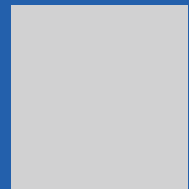


# PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY 2017 HEALTH REPORT



**HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT**  
Prince George's County



## MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Dear Friends:

It is with great enthusiasm that I share the Prince George's County 2017 Annual Health Report. The Health Report serves as a snapshot of health information and outcomes for Prince George's County residents. This annual report is compiled through the thoughtful leadership and insight of the Prince George's County Health Department.

The data presented in this report helps to identify the most prevalent health issues in our community and also to celebrate the many ways we are making strides in becoming the healthiest Prince George's County that we can be. Not only do we use this report as an opportunity to analyze and disseminate demographic and health data, we also use it to get us closer to our overall mission to protect the public's health; assure availability of and access to quality health services; and promote individual and community responsibility for the prevention of disease, injury and disability.

The 2017 report highlights several improvements and positive trends in the health status and outcomes for Prince George's County residents. More residents have access to healthcare and have secured reliable health insurance. In 2012, nearly 16% of County residents lacked health insurance; now this has been reduced almost by half.

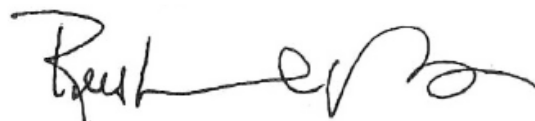
This increase in access to care is critical to addressing health issues early, reducing annual healthcare costs, and saving more lives in the County.

To prepare our future leaders for a healthy start into the world, more mothers are utilizing early prenatal care. Routine prenatal care is increasingly important to protect the health of mothers and infants before and during delivery.

Lastly, we are closing the gap on the number of residents who die due to heart disease and cancer - our two leading causes of death. We are improving these rates to the extent that we may soon meet or exceed State averages.

While we have more work to do to continue to improve the health and wellness of Prince George's County residents, we are also energized and committed to addressing the most pressing health issues of our community. With this commitment, I am confident that Prince George's County will become one of the healthiest places to live, work and invest.

Sincerely,



**Rushern L. Baker, III**  
County Executive



## ABOUT THIS REPORT

This annual report is produced by the Prince George’s County Health Department. This report was prepared by:

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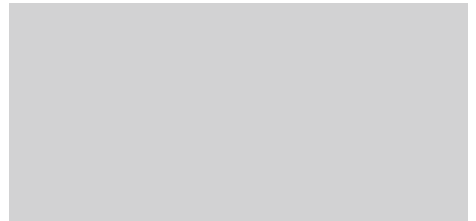
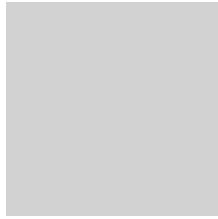
**Brittany Maffett, M.A.**  
Public Information Officer

### For additional county health data and reports:

- Visit [www.pghealthzone.org](http://www.pghealthzone.org) for interactive health data
- Contact Donna Perkins with the Office of Assessment and Planning at [drperkins@co.pg.md.us](mailto:drperkins@co.pg.md.us).



**HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT**  
Prince George's County



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## OUR RESIDENTS

Prince George's County is a diverse and growing community with **over 900,000 residents**.

## 2015 POPULATION

Prince George's County continues to grow. Compared to the 2010 census, the population for the county has increased by nearly 50,000 residents from 863,420 to 909,535.

Population	Prince George's County	Maryland	United States
Total Population	909,535	6,006,401	321,418,821
Female	471,104	3,094,053	163,250,987
Male	438,431	2,912,348	158,167,834

Ethnicity	Prince George's County	Maryland	United States
Black, non-Hispanic	560,519	1,743,829	39,567,600
Hispanic	156,102	572,263	56,496,122
White, non-Hispanic	125,885	3,115,032	197,534,496
Asian, non-Hispanic	39,512	382,537	17,081,093
Other, non-Hispanic	27,517	192,740	10,709,510

Age	Prince George's County	Maryland	United States
Under 5 Years Old	59,916	366,627	19,793,807
Under 18 Years	204,372	1,347,732	73,629,710
18 Years and Over	705,163	4,658,669	247,789,111
65 Years and Over	106,677	846,985	47,732,480
Median Age (years)	36.2	38.3	37.8
Female	38.2	39.8	39.1
Male	34.8	36.7	36.5

## SOCIAL FACTORS

Educational Attainment (Ages 25 Years and Older)	Prince George's County		Maryland	
	Number (N)	Percent(%)	Number (N)	Percent (%)
Less than High School	86,117	14.1%	425,666	10.4%
High School	156,226	25.5%	1,029,325	25.1%
Some college/Associate's Degree	172,181	28.2%	1,055,881	25.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	196,798	32.2%	1,591,614	38.8%

Place of Birth	Prince George's County		Maryland	
	Number (N)	Percent(%)	Number (N)	Percent (%)
United States	702,534	77.2%	5,094,819	84.8%
Foreign born	207,001	22.8%	911,582	15.2%

Languages Spoken at Home	Prince George's County		Maryland	
	Number (N)	Percent(%)	Number (N)	Percent (%)
English Only	625,033	73.6%	4,595,216	81.5%
Language Other than English	224,586	26.4%	1,044,558	18.5%
Spanish	132,620	15.6%	443,296	7.9%
Other Language	91,966	10.8%	601,262	13.1%

Disability Status	Prince George's County		Maryland	
	Number (N)	Percent(%)	Number (N)	Percent (%)
Total Population	83,778	9.3%	644,095	10.9%
65 Years and Over	33,633	32.0%	261,902	31.8%



## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Employment Status (Ages 16 Years and Older)</b>	<b>Prince George's County</b>	<b>Maryland</b>
Employed	<b>481,178 (66.1%)</b>	3,031,466 (63.3%)
Unemployment	<b>6.0%</b>	5.5%

<b>Household Income and Benefits</b>	<b>Prince George's County</b>	<b>Maryland</b>
Median Household Income, \$	<b>\$76,741</b>	\$75,847
With Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits	<b>10.9%</b>	11.2%
With Social Security Income	<b>22.6%</b>	27.5%
With Supplemental Security Income	<b>3.5%</b>	4.5%

<b>Poverty Status</b>	<b>Prince George's County</b>	<b>Maryland</b>
Individuals Below Poverty Level	<b>9.3%</b>	9.7%
Under 18 Years	<b>13.4%</b>	13.2%
18-64 Years	<b>8.4%</b>	9.0%
65+ Years	<b>6.6%</b>	7.3%
All families below poverty level	<b>6.8%</b>	6.7%
Married couple families below poverty level	<b>3.1%</b>	2.7%
Families with female householder, no husband present below poverty level	<b>13.4%</b>	19.3%



## ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Access to quality health services is essential for County residents to live long, productive lives. While there has been an **increase in residents with health insurance**, there are still many potential barriers to care that can affect timely health services.

## HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Lack of health insurance is a major barrier to accessing care for disease prevention and management. In 2014, the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) began to increase health insurance coverage in the county. The number of people without health insurance is expected to decrease as more residents enroll through the ACA. As of 2015, approximately one out of every 10 residents lacked health insurance in the county.

<b>All Ages, No Health Insurance</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	15.5%	13.0%	<b>10.9%</b>
Maryland	10.2%	7.9%	<b>6.6%</b>
United States	14.5%	11.7%	<b>9.4%</b>

<b>Under 18, No Health Insurance</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	5.0%	5.4%	<b>5.3%</b>
Maryland	4.4%	3.2%	<b>3.9%</b>
United States	7.1%	6.0%	<b>4.8%</b>

<b>18-64 Years, No Health Insurance</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	21.1%	17.5%	<b>14.3%</b>
Maryland	14.1%	11.0%	<b>8.8%</b>
United States	20.3%	16.3%	<b>13.1%</b>

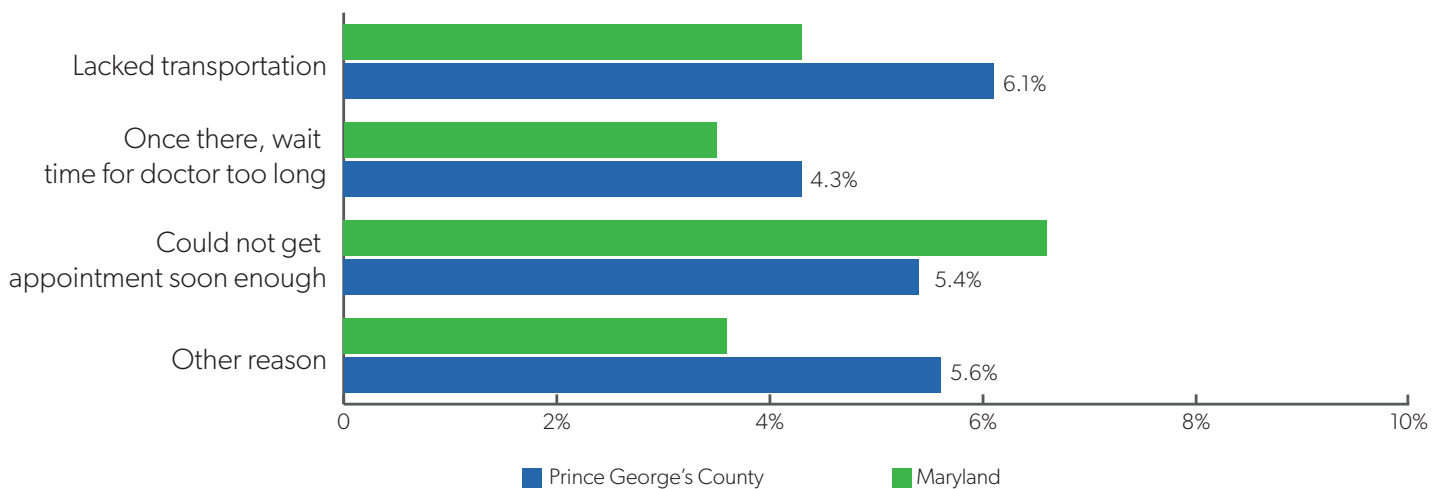
  

<b>65 Years and Older, No Health Insurance</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	2.5%	1.7%	<b>2.7%</b>
Maryland	1.4%	1.2%	<b>1.1%</b>
United States	1.0%	0.9%	<b>0.8%</b>

## BARRIERS TO CARE & ACCESSIBLE PROVIDERS

There are many potential barriers to health care, even for those who have health insurance. In 2014, 23.5% of adults indicated they had delayed medical care mainly due to a lack of transportation, lack of timely appointments, and long wait times to see a provider. There are fewer providers in the county compared to Maryland and the National Benchmark; improving provider availability has been an ongoing focus for the county.

### Reasons for delayed medical care during the last 12 months, 2014



### Resident to Provider Ratios

#### Population to Dentists Ratio, 2015

<b>Prince George's</b>	<b>1,680 residents: 1 Dentist</b>
Maryland	1,350 residents: 1 Dentist
National Benchmark (90th percentile)	1,320 residents: 1 Dentist

#### Population to Primary Care Physicians (PCP) Ratio, 2014

<b>Prince George's</b>	<b>1,910 residents: 1 PCP</b>
Maryland	1,130 residents: 1 PCP
National Benchmark (90th percentile)	1,040 residents: 1 PCP

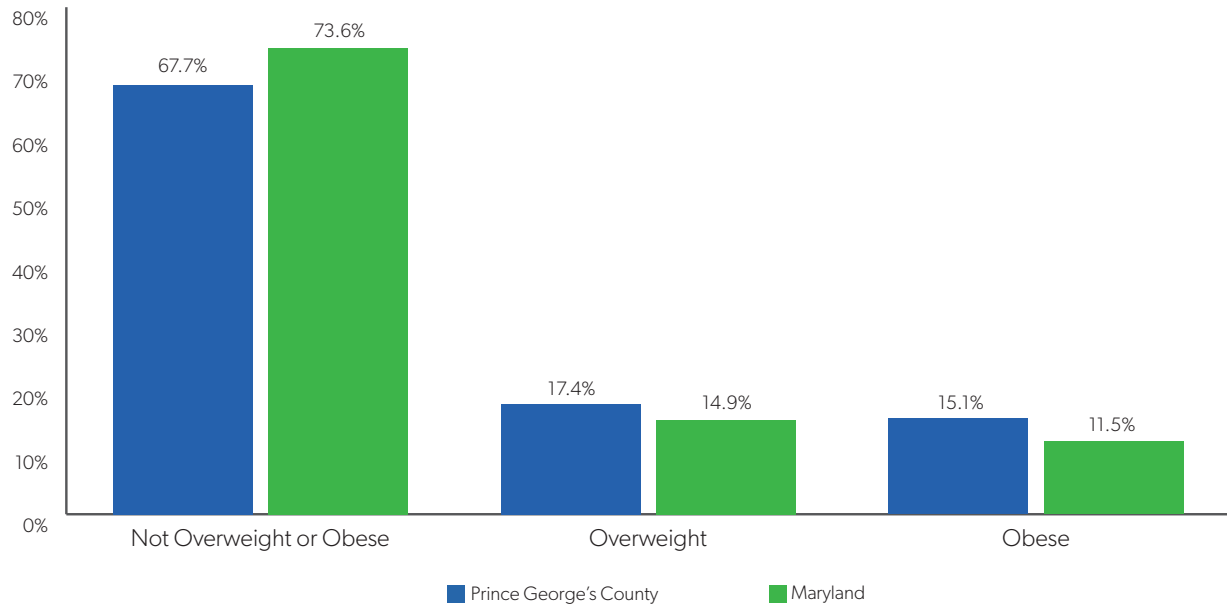


## HEALTH RISK FACTORS

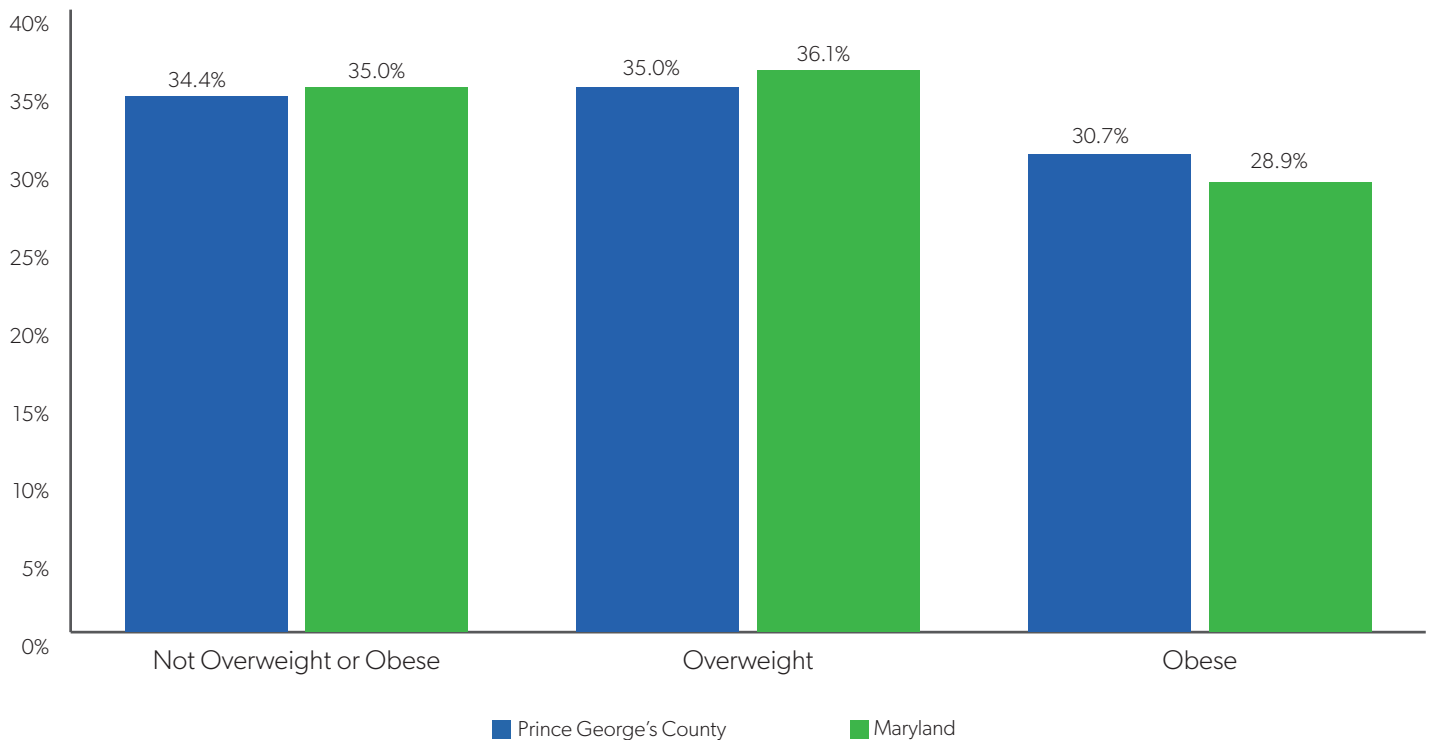
Some health risk factors are part of who we are, such as our age and family history. However, we also make many lifestyle choices that impact our health, such as controlling our weight. In the county, **over two-thirds of adults are overweight or obese** which increases the risk of many diseases and even death.

# OBESITY

## Percent of High School Students by Weight, 2015



## Percent of Adults by Weight, 2015

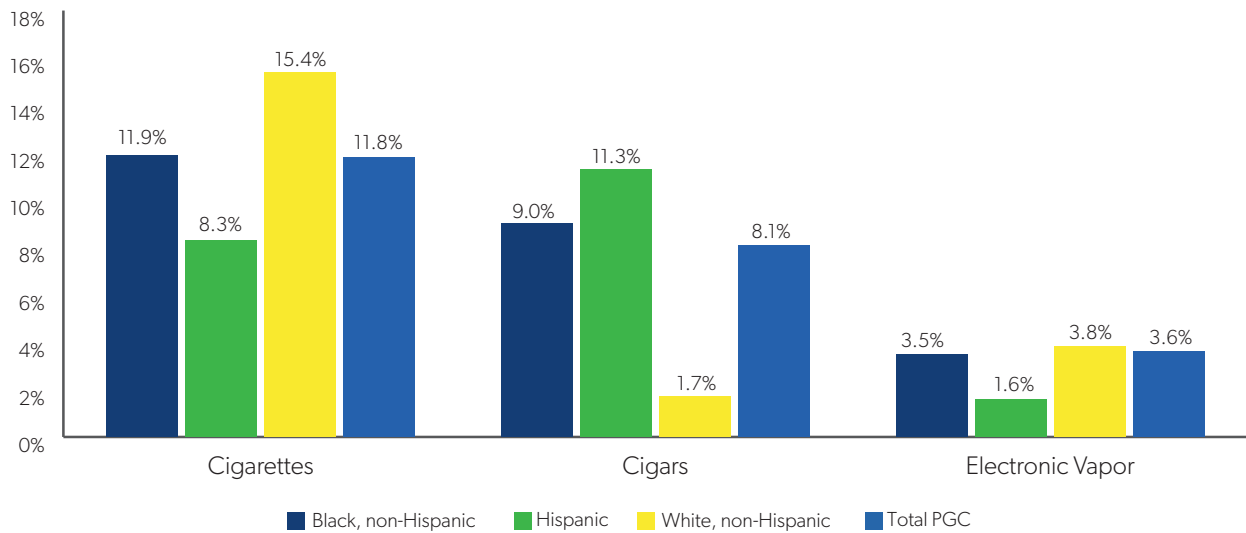


Data Source: Maryland BRFSS, DHMH, [www.marylandbrfss.org](http://www.marylandbrfss.org); Youth Risk Behavior Survey, MDH <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/ccdpc/Reports/Pages/yrbs.aspx>

## TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC VAPOR USE

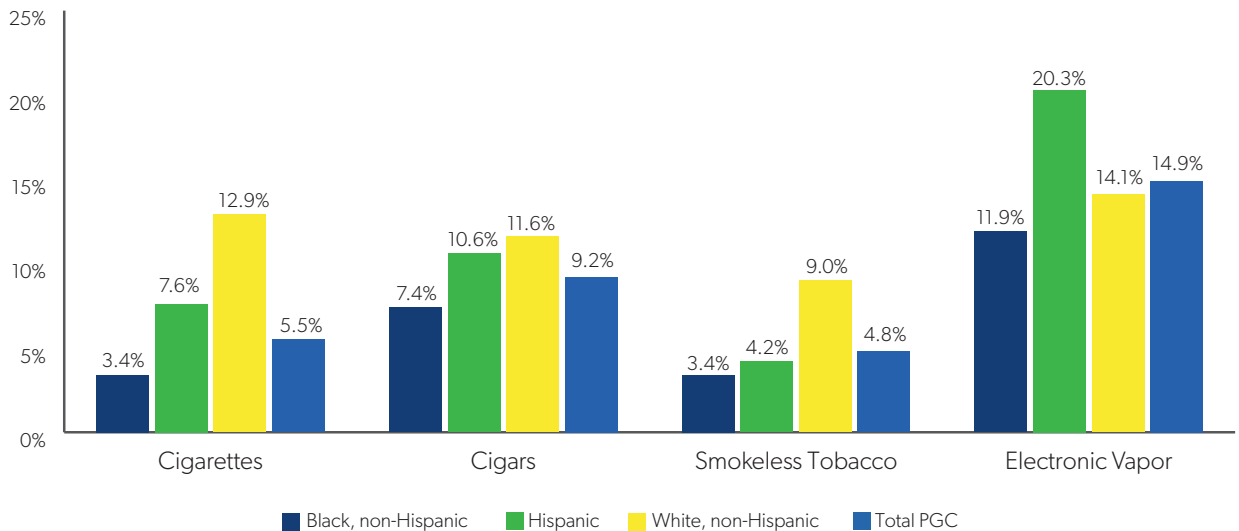
Our behaviors affect our health and overall quality of life. Tobacco use is known to increase the risk of chronic disease, disability, and even death. Smoking causes not only lung disease, but also heart disease, which is a leading cause of death in the county. Electronic vapor devices were introduced to help reduce smoking, but have become popular with students and young adults for recreational use. The health effects of these devices are still being studied but is of concern since they do contain harmful and addictive ingredients.

### Types of Tobacco\* Use Among Adults by Race and Ethnicity, 2015



\*Smokeless Tobacco not included, insufficient data available

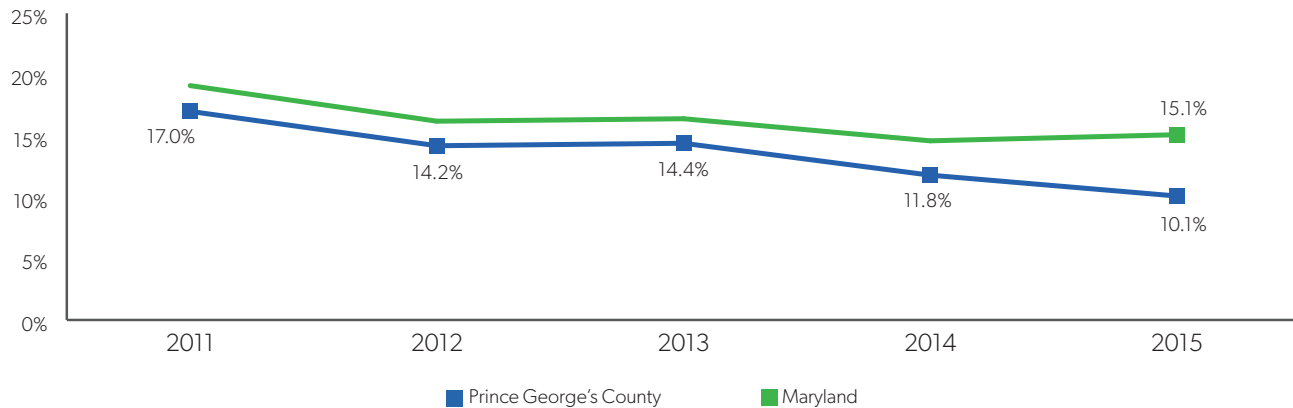
### Types of Tobacco\* Use Among High School Students by Race and Ethnicity, 2014



## ALCOHOL USE

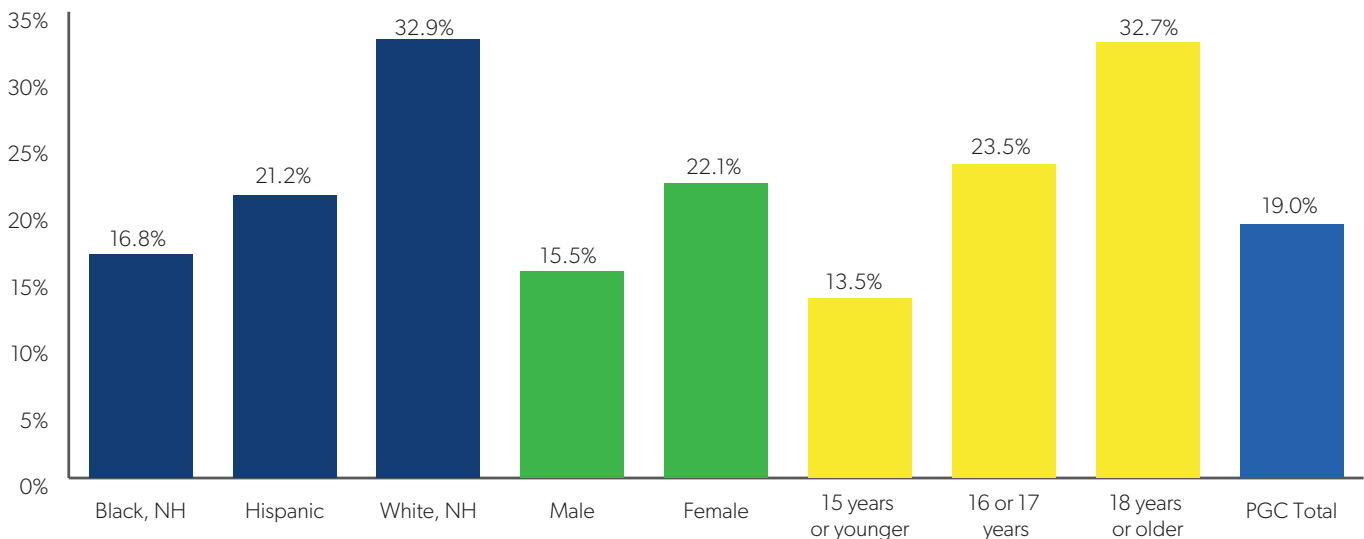
Excessive alcohol use, including underage drinking and binge drinking can lead to increased risk of health problems such as injuries, violence, liver diseases, and cancer. For example, binge drinking increases the risk of heart disease and breast cancer in women. Men are more likely to drink excessively than women, and have higher rates of alcohol-related deaths and hospitalization.

### Percentage of Adult Binge Drinkers\*



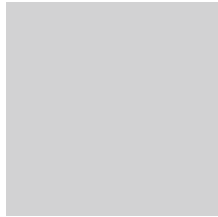
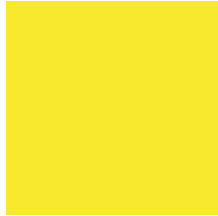
\*Binge drinking is defined as males having five or more drinks on one occasion, Females having four or more drinks on one occasion.

### Percent of High School Students That Currently Drink Alcohol\*, 2014



\*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey





## MATERNAL & INFANT HEALTH

**Over 12,000 babies are born** to Prince George's County residents each year. A healthy pregnancy with early prenatal care supports good birth outcomes, such as babies born full-term and at a healthy weight.

## BIRTHS

In 2015, 57% of births to county residents were to Black, non-Hispanic women, followed by 29% to Hispanic women. Maternal age has increased in the county, with 48% of births in 2015 born to women ages 30 and over compared to 46% of births in 2013.

<b>Total Births</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Total	11,865	12,288	<b>12,344</b>

<b>Race and Ethnicity of Mother</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Black, non-Hispanic	7,052	7,211	<b>7,003</b>
Hispanic (any race)	3,026	3,241	<b>3,524</b>
White, non-Hispanic	1,184	1,225	<b>1,253</b>
Asian or Pacific Islander	537	562	<b>515</b>

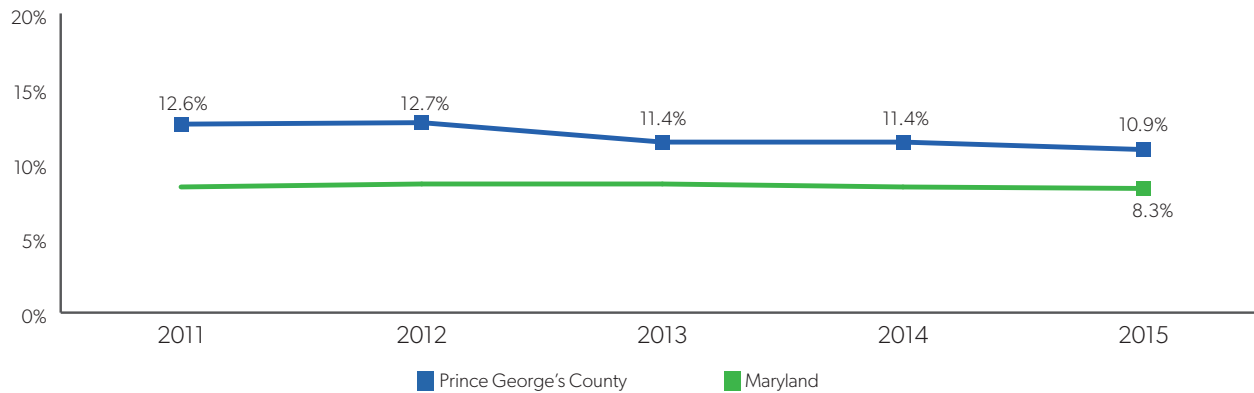
  

<b>Age (Years)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Under 18	212	183	<b>185</b>
18 to 19	525	455	<b>441</b>
20 to 24	2,398	2,403	<b>2,398</b>
25 to 29	3,302	3,329	<b>3,384</b>
30 to 34	3,131	3,419	<b>3,394</b>
35 to 39	1,760	1,962	<b>1,954</b>
40 to 44	484	478	<b>526</b>
45 and over	51	58	<b>60</b>

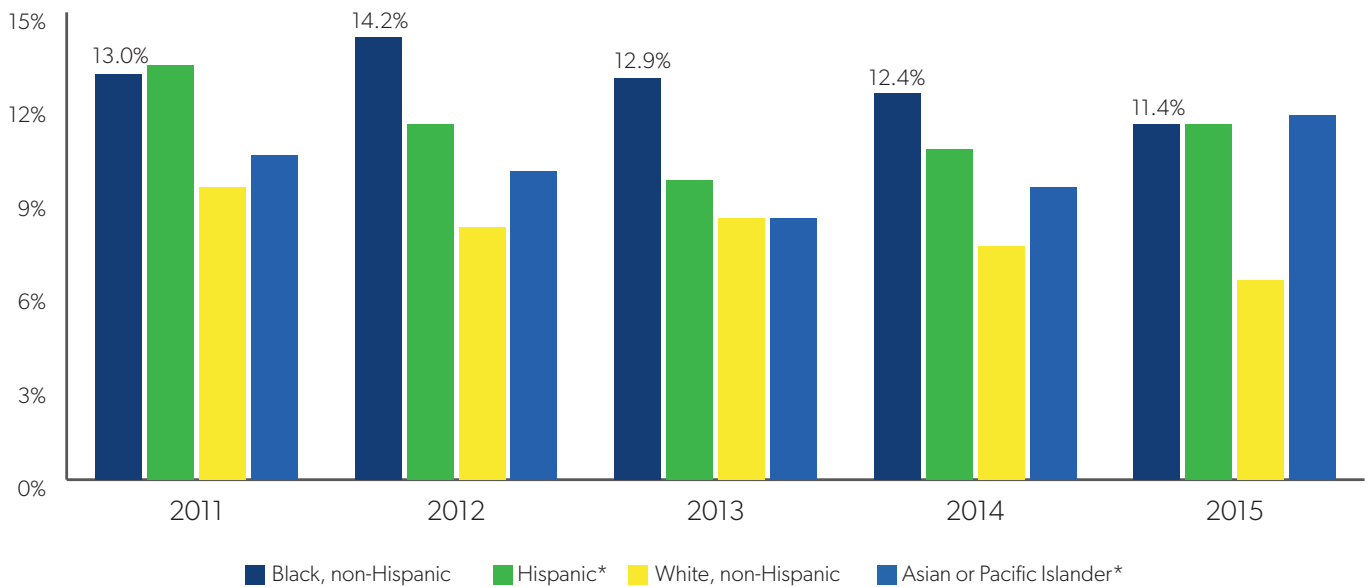
## LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

It is recommended for prenatal care to begin within the first trimester of pregnancy to identify and treat issues early, and to improve the health and birth outcomes for both mothers and babies. Although the percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care has improved, the county continues to have a higher percent of women with late or no prenatal care compared to the state. For the county, more Black, Hispanic, and Asian women delay prenatal care compared to White women in 2015.

### Percent of Births with Late or No Prenatal Care



### Percent of Births with Late or No Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity of Mother



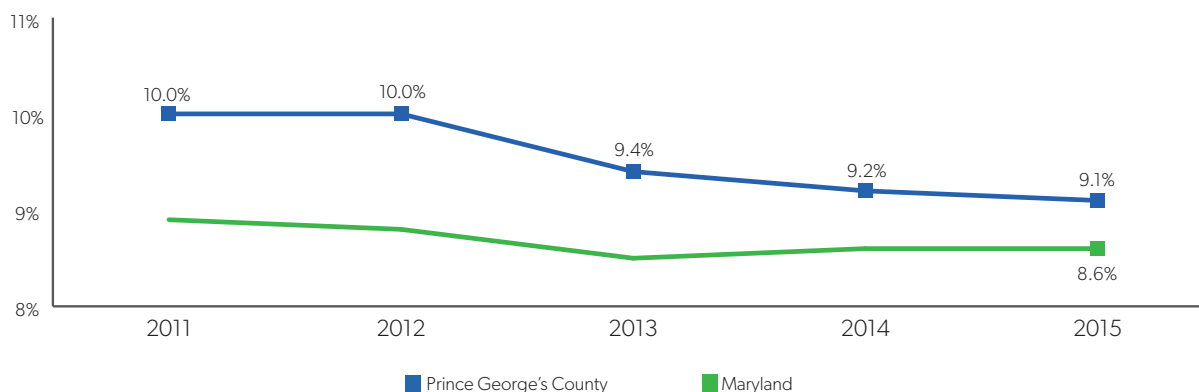
\*Includes births to mothers of Hispanic origin of any race

\*\*Starting in 2015, Asian or Pacific Islander was reclassified as Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

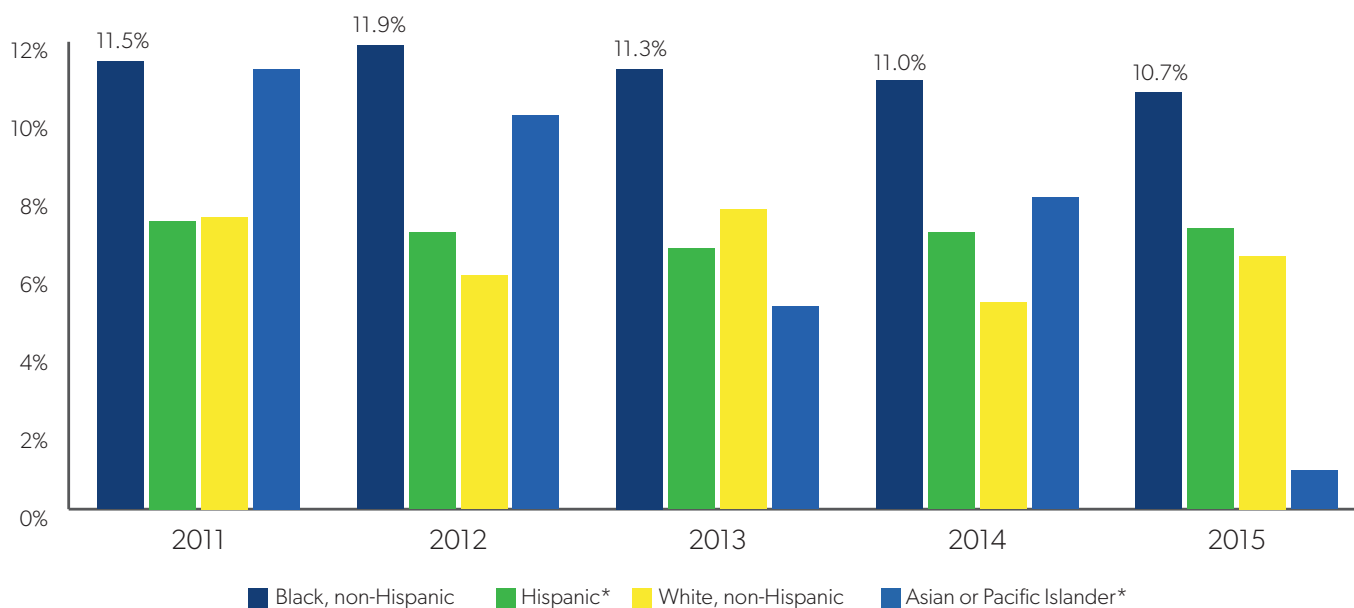
## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight infants (<2,500 grams or approximately 5.5 pounds) have an increased risk for complications and even death. The percent of infants with low birth weight has declined but significant disparities still exist in the county. In 2015, the percent of Black infants born at low birth weight (10.7%) was much higher than that of Hispanic infants (7.2%), White infants (6.5%) and Asian infants (1.0%).

### Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants



### Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants by Race and Ethnicity of Mother



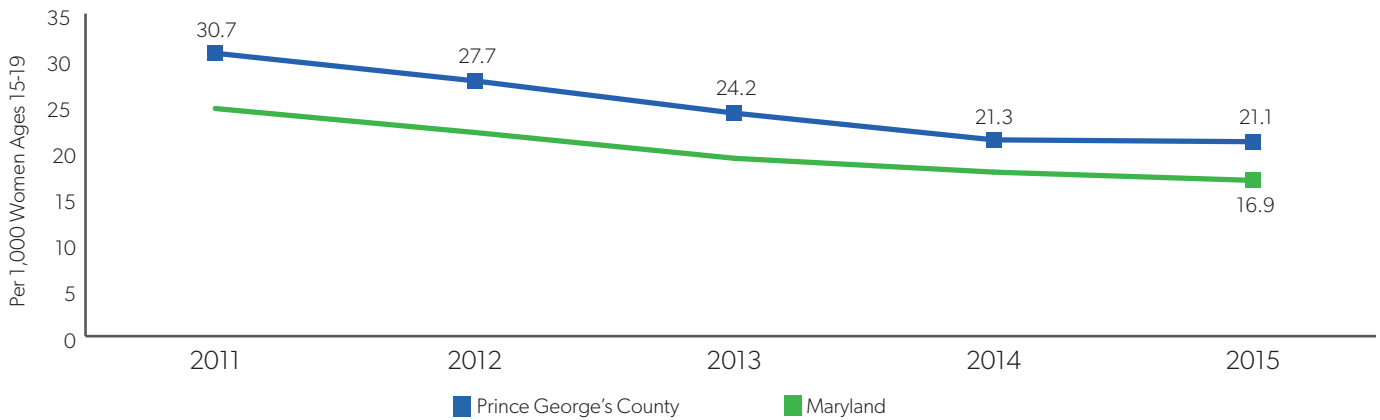
\*Includes births to mothers of Hispanic origin of any race

\*\*Starting in 2015, Asian or Pacific Islander was reclassified as Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

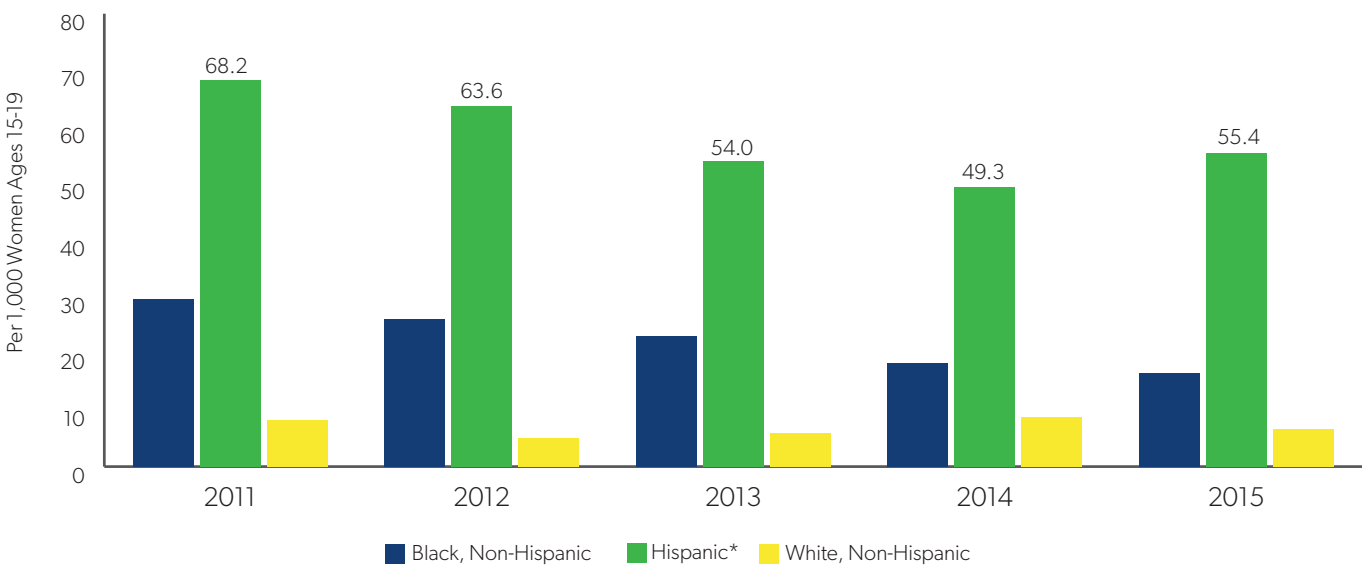
## TEEN BIRTHS (15-19 YEARS)

Teen pregnancies and births have substantial impact on both the parents and child. Teen parents are less likely to finish high school, are more likely to rely on public assistance, and are more likely to have children who have poorer education, behavioral, and health outcomes. The teen birth rate has decreased substantially in the county, but is still higher for Hispanic teens compared to White and Black teens.

### Birth Rate (per 1,000 women ages 15-19 years)



### Birth Rate (per 1,000 women ages 15-19 years) by Race and Ethnicity of Mother



\*Includes births to mothers of Hispanic origin of any race

## INFANT MORTALITY

In 2015 the infant mortality rate in Prince George's County increased by nearly 30% from 2014; among Black non-Hispanic mothers the infant mortality rate increased by over 60%. This increase is being closely examined by the County Infant Mortality Review Team, who works to prevent infant deaths. Preliminary data indicates that more infant deaths in 2015 were from "plural" births, such as twins, which increases the risk of early delivery, complications, and death. Despite the large one year increase, the average infant mortality rate has still decreased by over 15% over the past decade.

<b>Total Deaths</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Total	92	85	110

<b>Race and Ethnicity, Number of Deaths</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Black, Non-Hispanic	61	59	94
Hispanic (any race)	21	17	9
White, Non-Hispanic	6	3	4

<b>Infant Mortality Rate: All Races per 1,000 Live Births</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	7.8	6.9	8.9
Maryland	6.6	6.5	6.7

<b>Infant Mortality Rate: Black, Non-Hispanic per 1,000 Live Births</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	8.7	8.2	13.4
Maryland	10.6	10.7	11.3

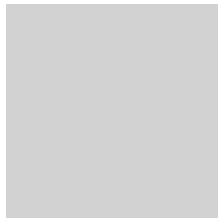
<b>Infant Mortality Rate: Hispanic (of any race) per 1,000 Live Births</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	6.9	5.2	2.6
Maryland	4.7	4.4	5.5

<b>Infant Mortality Rate: White, Non-Hispanic per 1,000 Live Births</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Prince George's	5.1	*	*
Maryland	4.6	4.4	4.0

\*Rates are unavailable for less than 5 deaths.

**Data Source:** Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report, Division of Health Statistics, MDH, Table 33, <https://health.maryland.gov/vsa/Pages/reports.aspx>



## HEALTH OUTCOMES

Monitoring deaths and disease in the county gives insight into overall resident health. About **half of all deaths in the county are due to heart disease and cancer.**

## RESIDENT DEATHS

There were 5,576 total resident deaths in 2015; the life expectancy was 79.8 years. Life expectancy is affected by increased access to health care and reduced premature death due to preventable causes. There are many modifiable risk factors that contribute to death including quitting smoking, eating more fruits and vegetables, and increasing physical activity.

<b>Total Deaths</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Total	5,591	5,667	<b>5,576</b>

<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,494	3,622	<b>3,811</b>
Hispanic (any race)	225	208	<b>231</b>
White, Non-Hispanic	1,703	1,666	<b>1,371</b>
Asian or Pacific Islander	139	142	<b>141</b>

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<1 year	97	89	<b>110</b>
1-4 years	20	19	<b>14</b>
5-14 years	18	21	<b>10</b>
15-24 years	73	85	<b>91</b>
25-44 years	345	357	<b>332</b>
45-64 years	1,387	1,393	<b>1,378</b>
65-84 years	2,374	2,455	<b>2,473</b>
85 years and over	1,276	1,248	<b>1,166</b>



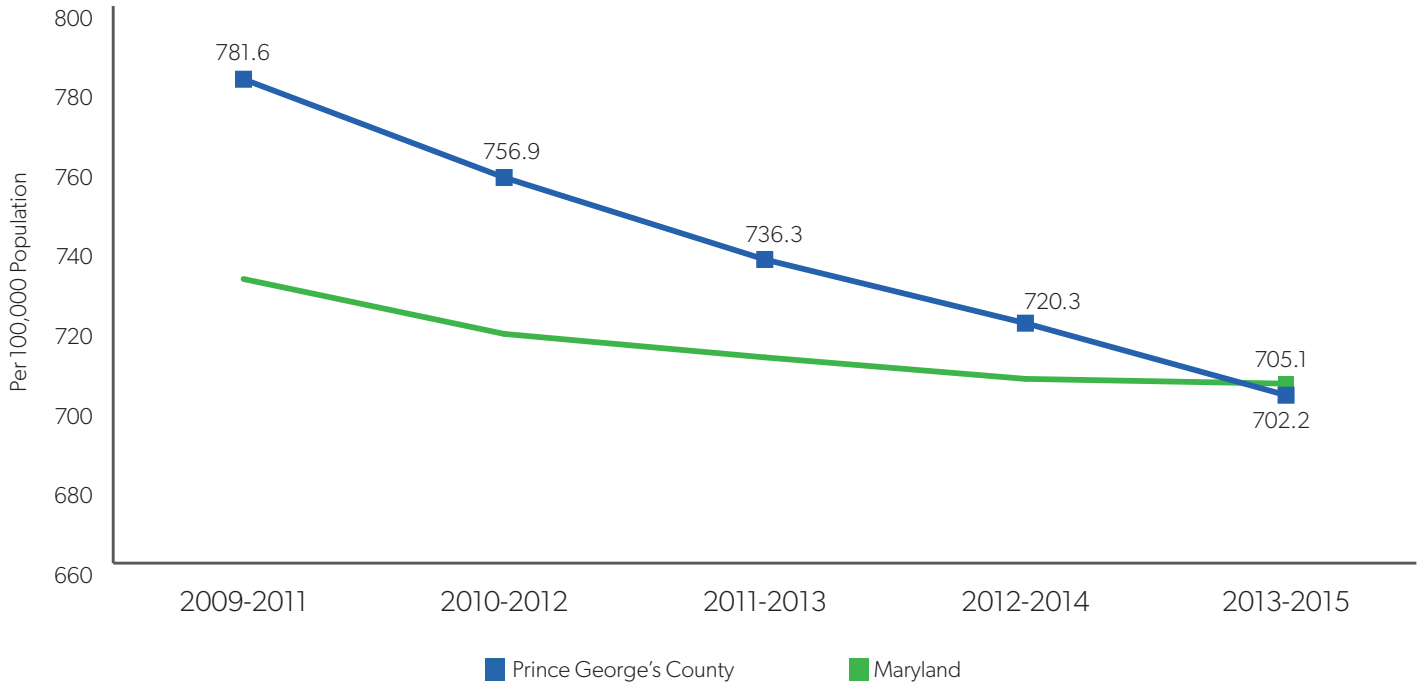
## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart disease and cancer are responsible for half of all deaths in the county, followed by stroke and diabetes. Many of the leading causes of death in the county are due to chronic disease. Prevention and management of chronic disease can improve the overall health and life expectancy of residents in the county. According to the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), chronic disease is responsible for 7 of 10 deaths each year, and 86% of the nation's health care costs are from treating people with chronic disease.

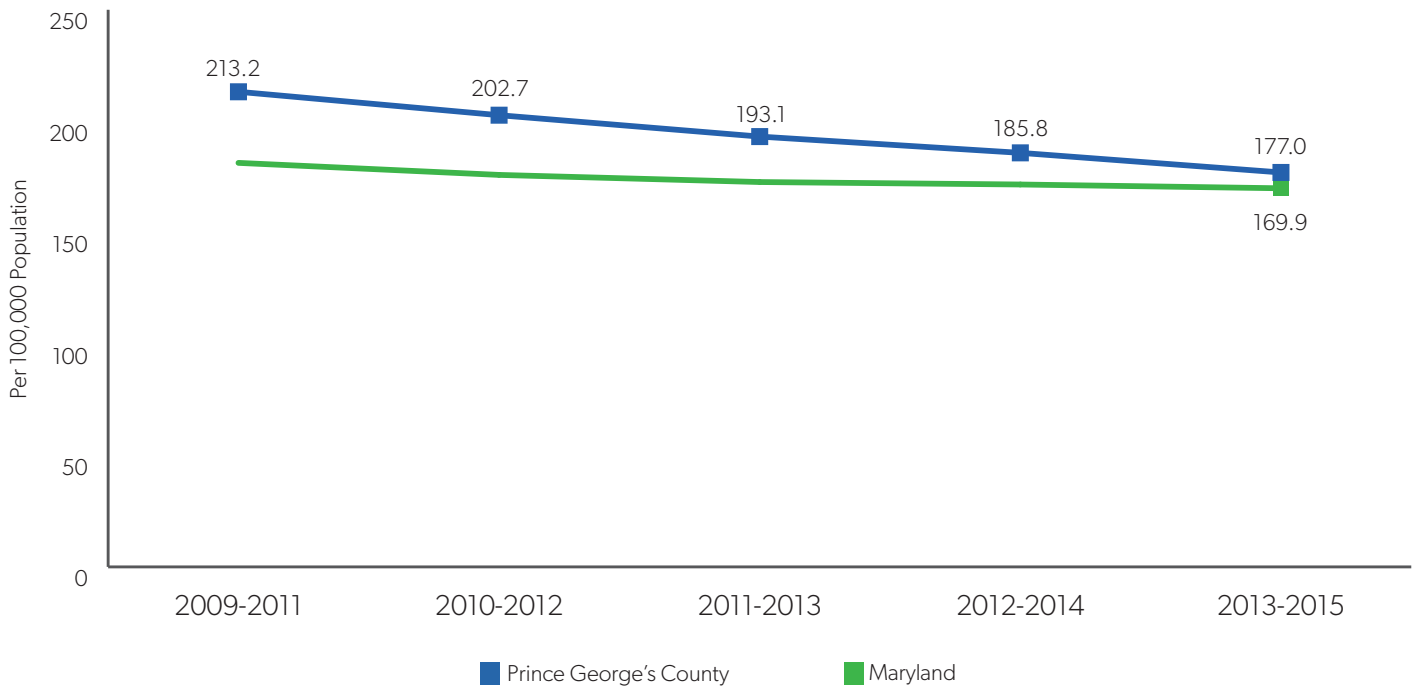
Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percent of Deaths	Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population (2013-2015)	
			Prince George's	Maryland
All Causes	5,576	100.0%	702.2	705.1
Heart Disease	1,378	24.7%	177.0	169.9
Cancer	1,323	23.7%	160.5	159.8
Stroke	287	5.1%	38.4	37.3
Diabetes	204	3.7%	28.0	19.1
Accidents	224	4.0%	26.0	28.1
CLRD*	158	2.8%	20.2	30.8
Septicemia	120	2.2%	15.4	14.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	118	2.1%	15.1	16.8
Nephritis	120	2.2%	14.2	11.8
Alzheimer's Disease	84	1.5%	13.3	15.1
Hypertension	83	1.5%	9.3	7.2
Homicide	102	1.8%	8.6	8.1

# AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

## All Causes of Death



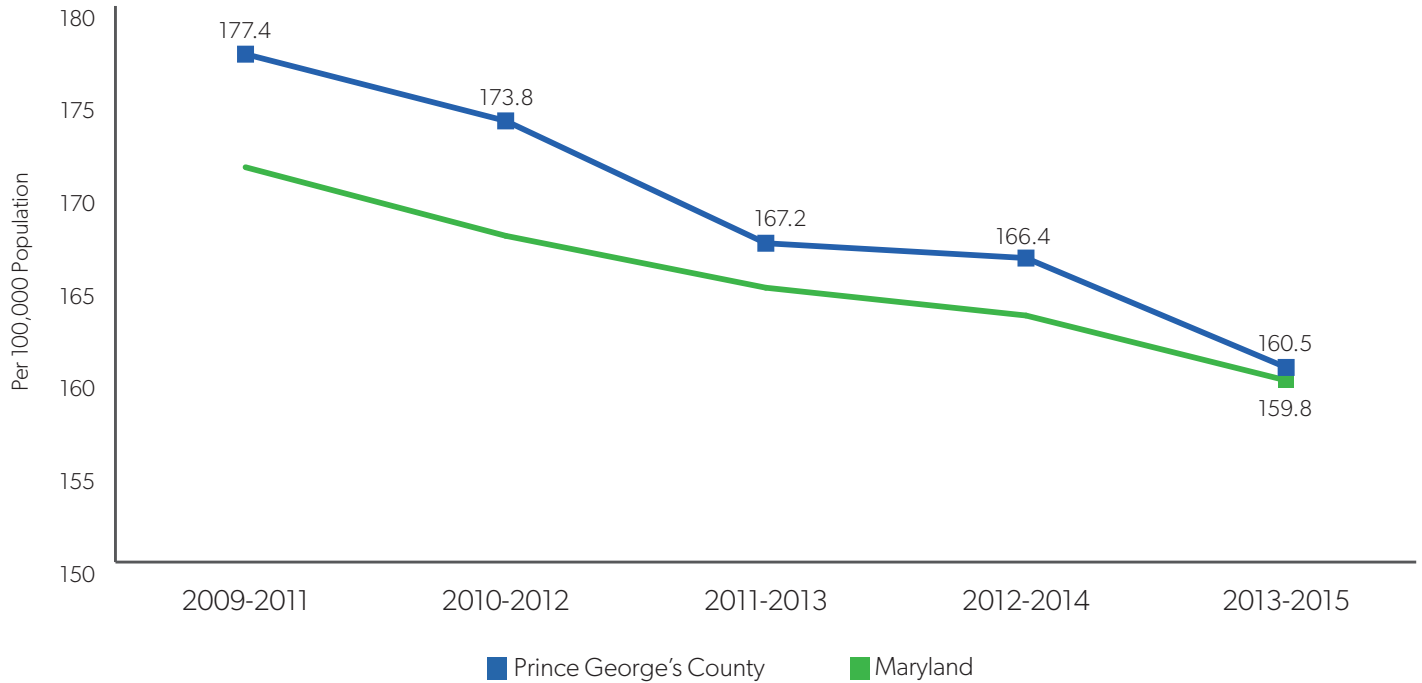
## Heart Disease



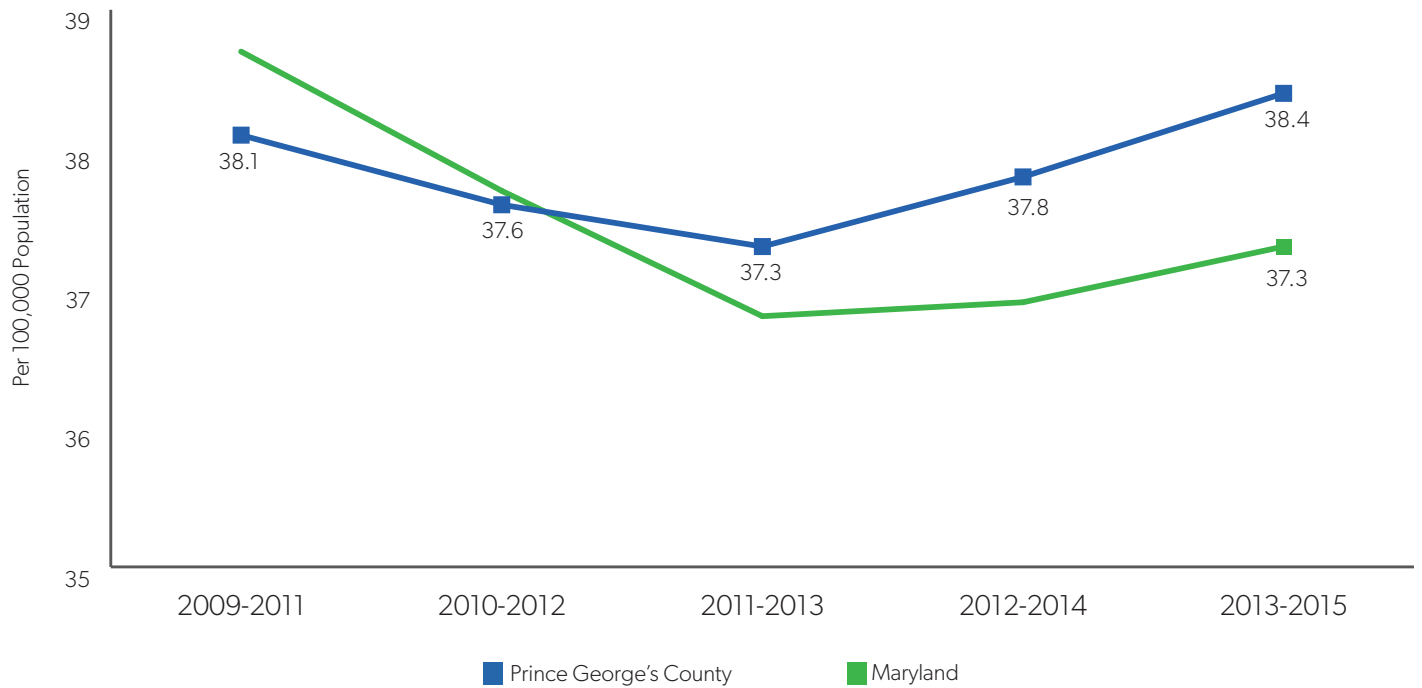
Data Source: CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>

# AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

## Cancer

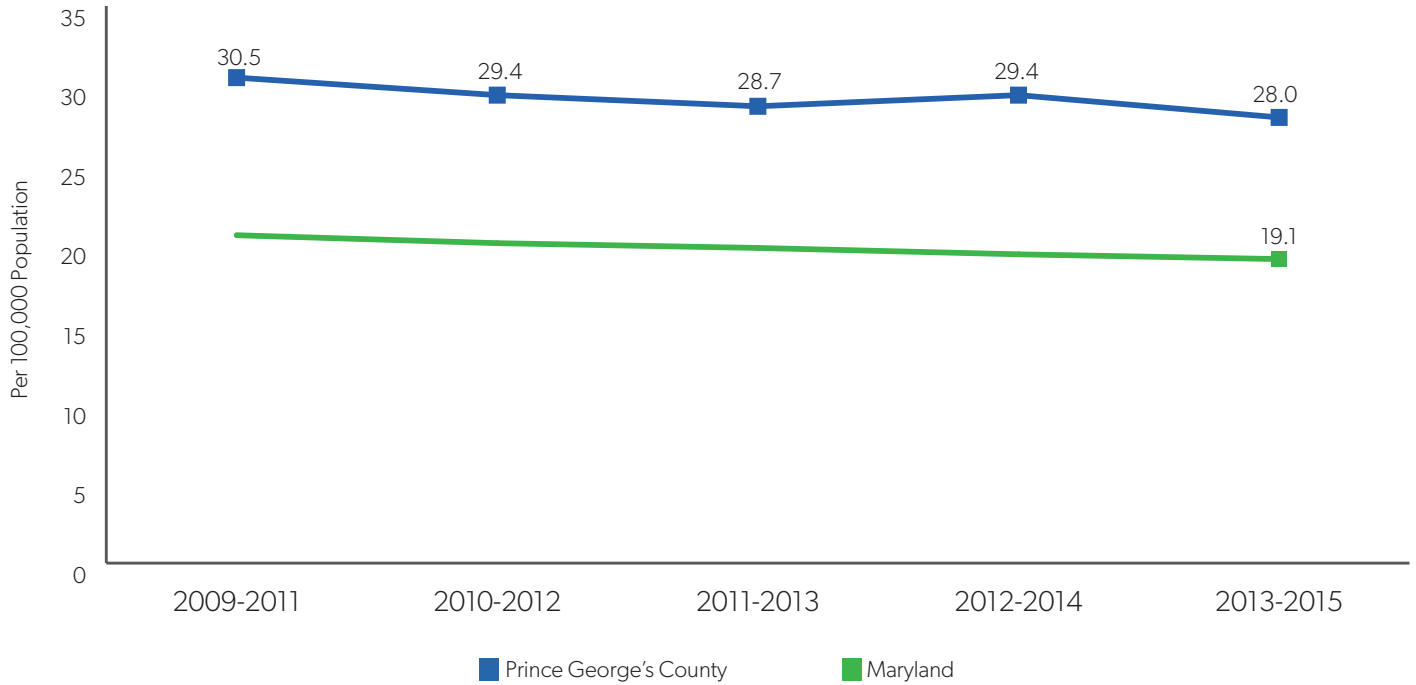


## Stroke

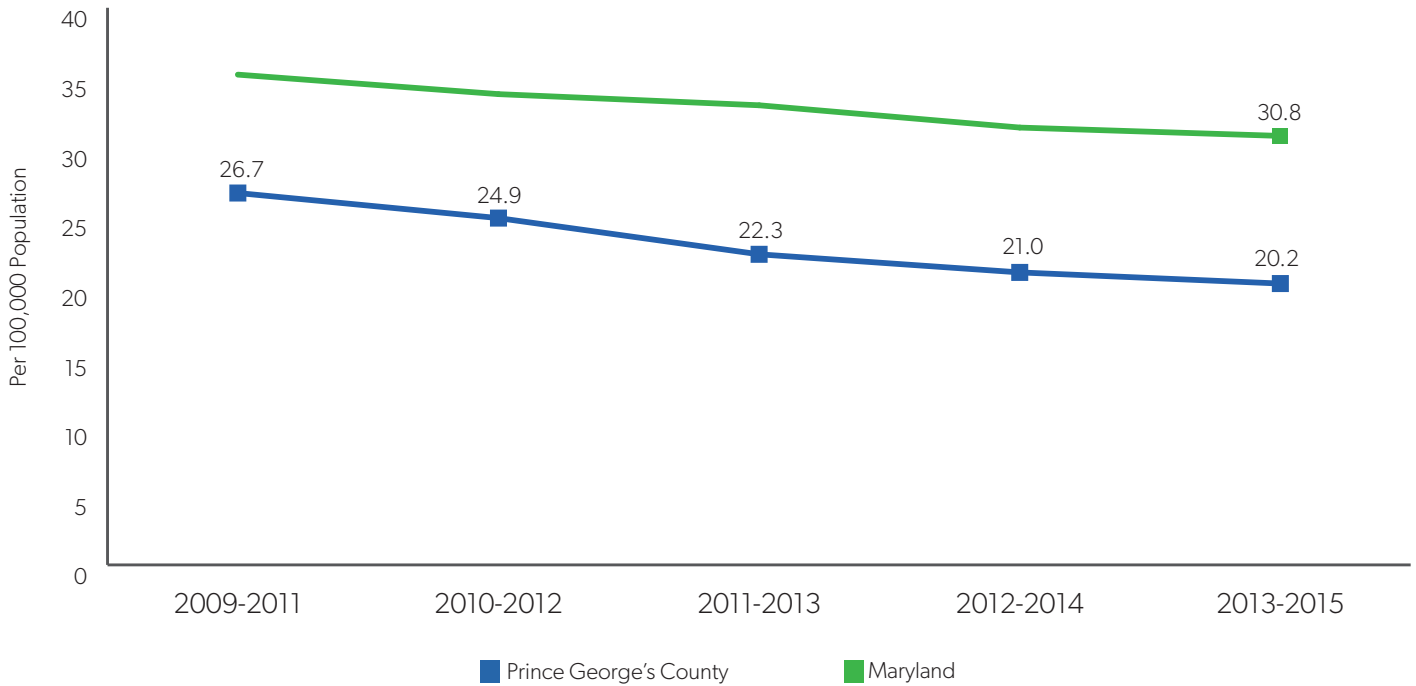


# AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

## Diabetes



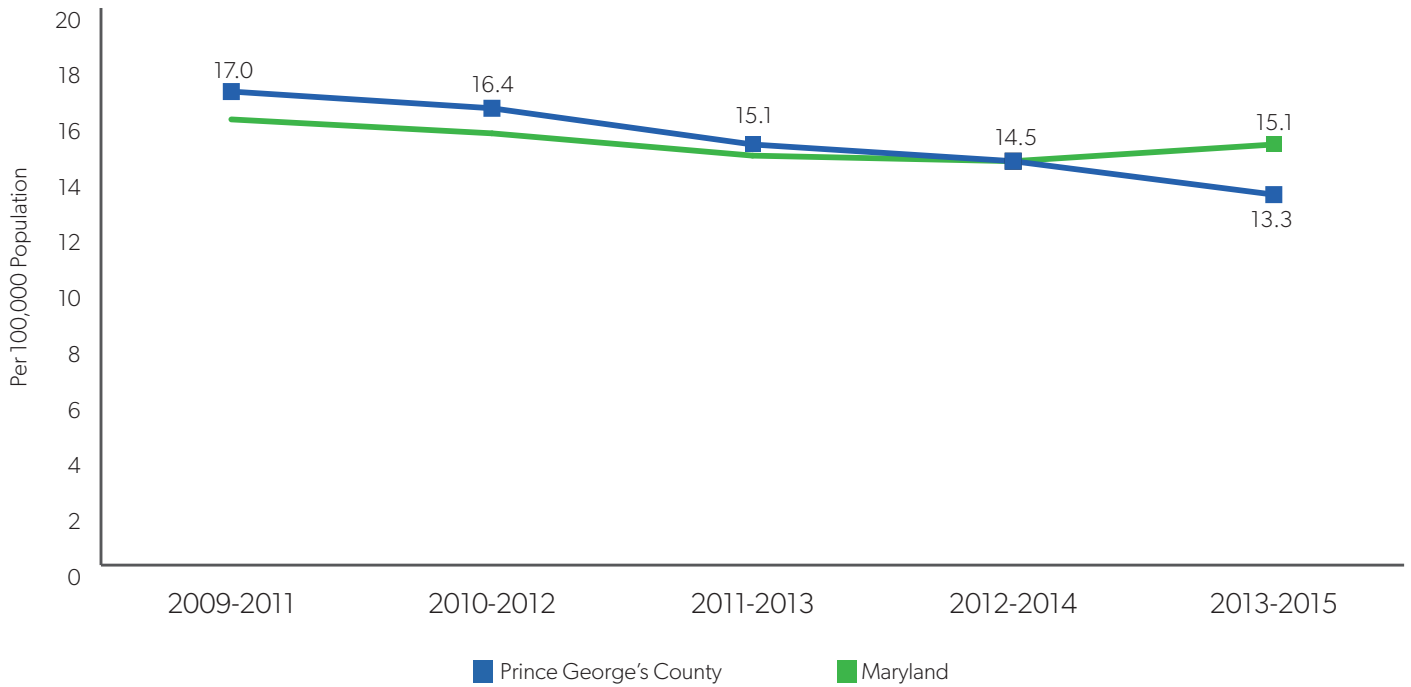
## Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease



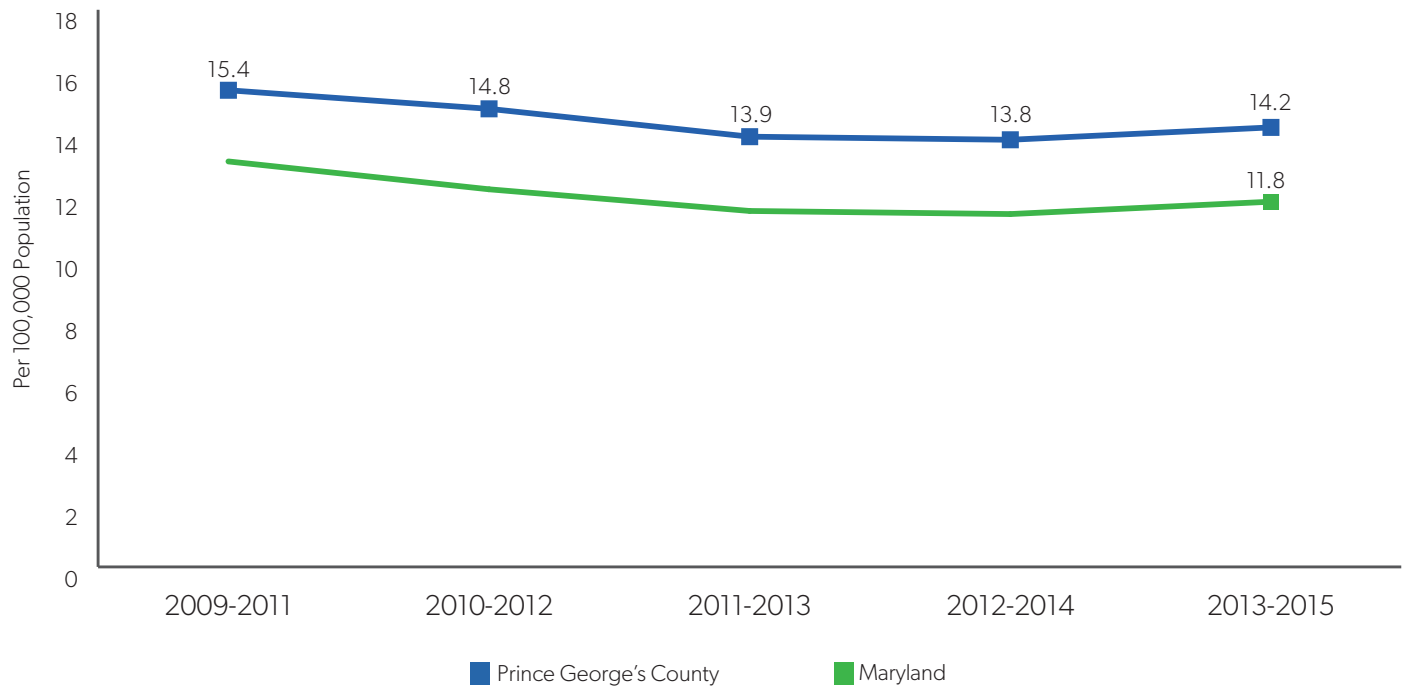
Data Source: CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>

## AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

### Alzheimer's Disease



### Nephritis (Kidney Disease)



## CANCER INCIDENCE

### Cancer Incidence (New Cases), 2014

	Prince George's County New Cases	Prince George's County Rates*	Maryland Rates*
<b>All Types</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>397.0</b>	<b>442.0</b>
Male	1,739	441.5	481.4
Female	1,862	369.2	416.3
Black	2,457	397.2	443.6
Hispanic (any race)	169	221.3	282.0
White	952	389.3	450.6
Other	113	219.9	247.4
<b>Lung and Bronchus</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>55.8</b>
Male	175	47.2	62.8
Female	208	42.2	50.6
<b>Colon and Rectum</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Male	166	44.6	42.3
Female	178	36.6	33.1
<b>Female Breast</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>130.3</b>
Black Female	446	120.5	129.1
White Female	121	96.6	132.8
<b>Prostate</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>119.4</b>
Black Male	491	173.7	184.5
White Male	86	74.8	101.3

\*Age-adjusted per 100,000 population

## CANCER MORTALITY

### Cancer Mortality (Deaths), 2014

	Prince George's County Deaths	Prince George's County Rates*	Maryland Rates*
<b>All Types</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>161.8</b>
Male	693	199.4	191.5
Female	724	149.9	141.7
Black	931	165.6	181.0
White	446	189.1	160.6
Other	40	89.1	85.7
<b>Lung and Bronchus</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>
Male	149	41.7	48.4
Female	149	31.6	36.2
<b>Colon and Rectum</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Male	82	22.1	17.6
Female	56	11.5	12.0
<b>Female Breast</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>
Black Female	100	28.8	29.0
White Female	**	***	21.1
<b>Prostate</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Black Male	56	31.3	35.6
White Male	**	***	15.9

\*Age-adjusted per 100,000 population

\*\*Death counts of less than 10 are not available per MDH policy

\*\*\*Rates based of death counts of less than 20 are not calculated per MDH policy



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Identifying and treating diseases keeps them from spreading. Every year, **the Health Department investigates thousands of reports of illness in the county**, which results in many more residents staying healthy by stopping the infection before it reaches them.



## REPORTABLE DISEASES

Infectious Disease	2013	2014	2015	5-Year Mean
Campylobacteriosis	39	38	43	38
H. influenzae, invasive	10	12	17	13
Hepatitis A, acute	3	3	2	4
Legionellosis	30	18	30	21
Measles	0	0	0	0
Meningitis, viral	28	78	64	56
Meningitis, meningococcal	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	18	9	9	16
Salmonellosis	70	82	100	88
Shiga-toxin producing E. coli	6	2	7	5
Shigellosis	22	59	38	35
Strep Group B	55	76	91	72
Strep pneumoniae, invasive	36	47	49	47
Tuberculosis	43	50	43	47
Outbreaks: Gastrointestinal	7	7	4	8
Outbreaks: Respiratory	1	0	7	3
Animal Bites	752	912	1,010	827
Animal Rabies	17	24	20	19

### About Animal Rabies

Rabies is a fatal disease that is transmitted to people through the bite of an infected animal. While vaccination has greatly reduced the number of animals with rabies, cases do still occur in the county. In 2015, over one thousand animal bites were reviewed by the health department to determine the risk of rabies.

## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

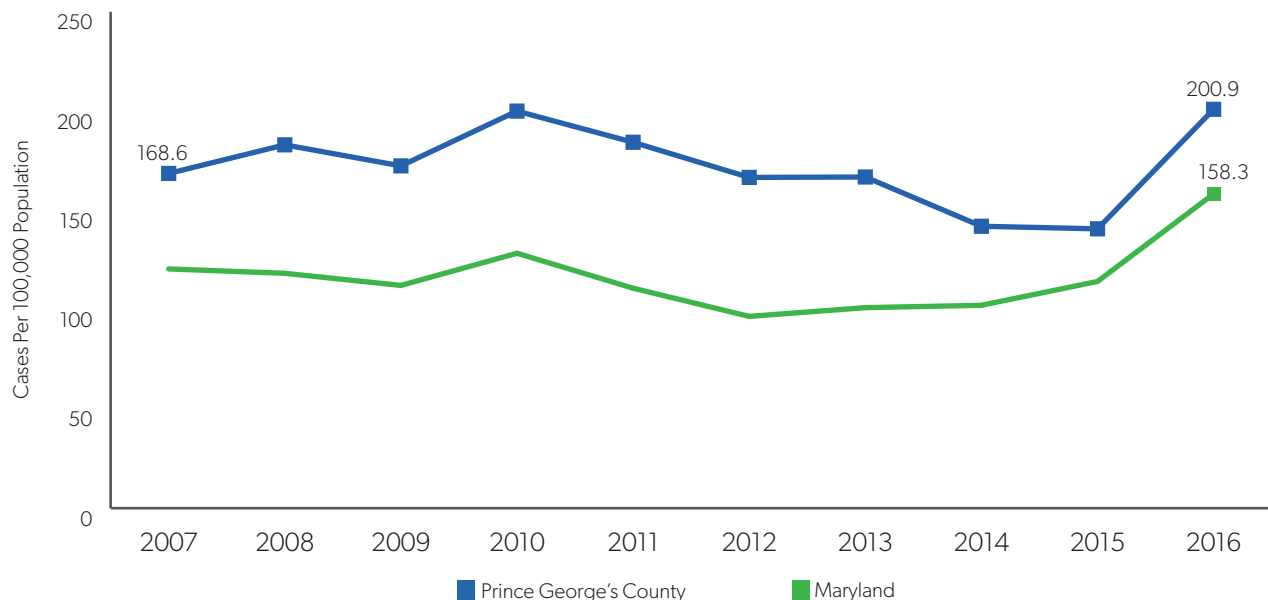
Prince George’s County has the second highest number of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the state, just behind Baltimore City. The number of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases have increased over time, with syphilis numbers remaining stable. According to a 2014 survey of Prince George’s County high school students, one-third indicated they have had sexual intercourse. While most reported using a condom with their last partner, one-third did not, leaving them at great risk of STIs. STIs can lead to serious consequences, including sterility.

	2014	2015	2016	5-Year Mean
Chlamydia	6,130	6,153	6,752	6,257
Gonorrhea	1,276	1,282	1,832	1,467
Syphilis*	111	81	110	101

\*Includes both primary and secondary syphilis

Gonorrhea cases increased substantially for the state and county in 2016. There was a 42% increase in cases for the county from 2015 to 2016, and the 2016 case rate for gonorrhea is higher compared to the previous nine years. The population affected in 2016 includes more men (64% of cases), and also an increase of people ages 25-44 years (46% of cases) compared to previous years.

### Gonorrhea Rate in Prince George’s County, 2007-2016



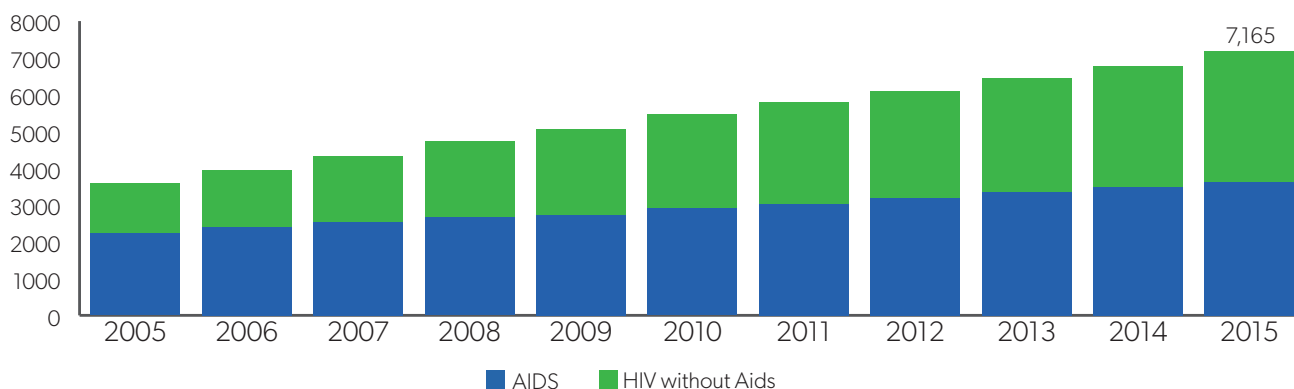
Data Source: Center for Sexually Transmitted Infection Prevention, Prevention and Health Promotion Administration, MDH <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDPCS/CSTIP/Pages/STI-Data-Statistics.aspx>

## HIV AND AIDS

In 2015 there were 422 new cases of HIV in Prince George’s County, with a rate of 55.6 cases per 100,000 residents 13 years and older. Most of these new cases were men (71.6%), Black (85.8%), and were under the age of 40 (64.4%). Medical care for HIV is important to help those with HIV stay healthy and to prevent HIV transmission by suppressing the HIV virus through medication. About half those diagnosed with HIV in the county are estimated to have achieved HIV viral suppression.

	<b>New HIV Cases, 2015</b>	<b>Rate per 100,000</b>
<b>Age</b>		
13-19 years	17	20.9
20-29 years	152	111.2
30-39 years	103	79.2
40-49 years	90	72.0
50-59 years	47	36.7
60+ years	13	8.2
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	302	83.6
Female	120	30.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Black, non-Hispanic	362	75.5
Hispanic	34	29.3
White, non-Hispanic	18	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>55.6</b>

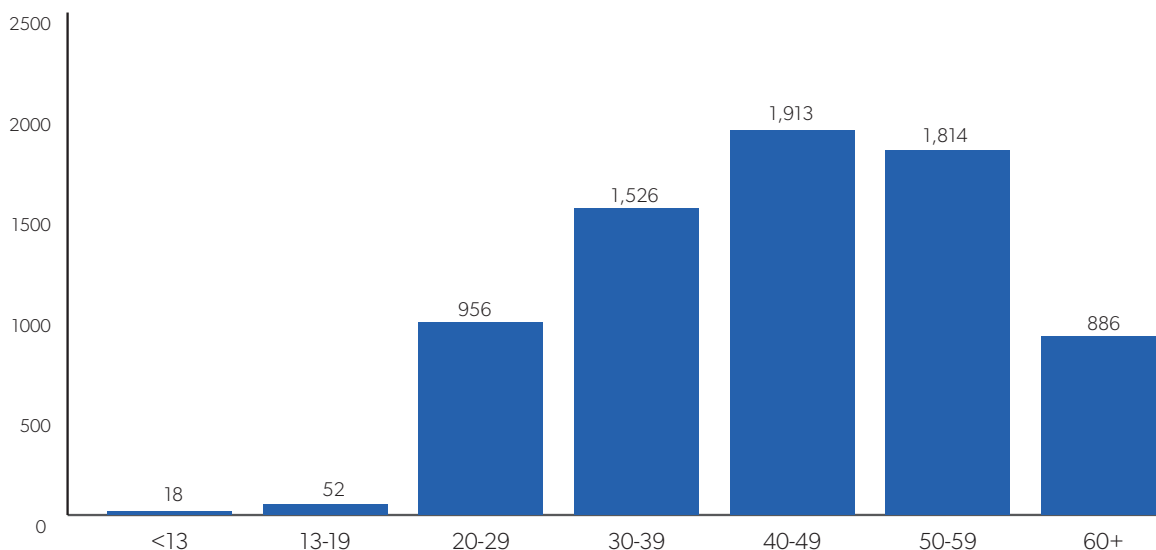
### Living HIV Cases, 2005-2015



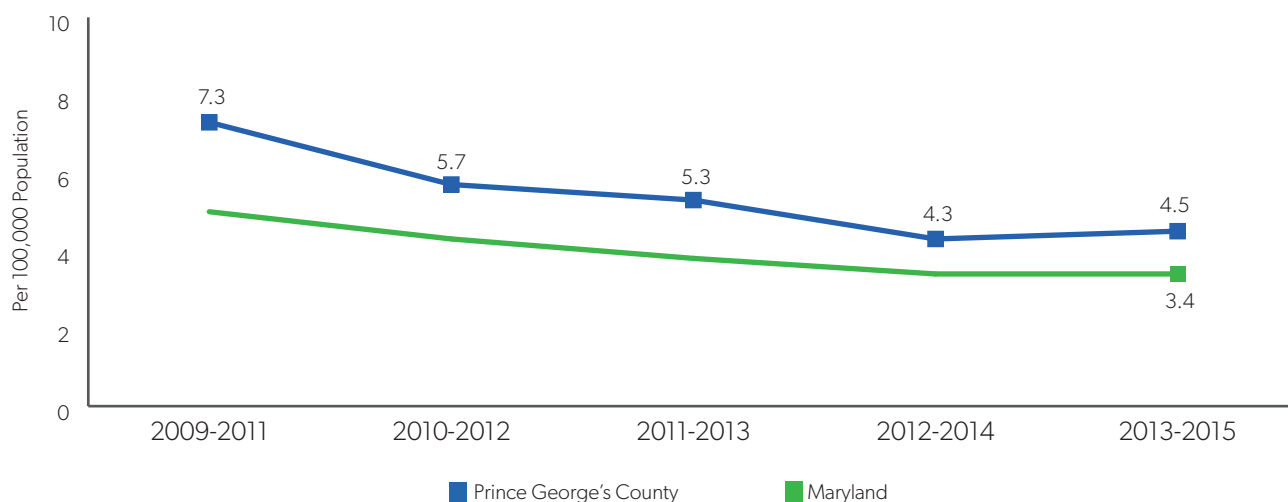
## HIV LIVING CASES AND MORTALITY RATES

One out of every 107 people (ages 13 and older) in Prince George's County has HIV. Although most new cases are diagnosed in their twenties and thirties, nearly two-thirds (64%) of total living HIV cases are age 40 and over. In 2015, there were 45 HIV-related deaths in the county. Although the HIV mortality rate has improved, the county continues to lag behind the state rate.

### Total Living HIV Cases by Current Age, 2015



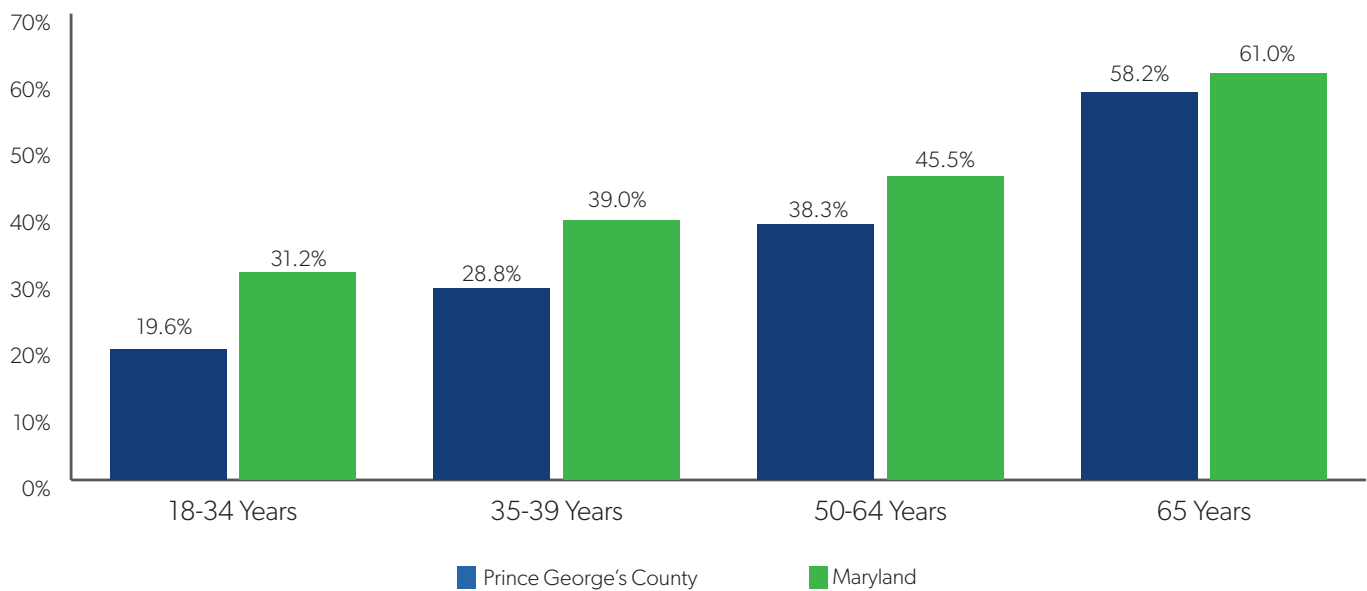
### HIV Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, 2009-2015



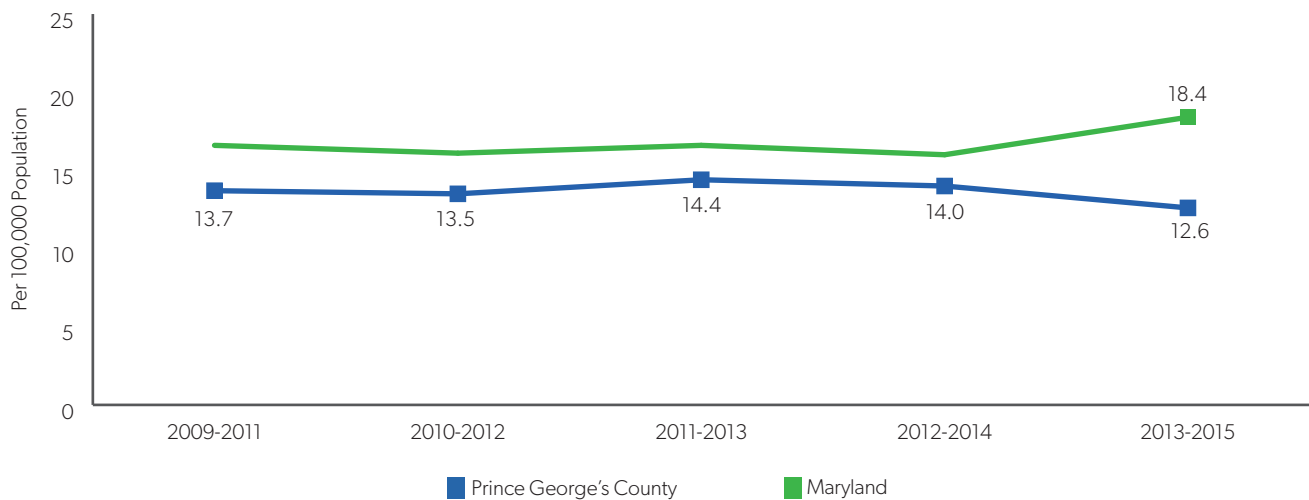
**Data Source:** Prince George's County Annual HIV Epidemiological Profile, 2015, MDH <https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CHSE/Pages/statistics.aspx>; CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>

# INFLUENZA (FLU) AND PNEUMONIA

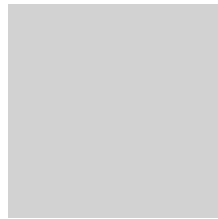
## Flu Vaccination within the Past Year by Age Group, 2015



## Flu & Pneumonia Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate



Data Source: Maryland BRFSS, MDH, [www.marylandbrfss.org](http://www.marylandbrfss.org); CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>

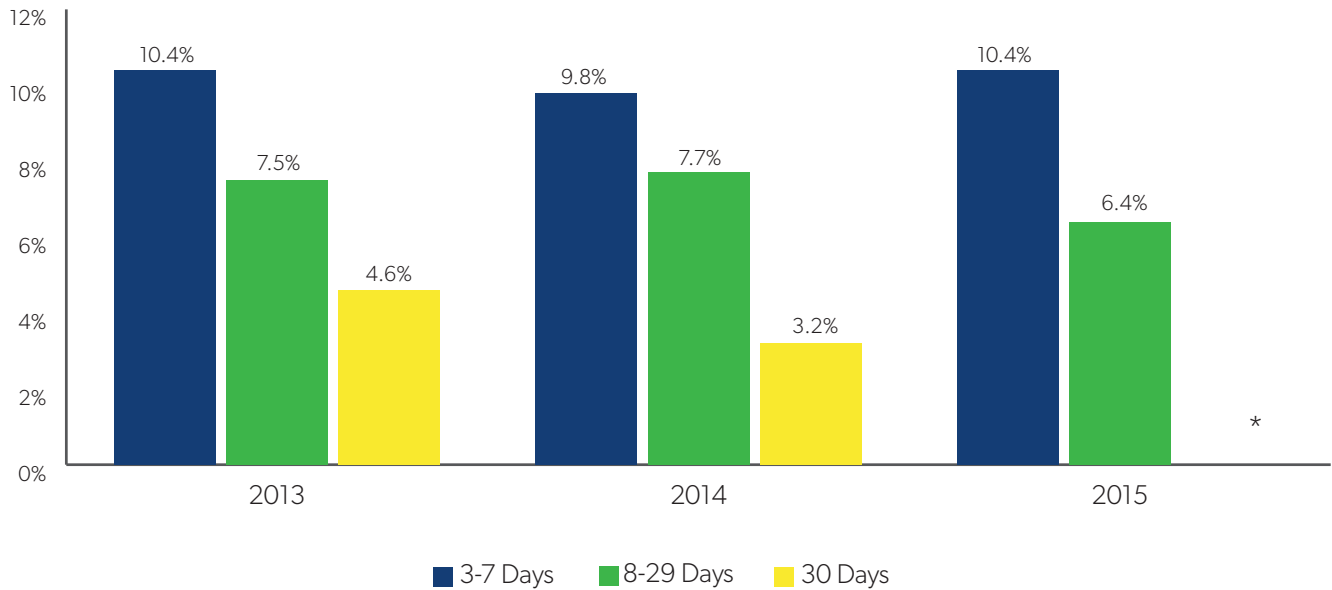


## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Behavioral health includes both preventing or treating mental illness as well as substance abuse or other addictions. It is estimated that **nearly 7% of adults experience major depression**, which would equal 50,000 county residents.

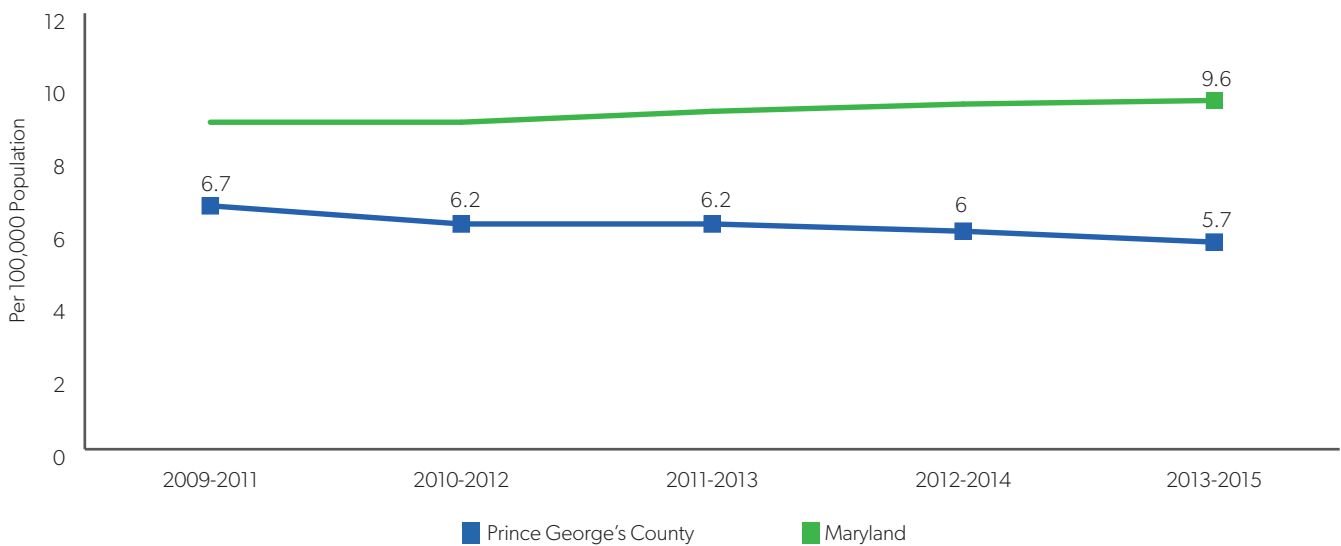
# MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

## Number of Days with Poor Mental Health in Past 30 Days, Adults 18 Years and Older



\*Data unavailable due to a small number of responses

## Suicide Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, 2009-2015

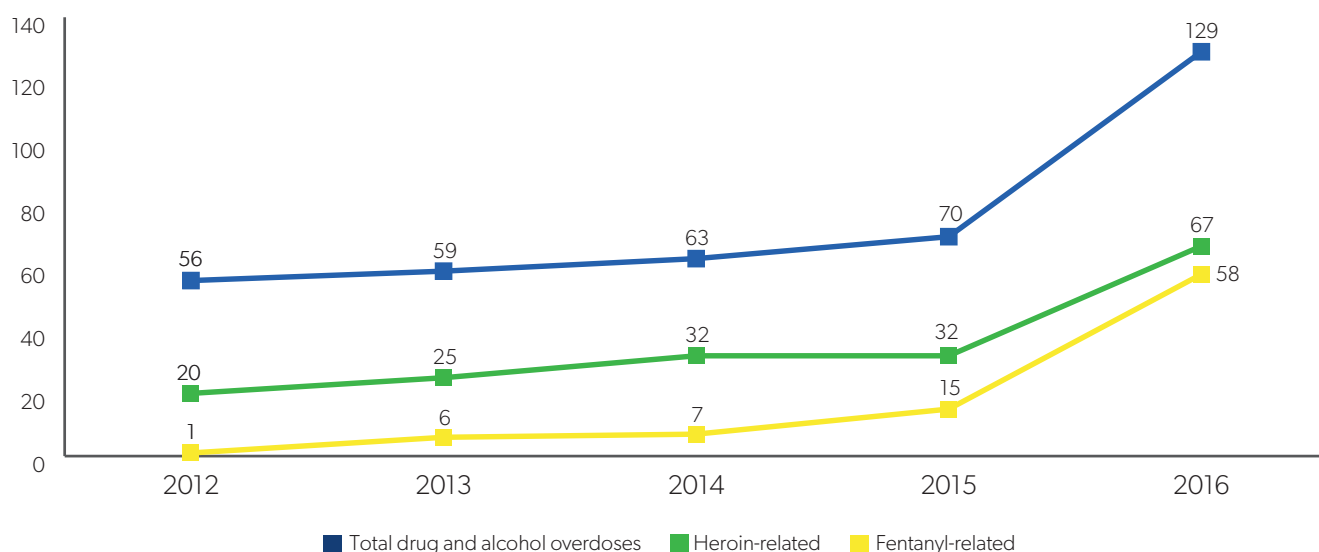


Data Source: Maryland BRFSS, MDH, [www.marylandbrfss.org](http://www.marylandbrfss.org); CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>

## DRUG AND ALCOHOL OVERDOSES

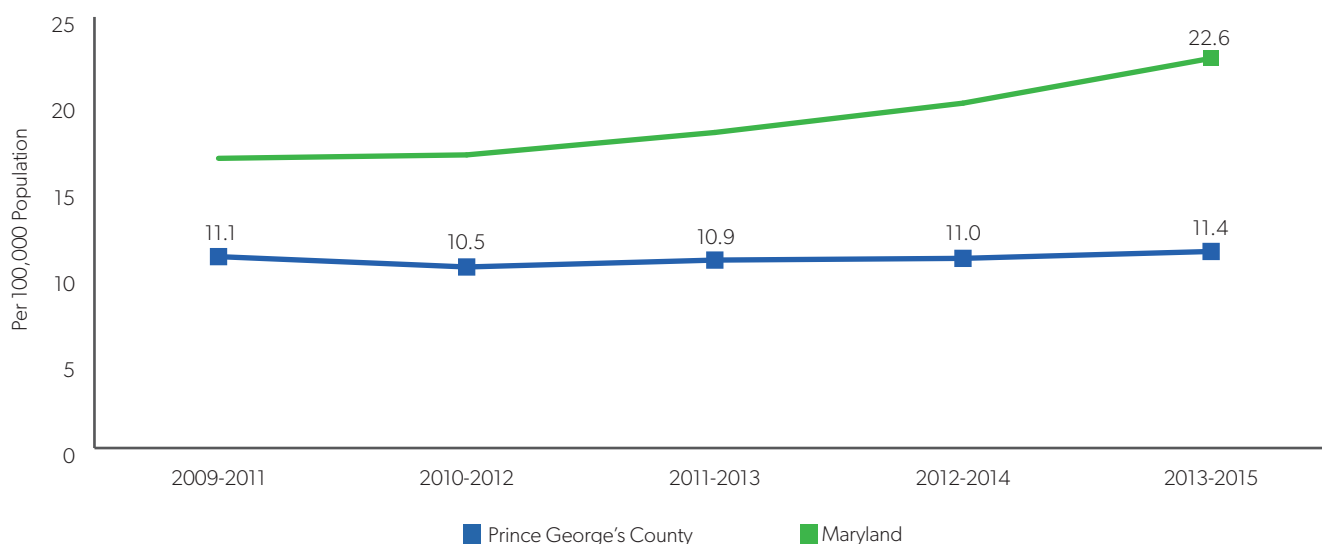
In 2016, 22 out of the 24 counties in Maryland had an increase in the number of overdose deaths occurring in their jurisdiction. For Maryland as well as Prince George's County, opioids such as heroin and fentanyl largely contributed to this increase. However, the overdose mortality rate for county residents has remained low compared to the state.

### Number of Overdose Deaths Occuring in Prince George's County\*



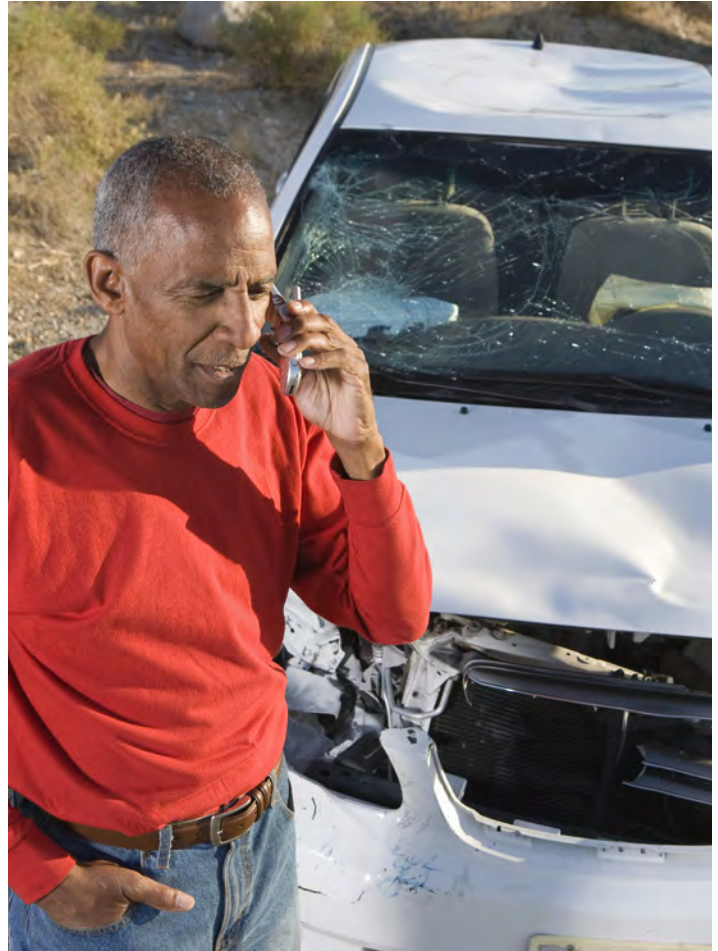
\* Includes non-Prince George's County residents who expired in the county

### Drug and Alcohol Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate



**Data Source:** 2016 Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths in Maryland, MDH, [https://bha.health.maryland.gov/OVERDOSE\\_PREVENTION/Pages/Data-and-Reports.aspx](https://bha.health.maryland.gov/OVERDOSE_PREVENTION/Pages/Data-and-Reports.aspx); CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>



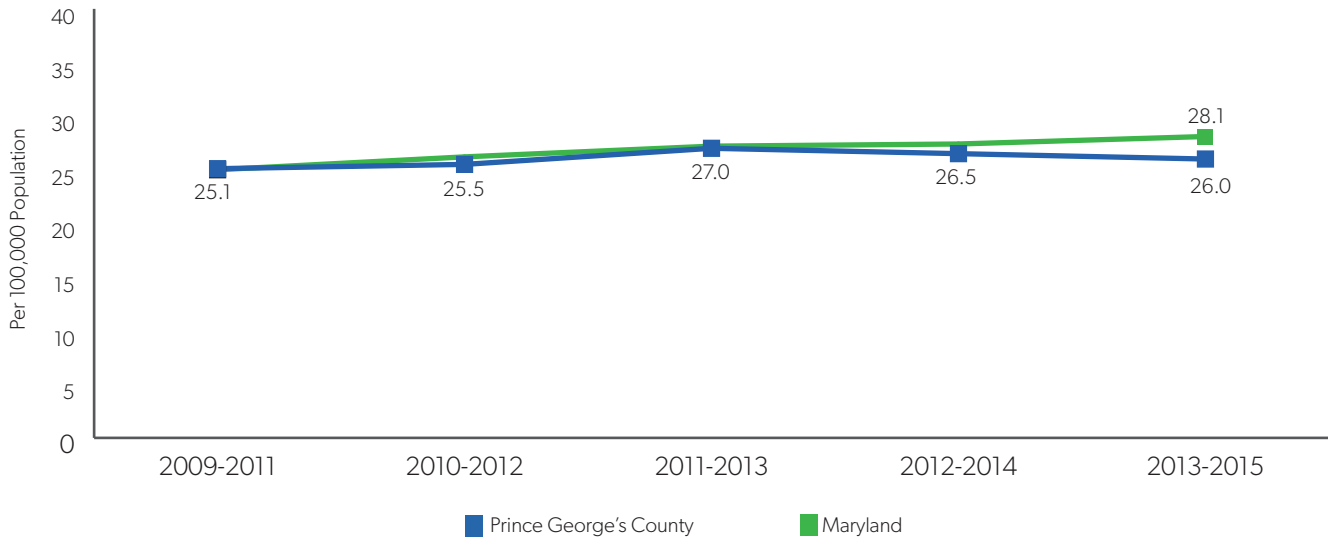


## PHYSICAL SAFETY

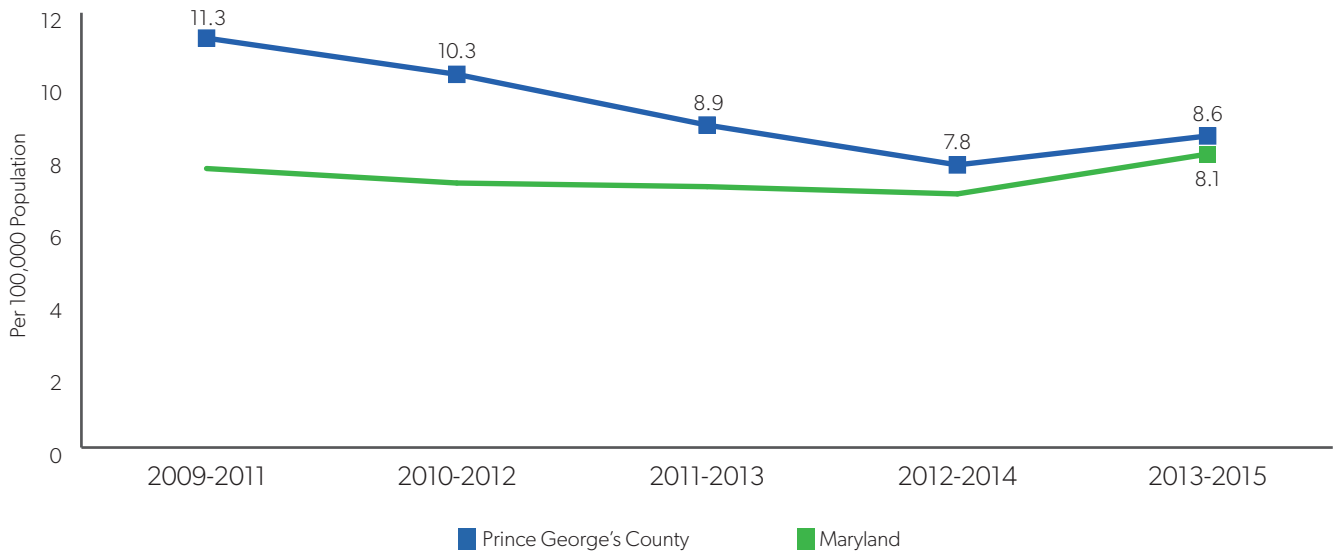
Accidents are the 5th leading cause of death in the county, causing **over 200 Prince George's County resident deaths in 2015**. Over 40% of accidental deaths in the county are from motor vehicles accidents.

# ACCIDENTAL DEATHS & HOMICIDE

## Accidental Deaths Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate



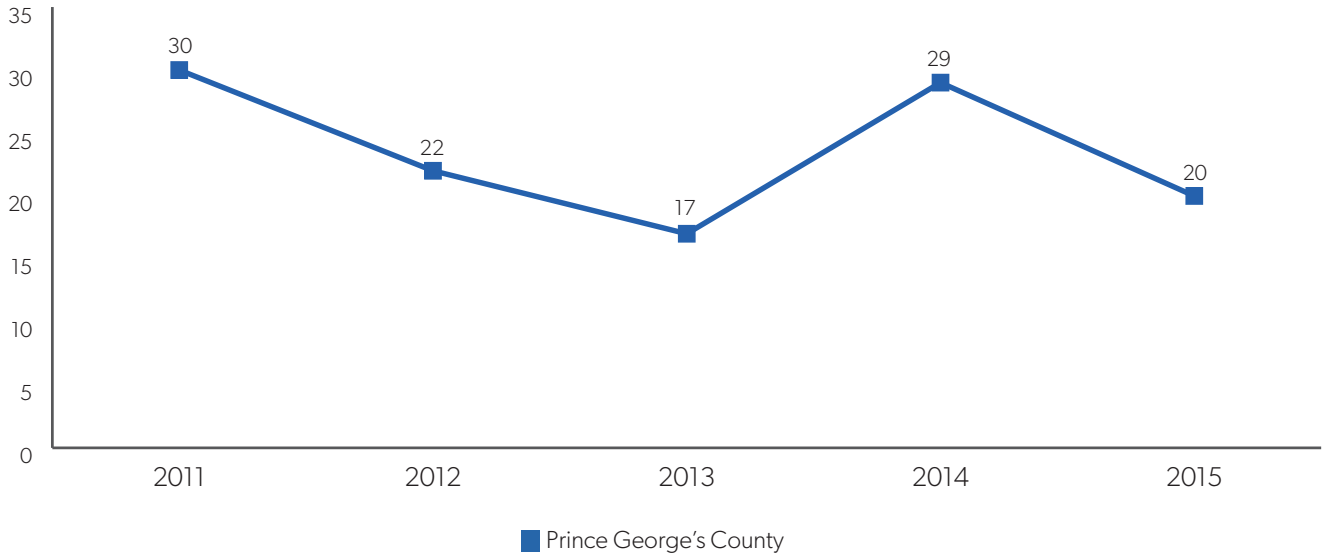
## Homicide Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate



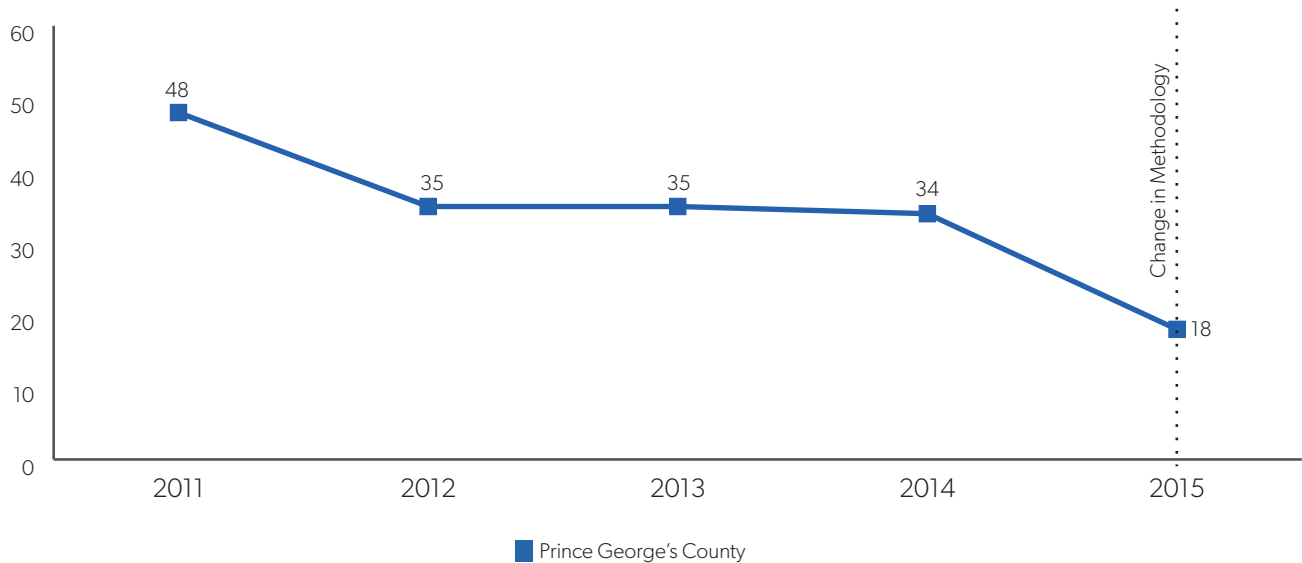
Data Source: CDC, NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database <http://www.wonder.cdc.gov>

# MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

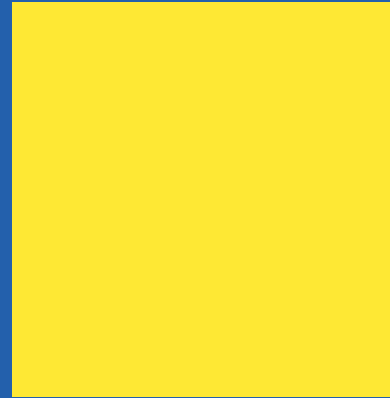
## Fatal MV Crashes Involving Pedestrians on Foot



## Fatal MV Crashes Involving Distracted Driving\*



\*In 2015, the Maryland State Police made changes with their reporting system for distracted driving; 2015 should be considered the baseline year for data analysis and is not directly comparable to previous years.



**HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT**  
Prince George's County