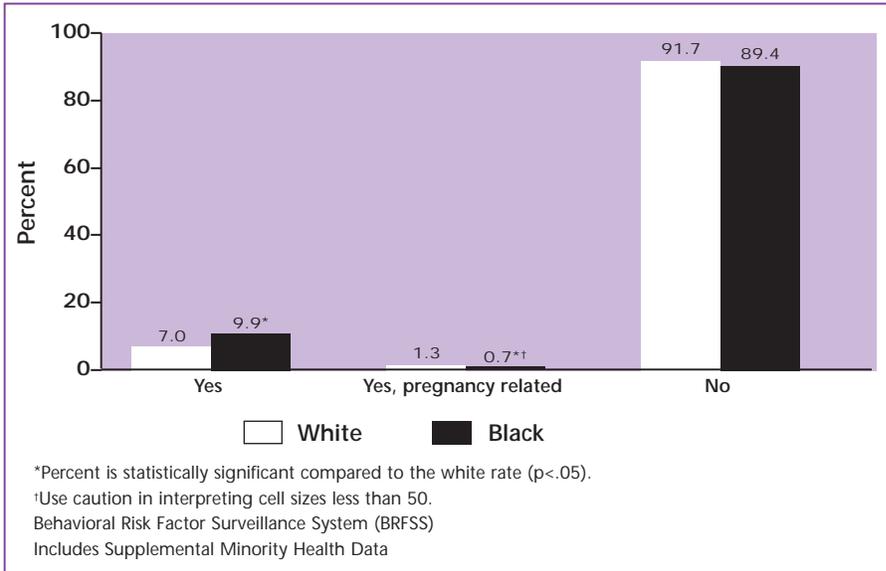


Morbidity



Morbidity

Figure 7-1.
Adult Diabetes, Ohio, 2002



- Black respondents were significantly more likely (p<.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.

Table 7-1.
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) | (68.9-90.4) |
| | 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

Insulin Use

- Black respondents were significantly more likely ($p < .05$) than white respondents to report that they were currently taking insulin.
- Nearly 41 percent of black respondents who were diabetic reported that they currently used insulin compared to 24 percent of white respondents.

Figure 7-2.
Current Insulin Use, Ohio, 2002

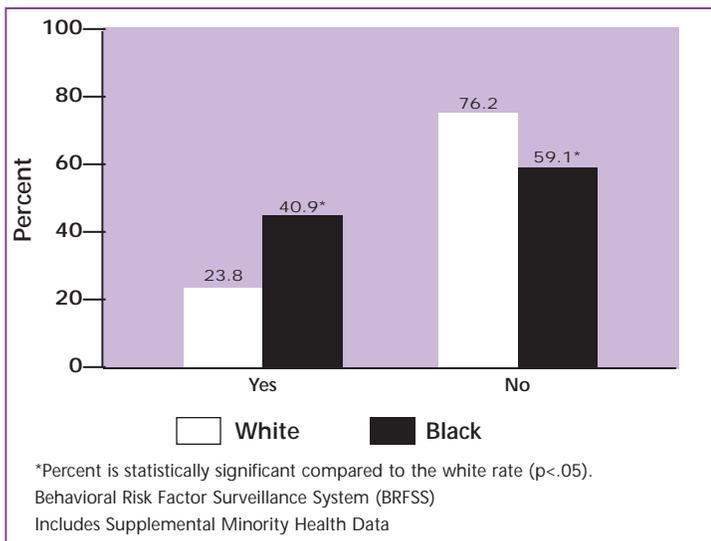


Table 7-2.
Are you now taking insulin?
Ohio, 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | | Yes | No |
|----------------|----|-------------|--------------|
| White | % | 23.8 | 76.2 |
| | CI | (17.7-29.9) | (70.1-82.3) |
| | n | 78 | 247 |
| Black | % | 40.9 | 59.1 |
| | CI | (28.8-53.0) | (47.0-71.2) |
| | n | 63 | 119 |
| Hispanic | % | 46.5* | 53.5* |
| | CI | (5.1-87.9) | (12.1-94.9) |
| | n | 4 | 6 |
| Other | % | 10.6* | 89.4* |
| | CI | (0.0-26.3) | (73.7-100.0) |
| | n | 5 | 21 |

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.

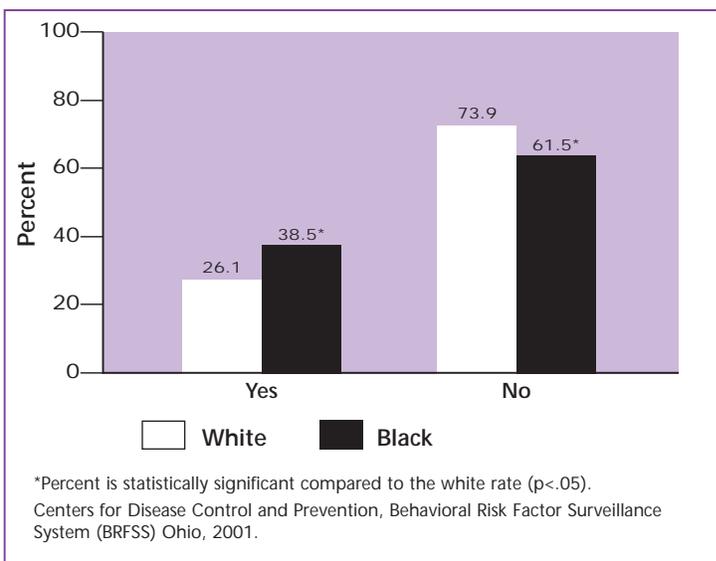
Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).

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Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data – Ohio 2002



Hypertension

Figure 7-3.
Hypertension Awareness, Ohio, 2001



- Black respondents were significantly more likely (p<.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.

Morbidity

Table 7-3.
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.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Ohio, 2001.

Cholesterol

- Hispanic respondents were significantly less likely ($p < .05$) than white respondents to report high cholesterol.
- White respondents were most likely to report high cholesterol (34.7 percent), followed by black (30.2 percent) and Hispanic (18 percent) respondents.



Table 7-4.
Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

| Race/Ethnicity | | Yes | No |
|----------------|----|-------------|-------------|
| White | % | 34.7 | 65.3 |
| | CI | (32.7-36.8) | (63.2-67.3) |
| | n | 1200 | 2128 |
| Black | % | 30.2 | 69.9 |
| | CI | (25.2-35.1) | (64.9-74.8) |
| | n | 325 | 698 |
| Hispanic | % | 18.0* | 82.0 |
| | CI | (7.9-28.2) | (71.8-92.1) |
| | n | 21 | 70 |
| Other | % | 31.7* | 68.3 |
| | CI | (3.50-35.2) | (64.8-96.5) |
| | n | 46 | 88 |

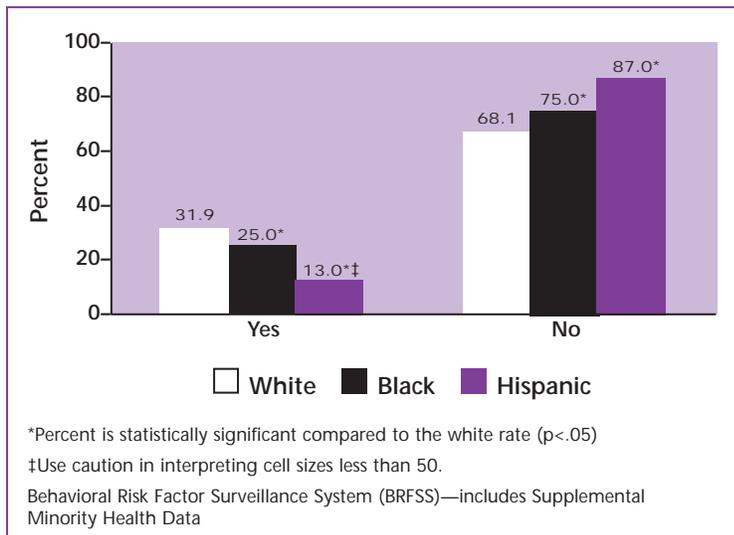
%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size. Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.

*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

Figure 7-4.
Arthritis, Ohio, 2002



- White respondents were significantly more likely ($p < .05$) than black or Hispanic respondents to report that they had arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia.
- More than 31 percent of white Ohioans indicated that they had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia compared with 25 percent of black and 13 percent of Hispanic Ohioans.



Table 7-5.

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia? Ohio, 2002

| Race/Ethnicity | | Yes | No |
|----------------|----|-------------|-------------|
| White | % | 31.9 | 68.1 |
| | CI | (30.1-33.7) | (66.3-69.9) |
| | n | 1449 | 2801 |
| Black | % | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| | CI | (21.4-28.6) | (71.4-78.6) |
| | n | 466 | 913 |
| Hispanic | % | 13.0* | 87.0 |
| | CI | (6.6-19.4) | (80.6-93.4) |
| | n | 31 | 105 |
| Other | % | 20.3 | 79.7 |
| | CI | (12.0-28.5) | (71.5-88.0) |
| | n | 59 | 160 |

%=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