



Patients Medical Center



Community Health Needs Assessment 2022

Report adopted by the Board of Directors in May 2022.

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Executive Summary

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is to identify and prioritize significant health needs of the community served by St. Luke's Health – Patients Medical Center. The priorities identified in this report help to guide the hospital's community health improvement programs and community benefit activities, as well as its collaborative efforts with other organizations that share a mission to improve health. This CHNA report meets requirements of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that nonprofit hospitals conduct a CHNA at least once every three years.

CommonSpirit Health Commitment and Mission Statement

The hospital's dedication to engaging with the community, assessing priority needs, and helping to address them with community health program activities is in keeping with its mission. As CommonSpirit Health, we make the healing presence of God known in our world by improving the health of the people we serve, especially those who are vulnerable, while we advance social justice for all.

CHNA Collaborators

This CHNA was conducted in partnership with Baylor St. Luke's Medical Center, St. Luke's Health – The Vintage Hospital, St. Luke's Health – The Woodlands Hospital, St. Luke's Health – Springwoods Village Hospital, St. Luke's Health – Lakeside Hospital, and St. Luke's Health – Sugar Land Hospital. Patients Medical Center engaged Biel Consulting, Inc. to conduct the CHNA.

Community Definition

St. Luke's Health – Patients Medical Center (PMC) is located at 4600 East Sam Houston Parkway South, Pasadena, Texas 77505. The population of the service area is 365,821. Children and youth, ages 0-17, make up 28% of the population, 61.9% are adults, ages 18-64, and 10.1% of the population are seniors, ages 65 and older. 64.3% of the population in the service area identifies as Hispanic/Latino and 24.9% of the population identifies as non-Hispanic White. 5.5% of the population identifies as Black/African-American, 4% of the population as Asian, and 1.2% of individuals identify as multiracial (two-or-more races). 0.1% of residents identify as American Indian/Alaskan Natives, 0.2% as of a race/ethnicity not listed, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders represent 0.01% of the service area population. In the service area, 52.4% of the population, 5 years and older, speak only English in the home. Among the area population, 43.3% speak Spanish, 3% speak an Asian/Pacific Islander and 1% speak an Indo-European language in the home.

Among the residents in the service area, 15.3% are at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and 37.7% are at 200% of FPL or below. Those who spend more than 30% of their income on housing are said to be “cost burdened.” In the service area, 23.9% of owner and renter occupied households spend 30% or more of their income on housing. Educational attainment is a key driver of health. In the hospital service area, 25.1% of adults, ages 25 and older, lack a high school diploma. 14.3% of area adults have a Bachelor’s degree or higher degree.

Assessment Process and Methods

Secondary data were collected from local, county, and state sources to present community demographics, social determinants of health, health care access, birth indicators, leading causes of death, COVID-19, chronic disease, health behaviors, mental health, substance use and misuse and preventive practices. Where available, these data are presented in the context of Houston, Harris County and Texas, framing the scope of an issue as it relates to the broader community. The report includes benchmark comparison data, comparing community data findings with Healthy People 2030 objectives.

Interviews with community stakeholders were conducted to obtain input on health needs, barriers to care and resources available to address the identified health needs. Six (6) interviews were conducted from December 2021 to February 2022. Community stakeholders identified by the hospital were contacted and asked to participate in the interviews. Interviewees included individuals who are leaders and representatives of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations, or local health or other departments or agencies that have “current data or other information relevant to the health needs of the community served by the hospital facility.”

Process and Criteria to Identify and Prioritize Significant Health Needs

Significant health needs were identified from an analysis of the primary and secondary data sources. Interviews with community stakeholders were used to gather input and prioritize the significant health needs. The following criteria were used to prioritize the health needs:

- The perceived severity of a health or community issue as it affects the health and lives of those in the community.
- Improving or worsening of an issue in the community.
- Availability of resources to address the need.
- The level of importance the hospital should place on addressing the issue.

The key informant stakeholders were asked to prioritize the health needs according to the highest level of importance in the community.

List of Prioritized Significant Health Needs

Birth indicators, mental health, substance use and violence and injury were identified as priority needs by the community stakeholders.

Birth indicators – 60.8% of pregnant women in Harris County entered prenatal care on time – during the first trimester. This is a lower rate of entry to on-time prenatal care than found in the state (68.9%). The percent of teen births to females, ages 15-19, in Harris County (7.3% of live births) was more than double the Healthy People 2030 objective for teen births (3.1%).

Mental health – Frequent mental distress is defined as 14 or more bad mental health days in the last month. In the service area, the rate of mental distress among adults was 13.8%. Community stakeholders noted that mental health issues are pervasive and persistent. There are not enough mental health providers to meet the needs.

Substance use – 13.3% of Harris County adults were current smokers, which was above the Healthy People 2030 objective of 5% of the population to smoke cigarettes. Among adults, 18% in the service area reported having engaged in binge drinking in the previous 30 days, which is higher than the state (17.4%) and county (17.6%) rates. 40.3% of 12th grade youth, and 30.6% of the 10th grade youth in Houston indicated they had tried marijuana.

Violence and injury – The rate of homicide in Harris County is 8.5 per 100,000 persons. This is higher than the Healthy People 2030 objective (5 homicide deaths per 100,000 persons). Community stakeholders noted that human trafficking and domestic violence are issues in the area.

Resources Potentially Available to Address Needs

Community stakeholders identified community resources potentially available to address the identified community needs. A partial list of community resources can be found in the CHNA report.

Report Adoption, Availability and Comments

This CHNA report was adopted by the Patients Medical Center Board of Directors in May 2022. The CHNA report is available to the public on the hospital's web site at <https://www.stlukeshealth.org/about-st-lukes-health/healthy-communities>. A paper copy of the report is available for inspection upon request at the Mission Integration and Spiritual Care Office, St. Luke's Health – Patients Medical Center, 4600 E. Sam Houston Parkway South, Pasadena, TX 77505. Please send comments or questions about this report to Mack Praytor, Chaplain, Mission Integration and Spiritual Care at mack.praytor@commonspirit.org.

The population of the service area is 365,821. Children and youth, ages 0-17, make up 28% of the population, 61.9% are adults, ages 18-64, and 10.1% of the population are seniors, ages 65 and older. 64.3% of the population in the service area identifies as Hispanic/Latino and 24.9% of the population identifies as non-Hispanic White. 5.5% of the population identifies as Black/African-American, 4% of the population as Asian, and 1.2% of individuals identify as multiracial (two-or-more races). 0.1% of residents identify as American Indian/Alaskan Natives, 0.2% as of a race/ethnicity not listed, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders represent 0.01% of the service area population. In the service area, 52.4% of the population, 5 years and older, speak only English in the home. Among the area population, 43.3% speak Spanish, 3% speak an Asian/Pacific Islander and 1% speak an Indo-European language in the home.

Among the residents in the service area, 15.3% are at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and 37.7% are at 200% of FPL or below. Those who spend more than 30% of their income on housing are said to be “cost burdened.” In the service area, 23.9% of owner and renter occupied households spend 30% or more of their income on housing. Educational attainment is a key driver of health. In the hospital service area, 25.1% of adults, ages 25 and older, lack a high school diploma. 14.3% of area adults have a Bachelor’s degree or higher degree.

Harris County and Houston are designated as Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) for primary care, dental health and mental health.

Community Need Index

One tool used to assess health need is the Community Need Index (CNI). The CNI analyzes data at the ZIP Code level on five factors known to contribute or be barriers to health care access: income, culture/language, education, housing status, and insurance coverage. Scores from 1.0 (lowest barriers) to 5.0 (highest barriers) for each factor are averaged to calculate a CNI score for each ZIP Code in the community. The mean CNI score for the Patients Medical Center service area is 4.4. South Houston and Pasadena 77504 have the highest CNI scores in the service area (5.0), and Deer Park and Pasadena 77505 have the lowest CNI scores (3.4). Research has shown that communities with the highest CNI scores (those between 4.2 and 5.0) experience twice the rate of hospital admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions as those with the lowest scores (1.0 to 1.7).

Lowest Need

1 - 1.7 Lowest

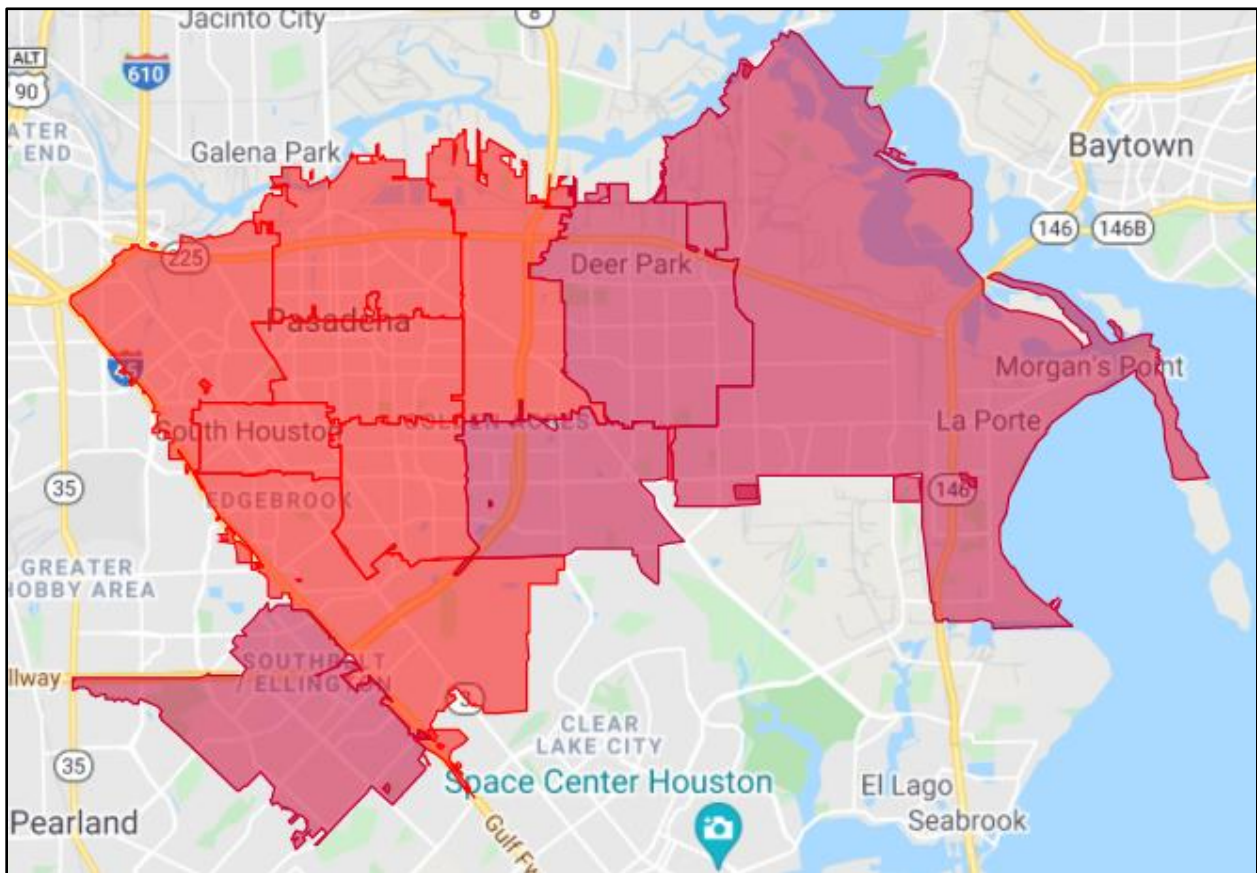
1.8 - 2.5 2nd Lowest

2.6 - 3.3 Mid

3.4 - 4.1 2nd Highest

4.2 - 5 Highest

Highest Need



Mean(zipcode): 4.4 / Mean(person): 4.4

CNI Score Median: 4.8

CNI Score Mode: 4.8

Zip Code	CNI Score	Population	City	County	State
77017	4.8	34220	Houston	Harris	Texas
77034	4.8	37466	Houston	Harris	Texas
77089	4	55766	Houston	Harris	Texas
77502	4.8	40649	Pasadena	Harris	Texas
77503	4.8	27024	Pasadena	Harris	Texas
77504	5	26904	Pasadena	Harris	Texas
77505	3.4	23919	Pasadena	Harris	Texas
77506	4.8	36519	Pasadena	Harris	Texas
77536	3.4	34547	Deer Park	Harris	Texas
77571	3.8	40631	La Porte	Harris	Texas
77587	5	18253	South Houston	Harris	Texas

Assessment Process and Methods

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data were collected from a variety of local, county, and state sources to present community demographics, social determinants of health, health care access, birth indicators, leading causes of death, COVID-19, chronic disease, health behaviors, mental health, substance use and preventive practices. Where available, these data are presented in the context of Houston, Harris County and Texas, framing the scope of an issue as it relates to the broader community.

The report includes benchmark comparison data, comparing PMC service area data findings with Healthy People 2030 objectives (Attachment 1). Texas is divided into 11 Public Health Regions, and this distinction is used in some of the data tables in this report. Harris County is part of Health Service Region (HSR) 6, along with the following counties: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Waller, and Wharton.

Primary Data Collection

The hospital conduct interviews with community stakeholders to obtain input on health needs, barriers to care and resources available to address the identified health needs.

Interviews

Six (6) telephone interviews were conducted from December 2021 through February 2022. Interview participants included a broad range of stakeholders concerned with health and wellbeing within the service area. The hospital identified stakeholders who were invited by email to participate in a phone interview. Appointments for the interviews were made on dates and times convenient to the stakeholders. At the beginning of each interview, the purpose of the interview in the context of the assessment was explained, the stakeholders were assured their responses would remain confidential, and consent to proceed was given. Attachment 2 lists the stakeholder interview respondents, their titles and organizations.

A review of health data and needs in the service area was conducted prior to the interviews in order to develop an interview framework. The interview asked questions to identify the major health issues impacting the community and the social determinants of health contributing to poor health outcomes. Interviewees were asked to identify populations least likely to receive or seek services. They were also asked to reflect on the impact that COVID-19 had on the health issues in the community. Key stakeholders shared their perspectives on the issues, challenges, and barriers relative to the identified community needs (What makes each need a significant issue in the

community? What are the challenges and barriers people face in addressing these needs?). They also identified potential resources to address the community needs, such as services, programs and/or community efforts. Stakeholder responses to the questions from the interviews are detailed in Attachment 3.

Analysis of the primary data occurred through a process that compared and combined responses to identify themes. The interviews focused on these significant health needs:

- Access to care
- Birth indicators
- Chronic diseases
- COVID-19
- Homelessness
- Mental health
- Overweight and obesity
- Preventive practices (screenings, vaccines)
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Substance use
- Tuberculosis
- Violence and injury (including domestic violence)

Public Comment

In compliance with IRS regulations 501(r) for charitable hospitals, a hospital CHNA and Implementation Strategy are to be made widely available to the public and public comment is to be solicited. These documents are posted on the web site where they are widely available to the public. The Patients Medical Center report is available to the public on the hospital's web site at <https://www.stlukeshealth.org/about-st-lukes-health/healthy-communities>. No written comments have been received.

Project Oversight

The CHNA process was overseen by:

Mack Praytor

Chaplain

Mission Integration and Spiritual Care

St. Luke's Health – Patient Medical Center

Consultants

Biel Consulting, Inc. conducted the CHNA. Melissa Biel, MSN, DPA was joined by Denise Flanagan, BA and Smruti Shah, MPH. Biel Consulting, Inc. is an independent consulting firm that works with hospitals, clinics and community-based nonprofit organizations. Biel Consulting, Inc. has over 25 years of experience conducting hospital

CHNAs and working with hospitals on developing, implementing, and evaluating community benefit programs. www.bielconsulting.com

Community Demographics

Population

The population of the Patients Medical Center (PMC) service area is 365,821. From 2014 to 2019, the population increased by 2.6%, which is a slower rate of growth than Houston (6.6%), Harris County (8.8%) and the state (8.3%).

Total Population and Change in Population

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County	Texas
Total population	365,821	2,310,432	4,646,630	8.3
Change in population, 2014-2019	2.6%	6.6%	8.8%	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019, DP05. <http://data.census.gov>

Population data for Harris County show a 15.6% increase in population from the 2010 to the 2020 Census. The state population increased at a rate of 15.9%

Total Population and Change in Population, 2010-2020

	Harris County	Texas
Total population	4,731,145	29,145,505
Change in population, 2010-2020	15.6%	15.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Decennial Census, 2010-2020. <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-population-and-housing-state-data.html>

The service area population is 49.9% female and 50.1% male.

Population, by Gender

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County	Texas
Male	50.1%	49.9%	49.7%	49.7%
Female	49.9%	50.1%	50.3%	50.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP05. <http://data.census.gov>

Children and youth, ages 0-17, make up 28.0% of the population, 61.9% are adults, ages 18-64, and 10.1% of the population are seniors, ages 65 and older. The service area population has a larger percentage of children, youth, and young adults, ages 0 to 24, and a smaller percentage of residents ages 25 and older, than Houston or the county.

Population, by Age

	PMC Service Area		Houston		Harris County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age 0-4	28,273	7.7%	176,302	7.6%	352,470	7.6%
Age 5-17	74,232	20.3%	403,252	17.5%	893,422	19.2%
Age 18-24	61,138	16.7%	227,663	9.9%	436,781	9.4%

	PMC Service Area		Houston		Harris County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age 25-44	102,642	28.1%	749,843	32.5%	1,425,905	30.5%
Age 45-64	62,695	17.1%	510,236	22.1%	1,075,904	23.2%
Age 65+	36,841	10.1%	243,136	10.5%	472,148	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP05. <http://data.census.gov/>

When the service area is examined by ZIP Code, Pasadena 77506 has the highest percentage of children and youth (33.4%). La Porte (22.3%) has the lowest percentage of children and youth in the service area, as well as the highest percentage of seniors in the area (13.2%). Houston 77034 reports the lowest senior population in the service area (6.9%).

Population, by Youth, Ages 0-17, and Seniors, Ages 65 and Older

	ZIP Code	Total Population	Youth Ages 0 – 17	Seniors Ages 65+
Deer Park	77536	32,146	24.1%	12.9%
Houston	77017	32,985	26.5%	9.3%
Houston	77034	40,635	30.2%	6.9%
Houston	77089	54,751	24.6%	10.8%
La Porte	77571	37,427	22.3%	13.2%
Pasadena	77502	38,199	31.7%	9.7%
Pasadena	77503	24,808	32.1%	8.7%
Pasadena	77504	24,954	28.3%	12.1%
Pasadena	77505	24,223	26.0%	11.8%
Pasadena	77506	38,765	33.4%	7.1%
South Houston	77587	16,928	32.7%	9.0%
PMC Service Area		365,821	28.0%	10.1%
Houston		2,310,432	25.1%	10.5%
Harris County		4,646,630	26.8%	10.2%
Texas		28,260,856	26.0%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP05. <http://data.census.gov/>

Race/Ethnicity

In the service area, 64.3% of the population identifies as Hispanic/Latino. 24.9% of the population identifies as White/Caucasian, 5.5% of the population as Black/African American, and 4% of the population as Asian. 1.2% of individuals identify as multiracial (two-or-more races), 0.1% as American Indian/Alaskan Natives, 0.02% as of a race/ethnicity not listed, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders represent 0.01% of the service area population.

The service area has a larger percentage of Hispanic residents, a smaller percentage of Black/African American residents, and (with the exception of Whites) a smaller percentage of all other ethnic groups than the city of Houston, Harris County, or Texas. The percentage of White residents in the service area is larger than the city of Houston, but smaller than the county or state.

Race/Ethnicity

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County	Texas
Hispanic or Latino	64.3%	45.0%	42.9%	39.3%
White	24.9%	24.4%	29.6%	42.0%
Black/African American	5.5%	22.1%	18.6%	11.8%
Asian	4.0%	6.7%	6.9%	4.7%
Multiracial	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%
American Indian/AK Native	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	0.02%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Native HI/Pacific Islander	0.01%	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP05. <http://data.census.gov/>

When race/ethnicity is examined by ZIP Code, South Houston (91.4%), Pasadena 77506 (89.9%), Houston 77017 (86.1%) and Pasadena 77502 (82.7%) have over 80% of their populations identifying as Hispanic/Latino. Deer Park (58.3%), La Porte (56.7%) and Pasadena 77505 (47.5%) have the highest percentage of Whites. Houston 77089 (15.7%) has the highest percentage of Blacks/African Americans and the highest percentage of Asians (15.4%).

Race/Ethnicity, by ZIP Code

	ZIP Code	Hispanic/Latino	White	Black	Asian
Deer Park	77536	37.1%	58.3%	0.9%	1.6%
Houston	77017	86.1%	6.8%	3.3%	3.1%
Houston	77034	72.1%	12.3%	9.9%	4.7%
Houston	77089	49.1%	18.0%	15.7%	15.4%
La Porte	77571	33.8%	56.7%	5.5%	1.0%
Pasadena	77502	82.7%	14.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Pasadena	77503	69.0%	26.8%	2.9%	0.2%
Pasadena	77504	64.7%	24.1%	6.3%	3.5%
Pasadena	77505	44.8%	47.5%	1.5%	4.1%
Pasadena	77506	89.9%	7.9%	1.4%	0.2%
South Houston	77587	91.4%	7.3%	0.9%	0.1%
PMC Service Area		64.3%	24.9%	5.5%	4.0%
Houston		45.0%	24.4%	22.1%	6.7%
Harris County		42.9%	29.6%	18.6%	6.9%
Texas		39.3%	42.0%	11.8%	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP05. <http://data.census.gov/>

Language

In the service area, 52.4% of the population, 5 years and older, speak only English in the home. Among the area population, 43.3% speak Spanish, 3% speak an Asian/Pacific Islander language, and 1% speak an Indo-European language in the home. 0.3% of the population speak some other language.

Language Spoken at Home for the Population, 5 Years and Older

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County	Texas
Population, 5 years and older	337,548	2,134,130	4,294,160	26,261,053
English only	52.4%	51.2%	55.7%	64.5%
Speaks Spanish	43.3%	38.9%	35.0%	29.3%
Speaks Asian or Pacific Islander language	3.0%	4.4%	4.6%	3.0%
Speaks non-Spanish Indo-European language	1.0%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%
Speaks other language	0.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP02. <http://data.census.gov/>

There are five ZIP Codes within the service area where more than half of households speak Spanish in the home: South Houston (77.1%), Houston 77017 (74.1%), Pasadena 77506 (58.9%), Houston 77034 (57.8%) and Pasadena 77502 (51.5%). Houston 77089 (11.5%) has the highest percentage of Asian/Pacific-Islander language households. Houston 77089 has the highest percentages of Indo-European language households (3%).

Language Spoken at Home, by ZIP Code

	ZIP Code	English	Spanish	Asian/Pacific Islander	Indo European
Deer Park	77536	81.5%	16.7%	1.0%	0.4%
Houston	77017	22.7%	74.1%	3.0%	0.2%
Houston	77034	37.1%	57.8%	3.2%	1.6%
Houston	77089	48.7%	35.9%	11.5%	3.0%
La Porte	77571	77.1%	20.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Pasadena	77502	47.7%	51.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Pasadena	77503	60.5%	39.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Pasadena	77504	59.8%	37.1%	2.0%	1.1%
Pasadena	77505	78.4%	17.5%	3.1%	0.5%
Pasadena	77506	40.8%	58.9%	0.1%	0.2%
South Houston	77587	22.6%	77.1%	0.1%	0.0%
PMC Service Area		52.4%	43.3%	3.0%	1.0%
Houston		51.1%	38.9%	4.4%	3.5%
Harris County		55.6%	35.0%	4.6%	3.1%
Texas		64.5%	29.3%	3.0%	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP02. <http://data.census.gov/>

Among area school districts, the percentage of students classified as Limited English Proficient and English Language Learners ranges from 10.4% in the La Porte Independent School District, to 34% of Houston Independent School District students. The percentage of English Learner students in three of the five area school districts, with the exception of Pasadena and Houston ISDs, are lower than the Harris County average (26.7%) and the state (20.3%).

English Language Learner Students, by School District

	Number	Percent
Clear Creek Independent School District	5,321	12.6%
Deer Park Independent School District	1,491	11.8%
Houston Independent School District	71,165	34.0%
La Porte Independent School District	748	10.4%
Pasadena Independent School District	15,310	29.0%
Harris County	241,272	26.7%
Texas	1,112,588	20.3%

Source: Texas Education Agency, Snapshot 2020 (2019-2020). <https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/perfreport/snapshot/2020/index.html>

Veteran Status

In the service area, 5.3% of the civilian population, 18 years and older, are veterans. This is higher than Houston (4%) and Harris County (4.7%), but below the state rate of veterans (7.0%).

Veteran Status, Civilian Population, Ages 18 and Older

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	6.4%
Houston	77017	3.4%
Houston	77034	2.9%
Houston	77089	6.5%
La Porte	77571	9.5%
Pasadena	77502	4.2%
Pasadena	77503	4.3%
Pasadena	77504	6.2%
Pasadena	77505	6.7%
Pasadena	77506	3.0%
South Houston	77587	2.7%
PMC Service Area		5.3%
Houston		4.0%
Harris County		4.7%
Texas		7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP02. <http://data.census.gov>

Citizenship

In the service area, 25.5% of the population is foreign-born, which is lower than Houston (29.3%) and Harris County (26.1%), but higher than the state rate (17%). Among the foreign-born, 63.8% are not citizens. It is important to note that not being a U.S. citizen does not indicate an illegal resident status within the U.S.

Foreign-Born Residents and Citizenship

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County	Texas
Foreign born	25.5%	29.3%	26.1%	17.0%
Of the foreign born, not a U.S. citizen	63.8%	69.0%	63.4%	62.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP02. <http://data.census.gov>

Social Determinants of Health

Social and Economic Factors Ranking

The County Health Rankings ranks counties according to health factors data. Social and economic indicators are examined as a contributor to the health of a county’s residents. Texas has 254 counties, 243 of which are ranked from 1 to 243 according to social and economic factors. A ranking of 1 is the county with the best factors and a ranking of 243 is the county with the poorest factors. This ranking examines: high school graduation rates, unemployment, children in poverty, social support, and others. Harris County is ranked 160 among ranked counties in Texas, according to social and economic factors, placing it in the bottom third quartile.

Social and Economic Factors Ranking

	County Ranking (out of 243)
Harris County	160

Source: County Health Rankings, 2021 <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Poverty

Poverty thresholds are used for calculating official poverty population statistics. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau. For 2019, the federal poverty level (FPL) for one person was \$13,011 and for a family of four \$25,926.

Among the residents in the service area, 15.3% are at or below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and 37.7% are at 200% of FPL or below. The service area poverty rate is above the state rate (14.7%) but below Harris County (15.7%) and Houston (20.1%) rates. The highest poverty and low-income rates in the service area are found in Pasadena 77506, where 23% of the population lives in poverty and 56.9% qualify as low-income. South Houston has the second-highest rate of residents living in poverty (21.6%) and low-income (52.6%). Pasadena 77505 has the lowest rate of poverty (6.9%) and the second-lowest level of low-income residents (21.7%), while Deer Park has the lowest percentage (20.9%) of residents who live below 200% of the FPL.

Income below 100% and 200% of Federal Poverty Level, by ZIP Code

	ZIP Code	<100% FPL	<200% FPL
Deer Park	77536	7.5%	20.9%
Houston	77017	19.1%	43.0%
Houston	77034	17.8%	45.5%
Houston	77089	12.0%	28.4%
La Porte	77571	9.5%	24.3%
Pasadena	77502	18.8%	44.4%
Pasadena	77503	14.9%	43.2%
Pasadena	77504	19.5%	40.2%

	ZIP Code	<100% FPL	<200% FPL
Pasadena	77505	6.9%	21.7%
Pasadena	77506	23.0%	56.9%
South Houston	77587	21.6%	52.6%
PMC Service Area		15.3%	37.7%
Houston		20.1%	43.1%
Harris County		15.7%	36.3%
Texas		14.7%	34.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, S1701. <http://data.census.gov/>

The rate of poverty among children in the service area (23.4%) is the same as Harris County, but higher than the state (20.9%) and below Houston's rate (31.2%). The rate of poverty among seniors in the service area (10.8%) is higher than the state (10.6%), but lower than the county (11.3%) and Houston (14.2%). The rate of poverty for female heads-of-household (HoH), living with their own children, under the age of 18, is 41% in the service area. This rate is above the state (37.6%) and county (38.9%) rates, but below Houston's rate (44.1%).

The highest rates of poverty in children in the service area are found in Pasadena 77506 (32.9%), 77504 (31.5%), and South Houston (30.8%). The rate of poverty among seniors, ages 65 and older, is highest in Houston 77017 (20.6%). The rate of poverty among female heads-of-household living with children under 18 years of age is highest in Pasadena 77504 (55.5%), 77502 (54.1%) and South Houston (50.8%). The lowest rates of poverty in all three groups are found in Pasadena 77505.

Poverty Levels of Children, Under Age 18, Seniors, Ages 65 and Older, and Female HoH

	ZIP Code	Children	Seniors	Female HoH with Children*
Deer Park	77536	11.2%	6.3%	22.6%
Houston	77017	28.8%	20.6%	47.1%
Houston	77034	27.9%	11.3%	48.9%
Houston	77089	17.3%	11.9%	27.4%
La Porte	77571	14.9%	7.5%	42.3%
Pasadena	77502	28.7%	13.7%	54.1%
Pasadena	77503	17.0%	13.1%	38.5%
Pasadena	77504	31.5%	7.8%	55.5%
Pasadena	77505	9.7%	3.7%	16.6%
Pasadena	77506	32.9%	13.3%	43.1%
South Houston	77587	30.8%	11.9%	50.8%
PMC Service Area		23.4%	10.8%	41.0%
Houston		31.2%	14.2%	44.1%
Harris County		23.4%	11.3%	38.9%
Texas		20.9%	10.6%	37.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, S1701 & *S1702. <http://data.census.gov/>

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the service area, averaged over 5 years, was 8.1%. This was higher than Houston (5.9%), Harris County (5.8%) and state unemployment rates (5.1%). Rates ranged from a low of 6.1% in Houston 77034 to 12% in Pasadena 77506 and 11% in Pasadena 77503.

Employment Status for the Population, Ages 16 and Older

	ZIP Code	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Deer Park	77536	17,338	1,227	7.1%
Houston	77017	16,163	1,103	6.8%
Houston	77034	20,818	1,276	6.1%
Houston	77089	29,854	2,453	8.2%
La Porte	77571	20,069	1,317	6.6%
Pasadena	77502	17,475	1,649	9.4%
Pasadena	77503	11,757	1,290	11.0%
Pasadena	77504	12,623	1,153	9.1%
Pasadena	77505	12,474	837	6.7%
Pasadena	77506	17,298	2,084	12.0%
South Houston	77587	7,754	502	6.5%
PMC Service Area		183,623	14,891	8.1%
Houston		1,202,685	70,465	5.9%
Harris County		2,387,583	138,920	5.8%
Texas		13,962,458	708,827	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP03. <http://data.census.gov/>

Vulnerable Populations

When vulnerable populations in the area are mapped, pockets of poverty emerge. The map below shows the PMC service area and surrounding areas, highlighting the percentage of each ZIP Code that has more than 20% poverty (in tan) and more than 25% of the population with low education, defined as less than a high school education (in lavender). Areas above the vulnerable thresholds for poverty and education are noted on the map in brown. Area hospitals are represented by blue squares, and PMC is located in the lower left quadrant of ZIP Code 77505 on the map.

In the service area, part of Houston 77017 shows a high percentage of poverty without low education, and much of the rest shows a population with low education levels without a high level of poverty, as do portions of Houston 77034, South Houston, and Pasadena 77502, 77503 and 77506. An area of Houston ZIP 77089 and large portions of the northwest and western service area contain a high percentage of vulnerable populations, with 25% or more of the population possessing less than a high school education and poverty found among 20% or more of the population.

	Percent	
	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020
Houston Independent School District	79.9%	79.3%
La Porte Independent School District	53.5%	53.2%
Pasadena Independent School District	86.3%	78.8%
Harris County	65.5%	66.0%
Texas	60.6%	60.3%

Source: Texas Education Agency, Snapshots 2019 & 2020. <https://rptsrv1.tea.texas.gov/perfreport/snapshot/2020/index.html>

Households

In the service area, there are 114,628 households and 125,256 housing units. Over the last five years, the population grew by 2.6%, the number of households grew at a rate of 2.4%, housing units grew at a rate of 1.3%, and vacant units decreased by 8.8%. Owner-occupied housing decreased by 0.1% and renters increased by 6.1%.

Households and Housing Units, and Percent Change

	PMC Service Area			Houston		
	2014	2019	Percent Change	2014	2019	Percent Change
Households	111,973	114,628	2.4%	792,763	858,374	8.3%
Owner occ.	60.4%	59.0%	(-0.1%)	44.5%	42.3%	2.8%
Renter occ.	39.6%	41.0%	6.1%	55.5%	57.7%	12.6%
Housing units	123,623	125,256	1.3%	913,006	968,704	6.1%
Vacant	9.4%	8.5%	(-8.8%)	13.2%	11.4%	(-8.2%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019, DP04. <http://data.census.gov/>

Households by Type

27.3% of service area households are family households (married or cohabiting couples) with children under 18 years old, and 7.6% of households are households with a female as head of household with children. 6.7% of area households are seniors who live alone, which is higher than the county (6.9%), but lower than Houston (8.1%) or state (8.3%) rates. Seniors living alone may be isolated and lack adequate support systems.

Households, by Type

	Total Households	Family Households* with Children Under Age 18	Female Head of Household with own Children Under Age 18	Seniors, 65+, Living Alone
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
PMC Service Area	114,628	27.3%	7.6%	6.7%
Houston	858,374	20.1%	7.7%	8.1%
Harris County	1,605,368	25.0%	7.4%	6.9%
Texas	9,691,647	24.6%	6.5%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP02. <http://data.census.gov/> *Family Households refers to married or cohabiting couples with householder's children under 18.

5.5% of unmarried-partner households in the service area are same-sex couples, while 94.5% are heterosexual-couples. This is a lower rate of same-sex unmarried-partner households than Houston (6.8%), the state (6.6%) and Harris County (6.4%).

Unmarried Partner Households, by Gender of Partner

	Total Households	Same-Gender Households		Mixed-Gender Households	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PMC Service Area	6,636	367	5.5%	6,269	94.5%
Houston	56,264	3,853	6.8%	52,411	93.2%
Harris County	95,110	6,044	6.4%	89,066	93.6%
Texas	513,894	33,857	6.6%	480,037	93.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018, B11009. <http://data.census.gov/>

The weighted average of the median household income in the area is \$60,744. This is below the state (\$61,874) and Harris County (\$61,705), but above the median income of Houston city households (\$52,338). Household incomes ranged from \$41,804 in Pasadena 77506 to \$82,628 in Pasadena 77505.

Median Household Income

	ZIP Code	Households	Median Household Income
Deer Park	77536	10,663	\$81,960
Houston	77017	10,087	\$49,994
Houston	77034	12,248	\$51,608
Houston	77089	17,362	\$69,617
La Porte	77571	13,217	\$76,864
Pasadena	77502	10,809	\$52,081
Pasadena	77503	7,752	\$51,312
Pasadena	77504	8,878	\$48,455
Pasadena	77505	8,177	\$82,628
Pasadena	77506	10,698	\$41,804
South Houston	77587	4,737	\$45,241
PMC Service Area		114,628	*\$60,744
Houston		858,374	\$52,338
Harris County		1,605,368	\$61,705
Texas		9,691,647	\$61,874

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP03. <http://data.census.gov/> *Weighted average of the medians

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, those who spend more than 30% of their income on housing are said to be “cost burdened.” 29.3% of owner and renter occupied households in the service area spend 30% or more of their income on housing. This is below the state rate (30.5%), the Harris County rate (34%), and below the rate of cost-burdened households in Houston (38.1%).

The four service area ZIP Codes where more than one-third of households pay 30% or more of their income on housing are Pasadena 77504 (36.6%) and 77503 (35.3%), Houston 77034 (33.7%) and Pasadena 77506 (33.5%).

Households that Spend 30% or More of Income on Housing

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	21.3%
Houston	77017	31.6%
Houston	77034	33.7%
Houston	77089	29.1%
La Porte	77571	22.8%
Pasadena	77502	29.8%
Pasadena	77503	35.3%
Pasadena	77504	36.6%
Pasadena	77505	22.6%
Pasadena	77506	33.5%
South Houston	77587	28.2%
PMC Service Area		29.3%
Houston		38.1%
Harris County		34.0%
Texas		30.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP04. <http://data.census.gov/>

Homelessness

annually in every state in the nation, scheduled to occur on a single night in the third week of January, unless weather does not permit. Most of the service area is covered under The Way Home Continuum of Care (CoC), which covers Harris, Fort Bend and Montgomery Counties. The 2020 PIT Count occurred on January 27, 2020 with the unsheltered portion of the county conducted over a three-day period from January 28-30. It was organized and led by the Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County in consultation with UTHealth School of Public Health.

At the time of the 2020 PIT Count, there were an estimated 3,974 homeless individuals in The Way Home CoC, most in Harris County. Over the past three years, the homeless population has risen statewide. In the local CoC, both the number and proportion of homeless who were sheltered has declined, suggesting a loss of shelter beds over that period. In the state, the proportion of homeless who were chronically homeless has declined, while in the local CoC it has risen, from 15% to 20.1%, or 800 chronically homeless persons at the start of 2020. The number and proportion of persons experiencing homeless who were veterans has declined locally and in Texas.

Homeless Point-in-Time Count, 2017 and 2020

	The Way Home (Harris, Fort Bend, Montgomery Counties) CoC				Texas			
	2017		2020		2017		2020	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Homeless	3,605	100%	3,974	100%	23,548	100%	27,229	100%
Sheltered	2,477	68.7%	2,318	58.3%	15,055	63.9%	14,017	51.5%
Unsheltered	1,128	31.3%	1,656	41.7%	8,493	36.1%	13,212	48.5%
Chronically homeless	539	15.0%	800	20.1%	3,711	15.8%	4,033	14.8%
Veteran	405	11.2%	267	6.7%	2,200	9.3%	1,948	7.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR), 2017 & 2020.
<https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/ahar/>

Community Input – Homelessness

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to homelessness. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- There is more demand to connect homeless with services than we have the resources or capacity to handle.
- It's not a traditional definition of homelessness, but there are high school students who leave home due to domestic issues such as parents being ill or losing their job, or violence in the home. The teens couch surf at the houses of friends.
- The reasons that many individuals remain homeless include a spotty rental history or criminal background, poor credit or inability to pay rental application fees.

Public Program Participation

In the service area, 4.7% of residents received SSI benefits, 1.7% received cash public assistance income, and 15.8% of residents received food stamp benefits. These rates were higher than Houston and Harris County rates.

Household Supportive Benefits

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County
Total households	114,628	858,374	1,605,368
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%
Public Assistance	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Food Stamps/SNAP	15.8%	14.6%	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP03. <http://data.census.gov>

Food Security

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) utilizes an 18-question Food Security Supplement module to determine food insecurity rates of households. Feeding America, the nation's largest domestic hunger-relief organization, defines 'Food Insecure' as three or more affirmative responses to these questions.

In Harris County, 13.9% of all residents in 2019 were food insecure. Of those who reported being food insecure, 70% in Harris County were likely eligible for SNAP benefits due to household income at or below 165% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Among Harris County children, 20.1% were food insecure. 68% of food insecure children were likely to be eligible for federal hunger programs due to household incomes at or below 185% FPL.

Food Security

	Harris County	Texas
Food insecure population, all ages	644,710	4,092,850
Food insecure rate, all ages	13.9%	14.1%
Income eligible for SNAP, all ages, at or < 165% FPL	70%	62%
Food insecure, children	250,600	1,448,490
Food insecure rate, children	20.1%	19.6%
Income eligible for federal programs, children, at or <185% FPL	68%	66%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, based on Current Population Survey data, 2019. <https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2019/overall/texas>

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is a key driver of health. In the service area, 25.1% of adults, 25 and older, lack a high school diploma, which is higher than the state (16.3%), county (18.6%), and Houston (21.1%) rates. 14.3% of area adults have a Bachelor’s degree or higher, which is below Houston (32.9%), county (31.5%) and state (29.9%) rates.

Education Levels, Population 25 Years and Older

	PMC Service Area	Houston	Harris County	Texas
Population 25 years and older	223,165	1,503,215	2,963,957	18,131,554
Less than 9 th grade	13.8%	12.4%	10.4%	8.2%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	11.3%	8.7%	8.2%	8.1%
High school graduate	31.3%	22.8%	23.4%	25.0%
Some college, no degree	21.8%	17.8%	19.8%	21.6%
Associate’s degree	7.6%	5.5%	6.7%	7.2%
Bachelor’s degree	10.1%	20.0%	20.1%	19.5%
Graduate/professional degree	4.2%	12.9%	11.4%	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP02. <http://data.census.gov/>.

High School Graduation Rates

High school graduation rates are the percentage of high school students that graduate four years after starting 9th grade. The Healthy People 2030 objective for high school graduation is 90.7%. Among area school districts, Pasadena ISD (90.4%) and Houston ISD (81%) do not meet this objective.

High School Graduation Rates

	Percent
Clear Creek Independent School District	96.9%
Deer Park Independent School District	91.7%
Houston Independent School District	81.0%
La Porte Independent School District	93.0%
Pasadena Independent School District	90.4%
Harris County	*89.1%
Texas	*92.8%

Source: Texas Education Agency, Snapshot 2020 (Class of 2019). <https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/perfreport/snapshot/2020/index.html>
 *County and State rates do not include Districts whose graduation rates were either suppressed or otherwise unavailable.

Preschool Enrollment

34.5% of children, ages 3 and 4, were enrolled in preschool in the service area, which was lower than Houston (44.4%), the state (43.2%), and Harris County (43%) rates. The enrollment rates ranged from 18% in Pasadena 77504 to 47.3% in Houston 77089. The Texas Public Education Information Resource (TPEIR) website reports that among children eligible for public preschool, those who attended were more likely to graduate high school than those who did not (<https://www.texaseducationinfo.org/>).

Enrolled in Preschool, Children, Ages 3 and 4

	ZIP Code	Population, Ages 3 and 4	Percent Enrolled
Deer Park	77536	885	45.6%
Houston	77017	1,093	46.0%
Houston	77034	1,396	28.2%
Houston	77089	1,447	47.3%
La Porte	77571	881	38.6%
Pasadena	77502	1,470	27.6%
Pasadena	77503	879	29.4%
Pasadena	77504	685	18.0%
Pasadena	77505	548	30.1%
Pasadena	77506	1,446	34.2%
South Houston	77587	674	23.6%
PMC Service Area		11,404	34.5%
Houston		69,271	44.4%
Harris County		140,708	43.0%
Texas		823,538	43.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, S1401. <http://data.census.gov/>

Crime and Violence

Crime negatively impacts communities through economic loss, reduced productivity, and disruption of social services. Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include arson, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Care should be taken when interpreting the crime data, as many of these cities have small populations, and rates can vary widely based on even a single case.

Violent crime rates increased slightly from 2014 to 2019 in Harris County and Texas, and the rate was higher in the county than for the state. The rate of violent crimes reported was lower in area cities than in the county, with the exception of Houston. The next-highest rate was in Pasadena and then South Houston, which both had higher rates than the state.

Property crime rates decreased from 2014 to 2019 in the state, the county, Houston and all service area cities for which data were available.

Violent Crimes Rates and Property Crime Rates, per 100,000 Persons

	Violent Crimes		Property Crimes	
	Rate		Rate	
	2014	2019	2014	2019
Deer Park	137.2	140.4	2,040.3	1,618.5
Houston	996.3	1,086.1	4,769.1	4,402.4
La Porte	200.8	230.1	1,675.6	1,462.5
Pasadena	388.8	557.6	3,091.7	2,546.7
South Houston	463.0	464.4	3,429.7	2,565.8
Harris County	717.6	723.3	3,801.2	3,325.8
Texas	406.8	418.9	3,016.6	2,386.3

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations, *Nationwide Crime Counts and Rates*, via PolicyMap. <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables> NOTE: Rates for several of these cities are based on very small overall populations, and therefore may vary widely based on even a single case.

Community Input – Violence and Injury

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to violence and injury. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- We know trafficking and domestic violence are issues. Patients don't always open up to tell us about their concerns.
- People who are in abusive situations will not share their situation unless they trust their provider. The provider needs to set the patient at ease.
- Unfortunately, there are not enough beds in shelters to accommodate women and children. We have had to turn people away and that can lead to returning to their abuser or trafficker.
- Many people who are trafficked or in violent situations fear repercussions if they tell someone about it. So, they stay silent.
- There has been a rise in violence in our community that wasn't there before. There is a lot of petty theft and road rage.

Health Care Access

Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage is considered a key component to ensure access to health care. 75.3% of the population in the service area has health insurance. La Porte (86.5%) and Pasadena 77505 (85.7%) have the highest health insurance rates, and South Houston (64%) and Pasadena 77506 (64.1%) have the lowest rates of health insurance. 83.9% of children, ages 0-18, have health insurance coverage in the service area. La Porte has the highest health insurance rate among children (92.3%), and Houston 77017 (79.1%) and South Houston (79.3%) have the lowest percentage of children with health insurance. Among adults, ages 19-64, 67.6% in the service area have health insurance. La Porte has the highest insurance rate (82.1%), and South Houston and Pasadena 77506 (50.1%) have the lowest health insurance rates among adults, ages 19-64. The Healthy People 2030 objective is 92.1% health insurance coverage.

Health Insurance, Total Population, Children, Ages 0-18, and Adults, Ages 19-64

	ZIP Code	Total Population	Children, Ages 0-18	Adults, Ages 19-64
Deer Park	77536	84.8%	86.4%	81.2%
Houston	77017	67.5%	79.1%	58.0%
Houston	77034	68.0%	79.9%	58.6%
Houston	77089	83.2%	88.2%	78.9%
La Porte	77571	86.5%	92.3%	82.1%
Pasadena	77502	69.9%	80.5%	59.8%
Pasadena	77503	74.2%	83.8%	65.2%
Pasadena	77504	76.4%	87.7%	66.4%
Pasadena	77505	85.7%	87.7%	81.9%
Pasadena	77506	64.1%	81.0%	50.1%
South Houston	77587	64.0%	79.3%	50.1%
PMC Service Area		75.3%	83.9%	67.6%
Houston		76.9%	86.9%	69.5%
Harris County		79.8%	87.9%	73.3%
Texas		82.8%	89.2%	76.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, DP03. <http://data.census.gov/>

When examined by race/ethnicity, there are differences in the rate of health insurance coverage in the service area. In every age group, health insurance coverage is lowest among those residents who identified as some other race than the listed races (non-Hispanic White, Asian, Black, AIAN, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander), followed by Hispanic residents, except among seniors where the second lowest rate is among Asian seniors.

The service area average for health insurance coverage among the total population (noted in previous data table) is 75.3%. The lowest rate of coverage is seen among

those who identify as other race (62.9%) and Hispanic residents (68.3%), followed by AIAN residents (77.6%). Service area coverage among children is 83.9%. The lowest rates of coverage (73.2%) are seen in children identified as Other race, Hispanic children (81.7%) and AIAN children (83.1%). Among adults, ages 19 to 64, 67.6% have health insurance. The lowest rate is among adults who identify as Other race (55.7%) Hispanic adults (57.9%), and AIAN adults (71.9%). The lowest rates of coverage among service area seniors, ages 65 and older, are found among seniors of other race (90.7%), Asian seniors (90.8%), and then Hispanic seniors (92.8%). Black/African-American seniors also have a below-average rate of coverage (95.5%).

Health Insurance, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group

	Total Population	Children, Under 19	Adults, Ages 19-64	Senior Adults, 65+
Non-Hispanic White	89.0%	90.9%	85.1%	99.5%
Asian	86.5%	92.6%	83.6%	90.8%
Multiracial	85.1%	92.0%	77.5%	100.0%
Black/African American	84.1%	90.3%	80.0%	95.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	83.1%	100.0%	80.8%	100.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	77.6%	83.1%	71.9%	100.0%
Hispanic	68.3%	81.7%	57.9%	92.8%
Other race	62.9%	73.2%	55.7%	90.7%
PMC Service Area average	75.3%	83.9%	67.6%	96.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, C27001B thru C27001I. <http://data.census.gov/>

Regular Source of Care

Access to a medical home and a primary care provider improve continuity of care and decrease unnecessary emergency room visits. 37.4% of adults in the service area do not have a usual primary care provider. Rates are lowest in Pasadena 77505 (30.8%) and Deer Park (30.4%) and highest in Houston 77017, where 44% of the population has no usual primary care provider, followed by Pasadena 77506 (43.9%).

No Usual Primary Care Provider, Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	30.4%
Houston	77017	44.0%
Houston	77034	41.8%
Houston	77089	33.5%
La Porte	77571	31.0%
Pasadena	77502	40.2%
Pasadena	77503	38.2%
Pasadena	77504	37.0%
Pasadena	77505	30.8%

	ZIP Code	Percent
Pasadena	77506	43.9%
South Houston	77587	42.6%
PMC Service Area*		37.4%
Harris County		34.9%
Texas		31.8%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates.

Unmet Medical Need

15.6% of adults in Harris County reported an unmet medical need as a result of not being able to afford care. The rate of unmet need is higher in Texas (16.8%). The Healthy People 2030 objective is 3.3% of the population.

Unmet Medical Need Due to Cost, Adults

	Percent
Harris County	15.6%
Health Service Region 6	17.9%
Texas	16.8%

Source: for Harris County: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018. via Houston State of Health <http://houstonstateofhealth.com> Source for HSR6 and Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Dashboard, 2018. <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system>

Primary Care Physicians

The ratio of the population to primary care physicians in Harris County was 1,710:1. This equates to fewer primary care physicians per capita than the state rate (1,640:1).

Primary Care Physicians, Number and Ratio

	Harris County	Texas
Number of primary care physicians	2,749	17,476
Ratio of population to primary care physicians	1,710:1	1,640:1

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Access to Primary Care Community Health Centers

Community Health Centers provide primary care (including medical, dental and mental health services) for uninsured and medically underserved populations. Using ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) data for the service area and information from the Uniform Data System (UDS)¹, 37.7% of the population in the service area is low-income (200% of

¹ The UDS is an annual reporting requirement for grantees of HRSA primary care programs:

- Community Health Center, Section 330 (e)
- Migrant Health Center, Section 330 (g)
- Health Care for the Homeless, Section 330 (h)
- Public Housing Primary Care, Section 330 (i)

Federal Poverty Level) and 15.3% of the population are living in poverty. There are several Section 330-funded grantees (Federally Qualified Health Centers – FQHCs and FQHC Look-Alikes) located in the service area.

Even with Section 330 funded Community Health Centers serving the area, there are a number of low-income residents who are not served by one of these clinic providers. The FQHCs have a total of 12,667 patients in the service area, which equates to 9.2% penetration among low-income patients and 3.5% penetration among the total population. From 2018-2020, the Community Health Center providers added 1,392 patients for a 12.4% increase in patients served by Community Health Centers in the service area. However, there remain 124,551 low-income residents, 90.8% of the population at or below 200% FPL, which are not served by an FQHC.

Low-Income Patients Served and Not Served by FQHCs

Low-Income Population	Patients served by Section 330 Grantees In Service Area	Penetration among Low-Income Patients	Penetration of Total Population	Low-Income Not Served	
				Number	Percent
137,218	12,667	9.2%	3.5%	124,551	90.8%

Source: UDS Mapper, 2020, 2015-2019 population numbers. <http://www.udsmapper.org>

Dental Care

Among Harris County adults, 40.9% did not access dental care in the prior year. This was an improvement over the state rate, where 42.2% of adults did not access dental care in the prior year. The county and state meet the Healthy People 2030 objective among adults, ages 18 and older, that 45% of the population have a dental visit within the prior 12 months.

Did Not Access Dental Care, Adults, Prior Year

	Crude Rate
Harris County	40.9%
Texas*	42.2%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), PLACES Project 2020. 2018 data. <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-County-Data-20/swc5-untb>
*Weighted average of Texas county rates.

The ratio of residents to dentists in Harris County is 1,410:1. This equates to more dentists per capita than the state rate.

Dentists, Number and Ratio

	Harris County	Texas
Number of dentists	3,333	17,293
Ratio of population to dentists	1,410:1	1,680:1

Source: County Health Rankings, 2019 <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Mental Health Providers

Mental health providers include psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurse specialists, and marriage and family therapists who meet certain qualifications and certifications. In Harris County, the ratio of residents to mental health providers was 800:1, as compared to 830 persons per mental health provider in Texas.

Mental Health Providers, Number and Ratio

	Harris County	Texas
Number of mental health providers	5,889	35,039
Ratio of population to mental health providers	800:1	830:1

Source: County Health Rankings, 2020. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Community Input – Access to Health Care

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to access to health care. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- Lack of documentation keeps people away from care. They are scared they will have to show IDs or be asked about their status.
- People are too busy and don't seek care if they feel healthy.
- People may not want to seek out help due to mistrust or cultural beliefs.
- Sometimes community members get the wrong information/misinformation from sources in their community. Word of mouth is not always the best source.
- Public transportation is unavailable, especially in rural parts of Harris County and on the 225 (Pasadena Freeway).
- There is a lack of child care and general support for working parents.
- Undocumented individuals without health insurance can't get the Harris County Gold Card. As a result, they cannot access care or medications.
- Most medical appointment times are during the work day, so many people can't afford to take time off from work to see a provider.
- The cost of health care and medicine is beyond the reach of many people.
- People don't know where to go for help.
- Pregnant women wait until six months of pregnancy to see an OB by which time they might have untreated health issues either with themselves or their unborn child.

Birth Indicators

Births

In 2019, the number of births in Harris County was 66,354. The average annual rate of birth from 2015 to 2019 was 69,554 births.

Total Births

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Harris County	73,478	72,420	68,422	67,095	66,354
Texas	403,618	398,047	382,050	378,624	377,599

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2015-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>

The race/ethnicity of mothers in Harris County was Hispanic/Latina (50.6%), White (22.4%), Black/African-American (19.1%), and Asian (6.6%).

Births, by Mother's Race/Ethnicity

	Hispanic/ Latina	White	Black/African American	Asian	Other or Unknown
Harris County	50.6%	22.4%	19.1%	6.6%	1.3%
Texas	47.6%	33.0%	12.5%	5.3%	1.6%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data, 2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>

Teen Birth Rate

From 2013 to 2017, teen births for mothers, ages 15 to 19, occurred in Harris County at a rate of 72.9 per 1,000 live births (or 7.3% of total births). This rate is lower than the statewide teen birth rate (82.2 per 1,000 live births, or 8.2%). Harris County does not meet the Healthy People 2030 objective of no more than 31.4 births per 1,000 teens, ages 15 to 19.

Teen Births and Rates, per 1,000 Live Births, Ages 15-19, Five-Year Average

	Harris County	Texas
Births to mother ages 14 and younger	68.2	431.2
Births to mothers ages 15 – 17	1,562.0	9,740.0
Births to mothers ages 18 – 19	3,593.6	22,622.4
Births to mothers ages 19 and younger	5,223.8	32,793.6
Rate per 1,000 live births, mothers ages 14 and younger	1.0	1.1
Rate per 1,000 live births, mothers ages 15 - 17	22.1	24.7
Rate per 1,000 live births, mothers ages 18 - 19	50.8	57.4
Rate per 1,000 live births, mothers ages 15 - 19	72.9	82.2

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Health Data, Live Births Dashboard, 2013-2017. <https://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/births-and-deaths/live-births-2005-2017>

Prenatal Care

60.8% of pregnant women in Harris County entered prenatal care on-time – during the first trimester – where time-of-entry was known. This is a lower rate of entry to on-time prenatal care than found in the state (68.9%).

First Trimester Prenatal Care, Three-Year Average

	Percent of Births
Harris County	60.8%
Texas	68.9%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-expanded-current.html>

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is a negative birth indicator. Babies born at a low birth weight are at higher risk for disease, disability and possibly death. For this measurement, a lower rate is a better indicator. The rate of low-birth-weight babies in Harris County was 9%, which was higher than the state rate (8.4%).

Low Birth Weight (Under 2,500 grams), Three-Year Average

	Percent of Births
Harris County	9.0%
Texas	8.4%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>

Preterm Births

Preterm births – those occurring before 37 weeks of gestation – have higher rates of death and disability. 11.5% of births in Harris County were preterm births, which was higher than the state rate (10.8%).

Preterm Births, Babies Born Before 37 Weeks of Gestation

	Percent of Births
Harris County	11.5%
Texas	10.8%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>

Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy

Among pregnant women, 98.9% in Harris County did not smoke during pregnancy. This rate meets the Healthy People 2030 objective of 95.7% of women to abstain from cigarette smoking during pregnancy.

No Smoking during Pregnancy

	Percent of Births
Harris County	98.9%
Texas	97.3%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2016-2018, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>

Infant Mortality

For the purposes of this report, the infant mortality rate is defined as deaths to infants under 1 year of age. The infant mortality rate in Harris County, from 2016 to 2018, was 6.10 deaths per 1,000 live births. This did not meet the Healthy People 2030 objective of 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, and was higher than the state rate (5.69 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Births, Three-Year Average

	Rate
Harris County	6.10
Texas	5.69

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 2016-2018, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/lbd-current.html>

Breastfeeding Initiation

Breastfeeding has been proven to have considerable benefits to baby and mother. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that babies are fed only breast milk for the first six months of life. According to data from birth certificates, 90% of infants in Harris County were breastfed prior to discharge from the hospital.

Infants Breastfed at Some Point Prior to Discharge

	Percent of Births
Harris County	90.0%
Texas	88.2%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-expanded-current.html>

Community Input – Birth Indicators

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to birth indicators. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- There's some evidence that maternal health is disproportionately worse inside the Loop, especially in African American neighborhoods.
- Mothers and children who live near the railroad tracks or chemical plants report more respiratory issues such as asthma.

Mortality/Leading Causes of Death

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth in Harris County was 79.9 years.

Life Expectancy at Birth

	Number of Years
Harris County	79.9
Texas	79.2

Source: County Health Rankings 2021, Years of Data: 2017-2019. via Houston State of Health <http://houstonstateofhealth.com>

While the life expectancy at birth for residents of Harris County was 79.9 years, it varied by race/ethnicity. The group with the highest expected life expectancy was American Indians/Alaskan Natives, at 103.1 years. While this estimate was based on a small population size, even the lower edge of the confidence interval for their data places them at 89.4 years of expected life. In comparison, Black/African-American residents had a life expectancy at birth of 74.8 years, and the life expectancy of White residents was 79.2 years.

Life Expectancy at Birth, Harris County, by Race/Ethnicity

	Number of Years
American Indian / Alaska Native	103.1
Asian	87.5
Hispanic	84.3
White	79.2
Black	74.8
Total Population	79.9

Source: County Health Rankings 2021, Data from years 2017-2019, via Houston State of Health <http://houstonstateofhealth.com>

Mortality Rates

Age-adjusted death rates are an important factor to examine when comparing mortality data. The crude death rate is a ratio of the number of deaths to the entire population. Age-adjusted death rates eliminate the bias of age in the makeup of the populations. The age-adjusted death rate in Harris County was 686 deaths annually per 100,000 persons.

Mortality Rates, per 100,000 Persons, Three-Year Average

	Deaths	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate
Harris County	26,901.0	573.8	686.0
Texas	201,226.3	701.9	728.2

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/Deaths-by-Underlying-Cause.html>

Leading Causes of Death

The top two leading causes of death in Harris County were heart disease and cancer. The age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate in Harris County was 156.4 deaths per 100,000 persons, which was significantly lower than the state rate (167.5 deaths per 100,000 persons). The Healthy People 2030 objective is specific to ischemic heart disease: 71.1 deaths per 100,000 persons. The county rate was 85.3 deaths from ischemic heart disease per 100,000 persons, which was lower than the state rate (93.0 per 100,000 persons), but did not meet the Healthy People 2030 objective.

The cancer death rate in Harris County was 137.8 per 100,000 persons, which was significantly lower than the state rate (143.5 per 100,000 persons), but did not meet the Healthy People 2030 objective for cancer of 122.7 deaths per 100,000 persons.

In addition to heart disease and cancer, stroke, unintentional injury, and Alzheimer's disease were in the top five causes of death in Harris County. Among the top 15 causes of death, the age-adjusted rates that significantly exceeded state rates were septicemia (18.9 deaths per 100,000 persons), kidney disease (17.8 deaths per 100,000 persons), and homicide (8.5 per 100,000 persons).

Mortality, Crude and Age-Adjusted Rates, per 100,000 Persons, Three-Year Average

	Harris County			Texas		
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted
All causes	26,901.0	573.8	686.0	201,226.3	701.9	728.2
Heart disease	5,986.7	127.7	156.4	46,082.7	160.7	167.5
Ischemic heart disease	3,309.3	70.6	85.3	25,823.0	90.1	93.0
All Cancers	5,609.0	119.6	137.8	41,007.7	143.0	143.5
Stroke	1,497.0	31.9	40.6	10,802.3	37.7	40.2
Unintentional injury	1,725.7	36.8	39.2	10,931.0	38.1	38.7
Alzheimer's disease	1,018.0	21.7	30.9	9,803.0	34.2	38.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	1,024.7	21.9	28.1	10,737.7	37.5	39.6
Diabetes	826.7	17.6	20.4	6,237.3	21.8	22.0
Septicemia	730.3	15.6	18.9	3,901.3	13.6	14.1
Kidney disease	686.3	14.6	17.8	4,316.7	15.1	15.7
Pneumonia and flu	453.0	9.7	12.1	3,209.3	11.2	11.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	496.0	10.6	10.9	4,206.7	14.7	14.1
Suicide	493.7	10.5	10.6	3,866.3	13.5	13.5
Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	334.7	7.1	9.1	2,356.7	8.2	8.7

	Harris County			Texas		
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted
Homicide	408.0	8.7	8.5	1,634.7	5.7	5.7
Parkinson's disease	256.7	5.5	7.6	2,452.3	8.6	9.6

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/Deaths-by-Underlying-Cause.html>

Cancer Mortality

The age-adjusted mortality rate for female breast cancer in Harris County was 21.3 per 100,000 women, while the rate for prostate cancer deaths was 19.1 per 100,000 men. The rates of death for both these types of cancer were higher for Harris County than for the state.

Cancer, Crude and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, per 100,000 Persons

	Female Breast Cancer			Prostate Cancer		
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted
Harris County	2,287	19.8	21.3	1,342	11.7	19.1
Texas	14,585	20.8	19.7	9,214	13.3	17.5

Source: Texas State Department of Health, Texas State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018. <https://www.cancer-rates.info/tx/>

The age-adjusted rate of colorectal cancer deaths in Harris County was 13.7 per 100,000 persons, and the rate of lung cancer mortality was 31.2 per 100,000 persons. Mortality rates from both these types of cancer were lower for the county than for the state.

Cancer, Crude and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, per 100,000 Persons

	Colorectal Cancer			Lung Cancer		
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted
Harris County	2,656	11.5	13.7	5,805	25.2	31.2
Texas	18,758	13.4	13.9	45,514	32.6	34.0

Source: Texas State Department of Health, Texas State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018. <https://www.cancer-rates.info/tx/>

Drug Overdose Deaths

Rates of death by drug overdose, whether unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined intent, have been rising since 2014. Drug overdose deaths have been higher than the statewide rate for most of the previous decade. The state and county meet the Healthy People 2030 objective of 20.7 drug overdose deaths per 100,000 persons.

Drug Overdose Death Rate, per 100,000 Persons, Age-Adjusted

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Harris County	10.3	11.0	9.2	8.6	9.8	8.9	9.9	11.2	11.2	12.4	12.8
Texas	9.8	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.4	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.8

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality public-use data 2009-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/Deaths-by-Underlying-Cause.html>

Opioid deaths include those from heroin, methadone, fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, and oxycodone and other natural or semi-synthetic opioids. The rate of opioid drug overdoses in Harris County is 6.3 per 100,000 persons. This rate is higher than the state (5 deaths per 100,000 persons) but meets the Healthy People 2030 objective of 13.1 deaths from opioids per 100,000 persons.

Fatal Opioid Overdoses, Age-Adjusted Rate, per 100,000 Persons, Three-Year Average

	Number	Rate
Harris County	300.3	6.3
Texas	1,452.3	5.0

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Multiple Cause Death public-use data 2017-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd.html>

From 2015 through 2019 combined, Whites had the highest rates of drug overdose deaths (14.7 deaths per 100,000 persons), followed by Blacks (11.5 deaths per 100,000 deaths), and American Natives (8.3 deaths per 100,000 deaths). Asians had the lowest rate of drug overdose deaths (1.9 deaths per 100,000 persons).

Drug Overdose, Age-Adjusted Rates, per 100,000 Texas Residents, by Race and Ethnicity

	Number, 5 Years Combined	Rate
Asian, non-Hispanic	149	1.9
Hispanic	3,174	6.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	44	8.3
Black, non-Hispanic	2,023	11.5
White, non-Hispanic	9,087	14.7
Texas, all races	14,549	10.3

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics, Mortality public-use data 2015-2019, on CDC WONDER. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/Deaths-by-Underlying-Cause.html>

COVID-19

In Harris County, there have been 565,884 confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported as of October 13, 2021. This represents a rate of 11,960.8 cases per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the statewide average of 14,214.8 confirmed or probable cases per 100,000 persons. As of the same date, according to the Texas Department of State Health, 8,720 persons have died in Harris County due to COVID-19 complications, a rate of 184.3 deaths per 100,000 persons. This was lower than the statewide rate of 229.9 deaths per 100,000 persons.

COVID-19, Cases and Crude Death Rates, per 100,000 Persons, as of 10/13/21

	Harris County		Texas	
	Number	Rate *	Number	Rate *
Confirmed or probable cases	565,884	11,960.8	4,142,962	14,214.8
Deaths	8,720	184.3	67,012	229.9

*Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Updated October 13, 2021*Calculated based on 2020 U.S. Census data.
<https://dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus/>*

The number of total confirmed COVID-19 cases reported by Harris County Public Health Department, as of a given date, vary from the number reported by the Texas Department of Health and Human Services due to timing issues related to reporting and case updates. Harris County counts are higher at the County website level. The discrepancies in the number of deaths in each county reported by the state’s website versus those reported by the county’ website (the number reported at the state level is higher) is due to a difference in how that data are compiled. The state data are an automated count utilizing death certificates, and may include ‘probable’ as well as confirmed COVID-19 cases, whereas those reported at the county level are only included after review and confirmation utilizing death certificates, physicians’ notes and/or medical examiner’s reports."

As of October 12, 2021, in the service area there had been 52,844 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 562 deaths from COVID complications. This rate of infection (14,477.5 cases and 154 deaths per 100,000 persons) is higher than the Harris County (including the city of Houston) rates of 10,105.9 infections and 105 deaths per 100,000 persons. The rate of infection was highest in Pasadena 77502 (16,058.7 per 100,000 persons), and lowest in La Porte (13,252.1). Rates of death were highest in Pasadena 77504 (259.7 deaths per 100,000 persons) and lowest in La Porte (101.7) and Deer Park (84.8 deaths per 100,000 persons). Care should be taken when interpreting rates of death, as with such relatively small numbers a single death could affect rates substantially.

COVID-19, Cases and Crude Death Rates, per 100,000 Persons, as of 10/12/21

	ZIP Codes	Total Reported Cases		Deaths	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Deer Park	77536	4,839	14,657.0	28	84.8
Houston	77017	5,027	15,363.7	75	229.2
Houston	77034	5,876	14,497.2	66	162.8
Houston	77089	7,632	14,168.5	84	155.9
La Porte	77571	4,951	13,252.1	38	101.7
Pasadena	77502	6,146	16,058.7	58	151.5
Pasadena	77503	3,849	14,954.5	54	209.8
Pasadena	77504	3,336	13,972.8	62	259.7
Pasadena	77505	3,319	13,816.5	30	124.9
Pasadena	77506	5,356	13,887.2	41	106.3
South Houston	77587	2,513	14,747.7	26	152.6
PMC Service Area		52,844	14,477.5	562	154.0
Harris County + Houston		564,041	10,105.9	5,860	105.0

Source: Harris County Public Health, Updated October 12, 2021. <https://covid-harriscounty.hub.arcgis.com/>

The percent of Harris County residents, ages 12 and older, who received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine is 77%. 90.9% of the county's population, ages 65 and older, have received at least one vaccine dose. These rates were higher than the statewide rates of partial or completed vaccinations.

COVID-19 Vaccinations, Ages 12 and Older, and Seniors, as of 10/13/21

	Harris County		Texas	
	Partially Vaccinated	Completed	Partially Vaccinated	Completed
Population, ages 12 and older	10.7%	66.3%	9.8%	62.9%
Population, ages 65 and older	9.3%	81.6%	8.5%	79.8%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vaccine Dashboard. Updated October 13, 2021. <https://dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus/>

While the percent of those vaccinated who were simply marked 'Other' (14.5% of all vaccinated, despite representing only 2% of the county population) or 'Unknown' (5.3% of all vaccinated) is a confounding factor, it appeared that Black/African American residents were underrepresented in the vaccinated population of Harris County.

Harris County Vaccinations for COVID-19, by Race, as of 10/6/21

	Percent of Population*	Percent of People Vaccinated**
Hispanic or Latino	42.9%	46.1%
White	29.6%	30.3%
Black/African American	18.6%	14.5%
Asian	6.9%	9.1%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vaccine Dashboard. Updated October 6, 2021. *per ACS 2015-2019 data.

**Where ethnicity of the vaccinated was known/recorded. <https://dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus/>

Community Input – COVID-19

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to COVID-19. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- The state and federal government didn't do a good job talking up the safety of the vaccine. People looked elsewhere and, in many cases, heard misinformation.
- Many people had to wait a long time to get the vaccine, which exacerbated their fears and anxieties.
- There was too much information coming all at once, and a lot of people couldn't separate fact from fiction.

Chronic Disease

Diabetes

12% of adults in the service area had been diagnosed with diabetes by a health professional. This was higher than Harris County (11.7%) but lower than the state rate (12.6%). Rates were lowest in Pasadena 77505 (10.7%) and highest in Houston 77017 (13.9%).

Diabetes, Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	11.3%
Houston	77017	13.9%
Houston	77034	11.6%
Houston	77089	12.2%
La Porte	77571	10.9%
Pasadena	77502	12.5%
Pasadena	77503	11.8%
Pasadena	77504	11.9%
Pasadena	77505	10.7%
Pasadena	77506	12.2%
South Houston	77587	13.2%
PMC Service Area*		12.0%
Harris County		11.7%
Texas		12.6%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

Heart Disease and Stroke

3.6% of service area adults report being told by a health professional they have heart disease. 2.9% of service area adults reported being told by a health professional they have had a stroke. The rate of heart disease diagnosis was highest in Deer Park (4.2%) and lowest in Pasadena 77506 (3%), while the prevalence of stroke diagnoses was highest in Houston 77017 (3.3%) and lowest in Pasadena 77505 and 77506 (2.6%).

Heart Disease and Stroke Prevalence

	ZIP Code	Heart Disease	Stroke
Deer Park	77536	4.2%	3.0%
Houston	77017	3.6%	3.3%
Houston	77034	3.1%	2.8%
Houston	77089	3.6%	2.8%
La Porte	77571	3.7%	2.8%

	ZIP Code	Heart Disease	Stroke
Pasadena	77502	3.7%	2.9%
Pasadena	77503	3.6%	2.8%
Pasadena	77504	3.9%	3.0%
Pasadena	77505	3.6%	2.6%
Pasadena	77506	3.0%	2.6%
South Houston	77587	3.3%	2.8%
PMC Service Area*		3.6%	2.9%
Harris County		3.4%	2.9%
Texas		3.8%	3.7%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

6.1% of service area adults reported having been diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease, or a heart attack (Myocardial Infarction). Rates are lowest in Houston 77034 (5.4%) and Pasadena 77506 (5.5%) and highest in Deer Park (6.8%).

Heart Disease or Heart Attack

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	6.8%
Houston	77017	6.5%
Houston	77034	5.4%
Houston	77089	5.9%
La Porte	77571	6.0%
Pasadena	77502	6.4%
Pasadena	77503	6.1%
Pasadena	77504	6.5%
Pasadena	77505	5.8%
Pasadena	77506	5.5%
South Houston	77587	6.0%
PMC Service Area*		6.1%
Harris County		5.7%
Texas		6.7%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

High Blood Pressure and High Cholesterol

Co-morbidity factors for diabetes and heart disease are high blood pressure (hypertension) and high blood cholesterol. The percent of adults who reported being diagnosed with high blood pressure in the service area was 30.4%. The rate of high cholesterol diagnosis in the service area (29%). Rates are highest in Deer Park, where 32.5% of the population have diagnosed hypertension and 31.3% have diagnosed high

cholesterol. Diagnoses of both conditions are lowest in Houston 77034 and Pasadena 77506.

High Blood Pressure and High Cholesterol

	ZIP Code	Hypertension	High Cholesterol
Deer Park	77536	32.5%	31.3%
Houston	77017	30.4%	29.0%
Houston	77034	28.4%	26.6%
Houston	77089	31.7%	29.5%
La Porte	77571	31.3%	30.2%
Pasadena	77502	30.5%	29.0%
Pasadena	77503	30.0%	28.8%
Pasadena	77504	31.0%	29.4%
Pasadena	77505	30.2%	30.3%
Pasadena	77506	28.2%	27.2%
South Houston	77587	29.5%	28.5%
PMC Service Area*		30.4%	29.0%
Harris County		31.2%	28.6%
Texas		32.5%	34.0%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates.

Cancer

In Harris County, the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate was 392.8 per 100,000 persons, which was lower than the state rate (410.7 per 100,000 persons). The incidence of prostate cancer and stomach cancer was higher for Harris County than the state. The incidence of cervical cancer in the county (10.3 per 100,000 persons) was higher than the state rate (9.3 per 100,000 persons).

Cancer Incidence Rates, per 100,000 Persons, Age Adjusted

	Harris County	Texas
All sites	392.8	410.7
Breast (female)	111.0	114.1
Prostate	102.0	97.5
Lung and Bronchus	45.3	49.4
Colon and Rectum	37.1	37.8
Leukemia	12.8	14.2
Cervix	10.3	9.3
Stomach	7.5	6.6

Source: Texas State Department of Health, Texas State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018. <https://www.cancer-rates.info/tx/>

Asthma

Reported rates of adult asthma in the service area was 8.4%. Rates of asthma diagnosis are highest in Deer Park and La Porte (8.7%) and lowest in South Houston (7.9%).

Asthma Prevalence, Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	8.7%
Houston	77017	8.6%
Houston	77034	8.6%
Houston	77089	8.2%
La Porte	77571	8.7%
Pasadena	77502	8.3%
Pasadena	77503	8.4%
Pasadena	77504	8.5%
Pasadena	77505	8.3%
Pasadena	77506	8.1%
South Houston	77587	7.9%
PMC Service Area*		8.4%
Harris County		8.7%
Texas		7.4%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

Asthma hospitalization in children, under age 18, occurred at a rate of 8.4 hospitalizations per 10,000 children in HSR 6. This rate was lower than the state rate of 10.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 children.

Asthma Hospitalizations, Number and Age Adjusted Rate, per 10,000 Children, Ages 0-17

	Number	Rate
Health Service Region 6	1,469	8.4
Texas	7,736	10.9

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2016 Child Asthma Fact Sheet, March 2016. <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/asthma/data.aspx>

Tuberculosis

The tuberculosis rate in Harris County declined in 2019, continuing a downward trend, though it was consistently higher than the state rate. The rate of TB was 5.6 per 100,000 persons in Harris County. In Texas it was 4.0 cases per 100,000 persons.

Tuberculosis, Number and Crude Rates, per 100,000 Persons

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Harris County	320	7.0	277	6.0	272	5.8	274	5.9	264	5.6
Texas	1,334	4.9	1,250	4.5	1,127	4.0	1,129	3.9	1,159	4.0

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, TB Surveillance Report, 2019.
<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idcu/disease/tb/statistics/>

Disability

In the service area, 10.3% of the non-institutionalized civilian population identified as having a disability. In Harris County, 9.2% had a disability, while the rate of disability in the state was 11.5%.

Disability, Five-Year Average

	Percent
PMC Service Area	10.3%
Houston	9.5%
Harris County	9.2%
Texas	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019, S1810. <http://data.census.gov>

Community Input – Chronic Disease

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to chronic disease. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- People come one or two times for care and prescriptions and then they stop coming. We have no way of knowing if they are following the treatment plans.
- People have to make a choice between working and the perceived effort of seeking care. Ultimately, they decide it's more important to go to work and make money than to miss getting paid to come to one appointment.
- Our rate of asthma in the community is almost the same as the state. Elementary school kids are the most adversely affected, especially those who can't afford inhalers.
- School nurses see kids when they are sick and provide ongoing health education. Doctors or other primary care providers may not give enough information during appointments so it falls on the school nurses to do so.
- There are data that show life expectancies in inner cities are worse than other parts of large metro cities. We are worried about this impacted population.
- Many people have preexisting conditions due to chronic illness. They can't get health care coverage and get stuck in a vicious circle because they are not able to access medicines and their health gets worse.

Health Behaviors

Health Behaviors Ranking

The County Health Ranking examines healthy behaviors and ranks counties according to health behavior data. Texas has 254 counties, 243 of which are ranked from 1 (healthiest) to 243 (least healthy) based on indicators that include: adult smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, excessive drinking, sexually transmitted infections, and others. A ranking of 15 puts Harris County in the top 10% of Texas counties for healthy behaviors.

Health Behaviors Ranking

	County Ranking (out of 243)
Harris County	15

Source: County Health Rankings, 2021. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Overweight and Obesity

Over a third of adults in the service area (36%) are obese and another third (33%) are overweight. Rates of obesity in service area cities ranged from 33.6% in Pasadena 77505, to 37.6% in South Houston and 37.5% in Pasadena 77506. Combined rates of overweight and obesity were lowest in Pasadena 77505 (66.8%) and highest in South Houston (71.6%).

Overweight and Obesity, Adults

	ZIP Code	**Overweight	Obese	Combined
Deer Park	77536	32.7%	35.2%	67.9%
Houston	77017	32.7%	37.3%	70.0%
Houston	77034	32.3%	36.7%	69.0%
Houston	77089	33.1%	34.4%	67.5%
La Porte	77571	32.8%	35.2%	68.0%
Pasadena	77502	33.4%	36.9%	70.3%
Pasadena	77503	33.0%	36.2%	69.2%
Pasadena	77504	32.8%	35.5%	68.3%
Pasadena	77505	33.2%	33.6%	66.8%
Pasadena	77506	33.6%	37.5%	71.1%
South Houston	77587	34.0%	37.6%	71.6%
PMC Service Area*		33.0%	36.0%	69.0%
Harris County		32.6%	35.5%	68.1%
Texas		34.7%	34.8%	69.5%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates.

**Calculated by subtracting percentage of those with BMI of 30 or more from the percentage of total population with a BMI over 24.9.

34.7% of Texas high school students and 38.3% in Houston were overweight (85th percentile or above for BMI by age and sex, but below the 95th percentile) or obese (95th percentile or above for BMI by age and sex).

Overweight and Obese, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Overweight	Obese	Combined
Houston	18.8%	19.5%	38.3%
Texas	17.8%	16.9%	34.7%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.

33.1% of students surveyed in the *Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey* described themselves as slightly or very overweight – less than the percentage who were classified as overweight or obese (34.7%). This apparent lack of self-awareness varied by gender, with 30.1% of boys viewing themselves as overweight when 34.8% were actually overweight or obese. Among females, 36.2% viewed themselves as overweight while only 34.6% of them were classified as overweight or obese. Black students were most likely to underestimate their rates of overweight: 27.5% of Black students said they were overweight versus 37.6% being classified as overweight or obese.

Despite only 33.1% of students describing themselves as overweight, and 34.7% of the total surveyed population being classified as overweight or obese, 51.3% of students described themselves as currently trying to lose weight. Girls were more likely to describe themselves as trying to lose weight (61%), despite only 34.6% being actually classified as overweight or obese and only 36.2% describing themselves as overweight. 41.8% of boys said they were trying to lose weight, despite only 34.8% of them being classified as overweight or obese and only 30.1% describing themselves as overweight. This dieting despite not being overweight or obese – and not describing themselves as either slightly or very overweight – was most common among non-White, non-Black, non-Hispanic students, 53.9% of whom were trying to lose weight despite only 31.2% being classified as overweight or obese.

Describes Self as Overweight, and Trying to Lose Weight, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Describe Self as Overweight	Combined Overweight and Obese	Trying to Lose Weight
Texas	33.1%	34.7%	51.3%

Source: Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey>

Community Input – Overweight and Obesity

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to overweight and obesity. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- There is a lack of access to healthy foods in many parts of Harris County so people turn to small gas station markets or ‘mom and pop’ shops, which generally don’t have fresh fruits and produce that are affordable.
- Often people have to choose food that can stretch to feed a family until the next paycheck comes. Fresh food is low priority here.
- Once overweight people get ill or have unchecked chronic disease, they have to depend on walkers or wheelchairs to get around and that diminishes their quality of life.
- Some cultural groups here think that a ‘thin baby = sick baby’ so they overfeed their babies.
- There is a lack of knowledge about good nutrition and how to shop for and cook healthy meals.

Physical Activity

The CDC recommendation for adult physical activity is 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week or 20 minutes of vigorous activity three times a week, and strength training exercises that work all major muscle groups at least 2 times per week. In the service area, 85.2% of adults do not meet these recommendations. Adults in Pasadena 77505 and La Porte were the most likely to have met the recommendations, while 86.7% of adults in Houston 77017 did not meet the recommendations.

Physical Activity Recommendations Not Met, Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	84.8%
Houston	77017	86.7%
Houston	77034	85.0%
Houston	77089	84.1%
La Porte	77571	83.8%
Pasadena	77502	86.3%
Pasadena	77503	85.6%
Pasadena	77504	85.8%
Pasadena	77505	83.4%
Pasadena	77506	86.3%
South Houston	77587	86.1%
PMC Service Area*		85.2%
Harris County		83.8%
Texas		83.0%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

39.4% of adults in the service area were sedentary and did not participate in any leisure-time physical activity in the previous month. This is worse than Harris County

(37.1%) and the rate of sedentary adults reported statewide (38.1%). Adults in Houston 77017 were the most likely to report not participating in any leisure-time activities (43.9%), while those in Pasadena 77505 (34.3%) were least likely.

Sedentary Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	36.9%
Houston	77017	43.9%
Houston	77034	40.3%
Houston	77089	37.0%
La Porte	77571	35.4%
Pasadena	77502	42.0%
Pasadena	77503	40.1%
Pasadena	77504	40.3%
Pasadena	77505	34.3%
Pasadena	77506	42.5%
South Houston	77587	42.4%
PMC Service Area*		39.4%
Harris County		37.1%
Texas		38.1%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

30.4% of adults in Health Service Region 6 limited their activities for at least 5 of the prior 30 days due to poor mental or physical health, and 14.7% limited them for at least 14 of the prior 30 days.

Limited Activity Due to Poor Health, Days Per Month, Adults

	> = 5 days	> = 14 days
Health Service Region 6	30.4%	14.7%
Texas	26.6%	17.0%

Source for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Dashboard, 2018. <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system>

The CDC recommendation for youth physical activity is 60 minutes or more each day. Among Houston youth, 82.6% of high school students did not meet this activity recommendation, which was worse than the 77.1% seen statewide. 31.3% of student were active for at least 60 minutes on at least 5 of the past 7 days (compared to 41.8% for Texas). 23.2% of Houston's high school students surveyed indicated there was not one day in the previous week where they got at least an hour of exercise. In all categories, girls were less active than boys.

Inadequate Physical Activity, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Houston	Texas
Active for 60+ minutes, 7 of past 7 days	17.4%	22.9%
Boys	21.8%	29.9%
Girls	13.0%	15.9%
Active for 60+ minutes, at least 5 of past 7 days	31.3%	41.8%
Boys	35.8%	49.5%
Girls	26.8%	34.0%
Active for 60+ minutes, 0 of past 7 days	23.2%	20.1%
Boys	19.3%	18.0%
Girls	27.3%	22.4%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.
<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Exercise Opportunities

Proximity to exercise opportunities can increase physical activity in a community. 91% of Harris County residents lived in close proximity to exercise opportunities, which was higher than the state rate of 81%.

Adequate Access to Exercise Opportunities, 2010 and 2019 Combined

	Percent
Harris County	91%
Texas	81%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2020 ranking, utilizing 2010 and 2019 combined data. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Community Walkability

WalkScore.com ranks over 2,500 cities in the United States (over 10,000 neighborhoods) with a walk score. The walk score for a location is determined by its access to amenities. Many locations are sampled within each city and an overall score is issued for the walkability of that city (scores for smaller towns, however, may be based on a single location). A higher score indicates an area is more accessible to walking while a lower score indicates a more vehicle-dependent location.

WalkScore.com has established the range of scores as follows:

- 0-24: Car Dependent (Almost all errands require a car)
- 25-49: Car Dependent (A few amenities within walking distance)
- 50-69: Somewhat Walkable (Some amenities within walking distance)
- 70-89: Very Walkable (Most errands can be accomplished on foot)
- 90-100: Walker's Paradise (Daily errands do not require a car)

Based on this scoring method, most communities in the service area are classified as "Car Dependent", from a low of 10 to 25 in La Porte to 49 in Pasadena 77503. Houston

77089 ranks as “Very Walkable” with a score of 73, the highest walkability score in the service area.

Walkability

	ZIP Code	Walk Score
Deer Park	77536	32 - 33
Houston	77017	44
Houston	77034	46
Houston	77089	73
La Porte	77571	10 - 25
Pasadena	77502	52
Pasadena	77503	49
Pasadena	77504	53
Pasadena	77505	30
Pasadena	77506	30
South Houston	77587	60

Source: WalkScore.com, 2021.

Soda Consumption

Houston high school students were less likely to consume soda than students statewide. 28.4% of Houston teens drank no soda in the past week.

Daily Soda Consumption, Past Week, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Houston	Texas
Drank soda at least once per day, past 7 days	14.4%	19.5%
Drank soda at least twice per day, past 7 days	8.5%	10.6%
Drank no soda, past 7 days	28.4%	23.6%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.
<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

11.5% of Texas high school students and 13.4% in Houston said they ate no vegetables, including salads, carrots, potatoes (excluding fried potatoes, chips or fries) or other vegetables, during the 7 days prior to the survey.

8.8% of Texas students and 8% in Houston said they ate no fruit and drank no 100% fruit juice (such as orange, apple or grape juice but excluding all fruit-flavored or sweetened drinks) in the 7 days prior to the survey. Cost and access must be considered as factors that may affect fruit and vegetable consumption, not solely personal preference.

Consumed No Vegetables, Fruit or 100% Fruit Juice, Past Week, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Houston	Texas
Consumed no vegetables, past 7 days	13.4%	11.5%
Did not consume fruit or 100% fruit juice	8.0%	8.8%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.

<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Youth Sexual Behaviors

Among Houston high-school students surveyed in the *Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, 32.7% of 10th graders and 53% of 12th graders have had sex. These rates were lower than the statewide rates of sexual activity. 43.9% of Texas 10th graders who had sex during the prior three months did not use a condom during their last sexual encounter, and 54.4% of 12th graders did not use a condom during their last sexual encounter.

Sexual Behaviors, Youth

	Has had Sex		Did Not Use a Condom During Last Sexual Encounter	
	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Houston	32.7%	53.0%	N/A	53.7%
Texas	38.3%	65.7%	43.9%	54.4%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.

<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx> N/A = suppressed due to sample size too small for statistical validity.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chlamydia occurred at a rate of 583.5 per 100,000 persons in Harris County. The rate of gonorrhea was 185.8 per 100,000 persons. Primary and Secondary syphilis occurred at a rate of 12 cases per 100,000 persons in Harris County. Rates of STIs were higher in Harris County than the state.

Sexually Transmitted Infections Rates, per 100,000 Persons

	Harris County	Texas
Chlamydia	583.5	508.2
Gonorrhea	185.8	163.6
Syphilis (primary and secondary)	12.0	8.8

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas STD Surveillance Report, 2018. <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/>

HIV

The rate of newly-diagnosed cases of HIV fell from 2014 to 2019 in Harris County and the state. The Harris County rate of newly-diagnosed HIV cases fell from 28.2 per 100,000 persons in 2016, to 24.9 cases per 100,000 persons in 2019.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, Annual Counts and Rates, per 100,000 Persons

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Rate
Harris County	1,256	1,266	1,257	1,098	1,194	1,172	24.9
Texas	4,462	4,551	4,548	4,368	4,419	4,203	14.5

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas HIV Surveillance Report, 2019. <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/>

The annual incidence of new HIV cases in Harris County over five years was 25.8 cases per 100,000 persons. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS (those living with HIV/AIDS regardless of when they might have been diagnosed or infected) was 15.6 cases per 100,000 persons in the county.

HIV Incidence and HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate, per 100,000 Persons

	5-Year Average Incidence Rate, 2015-2019	2019 Prevalence
Harris County	25.8	15.6
Texas	581.2	337.4

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas HIV Surveillance Report, 2019 and Interactive Data Dashboard. <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/>

Mental Health

Frequent Mental Distress

Frequent Mental Distress is defined as 14 or more bad mental health days in the last month. In the service area the rate of mental distress was 13.8% of adults, which was higher than the county (13.4%), and the state (11.7%) rate. Adults in Houston 77017 (14.9%) and 77034 (14.6%) were the most likely to report frequent mental distress while those in Houston 77089 (12.5%) and Pasadena 77505 (12.8%) were the least likely.

Frequent Mental Distress, Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	14.0%
Houston	77017	14.9%
Houston	77034	14.6%
Houston	77089	12.5%
La Porte	77571	13.5%
Pasadena	77502	14.0%
Pasadena	77503	14.0%
Pasadena	77504	14.1%
Pasadena	77505	12.8%
Pasadena	77506	14.2%
South Houston	77587	13.6%
PMC Service Area*		13.8%
Harris County		13.4%
Texas		11.7%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

Youth Mental Health

Among Texas high school students, 38.3% had experienced depression in the previous year, described as 'feeling so sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities'.

Depression, Past 12 Months, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Percent
Texas	38.3%

Source: Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey>

19.6% of high school students in Texas said they had considered suicide in the past year, while 10% said they had attempted suicide in the past year.

Considered and Attempted Suicide, Past 12 Months, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Seriously Considered Suicide	Attempted Suicide
Texas	18.9%	10.0%

Source: Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/youth-risk-behavior-survey>

Experiencing physical or sexual violence from someone they were dating during the prior year was a concern for youth beginning in at least the 9th grade, rising by grade level. 9.3% of Houston teens and 8.3% of Texas teens said they were physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating during the past 12 months.

6.5% of Houston teens and 15.4% of Texas teens said they were forced to do sexual things by someone they were dating during the past 12 months.

Dating Violence, in the Past 12 Months, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Physical Dating Violence	Sexual Dating Violence
Houston	9.3%	6.5%
Texas	8.3%	15.4%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Community Input – Mental Health

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to mental health. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- Patients who need medication aren't always compliant with following their treatment plans. This was worse during COVID with all of the other pressures people faced.
- There is still a stigma and shame for many individuals around admitting that they are seeking help for mental health problems.
- Mental health issues are pervasive and persistent. They are not easily resolved and that takes a toll on people's health and the well-being of their families.
- For many children, anxieties and depression start early. We have seen 'cutting', acting out and other self-harm behaviors.
- It is hard to make placements for youth in need of mental health services. There are no strong connections between services and the school district.
- There are not enough mental health providers to meet the need in Harris County and especially in Pasadena. The demand outstrips the supply.
- Even before COVID we were seeing increased rates of suicide ideation and suicide.
- In many cases, mental health issues go undiagnosed. People are walking around stressed, not realizing they need and should get help. Who's going to help them identify where they should go?
- Many individuals are resistant to start counseling sessions if only the first six are free and they can't afford to pay for the rest.

Substance Use and Misuse

Cigarette Smoking

13.3% of Harris County adults were current smokers, which was below the state (15.7%) rate. The Healthy People 2030 objective is for 5% of the population to smoke cigarettes.

Smoking, Adults

	Percent
Harris County	13.3%
Texas	15.7%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Years of Data: 2017. via Houston State of Health <http://houstonstateofhealth.com>

Vapor products are now the most common nicotine product used by youth. 3.8% of high school students surveyed in Houston smoked cigarettes in the prior 30 days, 3.1% used smokeless tobacco in the prior 30 days, and 11.1% had used vapor products. These rates were lower than the statewide rates of tobacco use.

Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Smokes Cigarettes	Used Smokeless Tobacco	Used Vapor Products
Houston	3.8%	3.1%	11.1%
Texas	4.9%	3.4%	18.7%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Alcohol Use

Binge drinking is defined as consuming a certain amount of alcohol within a set period of time. For males this is five or more drinks per occasion and for females it is four or more drinks per occasion. Among adults, 18% in the service area reported having engaged in binge drinking in the previous 30 days, which is higher than the state (17.4%) and county (17.6%) rates. Rates of binge drinking were reported to be highest among adults in La Porte (18.8%), Pasadena 77506 (18.7%) and Deer Park (18.6%) and lowest in Houston 77089 (16.7%).

Binge Drinking, Past 30 Days, Adults

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	18.6%
Houston	77017	17.0%
Houston	77034	18.1%
Houston	77089	16.7%
La Porte	77571	18.8%

	ZIP Code	Percent
Pasadena	77502	17.9%
Pasadena	77503	18.3%
Pasadena	77504	17.9%
Pasadena	77505	18.3%
Pasadena	77506	18.7%
South Houston	77587	18.1%
PMC Service Area*		18.0%
Harris County		17.6%
Texas		17.4%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

Alcohol use among youth increased by age. 28.9% of 12th grade youth in Houston had consumed at least one alcoholic drink on one or more occasions in the past 30 days. Consumption of alcohol was seen in 25.9% of 11th graders, 14.7% of 10th graders and 16% of 9th graders. Rates of reported alcohol use were lower in Houston than in the state.

Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days, Youth

	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
Houston	16.0%	14.7%	25.9%	28.9%
Texas	16.1%	28.1%	28.6%	39.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Binge drinking was described in the *Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey* as four or more alcoholic drinks in a row for female students or five or more drinks in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least one day during the previous month. Extreme binge drinking was described as ten or more alcoholic drinks in a row, within a couple of hours, regardless of gender, on at least one occasion in the prior month. Reported rates of binge drinking (not extreme) among 10th graders in Houston was 3% and among 12th graders it was 8.8%. Extreme binge drinking among 10th graders in Houston was 1% and among 12th graders it was 2.1%.

Binge Drinking and Extreme Binge Drinking, in Past 30 Days, Youth

	10th Grade		12th Grade	
	Binge Drinking	Extreme Binge Drinking	Binge Drinking	Extreme Binge Drinking
Houston	3.0%	1.0%	8.8%	2.1%
Texas	13.6%	4.0%	18.6%	6.6%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Youth Drug Use

40.3% of 12th grade youth, and 30.6% of the 10th grade youth in Houston indicated they had tried marijuana. These rates of marijuana usage were lower than state rates. Rates of marijuana use among 12th grade students in the past 30 days were higher in Houston (25.6%) than in the state (22%).

Marijuana Use, Ever and in Past 30 Days, Youth

	10 th Grade		12 th Grade	
	Ever	Past 30 Days	Ever	Past 30 Days
Houston	30.6%	13.8%	40.3%	25.6%
Texas	31.1%	15.3%	42.2%	22.0%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.

<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

While Houston youth were less likely to have tried or currently use tobacco or alcohol, or to binge drink, they were more likely than their statewide peers to use marijuana and to have experimented with other drugs. Among Houston 9th – 12th graders, 17.5% have used prescription pain medications obtained without a prescription, 7.6% had used inhalants, 6.8% had tried ecstasy and 6% cocaine.

Other Drug Use, Ever, 9th - 12th Grade Youth

	Houston	Texas
Rx pain meds without a prescription	17.5%	16.6%
Inhalants (glue, aerosol, paints, sprays, etc.)	7.6%	6.3%
Ecstasy	6.8%	4.0%
Cocaine (any form)	6.0%	4.8%
Steroids	4.8%	2.1%
Methamphetamines	4.5%	2.2%
Heroin	3.8%	1.3%
Injected drugs	3.8%	1.2%

Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2019.

<https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/app/default.aspx>

Community Input – Substance Use

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to substance use. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- The largest problem with substance abuse is with opioids, marijuana and alcohol.
- We don't have enough inpatient facilities or resources in Harris County.
- The out-of-pocket payments for substance abuse treatment is too high for many to afford.
- Patients who do initially receive treatment, if they relapse, they can't afford further

care.

- If the substance abuse treatment center doesn't take children, many parents will not go due to a lack of child care while they are in treatment.

Preventive Practices

Flu and Pneumonia Vaccines

22.9% of adults in the service area received a flu shot, which was lower than Harris County (23.7%) and the state (26.4%). The service area rate of flu shots fell below the Healthy People 2030 objective for 70% of all adults, 18 and older, to receive a flu shot. Adults in Pasadena 77505 were the most likely to be vaccinated for the flu (25%), while those in Pasadena 77506 (20.6%) and South Houston (21.6%) were least likely to obtain flu vaccines.

Flu Shots, Adults, Past 12 Months

	ZIP Code	Percent
Deer Park	77536	24.0%
Houston	77017	22.2%
Houston	77034	21.8%
Houston	77089	24.4%
La Porte	77571	23.9%
Pasadena	77502	22.1%
Pasadena	77503	22.4%
Pasadena	77504	22.9%
Pasadena	77505	25.0%
Pasadena	77506	20.6%
South Houston	77587	21.6%
PMC Service Area*		22.9%
Harris County		23.7%
Texas		26.4%

Source: PolicyMap, utilizing the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018 data, <https://commonspirit.policymap.com/tables/> *Weighted average; calculated using 2015-2019 ACS adult population estimates

The state rate of pneumonia vaccination among adults, ages 65 and older, was 71.3%, which was higher than the pneumonia vaccine rate in Health Service Region 6 (70.8%).

Pneumonia Vaccines, Adults, Ages 65 and Older

	Percent
Health Service Region 6	70.8%
Texas	71.3%

Source for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Dashboard, 2018. <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system>

Immunization of Children

Among area school districts, rates of vaccinations among children entering Kindergarten ranged from 93.2% for Varicella in Houston ISD to 98.7% for Measles/Mumps/Rubella

in Pasadena ISD. In the service area, Houston ISD had the lowest rates of vaccination across all required vaccines, followed by Clear Creek ISD, which had the second lowest rates across all vaccines.

Up-to-Date Immunization Rates of Children Entering Kindergarten

	DTaP	Hep A	Hep B	MMR	Polio	Varicella
Clear Creek ISD	95.9%	95.8%	96.9%	96.4%	95.9%	95.8%
Deer Park ISD	96.9%	97.0%	98.1%	97.8%	97.5%	97.0%
Houston ISD	94.6%	94.1%	96.2%	94.7%	94.6%	93.2%
La Porte ISD	98.5%	98.1%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	98.3%
Pasadena ISD	98.1%	96.7%	98.6%	98.7%	98.5%	98.1%
Harris County	96.9%	96.3%	97.3%	96.8%	96.6%	95.9%
Texas	96.6%	96.4%	97.4%	97.0%	96.8%	96.5%

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, 2019-2020. <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/coverage/schools/>

Mammograms

The Healthy People 2030 objective for mammograms is for 77.1% of women, between the ages of 50 and 74, to have a mammogram in the past two years. This translates to a maximum of 22.9% who lack screening. The county (27.6%) and state (28.3%) do not meet this objective.

No Mammogram, Past Two Years, Women, Ages 50-74, Five-Year Average

	Crude Rate
Harris County	27.6%
Texas*	28.3%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), PLACES Project 2020. 2018 data. <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-County-Data-20/swc5-untb>
*Weighted average of Texas county rates.

Pap Smears

The Healthy People 2030 objective is for 84.3% of women, ages 21 to 65, to have a Pap smear in the past three years. This equates to a maximum of 15.7% of women who lack screening. Harris County and Texas (18.2%) do not meet this objective.

No Pap Test, Past Three Years, Women, Ages 21-65

	Crude Rate
Harris County	18.2%
Texas*	18.2%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), PLACES Project 2020. 2018 data. <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-County-Data-20/swc5-untb>
*Weighted average of Texas county rates.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

The Healthy People 2030 objective for adults, ages 50 to 75 years old, is for 74.4% to obtain colorectal cancer screening (defined as a blood stool test in the past year, sigmoidoscopy in the past five years plus blood test in the past three years, or

colonoscopy in the past ten years). 55.4% of Harris County residents, ages 50-75, had been screened for colorectal cancer. The county did not meet the Healthy People 2030 objective.

Screening for Colorectal Cancer, Adults, Ages 50-75

	Crude Rate
Harris County	55.4%
Texas*	58.7%

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), PLACES Project 2020. 2018 data. <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-County-Data-20/swc5-untb>
 *Weighted average of Texas county rates.

Community Input – Preventive Practices

Stakeholder interviews identified the following issues, challenges and barriers related to preventive practices. Following are their comments summarized and edited for clarity:

- We stress prevention but there’s a general lack of education about disease management.
- People are behind on getting screenings and check-ups due to COVID and we are only catching up a year later.
- I fear that for people who have diseases like cancer, if we could have caught it earlier, we could have managed it better.
- Many parents don’t see the value of preventive health care and only seek care when their kids are sick.

Prioritized Description of Significant Health Needs

The identified significant community needs were prioritized with input from the community. Interviews with community stakeholders were used to gather input on the significant needs. The following criteria were used to prioritize the significant needs:

- The perceived severity of a health or community issue as it affects the health and lives of those in the community.
- Improving or worsening of an issue in the community.
- Availability of resources to address the need.
- The level of importance the hospital should place on addressing the issue.

Each of the stakeholder interviewees was sent a link to an electronic survey (SurveyMonkey) in advance of the interview. The interviewees were asked to prioritize the health needs according to highest level of importance in the community. The total score for each significant need (possible score of 4) was divided by the total number of responses for which data were provided, resulting in an overall score for each significant need. Birth indicators, mental health, substance use and violence and injury were ranked as the top priority needs in the service area. Calculations resulted in the following prioritization of the significant needs:

Significant Needs	Priority Ranking (Total Possible Score of 4)
Birth indicators	4.00
Mental health	4.00
Substance use	4.00
Violence and injury	4.00
Chronic diseases	3.67
Homelessness	3.67
Overweight and obesity	3.50
Sexually transmitted infections	3.50
Tuberculosis	3.50
Access to health care	3.33
COVID-19	3.33
Preventive practices	3.00

Resources to Address Significant Health Needs

Community stakeholders identified community resources potentially available to address the identified community needs. This is not a comprehensive list of all available resources. For additional resources refer to <https://www.211texas.org/>

Significant Needs	Community Resources
Access to care	FQHCs, Harris Health, Mobile Clinics, WIC, Pasadena Health Center, ISD School based Clinics, Houston Mayor’s Office, HOPE Clinic, Strawberry Clinic, Meals on Wheels, Catholic Charities, Adult Protective Services, HCA, City of Houston Health Department, Harris Health- Ben Taub Hospital, Healthy Choices, Texas AIM, WIC, SNAP, Access Harris
Birth indicators	Harris County Public Health, University of Houston, Lactation Foundation, Texas AIM
Chronic diseases	FQHCs, Food Banks, ISD school nurses, Strawberry Health Center, Harris County Public Health, EMS, Red Cross, Pasadena Health Center, Church based food pantries, Texas Heart Institute, AHA, Community Health Choice, Texas Children’s Hospital, Kelsey Siebel, Methodist Health System, Catholic Charities, Baker Ripley, March of Dimes, WIC, Centro de Corazon, Angels Medical, El Vecino Health Centers, Hermann Hospital
COVID-19	Harris County Public Health Department, First Responders, all hospitals
Housing and homelessness	Godtel, The Bridge over Troubled Waters, Houston Homeless Coalition, City of Pasadena housing program, Harris County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, Star of Hope Mission, Salvation Army
Mental health	The Harris Center, Harris Health-Ben Taub Hospital, Kindred Hospital, Deveraux Advanced Behavioral Health, Clearhope Counseling, Oceans Healthcare, Legacy Community Health, Bay Area Council of Alcohol and Drugs, ISDs, Harris County Public Health, Harris County Hospital District, Harris Health-Mobile Crisis Outreach Team, University of Houston Community Counseling
Overweight and obesity	Brighter Bites, Houston Food Bank, Health Advisors, Healthy Living Matters, St. Luke’s nutrition classes, University of Houston Food Bank, Baker Ripley
Preventive practices	FQHCs, Strawberry Health Clinic, The Rose, Harris Center, Harris Health, Hospital based providers, Legacy Community Health
Sexually transmitted infections	County Public Health, SANE Nurses, Texas Chiropractic College, HCA
Substance abuse	Harris County Health Department, Sensacare, CODA, Cenikor, Depelchin, Bay Area Council of Alcohol and Drugs (BACODA), Houston Recovery Center
Tuberculosis	Harris County Health Department
Violence and injury	Hospital Case Managers, Fort Bend County Women’s Center, Shelters, Turning Point, Sarah’s House, Katy Christian Ministries, Unbound Houston, The Landing

Impact of Actions Taken Since the Preceding CHNA

In 2019, Patient Medical Center conducted the previous CHNA and significant health needs were identified from issues supported by primary and secondary data sources. The hospital's Implementation Strategy associated with the 2019 CHNA addressed: access to care, behavioral health, human trafficking and obesity through a commitment of community benefit resources. The following activities were undertaken to address these selected significant health needs since the completion of the 2019 CHNA.

Access to Care

- Provided education for the community regarding services and cultural differences that impact bias and affect treatment.
- Collaborated with community organizations, churches, civic groups and support groups to present educational seminars.
- Fostered new relationships with primary care providers and health care service providers to assist linking hospital patients to medical homes.
- Participated in the Think Healthy education outreach program.
- Offered a breast cancer awareness program.
- Worked with neighborhood resources (e.g., schools, businesses, community organizations) to promote health, wellness and disease prevention through health and safety fairs, educational lectures and sponsorship of community events.
- Provided education and information on chronic disease prevention, screening and risk reduction.

Behavioral Health

- Developed resources in the emergency department to manage needs of behavioral health patients.
- Strengthened community partnerships to advocate for additional support for behavioral health specialists to work alongside caregivers.
- Provided front line responders with education sessions on behavioral health topics.

Human Trafficking

- Defined a procedure for treating and/or identifying trafficked victims in our facilities and collaborating with community partners, including law enforcement and health care providers.
- Increased prevention and treatment resources in areas of physical/sexual abuse, human trafficking and violence in schools.

- Partnered with the Houston Women’s Center to educate staff on how to recognize abused patients.
- Partnered with law enforcement and social service organizations to increase trauma informed care to human trafficking victims.

Obesity

Partnered with schools to provide youth with resources and educational support focused on nutrition, obesity, and healthy lifestyles.

Attachment 1: Benchmark Comparisons

Where data were available, the service area health and social indicators were compared to the Healthy People 2030 objectives. The **bolded items** are Healthy People 2030 objectives that did not meet established benchmarks; non-bolded items met or exceeded the objectives.

Indicators	Service Area Data	Healthy People 2030 Objectives
High school graduation rate	81.0% - 96.9%	90.7%
Child health insurance rate	83.9%	92.1%
Adult health insurance rate	67.6%	92.1%
Unable to obtain medical care	15.6%	3.3%
Ischemic heart disease deaths	85.3	71.1 per 100,000 persons
Cancer deaths	137.8	122.7 per 100,000 persons
Colon/rectum cancer deaths	13.7	8.9 per 100,000 persons
Lung cancer deaths	31.2	25.1 per 100,000 persons
Female breast cancer deaths	21.3	15.3 per 100,000 persons
Prostate cancer deaths	19.1	16.9 per 100,000 persons
Stroke deaths	40.6	33.4 per 100,000 persons
Unintentional injury deaths	39.2	43.2 per 100,000 persons
Suicides	10.6	12.8 per 100,000 persons
Liver disease (cirrhosis) deaths	10.9	10.9 per 100,000 persons
Homicides	8.5	5.5 per 100,000 persons
Drug-overdose deaths	13.0	20.7 per 100,000 persons
Overdose deaths involving opioids	6.4	13.1 per 100,000 persons
No smoking during pregnancy	98.9%	95.7%
Infant death rate	6.1	5.0 per 1,000 live births
Adult obesity	36.0%	36.0%, adults ages 20+
High school student obesity	19.5%	15.5%, children & youth, ages 2 to 19
Adults engaging in binge drinking	18.0%	25.4%
Cigarette smoking by adults	13.3%	5.0%
Pap smears, ages 21-65, screened in the past 3 years	81.8%	84.3%
Mammogram, ages 50-74, screened in the past 2 years	72.4%	77.1%
Colorectal cancer screenings, ages 50-75, screened per guidelines	55.4%	74.4%
Annual adult influenza vaccination	22.9%	70.0%

Attachment 2: Community Stakeholder Interviewees

Community input was obtained from interviews with community stakeholders from community agencies and organizations that represent medically underserved, low-income, and/or minority populations.

Name	Title	Organization
Renee Austin	Social Worker	Patients Medical Center
Daunte Cauley	Public Health Analyst	Community Health and Wellness Division, Harris County Public Health
Margie Pena	Community Developer	Baker Ripley
Thomas Porter	Medical Director	Strawberry Clinic, Harris Health
Olivia Rivers	Executive Director	The Bridge Over Troubled Waters
April Weisedel	Chief Nursing Officer	Pasadena Independent School District

Attachment 3: Community Stakeholder Interview Responses

Community interview participants were asked to name some of the major health issues affecting individuals in the community. Responses included:

Access to Care

- The location of health providers is a barrier as they are not located close to the communities and neighborhoods with the highest health needs. Mobile clinics that serve under-resourced neighborhoods would be helpful.
- The lack of reliable public transportation is a barrier for many people who don't have a personal vehicle or don't live near health care providers.
- The cost of health care puts it out of reach for many individuals, especially those on a fixed or low income.
- There is not enough preventive care, whether that's annual visits, well woman care or school vaccinations.
- Many people distrust the health care system due to discrimination.
- The health care bureaucracy is daunting for many to navigate and it's made worse when it doesn't guarantee you'll be seen by a provider. Not all insurance coverage is accepted by providers in Texas.
- The waitlist to see a provider is too long and if you are in acute need, you will go to the ER.
- Many families are uninsured or underinsured. They can't get coverage for all their needs.
- Many undocumented individuals will not seek care because of fear of being asked for an ID.

Chronic diseases

- There are high rates of chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, respiratory issues and associated co-morbidities such as obesity, hyperlipidemia, high blood pressure and hypertension throughout Harris County and the City of Pasadena.
- Health issues that are prevalent are cancer, oral health issues and osteoarthritis.
- There are high rates of infant and maternal mortality in the African American community.

Social Determinants of Health

Interviewees were asked about the underlying systemic issues/social determinants of health that impacted health and health outcomes in the area. Responses are presented according to the five domains of Social Determinants of Health (Healthy People 2030).

Economic Stability

- Jobs in this region don't pay well. It's hard to make a living so many people take 2-3 jobs to support their families.
- A lot of people live on a fixed income and have to make choices for what they will pay for medicines, rent, or healthy food.
- Many service jobs don't offer health insurance to their employees.
- While there are jobs, you need a college degree to get higher paying jobs and many residents here haven't completed college.
- People have to juggle a lot of moving pieces such as stable employment, paying for medicine, and taking care of family. As a result, health care access falls to the bottom of the list if an urgent need or a stressor in one area becomes a priority.

Health Care Access and Quality

- Even if the medical or service provider gives referrals and education on the importance of care, many people need assistance connecting to the next provider and reminders to follow-up.
- Some providers and entities only refer within their own affiliated network of providers but not to other networks. If people need to see providers who are not in the same network, there is often a disconnect and people fall through the cracks.
- Even if you qualify for insurance and coverage, the perception is that there is limited availability of appointments and that health care is still unaffordable.
- Clients who are from certain racial/ethnic backgrounds, especially African-Americans and Latinos often report discrimination when seen by medical providers. They feel their concerns are just brushed aside or not taken seriously.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Reliable mass transportation is lacking in Pasadena. The metro only goes to the outskirts of town. There is no public transportation for those who live in the rural areas.
- Exercise is not stressed within some cultural groups.
- Sidewalks are limited in the rural parts of the county so there are no safe places to use for walking.
- Parts of Harris County can be considered food deserts, especially the ZIP Codes 77504, 77507, and 77506.
- There are no parks or recreational facilities where many residents live. Residents feel unsafe using parks at night.
- Along the 225 (Pasadena Freeway), there is bad air quality due to factories and the manufacturing industry.

- Many housing complexes and units have dander and dust, and mold issues due to Hurricane Harvey.
- Quality affordable housing has not been built or updated since the 1970s.
- Issues of lead abatement need to be addressed in public housing. It's still a huge problem in many places and landlords haven't done anything about it.
- Gentrification is a double- edged sword. It's good for redeveloping the neighborhoods but it is bad for the community who has lived there, sometimes for generations, and now can't afford it.

Education

- We want to see more Hispanic/Latino children enrolled in preschool. Many families don't send their kids to school until kindergarten.

Social and Community Context

- People of color report having difficulty obtaining appointments and transportation.
- Our city's leadership does not reflect the broader demographics of the city. They are working to get a more diverse leadership group, but that will take time.
- We find that clients need to know and learn how to advocate for themselves when accessing care, more than knowing about providers and networks in the community.

Gaps in Accessing Care

Interviewees were asked to identify populations and geographies that were lacking access to regular health care and social services within Harris County. The following groups and areas came up multiple times in the interviews as having the most barriers to access.

- Multigenerational families (mostly Latino/Hispanic)
- Older Hispanic men
- Labor trafficking victims
- Domestic violence victims
- LGBTQ+ youth
- Young adults between the ages of 18-25
- Pregnant African American and Latina women
- Individuals living in poverty

Under resourced neighborhood and geographic locations

- Unincorporated parts of Harris County including Spring
- West Houston
- Southwest Harris County

- The Loop inner city Houston
- East and North Harris County
- Pasadena (Northwest Harris County)
- 3rd ward neighborhood of Houston

Impact of COVID-19

Interviewees were asked to reflect on how the pandemic influenced or changed the unmet health-related needs in the community.

Health Issues

- We saw a rise in behavioral issues among children and teens – anxiety, anger, depression, and other risky behaviors. Kids regressed in developmental growth since they weren't around their peers.
- Many mental health issues were exacerbated by the pandemic: stress, depression and anxiety. We don't yet know the long-term effects.
- There has been a drop in medication refills due to the inability to pay for them or reluctance to access providers during the pandemic.
- Diabetes and related issues like high blood pressure went out of control with stress and people falling off treatment plans.
- Chronic diseases that didn't get reassessed during regular visits couldn't be managed. We are seeing the long-term effects of unmanaged and untreated disease.

Service Provision and Access

- Fear of COVID kept people away from clinics and medical offices.
- There was a lot of misinformation around the vaccine, which kept the vaccination rates low, especially in the monolingual Latino community.
- There was a sharp increase in the use of emergency services because people wanted to be checked for illness at home, not the hospital.
- Many hospital staff and medical providers were burned out and overwhelmed by the physical and mental workload and lack of support including having enough PPE.
- Patients in crisis went to the ED for care.
- We already have an issue with a lack of public transportation and COVID made it worse
- For about two months at the beginning of COVID, long-term care was unavailable. As a result, patients who had long-term illnesses were grappling with a lack of caregivers.
- Government assistance was limited. The community stepped up with food pantries, help with rent, and addressing other immediate needs.

- We served breakfast and lunches to 5,000 adults and children a day at our sites. Without that support, many would have gone hungry.
- Social isolation increased and it took an emotional toll on those groups that were already vulnerable like seniors.
- The way you are treated in the health system varies depending on your color and face. It's a known but unspoken fact here.