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HEALTH

u n d e r s t a n d i n g o u r n e e d s

Update
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THE CITY OF SAINT LOUIS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

acknowledgments

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executive summary

This is the third time in six years that the City of Saint 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 and 2004 proved to be valuable resources for individuals and organizations working to improve conditions within Saint 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 from 2002 to 2005. For a few indicators there are 2006 data. The first report worked with information from 1993 to 1998, and the second reported data from 1999 to 2001. This new edition contains indicators identical to the 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. If these encouraging trends continue, we see our City turning around some of the problems that have troubled it for many years.

There is progress across a broad range of indicators. Overall unemployment rates have dropped. The number of teenage pregnancies has declined, and the number of women receiving first trimester prenatal care has increased. The number of children with lead poisoning has steadily decreased. Cases of gonorrhea, TB and Hepatitis A saw a reduction in the number of individuals infected. Overall mortality rates declined; specifically, the rates of homicide, heart disease, stroke, COPD, and diabetes showed an improvement in rates compared to the previous report years.

Saint 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. The primarily white ZIP Codes of 63109, 63139 and 63116 continue to rank as the healthiest areas in Saint Louis City. And once again, the primarily black ZIP Codes of 63106, 63107 and 63113 emerge as the areas of most concern, as in the last report.

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

We encourage those who used the previous report 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 better Saint Louis.

**Mortality rates cannot be compared to the 1993-1998 data due to different coding schemes.*



methodology

ZIP Code Level

This report presents data available by ZIP Code. The report presents information by the 18 ZIP Codes that are located within the city limits of Saint 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 Saint Louis includes small portions of 11 ZIP Codes that are shared with, but primarily located in Saint 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 ZIP Codes 63101 and 63102 are asterisked throughout the report because of small populations and thus a small number of health events. Those small numbers may make any comparisons with other ZIP Codes misleading. **All ZIP Codes and rates with asterisks indicate that there is a small population and/or the number of health events is <20 and therefore should be viewed with caution.**

Descriptive Statistics

This report uses tables, graphs, maps and narrative to describe the factors that affect the health of people in the City of Saint 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 for the 2002 through 2005 time period. Where available, some 2006 data is presented. The previous report covered the time span from 1999 through 2001.

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 most concern and those ZIP Codes that fall in the bottom quartile represent the most favorable areas. 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" being the most favorable. The rating was reached by averaging the quartile assignments for each of the ZIP Code's variables that were ratable (fifty-six of the sixty-four variables). The variables were not weighted.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

This report provides age-adjusted mortality rates in all cases. This makes it possible to compare mortality rates across different geographic areas and subpopulations where the age of citizens may be very different.

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 African-American and white populations.

Disparity Ratio

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

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.

Media Quotes

The reader will notice that this edition no longer includes the comments produced by focus group interviews. Instead, a new feature to this report is the inclusion of media quotes for each indicator. A search of headlines and news stories has yielded a plethora of national, regional and local viewpoints on the importance and impact of each given health topic.

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overall zip code rating

Definition

This needs assessment looks at 64 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 Saint Louis. There are 11 ZIP Codes that are shared with Saint 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. Fifty-six of the 64 variables have been collapsed into a single summary statistic for each ZIP Code and assigned a rating of 1 through 4 with “1” being the most favorable rating and “4” assigned to areas of most concern. See Appendix A for ZIP Code listing.

Public Health Implications

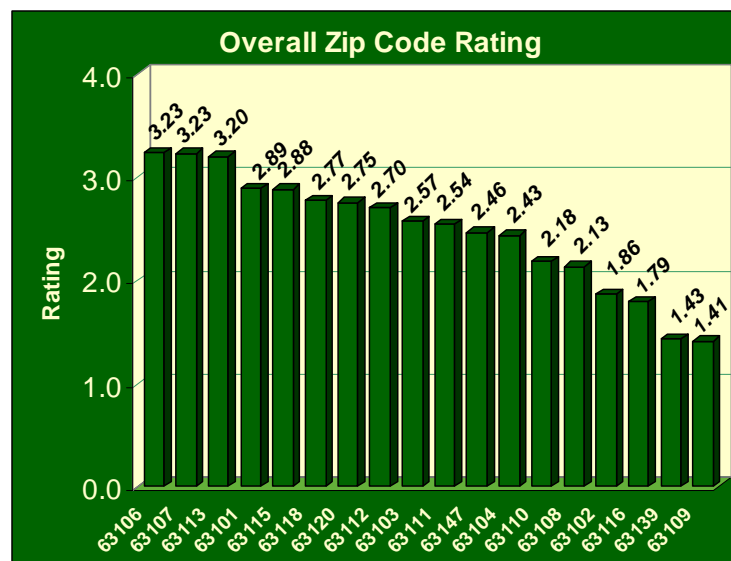
The overarching public health implication is that the health of any community of people depends on much more than the quality or availability of doctors and hospitals or the services public health provides. Jobs, housing, income levels, schools, the environment and crime are among the factors that directly and indirectly impact health. Successful strategies to improve public health in the City of Saint Louis must reach beyond the medical and public health establishments to embrace all factors that contribute to making a neighborhood a place where its residents can be healthy. Strategies must also target neighborhoods according to their needs rather than attempting to find one solution that will work citywide.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Where comparative data are available, the City of Saint Louis health indicator rates are generally less favorable than those for the State of Missouri and the United States. When the variables are summarized, **the ZIP Codes of most concern are 63106, 63107 and 63113. The most favorable ZIP Codes are 63109, 63139 and 63116.**

Black/white Disparity

The summary statistic shows that the African-American population in the City of Saint Louis has a less favorable rate for almost all of the indicators than those of the white population. The white population showed less favorable rates in the following areas: teen abortion, drinking alcohol during pregnancy, syphilis, flu and pneumonia mortality, chronic lower respiratory disease mortality and suicide. Where comparative data are available, the health indicator rates for the Saint Louis City African-American population are generally less favorable than the U.S. African-American population. The ZIP Codes with the least favorable summary statistic are predominately African American. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable summary statistic are predominately white.



Media Quotes

“I think it’s clear that the rate of decline we’ve seen through the last decades is not going to continue.”

“Rebuilding St. Louis when some basic quality of life indicators point in the wrong direction has not been easy.”

“The city has retained attractions like Forest Park, excellent universities and a vibrant arts scene.”

“Some neighborhoods, like Lafayette Park, are even thriving.”

“This is a city that at one point was the fourth largest in the United States.”

“The vast majority of St. Louis is as safe as any place in the suburbs.”

“There’s a young middle-class movement beginning.”

-Hopes for a Renaissance After Exodus in St. Louis; The New York Times, April, 2007

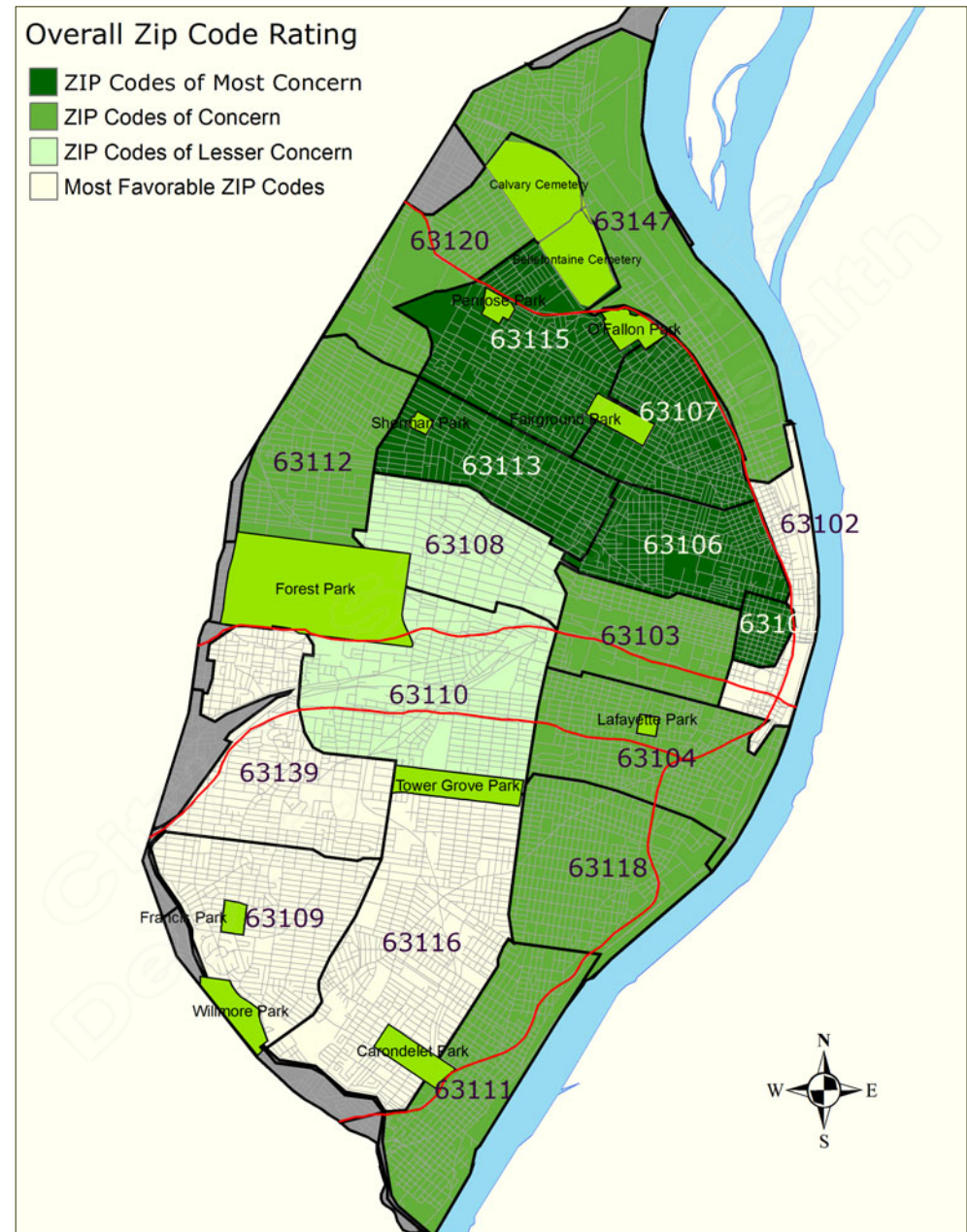
Potential Public Health Interventions

The possible interventions listed throughout this report are among some of the strategies and approaches that might address specific public health concerns in our community. They are not intended to be a complete list of all possible interventions that could be undertaken individually or collaboratively within the public health arena. It is also clear that the problems of public health are societal issues and must be addressed through an interdisciplinary community-wide collaborative effort. Some of the approaches include agency collaboration, ongoing community assessments, surveillance, education, planning, epidemiological studies, infrastructure development, policy development, program development and assurance that programs and services are provided.

Overall ZIP Code Rating

ZIP Code	Overall Rating	Map Quartile
63106	3.23	4
63107	3.23	4
63113	3.20	4
63101**	2.89	4
63115	2.88	4
63118	2.77	3
63120	2.75	3
63112	2.70	3
63103	2.57	3
63111	2.54	3
63147	2.46	3
66104	2.43	3
63110	2.18	2
63108	2.13	2
63102**	1.86	1
63116	1.79	1
63139	1.43	1
63109	1.41	1

**small population interpret with caution



overall zip code rating

DEMOGRAPHIC



overall population

Definition

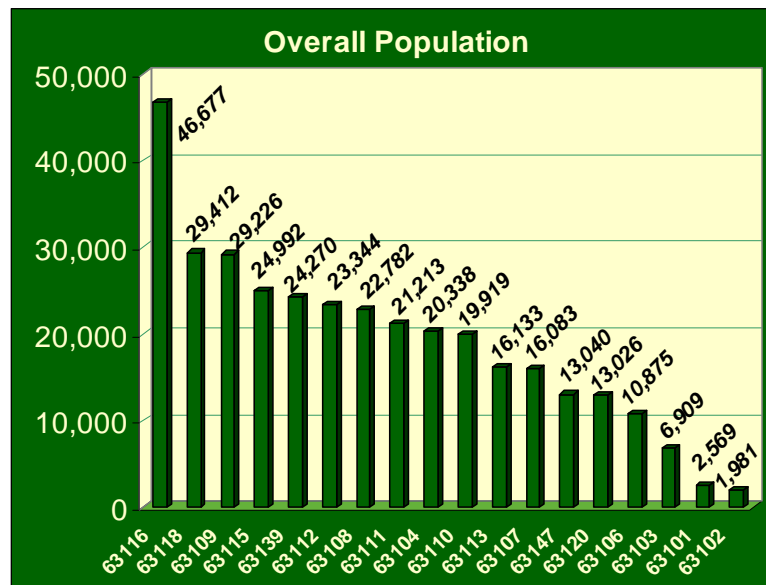
Population is based on 2006 estimates from the City of St. Louis' Planning and Urban Design Agency. The 2006 estimate shows a total population of 353,837 for the City of Saint Louis.

Public Health Implications

Public health issues result from the loss of population and the resulting growth of poverty. These issues include uninsured populations, violence, teen pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, lead poisoning as well as environmental issues that result from abandoned buildings and vacant lots to name a few.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City, ZIP Code 63116 contains the largest overall population with almost 47,000 people.



Black/white Disparity N/A

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"The U.S. Census Bureau, which annually estimates cities' populations, has agreed that our population for July, 2006, was 353,837, an increase from the previous July. This marks the fourth straight year our population has gone up.

The national and local media have discovered – and are writing a lot more about — our hip spaces and historic places. Expatriates and long-time residents have been talking to their friends about our close-knit neighborhoods or about the experiences of living near great attractions like the St. Louis Zoo, Busch Stadium, and Forest Park."

-City Population Growth; Forum.SkyscraperPage.com, April, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

The Health Department must continue to enhance the data and information infrastructure to identify the problems and target populations and then develop programs and/or partner with other agencies and organizations to address the issues.

Data Source

City of St. Louis, Planning and Urban Design Agency

2006 Population

ZIP Codes 2006	OVERALL POP	Map Quartile
63116	46,677	4
63118	29,412	3
63109	29,226	3
63115	24,992	3
63139	24,270	2
63112	23,344	2
63108	22,782	2
63111	21,213	2
63104	20,338	2
63110	19,919	2
63113	16,133	2
63107	16,083	2
63147	13,040	1
63120	13,026	1
63106	10,875	1
63103	6,909	1
63101	2,569	1
63102	1,981	1

STL City	353,837
MO	5,810,759
US	298,021,266
MO Black	662,710
MO White	4,883,824
US Black	36,957,270
US White	218,543,829



overall population

population change

Definition

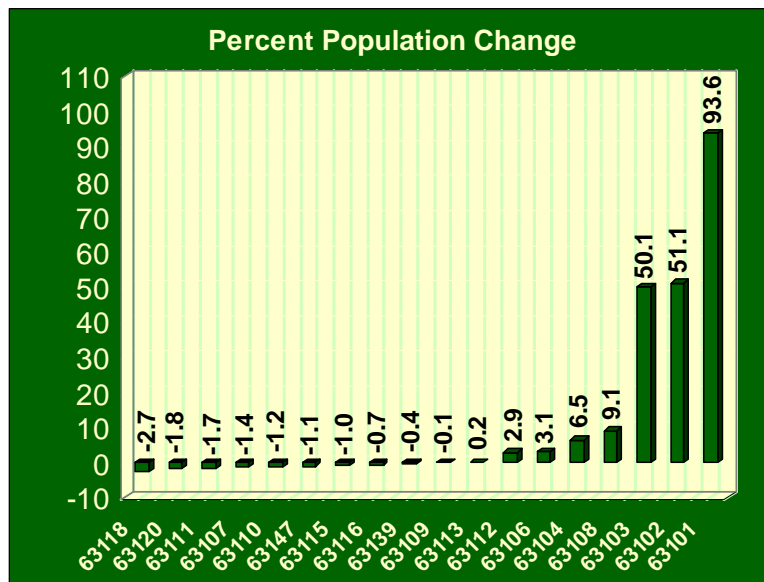
The percent changes in population were calculated by subtracting 2000 Census population data from 2006 Planning and Urban Design Agency estimates. The City has experienced enormous decreases in population since the 1950's when the population exceeded 800,000; however, the population has increased over the last few years and in some areas of the City the population has increased tremendously.

Public Health Implications

The increases and decreases in population are an indicator of the economic strength and stability of a city. A decreased tax base potentially contributes to the under funding of public health initiatives. Public health programs include lead paint remediation, immunizations, sanitation, education, assessment, surveillance, communicable disease, prevention and control and disease outbreaks and maternal and child health activities to name a few.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Saint Louis City experienced a population increase of 1.6 % between 2000 and 2006. In the same time period, Missouri and the United States experienced increases of 3.9 % and 5.9 % respectively.



Black/white Disparity

N/A

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"Consequently, the St. Louis that frightened moviegoers in the '80s and that prompted my friends' departures in the early 90s scarcely resembles the St. Louis of today. The \$1.2 billion originally earmarked for improvements by the city has ballooned to \$4 billion, resulting in widespread and dramatic change. Since 2000, more than 6,600 apartments and condominiums have been built or are in the planning stages, and thousands more people are projected to live downtown by 2008."

-An Urban Renewal And A New Wave Of Chic Eateries; Boston Globe, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Within budget constraints, assess, determine and prioritize the most pressing public health needs in the City of Saint Louis.

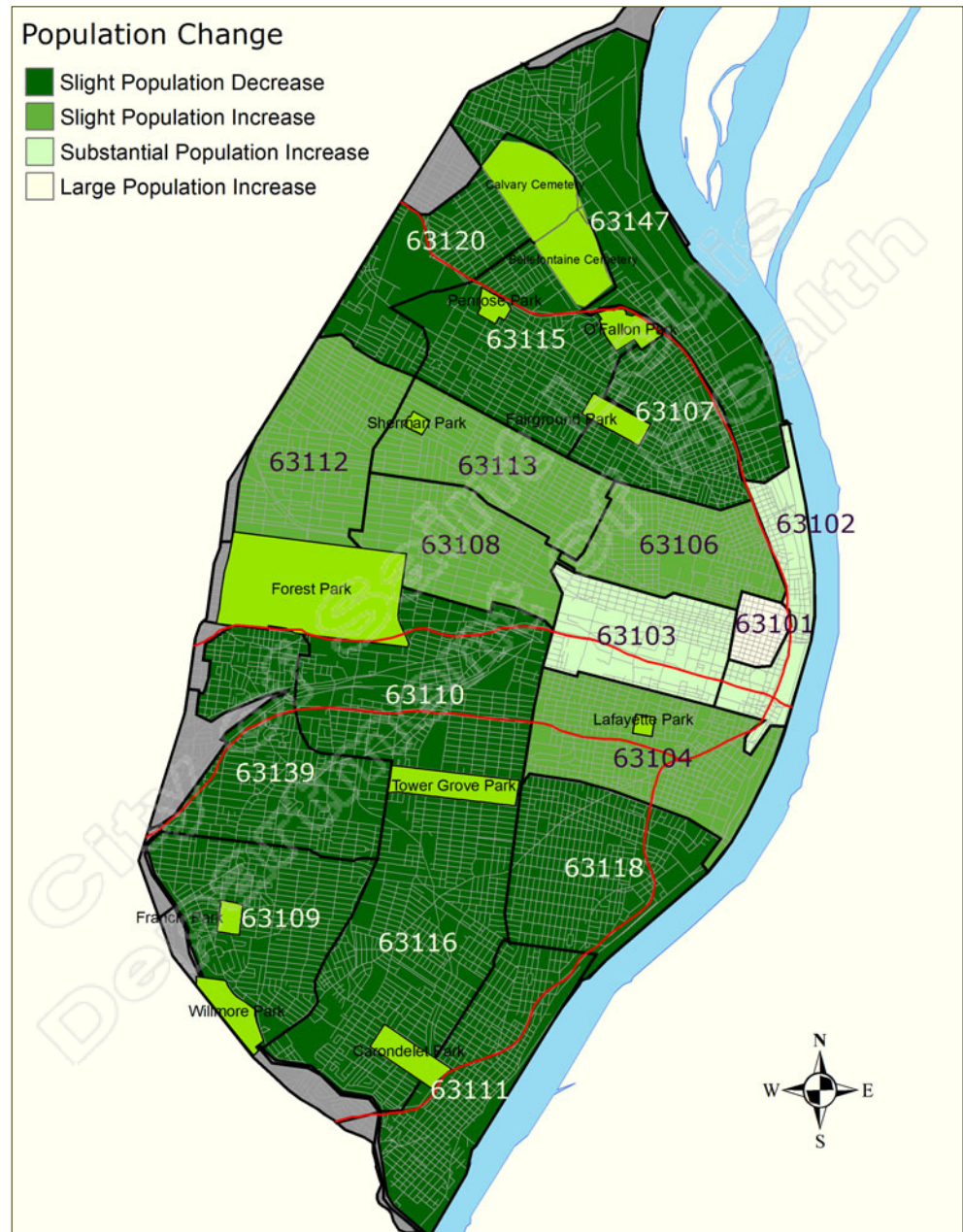
Data Source

City of St. Louis, Planning and Urban Design Agency

% Change

ZIP Codes 00-06 Change	POP CHANGE	Map Quartile
63118	-2.7%	4
63120	-1.8%	4
63111	-1.7%	4
63107	-1.4%	4
63110	-1.2%	4
63147	-1.1%	4
63115	-1.0%	4
63116	-0.7%	4
63139	-0.4%	4
63109	-0.1%	4
63113	0.2%	3
63112	2.9%	3
63106	3.1%	3
63104	6.5%	3
63108	9.1%	3
63103	50.1%	2
63102	51.1%	2
63101	93.6%	1

STL City	1.6%
MO	3.9%
US	5.9%
MO Black	5.3%
MO White	2.9%
US Black	6.6%
US White	3.3%



population change

0 to 4 age cohort

Definition

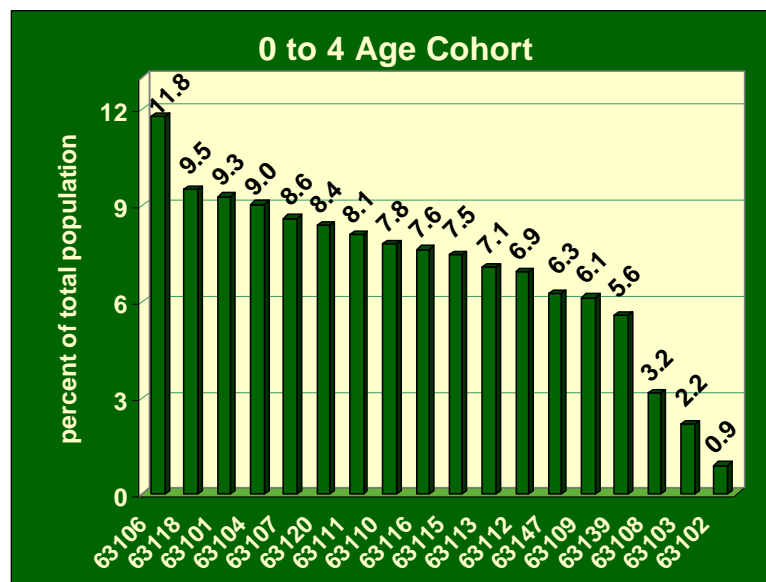
This cohort consists of the 2006 estimated population in Saint Louis City from birth through 4 years of age. It is expressed as a percent of the total population.

Public Health Implications

This population is vulnerable to various public health problems such as lead poisoning, non-immunization, injuries and lack of access to care.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The City of Saint Louis has about the same percentage of birth to 4 year olds as compared to Missouri or the U.S., 7.3% vs. 6.4% and 6.7% respectively. In 2006 there were an estimated 24,800 children in this birth through 4 years of age cohort in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the highest percentages of 0-4 year olds are 63106 and 63118. The ZIP Codes with the lowest percentages are 63102, 63103 and 63108. 63101 has a small population, interpret with caution.



Black/white Disparity

The African-American population in the City of Saint Louis is younger than the white population. Birth to 4 year olds comprise 8.8% of the African-American population while only 5.1% of the white population is under 5 years of age.

Disparity Ratio: 1.7

Media Quotes

“A United Nations survey ranks the United States next to last in child welfare among the world’s 21 wealthiest countries.”

-*Nation’s Kids Deserve Better*; TC Palm, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Lead poisoning prevention programs including lead remediation, immunizations, access to MC+ (Medicaid) assistance, day care licensure and injury prevention programs.

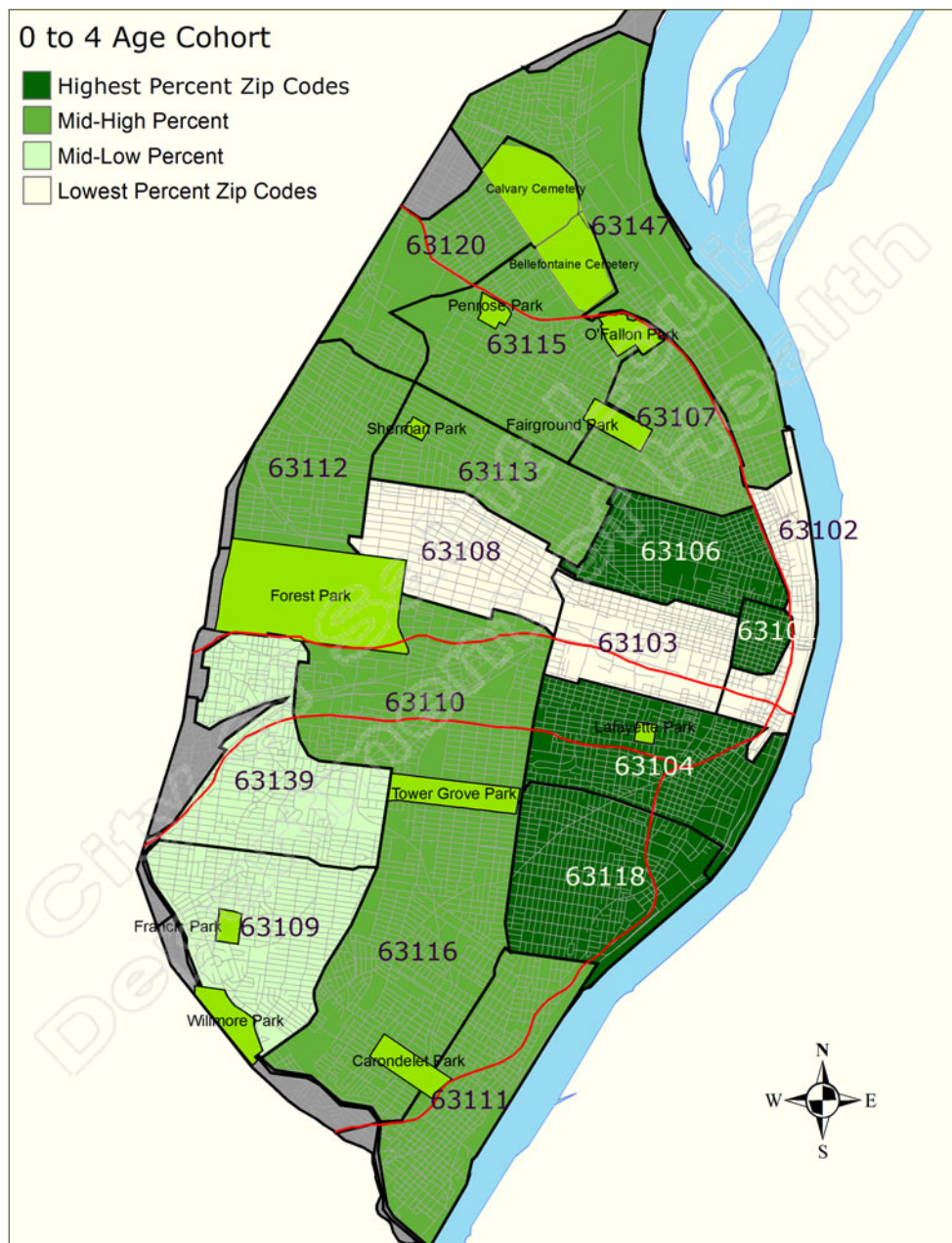
Data Source

Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Total Population

ZIP Codes 2006	0-4 AGE COHORT	Map Quartile
63106	11.8%	4
63118	9.5%	4
63101	9.3%	4
63104	9.0%	4
63107	8.6%	3
63120	8.4%	3
63111	8.1%	3
63110	7.8%	3
63116	7.6%	3
63115	7.5%	3
63113	7.1%	3
63112	6.9%	3
63147	6.3%	3
63109	6.1%	2
63139	5.6%	2
63108	3.2%	1
63103	2.2%	1
63102	0.9%	1

STL City	7.3%
MO	6.4%
US	6.7%
STL Black	8.8%
STL White	5.1%
MO Black	8.3%
MO White	5.8%
US Black	8.1%
US White	5.9%



0 to 4 age cohort

15 to 24 age cohort

Definition

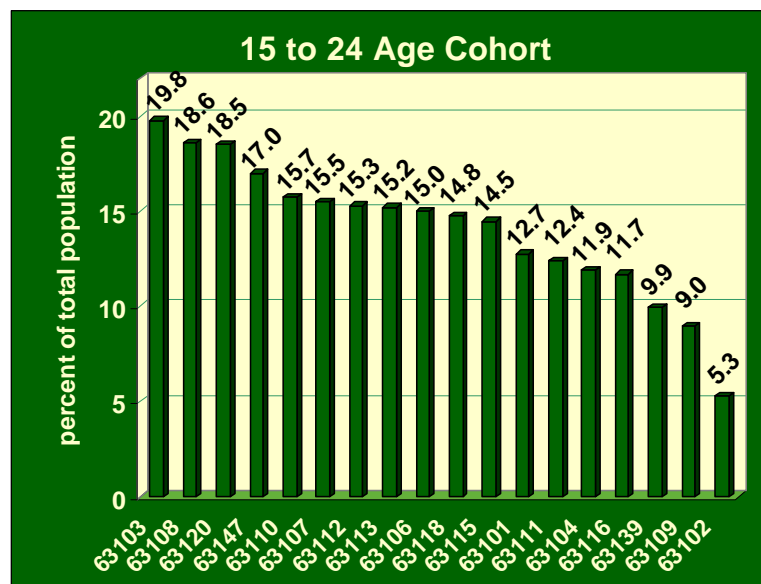
This category consists of the population 15 to 24 years of age in the City of Saint Louis. The data are from the 2006 Claritas estimates. It is expressed as a percent of the total population.

Public Health Implications

This age group shows vulnerability to violence, accidents, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, tobacco use, drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy as well as risk factors that lead to heart disease and cancer later on in life such as inadequate physical activity, smoking and poor nutritional habits.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The City of Saint Louis has a slightly lower percentage of this age group as compared to Missouri and the U.S., 13.7% vs. 14.6% and 14.3%, respectively. In 2006 there were about 46,500 people in this age cohort in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the highest percentages of 15-24 year olds are 63103, 63108 and 63120. The ZIP Codes with the lowest percentages are 63102, 63109 and 63139. 63101 has a small population, interpret with caution.



Black/white Disparity

The African-American population in Saint Louis has a slightly higher percentage of this cohort as compared to the white population, 14.9% vs. 11.8%.

Disparity Ratio: 1.3

Media Quotes

"It is estimated that there are 19 million new STD infections each year and that nearly half of the new cases involve people between 15 and 24 years old."

-*STD Prevention Starts With Always Using Protection*; The Temple News, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Programs focusing on STD's, HIV/AIDS, drug and alcohol abuse, tobacco use, teen pregnancy and education regarding other risky behaviors.

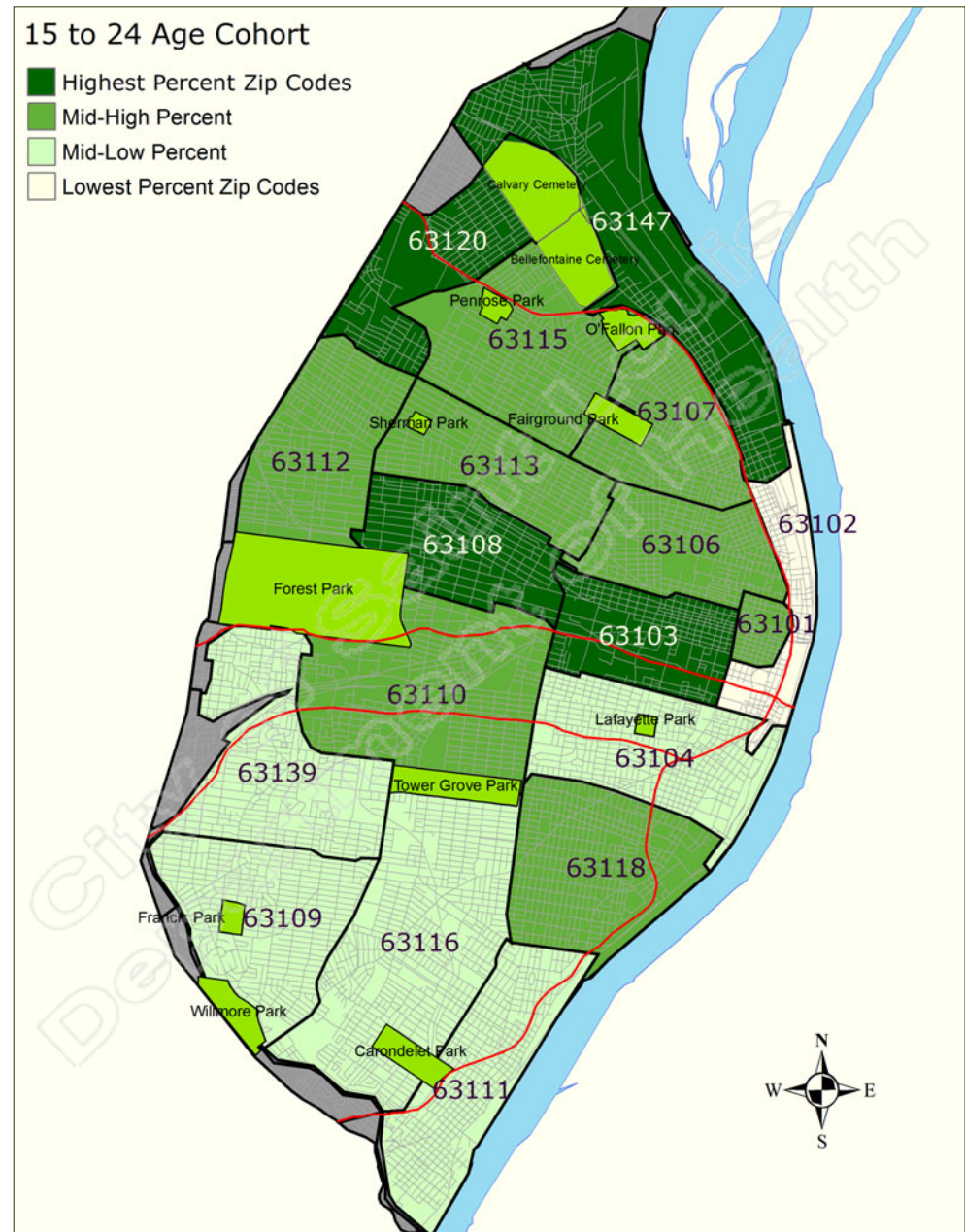
Data Source

Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Total Population

ZIP Codes 2006	15-24 AGE COHORT	Map Quartile
63103	19.8%	4
63108	18.6%	4
63120	18.5%	4
63147	17.0%	4
63110	15.7%	3
63107	15.5%	3
63112	15.3%	3
63113	15.2%	3
63106	15.0%	3
63118	14.8%	3
63115	14.5%	3
63101	12.7%	3
63111	12.4%	2
63104	11.9%	2
63116	11.7%	2
63139	9.9%	2
63109	9.0%	2
63102	5.3%	1

STL City	13.7%
MO	14.6%
US	14.3%
STL Black	14.9%
STL White	11.8%
MO Black	16.1%
MO White	14.1%
US Black	15.9%
US White	13.5%



15 to 24 age cohort

65+ age cohort

Definition

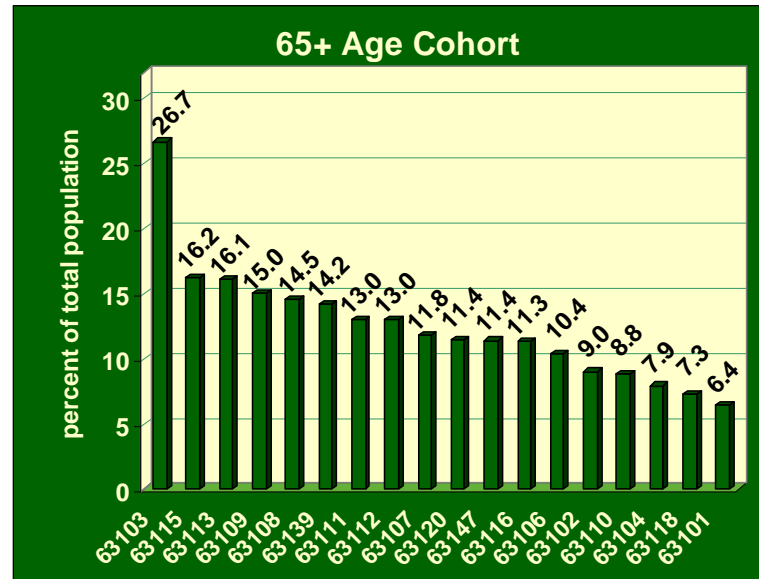
This cohort consists of the Saint Louis City population that is 65 years of age and older based on the 2006 estimates. It is expressed as a percent of the total population.

Public Health Implications

Chronic disease issues, injuries, nutrition and illness, death due to extreme summer heat and West Nile Virus vulnerability are some issues that affect the older population.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The City of Saint Louis has a slightly lower percentage of elderly population as compared to Missouri and the U.S., 12.4% vs.13.6% and 12.6% respectively. According to the 2006 estimates, there were over 42,000 people in the 65+ age cohort in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the highest percentages of elderly are 63103 and 63115. The ZIP Codes with the lowest percentages are 63101, 63118, 63104 and 63110. 63101 has a small population, interpret with caution.



Black/white Disparity

In the City of Saint Louis the white population has a higher percentage of elderly as compared to the younger African-American population. The white elderly population comprises 15.1% of the white population whereas the African-American elderly population constitutes only 10.8% of the total African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.72

Media Quotes

“Currently, 80 percent of Americans aged 65 and older have at least one chronic disease that could lead to premature death and disability.”

-Health Care Costs For Aging Projected To Soar: Number Of Elderly Will Double by 2030; CDC: Key Is Preventing Disease; MSNBC, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Surveys and epidemiological studies to determine the prevalence of various chronic disease conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, arthritis etc. Also, prevention programs and adult immunization programs.

Data Source

Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Total Population

ZIP Codes 2006	65+ AGE COHORT	Map Quartile
63103	26.7%	4
63115	16.2%	2
63113	16.1%	2
63109	15.0%	2
63108	14.5%	2
63139	14.2%	2
63111	13.0%	2
63112	13.0%	2
63107	11.8%	2
63120	11.4%	2
63147	11.4%	2
63116	11.3%	1
63106	10.4%	1
63102	9.0%	1
63110	8.8%	1
63104	7.9%	1
63118	7.3%	1
63101	6.4%	1

STL City	12.4%
MO	13.6%
US	12.6%
STL Black	10.8%
STL White	15.1%
MO Black	8.9%
MO White	14.7%
US Black	8.7%
US White	14.6%



65 + age cohort

15 to 44 female age cohort

Definition

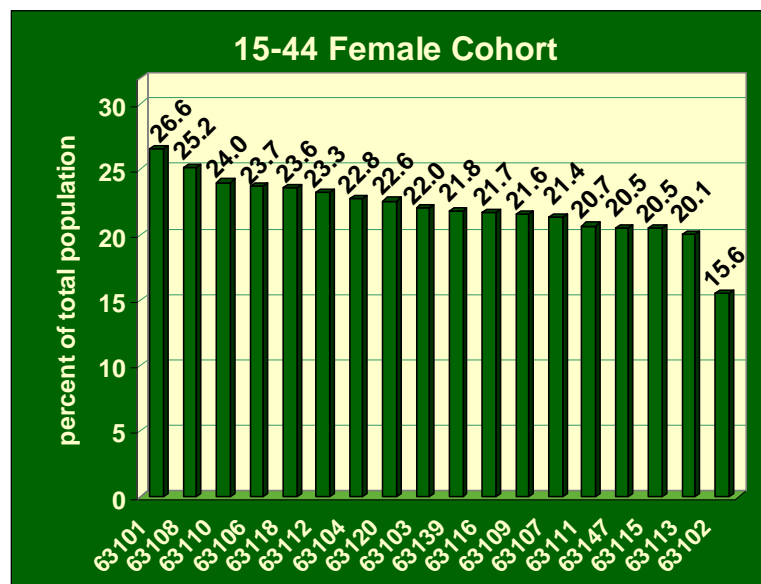
This cohort consists of females from 15 to 44 years of age. This age group is important because it represents the childbearing population. The cohort is presented as a percent of the total population based on the 2006 estimates.

Public Health Implications

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, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and tobacco use to name a few.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The City of Saint Louis has a slightly higher percentage of females 15-44 years of age when compared to Missouri and the U.S., 22.1% vs. 20.6% and 20.8% respectively. According to the 2006 estimates there were over 75,200 females in this age cohort in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the highest percentage of females 15 to 44 years of age are 63101, 63108 and 63110. The ZIP Code with the lowest percentage is 63102. 63101 has a small population, interpret with caution.



Black/white Disparity

Although the overall percentage for this cohort in the City of Saint Louis is similar to Missouri and the U.S., the African-American population in the City of Saint Louis has a slightly higher percentage than the white population, 23.0% vs. 21.4%.

Disparity Ratio: 1.1

Media Quotes

"An analysis of 2005 Census data tells us that 1 in 5 women of childbearing age lacked coverage. These statistics are particularly alarming because, as the Institute of Medicine has found, uninsured women receive fewer prenatal services and that health insurance coverage is essential to ensure that pregnant women have access to the medical care they need."

-Call For Health Coverage For Women Of Childbearing Age And Children; PR Newswire, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Educational programs relating to maternal, child and family health, breast and cervical cancer screening, access to care assistance, HIV/AIDS, smoking cessation and sexually transmitted disease programs.

Data Source

Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Total Population

ZIP Codes 2006	15-44 FEM COHORT	Map Quartile
63101	26.6%	4
63108	25.2%	4
63110	24.0%	4
63106	23.7%	3
63118	23.6%	3
63112	23.3%	3
63104	22.8%	3
63120	22.6%	3
63103	22.0%	3
63139	21.8%	3
63116	21.7%	3
63109	21.6%	3
63107	21.4%	3
63111	20.7%	2
63147	20.5%	2
63115	20.5%	2
63113	20.1%	2
63102	15.6%	1

STL City	22.1%
MO	20.6%
US	20.8%
STL Black	23.0%
STL White	21.4%
MO Black	22.8%
MO White	20.5%
US Black	23.0%
US White	20.1%



15 to 44 female age cohort ₁₇

crude birth rate

Definition

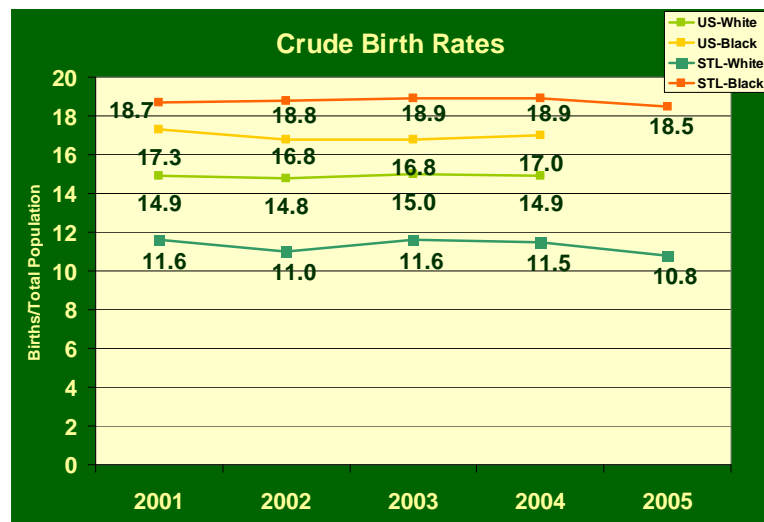
Crude birth rate is the number of live births divided by the estimated population multiplied by 1,000. It is useful as a crude measure of population growth due to natural causes. The rate is presented as live births per 1,000 estimated population.

Public Health Implications

Crude birth rates give an indication of where the population may be growing naturally and what areas of the city may have more infants.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The 2002 through 2005 average crude birth rate in the City of Saint Louis is slightly higher than the averaged rates in Missouri and the U.S. for the same time period, 15.1 vs. 13.7 and 14.1 respectively. In 2005 there were 5,077 births in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Code with the highest averaged crude birth rate is 63106. The ZIP Codes with the lowest averaged rates are 63102*, 63103 and 63108.



Black/white Disparity

The 2002 through 2005 average crude birth rate is higher in the African-American community in Saint Louis City than in the white Community, 18.8 vs. 11.2 or 68% higher.

Disparity Ratio: 1.7

Media Quotes

"Who's moving into all of these lofts and apartments downtown? ...A lot of the people are empty-nesters. They have already raised their kids."

-Designer Sees Great Developments Going On In Downtown St. Louis; St. Louis Post Dispatch, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

This rate is an indication of the natural increase in a population. Specific public health interventions are not indicated.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Live Births/1000 Population

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	CRUDE BIRTH	Map Quartile
63106	26.5	4
63118	19.1	3
63111	17.6	3
63107	17.2	3
63112	17.1	3
63104	16.9	3
63120	16.9	3
63113	15.8	2
63115	15.4	2
63116	15.3	2
63101**	14.9	2
63109	13.7	2
63110	13.6	2
63147	12.7	2
63139	12.6	2
63108	7.8	1
63103	5.6	1
63102**	4.1	1

STL City	15.1
MO	13.7
US	14.1
STL Black	18.8
STL White	11.2
MO Black	17.5
MO White	13.3
US Black	16.9
US White	14.9

**small population interpret with caution



crude birth rate

fertility rate

Definition

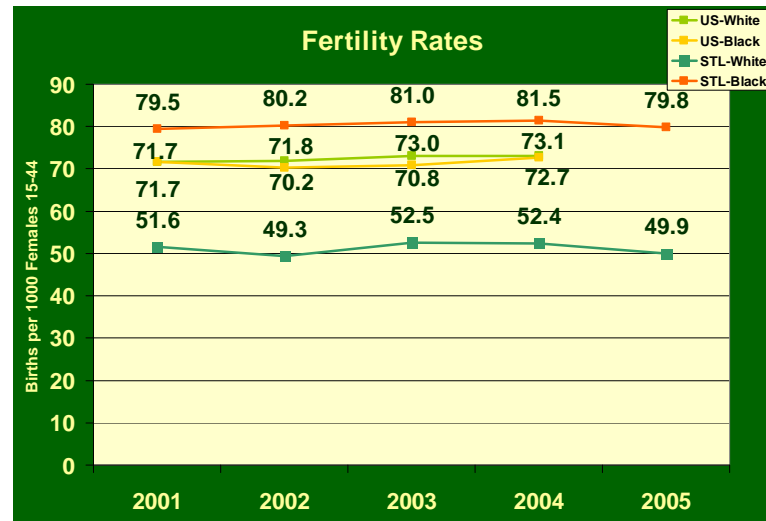
Fertility rate is the number of live births divided by the estimated number of females aged 15 to 44 multiplied by 1,000. Because it is more specific, it is considered an improvement over the crude birth rate. This rate is also a measure of natural population growth due to natural causes.

Public Health Implications

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

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The 2002 through 2005 average fertility rate in the City of Saint Louis is slightly higher than the averaged rates in Missouri and the U.S. for the same time period, 66.5 vs. 64.1 and 66.0 respectively. In 2005 there were 5,077 births in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the highest average fertility rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 are 63101* and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the lowest rates are 63103, 63102* and 63108.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City the 2002 through 2005 average fertility rate is higher in the African-American community than in the white population, 80.6 vs. 51.0 or 58% higher.

Disparity Ratio: 1.6

Media Quotes

"Fertility has substantially increased for women aged 30 or more during the last quarter century, as more and more women are postponing marriage and childbirth to start careers."

-Trends In Missouri Fertility Rates; MO DHSS, July, 2004

Potential Public Health Interventions

This rate is an indication of the natural increase in a population. Specific public health interventions are not indicated.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Live Births/1000 Females Age 15-44

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	FERTILITY RATES	Map Quartile
63101**	114.3	4
63106	113.2	4
63111	82.6	3
63107	80.0	3
63113	80.0	3
63118	79.1	3
63115	75.6	3
63120	74.8	3
63112	72.7	3
63104	72.1	3
63116	67.7	2
63147	61.3	2
63109	60.3	2
63139	55.6	2
63110	55.0	2
63108	30.1	1
63102**	26.3	1
63103	24.8	1

STL City	66.5
MO	64.1
US	66.0
STL Black	80.6
STL White	51.0
MO Black	73.5
MO White	63.1
US Black	71.2
US White	72.6

**small population interpret with caution



fertility rate

crude death rate

Definition

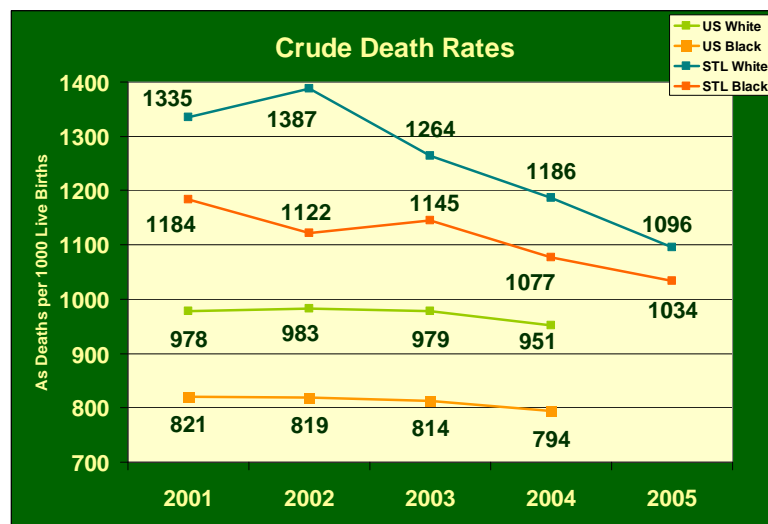
Crude death rate is the number of deaths in a given year divided by the estimated population. The rate is expressed as deaths per 100,000 population. It is useful as a measure of population decrease, due to natural causes, versus “flight”.

Public Health Implications

Crude death rates are useful when allocating public health resources because it gives an indication of areas where larger numbers of deaths are occurring. However it is a very crude measure of risk because of the great variation of age. See age-adjusted overall mortality rates.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The 2002 through 2005 averaged crude death rate in Saint Louis City is 14% higher than the averaged rate for Missouri and 32% higher than the averaged U.S. rate in the same time period. In 2005 there were 3,489 deaths in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the highest averaged crude death rate are 63113, 63103 and 63115. The ZIP Codes with the lowest averaged rates are 63110, 63118 and 63104.



Black/White Disparity

The Saint Louis City white population has an average crude death rate 13 percent higher than the averaged rate for the Saint Louis City African-American community for the time period 2002 through 2005. This is most likely due to the higher percentage of those 65 years of age and older in the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.89

Media Quotes

“...the overall death rates for the black population were higher than for the white population; for seven of the fifteen leading causes, aged-adjusted death rates were at least 1.5 times greater for the blacks than the whites.”

-Mortality Patterns – United States; JAMA, 1999

Potential Public Health Interventions

Public health activities include epidemiological studies to determine and then prioritize the most important areas for public health programming.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information and Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths/100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	CRUDE DEATH	Map
02-05 Average		Quartile
63113	1,940.2	4
63101**	1,590.1	3
63103	1,585.2	3
63115	1,450.4	3
63111	1,388.8	3
63106	1,386.7	3
63107	1,303.6	2
63108	1,254.6	2
63139	1,153.9	2
63112	1,094.2	2
63147	1,074.8	2
63109	1,022.7	2
63120	989.0	2
63116	957.7	1
63104	878.6	1
63118	839.2	1
63110	802.2	1
63102**	688.8	1

STL City	1,107.9
MO	970.0
US	838.7
STL Black	1,097.2
STL White	1,236.6
MO Black	881.0
MO White	1,024.4
US Black	808.6
US White	971.0

**small population interpret with caution



crude death rate

refugees processed

Definition

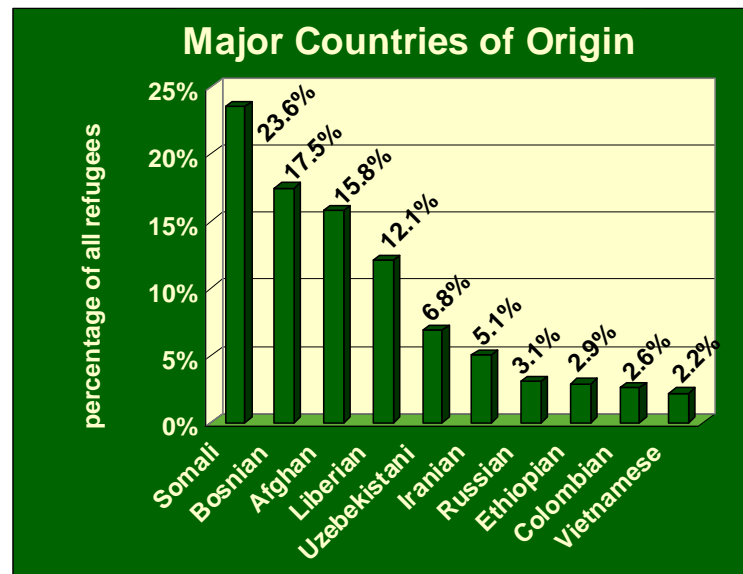
A refugee is defined as “any person who is outside any country nationality of such person’s nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or willing to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.” [Section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act] Immigrants are not included in this definition.

Public Health Implications

“Though actual numbers of refugees in the city at any time may be relatively small, by definition, these new arrivals constitute a high-risk group from the standpoint of public health. A great number of refugees come from countries with standards of health care that are far different from the standards that are commonly promoted in our communities in the United States” (focus group facilitator)

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The largest group of refugees processed in the City of Saint Louis from 2002 through 2005 was Somali (23.6%). The next three largest groups processed were Bosnian (17.5%), Afghan (15.8%) and Liberian (12.1%).



Black/white Disparity

Not applicable.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“Jahic believes the anti-smoking program is a good idea but questions whether it will influence middle-aged Bosnians. ‘They know smoking is bad for them,’ he said, ‘but they think they cannot live without cigarettes.’”

-*St. Louis County Hopes To Put Dent In Bosnian Residents’ Smoking*; St. Louis Post Dispatch, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Epidemiological and descriptive studies to determine additional unique needs of the immigrant/refugee populations in Saint Louis City. Development of culturally sensitive educational materials. Collaboration with agencies that serve the refugee population.

Data Source

International Institute, Saint Louis

% of all Refugees Processed – 2002 - 2005

Nationality	%
Somali	23.6%
Bosnian	17.5%
Afghan	15.8%
Liberian	12.1%
Uzbekistani	6.8%
Iranian	5.1%
Russian	3.1%
Ethiopian	2.9%
Colombian	2.6%
Vietnamese	2.2%
Sierra Leonian	1.6%
Ukranian	1.4%
Sudanese	1.1%
Congolese	0.74%
Cuban	0.61%
Eritrean	0.61%
Georgian	0.44%
Croatian	0.35%
Iraqi	0.35%
Nigerian	0.35%
Azerbaijani	0.26%
Kazakhstani	0.17%
Moldovan	0.13%
Rwandan	0.09%
Serbian	0.09%
Albanian	0.04%
Kosovar	0.04%
Togolese	0.04%

refugees processed

racial polarization

Definition

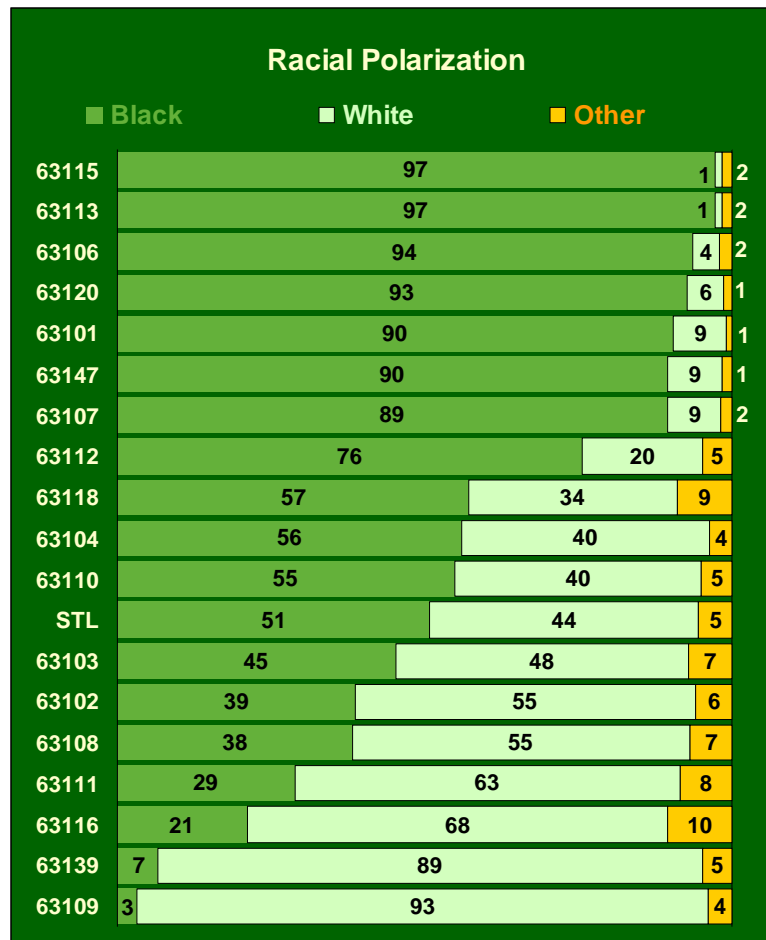
The demographic distribution in Saint Louis shows extreme racial imbalance in many ZIP Codes. For purposes of this analysis, all ZIP Codes with greater than 75% African-American population are considered racially isolated. 2006 Claritas estimates are used. The City of Saint Louis has a history of being geographically racially divided.

Public Health Implications

In the City of Saint Louis, the ZIP Codes that are identified as being racially isolated are consistently associated with less desirable rates with regard to the various health indicators. Racial polarization is also associated with poverty and diminished economic opportunity.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

According to the 2006 estimates, the City of Saint Louis is 50.9% African American and 43.7% white. Nationally, African Americans represent about 12% of the population and the white population represents about 73% of the population.



Black/white Disparity

The percentage of African Americans in individual ZIP Codes ranges from 97.4% to only 3.2%. The ZIP codes that are the most racially isolated in the City of Saint Louis are 63115, 63113, 63106, 63120, 63101*, 63147, 63107 and 63112, all of which are located in the northern area of the city. ZIP Code 63101 has a small population, interpret with caution.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"Tensions rise, and no meaningful debate takes place. Meanwhile, in the middle of the discussion is the reality and we don't seem to have enough stamina to get past the emotional stereotypes to real solutions."

-St. Louis American, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Areas of the city that are identified as racially isolated can be assessed and targeted with interventions and appropriate programs addressing such issues as immunization, lead poisoning, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS to name a few.

Data Source

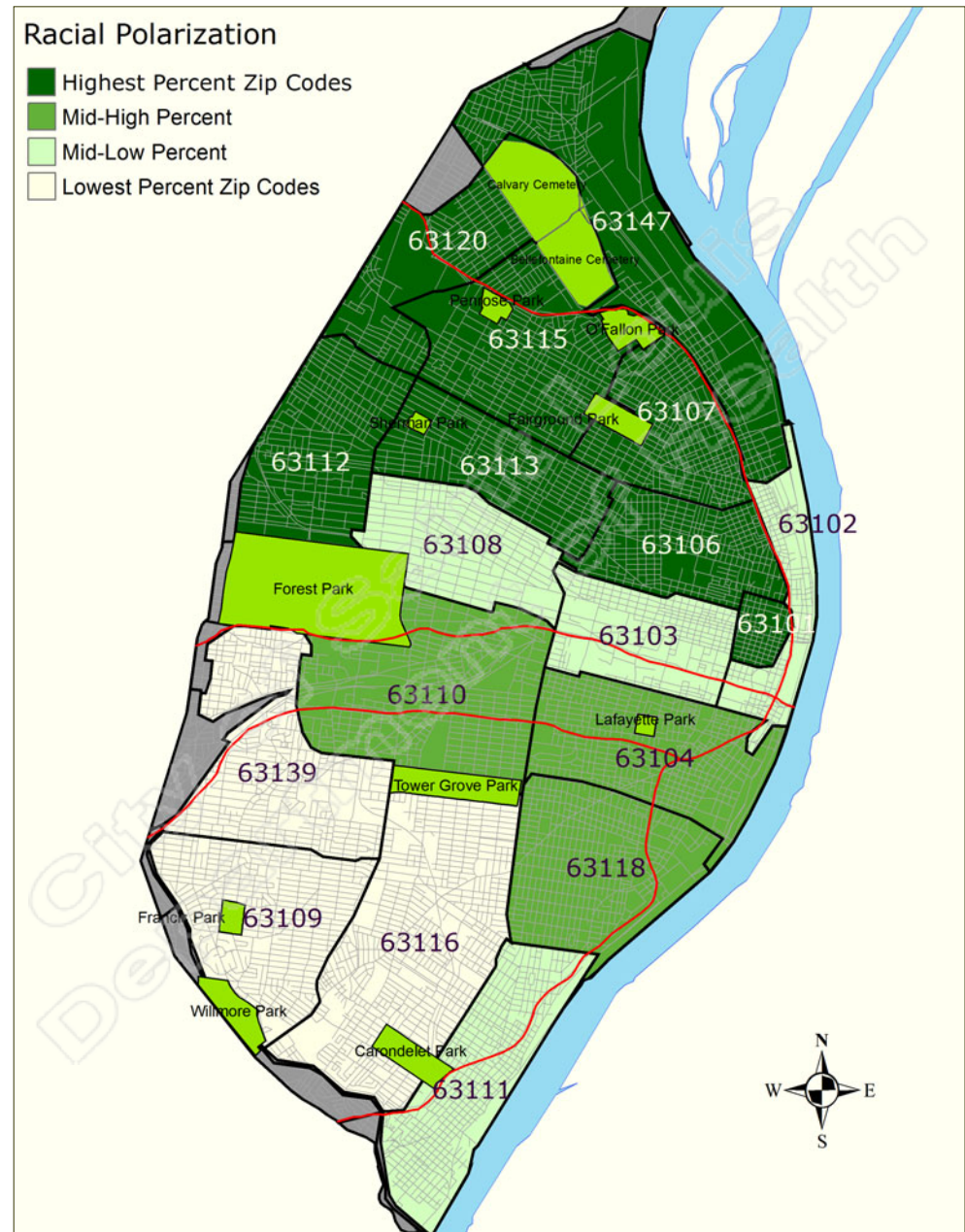
Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% Racial Makeup

ZIP Codes				
2006	%Black	%White	%Other	Map Quartile
63115	97.4	0.9	1.7	4
63113	97.2	1.2	1.6	4
63106	93.6	4.4	2.0	4
63120	92.8	5.8	1.5	4
63101	90.3	8.7	1.0	4
63147	89.6	8.9	1.5	4
63107	89.5	8.7	1.9	4
63112	75.6	19.6	4.8	4
63118	57.1	33.9	9.0	3
63104	56.0	40.3	3.7	3
63110	55.0	40.0	5.0	3
63103	45.2	47.8	7.0	2
63102	38.6	55.4	6.0	2
63108	38.2	54.9	6.9	2
63111	29.0	62.6	8.5	2
63116	21.3	68.3	10.4	1
63139	6.7	88.5	4.8	1
63109	3.2	92.9	3.9	1

STL	50.9	43.7	5.4
MO	11.4	84.0	4.6
US	12.4	73.3	14.3

*Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander,
American Indian and Alaska Native, two or more races.
Hispanic is an ethnicity not a race.



racial polarization

SOCIO-ECONOMIC



average household income

Definition

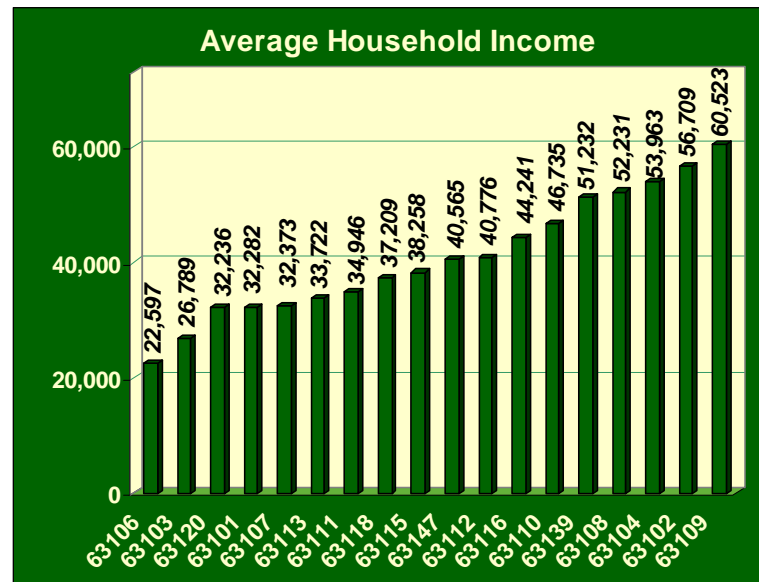
Average household income is defined as the total money received in a calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over. It is a measure of the economic strength of a community.

Public Health Implications

Average household income is a proxy to determine poorer areas of the city. Lower economic strength is correlated with negative public health and health outcomes related to indicators such as lead poisoning, infant mortality, sexually transmitted diseases, mortality and morbidity rates and environmental conditions.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

According to the 2006 Claritas estimates, the average household income in the U.S. is 49% higher than that in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the lowest average household income are 63106 and 63103. Those with the highest average household income are 63109, 63102*, 63104 and 63108.



Black/white Disparity

According to the 2006 estimates, the average household income in the white community is 49% higher than the average household income in the African-American population, \$52,500 vs. a little over \$35,000.

Disparity Ratio: 0.67

Media Quotes

"The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income."

-Rosen Dubiously Claimed More Than A Third Of The Uninsured Are High-Income People; Colorado Media Matters, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Epidemiological studies to determine target populations and areas of the city for public health policy and program development

Data Source

Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

Average \$ Earned/Household

ZIP Codes 2006	AVG INCOME	Map Quartile
63106	\$22,597	4
63103	\$26,789	4
63120	\$32,236	3
63101**	\$32,282	3
63107	\$32,373	3
63113	\$33,722	3
63111	\$34,946	3
63118	\$37,209	3
63115	\$38,258	3
63147	\$40,565	3
63112	\$40,776	3
63116	\$44,241	2
63110	\$46,735	2
63139	\$51,232	1
63108	\$52,231	1
63104	\$53,963	1
63102**	\$56,709	1
63109	\$60,523	1

STL City	\$44,111
MO	\$58,555
US	\$65,849
STL Black	\$35,182
STL White	\$52,532
MO Black	\$43,373
MO White	\$60,688
US Black	\$46,750
US White	\$69,576

**small population interpret with caution



average household income 31

households below poverty

Definition

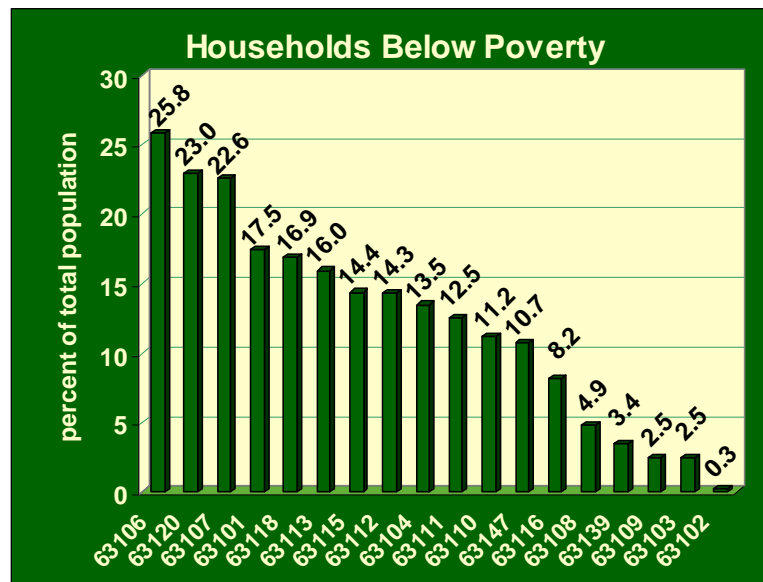
2006 Claritas estimates were used to determine the percentage of households that are below poverty. This indicator cannot be compared to the previous report since the last report presented “persons” below poverty.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

According to the 2006 estimates, the percentage of households below poverty in Saint Louis City was almost two times that for the US and Missouri. The ZIP Codes with the highest percentage of households below poverty were 63106, 63120 and 63107. Those Zips with the lowest percentages of persons living below poverty are 63102*, 63103, 63109, 63139 and 63108.



Black/white Disparity

Data not available

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“The percentage of women in poverty increased, as did poverty among most communities of color. And in a stunning development, there is not one county in the U.S. today in which a full-time worker earning the current minimum wage can afford a one-bedroom apartment at market rate.”

-*The State Of Opportunity*; Colorado Media Matters, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Identification of areas with high rates of poverty and targeting populations with appropriate programs such as immunization and lead poisoning.

Data Source

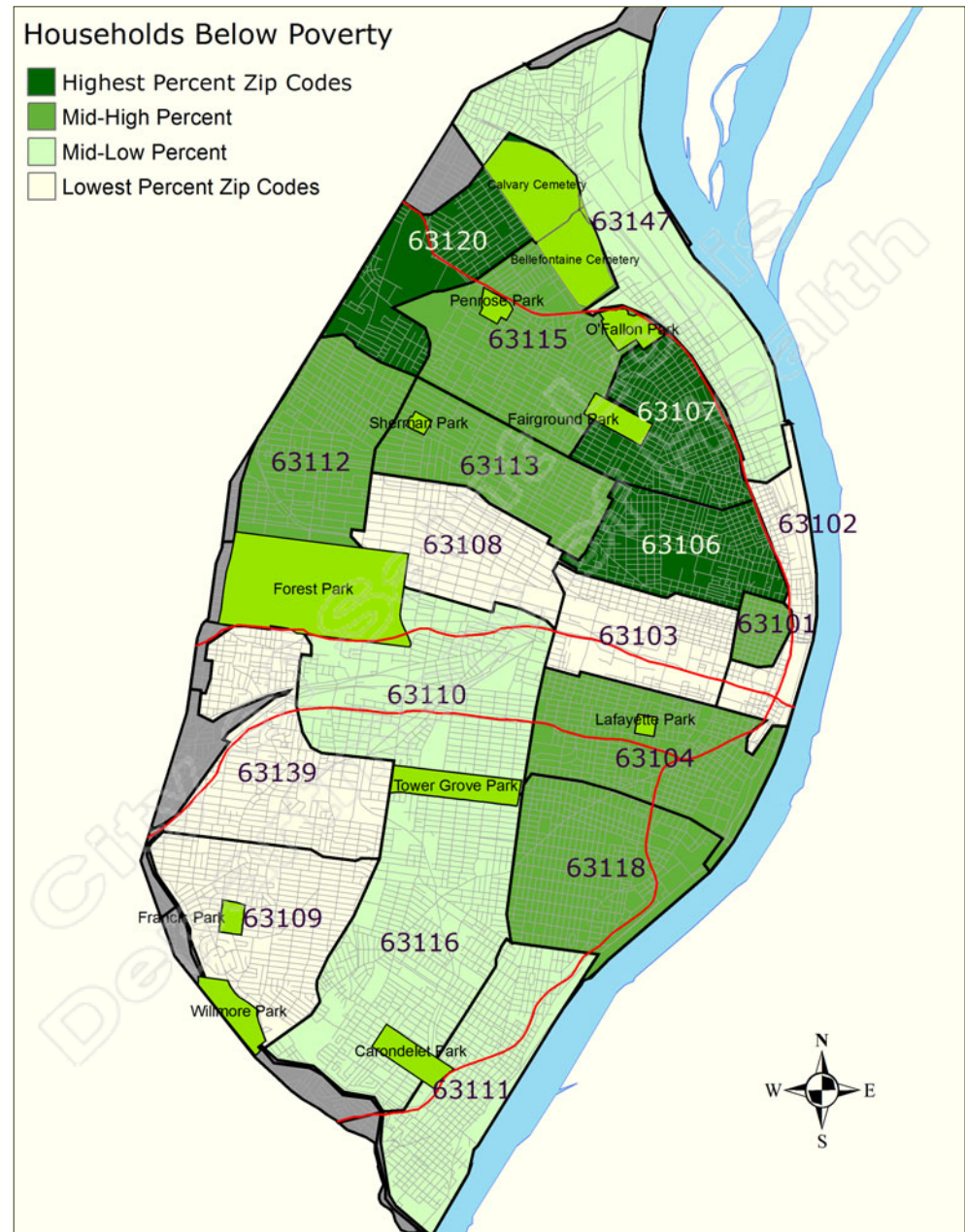
Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Total Households

ZIP Codes 2006	% BELOW POVERTY	Map Quartile
63106	25.8%	4
63120	23.0%	4
63107	22.6%	4
63101**	17.5%	3
63118	16.9%	3
63113	16.0%	3
63115	14.4%	3
63112	14.3%	3
63104	13.5%	3
63111	12.5%	2
63110	11.2%	2
63147	10.7%	2
63116	8.2%	2
63108	4.9%	1
63139	3.4%	1
63109	2.5%	1
63103	2.5%	1
63102**	0.3%	1

STL City	10.9%
MO	5.9%
US	6.3%
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



households below poverty

female head of household

Definition

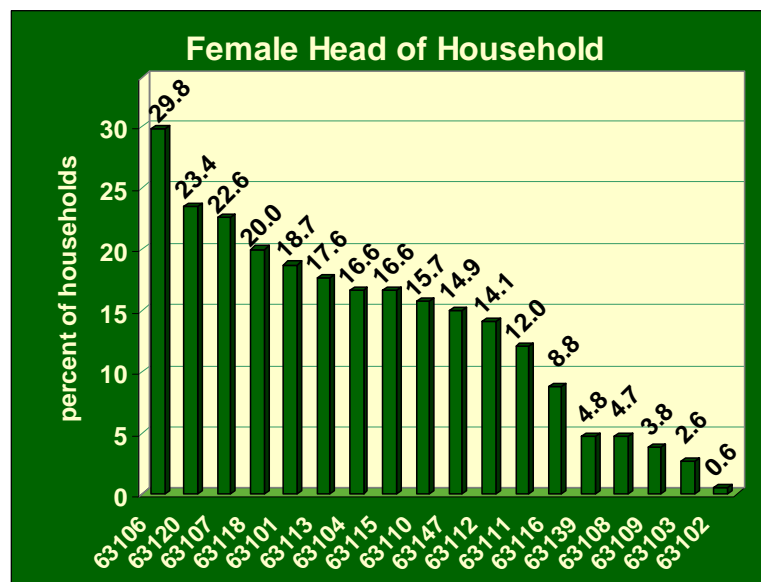
This represents the percent of households with children that are headed by a female. Data are from the 2006 Claritas estimates. This indicator cannot be compared to the previous report because that report presented all “female head of households”, not just those with children.

Public Health Implications

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

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

According to the 2006 estimates, the percent of households headed by a female with children in Saint Louis City is 55 percent higher than the percent for Missouri and 49 percent higher than the U.S., 12.4% vs. 8.0% and 8.3% for both Missouri and the U.S. respectively. ZIP Codes with the highest percentage of female headed households are 63106, 63120 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the lowest percent are 63102*, 63103, 63109, 63108, and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

Data not available

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“Unwed mothers assume the Herculean task of raising children, a never-ending responsibility in which relaxation is a foreign concept and self-sacrifice is the name of the game. They also single-handedly perform the job of two parents, often with half the resources.”

-*Sins Of The Father: Absentee Dads Cheating Their Children – And Themselves*; Dallas Morning News, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Community surveys to determine needs and Maternal, Child and Family Health programs.

Data Source

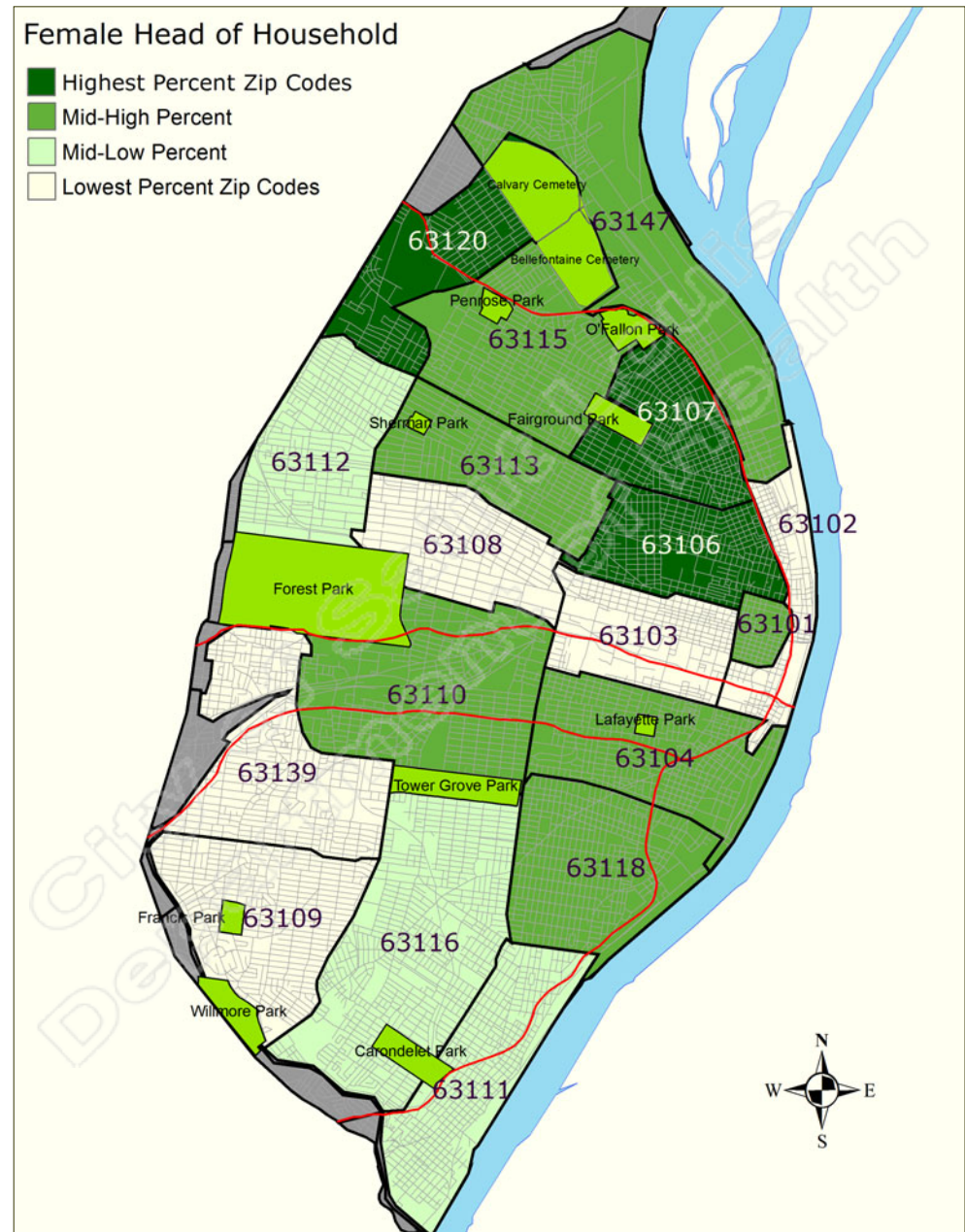
Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Total Households

ZIP Codes 2006	FEMALE HOUSE	Map Quartile
63106	29.8%	4
63120	23.4%	4
63107	22.6%	4
63118	20.0%	3
63101**	18.7%	3
63113	17.6%	3
63104	16.6%	3
63115	16.6%	3
63110	15.7%	3
63147	14.9%	3
63112	14.1%	2
63111	12.0%	2
63116	8.8%	2
63139	4.8%	1
63108	4.7%	1
63109	3.8%	1
63103	2.6%	1
63102**	0.6%	1

STL City	12.4%
MO	8.0%
US	8.3%
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



female head of household

education level

Definition

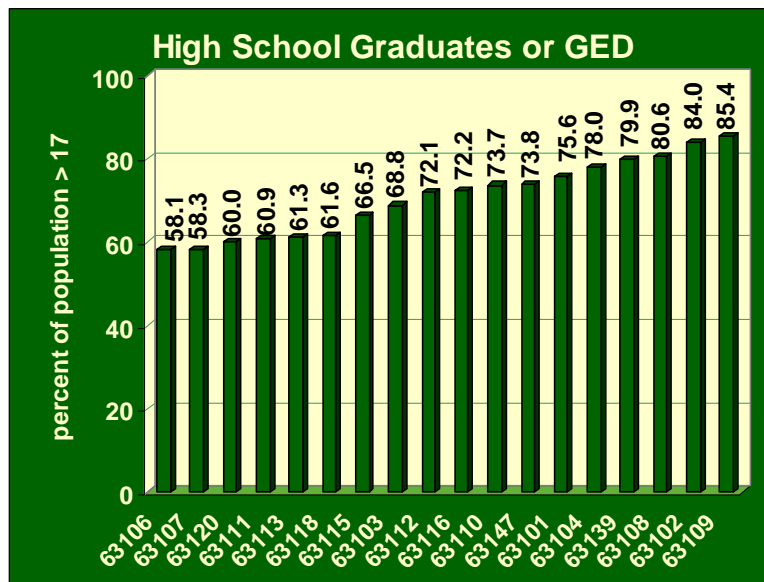
Education level is determined by the percent of city resident's 25 years of age and older who have completed high school or received a GED. 2006 Claritas estimates are used. Education level is used as an indicator of economic status.

Public Health Implications

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 thus all the associated public health and health issues related with poverty.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

According to the 2006 estimates, the percent of persons age 25 or older who have a high school degree or GED in Saint Louis City is about 12 percent lower than that for Missouri and the U.S. The ZIP Codes with the lowest graduation rates are 63106, 63107, 63120, 63111, 63113, and 63118. The ZIP Codes with the highest rates are 63109, 63102*, 63108 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

Data not available

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"The number of low-skill jobs in the U.S. is shrinking – 85 percent of all new jobs require some level of post-secondary education, and higher education is required for 80 percent of the fast-growing occupations."

-Kalamazoo Gazette, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Access to care assistance, culturally sensitive educational literature and programs

Data Source

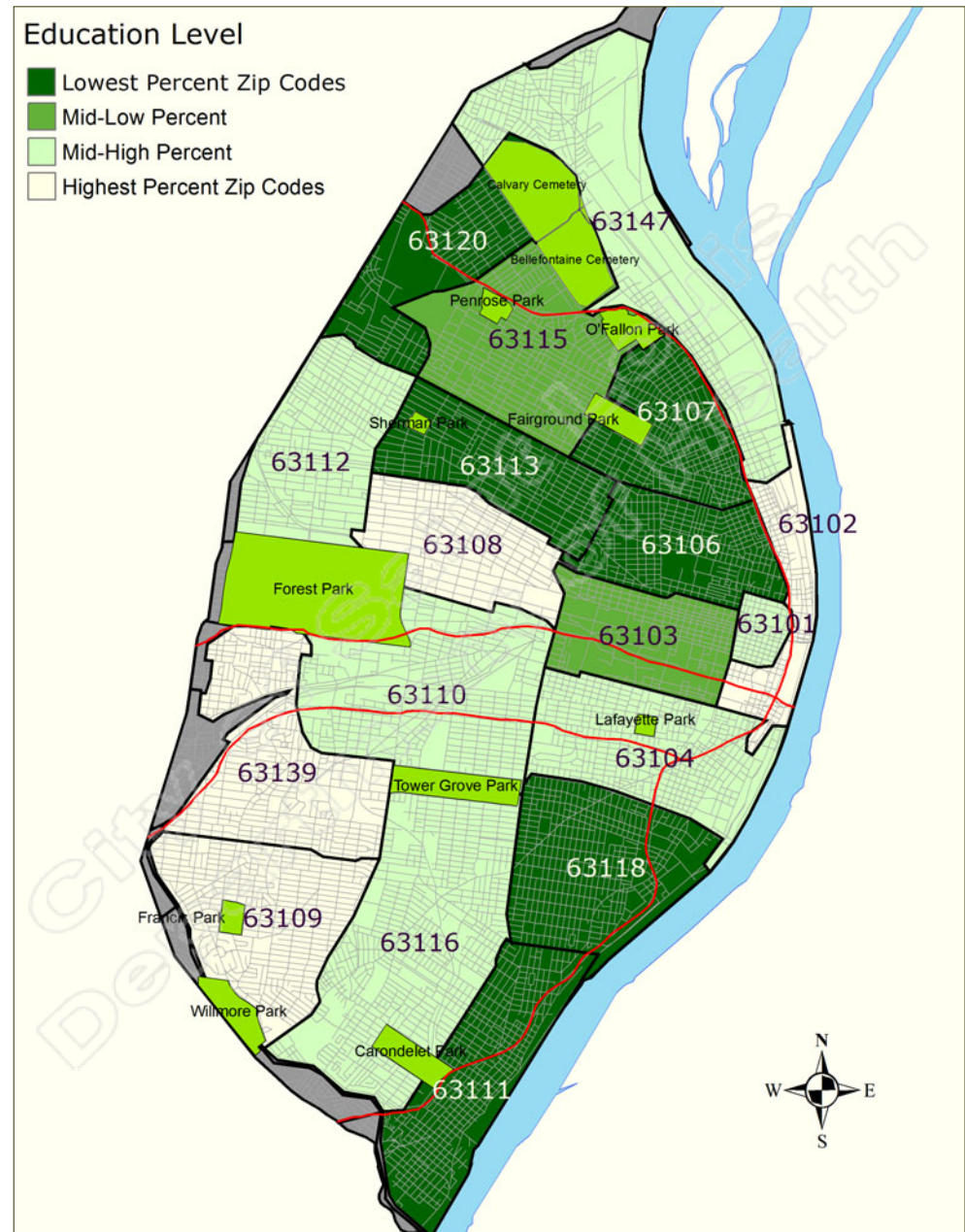
Claritas, Inc. 2006 estimate

% of Population > 25 Years of Age

ZIP Codes 2006	% HS GRAD	Map Quartile
63106	58.1%	4
63107	58.3%	4
63120	60.0%	4
63111	60.9%	4
63113	61.3%	4
63118	61.6%	4
63115	66.5%	3
63103	68.8%	3
63112	72.1%	2
63116	72.2%	2
63110	73.7%	2
63147	73.8%	2
63101**	75.6%	2
63104	78.0%	2
63139	79.9%	1
63108	80.6%	1
63102**	84.0%	1
63109	85.4%	1

STL City	71.6%
MO	81.5%
US	80.6%
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



education level

unemployment rates

Definition

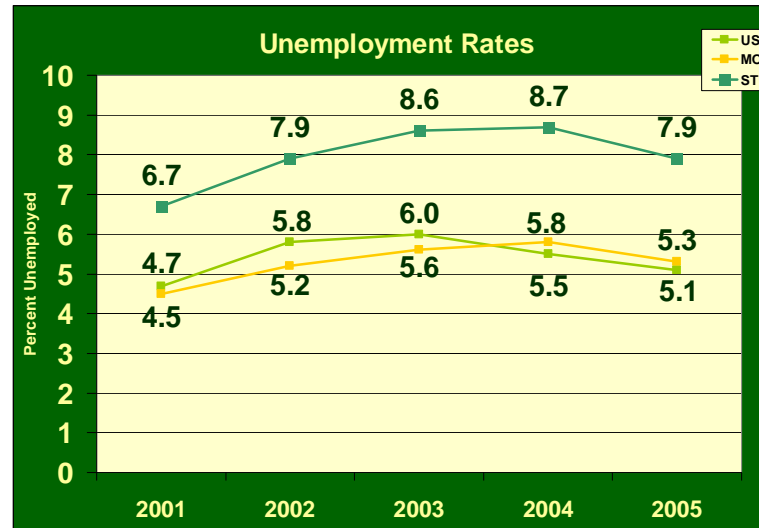
Unemployment rates measure the average percent of the civilian, noninstitutional labor force that are unemployed during the year. The rate is expressed as a percent, i.e. the number of unemployed divided by the total civilian labor force. The data are based on 2006 Department of Labor statistics.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The unemployment rate in Saint Louis City, according to the 2006 estimates, is about 1.5 times the Missouri and U.S. rates, 7.0 vs. 4.8 and 4.6 respectively. The ZIP Codes with the highest unemployment rates are 63106 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the lowest rates are 63109, 63139, 63103, 63108 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

Data not available

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"Economists said jobs should continue to be plentiful, despite an unexpected surge in jobless claims last week."

-Unemployment Rise Shouldn't Hinder Economy;
Associated Press, June, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assisting the community in access to care.

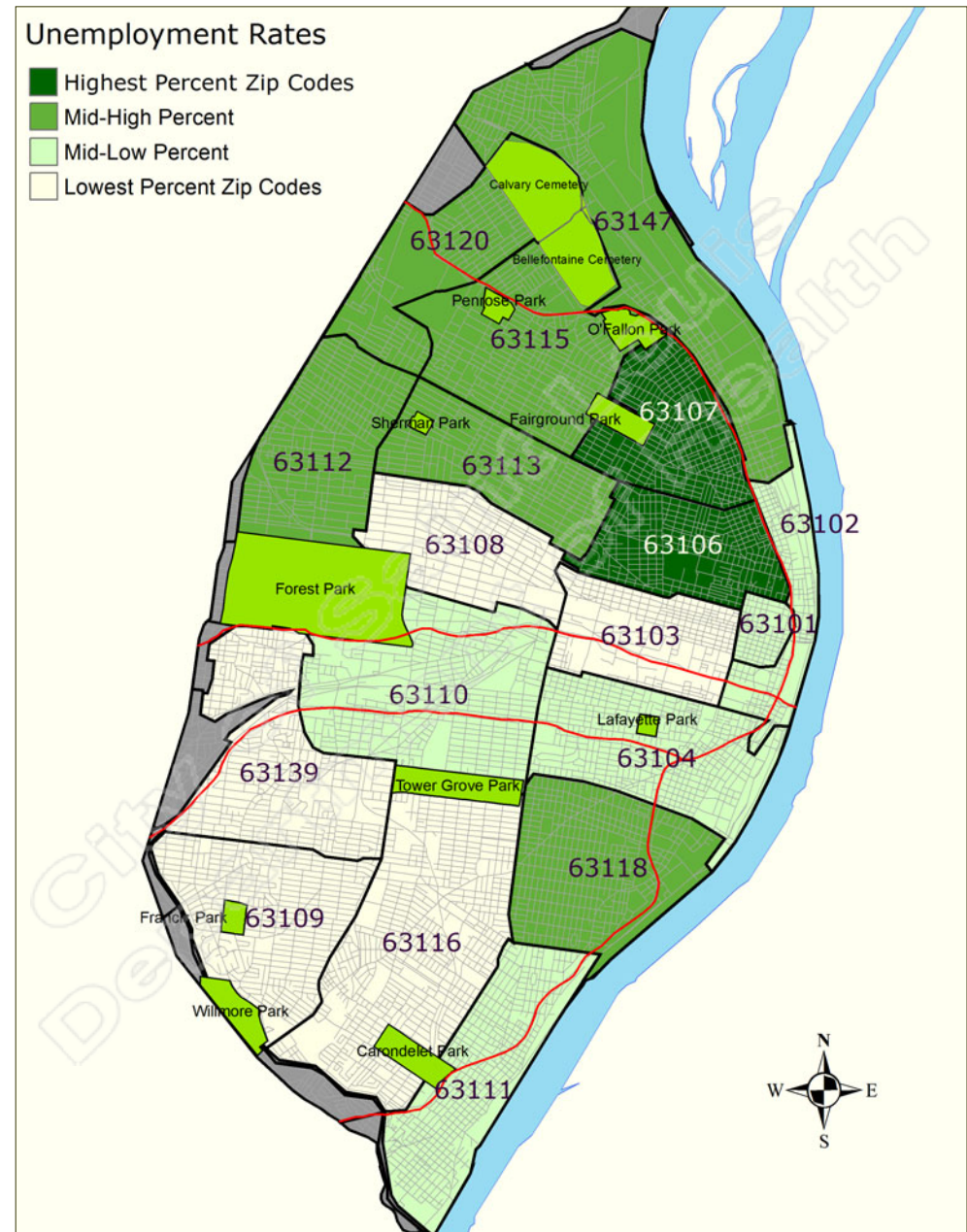
Data Source

Department of Labor Statistics

% of Civilian Labor Force

ZIP Codes 2006	PERCENT UNEMPLO	Map Quartile
63106	16.3%	4
63107	15.9%	4
63120	12.6%	3
63113	11.5%	3
63115	10.9%	3
63118	9.6%	3
63147	9.4%	3
63112	9.4%	3
63102	8.1%	2
63101	8.0%	2
63111	7.9%	2
63110	7.2%	2
63104	6.4%	2
63116	4.5%	1
63108	4.3%	1
63103	3.9%	1
63139	3.0%	1
63109	2.4%	1

STL City	7.0%
MO	4.8%
US	4.6%
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	8.9%
US White	4.0%



unemployment rates

crimes against property

Definition

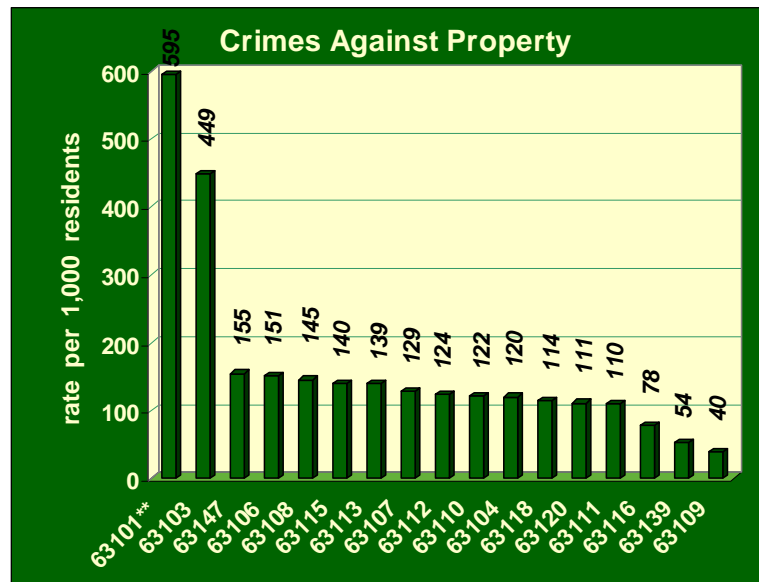
“Crimes against property”, for this analysis, is defined as burglary, larceny and auto theft. These crimes are differentiated from “crimes against persons” which are of a violent nature. The crimes were committed within the specified ZIP Codes, they do not represent the residence of the perpetrator. The rate is based on 2005 crime data and presented per 1,000 population.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Comparative information is not available for this descriptive analysis. ZIP Codes 63101* and 63102* have small populations which may cause the rates to be artificially high. These ZIP Codes should be looked at with caution.



Black/white Disparity

The crime data are not available by race. However, the ZIP Codes with the lowest average property crime rates in 2005 are in the predominately white ZIP Codes of 63109 and 63139. The highest averaged rates, disregarding the low population ZIP Codes of 63101*, 63102* and 63103, are in the predominately African-American ZIP Codes: 63147, and 63106.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“One of the city’s new anti-crime measures is a new 50-officer tactical unit to identify crime hot spots and aggressively go after certain criminals.”

-St. Louis Police Chief Mokwa Unveils Anti-crime Initiatives, Touts Success; Belleville News Democrat, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

There is a need for increased funding to address all the public health issues that result from lower socioeconomic status. Services would include lead poisoning screening, environmental awareness, health education and sexually transmitted disease surveillance and services.

Data Source

City of Saint Louis Police Department

Property Crimes* /1000 Population

ZIP Codes 2005	PROP CRIMES	Map Quartile
63102**	1,145.0	4
63101**	595.4	4
63103	449.1	4
63147	154.7	4
63106	151.2	4
63108	145.4	4
63115	139.7	4
63113	139.3	4
63107	128.9	4
63112	124.2	3
63110	121.9	3
63104	120.2	3
63118	114.0	3
63120	111.3	3
63111	110.0	3
63116	77.8	2
63139	53.7	1
63109	39.7	1

STL City	116.7
MO	40.0
US	35.5
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



crimes against property

crimes against persons

Definition

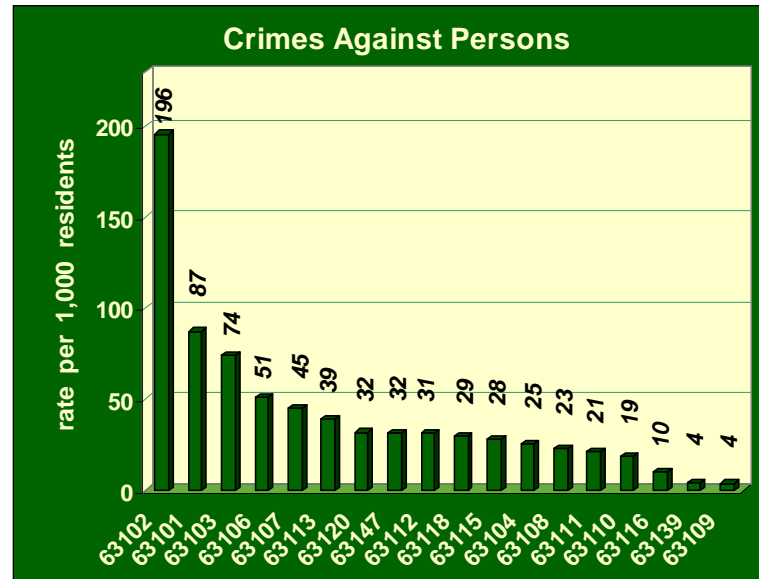
“Crimes against persons”, for this analysis, is defined as homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. These are crimes of a violent nature. The crime is counted in the ZIP Code where the crime was committed. It is not the residence of the perpetrator. The rate is based on data from 2005. The rate is per 1,000 population.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Comparative data are not available for this analysis. ZIP Codes 63101* and 63102* have small populations and thus may cause the rates to be artificially high. These ZIP Codes should be looked at with caution.



Black/white Disparity

The crime data are not available by race. However, the ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern, when disregarding the ZIP Codes with very low population, are located in the predominately African-American ZIP Codes of 63106 and 63107. The most favorable rates are in 63109, 63139 and 63116 which are predominately white.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“The National League of Cities has put the surge in violent crime on it's legislative agenda, calling it one of the major challenges affecting quality of life.”

-Cities See Crime Surge As Threat To Their Revival; USA Today, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Development of surveillance systems to monitor firearm injuries and other violent crimes and related risk behaviors. Development of strategies and youth oriented programs designed to prevent and reduce aggressive and violent behavior. Study the epidemiology of youth violence specific to the City of Saint Louis.

Data Source

City of Saint Louis Police Department

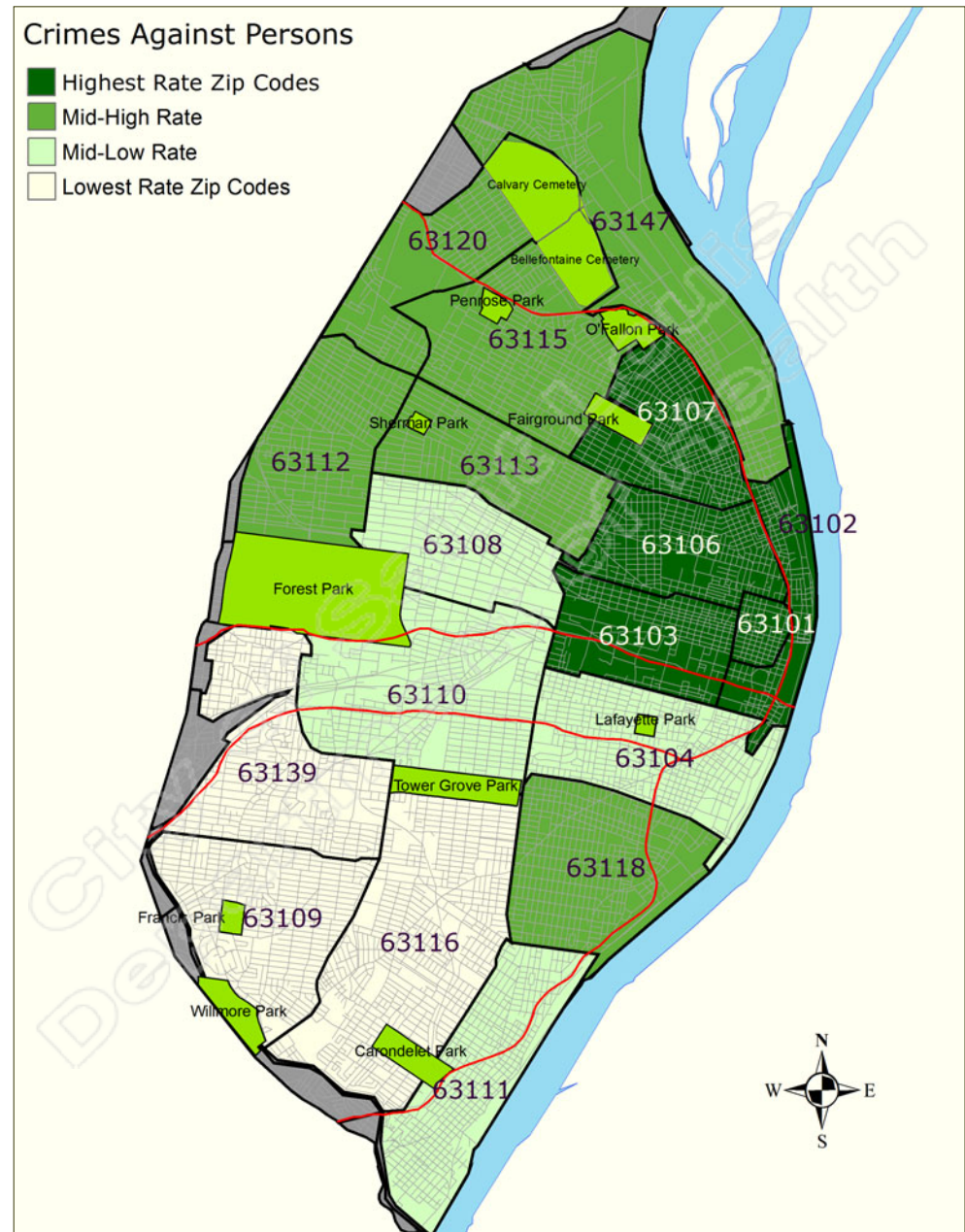
Person Crimes* /1,000 population

ZIP Codes 2005	PERSON CRIMES	Map Quartile
63102**	195.6	4
63101**	87.2	4
63103	73.8	4
63106	51.2	4
63107	44.9	4
63113	39.0	3
63120	31.7	3
63147	31.6	3
63112	31.3	3
63118	29.4	3
63115	27.9	3
63104	25.4	2
63108	23.0	2
63111	21.1	2
63110	18.9	2
63116	10.1	1
63139	3.8	1
63109	3.7	1

STL City	23.9
MO	5.4
US	4.8
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

*homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault



crimes against persons

vacant lots

Definition

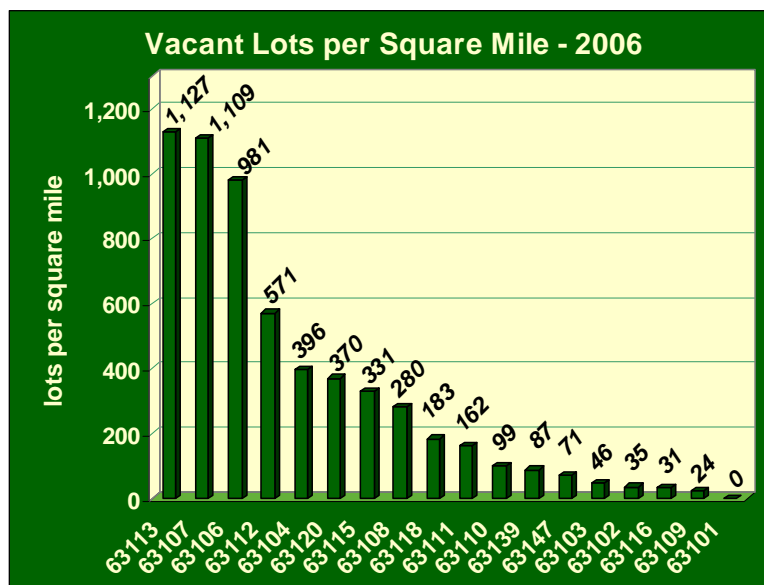
The number of vacant lots in each ZIP Code was divided by the square mileage of the respective ZIP Code. This created a ratio of the number of vacant lots per square mile. Increasing numbers of vacant lots decrease tax revenue, create increased sanitation problems and reduce the population. 2006 vacant lot data were used.

Public Health Implications

This is an indicator of the stability and economic strength of a city. An increase in negative health outcomes due to increased poverty could result. Vacant lots could also lead to sanitation and vector problems.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In 2006 there were an estimated 17,145 vacant lots in the City of Saint Louis. Comparative information is not available.



Black/white Disparity

The ZIP Codes with the highest vacant lot ratios in 2006 are 63113, 63107 and 63106 and are predominately African American. The ZIP Codes with the lowest ratios in 2006 are 63101, 63109 and 63116 where the majority of the population is white.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"Abandoned cars, old refrigerators, burnt-out sofas littered every vacant lot."

-*The Lost Continent*; Highland Dreams Blogspot, October, 2006

Potential Public Health Interventions

Increased environmental health services such as sanitation and vector control.

Data Source

City of Saint Louis Assessor's Office

Vacant Lots /Square Mile

ZIP Codes 2006	VACANT LOTS	Map Quartile
63113	1,127	4
63107	1,109	4
63106	981	4
63112	571	3
63104	396	2
63120	370	2
63115	331	2
63108	280	1
63118	183	1
63111	162	1
63110	99	1
63139	87	1
63147	71	1
63103	46	1
63102	35	1
63116	31	1
63109	24	1
63101	0	1

STL City	296
MO	NAV
US	NAV
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV



vacant lots

QUALITY / ACCESS



clinics

Definition

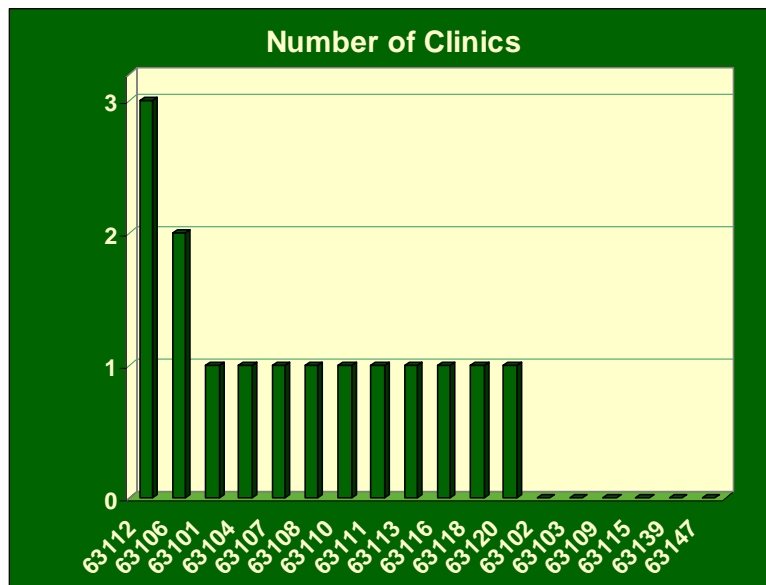
The map identifies clinics located within the City of Saint Louis. The clinics include those operated by ConnectCare, the Federally Qualified Health Centers and independent Health Centers.

Public Health Implications

Inadequate access to health care is linked to a variety of poor health outcomes, delays in seeking care, poor quality of life indicators and higher morbidity and mortality.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Not applicable.



Black/White Disparity

The address mapping shows that the majority of community based health centers are located in the areas of the city that are predominately African American.

Ratio Disparity: N/A

Media Quotes

“Access to affordable care affects Americans every day, and there’s a growing concern as the gap between need for health care and access to proper resources grows wider every year.”

-Policy Group Focuses on Health Care; Ocala.com, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assist city residents in locating health services for prevention activities such as screening and prenatal care. Provide immunizations, lead screening and STD services. Conduct community surveys to determine needs.

Data Source

City of Saint Louis Department of Health

Clinics



clinics

primary care physicians

Definition

Primary care physicians are defined as General Practitioners, Family Practitioners, Internists, Pediatricians (non-specialists) and Obstetricians/Gynecologists. An inadequate supply of primary care physicians is considered a barrier to access that results in poor health outcomes.

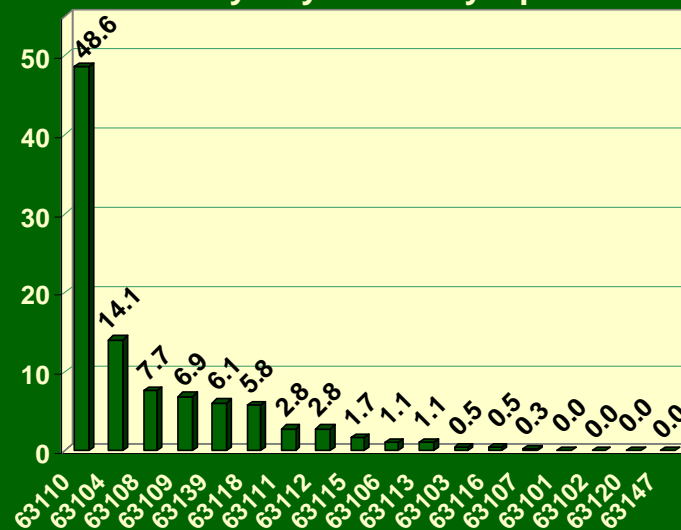
Public Health Implications

The inability to access primary care physicians contributes to decreased immunizations, increases in chronic disease complications, premature mortality and poorer health outcomes in general.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Not applicable

% of Primary Physicians by Zip Code



Black/white Disparity

The address mapping and data show that very few primary care providers are located in the predominately African-American, northern areas of the city. There are concentrations of primary care physicians located around the major teaching hospitals located in the city, i.e. Barnes Jewish, Children's Hospital, Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital and Saint Louis University Hospital that are located in 63110 and 63104 and are adjacent to 63108.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"Given the dispersion of care across physicians and practices, fragmentation of the health system, and lack of continuity in physician-patient relationships, extensive evaluations of these new payment methods are warranted. Having a regular source of care and continuous care with the same physician over time have been associated with better health outcomes and lower total costs."

-*Paying For Care Episodes And Care Coordination*; New England Journal of Medicine, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assisting city residents locate health services for prevention activities such as screening and prenatal care. Provision of immunizations, lead screening and STD services at clients' convenience.

Data Source

The Little Blue Book Physician Directory, 2005



primary care physicians

hospital admission rates

Definition

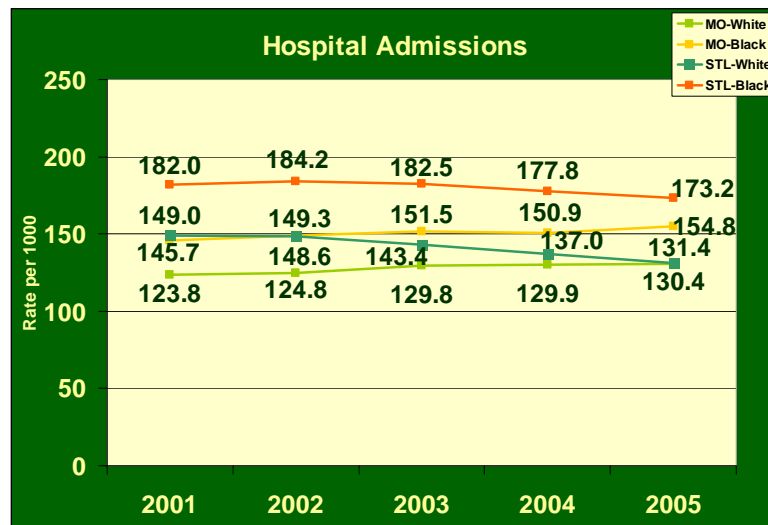
Hospital admission rates are a proxy for the amount of morbidity in the community. This is a very crude measure. 2005 data are used. The rate is expressed as hospital admissions per 1,000 population.

Public Health Implications

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

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The hospital admission rate in Saint Louis City is 1.1 times the Missouri rate and 1.3 times the U.S. rate, 153.5 vs. 135.5 and 119.2 respectively. The ZIP Codes with the highest hospital admission rates are 63103, 63113 and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the lowest rates are 63139, 63109 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City, for African Americans, the averaged hospitalization rate is 1.3 times that of the Saint Louis City white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.3

Media Quotes

"Many people with chronic conditions go without health care until the problem becomes more serious and may require hospitalization."

-*Growing Number Unable To Afford Care*; Carroll County Times, April, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Epidemiological studies, community health surveys, disease surveillance and health education programs.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation

Admissions /1000 Population

ZIP Codes 2005	HOSP RATES	Map Quartile
63101**	285.6	4
63103	256.3	4
63113	250.8	4
63106	233.6	4
63107	208.0	3
63108	194.2	3
63115	193.8	3
63147	193.8	3
63111	192.9	3
63112	178.3	2
63120	176.6	2
63118	175.0	2
63104	162.1	2
63102**	155.4	1
63110	140.9	1
63116	134.3	1
63109	125.7	1
63139	125.6	1

STL City	153.5
MO	135.5
US	119.2
STL Black	173.2
STL White	131.4
MO Black	154.8
MO White	130.4
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



hospital admission rates

avoidable hospitalizations

Definition

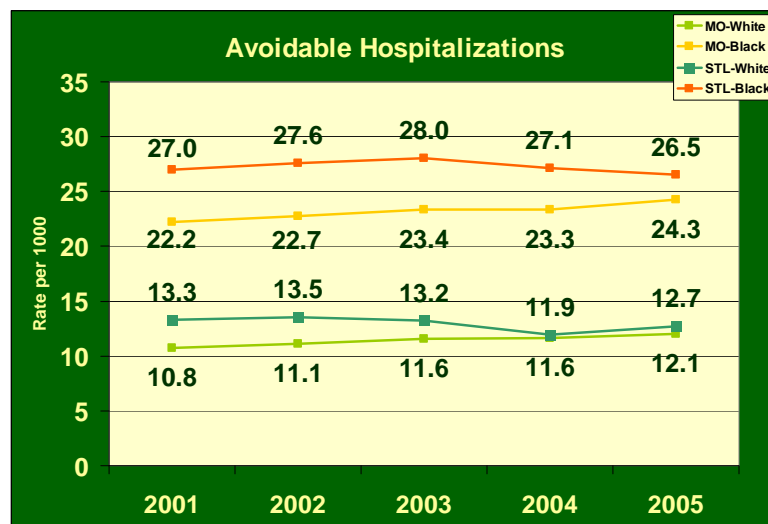
Avoidable hospitalizations are those that might not have occurred had timely and effective outpatient primary medical care and disease management been received for certain chronic and acute diseases. Investigators have classified a number of conditions as “avoidable” including angina, congestive heart failure, hypertension, pneumonia, asthma/bronchitis, and diabetes. The rate is per 1,000 population for 2005. This indicator should not be compared to the 2004 report since the definition is slightly different.

Public Health Implications

Hospital admission rates for avoidable hospital conditions have been found to be related to poverty, insurance status and availability of primary care. Avoidable hospital condition admission rates can serve as an indicator of the need for primary care access.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The avoidable hospitalization rate in Saint Louis City is 1.5 times the Missouri rate. U.S. comparative data are not available. The ZIP Codes with the highest hospital admission rates are 63106, 63113, 63107 and 63103. The ZIP Codes with the lowest rates are 63109, 63139 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

The average rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population is 2.1 times that seen in the Saint Louis City white population. U.S. comparative data are not available but comparing rates to the Missouri population, the averaged death rate in Saint Louis City African Americans is 1.1 times that seen in the Missouri African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.1

Media Quotes

“A recent study by the federal Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality estimated that in 2000 the right outpatient care would have resulted in nearly 5 million fewer hospital admissions nationwide. The likely savings would have topped \$26.8 billion.”

-Primary Care System Lacking – More Hospitalized Than Needed If Treated Earlier; commercialappeal.com, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assist in access to primary care through outreach services. Epidemiological studies to determine primary avoidable conditions and appropriate health education programs.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation

Hospitalizations /1000 Population

ZIP Codes 2005	AVOID HOSP	Map Quartile
63106	37.9	4
63101**	34.7	4
63113	31.6	4
63107	31.3	4
63103	31.0	4
63115	27.5	3
63102**	26.4	3
63120	26.1	3
63112	24.3	3
63118	23.8	2
63147	22.8	2
63111	22.1	2
63108	20.9	2
63110	19.1	2
63104	18.8	2
63116	14.3	1
63139	11.5	1
63109	10.2	1

STL City	19.8
MO	12.9
US	NAV
STL Black	26.5
STL White	12.7
MO Black	24.3
MO White	12.1
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



avoidable hospitalizations

emergency room visits

Definition

Emergency room visit rates may be an indication of a lack of access to primary care services. The rate is expressed as emergency room visits per 1,000 population for 2005.

Public Health Implications

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 transportation or education.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The emergency room visit rate in Saint Louis City is 1.1 times both the Missouri and U.S. rates. The ZIP Codes with the highest ER visit rates are 63106, 63113, and 63118. The ZIP Codes with the lowest rates are 63109, 63139 and 63108.



Black/white Disparity

The averaged emergency room visit rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population is 2.4 times that seen in the Saint Louis City white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.4

Media Quotes

"If federal officials can bring more people under the insurance umbrella, fewer insured people will rely on exorbitant emergency-room services, more will get preventative care that can hold off diseases that are expensive to treat, and medical costs could start to moderate."

-Bush Put Needed Spotlight On Healthcare Access; Courier-Post, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Epidemiological studies to determine primary care access and other programmatic needs.

Data Source

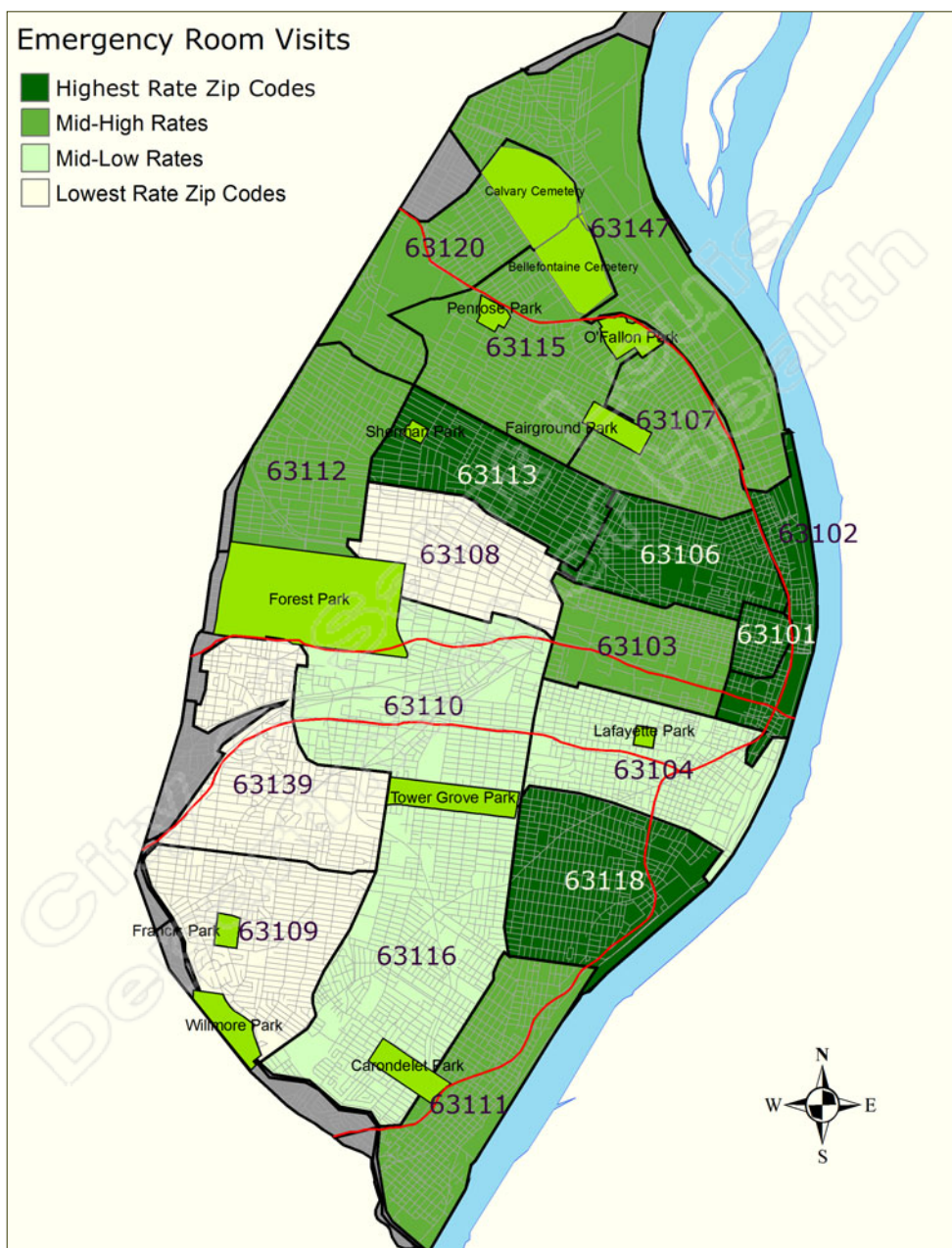
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation

ER Visits /1000 Population

2005	ER VISITS	Map Quartile
63102**	852.9	4
63101**	740.1	4
63106	719.3	4
63113	601.7	4
63118	600.5	4
63107	572.8	3
63120	552.0	3
63115	528.3	3
63111	511.4	3
63103	503.0	3
63112	496.2	3
63147	474.8	3
63104	455.4	2
63110	424.2	2
63116	342.6	2
63108	322.0	1
63139	222.4	1
63109	199.1	1

STL City	406.2
MO	361.5
US	382.0
STL Black	563.4
STL White	231.9
MO Black	553.3
MO White	330.1
US Black	689.0
US White	352.0

**small population interpret with caution



emergency room visits

medicaid eligible

Definition

The data presented here are the Medicaid Eligible in the City of Saint Louis prior to the start of Missouri's new "MO HealthNet" program that replaced the traditional Medicaid program. The Governor signed Senate Bill 577 to establish "MO HealthNet" in July of 2007 which emphasizes wellness, prevention and coordinated care. By June, 2008, all MO HealthNet participants are expected to be enrolled in their selected health care home.

The information presented here, for March 2007, will still give an indication of the areas of the City that are poorer. It is presented as a percentage of the total population.

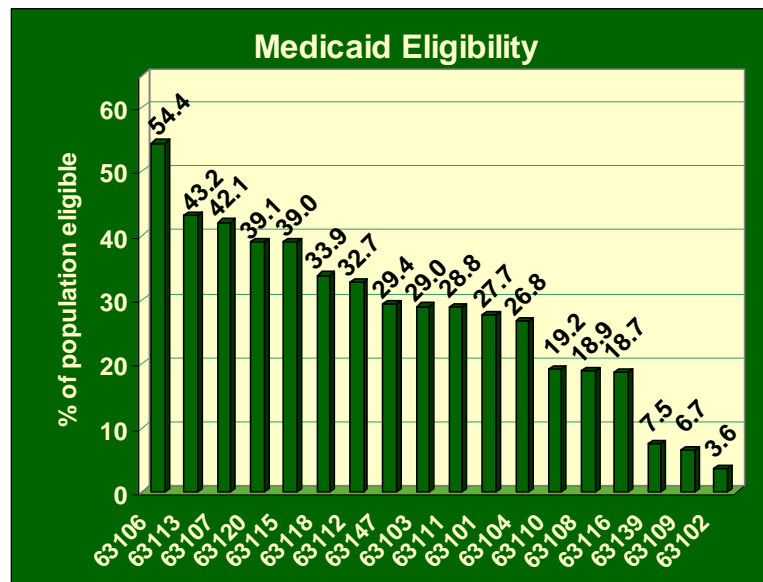
The traditional Medicaid program, in general, covered low-income children; their parents, guardians or caretakers (with health insurance coverage); and aged (including Long Term Care), blind or disabled people. Income eligibility criteria were based on poverty guidelines established by the federal government.

Public Health Implications

"Medicaid eligible" is a double-edge sword. It is a positive indicator in that it increases access to medical care but a negative indicator in that it is associated with poverty.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In March of 2007, the ZIP Codes with the percentages of most concern are 63106, 63113 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable percentages are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

In 2007, the African-American population in Saint Louis City experienced an "eligible" percentage that is 4.5 times that in the white population in Saint Louis City.

Disparity Ratio: 4.5

Media Quotes

"In Missouri, nearly one of every six people is covered by Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program."

-*Just The Facts*; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assistance with the identification and enrollment for "eligibles" with emphasis on children.

Data Source

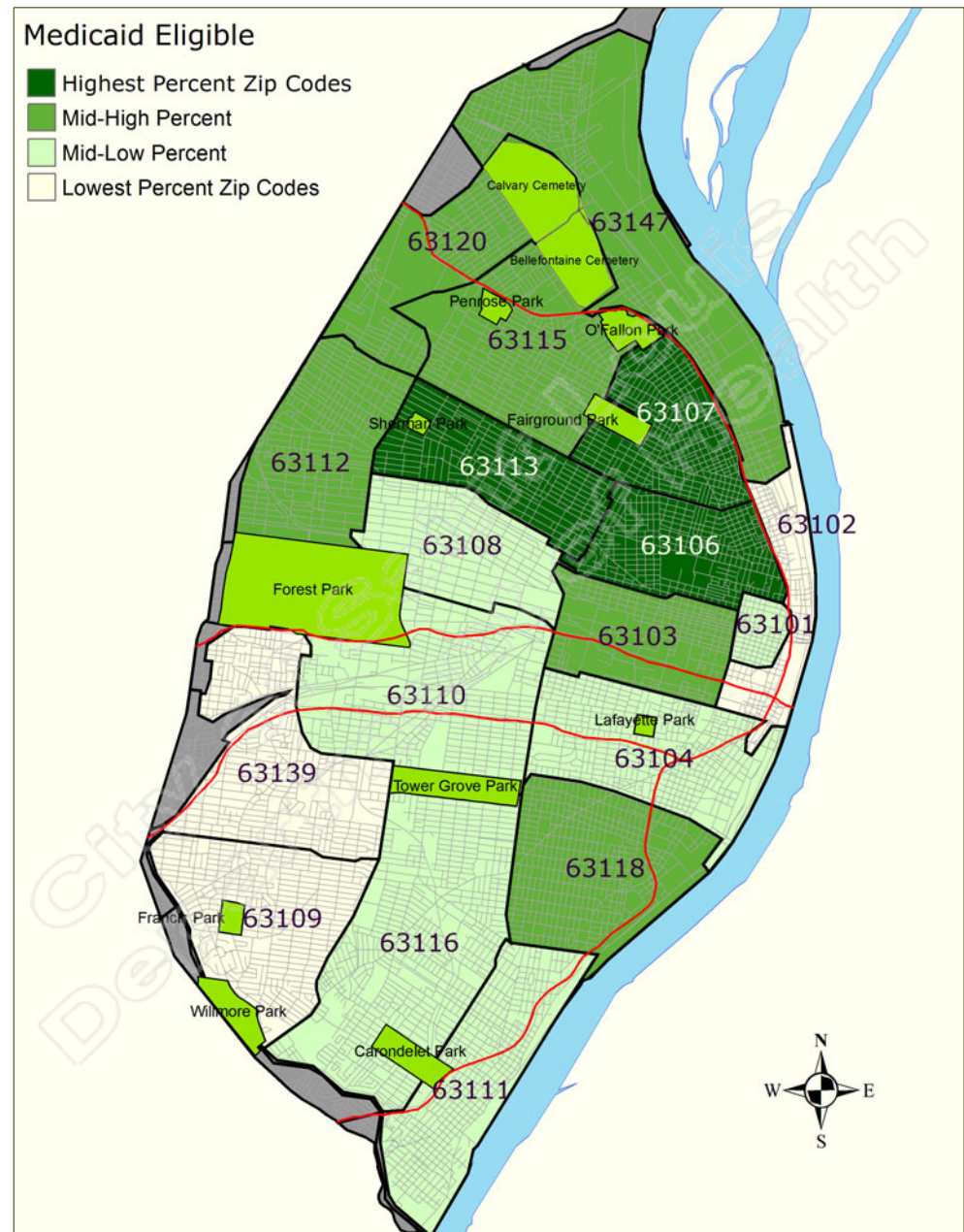
Missouri Department of Social Services, Research and Evaluation Unit

% of Total Population

ZIP Codes March-07	MEDICAID ELIG	Map Quartile
63106	54.4%	4
63113	43.2%	4
63107	42.1%	4
63120	39.1%	3
63115	39.0%	3
63118	33.9%	3
63112	32.7%	3
63147	29.4%	3
63103	29.0%	3
63111	28.8%	2
63101**	27.7%	2
63104	26.8%	2
63110	19.2%	2
63108	18.9%	2
63116	18.7%	2
63139	7.5%	1
63109	6.7%	1
63102**	3.6%	1

STL City	26.4%
MO	NAV
US	NAV
STL Black	40.1%
STL White	8.9%
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution



medicaid eligible

prenatal care

Definition

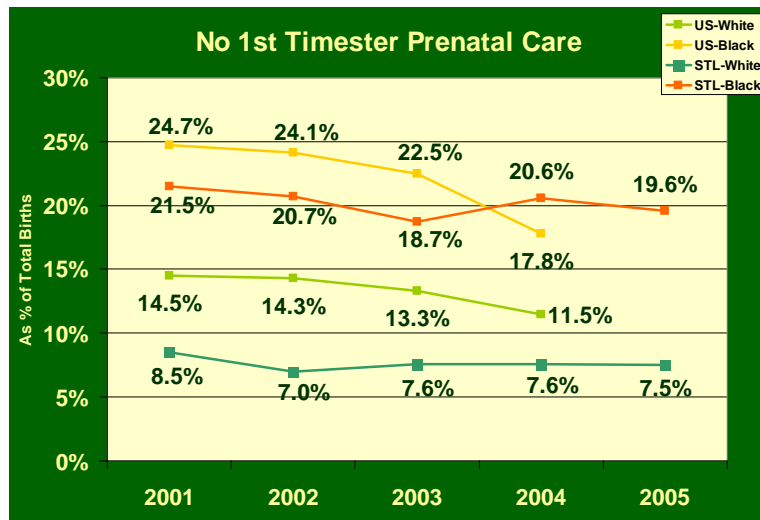
Prenatal care begins when a physician or other health professional first examines and/or counsels pregnant women. Verification of pregnancy alone is not prenatal care. The rate presented for this analysis is the percent of live births where the mother did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City averaged percent, from 2002 through 2005, is 1.3 times the Missouri averaged rate and 1.1 times the U.S. averaged rate. In 2005, 766 pregnant women did not receive 1st trimester prenatal care in the City of Saint Louis out of 5,077 live births. Of those 766, 120 didn't receive any prenatal care. The percentages of most concern are in 63113, 63120, 63115 and 63106. The most favorable percentages are in 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The averaged African-American percent is 2.7 times the white averaged percent in Saint Louis City. The African-American rate for Saint Louis City is slightly lower than the averaged African-American percent for the U.S.

Disparity Ratio: 2.7

Media Quotes

"In 2005, more babies per 1,000 survived in Cuba than in America. America would do much better in this category if it could provide prenatal care to all of its citizens. Studies have shown that for every \$1 spent on prenatal care, \$3 is saved by preventing complications of unsupervised pregnancies."

-America's Health Care Is A National Disgrace; New West, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Outreach services for pregnant women including educational programs.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

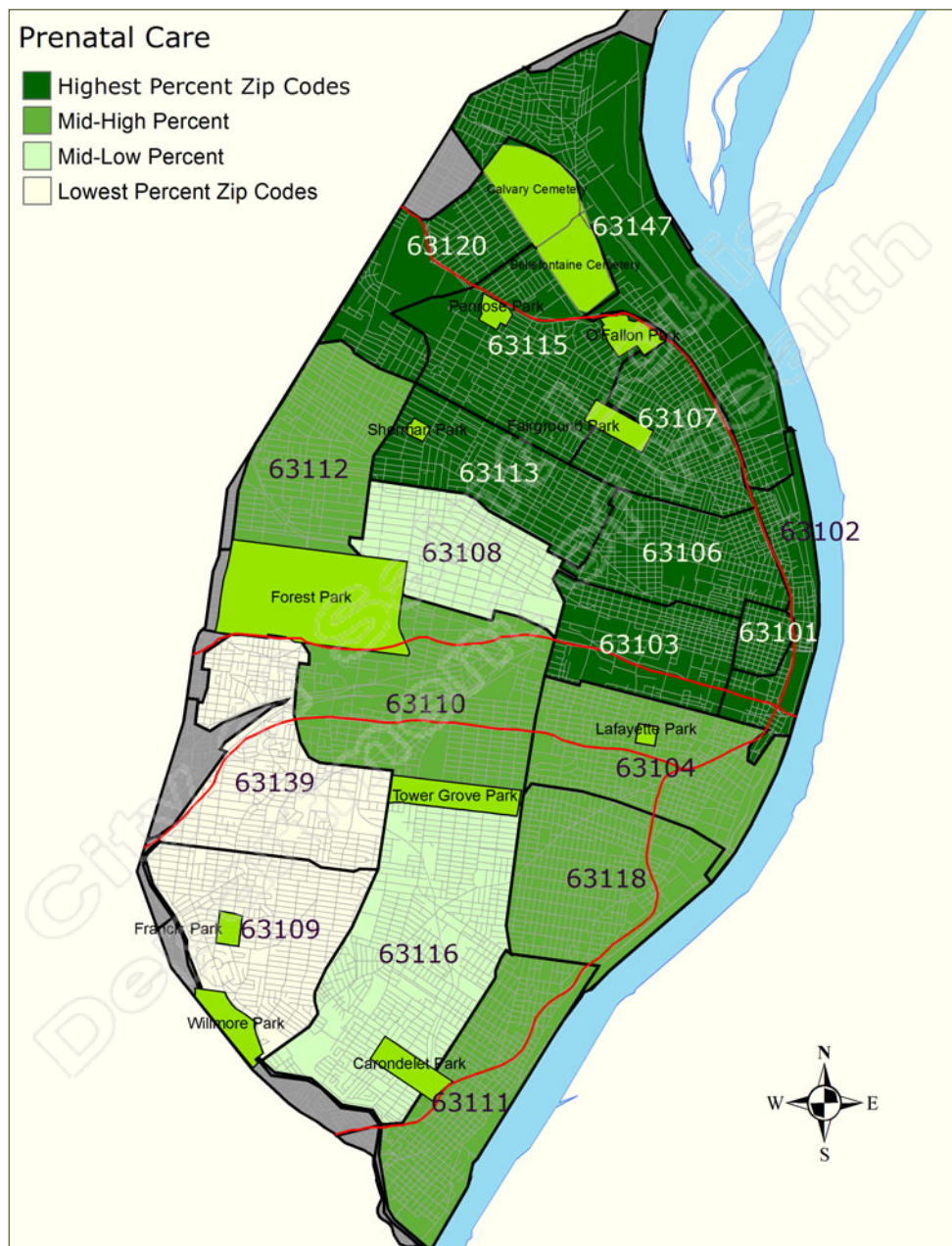
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	PRENATAL	Map
02-05 Average	CARE	Quartile
63113	23.2%	4
63120	22.2%	4
63115	21.3%	4
63106	21.2%	4
63101**	20.8%	4
63103	20.6%	4
63147	20.3%	4
63107	20.2%	4
63102**	19.0%	4*
63118	17.6%	3
63112	17.0%	3
63104	15.9%	3
63111	15.7%	3
63110	14.2%	3
63108	12.5%	2
63116	11.6%	2
63139	6.3%	1
63109	4.1%	1

STL City	15.5%
MO	11.9%
US	14.4%
STL Black	19.9%
STL White	7.4%
MO Black	19.6%
MO White	10.4%
US Black	21.4%
US White	13.0%

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



prenatal care

low birth weight

Definition

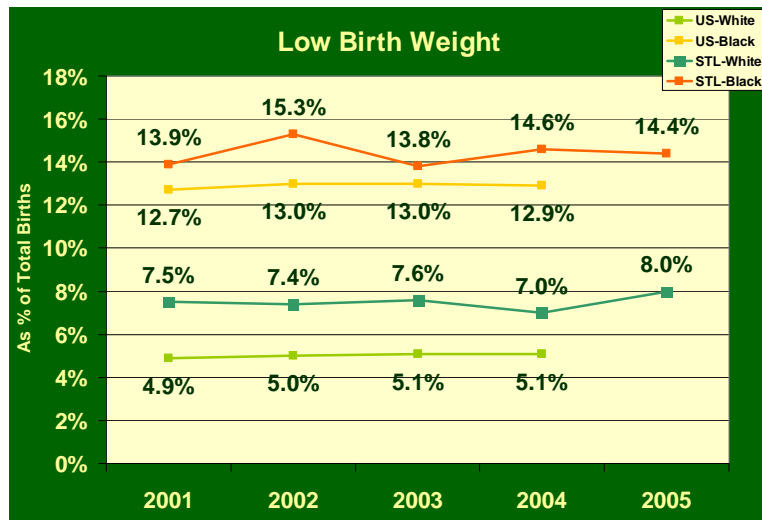
Low-birth weight infants are those born weighing less than 2,500 grams, or about 5.5 pounds. Some are born prematurely, some are full-term but small for their gestational age and some are both premature and small. The rate is presented as a percent of live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. The U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The average 2002 through 2005 low-birth weight rate in Saint Louis City is about 1.5 times the averaged rates for Missouri and the U.S. In 2005, 609 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in the City of Saint Louis out of 5,077 births. This represented 12.0% of all births in 2005. The ZIP Codes with rates of most concern are 63107, 63120, 63113, 63112 and 63115. The most favorable rates are in 63109, 63139 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

The averaged 2002-2005 low-birth weight rate for African-American births in Saint Louis City is 1.9 times the averaged rate for white births in Saint Louis City. The averaged rate for African-American low-birth weight babies in Saint Louis City is similar to the averaged African-American rates for Missouri and U.S.

Disparity Ratio: 1.9

Media Quotes

"Low birth weight is a major predictor of death during infancy, and is also associated with an increased risk of heart disease, diabetes, stroke and high blood pressure later in life."

-Supplements Could Save Newborn Lives In Developing Countries, Researchers Say; CBC News, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assisting in enrolling pregnant women in WIC and food stamp programs. Identifying pregnant women who need prenatal care services.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

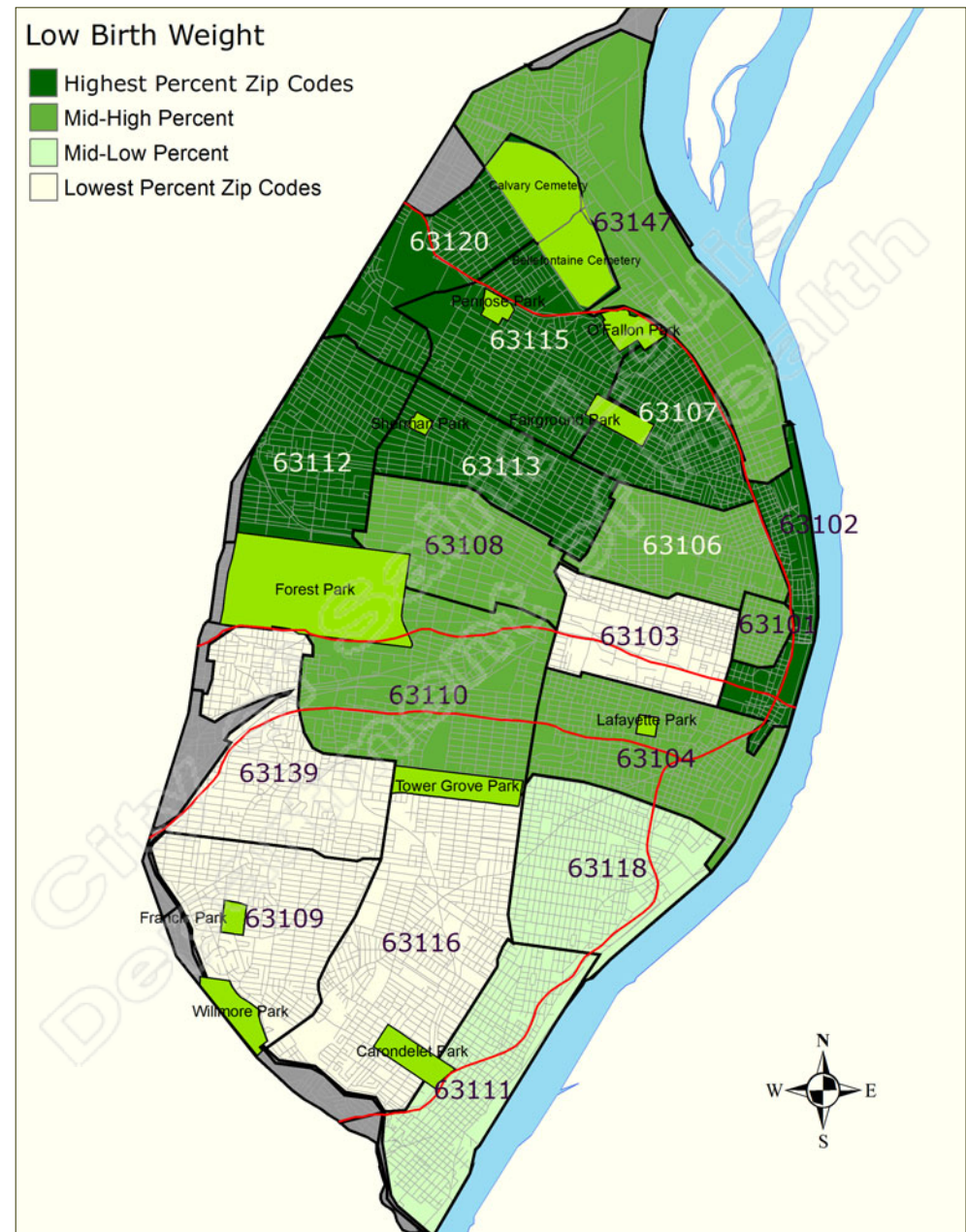
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	LOW BIRTH WT	Map Quartile
63102**	19.0%	4*
63107	16.4%	4
63120	16.3%	4
63113	14.9%	4
63112	14.8%	4
63115	14.8%	4
63101**	13.9%	3*
63108	13.9%	3
63110	13.7%	3
63104	13.5%	3
63147	12.7%	3
63106	12.3%	3
63118	11.8%	2
63111	10.0%	2
63103	8.8%	1*
63116	8.7%	1
63139	8.4%	1
63109	7.3%	1

STL City	12.0%
MO	8.1%
US	7.9%
STL Black	14.5%
STL White	7.5%
MO Black	14.0%
MO White	7.1%
US Black	13.0%
US White	5.1%

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



low birth weight

teen births 10 to 17

Definition

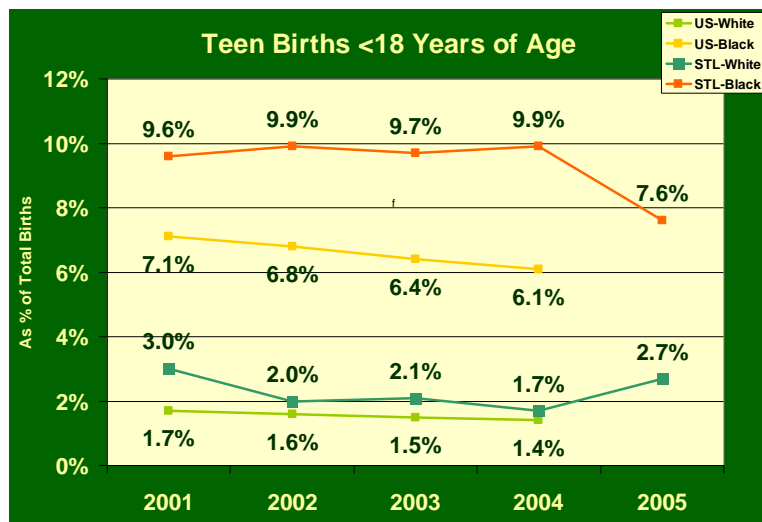
The teen birth rate, for this assessment, is defined as the number of live births to 10 to 17 year olds expressed as a percentage of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is about 1.9 times the averaged Missouri and U.S. rate. In 2005, there were 296 babies born to teens less than 18 years of age in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with rates of most concern are 63113, 63120, 63106, 63115 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63103, 63109 and 63139.



Black/White Disparity

The averaged teen birth rate in 10 to 17 year old African Americans in Saint Louis City is 4.4 times the averaged rate for white teens in Saint Louis City.

Disparity Ratio: 4.4

Media Quotes

"There is every reason for young women in our community to have plans and goals and dreams of successful lives that would only be interrupted, or worse, completely derailed by pregnancy, childbirth, motherhood and the struggles inherent in being a young, single parent."

-There Are Better Choices Than Teen Pregnancy; theday.com, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Programs that provide appropriate, accurate sexual and reproductive health education and abstinence programs. Studying the epidemiology of teen pregnancy to determine interventions specific to the Saint Louis teen population.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

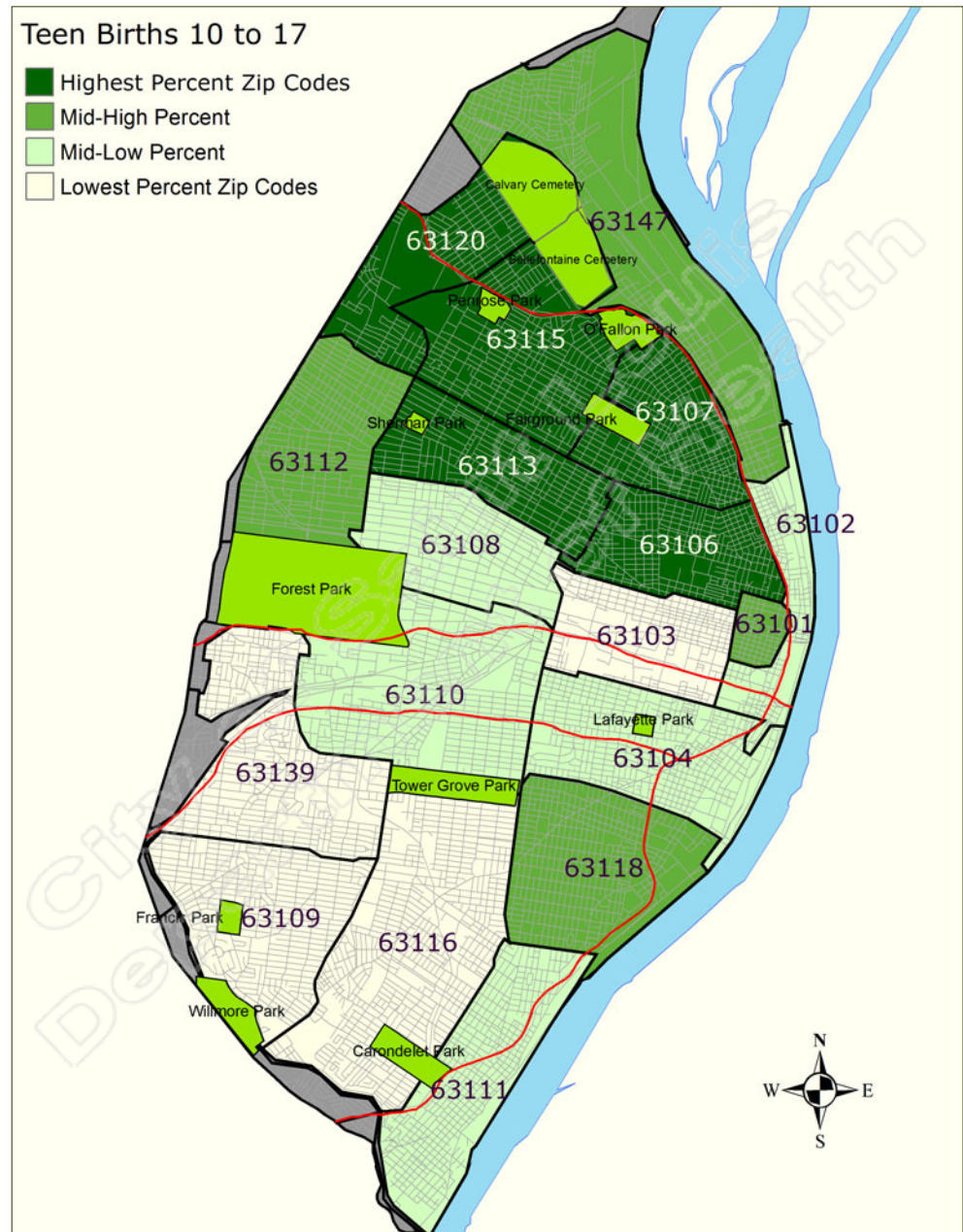
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	TEEN	Map
02-05 Average	PREG <18	Quartile
63113	11.9%	4
63120	11.4%	4
63106	11.3%	4
63115	10.6%	4
63107	10.0%	4
63118	9.1%	3
63112	8.6%	3
63147	8.1%	3
63101**	6.9%	3*
63108	6.0%	2
63110	5.3%	2
63104	5.1%	2
63111	5.1%	2
63102**	4.8%	2*
63116	3.2%	1
63139	1.6%	1*
63109	1.3%	1
63103	1.0%	1*

STL City	6.7%
MO	3.5%
US	3.5%
STL Black	9.3%
STL White	2.1%
MO Black	7.6%
MO White	2.8%
US Black	6.4%
US White	1.5%

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



teen births 10 to 17

teen births 10 to 14

Definition

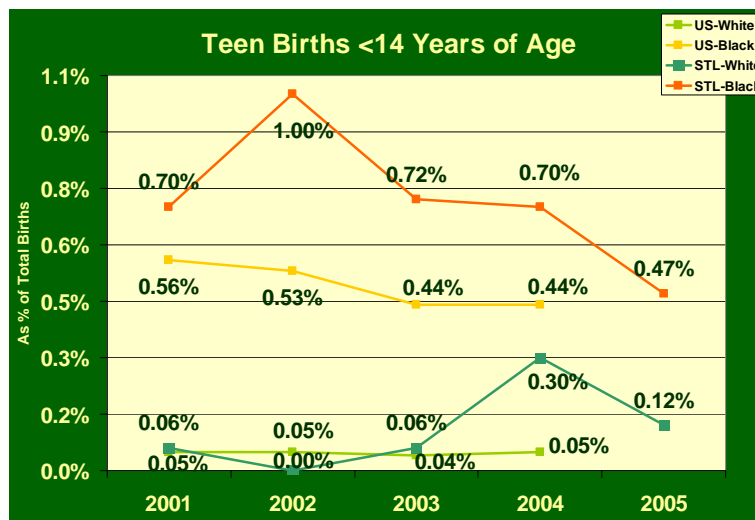
This teen birth rate is for the youngest teens, those less than 15 years of age. The rate, for this assessment, is defined as the number of live births to 10 to 14 year olds expressed as a percentage of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

Although the rates are low, this is an even more troubling indicator than the older teens. These are children having children. Teens of this age lack information about reproduction and often do not have support systems, ranging from prenatal care to emotional and economic support. These babies are at an even higher risk of low-birth weight and infant mortality.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is 2.5 times the averaged Missouri rate. In 2005, there were 17 babies born to mothers between 10 and 14 years of age in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with rates of most concern are 63120, 63103, 63106, 63115 and 63112. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63139 and 63109.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 7 times the averaged white rate in Saint Louis in the same time period.

Disparity Ratio: 7.0

Media Quotes

"The rates were highest among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adolescents... their rates remained consistently higher than other groups."

-Births To Youngest Teens At Lowest Levels In Almost 60 Years; CDC Press Release, November, 2004

Potential Public Health Interventions

Programs that provide appropriate, accurate sexual and reproductive health education and abstinence programs in the schools. Studying the epidemiology of teen pregnancy to determine interventions specific to the Saint Louis City teen population

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

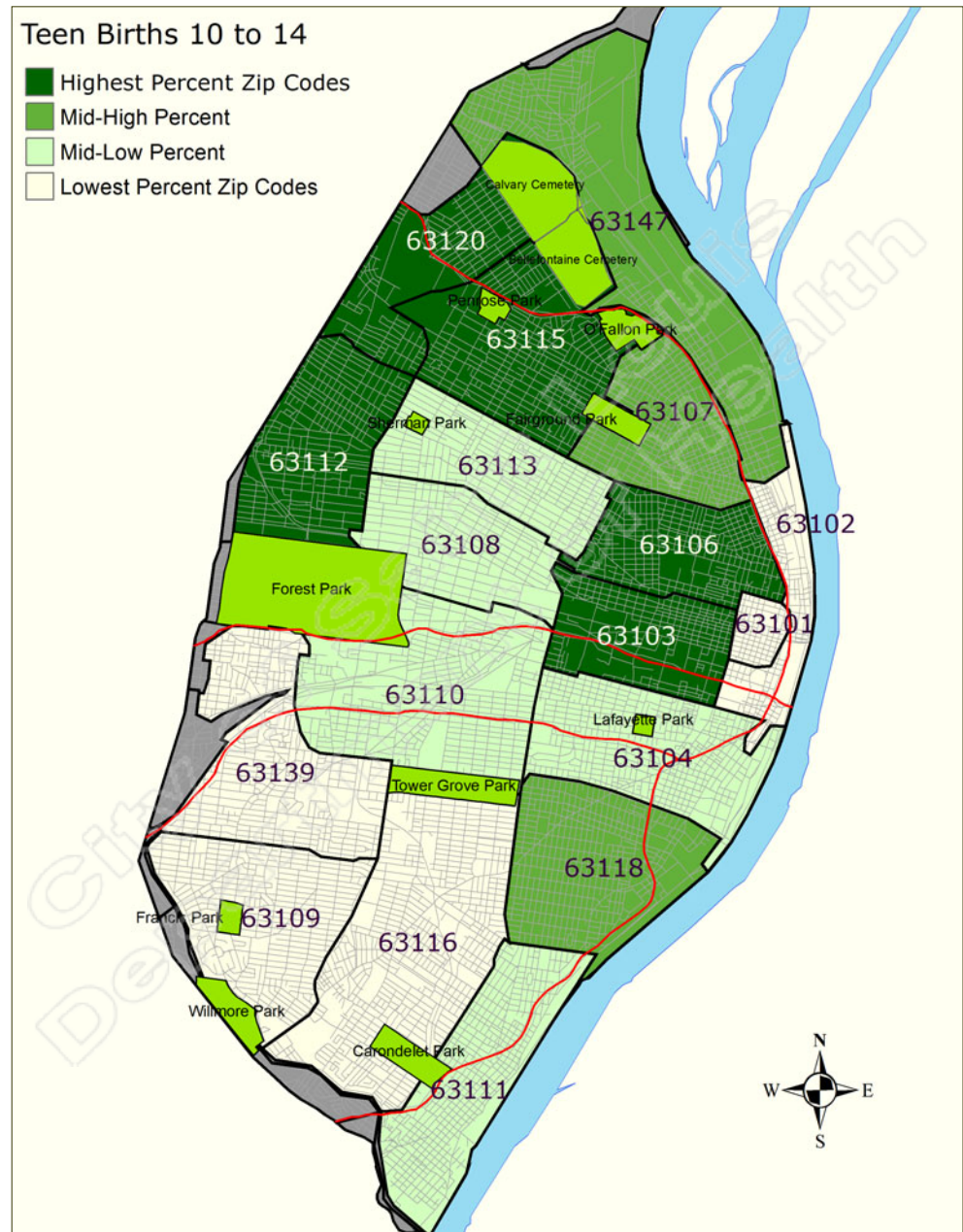
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	TEEN	Map
02-05 Average	PREG <15	Quartile
63120	1.2%	4*
63103	1.0%	4*
63106	1.0%	4*
63115	1.0%	4*
63112	0.9%	4*
63107	0.6%	3*
63118	0.6%	3*
63147	0.6%	3*
63113	0.5%	2*
63104	0.4%	2*
63108	0.3%	2*
63110	0.3%	2*
63111	0.3%	2*
63116	0.2%	1*
63109	0.1%	1*
63101**	0.0%	1*
63102**	0.0%	1*
63139	0.0%	1*

STL City	0.5%
MO	0.2%
US	0.2%
STL Black	0.7%
STL White	0.1%
MO Black	0.6%
MO White	0.1%
US Black	0.5%
US White	0.1%

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



teen births 10 to 14

infant mortality

Definition

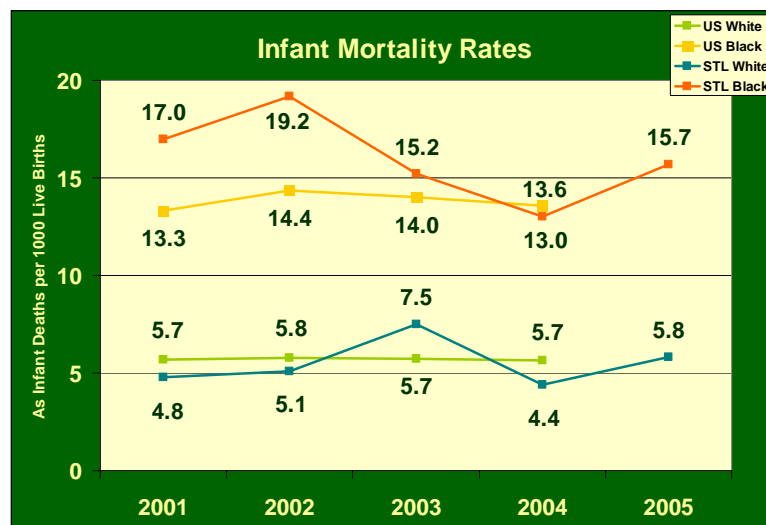
Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. The rate is expressed as infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is 1.5 times the averaged Missouri rate and 1.7 times the U.S. rate. In 2005, there were 63 infant deaths in the City of Saint Louis out of 5,077 births. The ZIP Codes with rates of most concern are 63110, 63113, 63115 and 63103. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109, 63108 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 2.8 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate. The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is about the same as the averaged Missouri rate, but 1.1 times the U.S. African-American rate.

Disparity Ratio: 2.8

Media Quotes

"In terms of infant mortality, the United States ranks thirty-fourth behind every developed nation and several other countries, including Cuba and Taiwan. The rates for African-American babies are a minimum of 2.5 times that of other babies in every state, making their chances of survival closer in comparison to Honduras and other developing countries."

-*Uniting To Reduce Infant Deaths And Save Babies' Lives*; PR Newswire, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Programs to identify women at risk and educate them to healthy behaviors during and after pregnancy including nutrition and smoking cessation. Assistance in accessing prenatal care.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data.

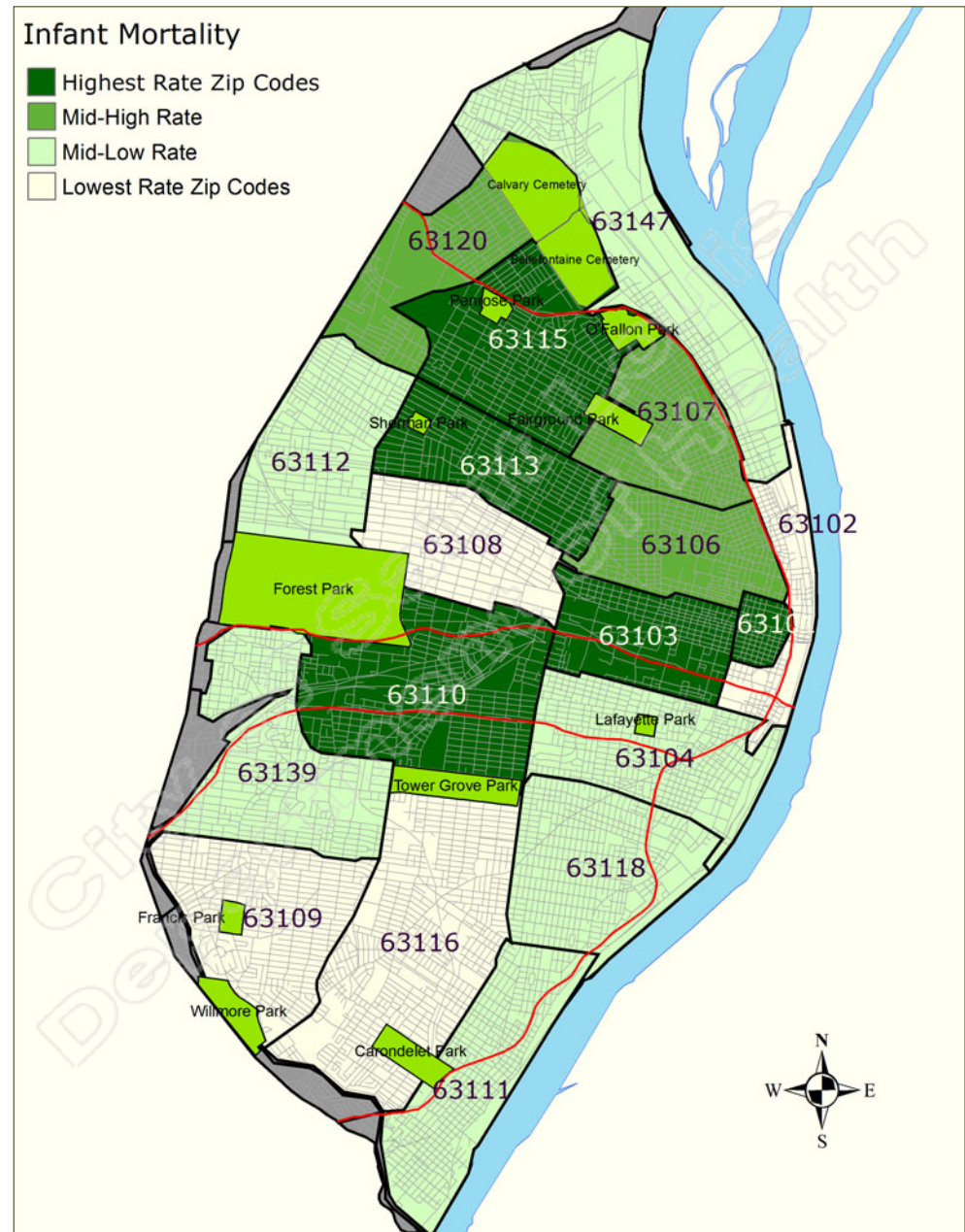
Deaths /1000 Live Births

ZIP Codes	INFANT	Map
02-05 Average	DEATH	Quartile
63110	23.8	4
63113	20.9	4
63115	19.9	4
63101**	19.8	4*
63103	19.6	4*
63120	15.7	3*
63106	15.2	3*
63107	13.7	3*
63112	12.8	2*
63139	12.6	2*
63111	11.6	2*
63147	10.8	2*
63118	9.8	2
63104	9.0	2*
63116	7.3	1
63108	6.7	1*
63109	1.9	1*
63102**	0.0	1*

STL City	11.9
MO	7.8
US	6.9
STL Black	15.8
STL White	5.7
MO Black	15.4
MO White	6.6
US Black	14.0
US White	5.7

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



infant mortality

out-of-wedlock births

Definition

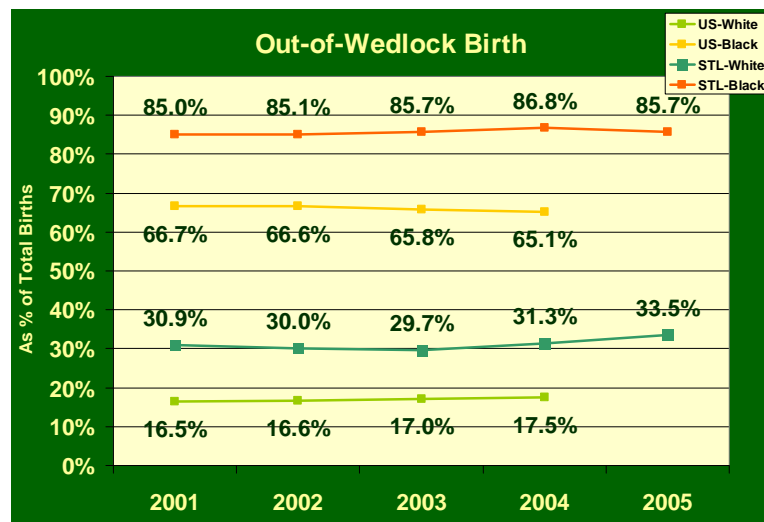
For birth certificate purposes, the mother is considered married “if the mother was married at the time of conception, the time of delivery, or any time between conception and delivery and states husband is the father.” The rate is the number of live births to unmarried mothers expressed as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. comparative data are for 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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. In a recent study, the infant mortality rate was twice as high for unmarried women as for married women.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is about 1.9 times the averaged Missouri and U.S. rates. In 2005 there were 3,379 babies born out-of-wedlock in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with rates of most concern are 63106, 63113, 63107 and 63120. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 2.8 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate. The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.12 times the averaged African-American rate for Missouri.

Disparity Ratio: 2.8

Media Quotes

“Fifty-one percent of the children raised by unmarried mothers are raised in poverty, while only seven percent of children in a marriage are poor.”

-The Bridge: Who's Your Daddy, Part 2; EurWeb.com, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Epidemiological studies to determine populations at risk in order to develop appropriate programs and collaboration efforts.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

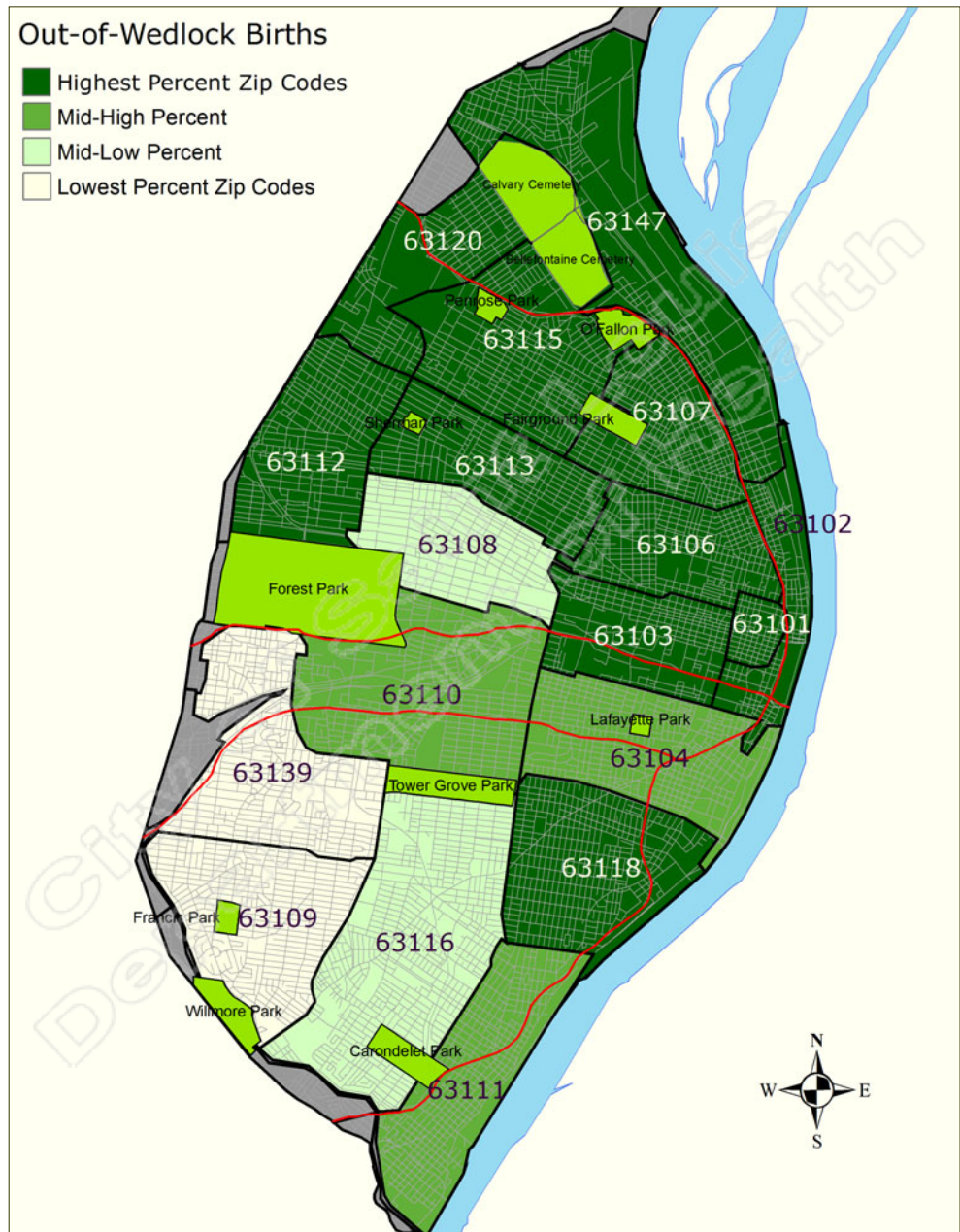
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	UNWED BIRTHS	Map Quartile
02-05 Average		
63106	90.8%	4
63113	89.8%	4
63107	88.2%	4
63120	88.2%	4
63115	86.6%	4
63147	82.5%	4
63101**	82.2%	4
63112	76.9%	4
63118	76.7%	4
63102**	76.2%	4*
63103	74.5%	4
63104	69.7%	3
63111	68.9%	3
63110	65.4%	3
63108	53.2%	2
63116	47.3%	2
63139	29.2%	1
63109	19.9%	1

STL City	65.9%
MO	36.4%
US	34.8%
STL Black	85.8%
STL White	31.1%
MO Black	76.7%
MO White	29.6%
US Black	65.8%
US White	17.0%

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



out-of-wedlock births

teen abortions 10 to 17

Definition

The teen abortion ratio in this analysis is the number of abortions to teens 10 through 17 years of age per 1,000 total pregnancies for teens 10 through 17 years of age. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005.

Public Health Implications

The problem of teen abortions relates back to the bigger problem of teen pregnancies. Nationally, about 1 million teens become pregnant each year. Ninety-five percent of those pregnancies are unintended, and almost one third end in abortions.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 is 5% higher than the Missouri averaged rate for the same time period. In 2005, there were 95 abortions in the 10 to 17 year old age group in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63109, 63110, and 63147. The ZIP Codes with the lowest rates are 63118 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 in the white population is 1.14 times the Saint Louis City averaged rate for the African-American population. The Saint Louis white average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.27 times the Missouri averaged white rates. In the same time period, the Missouri African American population averaged rate is 1.14 times the Saint Louis African American population averaged rate.

Disparity Ratio: 0.87

Media Quotes

"Although the decline in the overall incidence of abortion during the 1990s has been widely reported, scant attention has been paid to the more dramatic reduction in abortion rates among minors."

-Analyzing The Effect Of State Legislation On The Incidence Of Abortion Among Minors; LifeNews.com, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Epidemiological studies to determine populations at risk in order to develop programs and policies and collaboration with appropriate agencies.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Abortions /1000 Pregnancies

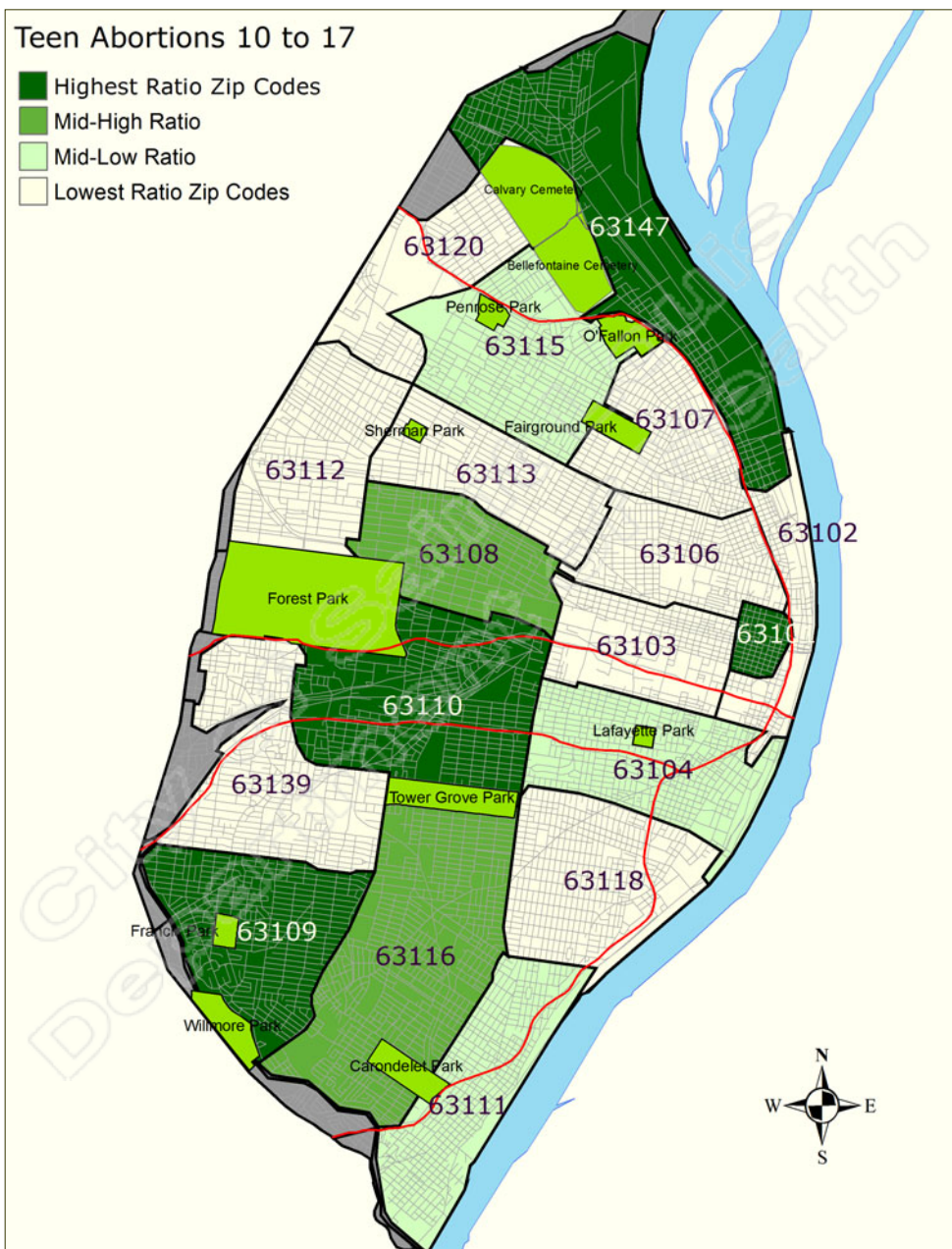
ZIP Codes	TEEN	Map
02-05 Average	ABORTION	Quartile
63101**	500.0	4*
63109	310.3	4*
63110	298.9	4
63147	294.9	4
63108	244.9	3*
63116	241.9	3
63104	238.1	2
63115	228.9	2
63111	212.8	2
63113	202.8	1
63107	192.3	1
63120	180.5	1
63112	179.5	1
63106	179.3	1
63139	<173.9	1***
63118	168.0	1
63102**	0.0	1*
63103	0.0	1*

STL City	214.9
MO	205.5
US	NAV
STL Black	209.7
STL White	239.8
MO Black	240.1
MO White	188.2
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

***count less than 5 unreportable

* <20 health events interpret with caution



teen abortions 10 to 17

birth - medicaid

Definition

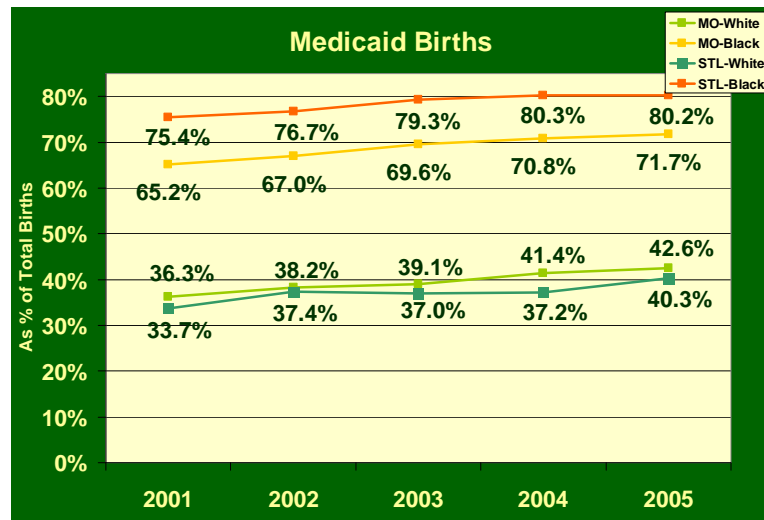
Birth mother Medicaid participation is mothers who were the Medicaid program participants during pregnancy. The rate is presented as the number of birth mothers that are Medicaid participants as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005.

Public Health Implications

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. Medicaid participation, along with the food stamp program and WIC participation can be used to determine possible effects of these interventions on the adequacy of preventive care and pregnancy outcomes.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 is 1.38 times the averaged Missouri rate. In 2005 in the City of Saint Louis, there were 3,299 birth mothers that were Medicaid participants out of 5,077 births. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106, 63107 and 63115. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 2.1 times the Saint Louis City white average rate. The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.1 times the averaged Missouri African-American rate.

Disparity Ratio: 2.1

Media Quotes

"More than half of the people enrolled in Medicaid are children."

-Chasing Out CHIPs; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Assist in MO HealthNet enrollment.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

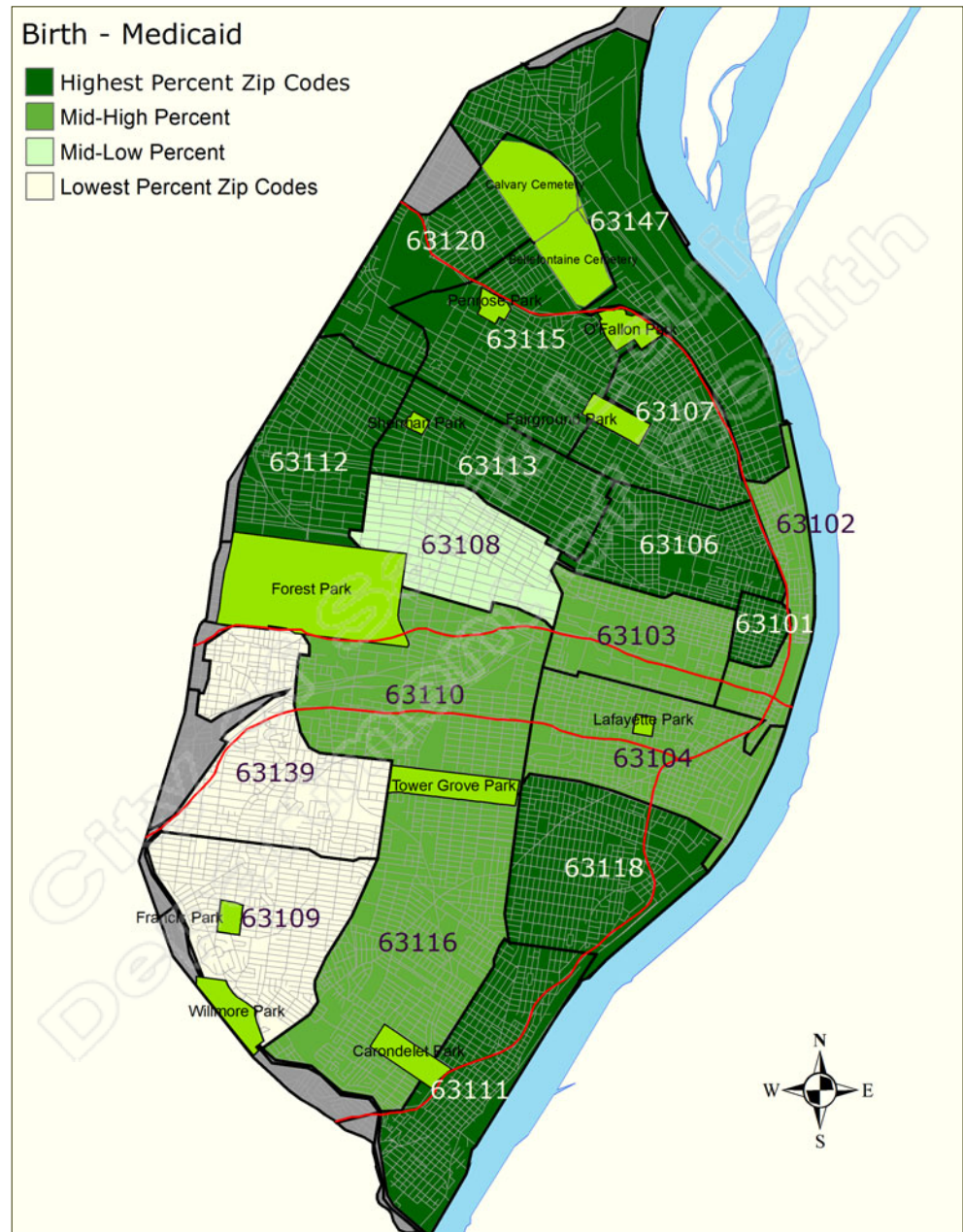
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	MEDICAID	Map
02-05 Average	BIRTH	Quartile
63106	82.4%	4
63107	81.4%	4
63115	80.0%	4
63120	79.5%	4
63113	78.8%	4
63118	77.9%	4
63111	73.2%	4
63147	72.0%	4
63101**	71.3%	4
63112	69.6%	4
63104	66.0%	3
63110	60.0%	3
63102**	57.1%	3*
63116	56.8%	3
63103	55.9%	3
63108	45.8%	2
63139	27.7%	1
63109	21.9%	1

STL City	63.7%
MO	46.3%
US	NAV
STL Black	79.1%
STL White	37.9%
MO Black	69.8%
MO White	40.3%
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



birth - medicaid

birth - wic

Definition

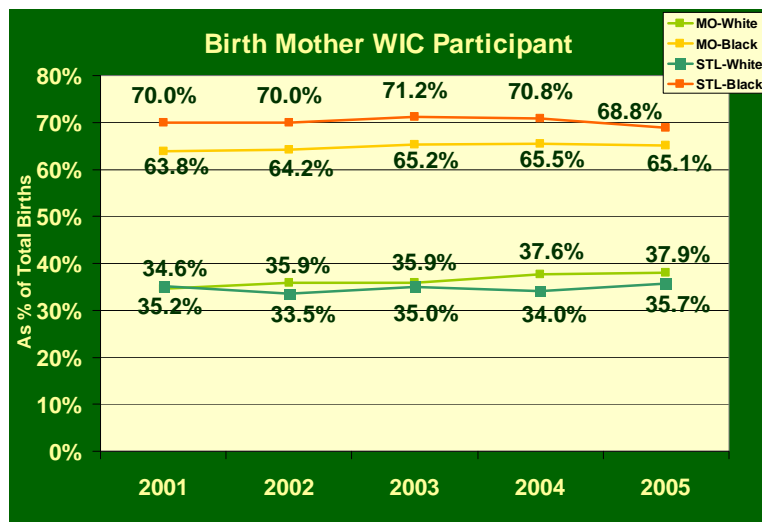
The WIC participant rate is the number of “mothers who participated in the WIC program during pregnancy” expressed as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005.

Public Health Implications

WIC participation, along with the food stamp program and Medicaid participation can be used to determine possible effects of these interventions on the adequacy of preventive care and pregnancy outcomes. 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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is 1.3 times the averaged Missouri rate. In 2005, 2,852 births were to mothers participating in the WIC program out of a total of 5,077 births in the City of Saint Louis. This represents 56% of all births in 2005. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106, 63107, 63120 and 63115. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 2.0 times the Saint Louis City averaged white rate. The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 5% higher than the Missouri African-American averaged rate.

Disparity Ratio: 2.0

Media Quotes

“...studies indicated that the WIC program is beneficial in the promotion of nutrition supplementation during pregnancy, which has been linked to more positive birth outcomes.”

-Effects Of Participation In The WIC Program On Birth Weight; Evidence From The National Longitudinal Survey Of Youth; Am J Public Health, 2002

Potential Public Health Interventions

Nutritional education programs.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

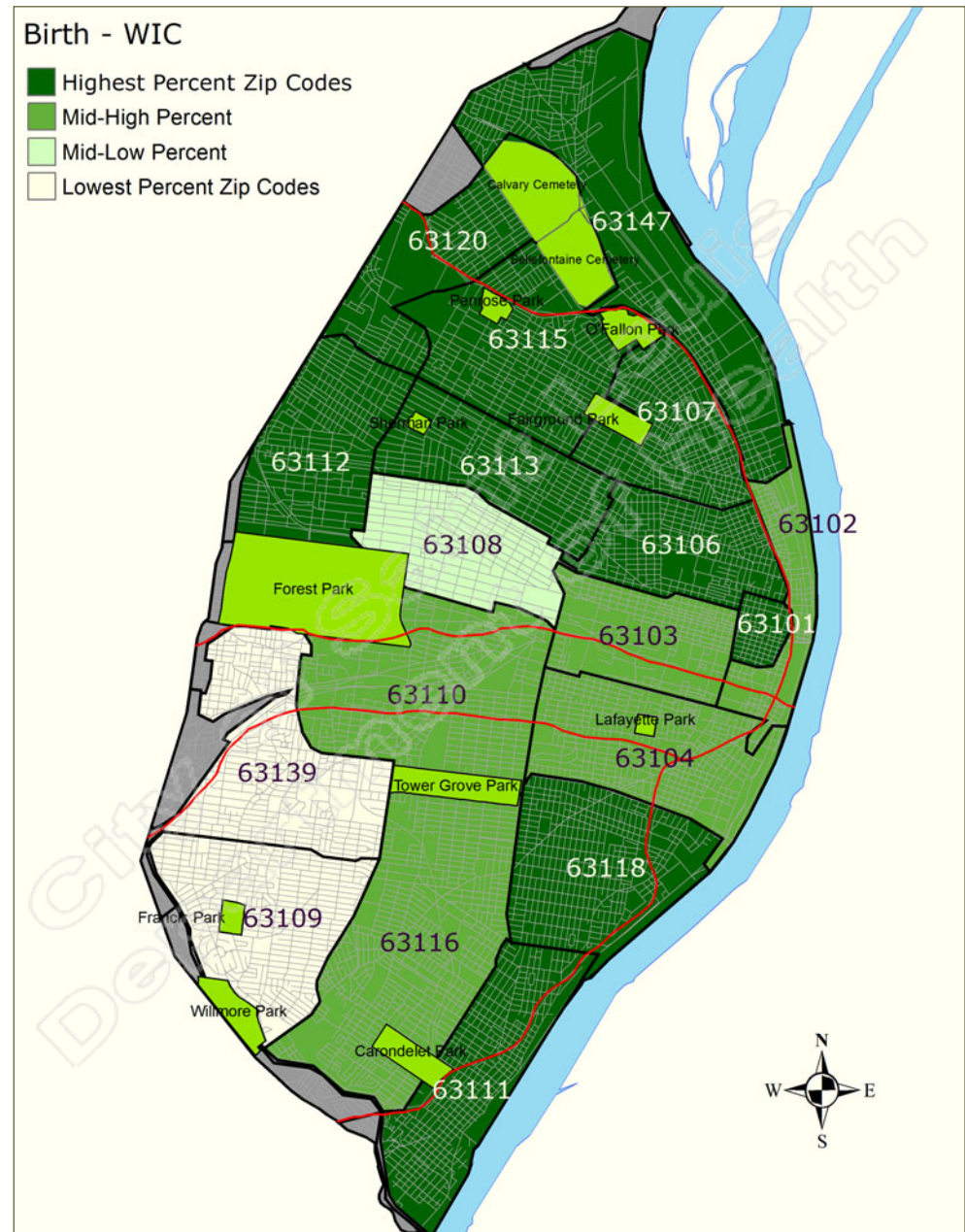
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	02-05 Average	WIC BIRTH	Map Quartile
63106	73.0%	73.0%	4
63107	72.1%	72.1%	4
63120	71.6%	71.6%	4
63115	71.0%	71.0%	4
63113	69.0%	69.0%	4
63118	68.7%	68.7%	4
63147	67.7%	67.7%	4
63111	67.3%	67.3%	4
63101**	66.3%	66.3%	4
63112	61.2%	61.2%	4
63104	59.2%	59.2%	3
63110	53.8%	53.8%	3
63116	51.3%	51.3%	3
63103	50.0%	50.0%	3
63102**	47.6%	47.6%	3*
63108	40.5%	40.5%	2
63139	24.2%	24.2%	1
63109	20.5%	20.5%	1

STL City	56.9%
MO	41.0%
US	NAV
STL Black	70.2%
STL White	34.6%
MO Black	65.0%
MO White	36.8%
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



birth - wic

birth - food stamps

Definition

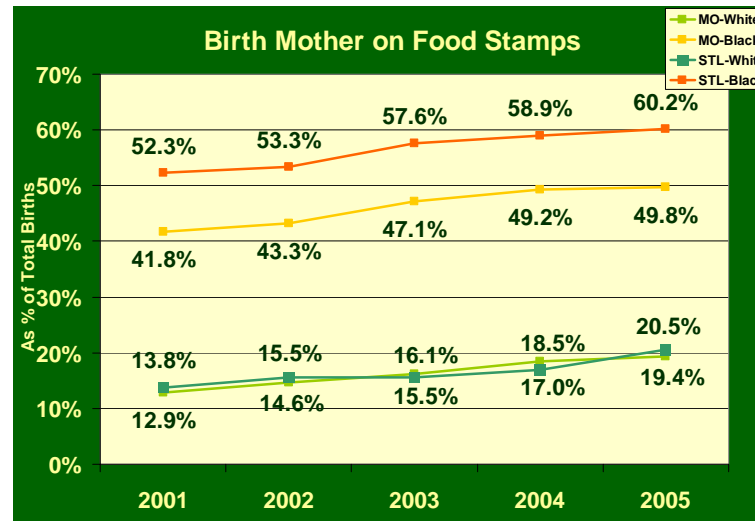
Birth mother food stamp participation is the number of mothers participating in the food stamp program during pregnancy. The rate is presented as the number of “birth mother food stamp program participants” expressed as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005.

Public Health Implications

Food stamp participation, along with WIC and Medicaid participation can be used to determine possible effects of these interventions on the adequacy of preventive care and pregnancy outcomes. The positive aspect of high rates is enhanced nutrition for birth mothers. The negative side is the association with poverty.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is 1.97 times the averaged Missouri rate. In 2005, 2,276 births were to mothers participating in the Food Stamp Program in the City of Saint Louis out of 5,077 births. This represents 45% of all births in 2005. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 3.4 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate. The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.2 times the Missouri averaged African-American rate.

Disparity Ratio: 3.4

Media Quotes

“...participation in the food stamp program reduces the risk of child abuse or neglect and several nutrition-related health problems.”

-Effects Of WIC And Food Stamp Program Participation On Child Outcomes; Economic Research Service, 2006

Potential Public Health Interventions

Nutritional education programs.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

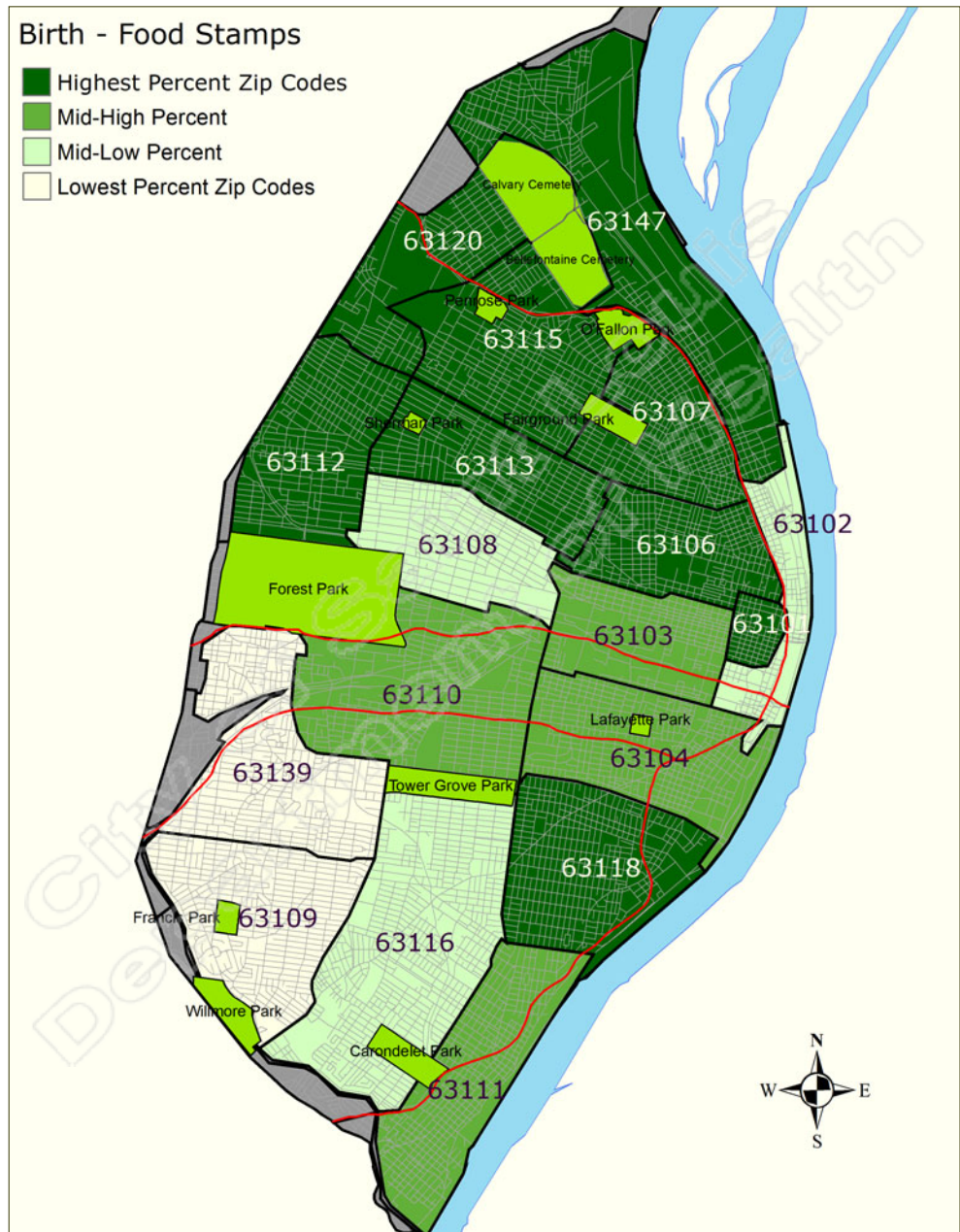
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	FOODST BIRTH	Map Quartile
63106	62.1%	4
63107	60.5%	4
63101**	59.4%	4
63113	57.7%	4
63120	56.4%	4
63115	55.3%	4
63118	50.7%	4
63147	50.7%	4
63112	49.5%	4
63104	48.7%	3
63111	46.9%	3
63110	43.3%	3
63103	37.3%	3
63108	30.6%	2
63102**	28.6%	2*
63116	28.5%	2
63139	12.4%	1
63109	10.1%	1

STL City	42.1%
MO	21.4%
US	NAV
STL Black	57.5%
STL White	17.1%
MO Black	47.4%
MO White	17.2%
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



birth - food stamps

birth – smoking

Definition

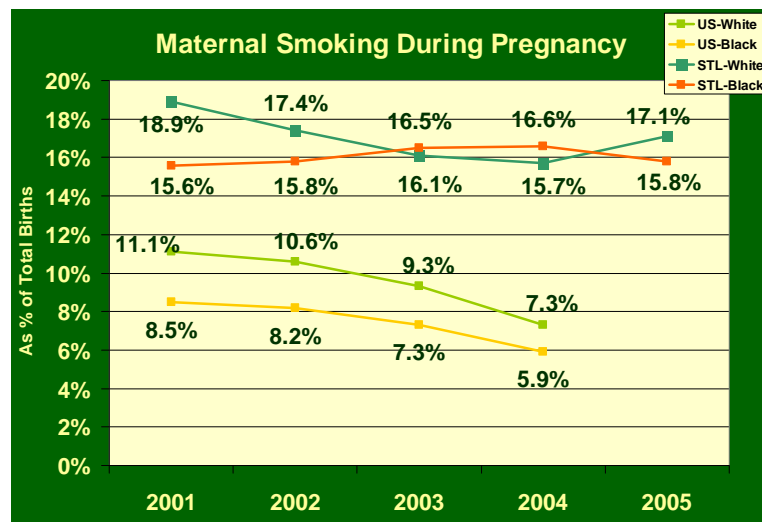
This information is taken from the birth certificate and is considered “yes” if the mother smoked at any time during the pregnancy. This information is self reported and therefore may possibly be underreported. The rate for this analysis is “mothers who smoked during pregnancy” as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City averaged rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 is 1.9 times the averaged U.S. rate. However, it is actually slightly lower than the averaged Missouri rate. In 2005, 803 birth mothers reported that they smoked during the pregnancy out of 5,077 births in Saint Louis City. The ZIP Code with the rate of most concern is 63111. The ZIP Code with the most favorable rate is 63109.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City average white rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 is similar to the Saint Louis averaged African-American rate in the same time period. The Saint Louis City averaged white rate is even greater than the U.S. averaged white rate, by a factor of 1.8

Disparity Ratio: 1.0

Media Quotes

“Individuals whose mothers smoked during pregnancy have a higher chance of sudden infant death syndrome, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, obesity and becoming a lifelong smoker.”

-*Smoking During Pregnancy Boosts Childs Addiction Risk*; Indianapolis Star, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Surveillance, epidemiological studies and health education programs.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

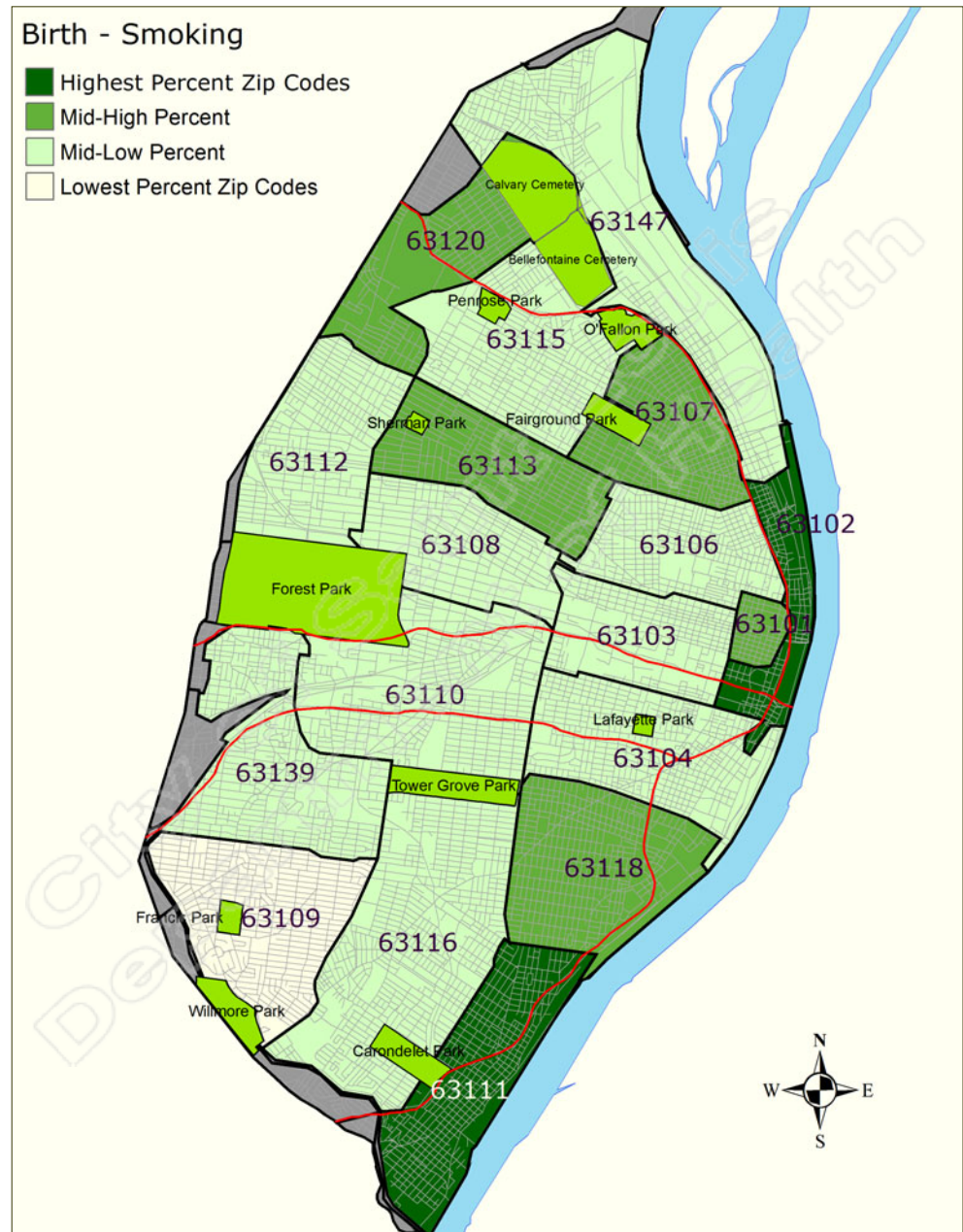
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	SMOKE	Map
02-05 Average	BIRTH	Quartile
63102**	28.6%	4*
63111	24.9%	4
63101**	19.8%	3
63107	19.6%	3
63120	18.6%	3
63118	18.4%	3
63113	17.9%	3
63116	15.8%	2
63106	15.7%	2
63115	15.4%	2
63112	15.3%	2
63104	14.5%	2
63110	14.4%	2
63108	13.2%	2
63147	13.1%	2
63103	12.7%	2*
63139	12.5%	2
63109	8.4%	1

STL City	15.9%
MO	18.1%
US	8.4%
STL Black	16.2%
STL White	16.6%
MO Black	13.4%
MO White	19.4%
US Black	7.1%
US White	9.1%

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



birth - smoking

birth – alcohol

Definition

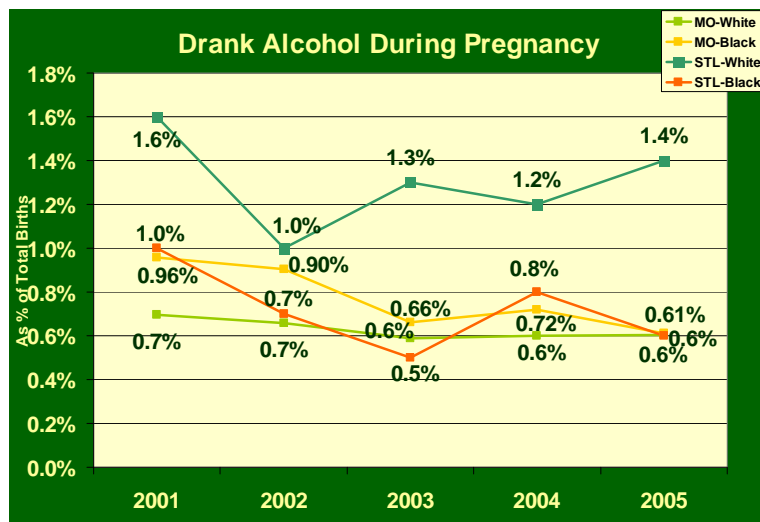
This information is taken from the birth certificate and is considered “yes” if the mother consumed alcoholic beverages at any time during the pregnancy. This information is self reported and therefore may be underreported. The rate is the number of “mothers who drank alcohol during pregnancy” expressed as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005.

Public Health Implications

Birth defects can be an outcome of the use of alcohol during pregnancy. In utero alcohol exposure can cause lifelong consequences such as mental retardation, learning disabilities and serious behavioral problems.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for 2002 through 2005 is 1.3 times the averaged Missouri rate. In 2005, just 42 birth mothers reported they drank alcohol during their pregnancy in the City of Saint Louis. This represents a small percentage (0.83%) of the total births in 2005, up from 0.76% in 2002. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63103 and 63108. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63107, 63120 and 63106. The rate has improved significantly since 1993 when it was 3.9%.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is only 0.58 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate in the same time period.

Disparity Ratio: 0.58

Media Quotes

“Even though the knowledge about the dangers of drinking during pregnancy has increased in recent years, the use of alcohol among pregnant women is still high.”

-*Alcohol During Pregnancy*; ehealthmed.com, October, 2006

Potential Public Health Interventions

Educational programs and media advocacy regarding drinking alcohol during pregnancy.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

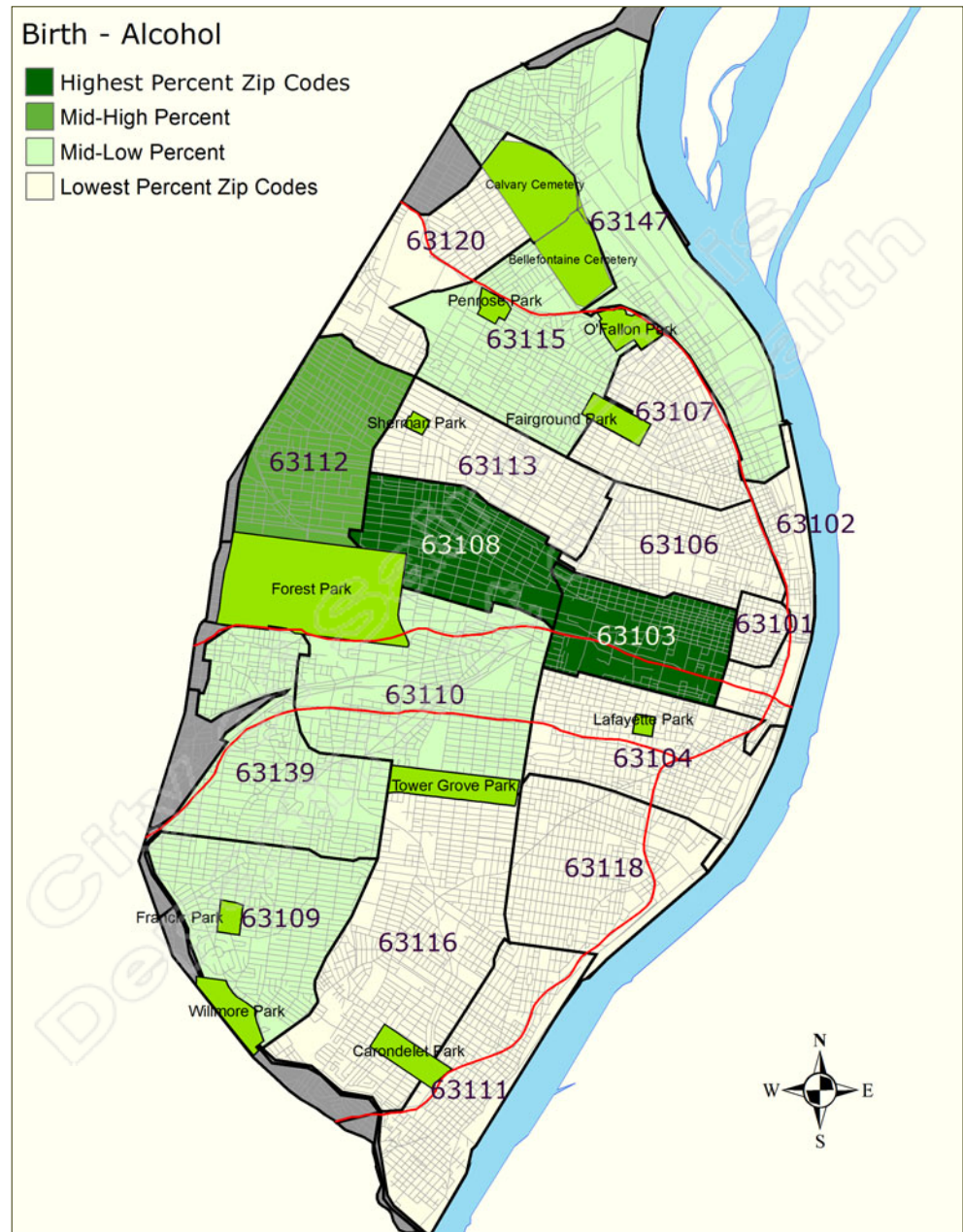
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes	ALCOHOL	Map
02-05 Average	BIRTH	Quartile
63103	2.0%	4*
63108	1.8%	4*
63112	1.5%	3
63147	1.1%	2*
63110	1.0%	2*
63115	1.0%	2*
63109	0.9%	2*
63139	0.9%	2*
63104	0.7%	1*
63111	0.7%	1*
63116	0.7%	1*
63118	0.7%	1*
63113	0.6%	1*
63106	0.5%	1*
63120	0.5%	1*
63107	0.4%	1*
63101**	0.0%	1*
63102**	0.0%	1*

STL City	0.8%
MO	0.6%
US	NAV
STL Black	0.7%
STL White	1.2%
MO Black	0.7%
MO White	0.6%
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



birth - alcohol

birth – education

Definition

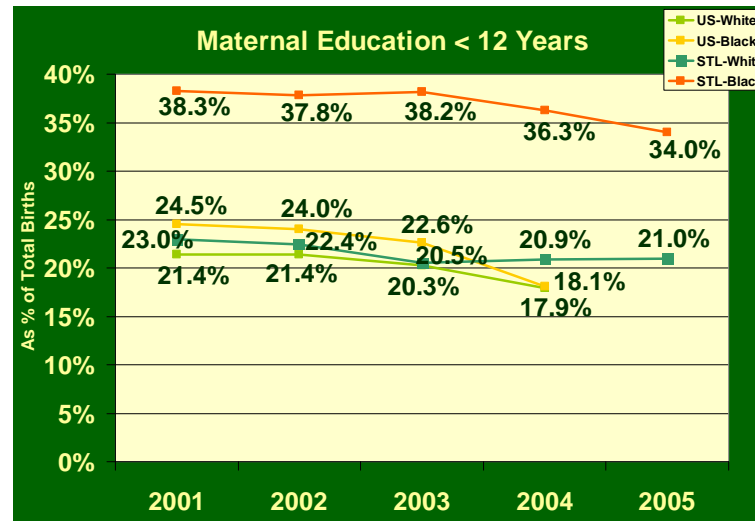
This represents the percent of birth mothers that completed less than 12 years of education. The rate is the number of birth mothers that completed less than 12 years of education expressed as a percent of total live births. Saint Louis City and Missouri data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2005. U.S. data are averaged for the time period 2002 through 2004.

Public Health Implications

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. In a recent study, mothers who had not completed high school had infant mortality rates more than twice that of women with college education.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City averaged rate for 2002 through 2005 is 1.7 times the averaged Missouri rate and 1.6 times the averaged U.S. rate in the same time period. In 2005, 1,353 birth mothers had less than 12 years of education which represented about 29% of all births. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63118, 63107 and 63111. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American averaged rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.73 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate. The Saint Louis City African-American average rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.7 times the U.S. averaged African-American rate.

Disparity Ratio: 1.7

Media Quotes

“Poorer health in poor children is generally explained by parents’ low level of education and negative health behaviors.”

-Effects Of Low Income On Infant Death; CMAJ, 2003

Potential Public Health Interventions

Health education programs. Collaborative efforts with appropriate agencies.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

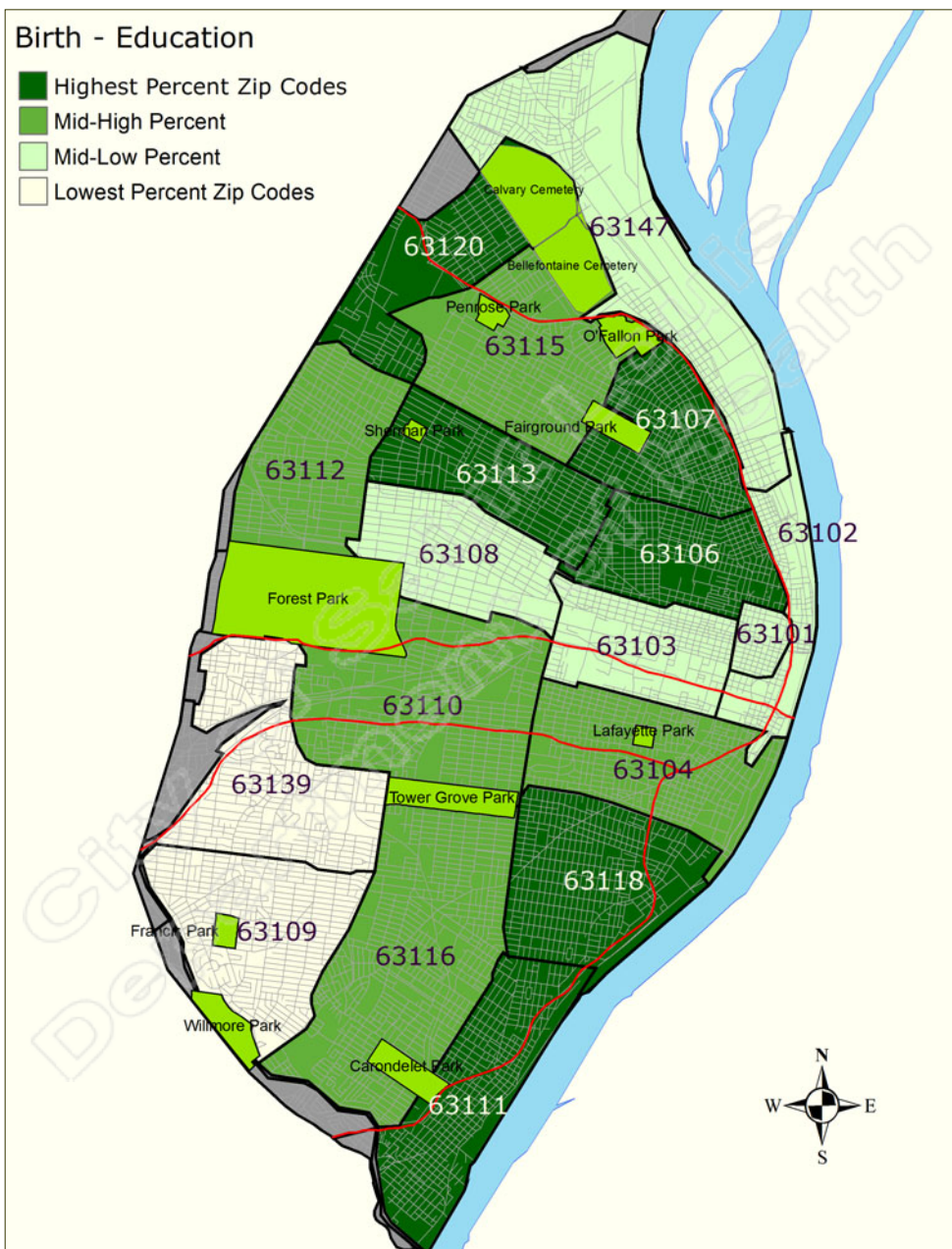
% of Live Births

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	EDUCATE BIRTH	Map Quartile
63118	44.6%	4
63107	40.9%	4
63111	40.8%	4
63106	39.7%	4
63120	39.3%	4
63113	38.6%	4
63115	35.5%	3
63112	32.3%	3
63104	32.0%	3
63116	29.5%	3
63110	28.5%	3
63147	26.1%	2
63102**	23.8%	2*
63101**	22.8%	2
63103	21.6%	2*
63108	19.7%	2
63139	11.6%	1
63109	10.6%	1

STL City	31.4%
MO	18.6%
US	19.6%
STL Black	36.6%
STL White	21.2%
MO Black	26.1%
MO White	17.2%
US Black	21.5%
US White	19.8%

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* <20 health events interpret with caution



birth - education

EPIDEMICS



hiv infection

Definition

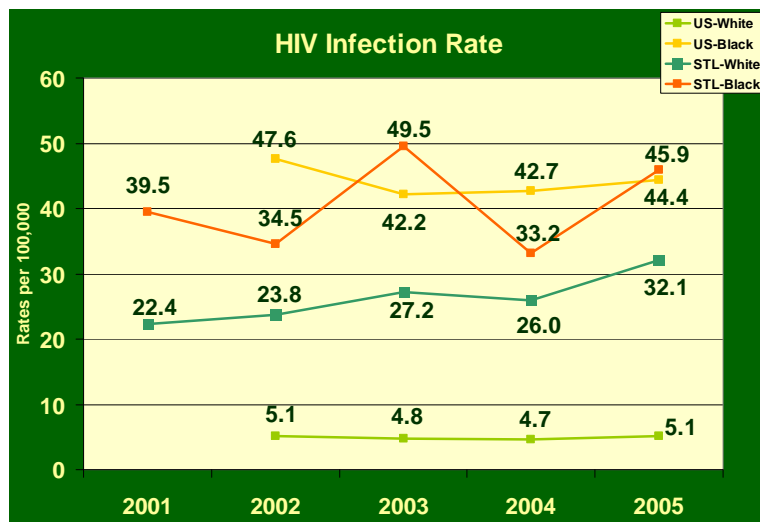
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) -infected individuals are individuals greater than 18 months of age who have a diagnosis of HIV infection documented by either a laboratory test or a physician. HIV infection cases are persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS. The rates are presented as the number of cases per year per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002 through 2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

New advancements in the treatment of HIV disease, namely combination therapy, appear to increase not only the quality of life, but also the length of life for people with HIV infection. Over time, persons with HIV infection who subsequently develop AIDS are reported as an AIDS case.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The number of reported cases was highest in Saint Louis City in 1995. The averaged rate in Saint Louis City during the 2002 through 2005 time period is 5.7 times that in Missouri, and 3.0 times that seen in the United States. In 2006, there were 98 new cases of HIV infection reported in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern of HIV cases are 63104 and 63103. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63139 and 63109.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American population averaged rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.5 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate. The HIV infection rate in the City of Saint Louis continues to be higher in the African-American community.

Disparity Ratio: 1.5

Media Quotes

“An American diagnosed with the AIDS virus can expect to live for about 24 years on average, and the cost of health care over those two-plus decades is more than \$600,000.”

-Study: *HIV Patients Live 24 Years, Spend \$600,000 On Healthcare*; KSDK, November, 2006

Potential Public Health Interventions

Prevention of HIV infection remains the best and most cost-effective tool for controlling the epidemic. The CDC has developed HIV prevention programs which are comprehensive, culturally competent, and scientifically sound for use in communities and high-risk populations.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

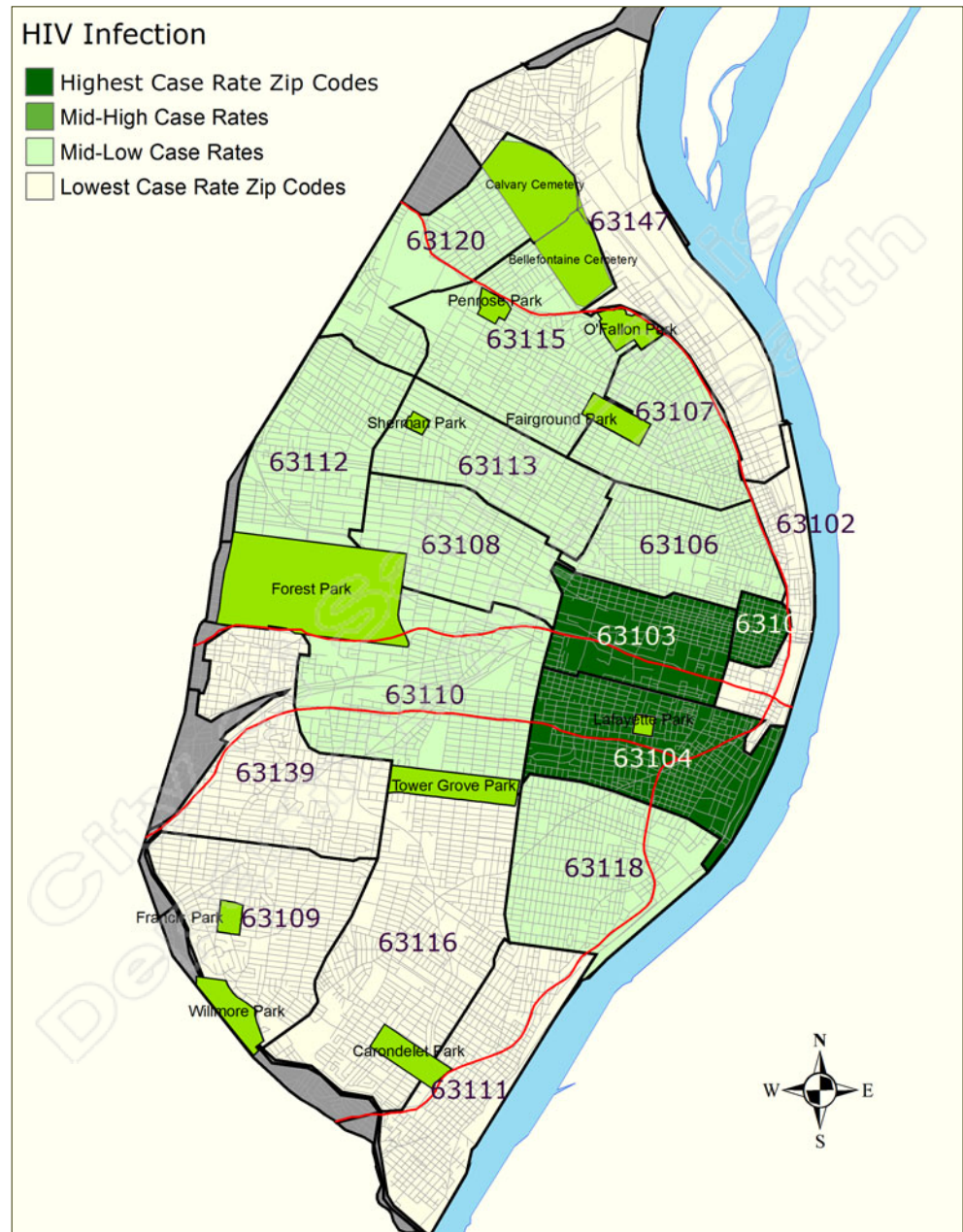
Infections /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	02-05 Average HIV CASES	Map Quartile
63101**	105.7	4*
63104	73.3	4
63103	71.6	4*
63118	40.8	2
63112	39.3	2
63110	38.6	2
63108	34.0	2
63120	30.5	2*
63106	30.2	2*
63113	29.8	2*
63115	29.6	2
63107	26.9	2*
63116	25.5	1
63147	25.4	1*
63111	22.8	1*
63102**	19.5	1*
63109	12.0	1*
63139	10.6	1*

STL City	34.9
MO	6.1
US	11.7
STL Black	40.8
STL White	27.3
MO Black	25.8
MO White	3.3
US Black	44.2
US White	4.9

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



hiv infection

aids cases

Definition

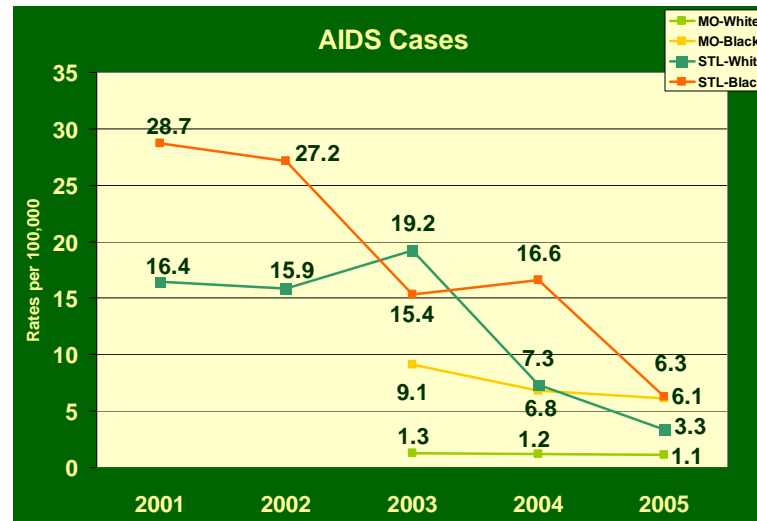
The surveillance case definition for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), as defined by the Centers for Disease Control, is based on the case's (1) clinical condition, (2) human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibody test results, and (3) laboratory measures of the effect of the virus on the immune system (CD4+ test results). The rates in this report should not be compared to the rates in the previous report. This report presents incidence and the previous report showed prevalence of AIDS cases. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002 through 2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

AIDS cases classified as "men who have sex with men" continue to account for the largest proportion of reported cases. Among women, heterosexual contact and injecting drug use account for the majority of reported cases. Persons of African-American or Hispanic race/ethnicity have higher rates than whites; women continue to represent an increasing proportion of AIDS cases.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

AIDS cases were highest in Saint Louis City in 1996, and have declined since then. U.S. rates have been declining consistently since 1994. There were 33 cases of AIDS reported in the City in 2006. The averaged 2002-2005 incidence rate for AIDS cases in Saint Louis City is 7.3 times that seen in Missouri averaged over the same time period. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63103 and 63104. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63139 and 63109.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City African-American averaged rate for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.4 times the Saint Louis averaged white rate. The AIDS case rate in the City of Saint Louis continues to be higher in the African-American Community.

Disparity Ratio: 1.4

Media Quotes

"Because blacks are disproportionately impacted by the disease, you'd think more would talk about it, especially on National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day. Yet, I heard very little about it."

-*Silence About AIDS Is Detrimental To Blacks*; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

AIDS prevention activities include education programs in schools, disease monitoring, and behavioral and epidemiologic studies designed to identify the most effective interventions to combat HIV. Secondary prevention for infected individuals through case management services is another intervention. Prevention case management encourages infected individuals to disclose their status to potential partners and to always practice protected sex or to choose other expressions of sexuality that do not potentially expose partners to the virus.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

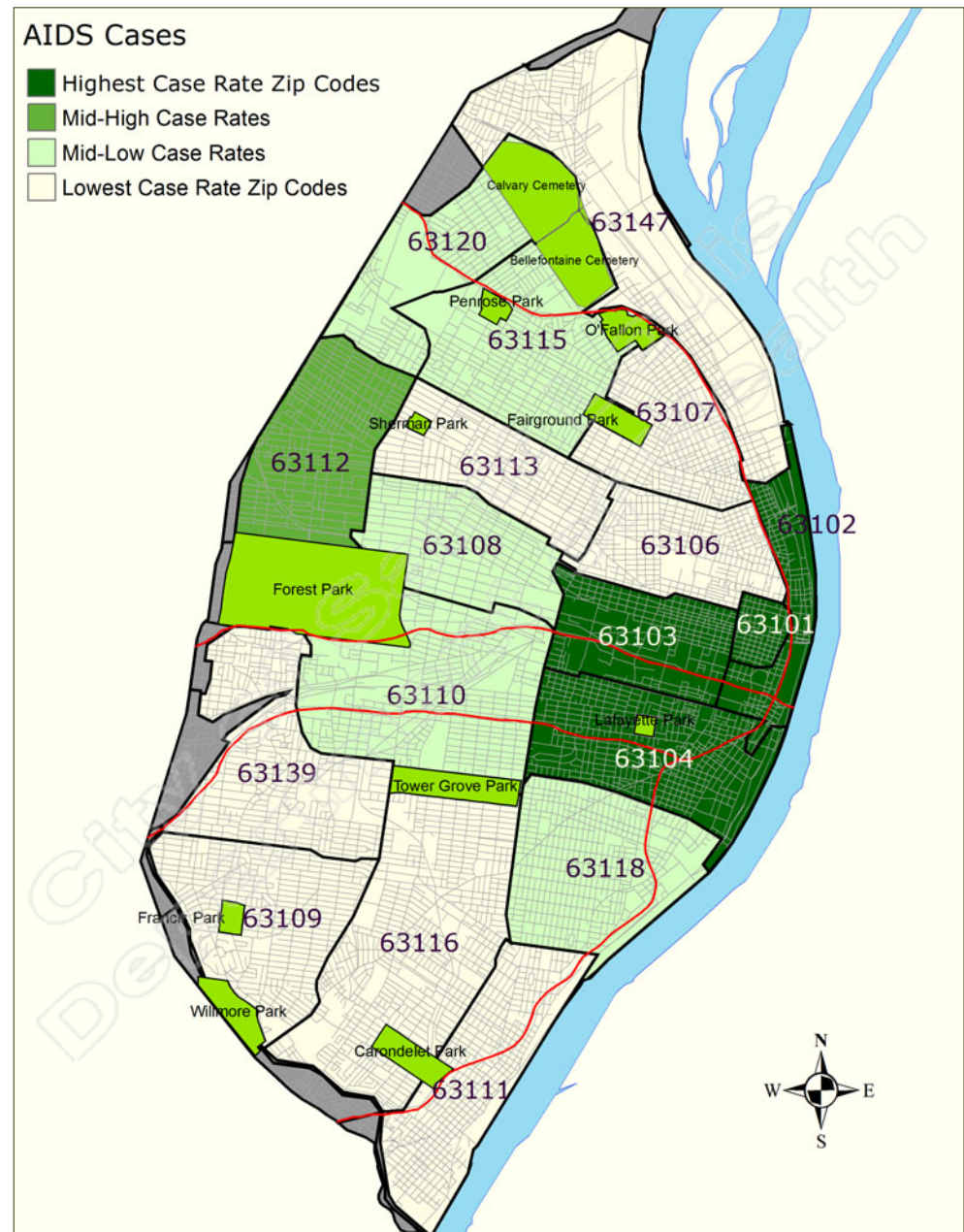
Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	AIDS	Map
02-05 Average	CASES	Quartile
63102**	39.1	4*
63103	33.0	4*
63101**	30.2	4*
63104	29.0	4
63112	20.8	3*
63120	16.3	2*
63110	13.7	2*
63118	13.6	2*
63108	13.1	2*
63115	12.7	2*
63147	11.7	1*
63116	10.6	1*
63107	10.1	1*
63106	10.1	1*
63111	8.4	1*
63113	8.3	1*
63109	6.8	1*
63139	5.3	1*

STL City	13.8
MO	1.9
US	14.5
STL Black	16.4
STL White	11.5
MO Black	6.9
MO White	1.2
US Black	58.1
US White	5.7

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



aids cases

aids mortality

Definition

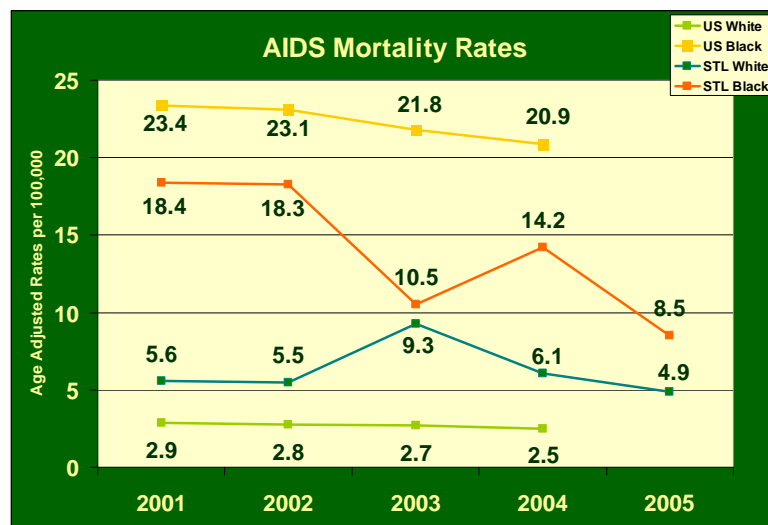
AIDS stands for “acquired immunodeficiency syndrome”. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. An HIV-infected person receives a diagnosis of AIDS after developing one of the CDC-defined AIDS indicator illnesses. An HIV-positive person who has not had any serious illnesses also can receive an AIDS diagnosis on the basis of certain blood tests (CD4+ counts). Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002 through 2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

New advancements in the treatment of HIV disease, namely combination therapy, appear to increase the quality of and prolong life for people with HIV infection. However, AIDS remains the leading cause of death among African-American men ages 25 through 44, and is still a leading cause of death among African-American women in the same age group.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City in the time period 2002 through 2005, the AIDS averaged mortality rate is 2.0 times the U.S. rate and 4.2 times the rate in Missouri. In 2005, there were 22 deaths due to AIDS in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63108 and 63104. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63110 and 63109.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City AIDS death rate averaged over the 2002 through 2005 time period in the African-American population is 2.0 times the white population.

Disparity Ratio: 2.0

Media Quotes

“HIV/AIDS was the leading cause of death for black women ages 25 to 34. For black men among the ages of 25 to 54 it ranked among the top three causes of death. In addition, for all black women between the ages of 25 and 54 it was the fourth leading cause of death.”

-HIV/AIDS Still A Leading Cause Of Death For African Americans; All Headline News, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Prevention of HIV infection remains the best and most cost-effective tool for saving lives. The Centers for Disease Control funds HIV prevention programs for high-risk populations that are comprehensive, culturally competent, and scientifically sound.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	AIDS	Map
02-05 Average	MORT	Quartile
63108	20.7	4*
63104	20.5	4*
63106	17.4	4*
63103	16.3	4*
63111	16.1	4*
63147	15.1	3*
63112	11.9	3*
63120	11.0	3*
63118	9.7	2*
63107	9.4	2*
63115	9.2	2*
63113	7.7	2*
63116	5.0	1*
63139	3.1	1*
63109	1.7	1*
63110	1.1	1*
63102**	0.0	1*
63101**	0.0	1*

STL City	9.3
MO	2.2
US	4.6
STL Black	12.9
STL White	6.5
MO Black	10.1
MO White	1.3
US Black	21.9
US White	2.7

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



aids mortality

syphilis

Definition

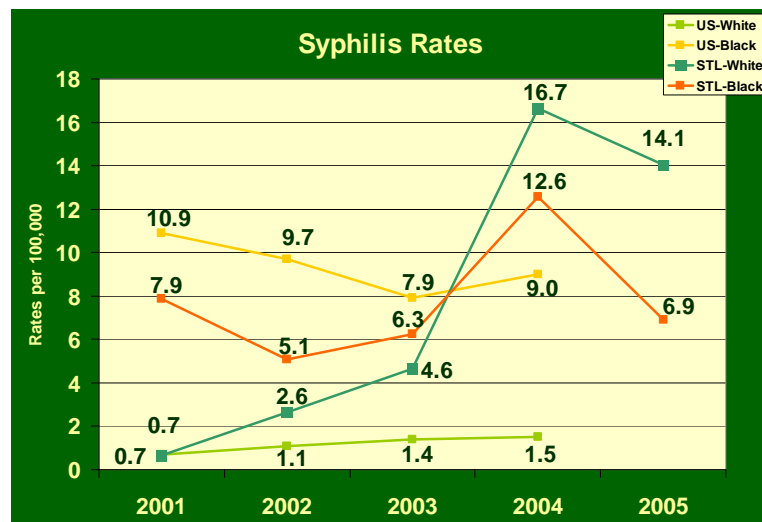
Syphilis is a systemic, sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Infections may be detected by signs or symptoms of the infection, or by serologic testing during the latent stage of the disease. Rates described here are for primary and secondary syphilis together. The rates are presented as cases per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

Syphilis remains an important problem in certain geographic areas and populations, particularly among African Americans. The Healthy People 2010 national objective for syphilis is .02 cases per 100,000 persons.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Syphilis rates in Saint Louis City have decreased dramatically since 1995; from 100.6 per 100,000 to 8.2 averaged for 2002-2005. Saint Louis experienced a syphilis epidemic starting in 1992. Comparing average rates from 2002 through 2005, the Saint Louis City rate is 5.5 times that seen in Missouri, and 3.3 times the U.S. rate. In 2006, there were 36 cases of primary and secondary syphilis in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63104 and 63113. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63120, 63115 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

For syphilis, as for other STD's, differential reporting of cases from public and private sectors may magnify the differences in reported rates by race and ethnicity.

Disparity Ratio: 0.81

Media Quotes

"Area health officials have declared an emergency after an outbreak of syphilis in the St. Louis area. After years of decline, cases of syphilis are on a dramatic rise again."

-Health Experts Concerned Over Increase In Sexually Transmitted Diseases; KDSK, Dec, 2005

Potential Public Health Interventions

Adolescents and young adults, especially minorities, are disproportionately affected by STD's. Prevention of STD's is based on changing the sexual behaviors that place persons at risk for infection. The most effective way to prevent sexual transmission of syphilis and other STD's is to avoid sexual intercourse with an infected person. For individuals diagnosed with syphilis, Disease Intervention Specialists (DIS) aggressively interview patients for their contacts and then locate them for examination and preventative treatment. Extensive risk reduction counseling to avoid future infection is also provided.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	02-05 Average	SYPHILIS	Map Quartile
63104	19.4	4*	
63113	16.6	4*	
63101**	15.1	3*	
63112	12.7	3*	
63107	10.1	2*	
63111	9.6	2*	
63118	8.5	2*	
63116	8.0	2*	
63108	7.8	1*	
63110	7.5	1*	
63147	5.9	1*	
63103	5.5	1*	
63109	5.1	1*	
63106	5.0	1*	
63139	4.2	1*	
63115	4.2	1*	
63120	4.1	1*	
63102**	0.0	1*	

STL City	8.2
MO	1.5
US	2.5
STL Black	7.7
STL White	9.5
MO Black	5.3
MO White	1.0
US Black	8.8
US White	1.3

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



syphilis

gonorrhea

Definition

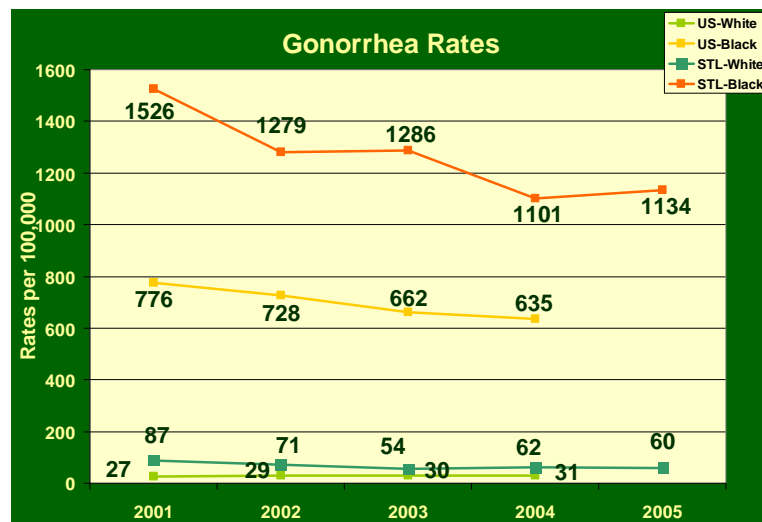
Neisseria gonorrhoeae is a sexually transmitted bacterial disease that differs in males and females in course, severity, and ease of recognition. It is second only to chlamydial infection in the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

The rate of gonorrhea in the U.S. has continued to decline since 1975. Untreated gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent health problems in both men and women. In women, gonorrhea is a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). About one million women each year in the U.S. develop PID. In men, gonorrhea can cause epididymitis, a painful condition of the testicles that can lead to infertility if left untreated. People with gonorrhea can more easily contract HIV. The Healthy People 2010 national objective for gonorrhea is 19 cases per 100,000 persons.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Rates of gonorrhea in Saint Louis City declined significantly since the early 1990s from rates of over 1,200 per 100,000 to 755 per 100,000 in the 2002-2005 time period. The average rate of gonorrhea in Saint Louis City during the time period from 2002-2005 was 4.7 times the Missouri rate; the averaged Saint Louis City rate was 6.5 times the U.S. rate in the same time period. In 2006, 2,828 cases of Gonorrhea were reported in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63113, 63106 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

Specific rates by race for Saint Louis City are presented in this report but caution must be used when looking at the data because, annually, between 15 and 20 percent of the cases do not specify race. There may also be underreporting in the white community. When looking at the averaged rates by ZIP Code, the rates of most concern were reported in ZIP Codes that are predominately African American. The disparity ratio is 19.5. The rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population is 1.8 times that of the U.S. African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 19.5

Media Quotes

"Gonorrhea is now among the 'superbugs' resistant to common antibiotics, leading U.S. health officials to recommend wider use of a different class of drugs to avert a public health crisis."

-CDC Says Old Drug No Longer Effective in Treating Gonorrhea; KSDK, November, 2005

Potential Public Health Interventions

Most infections among men produce symptoms that cause them to seek curative treatment. But, because gonococcal infections among women are often asymptomatic, an important component of gonorrhea control in the United States continues to be the screening of women at high risk for STDs. The highest rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia in women are in 15- to 19-year-olds. For individuals diagnosed with gonorrhea, Disease Intervention Specialists (DIS) aggressively interview the patients for their contacts and then locate these individuals for examination and preventative treatment. Extensive risk reduction counseling to avoid future infection is also provided.

Data Source

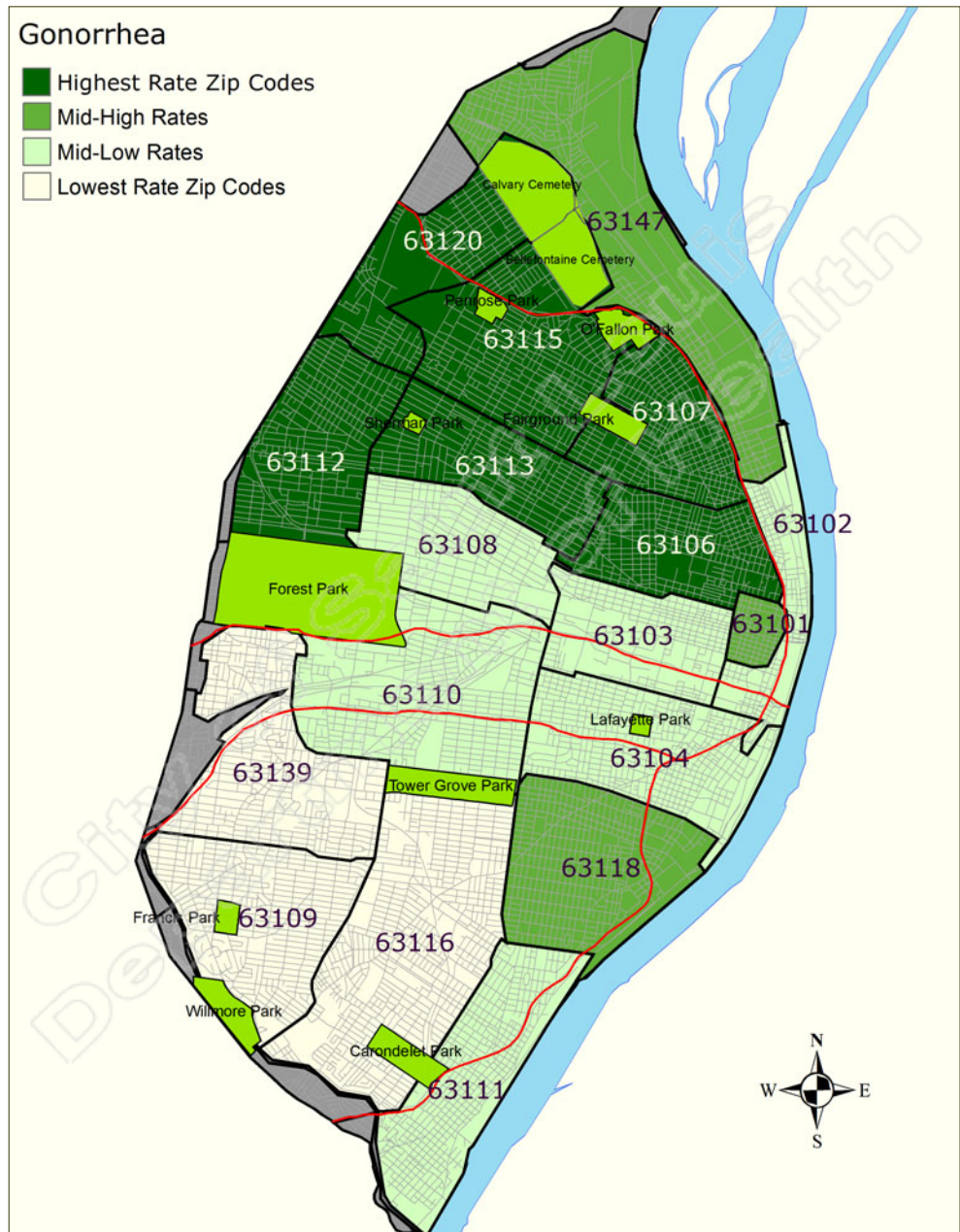
The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	GC	Map Quartile
63113	1,479.4	4
63106	1,453.2	4
63107	1,412.4	4
63120	1,295.0	4
63115	1,269.9	4
63112	1,137.1	4
63118	933.1	3
63101**	883.4	3
63147	873.0	3
63110	753.0	2
63104	694.1	2
63108	512.3	2
63111	491.6	2
63102**	469.0	2
63103	451.5	2
63116	294.5	1
63139	114.5	1
63109	63.4	1

STL City	755.1
MO	161.3
US	117.0
STL Black	1,200.4
STL White	61.7
MO Black	954.5
MO White	29.0
US Black	674.8
US White	29.9

**small population interpret with caution



gonorrhea

chlamydia

Definition

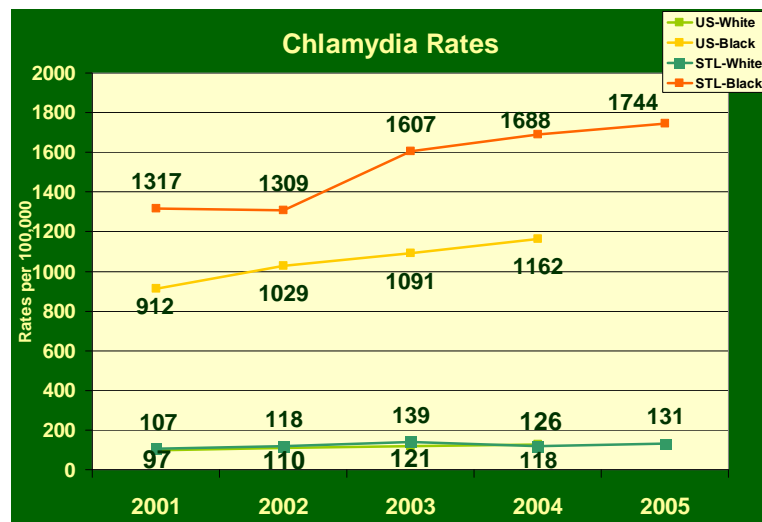
Chlamydia trachomatis is the chief agent of this sexually transmitted disease. Clinical manifestations of this genital infection are similar to gonorrhea; in males primarily as a urethritis and in females by mucopurulent cervicitis. The rates described here are cases per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

Infections are frequently asymptomatic in both females and males; chlamydia infections have been found in 1-10% of sexually active men. In females, infection during pregnancy may result in conjunctival or pneumonic infections of the child. 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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Comparing the average rate from 2002-2005, the Saint Louis City chlamydia infection rate is 3.3 times that seen in Missouri, and 3.9 times that seen in the U.S. In 2006, 4,581 cases of chlamydia were reported in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106, 63107 and 63120. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

Specific rates by race for Saint Louis City are presented in this report but caution must be used when looking at the data because, annually, about 25 percent of the cases do not specify race. There may also be underreporting in the white community. When looking at the averaged rates by ZIP Code, the rates of most concern were reported in ZIP Codes that are predominately African American. The disparity ratio is 12.6. The rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population is 1.4 times that of the U.S. African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 12.6

Media Quotes

"According to a new study released by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, young women are not being tested for Chlamydia regularly. Chlamydia is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection, but many people do not show symptoms, leading to roughly 2 million new cases per year that go undiagnosed and untreated."

-Too Many Young Women go Untested for Chlamydia, Study Says; California Aggie, June, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

As with other sexually transmitted diseases, health and sex education are important strategies for prevention and control. When used consistently and correctly, condoms are effective in preventing many STD's, including chlamydia. Due to the asymptomatic nature of the disease, increased screening is recommended. Screening for chlamydia should occur at the same time when screening for gonorrhea.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	02-05 Average CHLAMYDIA	Map Quartile
63106	2,401.1	4
63107	1,978.3	4
63120	1,935.3	4
63113	1,829.0	3
63115	1,615.7	3
63112	1,613.1	3
63118	1,341.0	3
63147	1,312.5	3
63101**	1,266.2	2
63104	1,139.3	2
63110	1,049.7	2
63111	847.8	2
63102**	683.9	1
63108	667.8	1
63116	491.9	1
63103	418.5	1
63139	190.9	1
63109	159.2	1

STL City	1,130.8
MO	347.5
US	290.2
STL Black	1,586.1
STL White	126.3
MO Black	1,376.8
MO White	126.1
US Black	1,094.5
US White	118.9

**small population interpret with caution



chlamydia

t b c a s e s

Definition

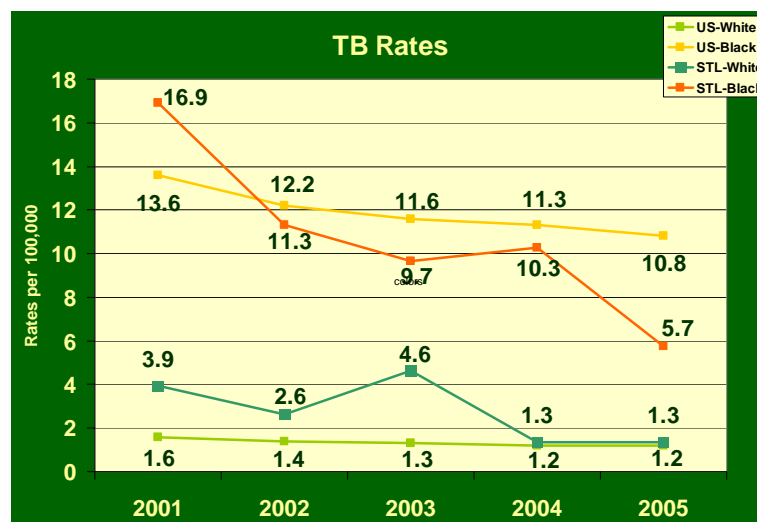
TB, or tuberculosis, is a disease caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria can attack any part of the body, but usually attacks the lungs. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 and are also averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

TB is spread through the airborne droplets from sputum of individuals with infectious TB disease. TB disease was once the leading cause of death in the United States. As a result of drug therapy developed in the 1940's, TB slowly began to disappear in the United States. However, TB came back. But since the increase in cases, starting in 1989, there has been increased funding and attention to the problem. There has been a steady decline in the number of persons with TB since 1992. But TB is still a problem; 14,097 cases were reported in 2005 in the United States. In 2005, the U.S. rate at 4.8 per 100,000 was the lowest rate in 50 years.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

During the 2002-2005 time period, the average rate of TB in Saint Louis City was 2.9 times the Missouri rate, and 1.3 times the U.S. rate. In 2006 in Saint Louis City, there were 18 cases of TB. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63103 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109, 63110 and 63147.



Black/white Disparity

The 2002-2005 average rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population is 3.7 times that in the Saint Louis City white population for the same time period.

Disparity Ratio: 3.7

Media Quotes

"Foreign born persons and racial/ethnic minority populations continue to be affected disproportionately by TB in the United States."
-Trends In Tuberculosis Incidence – United States; JAMA, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

A TB skin test is the most effective way to diagnose a TB infection. People who are infected with TB do not have any symptoms and cannot spread TB, but may develop TB disease at some time in the future. For individuals with weak immune systems, such as babies, young children, and people infected with HIV, the bacteria can become active and cause TB disease.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	02-05 Average TB CASES	Map Quartile
63103	22.0	4*
63107	16.8	4*
63120	12.2	3*
63106	10.1	3*
63118	9.3	3*
63116	8.5	2*
63113	8.3	2*
63115	6.3	2*
63111	6.0	2*
63104	5.5	2*
63108	5.2	1*
63112	4.6	1*
63139	4.2	1*
63147	3.9	1*
63110	3.7	1*
63109	1.7	1*
63101**	0.0	1*
63102**	0.0	1*

STL City	6.4
MO	2.2
US	5.0
STL Black	9.3
STL White	2.5
MO Black	7.3
MO White	1.1
US Black	11.5
US White	1.3

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



t b c a s e s

hepatitis a

Definition

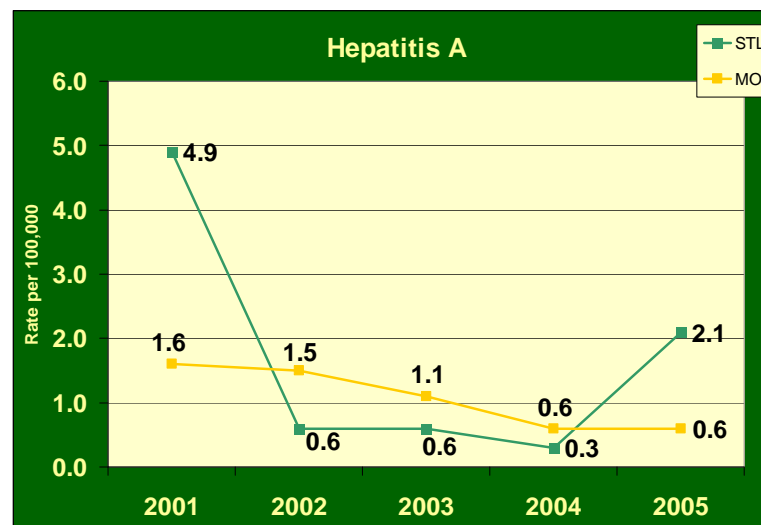
Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV). The severity of clinical disease associated with HAV infection increases with age. Close personal contact and contaminated food and water can serve as vehicles of HAV transmission. Transmission of HAV generally occurs as a result of ingestion by a susceptible person of virus shed in the feces of an infected person. This transmission is called “fecal-oral”. Complications of hepatitis A include fulminant hepatitis in which the case fatality rate can be >50%, cholestatic hepatitis and relapsing hepatitis. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population and are averaged over 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

During the past several decades, the incidence of hepatitis A in the United States has been cyclic, with nationwide epidemics occurring every 10 to 15 years. Between epidemics, hepatitis A continues to occur at relatively high levels. Children play an important role in the transmission of HAV in the United States; children who are infected before age 5 have unrecognized asymptomatic infection.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City, rates of Hepatitis A decreased dramatically in the period from 1994 to 2005. In 2006, there were only 5 cases of Hepatitis A reported in Saint Louis City. When comparing average rates over the 2002-2005 time period, Saint Louis City experienced a rate of hepatitis A slightly lower than that seen in Missouri, and 3.3 times lower than that seen in the U.S. ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63118, 63104 and 63108. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are several reporting zero cases.



Black/white Disparity

Specific rates by race for Saint Louis City are not presented in this report due to the percentage of cases that do not identify race.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“Practicing good hygiene – including washing your hands often – is one of the best ways to protect against Hepatitis A.”

-Hepatitis A Report; Mayo Press Release, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Good personal hygiene and proper sanitation can help prevent hepatitis A. Vaccines are also available for long-term prevention of hepatitis A virus infection in persons 2 years of age and older. Immune globulin is available for short-term prevention in all ages. Hepatitis vaccine is the best protection.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	HEPATITIS	Map
02-05 Average	A	Quartile
63118	1.7	4*
63104	1.4	4*
63108	1.3	4*
63110	1.2	3*
63116	1.1	3*
63115	1.1	3*
63109	0.9	3*
63101**	0.0	1*
63102**	0.0	1*
63103	0.0	1*
63106	0.0	1*
63107	0.0	1*
63111	0.0	1*
63112	0.0	1*
63113	0.0	1*
63120	0.0	1*
63139	0.0	1*
63147	0.0	1*

STL City	0.7
MO	0.8
US	2.3
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



hepatitis a

hepatitis b

Definition

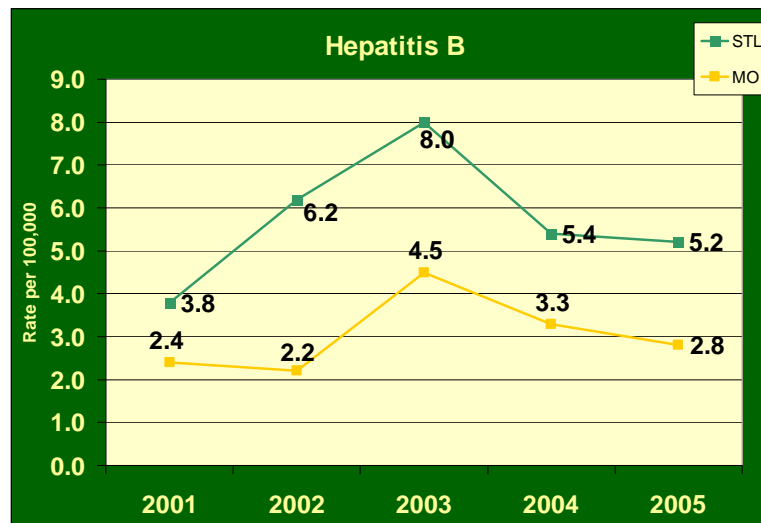
Hepatitis B is a serious disease caused by a virus that attacks the liver. The virus, which is called hepatitis B virus (HBV), can cause lifelong infection, cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver, liver cancer, liver failure and death. HBV is transmitted by percutaneous or permucosal exposure to infectious blood or body fluids from persons who have either acute or chronic HBV infection. Blood exposure and sexual contact are relatively efficient modes of transmission. The rates are presented as the number of cases per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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. High risk groups include: injection drug users, sexually active heterosexuals, men who have sex with men, health care workers and hemodialysis patients. The number of new infections per year has declined from an average of 260,000 in the 1980s to about 5,494 in 2005. The greatest decline has happened among children and adolescents due to routine hepatitis B vaccination.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Averaged rates in the time period 2002-2005, indicate that the rate in Saint Louis City is 1.8 times the Missouri rate and 2.5 times the U.S. rate. In 2006, there were only 8 cases of Hepatitis B reported in Saint Louis City. The ZIP Codes of most concern are 63104, 63108 and 63118. The ZIP Codes with no cases are 63147, 63103, 63102 and 63101.



Black/white Disparity

Specific rates by race for Saint Louis City are not presented in this report due to the percentage of cases that do not identify race.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“Once infected with Hepatitis B, your body can’t get rid of the virus. But if caught early, treatment can prevent the virus from causing liver disease and cancer.”

-*Medical Students Offer Hepatitis B Vaccinations;* KSDK, 4/07

Potential Public Health Interventions

The current hepatitis B vaccination strategy in the United States has an overall goal of eliminating HBV transmission. Because most of the serious consequences related to HBV occur among persons with chronic HBV infection, the primary objectives of this strategy are to prevent chronic HBV infection and its consequences, cirrhosis and liver cancer. Hepatitis B vaccine is the best protection, particularly those in the high risk groups.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Cases /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	HEPATITIS	Map
02-05 Average	B	Quartile
63104	12.4	4
63108	10.5	4*
63118	9.3	4*
63110	8.7	3*
63106	7.5	3*
63111	7.2	3*
63107	6.7	3*
63113	6.6	3*
63139	6.4	3*
63115	6.3	3*
63120	6.1	2*
63116	3.7	2
63109	3.4	2*
63112	1.2	1*
63101**	0.0	1*
63102**	0.0	1*
63103	0.0	1*
63147	0.0	1*

STL City	5.7
MO	3.1
US	2.3
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



hepatitis b

ENVIRONMENTAL



lead poisoning

Definition

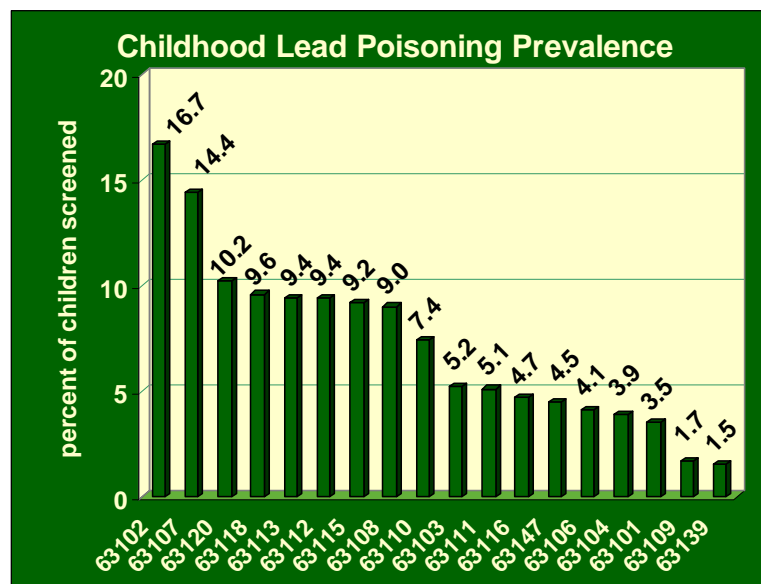
Lead poisoning results from the ingestion of lead. It primarily affects children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years. The major source of lead is from chipping lead-based paint and paint dust in housing. Lead poisoning, in this document, is defined as those children less than six years of age that have a blood lead level of 10 µg/dl (micrograms per deciliter) or higher. The rates presented are the percent of lead poisoned children that have been screened and are referred to as “screening prevalence rates” (SPR). The rates do not represent all children under six years of age.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The rate for Missouri in 2005 was 2.8 and 1.6 for the United States. In 2006, in the City of Saint Louis there were 892 children under the age of 6 reported as having elevated blood lead levels. The number of children lead poisoned has steadily decreased in Saint Louis City since 2000.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City in 2006 the screening prevalence rate for African-American children was 8.2 whereas the rate in white children was 3.7. The ZIP Codes with the highest screening prevalence rates are in the predominately African-American areas of the city. They are ZIP Codes 63107, 63120, 63118, 63113, 63112 and 63115.

Disparity ratio: 2.2

Media Quotes

“If you are involved with selling or leasing a residential property before 1978, chances are nine in ten the property contains lead-based pain, which can be potentially dangerous to residents unless the paint is in good condition. ...lead based paint can be harmful to individuals – especially to small children who are exposed to contaminated dust, soil or deteriorated paint.”

-Beware Of Homes Built Before 1978; St. Louis Post Dispatch, September, 2006

Potential Public Health Interventions

Screening programs, education programs, epidemiological assessments to determine high risk areas, prevention programs, remediation efforts and policy development.

Data Source

City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Program

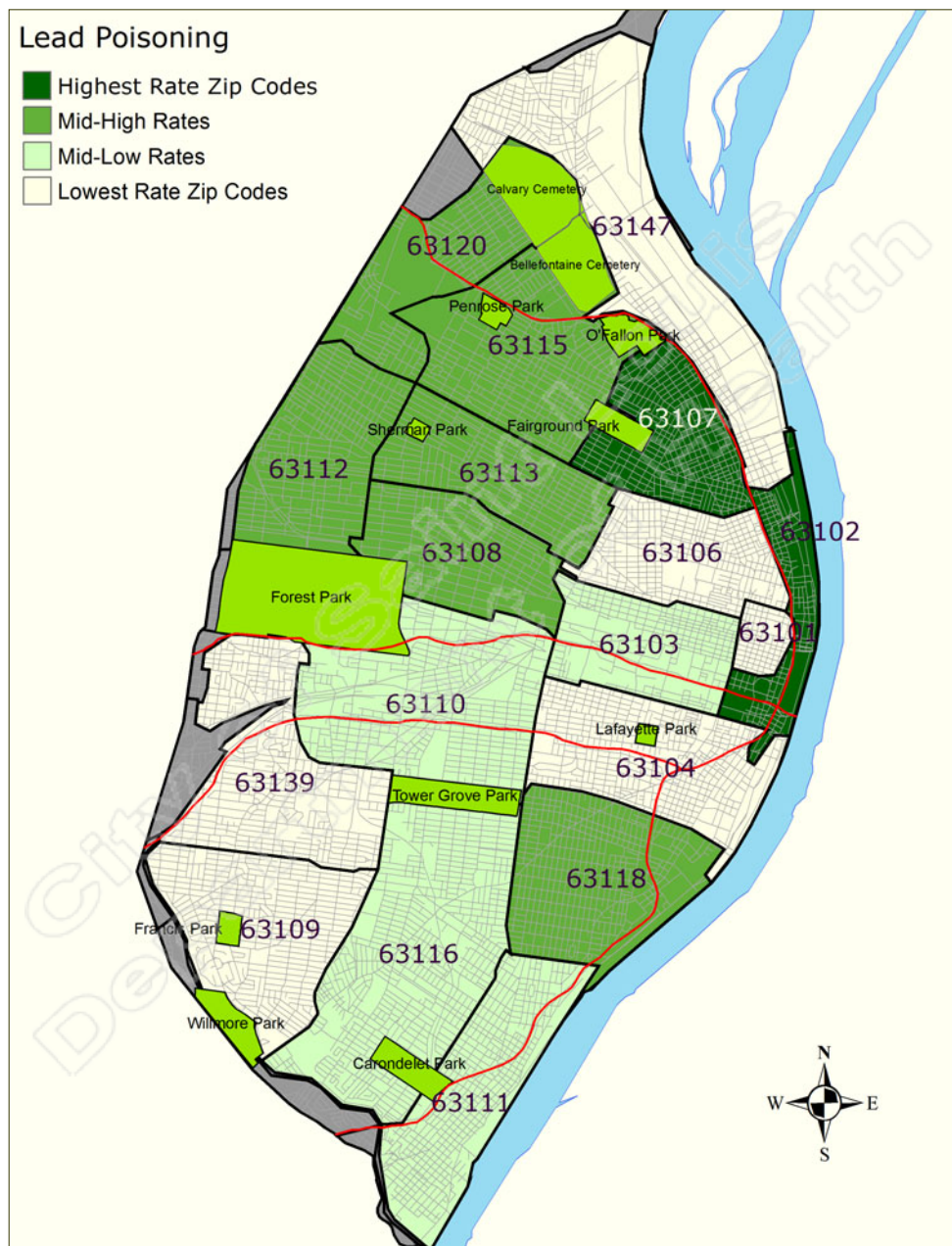
% Poisoned /100 Tested

ZIP Codes 2006	LEAD POISON	Map Quartile
63102**	16.7	4*
63107	14.4	4
63120	10.2	3
63118	9.6	3
63113	9.4	3
63112	9.4	3
63115	9.2	3
63108	9.0	3
63110	7.4	2
63103	5.2	2*
63111	5.1	2
63116	4.7	2
63147	4.5	1
63106	4.1	1
63104	3.9	1
63101**	3.5	1*
63109	1.7	1*
63139	1.5	1*

STL City	7.0
MO	2.8
US	1.6
STL Black	8.2
STL White	3.7
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



lead poisoning

asthma

Definition

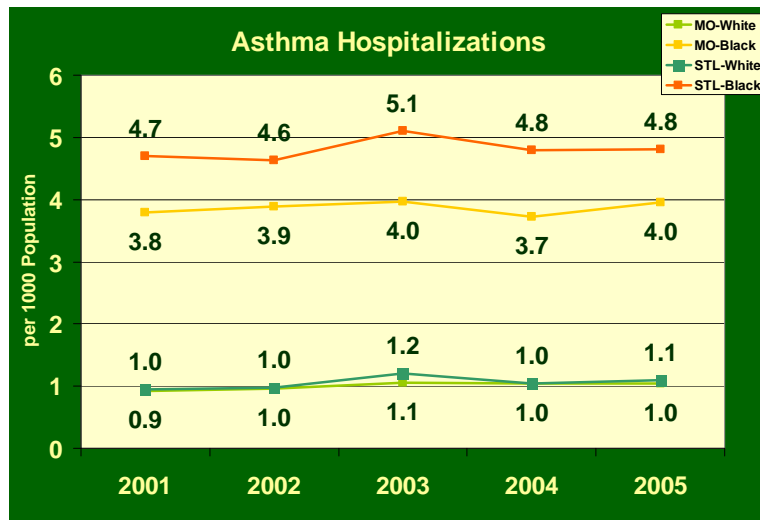
Asthma is a long-term, often progressive disease in which the airways in the lungs become temporarily blocked through inflammation causing episodes of breathing difficulty. Asthma triggers include dust, tobacco smoke, cockroaches and some chemicals. A long-term multifaceted approach is required to prevent and manage asthma. Asthma currently cannot be cured, only controlled. The rates are presented as the number of asthma hospitalizations averaged for the time period 2002-2005 per 1,000 population.

Public Health Implications

Asthma is one of the most common and costly diseases in the United States. Over 13 percent of the adult population has asthma, as over 29 million adults reported the condition in 2004. Furthermore, almost 12 percent of children suffer from the respiratory disease. Asthma is disproportionately affecting poor, inner-city dwellers.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Saint Louis city rates are more than twice the rate in Missouri and the US. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63139 and 63109.



Black/white Disparity

African-Americans are hospitalized for asthma in Saint Louis at a rate 4.4 times that of whites. While this may partly reflect an issue with access to primary care and its subsequent effects on asthma exacerbations, the disparity is nonetheless alarming.

Disparity Ratio: 4.4

Media Quotes

"St. Louis...also the gateway for asthma, with more than twelve percent of the population affected. That's twice the national average ...Physical exertion in the form of play, P.E. class or organized sports is an important part of maintaining good lung health. ...most kids with asthma should be able to control their asthma so they can participate in activities."

-Better Asthma Treatments Help Both Children And Their Parents Breathe Easier; St. Louis Post Dispatch, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Public health programming includes assisting in access to primary care, health education and environmental sanitation interventions.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation

Admissions /1000 Population

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	ASTHMA RATES	Map Quartile
63106	8.3	4
63107	6.3	3
63101**	5.5	3*
63113	4.6	2
63112	4.6	2
63115	4.4	2
63120	4.2	2
63147	3.7	2
63118	3.4	2
63104	3.3	2
63110	2.8	1
63108	2.8	1
63103	2.7	1*
63116	2.1	1
63111	2.1	1
63102**	1.5	1*
63109	1.3	1
63139	1.1	1

STL City	3.0
MO	1.4
US	1.8
STL Black	4.8
STL White	1.1
MO Black	4.0
MO White	1.0
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



a s t h m a

foodborne illness

Definition

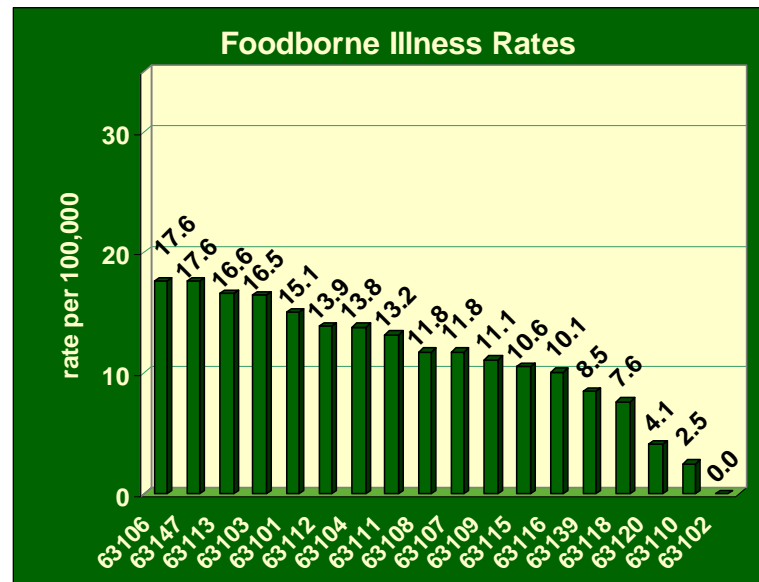
More than 250 different diseases have been described that can be caused by contaminated food or drink. A foodborne disease outbreak is defined as a group of people developing the same illnesses after ingesting the same food. Four of the most common foodborne diseases caused by bacteria: Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, and Escherichia coli are used for this analysis. The rates presented are per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

The great majority of food items which cause foodborne diseases are raw or undercooked foods of animal origin such as meat, milk, eggs, cheese, fish, or shellfish. While the causes and effects of foodborne diseases are better understood today, emerging risks need to be monitored for several reasons. The food supply of the United States has changed dramatically, consumer habits are changing, and new and emerging foodborne pathogens are being identified, which can cause diseases unrecognized 50 years ago. Constant vigilance is necessary to identify new problems requiring new solutions as they emerge.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Compared to the average rate in Missouri from 2002-2005, Saint Louis City reported a foodborne illnesses rate of less than a third of the Missouri rate. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106 and 63147. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63120, 63110 and 63102.



Black/white Disparity

The data are not generated by race. Reporting foodborne illness by ZIP Code is not entirely very meaningful since it is not known where the person may have been exposed.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

"Food poisoning is more common than you think. The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention estimates there are 76 million cases of food-borne disease annually in the United States. That's about one out of four people. But it doesn't have to happen."

-Food Poisoning is no Picnic; South Bend Tribune, June, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Thorough cooking kills almost all foodborne bacteria, viruses and parasites, and is the single most important step in preventing foodborne disease. Preventing spread of contamination from raw foods in the kitchen is also important. Washing one's hands, cutting board, and knife with soap and water immediately after handling raw meat, raw poultry, raw seafood or raw eggs will help keep the food handler from contaminating any other foods in the kitchen. Persons who are ill with diarrhea or vomiting should not prepare food for others. Special care is needed in the preparation of food for infants, the elderly, and persons whose immune systems are compromised by underlying illness or medical treatment of illness.

Data Source

The City of Saint Louis Department of Health, Communicable Disease Section

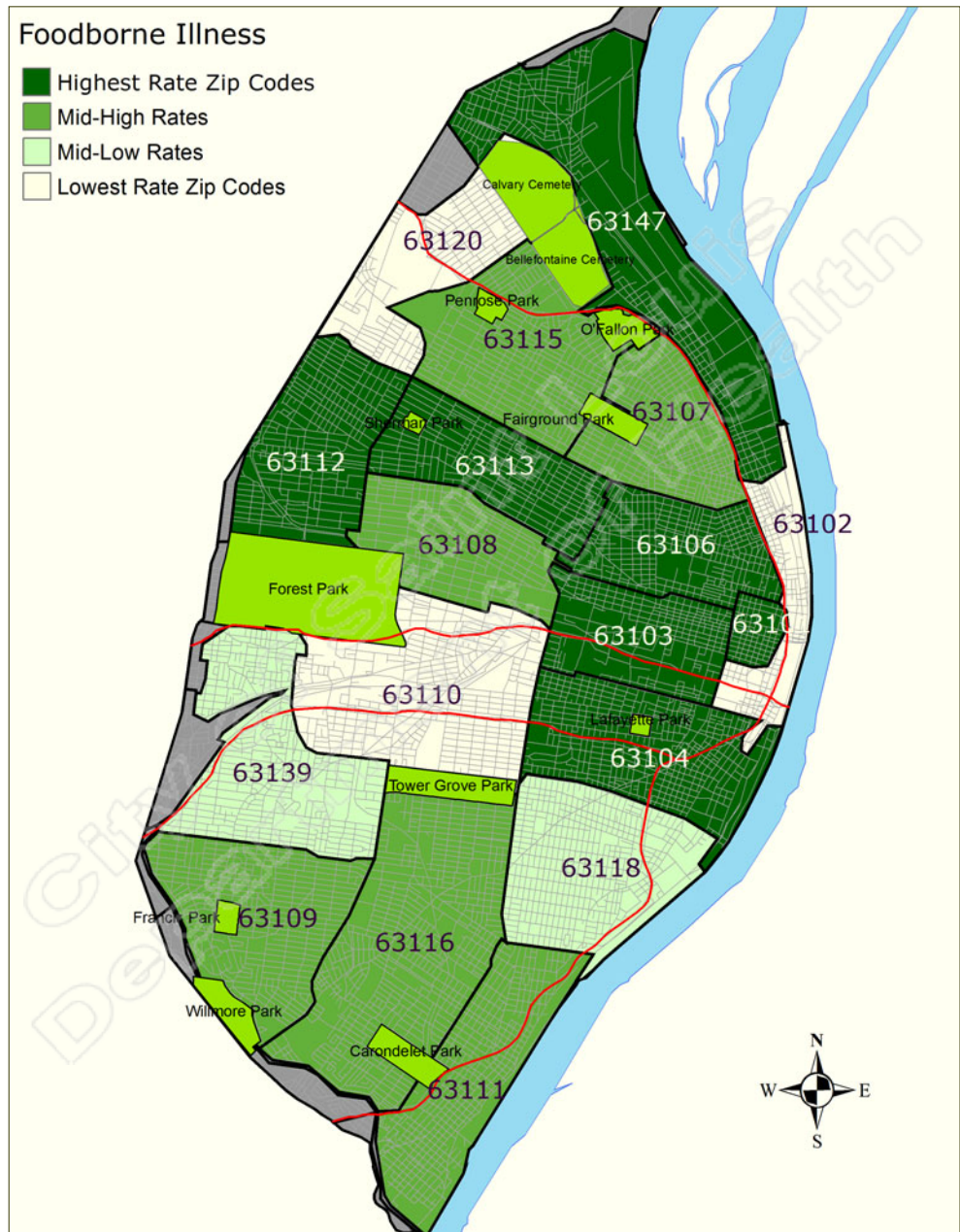
Cases/100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	FOOD	Map
02-05 Average	ILLNESS	Quartile
63106	17.6	4*
63147	17.6	4*
63113	16.6	4*
63103	16.5	4*
63101**	15.1	4*
63112	13.9	4*
63104	13.8	4*
63111	13.2	3*
63108	11.8	3*
63107	11.8	3*
63109	11.1	3*
63115	10.6	3*
63116	10.1	3*
63139	8.5	2*
63118	7.6	2*
63120	4.1	1*
63110	2.5	1*
63102**	0.0	1*

STL City	10.0
MO	35.1
US	NAV
STL Black	NAV
STL White	NAV
MO Black	NAV
MO White	NAV
US Black	NAV
US White	NAV

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



foodborne illness

INJURY



motor vehicle accident mortality

Definition

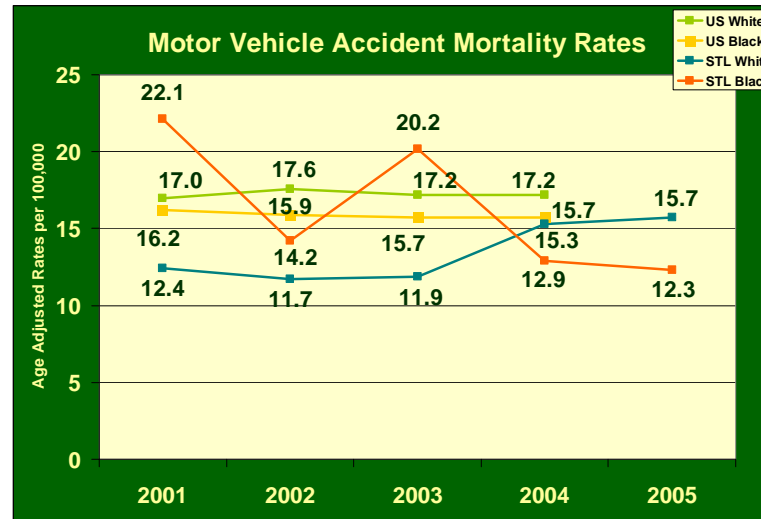
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents are described as a transport accident involving a motor vehicle, and includes both motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents. The death is recorded in the ZIP Code of the accident victim's residence, not where the accident occurred. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

In the U.S., traffic injuries are the leading cause of injury deaths. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the percentage of traffic fatalities that were alcohol-related is approximately 40%. In the U.S., traffic injuries are also the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City, the average rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 for traffic accident deaths is 0.9 that seen in U.S., and 0.7 times the averaged rate in Missouri in the same time period. In 2005, there were 49 City of Saint Louis residents that died from motor-vehicle accidents. The ZIP Codes with rates of most concern are 63103 and 63111. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63108 and 63147.



Black/white Disparity

The Saint Louis City average rate for the African-American population for the years 2002 through 2005 is 1.1 times the Saint Louis City averaged white rate in the same time period.

Disparity Ratio: 1.1

Media Quotes

"Motor vehicle crashes are the number-one killer of American teenagers."

-*Too Young To Die*; Independent Mail, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

The quickest, easiest, and most effective way to prevent traffic injuries and fatalities is to make certain that every vehicle occupant is properly buckled up on every trip. Research has found that lap/shoulder belts, when used properly, reduce the risk of fatal injury to front seat passenger car occupants by 45 percent and the risk of moderate-to-critical injury by 50 percent. For light truck occupants, seat belts reduce the risk of fatal injury by 60 percent and moderate-to-critical injury by 65 percent.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	MOTOR VEHICLE	Map Quartile
63102**	57.3	4*
63103	24.7	4*
63111	24.2	4
63115	21.1	4*
63112	20.8	4*
63118	20.3	4
63107	18.4	3*
63120	14.9	2*
63110	14.2	2*
63109	13.0	2*
63113	11.2	2*
63116	10.6	2
63139	10.5	2*
63104	9.2	1*
63106	8.6	1*
63147	7.9	1*
63108	5.5	1*
63101**	0.0	1*

STL City	14.1
MO	20.2
US	15.5
STL Black	15.0
STL White	13.7
MO Black	15.9
MO White	21.4
US Black	15.8
US White	17.3

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



motor vehicle accident mortality

non-motor vehicle accident mortality

Definition

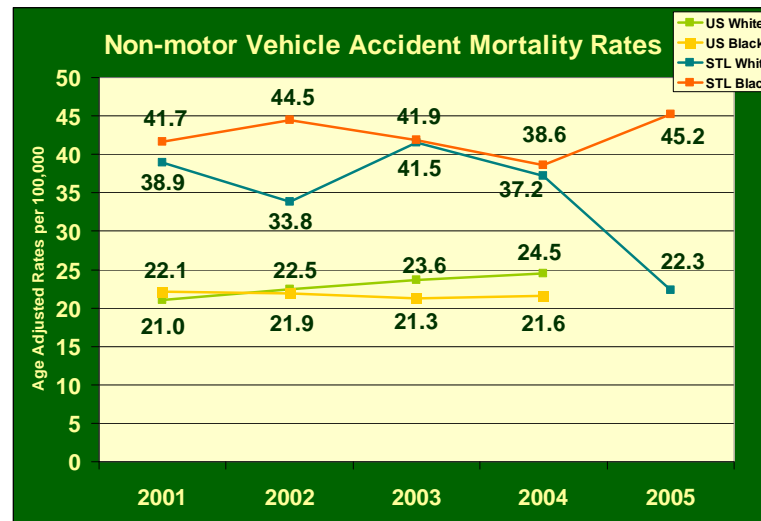
Deaths from “non-motor vehicle accidents” and adverse events include railway accidents, water and air transport accidents, poisonings, falls, and fires. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

In the U.S., the leading causes of death from unintentional injuries are motor vehicle crashes, fires, burns, falls, drownings, and poisonings. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in the United States for people aged 1-44. After motor vehicle crashes, drowning is the second leading cause of death due to unintentional injuries among children and young adults, aged 1-24. Among people over age 65, falls account for about 7,400 deaths a year. Alcohol is involved in many injuries, including about 40% of deaths in residential fires.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City, the rate of accidental death not due to motor vehicle accidents for the 2002-2005 time period, is 1.8 times that seen in the U.S., and 1.5 times the rate in Missouri. In 2005 there were 115 deaths to Saint Louis City residents due to non motor-vehicle accidents. The ZIP Code of most concern is 63113. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63120.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City, the average rate for the 2002 through 2005 time period for accidental death not due to motor vehicle accidents is 26% higher in the African-American community than in the white community. When comparing these rates to those seen in the U.S., Saint Louis City African Americans have a 2.0-fold increase over U.S. African Americans averaged for the same time period; whites have a 1.4-fold increase over U.S. whites.

Disparity Ratio: 1.3

Media Quotes

The National Safety Council warns that at the current rate, the nation's all-time high of 116,385 accidental deaths, set in 1969, could be surpassed in the next few years. In fact, accidents are the leading cause of death for Americans under the age of 44, and the 5th leading cause for people of all ages.

When Planning Summer Fun, Active Families Should Focus on Safety; My46.com; June 21, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

The Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention (at CDC) monitors trends in unintentional injuries in the U.S., and conducts research to better understand risk factors, and evaluates interventions to prevent these injuries. Current activities include studies on: risk factors for drowning among minorities; risk factors associated with fatal and nonfatal residential fires, including faulty heating systems, smoking, the absence of functioning smoke detectors, and the use of alcohol by occupants; studies on the risk factors for falls, such as alcohol use, medication, and bone density.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	NON MOTOR	Map Quartile
63113	73.2	4
63103	59.4	3*
63102**	57.3	3*
63107	56.3	3
63104	54.5	3
63111	47.9	3
63112	42.4	2
63106	41.4	2*
63118	40.9	2
63108	39.5	2
63116	37.1	2
63110	31.5	1
63147	31.1	1*
63115	31.0	1
63139	29.4	1
63120	28.8	1*
63101**	28.7	1*
63109	20.3	1

STL City	37.7
MO	25.4
US	21.5
STL Black	42.5
STL White	33.8
MO Black	28.9
MO White	25.5
US Black	21.6
US White	23.5

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events interpret with caution



non-motor vehicle accident mortality

overall accident mortality

Definition

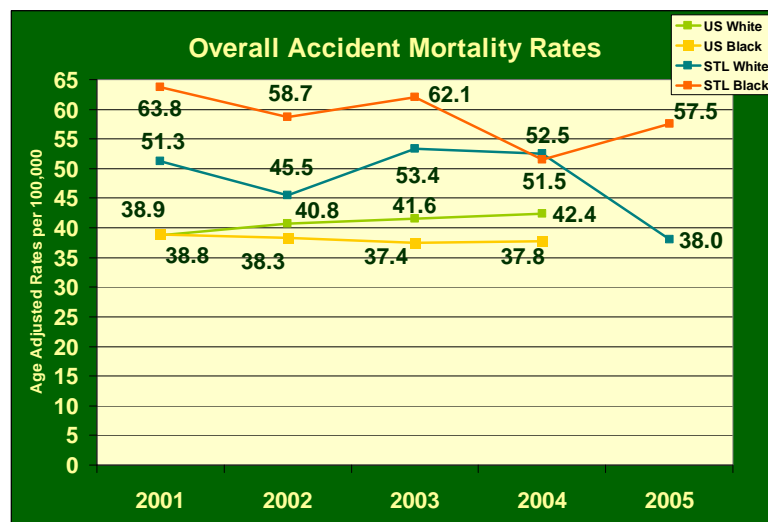
Deaths from accidents and adverse events includes non-motor vehicle and motor vehicle accidents. Non-motor vehicle accidents include falls, fires, poisonings, railway and water and air transport accidents. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

The vast majority of all fatal and non-fatal injuries in America, including traffic injuries, are predictable and preventable. Injuries are a major public health and health care problem and are the leading cause of death for people age 1 to 44. Fatalities, however, are only a small part of the total injury picture. For each injury-related death, there are 19 hospitalizations for injury and another 300 injuries that require medical attention. Injury patterns vary by age group, gender, and cultural group.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The averaged overall death rate due to all accidents in Saint Louis City is 1.4 times that in the U.S. The averaged Saint Louis City rate is 1.13 times that in Missouri. In 2005 there were 164 deaths to Saint Louis residents due to all accidents. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63113 and 63103. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109, 63147 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City, the averaged 2002-2005 African-American rate is 21% higher than the rate in the white community in the same time period. When comparing Saint Louis City African Americans to U.S. African Americans, the averaged rate is 1.52 times in Saint Louis; for the Saint Louis City white population, the averaged rate is 1.14 times the U.S. rate.

Disparity Ratio: 1.2

Media Quotes

Accidents are the third leading cause of death for males in the United States ...motor vehicle fatalities are the leading cause of death for people between the ages of 1 – 29.”

-Cause Of Death; USA Today, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

The most common causes of injuries seen in emergency departments are from traffic crashes, falls, and violence. Studies of conventional trauma care show that as many as 35% of trauma patient deaths could have been prevented if optimal urgent care had been available. Epidemiological studies and health education are potential public health activities.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes	02-05 Average	ALL ACC	Map Quartile
63102**	114.7	4*	
63113	84.4	4	
63103	84.1	4*	
63107	74.7	4	
63111	72.1	4	
63104	63.7	3	
63112	63.2	3	
63118	61.1	3	
63115	52.0	2	
63106	50.1	2*	
63116	47.7	2	
63110	45.7	2	
63108	45.1	2	
63120	43.7	2	
63139	39.9	1	
63147	39.0	1	
63109	33.3	1	
63101**	13.4	1*	

STL City	51.8
MO	45.4
US	37.2
STL Black	57.5
STL White	47.5
MO Black	44.4
MO White	46.8
US Black	37.2
US White	41.4

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



overall accident mortality 121

BEHAVIOR



homicide

Definition

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. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

Nationally, more than two thirds of homicides are committed with a firearm. In 2004, there were 10,654 gun related homicides committed in the United States. Nationally, in 2004, homicide was the fifth leading cause of death for African Americans.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The homicide rate in the U.S. increased sharply between 1985 and 1991, and then began to decline in 1992. In Saint Louis City, the 2002-2005 average age-adjusted homicide rate is 4.0 times that seen in the U.S., and 3.7 times that in Missouri. In 2005 there were 91 deaths due to homicide and legal intervention to residents in the City of Saint Louis. This is down from 93 in 2002. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63115, 63113, 63120 and 63107. The ZIP Codes with rates of lesser concern are 63109 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City in the African American community, the death rate due to homicide is 8.5 times that seen in the white population in the 2002-2005 time period. The averaged age-adjusted homicide rate among Saint Louis City African Americans is 2.0 times that seen in the U.S. African-American population; for the Saint Louis City white population, the averaged homicide rate is 1.3 times that seen in U.S. whites in the 2002 through 2005 time period.

Disparity Ratio: 8.5

Media Quotes

“Black men have a 1-in-21 chance of being murdered.”

-*Around The Nation: Odds Of Being Murdered Are 1 in 133*, Study Says New York Times, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Violence is a multifaceted and complex problem of enormous social consequence. Public health activities should include evaluation of specific interventions that may reduce injuries and deaths related to interpersonal violence, particularly among adolescents and young adults.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

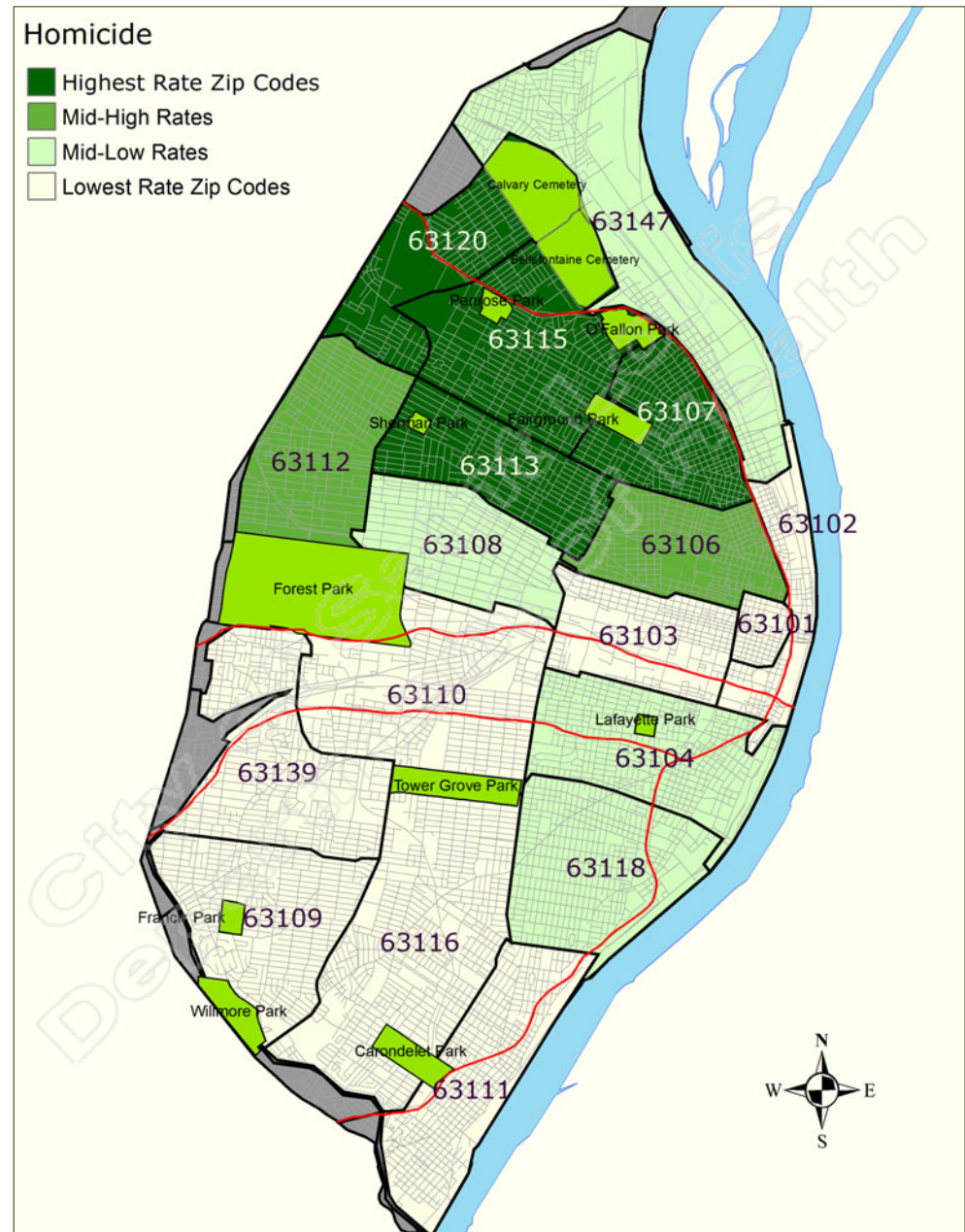
Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	HOMICIDE	Map Quartile
63115	66.8	4
63113	64.3	4
63120	59.4	4
63107	54.8	4
63106	47.9	3*
63112	39.9	3
63118	25.0	2
63104	23.1	2*
63108	22.3	2*
63147	21.8	2*
63111	19.4	1*
63110	15.2	1*
63101**	13.4	1*
63116	7.7	1*
63103	5.3	1*
63139	4.1	1*
63109	4.0	1*
63102**	0.0	1*

Stl City	24.8
MO	6.7
US	6.0
Stl City Black	45.3
Stl City White	5.3
MO Black	31.3
MO White	3.4
US Black	22.3
US White	4.1

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



homicide

suicide

Definition

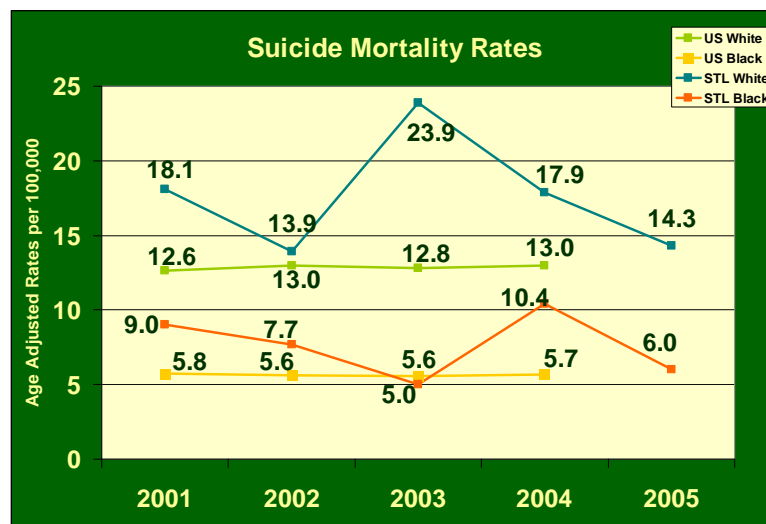
Suicide and attempted suicide are described as self-inflicted injuries specified as intentional. The determination of suicide on a death certificate requires that the death be established as both self-inflicted and intentional. Because suicide is particularly subject to inaccurate determination, the incidence of suicide may be underestimated by anywhere from 10%-50%. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City, the average suicide rate is 1.1 times that in the U.S., but the same rate seen in Missouri. In 2005 there were 37 suicides by City residents, down from 38 in 2002. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63113, 63109 and 63116. The most favorable rates are in 63147 and 63112.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City, the average rate for the 2002-2005 time period for the white population is 2.4 times the rate of suicide seen in the African-American population. When compared to U.S. rates, the averaged rate in Saint Louis City African Americans is 1.3 times that in U.S. African Americans; and the averaged rate in the Saint Louis City white population is 1.4 times that in the U.S. white population in the 2002 through 2005 time period.

Disparity Ratio: 0.41

Media Quotes

"Mental health experts said the rise in suicides was linked to more drug abuse, lack of money, feelings of isolation, access to guns and a lack of affordable counseling."

-Rise In Suicide Stirs New Prevention Steps; Union Democrat, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Identifying and treating persons with mental disorders remains an important mainstay of suicide prevention. Screening programs conducted in schools to identify high-risk youths are useful in identifying young persons who should receive in-person counseling and, if warranted, referral and treatment.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

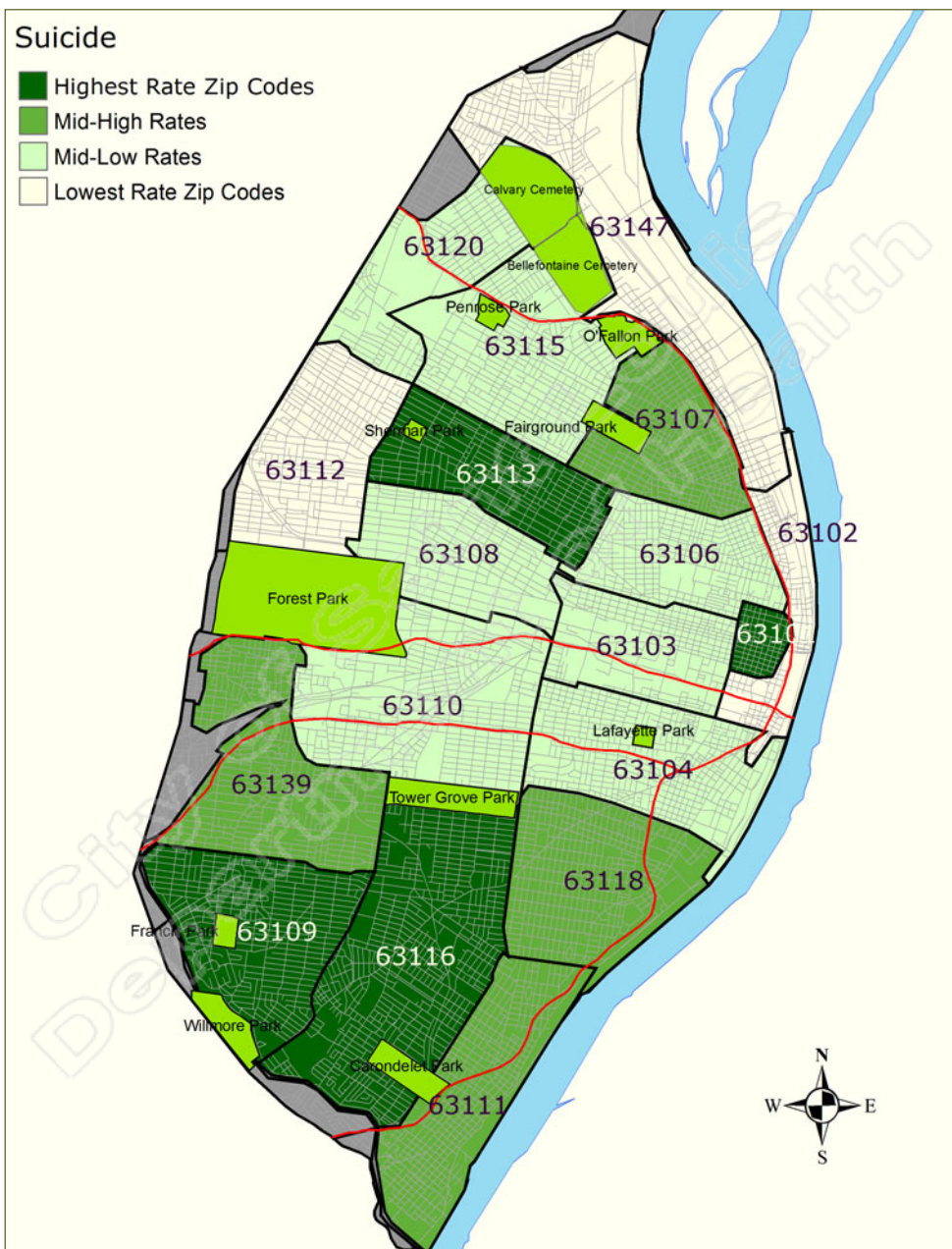
Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	SUICIDE	Map Quartile
63101**	29.5	4*
63113	21.4	4*
63109	17.5	4
63116	16.8	4
63139	16.0	3*
63111	15.4	3*
63107	13.0	3*
63118	12.1	3*
63104	9.5	2*
63115	9.2	2*
63120	8.8	2*
63110	8.8	2*
63106	8.6	2*
63108	8.0	2*
63103	7.9	2*
63112	5.5	1*
63147	2.0	1*
63102**	0.0	1*

Stl City	12.0
MO	12.1
US	10.8
Stl City Black	7.3
Stl City White	17.6
MO Black	7.3
MO White	13.1
US Black	5.6
US White	12.8

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



suicide

Leading causes of death

Definition

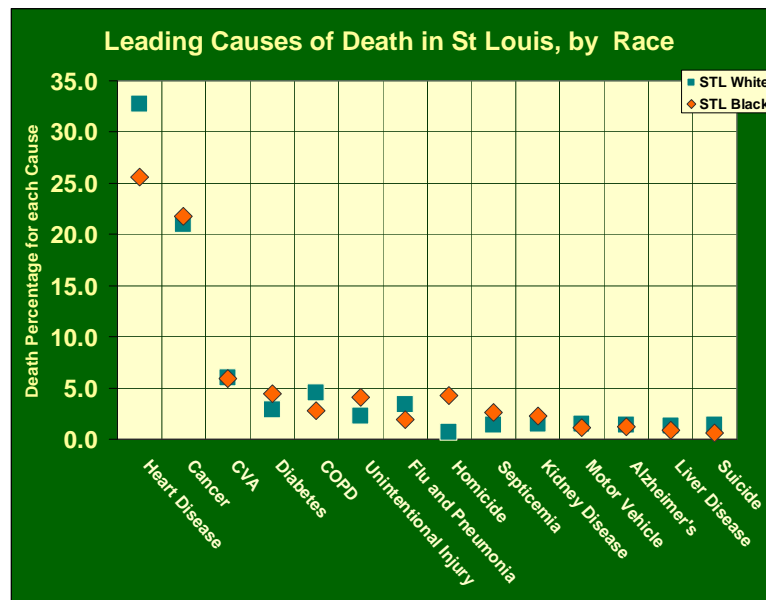
Data on the cause of death is information reported on all death certificates. The “underlying cause of death” is defined as “the disease or injury which initiated the chain of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury” (World Health 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, 1992 (ICD-10 codes).

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In the U.S., the leading causes of death in 2004 were: 1) Heart disease, 2) Cancer, 3) Cerebrovascular disease (stroke), 4) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), now referred to as chronic lower respiratory disease, 5) Unintentional injuries, 6) Diabetes, 7) Alzheimer’s, 8) Flu and Pneumonia, 9) Nephritis, and 10) Septicemia. The three leading causes of death in Saint Louis City in 2005 were heart disease, cancer, and cerebrovascular disease which are also the leading causes of death for Missouri and the U.S. In 2005 there were 3,489 deaths to residents of the City of Saint Louis. In the City of Saint Louis the top ten causes of death account for almost 80% of all deaths.



Black/white Disparity

In 2005, the top three leading causes of death for both the African-American community and the white community in Saint Louis City were heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). However, where homicide was the 5th leading cause of death in the Saint Louis City for the African-American community in 2005, it did not appear in the top ten causes of death in the Saint Louis white population.

Disparity Ratio: N/A

Media Quotes

“Chronic diseases – such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes – are among the most prevalent, costly and preventable of all health problems. Seven of ten Americans who die each year, or more than 1.7 million people, die of a chronic disease.”

-CDC: *Profiling The Leading Causes of Death In the United States: Heart Disease, Stroke and Cancer*; CDC Chronic Disease Prevention Press Release, 2001

Potential Public Health Interventions

It has been estimated, that in the U.S., 40% to 50% of premature mortality occurs in tobacco users. Tobacco has been attributed to heart disease, cancer, CVA, COPD, pneumonia and influenza. Epidemiological studies, surveillance and health education activities are potential public health interventions.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Leading Causes of Death - 2005

Rank	Cause	%
Total Population		
1	Heart Disease	29.0
2	Cancer	21.4
3	CVA	6.0
4	Diabetes	3.6
5	COPD	3.6
6	Non-Motor Vehicle Accident	3.3
7	Influenza and Pneumonia	2.6
8	Homicide	2.6
9	Septicemia	2.0
10	Kidney Disease	2.0
White		
1	Heart Disease	32.7
2	Cancer	21.0
3	CVA	6.0
4	COPD	4.5
5	Influenza and Pneumonia	3.4
6	Diabetes	2.9
7	Non-Motor Vehicle Accident	2.3
8	Kidney Disease	1.5
8	Motor Vehicle Accident	1.5
9	Septicemia	1.4
Black		
1	Heart Disease	25.6
2	Cancer	21.8
3	CVA	5.9
4	Diabetes	4.4
5	Homicide	4.3
6	Non-Motor Vehicle Accident	4.1
7	COPD	2.8
8	Septicemia	2.6
9	Kidney Disease	2.3
10	Influenza and Pneumonia	1.9

leading causes of death

overall mortality

Definition

Mortality statistics are an important public health surveillance tool that fulfills both legal and social functions. U.S. mortality statistics are based on information coded by the states and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics. The age-adjusted mortality rates are presented per 100,000 population, and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period. Rates are age-adjusted to account for differences in the age distribution of the population in each ZIP Code and thereby allowing comparisons among different areas.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The average age-adjusted overall death rate in Saint Louis City for the time period 2002 through 2005 is 1.30 times that seen in the U.S in the same time period. The Saint Louis City averaged rate is also 1.22 times that experienced in Missouri. In 2005 there were 3,489 deaths to residents of the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63113 and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

Both the African-American and white populations in Saint Louis City show higher mortality rates than seen in the U.S. population for the respective races. The averaged rate in the Saint Louis City African-American community is just 1.19 times that seen in the Saint Louis City white community. The averaged rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population and the Saint Louis City white population are 1.16 and 1.18 times that in the respective U.S. populations.

Disparity Ratio: 1.2

Media Quotes

"Despite general improvements in health, African Americans continue to experience higher rates of mortality. African Americans die at higher rates than do whites from most leading causes of death. ...African Americans in the United States suffer a greater disadvantage concerning their health outcomes compared to whites."

-Mortality Outlook: An Overview Of African American Health; University of Michigan Press Release; 1999

Potential Public Health Interventions

A long-term downward trend in mortality, which is reflected in the U.S. age-adjusted death rates, has continued since 1940. Public health interventions include surveillance and epidemiological studies to determine high-risk behaviors and populations.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes 02-05 Average	OVERALL MORT	Map Quartile
63101**	2653.1	4
63113	1625.4	4
63106	1564.1	4
63107	1346.4	3
63111	1305.4	3
63115	1219.5	2
63118	1175.8	2
63147	1126.3	2
63104	1117.5	2
63103	1112.7	2
63108	1102.9	2
63120	1084.0	2
63112	1060.5	2
63110	1004.1	1
63139	992.1	1
63116	988.1	1
63109	831.5	1
63102**	739.2	1

Stl City	1097.2
MO	894.0
US	826.2
Stl City Black	1218.4
Stl City White	1022.5
MO Black	1089.8
MO White	885.7
US Black	1028.2
US White	854.2

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



overall mortality

heart disease mortality

Definition

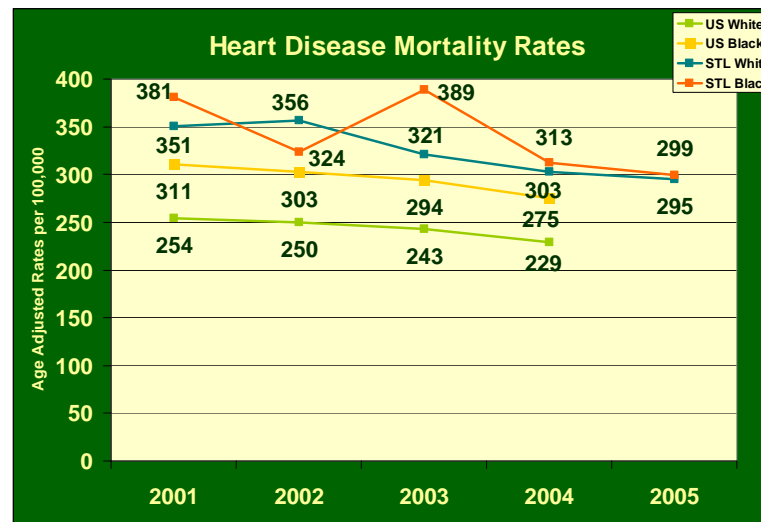
Diseases of the heart are a common cause of ill health and the number one cause of death. The types of heart disease are many and varied and include rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive disease, ischemic heart disease, and diseases of pulmonary circulation. Age-adjusted rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The death rate due to heart disease in Saint Louis City in the period from 2002-2005, is 1.4 times the rate seen in the U.S and 1.2 times that seen in Missouri. In 2005, there were 1,007 deaths due to heart disease to residents of the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern from death due to heart disease are 63113 and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63120.



Black/white Disparity

In the Saint Louis City African-American community, the averaged death rate due to heart disease is 1.04 times that in the Saint Louis City white population in the 2002 through 2005 time period. When compared to the U.S. population, the white population in Saint Louis City has consistently seen death rates due to heart disease at 1.3 times the U.S. white population. The Saint Louis City averaged African-American population rate is almost 1.2 times the U.S. African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.04

Media Quotes

"People living in neighborhoods defined as deprived where residents have overall lower education, income and employment levels are more likely to develop coronary heart disease and die from it than those living in less deprived neighborhoods."

-Heart Disease Incidence, Deaths Are Higher in Deprived Neighborhoods; Medical News Today, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

The most effective public health activities would include targeting areas with high death rates due to heart disease, and developing educational programs to encourage smoking cessation, healthier eating habits, and increased physical activity.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	HEART	Map Quartile
63101**	882.4	4
63113	457.6	4
63106	418.2	4
63111	379.0	3
63107	369.2	3
63103	357.5	3
63118	339.5	2
63116	327.9	2
63139	323.8	2
63115	319.4	2
63147	318.8	2
63108	308.3	2
63104	307.7	2
63112	295.4	1
63110	292.6	1
63120	285.6	1
63102**	275.7	1*
63109	256.3	1

Stl City	321.3
MO	256.3
US	230.9
Stl City Black	332.1
Stl City White	321.9
MO Black	300.5
MO White	255.2
US Black	284.0
US White	238.3

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



heart disease mortality

cancer mortality

Definition

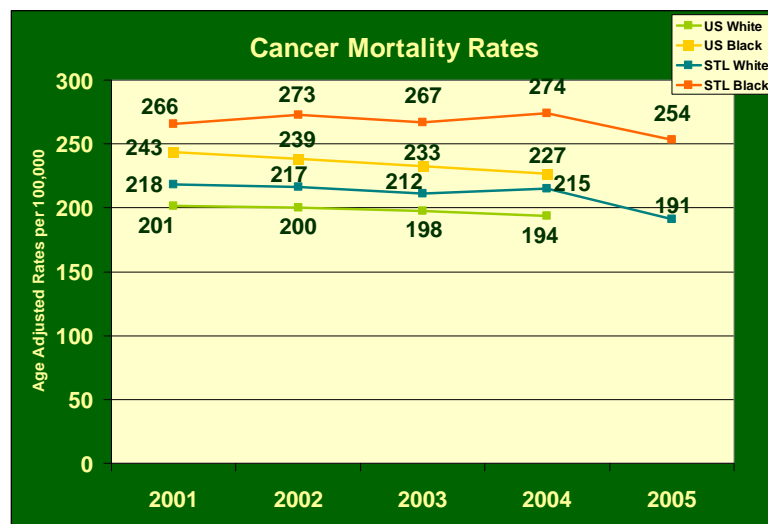
Cancer is a general term frequently used to indicate any of various types of malignant neoplasms, most of which invade surrounding tissues. Deaths from cancer include solid malignant neoplasms and neoplasms of the lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The Saint Louis City average rate for cancer for the time period 2002 through 2005 is 1.2 times that seen in the United States and 1.15 times the Missouri rate. In 2005, there were 747 deaths due to cancer in the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63113 and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63103 and 63139.



Black/white Disparity

The averaged rate in the Saint Louis City African-American population is 1.3 times that in the Saint Louis City white population in the 2002 through 2005 time period. The Saint Louis City averaged African-American rate is 14.7% higher than the U.S. African-American population in the same time period.

Disparity Ratio: 1.3

Media Quotes

"While colorectal cancer is the second-leading cancer killer in the United States, the incidence rate is about ten percent higher among black people compared with white people, and mortality rates are about forty percent higher – the highest of any population."

-*Speak Up About Cancer*; St. Louis Post Dispatch, March, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Smoking cessation is a critical component in the reduction of cancer mortality. Diet is another important area in cancer prevention; some estimate that healthier eating habits will reduce cancer rates, and decrease cancer deaths by 9%. Early detection of cancer and cancer screening programs, particularly in high-risk populations, such as in individuals with strong family history of cancer, can also decrease mortality rates.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	CANCER	Map Quartile
63101**	472.3	4*
63113	349.9	4
63106	336.4	4
63115	280.2	3
63107	268.2	3
63147	265.2	3
63104	256.8	2
63120	255.7	2
63118	253.7	2
63111	242.6	2
63112	228.4	2
63108	211.8	1
63116	208.4	1
63110	205.0	1
63109	204.5	1
63139	187.4	1
63103	178.8	1
63102**	153.7	1*

Stl City	232.2
MO	200.2
US	187.8
Stl City Black	267.2
Stl City White	209.6
MO Black	245.6
MO White	198.7
US Black	227.3
US White	194.9

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



cancer mortality

cva mortality

Definition

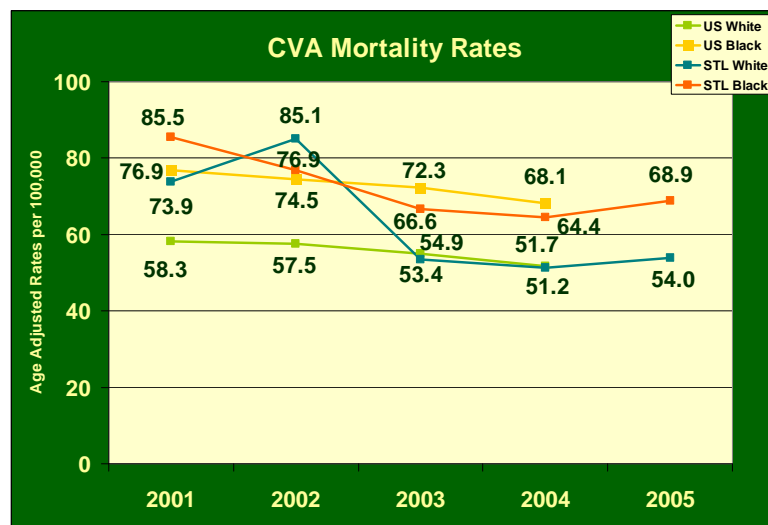
Cerebrovascular disease (CVA) is a general term for brain dysfunction caused by an abnormality of the cerebral blood supply. Deaths from cerebrovascular diseases, commonly called “stroke”, usually result from a cerebral hemorrhage, thrombosis causing infarction, or an embolism which generally originates from the heart. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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. African Americans have a much higher risk of death due to CVA, in part due to a greater incidence of high blood pressure. Factors that can be changed include controlling high blood pressure and not smoking cigarettes.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

The average rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 for death due to stroke in Saint Louis City is somewhat higher than that seen in the U.S. and Missouri, 1.18 and 1.10 times, respectively. In 2005, there were 206 deaths due to CVA. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63106 and 63113. The most favorable ZIP Codes are 63104 and 63109.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City the average death rate for the African-American community in the time period 2002 through 2005 is just 1.13 times that in the white population. Compared to African Americans in the U.S., the averaged death rate for stroke in Saint Louis City African Americans is similar. For the Saint Louis City white population, the averaged rate for strokes is 1.12 times that seen in the U.S. white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.1

Media Quotes

“Stroke mortality rates have declined rapidly over the past 30 years for both whites and blacks. Now it appears the decline has reached a plateau for whites. And although the rate for African Americans continue to fall sharply, its not enough to adjust for the difference in rates between the two populations.”

-Changes In Stroke Mortality Trends; University of Alabama Press Release, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Education on lowering high blood cholesterol and lipids, controlling high blood pressure, increasing physical activity, controlling obesity and quitting smoking are factors that can be intervened upon to reduce the mortality rate due to stroke.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		Map Quartile
02-05 Average	CVA	
63101**	128.6	4*
63106	89.3	4
63113	80.4	4
63111	73.1	3
63139	71.9	3
63107	71.9	3
63115	70.1	3
63112	69.9	3
63110	68.9	3
63147	67.8	2
63120	64.1	2
63118	59	2
63116	57.6	1
63108	57.6	1
63109	54.3	1
63104	50.6	1
63103	47.2	1*
63102**	26.6	1*

Stl City	64.5
MO	57.8
US	53.6
Stl City Black	69.6
Stl City White	61.7
MO Black	66.9
MO White	57.5
US Black	70.0
US White	54.2

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



c v a mortality

influenza and pneumonia mortality

Definition

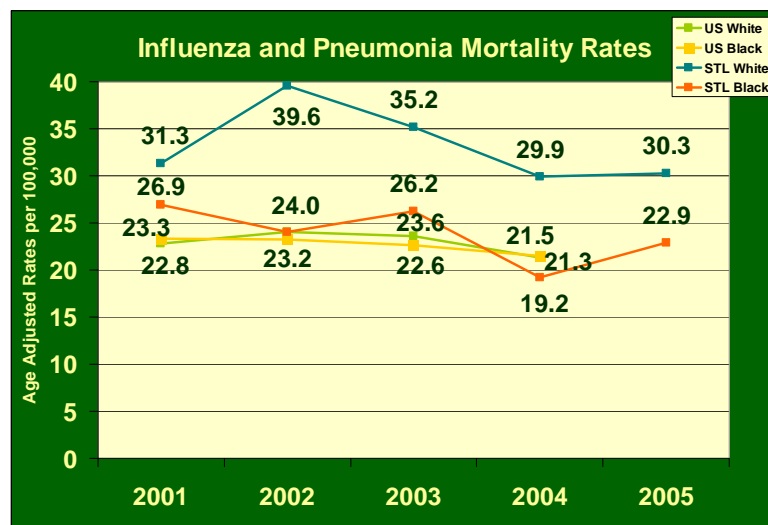
Influenza, commonly called "the flu," is an infection of the respiratory tract caused by the influenza virus. Compared with most other viral respiratory infections, such as the common cold, influenza infection often causes a more severe illness. Most people who get the flu recover completely in 1 to 2 weeks, but some people develop serious and potentially life-threatening medical complications, such as pneumonia. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

In an average year, influenza is associated with more than 20,000 deaths nationwide and more than 100,000 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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In Saint Louis City, the average rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 for death due to influenza and pneumonia is 1.29 times the rate in the U.S. In 2005 there were 90 deaths due to pneumonia and influenza to residents of the City of Saint Louis. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63107 and 63111. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63120 and 63147.



Black/white Disparity

In Saint Louis City the average death rate in the African-American community is 0.69 that in the white population for the time period 2002 through 2005. Compared to the U.S. averaged death rate for pneumonia and influenza, Saint Louis City is even with the U.S. African-American rate but 1.47 times the US white population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.69

Media Quotes

"School-age children are the biggest spreaders of flu and experts recommend vaccinating the children to prevent infecting vulnerable people, such as grandparents and younger siblings."

-The Flu Season: It Doesn't End Until May, But The Number Of Cases Has Declined Since Christmas; St. Louis Post Dispatch, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Much of the illness and death caused by influenza can be prevented by annual influenza vaccination. Influenza vaccine is specifically recommended for people who are at high risk for developing serious complications as a result of influenza infection. These high-risk groups include all people aged 50 years or older and people of any age with chronic diseases of the heart, lung or kidneys, diabetes, immunosuppression, or severe forms of anemia.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

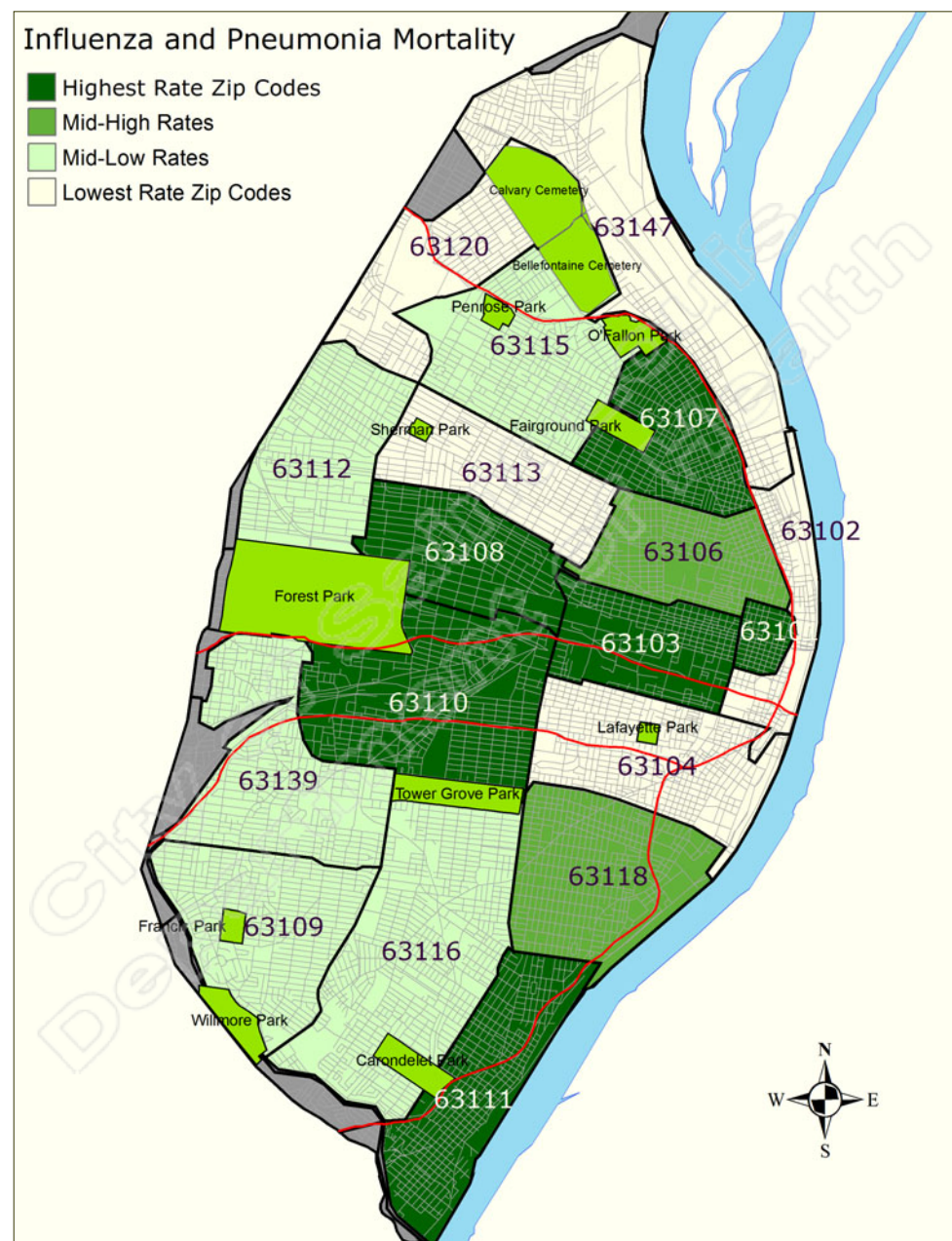
Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	FLU	Map Quartile
63101**	56.9	4*
63107	48.4	4
63111	44.6	4
63103	42.9	4*
63108	40.6	4
63110	39.4	4
63118	36.4	3
63106	34.5	3*
63116	27.3	2
63112	27.2	2
63109	23.3	2
63115	22.4	2
63139	21.5	2
63104	20.3	1*
63113	19.6	1*
63147	13.2	1*
63120	11.6	1*
63102**	0.0	1*

Stl City	28.6
MO	25.2
US	21.7
Stl City Black	23.3
Stl City White	34.2
MO Black	21.4
MO White	25.8
US Black	21.9
US White	22.8

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



c o p d mortality

Definition

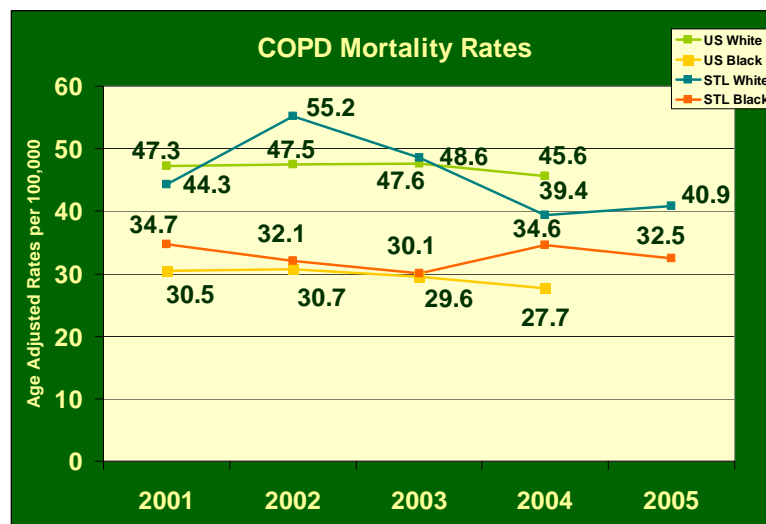
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is now referred to as “chronic lower respiratory diseases” and is a general term that comprises those conditions that are accompanied by chronic or recurrent reduction in expiratory airflow within the lung, due to the narrowing of the small bronchi. Deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions include deaths due to bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and chronic airway obstruction. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Overall in Saint Louis City, the average death rate for the 2002-2005 time period for COPD or “chronic lower respiratory disease” is 8.4% lower than that in the U.S., and about 17% lower than the averaged rate in Missouri. In 2005, there were 125 deaths to residents of the City of Saint Louis due to COPD. The ZIP Codes with the rates of most concern are 63111 and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63112 and 63115.



Black/white Disparity

The average rate for the 2002 through 2005 time period in Saint Louis City due to COPD in the white population is 1.43 times that in the African-American population. Comparing rates to the U.S. population, the averaged death rate in Saint Louis City African Americans is just 1.10 times that seen in the U.S. African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.70

Media Quotes

“Most chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is associated with smoking, but occupational exposure to irritants and air pollution are also important risk factors. ...the global burden of COPD is increasing ...men and women seem to be at an equal risk.”

-*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Diagnostic Considerations*; American Family Physician, February, 2006

Potential Public Health Interventions

Prevention of COPD involves reducing controllable risks.

Health education activities related to smoking and avoidance of exposure to secondhand smoke whenever possible.

Policy development related to clean air quality both in the workplace and in the community.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

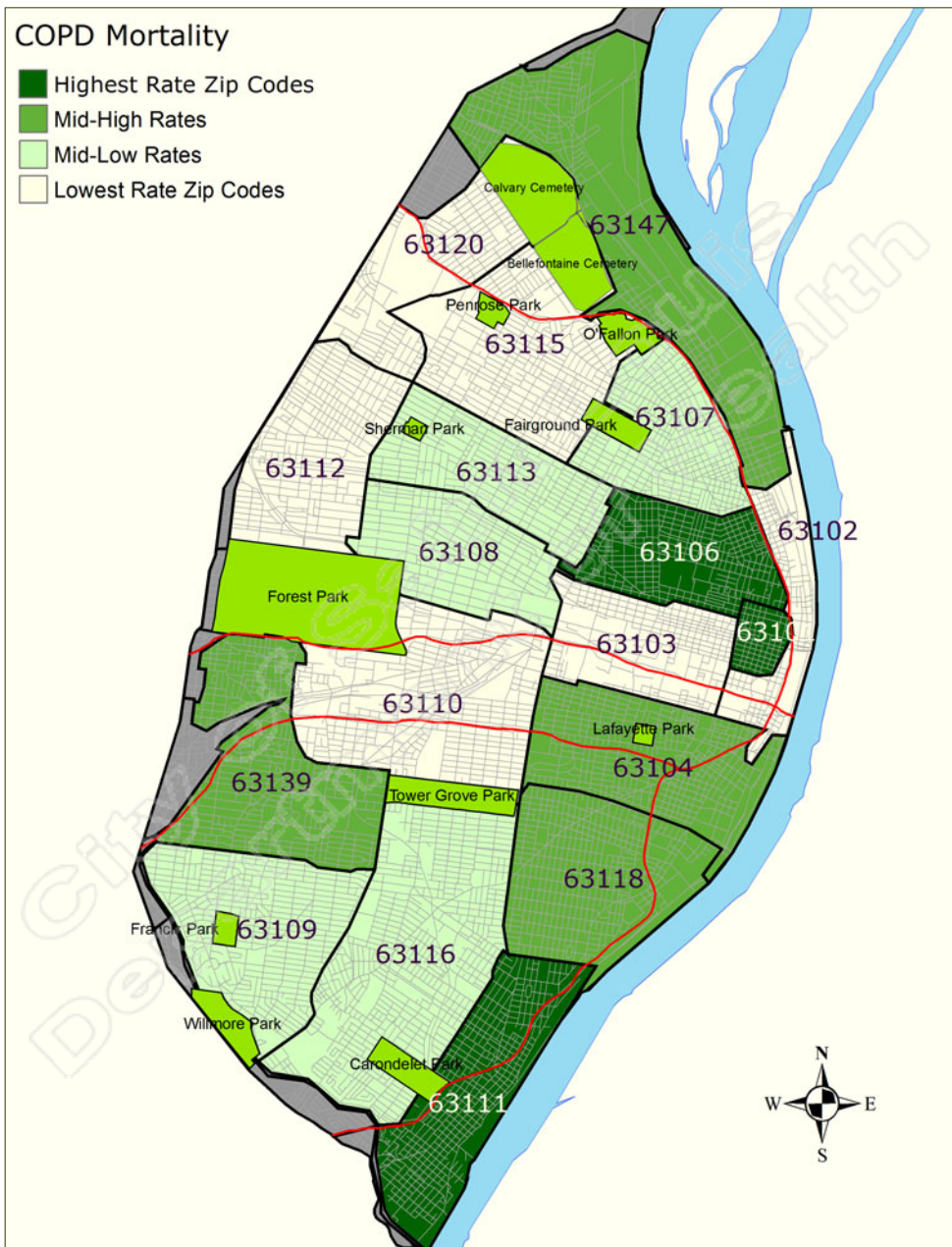
Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		Map Quartile
02-05 Average	COPD	
63101**	214.0	4*
63111	68.3	4
63106	57.5	4
63104	54.9	3
63147	51.4	3
63118	47.5	3
63139	47.1	3
63107	41.8	2
63113	41.2	2
63116	36.2	2
63108	35.1	2
63109	34	2
63120	29.8	1*
63110	29.2	1*
63102**	26.6	1*
63115	26.1	1
63112	24.3	1
63103	19.4	1*

Stl City	39.7
MO	47.0
US	42.4
Stl City Black	32.4
Stl City White	46.5
MO Black	30.4
MO White	49.0
US Black	28.7
US White	46.4

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



c o p d m o r t a l i t y

diabetes mortality

Definition

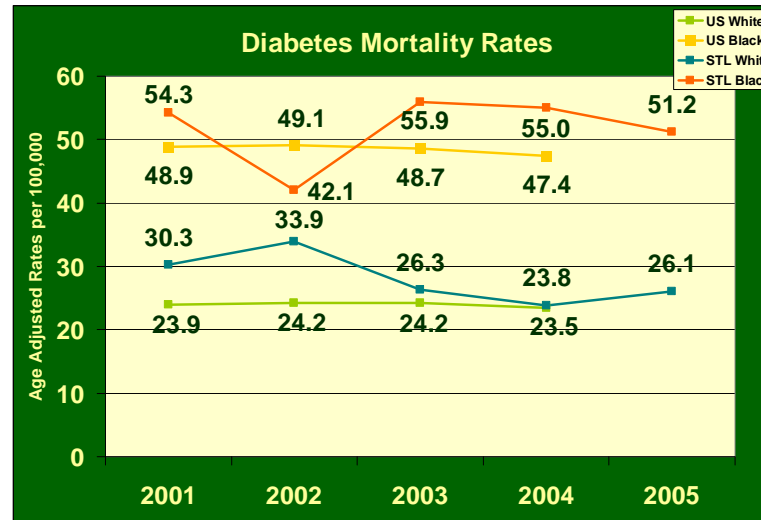
Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease, caused by an absolute or relative deficiency of insulin. Death from diabetes mellitus is usually due to long-term complications. Age-adjusted rates are presented per 100,000 population and are averaged over the 2002-2005 time period.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

In the U.S., the age-adjusted death rate for diabetes has been gradually increasing since 1994 for both men and women. The average death rate for the time period 2002 through 2005 due to diabetes in Saint Louis City is 1.47 times that seen in the U.S., and 1.46 times that seen in Missouri. In 2005, there were 127 deaths to residents of the City of Saint Louis as a result of diabetes. The ZIP Codes with the rate of most concern are 63106 and 63113. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable rates are 63109 and 63110.



Black/white Disparity

In the time period between 2002 and 2005, the average death rate in the Saint Louis City African-American community is 1.9 times that seen in the white population. Comparing African Americans, the average death rate in Saint Louis City is just about 1% higher than the rates in the U.S. and Missouri; for the white population, the average rate in Saint Louis City is just 1.1 times that seen in the U.S. white population.

Disparity Ratio: 1.9

Media Quotes

"Diabetes is a growing epidemic in the United States, with the number of people diagnosed with the disease increasing more than two-fold over the past 15 years."

-Pipeline Products Could Improve Treatment of Diabetes And Create New Sources Of Growth For The Market; PR Newswire, February, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Diabetes detection and diabetes-related preventive-care practices are important for reducing the development and progression of diabetes complications and disability. Effective strategies should focus among groups at highest risk in the City of Saint Louis such as African-American and pregnant women.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Deaths /100,000 Population

ZIP Codes		
02-05 Average	DIABETES	Map Quartile
63101**	128.4	4*
63106	71.9	4
63113	61.8	4
63107	55.6	3
63115	55.1	3
63147	53.5	3
63103	49.9	3*
63108	46.8	3
63112	45.2	3
63118	43.1	3
63111	34.1	2
63139	31.7	2
63120	30	2*
63104	28	1*
63116	24.5	1
63110	19.6	1*
63102**	15.8	1*
63109	14.2	1

Stl City	37.4
MO	25.5
US	24.9
Stl City Black	51.1
Stl City White	27.6
MO Black	49.8
MO White	23.7
US Black	47.3
US White	23.7

**small population interpret with caution

* <20 health events



diabetes mortality

years life expectancy

Definition

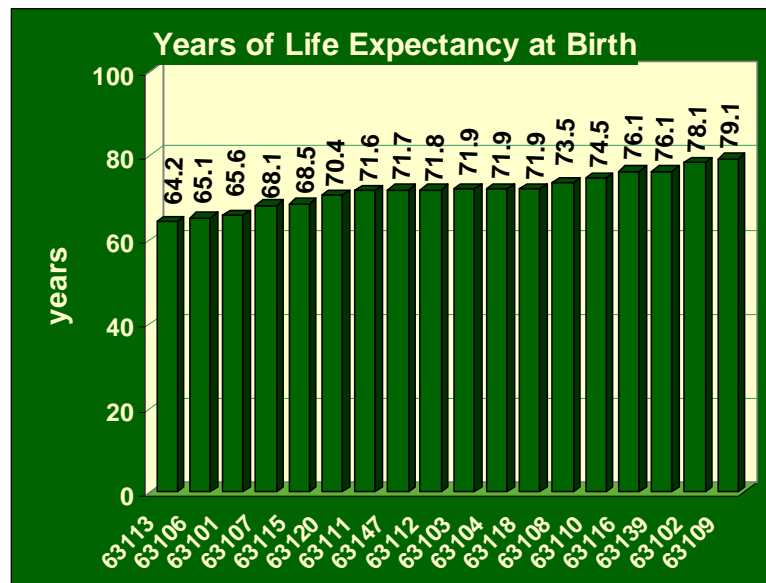
Years life expectancy at birth is defined as the number of years a baby born in an area or a specific subpopulation could be expected to live if it experienced the current age-specific mortality rates of that area or specific subpopulation. The years life expectancy is based on 2002 – 2005 averaged mortality rates.

Public Health Implications

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.

Saint Louis Rates and Comparative Info

Life expectancy in years based on the mortality rates in the time period 2002 through 2005 in Saint Louis City is 0.94 that seen in the U.S., and 0.95 that seen in Missouri. The ZIP Codes with life expectancy being of most concern are 63113 and 63106. The ZIP Codes with the most favorable life expectancy are 63109, 63139 and 63116.



Black/white Disparity

Life expectancy in years based on the mortality rates in the time period 2002 through 2005 in Saint Louis City for African Americans is 0.92 the life expectancy for the white population in Saint Louis City. Life expectancy in the Saint Louis City African-American community is 0.96 the life expectancy of the U.S. African-American population.

Disparity Ratio: 0.92

Media Quotes

“Medical and public health advances doubled life expectancy and greatly extended healthy life years over the last century.”

-New Report Says Longer Healthy Life Expectancy Multiplies Seniors Competing in Sports and Keeping Fit; eMediaWire, January, 2007

Potential Public Health Interventions

Public health interventions include surveillance and epidemiological studies to determine high-risk behaviors and populations.

Data Source

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Information & Evaluation; Vital Records Data

Life Expectancy in Years

ZIP Codes	LIFE	Map
02-05 Average	EXPECT	Quartile
63113	64.2	4
63106	65.1	4
63101**	65.6	4
63107	68.1	3
63115	68.5	3
63120	70.4	3
63111	71.6	2
63147	71.7	2
63112	71.8	2
63103	71.9	2
63104	71.9	2
63118	71.9	2
63108	73.5	2
63110	74.5	2
63116	76.1	1
63139	76.1	1
63102**	78.1	1
63109	79.1	1

Stl City	73.0
MO	76.8
US	77.5
Stl City Black	69.7
Stl City White	76.0
MO Black	71.9
MO White	77.1
US Black	72.7
US White	78.0

**small population interpret with caution



years life expectancy



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Age-adjusted rates

Since the difference in the age composition of the population will influence mortality rates, it is preferable to use age specific mortality rates when comparing the mortality experiences in geographic areas or population groups. For this report, a direct method of calculating age-adjusted mortality rates is used to calculate a summary statistic. For this report the 2000 U.S. population is used as the “standard population”. The age stratum may differ from other published age-adjusted rates and therefore any comparisons to other reports must be done with caution.

AIDS

ICD-10 codes: B20-B24

Cancer

ICD-10 codes: C00-C97

Case

In epidemiology, a person in the population or study group identified as having the particular disease, health disorder or condition under investigation. A variety of criteria may be used to identify cases. The epidemiologic definition of a case is not necessarily the same as the ordinary clinical definition.

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The CDC is one of the major operating components of the Department of Health and Human Services. It “is recognized as the lead federal agency for protecting the health and safety of people at home and abroad, providing credible information to enhance health decisions, and promoting health through strong partnerships. The CDC serves as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States”. CDC, located in Atlanta, Georgia, is an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Cerebrovascular accident

ICD-10 codes: I60-I69, “stroke”.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), now Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

ICD-10 codes: J40-J47

Descriptive statistics

The branch of statistics used to simply describe the data and to provide simple summaries. Descriptive statistics help to simplify large amounts of data in a manageable and sensible way. Descriptive statistics are distinguished from inferential statistics where inferences are drawn from the data such as making judgments of probability.

Diabetes Mellitus

ICD-10 codes: E10-E14

Diagnosis-related group (DRG) system

DRG's are a system of categorizing hospitalized patients based on the primary and secondary diagnosis, primary and secondary procedures, age and length of hospital stay. The patient's actual diagnosis is converted into a DRG that is used to calculate a hospital's reimbursement.

Epidemic

From the Greek epi (upon) and demos (people); the occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness, specific health-related behavior, or other health-related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy. The community or region and the period of time in which the cases occur are precisely specified.

Epidemiology

The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in defined populations.

Healthy People 2010

Healthy People 2010, is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative. Its goals are to increase the quality and years of healthy life and eliminate health disparities. It is a statement of national opportunities-a tool that identifies the most significant preventable threats to health and focuses public and private sector efforts to address those threats. The first set of national health targets, published in 1997 was supported by objectives with 2000 targets. Healthy People 2010 builds on initiatives pursued over the last two decades to achieve over the first decade of the 21st Century.

Heart disease

ICD-10 codes: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Homicide

ICD-10 codes: X85-Y09, Y87.1

ICD-10 codes

The Tenth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, 1992, World Health Organization, is the classification structure used to code and classify mortality data from death certificates. It is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification and presentation of mortality statistics. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. To date, there have been 10 revisions of the ICD. The 10th revision has been used since 1999.

Incidence

A measurement of only the new cases of a disease or other event occurring during a given period of time. Incidence rates have new cases as the numerator and the population at risk for being a case as the denominator.



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Media Quotes

Germane quotes on various health topics were drawn from a variety of local, regional and national media sources.

Mean

The average, the sum of all the values divided by the number of values.

Morbidity

Refers to illness or some other (morbid) condition, it does not refer to death.

Mortality

Refers to death, usually measured through death certificates. In the United States, State laws require death certificates for all deaths, and Federal Law mandates national collection and publication of deaths and other vital statistics data. 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, 1992 (ICD-10).

Motor vehicle accidents

ICD-10 codes: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Non motor vehicle accidents (Unintentional Injuries)

ICD-10 codes: V01, V05-V06, V09.1, V09.3-V09.9, V10-V11, V15-V18, V19.3, V19.8-V19.9, V80.0-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V90-X59, Y85-Y86

Pneumonia and Influenza

ICD-10 codes: J10-J18

Population at risk

The population consisting of those to whom an event could happen to, whether it did or not.

Prevalence

A measurement of all cases of disease or other events prevailing at a given time. It includes new cases and old cases that are still around. Prevalence rates have new and past existing cases as the numerator and the population at risk for being a case as the denominator.

Primary source data

An original source of data such as that information obtained from interviews, focus groups and surveys.

Quartile

A division of the total cases, observations or rates into four groups of equal size.

Rate

A measure of the frequency of occurrence of a phenomenon. In epidemiology, demography and vital statistics, a rate is an expression of the frequency with which an event occurs in a defined population. The use of rates rather than raw numbers is essential for comparison of experience between populations at different times, different places or among different classifications of persons. The components of a rate are the numerator (all the events that happened), the denominator (all of the population that the event could have happened to), the specified time in which events occurred and usually a multiplier, a power of 10 frequently 1,000 or 100,000, which converts the rate from an awkward fraction or decimal to a whole number.

Ratio

The value obtained by dividing one quantity by another. A ratio is an expression of the relationship between a numerator and a denominator where the two are usually separate and distinct quantities, neither being included in the other.

Risk factor

A factor that increases the risk of some event happening.

Secondary source data

A source that provides non-original data or information such as vital records data.

Standard deviation (SD)

A measure of dispersion or variance. It is equal to the positive square root of the variance. The mean tells where the values for a group are centered. The standard deviation is a summary of how widely dispersed the values are around this center

Standard population

A population in which the age composition is known precisely, for all practical purposes as a result of a census. A standard population is used as a comparison group in age adjustment such as in the calculation of mortality rates. All mortality data in this report are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population.

Suicide

ICD-10 codes: X60-X84, Y87.0

Surveillance

The ongoing systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health data that are essential to the planning, implementation and evaluation of public health practice.

Weighted data

Any information given different weights or importance in calculations; one criterion counts more than another criterion.



appendix

ZIP Codes – City of Saint Louis

These ZIP Codes are entirely contained within the city limits:

63101
63102
63103
63104
63106
63107
63108
63109
63110
63111
63112
63113
63115
63116
63118
63120 (very small portion is in Saint Louis County)
63139
63147

These ZIP Codes are shared with Saint Louis County. Only a very small portion of each ZIP Code is contained within the city limits. Since the population and events are so small, these were not included in the assessment.

63105	Central fringe
63117	South fringe
63119	South fringe
63123	South fringe
63125	South fringe
63143	South fringe
63130	North fringe
63133	North fringe
63136	North fringe
63137	North fringe
63138	North fringe