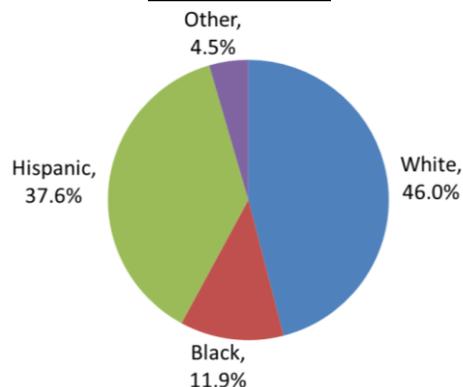


Texas

Demography of Texas¹, 2010

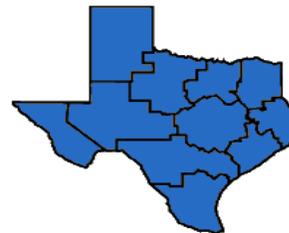
Race/Ethnicity



Demographics

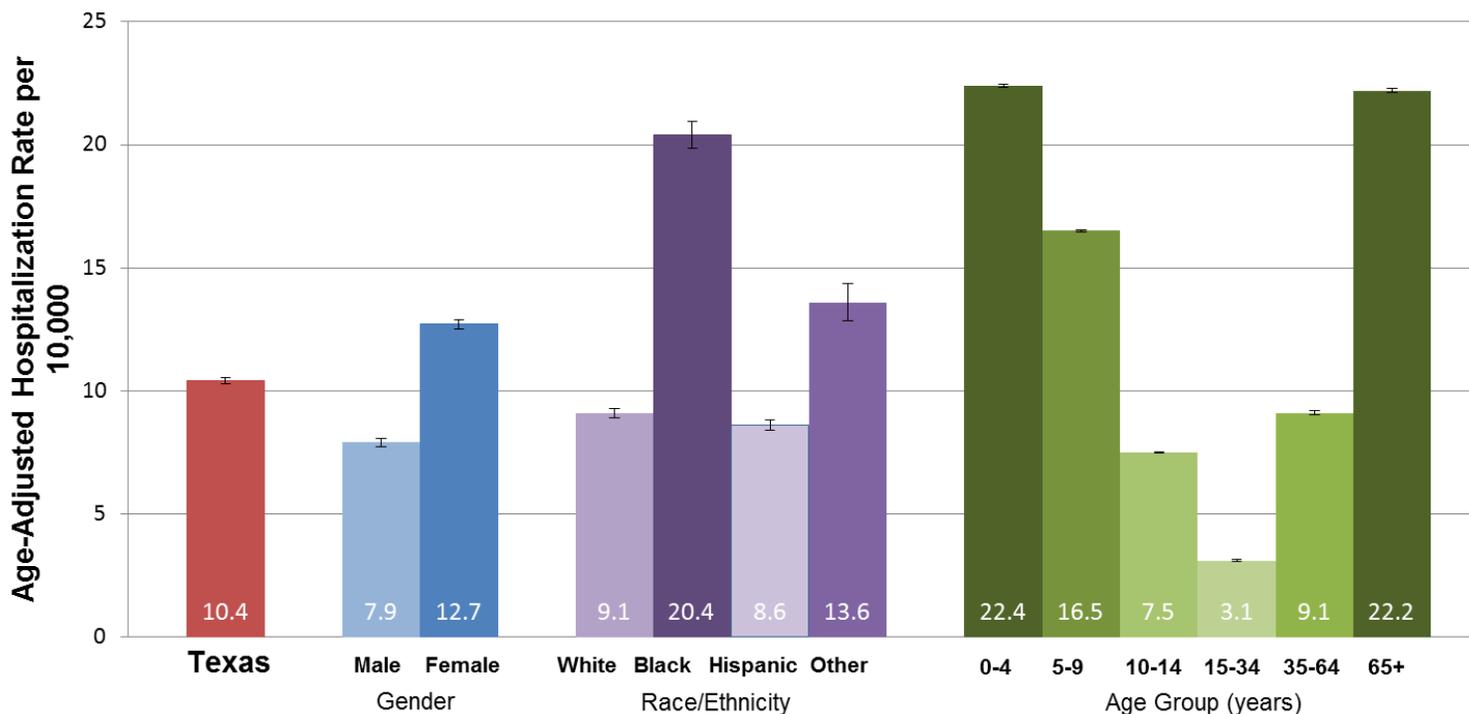
Age (years)	Total	Percent	Male	Female
0-4	1,928,473	7.7%	984,149	944,324
5-9	1,928,234	7.7%	983,814	944,420
10-14	1,881,883	7.5%	962,866	919,017
15-17	1,127,234	4.5%	579,420	547,814
18-29	4,426,008	17.6%	2,260,585	2,165,423
30-44	5,218,816	20.8%	2,605,891	2,612,925
45-64	6,033,027	24.0%	2,959,891	3,073,136
65+	2,601,886	10.3%	1,135,664	1,466,222
Total	25,145,561	100.0%	12,472,280	12,673,281

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children ² , Texas, 2010			Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults, Texas ² , 2010			Age-Adjusted Asthma Mortality Rates ^{3*} (per 100,000 persons), Texas, 2004-2010		
	Sample size	Prevalence (95% CI)		Sample size	Prevalence (95% CI)		Deaths	Rate (95% CI)
Total	5,036	7.6% (6.1, 9.0)	Total	17,948	7.4% (6.6, 8.2)	Total	1,516	1.0 (1.0, 1.1)
Gender			Gender			Gender		
Male	2,559	9.1% (6.9, 11.2)	Male	6,490	5.1% (4.0, 6.2)	Male	552	0.8 (0.7, 0.8)
Female	2,433	6.1% (4.2, 8.0)	Female	11,458	9.6% (8.5, 10.7)	Female	964	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)
Race			Race			Race		
White	2,017	6.4% (4.9, 8.0)	White	1,160	7.9% (7.0, 8.9)	White	861	1.0 (0.9, 1.0)
Black	365	13.8% (7.1, 20.6)	Black	3,483	10.8% (7.3, 14.3)	Black	368	2.3 (2.0, 2.5)
Hispanic	2,415	6.9% (5.0, 8.9)	Hispanic	7,053	5.8% (4.2, 7.5)	Hispanic	226	0.7 (0.6, 0.8)
Other	174	4.2% (0.3, 8.1)	Other	6,090	4.8% (2.0, 7.7)	Other	61	1.3 (0.9, 1.6)
Age Group (years)			Age Group (years)			Age Group (years)		
0-4	1,031	8.1% (3.9, 12.2)	18-29	1,160	7.2% (4.7, 9.8)	0-4	29	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)
5-9	1,183	8.2% (5.7, 10.5)	30-44	3,483	7.2% (5.7, 8.8)	5-9	29	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
10-14	1,360	7.2% (5.4, 9.2)	45-64	7,053	7.9% (6.8, 8.9)	10-14	---	---
15-17	986	5.8% (3.5, 8.5)	65+	6,090	7.1% (6.1, 8.1)	15-34	130	0.3 (0.2, 0.3)
						35-64	610	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)
						65+	699	4.2 (3.9, 4.5)



Texas

Age-Adjusted Asthma Hospitalization Rates⁴# (per 10,000 persons), Texas, 2010



Data Sources:

- 2010 Texas census data, Texas Center for Health Statistics (CHS), Texas Department of State Health Services.
- 2010 Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Texas Center for Health Statistics (CHS), Texas Department of State Health Services.
- Vital Statistics Unit (VSU), Texas Center for Health Statistics (CHS), Texas Department of State Health Services 2004-2010.
- Texas Health Care Information Collection, 2010 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Public Use Data File.

Notes:

- Indicates sample size less than 50 respondents and/or too small to be statistically valid.
- Indicates less than 20 reported deaths.
- * Asthma (ICD-10 Code J-45 or J-46) is underlying cause of death. Total asthma mortality rates and rates by gender and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 Census population. Asthma rates by age group cannot be age-adjusted.
- # Hospital records listing asthma (ICD-9: 493.0 – 493.9) as the primary diagnosis. Total asthma rates and rates by gender and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 Census population. Asthma rates by age group cannot be age-adjusted.
- ** Indicates less than 12 hospitalizations.

See last page of document for detailed data source information.

About Texas Asthma Surveillance Data

Asthma is a widespread public health problem which has increased in the past two decades in Texas and the United States. Asthma affects more children than any other chronic disease and is one of the most frequent reasons for hospital admissions among children. Asthma has a major impact on the health of the population and the burden falls disproportionately on some populations.

Monitoring trends in asthma morbidity and mortality among Texans is important for increasing the level of knowledge about this prevalent condition. Surveillance data help public health officials focus their efforts to address asthma by targeting those most in need of intervention. Data also raise awareness about the affect of asthma on the health of the community. This fact sheet identifies particular communities and demographic groups at risk for developing life threatening episodes of asthma.

Asthma Health Facts are available for download on the Texas Asthma Control Program website:

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/asthma/default.shtm>

Data Sources:

1 - Demographics

The population data presented here are based on 2010 U.S. Census counts which are collected every 10 years by the U.S. Census Bureau. Population data were obtained from the Texas Center for Health Statistics (CHS) Texas Department of State Health Services. Census data provide counts of the total population of counties and places in Texas by age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

2 - Prevalence

The Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data were analyzed to estimate the asthma prevalence among Texas children (<18 years) and adults (≥18 years). The BRFSS is a population-based, random-digit dialed telephone survey of civilian, non-institutionalized adults, aged 18 years and older. The survey is coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is conducted annually by all 50 US states, three territories, and the District of Columbia. The BRFSS covers a wide range of health behaviors and status indicators. Beginning in 1999, the BRFSS has included questions related to asthma. Childhood asthma questions were added in 2001, with a wording change in 2005. For the childhood questions, the adult who is surveyed answers for the child. All estimates presented in this report are based on the 2010 Texas BRFSS Survey. The data are weighted to more accurately reflect the population by accounting for age, gender, and probability of selection. These estimates are derived from self reported interviews and may underestimate the true asthma prevalence among Texas adults and children because they reflect only cases of asthma that have been diagnosed by a health care professional. The data presented in this report are for current asthma prevalence only. Respondents were asked:

Adult Lifetime Prevalence: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?"

Adult Current Prevalence: "Do you still have asthma?"

Childhood Lifetime Prevalence: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever said that the child has asthma?"

Childhood Current Prevalence: "Does the child still have asthma?"

Current asthma is defined as an affirmative response to both adult or child asthma prevalence questions.

3 - Mortality Rates

Mortality data were obtained from the Texas CHS Vital Statistics Unit (VSU). An asthma death was defined as any death for which asthma was listed as the underlying cause. The Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) was implemented for years 1999 and onward. Deaths with a diagnosis code of J-45 or J-46 were classified as asthma deaths. Prior to 1999, cause of death was coded according the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). Deaths with a diagnosis code of 493.0 to 493.9 were classified as asthma deaths. Mortality data from 1999 and later cannot be directly compared with data from previous years due to this coding change.

4 - Hospitalization Rates

Hospitalization data for asthma are obtained from the Texas Health Care Information Collection, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Public Use Data File. All hospital records listing asthma (ICD-9: 493.0 – 493.9) as the primary diagnosis were selected from the database. Rates were calculated using population data obtained from the Texas CHS SDC.

Hospitalization rates were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population using the direct method to account for different age distributions in the populations being compared. Hospitalizations that were missing information on the age of the patient, as well as hospitalizations for HIV and drug/alcohol use patients, were excluded from the analysis. It is important to remember that hospitalization rates may be underestimates of the true rate of hospitalization for asthma because some Texas hospitals are exempt from reporting. Additionally, because an individual can be hospitalized more than once for the same condition, these data represent the number of asthma hospitalizations, not the number of individuals hospitalized for asthma.