

2011



W. S. "Chip" Riggins Jr., MD, MPH
Executive Director & Health Authority



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 activities.

Round Rock is the largest and one of the fastest growing cities in the county. Over the past decade the city has added about 39,000 people and has experienced economic and demographic changes. A greater percent of residents have higher educational attainment, the poverty rate has increased, and the county has become more racially and ethnically diverse.

With these demographic changes come specific public health challenges. This report provides a snapshot of community health in Round Rock.

ROUND ROCK 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

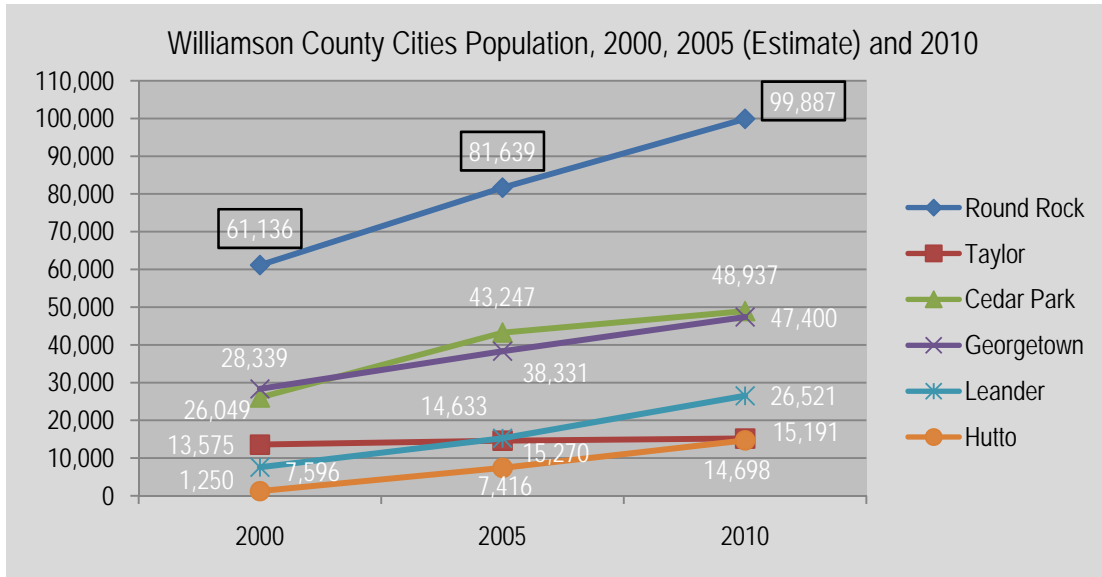
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Population Demographics



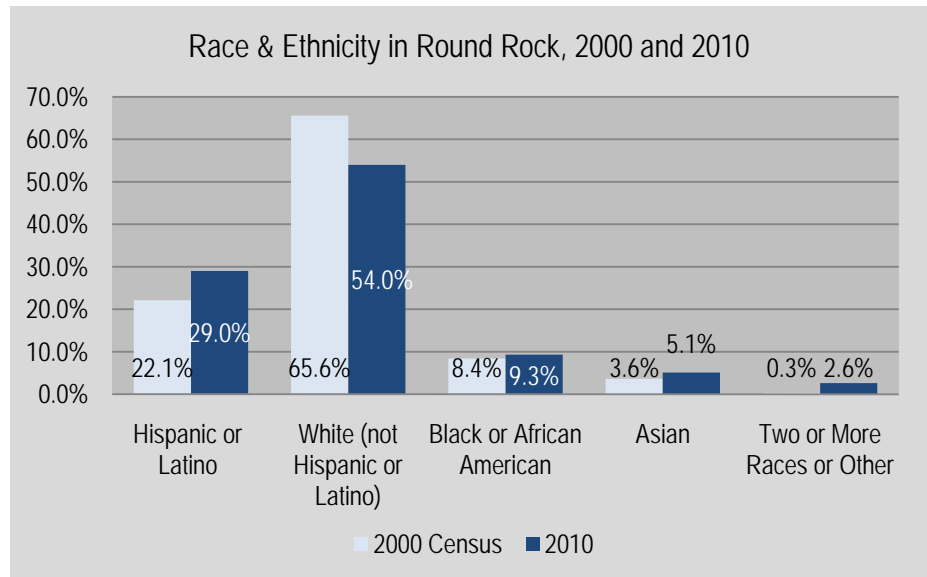
The chart above shows the growth in population in Round Rock and other Williamson County population centers between 2000 and 2010. The population in both Leander and Cedar Park more than doubled. Round Rock grew by the greatest number of people (38,751 people or 63%). Source: 2000 Census and 2010 Census.

Race & Ethnicity:

Round Rock – The percent of the population that is Hispanic or Latino grew, while the population that is White (not Hispanic or Latino) decreased.

Williamson County – The percent of the population in 2000 that was Hispanic or Latino was 17%. In 2010 23% of persons were Hispanic or Latino.

Source: 2000 Census and 2010 Census.





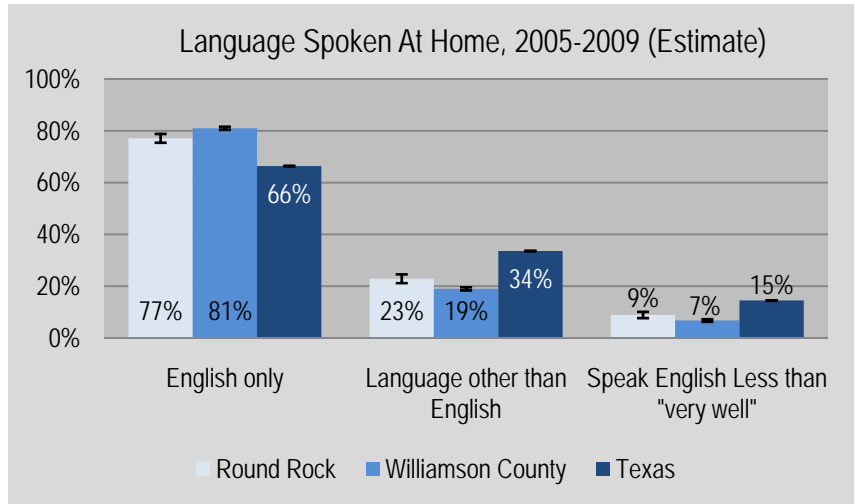
Population Demographics (cont.)

Language Spoken at Home:

Round Rock – 23% of the population in Round Rock was estimated to speak a language other than English at home according to the 2005 – 2009 ACS.

Source: 2005-2009 ACS.

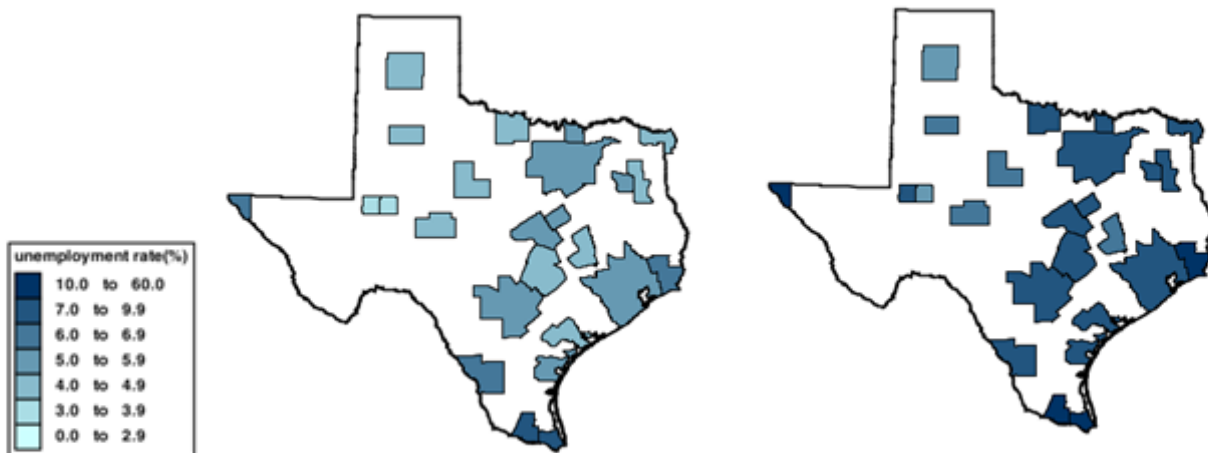
Error bars represent a 90% confidence interval.



Unemployment:

Unemployment Rates by MSA, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Texas, July 2008

Unemployment Rates by MSA, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Texas, July 2010



The unemployment rate in the Austin-Round Rock area was 4.7 in July of 2008 and 7.3 in July 2010. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Population Demographics (cont.)

Income Distribution:

In Round Rock the percent of families with income of \$100,000 or more increased from 20% to 35% between 1999 and the 2005-2009 ACS. The percent of families with income from \$50,000 to \$74,000 dropped from 30% to 20%. The median family income in 1999 was \$65,471 and \$79,700 in 2005-2009. Adjusting for inflation, \$65,471 in 1999 would be worth approx \$80,800 in 2007 dollars. In these terms, the median family income slipped.

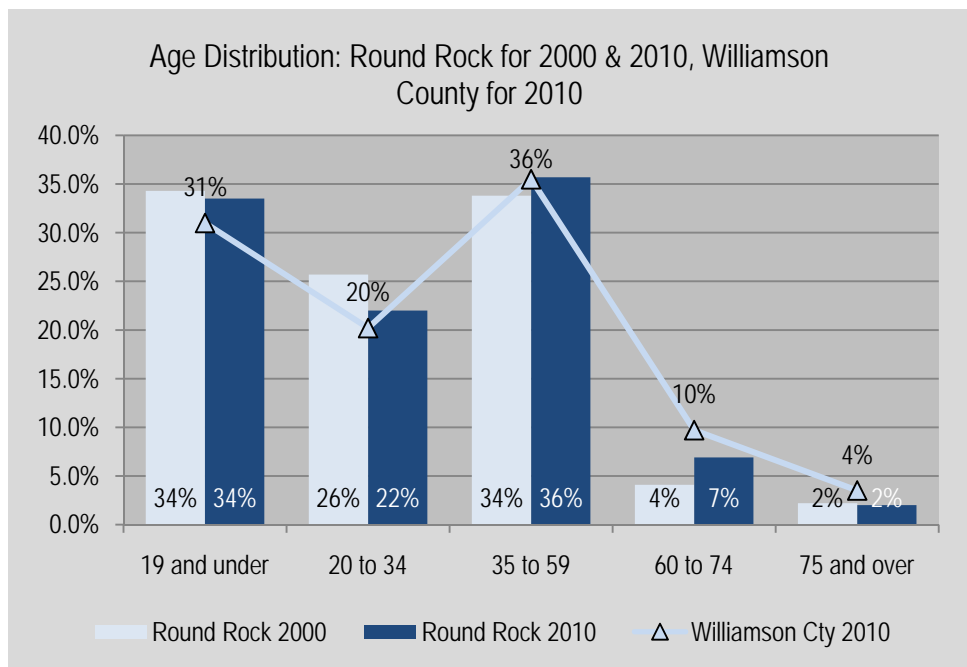
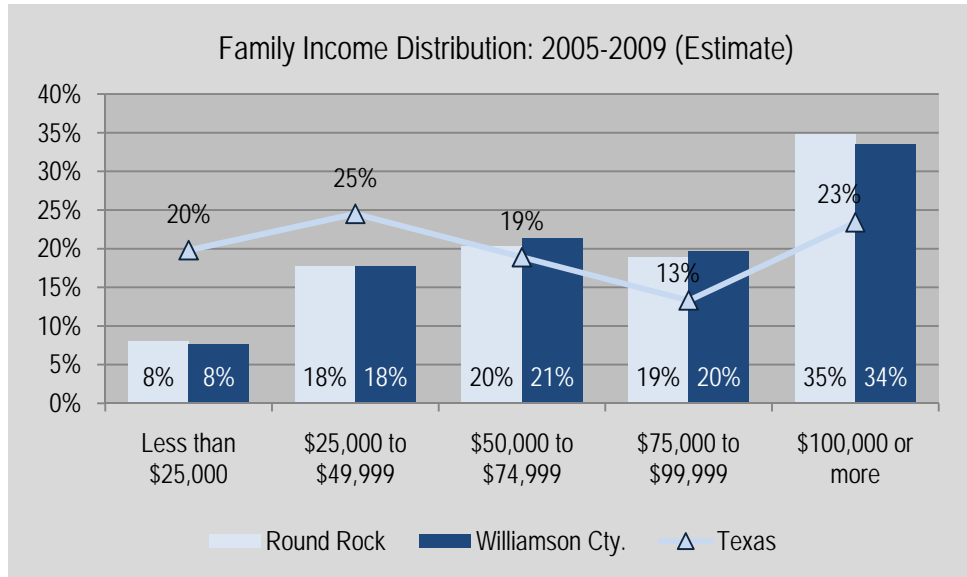
Source: 2000 Census and 2005-2009 ACS.

Age Distribution:

The median age has increased from 30 in 2000 to 32 in 2010. The percent of persons age 20 to 34 decreased while the percent of persons 35 to 59 or 60 to 74 increased. The percent of persons age 74 and over stayed about the same.

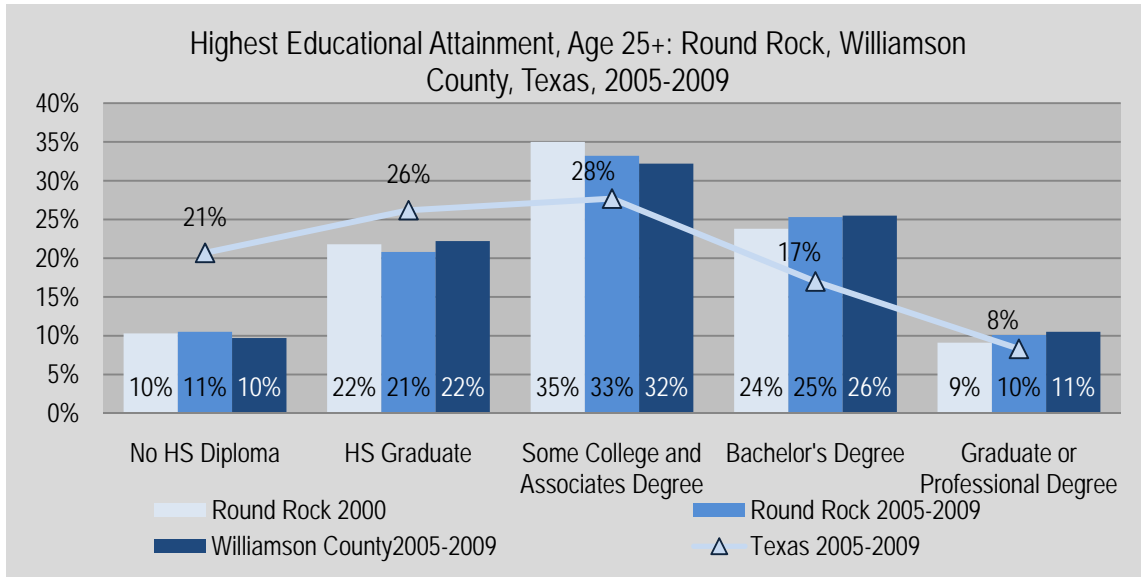
Round Rock is still younger than Williamson Count and Texas. The median age in 2010 in Williamson County was 34 years and in Texas it was 33 years.

Source: 2000 Census and 2005-2009 ACS.



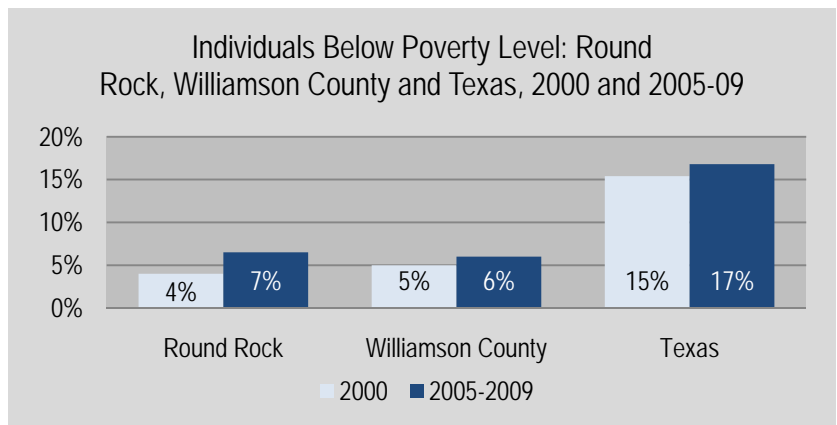


Population Demographics (cont.)



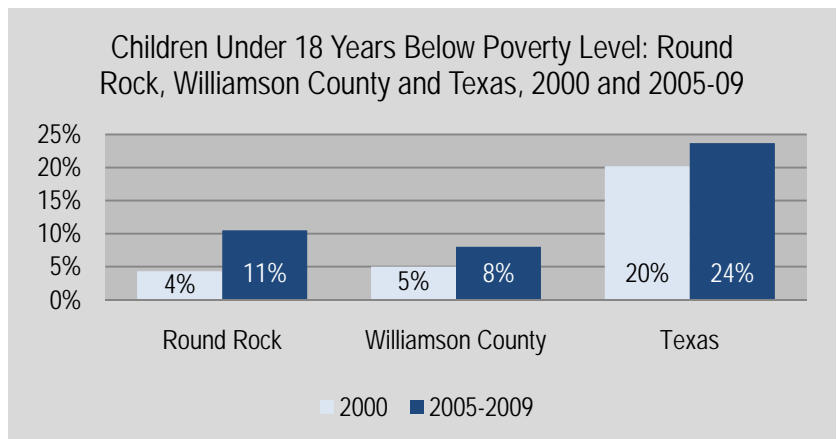
Education:

When compared to Williamson County, Round Rock has about the same percent of persons with at least some college education. There is higher educational attainment in Round Rock than at the state level. In 2000, a higher percent of Round Rock residents had some college or an associate's degree and a smaller percent had a Bachelor's, Graduate or Professional Degree. Source: 2000 Census and 2005-2009 ACS.



Poverty Level:

The poverty rate in Round Rock is higher than it was in 2000. The percent of all individuals below poverty level increased from 4% in 2000 to 7% in the 2005 – 2009 ACS. The percent of children under age 18 below poverty level increased from 4% to 11%. In the 2005-2009 ACS, single mother households with children under age 18 had a poverty rate of 22.3%. Source: 2000 Census and 2005-2009 ACS.





Maternal and Child Health

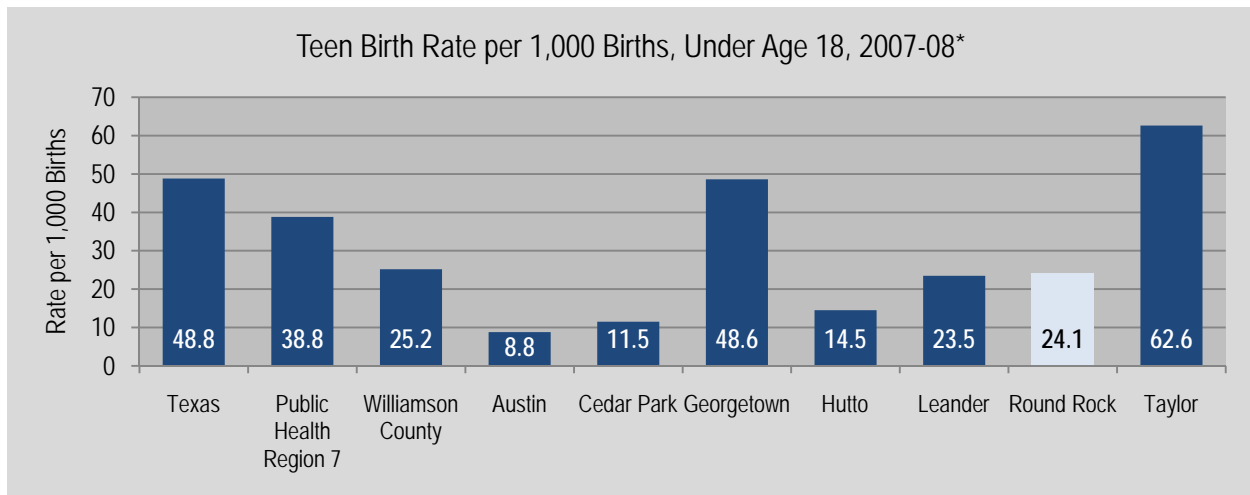
(Source: Texas Department of State Health Services)

Births by Race/Ethnicity, Round Rock Residence, 2007-08*:

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	2,283	50.4%
Black	341	7.5%
Hispanic	1,463	32.3%
Other	442	9.8%
Round Rock Total	4,529	100%

Births to Mothers Age 17 and Younger, Round Rock Residence, 2007-08*:

	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Round Rock Total
Number	24	18	66	1	109
Total	2,283	341	1,463	442	4,529
Rate per 1,000 Births	10.5	52.8	45.1	2.3	24.1



Teen Birth Rate

The birth rate for teens age 17 and younger is 24 per 1,000 births. From 2007-2008, 109 occurred in this age group in Round Rock. This rate is well below the rate in Texas (49 per 1,000 births) and the Public Health Region (Central Texas, 39 per 1,000 births).

* 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.



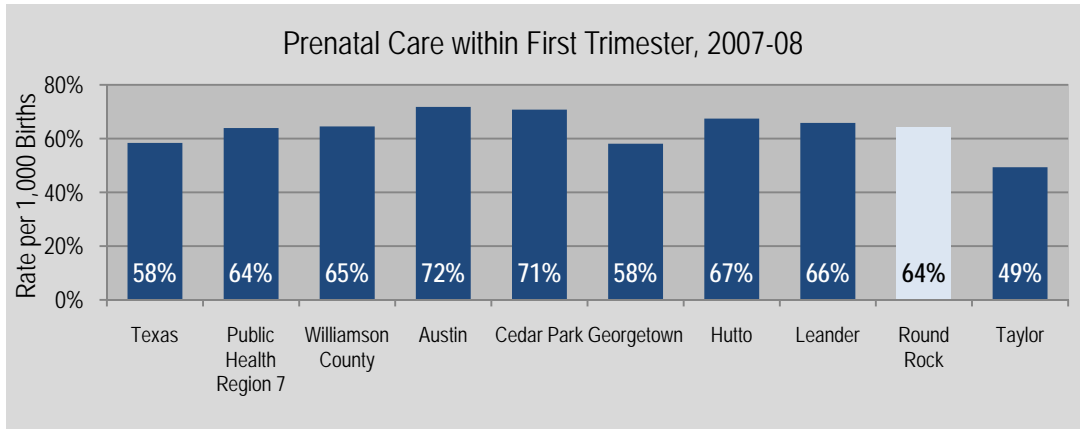
Maternal and Child Health (cont.)

Onset of Prenatal Care with in the First Trimester, Round Rock Residence, 2007-08:

In 2007-08, 64% of mothers residing in Round Rock received prenatal care in the first trimester. Only 50% of Hispanic mothers received prenatal care in this time period.

	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Round Rock Total
Number	1,659	209	731	314	2,913
Total	2,283	341	1,463	442	4,529
Percent	72.7%	61.3%	50.0%	71.0%	64.3%

A greater percent of Round Rock mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester (64%) than in Texas (58%).

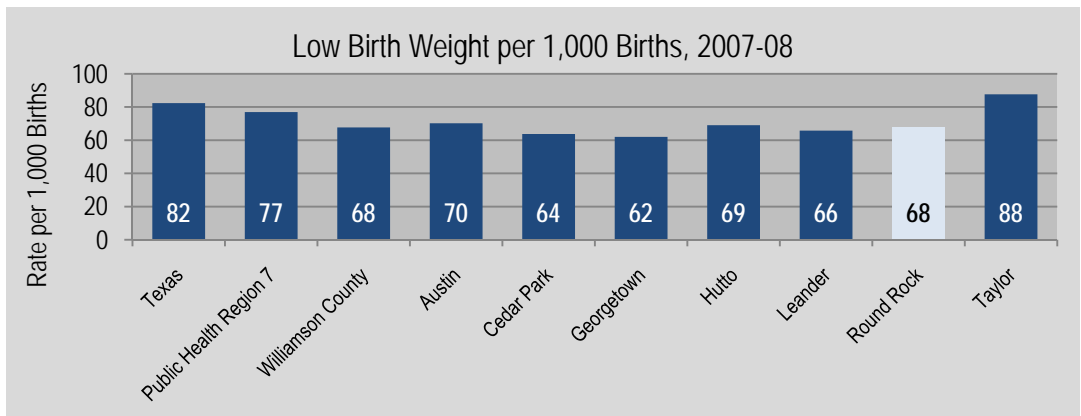


Low Birth Weight, Round Rock Residence, 2007-08:

In 2007-08, 67.4 per 1,000 births to mothers residing in Round Rock had low birth weight. This rate was 132 per 1,000 births for Round Rock mothers with African American race.

	White	African American	Hispanic	Other	Round Rock Total
Number	130	45	100	31	306
Total	2,283	341	1,463	442	4,529
Rate Per 1,000 Births	56.9	132.0	68.4	70.1	67.6

A smaller rate of births are low birth weight in Round Rock than in Texas (82 per 1,000) and the Public Health Region (77 per 1,000).

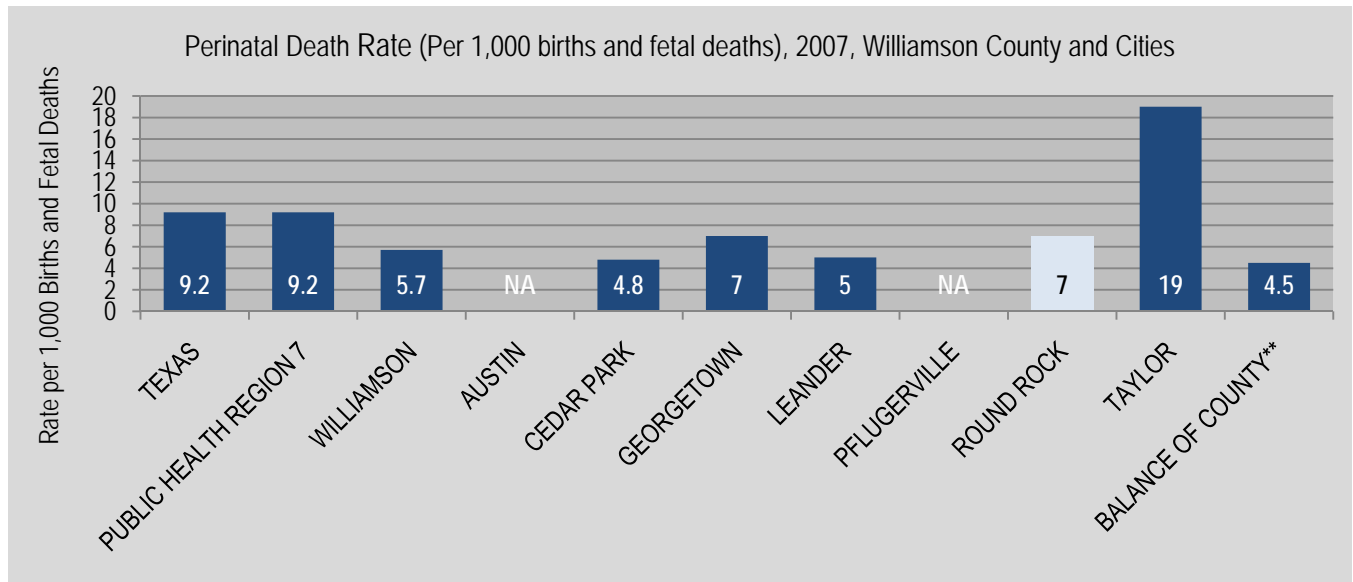


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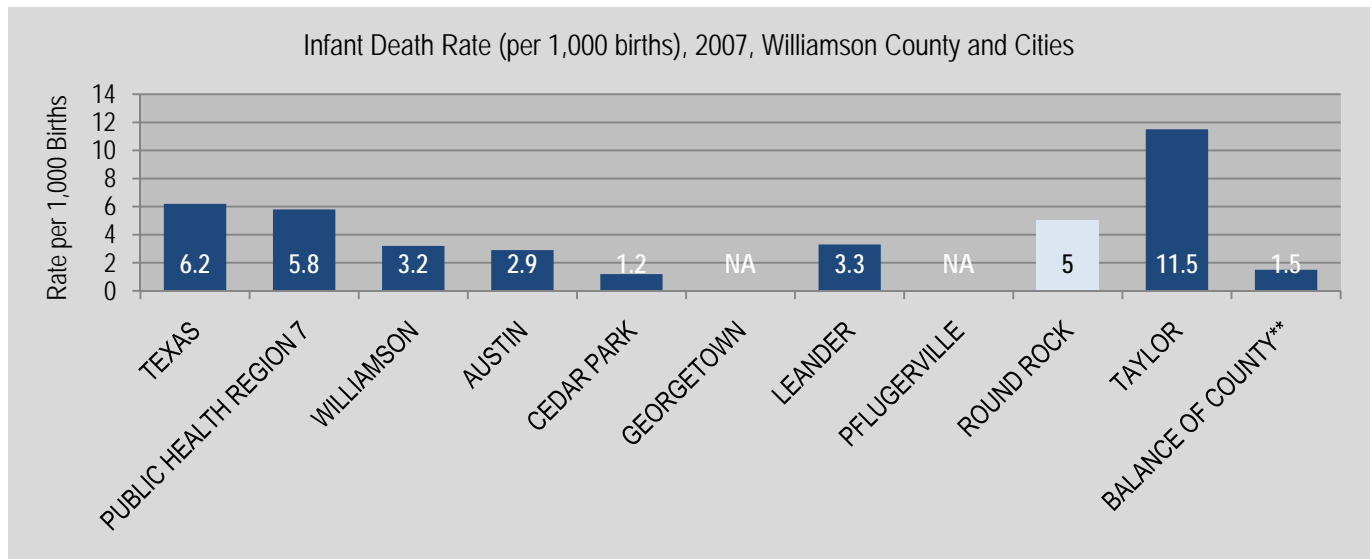


Maternal and Child Health (cont.)

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



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



* Data is accurate based on available data on 1/15/2010. The number of births in the county is the same as reflected in earlier charts. However, a small percent of individuals have a different city of residence listed in the 1/15/2010 data file. Data is based on mother's city of residence.

**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 (Cause of Death)

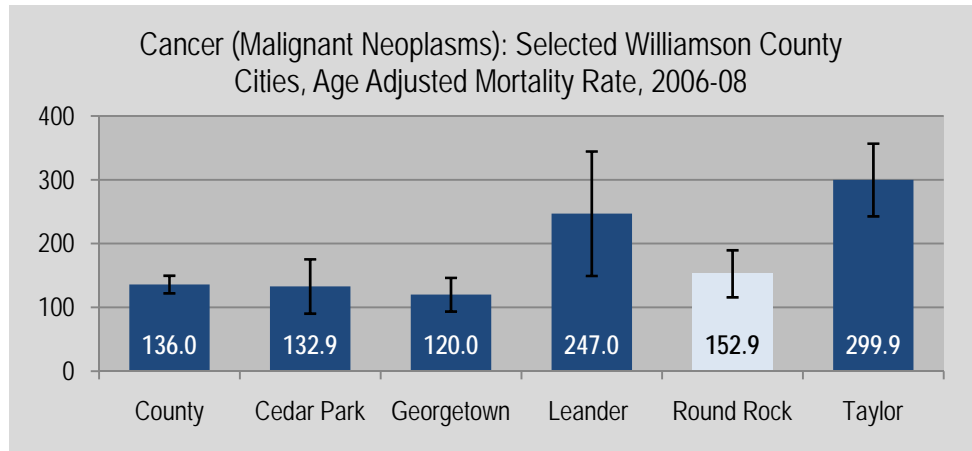
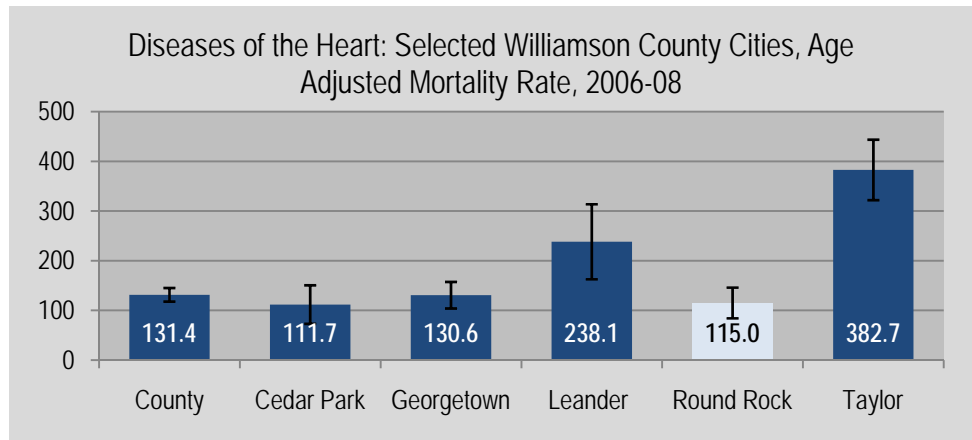
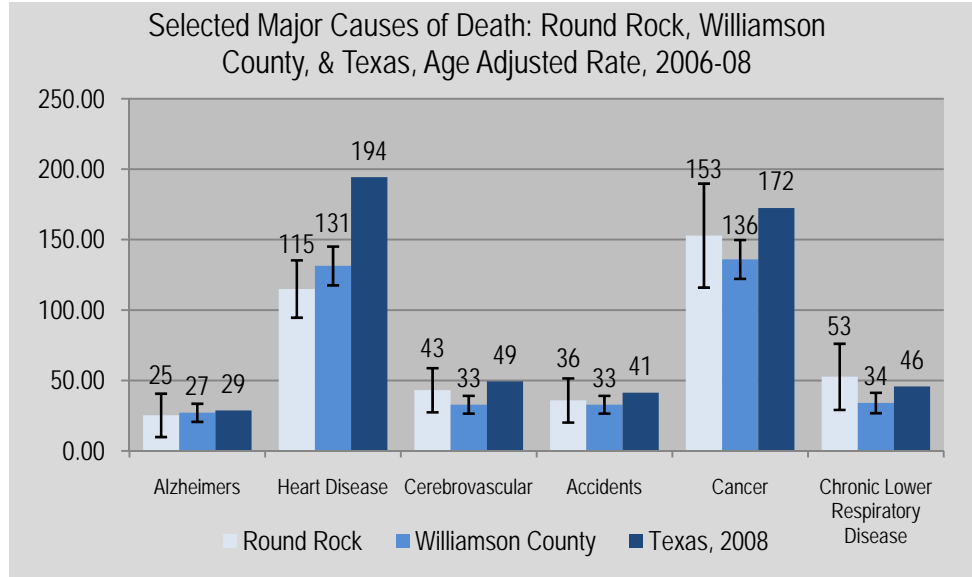
Mortality Rates:

In Round Rock, cancer is the cause of death with the highest age adjusted rate (131 per 100,000 population) or 23% of deaths. Heart Disease is the second most common cause of death, causing 18% of deaths, and has an age adjusted rate of 115 per 100,000 population.

The two leading causes of death in Williamson County are heart disease (22%) and cancer (23%). Round Rock's age adjusted cancer mortality rate is higher than that of the county, while the heart disease mortality rates is slightly lower.

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.

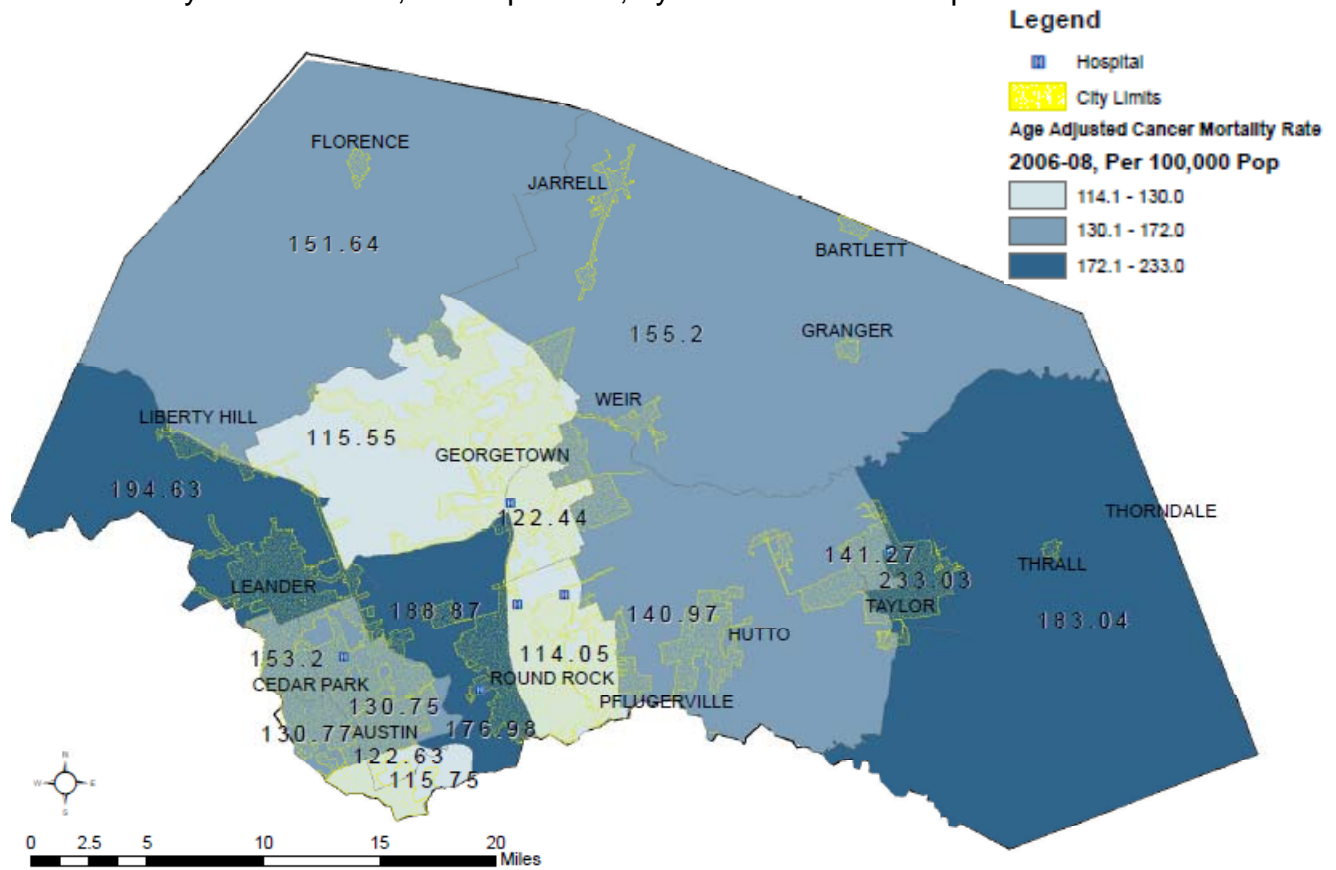
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit





Mortality (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).

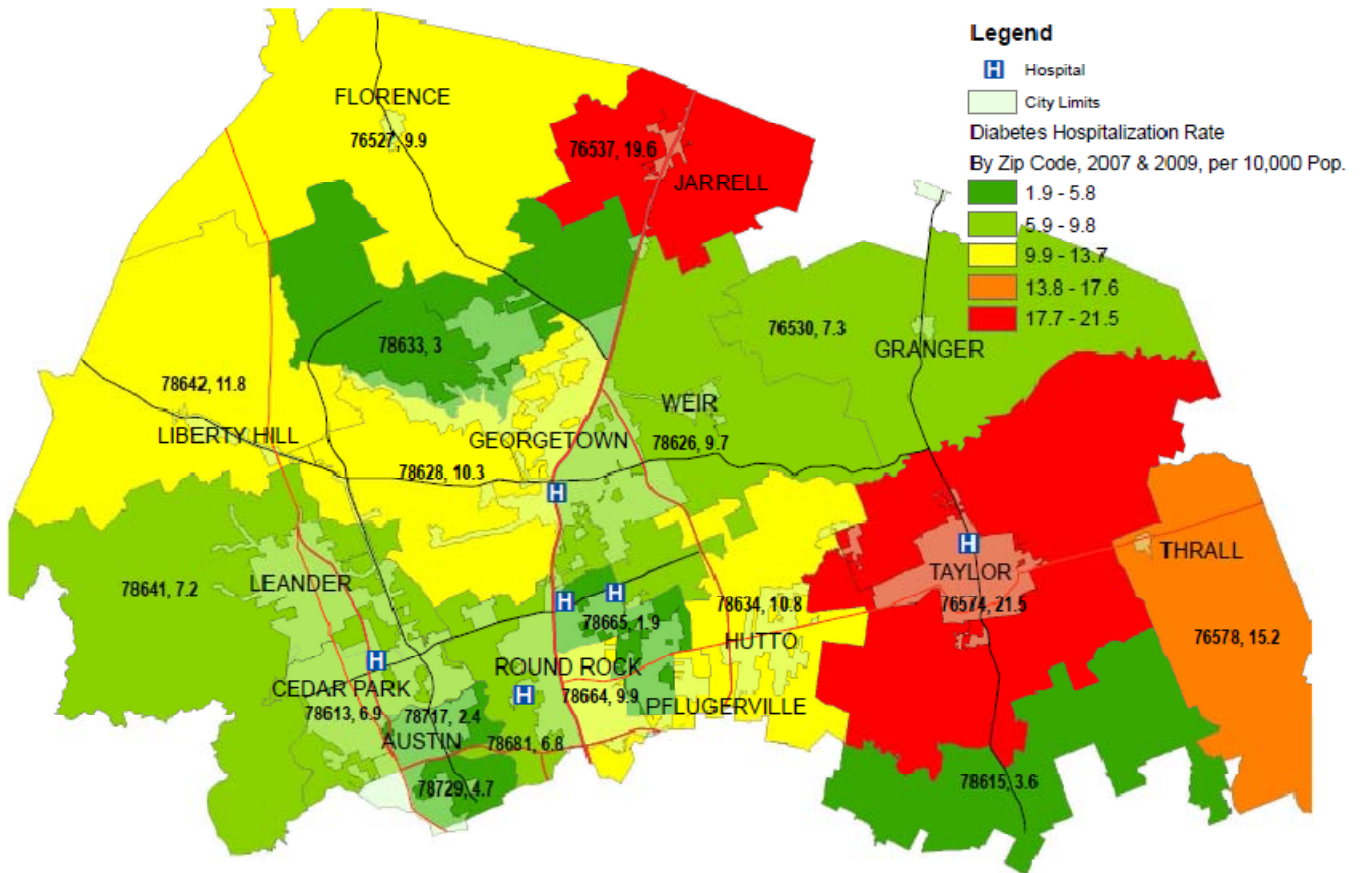
All mortality rates are age adjusted to the standard 2000 US population. Rates are created using 2005-09 population estimates for places.

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 – 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.

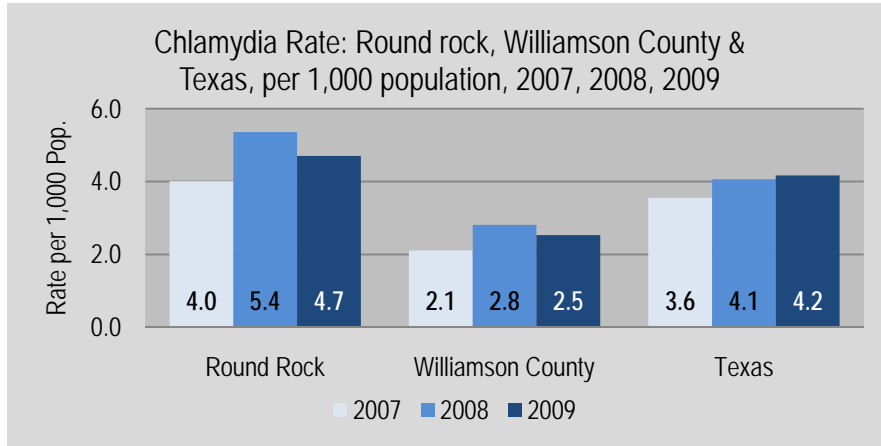
Source: *Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File*, [2007 & 2009]. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas.



(Source: Department of State Health Services HIV/STD Program)

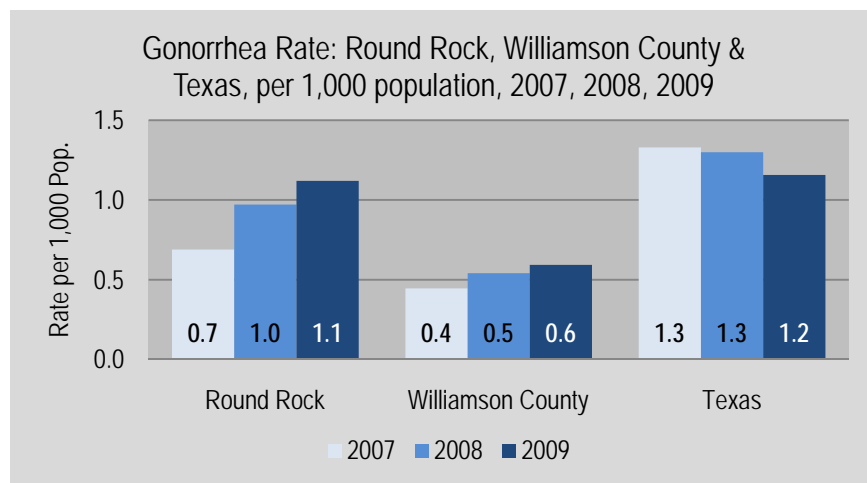
Chlamydia Rates (per 1,000 population):

	2007	2008	2009
Round Rock	4.0	5.4	4.7
Williamson County	2.1	2.8	2.5
Texas	3.6	4.1	4.2



Gonorrhea Rates (per 1,000 population):

	2007	2008	2009
Round Rock	.7	1.0	1.1
Williamson County	.4	.5	.6
Texas	1.3	1.3	1.2



Child Health



Type 2 Diabetes Measurement, Round Rock ISD:

The Risk Assessment for the 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 in public and private schools, certified individuals assess children for the acanthosis nigricans (AN) marker, a skin condition that signals high insulin levels. In Round Rock ISD, some students in other grades are screened. 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.

Round Rock ISD 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	
Round Rock ISD	255	16,030	1.59%	315	14,548	2.20%	332	14,431	2.30%	2.00%
Region 13 (Central Texas Counties)	4,316	101,942	4.20%	4,829	119,382	4.00%	3,741	81,522	4.60%	4.30%

Fitness Gram, Round Rock 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.

87% of Round Rock ISD students in grades 3 through 12 completed the Fitness Gram assessment. Of those students, 56% achieved the health fitness zone in at least 5 of the areas tested.

