



Minority Health Profile

Morbidity by Race and Ethnicity

Center for Vital and Health Statistics
April, 2004

Data Bulletin

KEY FINDINGS

- Black respondents were significantly more likely than white respondents to report that they had been diagnosed with diabetes. Nearly 10 percent of black respondents indicated that they had been informed by a doctor that they had diabetes compared to 7 percent of white and 7.5 percent of Hispanic respondents.
- A significantly higher percentage of black (38.5 percent) respondents than white respondents (26.1 percent) had been told by a health care professional that they had high blood pressure. Just over 20 percent of Hispanic respondents reported they had been told by a health care professional that they had high blood pressure. The percentage difference in high blood pressure between white and Hispanic respondents was not significantly different.
- Black Ohioans had higher average annual cancer incidence rates for all sites/types of cancer combined compared to white Ohioans. Black Ohioans had higher rates of lung, prostate and colorectal cancer compared to white Ohioans. White females in Ohio had higher rates of breast cancer than black females.
- Black respondents were significantly more likely than white respondents to report that they had been informed they had asthma. Nearly one out of five black respondents indicated that they had been informed they had asthma, compared to one out of 10 white respondents.
- The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (rate of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population) among black Ohioans (404.2) is six times higher than the rate among white Ohioans (68.0). The rate among Hispanic Ohioans (280.0) is four times higher than the rate among white Ohioans (68.0). Half the persons living with HIV/AIDS in Ohio are white, 42 percent are black and 5 percent are Hispanic.
- Hispanic and black respondents were significantly less likely than white respondents to report a dental visit or cleaning. White respondents (76.4 percent) were most likely to report a dental visit or cleaning within the past year, followed by black (71.5 percent) and Hispanic (59.4 percent) respondents.

Diabetes

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?
Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	Yes, pregnancy-related	No
White	%	7.0	1.3	91.7
	CI	(6.1-8.0)	(0.9-1.7)	(90.6-92.7)
	n	329	60	4016
Black	%	9.9	0.7*	89.4
	CI	(7.6-12.2)	(0.3-1.0)	(87.1-91.8)
	n	183	19	1215
Hispanic	%	7.5*	4.4*	88.1
	CI	(1.5-13.6)	(0.0-9.0)	(80.6-95.5)
	n	10	6	127
Other	%	14.9*	5.5*	79.6
	CI	(4.7-25.1)	(0.5-10.4)	(69.9-90.4)
	n	26	8	195

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate (p<.05).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data - Ohio 2002

- Black respondents were significantly more likely (p<0.05) than white respondents to report that they had been diagnosed with diabetes.
- Nearly 10 percent of black respondents reported that they had been told by a doctor that they had diabetes compared to 7 percent of white respondents and 7.5 percent of Hispanic respondents.

Hypertension

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?
Ohio, 2001

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	26.1	73.9
	CI	(24.1-28.0)	(71.9-75.8)
	n	737	2103
Black	%	38.5	61.5
	CI	(32.2-44.7)	(55.2-67.7)
	n	136	231
Hispanic	%	20.6*	79.4
	CI	(9.6-31.5)	(68.4-90.3)
	n	17	65
Other	%	14.1*	85.9
	CI	(6.0-22.1)	(77.8-93.9)
	n	13	72

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
Percentages for two different subgroups of the population can be determined to be significantly different if their confidence intervals do not overlap.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Ohio, 2001.

- Black respondents were significantly more likely (p<0.05) than white respondents to report that they had been told that they had high blood pressure.
- More than 38 percent of black respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 26 percent of white respondents and 21 percent of Hispanic respondents.

Cancer

Average Annual Cancer Incidence Rates for Selected Sites/Types by Race Ohio, 1997-2000^{1,2}

Race	Site of Cancer				
	All Sites/Types	Female Breast	Colon & Rectum	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate
White	460.4	131.1	56.8	75.1	133.4
Black	483.0	119.9	59.3	88.1	205.6
All Races	471.9	132.8	57.9	76.8	146.6

1 Source: The Comprehensive Cancer Program, Community Health Assessments and The Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health and The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Richard J. Solove Research Institute at The Ohio State University. *Ohio Cancer Facts & Figures 2003*.

2 Average annual rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

- Black Ohioans had higher average annual cancer incidence rates than whites for all sites/types of cancer combined.
- Blacks in Ohio also had higher rates of lung and prostate cancer, and slightly higher rates of colorectal cancer.
- The breast cancer incidence rate was higher in white female Ohioans than black females.

Asthma

Has a doctor ever told you that you have asthma? Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	10.0	90.0
	CI	(8.9-11.1)	(88.9-91.1)
	N	492	3916
Black	%	17.1	82.9
	CI	(13.0-21.2)	(78.8-87.0)
	N	245	1179
Hispanic	%	7.5*	92.5
	CI	(2.9-12.1)	(87.9-97.1)
	N	22	121
Other	%	11.6*	88.4
	CI	(5.6-17.6)	(82.4-94.4)
	N	46	183

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Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data – Ohio 2002

- Black respondents were significantly more likely (p<0.05) than white respondents to indicate that they had asthma.
- More than 17 percent of Black Ohioans indicated that they had asthma compared to 10 percent of white and 7.5 percent of Hispanic Ohioans.

HIV/Aids

Reported persons living with HIV/AIDS
Ohio, June 2002

Race/Ethnicity	Reported Persons Living with HIV/AIDS			Living with HIV/AIDS by Current Disease Status			
	Rate ^a	Number	Percent	HIV	Percent	AIDS	Percent
White	68.0	6,546	50	3,413	47	3,133	54
Black	404.2	5,415	42	3,133	43	2,282	40
Hispanic	280.0	608	5	305	4	303	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	30.9	45	<1	19	<1	26	<1
Native American	87.2	25	<1	14	<1	11	<1
Unknown	*	349	3	345	4	3	<1
Total	114.4	12,988	100.0	7,229	100.0	5,759	100.0

Notes:

Living with HIV/AIDS represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV or AIDS who have not been reported as having died as of June 30, 2002. Living with HIV/AIDS by current disease status breaks out the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS by cases that were HIV (not AIDS) and those that have been diagnosed with AIDS as of June 30, 2002.

^aLiving with HIV/AIDS rate is the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population calculated using 2000 census data.

*Indicates rate is suppressed because of small cell size (<5), or rate is not calculated because census data is not applicable to the respective category, or data value is 0.

Ohio Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.
Data reported through December 31, 2003.

- Black Ohioans had the highest rate (404.2) of persons living with HIV/AIDS, followed by Hispanic (280.0) and white (68.0) Ohioans.
- The rate of HIV/AIDS for black Ohioans was six times higher and the rate for Hispanics four times higher than white Ohioans.
- Of those Ohioans living with HIV/AIDS, 50 percent are white, 42 percent are black, 5 percent are Hispanic and 3 percent are other or unknown races.

Oral Health

Visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic
within the past year
Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity:		Yes	No
White	%	76.4	23.6
	CI	(74.8-78.0)	(22.0-25.2)
	n	3366	1028
Black	%	71.5	28.5
	CI	(67.0-76.0)	(24.0-33.0)
	n	991	431
Hispanic	%	59.4	40.6*
	CI	(45.5-73.3)	(26.7-54.5)
	n	98	45
Other	%	59.8	40.2
	CI	(48.1-71.5)	(28.5-51.9)
	n	146	83

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Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate (p<.05).

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data, Ohio, 2002.

- Black and Hispanic respondents were significantly (p<0.05) less likely to report a dental visit or cleaning than white respondents.
- White respondents (76.4 percent) were most likely to report a dental visit or cleaning within the past year, followed by black (71.5 percent) and Hispanic (59.4 percent) respondents.

Notes

Ohio is one of 50 states participating in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to obtain data regarding the prevalence of selected behaviors among persons age 18 and older that can increase the risk of certain diseases and injuries. Ohio has participated in the BRFSS survey since 1984. The survey consists of telephone interviews conducted with randomly sampled households from all telephone-equipped dwelling units in Ohio. The data collected from the survey examine major behavioral risks among adults that are associated with premature morbidity and mortality. Such data are useful to measure health trends, develop health promotion programs, initiate health policies and examine areas for future research and initiatives.

In addition to the statewide BRFSS survey in 2002, the Center for Vital and Health Statistics contracted with ORC Macro to provide a statewide BRFSS over-sample of minority residents across Ohio. The supplemental data for minority populations resulted in 2,047 additional interviews, primarily with black Ohioans. Telephone exchanges were selected based on exchanges with higher non-white population. Samples for the statewide and minority over-sample were drawn independently. Following data collection, the two sets of completed sample interviews were weighted independently to population characteristics and then combined utilizing a method for combining weights from two independent samples. The data set weighting followed the CDC method of relying solely on post-stratification to compensate for non-response.

The BRFSS 2002 dataset for Ohio combined with the over-sample minority BRFSS data set for 2002 was utilized for this bulletin. In accordance with CDC methodology, we have reported all of the data collected including percentages, numbers of respondents and 95 percent confidence intervals. When interpreting this data, the reader should use great caution when interpreting small sample sizes ($n < 50$). Small sample sizes are considered very unreliable and are usually associated with wide confidence intervals. All references to statistical significance in the bulletin refer to the $p < 0.05$ level. Paired differences between race/ethnicity were calculated for each variable using t-tests.

Due to very small sample size Asian, Native American, Eskimo, Aleut and "other" races were included in the category called "other" for BRFSS data. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

It is important to note that the data presented in this bulletin do not control for selected variables. Controlling for variables such as education, income, age and marital status can demonstrate whether racial differences continue to exist after adjustment.

REFERENCES USED IN THIS DATA BULLETIN

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>

The Comprehensive Cancer Program, Community Health Assessments and the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System at the Ohio Department of Health and The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Richard J. Solove Research Institute at The Ohio State University. *Ohio Cancer Facts & Figures 2003*.

The Ohio Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

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The Ohio Department of Health

www.odh.state.oh.us

To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans

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