

THE HEALTH STATUS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

A BLACK PAPER FOR THE URBAN LEAGUE OF PITTSBURGH

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National health policy in the past has set different health goals for different racial/ethnic groups. However, with the release of Healthy People 2010 by the US Public Health Service, all races/ethnicities in the nation share the same health status goals. One of the primary goals of Healthy People 2010 is to eliminate all racial/ethnic disparities in health by 2010.

This report examines the health conditions of African Americans in Allegheny County (hereafter referred to as “the County”). It documents the leading causes of death of black men and women, infant mortality, rates of firearm injuries and fatalities, and rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The data reported serves to benchmark the current health status of African Americans and, by way of comparison, whites in the County. It is an important initial step towards achieving the Healthy People 2010 goal of eliminating racial/ethnic health status disparities in the County.

We used four methods to determine what are the most critical health problems for African Americans in the County. The first compared the health status of black males and females to Healthy People 2010 goals. The second determined level of health disparity between blacks and whites in the county. The third contrasted local rates of morbidity and mortality to current national statistics for both blacks and whites. The final method looked at trends in morbidity and mortality among African Americans in the County over the past ten years. The table below is a summary of our findings.

Critical Health Conditions of African-American in Allegheny County

Indicator	HP 2010 Goals	Local Disparity	Local vs. National	Local Trends
Heart Disease	*	Females 45-74 & Males 35-64	Males 35-44	Males 35-44 Females 65-74
Cancer	Females & Males	Males	Females 55-64	Females
• Lung	Males	Females 55-64 & Males		
• Breast	Females	Females		
• Colorectal	Females & Males	Males		
• Prostate	Males			Males
Homicide	Males	Males		Males
Stroke	Females 65-74 & Males 65-74	Females 65-74 & Males 65-74		Females
Unintentional Injuries	Females & Males	Females & Males		Females
Diabetes	*	Male & Females		
Influenza/Pneumonia	*	Males		Males
Infant Mortality	Females & Males	Females & Males		
Non-Fatal Firearm Injury	Males	Males		
Fatal Firearm Injury	Males	Males		
Gonorrhea	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males

* No Healthy People 2010 goal (HP 2010) was established for these specific causes: coronary heart disease was calculated for HP2010, we calculated heart Disease for Allegheny County; the HP 2010 for diabetes was calculated using the primary cause of death and also when diabetes was present at the time of death, but not reported as the main cause of cause. The rate for Allegheny County is only available when diabetes was the main cause of death; HP2010 was not calculated for pneumonia/influenza.

It might be asked why we have chosen at this time to document the relationship between race/ethnicity and health. We wish to make clear that we hold that there are no significant biological differences between races/ethnicities that would make one racial/ethnic group more susceptible than another to disease in general. Rather, we contend, as many others have in the past, that race/ethnicity is a social construct with powerful social effects. We believe that it is these cultural and socioeconomic correlates of race/ethnicity that directly and indirectly affect health status and other quality of life indicators. To significantly improve the health of the African American community in this county, we believe it is imperative to begin to document and call attention to its current situation.

THE HEALTH STATUS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

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BACKGROUND

This is the first in a series of “Black Papers” for the Urban League of Pittsburgh. These papers are designed to analyze current social, economic, and health conditions and problems of African Americans in the Pittsburgh region and to suggest local policies and programs for improving conditions and alleviating problems. Magee-Womens Hospital, Allegheny County Department of Human Services, Allegheny County Health Department, and the Department of Community Initiatives at UPMC Health System helped to develop this initial series of papers on health conditions. This first paper provides an overview to the health problems of African Americans in the County. The next papers will focus on two categories of health problems among African Americans, sexually transmitted diseases and the health conditions of middle-age African American women, and suggest local actions to address the problems.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to document the health conditions of African Americans in Allegheny County and to determine which of these conditions represent critical problems. We document health conditions by using the most recent publicly accessible data on many important indicators of the health status of African Americans in the County. The indicators cover four categories of health conditions: leading causes of death, infant mortality, firearm injuries and fatalities, and sexually transmitted diseases.

The health status data are presented in tables and graphs in the back of this report. Table 1 compares current African American death rates by gender in Allegheny County to Healthy People 2010 goals for each leading cause of death. The rest of the tables contain the annual number of cases and annual rate per 100,000 population for African Americans and for whites in Allegheny County for specific causes of death and selected diseases. When ten years of data are available, these tables provide average rates and black-white ratios for the County in the first and the last five years of this period. When data are available, average rates for the County, state, and US are provided for the last five years. The graphs show trends in black and white rates for the time-series data contained in the tables.

We use four basic methods to determine which of the health conditions represent critical problems. First, average rates for African American females and for males in the County in the last five years are compared to Healthy People 2010 goals (www.health.gov/healthypeople/). When a local African American rate exceeds the national goal by 30% or more, that health condition should be considered a critical problem. The standard of 30% is used because this amount represents a substantial difference that would not usually be due to chance.

Second, racial disparities in health conditions are calculated by dividing the African American female and male rates for a health condition in the County by the white rates for that condition. When the local African American rate exceeds the local white rate by 30% or more, that health condition among African Americans should be considered a critical problem. Racial disparities are also used to determine critical problems among specific age groups of African Americans when sufficient cases exist (see standards used on page 3 below).

Third, average African American rates for females and for males in the County for the last five years are compared to average African American rates by gender for the state and US for each health condition where data are available. When the local African American rate exceeds the state or US African American rate by 30% or more, that health condition among African Americans in the County should be considered a critical problem.

Fourth, average rates for African Americans in the County during the last five years are compared to average rates for the previous five years to determine trends. If a health condition is a critical problem for African Americans in the County according to the above criteria and if local African American rates stay the same or increase (with the same level of surveillance or testing), then this lack of improvement is also a problem. In other words, when local African American rates are high, one would like to see progress in reducing the rates. It is not appropriate to apply the 30% standard, as used above, to determine critical problems for this change in rate criterion.

In this paper we do not analyze the effects of socioeconomic status on the health of African Americans in the County because current data are not available on the socioeconomic status of local individuals or the census tracts or blocks in which they live. However, we do note below that socioeconomic status is a major explanation for the health problems of African Americans.

This paper also does not compare disparities in this County to disparities in other counties, does not set goals for reducing disparities in this County, and does not discuss interventions that will reduce the disparities. These are left for future studies.

IMPORTANCE

It is important to document the health conditions and problems of African Americans in the County because:

- Race is an important factor in determining health status since: 1) racial status greatly affects and interacts with socioeconomic status, which in turn, greatly affects health; 2) racial discrimination in the health care system directly affects health; and 3) some diseases, such as STDs, are transmitted mostly within each race due to racial segregation
- Serious health problems are known to exist for racial and ethnic groups in the US, but little information has been available locally on the health problems of African Americans (the largest minority group in the County)
- Since the social and economic status of African Americans in the County is among the worst in the US (Bangs and Hong, Benchmarks reports, 1994-1996) and a high percentage of African American adults and children are living in poverty in the County

(Bangs, Weldon, and Kerchis, Basic Living Cost and Living Wage report, 1997), one would expect serious health problems to exist locally among African Americans

- Health problems are undermining the well-being of the African American community
- Documenting local health problems of African Americans will help to get the problems recognized and help motivate the community to respond

FINDINGS

These findings are organized first by the five categories of health conditions studied in this report: 1) Life expectancy at birth; 2) leading causes of death among African Americans in the County; 3) infant mortality; 4) firearm injuries and deaths; and 5) sexually transmitted diseases. Within categories 2-5, the findings are organized according to the four methods listed above for determining critical problems: 1) comparing African American rates in the County to Healthy People 2010 goals; 2) comparing African American rates in the County to white rates in the County; 3) comparing African American rates in the County to state and national African American rates; and 4) determining trends in African American rates in the County. As noted above, critical problems are those where the African American rate in the County for a health condition is at least 30% higher than the national Healthy People 2010 goal, the white rate in the County, or state or national African American rates. An additional problem would be lack of progress in reducing rates. Finally, the numbers of the tables and graphs from which information is used is noted for each section of the findings.

Life expectancy at birth

Life Expectancy at Birth
by Gender and Selected Race, 1998

Race/Gender	Allegheny County	PA	US
Overall	77.2	77.1	77.1
Black Males	69.4	67.4	68.9
Black Females	77.2	75.3	75.7
White Males	75.1	75.1	75.2
White Females	80.2	80.1	80.1

Source: Authors Calculation; Data from CDC Wonder Database

Life expectancy at birth of Allegheny County residents, by race and gender, does not differ substantially from those of the state and nation. However, black males in the County will live an average of 5.7 and 10.8 years less than white males and white females, respectively. Black females in the County will outlive white males by an average of 2.4 years and black males by an average of 7.8 years.

Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death are included in this report if there is an average of at least 20 deaths per year during the five-year period 1993-1997 for either African American females or African American males. The period 1993-1997 was used because these were the most recent years of data available by race for the County when we started this study in early 2000. The leading causes of death for African Americans in the County, according to this criterion, are:

Leading Causes of Death of Blacks in Allegheny County, 1993-1997

Condition	Average Annual Age Adjusted Rate		Average Annual Cases	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Heart Disease	302.2	435.1	264	233
Cancer	207.6	391.5	176	215
Stroke	69.7	71.5	62	38
Diabetes	43.3	49	37	30
Influenza/Pneumonia	27.9	55.2	25	29
COPD	26.9	53	23	27
Unintentional Injuries	23.9	64.3	24	40
Homicide	NS	66.0	NS	53

NS= Not Significant, the number of deaths to females due to Homicide was less than 20.

For the selected leading causes of death, age-specific data (e.g., ten-year cohorts) are included if the total number of cases in the County averaged at least 10 per year for the last five years and the ratio of African American to white rates is at least 1.3 (meaning, the rate for African Americans is at least 30% higher than the rate for whites). Note that 1998 data became available for most of the variables in this report recently, so the five-year average rates are generally for 1994-1998.

Comparison to Healthy People 2010 Goals (Table 1)

Among the leading causes of death of African Americans in Allegheny County, the critical problems are:

- The death rate for African American females in the County is 1.8 times the Healthy People 2010 goal for colorectal cancer, 1.7 times the goal for heart disease, 1.5 times the goal for breast cancer, 1.4 times the goal for stroke, and 1.3 times the goal for unintentional injuries
- African American males in the County die from homicide at 19 times the national goal and from unintentional injuries at 3.8 times the goal
- African American males in the County die at more than two times the national goals for lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and prostate cancer

Local African American death rates already meet the national goals for pulmonary disorders.

Black-White Disparities (Tables 2-13)

According to the black-white ratios, the critical health problems among African Americans in the County are:

- The homicide death rate for African American males in the County is 39 times the rate of white males for ages 15-19 and 29 times for ages 20-24
- Heart disease death rates are more than three times white rates for African American females ages 44-54 and for African American males ages 35-44
- The prostate cancer death rate is more than three times the white rate for African American males ages 65-74

- Diabetes death rates for African American females and males are about two times white rates
- Cancer and lung cancer death rates for African American males are 1.9 times the white male rate for ages 45-54 and 55-64, respectively
- Unintentional injury death rates for African American females and males are about 1.5 times white rates
- Stroke death rates for African American females and males are about 1.5 times the white rates for ages 65-74

The least serious racial disparities are:

- Pulmonary disorder death rates are about the same for African Americans and whites in the County.
- The influenza/pneumonia death rate for African American females is about the same as for white females in the County

Local Compared to State and National African American Rates (Tables 2-13)

Data for 1994-98 show that there is one condition for which the African American rate in the County is at least 30% higher than the African American rate in the state or US:

- The death rate for African American women in the County is 1.3 times the US African American female rate for lung cancer

Trends in Local African American Rates (Tables 2-13, Graphs 1-21)

While death rates were lower for African Americans in the County for most causes of death in the last five years compared to the prior five years, death rates increased for lung cancer among African American women, homicide among African American men, stroke among African American women, unintentional injuries among African American women, and influenza/pneumonia among African American men.

Infant Mortality (Table 14, Graph 22)

In relation to black infant mortality, the local rate is about four times the Healthy People 2010 goal, higher than state and national rates (but not 30% higher), and more than three times the white rate. While black infant mortality remains a critical problem, the rate has declined over the last ten years.

Firearm Injuries and Deaths (Tables 15-16, Graphs 23-24)

The nonfatal firearm injury rate among African American males in the County is 30 times, and the fatal rate is 15 times the Healthy People 2010 goals. The African American rate in the County is about 25 times the local white rate for nonfatal firearm injuries and 5.6 times for fatal injuries. There has been no apparent decline in local African American rates. The problem of firearm injuries and deaths is particularly serious among African American males ages 15-24.

Note that state and national rates for African Americans are not compared to local rates because the state and national data are not available.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Tables 17-22, Graphs 25-29)

STDs cause many harmful, often irreversible, and costly clinical complications, such as reproductive health problems, fetal and perinatal health problems, and cancer. Of all the STDs that are reported for Allegheny County, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and AIDS pose the greatest threat to the health and prosperity of African Americans.

Note that the following reported rates represent the number of cases that have tested positive divided by the County's population. The rates for women are usually more reliable than those for men because a larger share of the female population is tested than the male population. Many people with STDs are not tested.

Gonorrhea morbidity rates for African American females and males in the County are more than 35 times the Healthy People 2010 goal. The gonorrhea rate for African American females is 48 times the white female rate in the County, and the rate for African American males is 78 times the white male rate. The black-white ratio of rates in Allegheny County is about double the US ratio for women and about 1.5 times the US ratio for men. The rates for African American females ages 15-19 and 20-24 in the County are particularly high and are increasing.

About 13% of African American females ages 15-19 and 9% of African American females ages 20-24 were diagnosed with chlamydia in 1999. Chlamydia rates among African American females in the County have increased dramatically in recent years. The African American rate in the County for women is now about 20 times the white rate for women, and the African American male rate is about 39 times the white male rate. The rate for African American women in the County is more than two times the US rate for African American women, while the local rate for African American men is about three times the US rate for African American men. The chlamydia rates for African American females and males in the County also appear to be increasing.

Local African American rates for new AIDS cases are more than six times local white rates. However, the local African American rate remains far below the US African American rate, and new AIDS cases among African American females and males have declined in recent years in the County. No national 2010 goal is available for comparison to the local African American rate.

EXPLAINING THE POOR HEALTH OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

House and Williams in their chapter "Understanding and Reducing Socioeconomic and Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Health" (in *Promoting Health: Intervention Strategies from Social and Behavioral Research*, National Academy of Sciences, forthcoming) suggest that there are two fundamental reasons why African Americans have much poorer health than whites on average. First, African Americans tend to be highly disadvantaged in socioeconomic status. Second, African Americans tend to be highly disadvantaged in racial status. These disadvantages

result in poorer health through a variety of mechanisms, such as greater exposure to psychosocial risk factors (e.g., joblessness and stress) and environmental risk factors (e.g., chemicals) as well as less access to health insurance and medical care, poorer quality medical care once received, less access to continuous care, and less access to preventive care.

DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The data for this report were obtained from the Allegheny County Health Department, the PA Health Department, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website (Compressed Mortality database). The mortality data are based on death certificates, which can contain two types of error that could affect this report. First, death certificates often require the certifier to determine the race and ethnicity of the deceased. This is especially important when trying to identify a Hispanic and a non-Hispanic white, however this is much less of a problem in Allegheny County where 98% of the population is either black or white, non-Hispanic. A second limitation in using death certificates surrounds the error in coding the true underlying cause of death. When a person dies after a long, well-characterized illness, the cause of death on the death certificate is likely to be more accurate than when a death is relatively sudden and unobserved. However, despite these two common types of misclassification of death on the death certificate, death certificate data remain very important. They have proven to be useful in identifying risk factors and high-risk population groups. These findings have been confirmed over time and have correlated well with the knowledge of the known risk factors.

The quality of the STD morbidity data is limited in that the reported rates refer to people that were tested and not to the whole population. The Institute of Medicine reports that the incidence rate is 2-3 times that of the reported rates because many people with the diseases are not tested. In addition, it is not possible to tell whether changes in STD morbidity rates are due to changes in testing levels since the Allegheny County Health Department does not report the total number of people tested for STDs each year in the County.

Further, it is important to keep in mind that the available data reported here do not encompass all that needs to be known about the health status of African Americans in the County. For example, at present, we do not have data on the extent or nature of disability in the population; the extent or nature of mental illness, including abuse of tobacco, alcohol or other drugs; or any data regarding access to, utilization of, or quality of health services. These issues will have to be addressed in future reports.

USES OF THIS REPORT

This report will be useful to many citizens, health professionals, local leaders, and researchers for identifying the most serious health problems by gender and age group among African Americans in the County. Knowing the most serious health problems of African Americans can be used to guide decisions by researchers about what to study and guide community decisions about which populations to target and the types of interventions to develop.

CONCLUSION

Our findings demonstrate that African Americans in Allegheny County have many critical health problems and that the health of African Americans here is substantially worse than that of whites. The facts we have shown require a response. Specifically, all health care institutions in the County must consider what they are doing to address the health problems we have documented. This will likely require a reconfiguration of current health care services and a redeployment of health care resources to address the problems. But health care providers cannot solve the problems on their own. A community mobilization, black and white, is required to address the underlying causes of the problem, particularly the socioeconomic and racial disadvantages of African Americans. This will need to involve all of the institutions of society along with strong, consistent and committed leadership. We must not continue into the 21st Century as two communities, one white and healthy and the other black and ill.

**Table 1. Age-Adjusted Rates of Blacks in Allegheny County
Compared to Healthy People 2010 Goals**

Condition	Allegheny County, 94-98		Healthy People 2010 Goals	Ratio	
	Black Females	Black Males		Females	Males
Leading Causes of Death					
Heart Disease	286.3	409.9	166.0	1.7	2.5
Cancer	205.7	374.4	159.9	1.3	2.3
Lung Cancer	53.0	120.8	44.9	1.2	2.7
Colorectal Cancer	24.4	33.8	13.9	1.8	2.4
Prostate Cancer	NA	66.2	28.8	NA	2.3
Female Breast Cancer	34.4	NA	22.3	1.5	NA
Stroke	64.8	57.7	48.0	1.4	1.2
Unintentional Injuries	22.5	67.3	17.5	1.3	3.8
C.O.P.D.	26.7	62.8	60.0	0.4	1.0
Homicide	DNC	57.7	3.0	DNC	19.2
Infant Mortality					
Infant Mortality	17.4	19.3	4.5	3.9	4.3
Firearm Injuries and Fatalities*					
Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries	DNC	263.5	8.6	DNC	30.6
Fatal Firearm Injuries	DNC	60.6	4.1	DNC	14.8
STDs**/**					
Gonorrhea	671.2	700.2	19	35.3	36.9

Notes: NA= Not Applicable; DNC= Did Not Calculate; The number of deaths for these causes was too small to calculate;

No Healthy People 2010 Goal was established for Influenza/Pneumonia;

Because the Healthy People 2010 Goal for Diabetes was calculated using the multiple-cause and underlying cause, we did not include the diabetes rate for Allegheny County because the calculated rate only included underlying causes.

* Rates for nonfatal and fatal firearms injuries were from 1996-1998 and rates for STDs were from 1995-1998;

**The Healthy People 2010 Goals for Chlamydia/New AIDS cases do not encompass the whole population only goals for a specific age group

**Table 2. Heart Disease Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
45-54	Black	10	138.6	11	146.7	9	115.7	7	86.8	18	215.7	13	150.7	13	145.9	9	96.7	16	165.0	15	148.6	141.4	2.7	141.5	3.4	151.3	3.2	140.4	3.1
	White	29	47.1	32	50.5	39	59.8	37	55.2	33	47.9	29	41.0	32	44.1	34	45.5	33	42.9	26	32.9	52.1		41.2		48.0		45.6	
55-64	Black	27	359.7	26	354.0	35	487.4	43	612.7	25	364.6	22	328.7	26	398.2	29	439.6	29	435.2	18	267.4	434.5	2.0	373.3	1.9	400.4	2.2	378.4	2.3
	White	149	209.2	171	248.2	157	236.0	107	166.7	129	208.6	127	213.4	108	189.0	123	215.5	117	205.3	92	161.6	214.3		197.1		185.1		166.4	
65-74	Black	70	1145.1	49	794.8	75	1206.4	49	781.6	43	680.4	63	988.7	52	809.5	64	1014.1	63	1016.5	50	821.7	920.1	1.4	930.2	1.7	891.7	1.6	899.1	1.7
	White	526	712.4	492	673.8	451	624.6	447	626.1	441	624.8	419	600.5	409	593.1	371	557.0	344	535.4	321	518.6	652.8		562.3		571.0		514.3	
Age Adj.*	Black	278	330.9	215	272.2	254	310.2	220	264.0	281	335.1	271	314.8	246	280.8	269	300.1	253	280.2	240	255.8	302.5		286.3		295.3		301.7	
	White	2675	300.9	2575	280.4	2569	273.4	2553	265.0	2704	273.9	2546	252.8	2490	243.0	2570	245.0	2463	230.3	2459	223.8	278.7	1.1	239.0	1.2	247.5	1.2	227.7	1.3

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
35-44	Black	10	112.2	7	77.0	11	118.7	10	105.9	9	93.6	12	122.6	16	161	16	160.7	12	120.7	6	60.4	101.5	2.1	125.0	3.2	88.5	2.0	87.1	2.2
	White	38	45.2	37	43.3	47	54.1	48	54.4	37	41.3	40	44.0	36	39	27	29.5	38	42.0	38	42.5	47.7		39.4		43.4		40.5	
45-54	Black	24	455.9	20	364.6	14	245.3	17	286.7	19	308.9	23	361.0	17	258	21	304.5	24	333.4	14	186.6	332.3	1.2	288.7	1.9	318.9	2.0	301.5	2.0
	White	114	211.4	137	245.2	126	218.0	111	185.8	101	163.7	99	155.6	130	198	111	163.0	110	155.7	107	146.2	204.8		163.7		161.6		149.8	
55-64	Black	50	897.7	46	846.1	32	603.3	37	715.5	54	1071.6	36	733.8	42	880	30	630.8	31	654.1	42	889.6	826.8	1.4	757.7	1.7	824.7	1.8	733.8	1.7
	White	396	650.8	352	599.1	337	594.8	268	491.1	273	520.2	270	535.9	235	487	226	467.9	191	395.4	195	403.6	571.2		457.9		453.2		426.5	
Age Adj.*	Black	254	522.8	248	498.1	217	417.6	230	447.3	267	511.0	224	432.1	233	433.9	213	388.6	226	409.9	214	385.2	479.3		409.9		434.2		428.7	
	White	2486	475.6	2430	451.7	2366	439.4	2377	430.7	2274	407.0	2319	411.8	2272	397.4	2197	378.3	2135	367.2	2207	377.8	440.9	1.1	386.5	1.1	381.1	1.1	356.5	1.2

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 3. Cancer Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio		
Age	Black	175	230.7	178	225.7	172	242.1	190	235.5	175	209.4	179	213.6	159	187.8	176	207.1	190	219.9	177	200.2	228.7		205.7		227.0		203.5	
Adj.*	White	1710	198.4	1735	199.4	1659	189.9	1681	190.1	1653	186.7	1653	186.0	1765	198.9	1682	186.5	1679	185.1	1600	175.8	192.9	1.2	186.5	1.1	177.1	1.3	171.5	1.2

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio		
45-54	Black	18	341.9	20	364.6	15	262.8	16	269.9	14	227.6	18	282.5	11	167	22	319.0	22	305.6	192	253.2	293.4	1.7	265.4	1.9	286.9	2.1	254.8	1.9
	White	115	213.2	95	170.0	99	171.3	87	145.6	98	158.9	98	154.0	90	137	82	120.4	95	134.5	105	143.4	171.8		137.9		137.1		131.9	
55-64	Black	55	987.4	52	956.4	50	942.7	46	889.6	48	952.6	43	876.5	53	1110	42	883.1	42	886.3	31	656.6	945.7	1.7	882.6	1.9	858.9	1.8	738.0	1.6
	White	396	650.8	320	544.6	305	538.3	313	573.6	286	545.0	248	492.2	255	528	249	515.5	207	428.5	202	418.1	570.5		476.5		465.3		447.7	
65-74	Black	59	1397.4	79	1857.1	81	1889.9	78	1806.0	87	1999.5	74	1688.0	70	1585	78	1806.4	77	1824.6	53	1285.5	1790.0	1.5	1637.9	1.4	1655.3	1.5	1457.5	1.4
	White	608	1132.0	688	1292.2	605	1146.3	610	1166.0	603	1162.9	601	1169.5	607	1192	589	1197.5	531	1119.2	494	1080.9	1179.8		1151.8		1098.4		1053.1	
Age	Black	215	423.6	227	439.8	227	434.9	219	409.7	231	426.4	213	395.3	205	374.0	210	378.8	214	382.9	188	341.0	426.9		374.4		401.4		363.1	
Adj.*	White	1786	310.4	1824	311.2	1729	293.6	1752	297.6	1740	291.6	1684	281.0	1705	281.4	1710	282.4	1622	268.1	1575	274.8	300.9	1.4	274.8	1.4	267.1	1.5	209.3	1.7

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 4. Lung Cancer Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
55-64	Black	11	146.5	7	95.3	15	208.9	11	156.7	14	204.2	11	164.4	8	122.5	9	136.4	18	270.1	6	89.1	161.5	1.6	156.6	1.4	139.3	1.6	103.6	1.0
	White	74	103.9	79	114.7	65	97.7	69	107.5	56	90.5	65	109.2	59	103.2	69	120.9	73	128.1	48	84.3	103.1		109.2		89.5		102.7	
Age Adj.*	Black	33	45.4	34	44.4	37	46.9	39	47.4	46	53.8	49	58.5	41	48.7	45	52.9	54	63.0	33	45.4	47.6		53.0		55.1		39.8	
	White	363	41.5	396	44.4	377	43.1	378	42.5	396	43.9	397	44.5	443	50.1	449	50.8	447	49.9	363	41.5	43.4	1.1	48.4	1.1	38.9	1.4	41.7	1.0

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
55-64	Black	26	466.8	21	386.2	23	433.6	19	367.4	12	238.1	17	346.5	24	502.8	16	336.4	11	232.1	10	211.8	378.4	1.7	325.9	1.9	338.1	1.9	283.2	1.6
	White	145	238.3	121	205.9	126	222.4	120	219.9	114	217.2	92	182.6	95	196.7	85	176.0	76	157.3	76	157.3	220.8		174.0		174.6		175.8	
65-74	Black	21	497.4	29	681.7	46	1073.3	28	648.3	37	850.4	28	638.7	31	702.0	30	694.8	27	639.8	17	412.3	750.2	1.7	617.5	1.4	597.6	1.5	524.2	1.3
	White	210	391.0	269	505.2	244	462.3	234	447.3	234	451.3	230	447.6	232	455.6	222	451.4	212	446.8	193	422.3	451.4		444.8		410.6		407.1	
Age Adj.*	Black	80	150.3	83	158.6	100	183.6	76	140.7	73	130.8	75	137.0	75	132.7	71	126.1	67	119.8	49	88.3	152.8		120.8		126.3		111.6	
	White	568	94.3	620	98.9	582	93.2	588	95.3	604	97.7	558	89.6	573	91.4	536	85.9	542	87.4	521	85.0	95.9	1.6	87.8	1.4	82.1	1.5	81.8	1.4

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 5. Colorectal Cancer Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	23	26.8	14	17.8	30	37.1	24	29.3	29	34.4	25	28.8	23	26.5	23	26.2	11	12.0	27	28.7	29.1		24.4		27.1		25.4	
Adj.*	White	187	21.1	189	20.7	169	18.4	220	23.9	168	18.2	185	19.9	212	22.4	180	18.5	188	18.7	165	16.9	20.5	1.4	19.3	1.3	21.0	1.3	18.6	1.4

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	17	37.6	20	42.5	23	45.0	25	47.8	28	54.7	18	32.5	20	37.4	17	33.0	28	51.3	8	14.8	41.8		33.8		38.8		34.5	
Adj.*	White	229	40.4	214	38.8	217	36.8	219	38.5	199	34.7	191	32.1	199	33.6	205	34.0	163	27.7	168	27.9	33.8	1.2	31.1	1.1	30.0	1.3	26.5	1.3

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 6. Breast Cancer Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age Adj.*	Black	22	31.7	30	38.1	39	50.5	36	45.2	24	29.6	24	29.3	26	32.0	25	29.0	40	47.0	30	34.7	39.0	1.0	34.4	1.1	39.5	1.3	37.4	1.3
	White	317	39.4	351	41.9	328	39.5	322	38.6	311	37.7	293	35.4	297	35.3	273	31.7	249	28.9	235	27.7	39.4	1.0	31.8	1.1	31.3	1.3	29.2	1.3

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 7. Prostate Cancer Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1997**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
65-74	Black	9	213.2	13	305.6	11	256.6	11	254.7	14	321.8	11	250.9	11	249	19	440.0	8	189.6	11	266.8	270.4	2.5	279.3	3.2	265.5	2.9	248.5	2.7
	White	65	121.0	59	110.8	47	89.0	48	91.8	61	117.6	45	87.6	57	112	42	85.4	34	71.7	32	70.0	106.1	2.5	85.3	3.2	91.4	2.9	92.4	2.7
75-84	Black	13	681.3	10	518.1	17	870.9	12	607.9	8	400.8	9	446.0	12	588	13	616.1	14	642.5	13	578.0	615.8	1.7	574.2	1.8	704.2	2.3	686.8	2.3
	White	86	367.4	75	311.8	98	396.8	103	406.5	97	373.3	87	326.7	90	330	87	315.0	79	282.4	86	303.6	371.2	1.7	311.5	1.8	302.7	2.3	294.1	2.3
Age Adj.*	Black	31	68.8	37	76.0	42	88.4	38	77.8	32	60.4	37	72.1	32	61.8	39	70.6	29	54.7	39	71.7	74.3	2.0	66.2	2.1	75.3	2.3	73.8	2.3
	White	208	40.5	188	34.4	197	36.7	206	37.8	203	35.9	184	32.9	207	36.0	178	30.9	155	26.6	179	30.9	37.7	2.0	31.4	2.1	33.4	2.3	32.6	2.3

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 8. Homicide Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
15-19	Black	1	15.8	5	79.9	4	64.7	7	114.6	21	348.3	17	285.6	10	170.2	15	223.1	7	101.3	3	49.2	122.9	41.6	164.8	38.9	131.1	20.8	99.1	7.9
	White	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	3.0	0	0.0	3	9.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	6.1	1	3.0	2	6.0	3.0		4.2		6.3		12.5	
20-24	Black	3	54.6	4	72.4	6	108.0	14	250.7	22	239.6	15	265.8	13	229.2	14	229.6	11	178.3	19	346.2	156.3	24.5	247.7	28.6	230.1	28.2	150.0	9.2
	White	2	4.8	2	5.1	2	5.3	3	8.4	3	8.9	5	15.7	3	10.0	2	6.7	3	10.2	0	0.0	6.4		8.6		8.2		16.3	
Age Adj.*	Black	20	29.9	34	46.6	23	30.1	41	53.5	69	87.8	51	63.4	56	69.4	48	58.4	40	46.9	41	50.3	50.0		57.7		61.2		47.9	
	White	17	3.3	17	3.2	18	3.7	21	3.9	20	3.9	22	4.1	16	3.0	16	3.1	21	4.1	17	3.4	3.6	13.9	3.5	16.2	3.7	16.6	6.9	7.0

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 9. Stroke Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio		
65-74	Black	11	179.9	9	146.0	13	209.1	7	111.7	6	94.9	12	188.3	12	186.8	11	174.3	9	145.2	7	115.0	148.0	1.4	162.5	1.5	203.0	1.9	2111.5	1.9
	White	94	127.3	86	117.8	70	96.9	71	99.4	59	83.6	87	124.7	68	98.6	75	112.6	61	94.9	69	111.5	105.2		108.6		108.4		110.5	
Age Adj.*	Black	68	83.5	51	62.4	36	44.6	46	56.2	56	66.2	68	79.7	61	69.2	71	77.5	52	55.9	38	41.7	62.6		64.8		71.2		78.3	
	White	539	60.3	532	58.5	448	47.5	523	54.2	521	52.5	599	59.1	546	52.6	557	52.8	540	50.5	514	47.4	54.6	1.1	52.5	1.2	56.2	1.3	58.36	

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio		
65-74	Black	9	213.2	14	329.1	11	256.6	7	162.1	8	183.9	15	342.2	10	226	18	416.9	4	94.8	9	218.3	229.0	1.6	259.7	1.6	267.6	1.9	281.4	2.0
	White	79	147.1	72	135.2	88	166.7	66	126.2	75	144.6	72	140.1	72	141	95	193.2	70	147.5	80	175.0	144.0		159.4		143.6		141.2	
Age Adj.*	Black	38	83.5	38	73.0	36	72.4	34	70.7	39	79.3	41	75.3	44	85.7	39	68.5	27	48.7	33	58.5	75.8		67.3		81.8		92.2	
	White	306	63.1	336	66.2	313	60.0	282	53.2	312	58.5	301	54.7	345	61.7	362	63.7	312	54.7	322	54.7	60.2	1.3	57.9	1.2	60.6	1.3	61.7	1.5

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 10. Unintentional Injuries Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	16	18.8	24	28.9	15	18.4	8	9.1	23	27.6	18	21.4	15	18.0	18	21.0	27	31.8	18	20.3	20.6		22.5		29.2		24.9	
Adj.*	White	145	19.2	117	15.3	124	15.6	135	16.2	124	15.3	143	18.3	116	15.1	110	12.6	109	14.1	157	19.0	16.3	1.3	15.8	1.4	21.0	1.4	22.5	1.1

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	42	72.1	53	83.6	38	61.7	39	60.6	44	69.1	39	65.3	43	67.7	38	59.3	37	60.0	40	61.4	69.4		62.8		79.3		64.8	
Adj.*	White	226	43.1	189	36.3	185	35.0	184	34.3	172	32.5	214	40.2	191	36.0	198	37.3	208	38.8	242	44.0	36.2	1.9	39.3	1.6	49.1	1.6	49.9	1.3

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 11. Diabetes Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1998**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
65-74	Black	11	179.9	13	210.9	12	193.0	10	159.5	9	142.4	13	204.0	9	140.1	8	126.8	11	177.5	6	98.6	176.9	2.5	149.7	2.2	153.7	1.9	192.2	2.7
	White	73	98.9	45	61.6	45	62.3	47	65.8	41	58.1	39	55.9	51	74.0	58	87.1	44	68.5	37	59.8	69.5		69.1		80.2		70.7	
Age Adj.*	Black	33	41.2	35	43.2	38	46.3	42	50.9	35	42.7	37	45.0	26	30.2	40	45.9	47	52.5	32	36.5	44.8		42.0		41.1		48.3	
	White	189	21.5	201	22.3	199	21.6	147	15.8	172	18.3	177	18.9	191	19.8	204	22.0	201	20.3	184	18.6	19.9	2.3	19.9	2.1	21.5	1.9	19.4	2.5

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	30	57.2	16	28.3	28	54.3	24	49.0	28	53.0	24	46.1	24	43.6	25	44.9	32	57.4	28	48.6	48.4		48.1		46.2		45.5	
Age Adj.*	White	146	25.6	132	23.2	135	22.8	137	23.0	153	26.0	140	23.5	157	25.7	163	26.4	151	25.4	172	28.0	24.1	2.0	25.8	1.9	25.7	1.8	23.9	1.9

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 12. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1997**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	20	22.2	23	29.3	29	34.8	23	27.6	20	24.7	28	34.3	23	26.1	20	22.9	23	26.7	21	23.7	27.8		26.7		25.6		21.2	
Adj.*	White	223	24.8	253	27.2	270	28.5	291	30.7	282	29.7	284	29.7	292	30.5	299	30.7	310	31.2	289	29.2	28.2	1.0	30.2	0.9	30.	0.9	34.8	0.6

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	21	43.6	24	45.5	22	41.8	22	43.7	36	68.8	29	57.5	29	52.8	32	54.9	17	30.9	20	35.9	53.0		46.4		47.0		46.2	
Adj.*	White	259	49.0	285	52.3	258	46.6	291	50.9	293	50.6	309	51.9	295	48.4	267	45.2	262	44.2	259	42.9	49.9	1.1	46.5	1.0	47.1	1.0	56.0	0.8

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 13. Influenza/Pneumonia Death Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1989-1997**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

In Females

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	18	22.0	28	37.6	17	21.3	27	33.8	26	31.2	16	18.3	24	27.2	29	32.2	29	30.4	28	29.5	29.2		27.5		26.5		24.9	
Adj.*	White	216	25.5	233	25.6	237	25.4	256	26.3	314	31.1	312	30.9	253	23.7	301	28.2	297	26.6	261	22.6	26.8	1.1	26.4	1.0	26.1	1.0	22.5	1.1

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

In Males

Age	Race	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio
Age	Black	26	51.0	21	43.9	19	37.0	22	45.1	26	51.1	30	54.9	25	45.8	33	60.8	35	63.3	29	52.2	45.6		55.4		45.9		49.2	
Adj.*	White	195	45.5	220	48.2	234	48.6	190	39.0	199	39.4	219	42.4	232	42.4	236	43.8	200	35.6	191	34.4	44.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.9	1.2	41.8	1.2

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 2000 US STD Population

**Table 14. Infant Mortality Rates by Selected Race
in Allegheny County, 1989-1997**
(rates are per 1,000 live births)

Race/Sex	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		Allegheny Co. Ave. 89-93		Allegheny Co. Ave. 94-98		PA Ave., 94-98		US Ave., 94-98	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio		
Black	98	28.7	81	23.6	76	21.4	87	23.9	77	22.5	59	18.6	58	19.7	54	19.0	53	19.0	42	15.6	24.0		18.4		17.1		14.8	
White	119	8.4	83	5.8	91	6.7	81	5.9	79	6.1	69	5.5	79	6.5	63	5.4	49	4.3	58	5.2	6.6	3.6	5.4	3.4	6.2	2.8	6.2	2.4
Black Males	56	31.5	41	23.8	37	20.6	42	22.4	43	23.8	32	19.8	31	20.9	26	18.1	35	24.8	18	13.1	24.4		19.3		18.4		16.2	
White Males	64	8.7	41	5.6	52	7.5	54	7.6	43	6.5	37	5.7	44	7.0	32	5.4	27	4.7	26	4.4	7.2	3.4	5.4	3.6	6.7	2.8	6.8	2.4
Black Females	41	25.0	40	23.5	39	22.2	45	25.6	34	21.0	27	17.3	27	18.5	28	20.0	18	13.1	24	18.2	23.5		17.4		15.7		13.4	
White Females	55	8.1	41	5.8	39	5.9	27	4.1	36	5.8	32	5.3	35	5.9	31	5.5	22	3.9	32	5.9	5.9	4.0	5.3	3.3	5.6	2.8	5.5	2.4

**Table 15. Nonfatal Firearm Injury Rates in Males
by Selected Race and Age Group In Allegheny County, 1996-1999**
(rate is per 100,000 population)

Age	Race	1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1996-1999	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio
15-24	Black	146	1262.9	92	795.0	127	1096.2	97	836.4	997.5	30.2
	White	15	23.9	12	19.1	9	14.3	47	74.5	33.0	
25-34	Black	52	515.7	47	466.0	51	505.6	36	356.8	461.0	22.6
	White	8	10.8	14	19.9	11	16.4	23	36.2	20.4	
35+	Black	23	79.9	20	68.8	36	122.7	22	74.2	86.4	13.6
	White	15	5.2	20	6.9	15	5.1	24	8.2	6.3	
Total	Black	223	309.2	165	227.2	218	298.2	162	220.1	263.5	24.8
	White	41	7.8	47	9.0	38	7.4	94	18.4	10.6	

Note: State and US data is not available by race, age and gender

**Table 16. Fatal Firearm Injury Rates in Males
by Selected Race and Age Group in Allegheny County, 1996-1999**
(rate is per 100,000 population)

Age	Race	1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1996-1997	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio
15-24	Black	30	259.5	9	77.8	24	207.2	23	198.3	185.7	12.0
	White	9	14.4	9	14.3	9	14.3	12	19.0	15.5	
25-34	Black	12	119.0	20	198.3	10	99.1	10	99.1	128.9	8.9
	White	4	5.4	14	19.9	13	19.4	9	14.2	14.5	
35+	Black	1	3.5	13	44.7	12	40.9	11	37.1	31.7	2.2
	White	36	12.4	49	16.8	43	14.7	43	14.7	14.6	
Age Adj.*	Black	45	61.7	43	58.6	46	61.2	44	60.7	60.6	5.6
	White	49	8.2	73	12.6	66	11.3	66	11.4	10.9	

* Age-Adjusted Rate to 1940 US STD Population;

Note: State and US data is not available by race, age and gender

**Table 17. Female Gonorrhea Morbidity Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

Age	Race	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1995-1998		United States Average, 1995-1998	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio	Rate	B/W Ratio
15-19 Years	Black	283	4593.4	183	2923.8	179	2815.8	316	4895.4	333	5018.6	3808.7	37.4	4048.6	17.6
	White	46	143.3	20	61.6	19	57.9	36	144.7	36	107.4	101.9		230.4	
20-24 Years	Black	212	3530.4	133	2233.0	138	2336.2	211	3601.9	242	4165.9	2925.1	43.0	3150.1	19.3
	White	27	87.5	19	62.0	17	55.9	20	66.3	33	110.2	68.0		163.2	
Total	Black	727	850.1	469	545.1	455	525.6	666	764.7	793	905.1	671.2	47.8	816.4	23.4
	White	60	6.7	69	11.6	66	11.2	94	16.9	103	18.4	14.0		34.9	

Note: 1999 data for the US are presently not available; State data is not available for time period of interest

**Table 18. Male Gonorrhea Morbidity Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

Age	Race	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1995-1998		United States Average, 1995-1998	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio	Rate	B/W Ratio
15-19 Years	Black	176	2995.7	100	1681.0	88	1461.1	135	2214.2	158	2560.4	2084.0	144.7	3207.6	56.2
	White	7	21.4	5	15.2	2	6.0	5	14.9	2	5.9	14.4		57.0	
20-24 Years	Black	210	3701.7	136	2423.6	131	2360.4	174	3170.4	159	2930.0	2916.4	88.6	4920.7	51.6
	White	11	36.8	9	30.3	12	40.6	7	23.9	15	51.4	32.9		95.3	
Total	Black	652	910.3	439	608.7	426	586.6	510	697.5	582	790.6	700.2	77.9	1334.0	48.7
	White	60	11.3	35	6.7	54	10.4	39	7.5	54	10.5	9.0		27.4	

Note: 1999 data for the US are presently not available; State data is not available for time period of interest

**Table 19. Female Chlamydia Morbidity Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

Age	Race	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1995-1998		United States Average, 1995-1998	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio	Rate	B/W Ratio
15-19 Years	Black	534	8667.4	437	6981.9	694	10917.1	772	11959.7	843	12864.3	9978.5	16.1	7074.9	6.4
	White	192	598.3	160	493.1	215	655.3	236	711.5	172	513.0	620.7		1102.3	
20-24 Years	Black	299	4979.2	321	5389.5	458	7753.5	483	8245.1	508	8745.1	7121.5	13.6	5515.8	6.3
	White	150	486.2	118	385.3	164	539.4	195	646.1	187	624.2	523.0		872.9	
Total	Black	1069	1250.0	990	1150.6	1476	1705.0	1601	1838.3	1746	1992.7	1566.0	19.6	1286.5	8.5
	White	455	63.2	361	60.6	501	84.9	533	95.9	442	79.0	80.1		151.1	

Note: 1999 data for the US are presently not available; State data is not available for time period of interest

**Table 20. Male Chlamydia Morbidity Rates by Selected Race
and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999**
(rates are per 100,000 population)

Age	Race	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1995-1998		United States Average, 1995-1998	
		N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio	Rate	B/W Ratio
15-19 Years	Black	143	2434.0	127	2134.8	121	2009.0	155	2542.2	167	2706.2	2367.6	55.5	1122.5	12.2
	White	17	52.1	5	15.2	14	42.1	21	62.5	13	38.3	42.1		92.2	
20-24 Years	Black	136	2397.3	99	1764.3	131	2360.4	150	2733.1	121	2229.8	2295.6	28.2	1530.7	9.8
	White	27	90.3	17	57.2	18	60.9	37	126.1	19	65.2	79.9		156.1	
Total	Black	379	529.2	310	429.8	360	495.7	430	588.1	420	570.5	523.0	38.7	357.8	13.4
	White	77	14.5	50	9.5	68	13.1	83	16.1	52	10.2	12.7		26.7	

Note: 1999 data for the US are presently not available; State data is not available for time period of interest

Table 21. New AIDS Cases by Selected Race in Allegheny County, 1995-1999
(rates are per 100,000 population)

Race	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1995-1999		United States Average, 1995-1999	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio	Rate	B/W Ratio
Black	82	52.2	70	44.3	55	34.6	43	26.8	28	17.4	34.9	6.9	102.2	7.7
White	95	8.4	80	7.1	47	4.2	40	3.7	16	1.5	5.0		13.2	

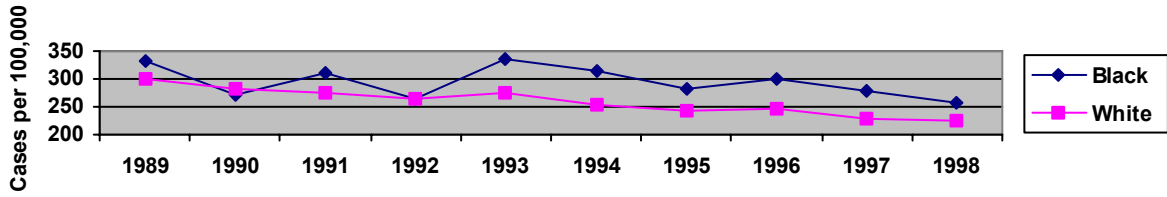
Note: State data is not available for time period of interest

Table 22. New AIDS Cases among Males by Selected Race in Allegheny County, 1995-1999
(rates are per 100,000 population)

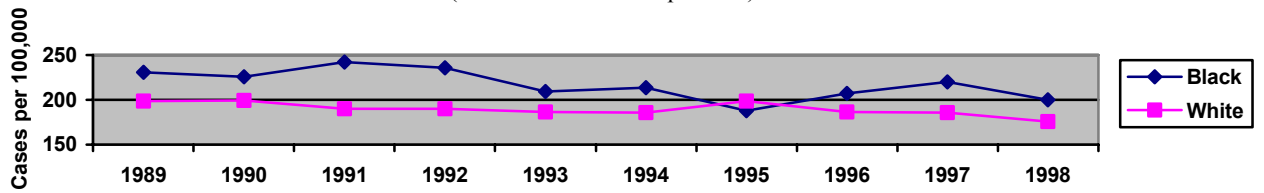
Race	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		Allegheny Co. Average, 1995-1999		United States Average, 1995-1999	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Rate	B/W Ratio	Rate	B/W Ratio
Black	63	88.0	52	72.1	45	62.0	37	50.6	23	31.2	60.6	6.0	156.3	6.5
White	90	17.0	72	13.7	45	8.6	39	7.5	15	2.9	10.0		24.1	

Note: State data is not available for time period of interest

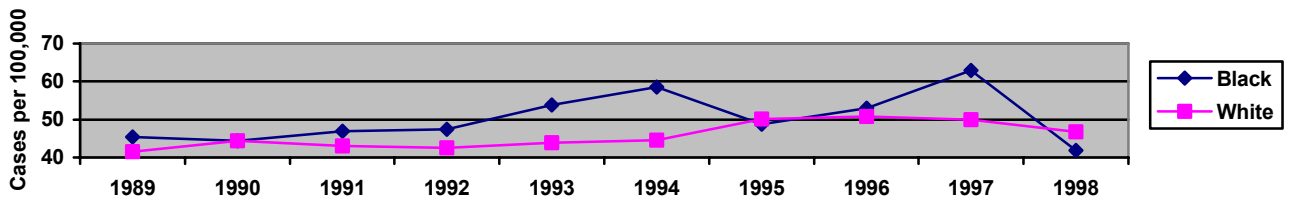
Graph 1. Heart Disease Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



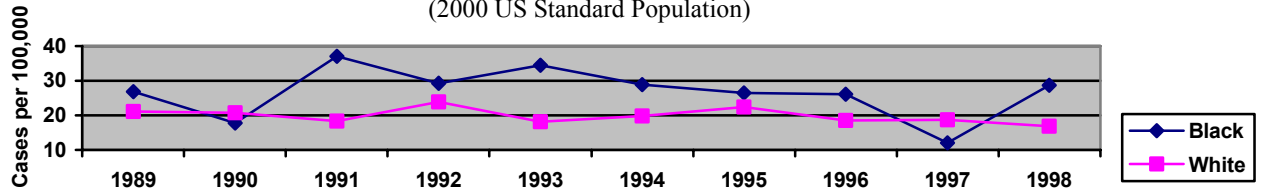
Graph 2. Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates in Females of Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



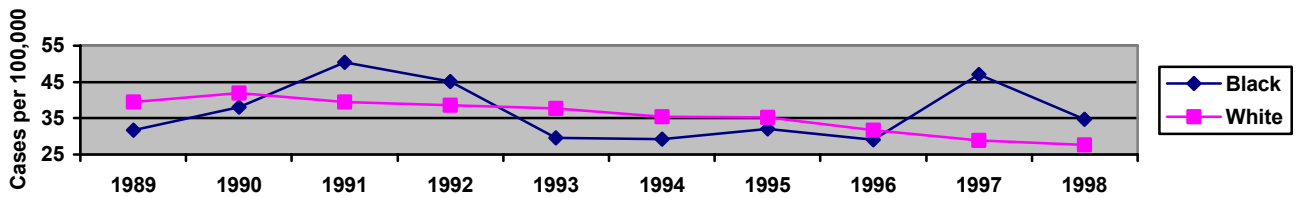
Graph 3. Lung Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



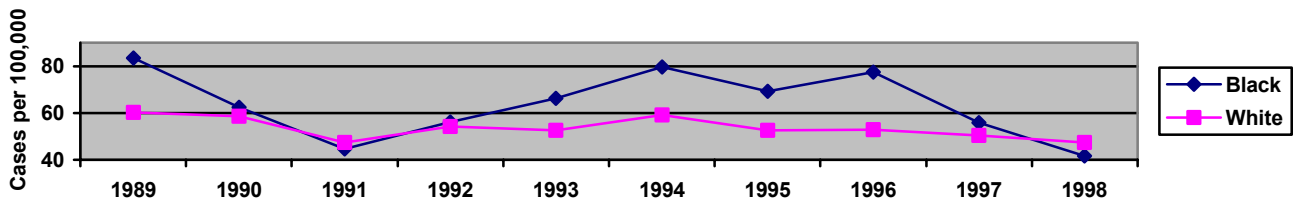
Graph 4. Colorectal Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



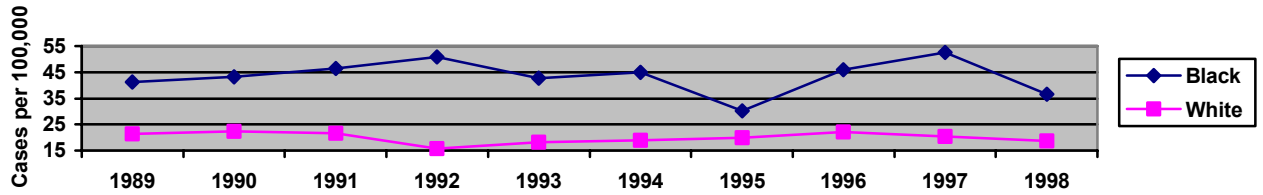
Graph 5. Breast Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



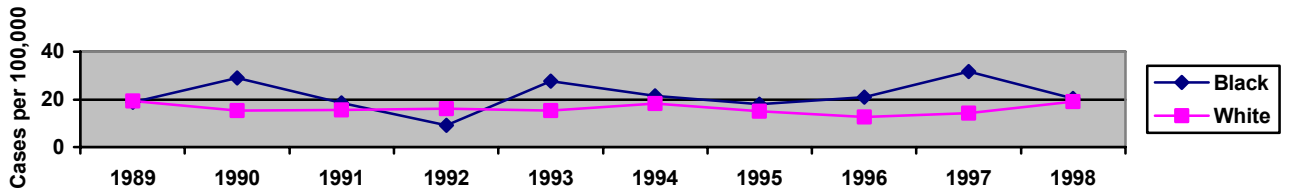
Graph 6. Stroke Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race,
(2000 US Standard Population)



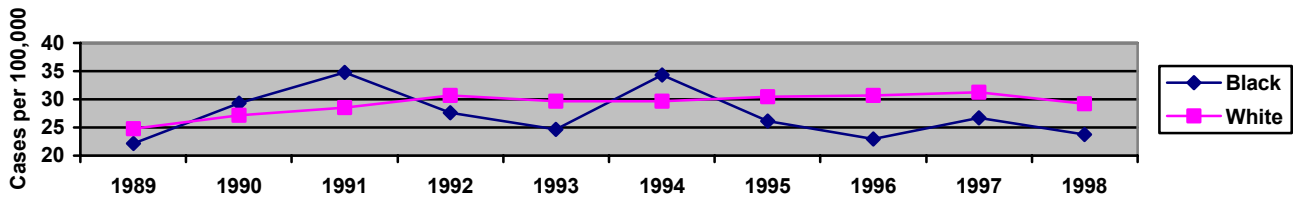
Graph 7. Diabetes Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



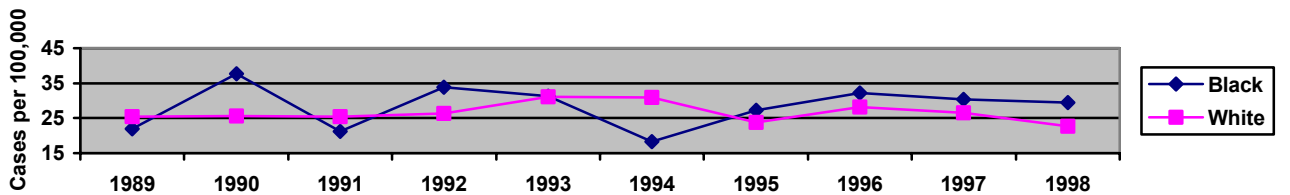
Graph 8. Inintentional Injuries Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



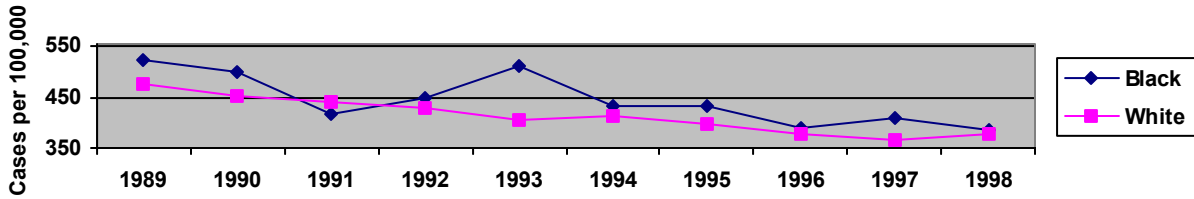
Graph 9. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US Standard Population)



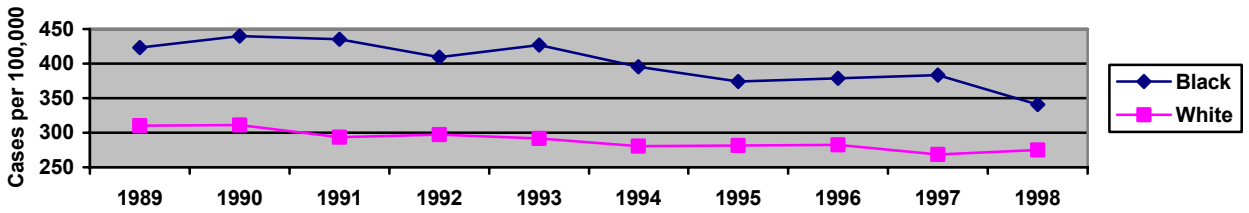
Graph 10. Influenza/Pneumonia Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Females in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(2000 US STD Population)



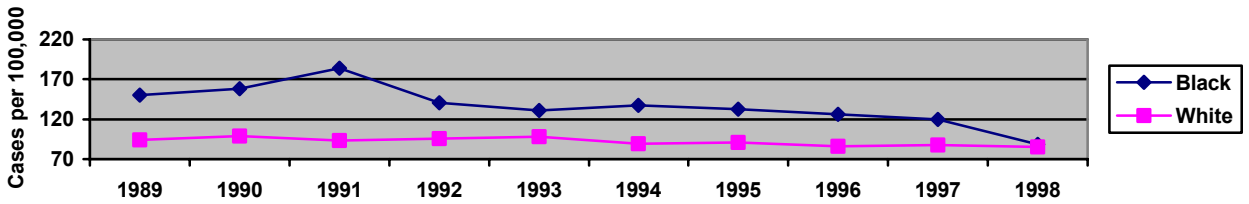
Graph 11. Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



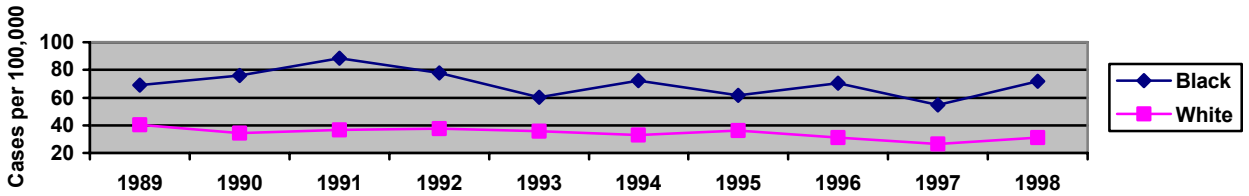
Graph 12. Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



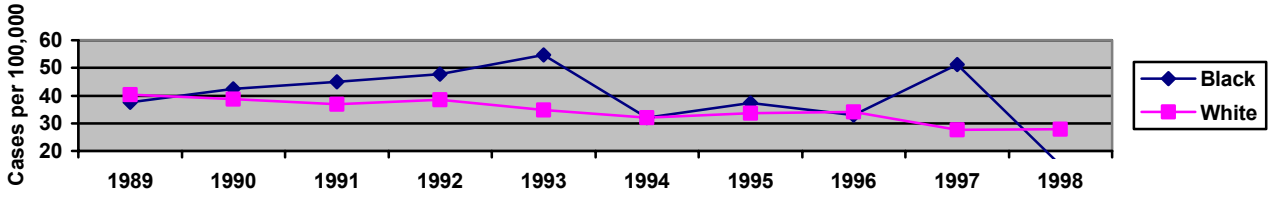
Graph 13. Lung Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



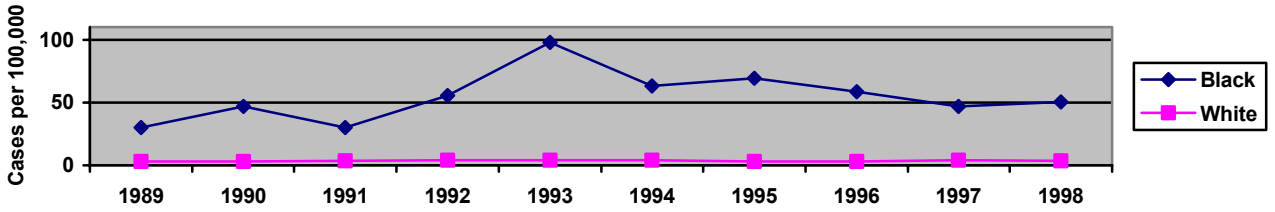
Graph 14. Prostate Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



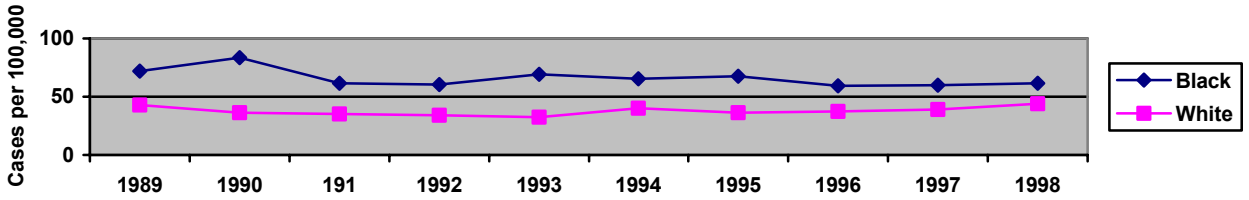
Graph 15. Colorectal Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



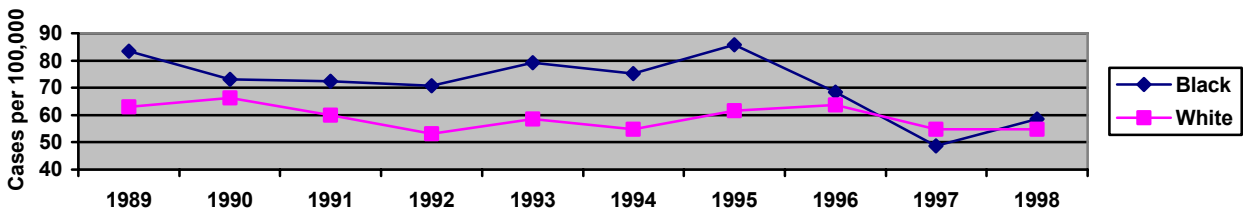
Graph 16. Homicide Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



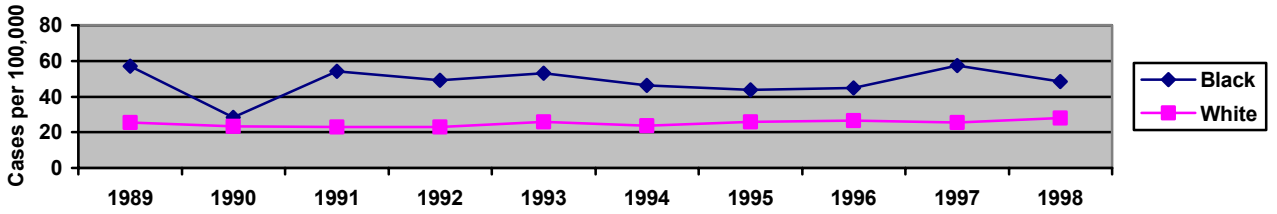
Graph 17. Unintentional Injuries Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



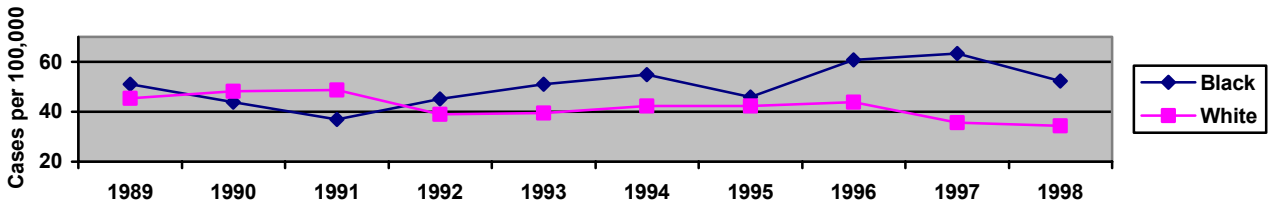
Graph 18. Stroke Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



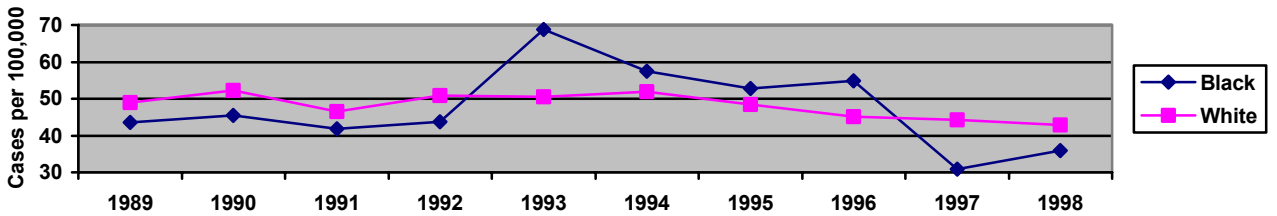
Graph 19. Diabetes Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



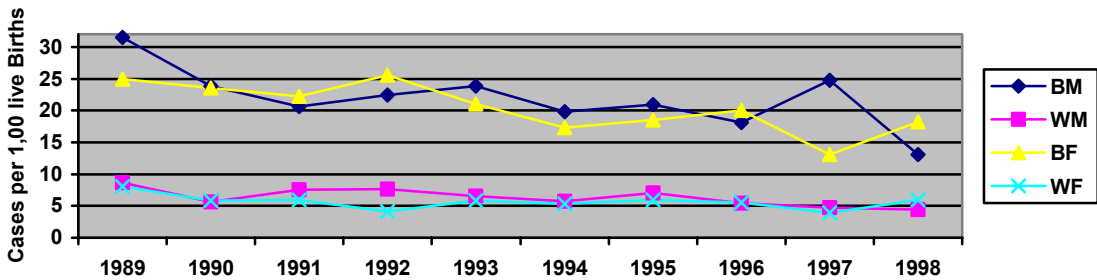
Graph 20. Influenza/Pneumonia Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



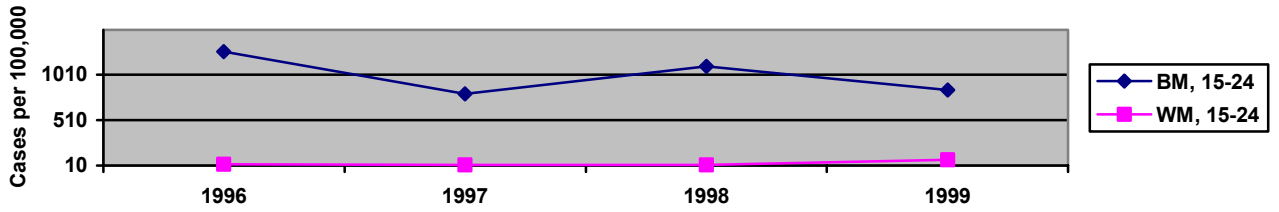
Graph 21. COPD Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race
(US Standard 2000 Population)



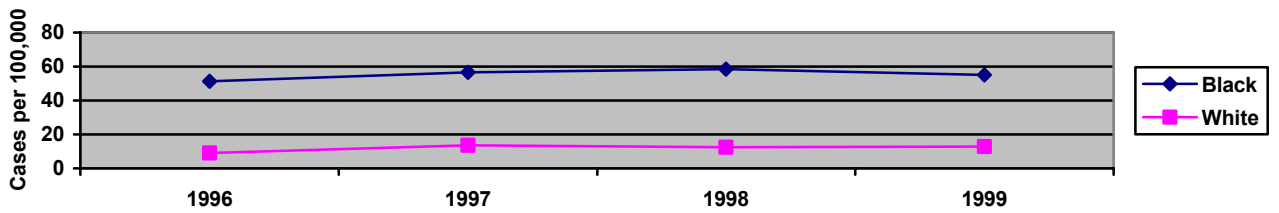
Graph 22. Infant Mortality in Allegheny County by Selected Race. 1989-1998



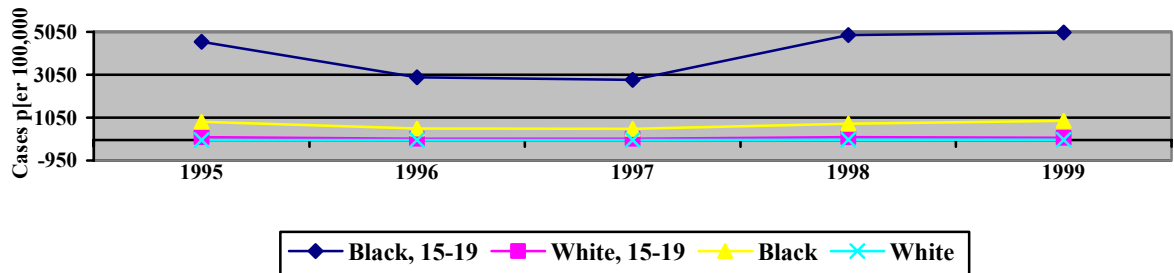
Graph 23. Non Fatal Firearm Injuries of Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race and Age Group



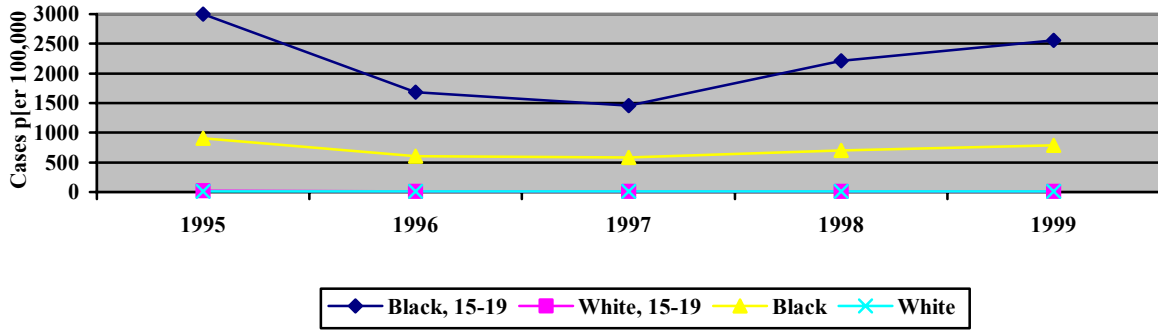
Graph 24. Fatal Firearm Injury Age-Adjusted Rates in Males in Allegheny County by Selected Race, 1996-1999



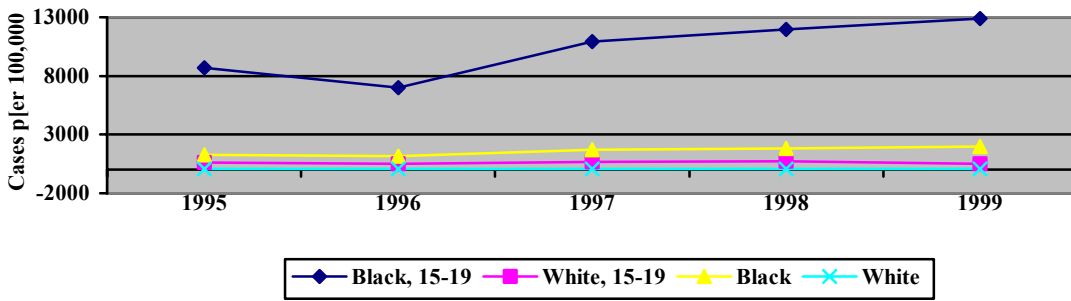
Graph 25. Female Gonorrhea Rate by Selected Race and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999



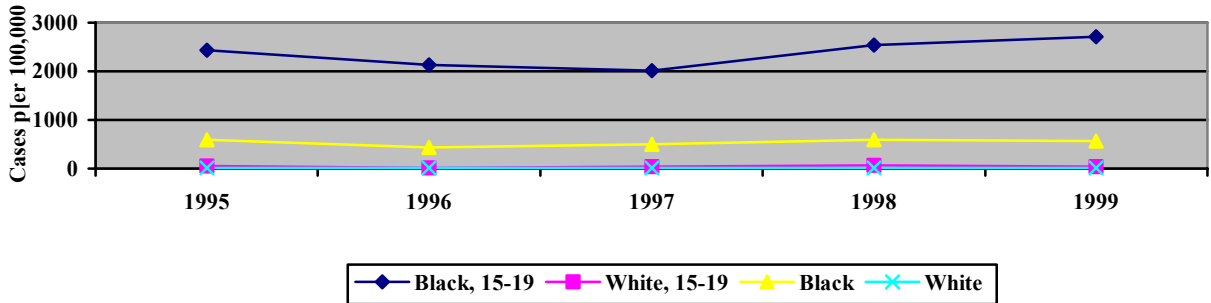
Graph 26. Male Gonorrhea Rate by Selected Race and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999



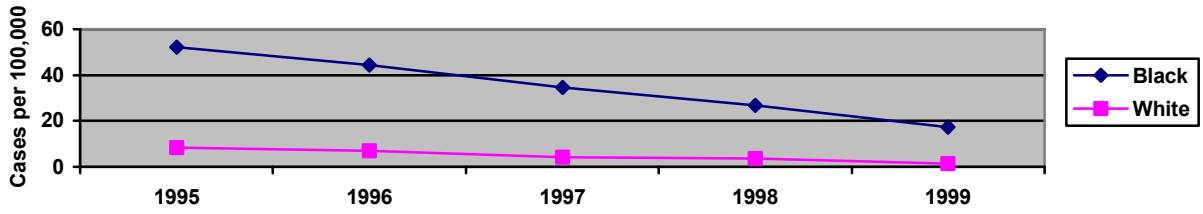
Graph 27. Female Gonorrhea Rate by Selected Race and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999



Graph 28. Male Gonorrhea Rate by Selected Race and Age Groups in Allegheny County, 1995-1999



Graph 29. New AIDS Cases by Selected Race in Allegheny County, 1995-1999



Graph 30. New AIDS Cases Among Males by Selected Race in Allegheny County, 1995-1999

