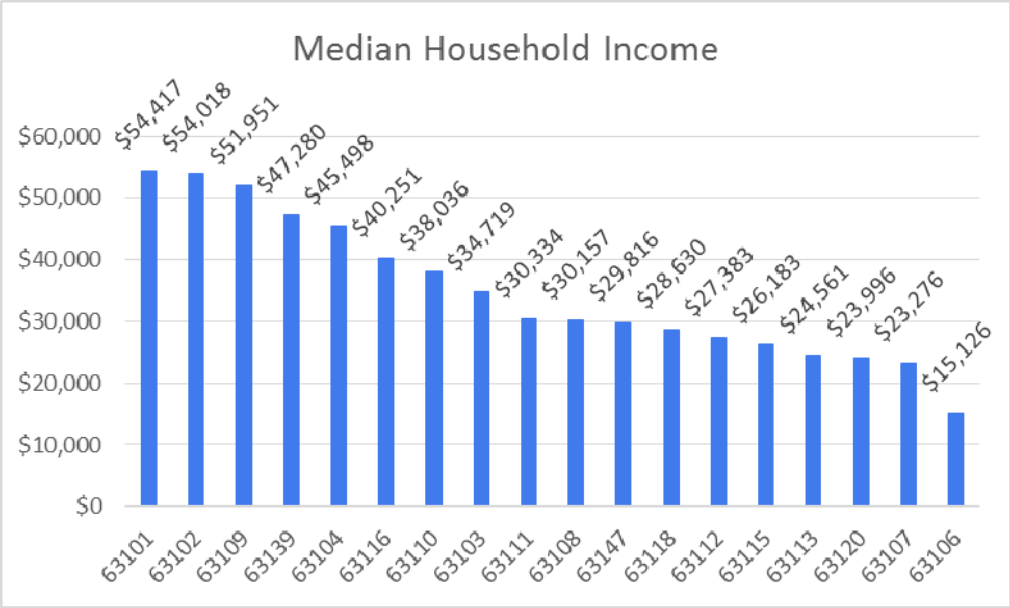


Racial Polarization

SOCIO–ECONOMIC

Income





Definition and Public Health Implications

Median household income is the amount of money a household makes that is the midpoint for that particular geography. Half the incomes are higher than it and half are lower. It is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Income is a proxy to determine poorer areas of the city. Lower economic strength is correlated with negative public health and health outcomes.

Trends

The white population's income (orange line) has increased since 2010 while the black population's income (blue line) has slightly decreased.

Comparative Information

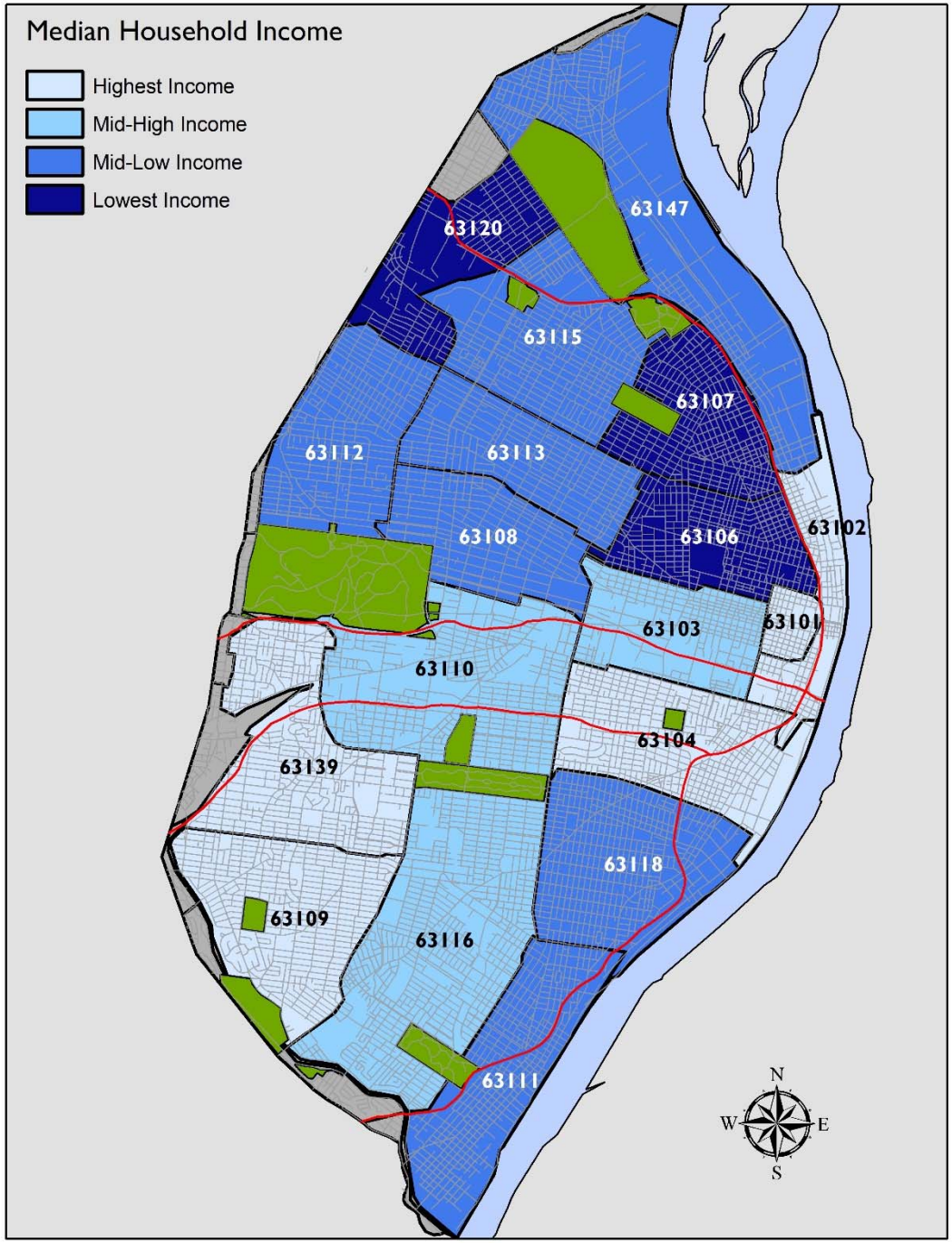
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a considerably lower median income than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a median income less than half the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.10

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

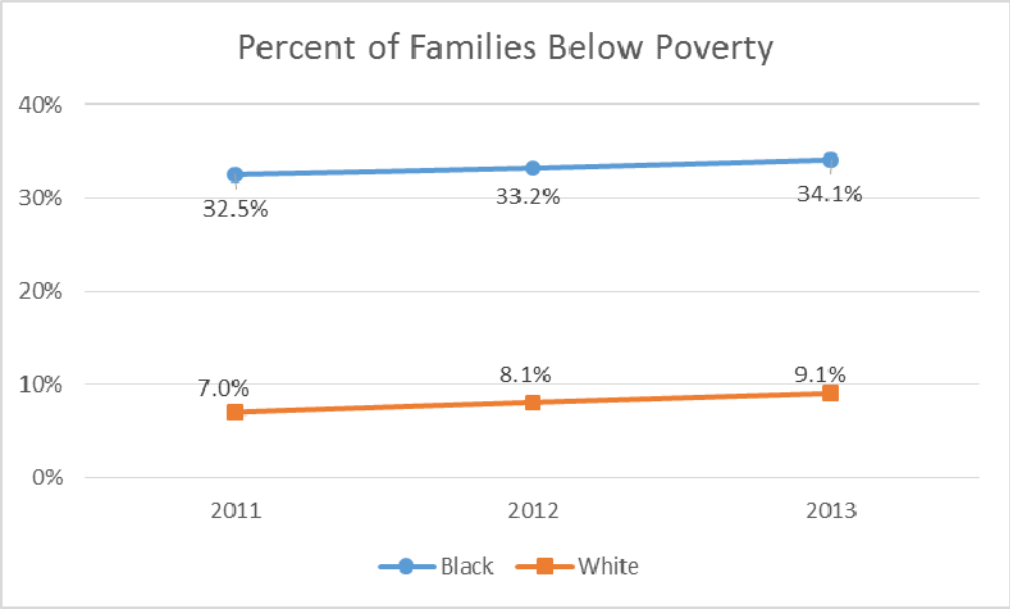
ZIP Code	Median Income	Map Quartile
63106	$15,126	4
63107	$23,276	4
63120	$23,996	4
63113	$24,561	3
63115	$26,183	3
63112	$27,383	3
63118	$28,630	3
63147	$29,816	3
63108	$30,157	3
63111	$30,334	3
63103	$34,719	2
63110	$38,036	2
63116	$40,251	2
63104	$45,498	1
63139	$47,280	1
63109	$51,951	1
63102	$54,018	1
63101	$54,417	1

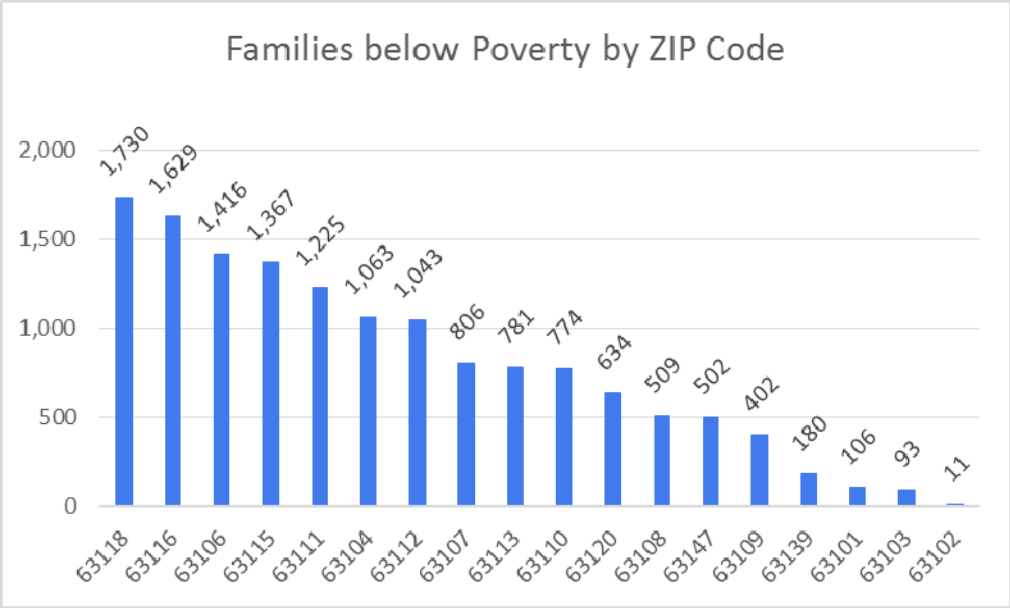
STL	$34,582
STL Black	$23,357
STL White	$49,128
MO	$47,380
MO Black	$31,511
MO White	$50,312
US	$53,046
US Black	$35,415
US White	$58,096



Income

Poverty





Definition and Public Health Implications

This indicator is the percent of families that live below the federal poverty line, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Children living below the poverty line are more likely to suffer from poor general health, to have high levels of blood lead and to have no consistent source of health care. They are also more likely to experience housing problems and hunger, less likely to be enrolled in early childhood education and less likely to have a parent working full-time all year.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had increases in families below poverty since 2011.

Comparative Information

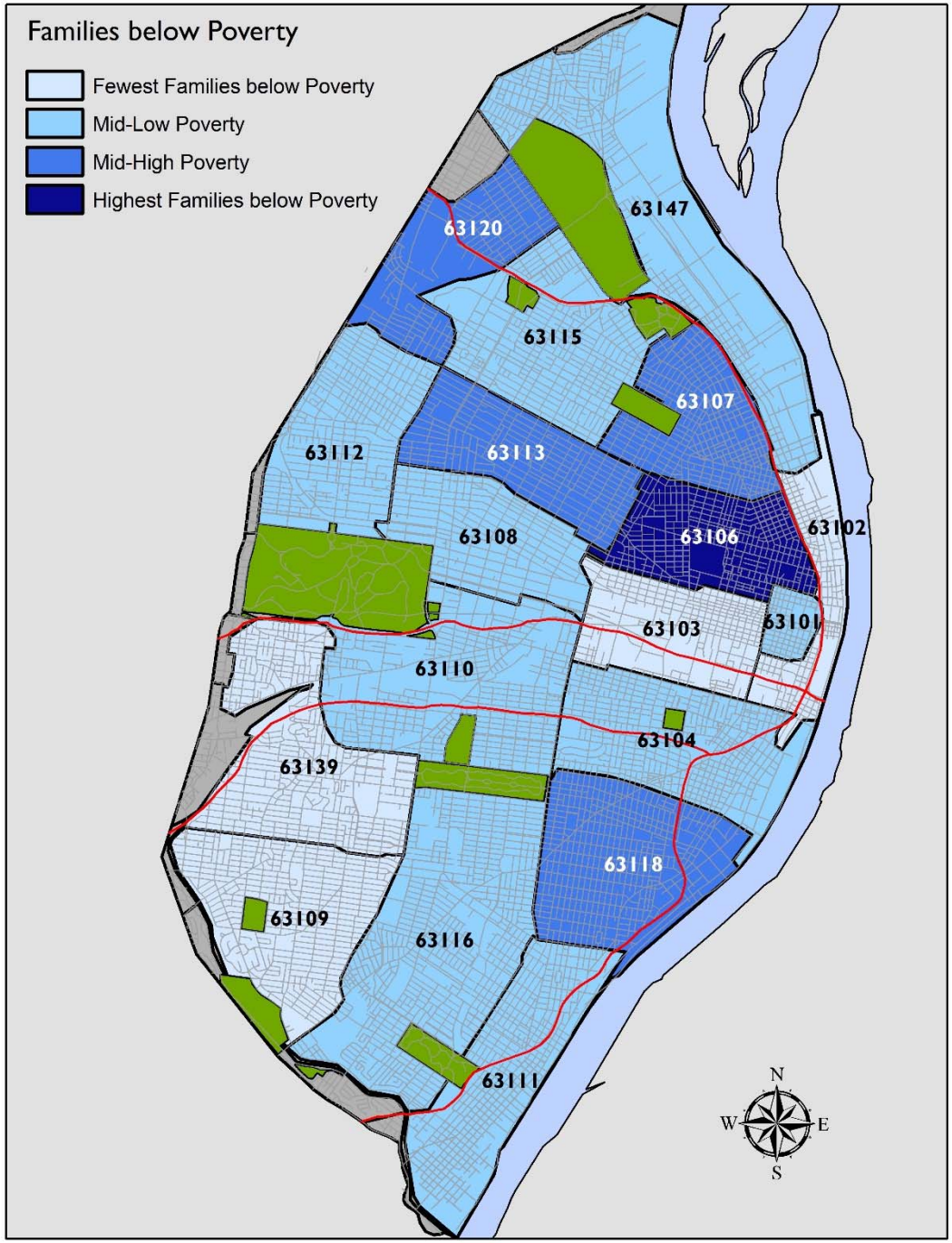
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a considerably higher poverty rate than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a poverty rate over three times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.75

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

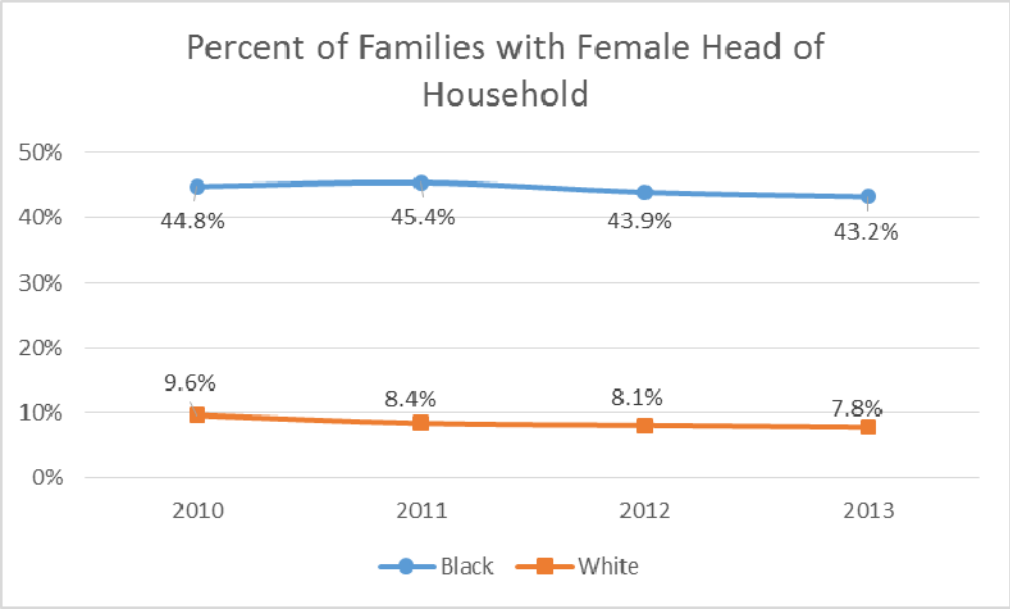
ZIP Code	Below Poverty	Map Quartile
63106	52.5%	4
63107	33.0%	3
63120	32.8%	3
63113	32.2%	3
63118	30.1%	3
63111	28.1%	2
63115	27.6%	2
63104	26.9%	2
63112	26.6%	2
63147	24.2%	2
63110	24.0%	2
63101	20.0%	2
63108	17.3%	2
63116	16.3%	2
63103	15.8%	1
63102	7.6%	1
63109	6.2%	1
63139	3.7%	1

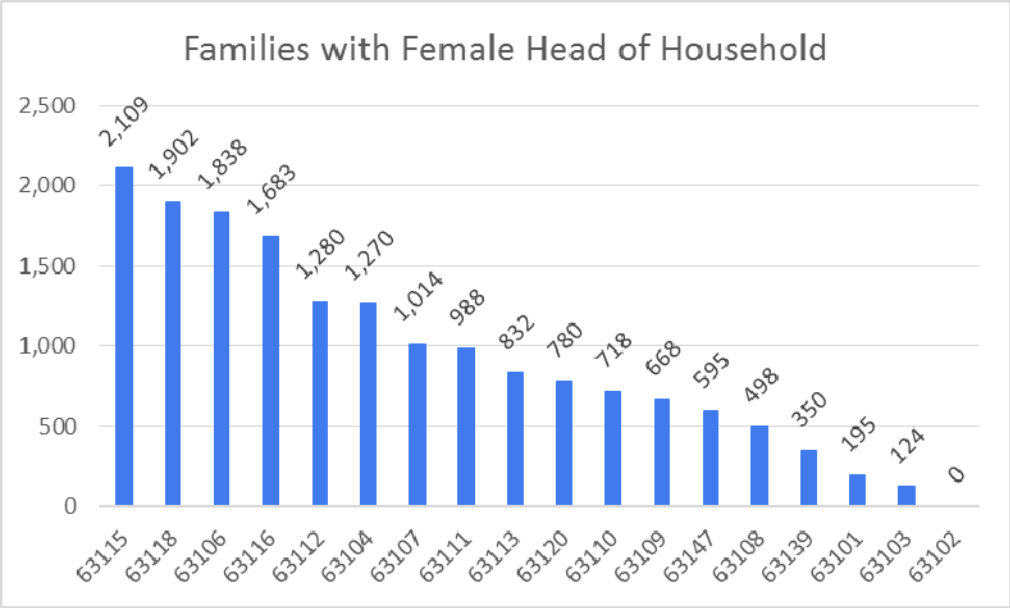
STL	22.1%
STL Black	34.1%
STL White	9.1%
MO	11.1%
MO Black	24.7%
MO White	9.0%
US	11.3%
US Black	23.2%
US White	7.1%



Poverty

Female Head of House





Definition and Public Health Implications

This indicator is the percent of households with children that have a female head of household, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Female headed households are associated with lower socioeconomic status and the associated health and public health issues and concerns.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases in families with a female head of household since 2010.

Comparative Information

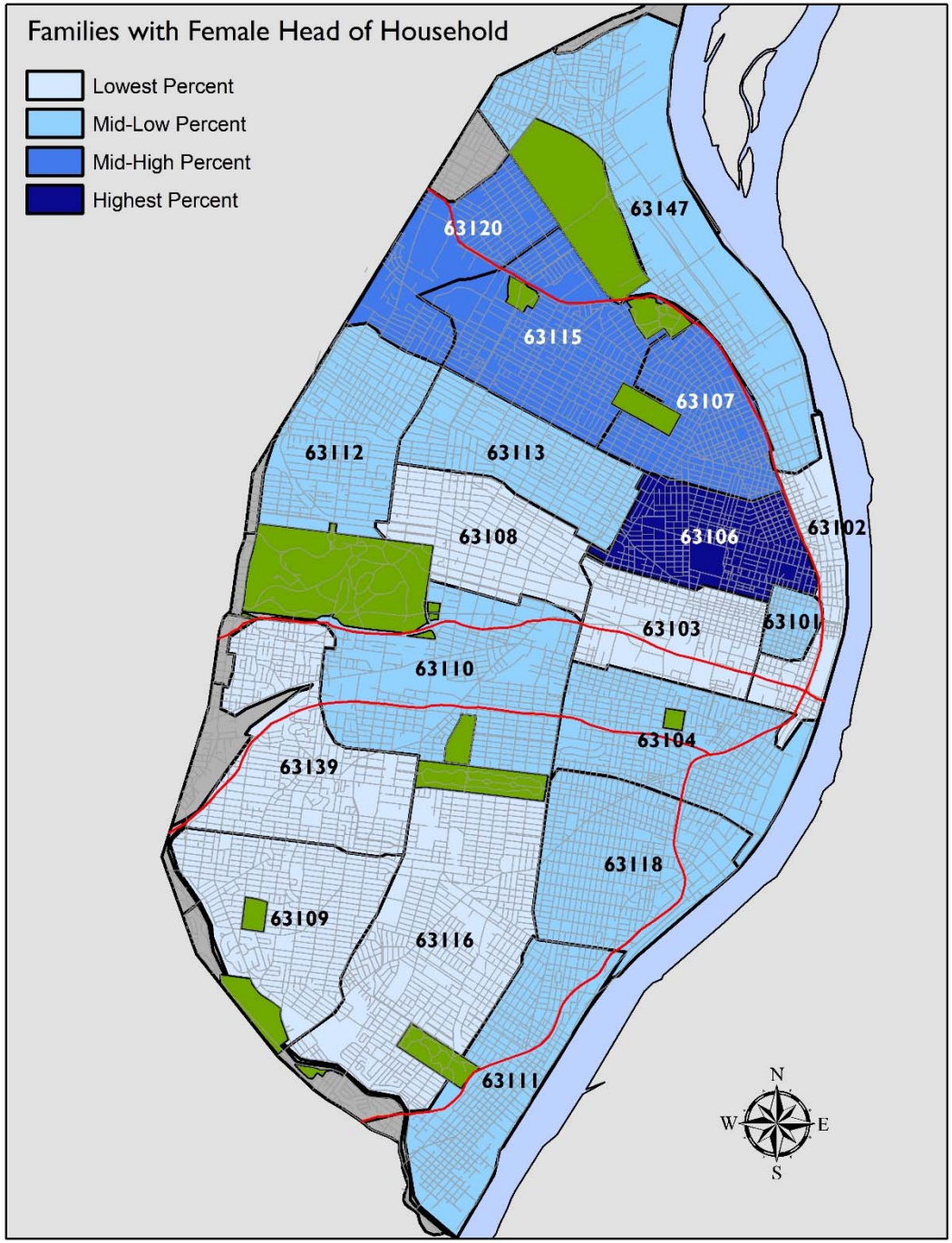
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a considerably higher rate of female households than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a female household rate 5.5 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 5.54

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

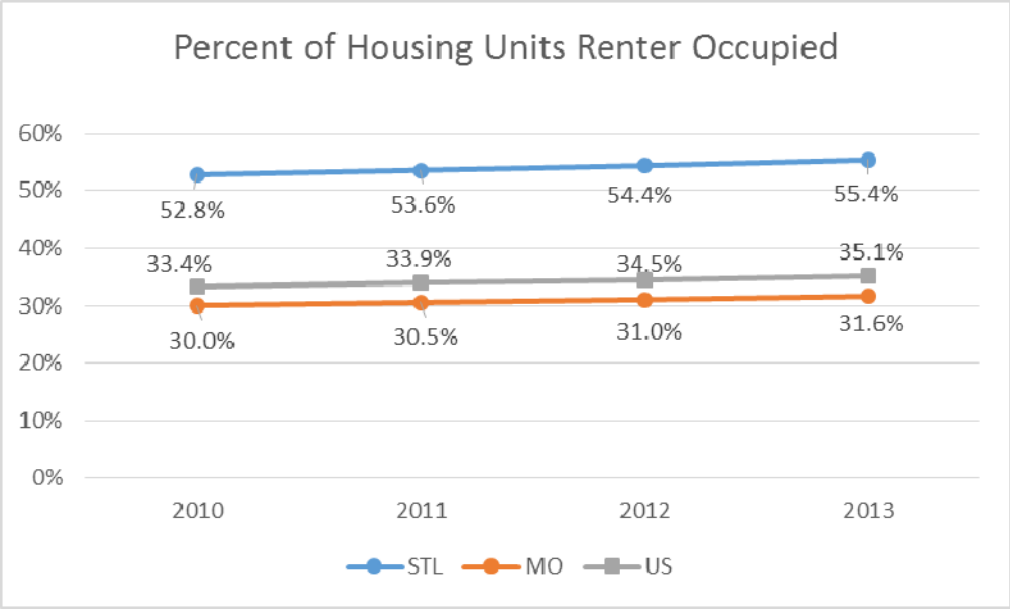
ZIP Code	Female House	Map Quartile
63106	68.2%	4
63115	42.5%	3
63107	41.5%	3
63120	40.4%	3
63101	36.9%	2
63113	34.3%	2
63118	33.1%	2
63112	32.6%	2
63104	32.2%	2
63147	28.7%	2
63111	22.6%	2
63110	22.3%	2
63103	21.1%	1
63108	16.9%	1
63116	16.8%	1
63109	10.4%	1
63139	7.2%	1
63102*	0.0%	1

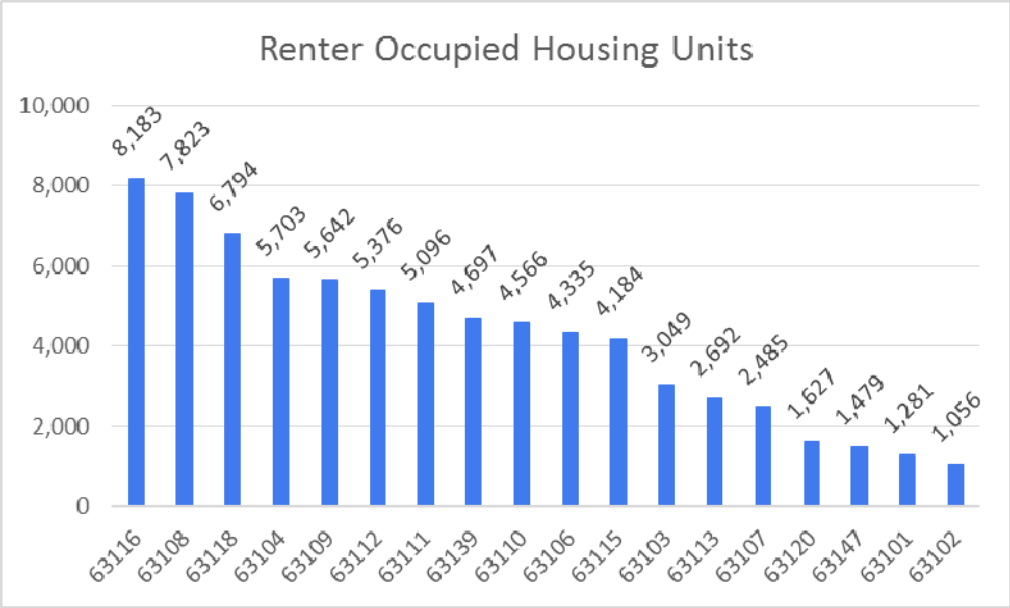
STL	26.2%
STL Black	43.2%
STL White	7.8%
MO	12.8%
MO Black	37.6%
MO White	9.6%
US	12.9%
US Black	32.9%
US White	8.5%



Female Head of House

Owner/Renter





Definition and Public Health Implications

A housing unit is owner occupied if someone whose name is on the deed, mortgage, or contract to purchase lives in the unit. All other occupied housing units are classified as renter occupied units.

Where a person lives is recognized to be a factor in health outcomes. In a rental property, the resident is often dependent on the landlord to make repairs that may impact health. It has been found that home owners are more likely to make the repairs that improve health than a renter is.

Trends

The percent of renter-occupied housing has increased in St. Louis, Missouri, and the U.S. since 2010.

Comparative Information

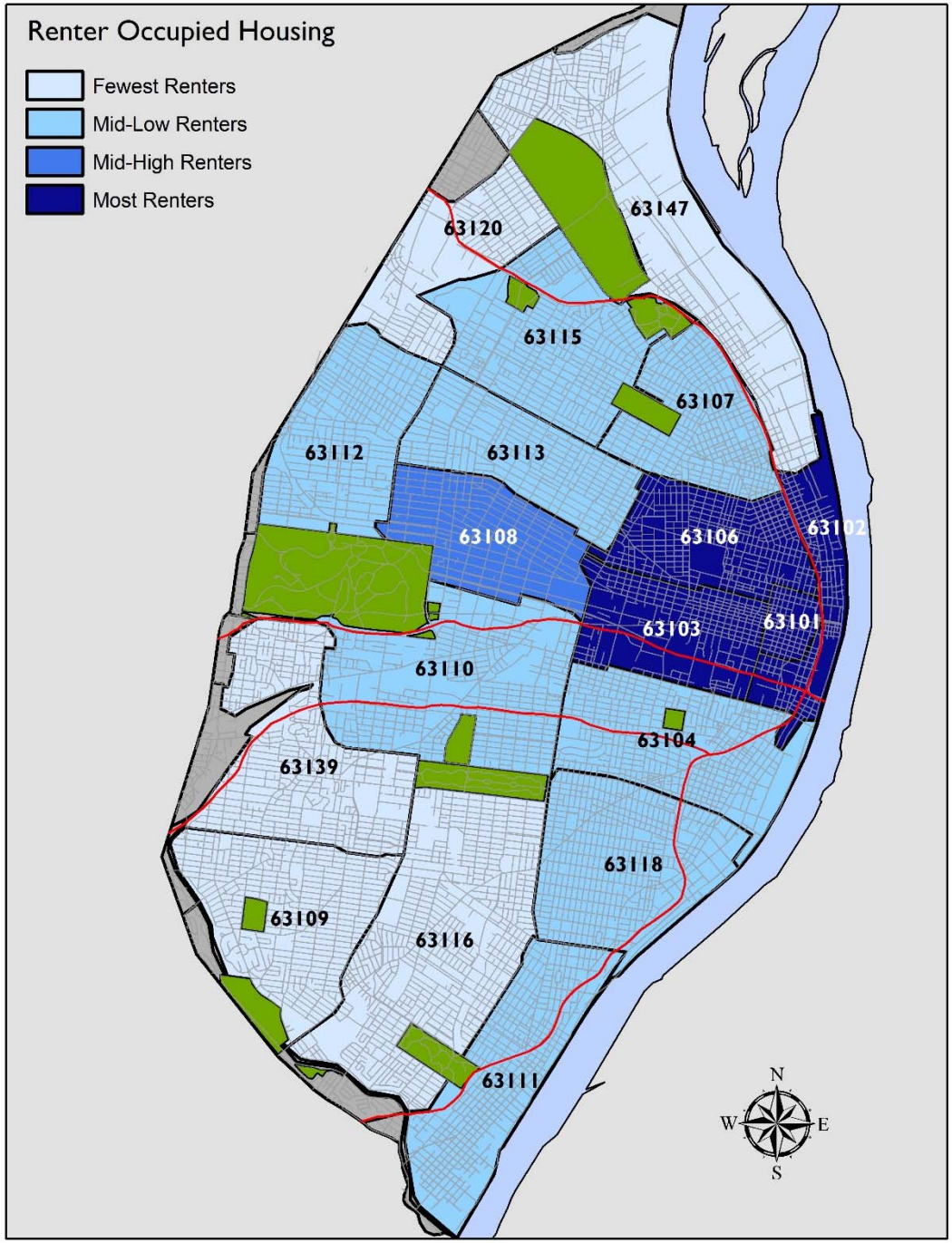
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a considerably higher percentage of renter-occupied housing than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, downtown units have the most renters while the southwest has the fewest.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

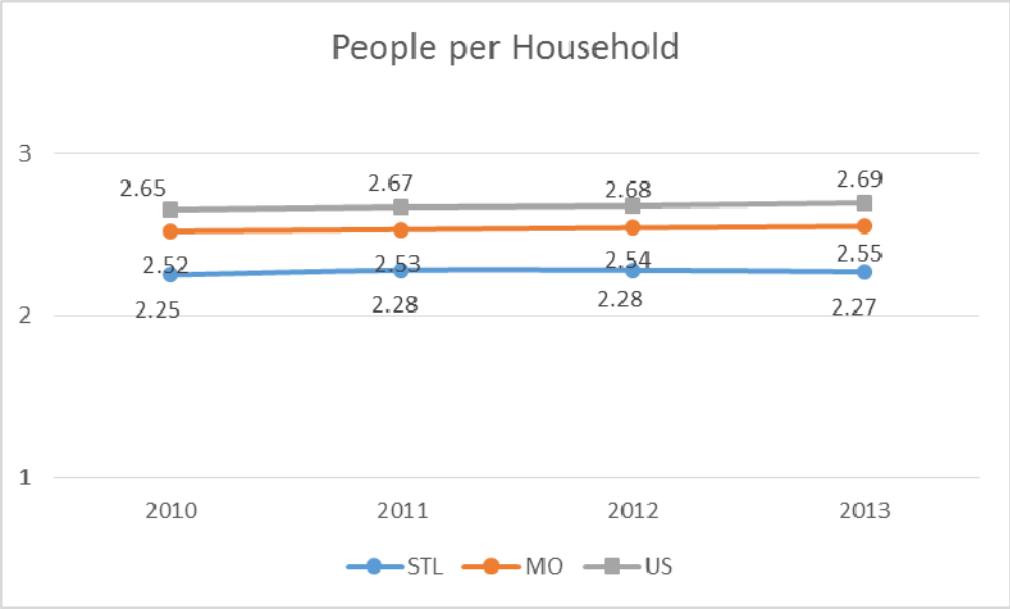
ZIP Code	Renter Occupy	Map Quartile
63102	97.0%	4
63106	91.3%	4
63101	80.8%	4
63103	78.8%	4
63108	73.0%	3
63112	63.3%	2
63104	62.6%	2
63118	61.2%	2
63111	60.3%	2
63110	58.4%	2
63107	56.2%	2
63113	56.0%	2
63115	51.0%	2
63120	48.7%	1
63116	42.4%	1
63109	41.9%	1
63139	41.4%	1
63147	37.4%	1

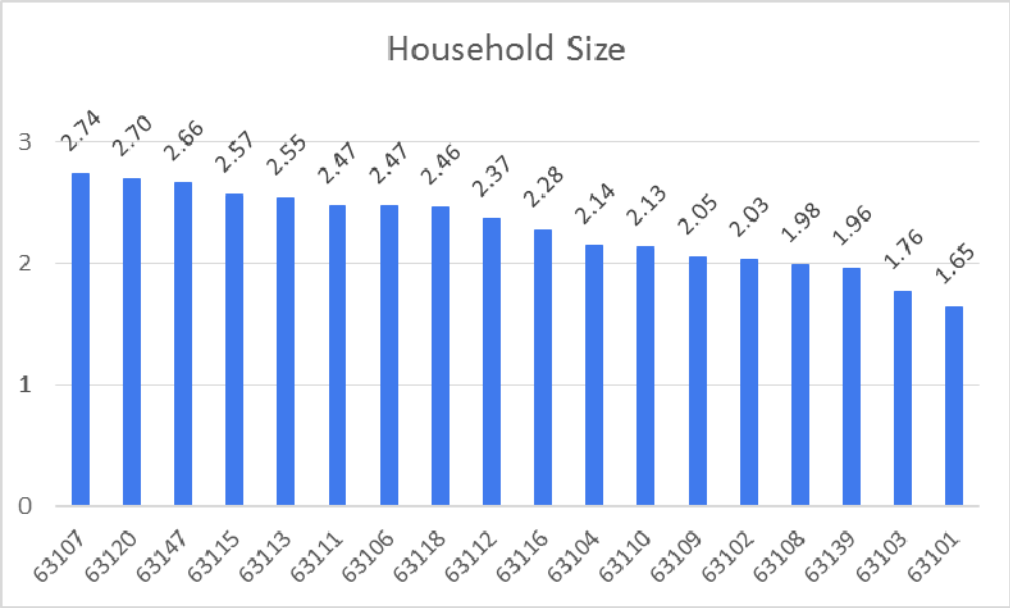
STL	55.4%
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO	31.6%
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US	35.1%
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Owner/Renter

Household Size





Definition and Public Health Implications

The average number of people per household is calculated as the total population divided by the number of households in a ZIP code.

The number of people per household can reflect differences in family structure. These differences can be related to both economic and demographic patterns. There is evidence that overcrowding is related to the physical health of both children and adults.

Trends

The number of people per household has slightly increased in St. Louis, Missouri, and the U.S. since 2010.

Comparative Information

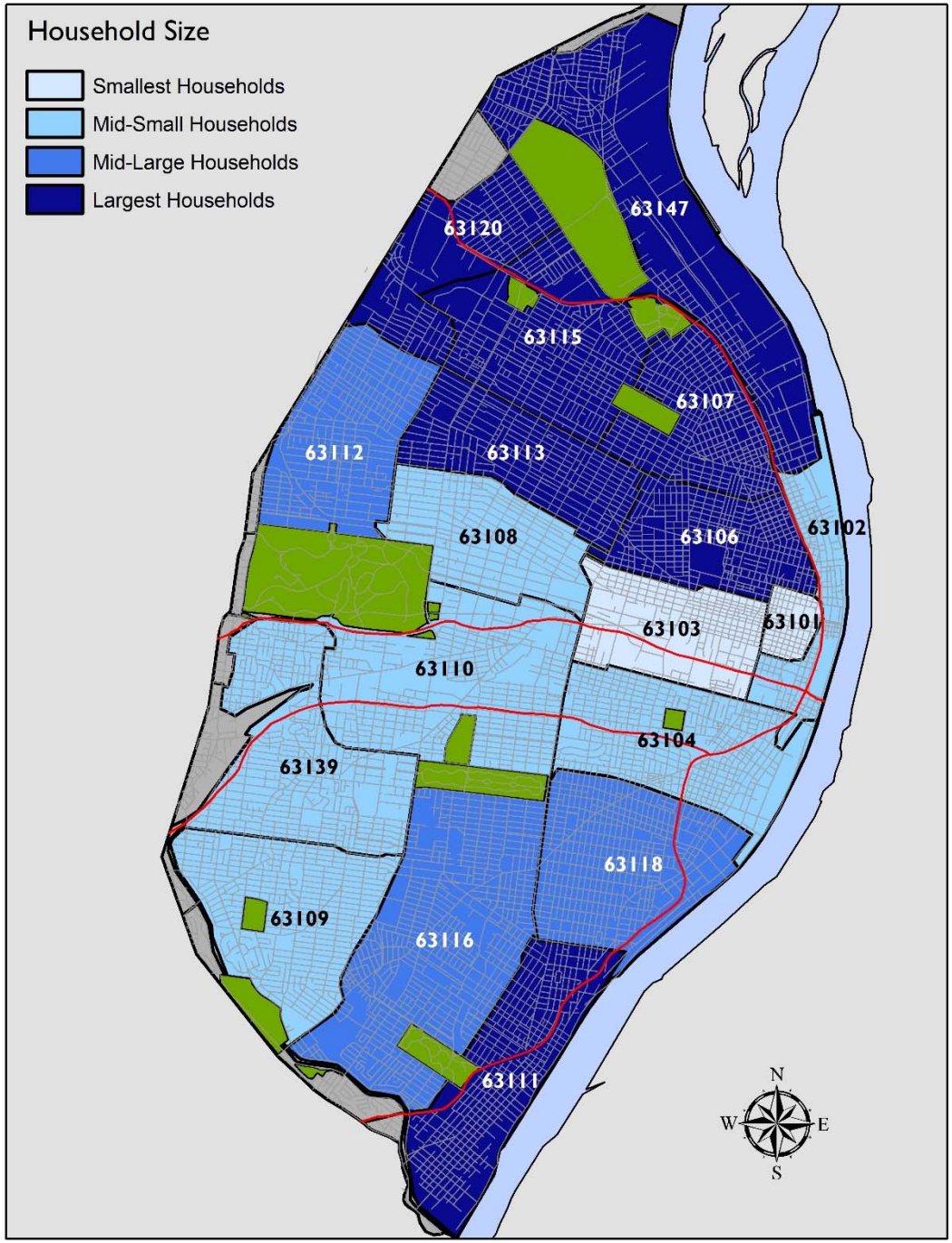
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower household size than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, northern ZIP codes have the largest households, while downtown has the smallest households.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

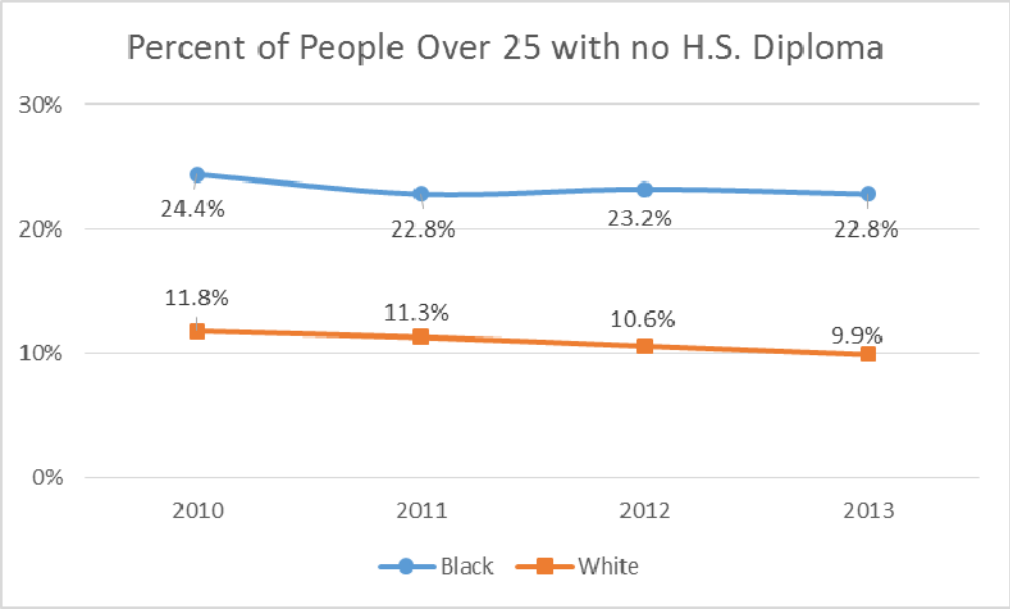
ZIP Code	House Size	Map Quartile
63107	2.74	4
63120	2.70	4
63147	2.66	4
63115	2.57	4
63113	2.55	4
63111	2.47	4
63106	2.47	4
63118	2.46	3
63112	2.37	3
63116	2.28	3
63104	2.14	2
63110	2.13	2
63109	2.05	2
63102	2.03	2
63108	1.98	2
63139	1.96	2
63103	1.76	1
63101	1.65	1

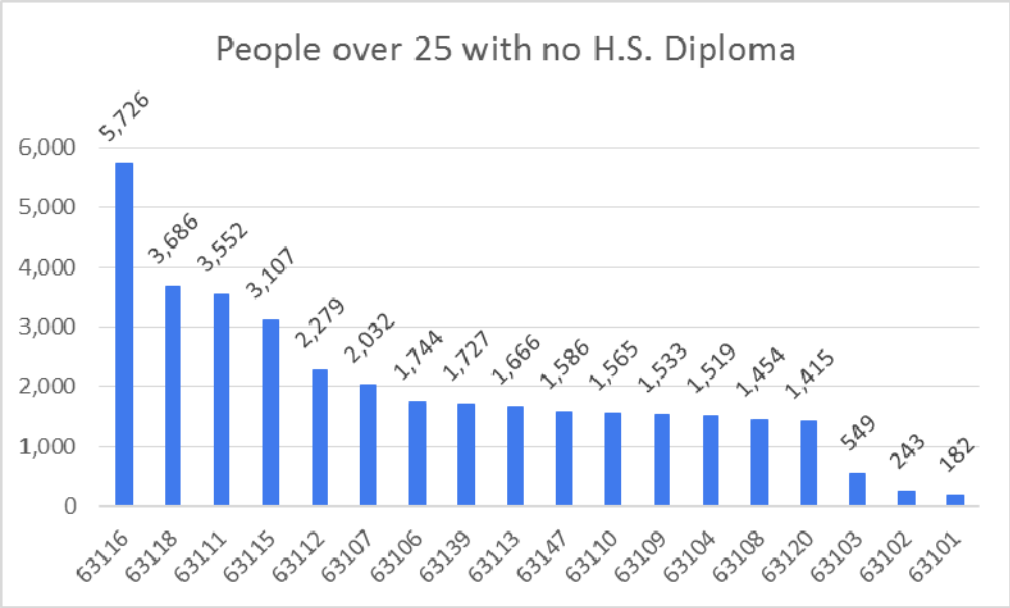
STL	2.27
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO	2.55
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US	2.69
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Household Size

Education Level





Definition and Public Health Implications

This indicator is the percent of people over age 25 with no high school diploma, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Communities with low education levels are more likely to experience poor health outcomes. Lower educational levels are associated with unemployment, higher birth rates, poverty, poorer housing standards and all the associated public health and health issues related with poverty.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases in people with no high school diploma since 2010.

Comparative Information

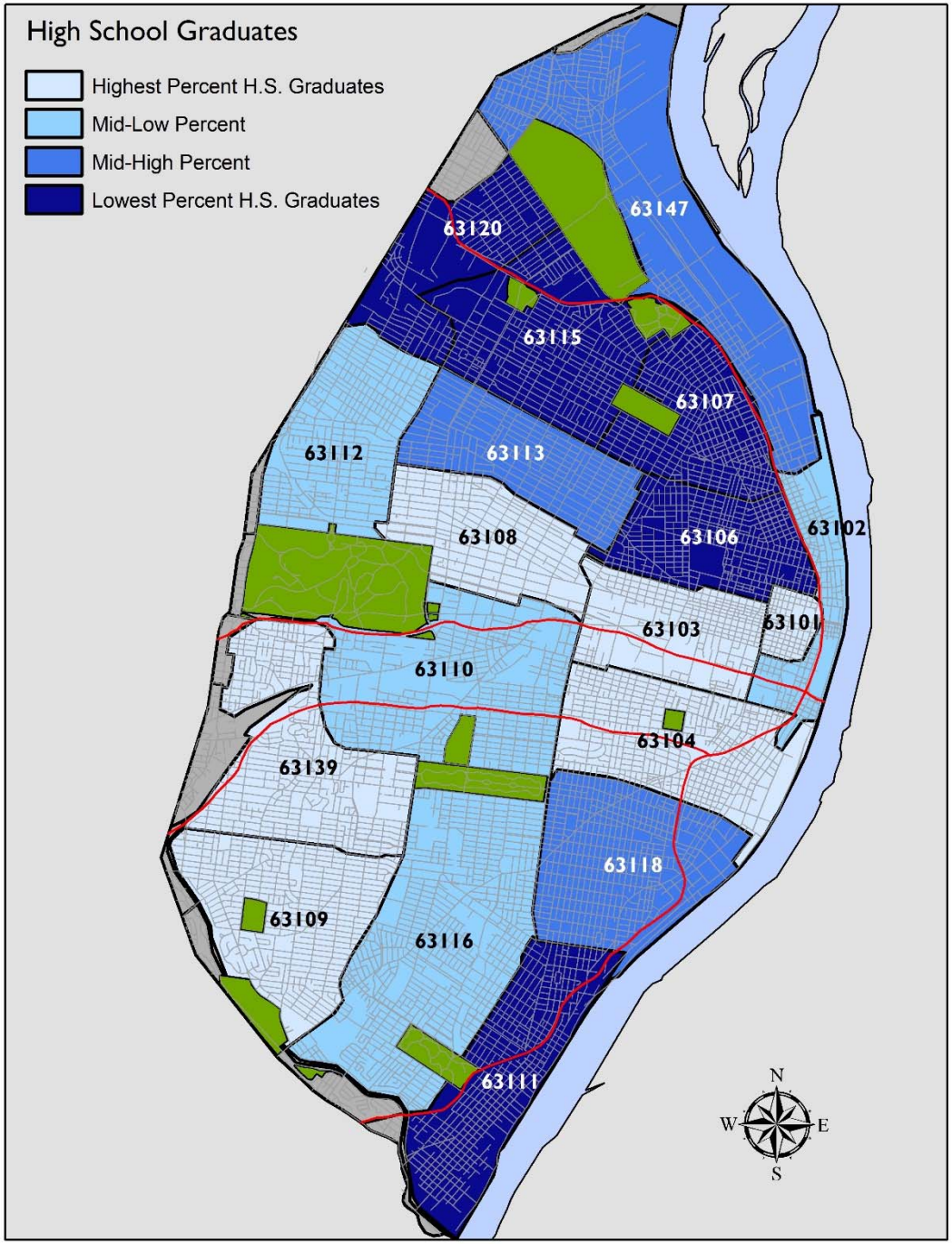
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of people with no diploma than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 2.3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.30

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

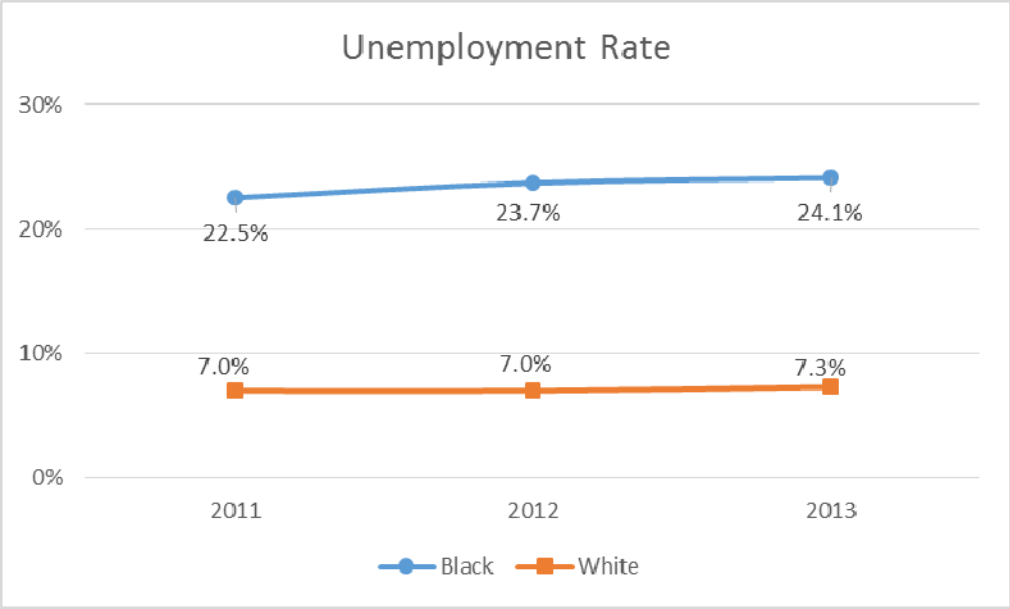
ZIP Code	No HS Diploma	Map Quartile
63106	29.5%	4
63107	26.3%	4
63120	26.2%	4
63111	25.4%	4
63115	24.1%	4
63147	22.6%	3
63118	21.4%	3
63113	20.9%	3
63116	18.4%	2
63112	17.6%	2
63102	14.0%	2
63110	13.3%	2
63103	11.7%	1
63104	11.4%	1
63108	10.8%	1
63139	10.0%	1
63101	9.1%	1
63109	7.5%	1

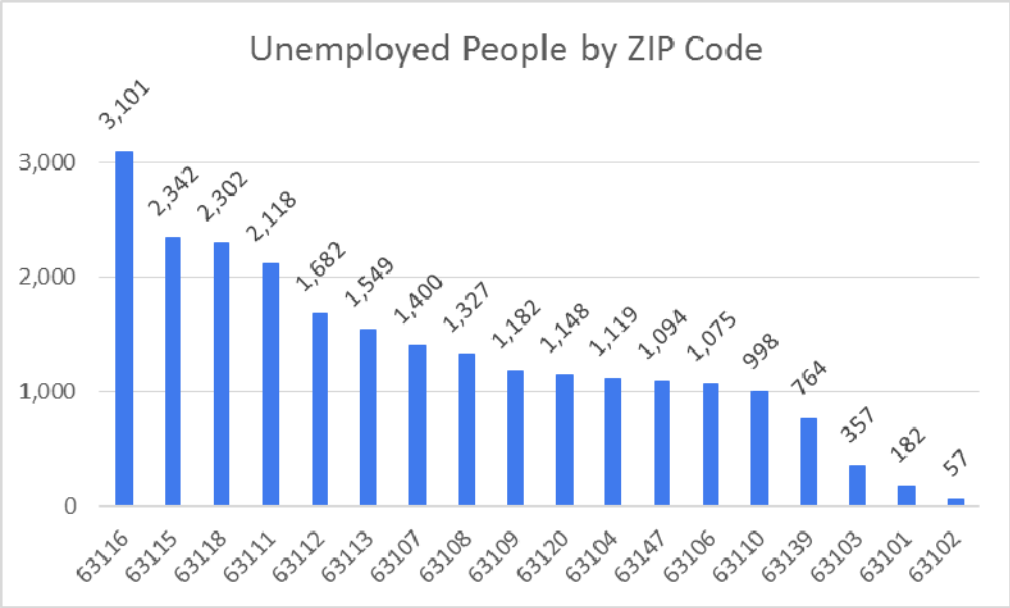
STL	17.1%
STL Black	22.8%
STL White	9.9%
MO	12.4%
MO Black	17.0%
MO White	10.6%
US	14.0%
US Black	16.9%
US White	8.6%



Education Level

Unemployment





Definition and Public Health Implications

Unemployment rates measure the average percent of the civilian, non-institutional labor force that is unemployed during the year, and is based on estimates from the American Community Survey.

Unemployment is an indirect way to measure lack of access to insurance and health care services provided by employers and employees' ability to pay for health care. The indicator is also associated with decreased economic strength and thus poorer health outcomes.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had marginal increases in unemployment since 2011.

Comparative Information

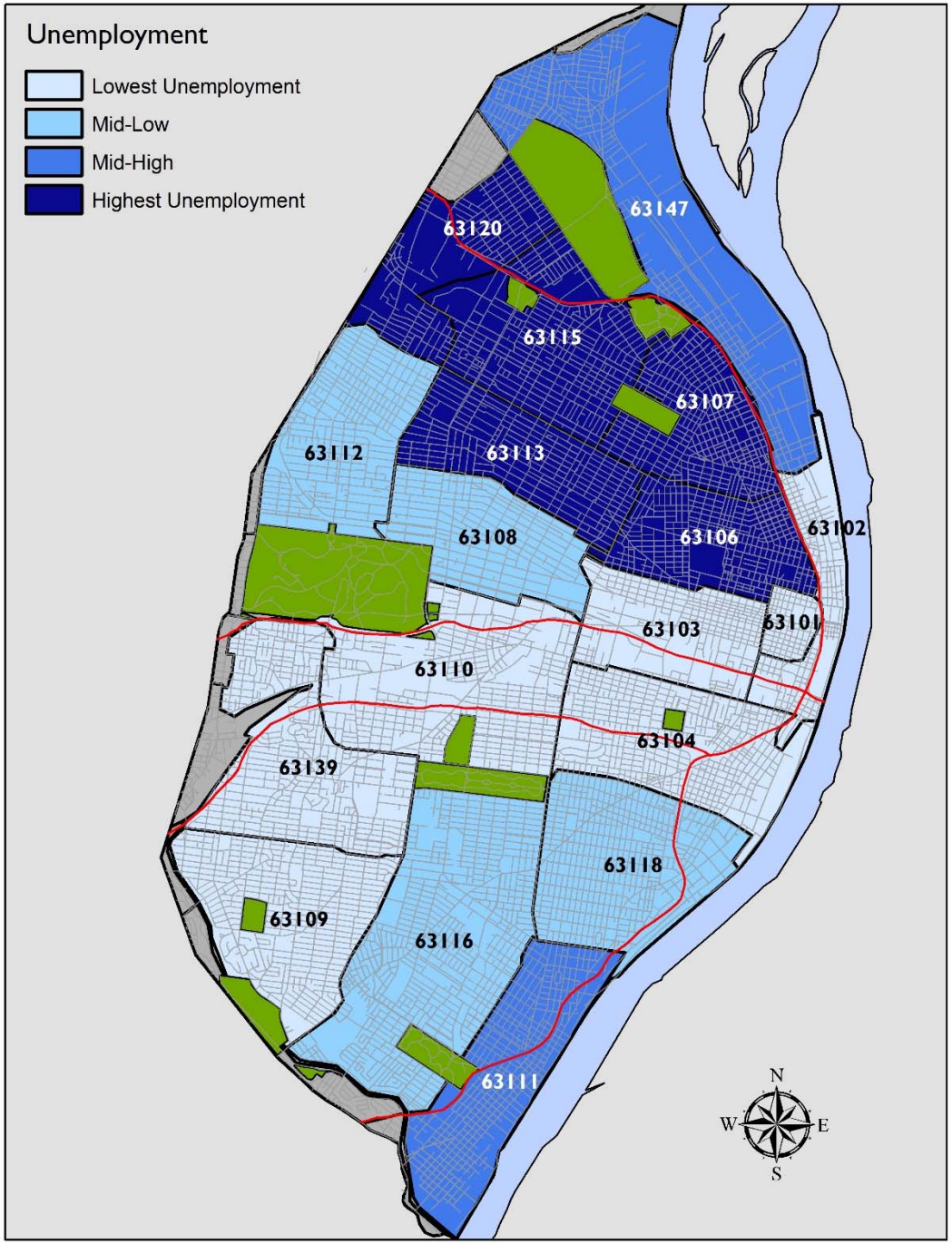
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of unemployment than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3.3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.30

Data Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

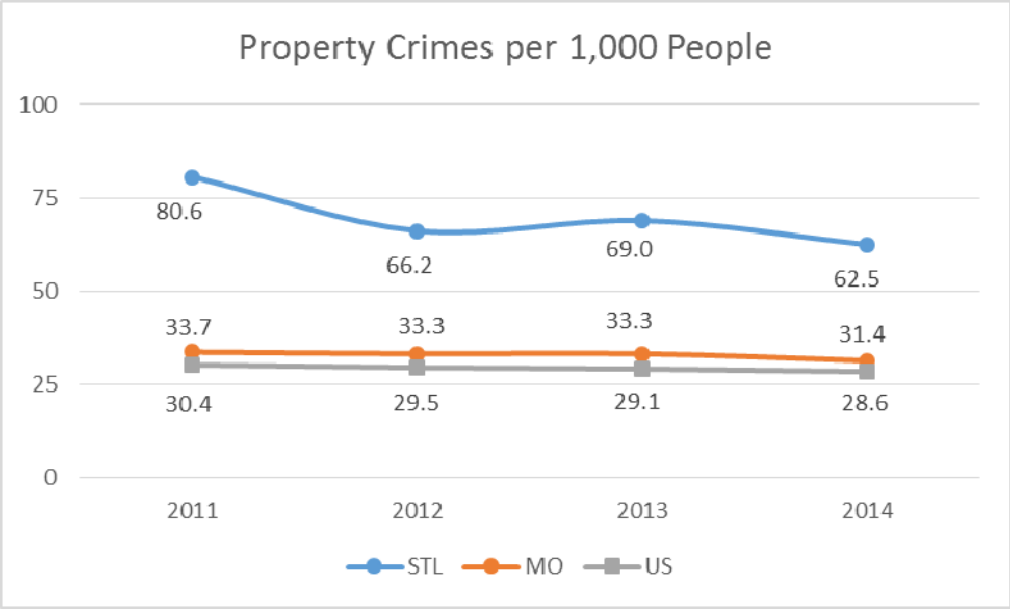
ZIP Code	Unemployment	Map Quartile
63120	30.4%	4
63113	26.8%	4
63107	26.4%	4
63106	25.7%	4
63115	25.0%	4
63147	24.1%	3
63111	19.6%	3
63112	17.4%	2
63118	16.3%	2
63116	12.2%	2
63108	12.0%	2
63110	10.5%	1
63101	10.0%	1
63104	9.8%	1
63103	8.5%	1
63109	6.8%	1
63102	5.3%	1
63139	5.3%	1

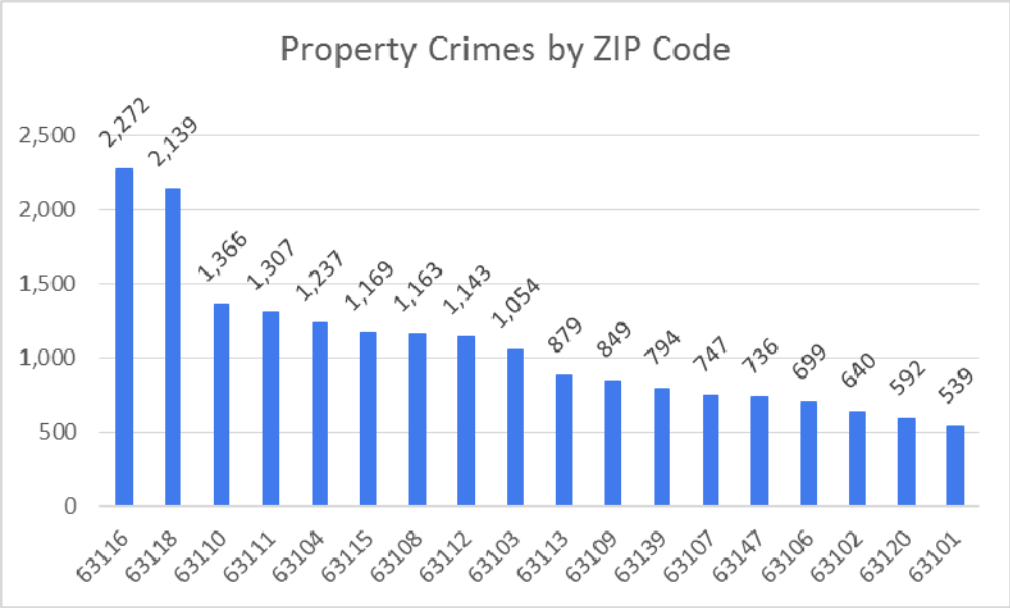
STL	14.3%
STL Black	24.1%
STL White	7.3%
MO	8.8%
MO Black	17.8%
MO White	7.5%
US	9.7%
US Black	16.5%
US White	8.0%



Unemployment

Property Crime





Definition and Public Health Implications

"Crimes against property", for this analysis, is defined as burglary, larceny and auto theft. These crimes are differentiated from "crimes against persons" which are of a violent nature. The crimes were committed within the specified ZIP codes, they do not represent the residence of the perpetrator or the victim necessarily. Totals may vary slightly from official UCR reports due to evolving data reporting.

Crime has a negative impact on city residents, which could potentially cause residents to abandon the city, as well as discourage the influx of new population. Loss of population leads to less economic stability. Many more public health issues could manifest, resulting in the increasing need to fund public health programming.

Trends

Property crimes have decreased in the City of St. Louis since 2011, more so than in the U.S. and Missouri, but remains higher than them.

Comparative Information

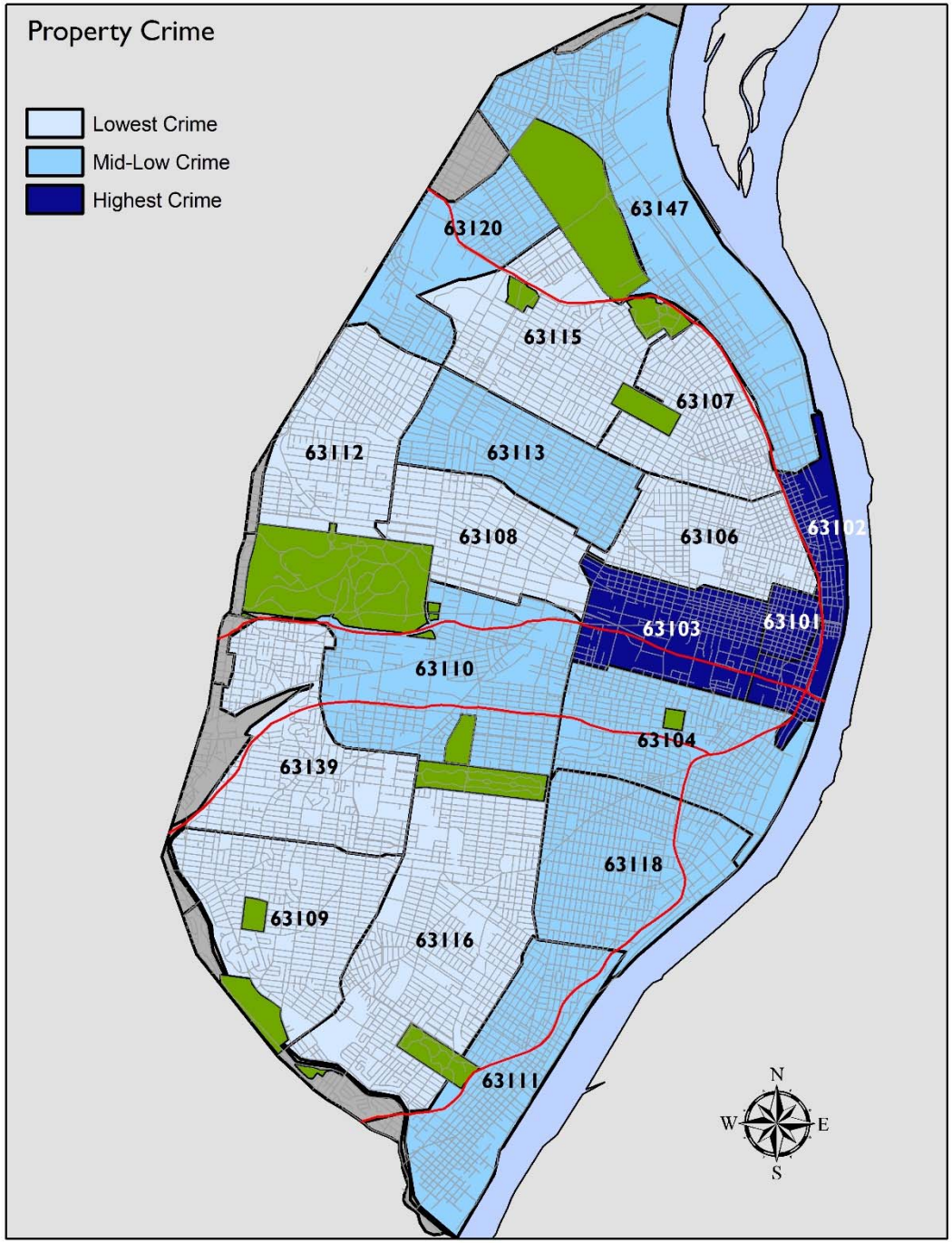
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher property crime rate than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, downtown ZIP codes have the most property crime per capita.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

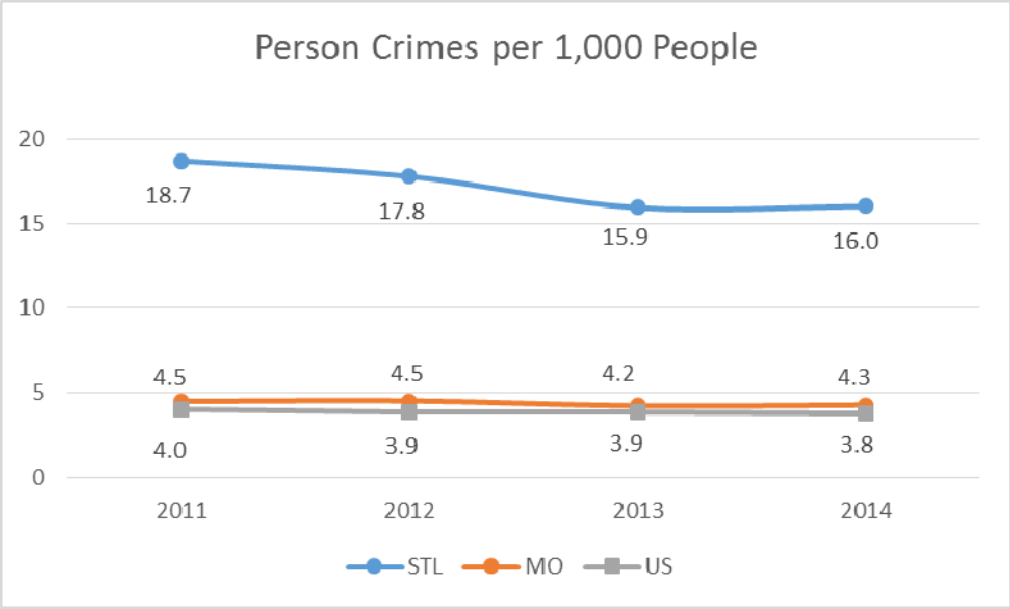
ZIP Code	Prop Crime	Map Quartile
63102	288.8	4
63101	206.3	4
63103	154.5	4
63110	82.1	2
63118	78.2	2
63113	71.8	2
63147	69.9	2
63120	65.6	2
63104	63.4	2
63111	62.6	2
63107	61.6	1
63106	59.6	1
63112	56.8	1
63115	55.5	1
63108	54.7	1
63116	51.6	1
63139	35.7	1
63109	30.7	1

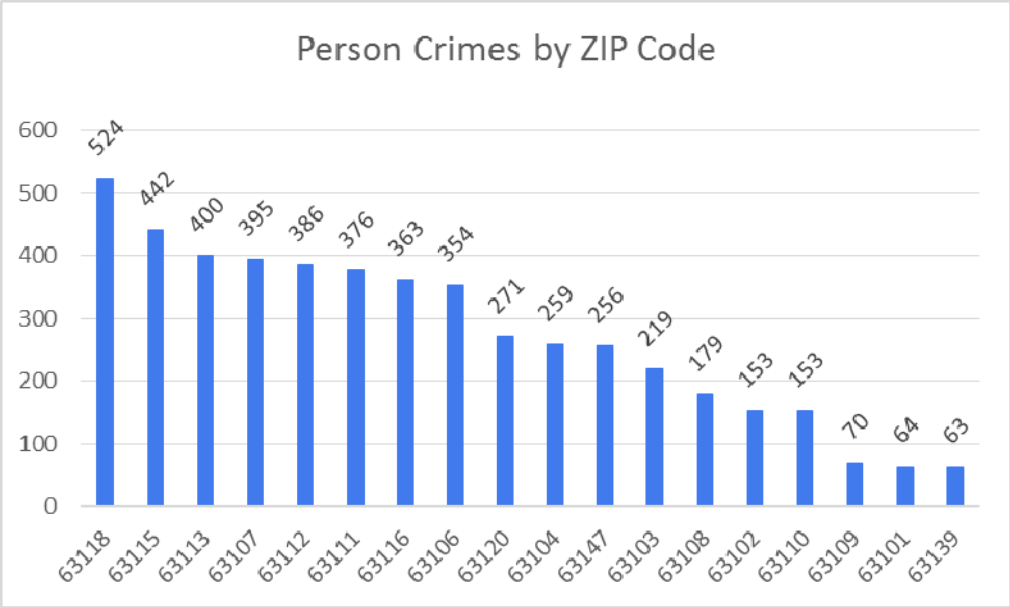
STL	62.5
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO	31.4
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US	28.6
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Property Crime

Person Crime





Definition and Public Health Implications

"Crimes against persons" for this analysis, is defined as homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. These are crimes of a violent nature. The crime is counted in the ZIP code where the crime was committed. It is not the residence of the perpetrator or the victim necessarily. Totals may vary slightly from official UCR reports due to evolving data reporting.

Violence has been recognized as a public health issue largely because of its impact on the health and well being of the country's youth. Violent injury and death disproportionately affect children, adolescents and young adults in the United States.

Trends

Person crimes have decreased in the City of St. Louis since 2011, with a slight uptick in 2014, but the rate remains higher than in the U.S. and Missouri.

Comparative Information

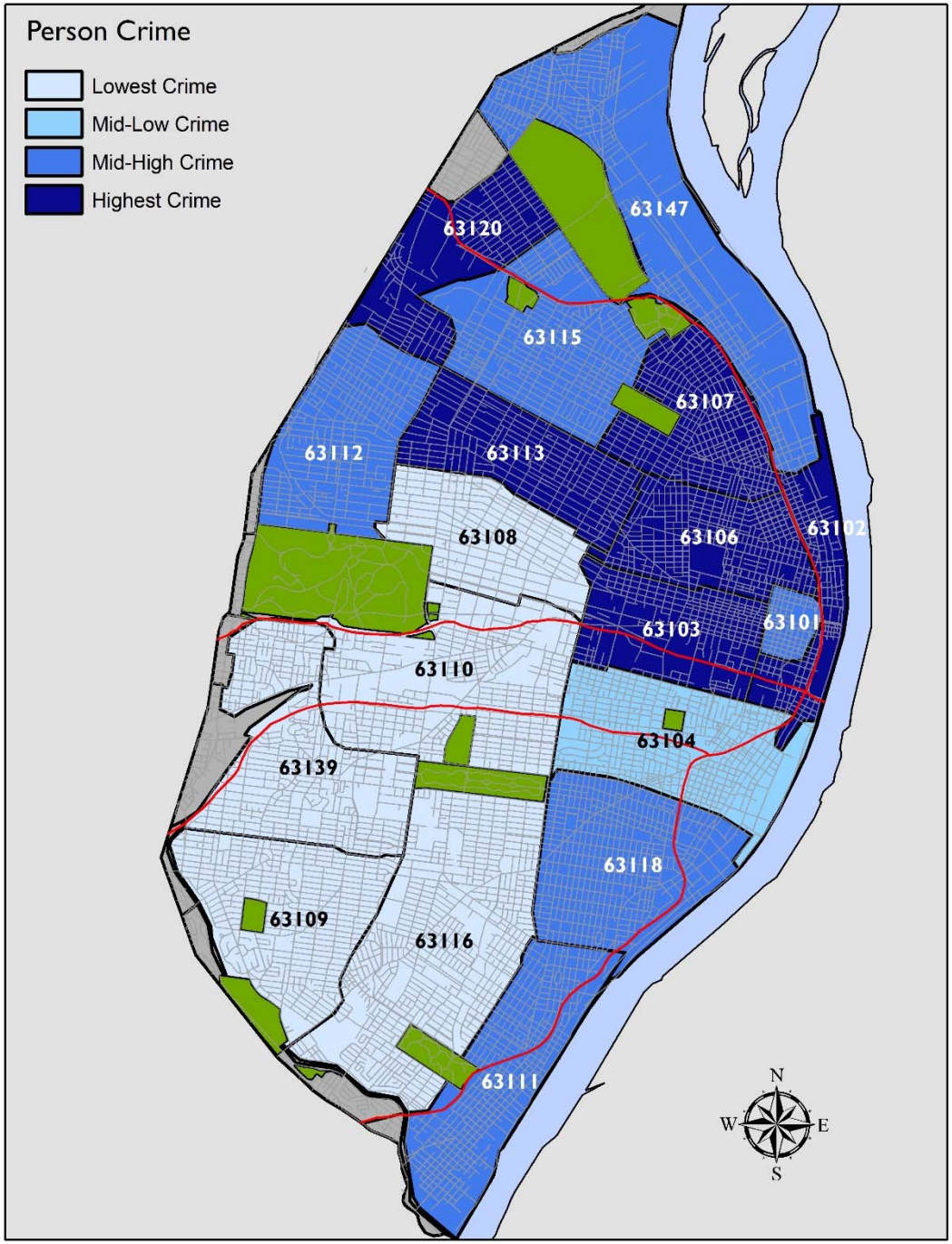
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher person crime rate than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, northern ZIP codes have the most person crime per capita.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

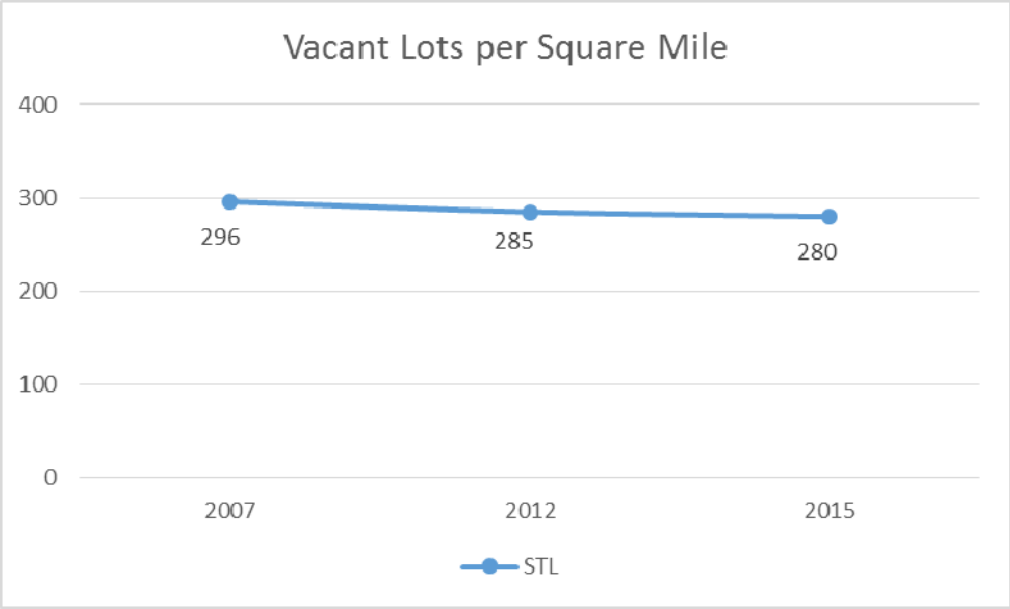
ZIP Code	Person Crime	Map Quartile
63102	69.0	4
63113	32.7	4
63107	32.6	4
63103	32.1	4
63106	30.2	4
63120	30.0	4
63101	24.5	3
63147	24.3	3
63115	21.0	3
63112	19.2	3
63118	19.2	3
63111	18.0	3
63104	13.3	2
63110	9.2	1
63108	8.4	1
63116	8.2	1
63139	2.8	1
63109	2.5	1

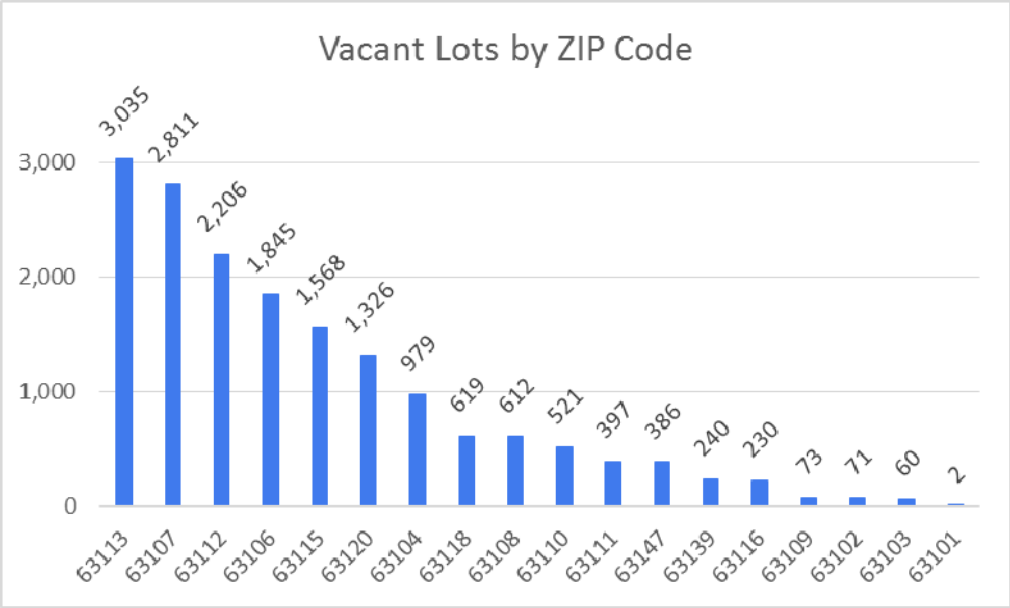
STL	16.0
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO	4.3
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US	3.8
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Person Crime

Vacant Lots





Definition and Public Health Implications

The number of vacant lots in each ZIP code was divided by the square mileage of the respective ZIP Code. This created a ratio of the number of vacant lots per square mile.

Vacant lot data indicate the stability and economic strength of a city. Weakened communities and increased poverty could result in an increase in negative health outcomes. Vacant lots may also lead to sanitation and vector control problems that impact health.

Trends

Vacant lots have decreased in the City of St. Louis since 2007.

Comparative Information

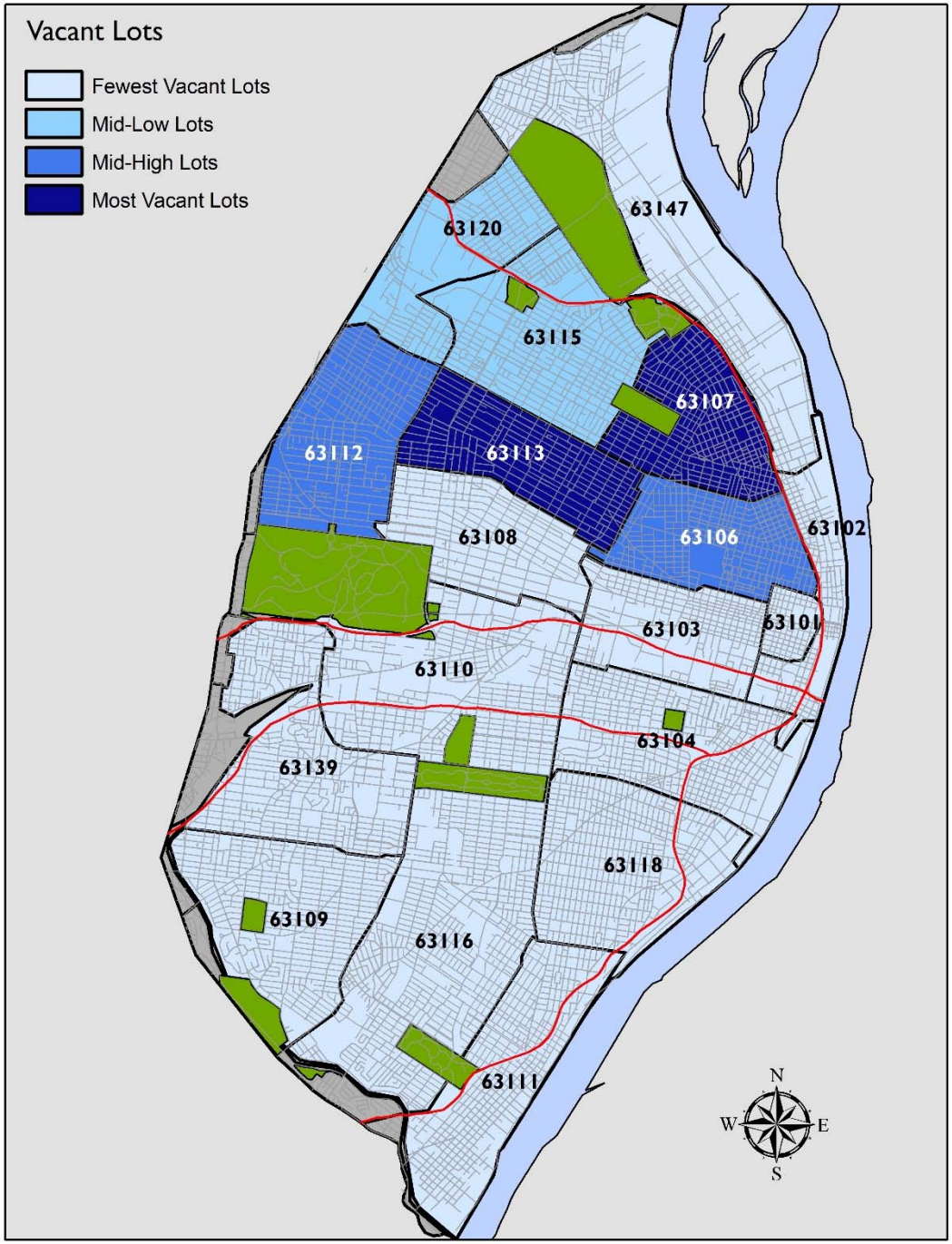
Northern ZIP codes have higher rates of vacant lots within the City of St. Louis.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Data Source: City of St. Louis Planning and Urban Design Agency

ZIP Code	Vacant Lots	Map Quartile
63113	1,176	4
63107	1,069	4
63106	835	3
63112	689	3
63115	511	2
63120	506	2
63104	288	1
63108	283	1
63118	184	1
63111	124	1
63110	83	1
63139	63	1
63147	58	1
63102	50	1
63116	39	1
63103	29	1
63109	19	1
63101	6	1

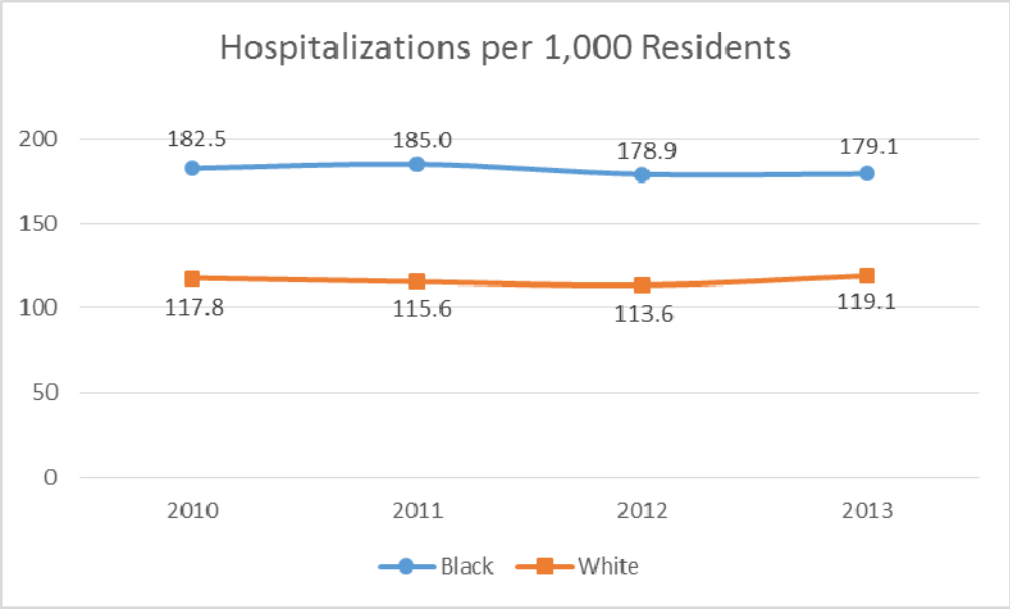
STL	280
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

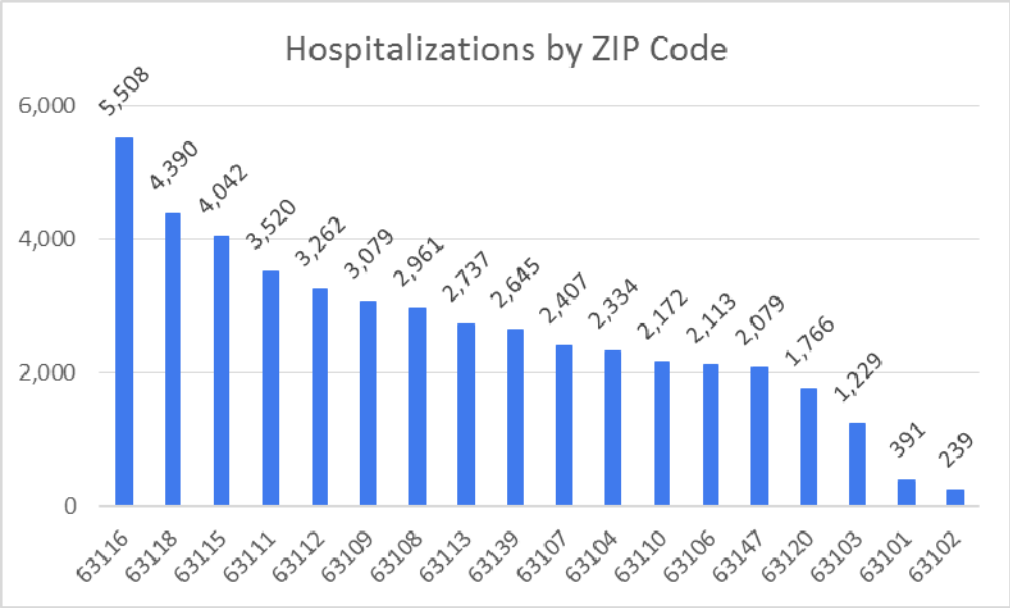


Vacant Lots

QUALITY/ACCESS

Hospitalizations





Definition and Public Health Implications

This data is the number of inpatient hospitalizations per 1,000 residents.

The admission rates give an indication of the amount and types of morbidity in a community. A study of admission rates by diagnosis would target specific morbidity causes.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had relatively stable hospitalization rates since 2010.

Comparative Information

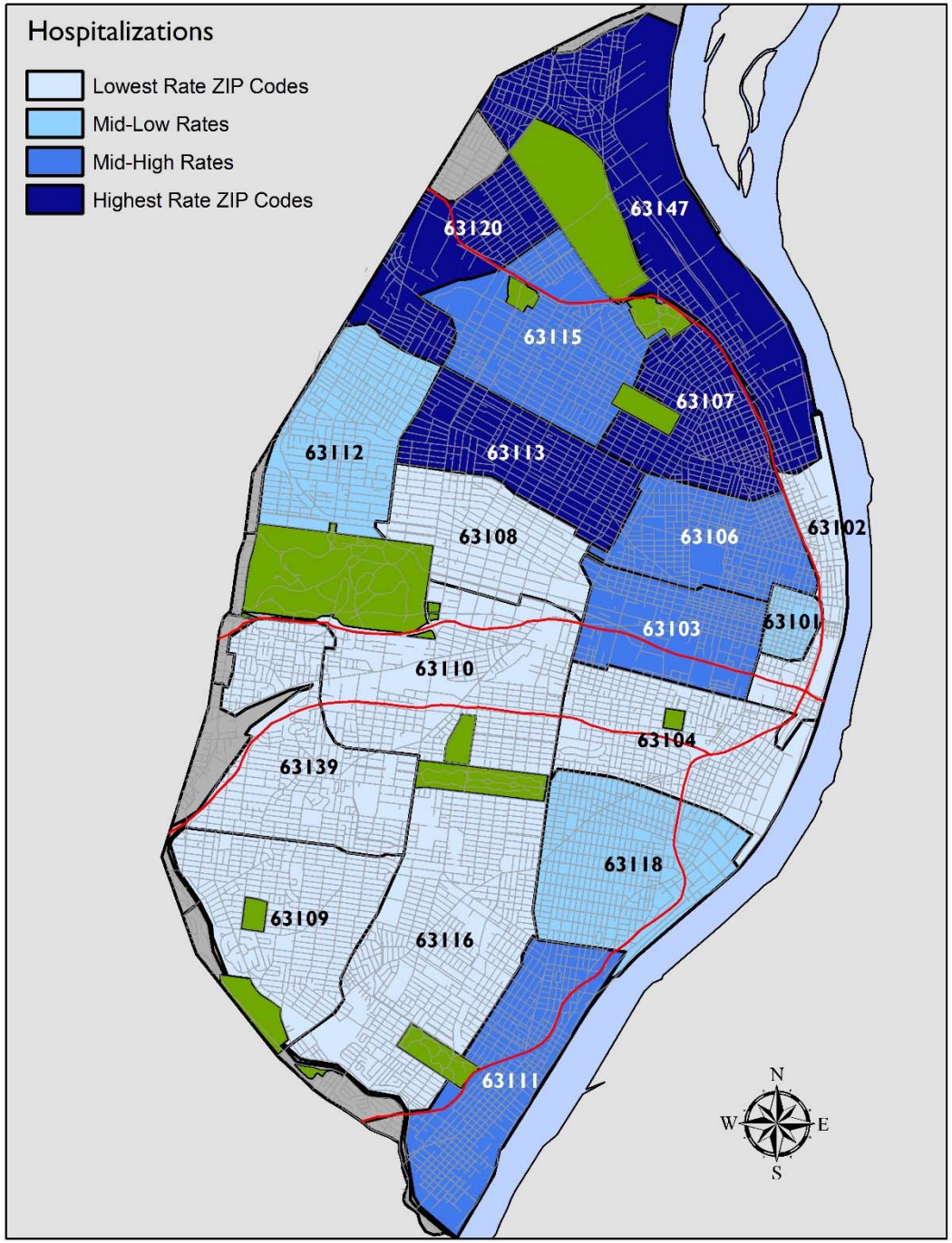
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of hospitalizations than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.5 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.50

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

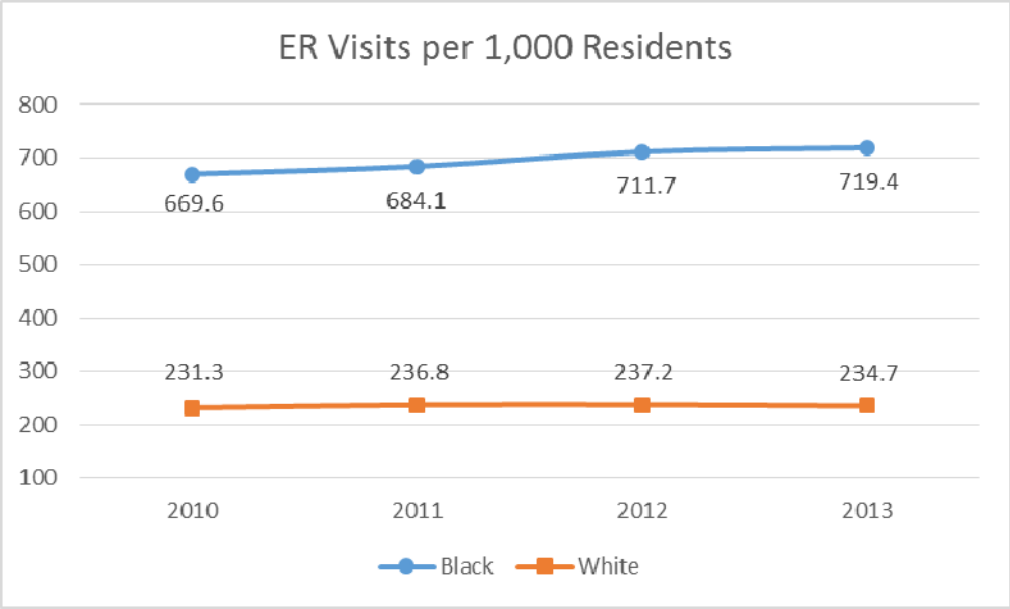
ZIP Code	Hosp	Map Quartile
63113	223.6	4
63107	198.5	4
63147	197.4	4
63120	195.7	4
63115	191.9	3
63103	180.1	3
63106	180.0	3
63111	168.5	3
63112	162.2	2
63118	160.5	2
63101	149.6	2
63108	139.2	1
63110	130.6	1
63116	125.2	1
63104	119.6	1
63139	119.1	1
63109	111.3	1
63102	107.9	1

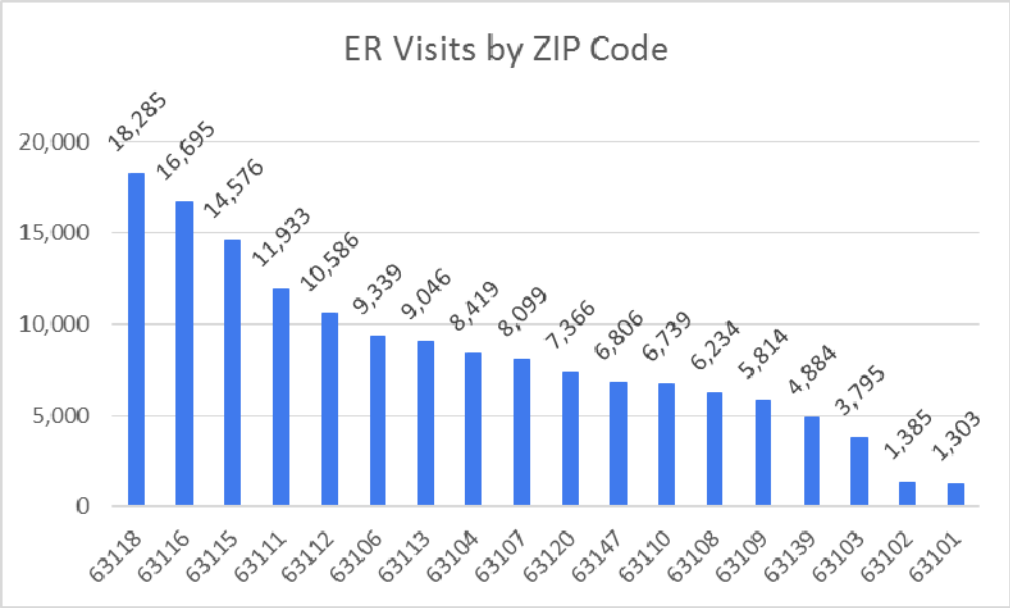
STL	144.3
STL Black	179.1
STL White	119.1
MO	118.8
MO Black	150.6
MO White	117.5
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Hospitalizations

ER Visits





Definition and Public Health Implications

This indicator is City residents' visits to an emergency room for any reason. The numbers are based on the ZIP code of the resident, regardless of what emergency room they visited. The rate is expressed as visits per 1,000 population.

Lack of primary care access leads to poor health outcomes either due to delay in diagnosis and treatment or not receiving and practicing prevention activities. Barriers may be financial that would include lack of health insurance as well as non-financial which could include education.

Trends

The white ER visit trend has remained stable from 2010-2013, while the black trend has been climbing slightly.

Comparative Information

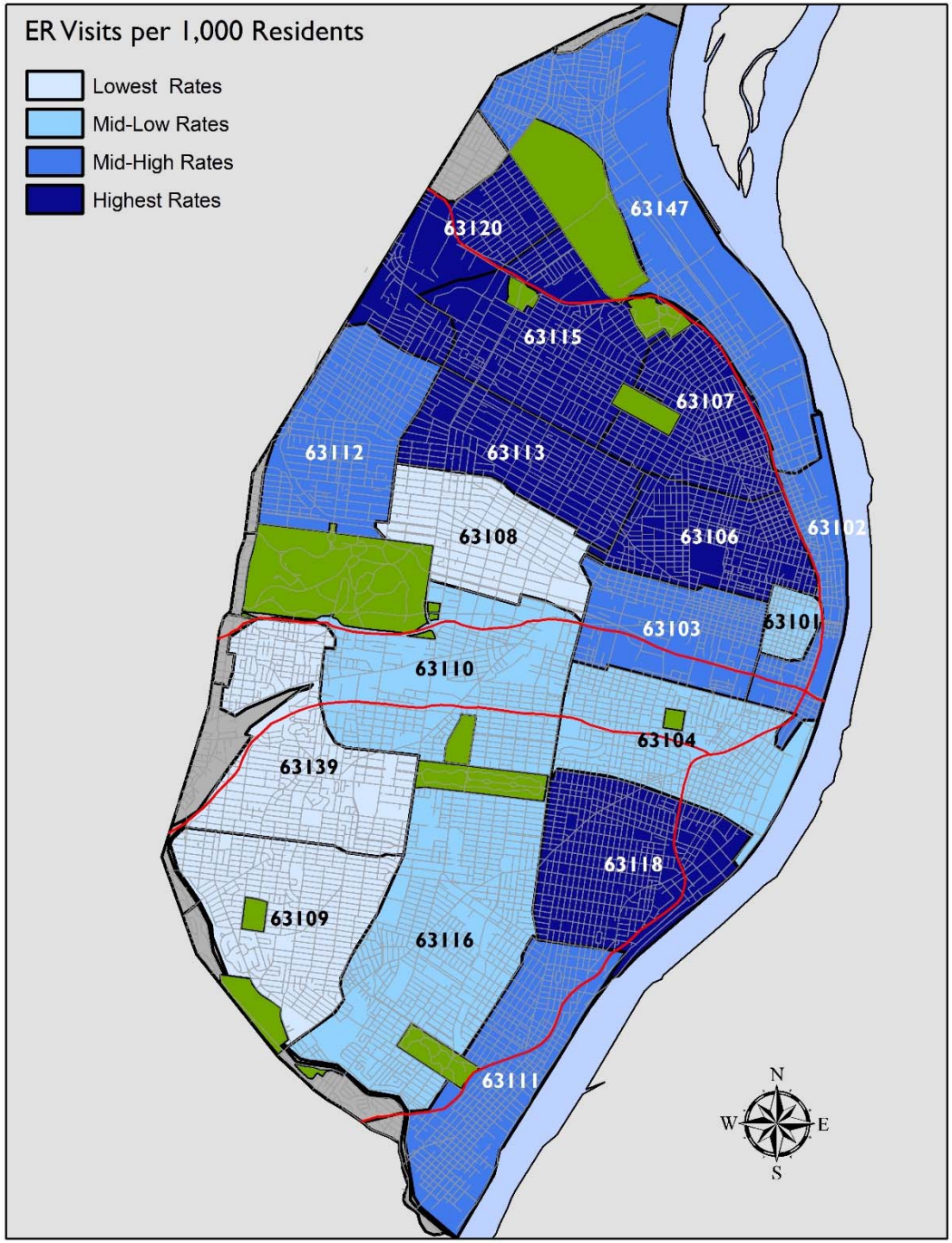
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of ER visits than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.07

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

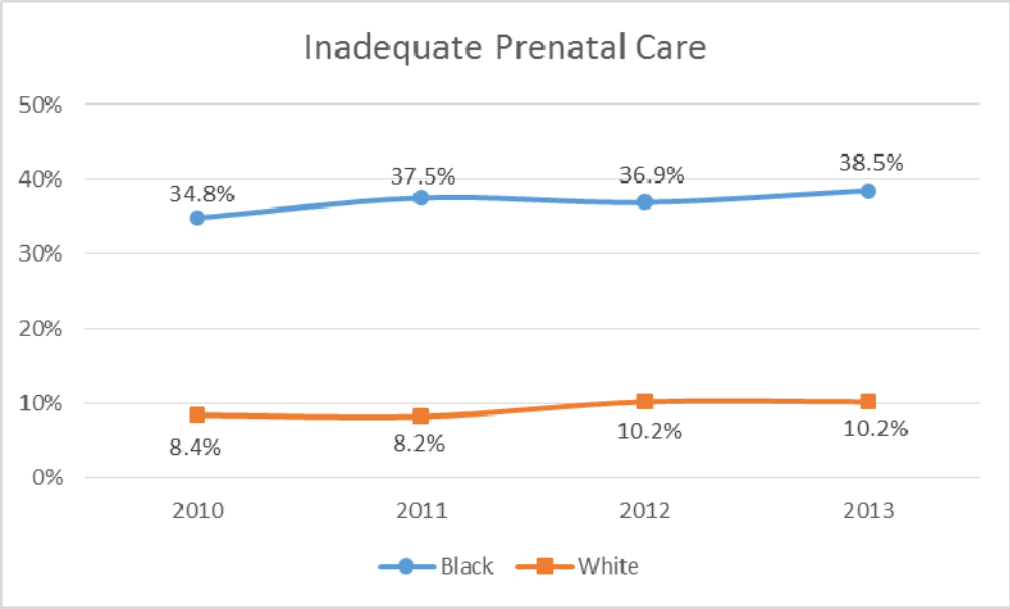
ZIP Code	ER Visits	Map Quartile
63120	816.4	4
63106	795.8	4
63113	739.1	4
63115	692.2	4
63118	668.6	4
63107	667.8	4
63147	646.1	3
63102	625.0	3
63111	571.2	3
63103	556.1	3
63112	526.4	3
63101	498.7	2
63104	431.3	2
63110	405.1	2
63116	379.3	2
63108	293.0	1
63139	219.9	1
63109	210.2	1

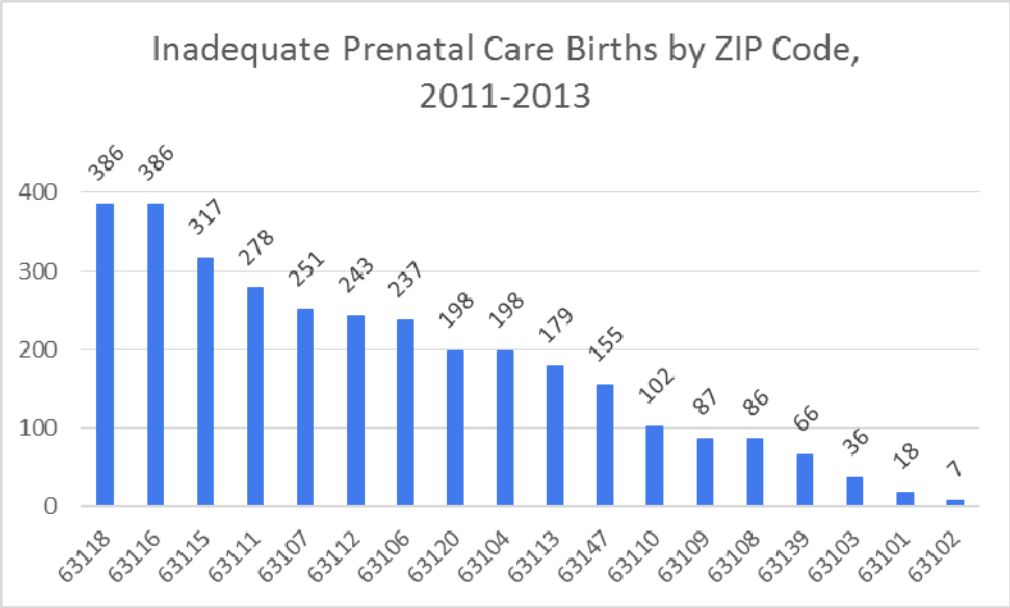
STL	476.7
STL Black	719.4
STL White	234.7
MO	371.5
MO Black	705.5
MO White	330.2
US	437.5
US Black	804.6
US White	412.0



ER Visits

Prenatal Care





Definition and Public Health Implications

Prenatal care begins when a physician or other health professional first examines and/or counsels pregnant women. Verification of pregnancy alone is not prenatal care. The rate presented for this analysis is the percent of live births where the mother did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester.

Pregnant women not receiving sufficient or early prenatal care may result in adverse birth outcomes including low-birth weight, infant mortality, disability and other negative birth outcomes.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had slight increases in rates of inadequate prenatal care since 2010.

Comparative Information

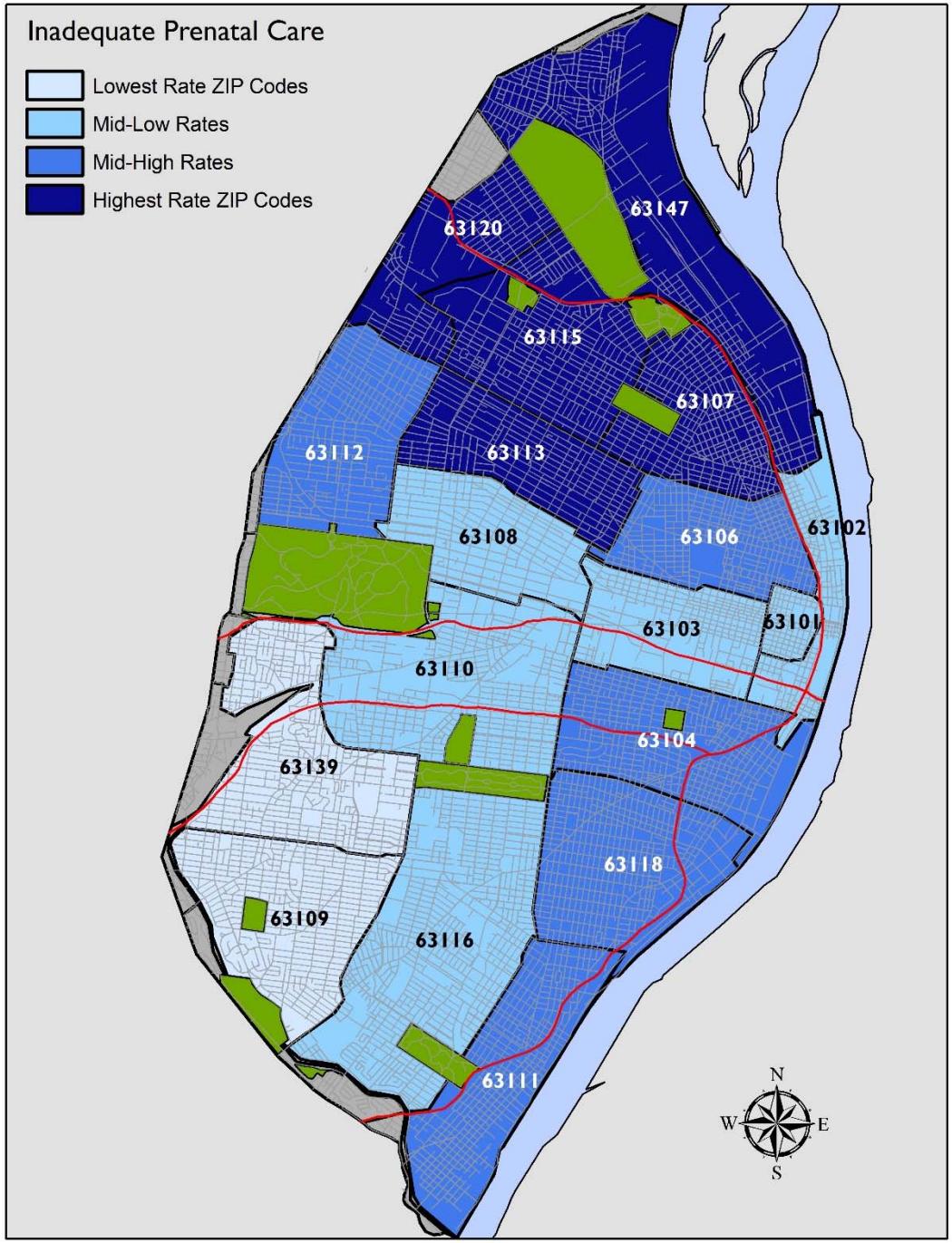
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of inadequate prenatal care than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3.6 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.64

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

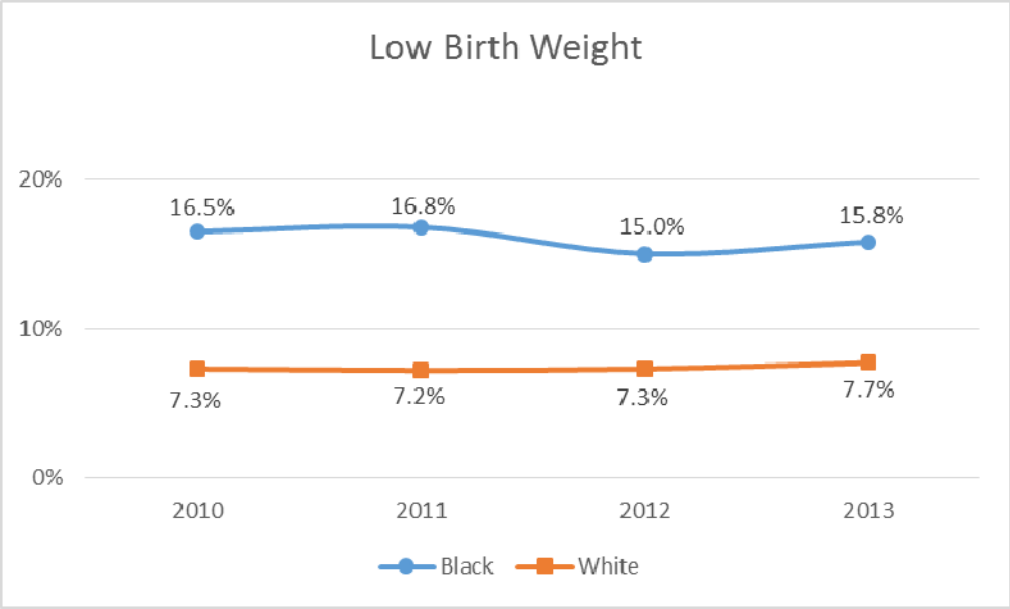
ZIP Code	Prenatal Care	Map Quartile
63107	40.2%	4
63120	39.8%	4
63147	35.3%	4
63115	34.5%	4
63113	33.0%	4
63106	31.0%	3
63112	27.5%	3
63118	27.2%	3
63111	26.6%	3
63104	23.4%	3
63102	22.6%	2
63101	18.9%	2
63116	17.8%	2
63103	17.3%	2
63108	16.0%	2
63110	15.7%	2
63109	7.1%	1
63139	6.4%	1

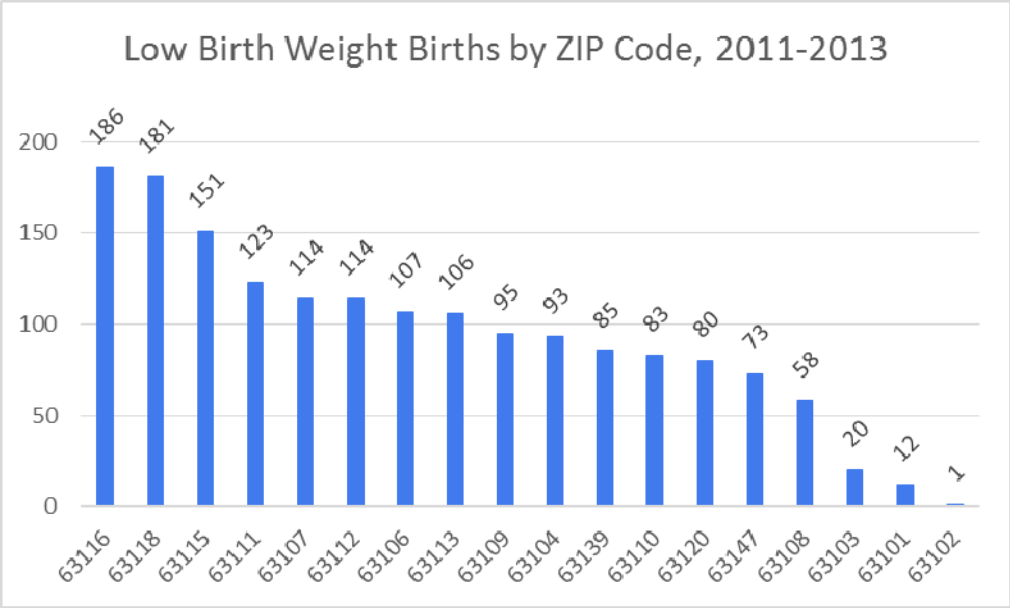
STL	23.0%
STL Black	33.1%
STL White	9.1%
MO	16.6%
MO Black	29.2%
MO White	14.6%
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Prenatal Care

Low Birth Weight





Definition and Public Health Implications

Low-birth weight infants are those born weighing less than 2,500 grams, or about 5.5 pounds. Some are born prematurely, some are full-term but small for their gestational age and some are both premature and small. The rate is presented as a percent of live births.

Low-birth weight infants are at a higher risk of death or long-term illness and disability than are infants of normal weight. Birth weight is one of the most important predictors of an infant's subsequent health and survival.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have remained relatively stable in rates of low birth weight since 2010.

Comparative Information

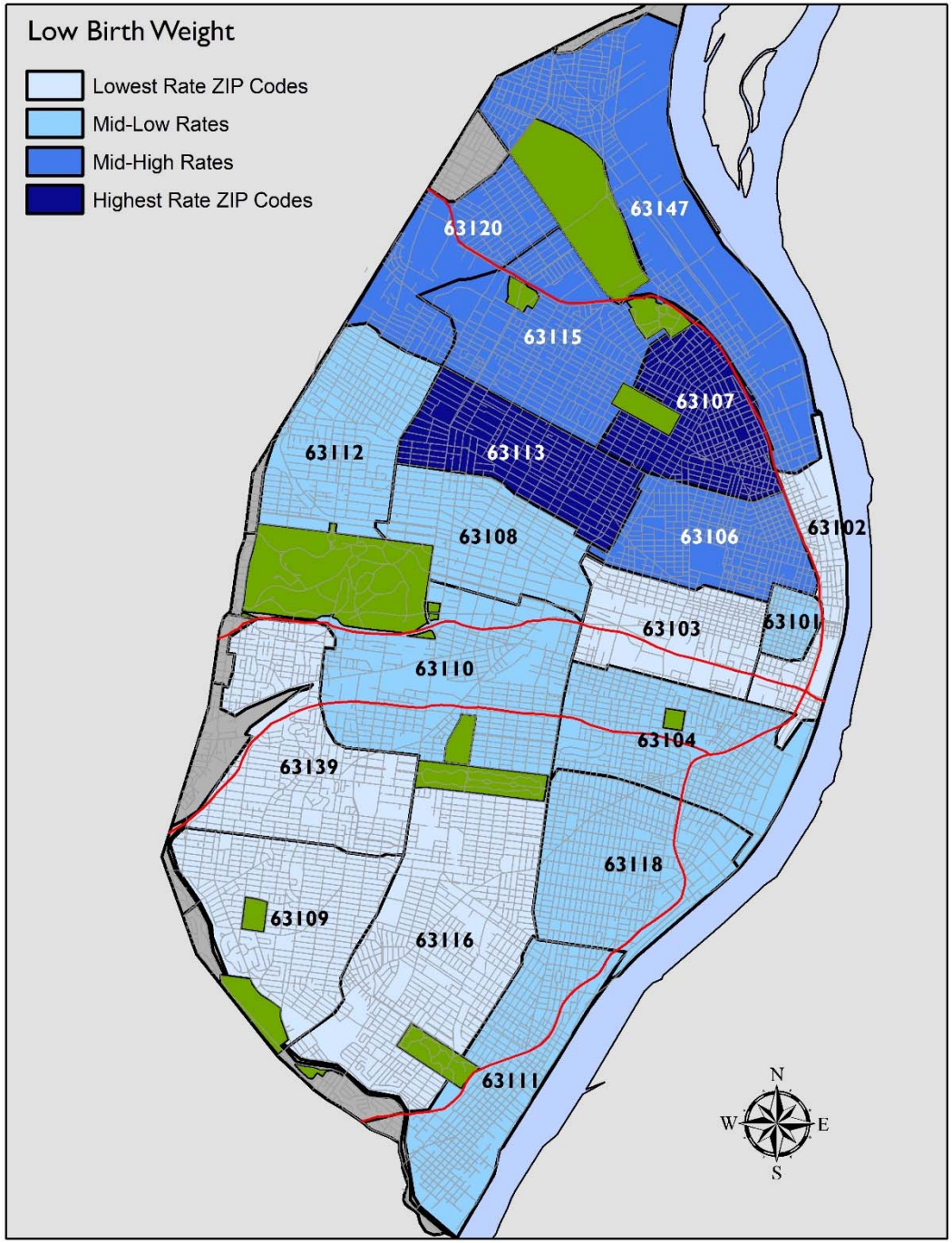
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of low birth weight than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 2.1 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.09

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

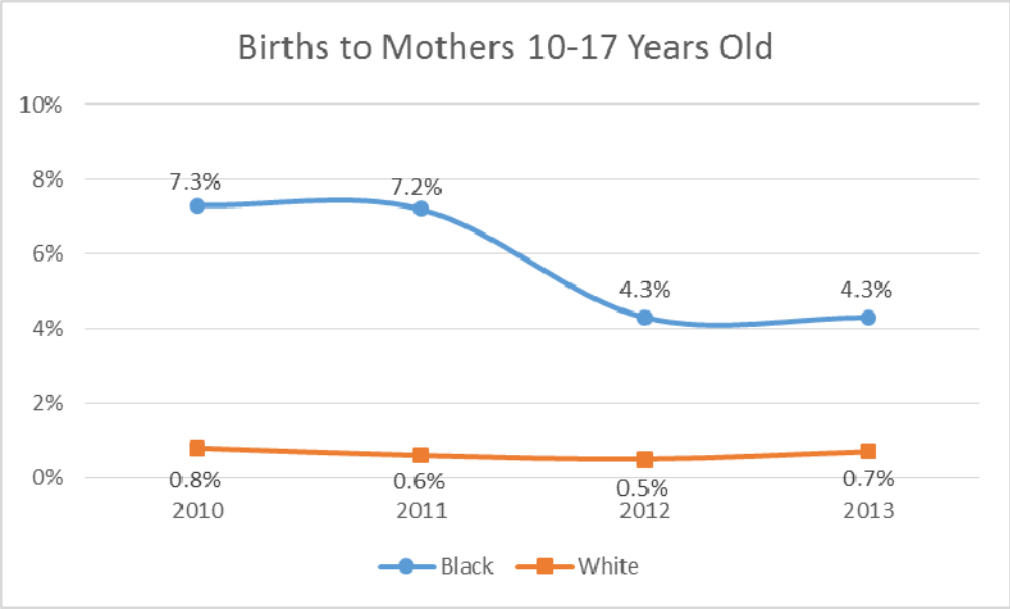
ZIP Code	LBW	Map Quartile
63113	19.6%	4
63107	18.3%	4
63147	16.6%	3
63115	16.4%	3
63120	16.1%	3
63106	14.0%	3
63112	12.9%	2
63110	12.8%	2
63118	12.8%	2
63101*	12.6%	2
63111	11.8%	2
63104	11.0%	2
63108	10.8%	2
63103	9.6%	1
63116	8.6%	1
63139	8.3%	1
63109	7.7%	1
63102*	3.2%	1

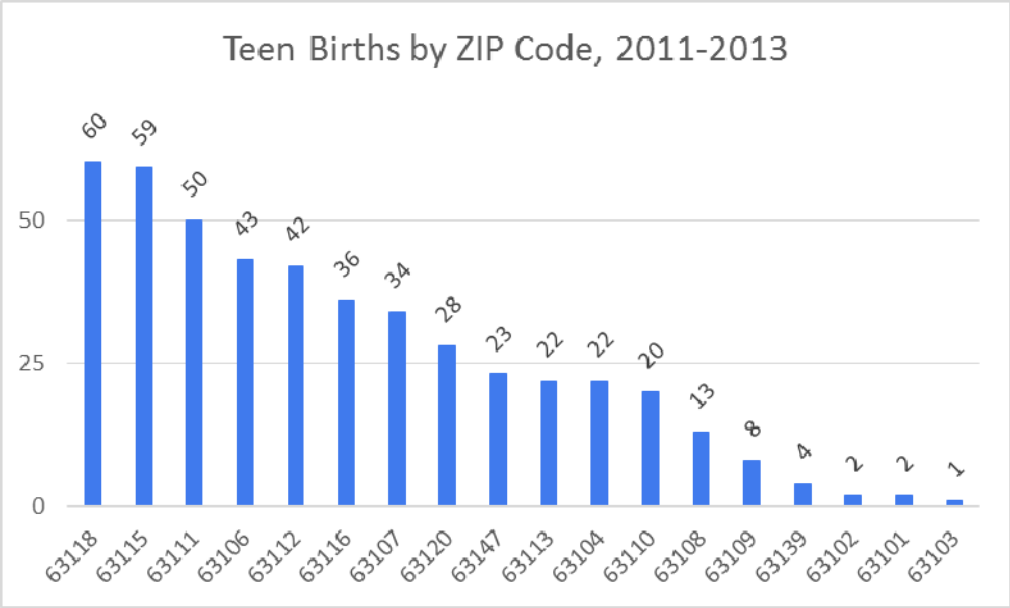
STL	12.1%
STL Black	16.1%
STL White	7.7%
MO	7.9%
MO Black	14.0%
MO White	7.1%
US	8.0%
US Black	13.1%
US White	7.0%



Low Birth Weight

Teen Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

The teen birth rate, for this assessment, is defined as the number of live births to 10 to 17 year olds expressed as a percentage of total live births.

Bearing a child during teen years is associated with long-term difficulties for the mother, the child and society. These consequences are often attributable to poverty and other adverse socioeconomic circumstances that frequently accompany early childbearing. Babies born to teen mothers are at a higher risk of low birth weight and infant mortality.

Trends

The white population of teens having children (orange line) has remained relatively stable, while the black population (blue line) has decreased since 2010.

Comparative Information

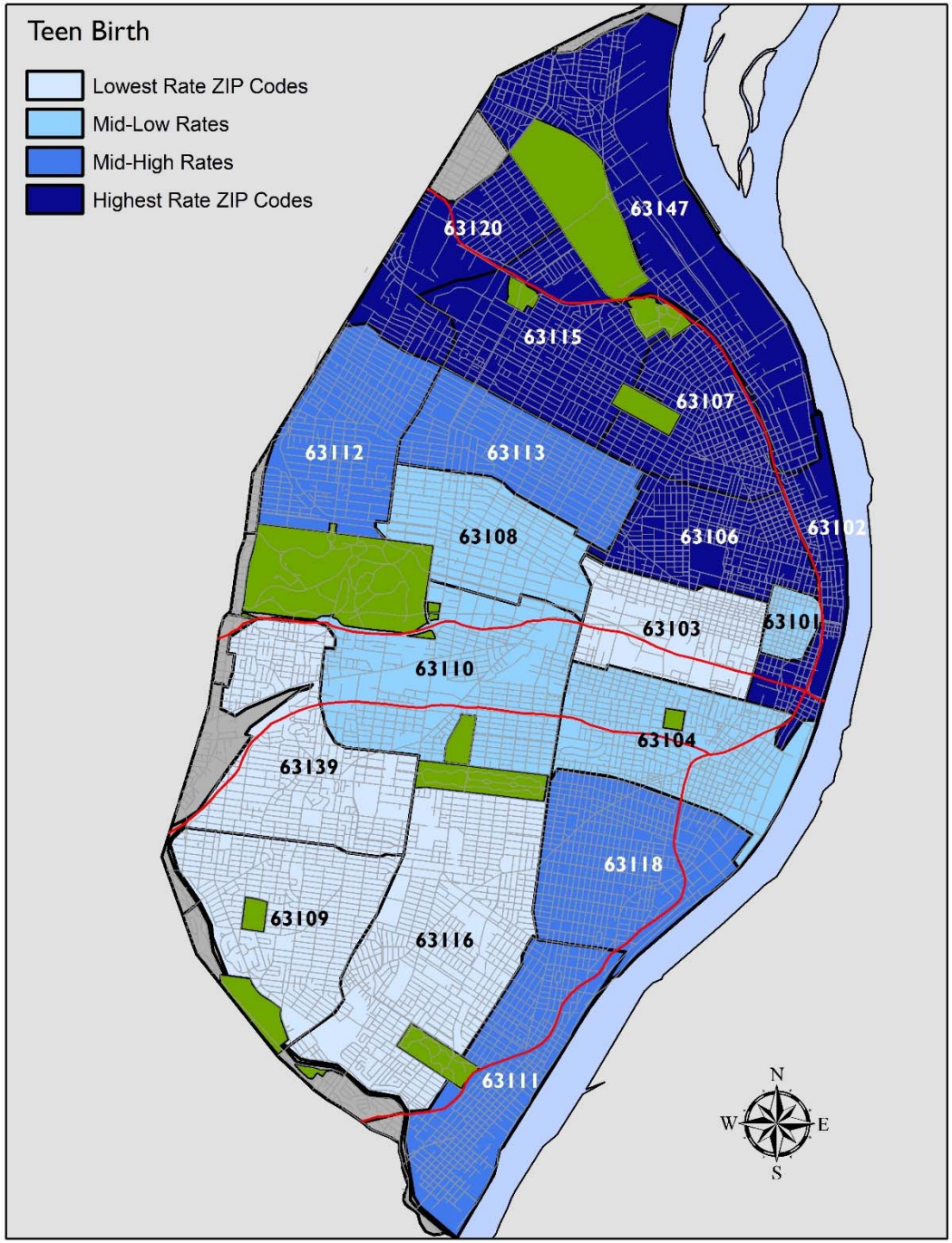
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of teen births than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 9 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 9.00

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

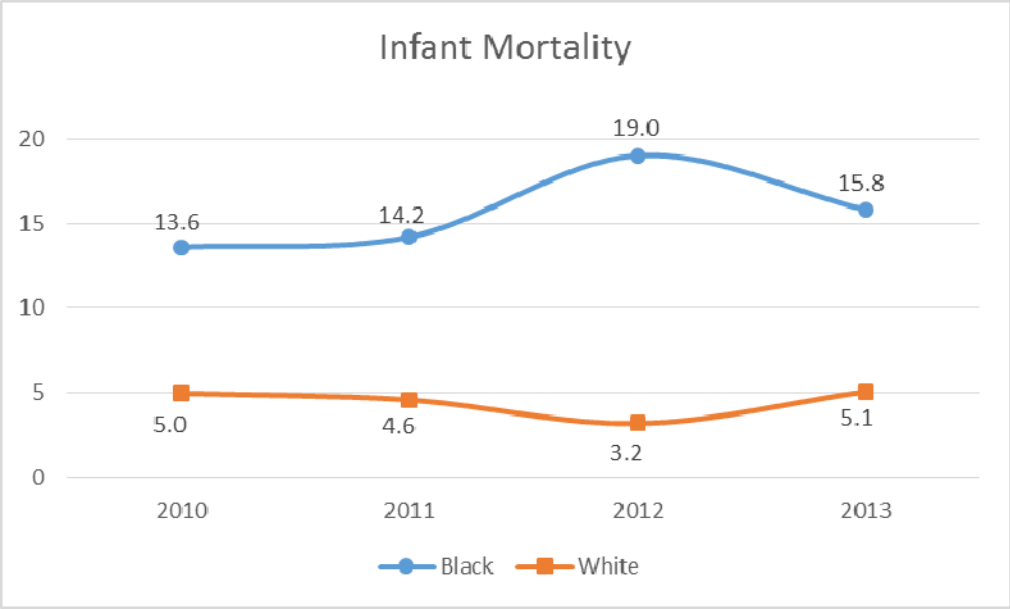
ZIP Code	Teen Birth	Map Quartile
63102*	6.5%	4
63115	6.4%	4
63120	5.6%	4
63106	5.6%	4
63107	5.4%	4
63147	5.2%	4
63111	4.8%	3
63112	4.8%	3
63118	4.2%	3
63113	4.1%	3
63110	3.1%	2
63104	2.6%	2
63108*	2.4%	2
63101*	2.1%	2
63116	1.7%	1
63109*	0.7%	1
63103*	0.5%	1
63139*	0.4%	1

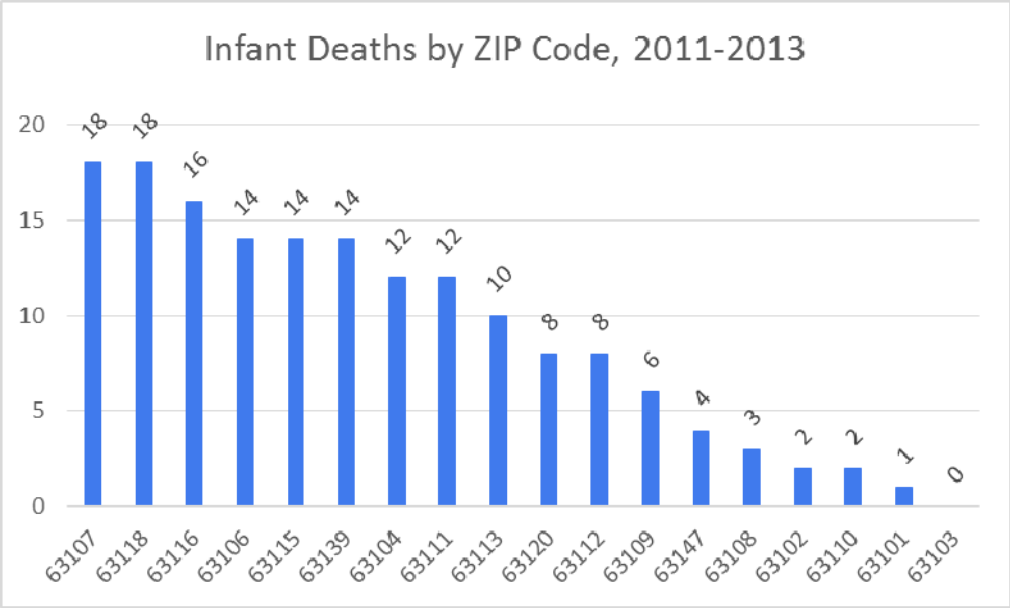
STL	3.3%
STL Black	5.4%
STL White	0.6%
MO	2.3%
MO Black	4.3%
MO White	2.0%
US	2.3%
US Black	3.7%
US White	1.4%



Teen Births

Infant Mortality





Definition and Public Health Implications

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. The rate is expressed as infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate is an important measure of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women because it is associated with many factors including the health of the mother, quality and access to care for mother and infant, socioeconomic conditions and public health practices. Infant mortality is often considered preventable and thus can be influenced by various education and care programs.

Trends

Both the white population having infant mortality (orange line) and the black population rate (blue line) have remained relatively stable, with slight increases since 2010.

Comparative Information

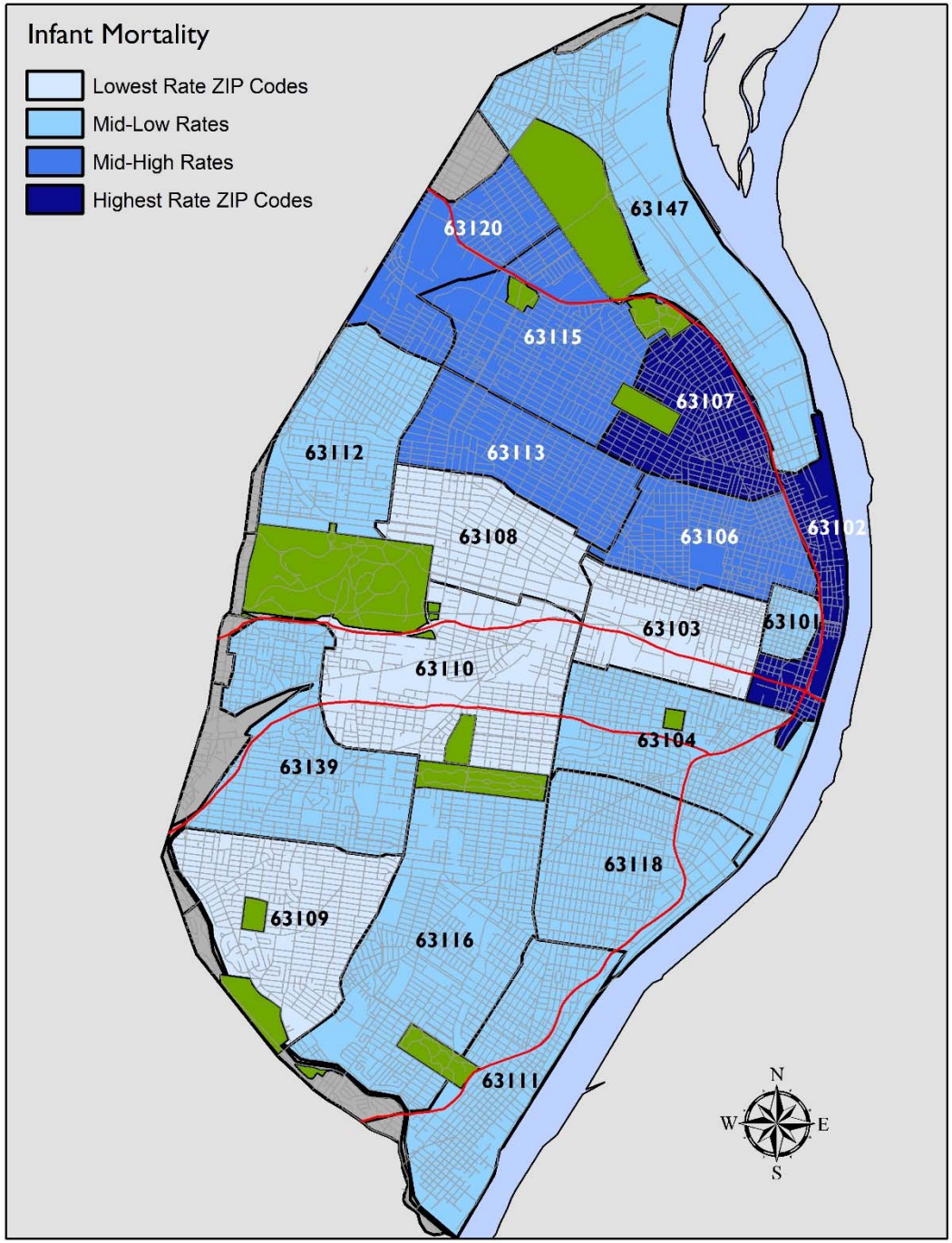
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of infant mortality than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.10

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

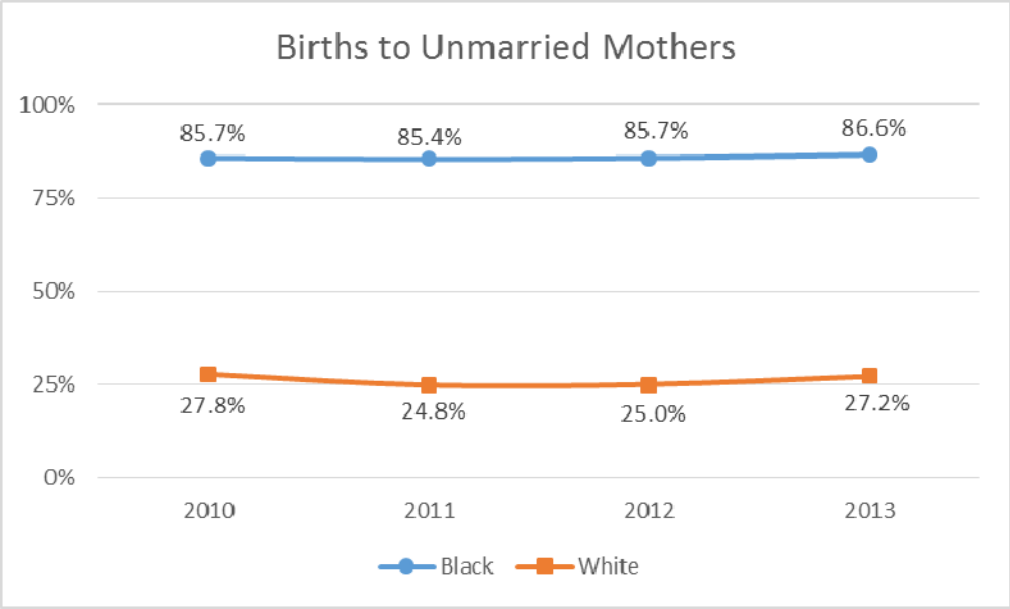
ZIP Code	Infant Mortality	Map Quartile
63102*	64.5	4
63107*	28.8	4
63113*	18.5	3
63106*	18.3	3
63120*	16.1	3
63115*	15.2	3
63104*	14.2	2
63139*	13.6	2
63118*	12.7	2
63111*	11.5	2
63101*	10.5	2
63147*	9.1	2
63112*	9.0	2
63116*	7.4	2
63108*	5.6	1
63109*	4.9	1
63110*	3.1	1
63103*	0.0	1

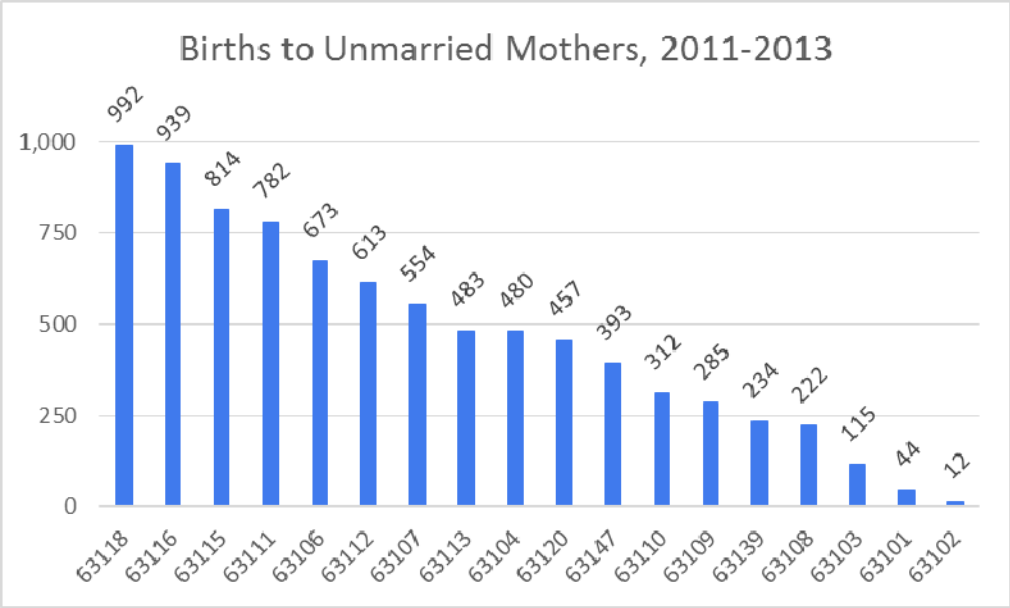
STL	11.4
STL Black	15.8
STL White	5.1
MO	6.5
MO Black	12.5
MO White	5.6
US	6.0
US Black	11.7
US White	5.0



Infant Mortality

Out–of–Wedlock Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

For birth certificate purposes, the mother is considered married "if the mother was married at the time of conception, the time of delivery, or any time between conception and delivery and states husband is the father." The rate is the number of live births to unmarried mothers expressed as a percent of total live births.

Increases in births to unmarried women are among the many changes in American society that have affected family structure and economic security to children. Children of unmarried mothers are at higher risk of having adverse birth outcomes, such as low birth weight and infant mortality and are more likely to live in poverty than children of married mothers.

Trends

Both the white population having births out of wedlock (orange line) and the black population rate (blue line) have remained relatively stable since 2010.

Comparative Information

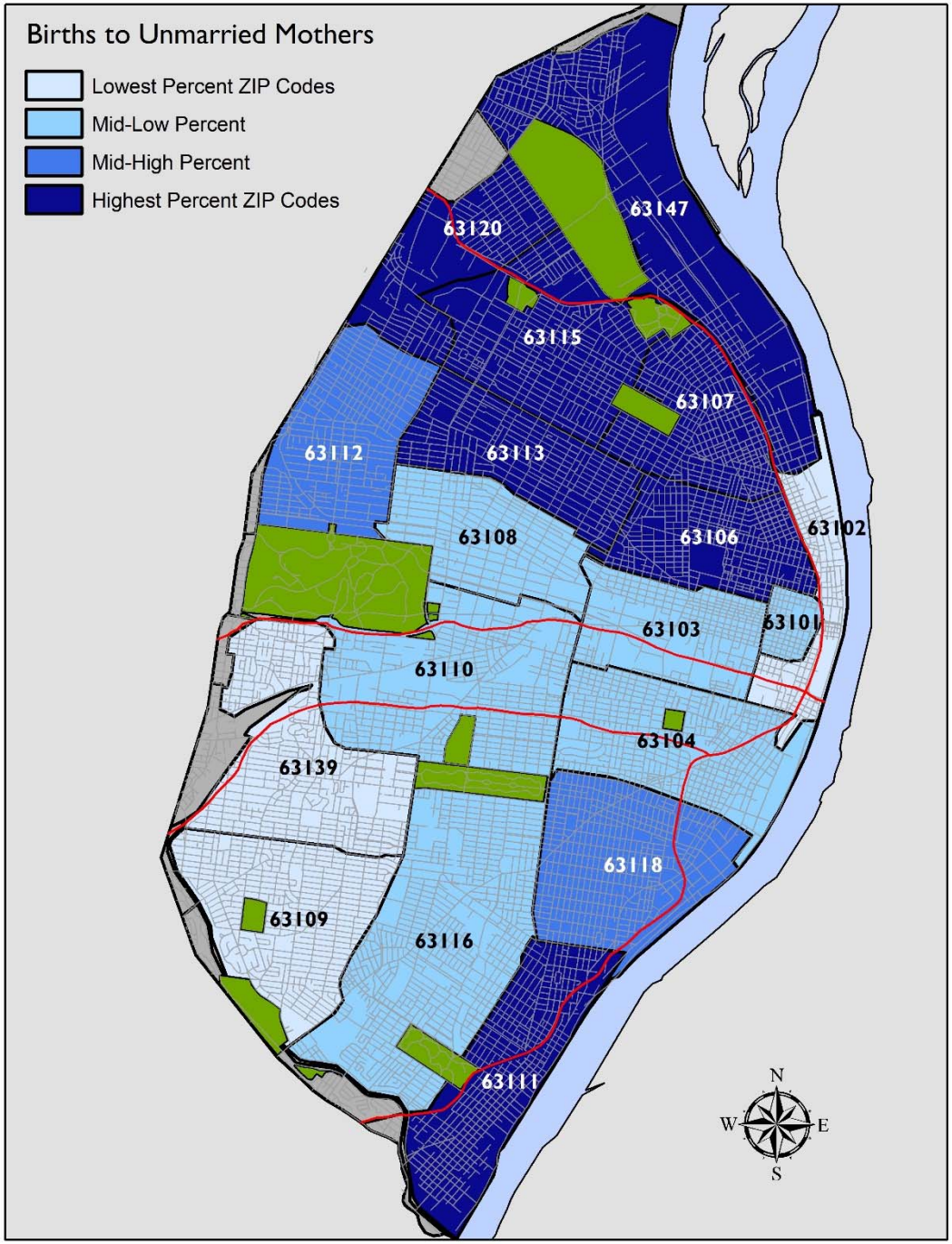
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of unmarried births than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.18

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

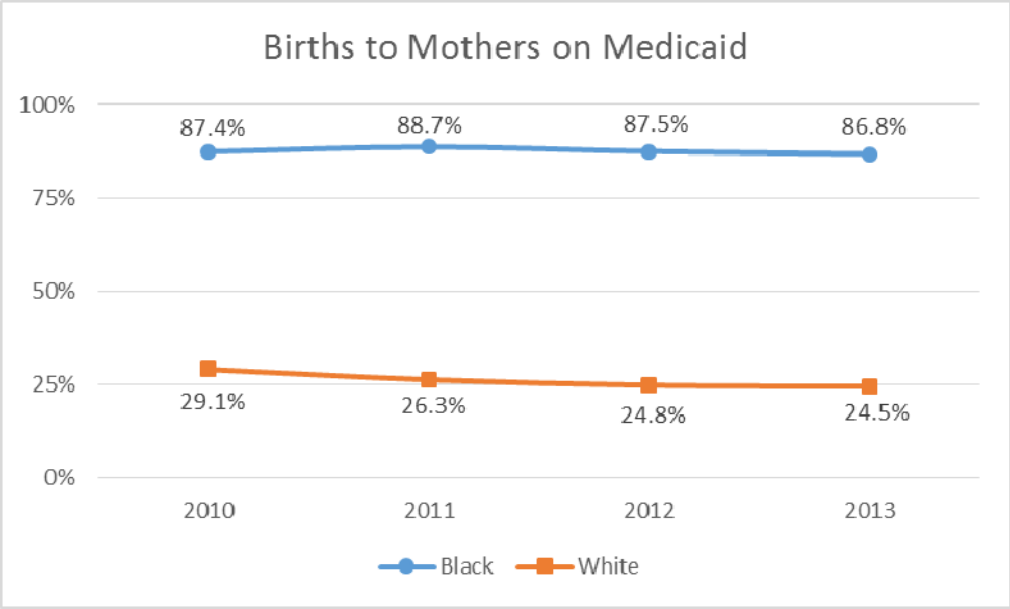
ZIP Code	OOW Birth	Map Quartile
63120	92.0%	4
63147	89.5%	4
63113	89.1%	4
63107	88.8%	4
63115	88.5%	4
63106	88.0%	4
63111	74.8%	4
63118	70.0%	3
63112	69.3%	3
63104	56.7%	2
63103	55.3%	2
63110	48.1%	2
63101	46.3%	2
63116	43.4%	2
63108	41.4%	2
63102*	38.7%	1
63109	23.2%	1
63139	22.8%	1

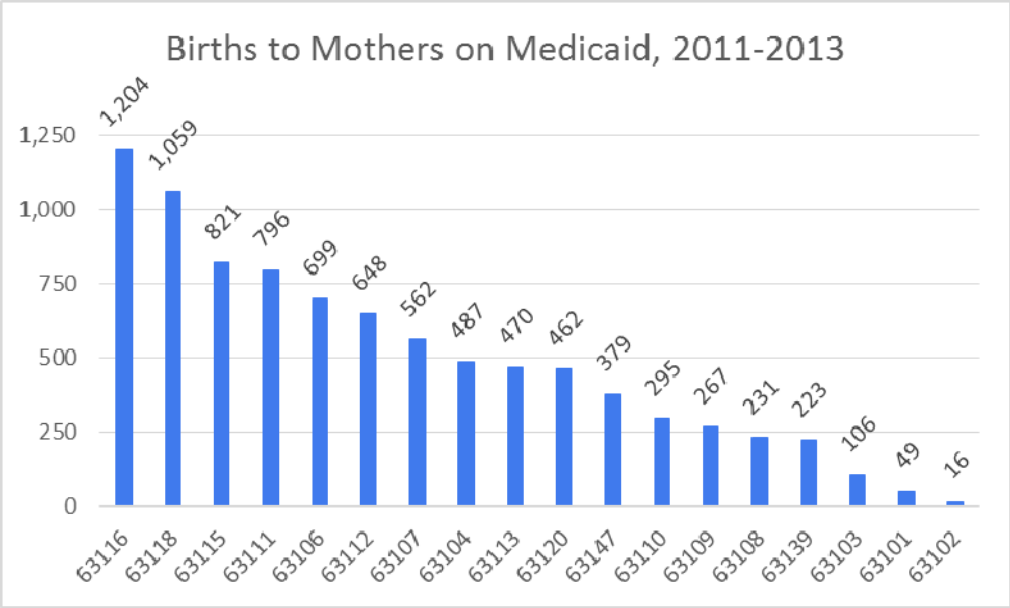
STL	60.2%
STL Black	86.6%
STL White	27.2%
MO	40.2%
MO Black	79.2%
MO White	34.9%
US	40.7%
US Black	72.0%
US White	29.2%



Out–of–Wedlock Births

Medicaid Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

This statistic represents mothers that participated in the Medicaid program during their pregnancy. The rate is presented as the number of birth mothers that are Medicaid participants as a percent of total live births.

High Medicaid participation is both positive and negative. The positive aspect is that it increases access to care during pregnancy. The negative aspect is that it is an indicator of poverty that is associated with poorer health outcomes.

Trends

Both the white population having Medicaid births (orange line) and the black population rate (blue line) have had decreases since 2010.

Comparative Information

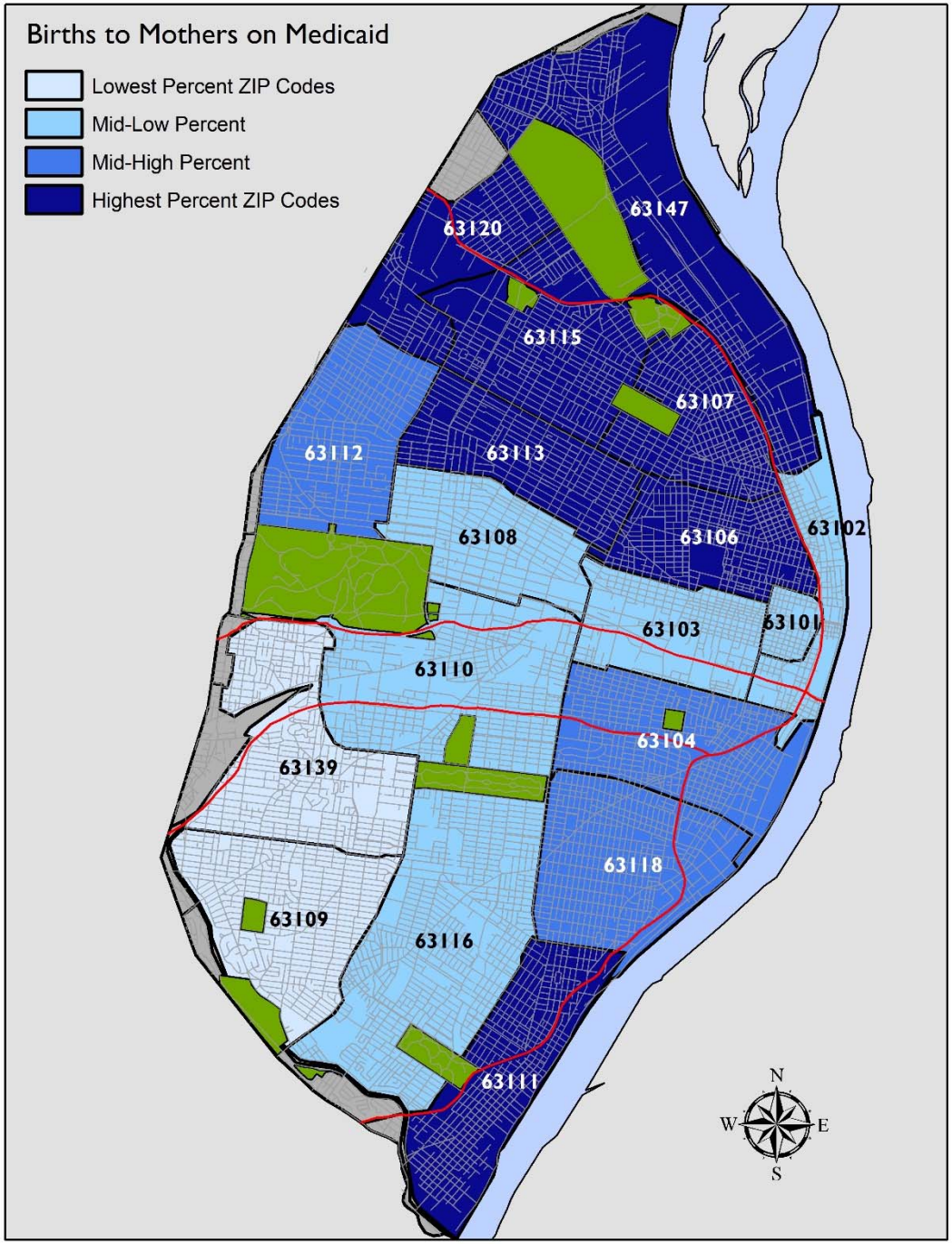
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of Medicaid births than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3.53 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.53

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

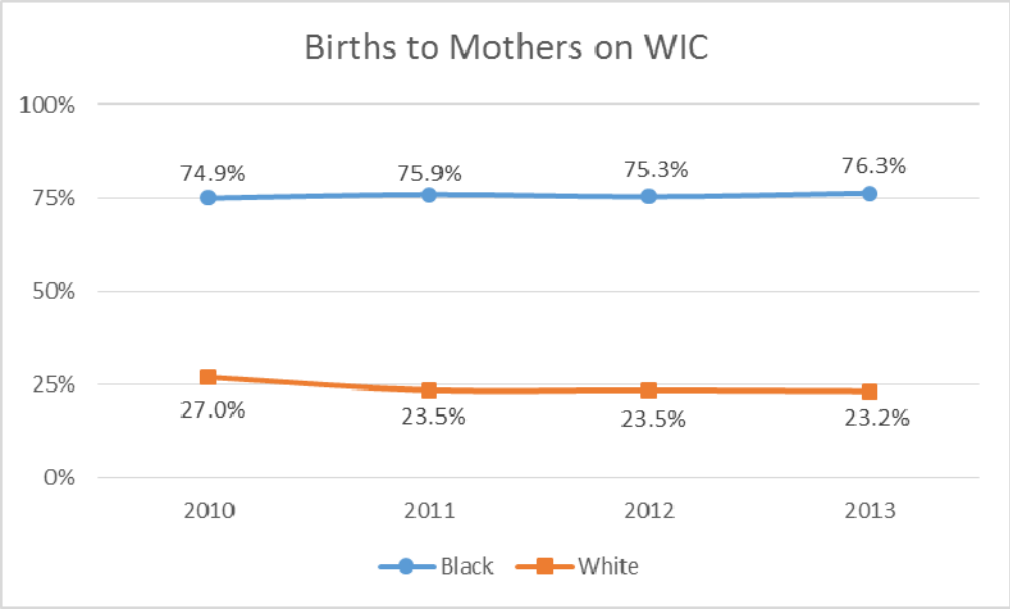
ZIP Code	Medicaid	Map Quartile
63120	93.0%	4
63106	91.4%	4
63107	90.1%	4
63115	89.2%	4
63113	86.7%	4
63147	86.3%	4
63111	76.2%	4
63118	74.7%	3
63112	73.3%	3
63104	57.5%	3
63116	55.6%	2
63102*	51.6%	2
63101	51.6%	2
63103	51.0%	2
63110	45.5%	2
63108	43.1%	2
63109	21.8%	1
63139	21.7%	1

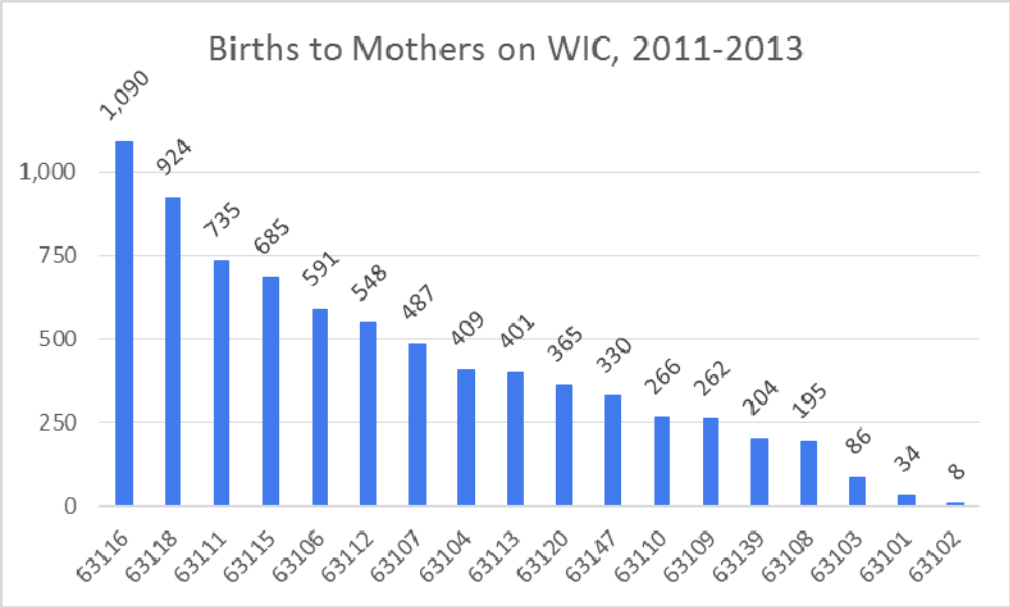
STL	58.5%
STL Black	86.8%
STL White	24.6%
MO	39.6%
MO Black	73.5%
MO White	36.3%
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Medicaid Births

WIC Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

The WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children) participant rate is the number of "mothers who participated in the WIC program during pregnancy" expressed as a percent of total live births.

WIC participation, along with the food stamp program (SNAP) and Medicaid participation can be viewed two ways. The positive aspect of high rates is enhanced nutrition during pregnancy to help improve outcomes. The negative side is that the WIC program is associated with poverty status.

Trends

The white population having WIC births (orange line) has decreased, while the black population rate (blue line) has seen a small increase.

Comparative Information

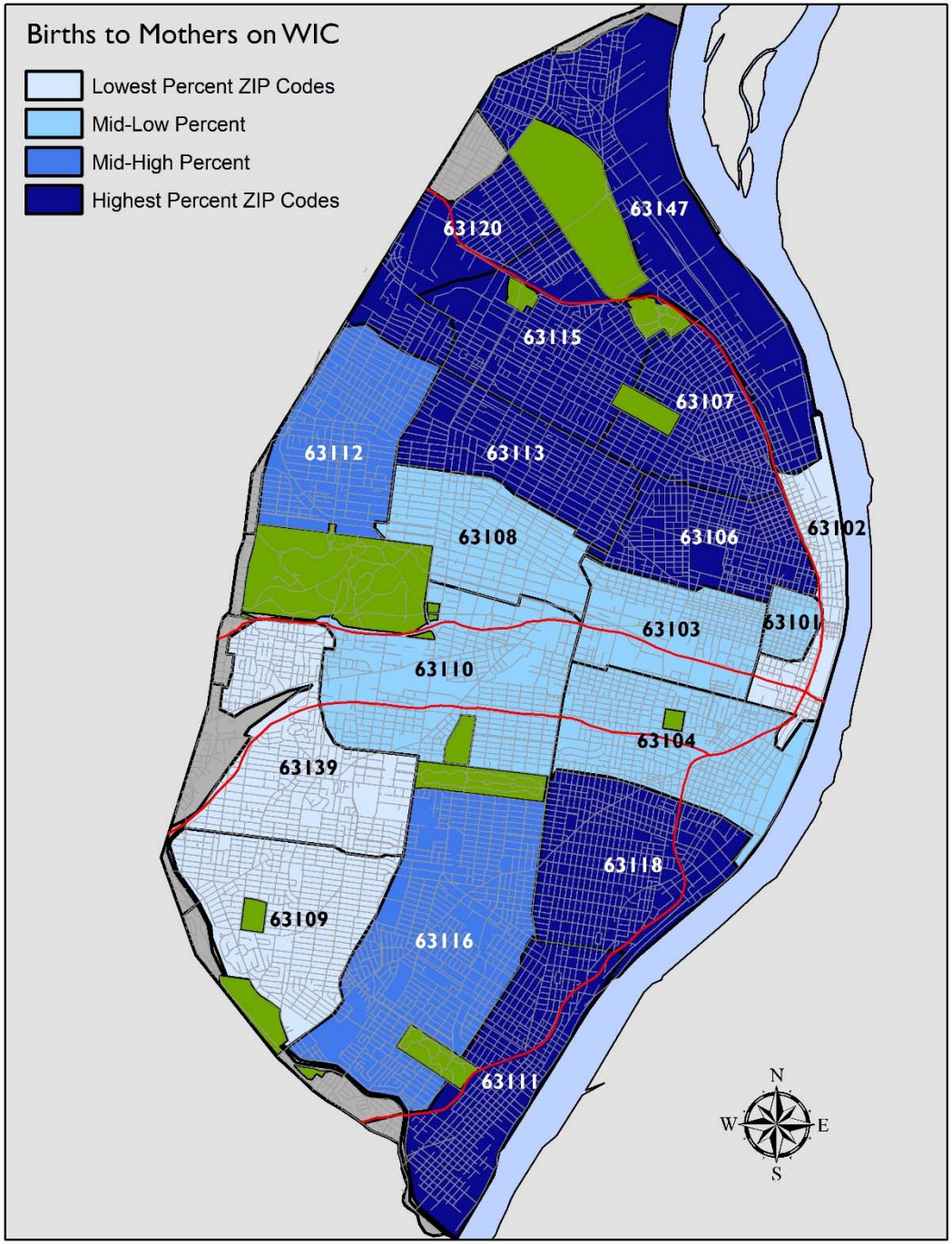
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of WIC births than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3.2 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.23

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

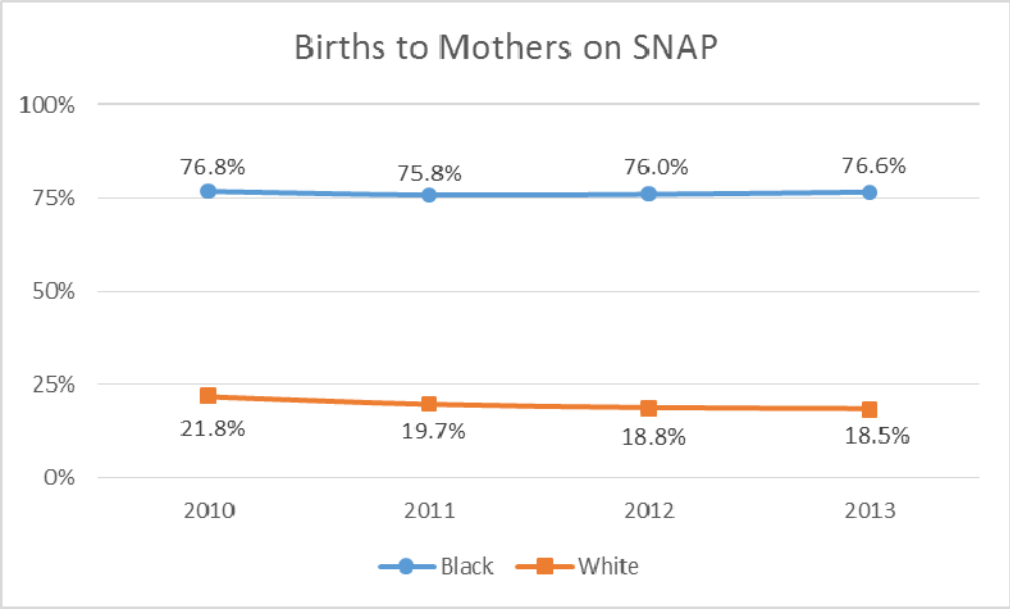
ZIP Code	WIC Birth	Map Quartile
63107	78.0%	4
63106	77.3%	4
63147	75.2%	4
63115	74.5%	4
63113	74.0%	4
63120	73.4%	4
63111	70.3%	4
63118	65.2%	4
63112	62.0%	3
63116	50.3%	3
63104	48.3%	2
63103	41.3%	2
63110	41.0%	2
63108	36.4%	2
63101	35.8%	2
63102*	25.8%	1
63109	21.4%	1
63139	19.8%	1

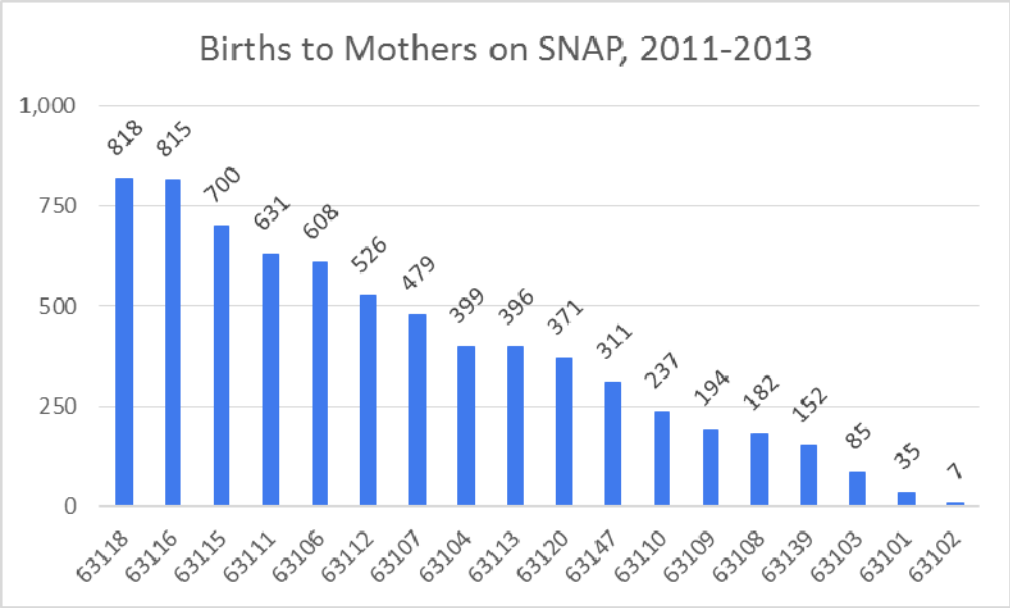
STL	50.7%
STL Black	74.0%
STL White	22.9%
MO	41.2%
MO Black	69.4%
MO White	39.0%
US	47.8%
US Black	67.9%
US White	33.0%



WIC Births

SNAP Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

Birth mother food stamp (SNAP) participation is the number of mothers participating in the food stamp program during pregnancy. The rate is presented as the number of "birth mother food stamp program participants" expressed as a percent of total live births.

SNAP participation, along with WIC and Medicaid participation can be viewed two ways. The positive aspect of high rates is enhanced nutrition for birth mothers. The negative side is the association with poverty.

Trends

The white population having SNAP births (orange line) has decreased, while the black population rate (blue line) has seen no change.

Comparative Information

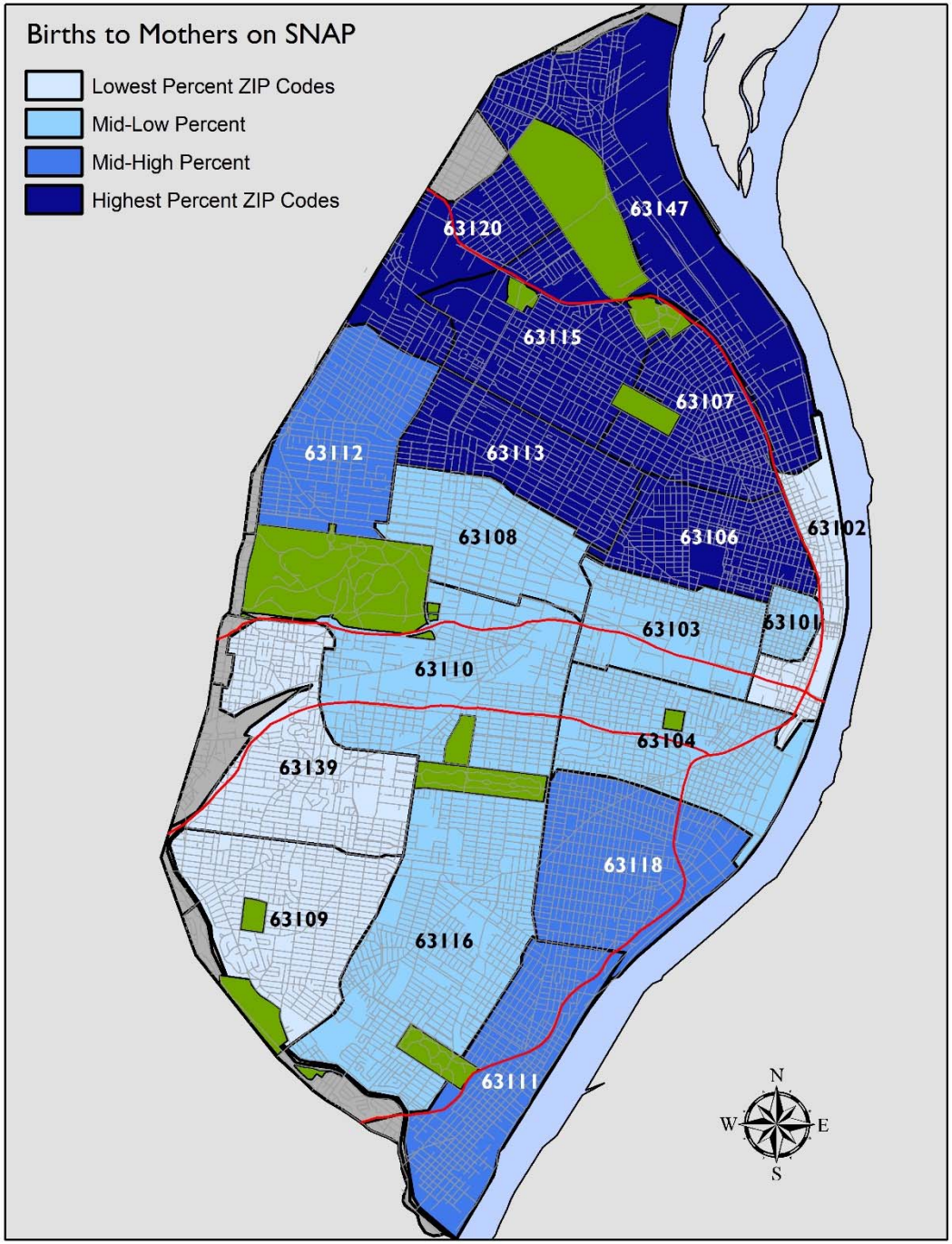
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of SNAP births than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3.2 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.23

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

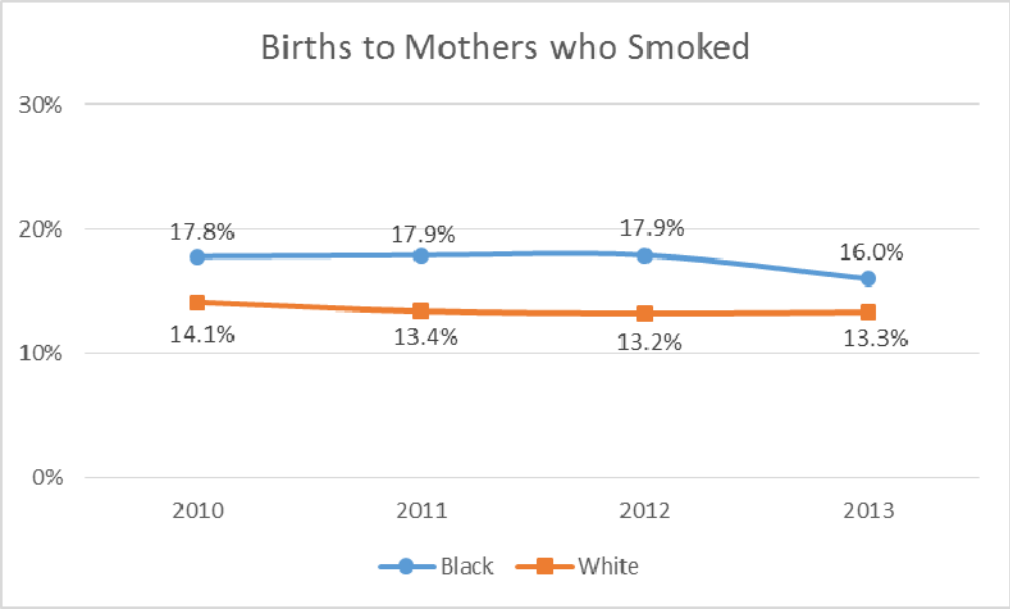
ZIP Code	SNAP Birth	Map Quartile
63106	79.5%	4
63107	76.8%	4
63115	76.1%	4
63120	74.6%	4
63113	73.1%	4
63147	70.8%	4
63111	60.4%	3
63112	59.5%	3
63118	57.7%	3
63104	47.1%	2
63103	40.9%	2
63116	37.6%	2
63101	36.8%	2
63110	36.6%	2
63108	34.0%	2
63102*	22.6%	1
63109	15.8%	1
63139	14.8%	1

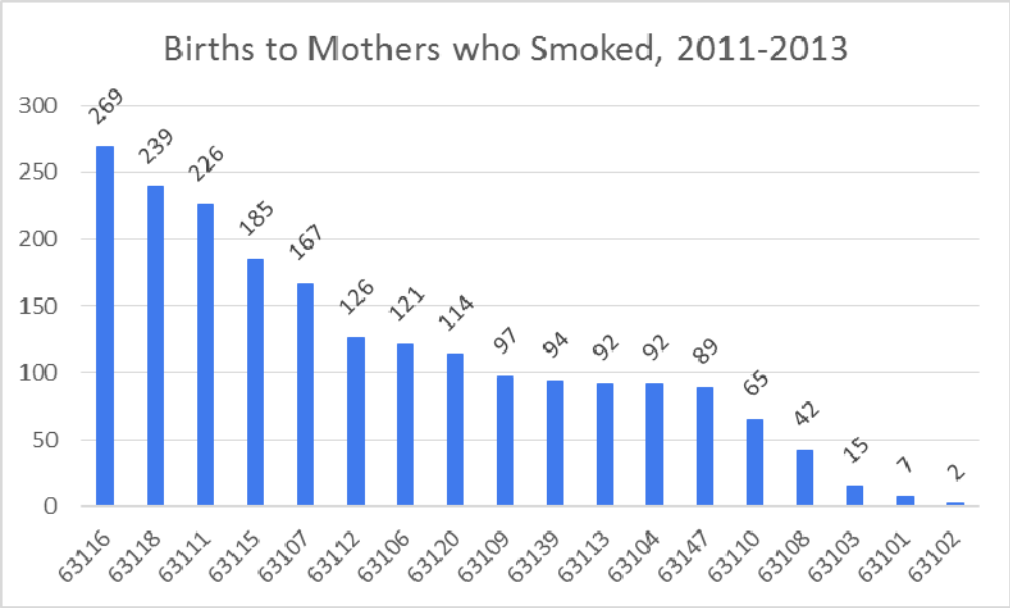
STL	50.7%
STL Black	74.0%
STL White	22.9%
MO	41.2%
MO Black	69.4%
MO White	39.0%
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



SNAP Births

Smoking Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

This information is taken from the birth certificate and is considered "yes" if the mother smoked at any time during the pregnancy. This information is self-reported and therefore may possibly be underreported. The rate for this analysis is "mothers who smoked during pregnancy" as a percent of total live births.

Women who smoke during pregnancy are at risk for premature birth, pregnancy complications, low-birth weight infants, still birth and a higher rate of infant mortality. Smoking also puts the babies at risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), poor lung development, asthma and respiratory infections.

Trends

Both the white population smoking during pregnancy (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases since 2010.

Comparative Information

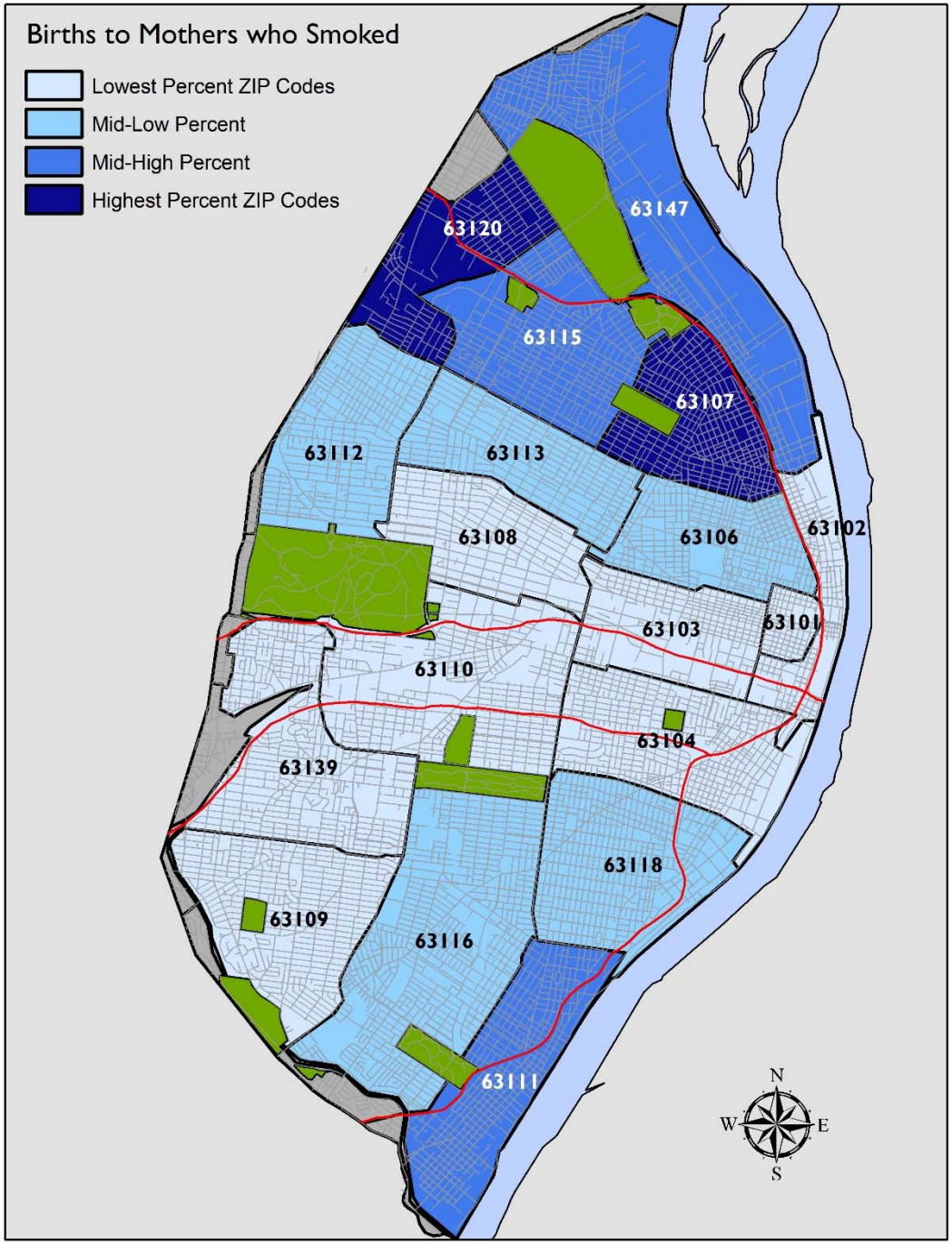
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of smoking births than the U.S. but lower than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.30

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

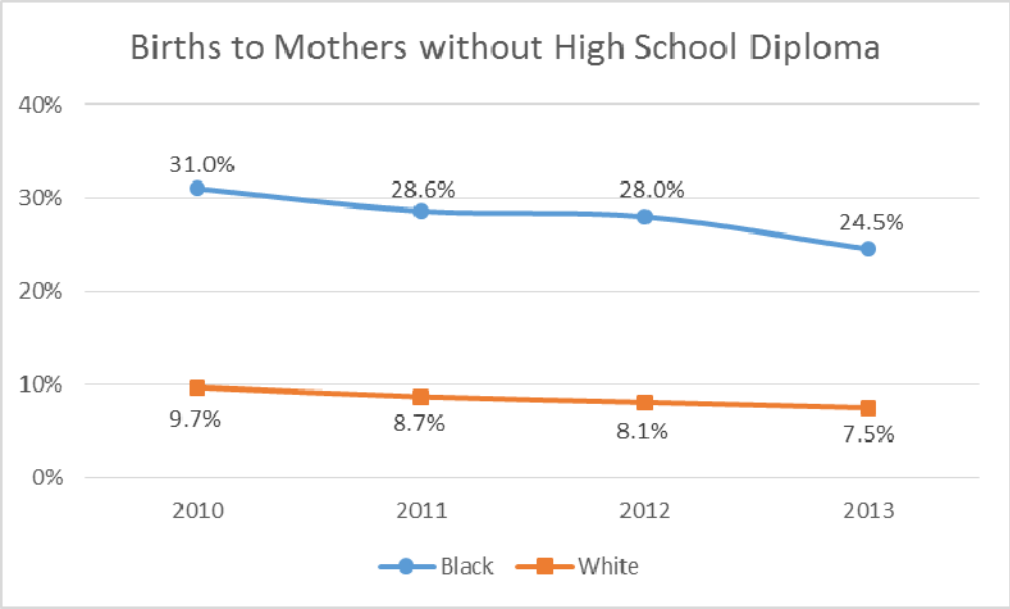
ZIP Code	Smoke Birth	Map Quartile
63107	26.8%	4
63120	22.9%	4
63111	21.6%	3
63147	20.3%	3
63115	20.1%	3
63113	17.0%	2
63118	16.9%	2
63106	15.8%	2
63112	14.3%	2
63116	12.4%	2
63104	10.9%	1
63110	10.0%	1
63139	9.1%	1
63109	7.9%	1
63108	7.8%	1
63101*	7.4%	1
63103*	7.2%	1
63102*	6.5%	1

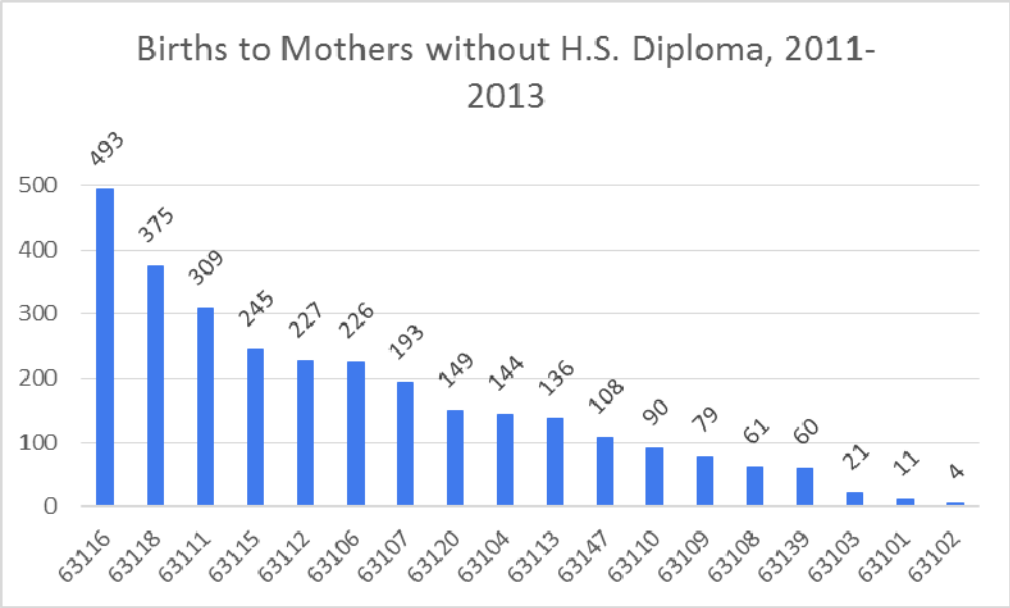
STL	14.4%
STL Black	17.3%
STL White	13.3%
MO	17.3%
MO Black	14.5%
MO White	19.7%
US	11.5%
US Black	16.9%
US White	9.7%



Smoking Births

Education Births





Definition and Public Health Implications

This represents the percent of birth mothers that completed less than 12 years of education. The rate is the number of birth mothers that completed less than 12 years of education expressed as a percent of total live births.

Education is correlated with fertility and birth outcomes and is used as an indicator of socioeconomic status. It is used to measure the effect of education and socioeconomic status on health, childbearing and infant mortality. In general, infant mortality declines with increasing education of the mother.

Trends

Both the white population having children without a diploma (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases since 2010.

Comparative Information

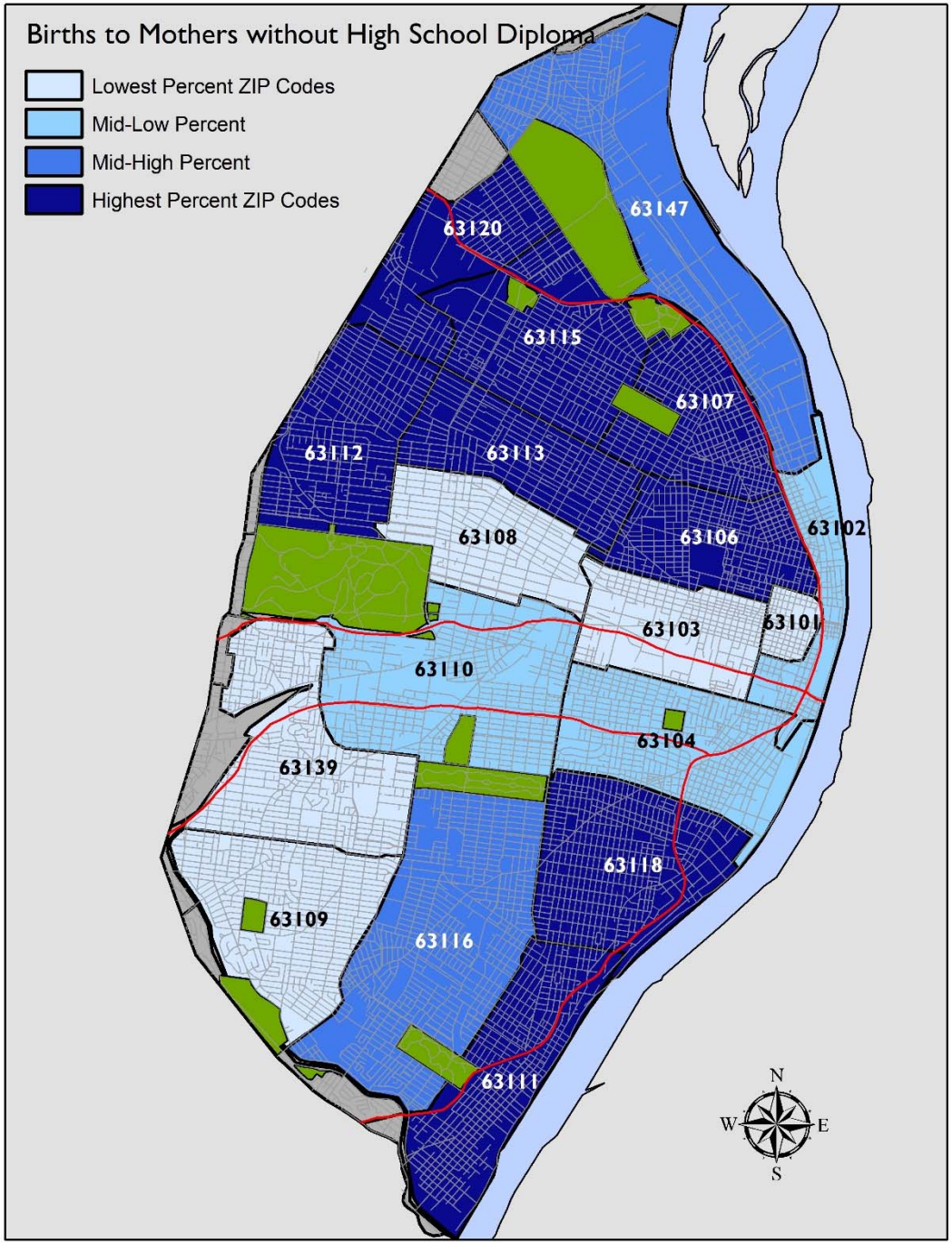
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of births without a high school degree than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3.4 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.35

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

ZIP Code	Educate Birth	Map Quartile
63107	30.9%	4
63120	30.0%	4
63111	29.6%	4
63106	29.5%	4
63115	26.6%	4
63118	26.4%	4
63112	25.7%	4
63113	25.1%	4
63147	24.6%	3
63116	22.8%	3
63104	17.0%	2
63110	13.9%	2
63102*	12.9%	2
63101*	11.6%	1
63108	11.4%	1
63103	10.1%	1
63109	6.4%	1
63139	5.8%	1

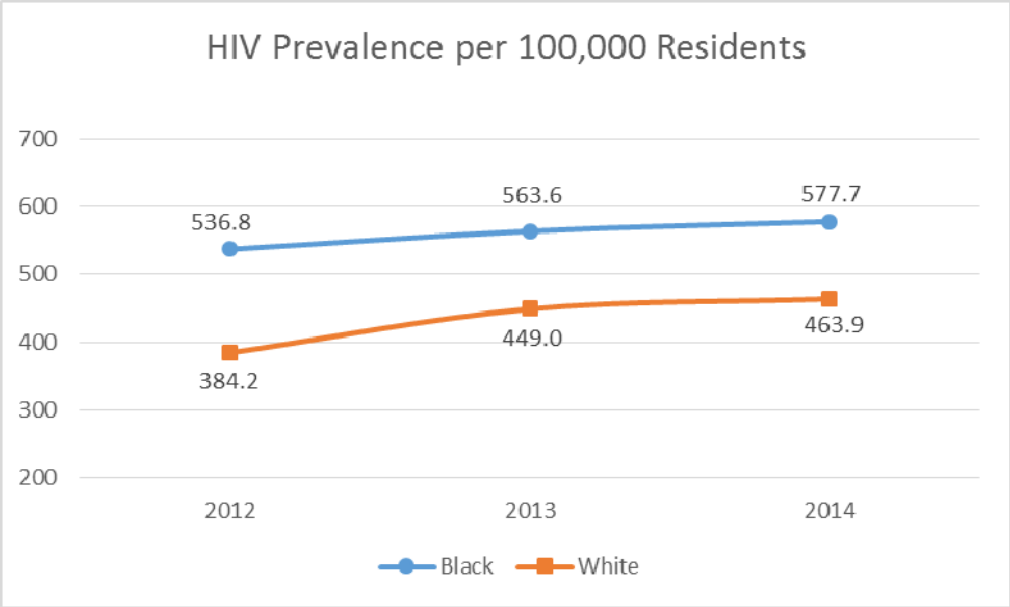
STL	18.6%
STL Black	27.1%
STL White	8.1%
MO	12.9%
MO Black	20.4%
MO White	12.4%
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

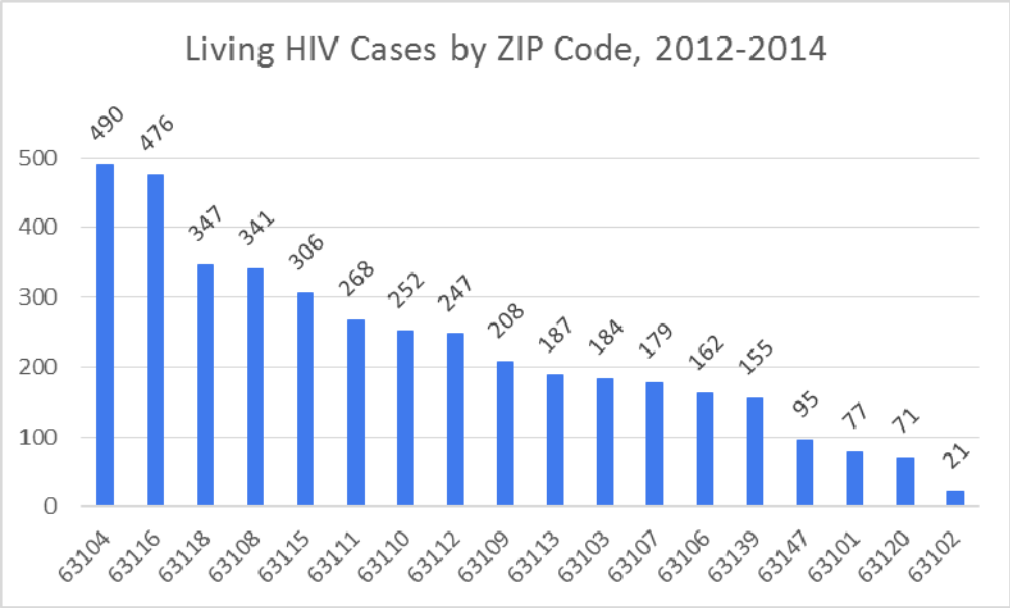


Education Births

EPIDEMICS

HIV Prevalence





Definition and Public Health Implications

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected individuals are individuals greater than 18 months of age who have a diagnosis of HIV infection documented by either a laboratory test or a physician. HIV Disease cases are individuals living with an HIV or AIDS infection at a particular point in time. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population.

Over time, persons with HIV infection who subsequently develop AIDS are reported as an AIDS case. In the St. Louis region, roughly 80% of HIV Disease cases are in men, and over 60% of cases report a mode of transmission as Men having sex with Men (MSM).

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had increases since 2012.

Comparative Information

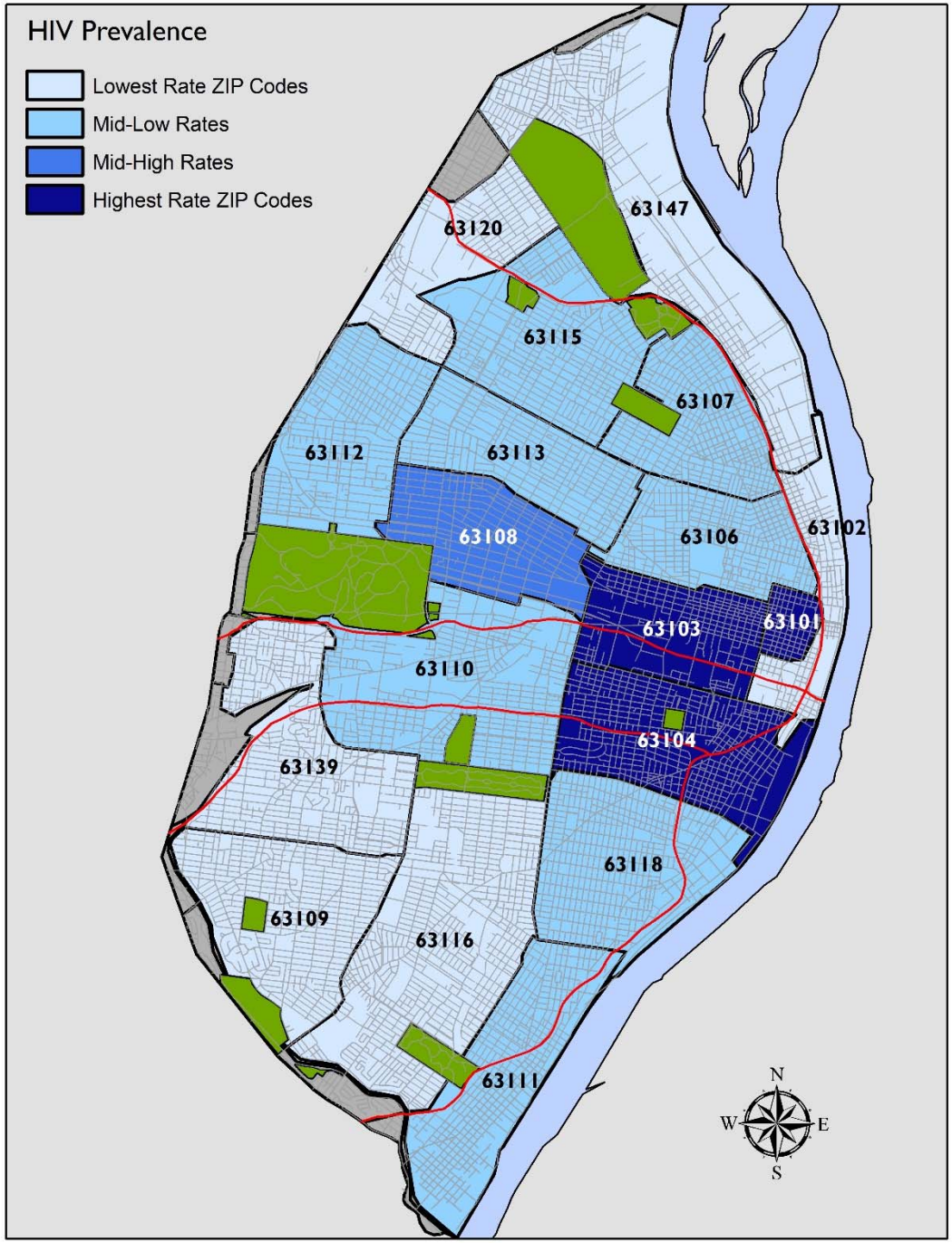
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of HIV than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.3 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.29

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

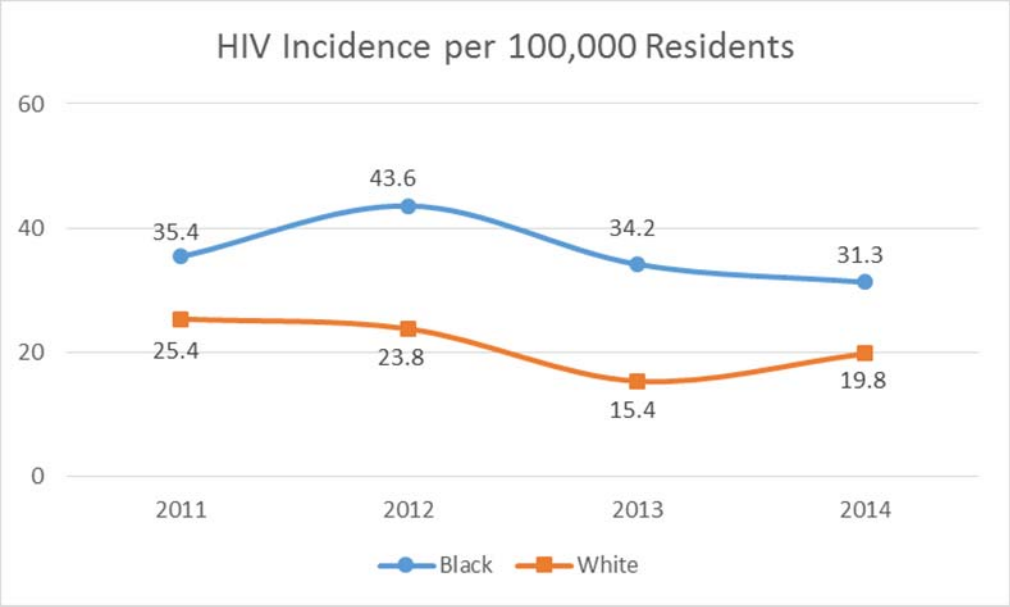
ZIP Code	HIV Prev	Map Quartile
63101	1,056.1	4
63103	920.6	4
63104	841.1	4
63108	539.5	3
63110	507.5	2
63113	503.2	2
63107	494.5	2
63115	479.9	2
63106	459.3	2
63111	421.7	2
63118	418.4	2
63112	409.5	2
63116	359.2	1
63102	315.3	1
63147	300.0	1
63120	261.9	1
63109	252.7	1
63139	232.5	1

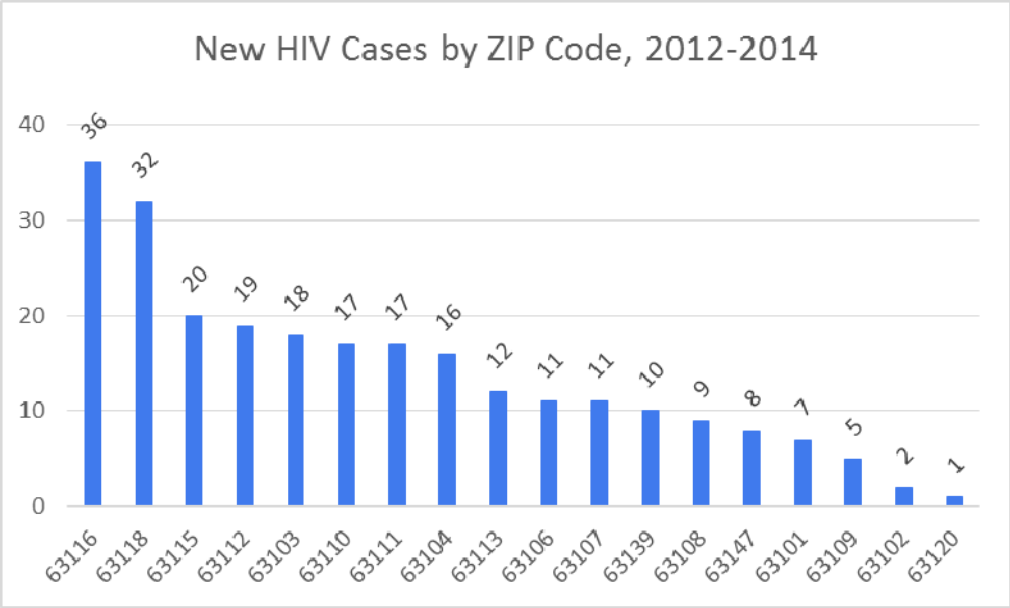
STL	489.0
STL Black	559.3
STL White	432.6
MO	92.1
MO Black	362.2
MO White	56.0
US	298.1
US Black	996.3
US White	149.1



HIV Prevalence

HIV Incidence





Definition and Public Health Implications

HIV incidence cases are persons who were newly diagnosed with an HIV infection for a particular length of time (not AIDS). The rates are presented as the number of cases diagnosed per 100,000.

In the St. Louis region, over 50% of new HIV cases reported MSM as the mode of transmission; 10% reported heterosexual exposure. New advancements in the treatment of HIV disease appear to increase not only the quality of life, but also the length of life for people with HIV infection.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases since 2011.

Comparative Information

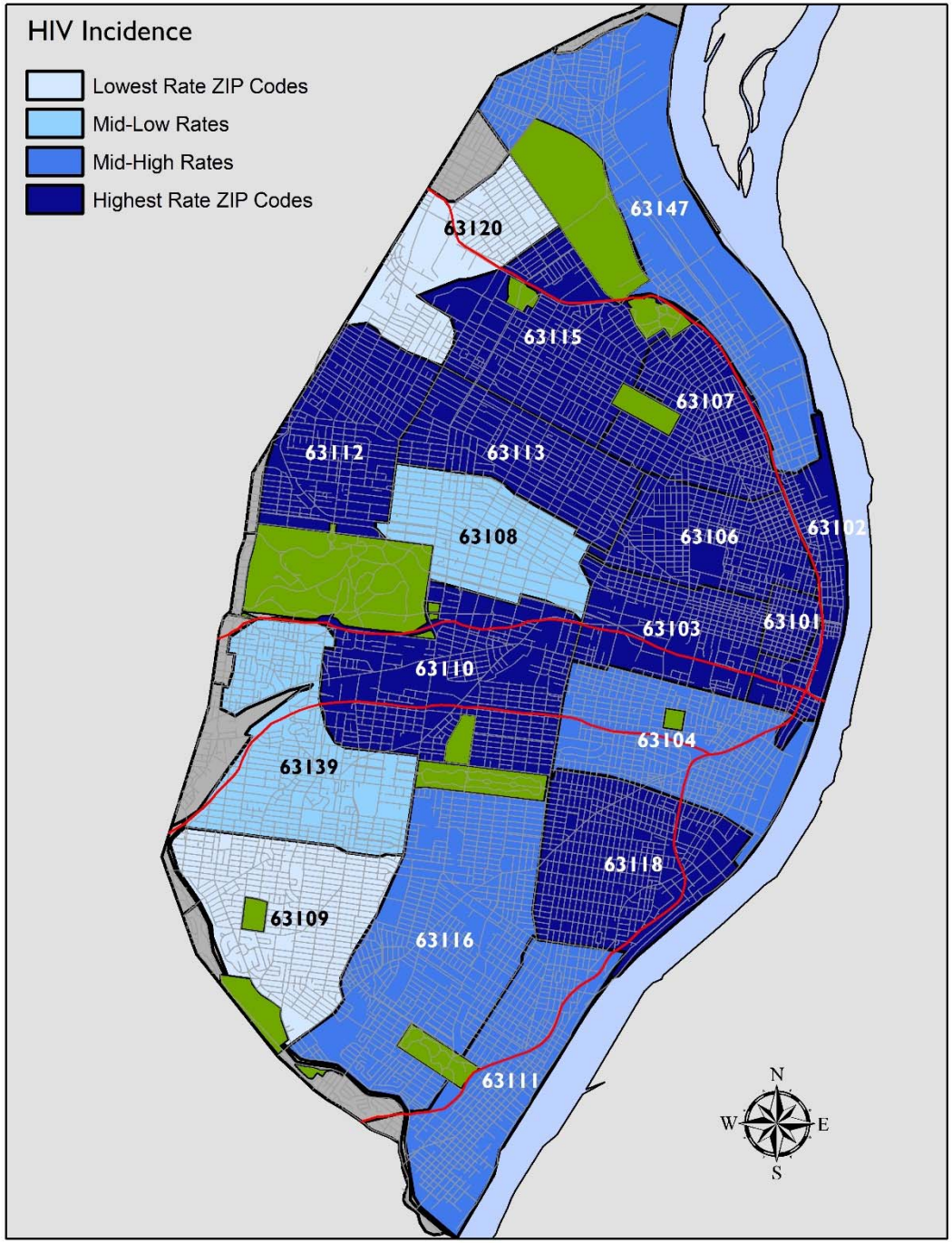
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of HIV incidence than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.9 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.85

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

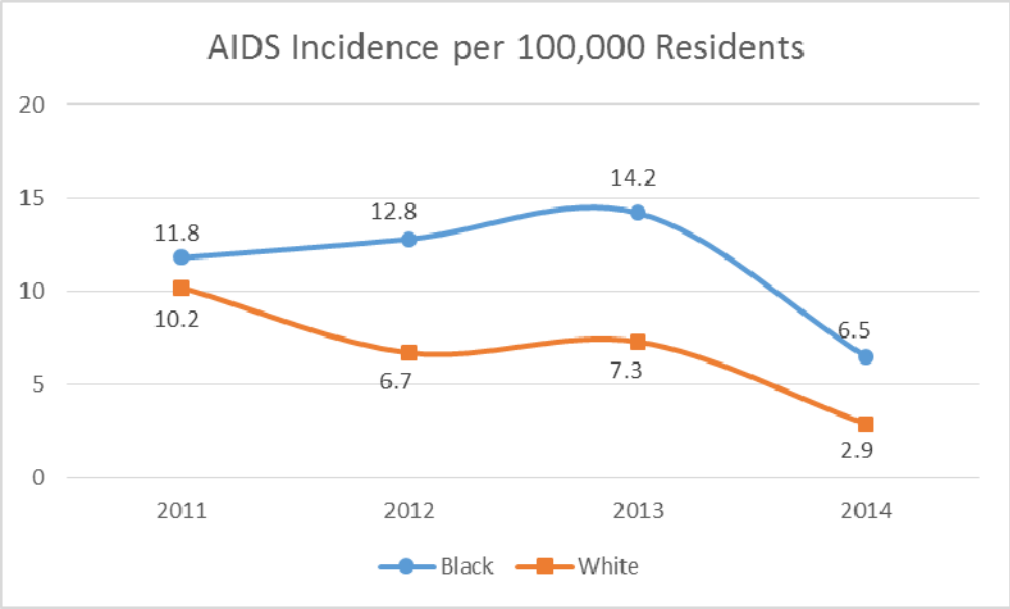
ZIP Code	HIV Inc	Map Quartile
63101*	96.0	4
63103*	90.1	4
63118	38.6	4
63110*	34.2	4
63113*	32.3	4
63112*	31.5	4
63115	31.4	4
63106*	31.2	4
63107*	30.4	4
63102*	30.0	4
63104*	27.5	3
63116	27.2	3
63111*	26.8	3
63147*	25.3	3
63139*	15.0	2
63108*	14.2	2
63109*	6.1	1
63120*	3.7	1

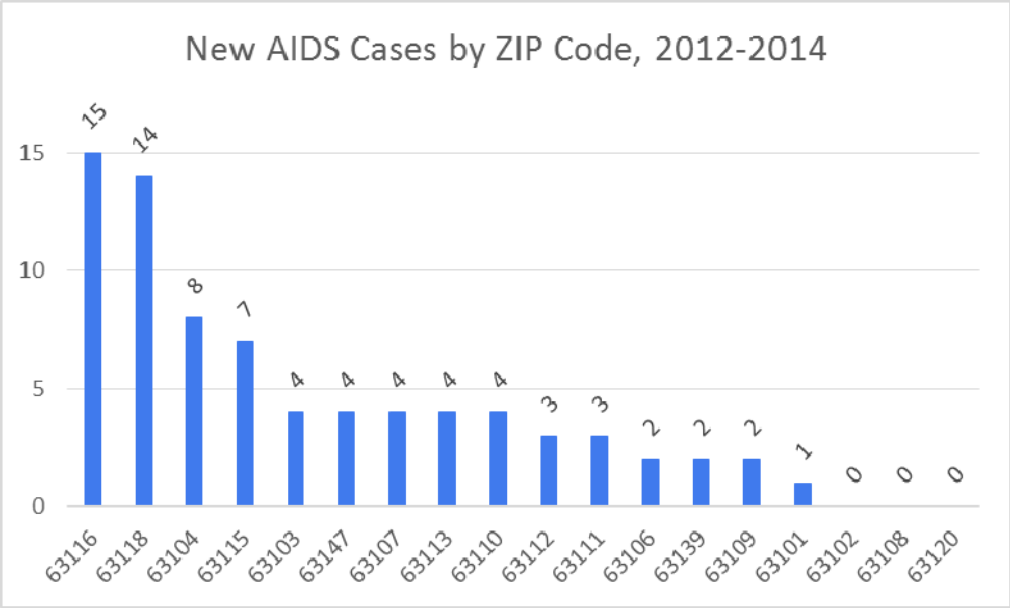
STL	27.3
STL Black	36.4
STL White	19.7
MO	6.1
MO Black	29.5
MO White	2.7
US	15.2
US Black	54.4
US White	6.5



HIV Incidence

AIDS Incidence





Definition and Public Health Implications

The surveillance case definition for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), as defined by the Centers for Disease Control, is based on the case's (1) clinical condition, (2) human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibody test results and (3) laboratory measures of the effect of the virus on the immune system (CD4+ test results). The rates are presented as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

In the St. Louis region, about 40% of new AIDS cases reported MSM exposure, 1% reported heterosexual exposure. Over 50% did not report or exposure was unknown. Having an unknown mode of transmission makes HIV outreach and prevention programs difficult to tailor to the population.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases since 2011.

Comparative Information

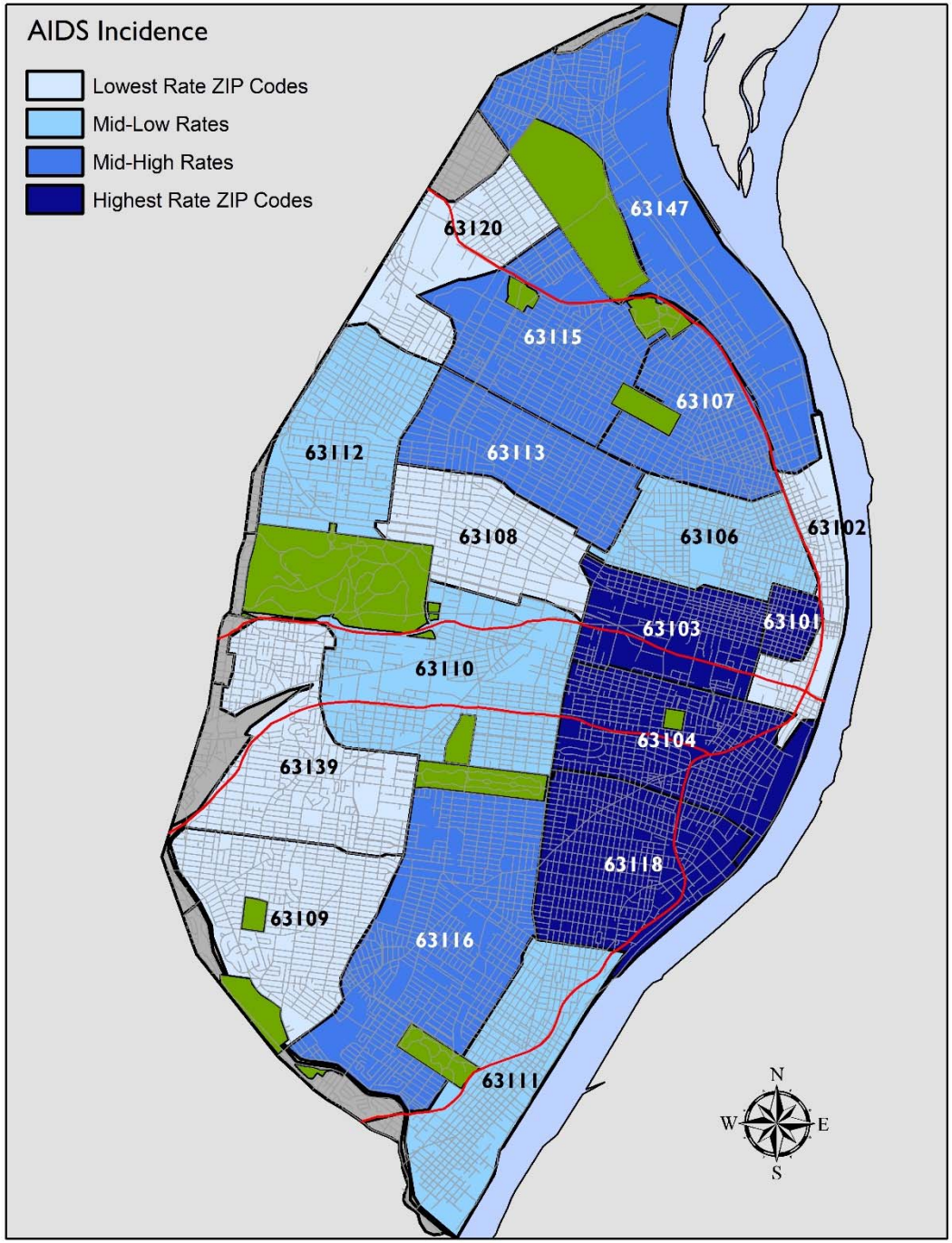
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of AIDS incidence than Missouri but slightly lower than the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate twice the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.00

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

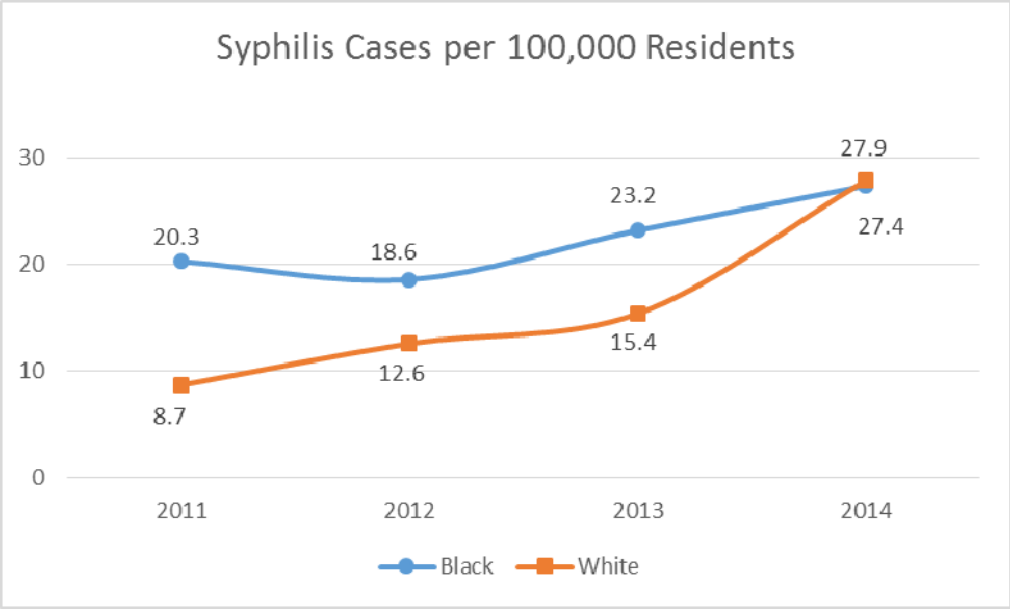
ZIP Code	AIDS Inc	Map Quartile
63103*	20.0	4
63118*	16.9	4
63104*	13.7	4
63101*	13.7	4
63147*	12.6	3
63116*	11.3	3
63107*	11.0	3
63115*	11.0	3
63113*	10.8	3
63110*	8.1	2
63106*	5.7	2
63112*	5.0	2
63111*	4.7	2
63139*	3.0	1
63109*	2.4	1
63102*	0.0	1
63108*	0.0	1
63120*	0.0	1

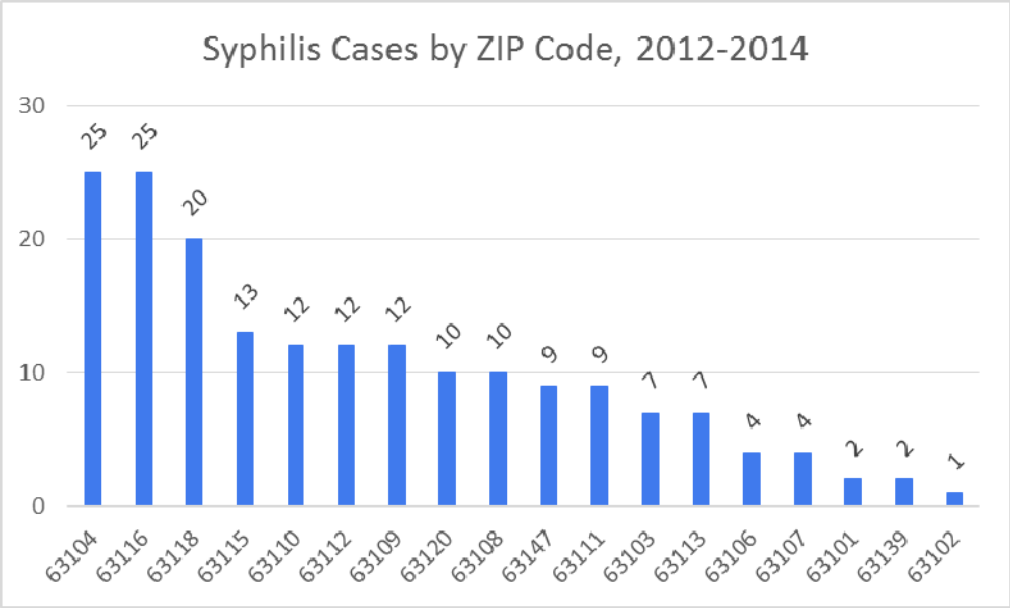
STL	7.2
STL Black	11.2
STL White	5.6
MO	2.1
MO Black	8.3
MO White	1.3
US	8.2
US Black	31.8
US White	3.2



AIDS Incidence

Syphilis





Definition and Public Health Implications

Syphilis is a systemic, sexually-transmitted disease caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum. Infections may be detected by signs or symptoms of the infection, or by serologic testing during the latent stage of the disease. Rates described here are for primary and secondary syphilis together. The rates are presented as cases per 100,000 population.

Syphilis remains a problem in certain geographic areas and populations, particularly among MSM. Persons infected with an STD may be at a greater risk of contracting syphilis.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had increases since 2011.

Comparative Information

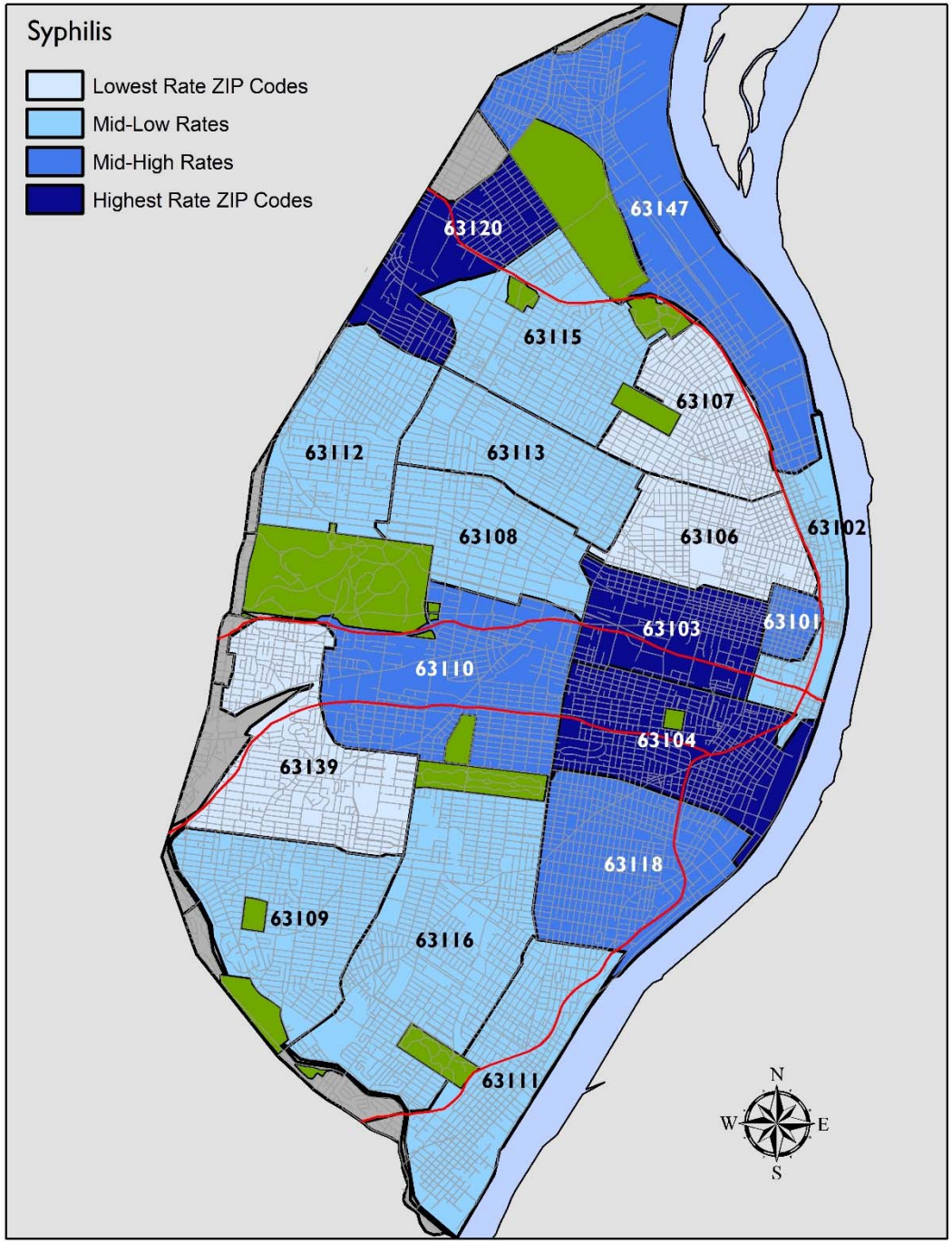
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of syphilis than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.2 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.24

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

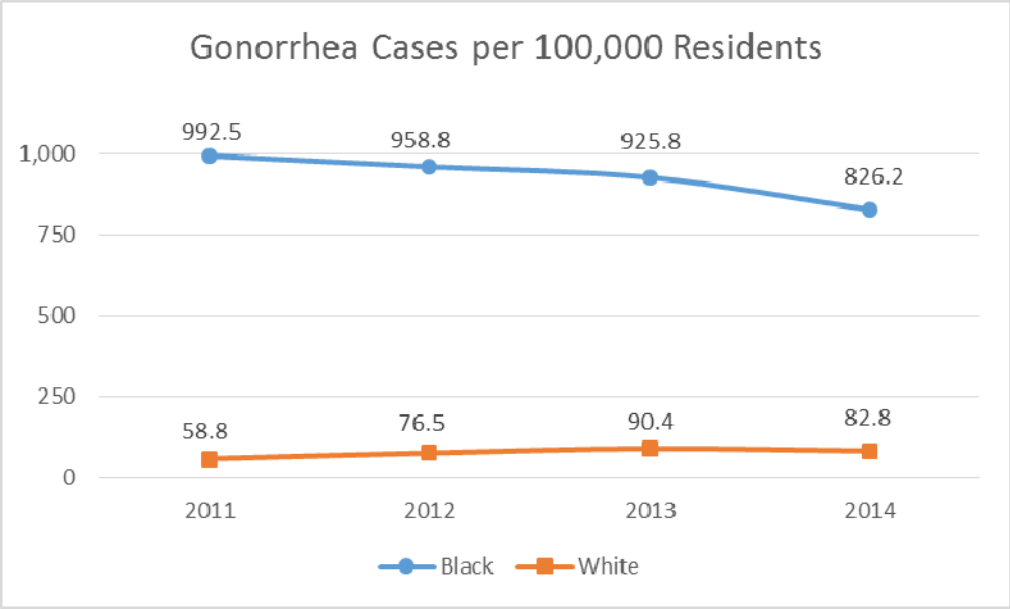
ZIP Code	Syphilis	Map Quartile
63104	42.9	4
63120*	36.9	4
63103*	35.0	4
63147*	28.4	3
63101*	27.4	3
63110*	24.2	3
63118	24.1	3
63115*	20.4	2
63112*	19.9	2
63116	18.9	2
63113*	18.8	2
63108*	15.8	2
63102*	15.0	2
63109*	14.6	2
63111*	14.2	2
63106*	11.3	1
63107*	11.0	1
63139*	3.0	1

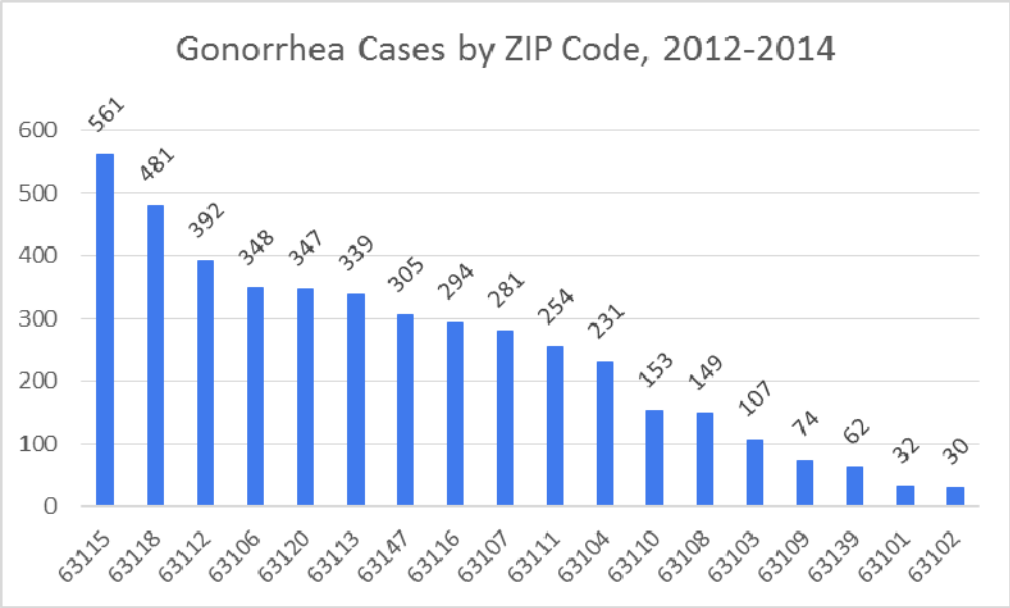
STL	19.7
STL Black	23.1
STL White	18.7
MO	4.2
MO Black	18.9
MO White	2.1
US	5.7
US Black	15.8
US White	2.9



Syphilis

Gonorrhea





Definition and Public Health Implications

Neisseria gonorrhoeae is a sexually transmitted bacterial disease that differs in males and females in course, severity and ease of recognition. It is second only to chlamydia infection in the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population.

In women, gonorrhea is a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), about 10-20% of women with untreated chlamydia or gonorrhea develop PID. In men, gonorrhea can cause epididymitis, a painful condition of the testicles that can lead to infertility if left untreated. Individuals infected gonorrhea may be at an increased risk for contracting HIV.

Trends

The white population (orange line) has seen an increase in their rates of gonorrhea, while the black population (blue line) has had annual decreases since 2011.

Comparative Information

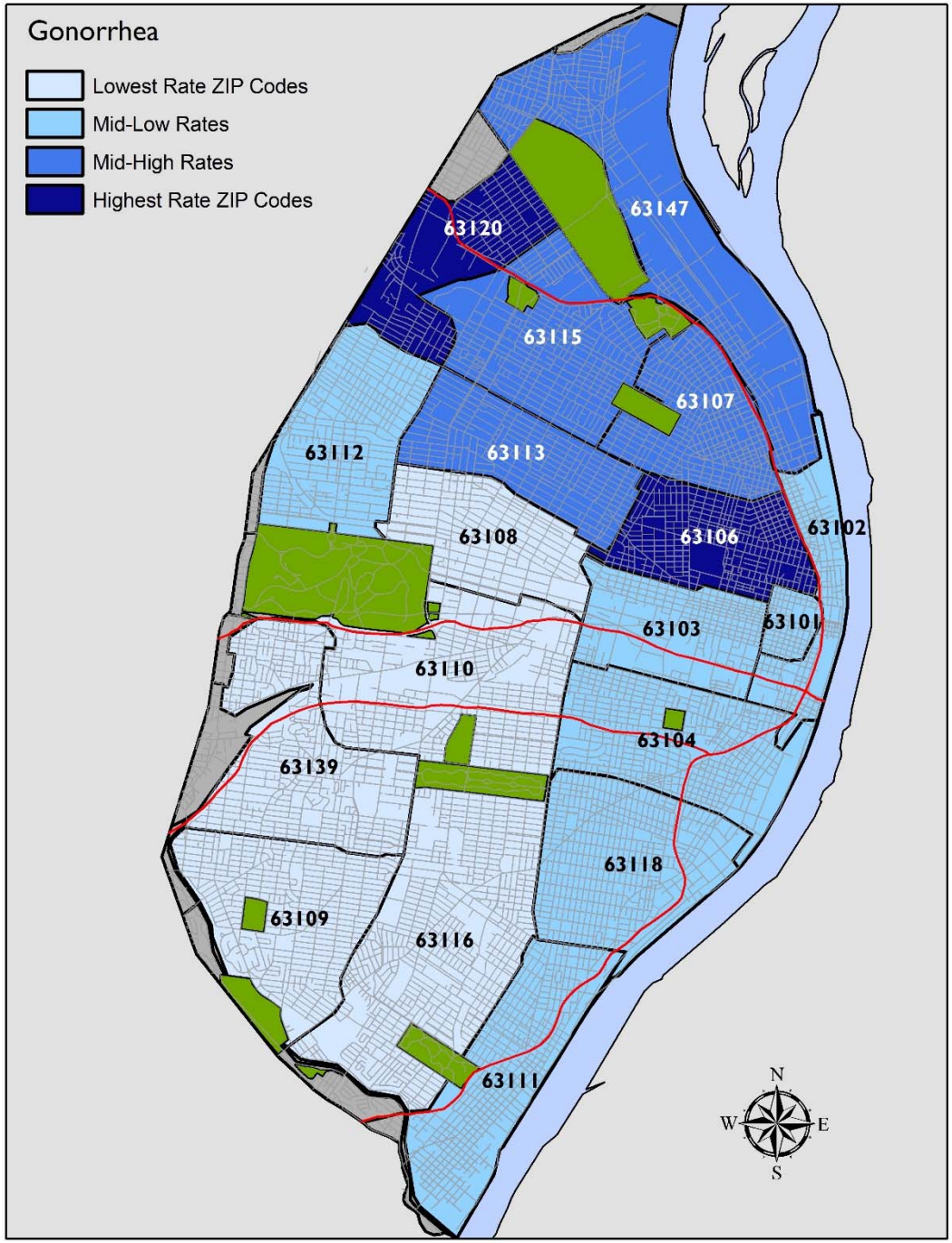
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of gonorrhea than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 10.9 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 10.85

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

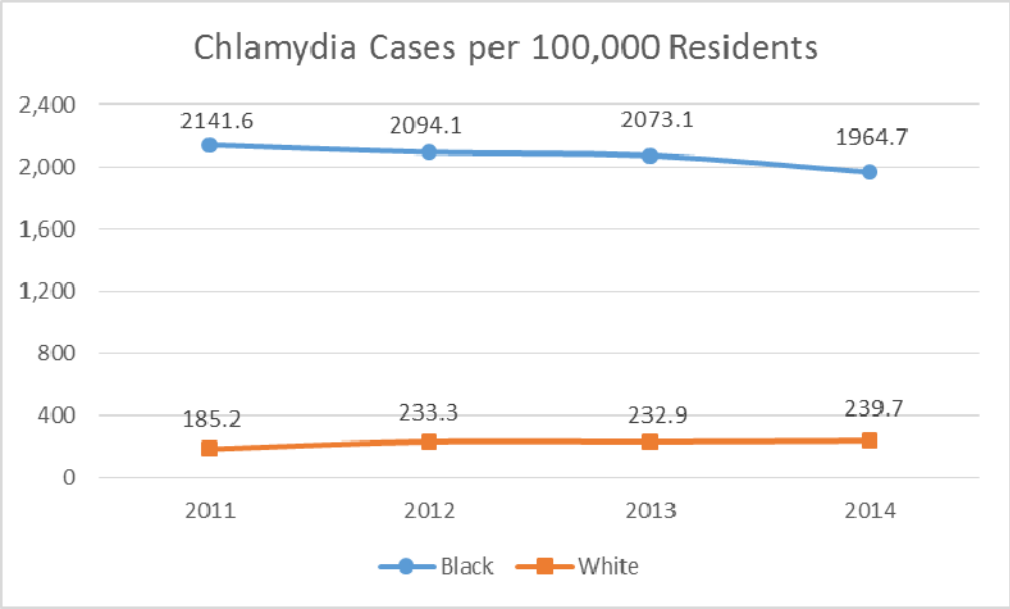
ZIP Code	Gonorrhea	Map Quartile
63120	1,279.8	4
63106	986.6	4
63147	963.2	3
63113	912.1	3
63115	879.8	3
63107	776.2	3
63112	649.9	2
63118	579.9	2
63103	535.3	2
63102	450.4	2
63101	438.9	2
63111	399.7	2
63104	396.5	2
63110	308.1	1
63108	235.7	1
63116	221.9	1
63139	93.0	1
63109	89.9	1

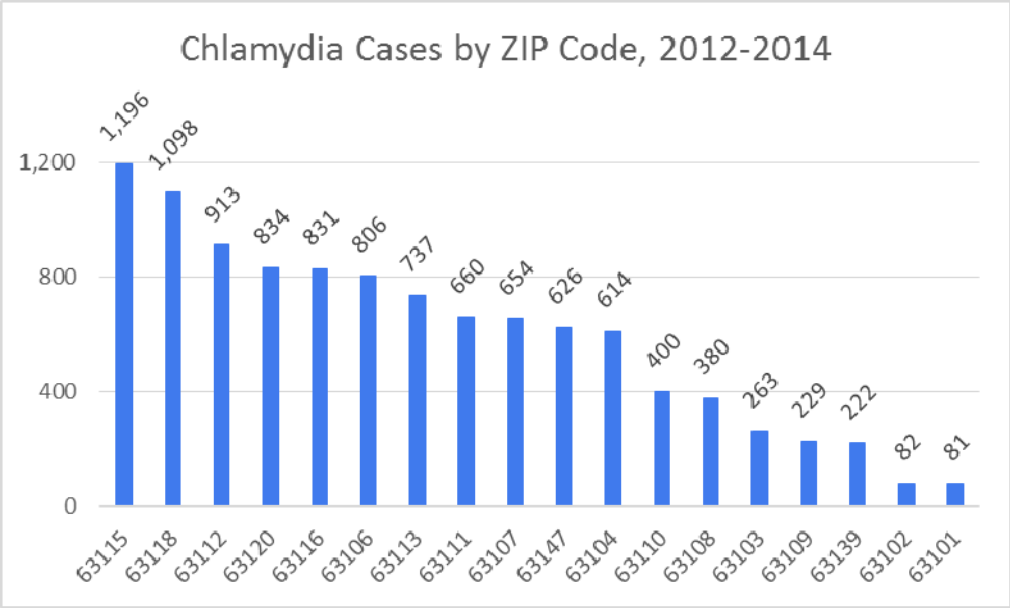
STL	529.5
STL Black	904.0
STL White	83.3
MO	126.7
MO Black	688.0
MO White	38.4
US	108.9
US Black	379.3
US White	32.1



Gonorrhea

Chlamydia





Definition and Public Health Implications

Chlamydia trachomatis is a bacteria that causes the sexually transmitted disease. Clinical manifestations of this genital infection are similar to gonorrhea, however, the majority of cases are asymptomatic in both men and women. The rates described here are cases per 100,000 population.

Infections are frequently asymptomatic in both females and males; chlamydia infections have been found in 1-25% of sexually active men. In recent years, testing of males has become more prevalent, leading to an increase in rates of infection. Since clinical manifestations are similar to gonorrhea, it is recommended that both organisms be treated if one is suspected.

Trends

The white population (orange line) has seen an increase in their rates of chlamydia, while the black population (blue line) has had annual decreases since 2011.

Comparative Information

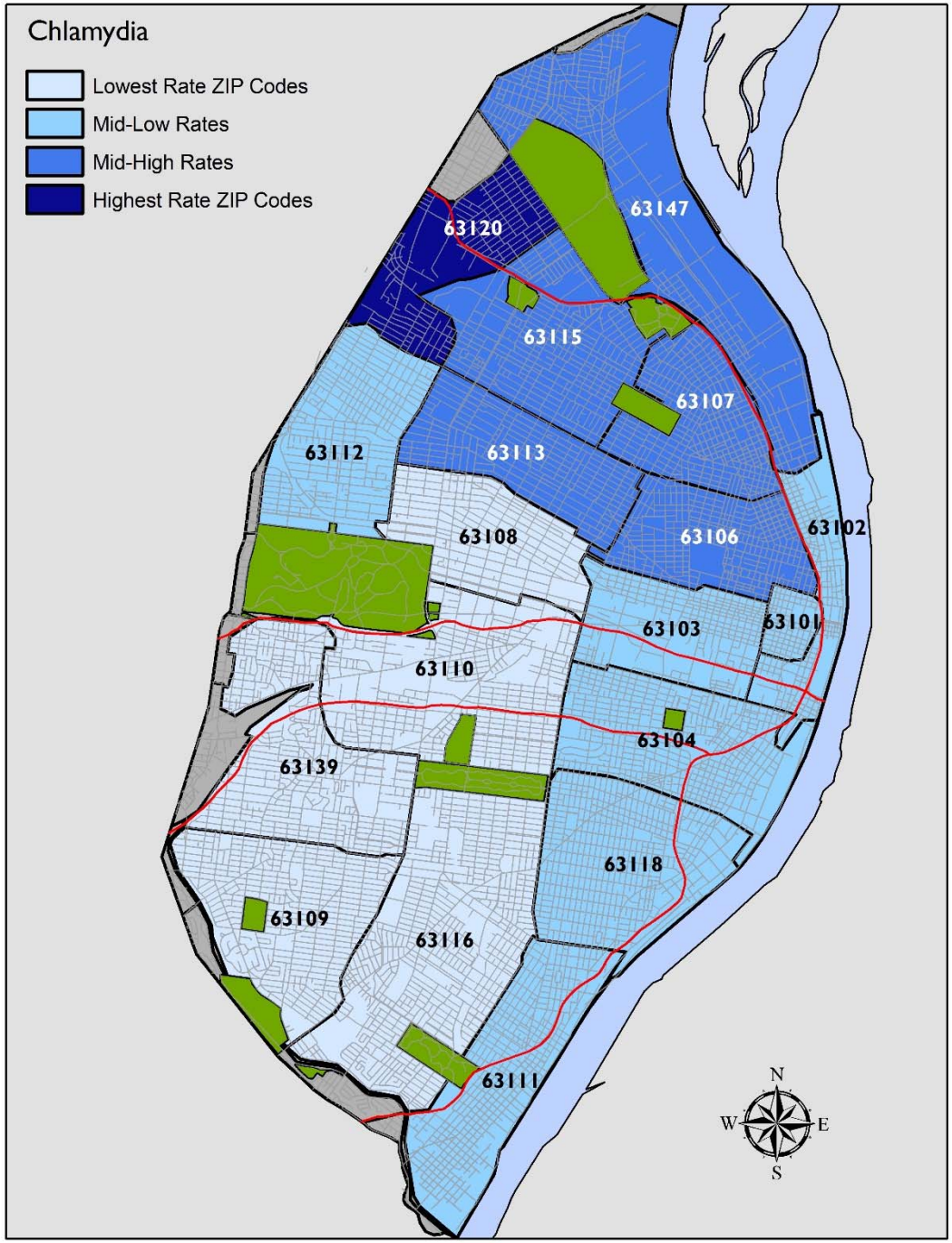
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of chlamydia than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 8.7 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 8.69

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

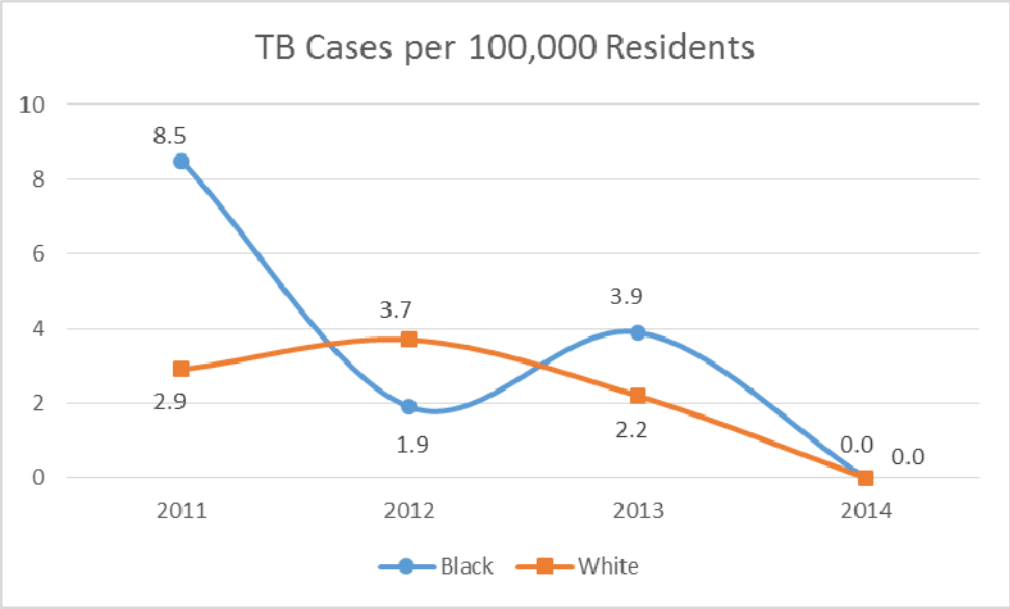
ZIP Code	Chlamydia	Map Quartile
63120	3,075.9	4
63106	2,285.1	3
63113	1,983.0	3
63147	1,976.9	3
63115	1,875.8	3
63107	1,806.6	3
63112	1,513.6	2
63118	1,323.8	2
63103	1,315.9	2
63102	1,231.0	2
63101	1,111.0	2
63104	1,054.0	2
63111	1,038.6	2
63110	805.6	1
63116	627.1	1
63108	601.2	1
63139	332.9	1
63109	278.2	1

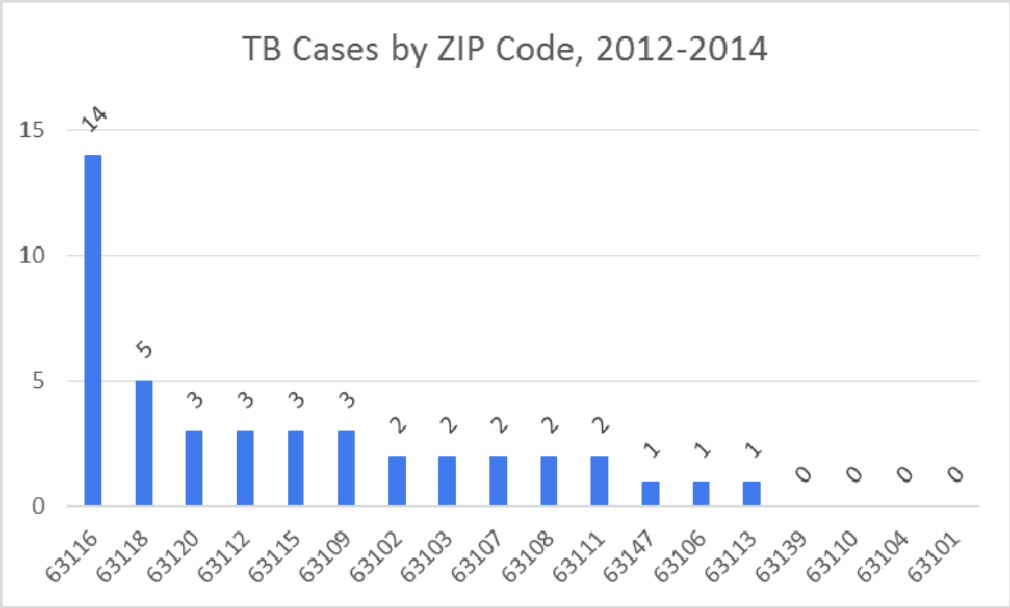
STL	1,276.4
STL Black	2,044.3
STL White	235.3
MO	461.5
MO Black	1,660.4
MO White	220.2
US	456.4
US Black	1,024.8
US White	166.8



Chlamydia

Tuberculosis





Definition and Public Health Implications

TB, or tuberculosis, is a disease caused by bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The bacteria can attack any part of the body, but usually attacks the lungs. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000.

As a result of drug therapy developed in the 1940's, TB slowly began to disappear in the United States. However, there was a resurgence of TB in the early 1990s. There has been a steady decline in the number of persons with TB since 1992. But TB is still a problem in some populations.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have decreased since 2011, all the way to zero in 2014.

Comparative Information

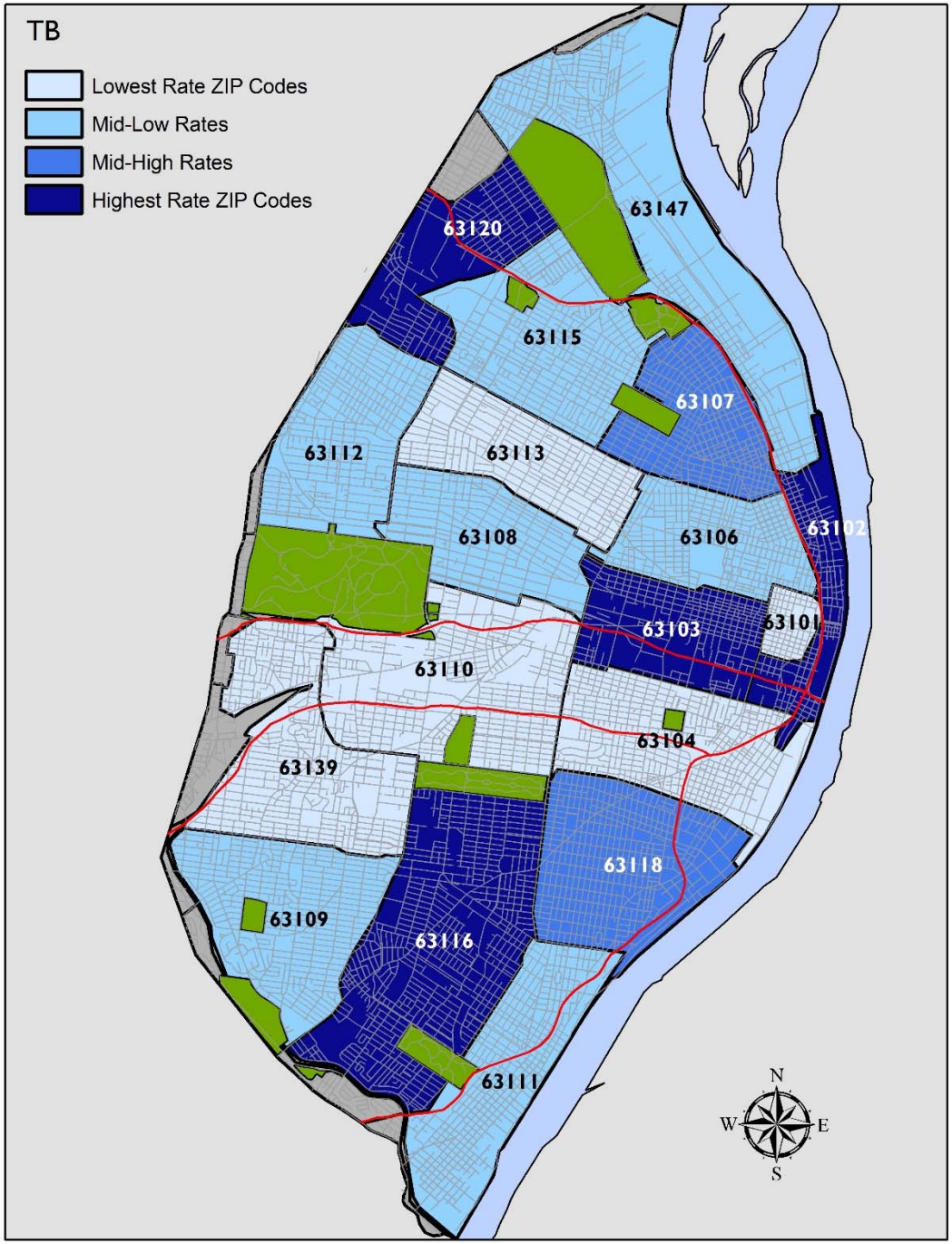
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of TB than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population and the white population have virtually identical rates when averaged over the last few years.

Disparity Ratio: 0.95

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

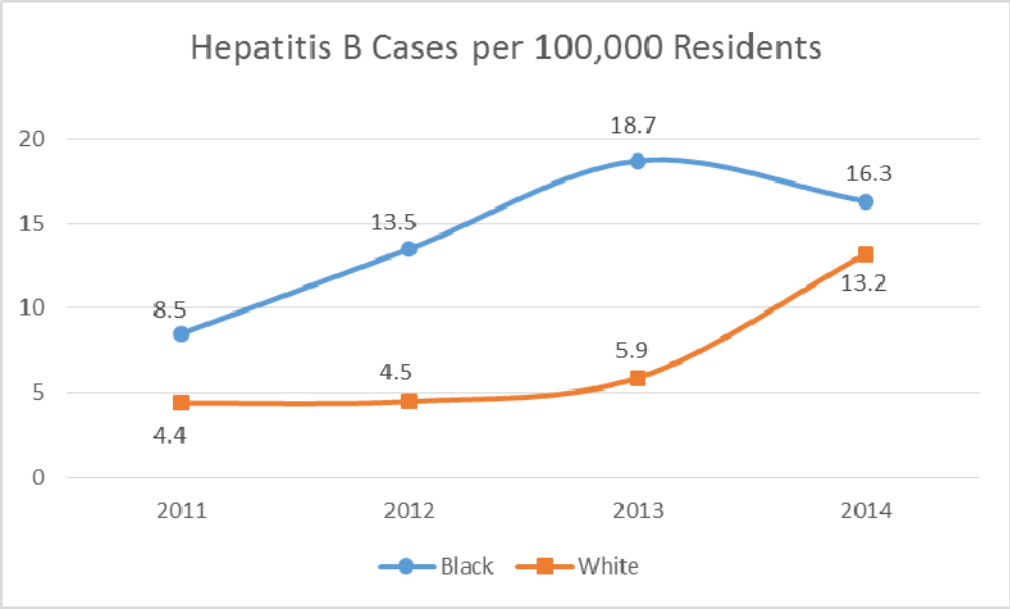
ZIP Code	TB	Map Quartile
63102*	30.0	4
63120*	11.1	4
63116*	10.6	4
63103*	10.0	4
63118*	6.0	3
63107*	5.5	3
63112*	5.0	2
63115*	4.7	2
63109*	3.6	2
63108*	3.2	2
63147*	3.2	2
63111*	3.1	2
63106*	2.8	2
63113*	2.7	1
63139*	0.0	1
63110*	0.0	1
63104*	0.0	1
63101*	0.0	1

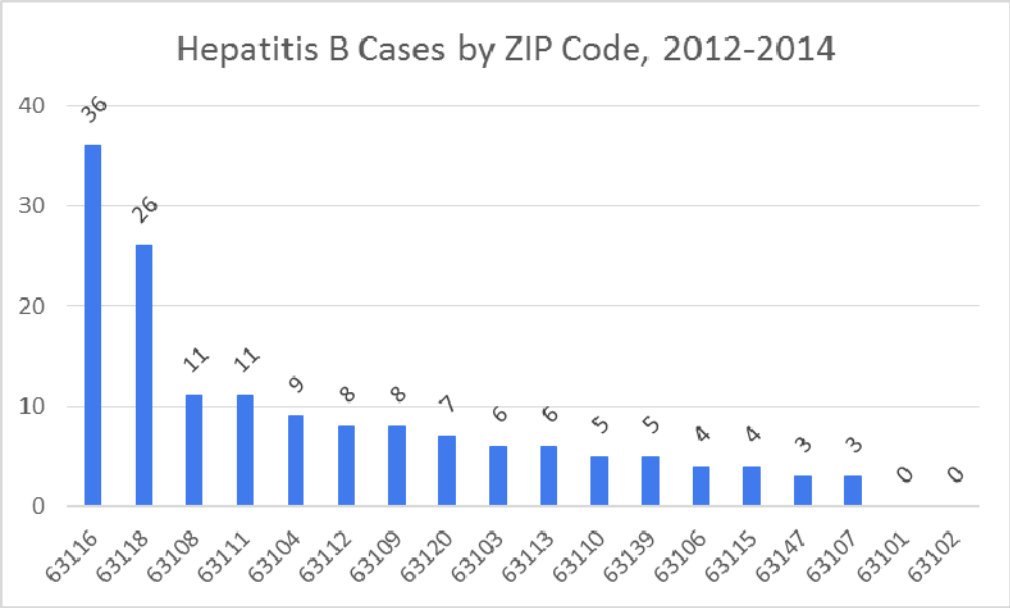
STL	4.7
STL Black	1.9
STL White	2.0
MO	1.5
MO Black	4.2
MO White	0.7
US	3.1
US Black	5.4
US White	0.7



Tuberculosis

Hepatitis B





Definition and Public Health Implications

Hepatitis B is a serious disease caused by a virus that attacks the liver. The virus, which is called hepatitis B virus (HBV), can cause lifelong infection, cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver, liver cancer, liver failure and death. HBV is transmitted by percutaneous or mucosal exposure to infectious blood or body fluids from persons who have either acute or chronic HBV infection. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population.

In the United States, hepatitis B is largely a disease of young adults; the rate of reported cases is highest for persons 20 - 49 years of age.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had increases since 2011.

Comparative Information

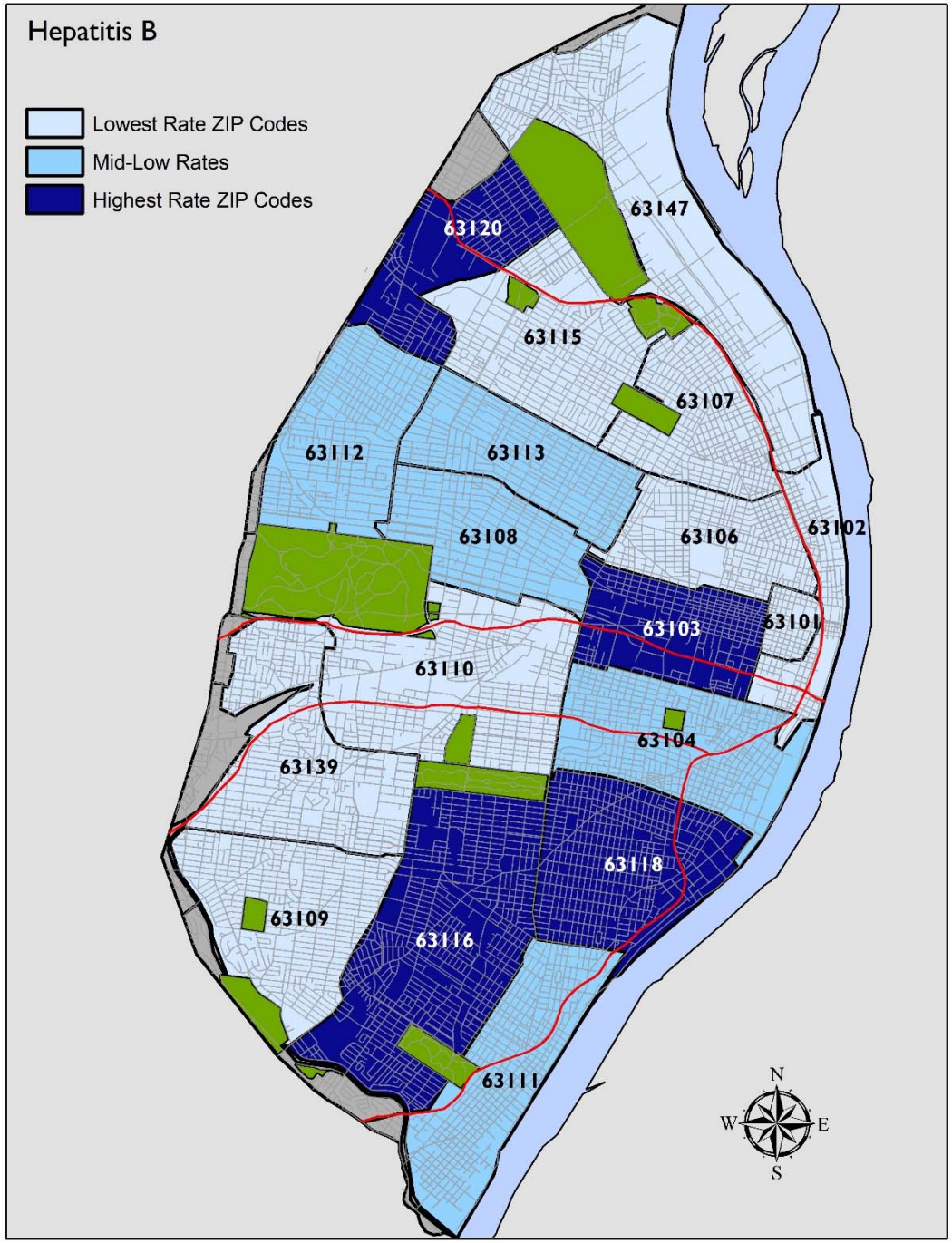
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a significantly higher rate of hepatitis B than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 2.1 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.05

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

ZIP Code	Hep B	Map Quartile
63118	31.3	4
63103*	30.0	4
63116	27.2	4
63120*	25.8	4
63108*	17.4	2
63111*	17.3	2
63113*	16.1	2
63104*	15.4	2
63112*	13.3	2
63106*	11.3	1
63110*	10.1	1
63109*	9.7	1
63147*	9.5	1
63107*	8.3	1
63139*	7.5	1
63115*	6.3	1
63101*	0.0	1
63102*	0.0	1

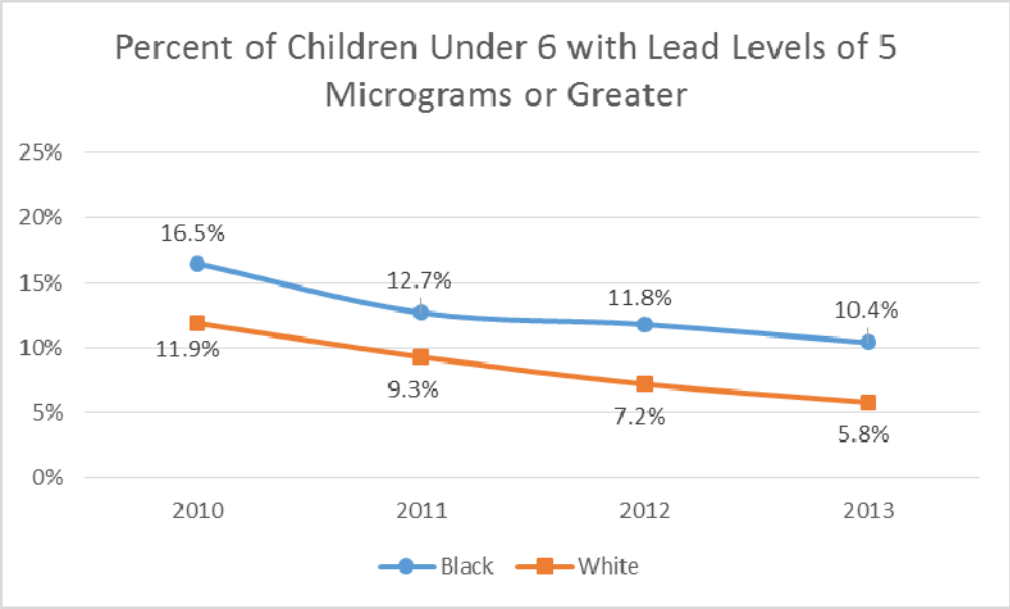
STL	17.7
STL Black	16.2
STL White	7.9
MO	7.4
MO Black	11.7
MO White	3.1
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

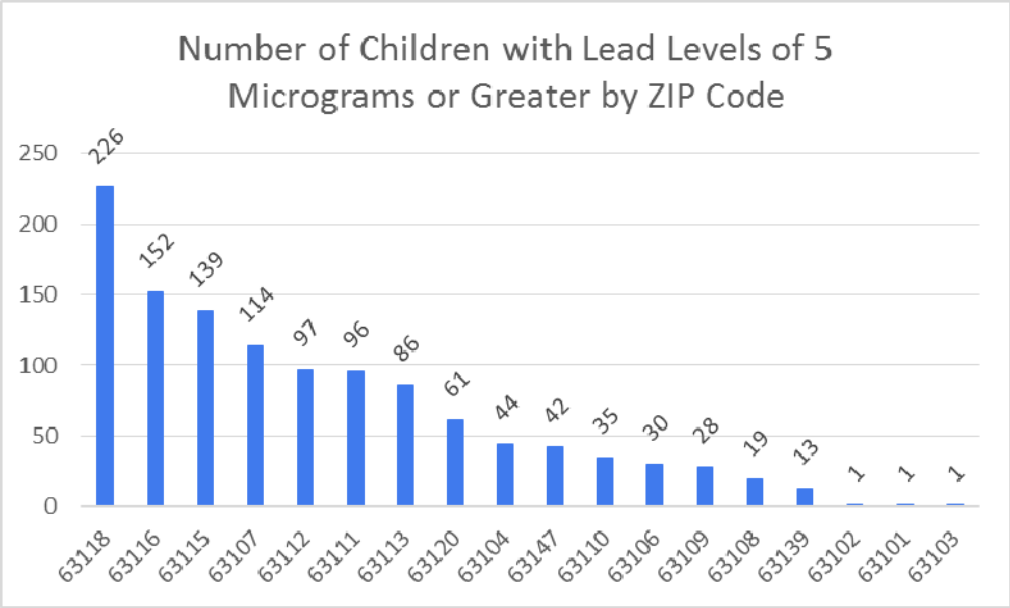


Hepatitis B

ENVIRONMENTAL

Lead Poisoning





Definition and Public Health Implications

Lead poisoning results from the ingestion of lead. It primarily affects children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years. The major source of lead is from chipping lead-based paint and paint dust in housing. Lead poisoning, in this document, is defined as those children less than six years of age that have a blood lead level of 5 ug/dl (micrograms per deciliter) or higher. The rates presented are the percent of lead poisoned children that have been screened and do not represent all children under six years of age.

Childhood lead poisoning is considered to be entirely preventable but remains a major environmental health problem in the United States. Lead poisoning can adversely affect intelligence, behavior and development. Minority and poor children are disproportionately affected.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have decreased since 2010.

Comparative Information

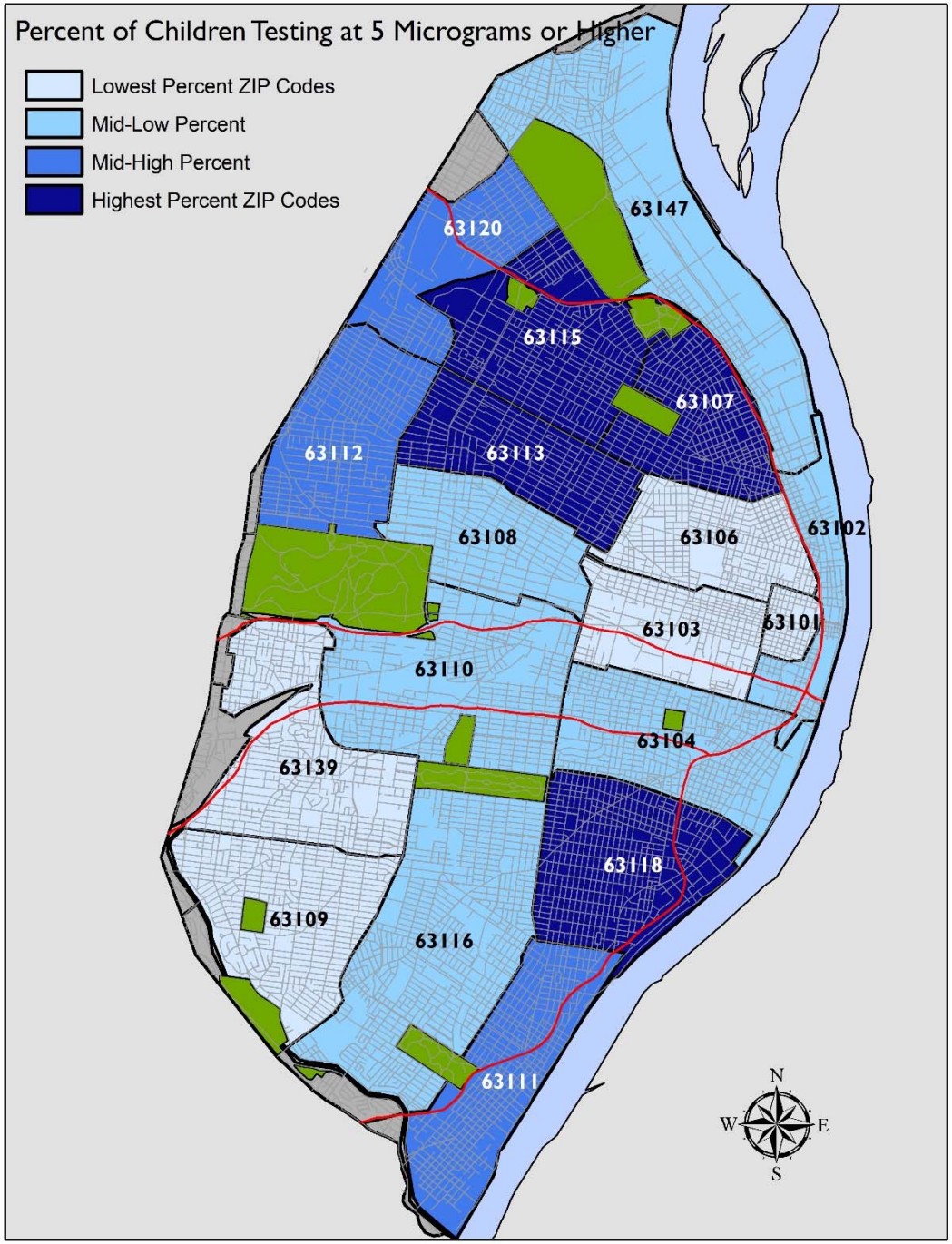
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of lead poisoning than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.8 times higher than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.79

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

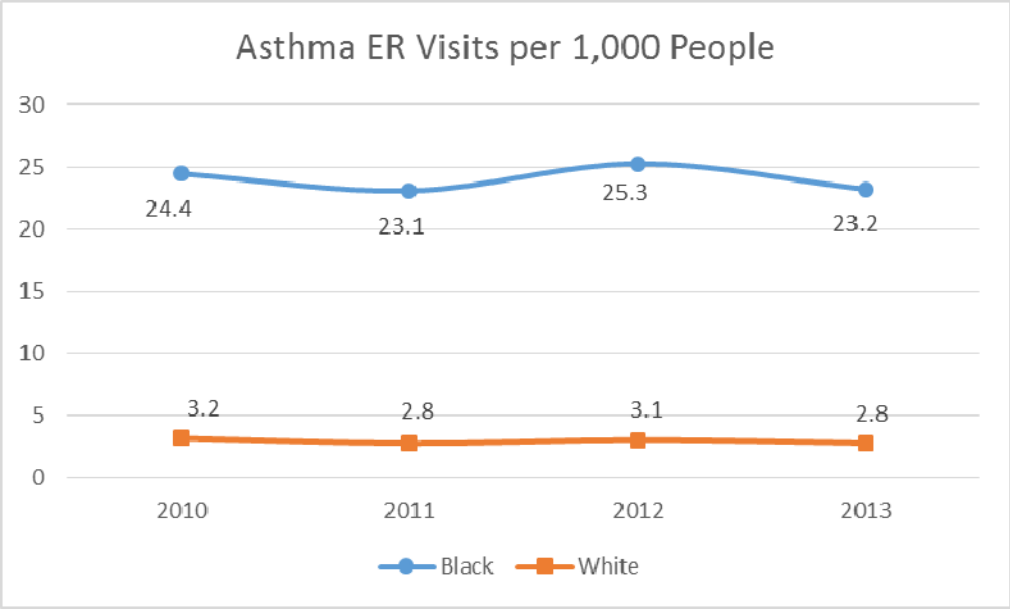
ZIP Code	CLP	Map Quartile
63107	16.5%	4
63118	15.8%	4
63113	13.9%	4
63115	13.6%	4
63120	11.4%	3
63112	11.0%	3
63111	10.8%	3
63147	8.8%	2
63116	8.2%	2
63102*	7.1%	2
63110	6.5%	2
63104	5.9%	2
63108	5.9%	2
63106	3.3%	1
63109	2.9%	1
63139*	2.1%	1
63101*	1.4%	1
63103*	1.3%	1

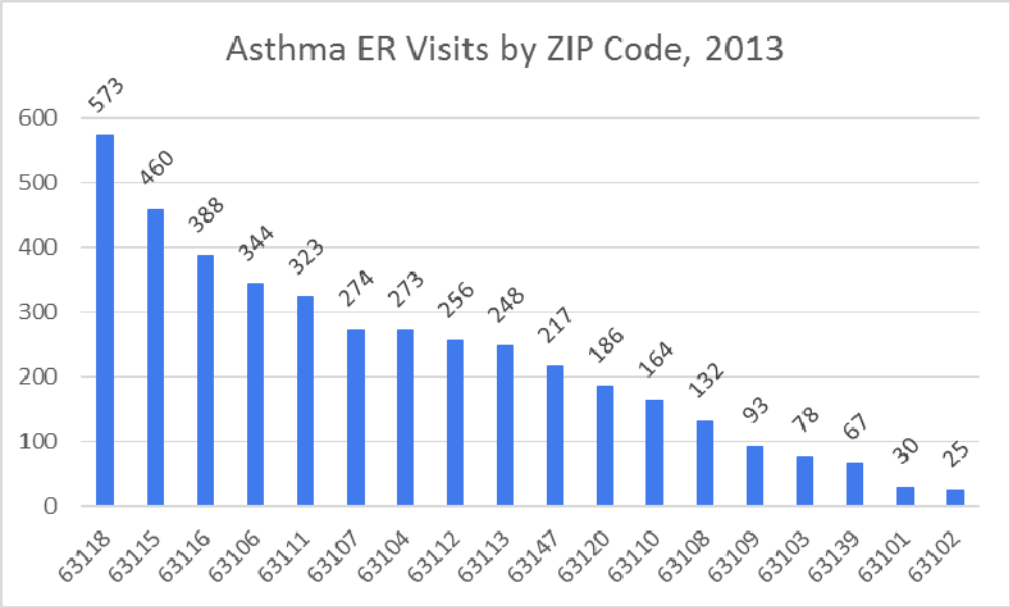
STL	9.2%
STL Black	10.4%
STL White	5.8%
MO	4.3%
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US	4.1%
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Lead Poisoning

Asthma





Definition and Public Health Implications

Asthma is a long-term, often progressive disease in which the airways in the lungs become temporarily blocked through inflammation causing episodes of breathing difficulty. Asthma triggers include dust, tobacco smoke, cockroaches and some chemicals. A long-term multifaceted approach is required to prevent and manage asthma. Asthma currently cannot be cured, only controlled. The rates are presented as the number of asthma ER visits per 1,000 population.

Asthma is one of the most common and costly diseases in the United States. Over 8 percent of the adult population has asthma, as almost 19 million adults reported the condition. Furthermore, over 9 percent of children suffer from the respiratory disease. Asthma is disproportionately affecting poor, inner-city dwellers.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have remained relatively consistent since 2010.

Comparative Information

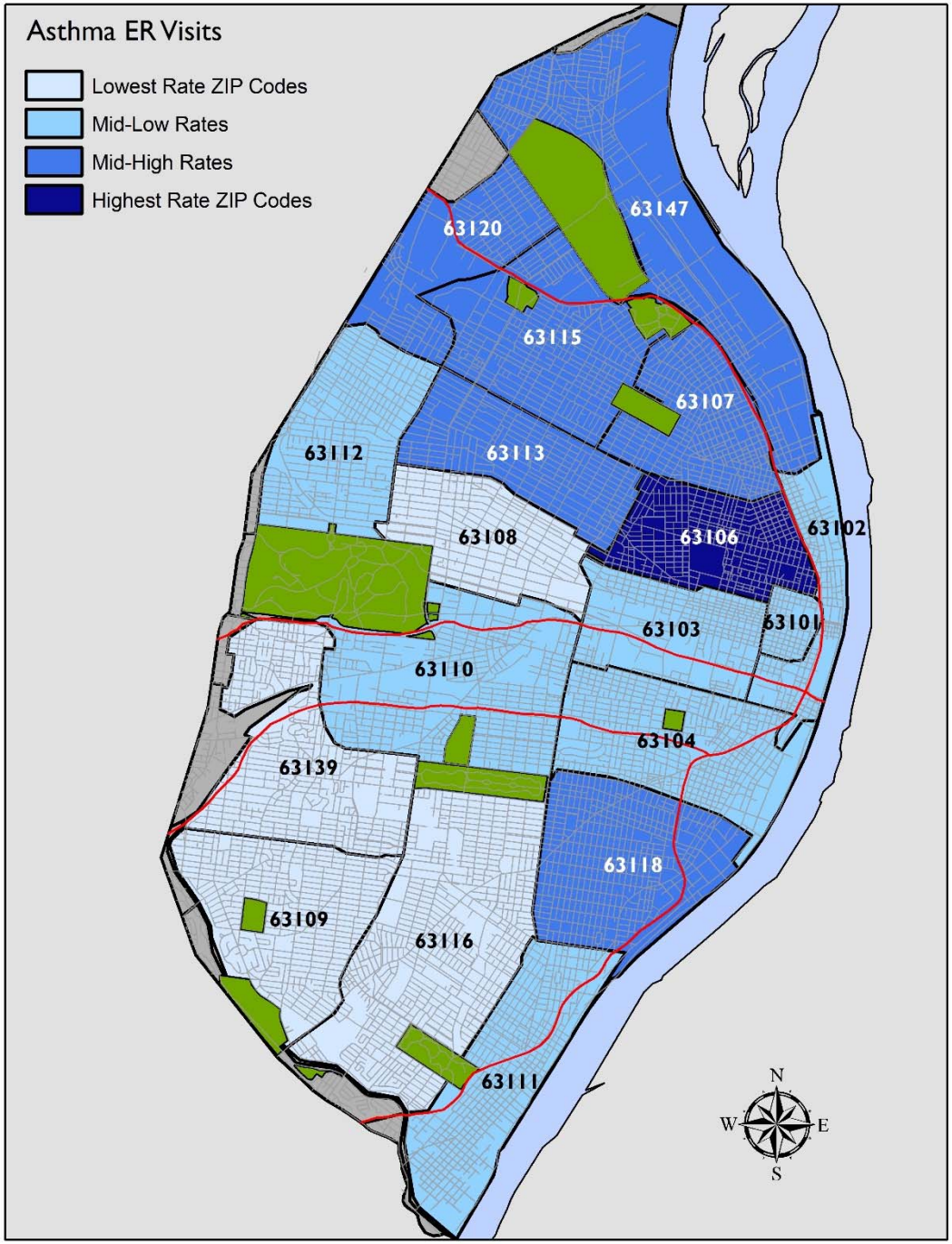
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of uncontrolled asthma than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 8.3 times higher than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 8.29

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

ZIP Code	Asthma	Map Quartile
63106	29.3	4
63107	22.6	3
63115	21.8	3
63118	21.0	3
63120	20.6	3
63147	20.6	3
63113	20.3	3
63111	15.5	2
63104	14.0	2
63112	12.7	2
63101	11.5	2
63103	11.4	2
63102	11.3	2
63110	9.9	2
63116	8.8	1
63108	6.2	1
63109	3.4	1
63139	3.0	1

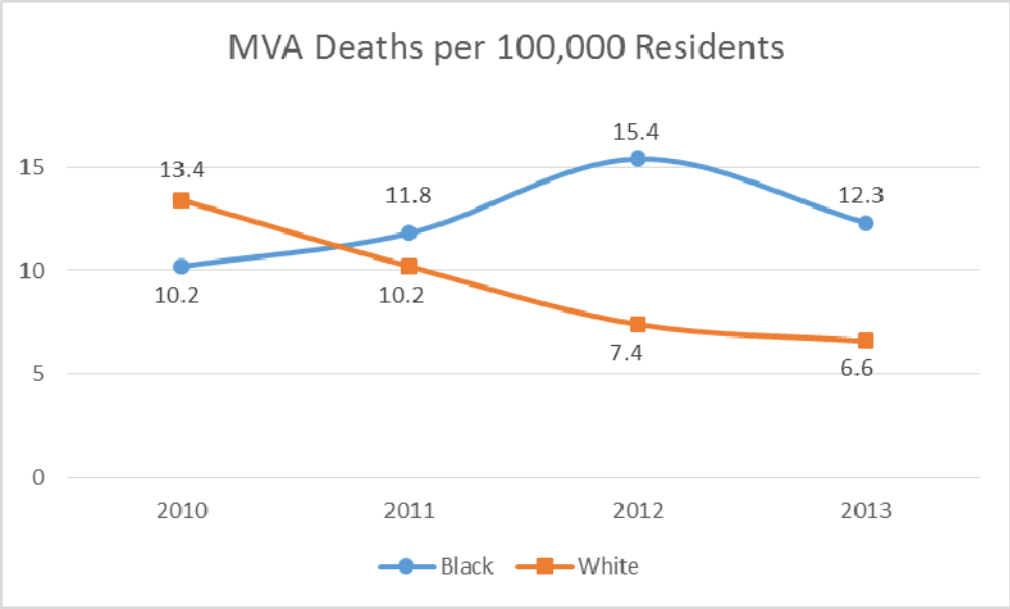
STL	12.8
STL Black	23.2
STL White	2.8
MO	4.8
MO Black	20.1
MO White	2.8
US	5.8
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

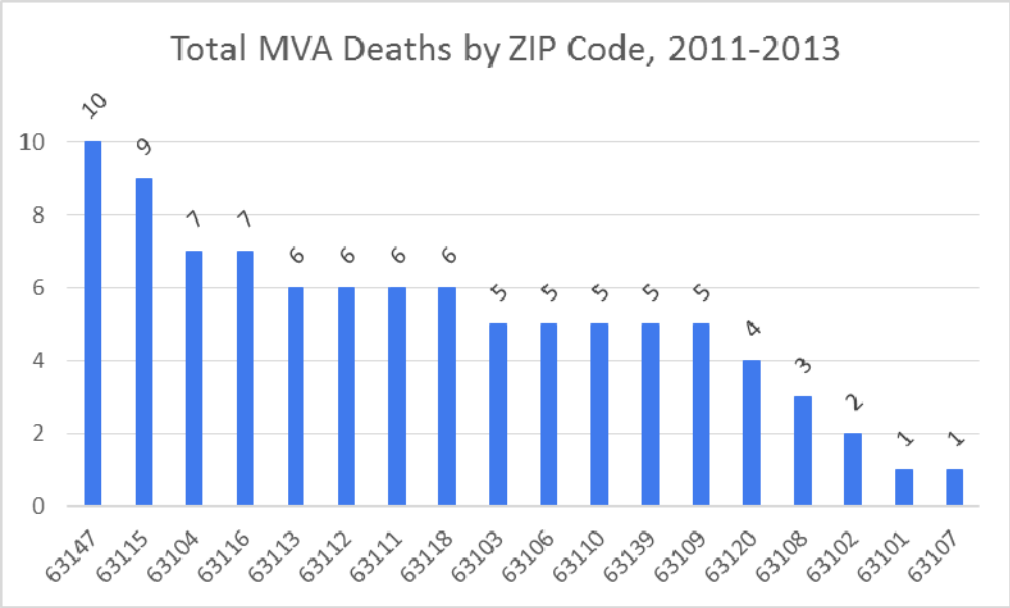


Asthma

INJURY

Motor Vehicle Accident Death





Definition and Public Health Implications

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents are described as a transport accident involving a motor vehicle, and includes both motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents. The death is recorded in the ZIP code of the accident victim's residence, not where the accident occurred. Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

In the U.S., traffic injuries are the leading cause of injury deaths. Alcohol-impaired drivers are involved in about 1 in 3 crash deaths.

Trends

The white population (orange line) has seen a decrease in their rate of MVA mortality, while the black population (blue line) has experienced an increase since 2010.

Comparative Information

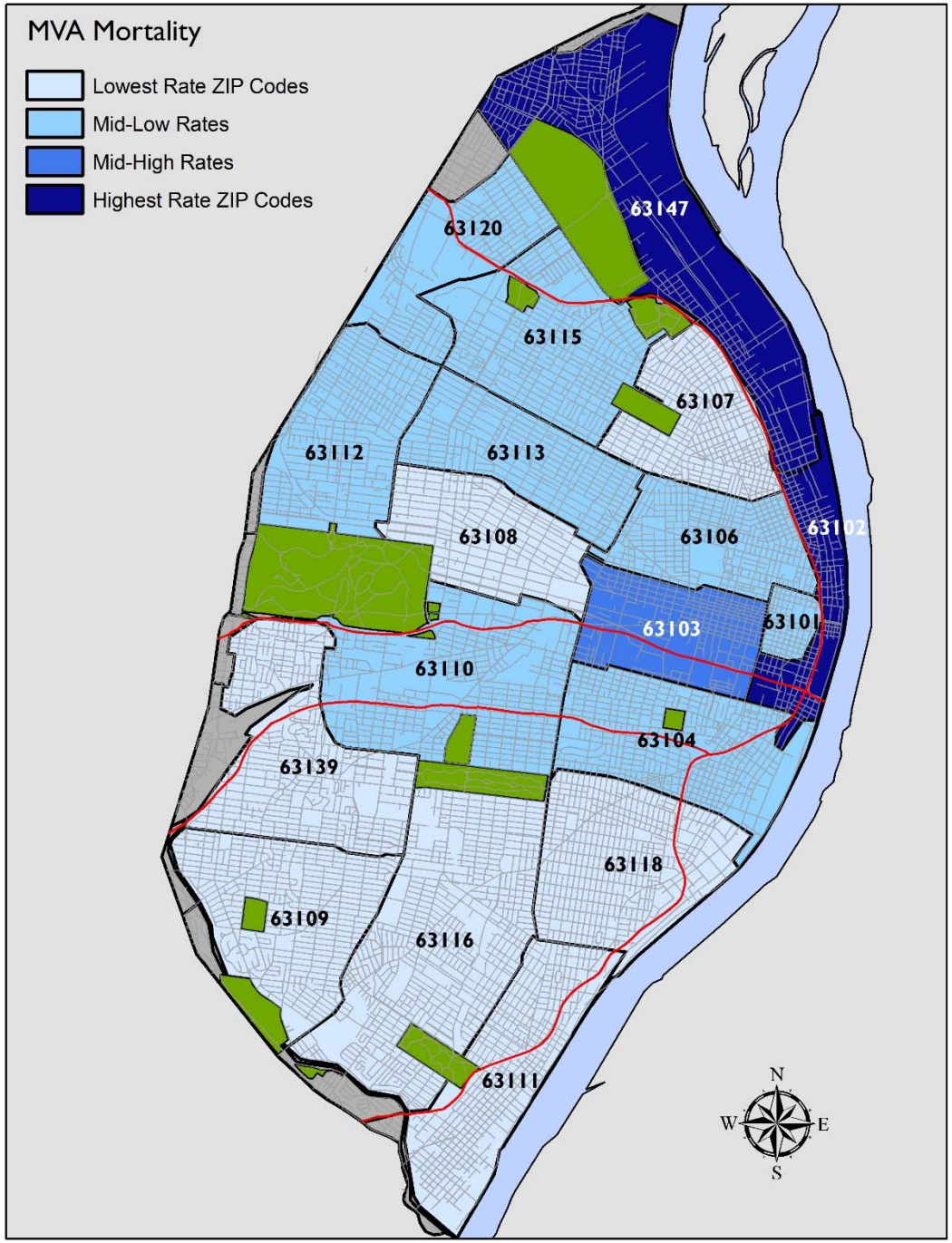
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of MVA mortality than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 1.6 times higher than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.59

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

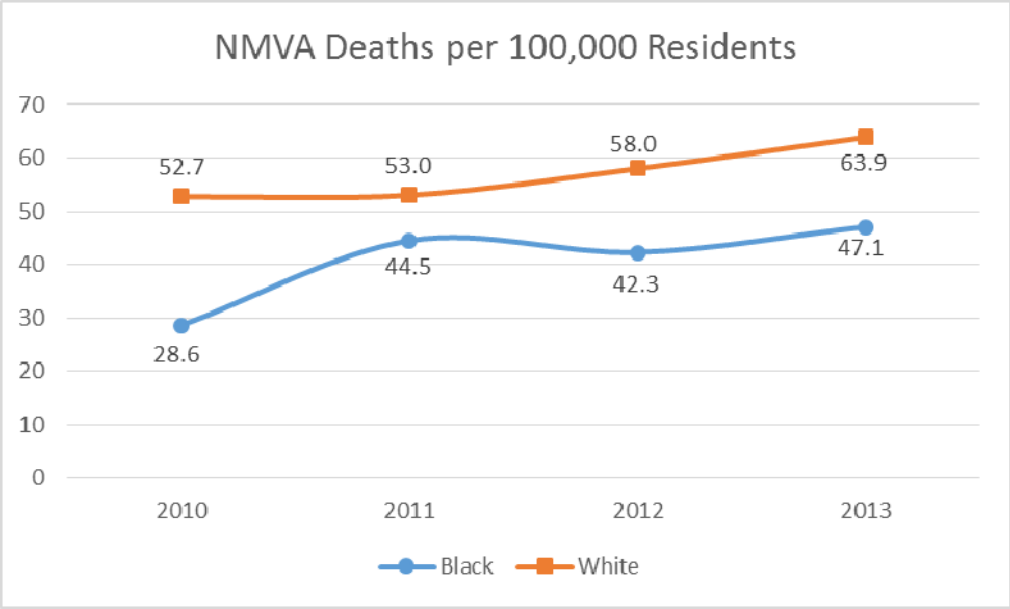
ZIP Code	MVA Death	Map Quartile
63102*	33.0	4
63147*	30.2	4
63103*	27.2	3
63101*	16.0	2
63113*	15.8	2
63120*	14.8	2
63106*	14.7	2
63115*	13.6	2
63104*	12.1	2
63110*	10.2	2
63112*	10.1	2
63111*	9.5	1
63139*	7.5	1
63118*	7.3	1
63109*	6.1	1
63116*	5.3	1
63108*	4.7	1
63107*	2.7	1

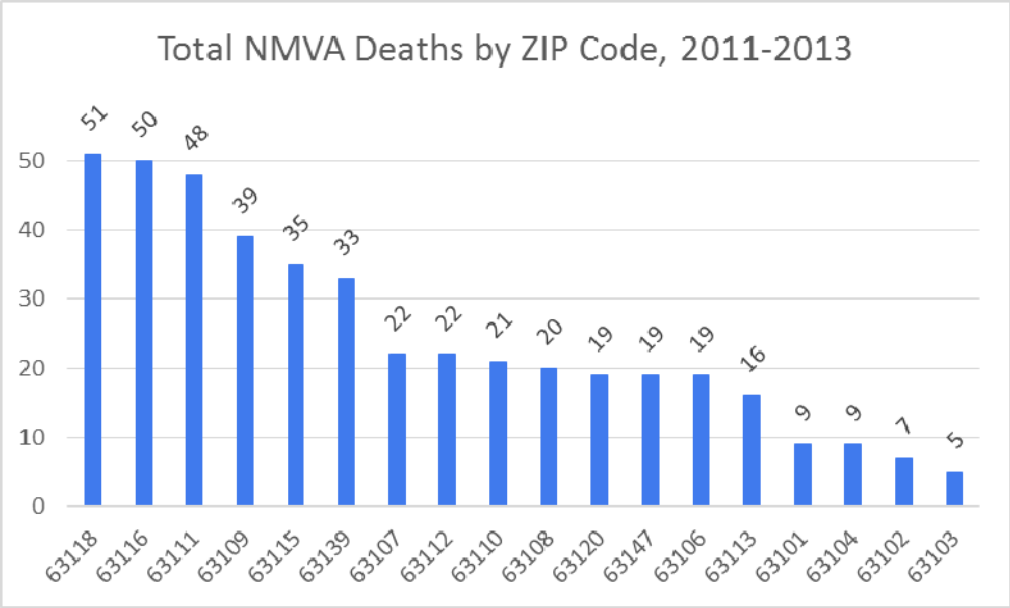
STL	9.9
STL Black	13.0
STL White	8.2
MO	13.2
MO Black	13.0
MO White	14.2
US	11.5
US Black	11.8
US White	12.6



Motor Vehicle Accident Death

Non-Motor Vehicle Accident Death





Definition and Public Health Implications

Unintentional deaths from "non-motor vehicle accidents" and adverse events include accidental poisonings (including drug overdoses), falls, suffocation and drowning. Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in the United States for people aged 1-44. Poisoning is the leading cause of unintentional injury death among those age 35-54, and the 2nd cause among those age 25-34 and 55-64. Falls are the #1 cause of unintentional injury death for those age 65+, and is the 3rd most common type of unintentional injury death for all ages. For children age 1-4, drowning is the most common type of unintentional injury, and the 2nd most common for those age 5-9.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had increasing mortality rates from NMVA causes.

Comparative Information

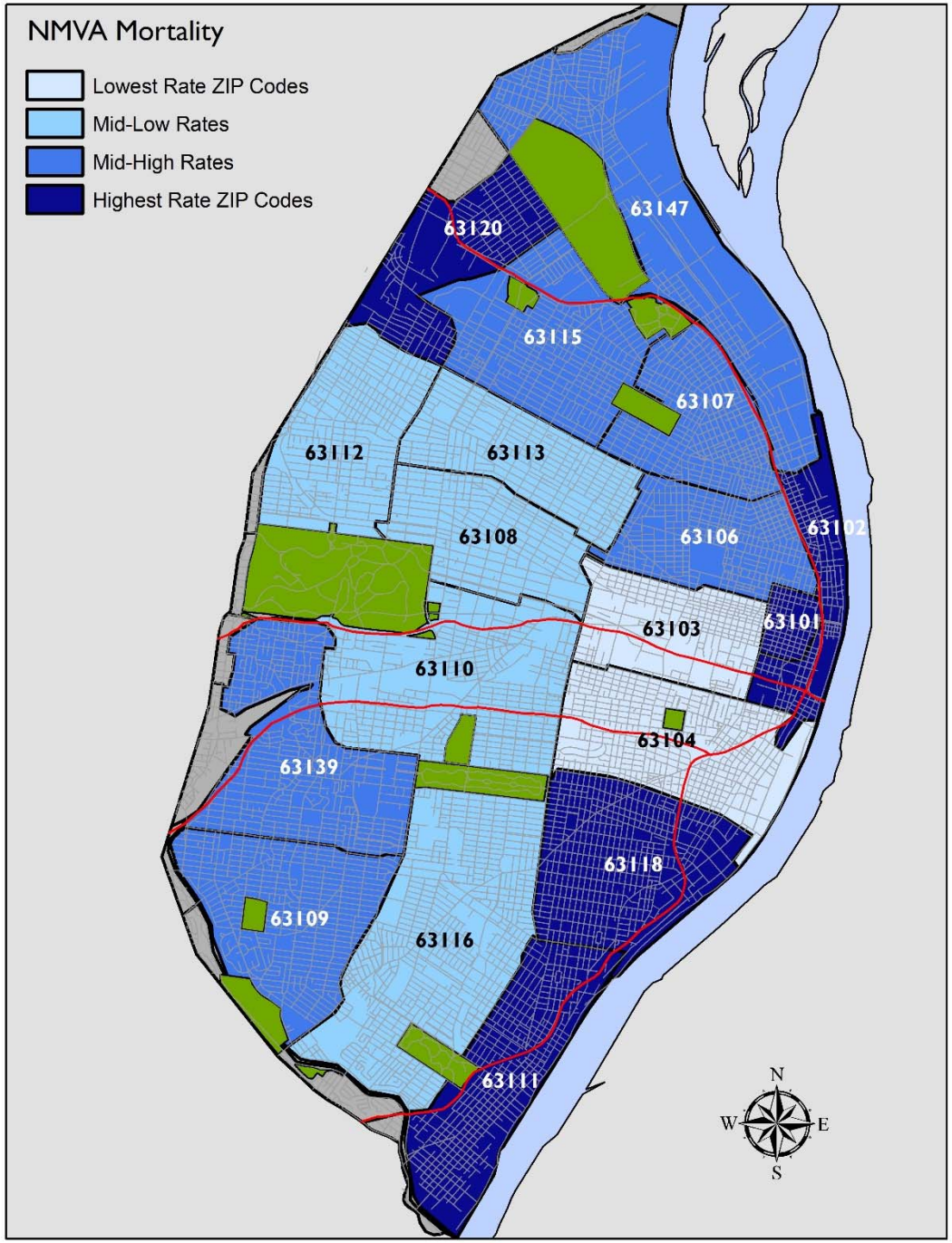
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of NMVA mortality than both the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a lower rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.75

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

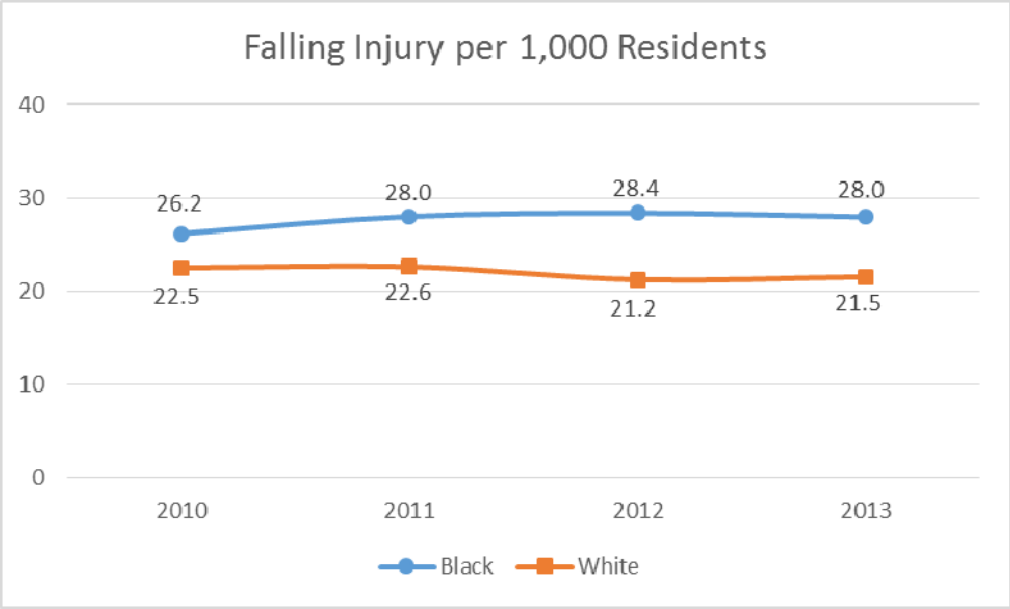
ZIP Code	NMVA Death	Map Quartile
63101*	144.1	4
63102*	115.5	4
63111	76.0	4
63120*	70.3	4
63118	61.7	4
63107	58.9	3
63147*	57.4	3
63106*	55.7	3
63115	52.8	3
63139	49.4	3
63109	47.3	3
63110	42.7	2
63113*	42.0	2
63116	37.9	2
63112	36.9	2
63108	31.6	2
63103*	27.2	1
63104*	15.6	1

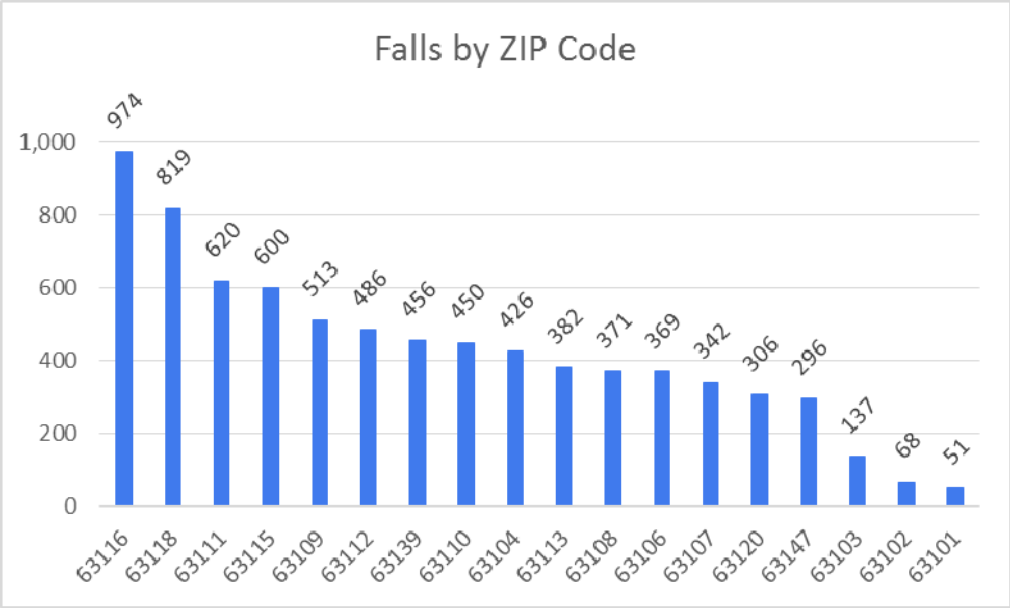
STL	47.1
STL Black	44.3
STL White	58.8
MO	36.9
MO Black	31.0
MO White	40.8
US	29.9
US Black	20.8
US White	38.0



Non-Motor Vehicle Accident Death

Injury From Falls





Definition and Public Health Implications

Injuries from falling are any non-fatal fall or jump that was unintentional, resulting in a ER visit or hospitalization. The rate is expressed as injuries per 1,000 residents.

Injuries from falls are the leading cause of unintentional death among individuals 65 years of age or older. Falls are also a significant cause of injury and disability among children. Common injuries resulting from falls include hip, spine and forearm fractures, open wounds and brain injury.

Trends

The black rate (blue line) of falling injury has slightly increased between 2010-2013, while the white rate (orange line) fell slightly.

Comparative Information

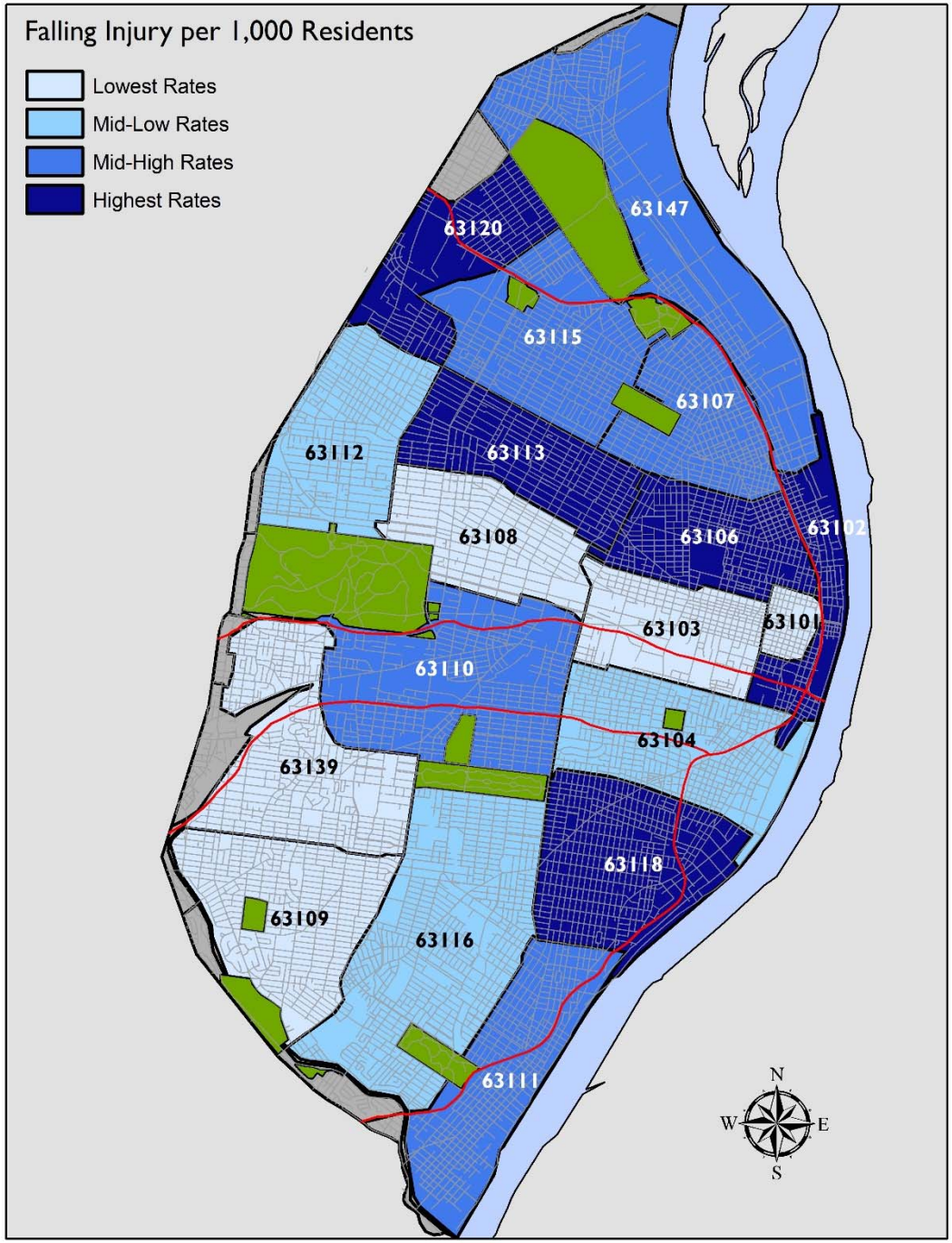
The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of falling injury when compared to Missouri and the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the white population has a lower rate of falling injury than black population. At the state level, the rates are almost identical, but at the national level, the black population has a rate significantly lower than the white rate.

Disparity Ratio: 1.3

Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

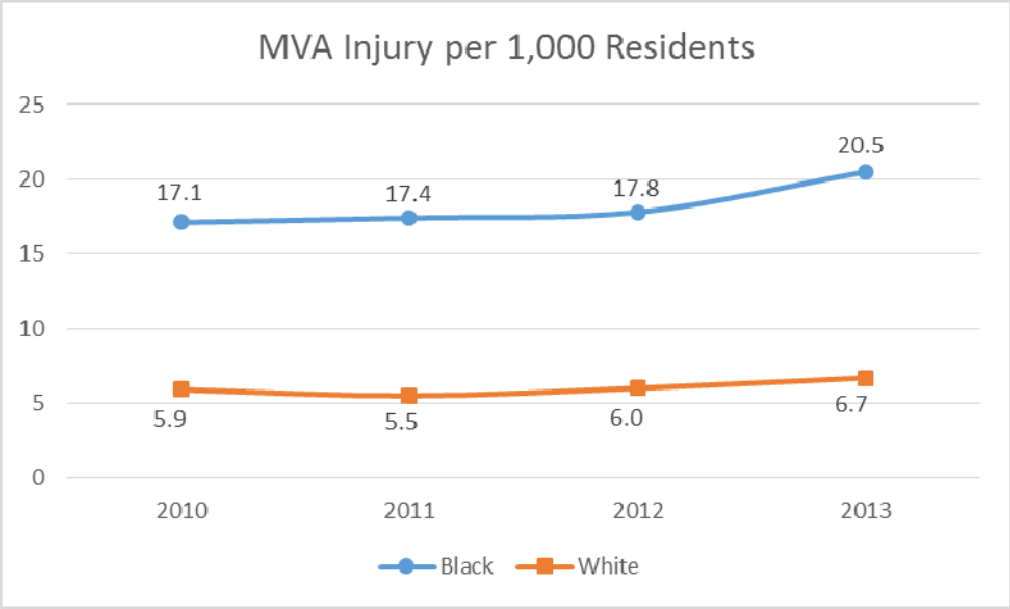
ZIP Code	Fall Injury	Map Quartile
63120	33.9	4
63106	31.4	4
63113	31.2	4
63102	30.7	4
63118	29.9	4
63111	29.7	3
63115	28.5	3
63107	28.2	3
63147	28.1	3
63110	27.1	3
63112	24.2	2
63116	22.1	2
63104	21.8	2
63139	20.5	1
63103	20.1	1
63101	19.5	1
63109	18.5	1
63108	17.4	1

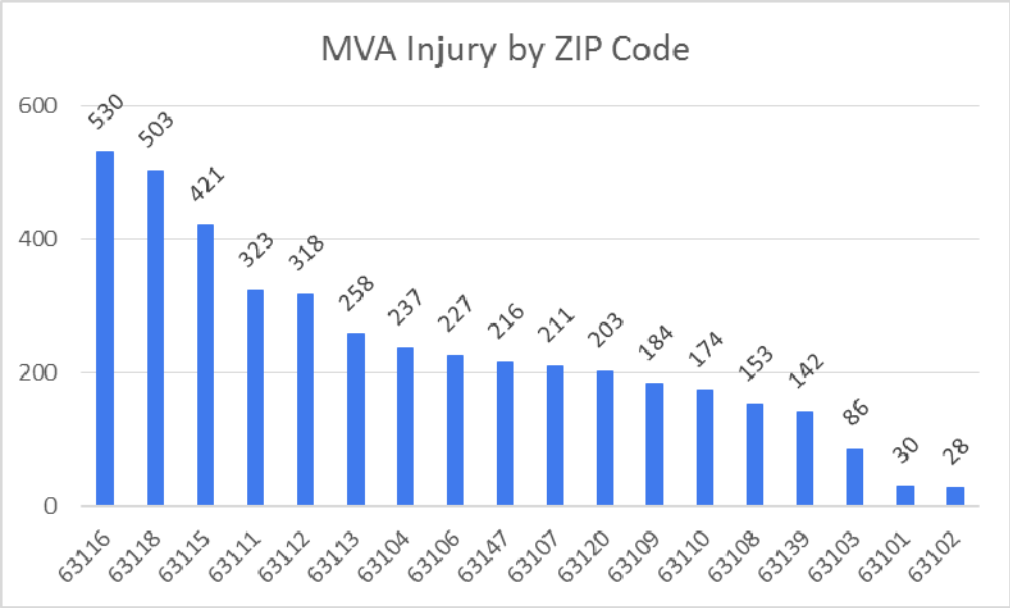
STL	24.1
STL Black	27.9
STL White	21.4
MO	27.2
MO Black	28.0
MO White	27.9
US	28.2
US Black	19.8
US White	29.0



Fall Injury

Motor Vehicle Accident Injury





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

The unintended collision of one motor vehicle with another, bicyclist, motorcyclist, or pedestrian, resulting in injuries. Rates are presented per 1,000 population.

In the U.S., traffic injuries are the leading cause of injury deaths. According to the CDC, each day, more than 15 people are killed and more than 1,200 people are injured in crashes that were reported to involve a distracted driver. Distracted driving is driving while doing another activity that takes your attention away from driving; these activities can increase the chance of a motor vehicle crash.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had increases in their rates of MVA injuries since 2010.

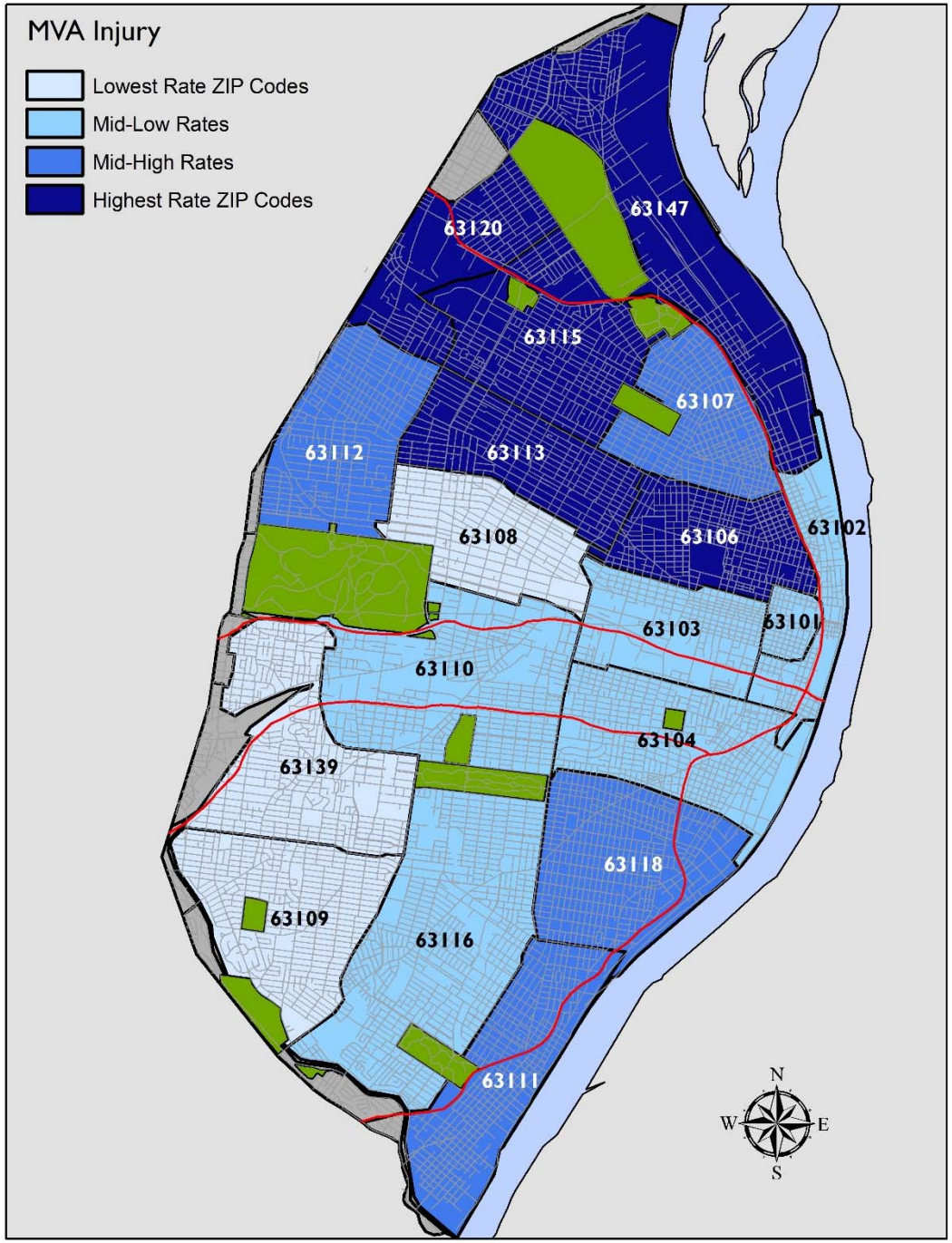
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of MVA injury than Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 3 times higher than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.06

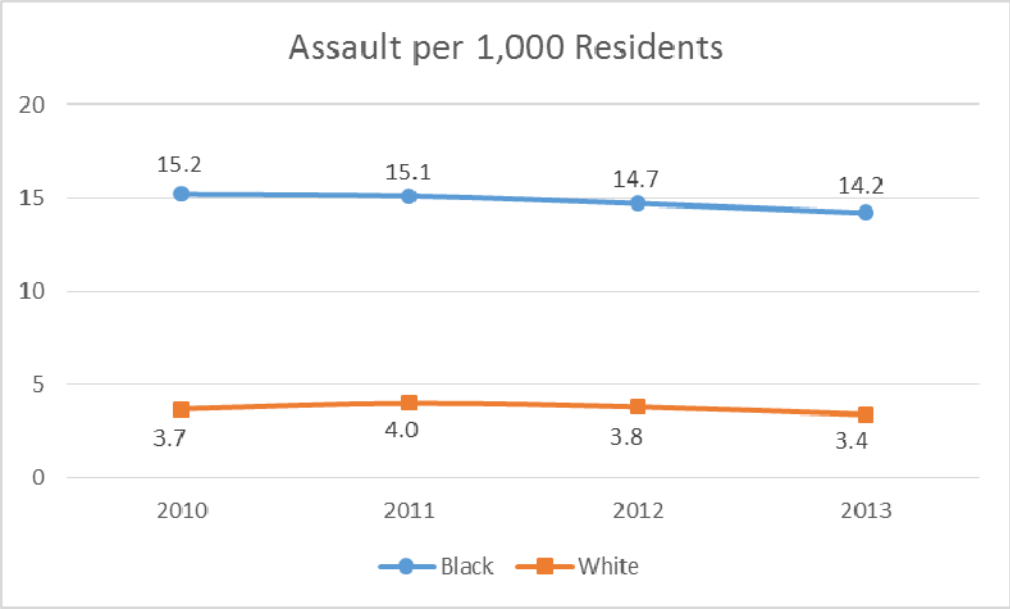
ZIP Code	MVA Injury	Map Quartile
63120	22.5	4
63113	21.1	4
63147	20.5	4
63115	20.0	4
63106	19.3	4
63118	18.4	3
63107	17.4	3
63112	15.8	3
63111	15.5	3
63102	12.6	2
63103	12.6	2
63104	12.1	2
63116	12.0	2
63101	11.5	2
63110	10.5	2
63108	7.2	1
63109	6.7	1
63139	6.4	1

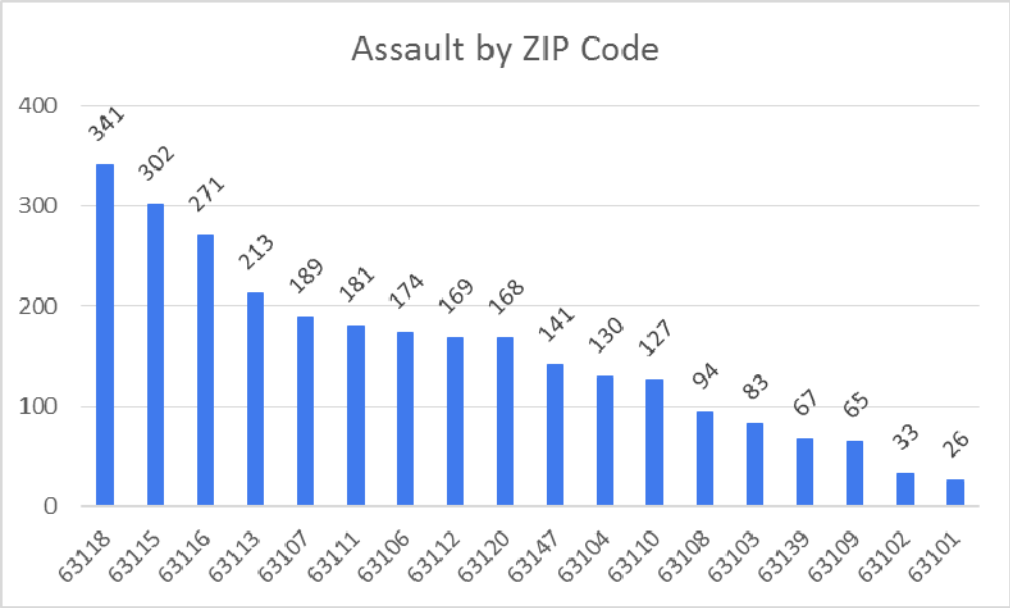
STL	13.4
STL Black	20.5
STL White	6.7
MO	8.8
MO Black	19.8
MO White	7.4
US	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



Motor Vehicle Accident Injury

Assault





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Assault injury occurs when a part of the human body is intentionally hit by a moving or flying object, or a human being. Rates are presented per 1,000 population.

In the United States, violence is a significant problem. From infants to the elderly, it affects people in all stages of life. According to the CDC, the use of a fist against the head or the use of a weapon in the dispute increases the risk of serious injury or death.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have seen small decreases in their rates of assault injuries since 2010.

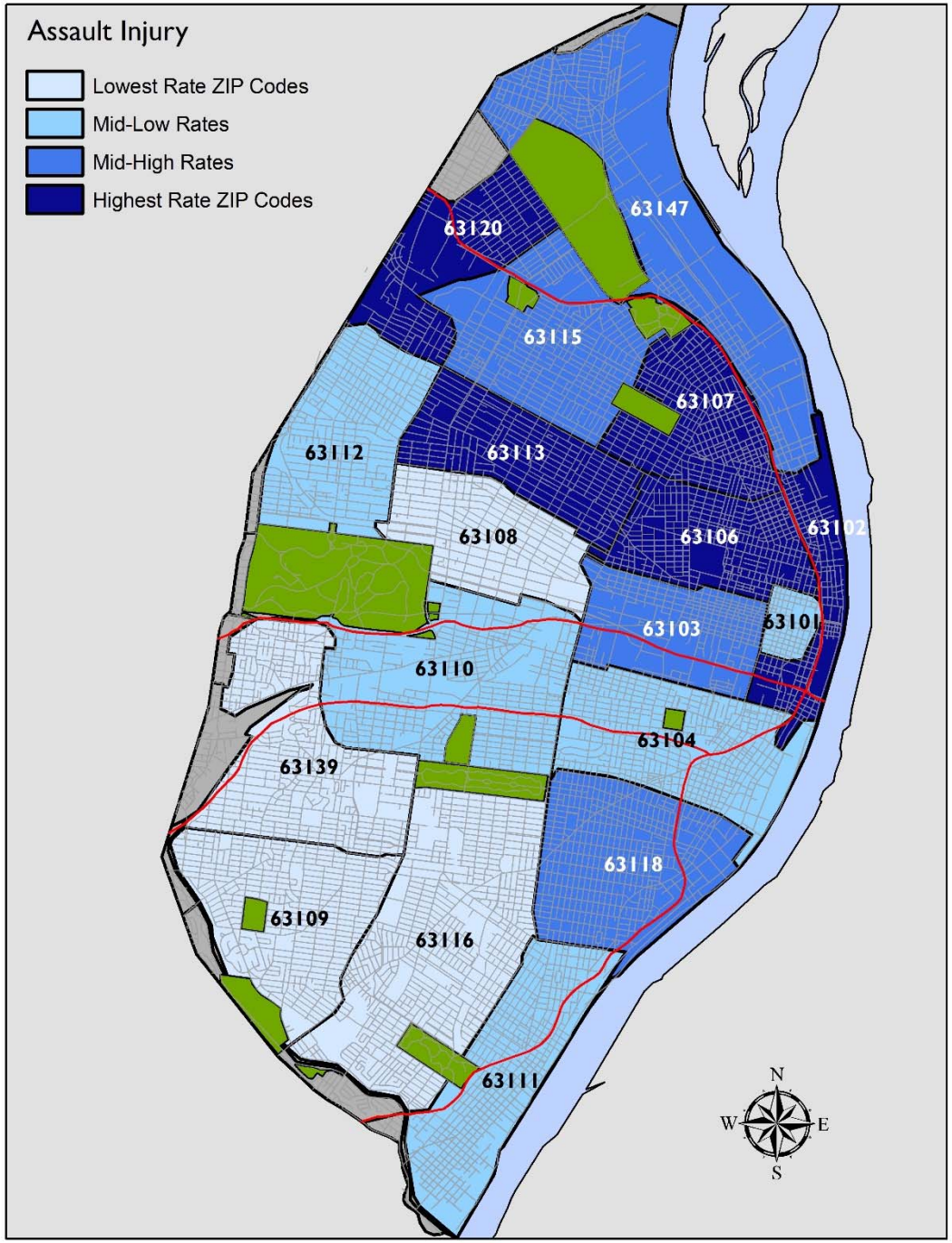
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of assault injury than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate almost 4 times higher than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 3.84

ZIP Code	Assault	Map Quartile
63120	18.6	4
63113	17.4	4
63107	15.6	4
63102	14.9	4
63106	14.8	4
63115	14.3	3
63147	13.4	3
63118	12.5	3
63103	12.2	3
63101	10.0	2
63111	8.7	2
63112	8.4	2
63110	7.6	2
63104	6.7	2
63116	6.2	1
63108	4.4	1
63139	3.0	1
63109	2.4	1

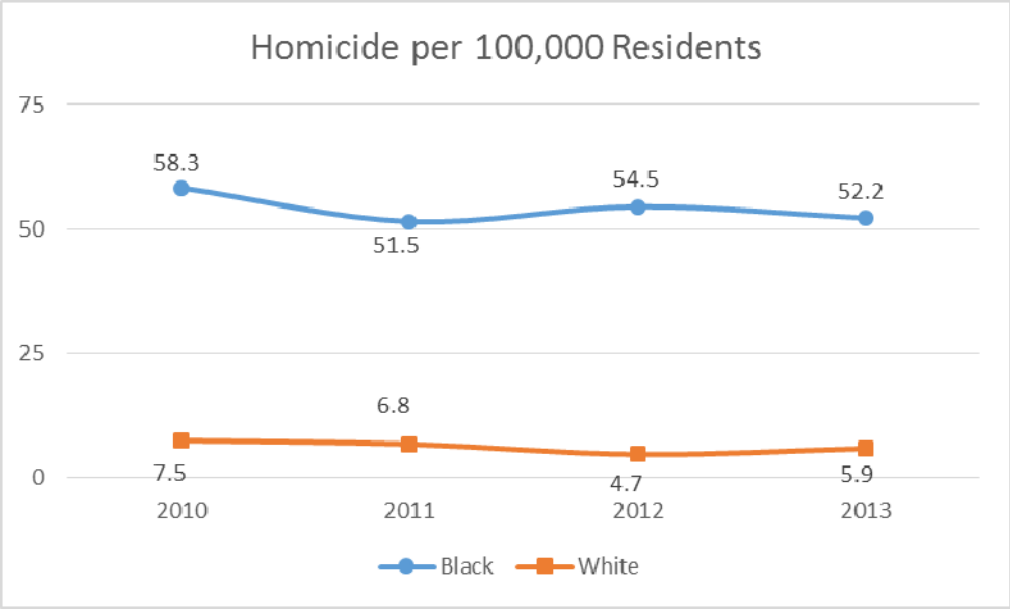
STL	8.8
STL Black	14.2
STL White	3.7
MO	3.6
MO Black	11.0
MO White	2.7
US	7.2
US Black	12.8
US White	4.8

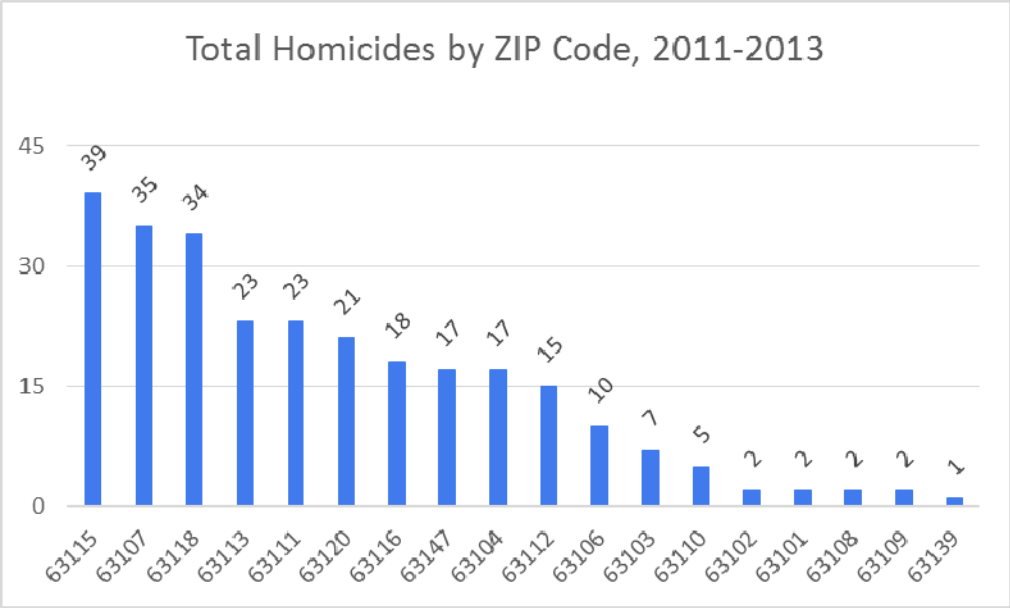


Assault

B E H A V I O R

Homicide





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Deaths from homicides and legal intervention include injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill, by any means, and injuries inflicted by police or other law-enforcing agents in the course of legal action. The homicides are based on the residence of the victim, not where it took place. Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

Nationally, more than two thirds of homicides are committed with a firearm. In 2013, there were 11,208 gun related homicides committed in the United States.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have seen decreases in their rates of homicide since 2010.

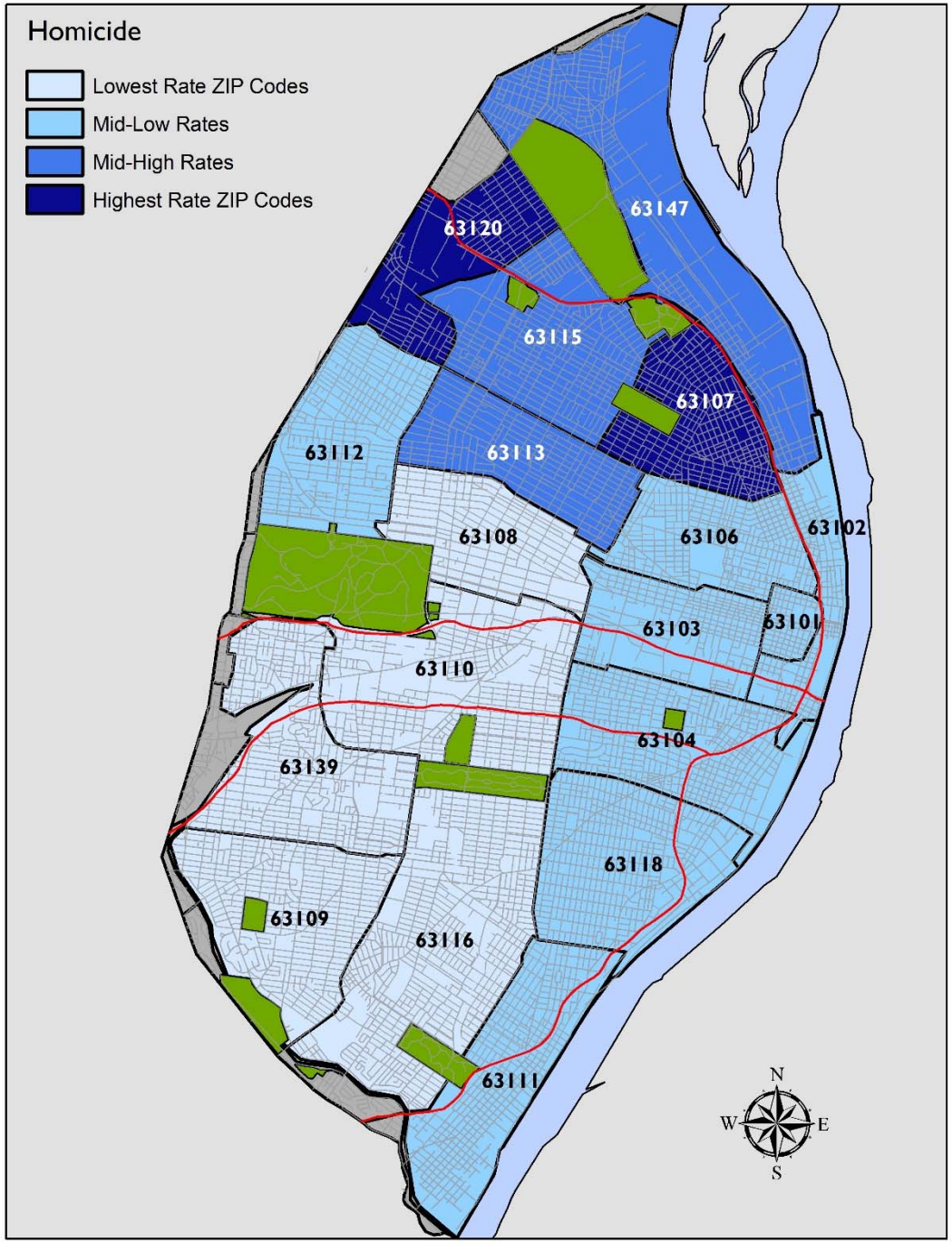
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of homicide than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a rate 8.5 times higher than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 8.47

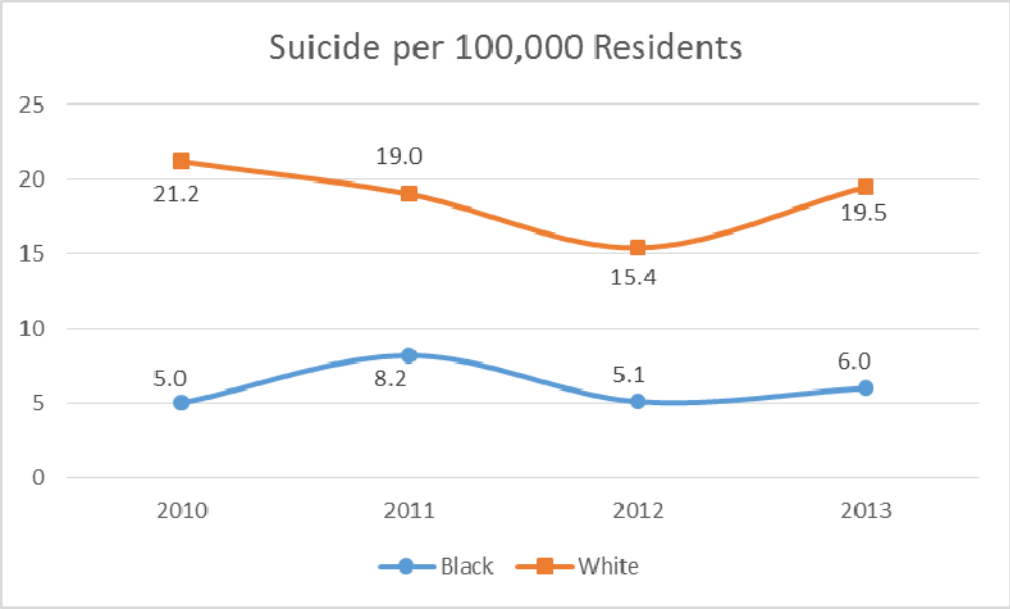
ZIP Code	Homicide	Map Quartile
63107	93.7	4
63120	77.7	4
63113	60.4	3
63115	58.9	3
63147*	51.4	3
63118	41.1	2
63103*	38.0	2
63111	36.4	2
63102*	33.0	2
63101*	32.0	2
63104*	29.5	2
63106*	29.3	2
63112*	25.2	2
63116*	13.6	1
63110*	10.2	1
63108*	3.2	1
63109*	2.4	1
63139*	1.5	1

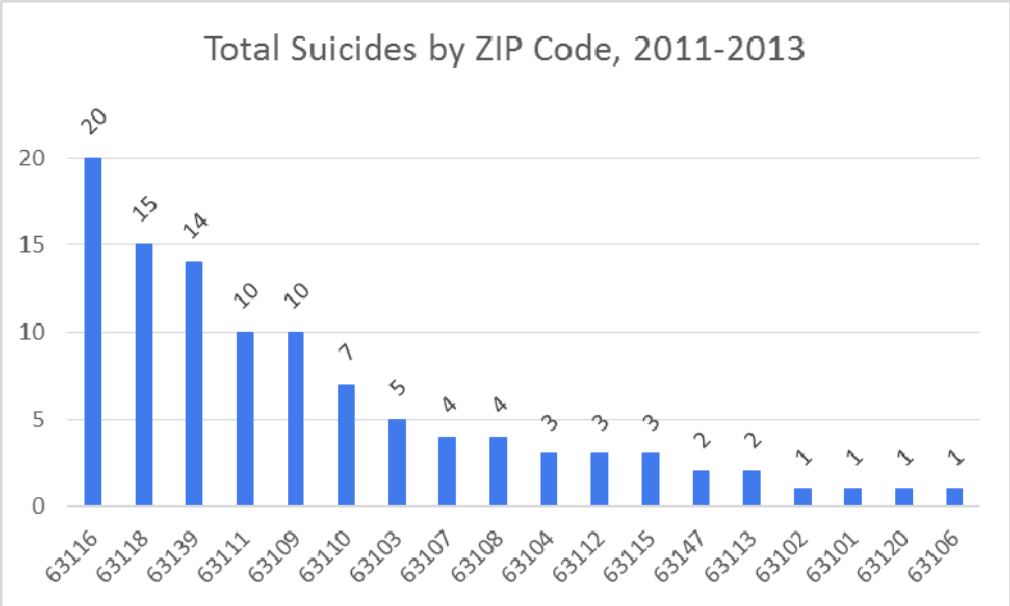
STL	28.8
STL Black	52.2
STL White	5.9
MO	6.9
MO Black	35.6
MO White	3.1
US	5.3
US Black	20.5
US White	2.6



Homicide

Suicide





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Suicide and attempted suicide are described as self-inflicted injuries specified as intentional. The determination of suicide on a death certificate requires that the death be established as both self-inflicted and intentional. Because suicide is particularly subject to inaccurate determination, the incidence of suicide may be underestimated by anywhere from 10%-50%. Rates are presented per 100,000 population.

Persons suffering from mental disorders, particularly affective illnesses, are at markedly increased risk of committing suicide. Other predictors of suicide include: substance abuse, stressful life events, loss or disruption of normal social support networks, absent or inadequate social support networks, and ready accessibility of firearms - firearms are the most frequently used method of suicide. Suicide rates tend to be higher for men than women.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have seen relatively stable rates of suicide since 2010.

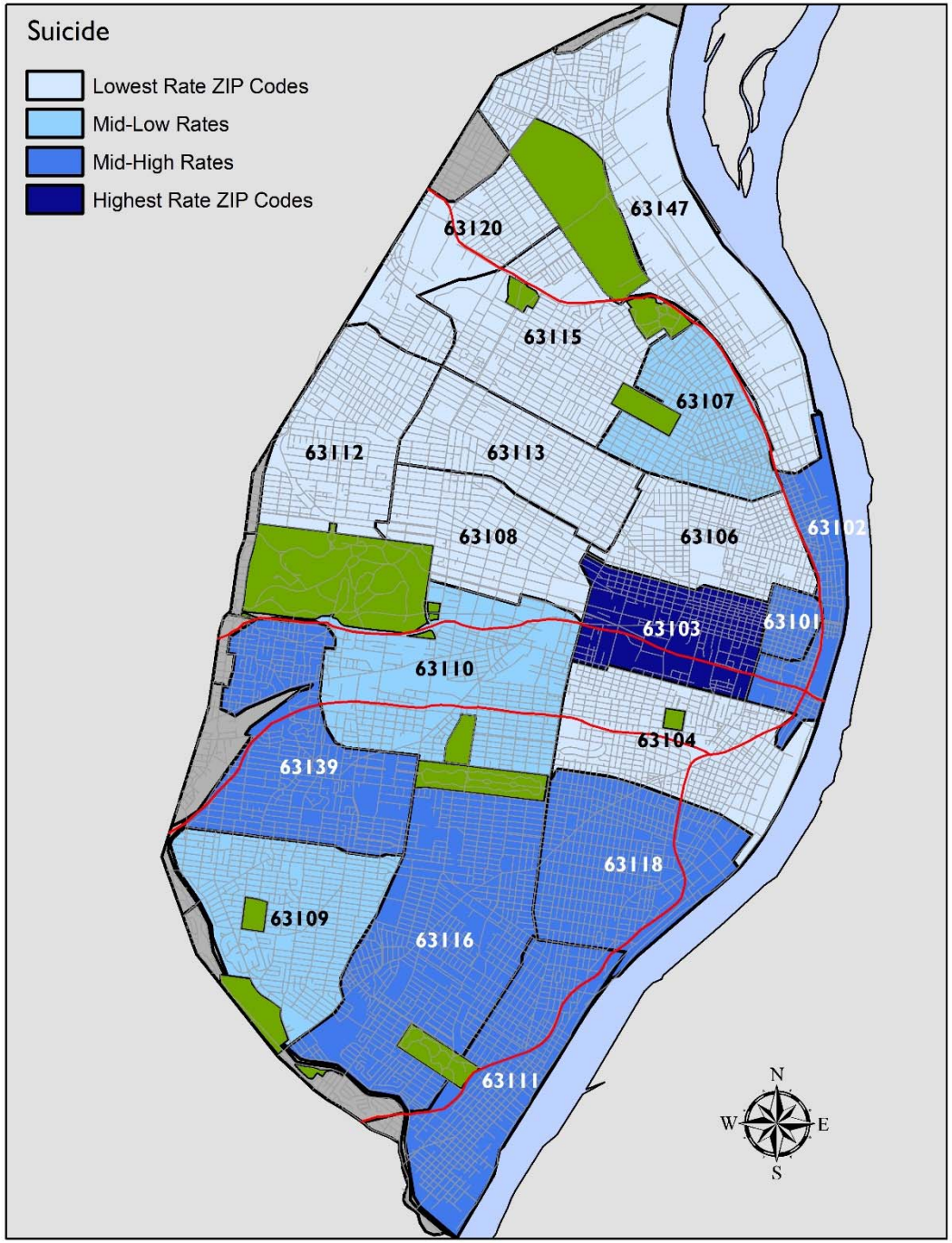
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of suicide than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a considerably lower rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.31

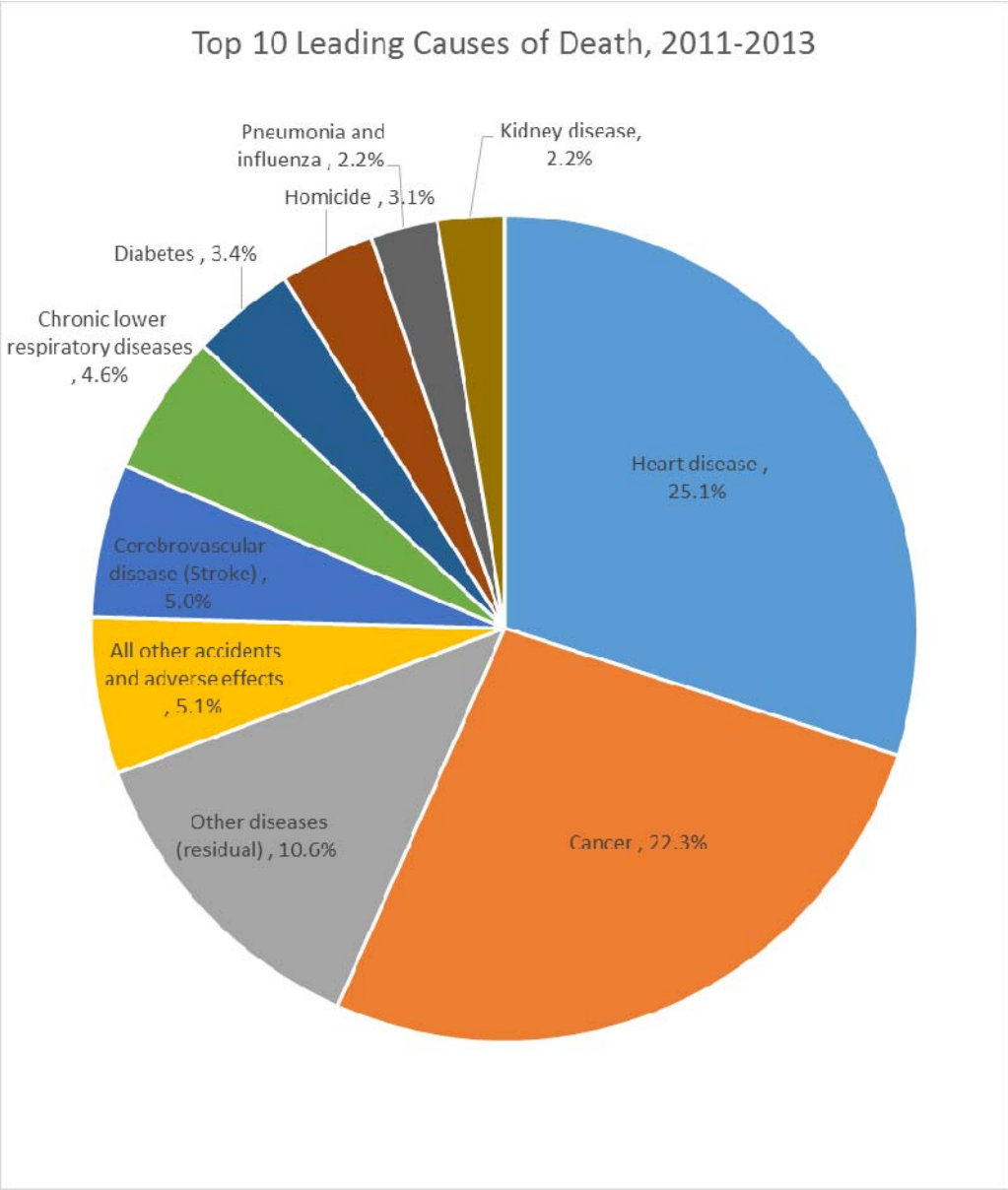
ZIP Code	Suicide	Map Quartile
63103*	27.2	4
63139*	21.0	3
63118*	18.1	3
63102*	16.5	3
63101*	16.0	3
63111*	15.8	3
63116	15.2	3
63110*	14.2	2
63109*	12.1	2
63107*	10.7	2
63108*	6.3	1
63147*	6.0	1
63113*	5.3	1
63104*	5.2	1
63112*	5.0	1
63115*	4.5	1
63120*	3.7	1
63106*	2.9	1

STL	11.7
STL Black	6.0
STL White	19.5
MO	15.5
MO Black	6.9
MO White	17.6
US	13.1
US Black	5.8
US White	17.1



Suicide

Leading Causes of Death



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Data on the cause of death is information reported on all death certificates. The "underlying cause of death" is defined as "the disease or injury which initiated the chain of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury" (World Health Organization). Underlying causes of death are determined using procedures in coding the cause of death, and are then coded using the Tenth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1999 (ICD-10 codes).

The underlying cause of death is a well-accepted measure of mortality, and is useful as a means of standardizing classification of deaths. Mortality rates may be used to determine high-risk populations in a community.

Trends

N/A

Comparative Information

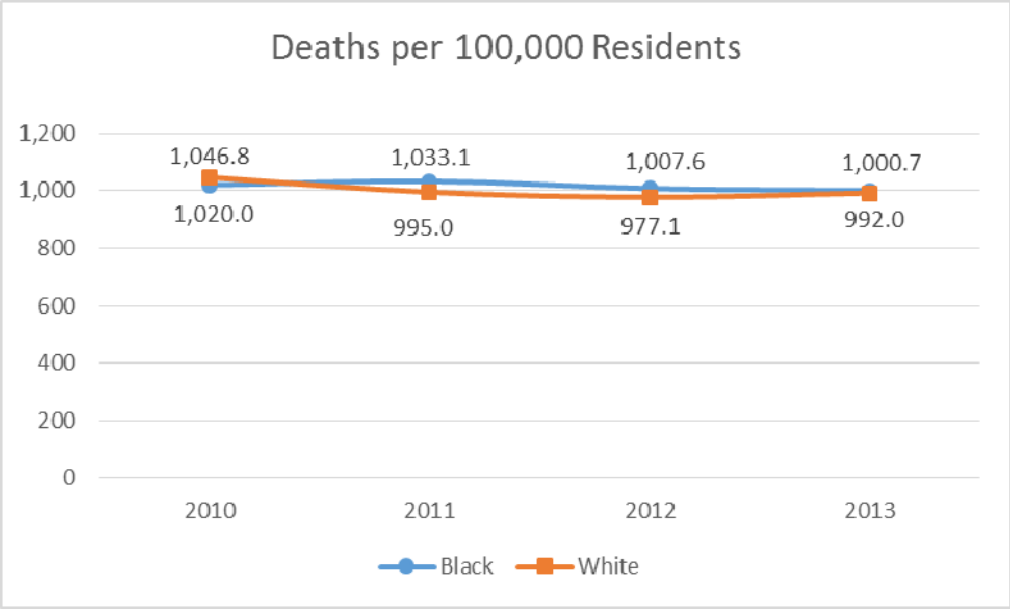
In the U.S., the leading causes of death in 2013 were: 1) Heart disease, 2) Cancer, 3) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), now referred to as chronic lower respiratory disease, 4) Unintentional injuries, 5) Cerebrovascular disease (CVA - stroke), 6) Alzheimer's, 7) Diabetes, 8) Flu and Pneumonia, 9) Nephritis, and 10) Suicide. The three leading causes of death in St. Louis City in the 2011-2013 time period were heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease. From 2011-2013 there were 8,862 deaths to residents of St. Louis City. In St. Louis City the top ten causes of death account for almost 72% of all deaths.

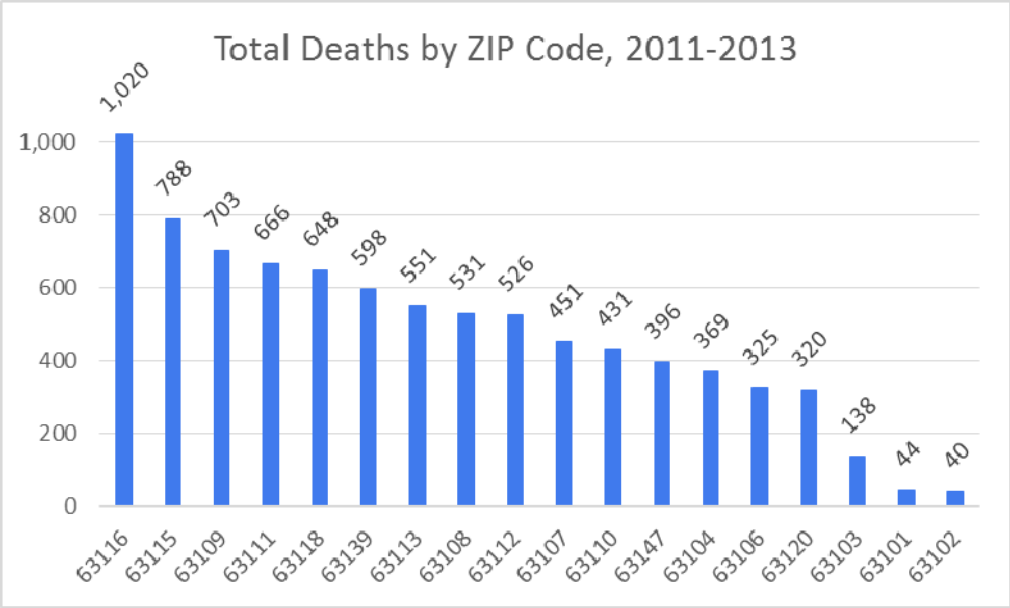
Disparity Ratio: N/A

STL All Races			STL White			STL Black		
Cause of Death	Deaths	% of Total	Cause of Death	Deaths	% of Total	Cause of Death	Deaths	% of Total
Heart disease	2,225	25.1%	Heart disease	1,023	25.6%	Heart disease	1,159	24.7%
Cancer	1,978	22.3%	Cancer	850	21.3%	Cancer	1,087	23.2%
Other diseases (residual)	940	10.6%	Other diseases (residual)	452	11.3%	Other diseases (residual)	469	10.0%
All other accidents and adverse effects	455	5.1%	All other accidents and adverse effects	238	6.0%	Homicide	244	5.2%
Cerebrovascular disease (Stroke)	445	5.0%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	224	5.6%	Cerebrovascular disease (Stroke)	228	4.9%
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	412	4.6%	Cerebrovascular disease (Stroke)	212	5.3%	All other accidents and adverse effects	207	4.4%
Diabetes	302	3.4%	Alzheimer's disease	112	2.8%	Diabetes	184	3.9%
Homicide	275	3.1%	Diabetes	110	2.8%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	183	3.9%
Pneumonia and influenza	195	2.2%	Pneumonia and influenza	106	2.7%	Kidney disease	121	2.6%
Kidney disease	194	2.2%	Other digestive diseases	86	2.2%	Pneumonia and influenza	84	1.8%
Alzheimer's disease	183	2.1%	Suicide	79	2.0%	Other digestive diseases	80	1.7%
Other digestive diseases	170	1.9%	Kidney disease	71	1.8%	Septicemia	77	1.6%
Septicemia	147	1.7%	Septicemia	68	1.7%	Alzheimer's disease	70	1.5%
Other infections and parasites	119	1.3%	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	56	1.4%	Essential hypertension	65	1.4%
Suicide	112	1.3%	Other infections and parasites	52	1.3%	Conditions of perinatal period	65	1.4%
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	108	1.2%	Other respiratory diseases	48	1.2%	Other infections and parasites	63	1.3%
Motor vehicle accidents	95	1.1%	Motor vehicle accidents	33	0.8%	Motor vehicle accidents	61	1.3%
Other respiratory diseases	94	1.1%	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	31	0.8%	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	51	1.1%
Essential hypertension	91	1.0%	Other major cardiovascular diseases	30	0.8%	Other respiratory diseases	46	1.0%
Conditions of perinatal period	91	1.0%	Homicide	24	0.6%	Suicide	28	0.6%
Other	231	2.6%	Other	86	2.2%	Other	120	2.6%
Totals	**8,862**	**100.0%**	**Totals**	**3,991**	**100.0%**	**Totals**	**4,692**	**100.0%**

Leading Causes of Death

Overall Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

U.S. mortality statistics are based on information coded by the states and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics. The mortality rates are presented per 100,000 population, and are averaged over the 2011-2013 time period.

Mortality statistics are essential data in epidemiological studies for research in areas such as heart disease, cancer and injury control, for identifying high-risk populations and geographic differences in rates of selected causes of death.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have seen decreases in their overall mortality rates since 2010.

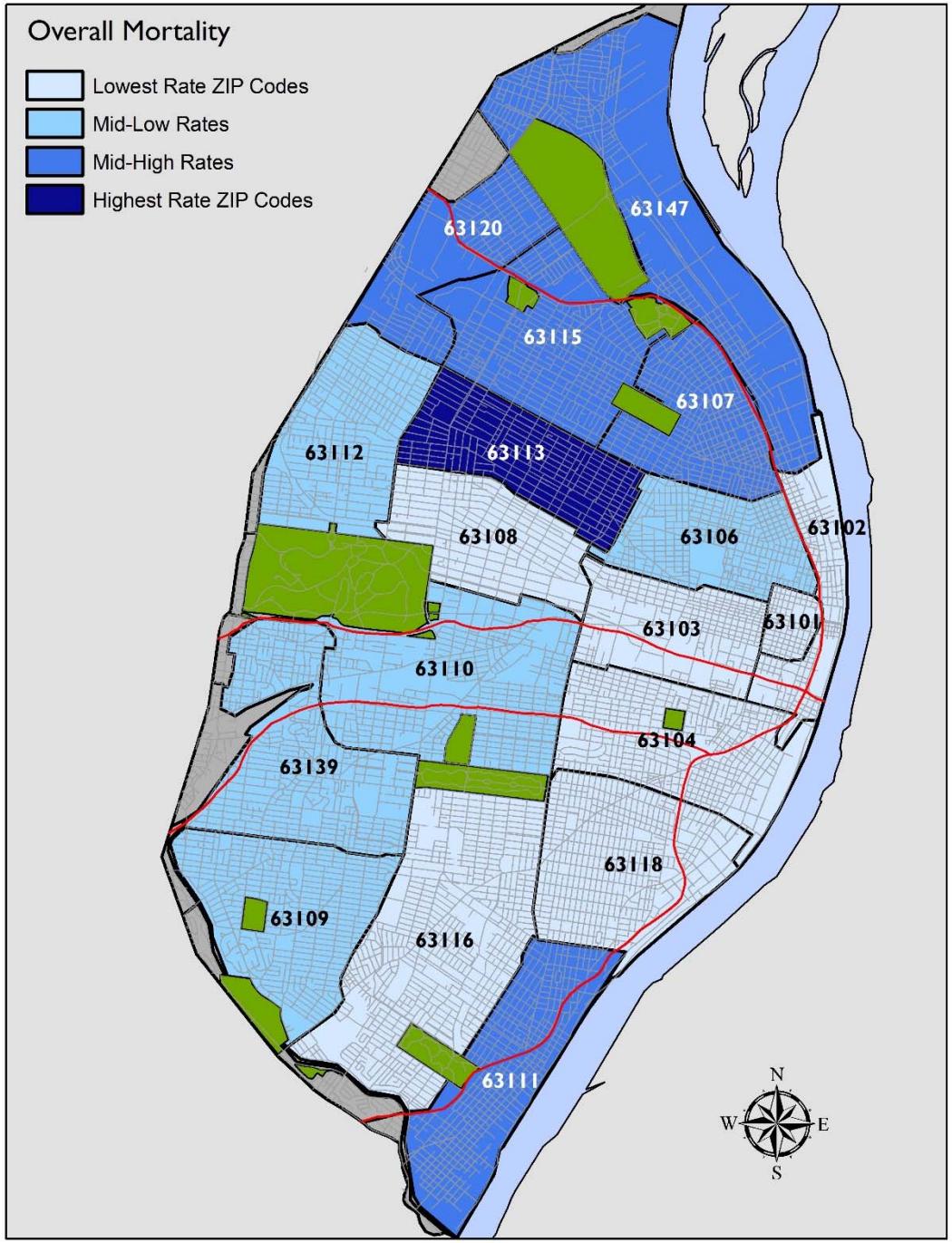
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of overall mortality than Missouri but higher than the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a slightly higher rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.02

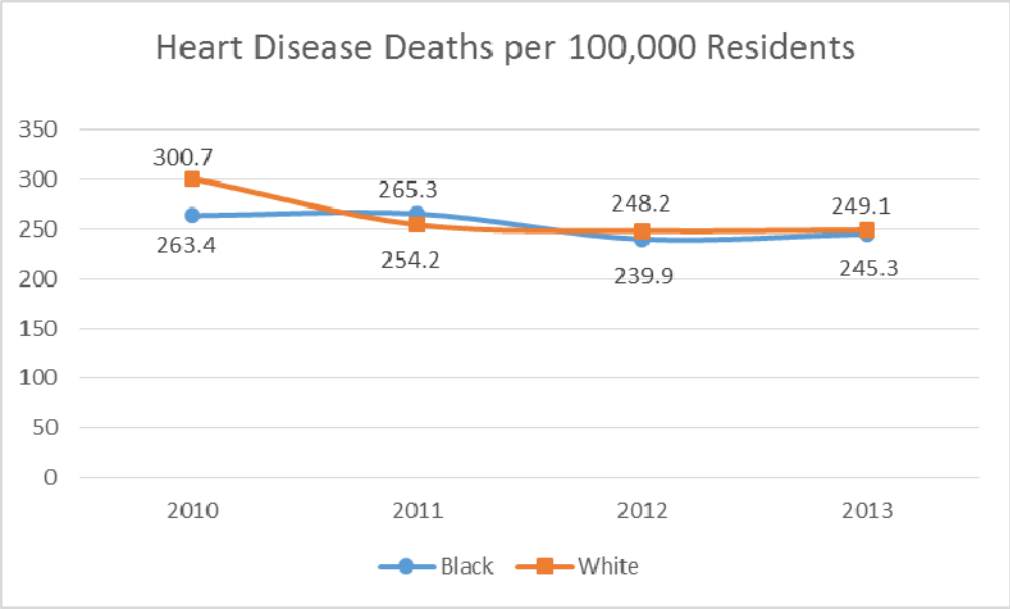
ZIP Code	Overall Mortality	Map Quartile
63113	1,448.1	4
63107	1,207.8	3
63147	1,197.2	3
63115	1,189.3	3
63120	1,184.2	3
63111	1,054.9	3
63106	952.9	2
63139	895.2	2
63112	882.3	2
63110	877.4	2
63109	853.2	2
63108	838.7	1
63118	783.4	1
63116	772.7	1
63103	749.4	1
63101	704.5	1
63102	659.7	1
63104	640.0	1

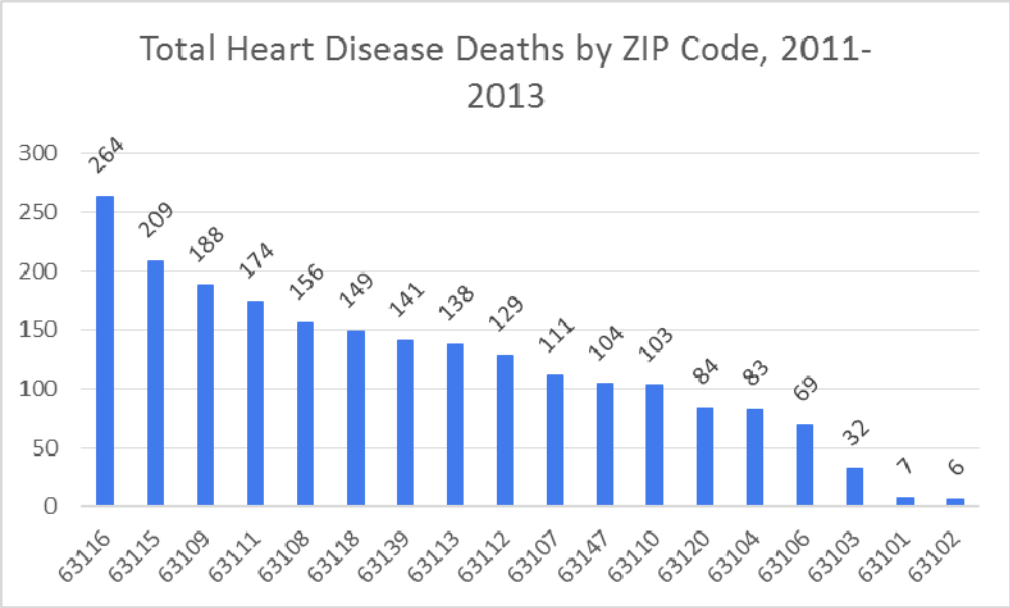
STL	927.1
STL Black	1,003.5
STL White	985.7
MO	939.7
MO Black	804.2
MO White	1,027.7
US	825.6
US Black	753.7
US White	1,028.6



Overall Mortality

Heart Disease Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Diseases of the heart are a common cause of ill health and the number one cause of death. Types of heart disease are many including rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive disease, ischemic heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation. Rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population.

The American Heart Association has identified several risk factors for coronary heart disease, which can lead to a heart attack and death. Some of them can be changed, treated or modified and some cannot. The more risk factors a person has, the greater the chance that he or she will develop heart disease. Risk factors include: increasing age, male sex, heredity, cigarette and tobacco smoke, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol levels, physical inactivity, obesity and overweight and diabetes mellitus.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have seen decreases in their heart disease mortality rates since 2010.

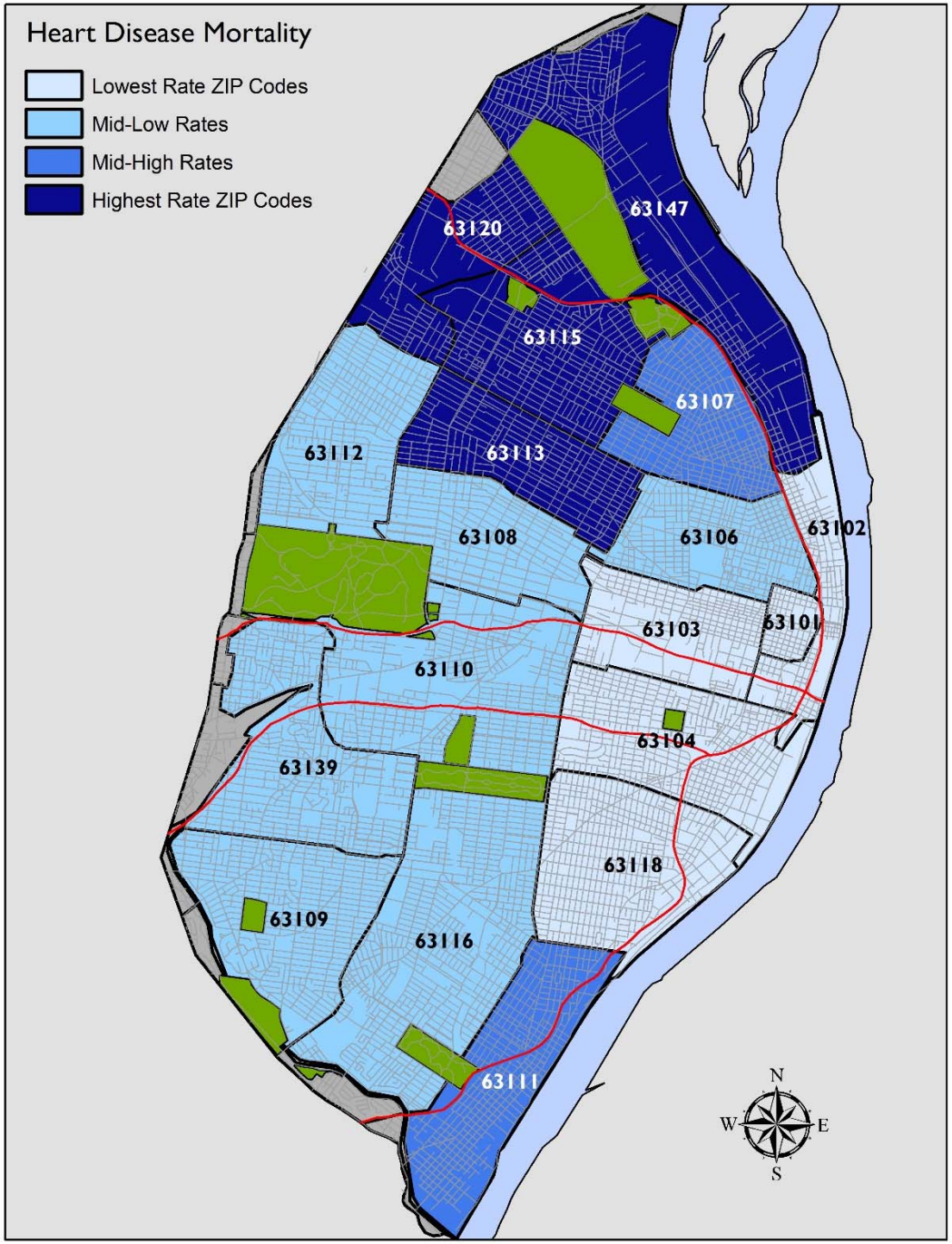
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of heart disease mortality than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a slightly lower rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.98

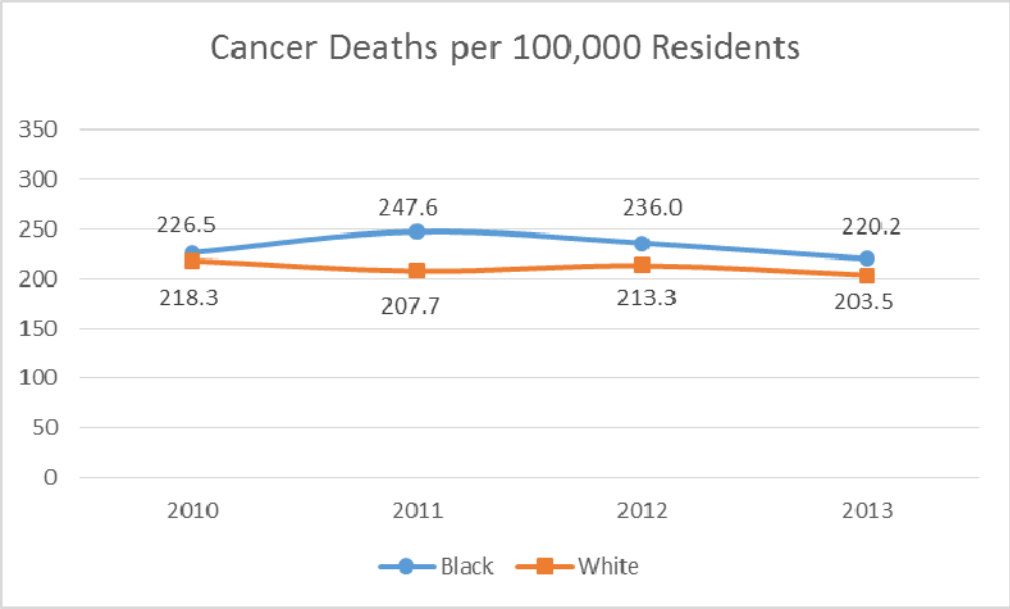
ZIP Code	Heart Disease	Map Quartile
63113	362.7	4
63115	315.4	4
63147	314.4	4
63120	310.8	4
63107	297.3	3
63111	275.6	3
63108	246.4	2
63109	228.2	2
63112	216.4	2
63139	211.1	2
63110	209.7	2
63106	202.3	2
63116	200.0	2
63118	180.1	1
63103	173.8	1
63104	144.0	1
63101*	112.1	1
63102*	99.0	1

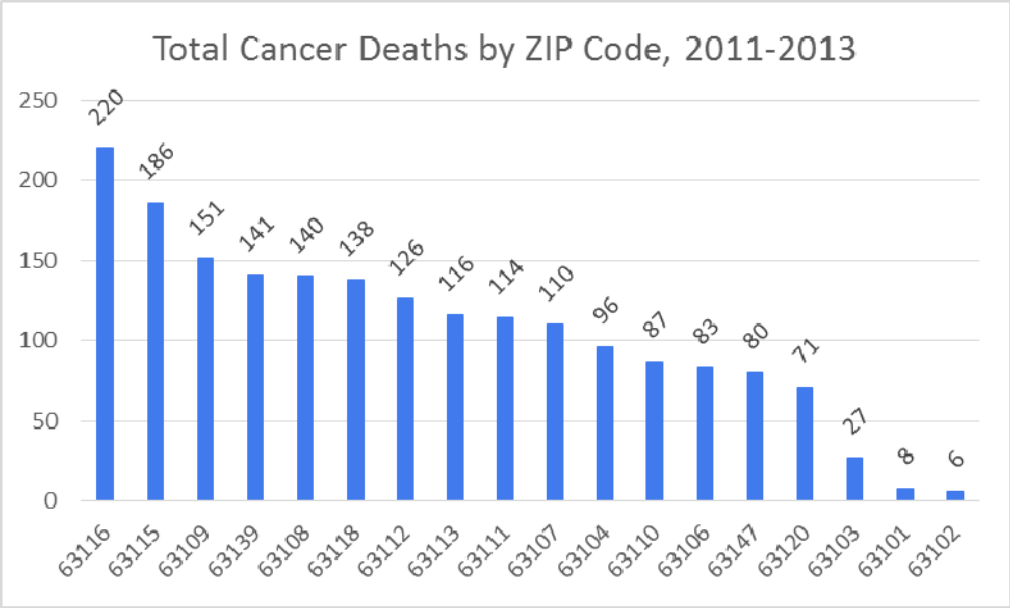
STL	232.8
STL Black	247.9
STL White	252.7
MO	230.6
MO Black	188.4
MO White	254.2
US	194.9
US Black	178.6
US White	246.1



Heart Disease Mortality

Cancer Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Cancer is a general term frequently used to indicate any of various types of malignant neoplasms, most of which invade surrounding tissues. Deaths from cancer include solid malignant neoplasms and neoplasms of the lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. Rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2011-2013 time period.

Different risk factors are attributed to different cancer types. Tobacco use is the single best recognized cause of cancer, and is now responsible for 30% of all cancer deaths in the U.S. Other causes of cancer include high-fat and low-fiber diets, physical inactivity and genetics.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have seen decreases in their cancer mortality rates since 2010.

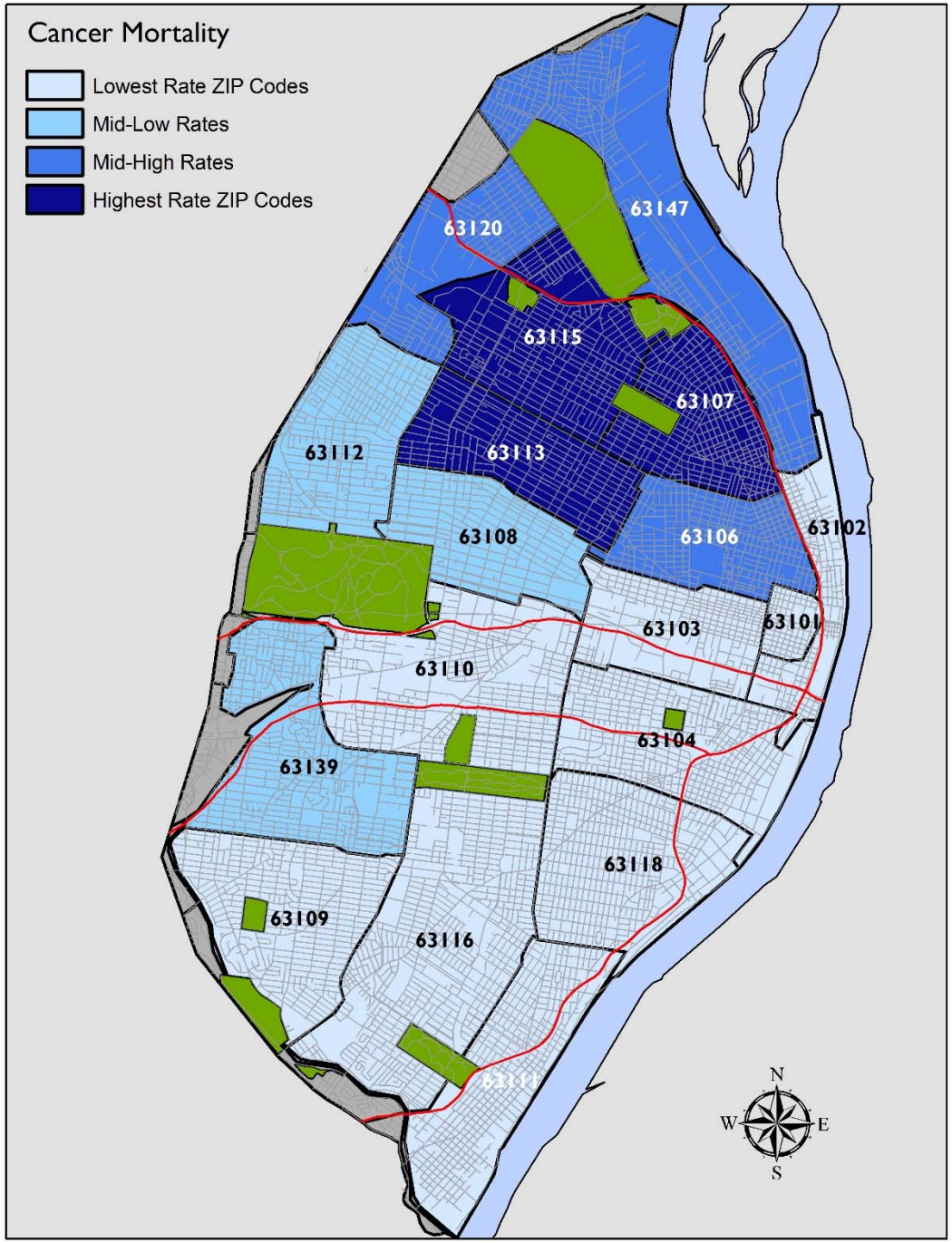
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of cancer mortality than Missouri but higher than the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a higher rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.11

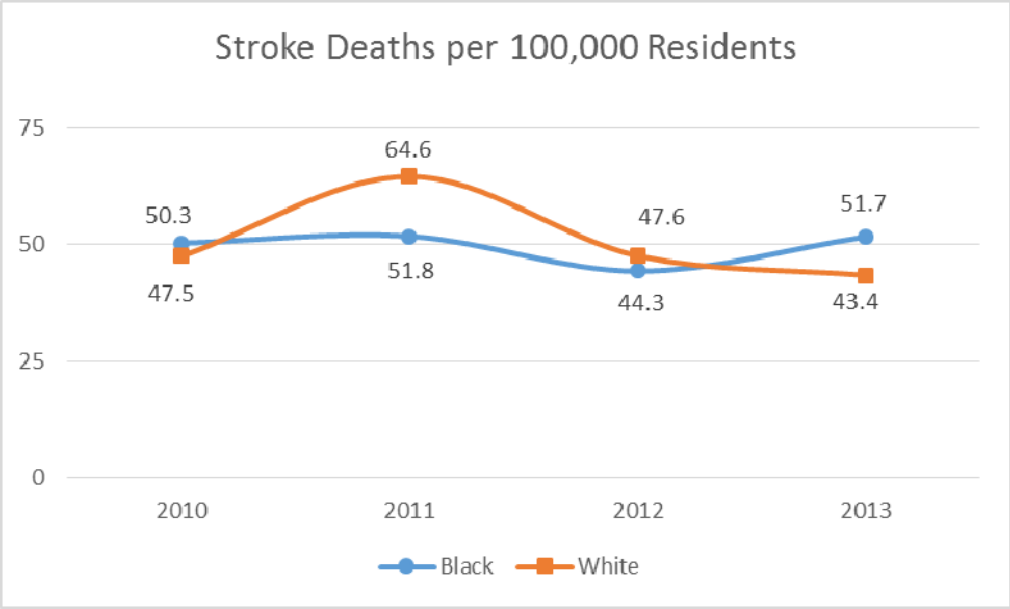
ZIP Code	Cancer Mortality	Map Quartile
63113	304.9	4
63107	294.6	4
63115	280.7	4
63120	262.7	3
63106	243.4	3
63147	241.9	3
63108	221.1	2
63112	211.3	2
63139	211.1	2
63109	183.3	1
63111	180.6	1
63110	177.1	1
63118	166.8	1
63116	166.7	1
63104	166.5	1
63103	146.6	1
63101*	128.1	1
63102*	99.0	1

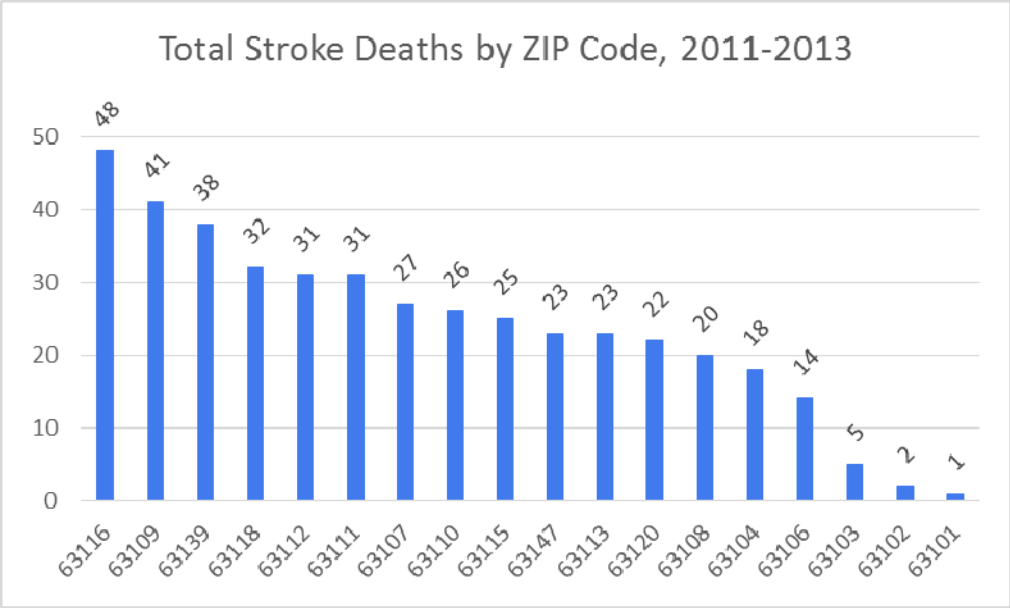
STL	206.9
STL Black	232.5
STL White	209.9
MO	212.5
MO Black	185.3
MO White	232.2
US	188.1
US Black	171.8
US White	234.5



Cancer Mortality

Stroke Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Cerebrovascular disease (CVA) is a general term for brain dysfunction caused by an abnormality of the cerebral blood supply. Deaths from cerebrovascular diseases, commonly called "stroke", usually result from a cerebral hemorrhage, thrombosis causing infarction, or an embolism which generally originates from the heart. Rates are presented per 100,000 population and averaged over 2011-2013.

Some stroke risk factors are based on heredity or natural processes that can't be changed: strokes more than double for each decade of life after age 55. Men have about a 19% greater chance of stroke than women. Factors that can be changed include controlling high blood pressure and not smoking cigarettes.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had minor fluctuations in their stroke mortality rates since 2010.

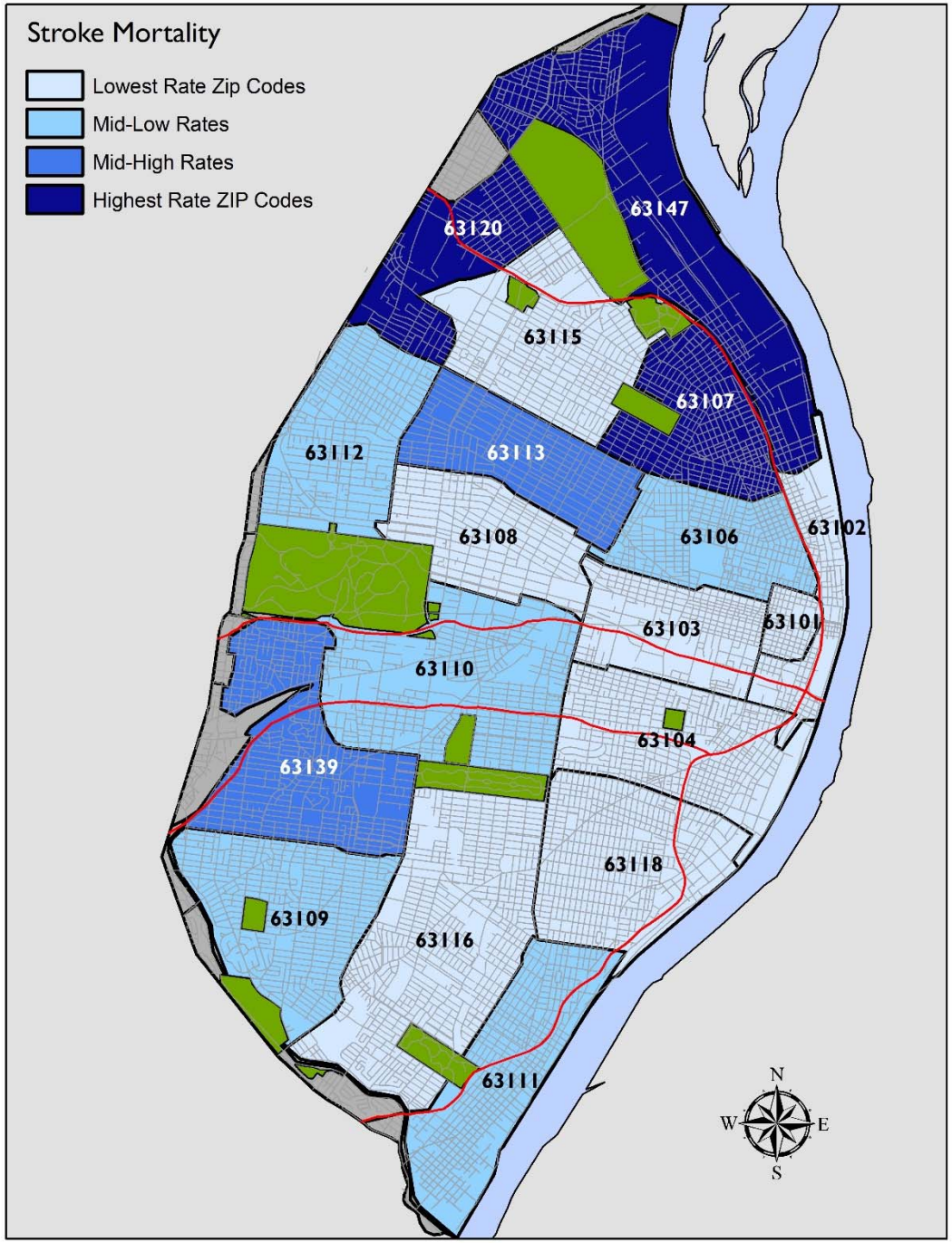
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of stroke mortality than Missouri but higher than the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a slightly lower rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.93

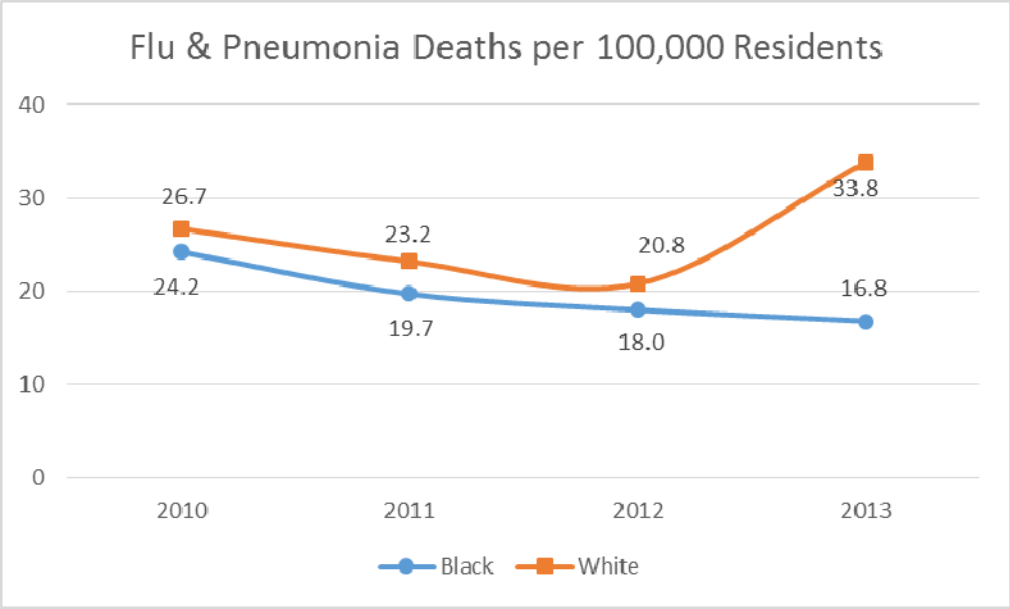
ZIP Code	Stroke Mortality	Map Quartile
63120	81.4	4
63107	72.3	4
63147	69.5	4
63113	60.4	3
63139	56.9	3
63110	52.9	2
63112	52.0	2
63109	49.8	2
63111	49.1	2
63106*	41.0	2
63118	38.7	1
63115	37.7	1
63116	36.4	1
63102*	33.0	1
63108	31.6	1
63104*	31.2	1
63103*	27.2	1
63101*	16.0	1

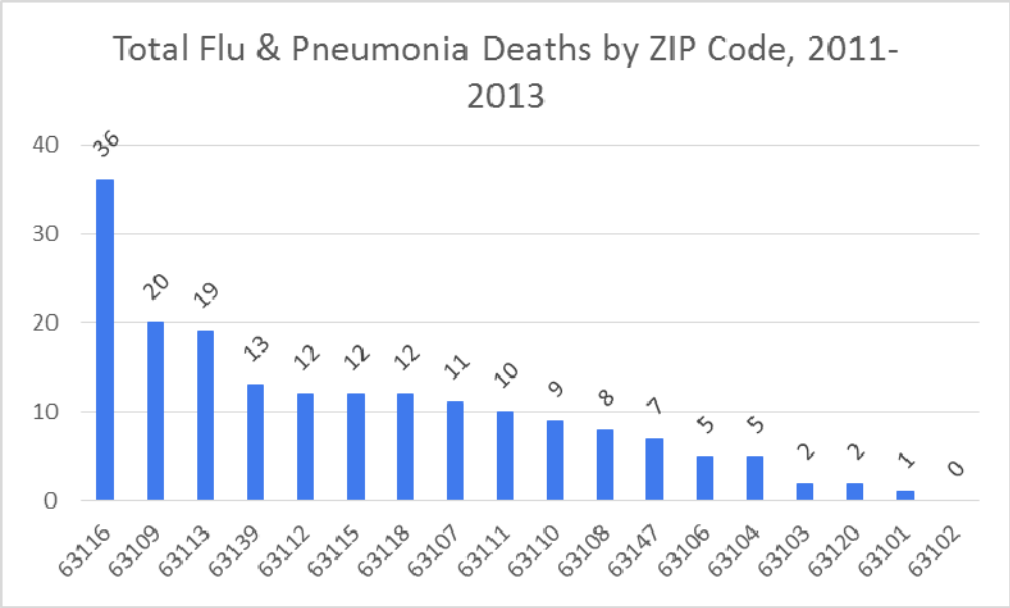
STL	46.6
STL Black	48.8
STL White	52.4
MO	49.4
MO Black	42.7
MO White	54.0
US	41.7
US Black	40.9
US White	51.0



Stroke Mortality

Flu & Pneumonia Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Influenza, commonly called "the flu," is an infection of the respiratory tract caused by the influenza virus. Compared with most other viral respiratory infections, such as the common cold, influenza infection often causes a more severe illness. Most people who get the flu recover completely in 1 to 2 weeks, but some people develop serious and potentially life-threatening medical complications, such as pneumonia. Rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2011-2013 time period.

In an average year, influenza is associated with more than 25,000 deaths nationwide and more than 200,000 hospitalizations. Flu-related complications can occur at any age. However, the elderly and people with chronic health problems are much more likely to develop serious complications after influenza infection than younger, healthier people. In the U.S., the deaths due to influenza and pneumonia are consistently in the top 10 leading causes of death within every age group.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have had decreases in their flu mortality rates since 2010, except the white population saw an increase in 2013.

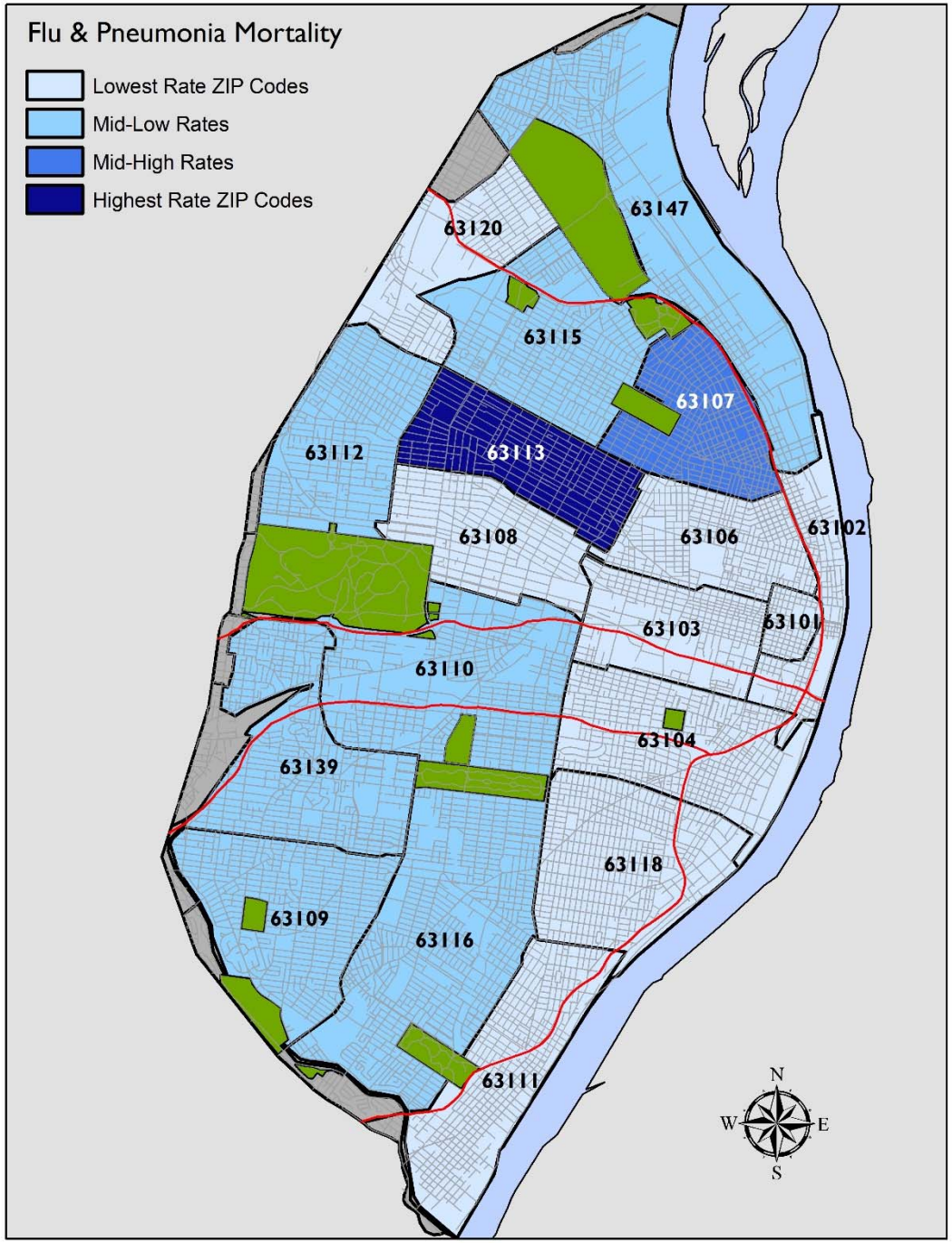
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a slightly lower rate of flu mortality than Missouri but higher than the U.S. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a lower rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.69

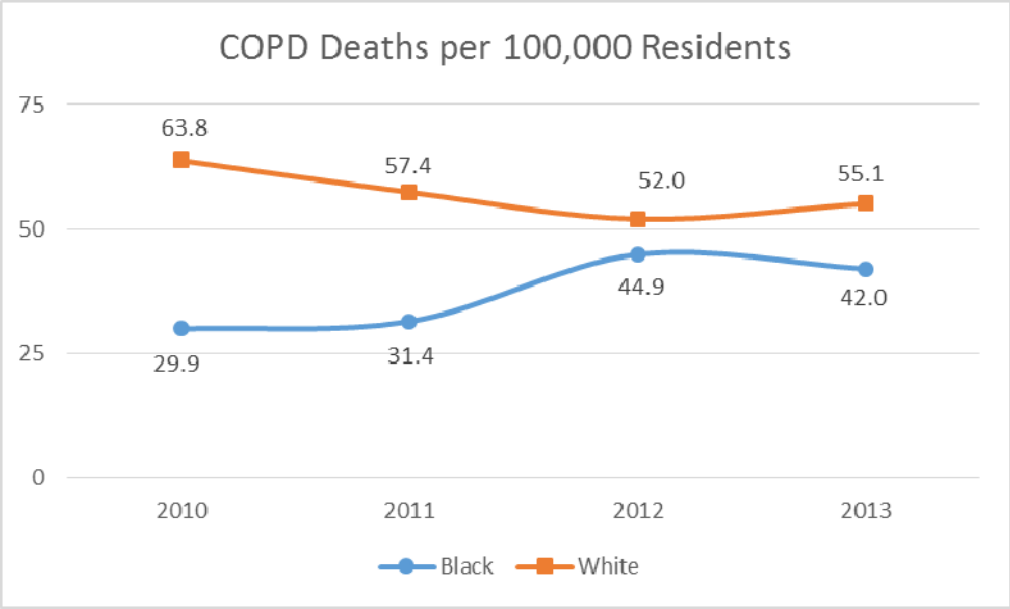
ZIP Code	Flu Mortality	Map Quartile
63113*	49.9	4
63107*	29.5	3
63116	27.3	2
63109	24.3	2
63147*	21.2	2
63112*	20.1	2
63139*	19.5	2
63110*	18.3	2
63115*	18.1	2
63101*	16.0	1
63111*	15.8	1
63106*	14.7	1
63118*	14.5	1
63108*	12.6	1
63103*	10.9	1
63104*	8.7	1
63120*	7.4	1
63102*	0.0	1

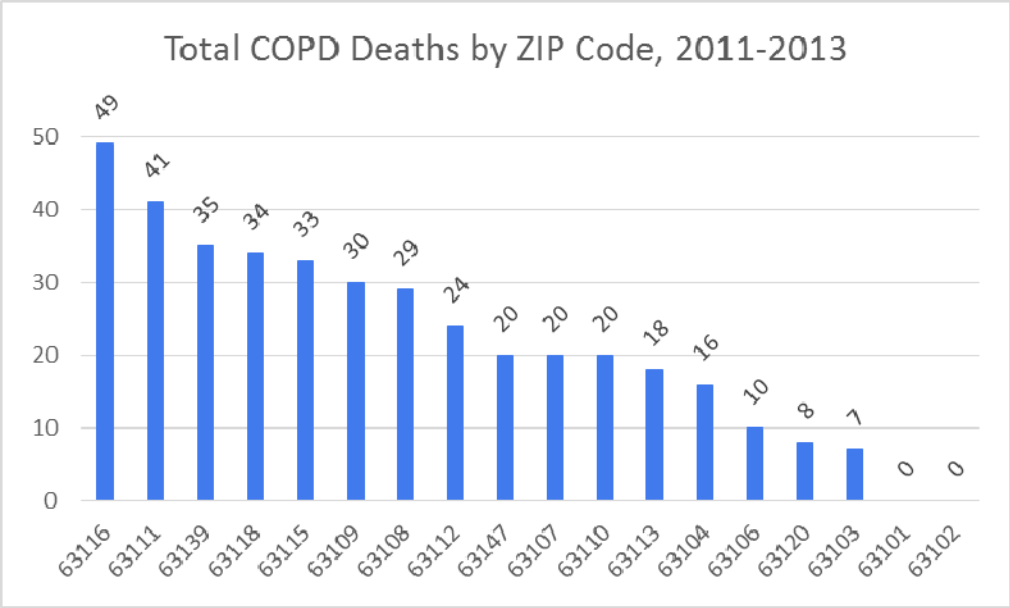
STL	20.4
STL Black	18.0
STL White	26.2
MO	20.9
MO Black	11.0
MO White	24.0
US	17.4
US Black	13.3
US White	21.9



Flu & Pneumonia Mortality

COPD Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is now referred to as "chronic lower respiratory diseases" and is a general term that comprises those conditions that are accompanied by chronic or recurrent reduction in expiratory airflow within the lung, due to the narrowing of the small bronchi. Deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions include deaths due to bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and chronic airway obstruction. Rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2011-2013 time period.

Both emphysema and chronic bronchitis are diseases of longtime smokers: 82 percent of those who die of COPD are smokers, and smokers are ten times more likely than non-smokers to die of COPD. Higher rates of chronic bronchitis are also found among coal miners, grain handlers, metal molders and other workers exposed to dust and irritating fumes. Chronic bronchitis symptoms worsen when atmospheric concentrations of sulfur dioxide and other air pollutants increase.

Trends

The white population (orange line) has seen a decrease in COPD deaths, while the black population (blue line) has experienced increased rates since 2010.

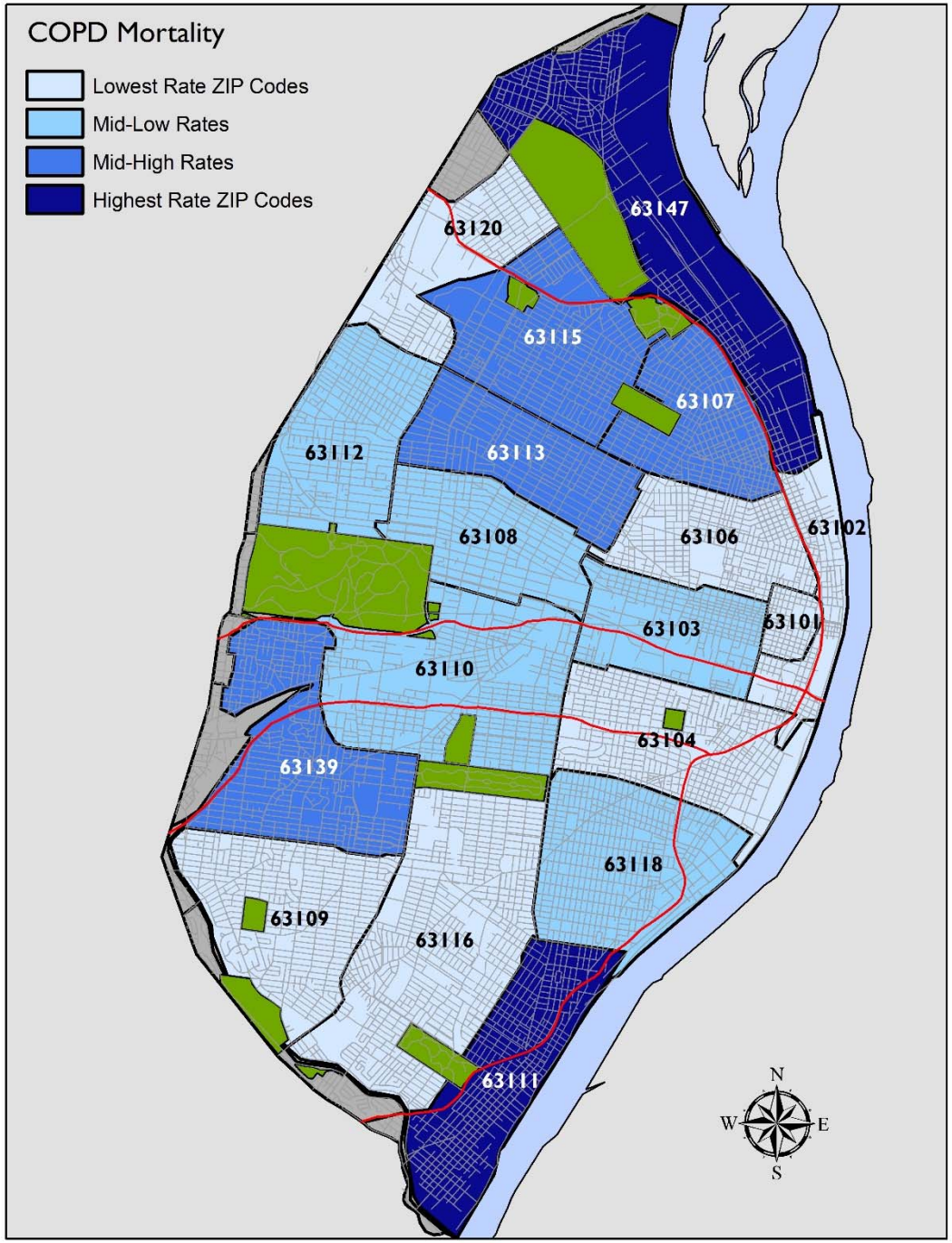
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower rate of COPD mortality than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a lower rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.71

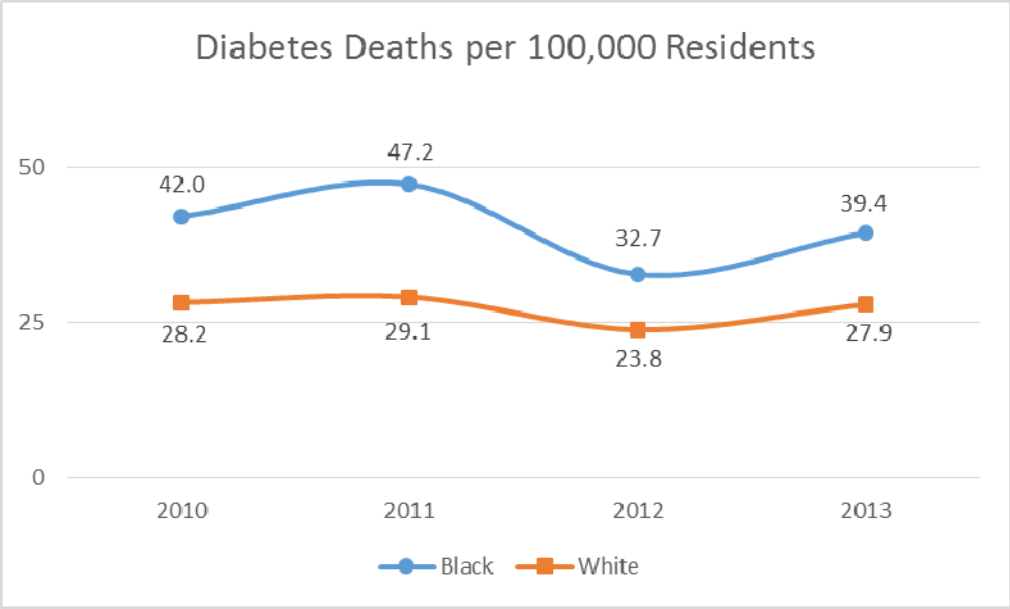
ZIP Code	COPD Mortality	Map Quartile
63111	64.9	4
63147	60.5	4
63107	53.6	3
63139	52.4	3
63115	49.8	3
63113*	47.3	3
63108	45.8	2
63118	41.1	2
63110	40.7	2
63112	40.3	2
63103*	38.0	2
63116	37.1	1
63109	36.4	1
63120*	29.6	1
63106*	29.3	1
63104*	27.8	1
63101*	0.0	1
63102*	0.0	1

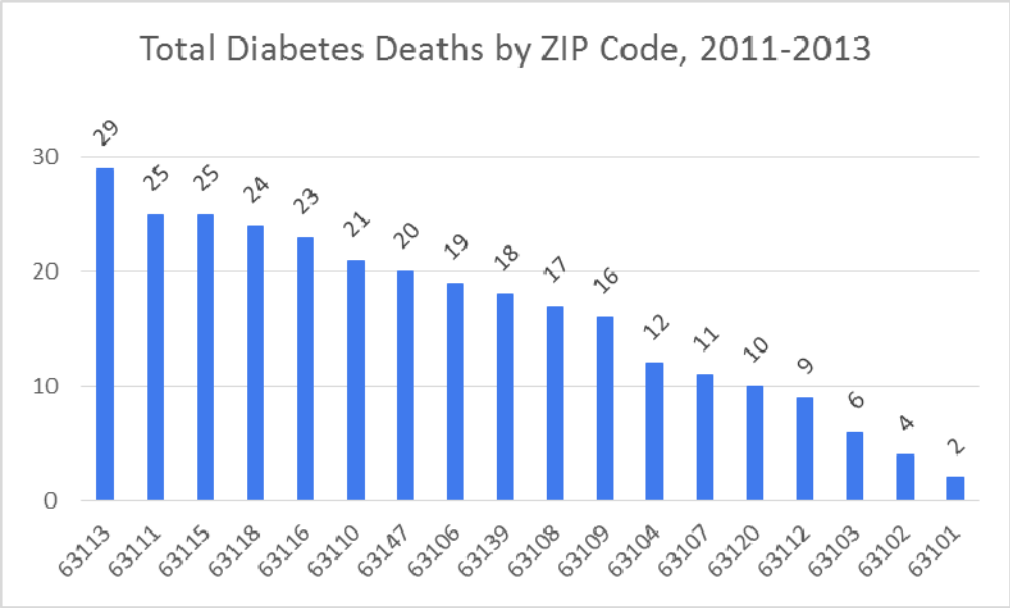
STL	43.1
STL Black	39.1
STL White	55.3
MO	60.9
MO Black	28.4
MO White	70.7
US	47.0
US Black	24.1
US White	65.3



COPD Mortality

Diabetes Mortality





Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease, caused by an absolute or relative deficiency of insulin. Death from diabetes mellitus is usually due to long-term complications. Rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2011-2013 time period.

Heart disease is the leading cause of diabetes-related deaths, with a heart disease death rate about 2 to 4 times as high as that of adults without diabetes. People with diabetes are also at a higher risk of stroke and are more likely to die of pneumonia or influenza than people who do not have diabetes. A genetic susceptibility to this disease, coupled with diet, physical inactivity and increasing age increases the risk of diabetes.

Trends

Both the white population (orange line) and the black population (blue line) have experienced marginal decreases in their diabetes mortality rates since 2010.

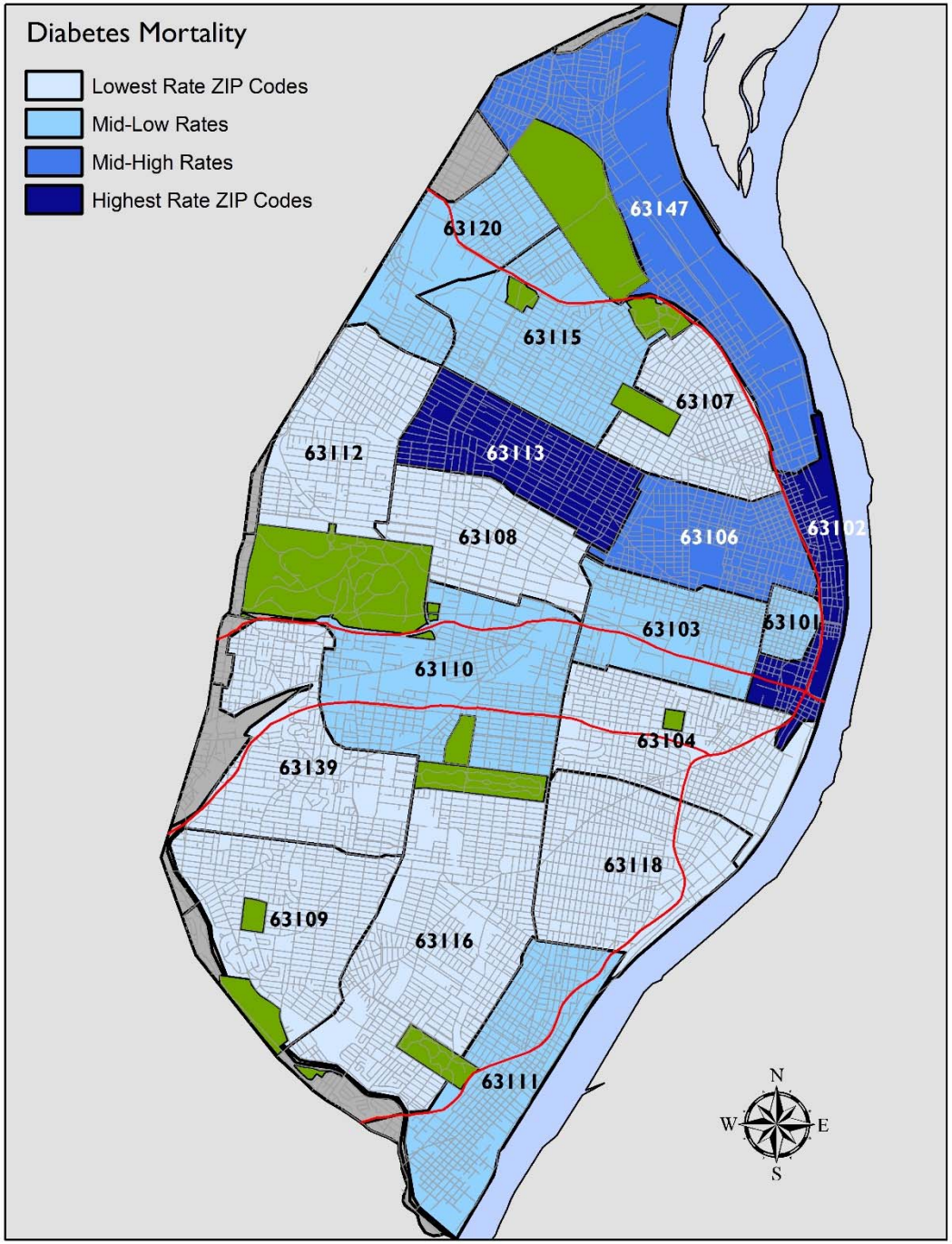
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a higher rate of diabetes mortality than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a higher rate than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.45

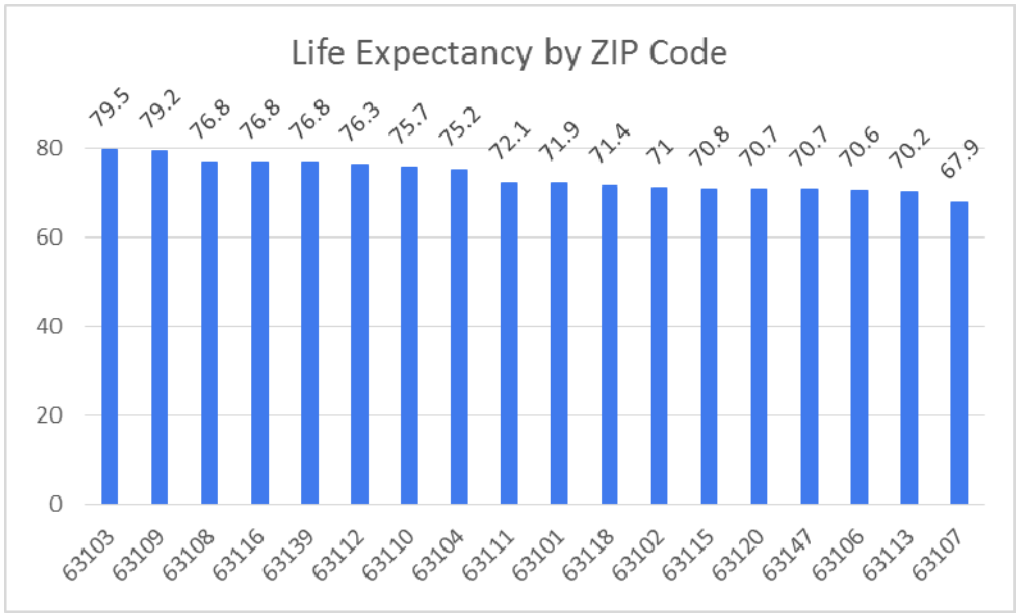
ZIP Code	Diabetes Mortality	Map Quartile
63113	76.2	4
63102*	66.0	4
63147	60.5	3
63106*	55.7	3
63110	42.7	2
63111	39.6	2
63115	37.7	2
63120*	37.0	2
63103*	32.6	2
63101*	32.0	2
63107*	29.5	1
63118	29.0	1
63139*	26.9	1
63108*	26.9	1
63104*	20.8	1
63109*	19.4	1
63116	17.4	1
63112*	15.1	1

STL	31.6
STL Black	39.4
STL White	27.2
MO	23.8
MO Black	31.5
MO White	24.2
US	24.1
US Black	33.4
US White	25.9



Diabetes Mortality

Life Expectancy



Data Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Definition and Public Health Implications

Years life expectancy at birth is defined as the number of years a baby born in an area or a specific subpopulation could be expected to live if it experienced the current age-specific mortality rates of that area or specific subpopulation. The years life expectancy is based on 2011-2013 averaged mortality rates.

Studies show that the two factors that have the most significant impact on life expectancy are infant mortality (death under one year of age) and income distribution (gap between high and low incomes) in an area.

Trends

N/A

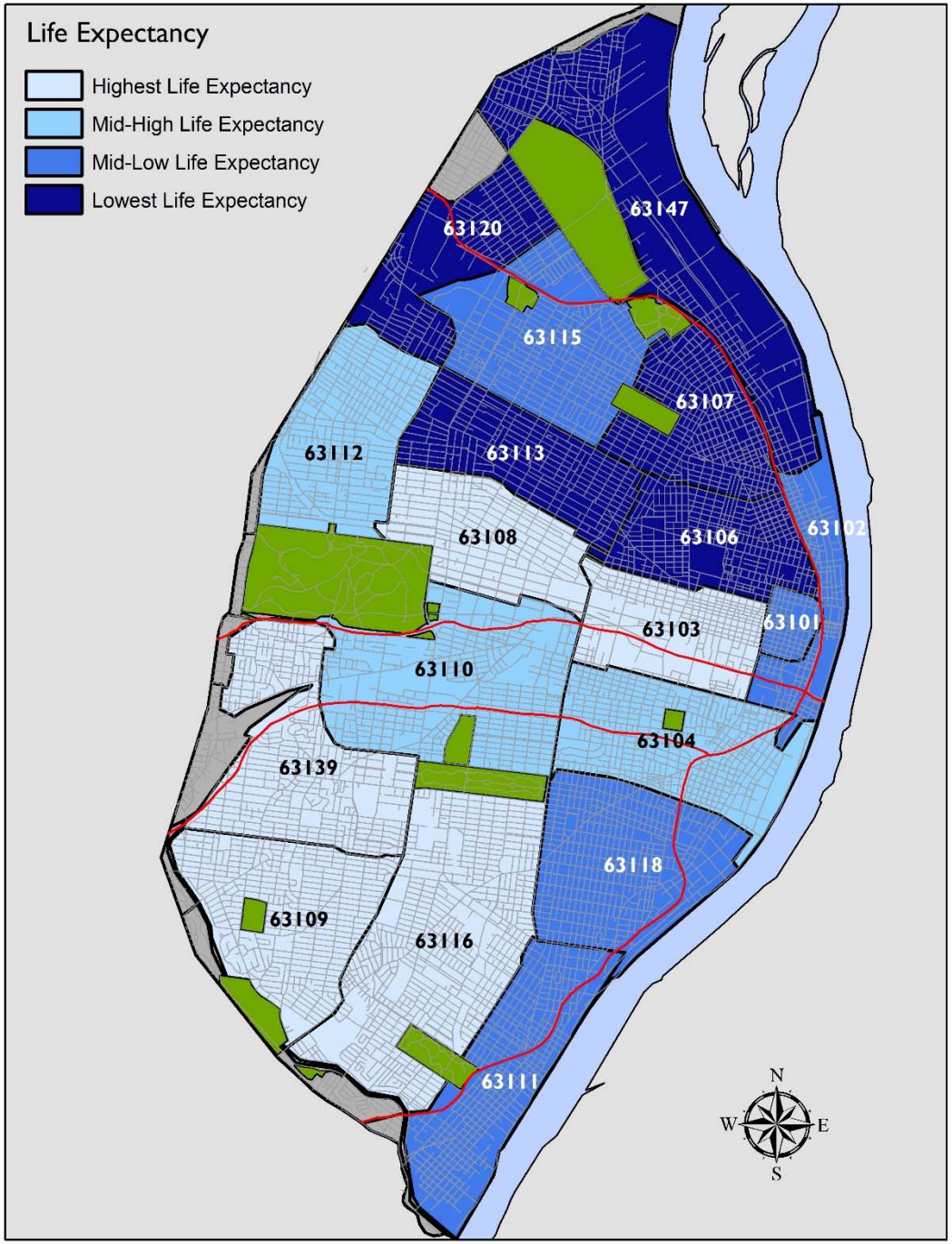
Comparative Information

The City of St. Louis as a whole has a lower life expectancy than the U.S. and Missouri. Within the City of St. Louis, the black population has a lower life expectancy than the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.07

ZIP Code	Life Expect	Map Quartile
63107	67.9	4
63113	70.2	4
63106	70.6	4
63120	70.7	4
63147	70.7	4
63115	70.8	3
63102	71.0	3
63118	71.4	3
63101	71.9	3
63111	72.1	3
63104	75.2	2
63110	75.7	2
63112	76.3	2
63108	76.8	1
63116	76.8	1
63139	76.8	1
63109	79.2	1
63103	79.5	1

STL	74.5
STL Black	71.7
STL White	76.7
MO	77.3
MO Black	71.4
MO White	77.6
US	78.5
US Black	74.6
US White	78.4



Life Expectancy