Health Status of Dorchester Residents

Presented by Nancy Norman, MD, MPH
the Boston Public Health Commission

October 17, 2006
Dorchester Communities

The following six areas contain all Dorchester census tracts (previously defined as North and South Dorchester). Each area is distinct (census tracts appear in only one area). The boundary definitions start on the west side of the area and proceed north, east and south, and then return to the starting street.

The six communities described below by census tracts and street boundaries are defined for statistical purposes only and should not be confused with neighborhood boundaries defined by the Boston Public Health Commission, the City of Boston, or by neighborhoods themselves.

Codman Square/Southern Franklin Field Area
Census Tracts: 919, 923, 1001-1005
Boundaries: Blue Hill Avenue, Talbot Street, RR, Geneva Avenue, Bowdoin Street, Washington Street, Centre Street, Dorchester Avenue, Gallivan Blvd, Morton Street, Blue Hill Avenue

Although Grove Hall extends into Roxbury, the Roxbury section has not been included in the geographical definition used in this presentation.

Dorchester Grove Hall Area
Census Tracts: 901-906, 924
Boundaries: Blue Hill Avenue, West Cottage Street, Dudley Street, Magnolia Street, Robin Hood Street, Hartford Street, Wayland Street, Magnolia Street, Quincy Street, Columbia Road, Railroad Tracts, Talbot Avenue, Blue Hill Avenue, Harvard Street, Austin Street, American Legion Hwy, Blue Hill Avenue

Fields Corner
Census Tracts: 916-918, 920-922
Boundaries: Columbia Road, Quincy Street, Bowdoin Street, Church Street, Freeport Avenue, Morrissey Blvd, Ocean, Victory Road, Morrissey Blvd, Neponset Avenue, King Street, Dorchester Avenue, Centre Street, Washington Street, Westville Street, Bowdoin, Geneva Street, Columbia Road
**Uphams Corner Area**
Census Tracts: 907-908, 912-915
Boundaries: Hartford Street, Robin Hood Street, Magnolia Street, Dudley Street, E. Cottage Street, RR, Norfolk Avenue, E. Cottage Street, Pleasant Street, High Street, Church Street, Quincy Street, Magnolia Street, Wayland Street, Hartford Street

**Savin Hill/Harbor Point**
Census Tracts: 909-911
Boundaries: Pleasant Street, E. Cottage Street, Crescent Avenue, around Columbia Point, city boundary to harbor, Morrissey Blvd, Freeport Street, High Street, Pleasant Street

**Lower Mills/Neponset**
Census Tracts: 1006-1009
Boundaries: Dorchester Avenue, King Street, Neponset Avenue, Pope’s Hill, Freeport Street, City Boundary, River Street, Standard Street, Manchester Street, Maryknoll Street, Morton Street, Gallivan Blvd, Dorchester Avenue
The Challenges in Understanding Health in Dorchester—Number 1

- Dorchester is not one or two neighborhoods—but several distinct ones
- Some have names and distinct “corners” or “squares’
- Others are more vague “areas”
- None have clear boundaries
The Challenges in Understanding Health in Dorchester – Number 2

- Health data is collected and analyzed in different ways that may not match the notions of a neighborhood.
- Meaningful analysis requires that the number of cases is large enough requiring enlarging the neighborhood boundaries.
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
# Population by Race/Ethnicity, Dorchester Communities, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Dorchester Overall</th>
<th>Codman Square/ Franklin Field</th>
<th>Fields Corner</th>
<th>Grove Hall*</th>
<th>Lower Mills/ Neponset</th>
<th>Savin Hill/ Harbor Point</th>
<th>Uphams Corner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>128,503</td>
<td>30,301</td>
<td>26,219</td>
<td>21,562</td>
<td>21,753</td>
<td>11,048</td>
<td>17,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race**</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

**Other race** includes Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, Alaskan Indians, and Other Races


DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health, Commission Research Office
Population by Age Group, Dorchester and Boston, 2000

Dorchester
- 0-17 years: 32%
- 18-24 years: 19%
- 25-44 years: 11%
- 45-64 years: 8%
- 65+ years: 0%

Boston
- 0-17 years: 36%
- 18-24 years: 16%
- 25-44 years: 18%
- 45-64 years: 10%
- 65+ years: 0%

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
## Population by Age Group, Dorchester Communities, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dorchester Overall</th>
<th>Codman Square/ Franklin Field</th>
<th>Fields Corner</th>
<th>Grove Hall*</th>
<th>Lower Mills/ Neponset</th>
<th>Savin Hill/ Harbor Point</th>
<th>Uphams Corner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>128,503</td>
<td>30,301</td>
<td>26,219</td>
<td>21,562</td>
<td>21,753</td>
<td>11,048</td>
<td>17,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-17</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18-24</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 25-44</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 45-64</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area


DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health, Commission Research Office
### Foreign-Born Residents by Country of Origin, Dorchester, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean:</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caribbean countries</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia:</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian countries</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe:</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European countries</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATA SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American FactFinder, Census 2000

**DATA ANALYSIS:** Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
### Primary Language Spoken at Home, Dorchester Adults*, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Creole</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ages 18 and over

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>North Dorchester</th>
<th>South Dorchester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Population with Less than High School Diploma or GED (Adults Ages 25 and Over)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population Below Poverty Level*</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Children (Under 18) Below Poverty Level*</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Adults 65 and Older Below Poverty Level*</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household income**</td>
<td>$39,629</td>
<td>$34,132</td>
<td>$38,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on Income in 1999
**Estimated Median Household income in 1999
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
8 Key Health Issues in Your Neighborhood and What You Can Do About Them

- Overweight & Obesity
- Cancer (Breast, Prostate)
- Asthma
- Environmental Lead
- Prematurity and Low Birthweight
- Infectious Disease
- Substance Abuse
- Violence and Trauma
Overweight & Obesity
What Health Problems Does Excess Weight Increase the Risk of Getting or Worsen?

- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- High cholesterol
- Heart disease/stroke
- Asthma
- Arthritis
- Certain cancers (especially breast, uterus, colon, esophagus)
Boston Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity, Boston, 2001, 2003, and 2005*

*Boston samples only

NOTE: The term “obesity” refers to all levels of excess weight combined.

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Boston Public Health Commission

DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese by Neighborhood, 2003 and 2005*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allston/Brighton</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Bay**</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlestown</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Boston</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenway</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Plain</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattapan</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roslindale</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxbury</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Boston</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South End**</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Roxbury</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Boston samples only  **Back Bay includes the North End

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Boston Public Health Commission
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Diabetes Mortality: Age-Adjusted Rates by Dorchester and Dorchester Communities, 2002-2004

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area
Heart Disease Mortality: Age-Adjusted Rates by Dorchester and Dorchester Communities, 2002-2004

Deaths per 100,000 Population

- Boston: 188
- Dorchester: 210
- Codman Sq/Franklin Field: 206
- Fields Corner: 238
- Grove Hall*: 213
- Lower Mills/Neposet: 160
- Savin Hill/Harbor Point: 250
- Uphams Corner: 216

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
What Can You Do to Reduce the Risk of Becoming Overweight or Obese?

- Focus on eating healthy foods
- Avoid sugary sodas, snack foods
- Reduce portion sizes and eat smaller, more frequent meals
- Try to exercise daily
- Talk to your primary care doctor
- Participate in the Boston Steps Program
BREAST CANCER
What Increases the Chances of Getting Breast Cancer?

- Age (chance increases with age)
- Excessive alcohol intake
- Family history
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Physical inactivity
- Obesity
- Environmental factors
Ever Had a Mammogram* by Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boston</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latina</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever Had a Mammogram*</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Women Ages 40 and over         **Boston samples only
DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Boston Public Health Commission
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Breast Cancer Mortality: Age-Adjusted Rates by Dorchester and Dorchester Communities, 2002-2004

![Bar chart showing breast cancer mortality rates by Dorchester and Dorchester Communities. The chart includes the following rates per 100,000 population: Boston 31, Dorchester 26, Codman Square/Fields Corner 34, Fields Corner 18, Grove Hall* 21, Lower Mills/Neponset 23, Savin Hill Harbor Point n<5, Uphams Corner 33.

* Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

NOTE 11/06: Rates on this slide have been revised.
Pink and Black Campaign

Pink isn’t the only color associated with breast cancer.

See your doctor. Get screened. Get treatment. For more information, visit www.pinkandblack.org

A message from Mayor Thomas M. Menino and the Boston Public Health Commission
PROSTATE CANCER
What Increases the Chances of Getting Prostate Cancer?

- Age (chance increases with age, especially after age 50)
- Race
- Family history
- Diet rich in animal fat, meat, and high-fat dairy products
- Physical inactivity
Ever Had PSA Test for Prostate Cancer* by Race/Ethnicity, Boston, 2001, 2003, and 2005**

- **Boston**: 82%
- **Black**: 77%
- **White**: 84%

* Ages 40 and over for Black men and ages 50 and over for White men  ** Boston samples only

DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Boston Public Health Commission
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Prostate Cancer Mortality: Age-Adjusted Rates by Dorchester, and Dorchester Communities, 2002-2004

Deaths per 100,000 Population

- Boston: 28
- Dorchester: 47
- Codman Sq/Franklin Field: 107
- Fields Corner: n<5
- Grove Hall*: 66
- Lower Mills/Neposnet: 30
- Savin Hill/Harbor Point: n<5
- Uphams Corner: 48

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

NOTE: Savin Hill/Harbor Point had no prostate cancer deaths during 2002-2004.

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
What Can You Do to Reduce the Risk of Prostate Cancer?

- Get regular check-ups with your doctor/provider
- Discuss when it is best to obtain the PSA screening test
- Join community efforts to promote health & combat cancer
ASTHMA
Asthma Hospitalizations Among Children Under Age 5 by Year, Boston, and Dorchester, 1994-2005


Asthma Hospitalizations Among Children Under Age 5 by Neighborhood, Boston, 2001-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood</th>
<th>Hospitalizations per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allston/Brighton</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Bay*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlestown</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Boston</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenway</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Plain</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattapan</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roslindale</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxbury</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Boston</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South End</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Roxbury</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes the North End

DATA SOURCE: Acute Care Hospital Case Mix files, Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
What Can Be Done About Asthma?

- Don’t smoke and avoid exposure to smoke
- Eliminate pests
- Remove rugs, if possible. If not, use a special dust-removing vacuum
- Cover mattresses
- Consider whether pets might be making asthma worse
- Get regular and consistent medical care and try not to run out of medications
- BPHC Asthma Program - Healthy Homes Initiative
ENVIRONMENTAL LEAD
Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels by Neighborhood, 2005

DATA SOURCE: Lead Screening Data, Boston Public Health Commission, Environmental Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
PREMATURITY and LOW BIRTHWEIGHT
What Increases the Chances of Prematurity?

- Late or no prenatal care
- Multiple births (having twins, triplets or more) during one pregnancy
- Substance use: tobacco, alcohol and other drugs
- Previous premature birth
- Health of the mother prior to pregnancy
- Domestic violence
- Age of Mother
Low Birthweight Births, Boston, Dorchester and Dorchester Communities, 2004

Percentage of Births within Community

Boston: 9%
Dorchester: 11%
Codman Sq/Franklin Field: 13%
Fields Corner: 13%
Grove Hall*: 13%
Lower Mills/Neponset: 6%
Savin Hill/Harbor Point: 5%
Uphams Corner: 11%

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages of Births, Boston, 2004

Boston Asian Black Latino White

9% 6% 13% 8% 7%

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Premature Births, Boston, Dorchester and Dorchester Communities, 2004

Percentage of Births within Community

- Boston: 10%
- Dorchester: 12%
- Codman Sq/Franklin Field: 17%
- Fields Corner: 13%
- Grove Hall*: 14%
- Lower Mills/Neponset: 10%
- Savin Hill/Harbor Point: 9%
- Uphams Corner: 4%

*Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Premature Births by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages of Births, Boston, 2004

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Infant Mortality Rate: Boston, Dorchester and Dorchester Communities 2000-2004

Deaths per 1,000 Live Births

- Boston: 7
- Dorchester: 9
- Codman Sq/Franklin Field: 11
- Fields Corner: 9
- Grove Hall*: 7
- Lower Mills/Neponset: 7
- Savin Hill/Harbor Point: 6
- Uphams Corner: 10

* Dorchester section of the Grove Hall area

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident live births and deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
What Can Be Done to Prevent Prematurity and Low Birthweight?

- Improve the health of women before they get pregnant
- Discourage smoking/alcohol use during pregnancy
- Increase access to good prenatal care to detect medical problems
- Provide substance abuse treatment for women who have addictions
- Give support through pregnancy and infant’s first year for new mothers
- Encourage good nutrition before and during pregnancy
- Encourage teens to use contraception and wait until their 20’s to get pregnant
BPHC Programs

- Healthy Baby/Healthy Child
- Boston Healthy Start Initiative
- Mayor’s Health Line
- BAHEC/Youth to Health Careers
- Adolescent Wellness Program
- Central Intake Unit, (617) 534-5554
INFECTIONOUS DISEASE

ANY CLUE?

GET CLUED UP ON HEPATITIS C

Website www.hepCuk.info     Helpline 0870 200 1 200

The Hepatitis C Trust
Sexually Transmitted Disease: Incidence Rates, Boston and Dorchester, 2004

DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, STD Division
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Type, Incidence Rates, Boston and Dorchester, 2004

New Cases per 100,000 Population

Chlamydia
- Boston: 627
- Dorchester: 1,023

Gonorrhea
- Boston: 164
- Dorchester: 252

Syphilis
- Boston: 34
- Dorchester: 41

DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, STD Division
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Hepatitis C: Incidence Rates, Boston and Dorchester, 2004

New Cases per 100,000 Population

DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, STD Division
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
HIV/AIDS Mortality: Age-Adjusted Rates by Boston and Dorchester, 2002-2004

Deaths per 100,000 Population

DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
SUBSTANCE ABUSE
Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Type of Drug Use, Dorchester and Boston, 2004

Dorchester

Heroin, Other Opiates 55%
Cocaine, Crack 9%
Marijuana and Other 5%
Alcohol 32%

NOTES: An individual client may be admitted to more than one program or treatment session. Data shown are for fiscal year July 2003 through June 30, 2004.
DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services, Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS)
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office

Boston

Heroin, Other Opiates 51%
Cocaine, Crack 8%
Marijuana and Other 6%
Alcohol 36%
Heroin Treatment Admissions by Age Group, Dorchester and Boston, 2004

Dorchester

Ages <25
14%

Ages 25+
86%

Boston

Ages <25
14%

Ages 25+
86%

NOTES: An individual client may be admitted to more than one program or treatment session. Data shown are for fiscal year July 2003 through June 2004.
DATA SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services, Substance Abuse Management Information System (SAMIS)
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Substance Abuse Mortality: Age-Adjusted Rates, Dorchester and Boston 2004

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Gaps in access to detox and follow-up care

- People being turned away from care
  - Only 140 community-based beds available
  - About 250 people a week unable to find a bed
- Uninsured individuals face extra challenges
  - 78% of failed attempts to access detox
  - Only 38 community-based beds available
- Emergency room visits rising
  - Unavailability of community detox results in more costly ER visits
  - ER $2,400 more expensive than 3-day inpatient stay
What Can Be Done About Substance Abuse?

- Prevention: NO DRUGS Coalition
- Treatment: accessible through Substance Abuse Services Central Intake
- Advocate for increased state funding for substance abuse treatment programs
VIOLENCE and TRAUMA
Non-Fatal Assault-Related Gunshot Wound and Stabbing Rates by Year, Boston and Dorchester, 1998-2005

DATA SOURCE: Weapons-related Injuries, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Weapon-Related Injury Surveillance System
Non-Fatal Assault-Related Gunshot and Stabbing Injuries by Neighborhood: Ages 15-44
Average Annual Age Specific Rates, 2000-2005

*Includes the North End

DATA SOURCE: Acute Care Hospital Case Mix files, Massachusetts Division of Health Care Finance and Policy
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
Non-Fatal Assault-Related Gunshot and Stabbing Injury Rates by Sex, 2005

DATA SOURCE: Weapons-related Injuries, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Weapon-Related Injury Surveillance System
Percentage of Non-Fatal Gunshot and Stabbing Injuries, Dorchester and Boston Overall, 2005

DATA SOURCE: Weapons-related Injuries, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Weapon-Related Injury Surveillance System
Homicide: Age-Adjusted Rates by Boston and Dorchester, 2000-2004

DATA SOURCE: Boston resident deaths, Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DATA ANALYSIS: Boston Public Health Commission Research Office
What Can Be Done About Violence and Trauma

- Improve community education and support
  - Comprehensive Community Safety Initiative Grove Hall, Intergenerational Crime Families
  - B-SMART – Bowdoin-Geneva, Leadership Team focused on reducing crime and improving the quality of life
  - Community Forum Meetings: Project Right – violence prevention and basketball for youth

- Trauma Trainings
  - Expand partnership with the Children’s Trauma Recovery Foundation
    - Provide specialized training for ministers
    - Increase the numbers of trained lay people who can provide support & referral
What Can Be Done About Violence and Trauma, continued

- Provide trauma information

Normal reactions to trauma.

These reactions can be uncomfortable but they are normal in the days and weeks after the trauma.Clueing in to these feelings is the first step toward healing. You eventually they go away completely.

- Trouble sleeping
- Changes in appetite
- Feeling irritable or restless
- Having nightmares
- Feelingreview
- Feeling "stuck" or having feelings about what happened
- Feeling "scared" or afraid
- Feeling guilty about your actions during the trauma
- Thinking "what if" - replaying the trauma in your mind

For mental health resources, referrals and information on health insurance, call the Mayor's Health Line at (617) 334-9090.

For information on line, go to www.tasklisten.org.

Boston Public Health Commission 1000 Massachusetts Ave Boston, MA 02118 www.bphc.org

Healing after Trauma.

How to deal with bad things that happen to you, your family and your community.

For mental health resources, referrals and information on health insurance, call the Mayor's Health Line at (617) 334-9090.

In case of a mental health emergency call the BEST Team at (800) 981-HELP or call 911.

For information on line, go to www.tasklisten.org.

Boston Public Health Commission 1000 Massachusetts Ave Boston, MA 02118 www.bphc.org

Healing after Trauma.

How to deal with bad things that happen to you, your family and your community.
The Disparities Project

6 hospitals and 2 CHCs have been funded to collect race, ethnicity, language and educational info on its patients using a framework developed by the BPHC’s Hospital Working Group

**HOSPITALS:**
- BIDMC
- BMC
- BWH
- Caritas Carney
- Children’s Hospital
- MGH

**HEALTH CENTERS:**
- South Cove CHC
- Uphams Corner Health Center
Questions?
Comments?