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Health Disparities Report

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Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Dayton & Montgomery County

Montgomery County Community Transformation Grant



HEALTH



D I S P A R I T I E S R E P O R T



WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY

Montgomery County Community Transformation Grant

Health Disparities Report

Sara Paton; PhD, Sylvia Ellison, MA; and Nikki Rogers, PhD
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Made possible with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Executive Summary

Through a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Community Transformation Grant (CTG), Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County (PHDMC) is working to improve the health of our community by reducing preventable chronic diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. Our CTG initiatives focus on engaging community partners to implement policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) changes to promote tobacco-free living, active living and healthy eating, and clinical preventive services. These PSE changes are intended to reduce death and disability due to tobacco use, rate of obesity, and death and disability due to heart disease and stroke.

This report augments the chronic disease data in our 2010 Montgomery County Community Health Assessment. The purpose of this data report is to ensure that PHDMC applies a “health equity lens” to all of our proposed CTG PSE strategies aimed at tobacco-free living, active living and healthy eating, and clinical preventive services. The guiding principle for these strategies is to reduce disparities in health outcomes among population groups and to advance health equity. For reference, PHDMC uses the National Stakeholder Strategy for Achieving Health Equity definition for health disparity: *“a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial and/or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.”*

This report is an assessment of existing population data sets related to chronic disease rates and risk factors based on age, gender, race, income, and disability. Rural versus urban analysis was not possible as Montgomery County is an urban county, with only a small proportion of the western portion of the county living in rural conditions. Ethnicity data was not analyzed due to small numbers of Hispanics in Montgomery County. Data sources include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, and the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS).

Key Findings

BRFSS

Overall 12.6% of adults in Montgomery County do not have health care coverage. This percentage increases to 21.3% for Blacks.

Income plays a significant role in health:

Fifty-nine percent of adults with < \$15,000 annual income report being limited in activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems.

The percent of adults with fair or poor health with incomes of < \$15,000 or \$15,000-\$25,000 is 49% and 34%, respectively.

Vital Statistics--Death

Cancer and heart disease are the top two causes of death in Montgomery County.

Heart Disease age-adjusted death rates are highest for Whites (197.3 per 100,000) and males (231.2 per 100,000).

By race and sex, White males have the highest age-adjusted heart disease death rate (257.3 per 100,000).

The diabetes age-adjusted death rate for Blacks (47.5 per 100,000) is 64% higher than the death rate for Whites (29 per 100,000).

By race and sex, Black males have the highest age-adjusted diabetes death rate (59 per 100,000).

The stroke age-adjusted death rate for Whites (41.6 per 100,000) is higher than the corresponding death rate for Blacks (37.2 per 100,000).

By race and sex, White females have the highest age-adjusted stroke death rate (42.2 per 100,000).

The chronic lower respiratory disease age-adjusted death rate for Whites (60 per 100,000) is higher than the Black chronic lower respiratory disease death rate (28.6 per 100,000).

Cancer age-adjusted death rates are highest for Whites (214.8 per 100,000) and males (243.3 per 100,000).

By race and sex, White males have the highest age-adjusted cancer death rate (272.1 per 100,000).

OCISS

Late stage cancer diagnosis is an indicator of lower probability of survival. The OCISS data for Montgomery County show late stage diagnosis for all cancers at 40.4%. Breast and colorectal cancers, which are cancer types for which there are well-established early screening procedures, have late stage diagnoses at 28.4% and 48.9%, respectively.

When Medicaid status is added to the consideration of diagnosis stage, the percentage of late stage diagnoses increases in all cancer types for those who are Medicaid eligible. For example, all cancer and breast cancer late stage diagnoses increased to 55.5% and 38.2%, respectively. A poverty disparity, as indicated by Medicaid eligibility, is evident for late diagnosis stage. This in turn can impact chances for cancer survival along poverty lines. The percent of Medicaid eligible cancer patients who have died is 51.5% higher than those who are not Medicaid eligible.

As far as consideration of racial disparity in cancer, Whites have the highest overall cancer incidence; but Blacks appear to have a disparity with prostate cancer.

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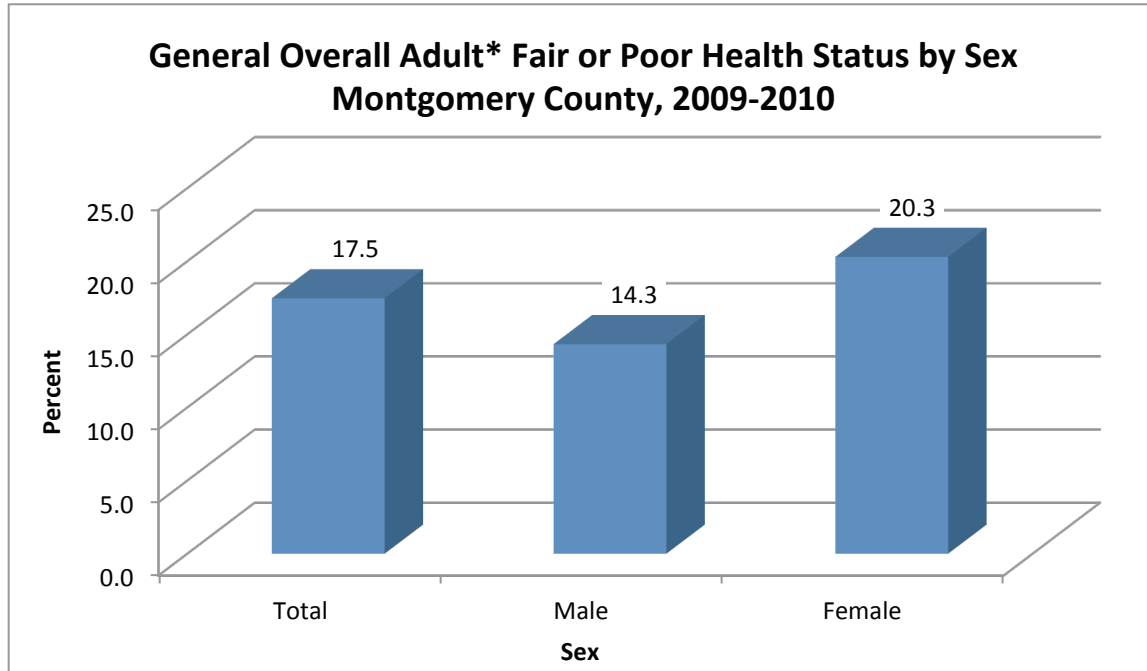
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Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2009-2010

General Health



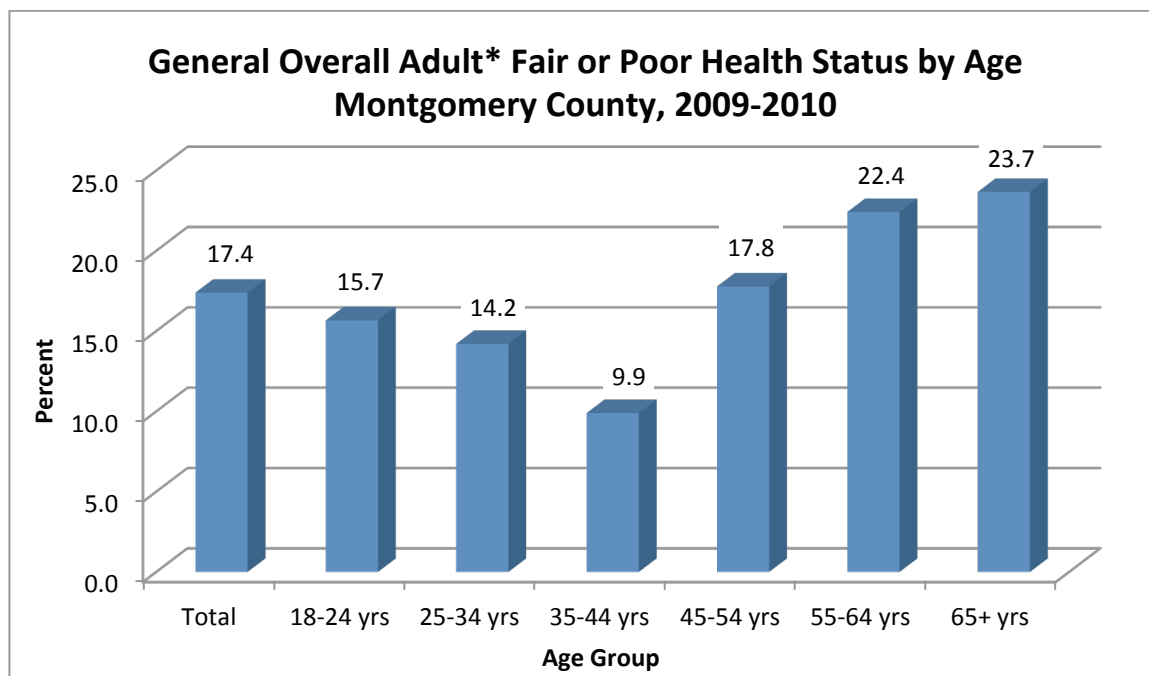
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 1

Table 1: Comparison of BRFSS data, general overall adult fair or poor health status by sex, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

Years	Total	Male	Female
2007-2008	17.8	17.1	18.3
2009-2010	17.5	14.3	20.3



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

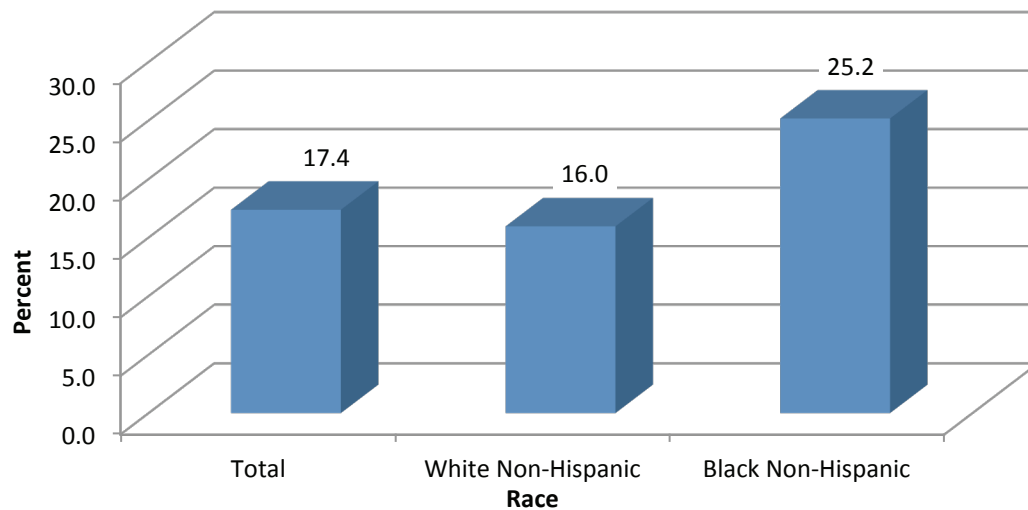
* 18 and older

Figure 2

Table 2: Comparison of BRFSS data, general overall adult fair or poor health status by age, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

Years	Total	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
2007-2008	17.8	16.6	7.3	10.7	15.7	20.4	26.9
2009-2010	17.4	15.7	14.2	9.9	17.8	22.4	23.7

**General Overall Adult* Fair or Poor Health Status by Race,
Montgomery County, 2009-2010**



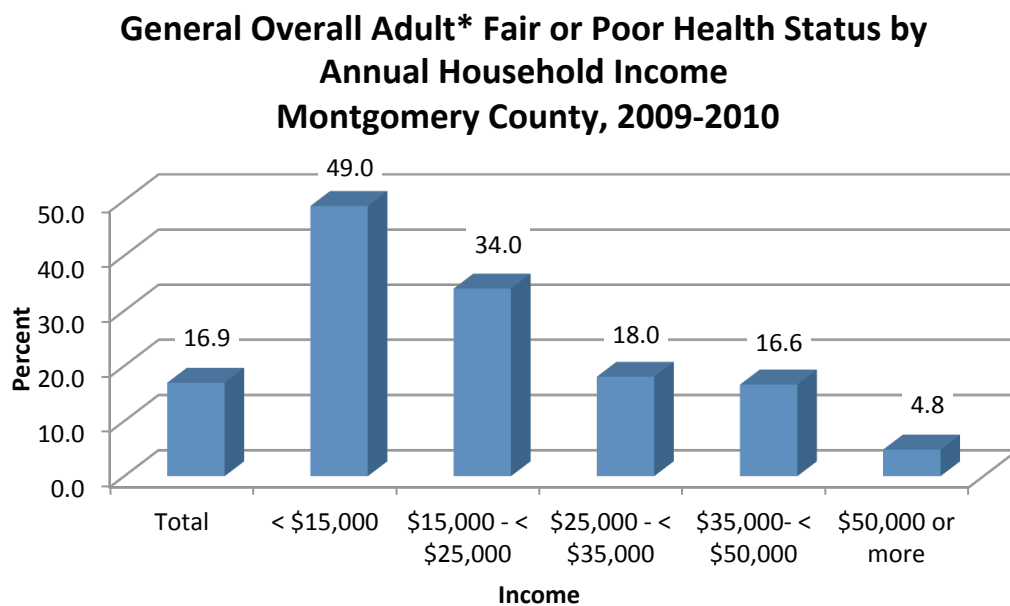
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 3

Table 3: Comparison of BRFSS data, general overall adult fair or poor health status by race, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

Years	Total	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic
2007-2008	17.8	16.0	26.5
2009-2010	17.4	16.0	25.2



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

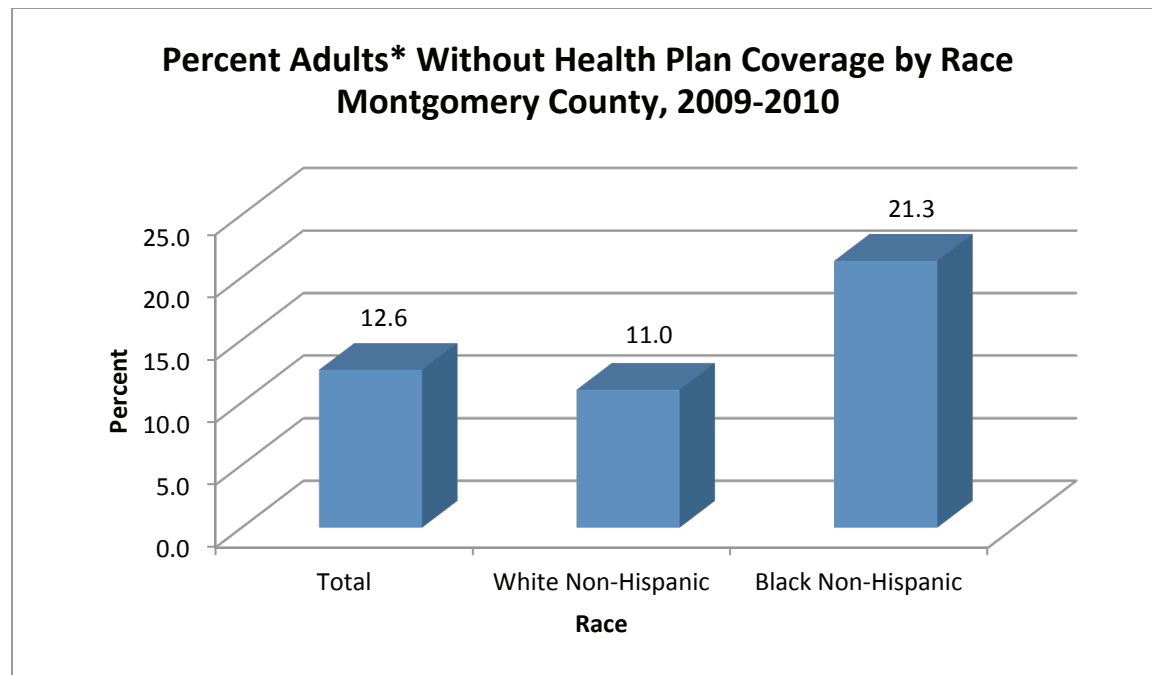
* 18 and older

Figure 4

Table 4: Comparison of BRFSS data, general overall adult fair or poor health status by annual household income, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

Years	Total	< \$15,000	\$15,000 - <\$25,000	\$25,000 - <\$35,000	\$35,000 - <\$50,000	\$50,000 or more
2007-2008	17.8	47.3	31.7	23.6	17.3	6.6
2009-2010	16.9	49.0	34.0	18.0	16.6	4.8

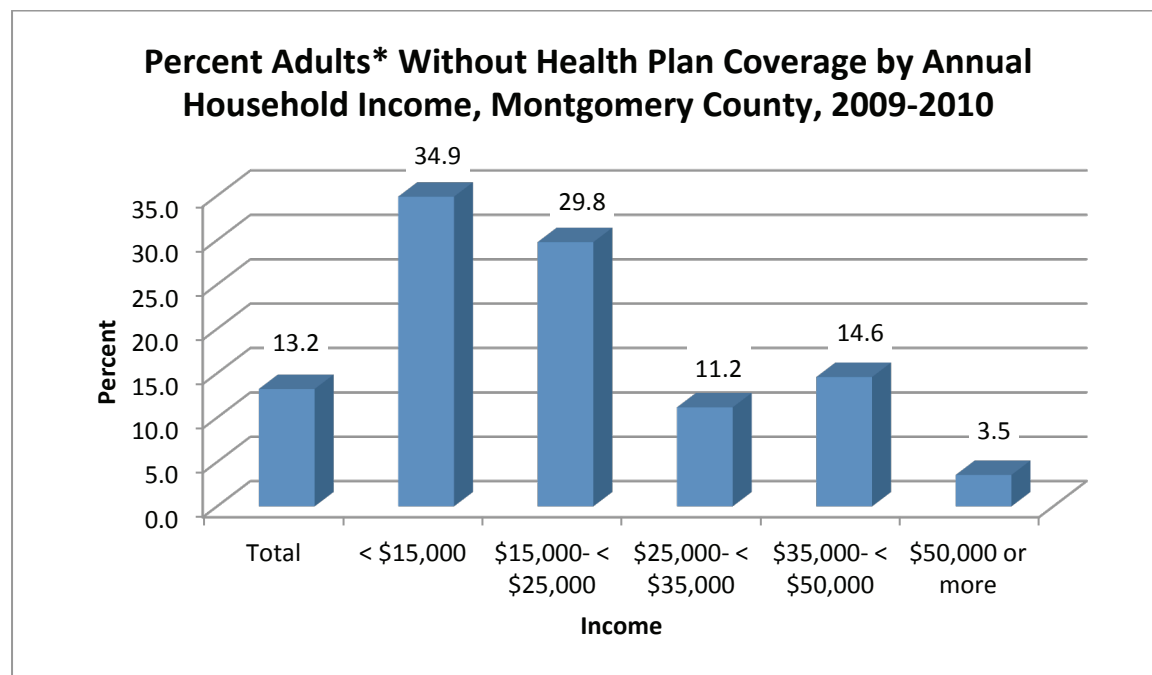
Health Plan



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

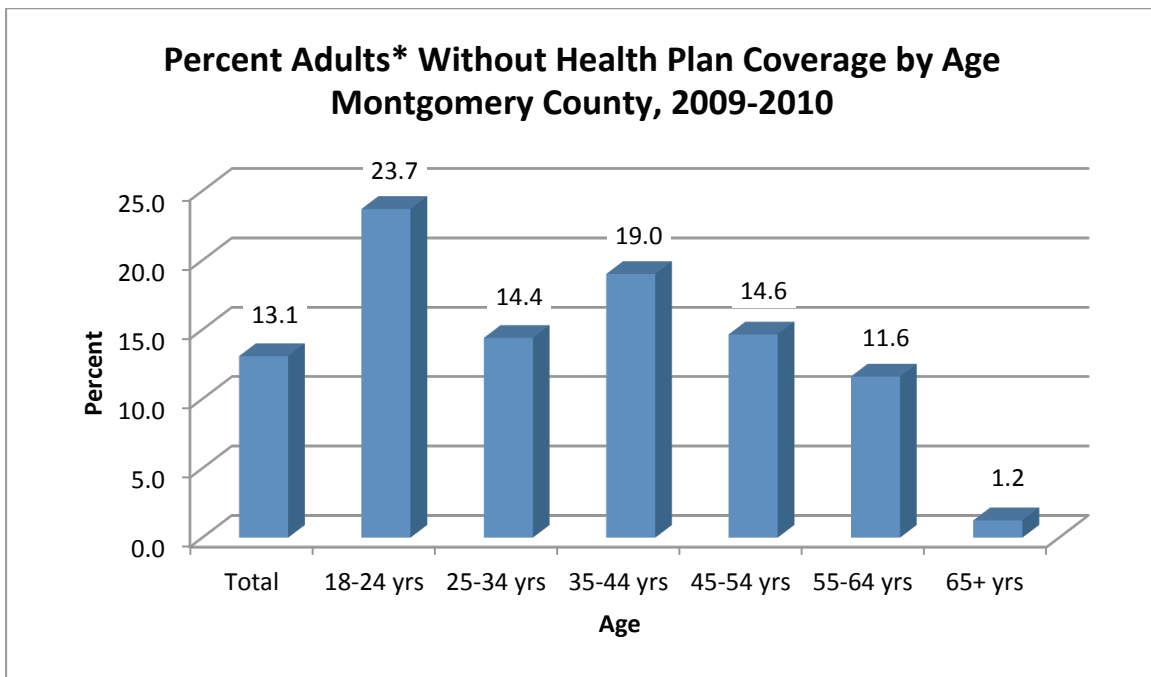
Figure 5



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

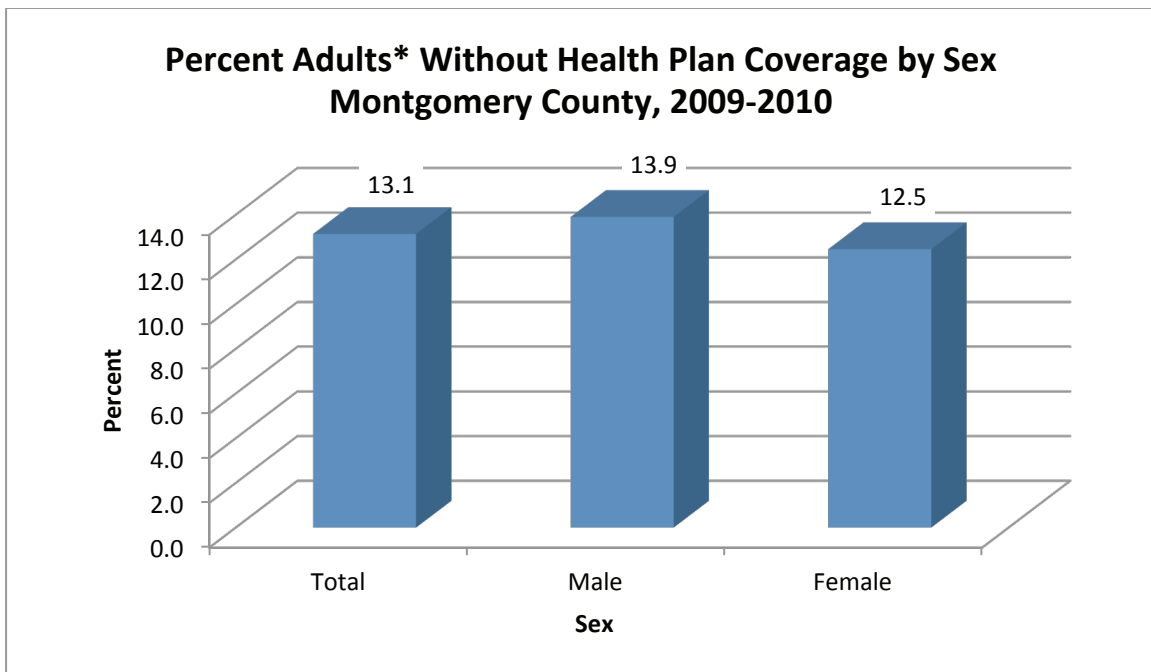
Figure 6



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 7



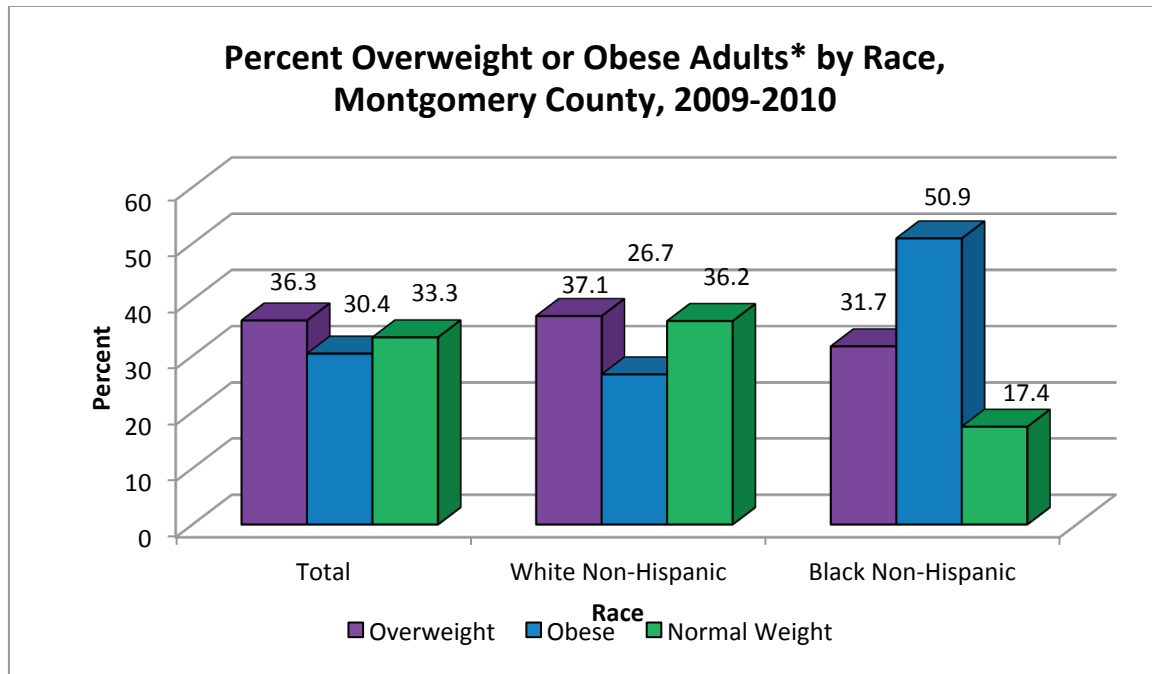
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 8

Obesity

Overweight individuals have a BMI ≥ 25 and ≤ 29.9 . Obese individuals have a BMI ≥ 30 .

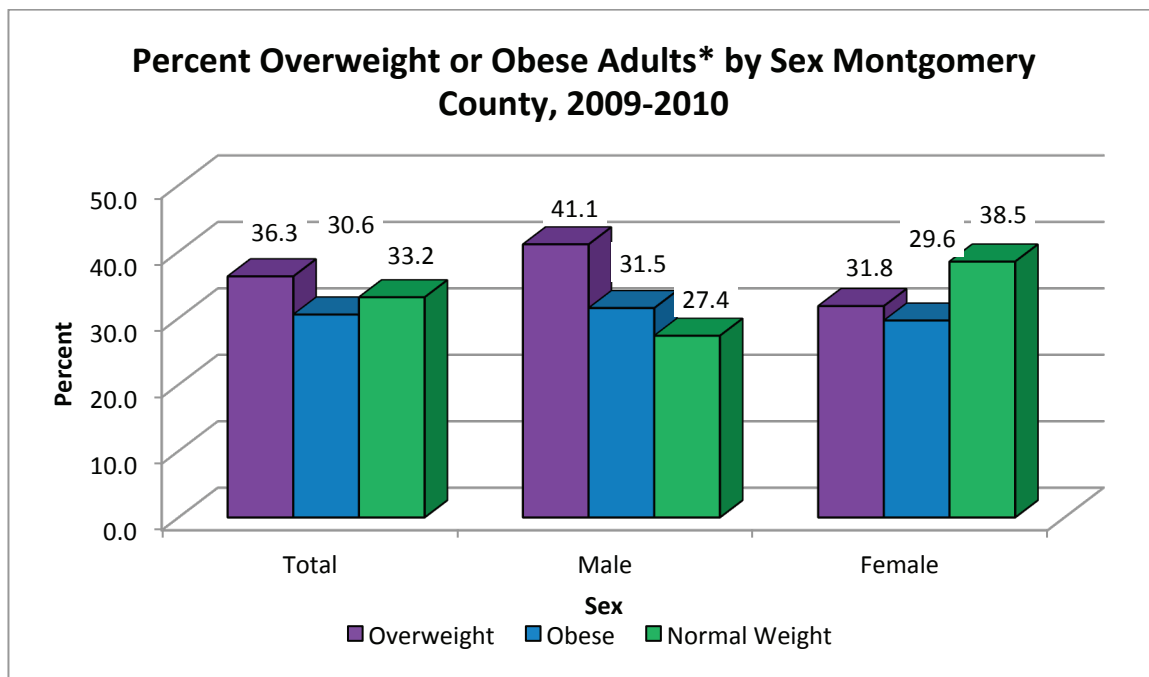


Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

Figure 9

Table 5: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent overweight or obese adults by race, Montgomery County

	Total		White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic	
	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010
Overweight	37.8	36.3	38.4	37.1	33.1	31.7
Obese	30.2	30.4	28.1	26.7	45.0	50.9
Normal Weight	31.9	33.3	33.5	36.2	21.9	17.4



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

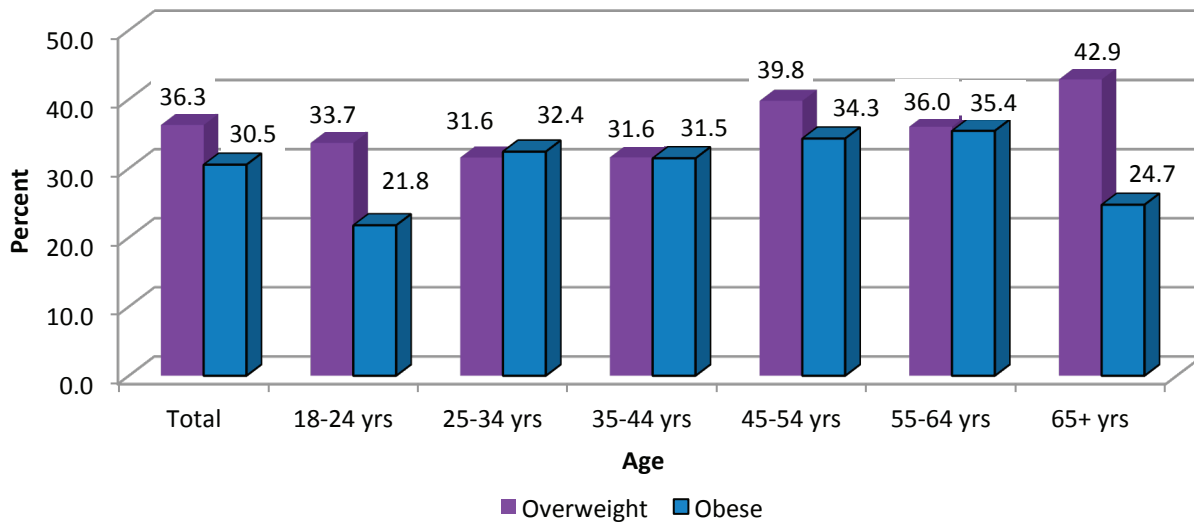
* 18 and older

Figure 10

Table 6: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent overweight or obese adults by sex, Montgomery County

	Total		Male		Female	
	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010
Overweight	37.8	36.3	46.0	41.1	32.1	31.8
Obese	30.2	30.6	30.0	31.5	30.4	29.6
Normal Weight	31.9	33.2	24.0	27.4	37.5	38.5

**Percent Overweight or Obese Adults* by Age
Montgomery County, 2009-2010**



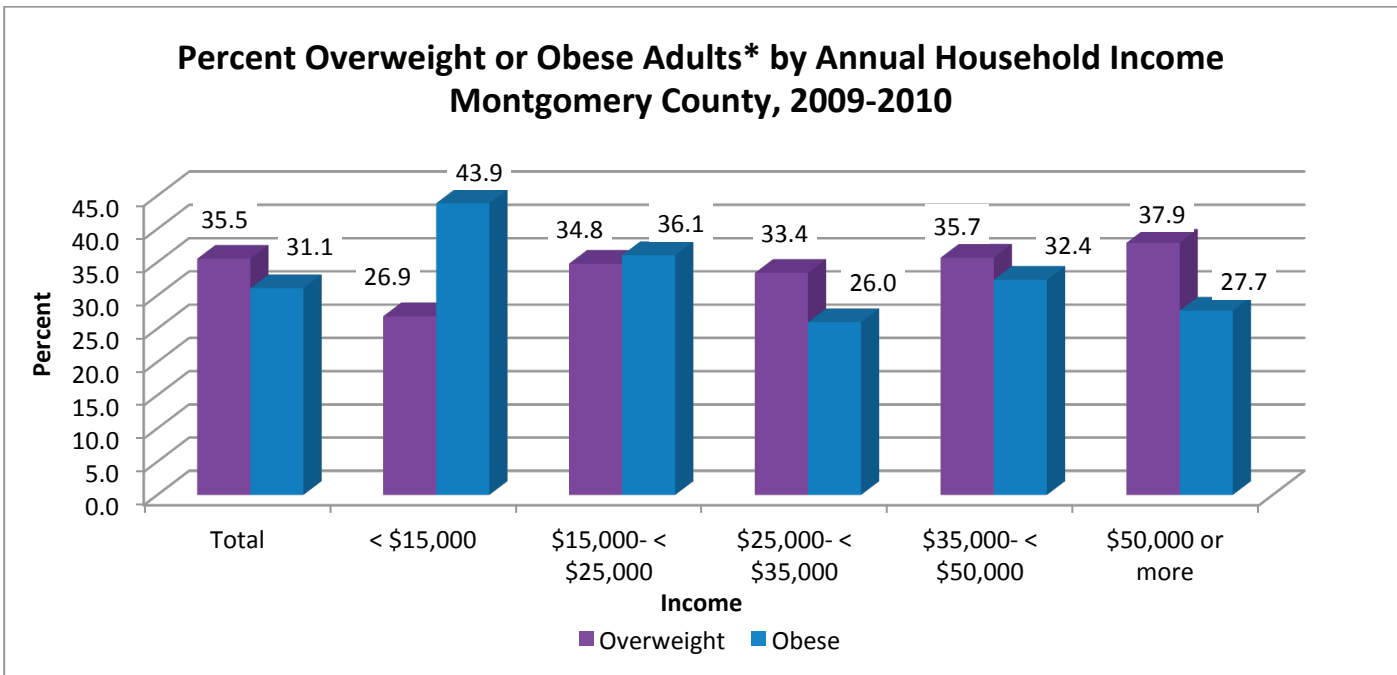
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 11

Table 7: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent overweight or obese adults by age, Montgomery County

	Overweight		Obese	
	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010
Total	34.9	36.3	28.8	30.5
18-24 years	13.0	33.7	15.0	21.8
25-34 years	27.3	31.6	23.5	32.4
35-44 years	35.6	31.6	34.2	31.5
45-54 years	36.0	39.8	39.9	34.3
55-64 years	41.7	36.0	34.3	35.4
65+ years	44.5	42.9	20.4	24.7



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

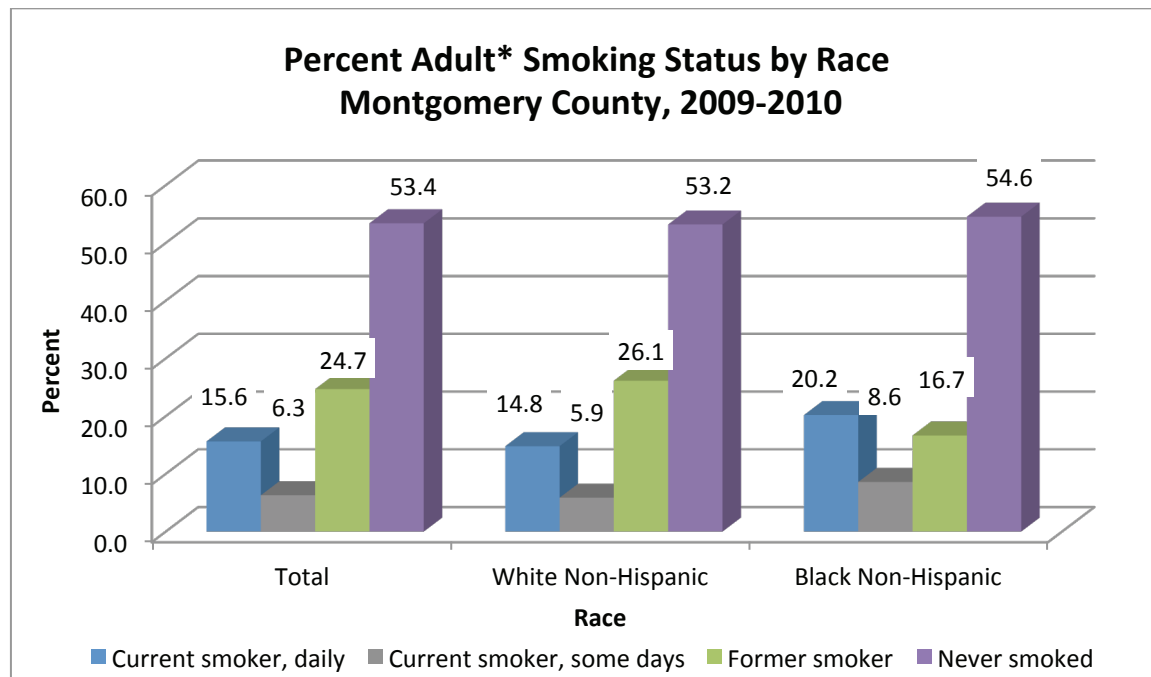
Figure 12

Table 8: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent overweight or obese adults by annual household income, Montgomery County

	Overweight		Obese	
	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010
Total	37.8	35.5	30.2	31.1
<\$15,000	32.9	26.9	38.3	43.9
\$15,000-<\$25,000	38.0	34.8	32.4	36.1
\$25,000-<\$35,000	47.0	33.4	26.0	26.0
\$35,000-<\$50,000	37.7	35.7	34.6	32.4
\$50,000 or more	36.8	37.9	30.1	27.7

Smoking

Smoking Status



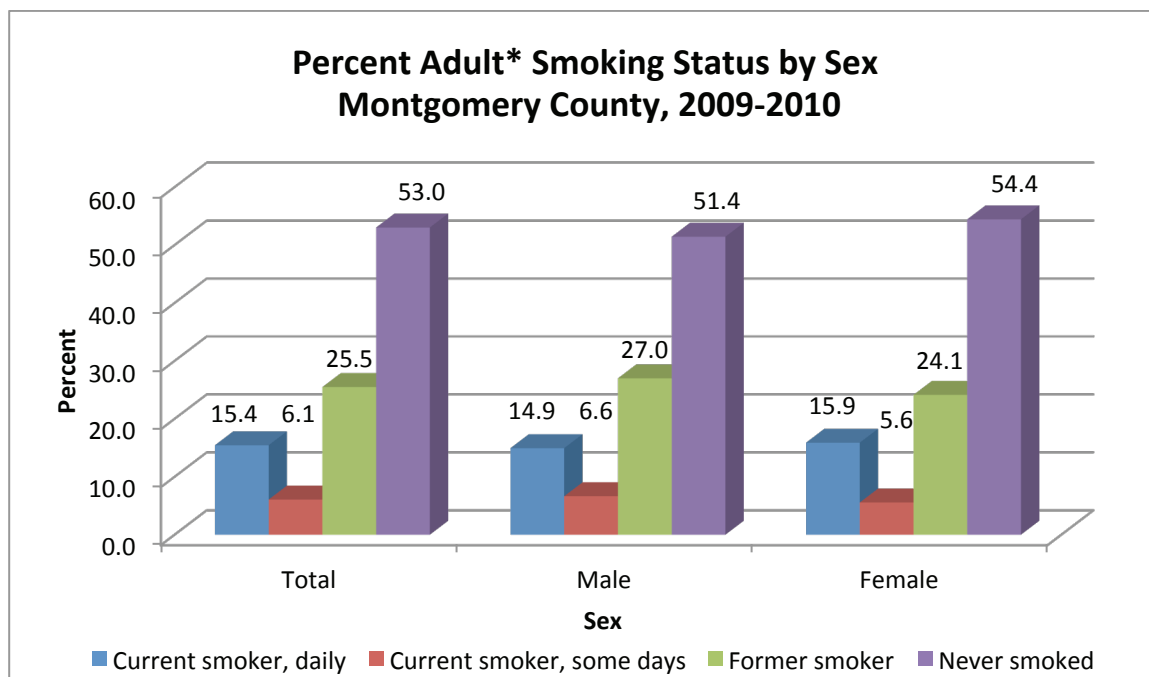
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 13

Table 9: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adult smoking status by race, Montgomery County

	Total		White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic	
	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010
Current smoker, daily	14.0	15.6	13.6	14.8	14.6	20.2
Current smoker, some days	3.9	6.3	3.6	5.9	4.4	8.6
Former smoker	28.6	24.7	29.6	26.1	25.0	16.7
Never smoked	53.5	53.4	53.2	53.2	56.0	54.6



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

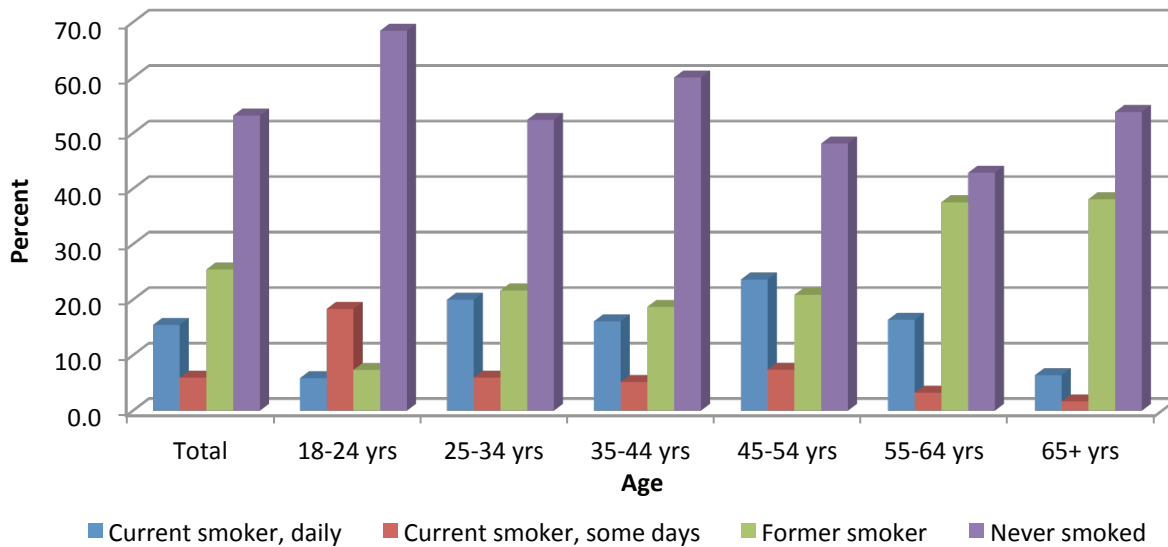
* 18 and older

Figure 14

Table 10: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adult smoking status by sex, Montgomery County

	Total		Male		Female	
	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010	2007-2008	2009-2010
Current smoker, daily	14.0	15.4	15.7	14.9	12.8	15.9
Current smoker, some days	3.9	6.1	3.7	6.6	4.1	5.6
Former smoker	28.6	25.5	36.7	27.0	23.2	24.1
Never smoked	53.5	53.0	43.9	51.4	59.8	54.4

**Percent Smoking Status by Age
Montgomery County, 2009-2010**



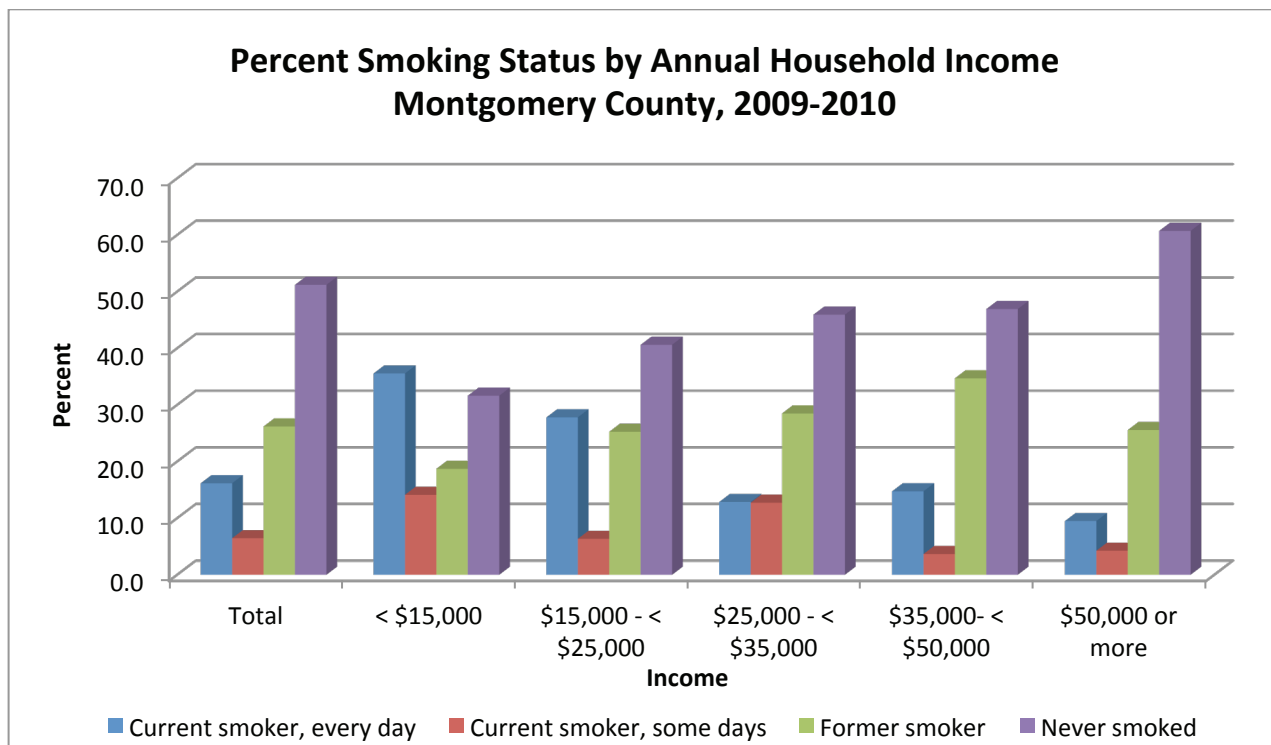
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 15

Table 11: Percent smoking status by age, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

	Total	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Current smoker, daily	15.4	5.9	20.0	16.1	23.6	16.4	6.4
Current smoker, some days	5.9	18.3	6.0	5.2	7.4	3.2	1.7
Former smoker	25.4	7.3	21.6	18.7	20.9	37.5	38.1
Never smoked	53.2	68.5	52.4	60.0	48.1	42.9	53.8



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

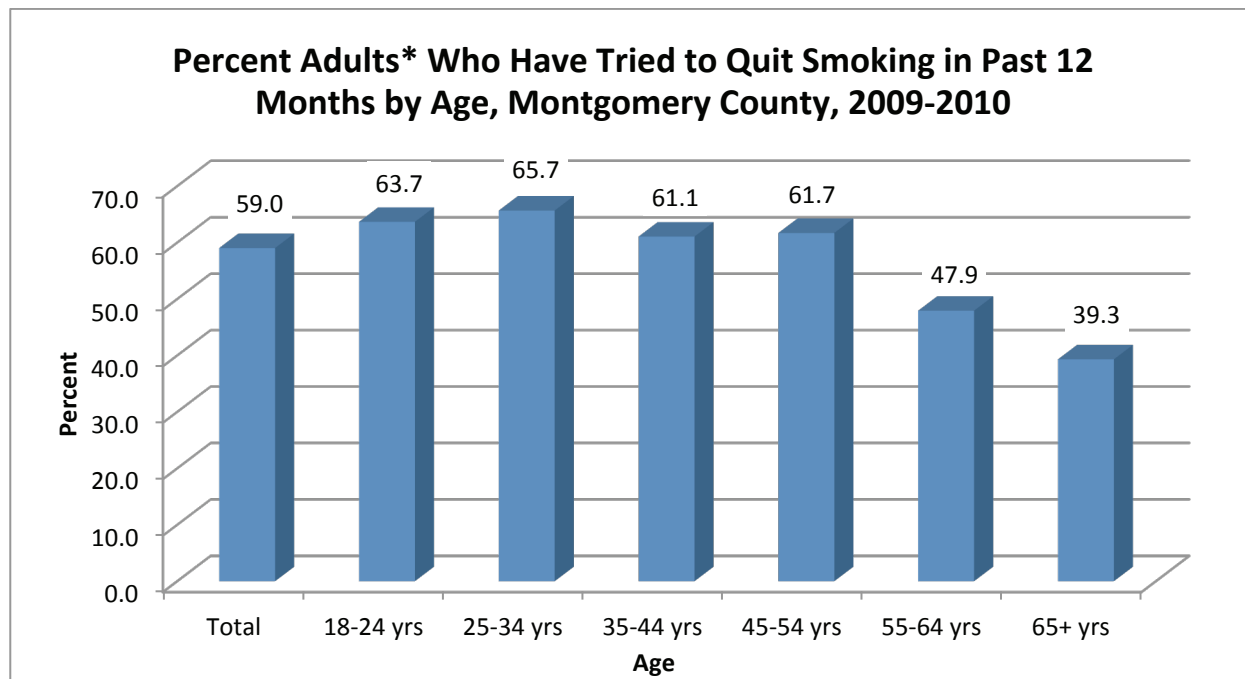
Figure 16

Table 12: Percent smoking status by annual household income, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

	Total	<\$15,000	\$15,000 - <\$25,000	25,000 - <\$35,000	\$35,000 - <\$50,000	\$50,000 or more
Current smoker, daily	16.2	35.5	27.8	12.9	14.7	9.5
Current smoker, some days	6.5	14.1	6.3	12.7	3.7	4.2
Former smoker	26.2	18.7	25.3	28.5	34.7	25.6
Never smoked	51.2	31.6	40.6	45.9	46.9	60.7

Smoking

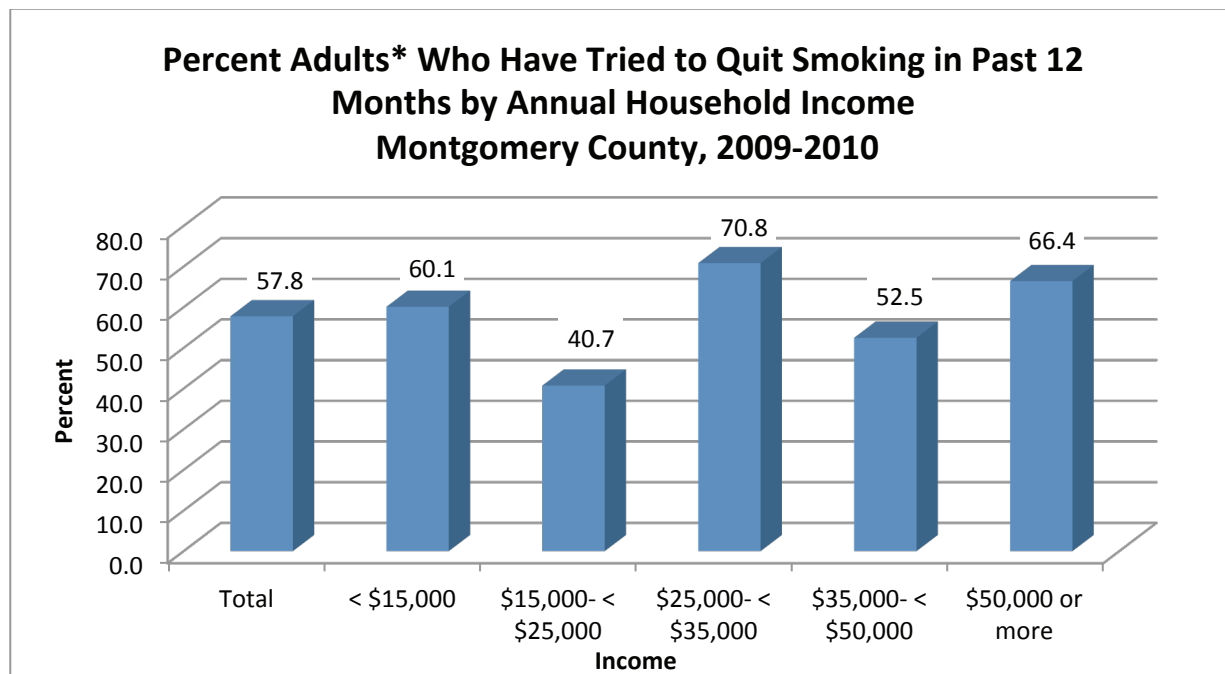
Tried to Quit Smoking



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

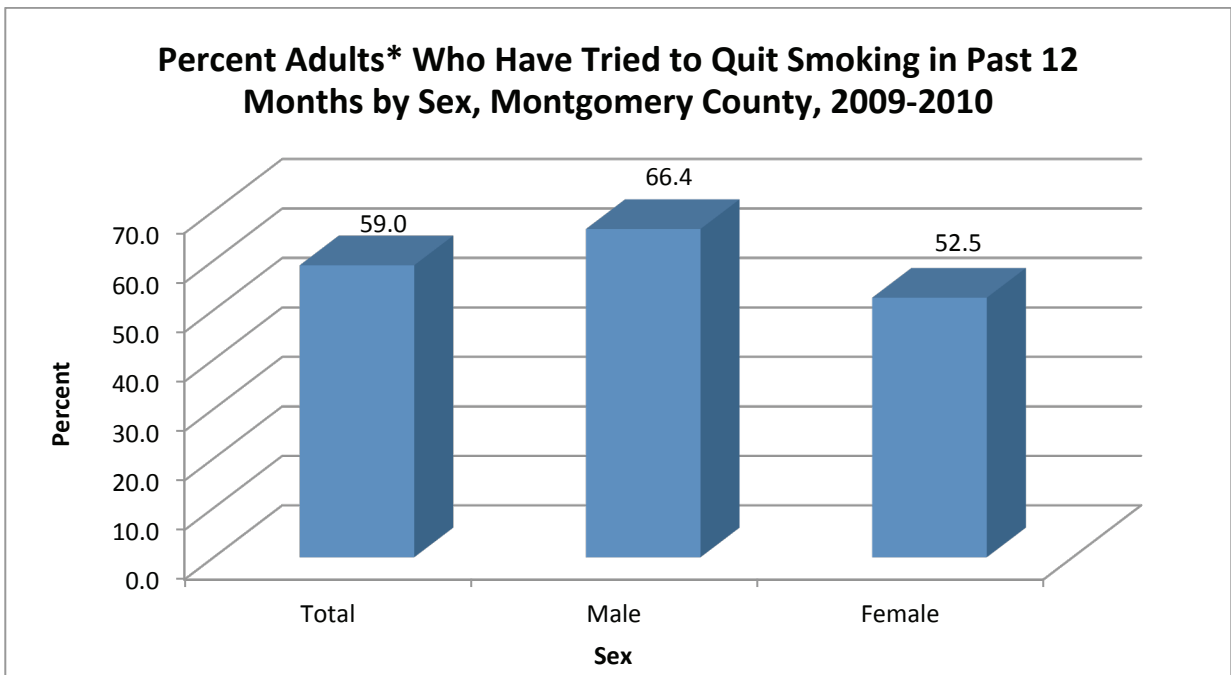
Figure 17



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

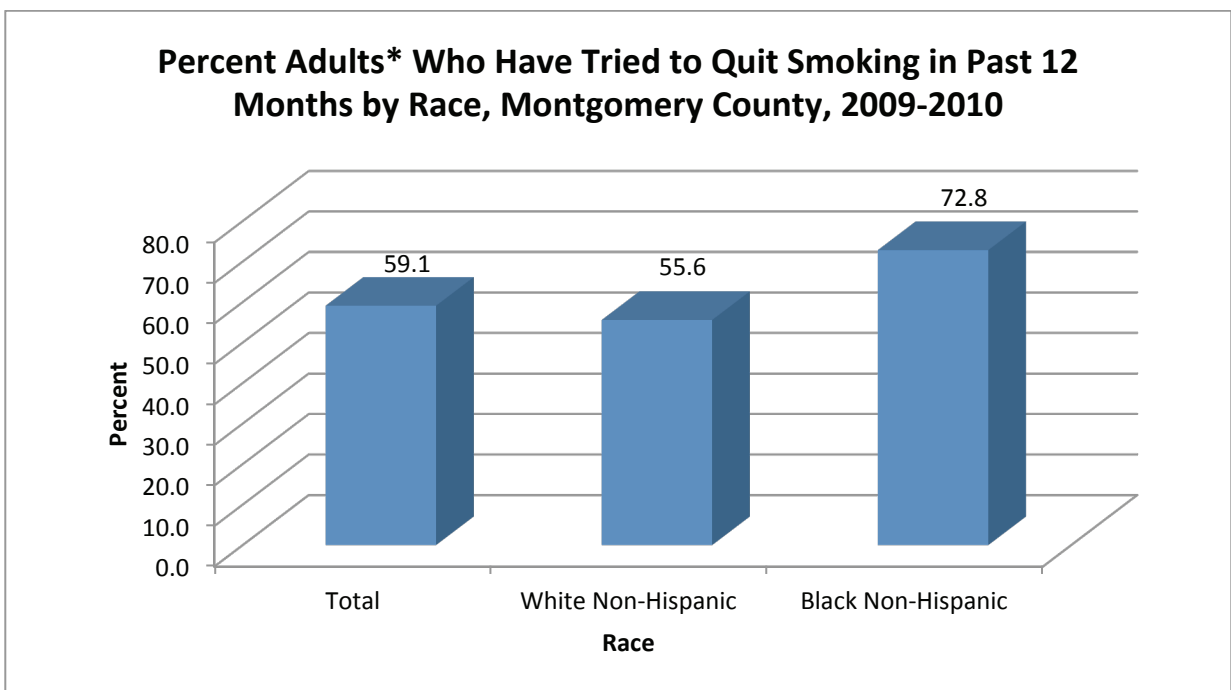
Figure 18



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 19



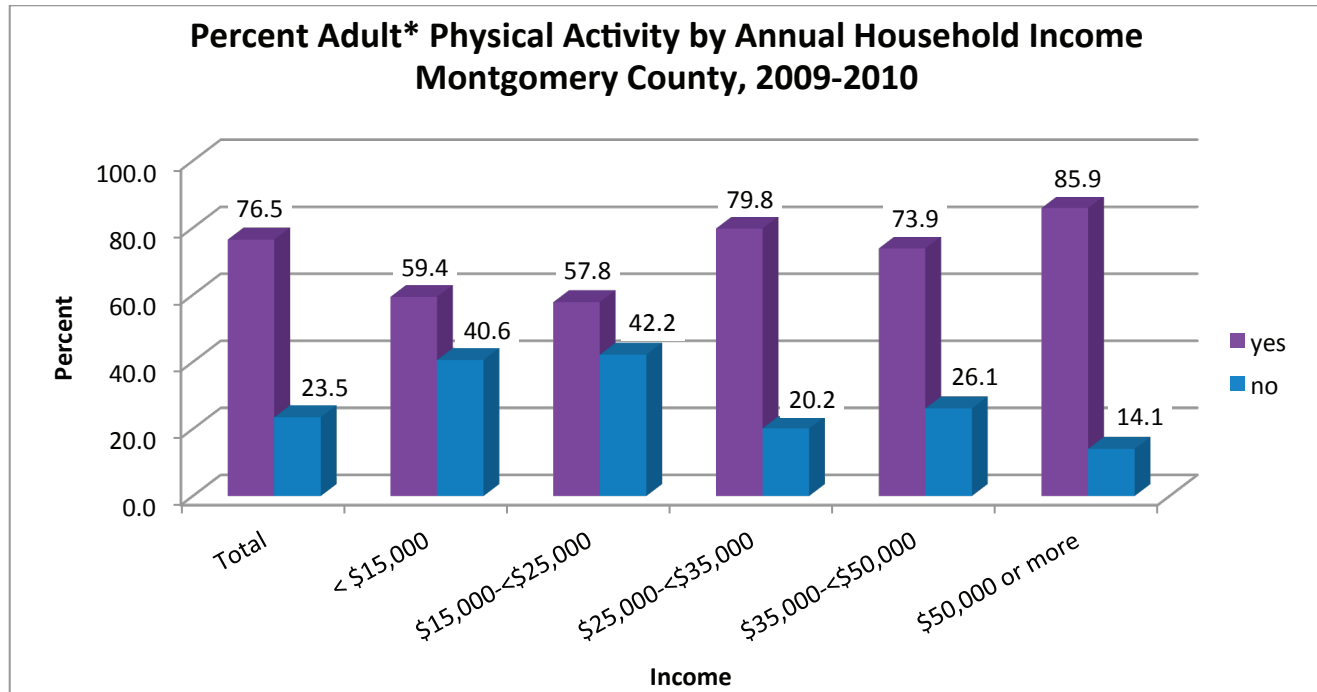
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 20

Physical Activity

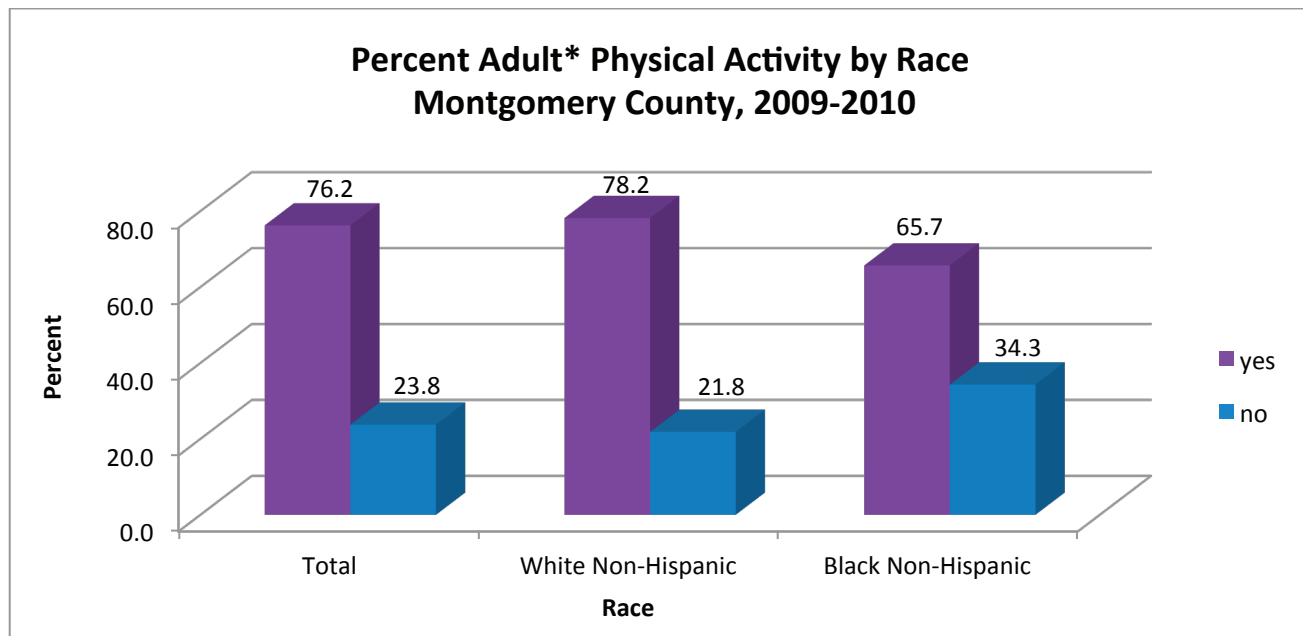
Physical activity is defined as any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise during the past month (other than at a job).



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

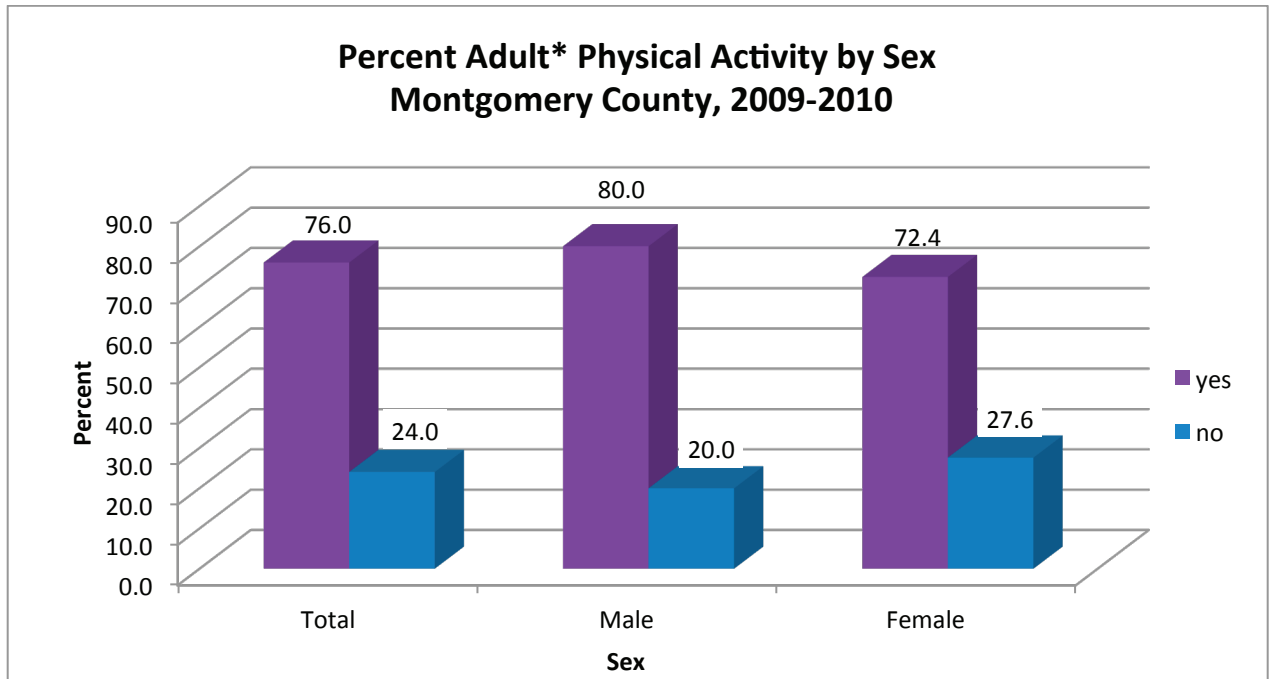
Figure 21



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

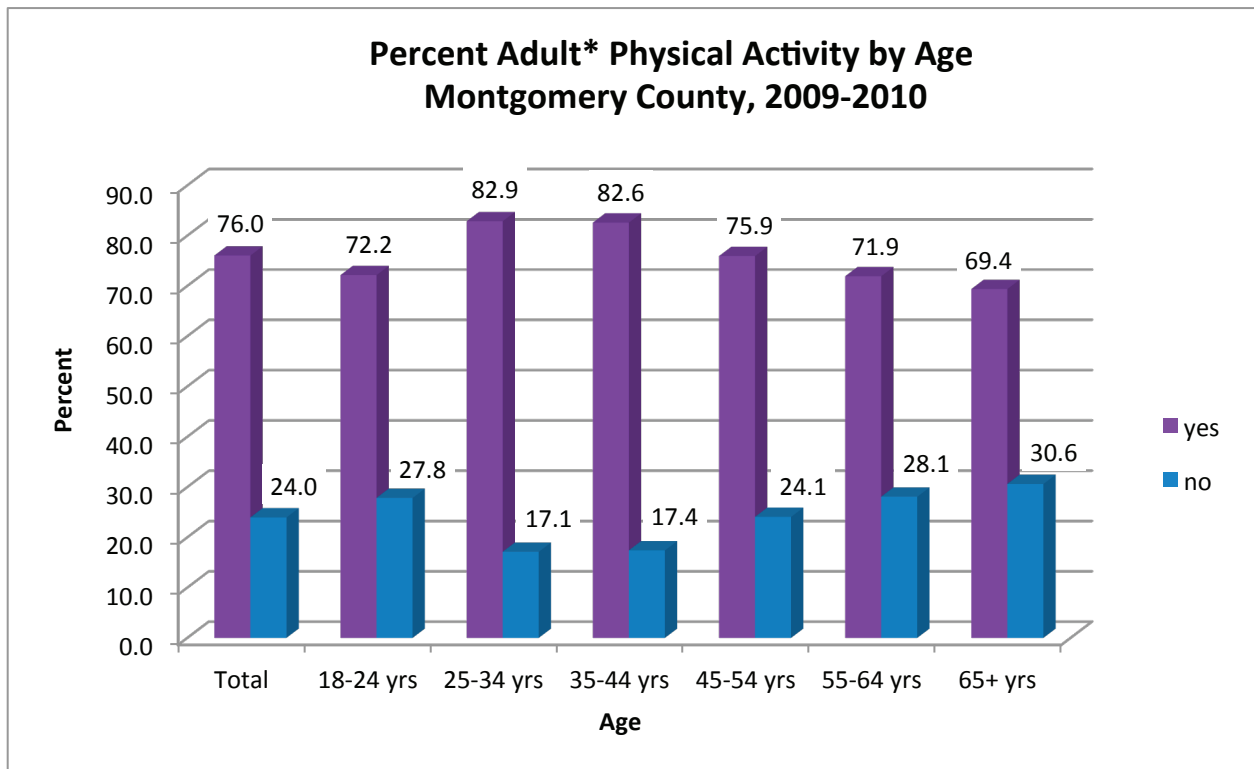
Figure 22



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 23



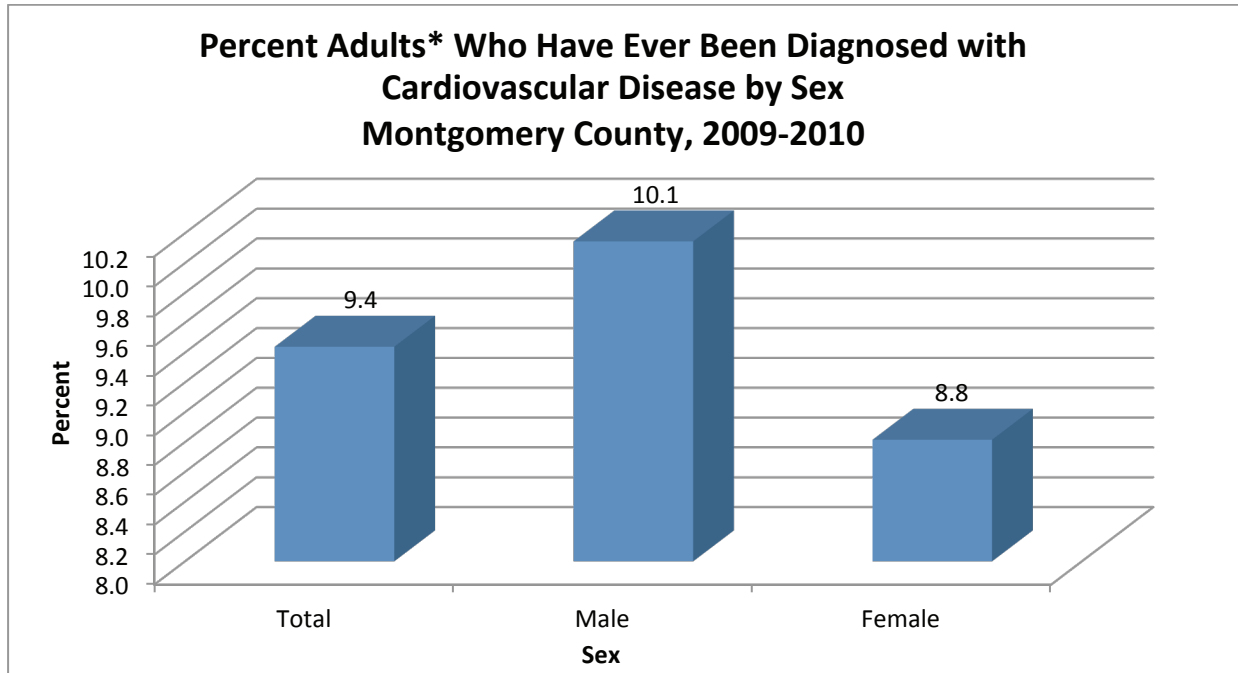
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 24

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease is having ever been diagnosed with a heart attack, angina, coronary heart disease, or stroke.



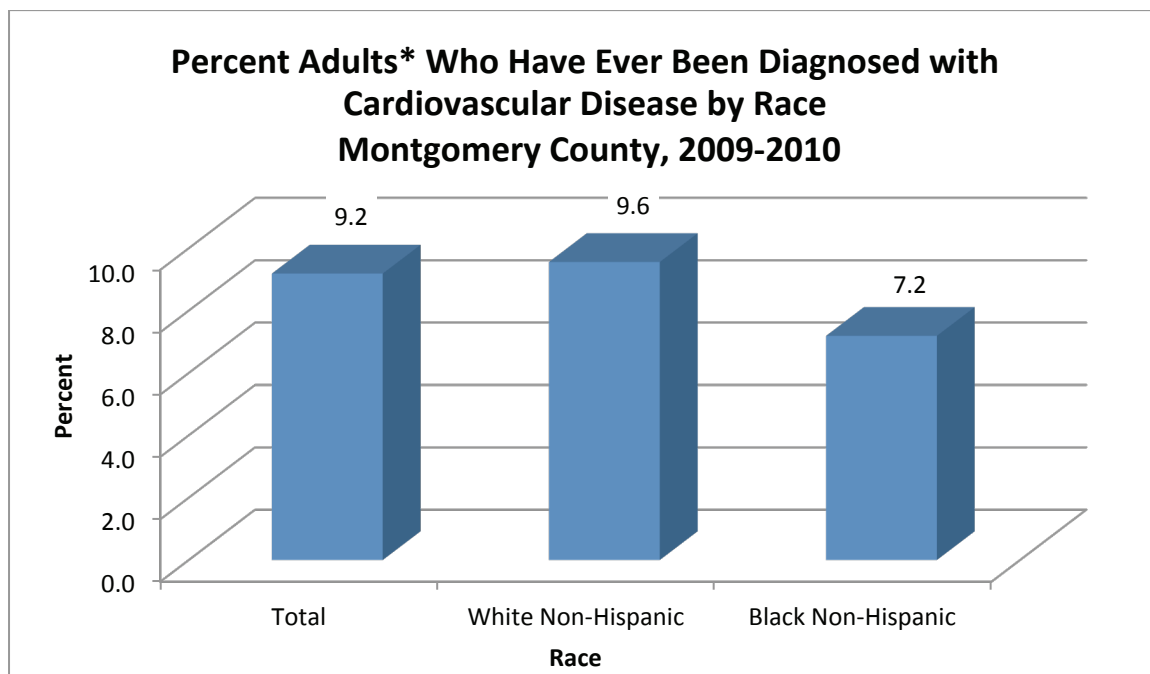
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 25

Table 13: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease by sex, Montgomery County

Years	Total	Male	Female
2007-2008	11.6	15.2	9.2
2009-2010	9.4	10.1	8.8



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

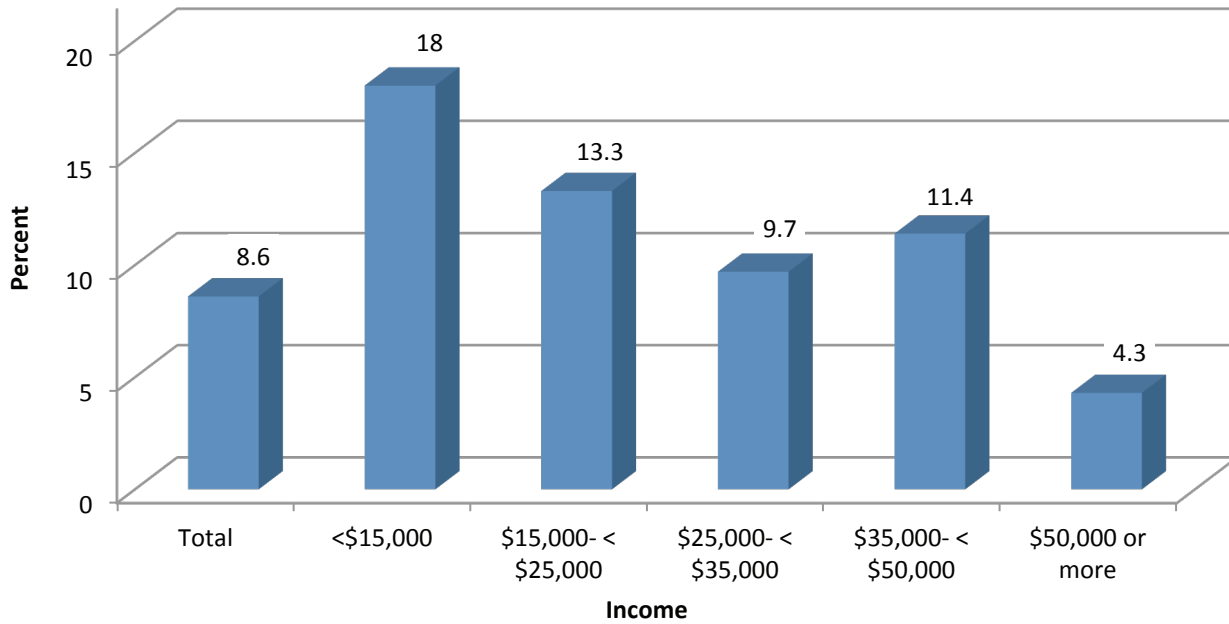
* 18 and older

Figure 26

Table 14: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease by race, Montgomery County

Years	Total	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic
2007-2008	11.6	11.3	13.4
2009-2010	9.2	9.6	7.2

**Percent Adults* Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with
Cardiovascular Disease by Annual Household Income
Montgomery County, 2009-2010**



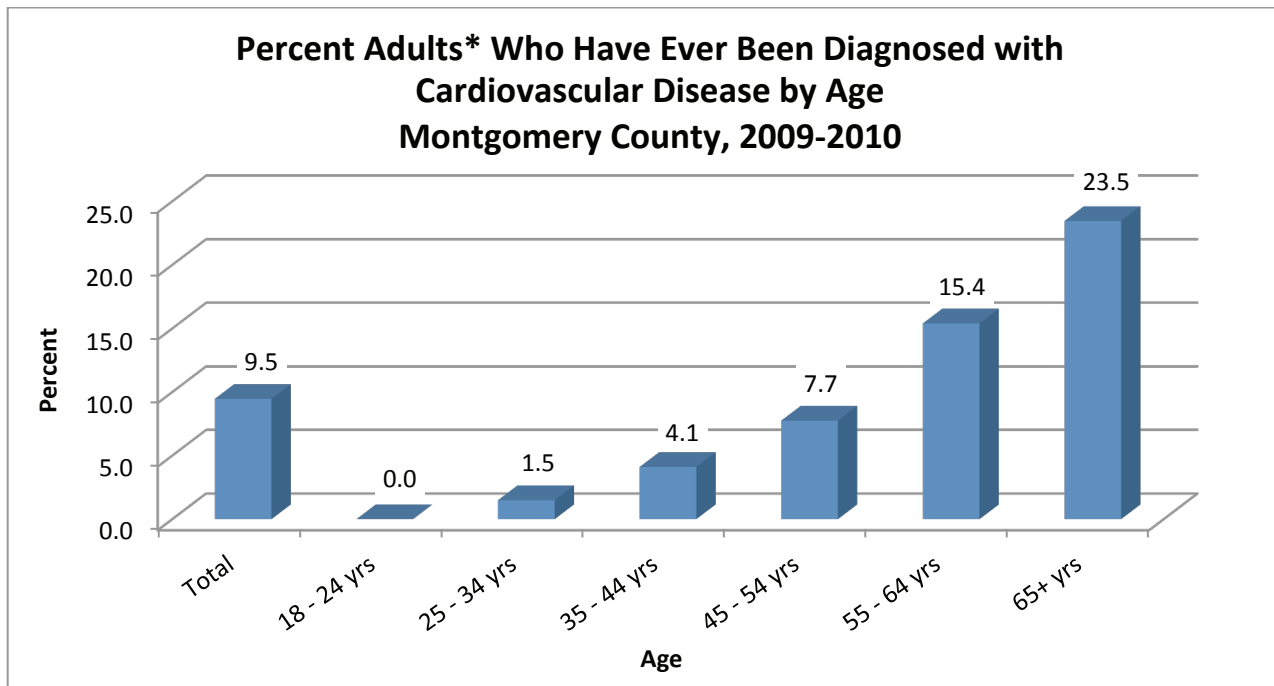
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 27

Table 15: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease by annual household income, Montgomery County

Years	Total	< \$15,000	\$15,000- <\$25,000	\$25,000- <\$35,000	\$35,000- <\$50,000	\$50,000 or more
2007-2008	11.6	21.0	18.8	12.9	10.9	7.0
2009-2010	8.6	18.0	13.3	9.7	11.4	4.3



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

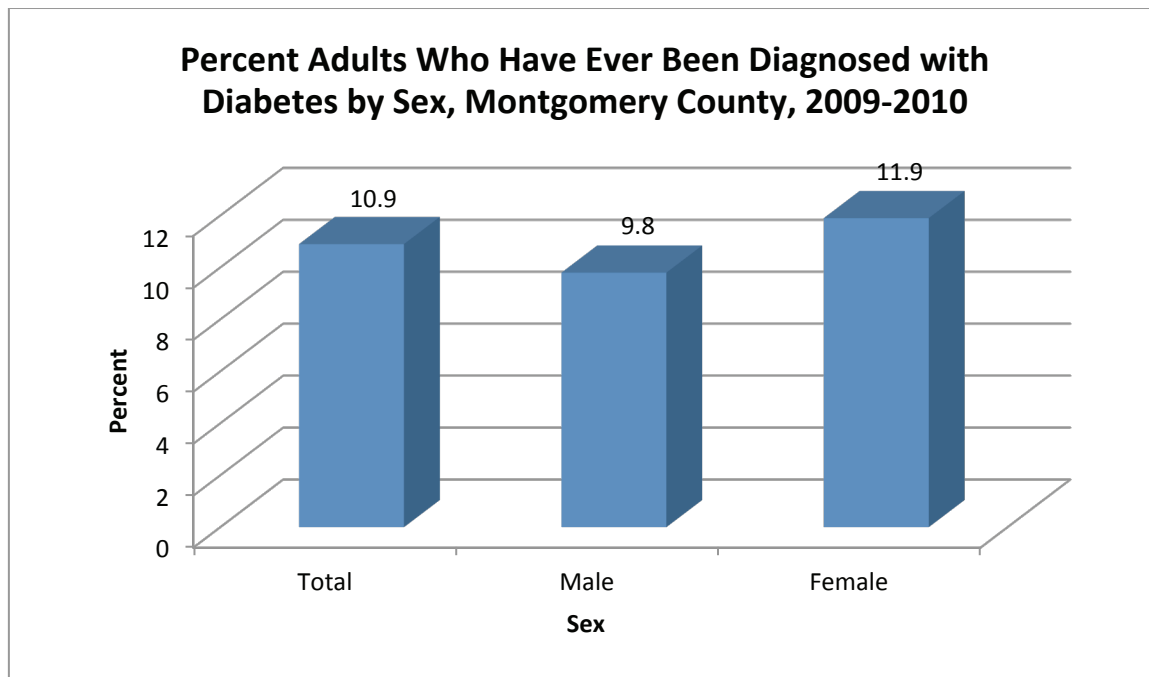
Figure 28

Table 16: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease by age, Montgomery County

Years	Total	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
2007-2008	11.6	0.0	2.9	2.7	6.0	13.7	25.3
2009-2010	9.5	0.0	1.5	4.1	7.7	15.4	23.5

NOTE: Cardiovascular disease includes heart attack, angina, coronary artery disease, and stroke.

Diabetes



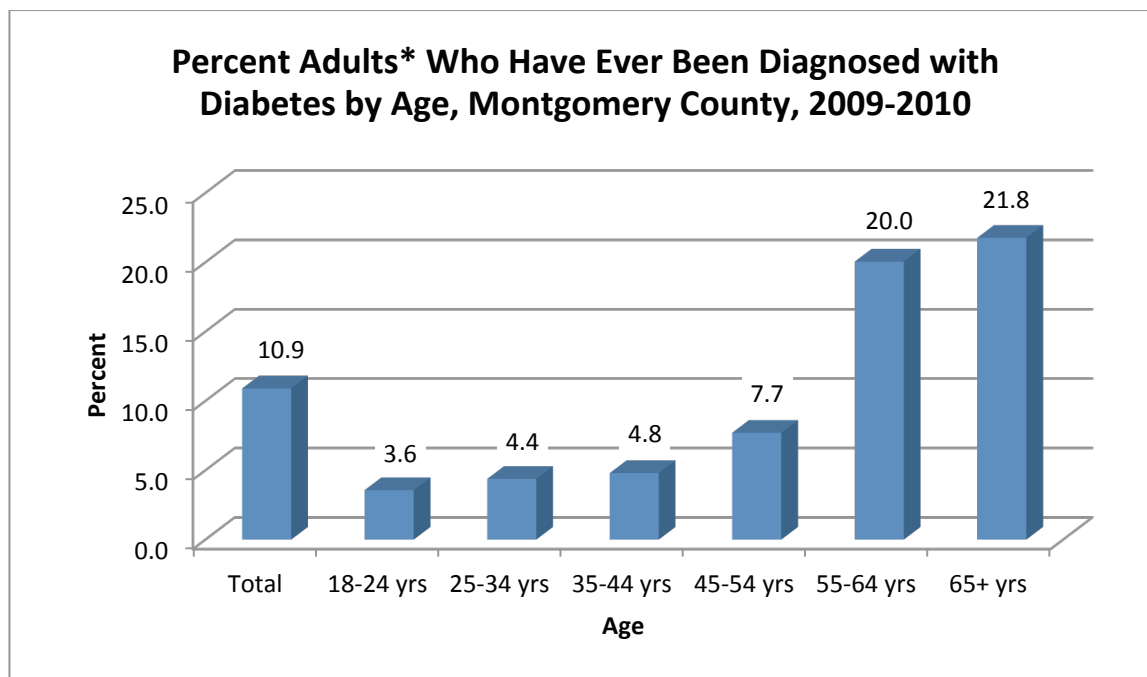
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 29

Table 17: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by sex, Montgomery County

Years	Total	Male	Female
2007-2008	13.1	14.7	11.9
2009-2010	10.9	9.8	11.9



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

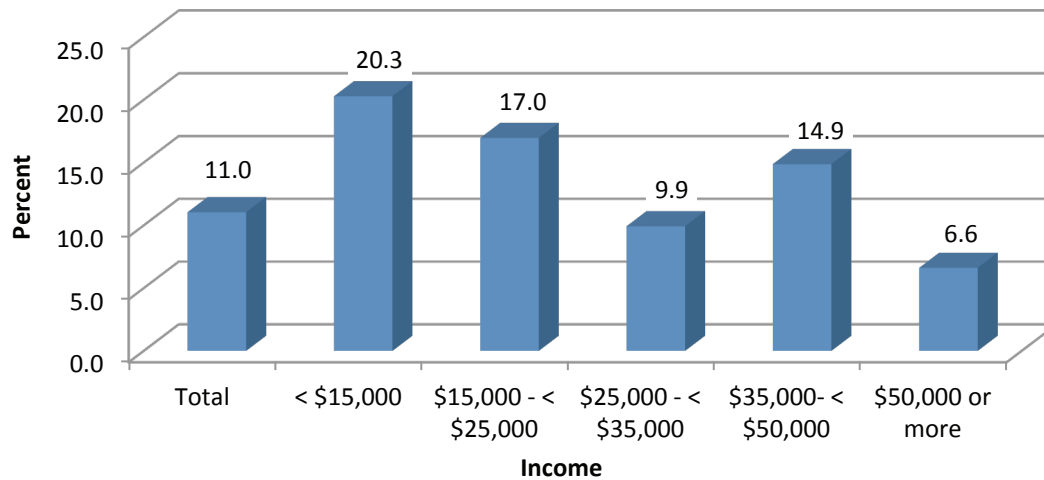
* 18 and older

Figure 30

Table 18: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by age, Montgomery County

Years	Total	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
2007-2008	13.1	2.0	3.0	3.4	11.7	18.1	20.3
2009-2010	10.9	3.6	4.4	4.8	7.7	20.0	21.8

**Percent Adults* Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Diabetes by Annual Household Income
Montgomery County, 2009-2010**



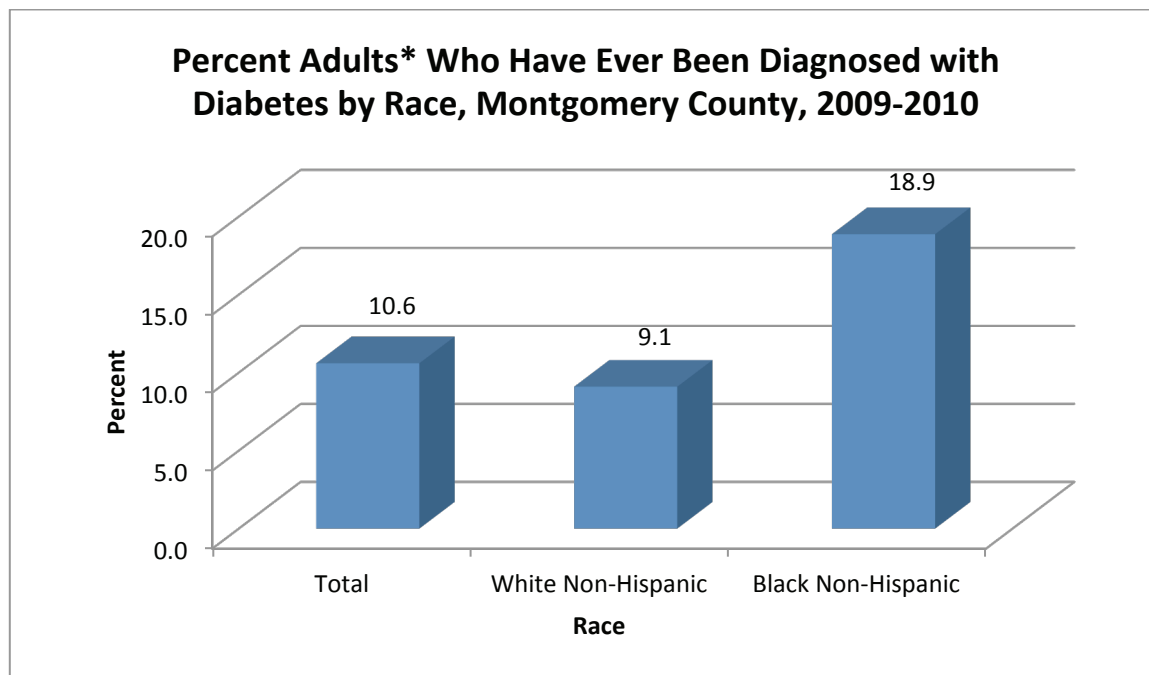
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 31

Table 19: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by annual household income, Montgomery County

Years	Total	< \$15,000	\$15,000 - < \$25,000	\$25,000 - < \$35,000	\$35,000 - < \$50,000	\$50,000 or more
2007-2008	13.1	22.6	19.3	10.5	17.9	8.8
2009-2010	11.0	20.3	17.0	9.9	14.9	6.6



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

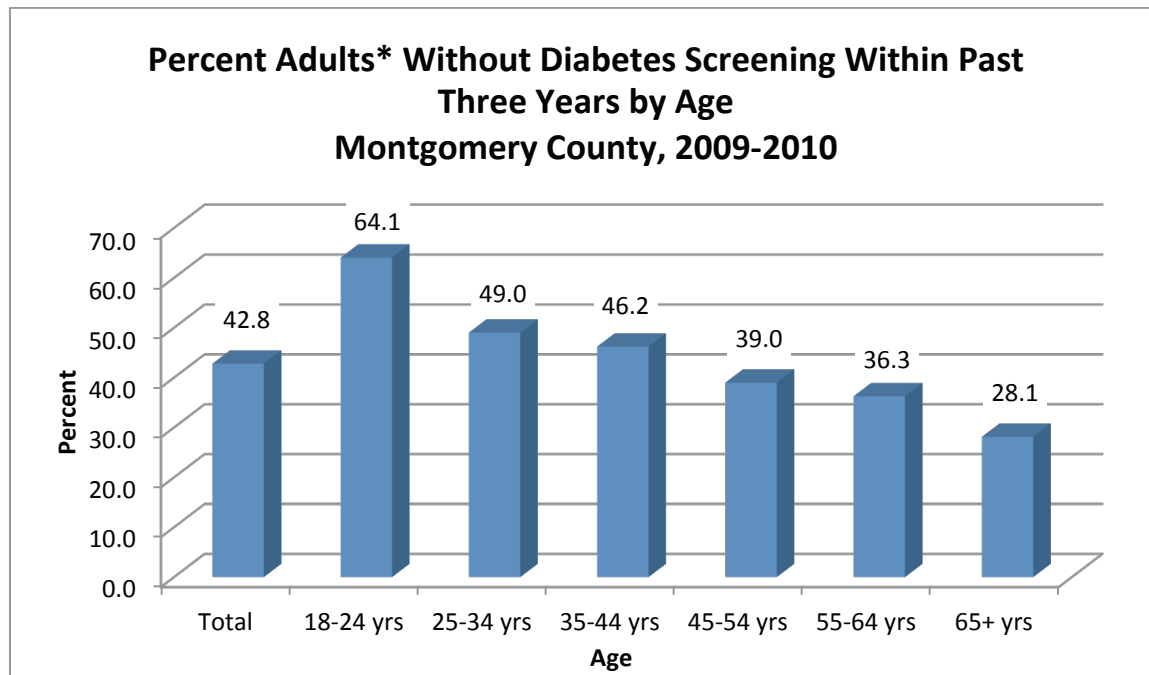
Figure 32

Table 20: Comparison of BRFSS data, percent adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by race, Montgomery County

Years	Total	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic
2007-2008	13.1	11.9	20.2
2009-2010	10.6	9.1	18.9

Diabetes

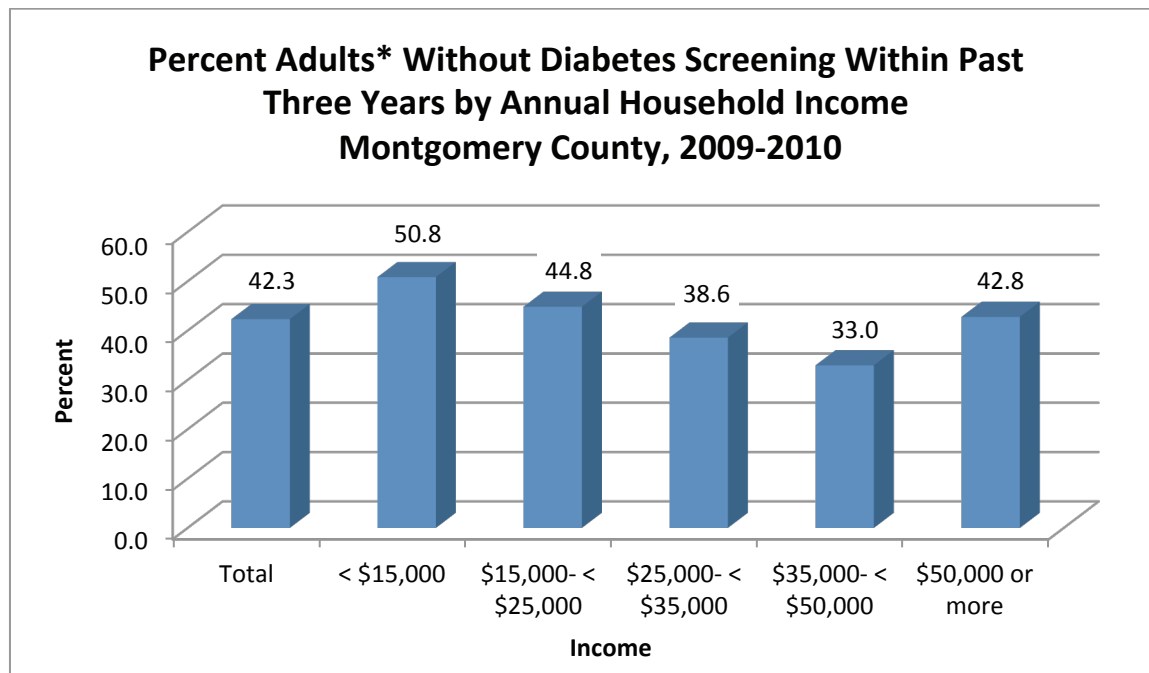
Screening



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

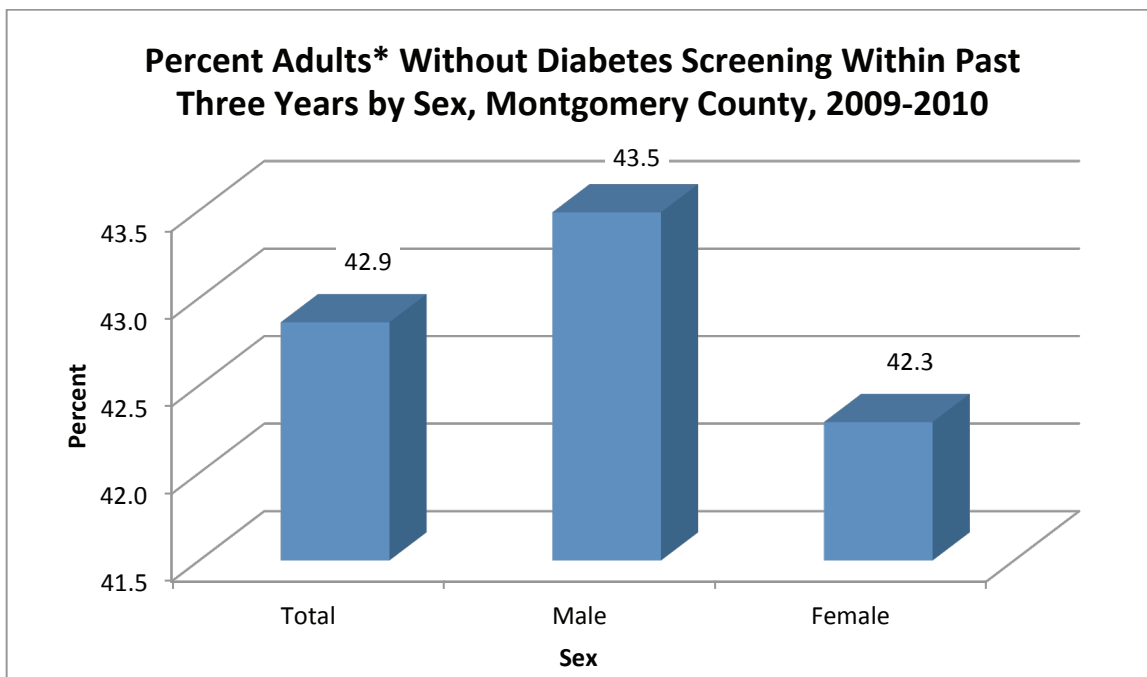
Figure 33



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

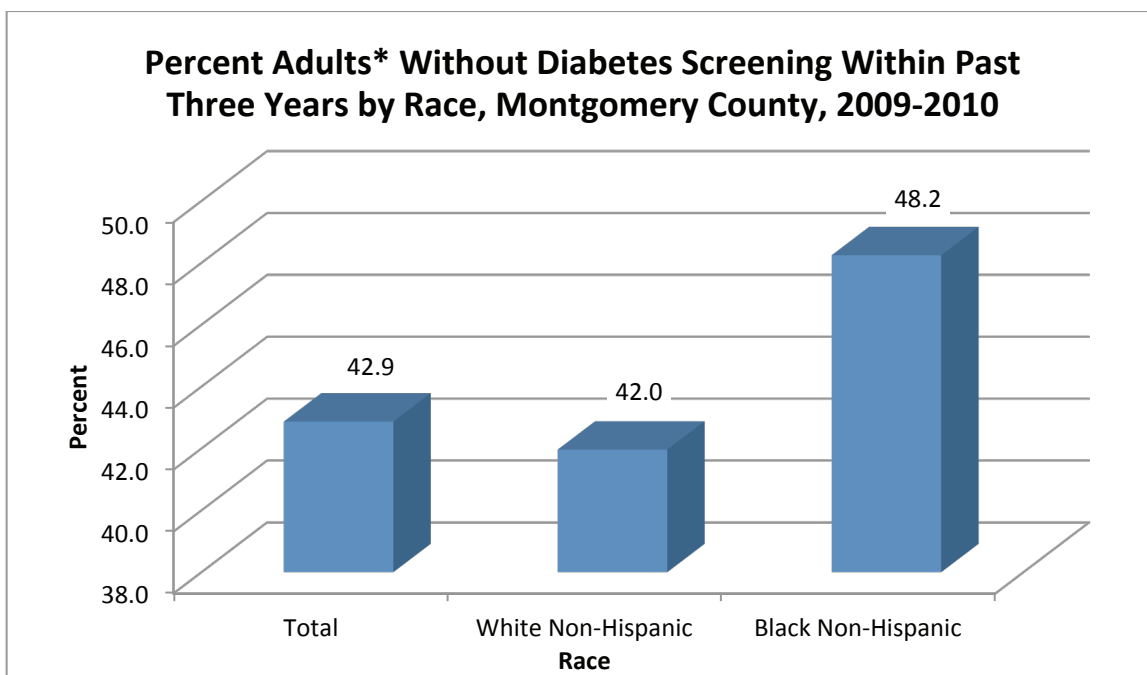
Figure 34



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 35



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

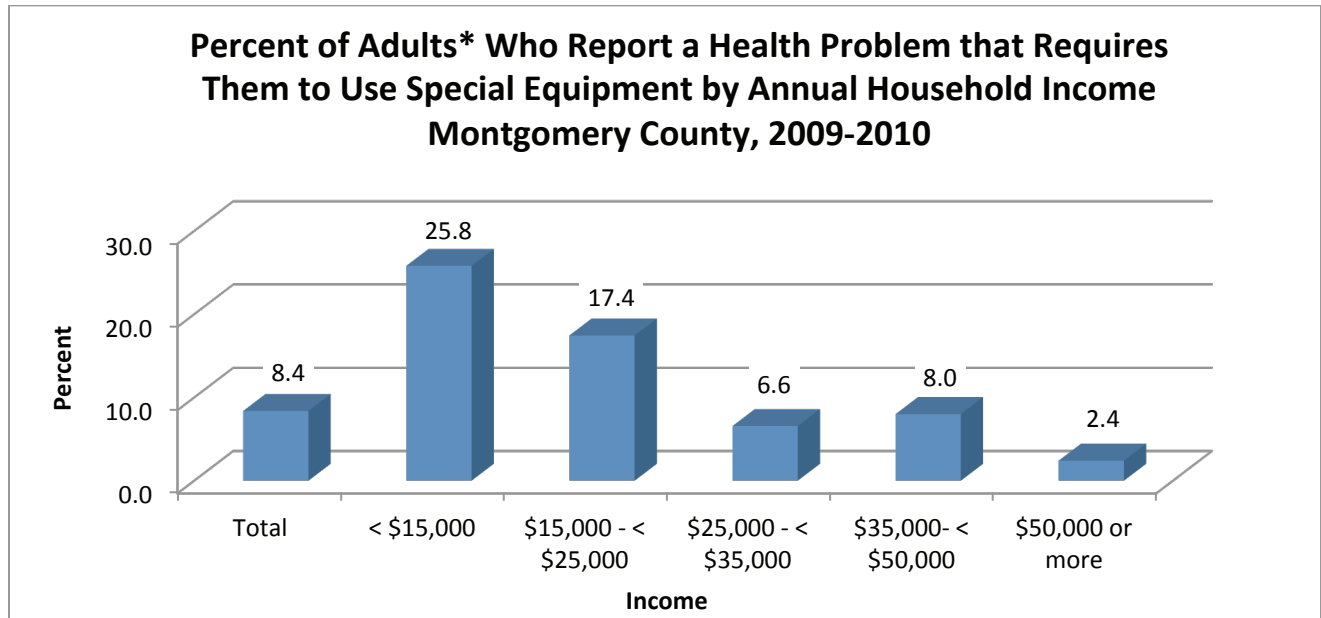
* 18 and older

Figure 36

Disability

Equipment Use

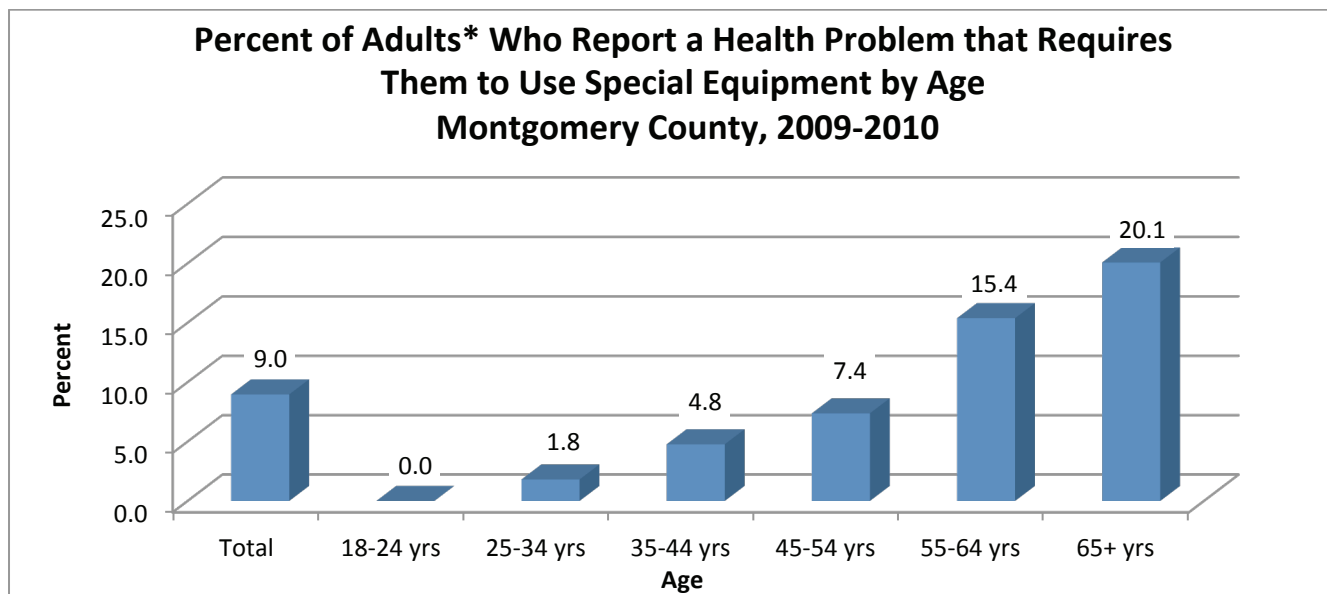
Percent of people who have health problems that require the use of special equipment such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone (includes occasional use or use in certain circumstances.)



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

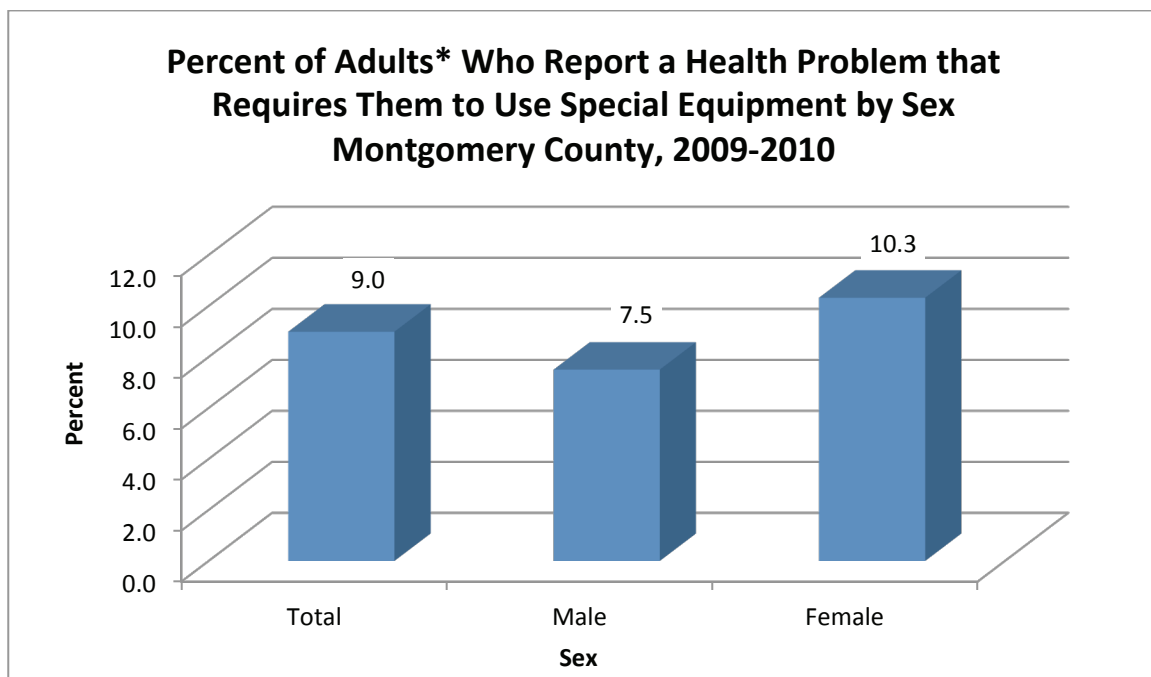
Figure 37



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

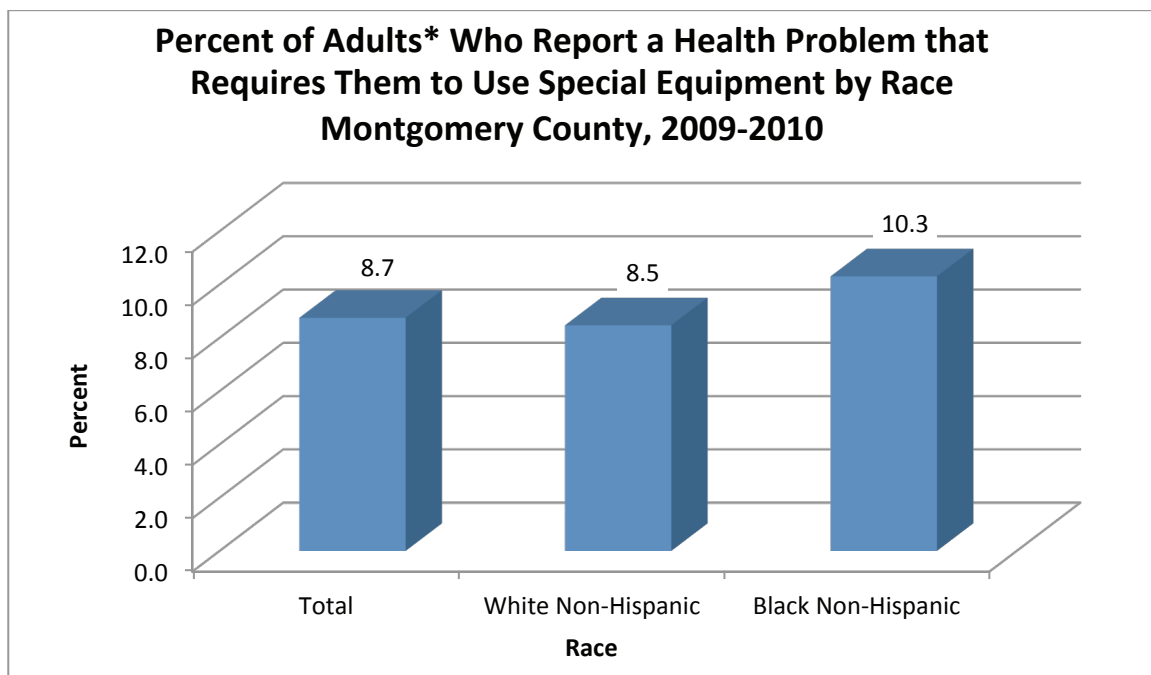
Figure 38



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 39



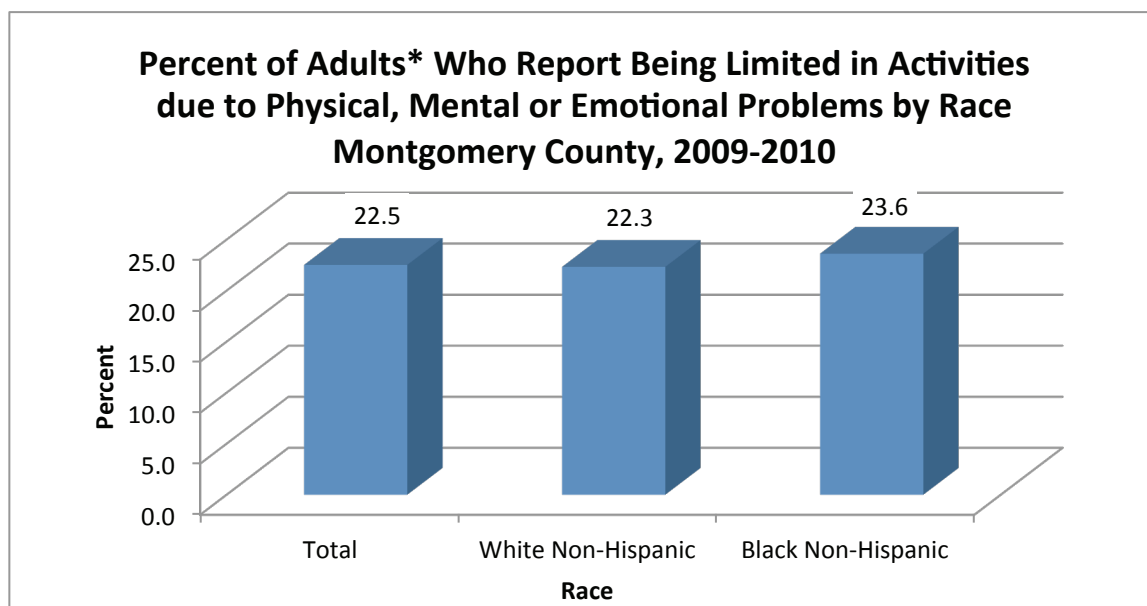
Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 40

Disability

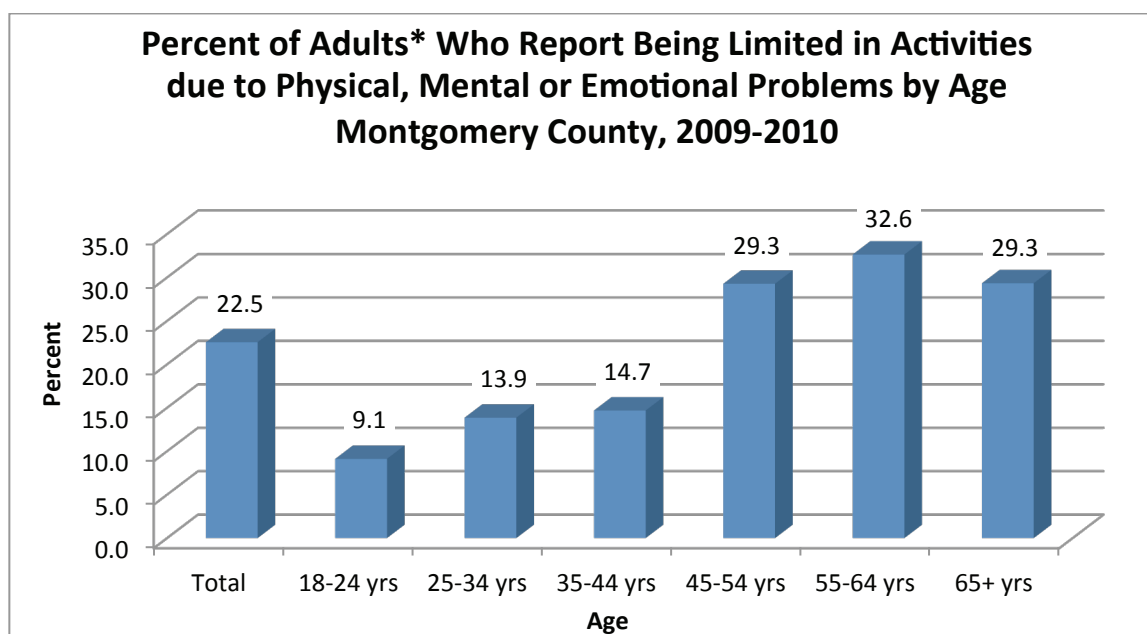
Physical, Emotional and Mental



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 41

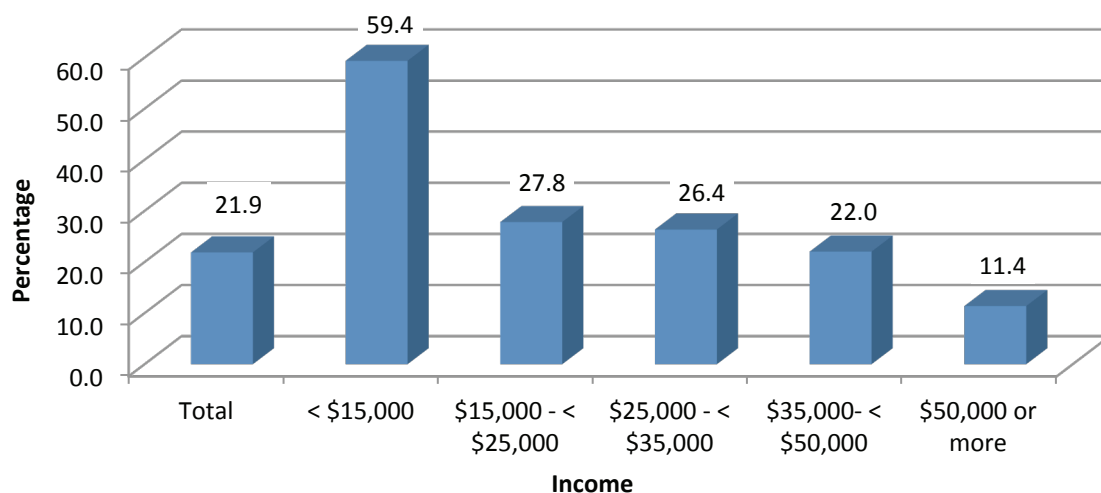


Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 42

Percent of Adults* Who Report Being Limited in Activities due to Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems by Annual Household Income, Montgomery County, 2009-2010

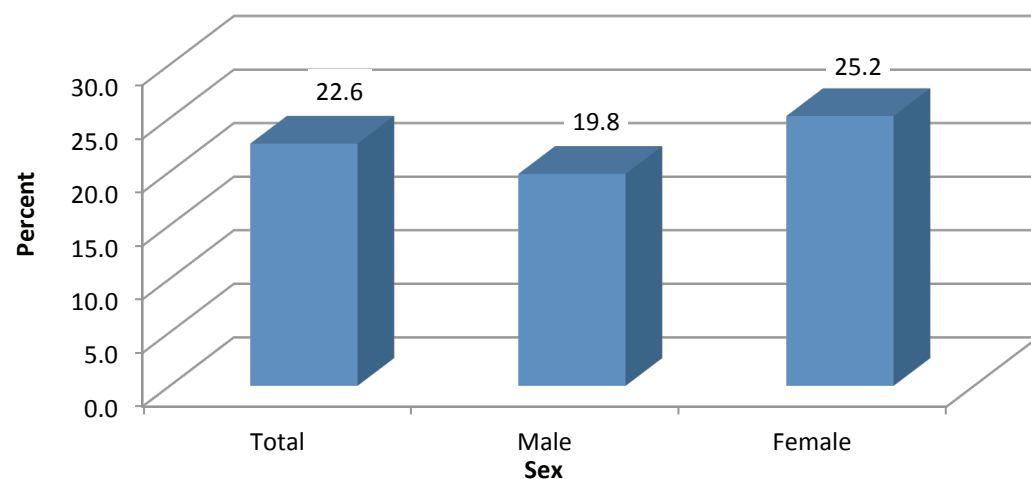


Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 43

Percent of Adults* Who Report Being Limited in Activities due to Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems by Sex Montgomery County, 2009-2010



Data is weighted by age, race, and sex.

* 18 and older

Figure 44

Vital Statistics - Deaths

Source: Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, death files, 2008-2010.

Diseases of the Heart

Table 21: Heart disease age-specific death rates by race and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Age	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	227.2	241.7	213.9	249.3	267.7	232.0	200.5	203.6	197.8
Under 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4 years	2.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	24.2
5-9 years	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14 years	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24 years	9.3	9.4	9.2	3.8	2.5	5.0	31.1	35.9	26.3
25-29 years	6.7	7.8	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	13.7	18.7	8.9
30-34 years	20.8	27.4	14.3	16.9	22.8	11.1	39.7	50.5	29.4
35-39 years	41.9	64.4	20.5	31.2	52.3	11.1	90.3	123.2	58.8
40-44 years	56.1	77.0	36.4	46.6	74.1	20.7	103.7	106.7	100.8
45-49 years	99.3	141.6	58.7	91.5	141.9	43.2	151.6	175.6	128.5
50-54 years	145.0	210.9	83.7	132.0	201.2	67.5	223.3	297.7	154.0
55-59 years	211.0	314.6	118.6	212.0	330.5	106.2	251.3	317.9	191.9
60-64 years	263.4	350.4	187.7	258.8	346.5	182.6	340.1	440.6	252.6
65-69 years	348.6	473.9	242.3	368.4	530.8	230.6	358.4	390.4	331.2
70-74 years	541.2	672.4	439.7	606.6	774.3	476.9	409.8	439.6	386.7
75-79 years	914.9	1224.7	694.0	1019.8	1359.8	777.5	740.0	1001.7	553.4
80-84 years	1523.6	1724.0	1394.5	1752.3	2039.0	1567.6	1056.0	974.3	1108.6
85 years and over	3416.0	4039.0	3127.8	4066.7	4932.3	3666.3	1924.5	1885.4	1942.6

Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are estimates based on the 2010 census.

Summary

- Males have a higher heart disease death rate than females (13%). This is true for both White and Black populations (15.2 % and 3%, respectively).
- The White heart disease death rate is 24% higher than the Black heart disease death rate.
- Black heart disease death rates from ages 20 to 64 are higher than Whites, while Whites have higher heart disease deaths from ages 65 and up.

Table 22: Percent of tobacco use contributing to heart disease deaths and average age at death for heart disease by various demographics, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Characteristic	Tobacco		Average age at death
	Number	Percent	
All Heart Disease	463	22.6	75.2
Sex			
Males	319	32.7	71.6
Females	144	13.4	79.0
Race			
White	404	23.6	76.7
Male	287	34.3	73.0
Female	117	13.4	80.6
Black	58	17.6	68.9
Male	32	24.2	65.2
Female	26	13.3	72.4
Marital Status			
Married	206	27.5	73.6
Unmarried	257	19.7	76.2
Education			
< High School	122	25.7	77.1
High School	229	23.6	74.9
Some College	44	23.4	71.2
Associate Degree	19	16.1	73.7
Bachelor Degree	27	16.4	76.4
Graduate Degree and higher	17	16.2	77.8
Age			
35-44 years	3	12.0	NA
45-54 years	55	49.1	NA
55-64 years	92	42.7	NA
65-74 years	126	42.7	NA
75-84 years	129	21.6	NA
85 years and over	58	6.9	NA

Summary

- As education increases, tobacco contribution to heart disease deaths decreases.
- Married individuals have more heart disease associated with tobacco than unmarried individuals.
- Average age at heart disease death is almost 8 years less for Blacks versus Whites.

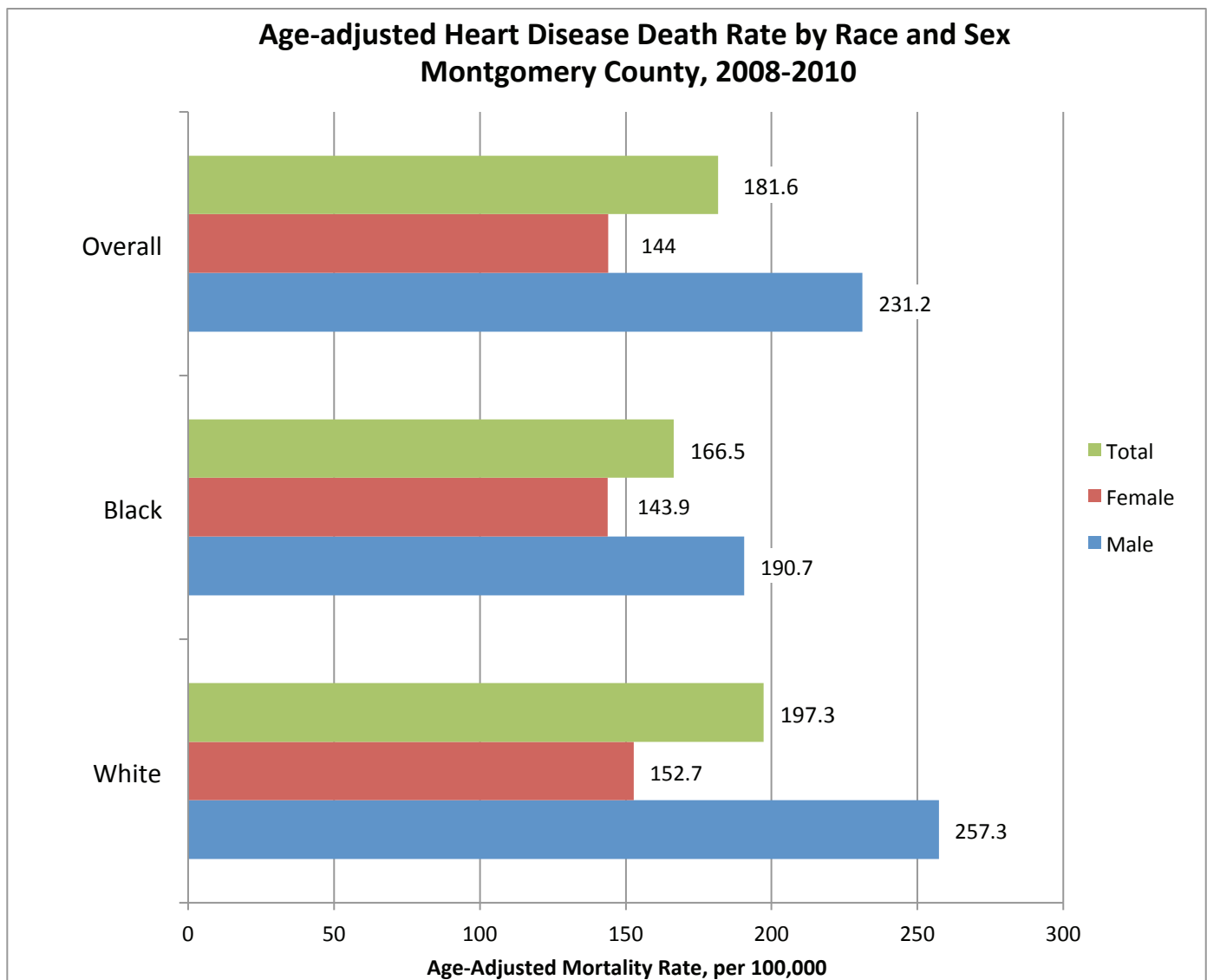


Figure 45

Summary

- Heart disease age-adjusted death rates are highest for Whites (197.3 per 100,000) and males (231.2 per 100,000).
- By race and sex, White males have the highest age-adjusted heart disease death rate (257.3 per 100,000).

Diabetes

Table 23: Diabetes age-specific death rates by race and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Age	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	38.7	43.3	34.4	36.0	40.7	31.6	56.6	62.1	51.6
Under 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24 years	0.9	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25- 29 years	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	2.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	8.9
30-34 years	5.2	2.1	8.2	4.2	0.0	8.3	9.9	10.1	9.8
35-39 years	7.3	10.7	4.1	5.7	8.7	2.8	15.0	20.5	9.8
40-44 years	11.8	18.2	5.7	5.3	8.2	2.6	37.7	58.2	18.3
45-49 years	12.8	12.2	13.4	15.1	14.2	15.9	8.2	8.4	8.0
50-54 years	31.7	43.2	20.9	25.9	37.4	15.2	59.8	74.4	46.2
55-59 years	40.5	46.9	34.9	36.2	34.4	37.8	66.1	102.8	33.4
60-64 years	63.8	83.1	46.9	63.7	85.1	45.0	75.0	86.0	65.5
65-69 years	79.2	113.0	50.6	79.9	114.7	50.4	96.5	135.1	63.7
70-74 years	145.8	183.8	116.4	123.3	152.6	100.6	261.6	339.7	201.1
75-79 years	169.9	214.6	138.0	150.3	198.3	116.1	260.6	300.5	232.1
80-84 years	265.9	346.2	214.2	259.1	339.8	207.0	343.5	454.7	271.9
85 years and over	348.4	465.7	294.1	345.0	509.0	269.1	447.2	428.5	455.9

Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are estimates based on the 2010 census.

Summary

- Diabetes death rates for Blacks are higher than White diabetes death rates by 57%.
- Black females have a 63% higher diabetes death rate than White females.
- Males have a diabetes death rate 1.3 times higher than females.

Table 24: Percent of tobacco use contributing to diabetes deaths and average age at death for diabetes by various demographics, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Characteristic	Tobacco		Average age at death
	Number	Percent	
All Diabetes	83	22.6	71.9
Sex			
Males	50	26.9	70.3
Females	33	18.2	73.6
Race			
White	60	22.7	72.5
Male	37	27.2	71.4
Female	23	18.0	73.7
Black	23	22.8	70.4
Male	13	28.3	67.8
Female	10	19.2	73.4
Marital status			
Married	33	23.7	71.7
Unmarried	48	21.3	72.0
Education			
< High School	21	22.8	75.2
High School	41	23.4	71.5
Some College	7	17.9	65.4
Associate Degree	7	43.8	69.0
Bachelor Degree and higher	6	15.0	73.8
Age			
45-54 years	12	38.7	NA
55-64 years	20	32.3	NA
65-74 years	24	29.6	NA
75-84 years	20	15.9	NA
85 years and over	5	7.6	NA

Summary

- Tobacco contribution to diabetes deaths is 47.8% higher for males than females.
- As age increases, tobacco contribution to diabetes deaths decreases.
- Black males have an average age of diabetes death that is 5.6 years less than Black females.

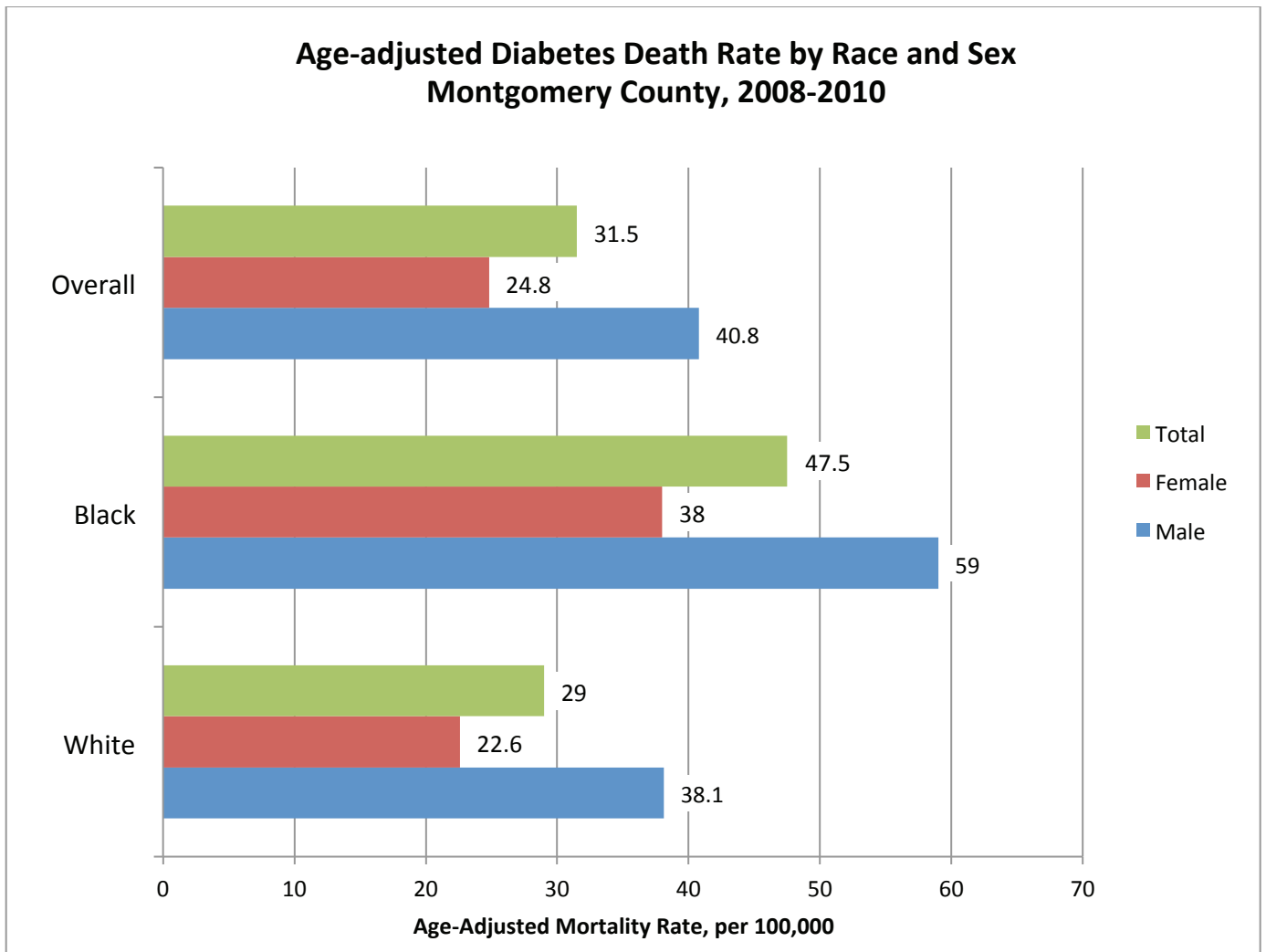


Figure 46

Summary

- Diabetes age-adjusted death rates are highest for Blacks (47.5 per 100,000) and males (40.8 per 100,000).
- By race and sex, Black males have the highest age-adjusted diabetes death rate (59 per 100,000).

Stroke

Table 25: Age-specific stroke death rates by race and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Age	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	49.5	39.7	58.5	53.7	41.8	64.7	45.0	41.6	48.2
Under 1 year	14.9	9.8	20.2	13.5	13.3	13.7	23.8	0.0	48.4
1-4 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9 years	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19 years	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25- 29 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34 years	4.2	2.1	6.1	2.8	0.0	5.5	9.9	10.1	9.8
35-39 years	3.1	6.4	0.0	2.8	5.8	0.0	5.0	10.3	0.0
40-44 years	8.9	10.1	7.7	8.0	8.2	7.8	14.1	19.4	9.2
45-49 years	10.3	10.5	10.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	24.6	25.1	24.1
50-54 years	15.0	17.3	12.9	14.7	16.4	13.1	19.9	24.8	15.4
55-59 years	28.6	25.4	31.4	22.4	18.5	26.0	57.3	56.1	58.4
60-64 years	42.9	38.2	46.9	46.7	36.5	55.6	40.0	53.7	28.1
65-69 years	74.9	113.0	42.6	79.9	118.9	46.8	75.8	120.1	38.2
70-74 years	127.6	133.7	122.9	130.7	113.0	144.4	139.5	239.8	77.3
75-79 years	176.4	151.8	194.0	159.2	113.3	191.9	271.0	325.5	214.2
80-84 years	420.1	420.8	419.7	460.6	486.8	443.7	343.5	259.8	397.4
85 years and over	878.1	815.0	907.3	1061.7	1042.2	1070.7	433.7	214.3	535.2

Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are estimates based on the 2010 census.

Summary

- Females have a 47.4% higher stroke death rate than males. This is true for both White and Black populations (54.8% and 15.9%, respectively).
- The White stroke death rate is 19% higher than the Black stroke death rate.
- Black stroke death rates are higher from ages 30 to 59 and 70 to 79 than Whites, while Whites 85 years and older have a 145% higher stroke death rate than Blacks.

Table 26. Percent of tobacco use contributing to stroke deaths and average age at death for stroke by various demographics, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Characteristic	Tobacco		Average Age at Death
	Number	Percent	
All Stroke	64	12.1	78.4
Sex			
Males	26	13.7	75.7
Females	38	11.3	80.0
Race			
White	48	10.9	79.7
Male	19	12.3	77.8
Female	29	10.1	80.8
Black	15	18.1	72.8
Male	7	19.4	68.5
Female	8	17.0	76.3
Marital status			
Married	16	8.7	75.2
Unmarried	48	14.1	80.1
Education			
< High School	15	12.6	78.1
High School	29	11.9	79.4
Some College	5	11.6	74.9
Associate Degree	5	19.2	76.0
Bachelor Degree and higher	9	11.3	79.3
Age			
55-64 years	11	29.7	NA
65-74 years	15	18.3	NA
75-84 years	18	11.6	NA
85 years and over	18	7.9	NA

Summary

- Blacks have 66% more tobacco use associated with stroke deaths than Whites.
- Married individuals have less stroke deaths associated with tobacco use than unmarried individuals.
- Average age at death for stroke is 7 years higher for Whites versus Blacks.

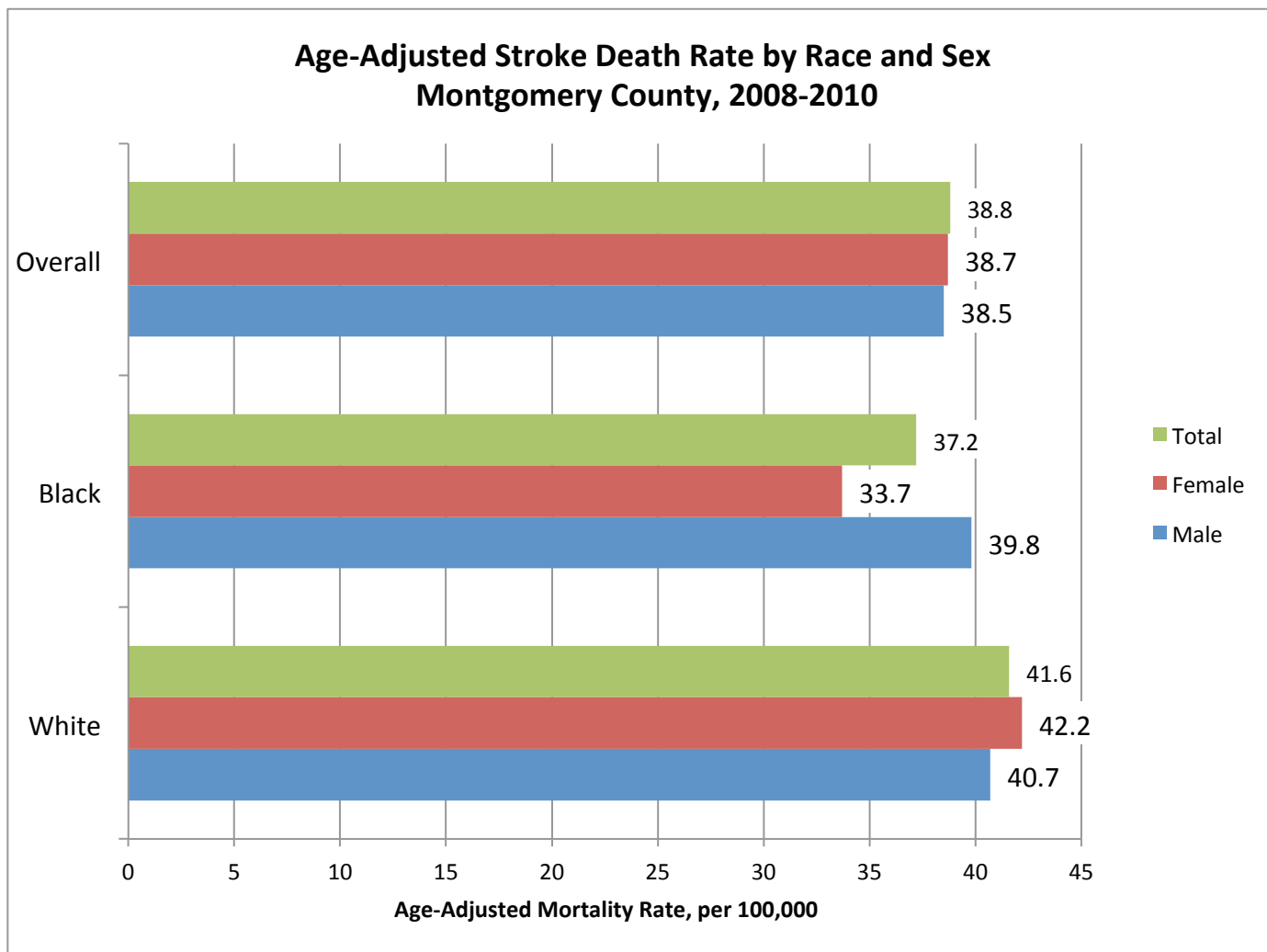


Figure 47

Summary

- Stroke age-adjusted death rates are highest for Whites (41.6 per 100,000).
- Males and females have similar age-adjusted stroke death rates.
- By race and sex, White females have the highest age-adjusted stroke death rate (42.2 per 100,000).

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Table 27: Chronic lower respiratory disease age-specific death rates by race and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Age	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	62.8	53.1	71.8	74.7	62.5	85.9	35.8	32.3	39.0
Under 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9 years	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.3	9.7
10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24 years	1.9	3.7	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	4.4	9.0	0.0
25- 29 years	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34 years	3.1	6.3	0.0	2.8	5.7	0.0	5.0	10.1	0.0
35-39 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44 years	4.9	6.1	3.8	6.7	8.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-49 years	14.6	10.5	18.5	15.1	9.5	20.4	16.4	16.7	16.1
50-54 years	16.7	17.3	16.1	14.7	14.0	15.2	27.9	33.1	23.1
55-59 years	33.2	27.4	38.4	34.9	29.1	40.1	35.3	28.0	41.7
60-64 years	67.9	83.1	54.7	80.6	100.3	63.5	40.0	43.0	37.4
65-69 years	121.0	116.1	125.1	150.1	140.1	158.5	48.2	60.1	38.2
70-74 years	215.0	221.4	210.2	266.3	276.9	258.1	69.8	60.0	77.3
75-79 years	396.4	403.0	391.8	480.4	474.5	484.7	198.0	250.4	160.7
80-84 years	531.8	563.4	511.5	651.3	679.7	633.0	241.7	292.3	209.2
85 years and over	770.5	734.4	787.1	904.6	872.6	919.4	487.9	428.5	515.4

Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are estimates based on the 2010 census.

Summary

- Chronic lower respiratory disease death rates for Whites are 109% higher than for Blacks.
- White females have a 120% higher chronic lower respiratory disease death rate than Black females.
- Females have a chronic lower respiratory disease death rate that is 1.4 times higher than males.

Table 28: Percent of tobacco use contributing to chronic lower respiratory disease deaths by various demographics, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Characteristic	Tobacco		Average Age at Death
	Number	Percent	
All Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	600	78.5	76.6
Sex			
Males	272	86.3	74.7
Females	328	73.1	77.9
Race			
White	538	79.2	77.0
Male	243	86.8	75.3
Female	295	73.9	78.2
Black	60	73.2	73.7
Male	28	84.8	70.8
Female	32	65.3	76.1
Marital status			
Married	207	85.9	77.7
Unmarried	394	75.7	74.4
Education			
< High School	175	75.1	76.1
High School	279	78.1	76.6
Some College	50	90.9	76.5
Associate Degree	34	87.2	74.0
Bachelor Degree	38	80.9	78.7
Graduate Degree and higher	15	78.9	81.3
Age			
45-54 years	18	69.2	NA
55-64 years	77	92.8	NA
65-74 years	149	89.2	NA
75-84 years	222	77.6	NA
85 years and over	119	62.0	NA

Summary

- Tobacco contributes to 78.5% of all chronic lower respiratory disease deaths.
- Males have a higher percent of tobacco contributing to chronic lower respiratory disease deaths than females (86.3% versus 73.1%, respectively).

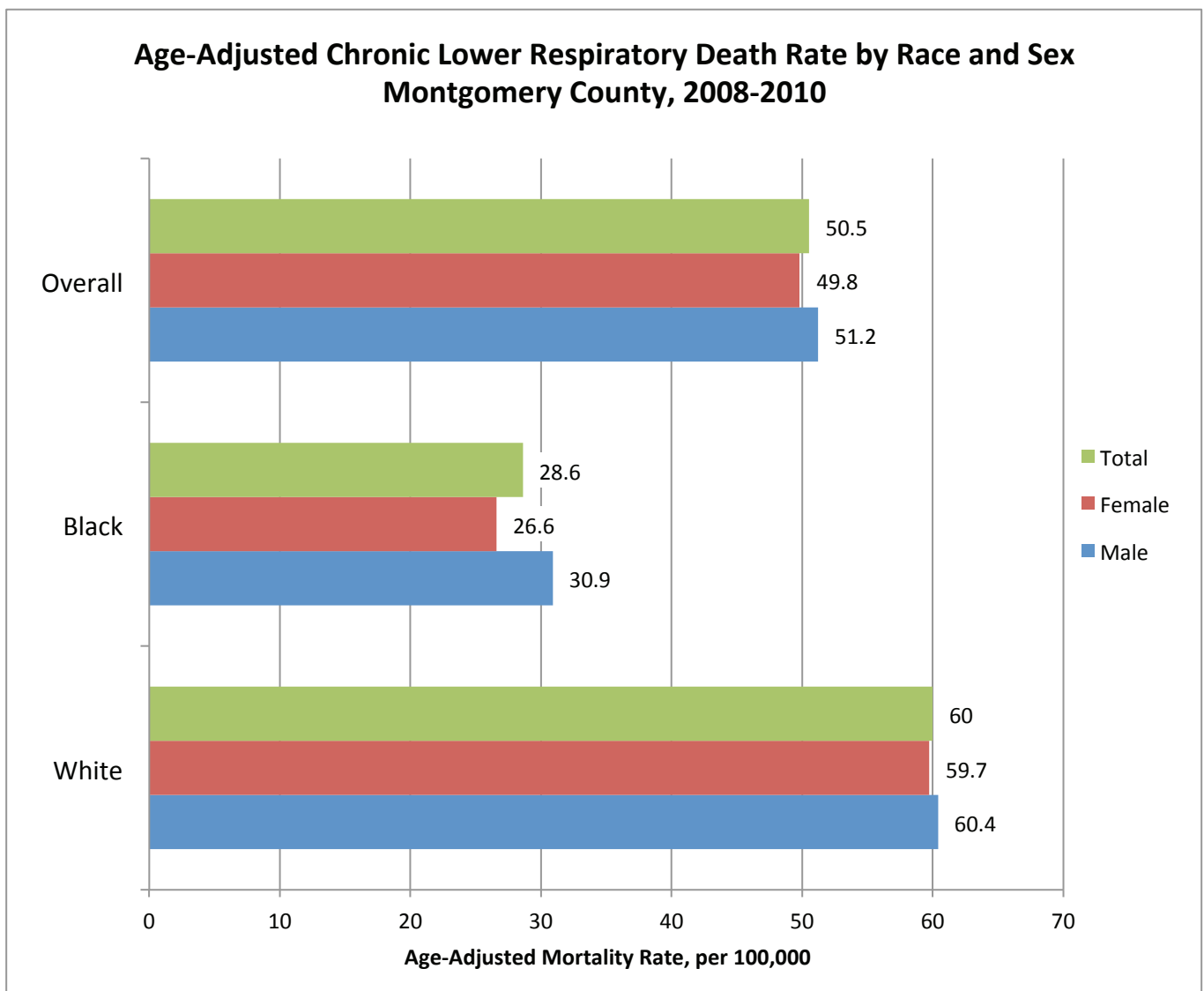


Figure 48

Summary

- Chronic lower respiratory disease age-adjusted death rates are highest for Whites (60 per 100,000).
- By race and sex, White males have the highest age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease death rate (60.4 per 100,000).
- Males and females have similar age-adjusted chronic lower respiratory disease death rates.

Cancer

Table 29: Cancer age-specific death rates by race and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Age	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	239.1	261.5	218.3	264.2	291.0	239.2	205.3	217.9	193.8
Under 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1-4 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9 years	2.0	3.9	0.0	2.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14 years	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19 years	4.5	5.3	3.6	6.1	7.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24 years	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.5	5.0	4.4	9.0	0.0
25-29 years	5.7	1.9	9.3	2.6	0.0	5.0	18.2	9.3	26.7
30-34 years	8.3	10.5	6.1	7.0	8.6	5.5	14.9	20.2	9.8
35-39 years	31.4	19.3	43.0	28.4	23.2	33.3	50.2	10.3	88.2
40-44 years	45.3	62.9	28.7	50.6	71.3	31.1	37.7	48.5	27.5
45-49 years	109.6	90.9	127.6	114.7	101.7	127.2	118.8	75.3	160.6
50-54 years	180.9	212.6	151.3	192.9	233.9	154.7	179.5	190.2	169.4
55-59 years	285.7	359.5	219.7	288.0	370.2	214.7	343.9	411.3	283.7
60-64 years	422.3	516.6	340.2	455.5	550.1	373.0	395.1	515.9	290.0
65-69 years	639.5	740.6	553.7	711.4	802.6	634.0	523.8	675.7	394.9
70-74 years	931.2	1165.3	750.1	1045.6	1345.1	813.7	723.7	779.4	680.7
75-79 years	1187.1	1533.5	940.2	1320.5	1735.1	1024.9	990.1	1177.0	856.9
80-84 years	1481.1	1900.5	1210.9	1698.3	2186.0	1384.2	1068.7	1364.0	878.5
85 years and over	1756.2	2552.4	1387.9	2012.3	2908.5	1597.7	1274.0	1885.4	991.1

Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are estimates based on the 2010 census.

Summary

- Males have a 19.8% higher cancer death rate than females. The higher cancer death rate is true for both White and Black populations.
- The White cancer death rate is 28.7% higher than the Black cancer death rate.

Table 30: Percent of tobacco use contributing to cancer deaths by various demographics, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Characteristic	Tobacco		Average Age at Death
	Number	Percent	
All Cancer	1094	38.1	71.1
Sex			
Males	656	43.5	70.5
Females	438	32.0	71.8
Race			
White	898	38.2	71.6
Male	537	43.1	70.8
Female	361	32.7	72.4
Black	192	37.3	69.2
Male	118	45.9	69.1
Female	74	28.7	69.4
Hispanic	NA	NA	
Marital status			
Married	512	37.0	69.8
Unmarried	571	38.7	72.4
Education			
< High School	286	47.4	73.3
High School	644	47.7	70.9
Some College	117	39.4	70.0
Associate Degree	48	28.1	67.1
Bachelor Degree	62	23.4	71.0
Graduate Degree and higher	24	15.6	71.8
Age			
35-44 years	13	21.7	NA
45-54 years	99	37.5	NA
55-64 years	262	48.5	NA
65-74 years	328	45.1	NA
75-84 years	309	38.1	NA
85 years and over	82	18.1	NA

Summary

- Tobacco contributes to 38.1% of all cancer deaths.
- Males have a higher percent of tobacco contributing to cancer deaths than females (43.5% versus 32.0%, respectively).
- The highest percent of tobacco contributing to cancer deaths is in the 55-64 year old age group.

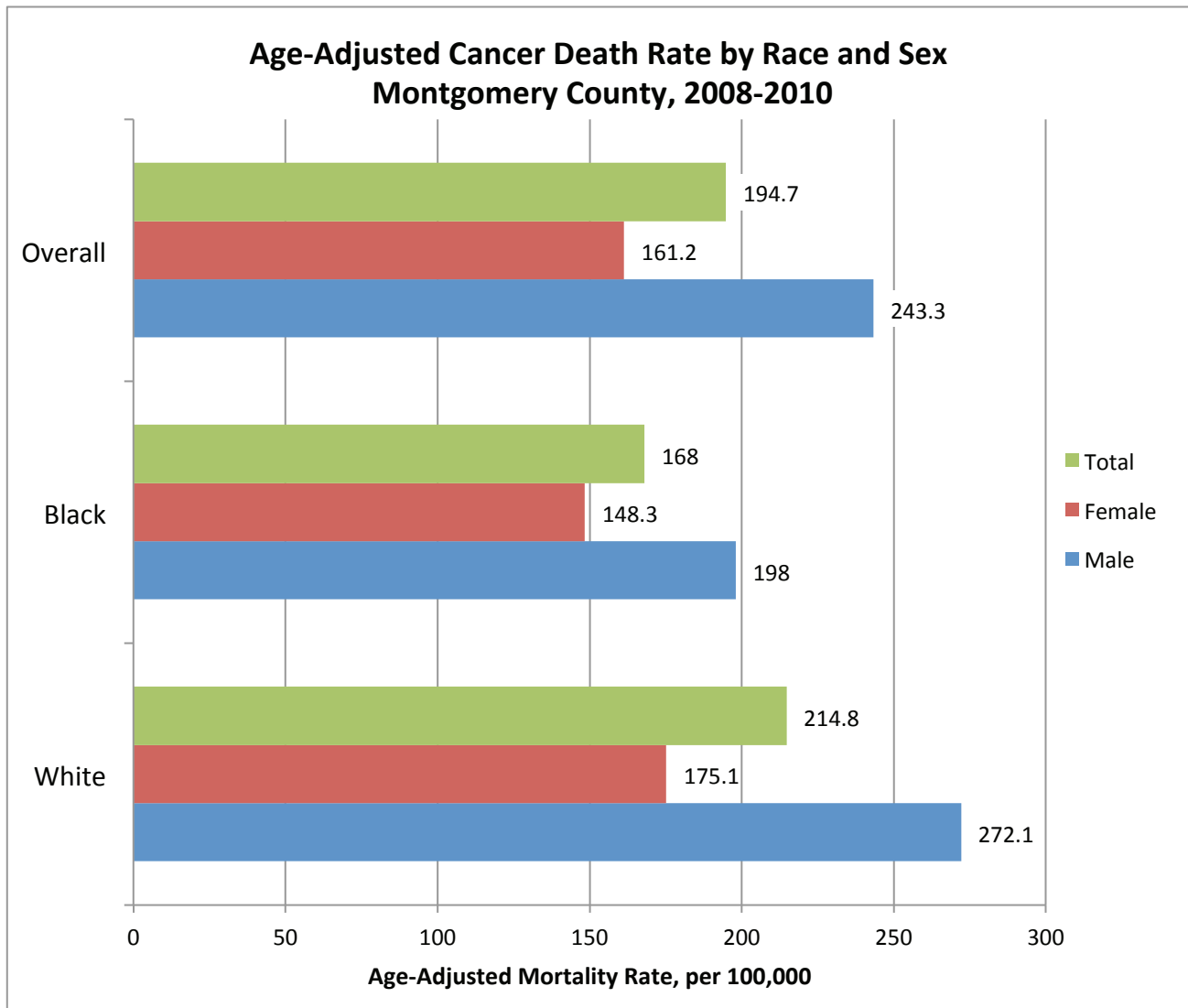


Figure 49

Summary

- Cancer age-adjusted death rates are highest for Whites (214.8 per 100,000) and males (243.3 per 100,000).
- By race and sex, White males have the highest age-adjusted cancer death rate (272.1 per 100,000).

Summary of Chronic Disease Death Data

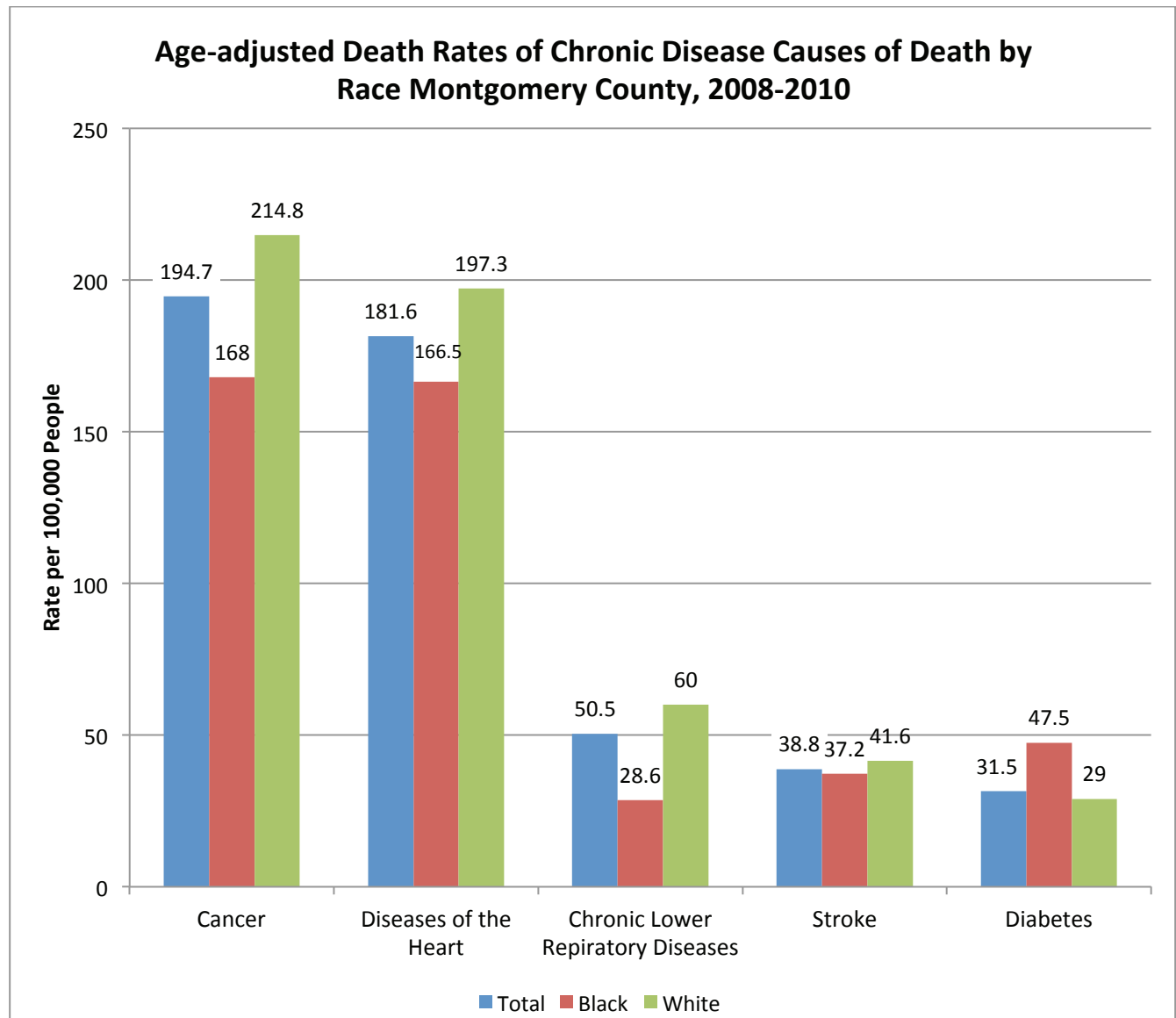


Figure 50

Summary

- Cancer and heart disease are the top 2 causes of death in Montgomery County.
- The Black age-adjusted diabetes death rate is 64% higher than the White diabetes death rate.
- The White chronic lower respiratory disease death rate is 110% higher than the Black chronic lower respiratory disease death rate.

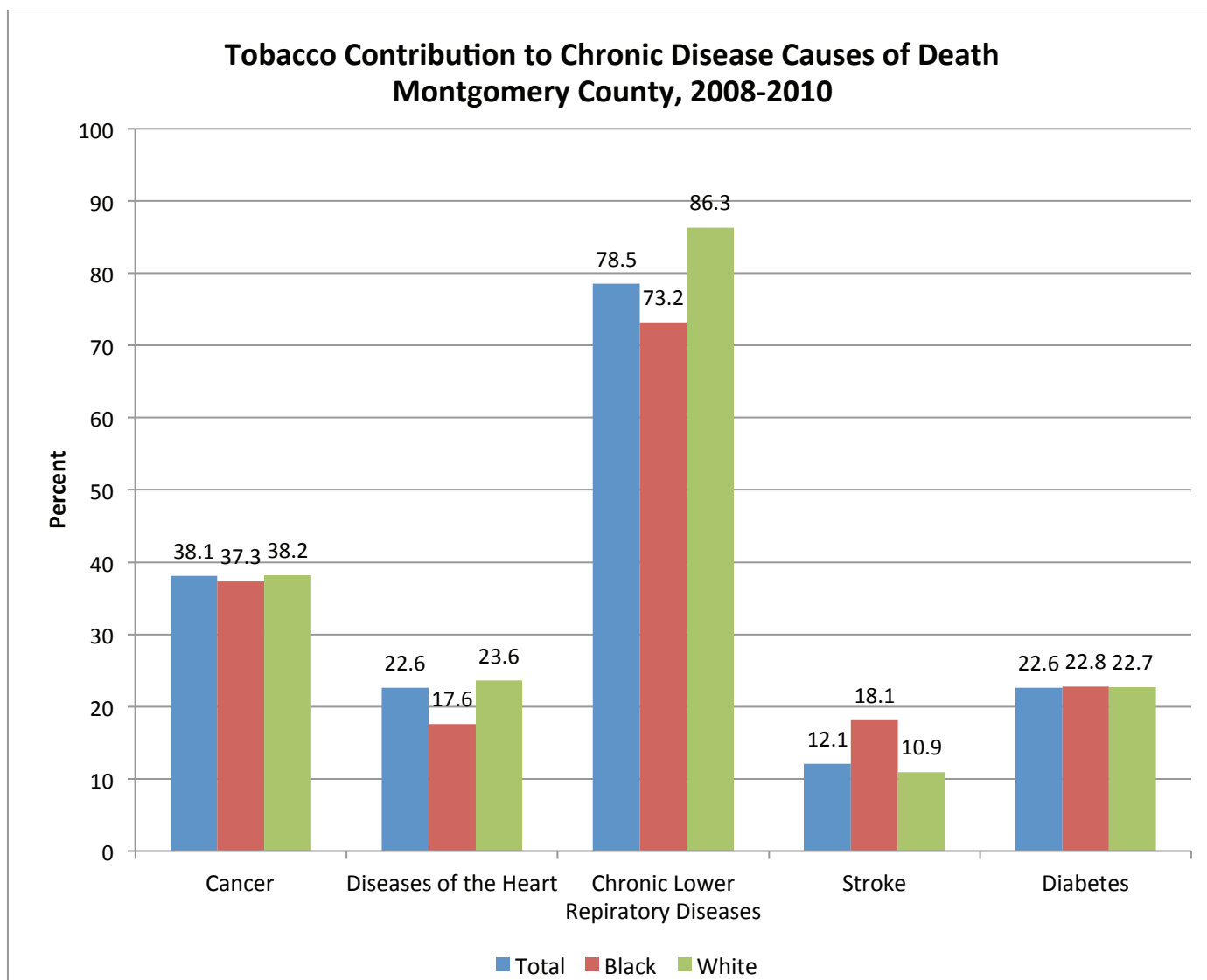


Figure 51

Summary

- Tobacco contributes to 78.5% of chronic lower respiratory disease deaths. For Whites, the percent is even higher (86.3%).
- Tobacco is more prevalent with Blacks in stroke deaths. For Whites, tobacco is more prevalent in heart disease and chronic lower respiratory disease deaths.

**Average Age at Death for Chronic Disease Causes of Death
Montgomery County, 2008-2010**

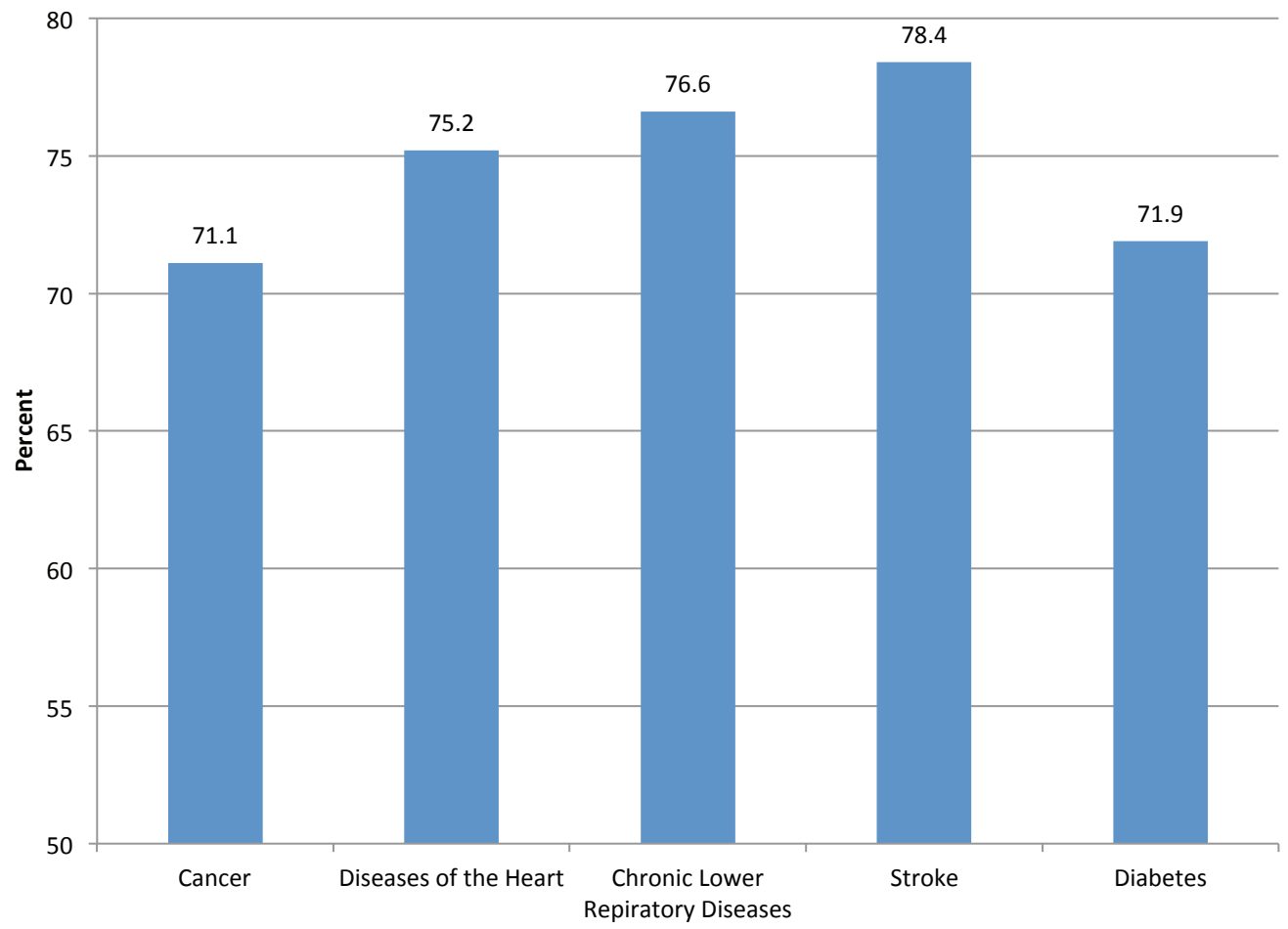


Figure 52

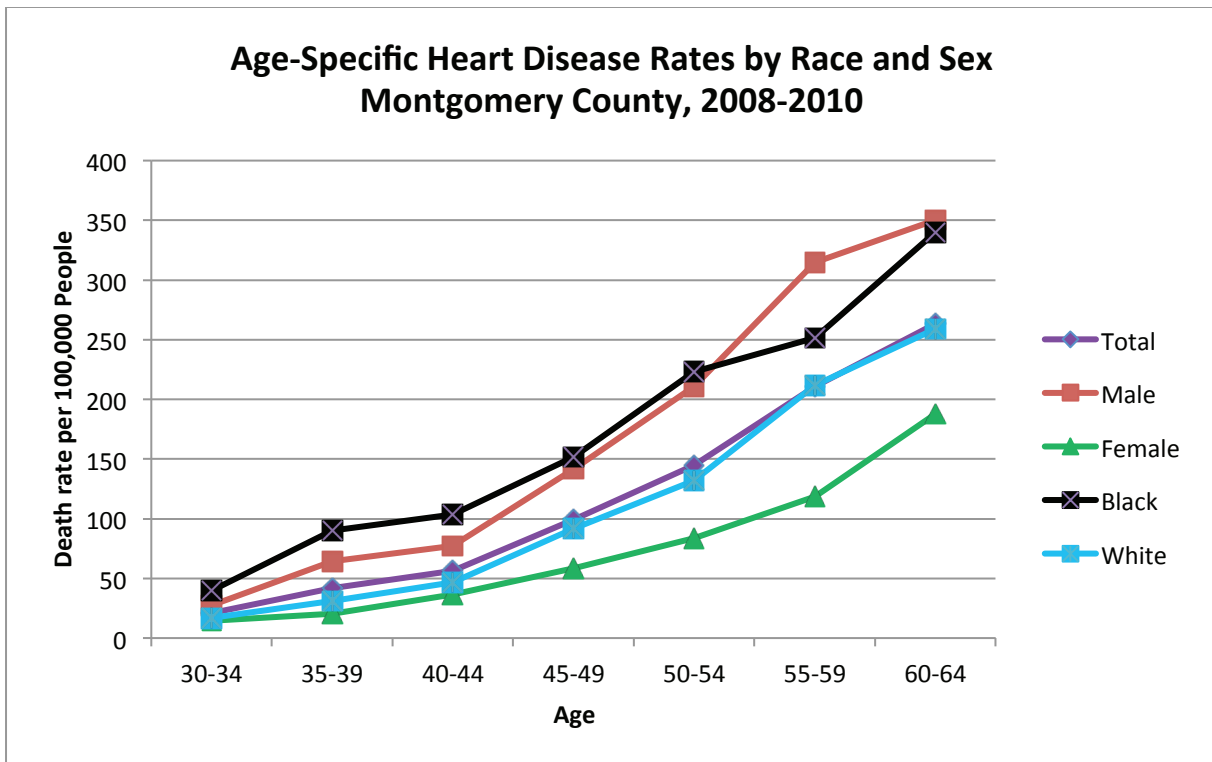


Figure 53

Summary

- Black heart disease death rates are higher from ages 30 to 64 than Whites.
- Males have a higher heart disease death rate at all ages.

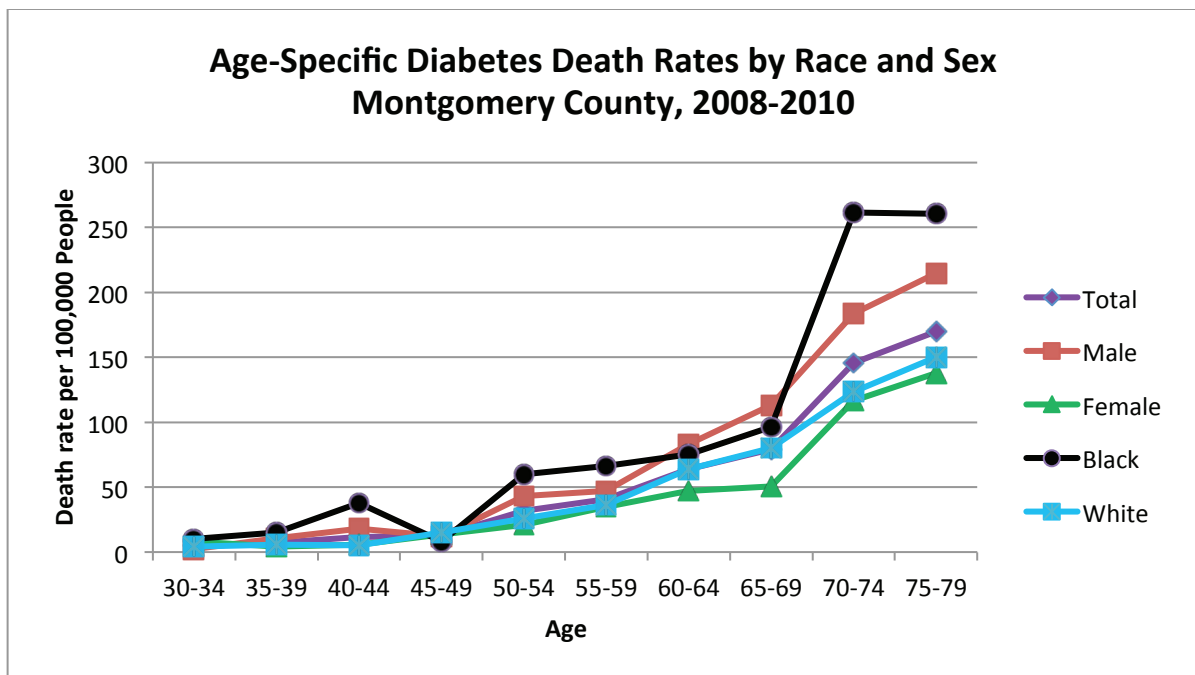


Figure 54

Summary

- For ages 30 - 79, the diabetes death rate is higher for males versus females.
- At ages 70 - 74, the relative risk for Blacks dying from diabetes is 2.1 times higher than Whites.

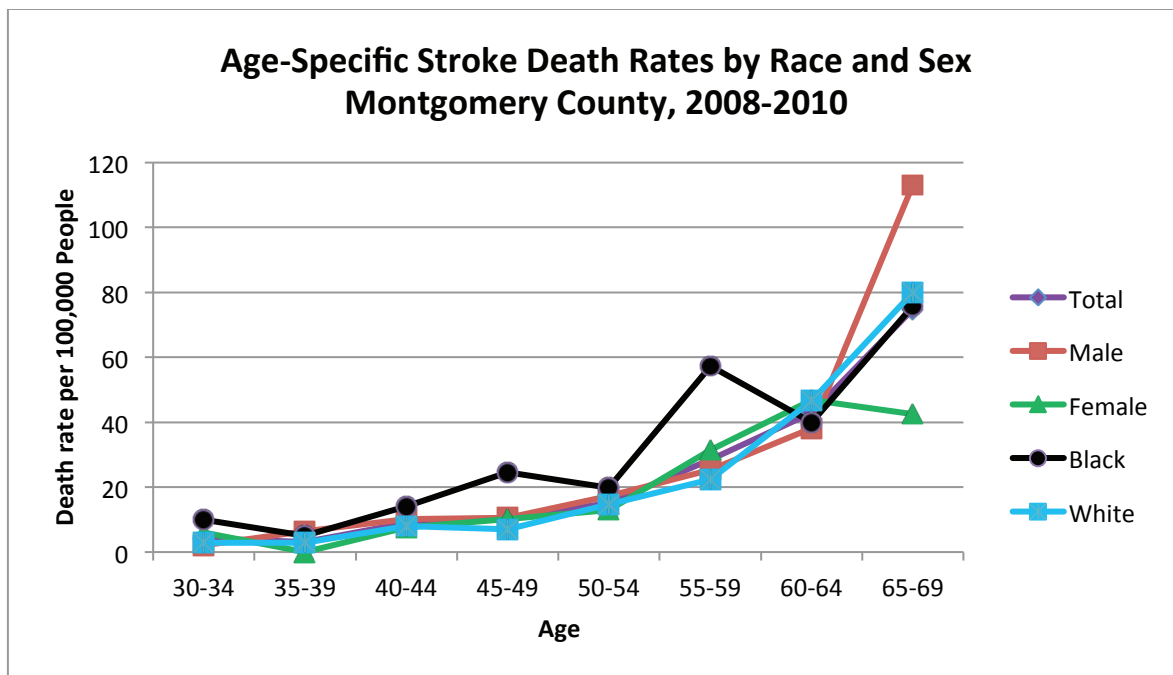


Figure 55

Summary

- During ages 65 - 69 years, males have a risk of stroke that is 2.7 times higher than females.
- Blacks have a higher stroke death rate from ages 30 to 59 years, while Whites have a higher stroke death rate from ages 60 to 69 years.

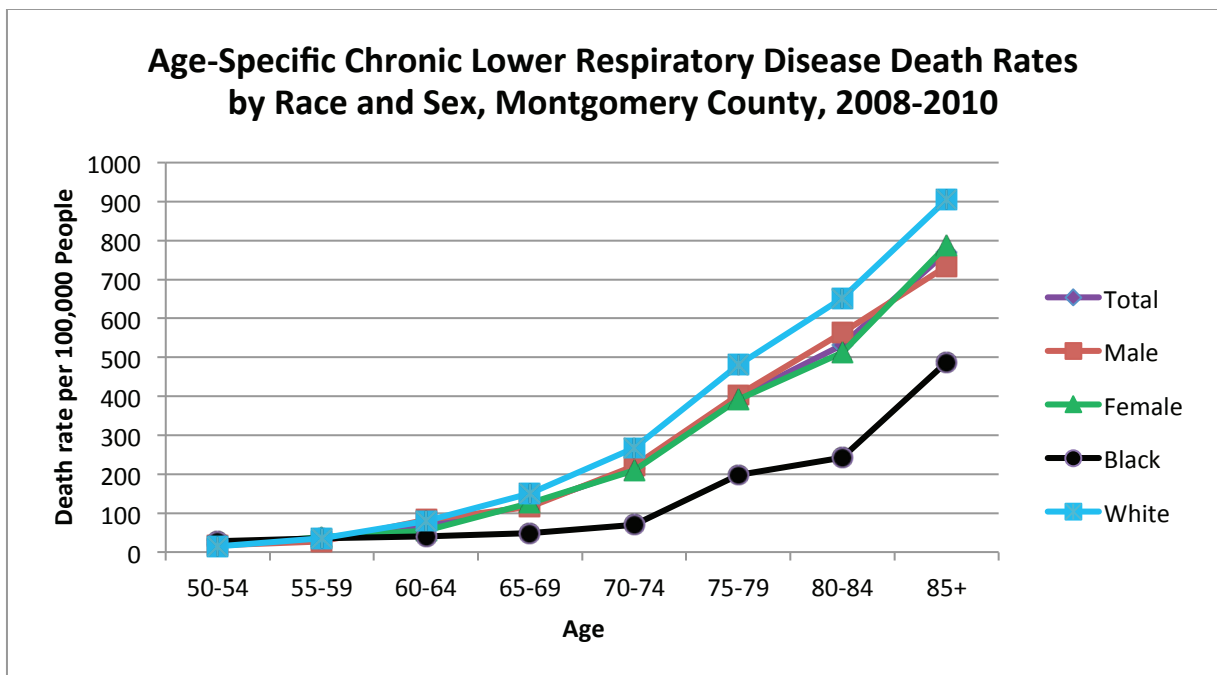


Figure 56

Summary

- Whites have a higher age-specific chronic lower respiratory disease death rate than Blacks for ages 55 years and up.

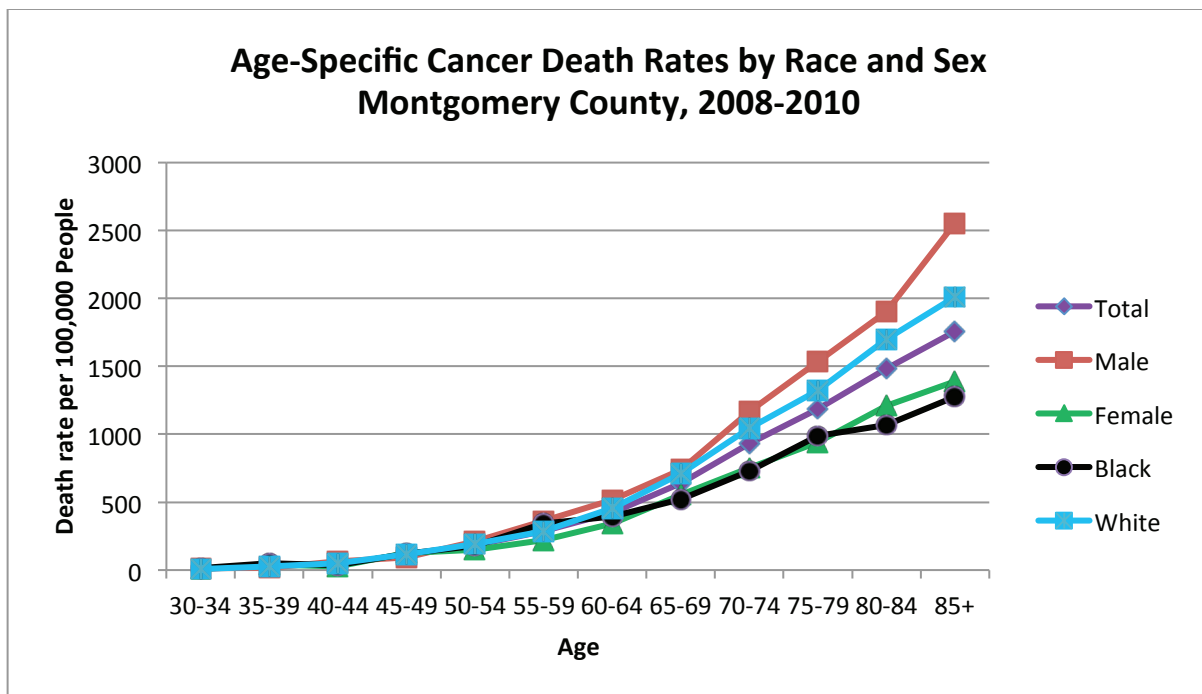


Figure 57

Summary

- Age-specific cancer death rates are fairly similar by race and sex for ages 30 to 54.
- From ages 50 years and up, males and Whites have higher cancer death rates.

Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2008-2010

Staging

Late stage cancer diagnosis indicates lower probability of survival.

Table 31: Cancer by stage at diagnosis, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Percent Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis	Late Stage %	Unstaged / Unknown %
All Cancer	40.4	9.6
Bladder	10.3	4.9
Breast	28.4	2.5
Colorectal	48.9	10.9
Lung	71.7	8.9
Lymphoma	74.4	11.6
Melanoma	12.3	9.9
Pancreatic	76.7	16.7
Prostate	11.2	8.6

Table 32: Cancer by stage at diagnosis and Medicaid status, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Percent Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis	Late Stage %	Unstaged / Unknown %
All Cancer	40.4	9.6
- Medicaid	55.5	
Bladder	10.3	4.9
- Medicaid	21.7	
Breast	28.4	2.5
- Medicaid	38.2	
Colorectal	48.9	10.9
- Medicaid	52.2	
Lung	71.7	8.9
- Medicaid	81.1	
Lymphoma	74.4	11.6
- Medicaid	78.3	
Melanoma	12.3	9.9
- Medicaid	36.1	
Pancreatic	76.7	16.7
- Medicaid	82.6	
Prostate	11.2	8.6
- Medicaid	16.7	

Summary

- A poverty disparity (as indicated by Medicaid eligibility) is evident for stage at diagnosis.

Vital Status and Medicaid

Table 33: Cancer by Vital status and Medicaid status, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

Percent Cancer by Vital Status	Dead	Alive
All Cancer	20.7	79.3
- Medicaid	25.6	74.4
- Not Medicaid Eligible	16.9	83.1
- Insurance Unknown	53.7	46.3

Summary

- The percent who have died that are on Medicaid is 51.5% higher than those who are not Medicaid eligible.

Cancer Incidence

Table 34: Cancer incidence by age, race, and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
All Cancers					
All Ages	585.0	619.6	476.7	590.6	579.7
< 18 years*	14.9	16.1	7.8	14.9	14.9
18-64 years	405.7	415.8	371.7	382.7	427.2
65+ years	2184.1	2367.1	1619.7	2660.3	1846.7
Breast					
All Ages	96.4	102.5	83.1	1.9	183.6
18-64 years	83.6	87.5	77.6	1.9	160.7
65+ years	294.9	318.9	232.2	6.0	499.6
Colorectal					
All Ages	51.1	54.3	40.8	53.4	48.9
18-64 years	30.8	29.6	32.3	36.3	25.6
65+ years	211	237.1	137.8	234.1	194.6
Lung					
All Ages	89.2	97.1	75.4	96.0	82.8
18-64 years	45.9	48.8	43.9	51.5	40.5
65+ years	401	440.8	318.8	488	339.4
Prostate					
All Ages	69.3	64.3	85.5	144.3	NA
18-64 years	40.3	34.5	60.3	83.1	NA
65+ years	292.9	283.3	318.8	706.5	NA
Bladder					
All Ages	25.4	29.2	11.0	38.9	12.8
18-64 years	10.4	12.1	3.4	16.2	4.9
65+ years	125	143	59	220.2	57.6

Rates per 100,000 population

*Note: Childhood cancer incidence is low, and children rarely develop specific cancer types common to adults. Leukemia (blood cell cancers) and cancers of the brain and central nervous system account for more than half of US childhood cancer incidence. This holds true for Montgomery County childhood cancer (age < 18), 2008-2010.

Table 35 continued: Cancer incidence by age, race, and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
Lymphoma					
All Ages	19.9	21.6	13.7	20.8	19.2
18-64 years	15.1	15	15.4	18.3	12.1
65+ years	68.3	79	27.6	68.4	68.2
Pancreatic					
All Ages	14.9	15.5	11.6	16.9	13.2
18-64 years	8	8.3	3.9	10.2	5.9
65+ years	66.2	68.5	61	80.3	56.2
Melanoma					
All Ages	42.6	48.1	5.4	47.6	38
18-64 years	33.7	37.6	5.3	31.2	36
65+ years	141.9	161.4	13.8	213.3	91.4

Rates per 100,000 population

Table 36: All cancer incidence by age, race, and sex, Montgomery County, 2008-2010

	Total	White	Black	Male	Female
All Cancers					
All Ages	585.0	619.6	476.7	590.6	579.7
< 18 years*	14.9	16.1	7.8	14.9	14.9
18-64 years	405.7	415.8	371.7	382.7	427.2
65+ years	2184.1	2367.1	1619.7	2660.3	1846.7

*Note: Childhood cancer incidence is low, and children rarely develop specific cancer types common to adults.

Leukemia (blood cell cancers) and cancers of the brain and central nervous system account for more than half of US childhood cancer incidence. This holds true for Montgomery County childhood cancer (age < 18), 2008-2010.

All Cancer

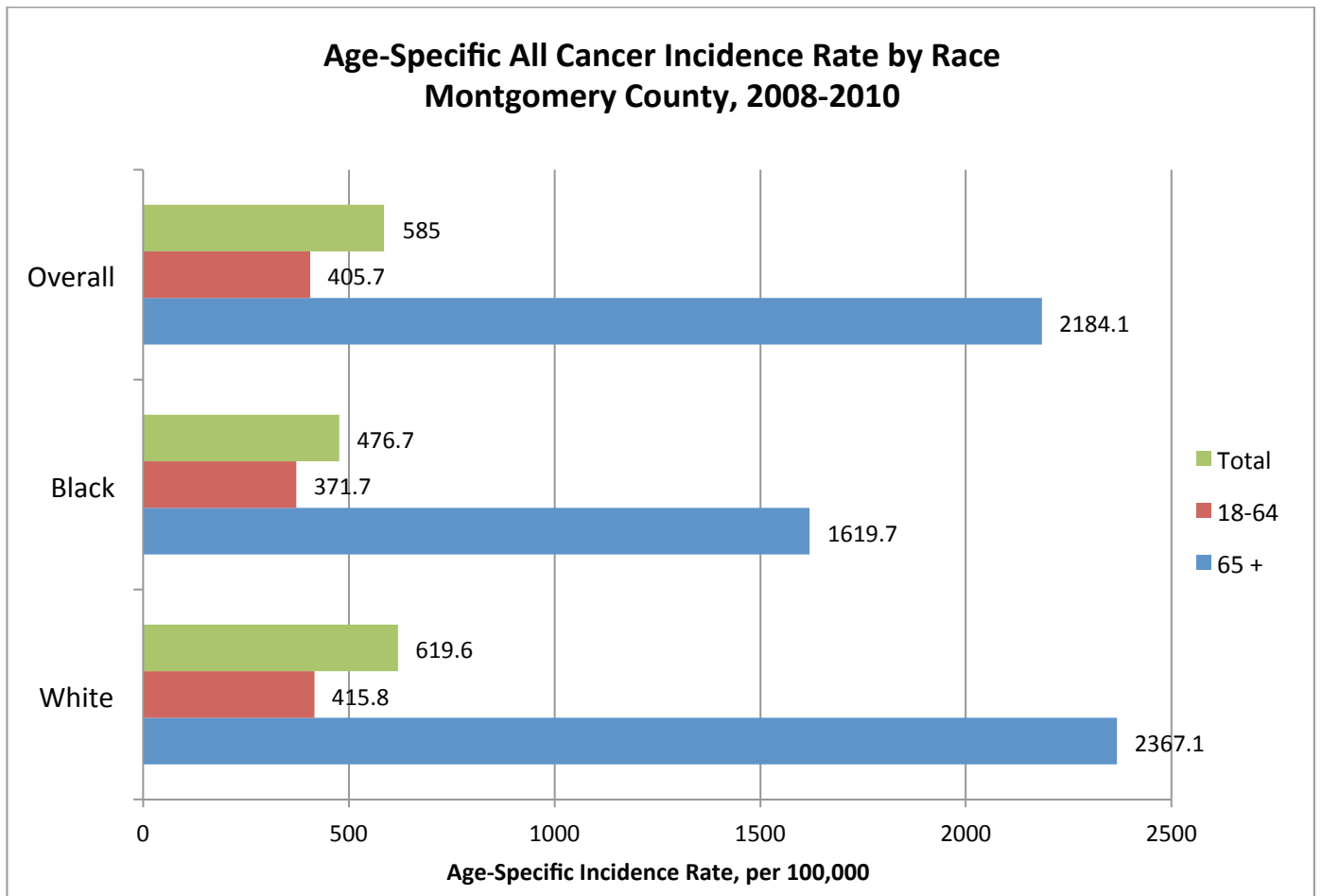


Figure 58

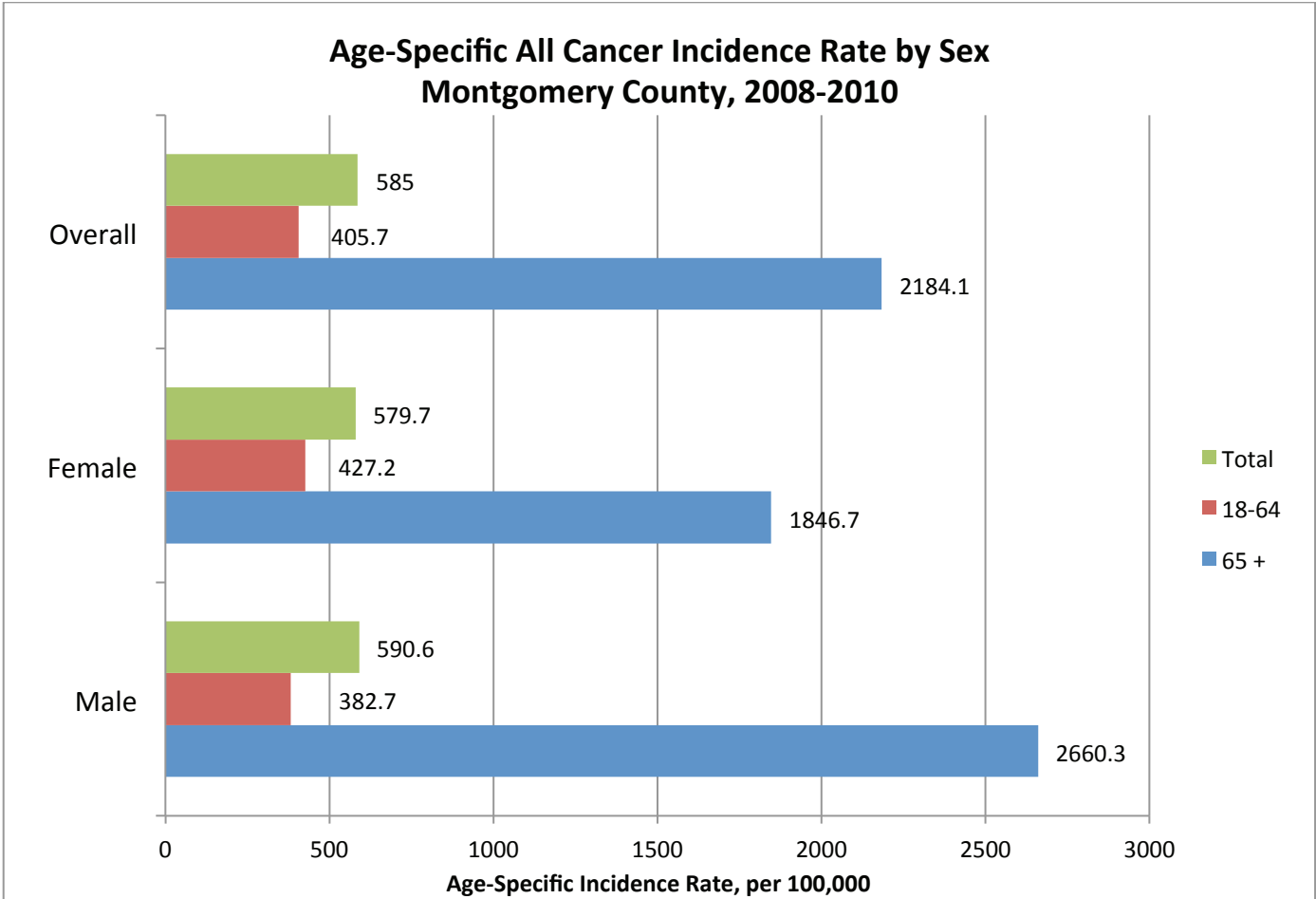


Figure 59

Breast Cancer

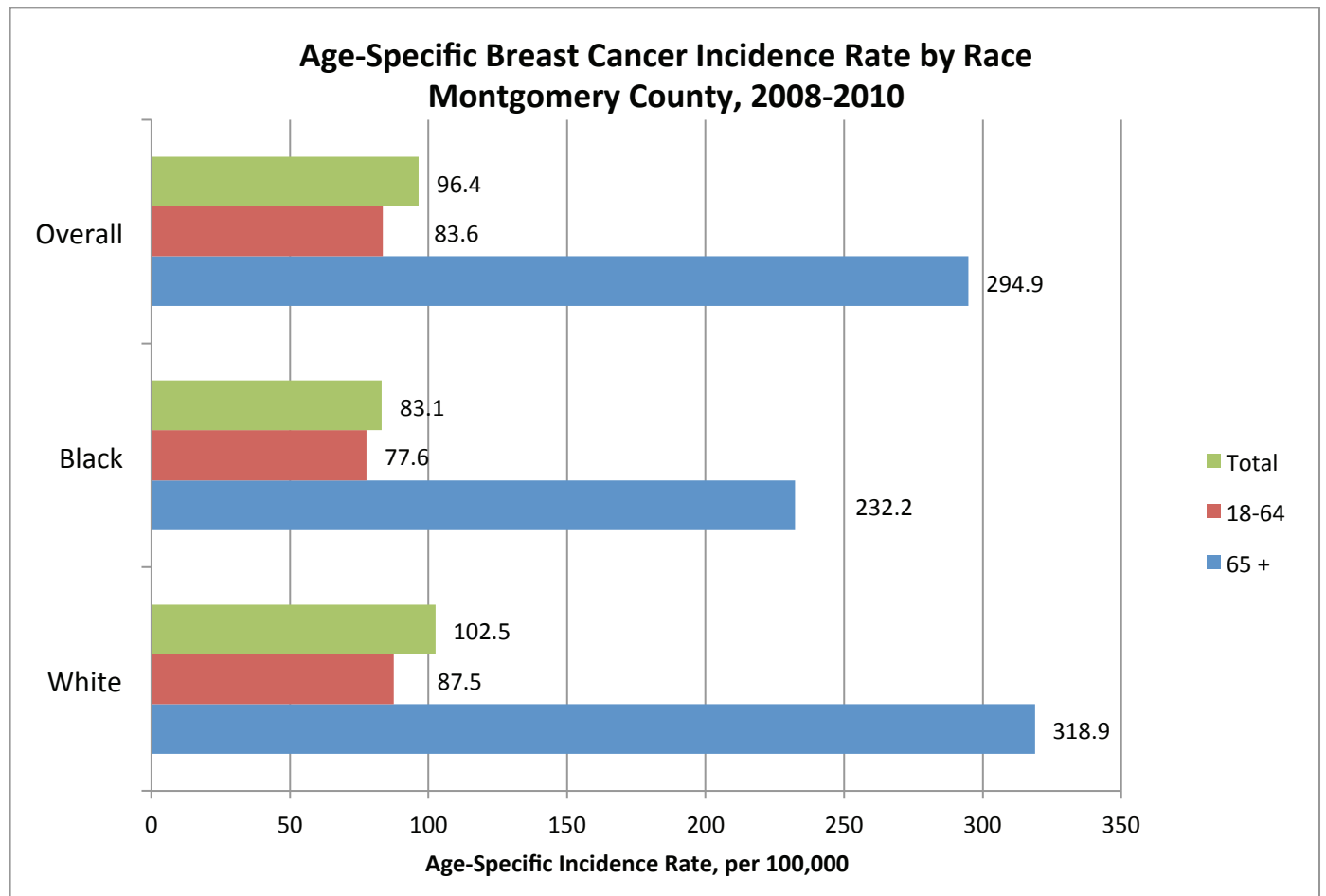


Figure 60

Prostate Cancer

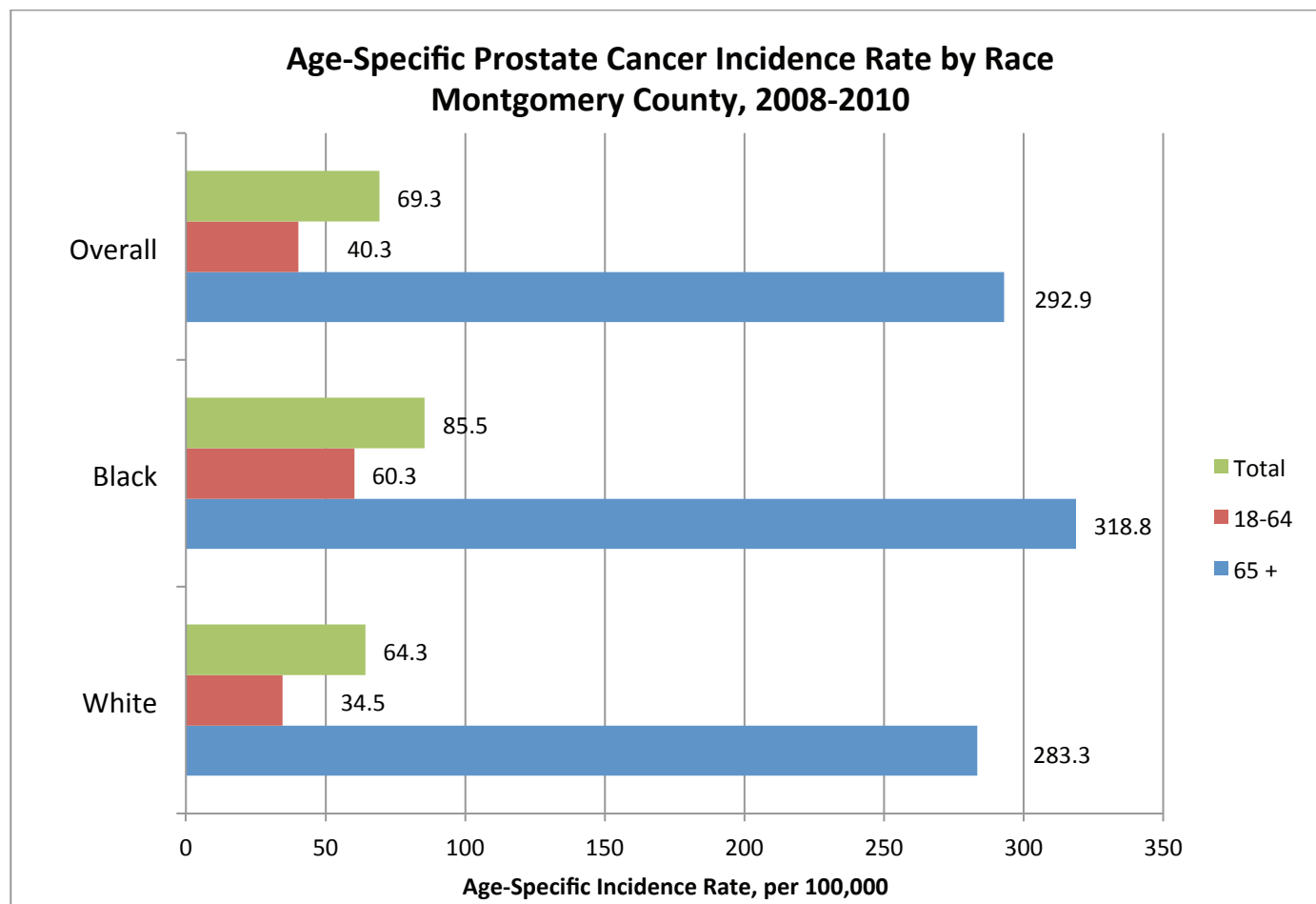


Figure 61

Colorectal Cancer

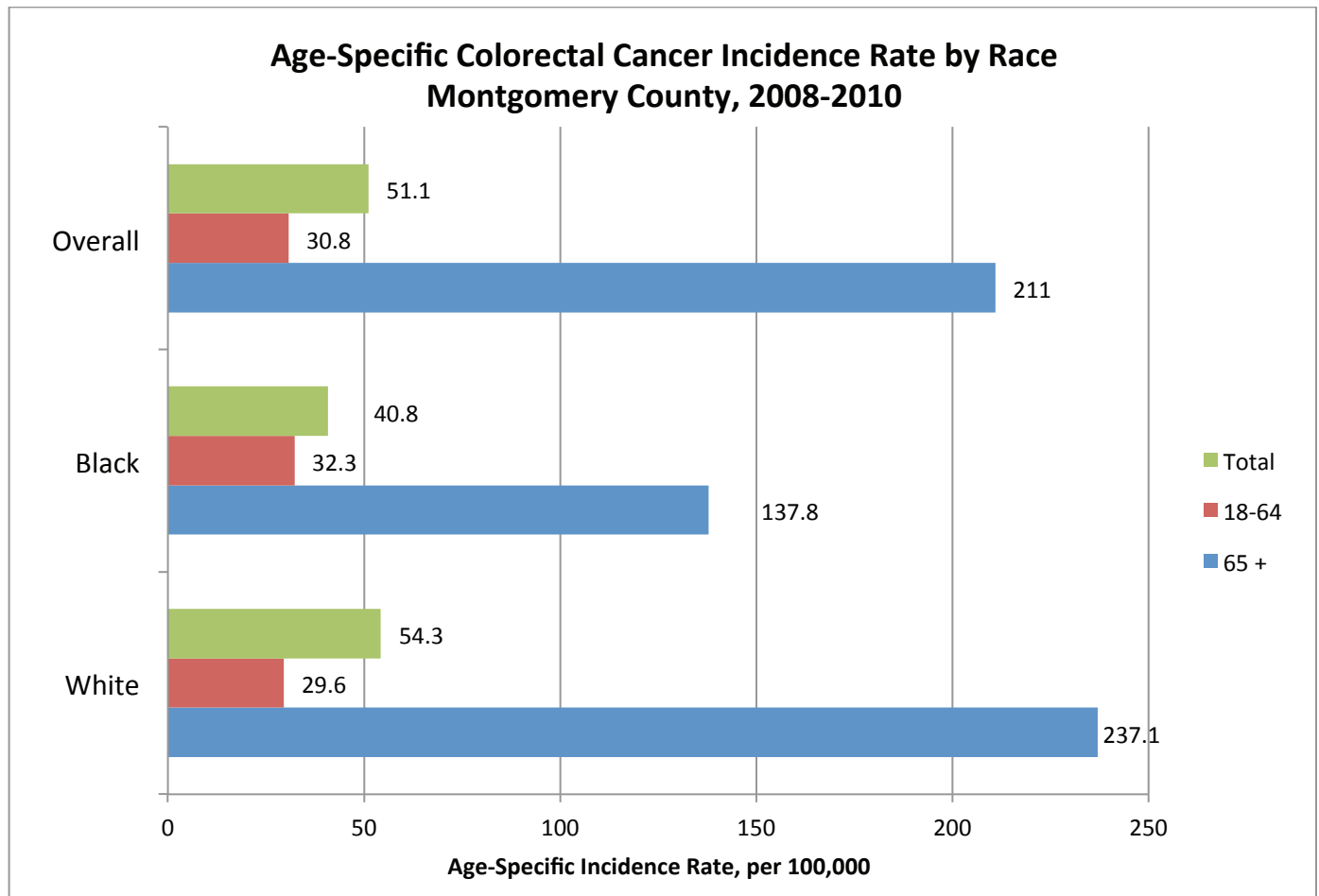


Figure 62

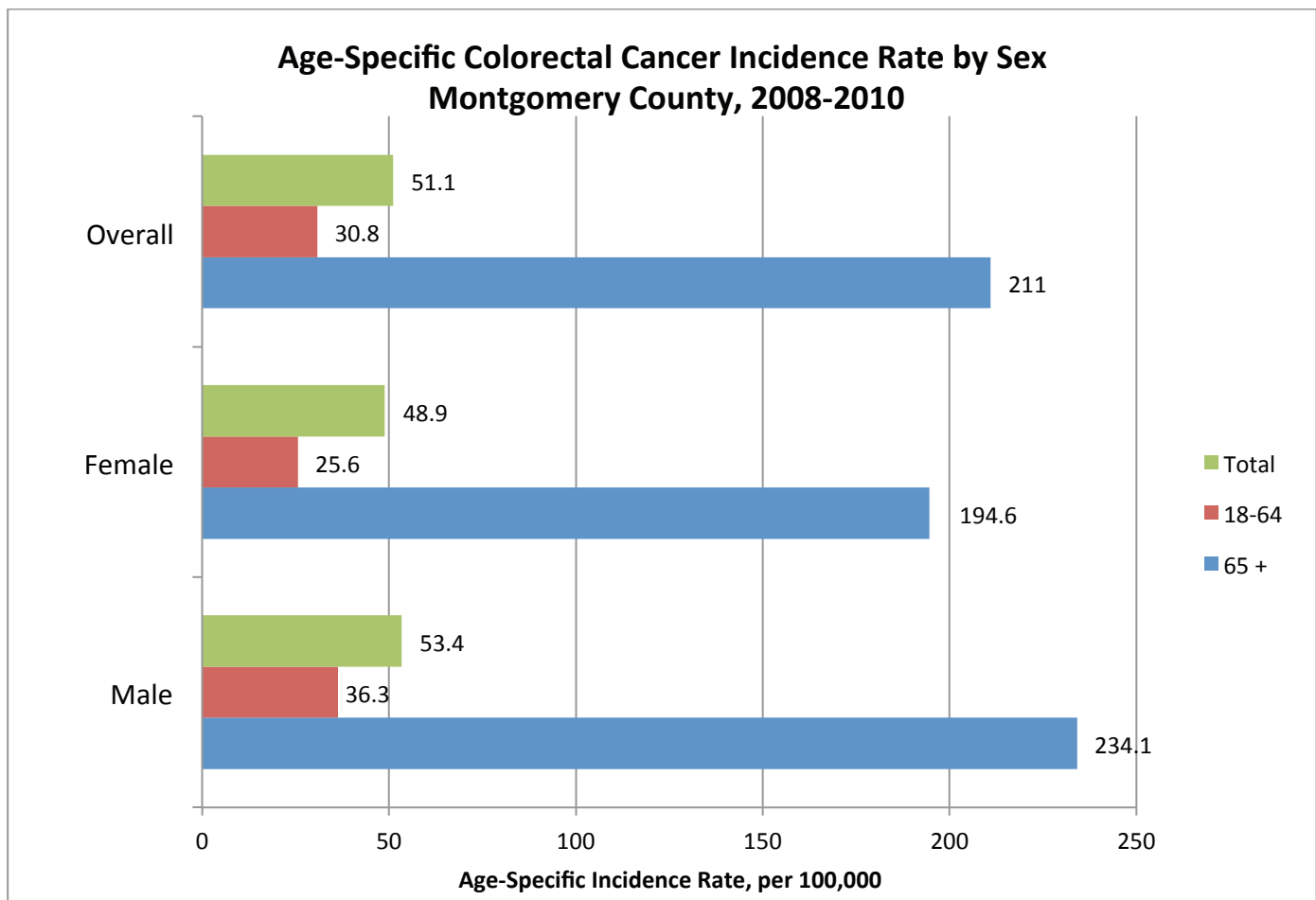


Figure 63

Lung Cancer

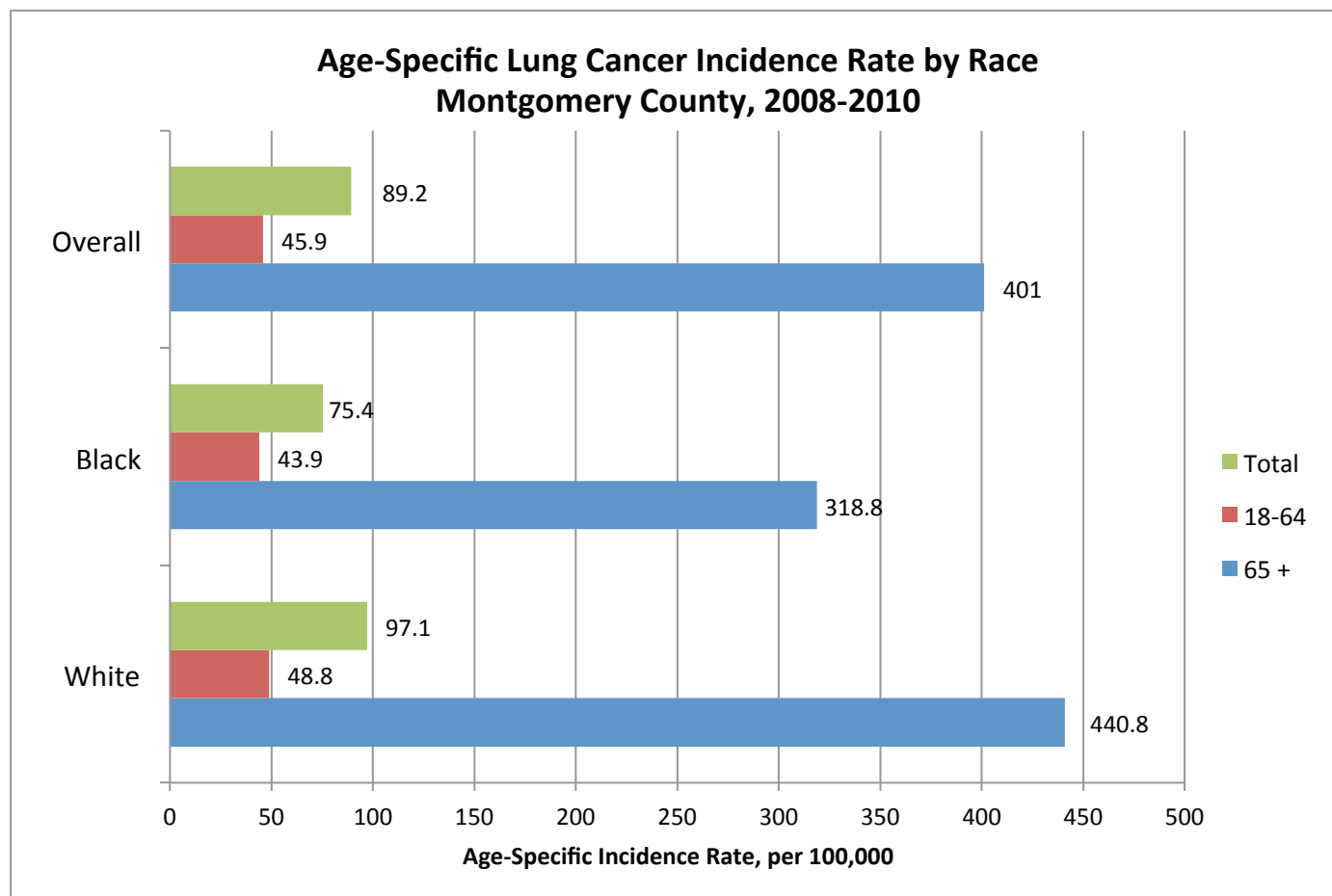


Figure 64

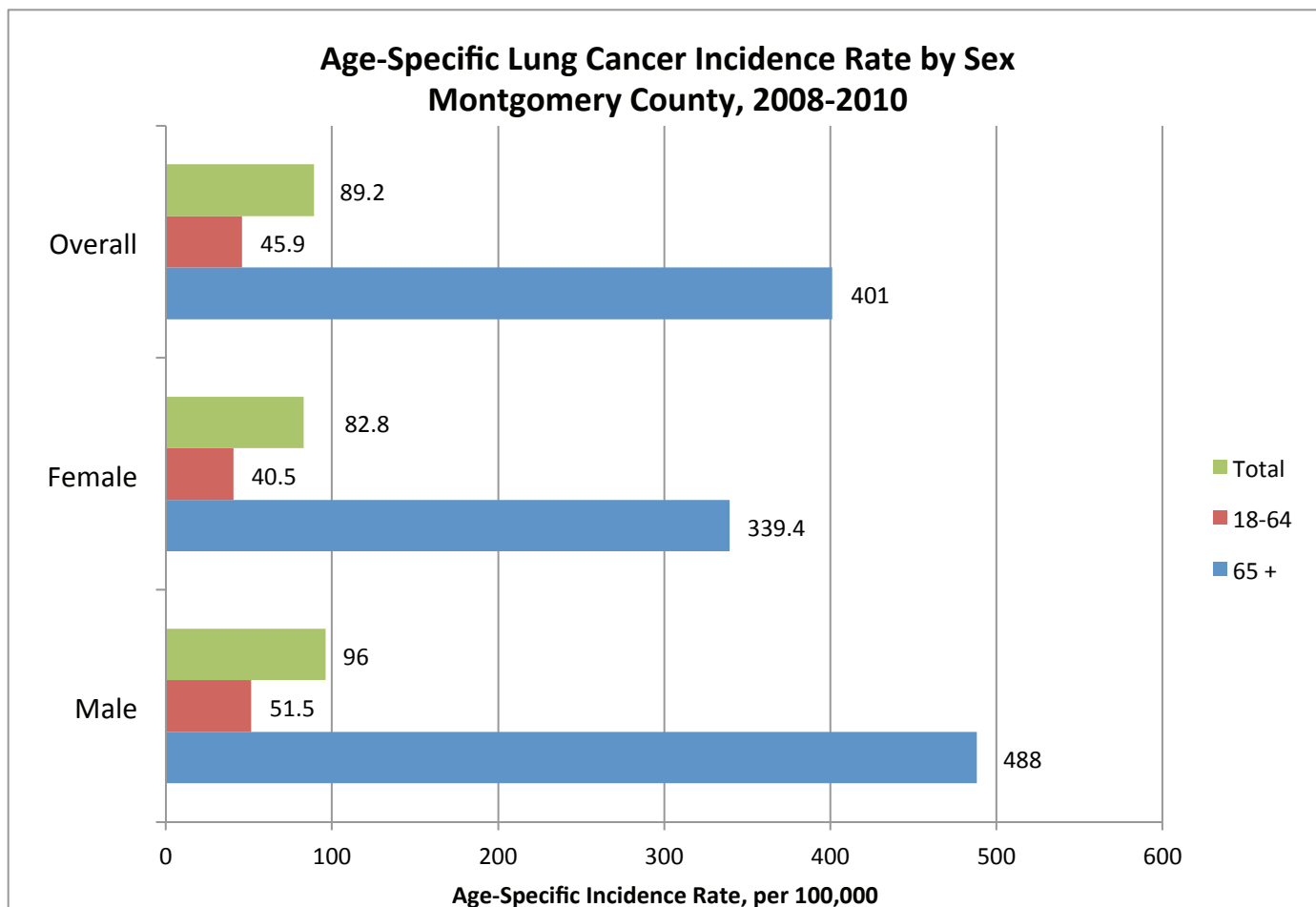


Figure 65

Bladder Cancer

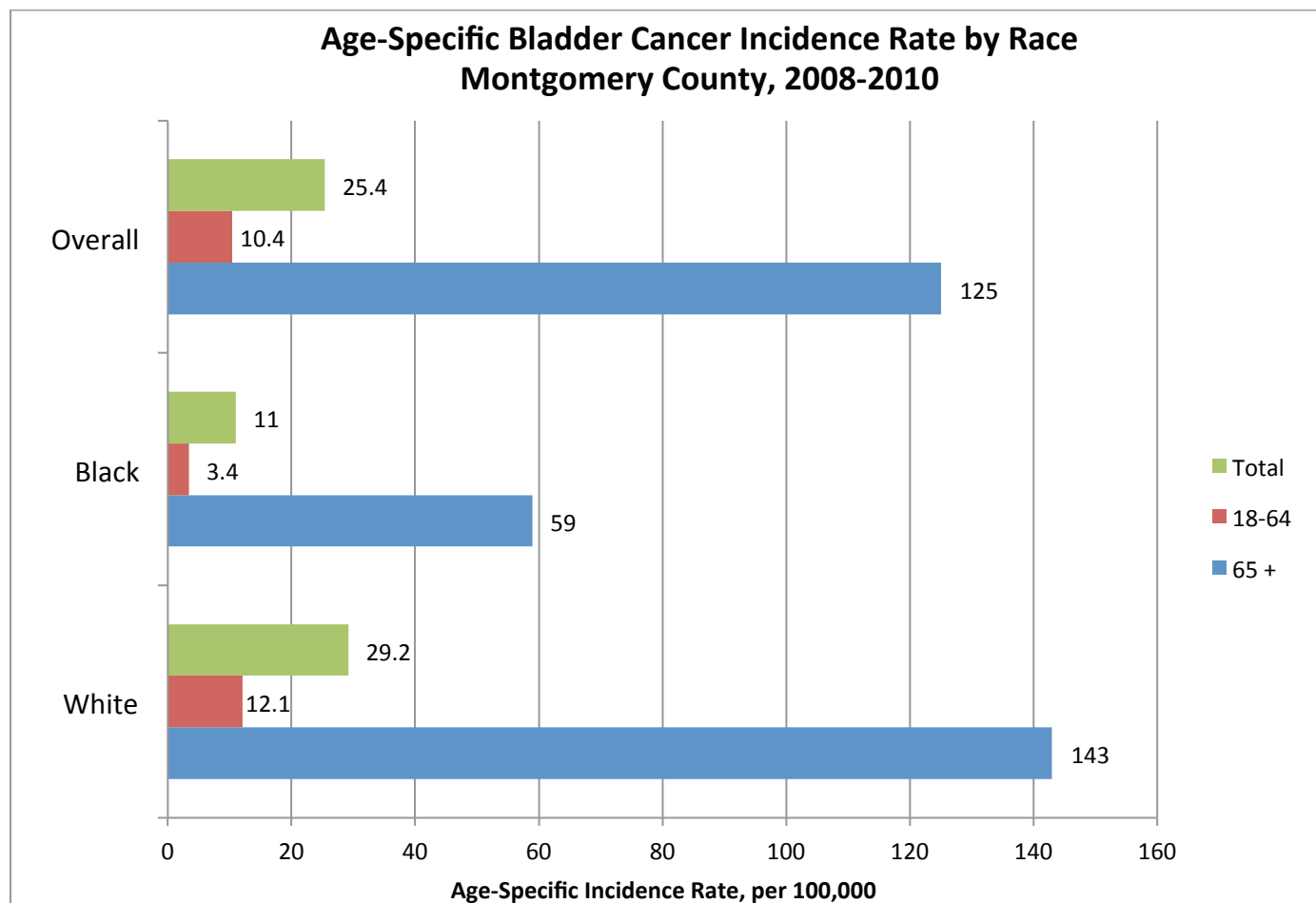


Figure 66

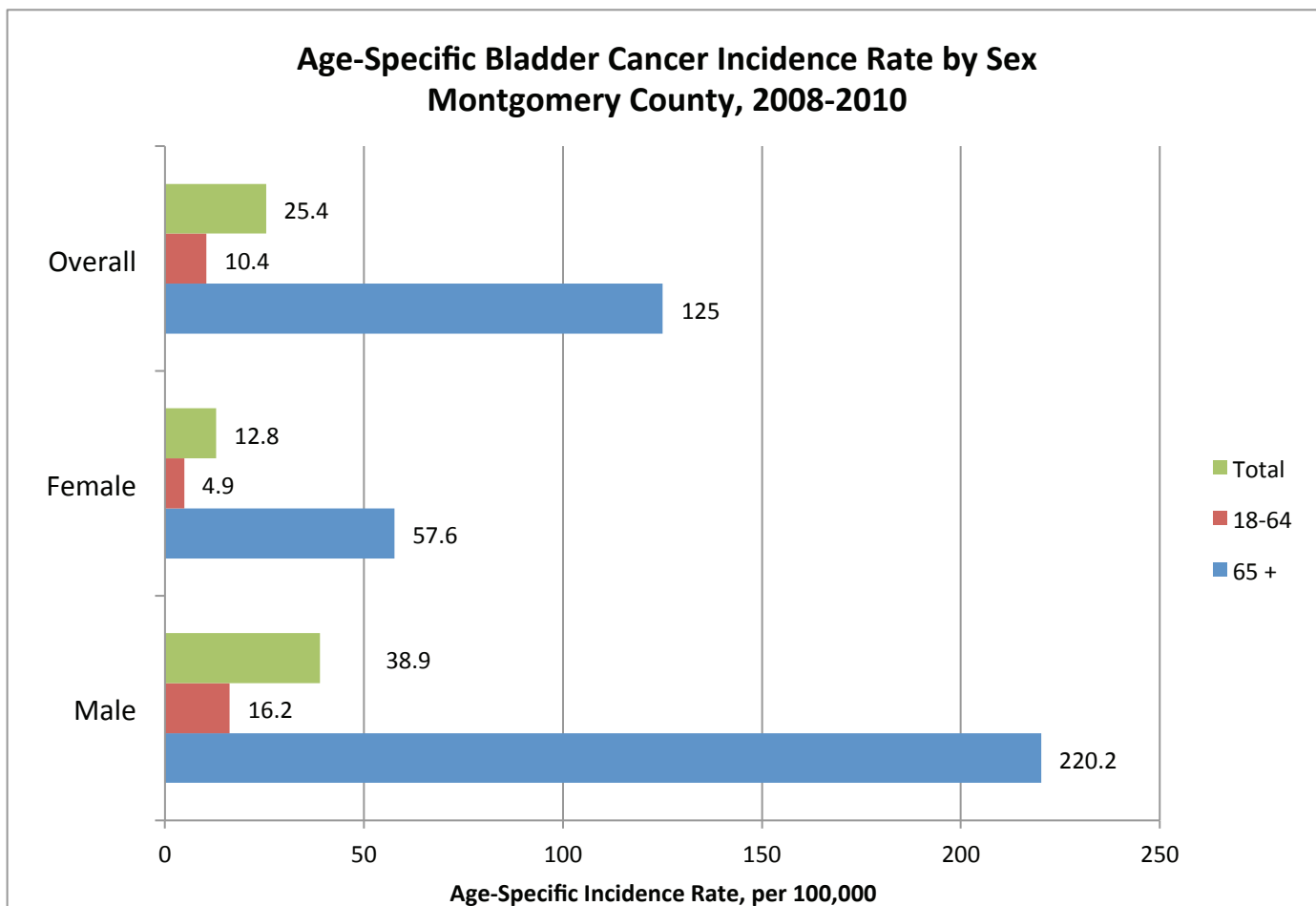


Figure 67

Lymphoma

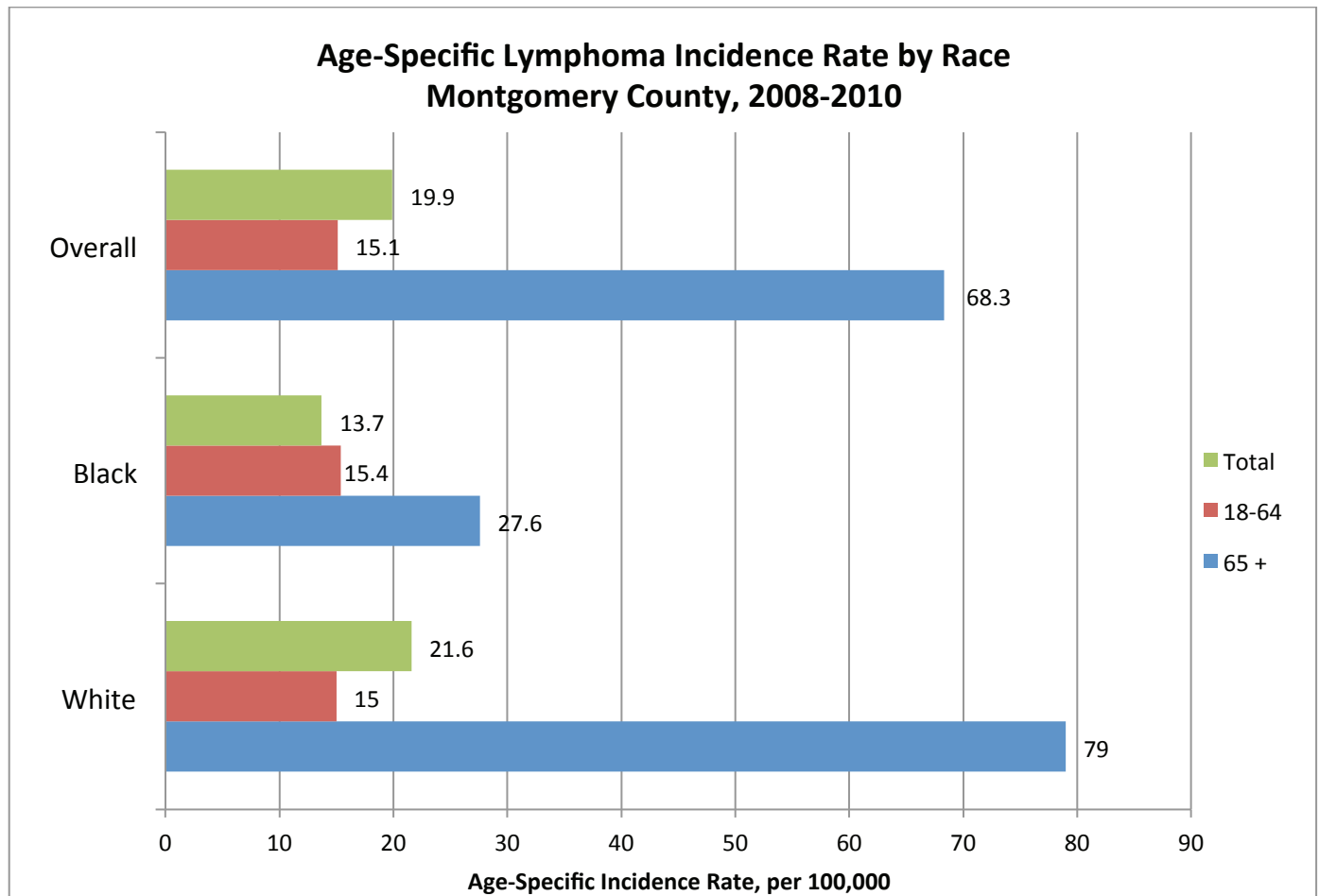


Figure 68

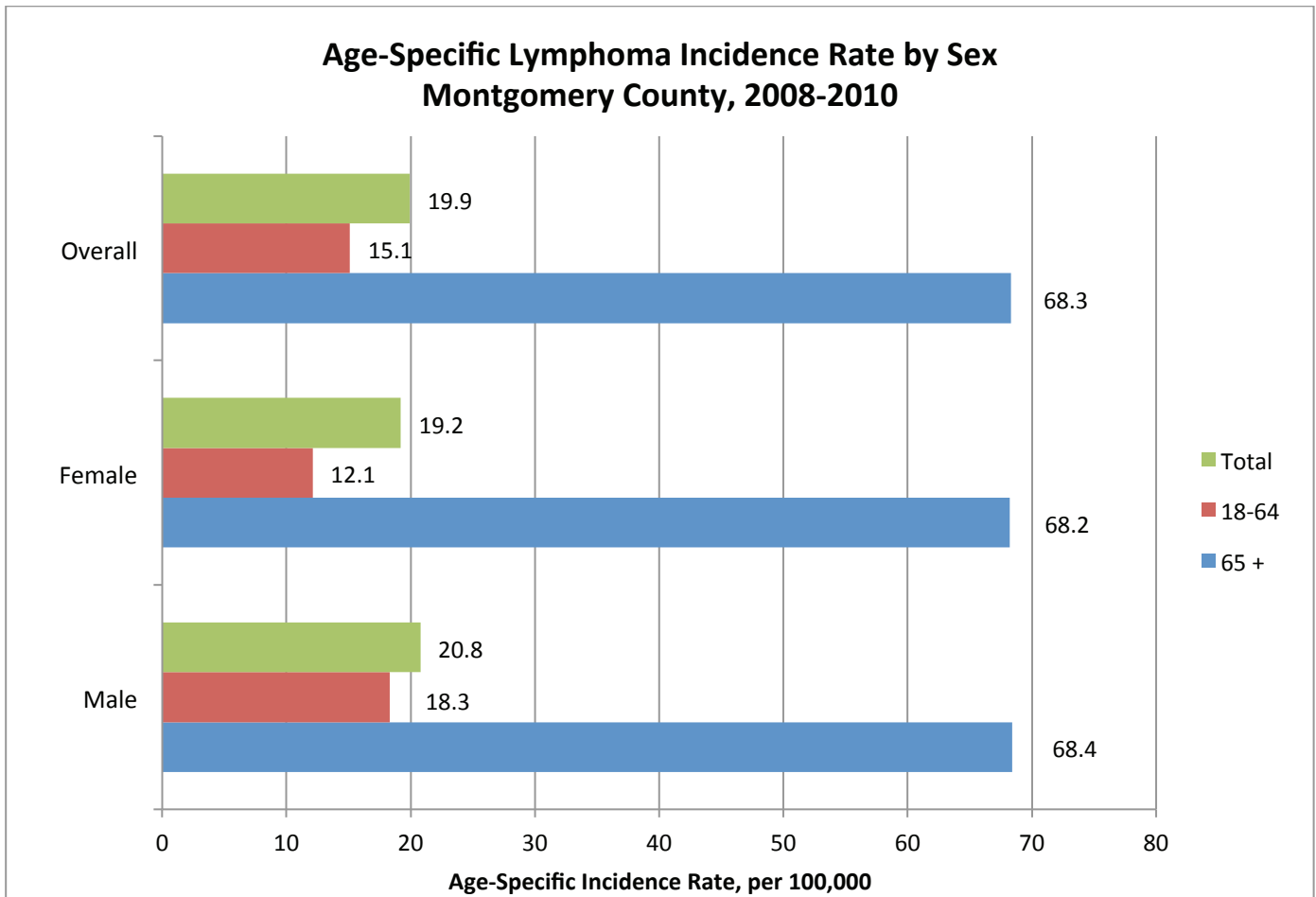


Figure 69

Pancreatic Cancer

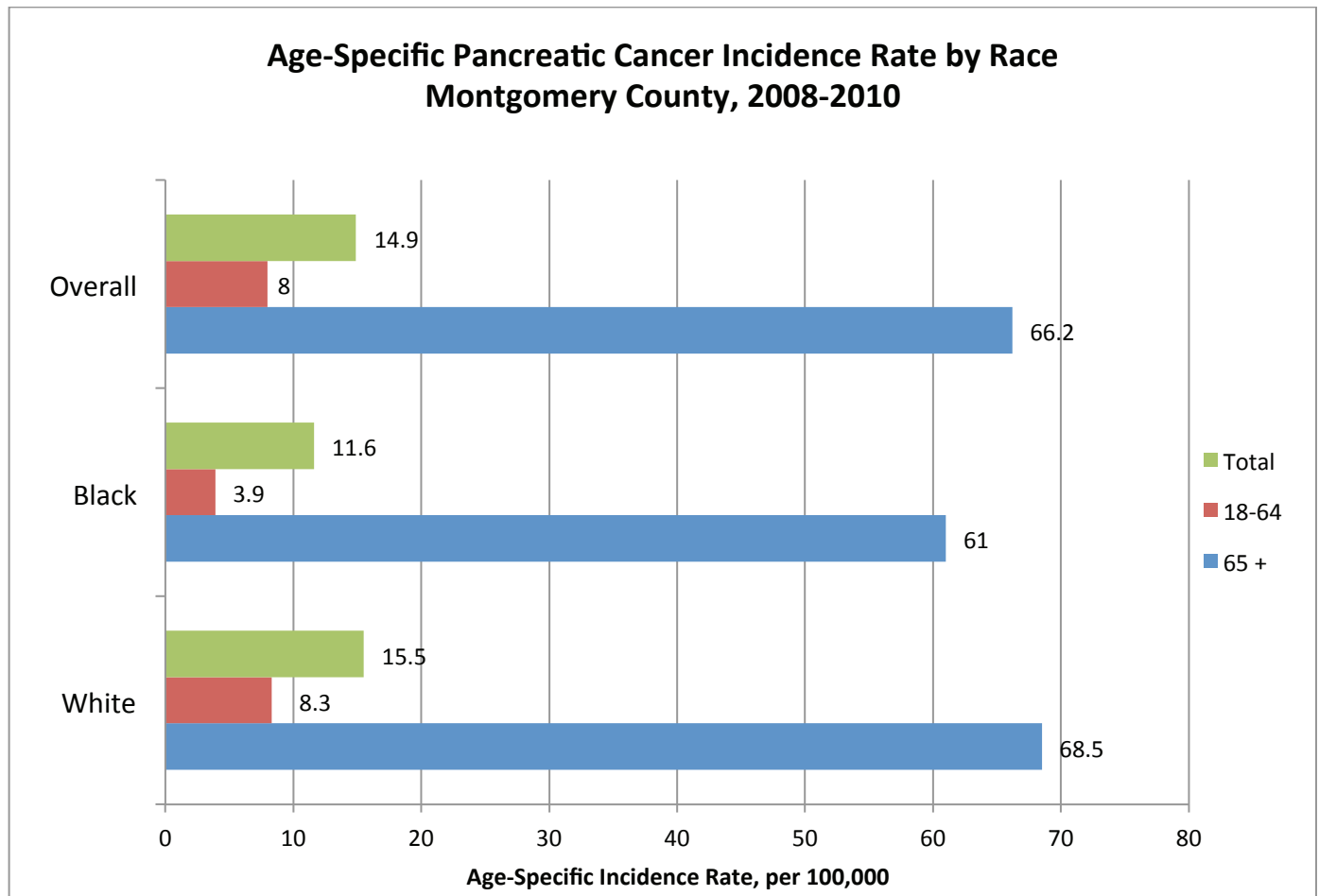


Figure 70

**Age-Specific Pancreatic Cancer Incidence Rate by Sex
Montgomery County, 2008-2010**

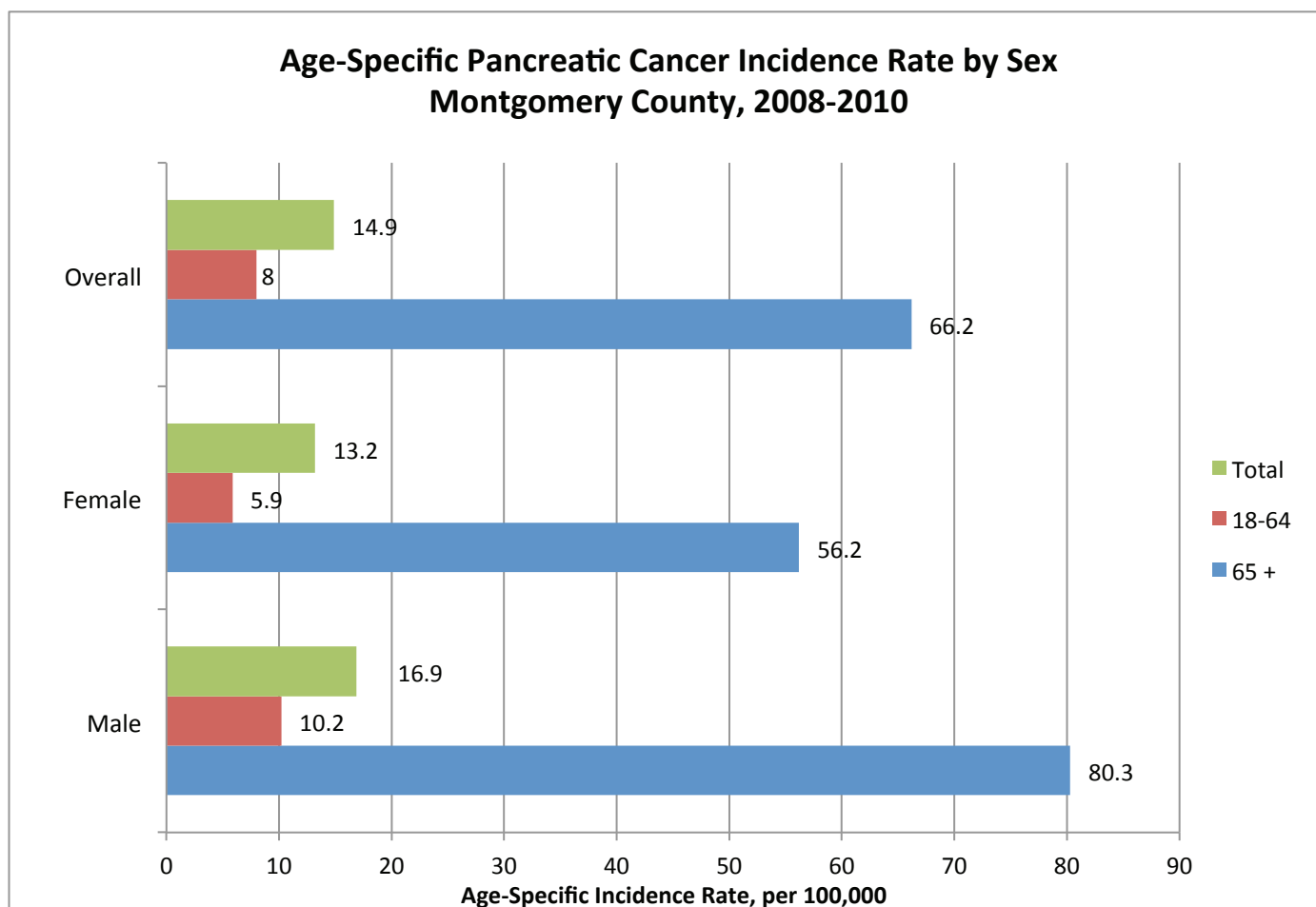


Figure 71

Melanoma

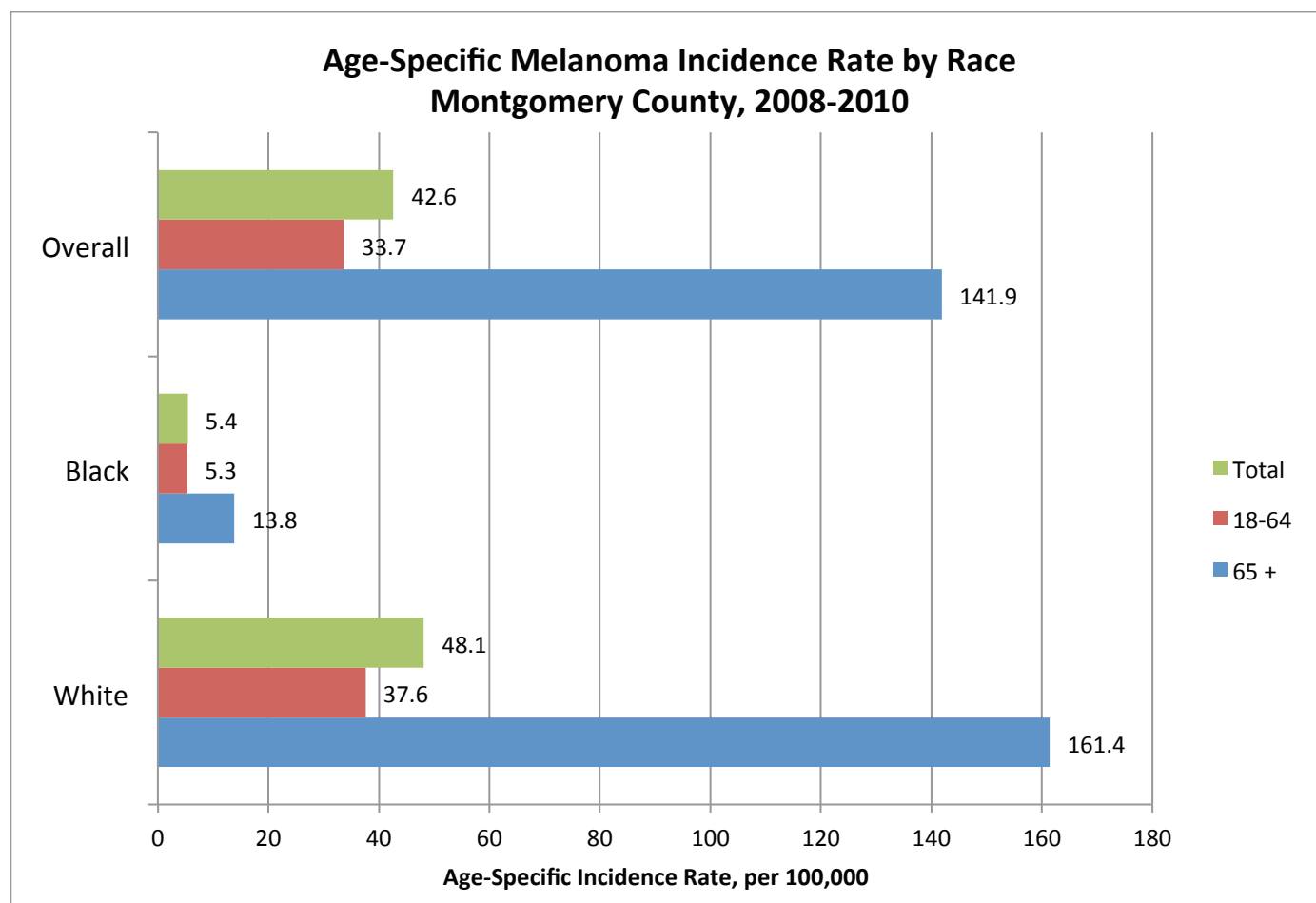


Figure 72

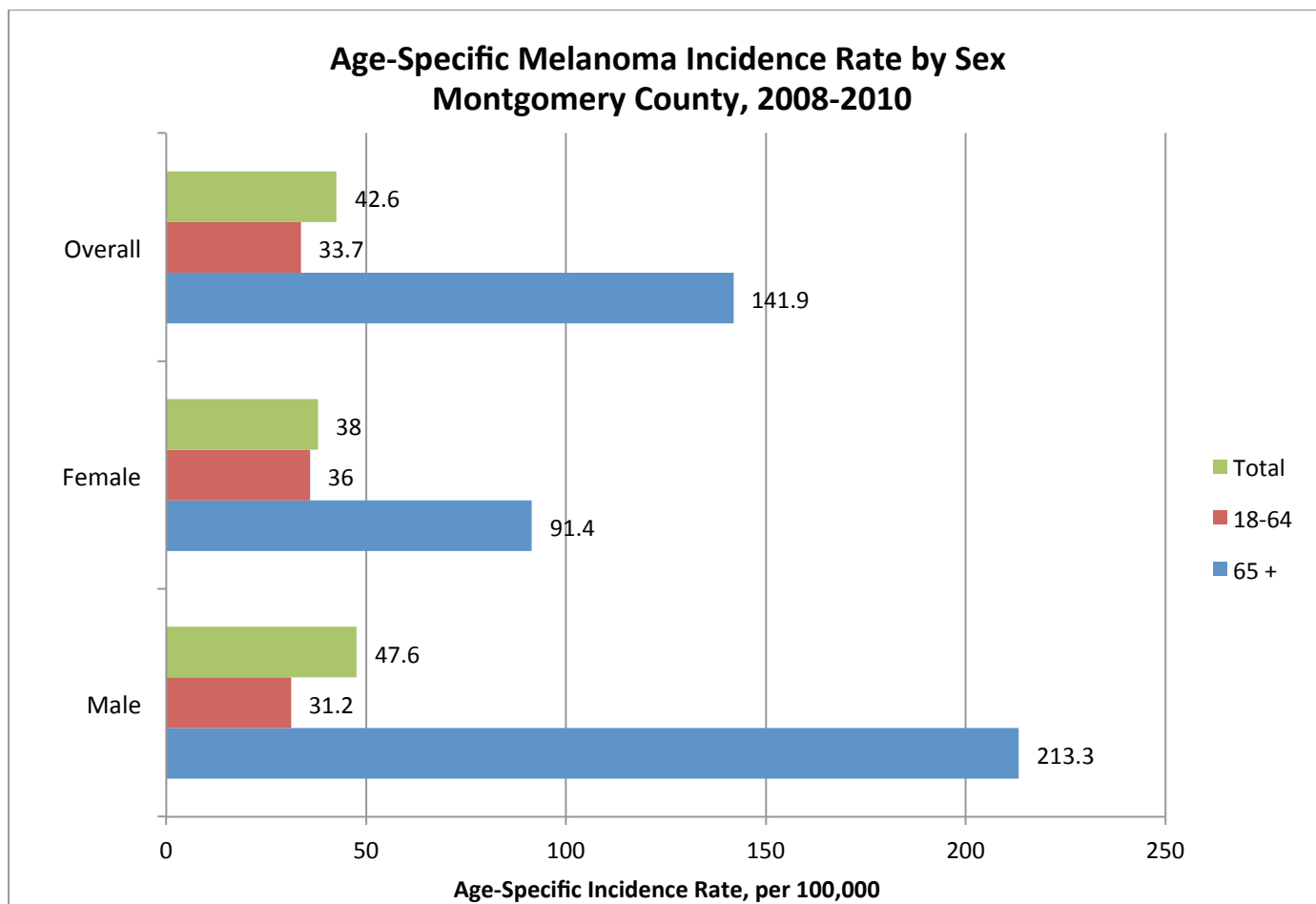


Figure 73



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