

Asthma

2004

Minority Health Profile

Figure 7-5.
Adults with Asthma, Ohio, 2002

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

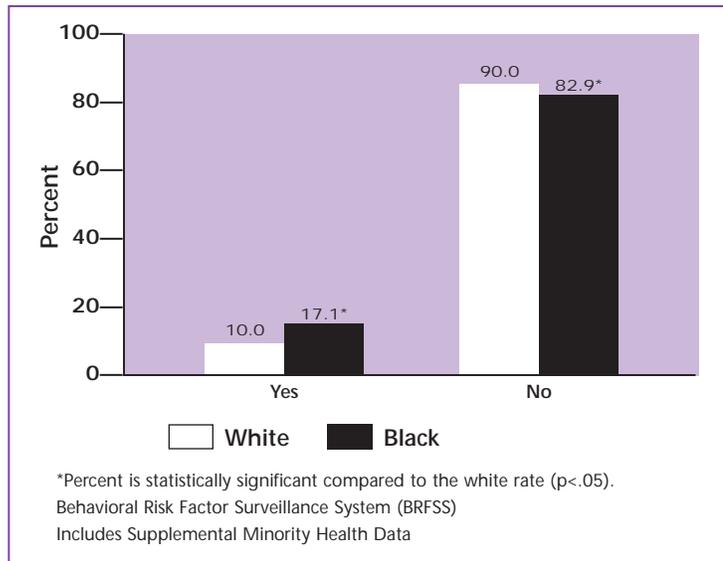


Table 7-6.
Has a doctor ever told you that you have asthma? Ohio, 2002

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

%=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



Morbidity



- Hispanic and black respondents were significantly more likely ($p < .05$) to report that they still had asthma than white respondents.
- Eighty-seven percent of Hispanic Ohioans reported that they still had asthma compared to 81 percent of black and 70 percent of white Ohioans.

Table 7-7.
Do you still have asthma? ** Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	69.7	30.3
	CI	(64.2-75.3)	(24.7-35.8)
	n	340	140
Black	%	81.0	19.0
	CI	(73.2-88.8)	(11.2-26.8)
	n	185	53
Hispanic	%	87.0*	13.0*
	CI	(72.3-100.0)	(0.0-27.7)
	n	15	5
Other	%	78.3*	21.7*
	CI	(60.4-96.1)	(3.9-39.6)
	n	34	11

%=Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
*Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
**Based on adults who had previously been told they had asthma.

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

Children with Asthma

- Black respondents were significantly more likely ($p < .05$) to indicate that a child living in their household had been diagnosed with asthma than white respondents.
- More than 21 percent of black Ohioans indicated that they had a child in the household with asthma compared to 15 percent of white and 17.4 percent of Hispanic Ohioans.

Figure 7-6.
Children with Asthma, Ohio, 2002

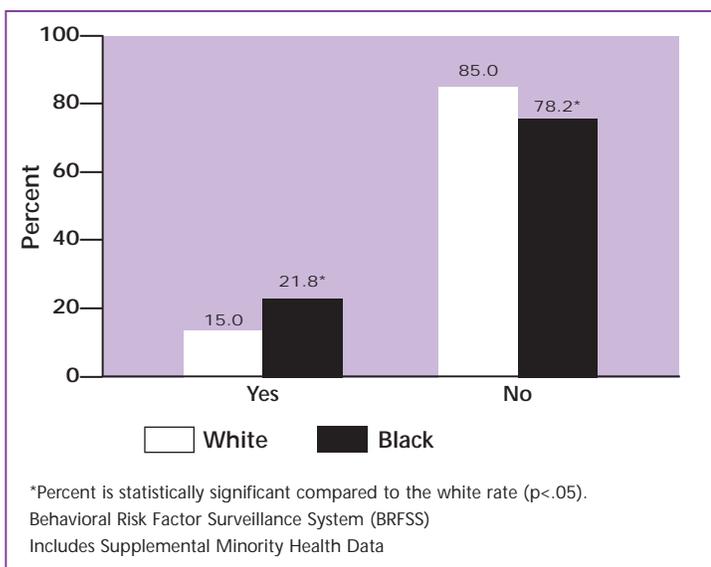


Table 7-8.
Children ever diagnosed with asthma Ohio, 2002

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	15.0	85.0
	CI	(12.7-17.3)	(82.7-87.3)
	n	227	1182
Black	%	21.8	78.2
	CI	(16.5-27.1)	(72.9-83.8)
	n	160	437
Hispanic	%	17.4*	82.6
	CI	(9.8-.33.8)	(66.2-99.0)
	n	14	51
Other	%	12.8*	87.2
	CI	(2.3-23.2)	(76.8-97.7)
	n	23	77

%=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



Children with Asthma



- There were no significant ($p < .05$) differences between Hispanic, black and white respondents who indicated that a child in their household was currently diagnosed with asthma.
- Eighty-two percent of black Ohioans reported that they had a child in their household currently diagnosed with asthma compared to 74.3 percent of white and 68.8 percent of Hispanic Ohioans.

Table 7-9.
Children currently diagnosed with
asthma Ohio, 2002**

Race/Ethnicity		Yes	No
White	%	74.3	25.7
	CI	(67.4-81.2)	(18.8-32.6)
	n	159	62
Black	%	82.4*	17.6
	CI	(74.2-90.6)	(9.4-25.8)
	n	31	127
Hispanic	%	68.8*	31.2*
	CI	(28.7-100.0)	(0.0-71.3)
	n	8	6
Other	%	73.4*	26.6*
	CI	(44.5-100.0)	(0.0-55.5)
	n	6	17

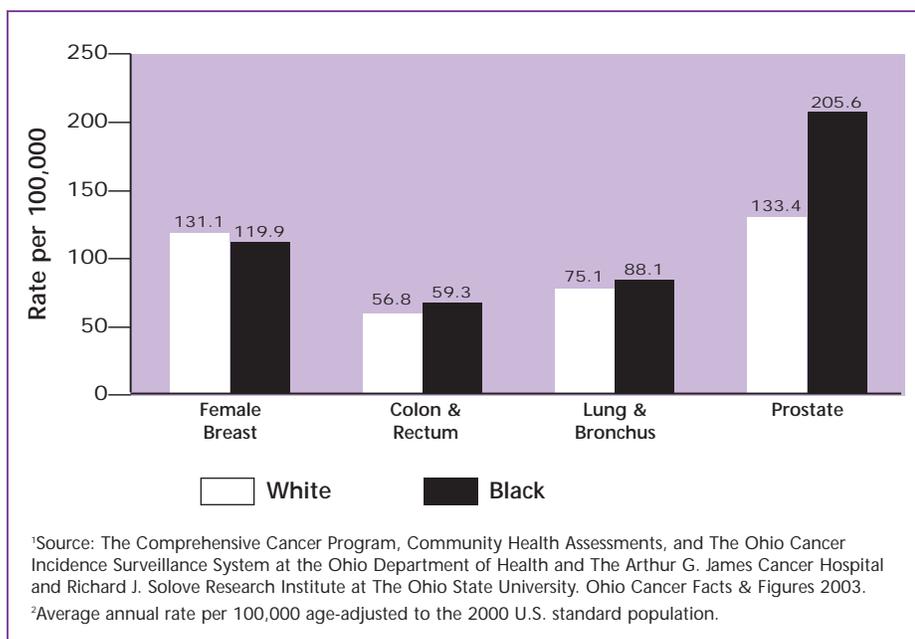
% = Percentage, CI=Confidence Interval, n=Cell Size.
 Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
 * Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
 ** Based on children who had previously been diagnosed with asthma.
 Highlighted rates are statistically significant when compared to the white rate ($p < .05$).
 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
 Includes Supplemental Minority Health Data – Ohio 2002

Cancer

- 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 female Ohioans.



Figure 7-7.
Average Annual Cancer Incidence Rates for Selected Sites/Types
Ohio, 1997-2000^{1,2}



Cancer

- Black male Ohioans had 15 percent higher average annual cancer incidence rate than white male Ohioans for all sites/types of cancer combined.
- Black males in Ohio had markedly higher rates of multiple myeloma, liver & intrahepatic bile duct, stomach, prostate and larynx cancer than white male Ohioans.
- Rates for pancreatic, oral cavity & pharynx, esophagus, lung & bronchus and kidney & renal pelvis cancers were somewhat higher in black male Ohioans than white male Ohioans.

Table 7-10.
Average Annual Number of New Cancer Cases
and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates, Males in Ohio,
1997-2000, by Race*

	White		Black	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
All Sites/Types	23,814	528.9	2,552	605.9
Brain & Other CNS**	383	8.2	27	5.2
Colon & Rectum	2,967	67.5	272	67.0
Esophagus	416	9.1	51	12.0
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	154	3.2	18	2.9
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	694	15.1	73	16.6
Larynx	366	8.0	49	11.4
Leukemia	639	14.5	50	11.4
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	223	5.0	45	10.5
Lung & Bronchus	4,554	100.6	514	124.3
Melanoma of the Skin	789	17.1	5	1.2
Multiple Myeloma	248	5.6	50	12.2
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1,040	22.9	72	15.8
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	607	13.2	80	17.6
Pancreas	525	11.7	67	16.4
Prostate	6,056	133.4	865	205.6
Stomach	391	9.0	61	15.3
Testis	277	5.7	7	1.2
Thyroid	144	3.0	7	1.6
Urinary Bladder	1,795	41.0	76	19.9

*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.

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (5-year groups) standard population.

**Central Nervous System

Cancer

- Black female Ohioans had a 5 percent lower average annual cancer incidence rate than white female Ohioans for all sites/types of cancer combined.
- Black females in Ohio had markedly higher rates of stomach, multiple myeloma, esophagus, larynx and pancreatic cancers than white female Ohioans.
- Rates for liver and intrahepatic bile duct, lung and bronchus, cervix, colon and rectum and oral cavity and pharynx cancers were somewhat higher in black female Ohioans than white female Ohioans.

Table 7-11.
Average Annual Number of New Cancer Cases
and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates, Females in Ohio,
1997-2000, by Race*

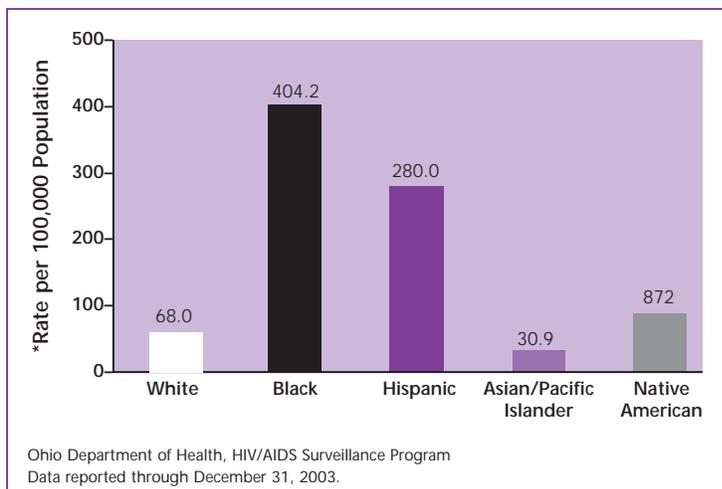
	White		Black	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
All Sites/Types	24,428	419.2	2,384	400.6
Brain & Other CNS**	323	5.9	25	4.0
Breast	7,458	131.1	721	119.9
Cervix	474	9.0	63	10.1
Colon & Rectum	3,040	49.1	312	53.6
Corpus Uterus	1,573	27.6	106	17.8
Esophagus	124	2.0	21	3.5
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	131	2.5	13	1.9
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	498	8.6	56	9.3
Larynx	100	1.8	18	3.0
Leukemia	499	8.5	43	7.0
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	144	2.3	21	3.5
Lung & Bronchus	3,401	57.0	377	63.8
Melanoma of the Skin	640	11.8	5	0.7
Multiple Myeloma	238	3.9	51	8.7
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	974	16.3	61	10.1
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	333	5.7	37	6.2
Ovary	891	15.7	57	9.5
Pancreas	537	8.6	81	14.0
Stomach	242	3.8	56	9.7
Thyroid	434	8.4	33	5.2
Urinary Bladder	635	10.3	45	7.8

*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.

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (5-year groups) standard population.

**Central Nervous System

Figure 7- 8.
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate* by Race and Ethnicity,
Ohio, June 2002



- 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.

Table 7-12.
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*	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.

*Living 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 are 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.

- Of those Ohioans living with HIV/AIDS, 50 percent are white, 42 percent are black and 5 percent are Hispanic.

HIV/AIDS

- Black male Ohioans had the highest prevalence rate (634.8) of persons with HIV/AIDS, followed by Hispanic (377.7) and white (121.1) males.
- The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for black male Ohioans was nearly twice the rate for Hispanic males and more than five times higher than white males.

Figure 7-9.
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by Race and Ethnicity
Ohio Males, June 2002

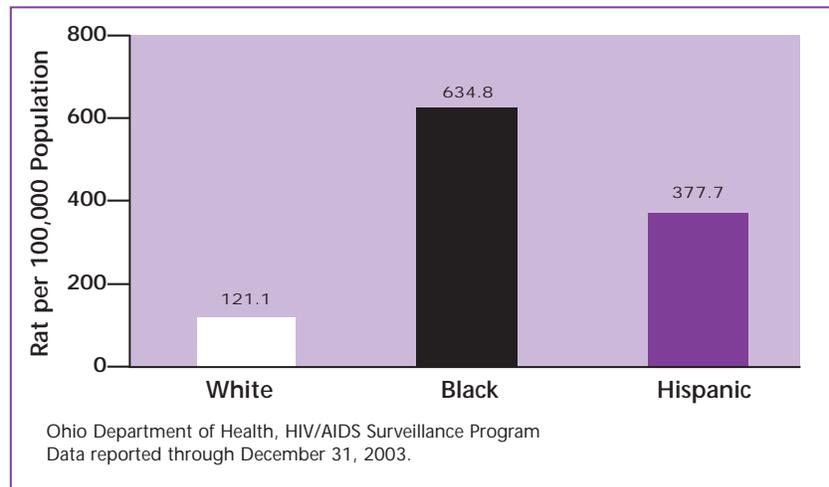
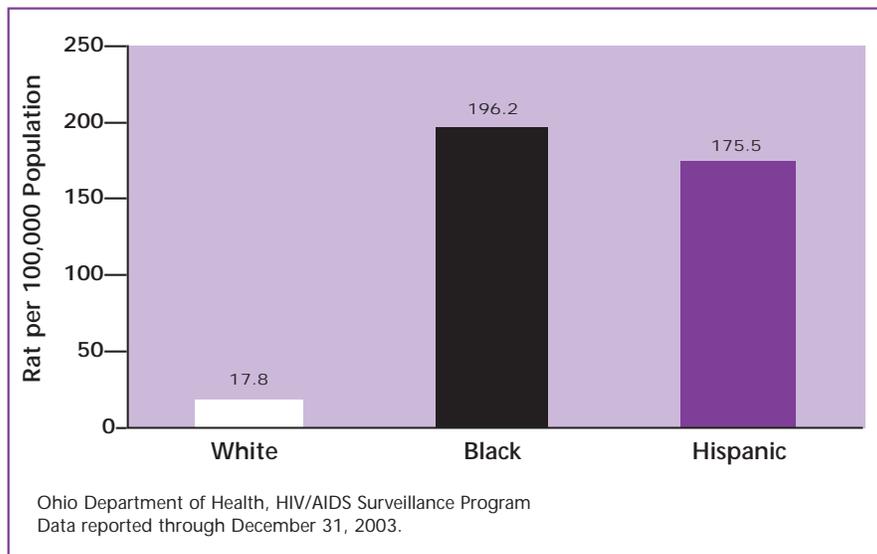


Figure 7-10.
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by Race and Ethnicity
Ohio Females, June 2002



- Black female Ohioans had the highest prevalence rate (196.2) of persons with HIV/AIDS, followed by Hispanic (175.5) and white (17.8) males.
- The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for black female Ohioans was slightly higher than the rate for Hispanic females and more than 11 times higher than white females.

Morbidity