

Number of Deaths by Race and Ethnicity



- Whites (89 percent) and blacks (10.7 percent) accounted for the overwhelming majority of deaths by race in Ohio for 2001.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives accounted for less than 1 percent of Ohio deaths by race.
- Further breakout of deaths for Asian/Pacific Islanders revealed that the majority were in a category of “other” (60 percent) this category may also include Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian or Filipino.

Table 4-5.
Number of Deaths by Race, Ohio, 2001

Race	Number of Deaths	Percent Deaths by Racial Group	Percent of Ohio Deaths
White	95,676	100.0	89.0
Black	11,556	100.0	10.7
American Indian/ Alaska Native	38	100.0	.04
Asian/Pacific Islander	290	100.0	.27
Chinese	51	17.6	
Japanese	31	10.7	
Hawaiian	1	.3	
Filipino	34	11.7	
Other	173	60.0	
Ohio Total	107,560	-----	100.0

Number of Deaths by Race and Ethnicity

2004

Minority
Health
Profile

- Hispanics accounted for less than 1 percent of Ohio deaths in 2001.
- Further breakout of Hispanic ethnicity revealed that the majority of Hispanic deaths in Ohio were for persons of Mexican origin (39.8 percent) followed by persons of Puerto Rican national origin (31 percent).



Mortality

Table 4-6.
Number of Deaths by Hispanic Ethnicity, Ohio, 2001

Ethnicity	Number of Deaths	Percent Deaths by Ethnic Group	Percent of Ohio Deaths
Non-Hispanic	107,022	-----	99.5
Hispanic *	538	100.0	.5
Mexican	214	39.8	
Puerto Rican	167	31.0	
Cuban	18	3.4	
Central/South American	20	3.7	
Other	119	22.1	
Ohio Total	107,560	-----	100.0

* Hispanics may be of any race.

Death Rates by Age

- Age-adjusted mortality rates were higher for white and black Ohioans when compared to the age-adjusted mortality rates for whites and blacks in the United States.
- Age-adjusted mortality rates were lower for Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic Ohioans when compared to the age-adjusted mortality rates for Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics in the United States.
- The age-specific mortality rate for black Ohioans was higher than the rate for white Ohioans for all age groups except 85 and over.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Ohio had age-specific mortality rates lower than whites, blacks and Hispanics for each age category that was analyzed with the exception of ages 75-84.
- Hispanics Ohioans had age-specific death rates significantly lower than white Ohioans in every age category analyzed.

Table 4-7.
Death Rates* by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin,
Ohio and United States, 2001

Age	Ohio				United States			
	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic**	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic**
Under 1 year	634.1	1,534.1	***	459.0	575.3	1,314.5	427.5	580.5
1-4	27.2	47.9	***	***	30.8	47.5	23.2	30.5
5-14	14.0	20.0	***	***	16.2	23.3	12.3	14.6
15-24	66.1	107.2	***	52.3	75.3	117.3	42.8	74.5
25-34	88.3	165.4	***	61.4	94.7	184.6	46.1	82.8
35-44	179.6	311.0	***	153.3	185.3	355.4	83.2	153.2
45-54	411.4	763.6	182.4	322.7	392.8	770.1	199.9	330.2
55-64	984.1	1,652.6	421.2	736.0	913.2	1,573.1	497.7	714.2
65-74	2,487.3	3,384.9	1,285.0	1,567.2	2,302.2	3,249.5	1,266.9	1,769.7
75-84	6,059.2	7,066.3	3,967.0	3,954.0	5,569.4	6,570.6	3,350.4	4,228.7
85 years and over	16,657.7	15,259.1	7,500.0	7,984.8	15,314.4	14,521.3	9,644.6	11,796.7
Age-adjusted rate	898.3	1,138.8	463.3	561.8	837.3	1,098.8	488.5	654.6

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

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population per age group in specified race and ethnic group.

Age-adjusted rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population in specified race and ethnic group.

** Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

*** Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not presented (figures considered unreliable due to small numbers).

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000, National Center for Health Statistics, Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2001, National Vital Statistics Reports.

Death Rates by Gender

- Age-specific death rates were significantly higher for black males in Ohio, when compared to white male Ohioans, for all age groups with the exception of the 1-4 and 5-14 age groups.
- The age-specific mortality rates for black and white males in Ohio were similar to United States death rates for black and white males.
- Age-specific death rates were significantly lower for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander males, when compared to white male Ohioans, in nearly every age group for which adequate data were available.
- The age-specific mortality rates for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander males in Ohio were similar to United States age-specific death rates for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander males with the exception of Hispanic males in the age 85 and over category where the Ohio rate was lower than the United States rate.

Table 4-8.
Male Death Rates* by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin,
Ohio and United States, 2001

Age	Ohio				United States			
	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic**	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic**
Under 1 year	702.4	1,681.3	***	***	631.2	1,437.2	458.4	630.1
1-4	31.5	40.1	***	***	34.5	53.1	24.7	34.1
5-14	16.4	27.2	***	***	18.4	27.7	13.5	16.5
15-24	94.3	177.4	***	***	107.7	179.9	58.1	109.6
25-34	117.8	227.0	***	***	129.6	258.6	61.2	115.5
35-44	230.7	386.1	***	245.6	239.1	443.4	106.9	206.6
45-54	516.8	948.7	***	457.2	500.7	994.5	248.1	436.9
55-64	1,196.6	2,119.1	455.9	881.8	1,126.8	2,019.0	629.2	911.6
65-74	3,108.2	4,281.2	1,598.1	2,062.5	2,846.5	4,155.4	1,541.4	2,232.7
75-84	7,464.4	8,709.1	4,648.1	5,058.4	6,811.2	8,343.8	4,131.2	5,214.7
85 years and over	19,271.0	17,500.0	***	9,964.4	16,955.1	16,419.5	11,248.6	12,821.6
Age-adjusted rate	1,093.3	1,405.0	514.2	730.6	1,006.9	1,372.4	593.2	796.0

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

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population per age group in specified race and ethnic group.

Age-adjusted rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population in specified race and ethnic group.

** Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

*** Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not presented (figures considered unreliable due to small numbers).

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000, National Center for Health Statistics, Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2001, National Vital Statistics Reports.

Death Rates by Gender

- Age-specific death rates were significantly higher for black females in Ohio, when compared to white female Ohioans, for all age groups with the exception of the 15-24 age group.
- The age-specific mortality rates for black and white females in Ohio were similar to United States age-specific death rates for black and white females.
- Age-specific death rates were significantly lower for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander females, when compared to white female Ohioans, in every age group for which adequate data were available.
- The age-specific mortality rates for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander females in Ohio were similar to United States death rates for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander females with the exception of Hispanic females in the age 85 and over category where the Ohio rate was much lower than the United States rate.

Table 4-9.
Female Death Rates* by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin,
Ohio and United States, 2001

Age	Ohio				United States			
	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic**	White	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic**
Under 1 year	562.7	1,382.3	***	***	516.8	1,185.4	395.2	528.9
1-4	22.6	56.0	***	***	26.9	41.7	21.7	26.8
5-14	11.5	***	***	***	13.8	18.8	11.0	12.5
15-24	37.2	38.9	***	***	40.7	54.8	27.2	33.4
25-34	58.7	110.0	***	***	58.3	117.6	31.4	44.7
35-44	129.1	246.0	***	***	130.8	277.3	61.1	95.7
45-54	308.2	604.7	***	***	286.6	577.0	158.1	225.3
55-64	788.2	1,283.1	387.4	601.2	712.3	1,214.1	380.9	538.9
65-74	1,981.1	2,732.7	1,050.7	1,117.5	1,842.7	2,610.2	1,055.5	1,404.5
75-84	5,181.3	6,074.9	3,535.4	3,106.3	4,744.9	5,574.9	2,781.5	3,562.3
85 years and over	15,680.0	14,428.0	8,163.3	6,889.8	14,627.6	13,817.0	8,629.8	11,295.8
Age-adjusted rate	761.5	954.4	424.1	419.3	707.5	910.4	409.0	541.9

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

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population per age group in specified race and ethnic group.

Age-adjusted rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 population in specified race and ethnic group.

** Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

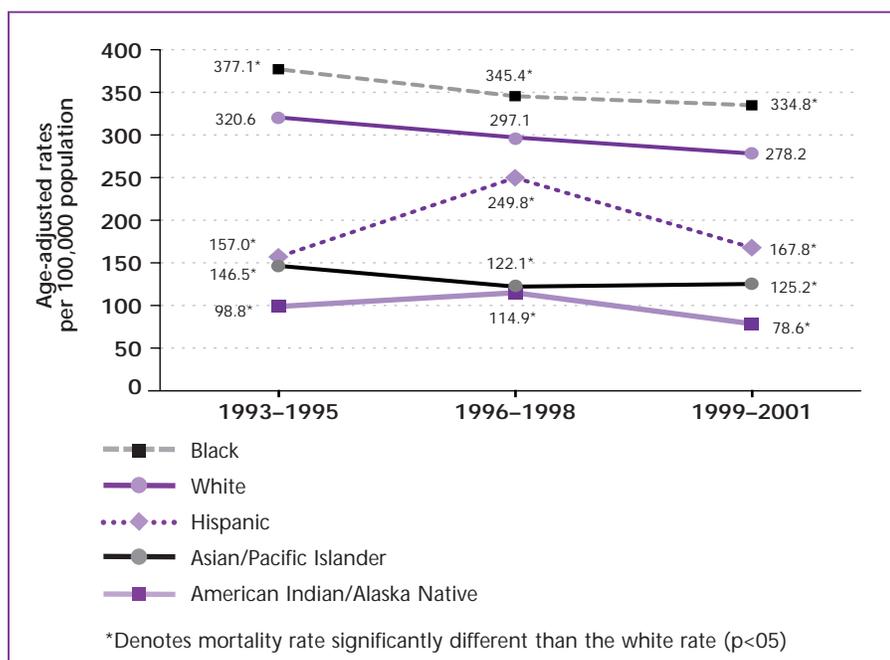
*** Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not presented (figures considered unreliable due to small numbers).

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000, National Center for Health Statistics, Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2001, National Vital Statistics Reports.

Heart Disease

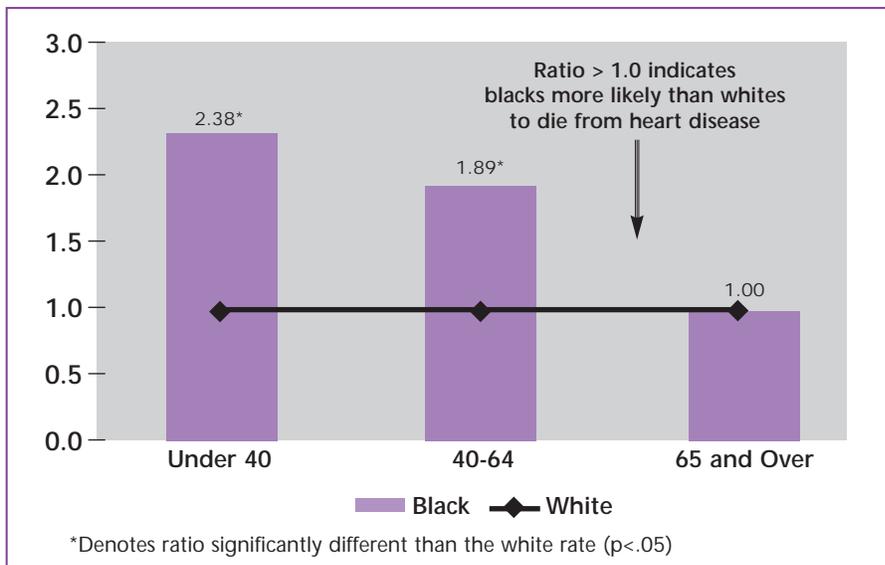
- Although the age-adjusted mortality rate for heart disease was significantly higher for black than white Ohioans in each of the three-year time periods examined, the rate declined from 1993-2001 for both whites (13.2 percent) and blacks (11.2 percent).
 - Mortality rates for heart disease were consistently highest for blacks, followed by whites, Hispanics* Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives.
 - Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives had age-adjusted mortality rates for heart disease that were significantly lower than whites.
- * Please use caution when interpreting Hispanic data from 1996-1998. Although there have not been any data errors identified, it remains possible that there may be a problem with the data that has not been determined.

Figure 4-1.
Mortality Rates for Heart Disease
by Race and Hispanic Origin, Ohio, 1993-2001



Heart Disease

Figure 4-2.
Mortality from Heart Disease by Age Group
Blacks Compared to Whites, Ohio, 2001



- The greatest disparity in deaths due to heart disease occurred in the under 40 age group, followed by the 40-64 age group.

- The age-specific mortality rate from heart disease for black Ohioans was more than twice the rate of white Ohioans in the under 40 group.
- Black Ohioans had an age-specific mortality rate for heart disease that was nearly twice that of white Ohioans in the 40-64 age group.

Table 4-10.
Mortality Rates* for Heart Disease by Age
and Race, Ohio, 2001

Age	White		Black	
	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate
Under 40	284	5.3	111	12.6
40-64	4,072	131.6	874	247.2
65 & over	24,616	1791.8	2,239	1794.0

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

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 population per age group in specified race.

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000.

Heart Disease

2004

Figure 4-3.
Mortality from Heart Disease by Age Group
Black Males Compared to White Males, Ohio, 2001

- The greatest disparities in deaths due to heart disease among males occurred in the under 40 age group, followed by the 40-64 age group.

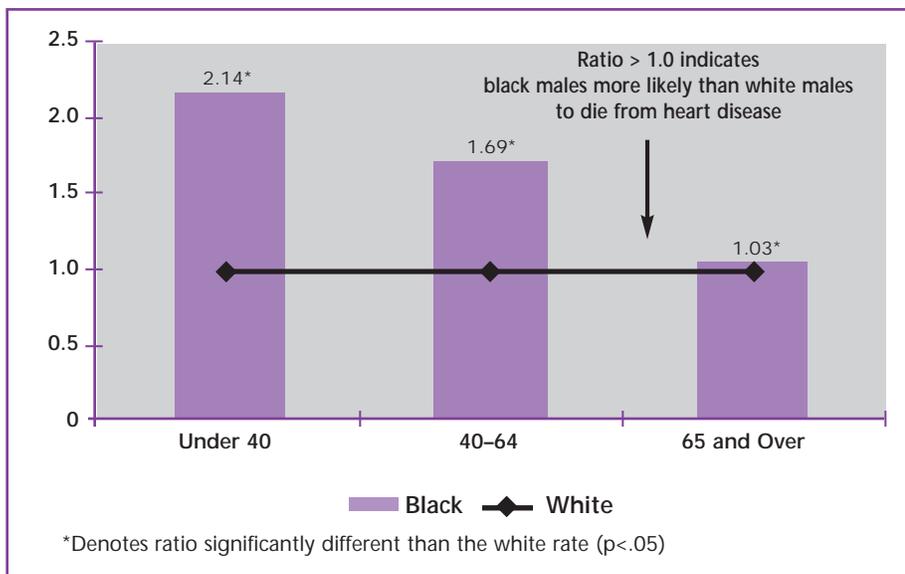


Table 4-11.
Mortality Rates* for Heart Disease
by Age and Race, Males, Ohio, 2001

Age	White		Black	
	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate
Under 40	191	7.1	66	15.2
40-64	2,900	190.9	523	323.4
65 & over	10,753	1934.5	970	1983.5

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

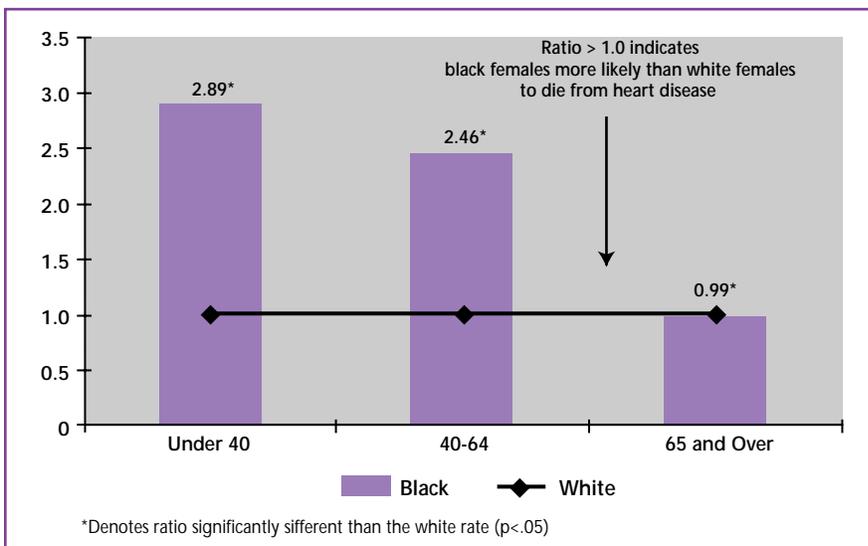
* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 population per age group in specified race.

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000.

- Black males had age-specific death rates from heart disease significantly higher than white males in each age group.
- Black male Ohioans had age-specific mortality rates from heart disease that were greater than twice the rate of white males in the under 40 age group and more than 50 percent higher in the 40-64 age group.

Heart Disease

Figure 4-4.
Mortality from Heart Disease by Age Group Black Females
Compared to White Females, Ohio, 2001



- The greatest disparity in deaths due to heart disease among females occurred in the under 40 age group, followed by the 40-64 age group.

- Black female Ohioans had an age-specific mortality rate from heart disease that was nearly three times the rate of white females in the under 40 age group.
- In the age 40-64 group, black females had a mortality rate from heart disease more than twice the rate of white female Ohioans.

Table 4-12.
Mortality Rates* for Heart Disease
by Age and Race, Females Ohio, 2001

Age	White		Black	
	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate
Under 40	93	3.5	45	10.1
40-64	1,172	74.4	351	183.0
65 & over	13,863	1,694.4	1,269	1,671.8

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

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 population per age group in specified race.

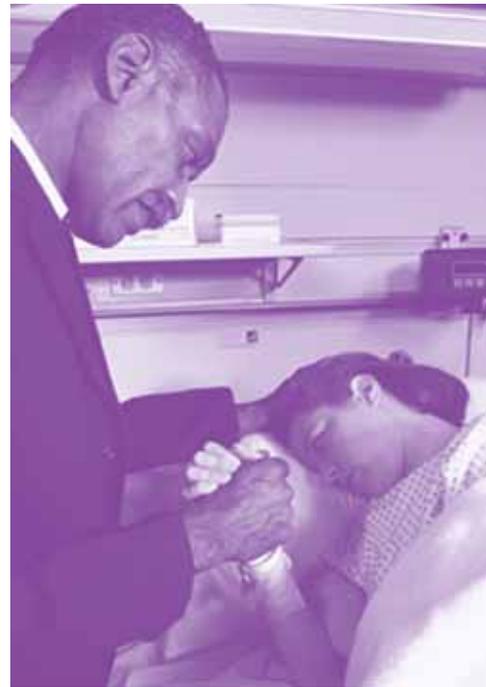
Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000.

Cancer

2004

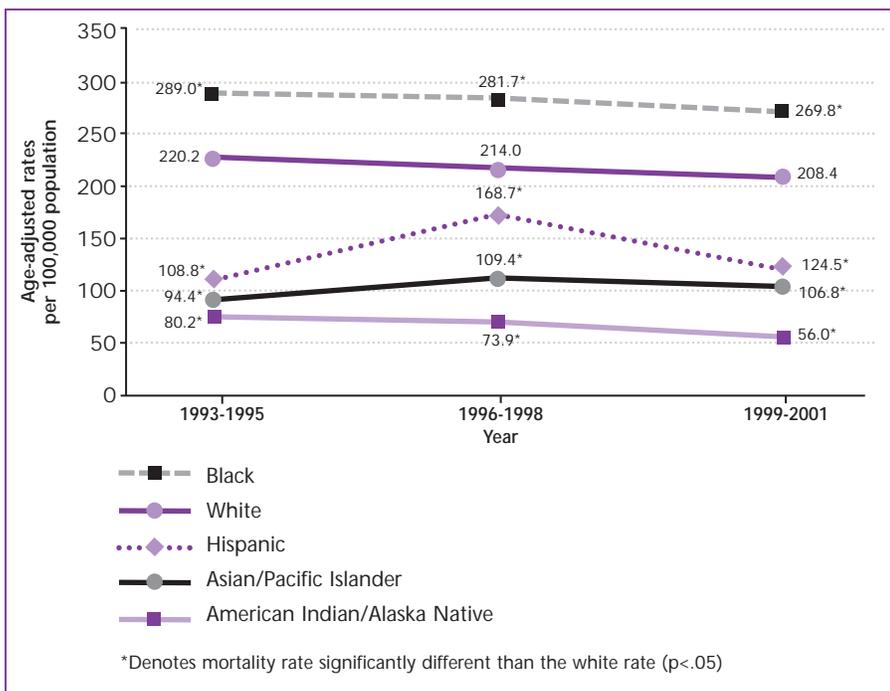
Minority Health Profile

- Black Ohioans had higher age-adjusted mortality rates from cancer than all other racial and ethnic groups in each three-year time period examined.
- Whites (5.4 percent), blacks (6.6 percent) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (30.2 percent) all had declines in age-adjusted mortality rates due to cancer from 1993 to 2001.
- Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives consistently had age-adjusted mortality rates for cancer that were significantly lower than whites.
- The Healthy People 2010 objective (159.9 per 100,000) was achieved by Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives.



Mortality

Figure 4-5.
Mortality Rates for Cancer
by Race and Hispanic Origin, Ohio, 1993-2001

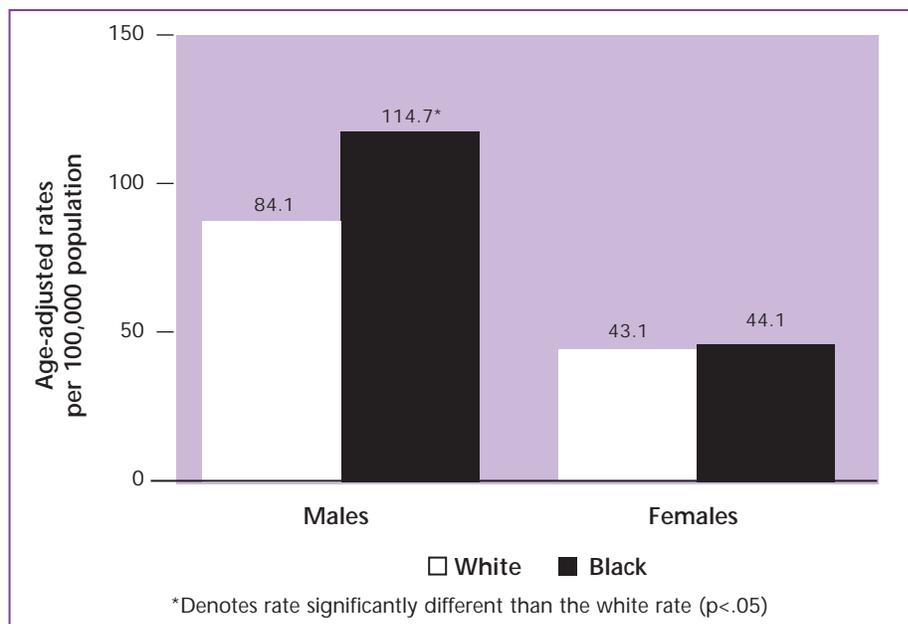




- Black male Ohioans had a significantly higher age-adjusted mortality rate from lung/bronchial cancer compared to white male Ohioans, and had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate from lung/bronchial cancer than both white and black female Ohioans.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate for black male Ohioans was more than 2.5 times the rate for black female Ohioans. The rate for white male Ohioans was approximately twice the rate for white female Ohioans.

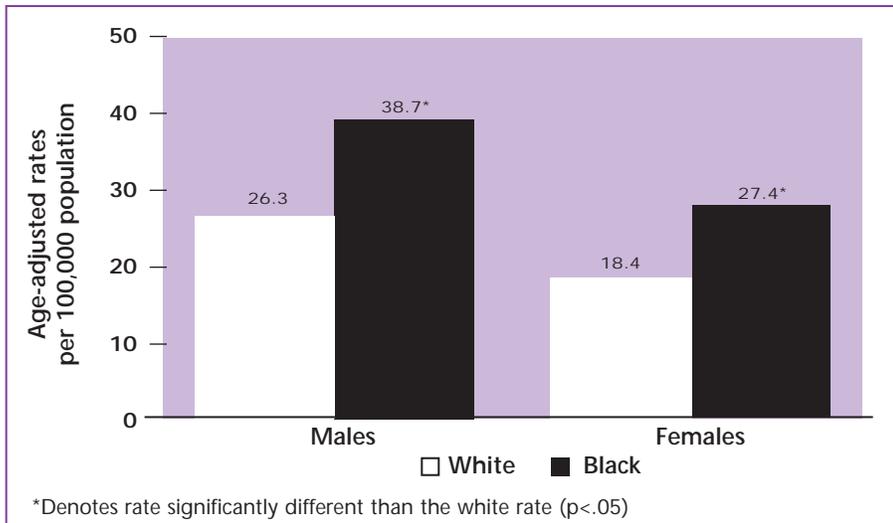
Mortality

Figure 4-6.
Mortality Rates for Lung/Bronchial Cancer
by Gender and Race, Ohio, 2001



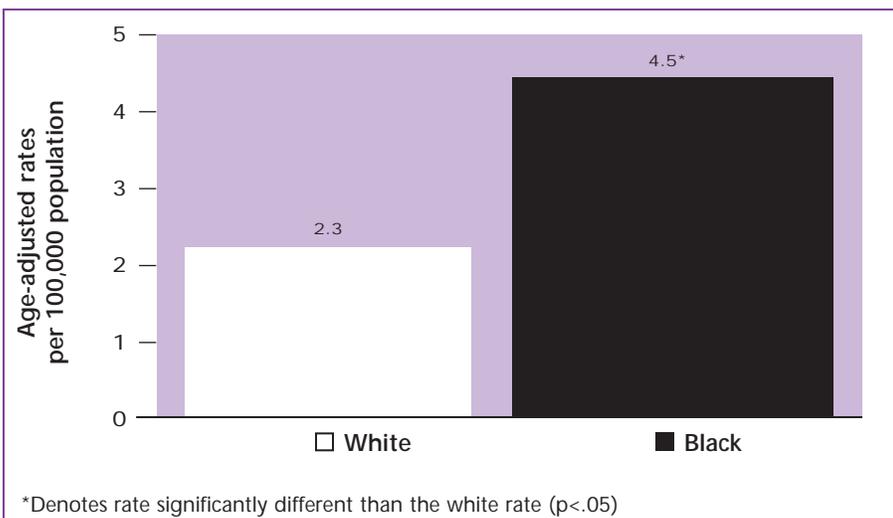
Cancer

Figure 4-7.
Mortality Rates for Colorectal Cancer
by Gender and Race, Ohio, 2001



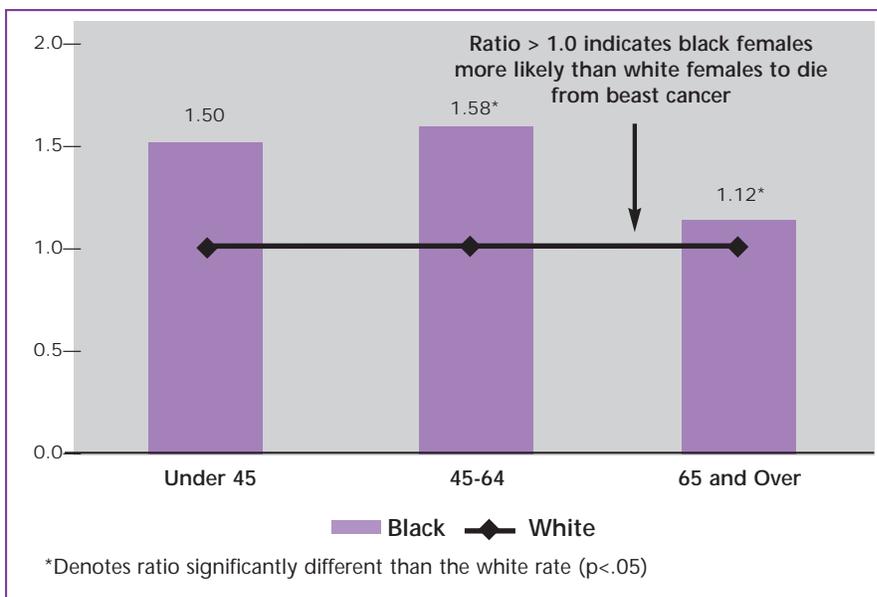
- The age-adjusted mortality rate for colorectal cancer was significantly higher for black male Ohioans when compared to white male Ohioans.
- Black female Ohioans had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate from colorectal cancer when compared to white female Ohioans.

Figure 4-8.
Mortality Rates for Cervical Cancer
by Race, Ohio, 2001



- Black female Ohioans had an age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer that was nearly twice the rate for white female Ohioans.

Figure 4-9.
Mortality from Breast Cancer by Age Group
Black Females Compared to White Females, Ohio, 2001



- The greatest disparity in deaths due to breast cancer occurred in the 45-64 age group, followed by the under 45 age group.

- Black female Ohioans had significantly higher mortality rates from breast cancer than white females in the 45-64 and 65 and over age groups.
- The black female mortality rate from breast cancer was approximately 50 percent higher than the rates for white females in the under 45 and 45-64 age groups.

Table 4-13.
Mortality Rates* for Breast Cancer
by Age and Race, Ohio, 2001

Age	White		Black	
	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate
Under 45	110	3.6	27	5.4
45-64	516	44.1	95	69.7
65 & over	1,068	130.6	111	146.2

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

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths due to breast cancer per 100,000 population per age group in specified race.

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000.

Figure 4-10.
Mortality from Prostate Cancer by Age Group
Blacks Compared to Whites, Ohio, 2001

- The greatest disparity in deaths due to prostate cancer occurred in the 65 and over age group.

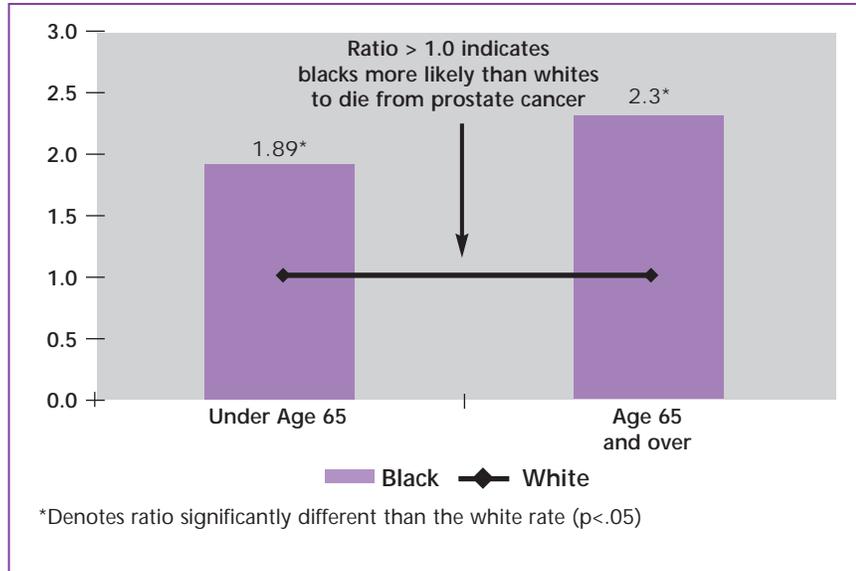


Table 4-14.
Mortality Rates* for Prostate Cancer
by Age and Race, Ohio, 2001

Age	White		Black	
	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate
Under 65	75	1.8	20	3.4
65 & over	979	176.1	198	404.9

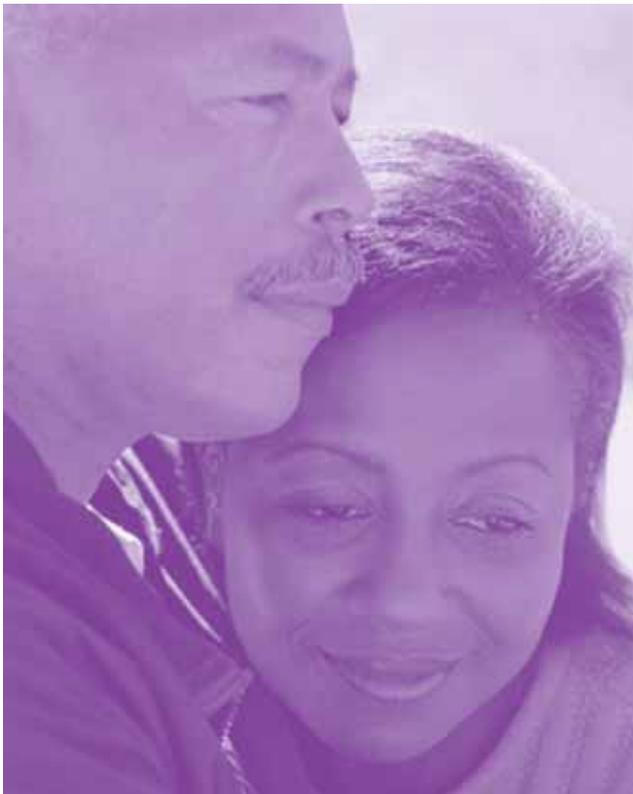
Highlighted rates are significant when compared to the white rate (p<.05)

* Age-specific rates are the number of deaths due to prostate cancer per 100,000 population per age group in specified race.

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, 2001 Death Certificates, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories 2000.

- Black male Ohioans had a mortality rate from prostate cancer significantly higher than white males in the under 65 and 65 and over age groups.
- In the 65 and over age group, black males had a mortality rate from prostate cancer more than two times higher than the rate for white males.

Stroke



- The age-adjusted death rate from stroke was consistently higher for black Ohioans than all other racial and ethnic groups.
- Age-adjusted death rates due to stroke remained somewhat consistent for most of Ohio's racial and ethnic groups during the different time periods evaluated.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics had significantly lower age-adjusted death rates from stroke than whites.
- The Healthy People 2010 objective (48.0 per 100,000) was achieved by both Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders in the 1999-2001 time period.

Mortality

Figure 4-11.
Mortality Rates for Stroke
by Race and Hispanic Origin, Ohio, 1993-2001

