



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Executive Summary:

The mission of the Williamson County and Cities Health District (WCCHD), in partnership with communities, is to protect and promote the health of the people of Williamson County. As a public health department serving the people of Williamson County, the most up-to-date information about the health of the community helps guide public health policy and activities.

Within this document, selected public health challenges are examined at the local level using available data sources. Georgetown is the county seat of Williamson County with a population in 2010 of 47,400. It is also home to Southwestern University and Sun City, a sizable age-restricted retirement community. Georgetown grew by 67% between 2000 and 2010. The percent of children living in poverty is 13%. Public health challenges represented in this report include the teen birth rate, the rate of prenatal care in non-white populations, the rate of low-birth weight in the African American population, heart disease and cancer mortality, and the diabetes and asthma hospitalization rates north of Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN (PRECINCT 3) COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILE



About Williamson County and Cities Health District:

The mission of the Williamson County and Cities Health District (WCCHD), in partnership with communities, is to protect and promote the health of the people of Williamson County. As a public health department, WCCHD professionals work every day to:

- Assess and monitor the health status of communities and populations at risk to identify health issues facing Williamson County;
- Engage communities to identify and solve health problems;
- Protect people from health problems and health hazards;
- Enforce laws that protect health and ensure safety;
- Give people information they need to make healthy choices;
- Help people access needed health services, including health promotion and disease prevention services.

About the Board of Health:

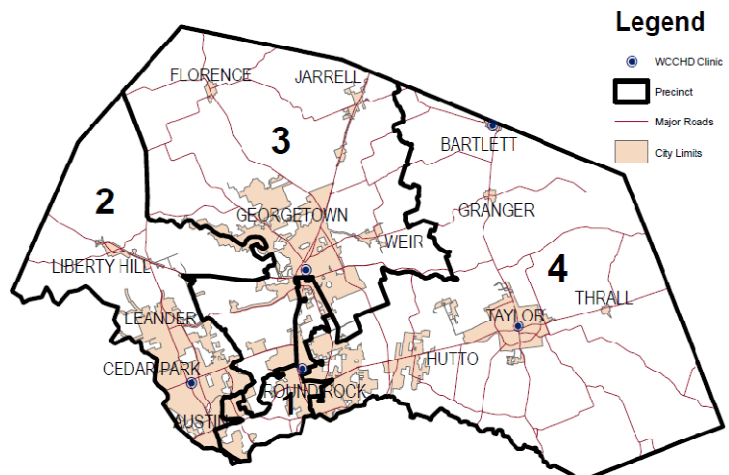
The Board of Health is the administrative authority for the Health District. The governmental entities that form the Health District appoint representatives to serve as directors of the Williamson County Board of Health. Each city with a population of 15,000 or greater appoints one director and the Commissioners’ Court appoints two directors. Cities with a population of less than 15,000 appoint one representative to represent them collectively. The Board meets every two months and meetings are open to the public.

Current Members:

- Kerry Russell, Chair**, Represents: Williamson County
- Mary Faith Sterk, Vice-Chair**, Represents: Williamson County
- Katherine M. Galloway, Secretary**, Represents: Cedar Park
- Rob T. Hardy**, Represents: Georgetown
- Pamela Sanford**, Represents: Taylor
- Andy Martinez**, Represents: Round Rock
- Florence Winkler**, Represents: Liberty Hill and Hutto
- W.S. "Chip" Riggins Jr., MD, MPH**, Executive Director and Health Authority, WCCHD

WCCHD Community Health Profile Boundaries:

Georgetown is the largest population center within Precinct 3. Where possible, statistics are presented for the other population centers: Jarrell, Florence, and Weir.



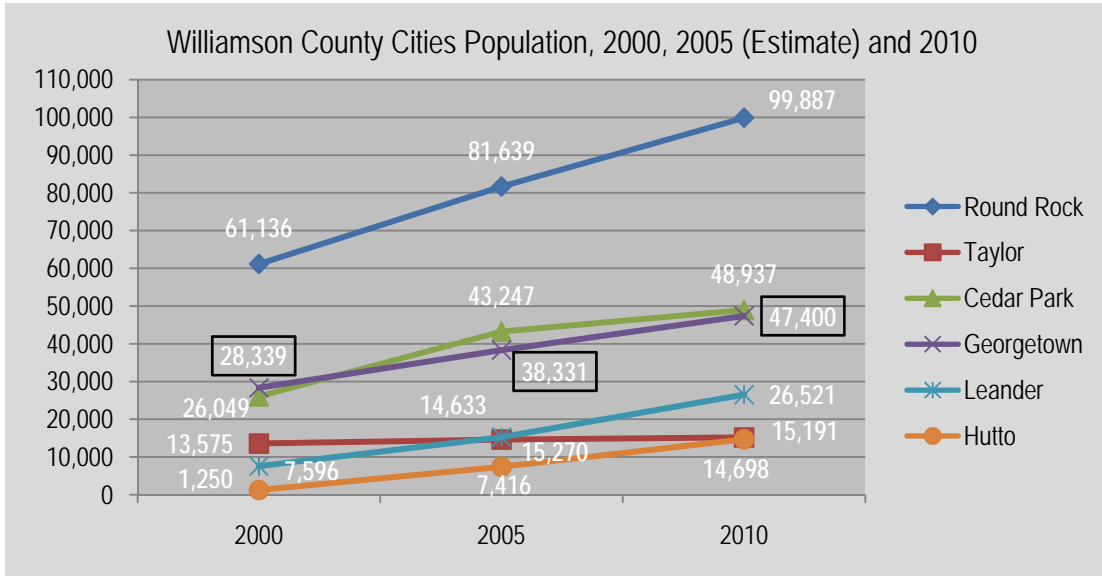
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Population Demographics



Population in Other Precinct 3 Places:

Place	Population 2010
Jarrell	984
Florence	1,136
Weir	450

The chart above shows the growth in population in Georgetown and other Williamson County population centers between 2000 and 2010. The population in Georgetown grew by approximately 19,000 people in this time period or 67% growth. Williamson County as a whole grew in population by 70% over that time. Source: 2000 Census, 2005 Population Estimates, and 2010 Census.

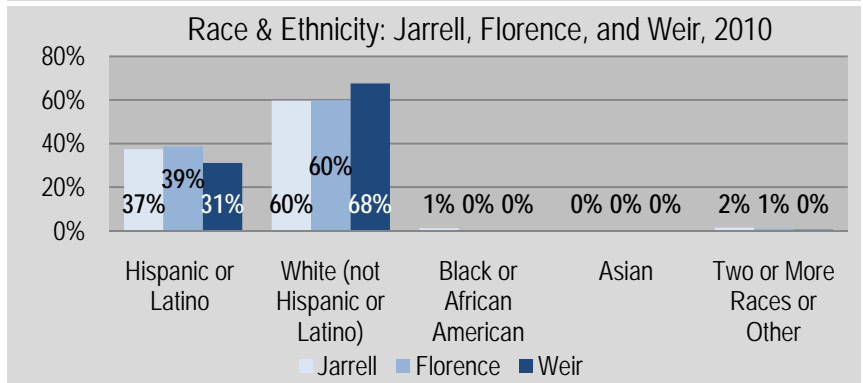
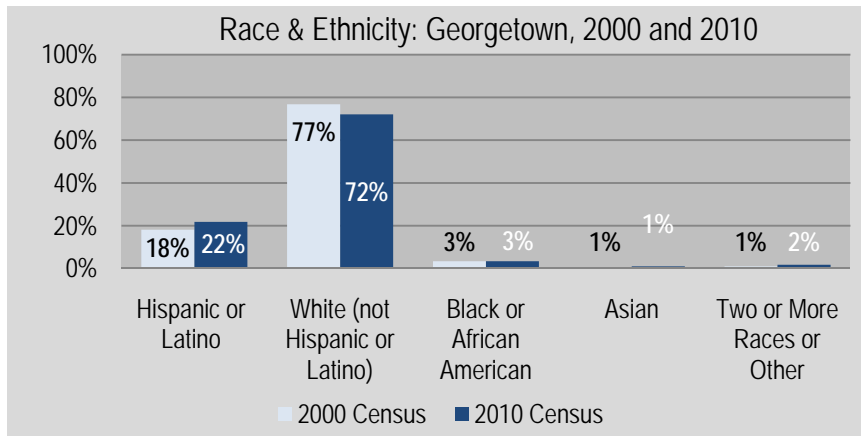
Race & Ethnicity:

Georgetown – The percent of the population that is Hispanic or Latino grew by 4 percentage points to 22%, while the percent of the population that is White decreased by 5 percentage points to 72%. The percent that is African American, Asian, or another race was stable.

Jarrell, Florence, and Weir – The percent of the population that is Hispanic or Latino is lower in Georgetown than in Jarrell, Florence and Weir.

Williamson County – The percent of the population in 2000 that was Hispanic or Latino was 17%. At the 2010 Census, 23% of the population was Hispanic or Latino.

Source: 2000 Census and 2010 Census.





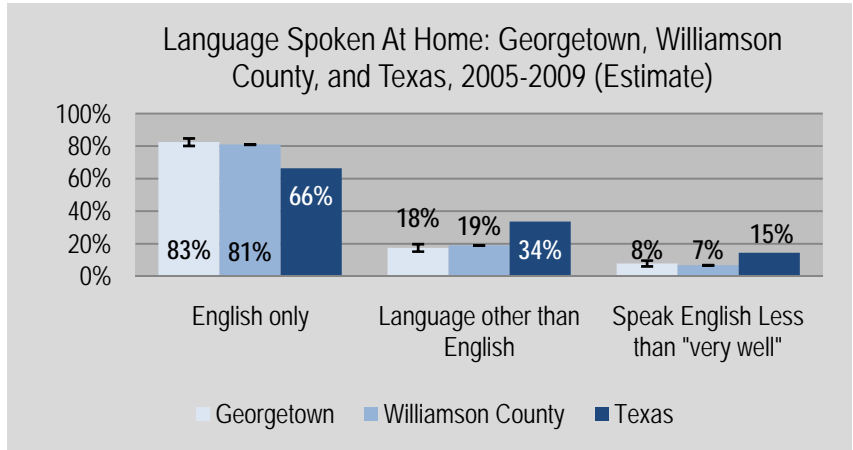
Population Demographics (cont.)

Language Spoken at Home:

The percent of the population that speaks a language other than English at home is higher in Texas than in Georgetown.

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

Error bars represent a 90% confidence interval.



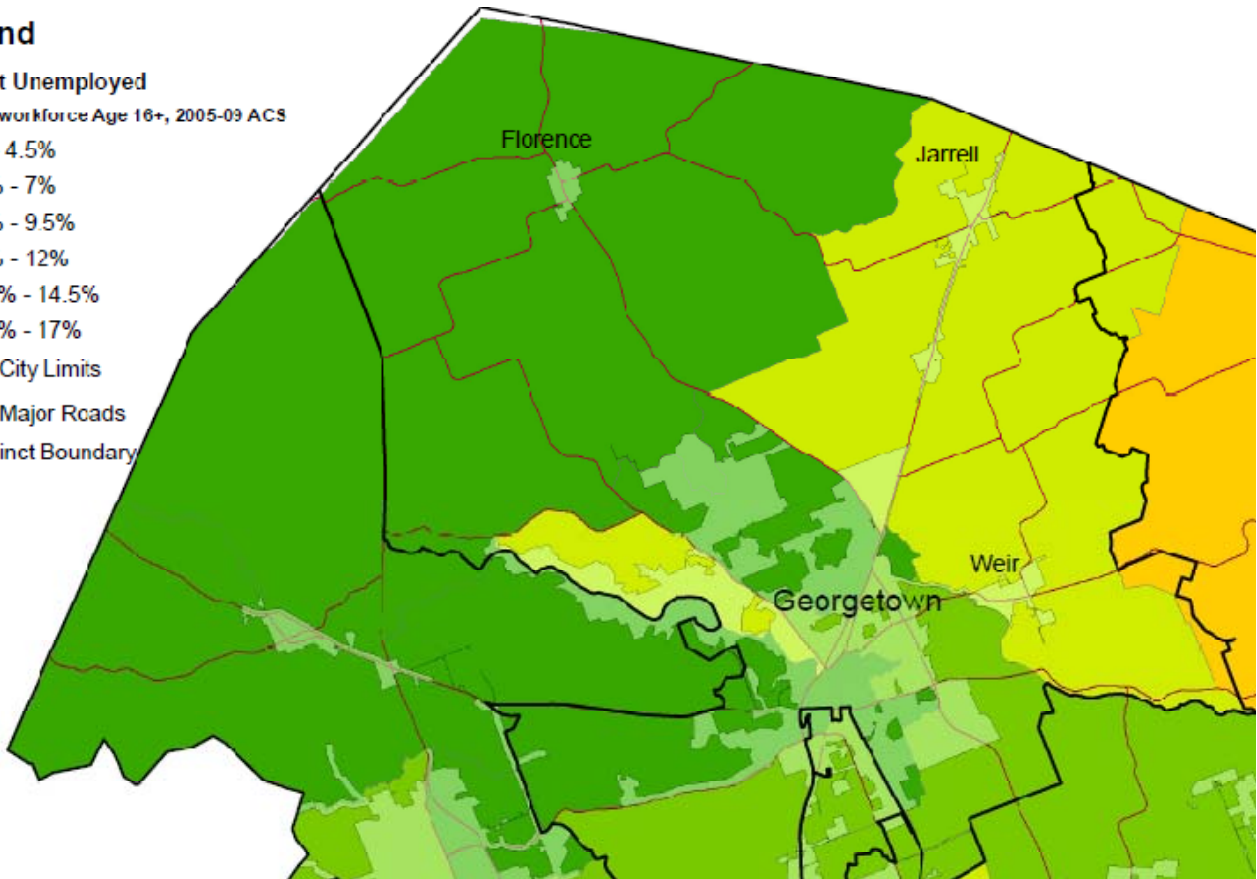
Unemployment:

Legend

Percent Unemployed

Of Total workforce Age 16+, 2005-09 ACS

- 2% - 4.5%
- 4.6% - 7%
- 7.1% - 9.5%
- 9.6% - 12%
- 12.1% - 14.5%
- 14.6% - 17%
- City Limits
- Major Roads
- Precinct Boundary



Unemployment was higher in the Jarrell, Weir and a western portion of Georgetown. Source: 2005-09 ACS.

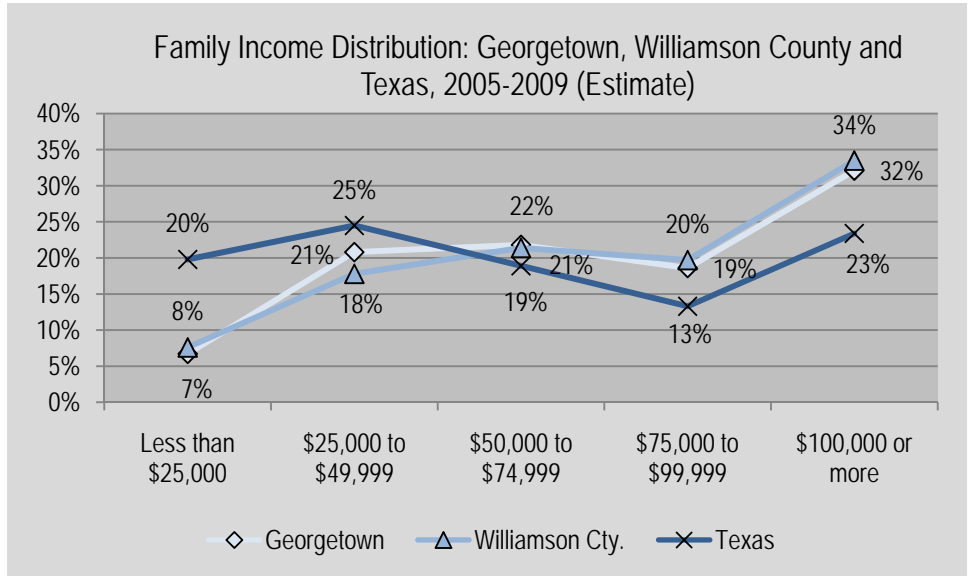


Population Demographics (cont.)

Income Distribution:

The percent of families receiving less than \$50,000 per year is higher in Georgetown (29%) than in Williamson County (25%), but lower than in the state (45%).

Source: 2005-2009 ACS.

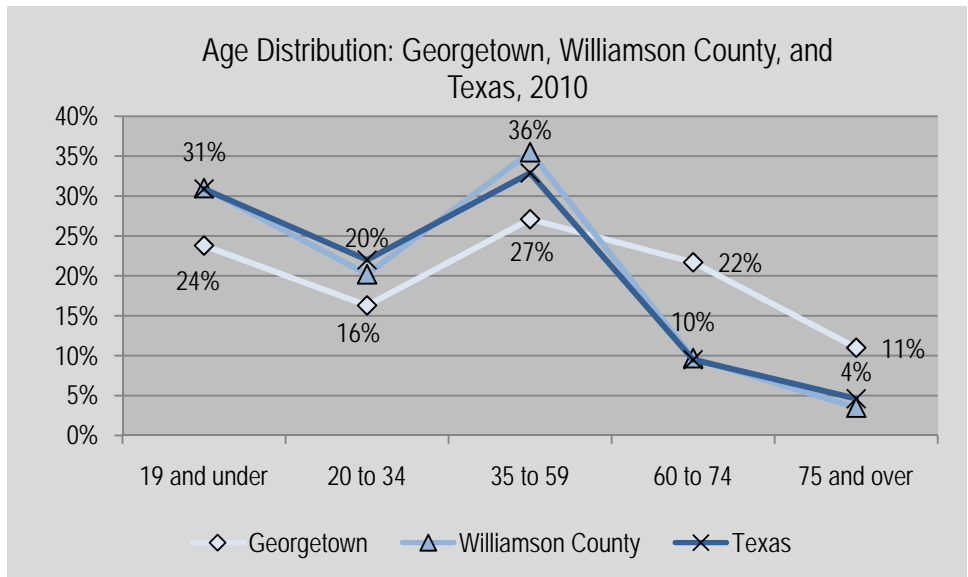


Age Distribution:

The median age in Georgetown is 44.0, while the median age in Williamson County is 34.2.

The median age in Williamson County is 34.2 years and in Texas it is 33.6 years.

Source: 2010 Census.

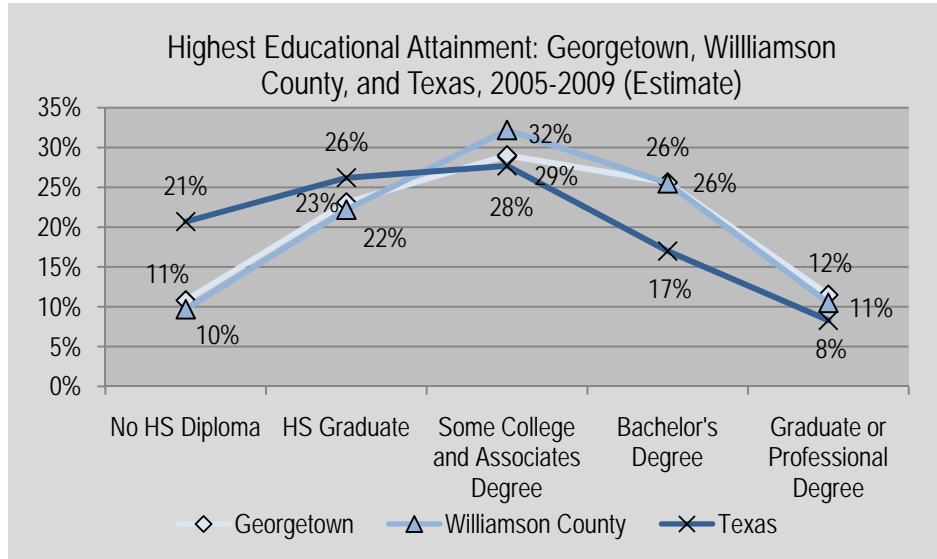




Population Demographics (cont.)

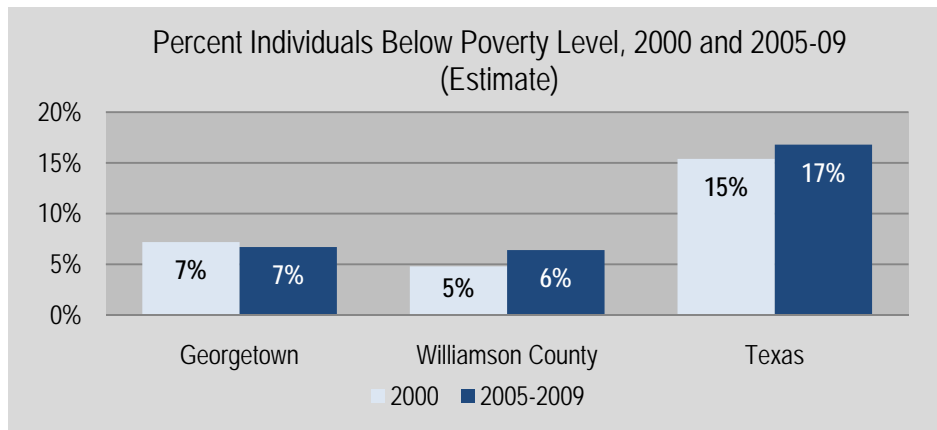
Education:

In Georgetown, 67% of residents have some college education or more, slightly less than the percent in Williamson County (69%). In Texas, 53% have some college education or more. Source: 2005-2009 ACS.



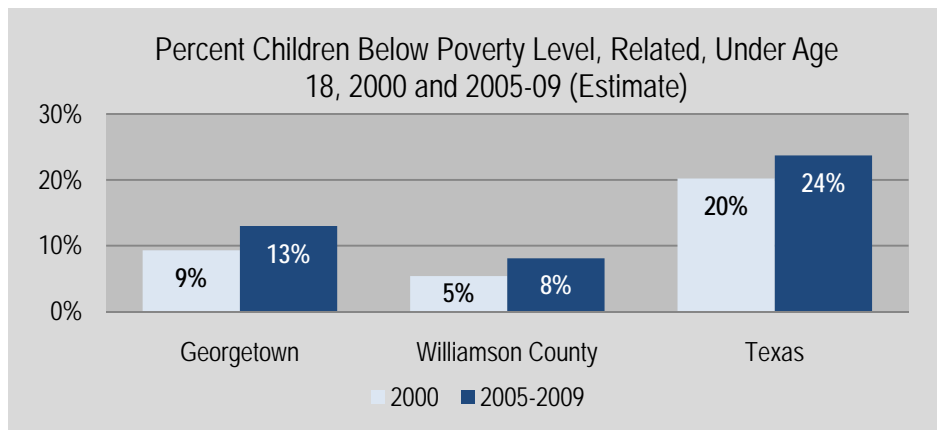
Poverty Level:

While the percent of individuals below poverty level did not increase in Georgetown, the percent of people living in poverty has increased in Texas and the County.



The percent of children in Georgetown living in poverty increased to 13% from 9% in 2000.

Source: 2000 Census and 2005-2009 ACS.





Vital Statistics - Maternal and Child Health

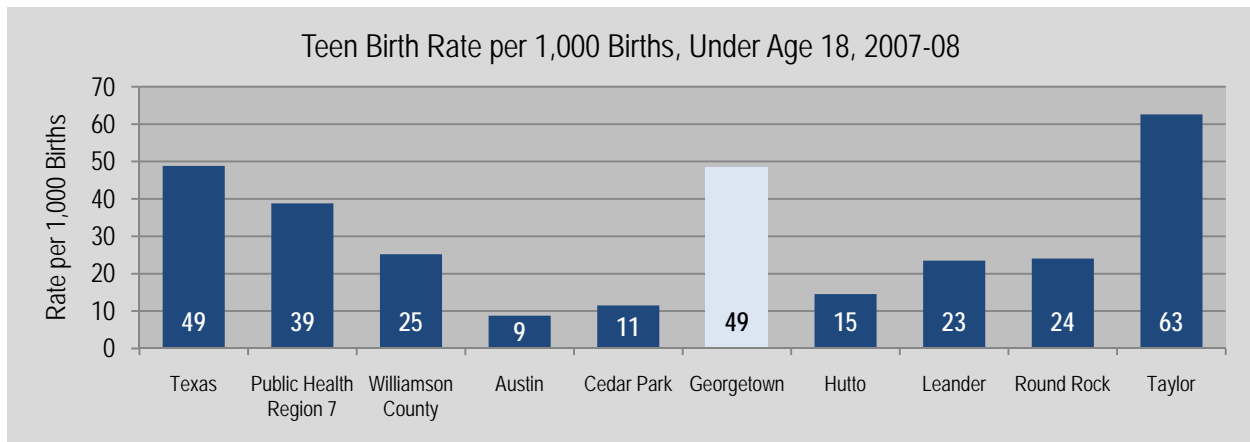
All Births, Georgetown Residence, 2007-08:

(Source: Texas Department of State Health Services)

Race/Ethnicity	Georgetown	
	Number	Percent
White	812	57.2%
African American	47	3.3%
Hispanic	517	36.4%
Other	43	3.0%
Total Births	1419	100%

Births to Mothers Under Age 18, Georgetown Residence, 2007-2008*:

	Georgetown				
	African American	Hispanic	Other	White	Total
Births to Mothers Under 18	9	35	2	23	69
Total Births, All Ages	47	517	43	812	1419
Rate per 1,000 Births	191.5	67.6	46.5	28.3	48.6



The teen birth rate (births to mothers under age 18) in Georgetown was 48.6 per 1,000 births in 2007-08. By race/ethnicity, the rate was highest in Georgetown among African American and Hispanic mothers. This rate is the same as the Texas rate (48.8 per 1,000 births). The rate in the central Texas public health region (Region 7) was lower at 38.8 per 1,000 births, as was the rate in Williamson County (25.2 per 1,000 births). The only city in Williamson

* Data is based on mother's place of residence including city limits and cities extra territorial jurisdiction. City data represents population within Williamson County for all cities except Cedar Park, Leander, and Round Rock; in these three cities, mothers residing in Travis County are included in the analysis.

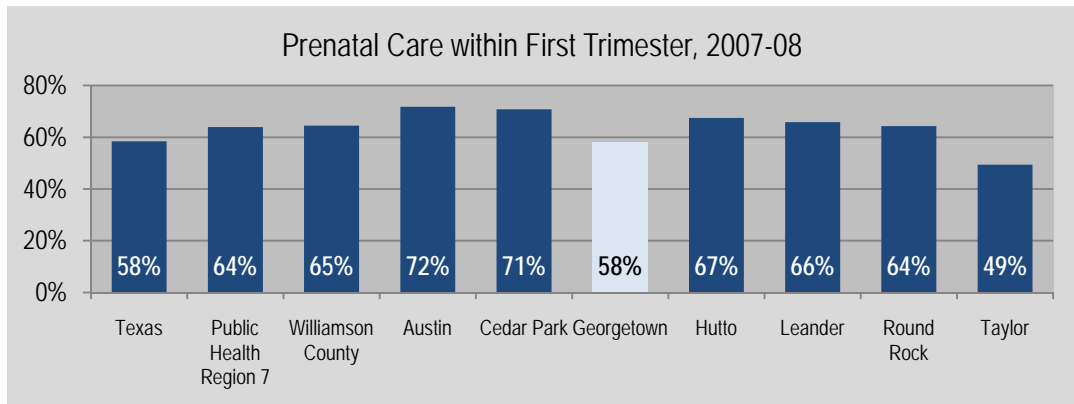


Vital Statistics - Maternal and Child Health (cont.)

Onset of Prenatal Care within the First Trimester, Georgetown Residence, 2007-2008*:

The percent of mothers who receive prenatal care within the first trimester was both 58% in Georgetown and in Texas. This is lower than the percent in Williamson County (64%). Mothers with non-white race or ethnicity are less likely to receive first trimester care.

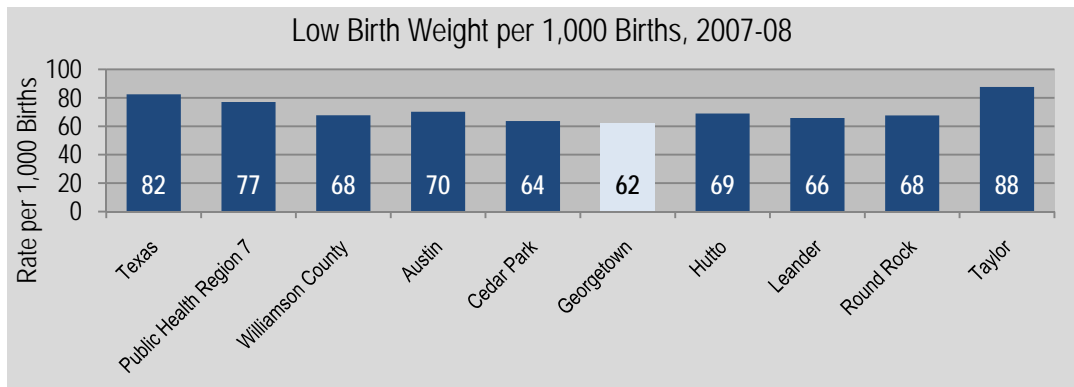
	Georgetown				
	African American	Hispanic	Other	White	Total
Prenatal Care 1 st Trimester	18	229	18	559	824
Total Births	47	517	43	812	1419
Percent	38.3	44.3	41.9	68.8	58.1



Low Birth Weight, < 2,500 Grams, Georgetown Residence, 2007-2008*:

The rate of children born with low birth weight to mothers living in Georgetown is lower than in Williamson County and Texas. Mothers with African American race have the highest rate of low birth weight births.

	Georgetown				
	African American	Hispanic	Other	White	Total
Low Birth Weight Births	5	31	1	51	88
Total Births	47	517	43	812	1419
Rate Per 1,000 Births	106.4	59.7	23.3	62.8	62.0

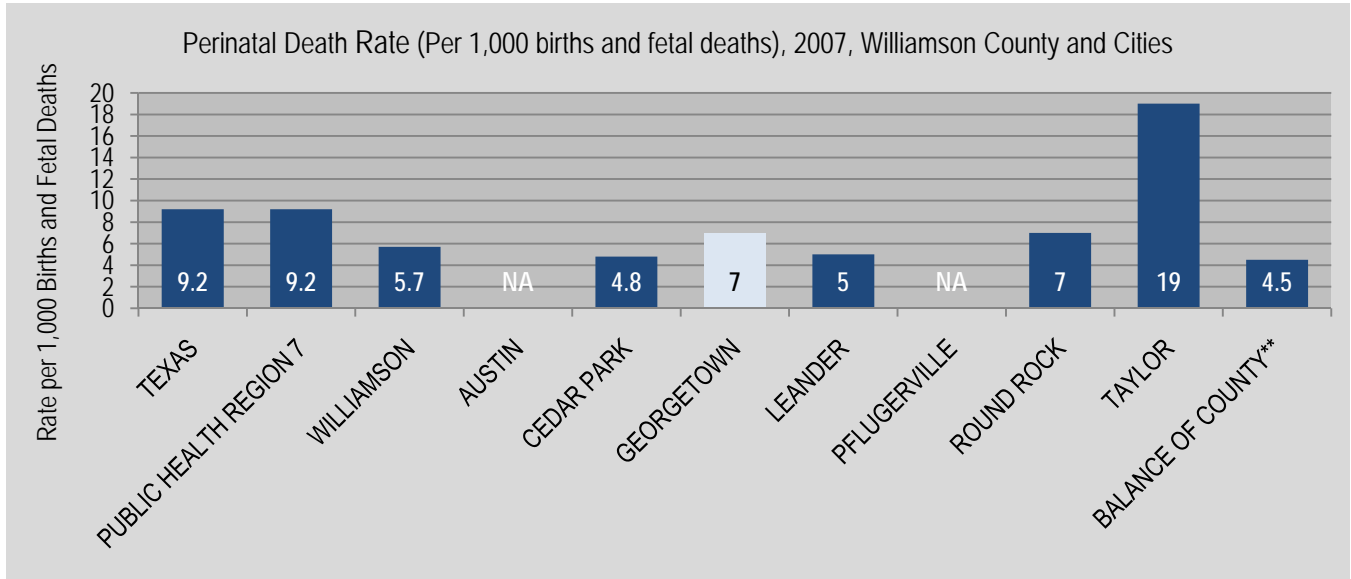


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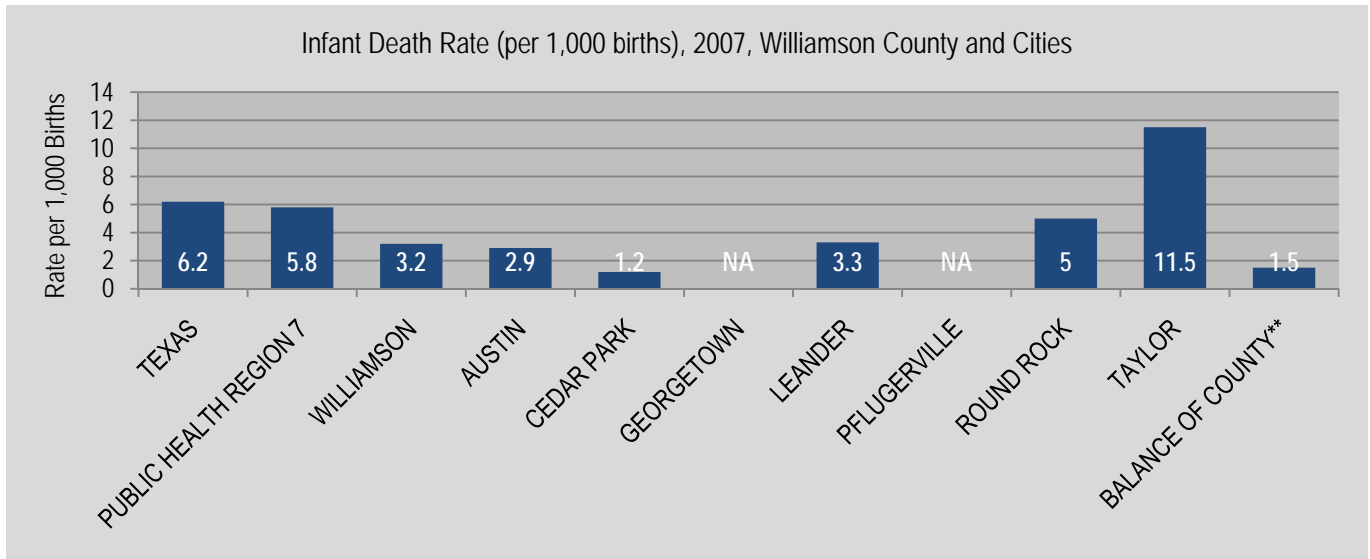


Vital Statistics - Maternal and Child Health (cont.)

Perinatal Death Rate, 2007, Williamson County and Cities*:



Infant Death Rate, 2007, Williamson County and Cities*:



* Data is based on mother's place of residence including city limits and cities extra territorial jurisdiction. City data represents population within the extra territorial jurisdiction and Williamson County.

**The Balance of County represents population not included in one of the cities already shown. These are typically those residing outside of city limits or in smaller towns.



Mortality Data (Cause of Death)

(Source: Texas Department of State Health Services)

Mortality Rates:

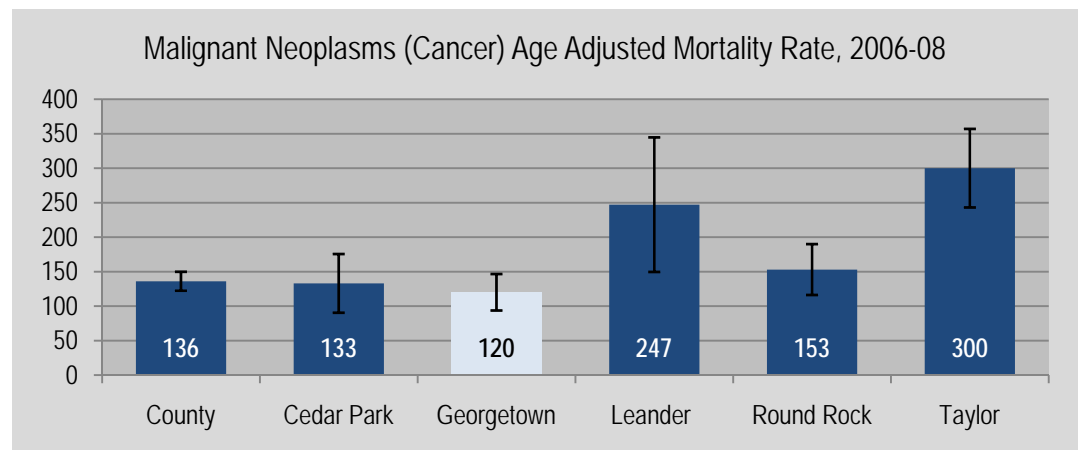
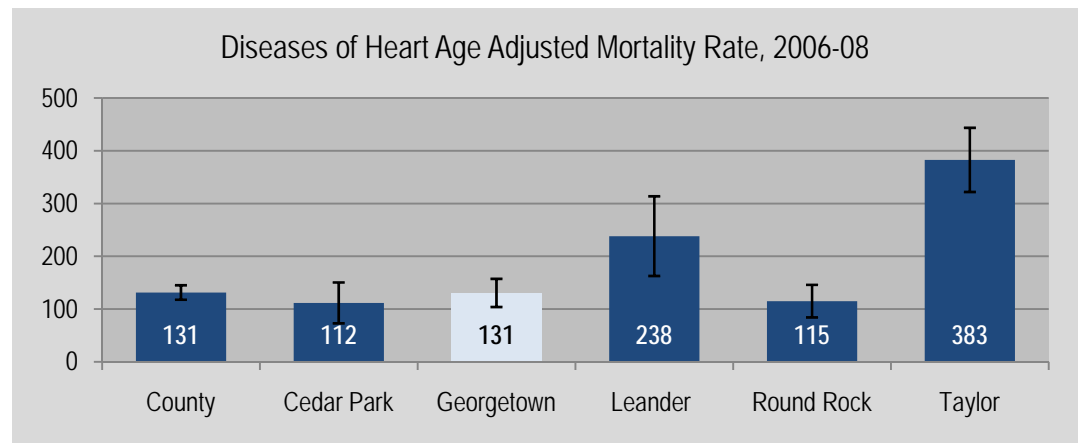
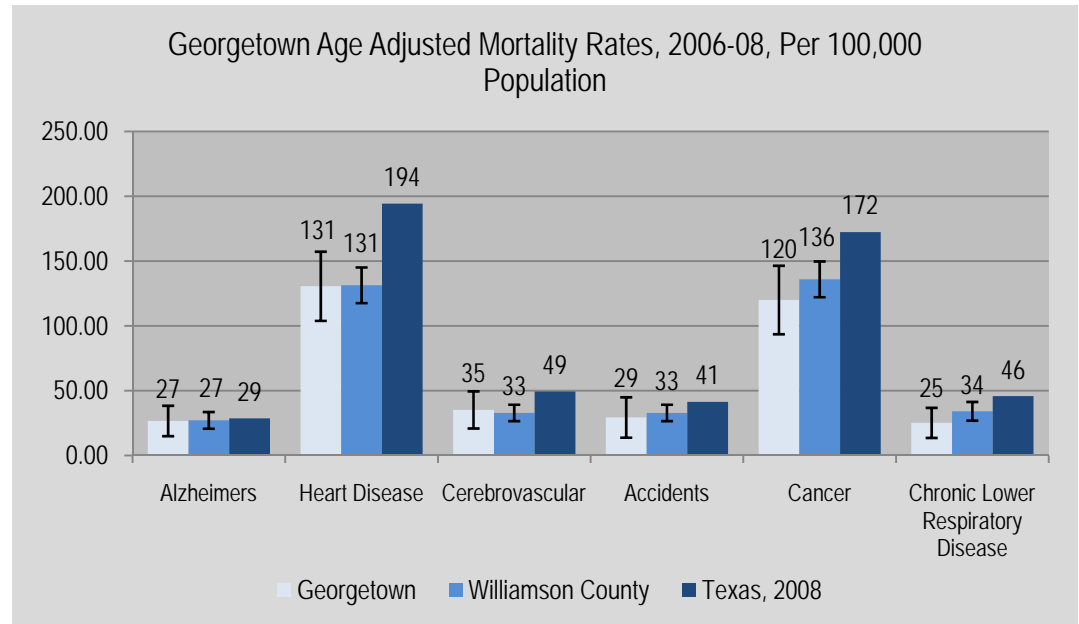
In Georgetown, heart disease is the cause of death with the highest age adjusted rate (131), which represents 25% of deaths. The cancer age adjusted rate represents 22% of deaths, and has an age adjusted rate of 120.0.

The two leading causes of death in Williamson County are heart disease and cancer. Georgetown's age adjusted cancer mortality rate is slightly lower than that of the county (120 in Georgetown and 136 in Williamson County), while the heart disease age adjusted mortality rates are both about 131.

The most common type of fatal accidents in Georgetown were motor vehicle accidents (n=29 in 2006-08 in the Georgetown city limits and extra territorial jurisdiction).

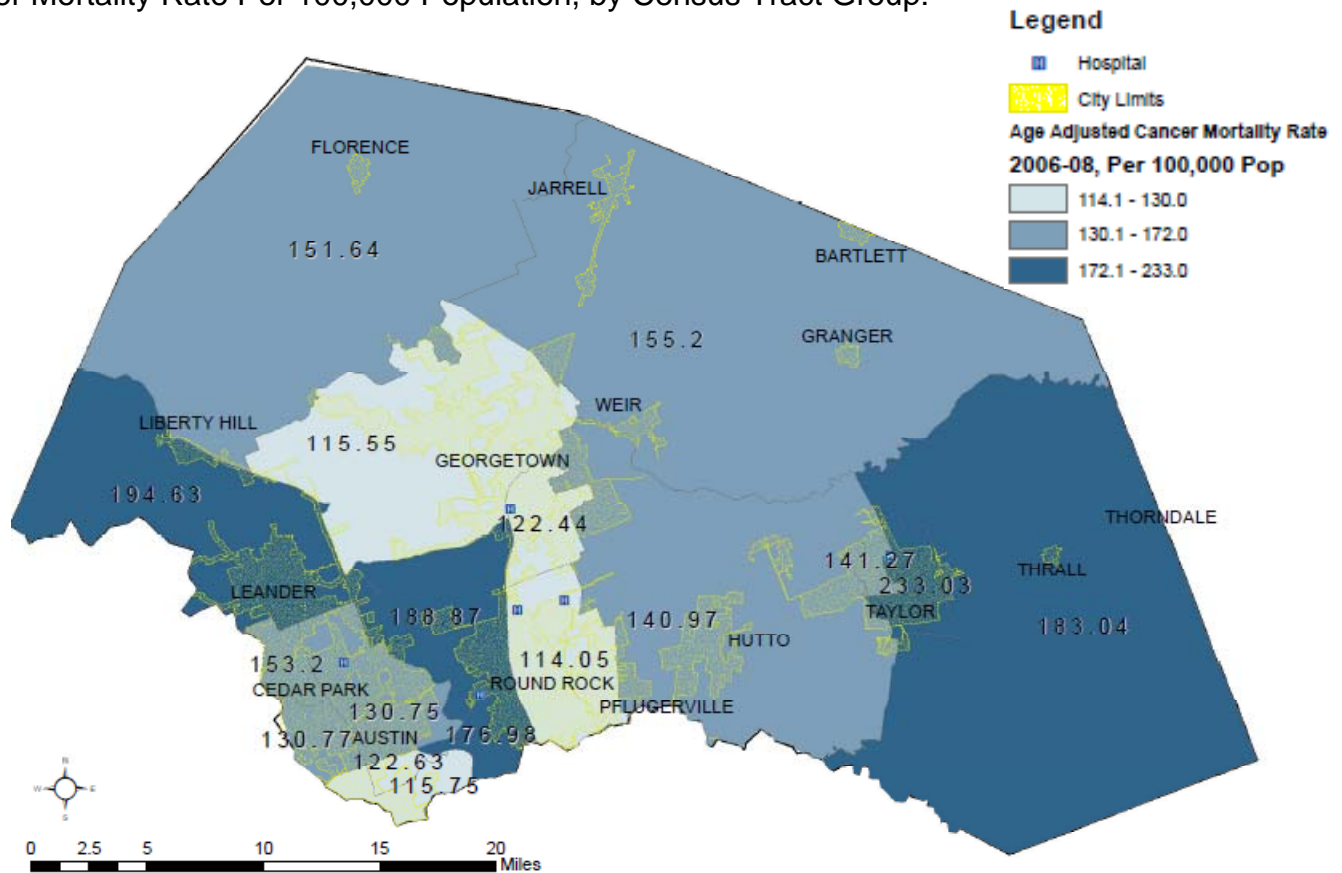
Technical Notes: All mortality rates are age adjusted to the standard 2000 US population. Rates are created using 2005-09 population estimates for places. All estimates are given a 95% confidence interval.

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit



Mortality Data (Cause of Death), (cont.)

Cancer Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Census Tract Group:



Cancer Mortality Rates Map:

The age adjusted cancer mortality rate for Texas in 2008 was 172.4. The highest cancer mortality rate in Williamson County for 2006-08 was seen in the southern and eastern part of Taylor (233.03). Other areas of with a relatively high cancer mortality rate are northern Leander and Liberty Hill (194.63), the western part of Round Rock (188.87), and the southeastern part of Williamson County (183.04).

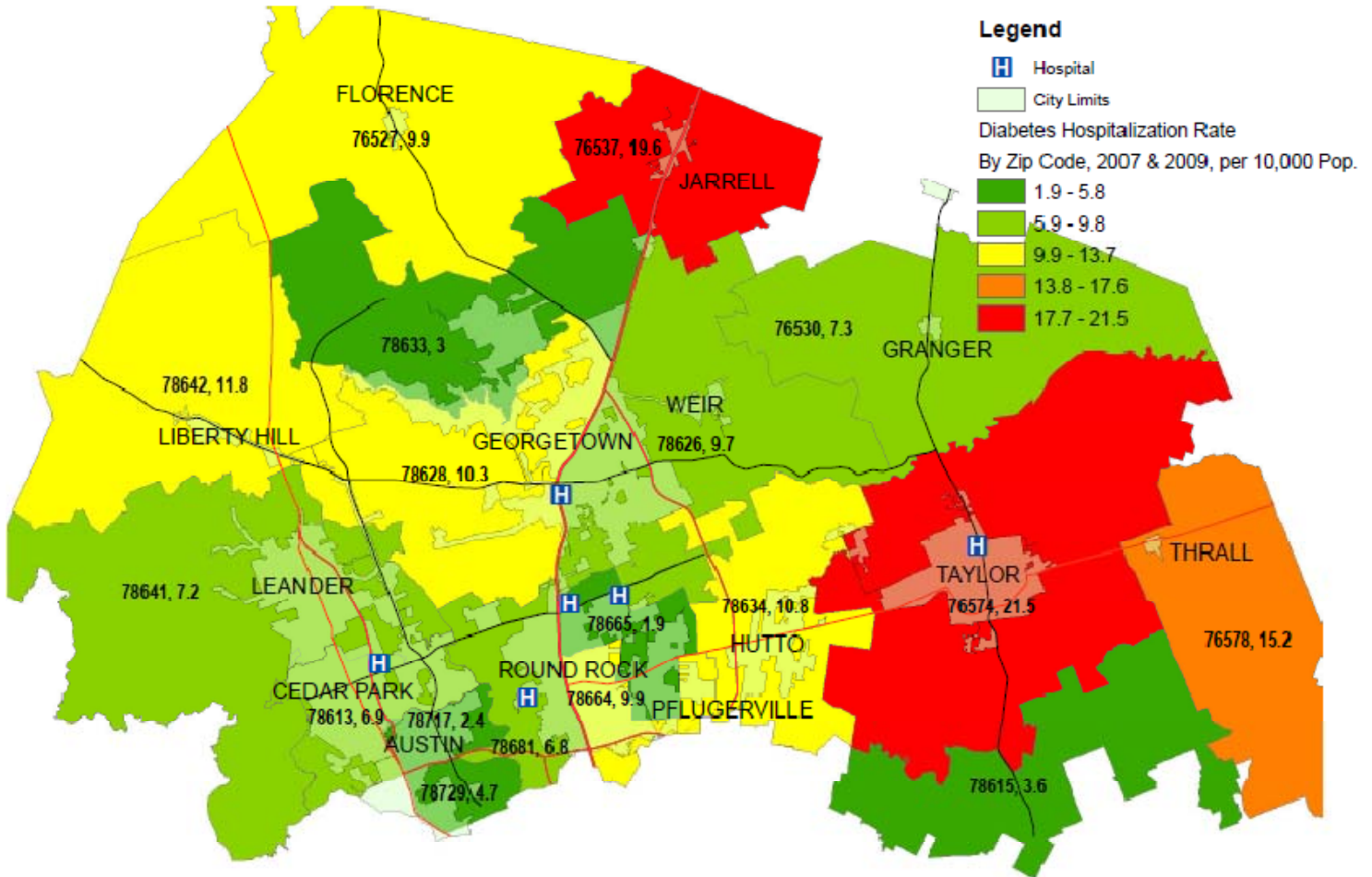
All mortality rates are age adjusted to the standard 2000 US population. Rates are created using 2005-09 population estimates for places.

Technical Notes on the map: Rates were created by combining cause of death data for 2000 census tracts. Each census tract was combined with at least one adjacent tract until each group had over 25 deaths due cancer. Each age adjusted mortality rate has a coefficient of variation of under .30.



Hospital Discharge Data – Chronic Disease

Hospitalization Rate Due to Diabetes (Type I and II), Crude, 2007 & 2009



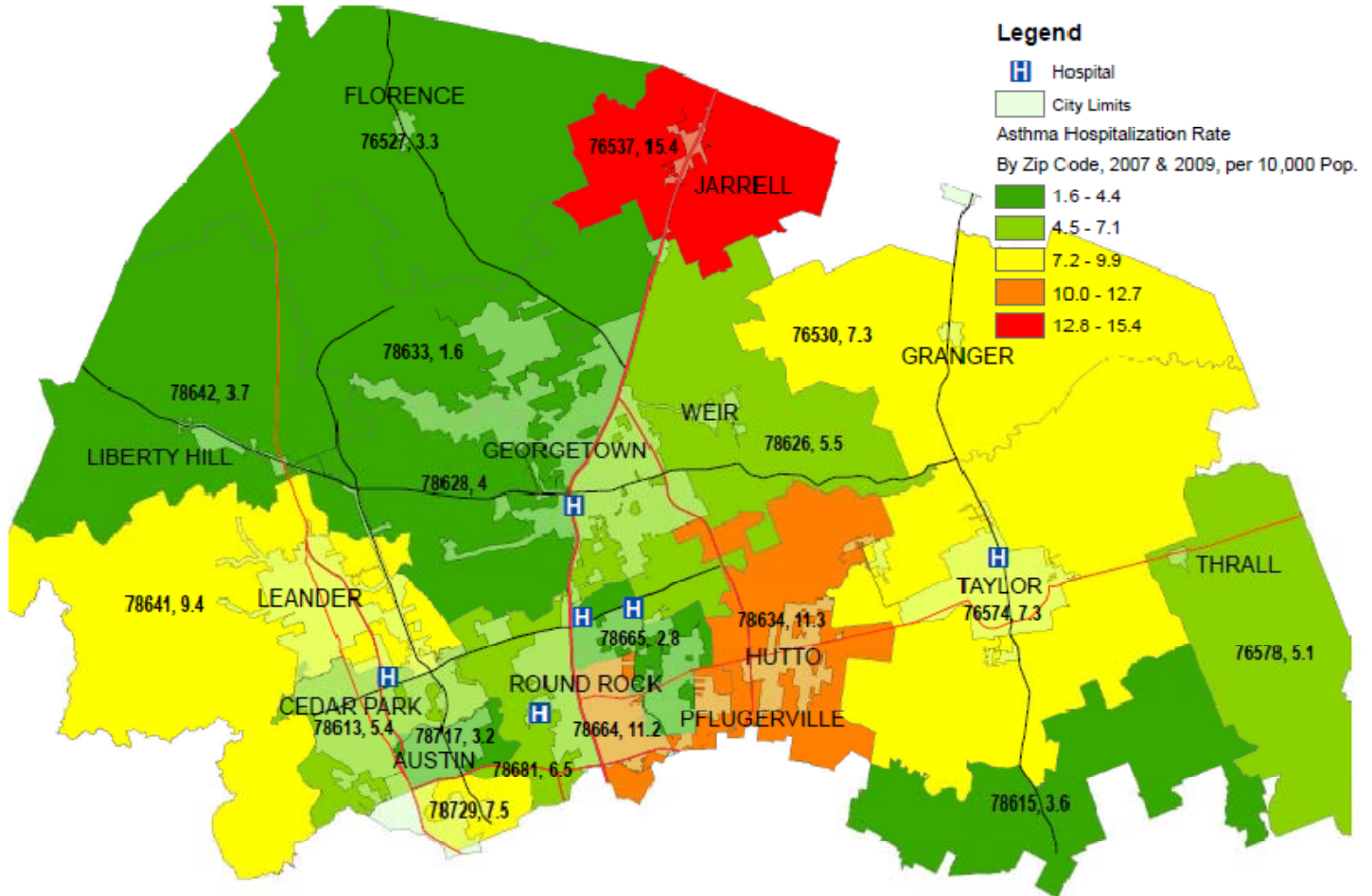
The rate of hospitalization for diabetes by zip code was determined by analysis of available data from 2007 to 2009 for residents of Williamson County. Jarrell and Taylor had the highest rate of hospitalization for diabetes. These were both higher than the state rate of 16.3 per 10,000 population. The rates in Georgetown were lower than the state rate.

Source: *Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File, [2007 & 2009]*. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas.



Hospital Discharge Data – Chronic Disease (cont.)

Hospitalization Rate Due to Asthma, Crude, 2007 & 2009



Hospital discharge data from 2007 to 2009 for residents of Williamson County was analyzed to determine the rate of hospitalization for asthma by zip code. Jarrell, Hutto, and the southeastern part of Round Rock have the highest rates of hospitalization for asthma. The age-adjusted asthma hospitalization rate in 2007 for Texas was 10.9. The rates in Georgetown were lower than the state rate.

Source: *Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File*, [2007 & 2009]. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas.



Child Health

Type 2 Diabetes Measurement, Georgetown ISD:

The Risk Assessment for Type 2 Diabetes in Children is a legislatively mandated program developed, coordinated, and administered by The University of Texas-Pan American Border Health Office (BHO). The program assesses children who may be at high risk of developing Type 2 diabetes. During vision/hearing and scoliosis screenings of 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th graders, certified individuals assess children for the acanthosis nigricans (AN) marker, a skin condition that signals high insulin levels. Children who are identified with the marker undergo additional assessments of body mass index (BMI), BMI percentile, and blood pressure. Referrals to a health care professional for further assessment are issued to the parents of these children, alerting each parent of what the risk factors are and what changes will be necessary to prevent or delay future health problems for children at risk of developing type 2 diabetes and other health conditions. Source: Texas Risk Assessment for Type 2 Diabetes.

The three year average for referrals at Georgetown ISD (3.9%) is lower than the regional average (4.3%).

Referrals for Type 2 Diabetes Risk:

School District/ Region	School Year									Percent Referred, Three Year Average
	2010-11			2009-10			2008-09			
	Referred	Assessed	Percent	Referred	Assessed	Percent	Referred	Assessed	Percent	
Georgetown	108	2,933	3.7%	173	4,152	4.2%	64	1,815	3.5%	3.9%
Region 13 (Central Texas Counties)	4,316	101,942	4.2%	4,829	119,382	4.0%	3,741	81,522	4.6%	4.3%



Child Health (cont.)

Fitness Gram, Georgetown and Jarrell ISD:

Fitnessgram is a fitness assessment that is legislatively mandated for use in all Texas public schools. Students complete an assessment that includes a variety of health-related physical fitness tests that assess aerobic capacity; muscular strength, muscular endurance and flexibility; and body composition. Scores from these assessments are compared to Healthy Fitness Zone standards to determine students' overall physical fitness. Standards are based on levels of fitness needed for good health as determined by the Fitnessgram creators at the Cooper Institute. Source: Texas Education Agency.

94% of Georgetown ISD and 90 % Jarrell ISD students in grades 3 through 12 completed the Fitness Gram assessment. In Geororgetown ISD, 59% of these students achieved the health fitness zone in at least the 5 areas tested, while 54% reached this goal in Jarrell ISD. Comparatively, 56% of assessed Round Rock students (87% assessed) and 67% of assessed Leander ISD students (93% assessed) achieved the health fitness zone in at least 5 areas.

