The Status of Black Health
A Decade in Review, 1995-2005

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Leading Health Indicators

- Physical Activity
- Overweight/Obesity
- Tobacco Use
- Substance Abuse
- Responsible Sexual Behavior
- Mental Health
- Injury + Violence
- Environmental Quality
- Immunization
- Access to Healthcare

Source: US HHS Healthy People 2010

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States


- White: 196,126,710, 66%
- Black: 36,259,720, 12%
- Hispanics: 45,949,210, 15%
- Other: 19,877,720, 7%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States
Distribution of Black Population, 2007

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, statehealthfacts.org. Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
Distribution of Nonfederal Black Physicians, 2007

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, statehealthfacts.org. Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
Life Expectancy (in Years) at Birth by Race and Sex, 1995 -2006*

*2006 preliminary data reported

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics
## Top 10 Leading Causes of Death, 1995 & 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Chronic Lung Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Chronic Lung Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Pneumonia &amp; Influenza Homicide</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease</td>
<td>Chronic Lung Respiratory Disease</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Pneumonia &amp; Influenza</td>
<td>Influenza &amp; Pneumonia</td>
<td>Nephritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Chronic Low Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>Nephritis</td>
<td>HIV</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Liver Disease</td>
<td>Perinatal Period</td>
<td>Speiticemia</td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics
Black Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births), 1995 & 2005

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics
Age-adjusted Cancer Deaths (per 100,000), Blacks, by State 1995 & 2005

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics
Cerebrovascular Disease
Age-adjusted Mortality for Blacks, 1995 & 2005
(per 100,000 population)

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics

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Cerebrovascular Disease Age-adjusted Deaths (per 100,000), Blacks, by State, 1995 & 2005

Data Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics
Age-Adjusted Incidence of Diagnosed Diabetes per 1,000 population Aged 18–79 Years, by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1997–2006

Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics, data from the National Health Interview Survey. Data computed by personnel in CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.
Overweight and Obesity Rates for Adult Blacks, 2007

Proportion of AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, 1985-2007

% of AIDS Diagnoses

NOTE: Data are estimates and represent AIDS diagnoses by year.

AIDS Rates for Black Adults and Adolescents, 2002-2006

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Adjusted* Incidence Rates (per million population) of Reported End Stage Renal Disease by Race/Ethnicity, 1996-2006

Data Source: 2008 USRDS Annual Data Report.  *Incidence rates adjusted for gender and age
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2005 NHDR</th>
<th>Relative rate</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2007 NHDR</th>
<th>Relative rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>New AIDS cases per 100,000 population age 13 and over</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>New AIDS cases per 100,000 population age 13 and over</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma per 100,000 population ages 2-17</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma per 100,000 population ages 2-17</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percent of patients who left the emergency department without being seen</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital admissions for lower extremity amputations in patients with diabetes per 100,000 population</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>Persons age 18 or older with serious mental illness who did not receive mental health treatment or counseling in the past year</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Composite: Adults who reported poor communication with health providers</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adults who can sometimes or never get care for illness or injury as soon as wanted</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-stay nursing home residents who were physically restrained</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults age 65 and over who did not ever receive pneumococcal vaccination</td>
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Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000), Blacks, 1995 & 2005

Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics

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USA, 2005
Poverty Rate in the U.S by Race, 2007

Percentage of People Uninsured by Race Under the Age of 65, 1997-2007

Source: Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, AHRQ, Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey 1997-2002

Medical School Applicants by Race and Ethnicity, 1974-2004

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges, 2007
Medical School Faculty by Rank within Race and Ethnicity, 2004

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges, 2007
Closing the Gap: From Disparities to Health Equity

- Have we made progress?
- Is it adequate to redress inequities/disparities?
- Do we have the assets to complete the task, e.g. the necessary workforce?
- What are issues for the future: pipeline: professional development (faculty, research, practice sustainability)?
- How do we address poverty and social determinants including personal responsibility?
- Has the NMA/Caucus program helped?
NMA Programs

- Diabetes
- Obesity
- HIV/AIDS
- Asthma
- Cultural Competency
- Clinical trials
- Disease state consensus panels
- W. Montague Cobb/NMA Health Institute
As Martin Luther King, Jr. observed: “progress does not turn on the wheels of inevitability”

Action is necessary

*We will put our vision in motion and change will follow*