

BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN MARYLAND: HEALTH DATA AND RESOURCES



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**Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene**












Martin O'Malley, Governor

Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

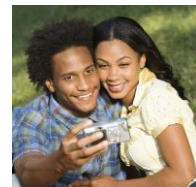
Joshua M. Sharfstein, Secretary



MARYLAND BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH DATA HIGHLIGHTS

-  The 2010 population estimates showed that the Black or African American population accounted for 29.4% percent of the total population in Maryland. The Maryland Black or African American population increased from 1,477,411 persons in 2000 to 1,700,298 persons in 2010.
-  In 2010, Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were younger than the Non-Hispanic White Maryland population, and there were more Black or African American females than males (53.3% females, 46.7% males).
-  Ten percent (10%) of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were not born in the United States, 5.6 percent of Blacks or African Americans were not U.S. citizens at the time of survey, and 2.4 percent of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland spoke English less than “very well” at the time of survey during the years 2006-2010.
-  The age-adjusted all-cause mortality rate disparity between Blacks or African Americans and Whites decreased 56.8% from 2001 to 2012. The disparity between the Black or African American and White cancer mortality rate decreased 60.9% during 2001- 2012, and the disparity between the Black or African American and White diabetes mortality rate decreased 46.7%. Despite this progress, disparities still remain between Black or African American and White mortality rates.
-  The five leading causes of death for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland during 2000-2012 were heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, and chronic lung disease.
-  Black or African American male life expectancy increased by 9.3 years between 1995 and 2012. The disparity in life expectancy between Black or African American and White men decreased by 5 years (53%). Black or African American female life expectancy increased by 6.2 years. The disparity in life expectancy between Black or African American and White women decreased by 3.7 years (64%).
-  Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were nearly two times (1.9) more likely than NH Whites to not be able to afford to see a doctor, and were 2.1 times more likely than NH Whites to be without health insurance during 2006-2010.
-  NH Blacks or African Americans were 1.5 times more likely to be obese than their NH White counterparts, and NH Blacks or African Americans were 11% less likely than NH Whites to participate in leisure time physical activities during 2006-2010.
-  The HIV incidence rate for NH Blacks or African Americans was 9.8 times higher than for NH Whites and the AIDS incidence rate was 13.6 times higher for NH Blacks or African Americans than for NH Whites in Maryland. The HIV mortality rate disparity between Blacks or African Americans and Whites has decreased 66.3% from 2001 to 2012.
-  Tuberculosis incidence was 8.9 times higher for NH Blacks or African Americans than for NH Whites in Maryland during 2007-2011.
-  Among adults of all ages, NH Whites were about twice as likely as NH Blacks or African Americans to report having ever seen a provider for a mental health problem during 2001 and 2002, even though the same or more NH Blacks or African Americans reported experiencing persistent poor mental health than NH Whites at all ages during 2001 and 2002 (data not shown) and 2006 – 2010 (data shown).

Please note that some data sources report race without regard to Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and some report Hispanic or Latino ethnicity without regard to race. Other data sources report results in categories of Non-Hispanic race and Hispanic. Thus, in this document where “White” or “Black or African American” appear not specified as Non-Hispanic, those data include both Hispanics or Latinos and persons not Hispanic or Latino. Where a race appears preceded by “Non-Hispanic” or “NH”, those data refer only to the persons of that race who are not Hispanic or Latino.



MARYLAND BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN TERMINOLOGY

Black or African American Terminology Used in this Report

In this report, the terms “Black” or “African American” are used interchangeably to describe all people who have origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. US Census Bureau determinations of the Black or African American population in Maryland includes people who designated “Black, African American, or Negro” on the Bureau’s race question, and respondents who selected “Some Other Race” AND wrote-in a Sub-Saharan African ancestry (e.g. Nigerian or Ethiopian) or a West Indian, Non-Hispanic ancestry (e.g. Jamaican or Haitian). During the data analysis process, the Bureau added respondents who wrote in a Sub-Saharan African ancestry or West Indian, Non-Hispanic ancestry to the Black or African American population totals. *The health data used in this report do not differentiate Blacks or African Americans by ethnicity or nationality.*

The Maryland Black or African American population is a diverse group in terms of language, ethnicity, and nationality. We estimate that about 90% of the Maryland Black or African American population are U.S. citizens.

OMB Directive 15. Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting

Directive 15 from the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides race and ethnicity standards for use in Federal statistics and administrative reporting. The six racial and ethnic categories required for minimal Federal statistics reporting under the 1997 revision are as follows:

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Terms such as “Haitian” or “Negro” can be used in addition to “Black or African American”.

American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Hispanic. A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term “Spanish origin” can be used in addition to “Hispanic or Latino”.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Note: Per the OMB Directive 15, “the categories in this classification are social-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. They are not to be used as determinants of eligibility for participation in any Federal program. The standards have been developed to provide a common language for uniformity and comparability in the collection and use of data on race and ethnicity by Federal agencies”.

Maryland’s Efforts to Expand Data Collection of Racial and Ethnic Subgroups

While Federal data sets used by Maryland are already mandated to use OMB Directive 15 in race/ethnicity reporting, the Maryland Health Disparities Collaborative Research and Evaluation Workgroup recommends that Maryland adopt OMB Directive 15 in all race, ethnicity, and language data in an August 2012 report to the DHMH Secretary. The Workgroup also recommends that Maryland should work to add further subcategories of primary racial and Hispanic ethnic groups to the OMB Directive 15 data collection standard for data collected in Maryland.

MARYLAND BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

Maryland is one of the states where the size of the combined racial and ethnic minority population is beginning to approach the Non-Hispanic White population. An estimated 45.3% of Maryland's population identified as a racial or ethnic minority in 2010. The 2010 Census showed that the Black or African American population was 29.4% of the total population in Maryland (Table 1). According to U.S. Census, the Maryland Black or African American population was counted as 1,189,899 persons, 1,477,411 persons, and 1,700,298 persons for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010, respectively (Figure 1).

Table 1. Maryland Population, 2010 U.S. Census by RACE AND ETHNICITY (29.4% Black or African American population)

	All Ethnicity		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
White	3,359,284	58.2%	3,157,958	54.7%	201,326	3.5%
Non-White	2,414,268	41.8%	2,144,962	37.2%	269,306	4.7%
Black or African Am.	1,700,298	29.4%	1,674,229		26,069	
Asian	318,853	5.5%	316,694		2,159	
Hawaiian/ Pac Isle	3,157	0.1%	2,412		745	
American Indian	20,420	0.4%	13,815		6,605	
Some Other Race	206,832	3.6%	11,972		194,860	
Two or More Races	164,708	2.9%	125,840		38,868	
MD Total	5,773,552	100.0%	5,302,920	91.8%	470,632	8.2%

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profiles, Department of Planning, Projections and Data Analysis/State Data Center, May 2011

Population over Time

Figure 1. POPULATION of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland 1990-2010

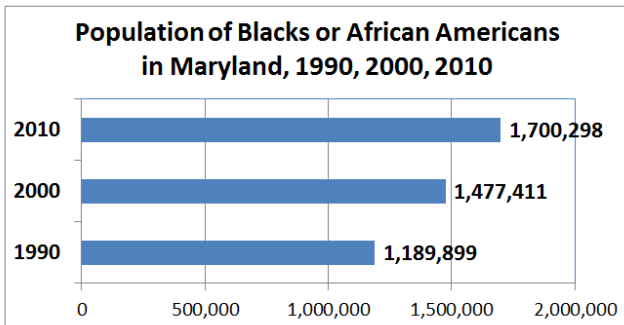


Figure 1 presents the Black or African American population in Maryland across three decades. The Black or African American population was 1,189,899 in 1990, was 1,477,411 in 2000, and was 1,700,298 in 2010. Over the past three decades, the Black or African American population in Maryland has grown approximately 43% according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010

Ancestry

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual survey conducted by the US Census Bureau that is longer and more comprehensive than the US Census, with a smaller number of participants than the Census. The ACS collects information on ancestry to identify the ethnic origins of respondents and to fulfill Federal reporting requirements under the Civil Rights Act. Ancestry or ethnic origin is asked as an open-ended question where respondents can write-in as many ancestries as they identify with, and data are analyzed using the first, second, and total reported ancestries from participants. Ancestry is particularly useful to highlight in this report because it reveals the diverse ethnic origins and countries of origin of Maryland Blacks or African Americans. The reader should be aware that not all respondents provided the same depth of detail in their response.

Diversity within the Maryland Black or African American Population

Table 2. Maryland Black or African American Population, by REPORTED SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN ANCESTRY, ACS 2006-2010

Ancestry Group	Population	Percent Native-Born	Percent Foreign-Born, Naturalized	Percent Foreign-Born, Not a US Citizen
Total Sub-Saharan African*	166,883	45.0%	20.9%	34.2%
African**	90,411	58.6%	15.3%	26.1%
Nigerian	24,687	35.4%	32.5%	32.1%
Ethiopian	16,574	24.6%	31.3%	44.2%
Ghanaian	7,373	28.9%	35.9%	35.2%
Cameroonian	5,994	22.0%	12.7%	65.3%
Liberian	4,007	24.3%	21.6%	54.1%
Sierra Leon	2,915	27.4%	30.5%	42.1%
Kenyan	2,458	22.3%	17.6%	60.1%
Grenadian	1,203	30.5%	48.0%	21.5%
South African	1,076	59.5%	24.8%	34.7%
Cape Verdean	1,022	77.9%	15.0%	7.1%
Congolese	915	20.1%	16.1%	63.8%

Table 2 presents the Sub-Saharan African Ancestry of the Maryland Black or African American population, as reported on the American Community Survey (ACS) during 2006-2010. It is likely that the numbers underestimate the true prevalence of the Sub-Saharan Ancestry groups in the Maryland Black or African American population. Of the reported Black or African American Sub-Saharan African ancestry in Maryland (166,883 persons), nearly half (45.0%) were born in the U.S. Twenty-one percent (20.9%) of Sub-Saharan Africans were Foreign-born naturalized U.S. citizens at the time of survey, and 34.2% of Sub-Saharan Africans were Foreign-born non-U.S. citizens at the time of survey. The top three ancestry groups reported were "African" (90,411 persons), "Nigerian" (24,687 persons), and "Ethiopian" (16,574 persons).

Table 3. Maryland Black or African American Population, by REPORTED WEST INDIAN, NON-HISPANIC ANCESTRY ACS 2006-2010

Ancestry Group	Population	Percent Native-Born	Percent Foreign-Born, Naturalized	Percent Foreign-Born, Not a US Citizen
Total West-Indian, Non-Hispanic (Caribbean)*	66,474	43.5%	31.3%	25.2%
Jamaican	32,252	40.7%	32.6%	26.6%
Haitian	10,695	46.3%	29.3%	24.4%
Trinidadian and Tobagonian	9,471	33.9%	35.0%	31.2%
West Indian**	8,974	59.9%	22.0%	18.0%
British West Indian	2,637	42.9%	39.0%	18.1%
Barbadian	1,314	38.3%	41.8%	19.9%

Table 3 presents the West Indian Ancestry (excluding Hispanic Groups) of the Maryland Black or African American population, as reported on the ACS during 2006-2010. It is likely that the numbers underestimate the true prevalence of the West Indian Ancestry groups in the Maryland Black or African American population. Of the reported Black or African American West Indian ancestry in Maryland (66,474 persons), a little less than half (43.5%) were born in the U.S. Thirty-one percent (31.3%) of West Indians were Foreign-born naturalized U.S. citizens at the time of survey, and 25.2% of West Indians were Foreign-born non-U.S. citizens at the time of survey. The top three ancestry groups reported were "Jamaican" (32,252 persons), "Haitian" (10,695 persons), and "Trinidadian and Tobagonian" (9,471 persons).

*The ancestry groups of "Sub-Saharan African" and "West Indian" are categories designated by the ACS and may not reflect the current terminology used by members of these ancestry groups.

**The ancestry groups "African" and "West Indian" categories were written-in by respondents to the ACS, and may reflect general ancestries.

Black or African American Population Diversity by Place of Birth, U.S. Citizenship, and Year of Entry

Figure 2. Maryland Black or African American Population, by PLACE OF BIRTH and U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS, ACS, 2006-2010

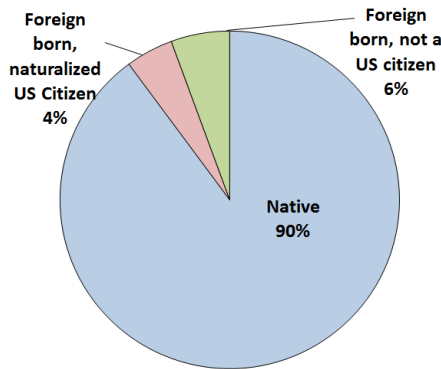


Figure 2 shows the Maryland Black or African American population by place of birth and U.S. citizenship status during 2006-2010. Ninety (90%) percent of the Maryland population reporting Black or African American race were Native-Born, U.S. citizens. Four percent (4%) of the Maryland population reporting Black or African American race were Foreign-Born, naturalized U.S. citizens during 2006-2010, and 6% were Foreign-Born, but not a U.S. citizen during 2006-2010.

Figure 3. Maryland Black or African American Foreign-Born Population by YEAR OF ENTRY into the U.S., ACS, 2006-2010

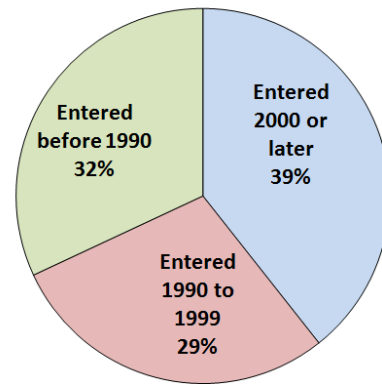


Figure 3 shows the Maryland Black or African American, Foreign-Born population by year of entry into the U.S. Thirty-two percent (32%) of the Foreign-Born Maryland Black or African American population entered before 1990, and have been living in the U.S. for over 20 years. Twenty-nine (29%) of the Maryland Black or African American population that are Foreign-born entered the U.S. between 1990 and 1999, and 39% of the Maryland Black or African American population that are Foreign-Born are recent immigrants, entering the U.S. since 2000.

Source: ACS, 2006-2010

Maryland Foreign-Born Population by World Region of Birth and Year of Entry

Figure 4. Maryland Foreign-Born Population by WORLD REGION OF BIRTH, and YEAR OF ENTRY, ACS 2006-2010

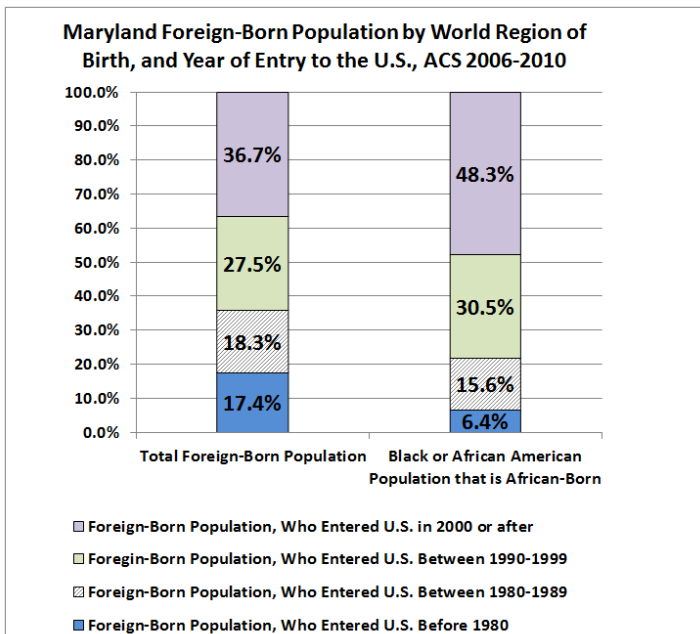


Figure 4 displays the total Maryland Foreign-Born population and the Maryland Black or African American African-born population by world region of birth and year of entry into the U.S. Compared to Maryland's overall Foreign-Born population, a greater percentage of the Black or African American African-born population in Maryland entered the U.S. in 2000 or after. This graph demonstrates that almost half (48.3%) of the Black or African American African-born population in Maryland are recent immigrants to the U.S., entering the U.S. in 2000 or after. In contrast, over 60% of the total Maryland Foreign-Born population entered the U.S. before 2000.

Source: ACS, 2006-2010

Age and Gender

Figure 5. AGE DISTRIBUTION of Blacks or African Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland, 2010

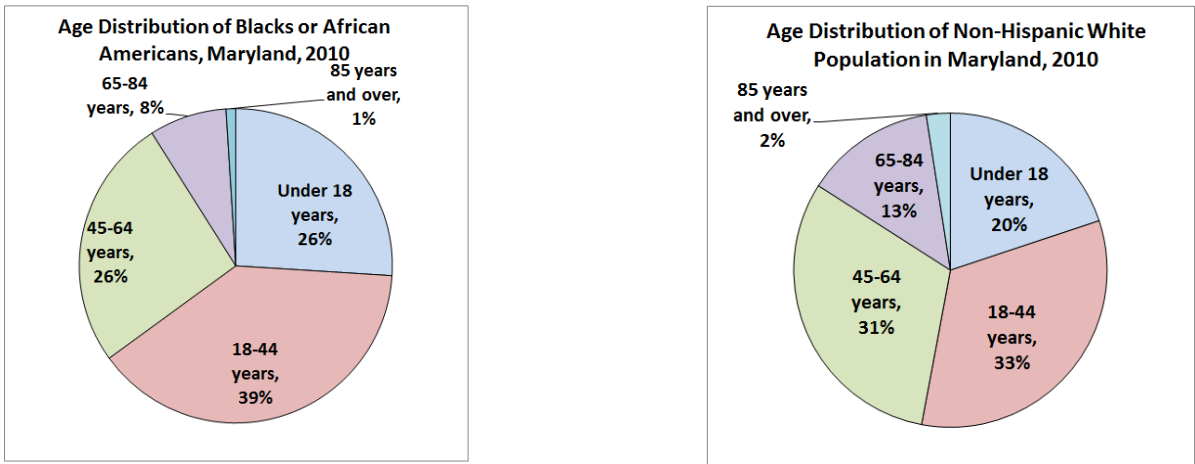


Figure 5 shows the comparison of age distribution between the Black or African American population and the Non-Hispanic White population in Maryland. Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were slightly younger than the Non-Hispanic White population. Specifically, the Black or African American population 44 years and younger constituted 65% of the overall Black or African American population: 12% more than that of the Non-Hispanic White population in Maryland. According to the 2010 Census, the median age of the state’s Black or African American population was 35 years, compared to 43 years for the Non-Hispanic White Maryland population. For Blacks or African Americans, the median age of males was 32 years and of females was 37 years; while the median age of the Non-Hispanic White population was 42 years for males and 44 years for females.

Source: U.S. Census 2010

Figure 6. GENDER DISTRIBUTION of Blacks or African Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland, 2010

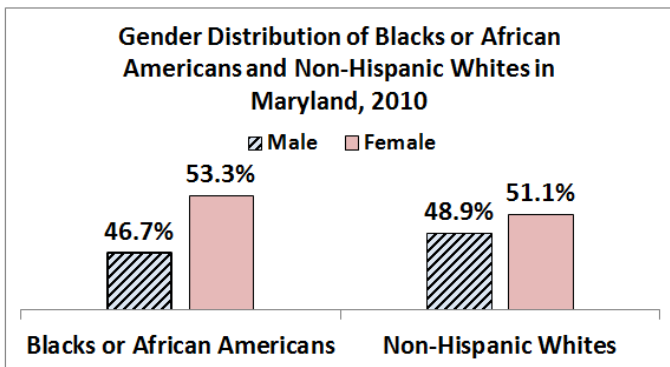


Figure 6 presents the comparison of gender distribution for Blacks or African Americans, and Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland for 2010. Blacks or African Americans had a larger portion of females compared to the Non-Hispanic White population.

Source: U.S. Census 2010

Black or African American Population by Jurisdiction

Table 4. Black or African American Population by JURISDICTION, Maryland, 2010

	Total	Black or African American Population	% Black or African American
MARYLAND	5,773,552	1,700,298	29.45%
NORTHWEST AREA	485,999	40,610	8.36%
GARRET	30,097	301	1.00%
ALLEGANY	75,087	6,028	8.03%
WASHINGTON	147,430	14,133	9.59%
FREDERICK	233,385	20,148	8.63%
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	2,662,691	775,581	29.13%
BALTIMORE CITY	620,961	395,781	63.74%
BALTIMORE	805,029	209,738	26.05%
ANNE ARUNDEL	537,656	83,484	15.53%
CARROLL	167,134	5,332	3.19%
HOWARD	287,085	50,188	17.48%
HARFORD	244,826	31,058	12.69%
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	1,835,197	723,935	39.45%
MONTGOMERY	971,777	167,315	17.22%
PRINCE GEORGE'S	863,420	556,620	64.47%
SOUTHERN AREA	340,439	86,991	25.55%
CALVERT	88,737	11,930	13.44%
CHARLES	146,551	60,031	40.96%
ST. MARY'S	105,151	15,030	14.29%
EASTERN SHORE AREA	449,226	73,181	16.29%
CECIL	101,108	6,284	6.22%
KENT	20,197	3,056	15.13%
QUEEN ANNE'S	47,798	3,298	6.90%
CAROLINE	33,066	4,585	13.87%
TALBOT	37,782	4,829	12.78%
DORCHESTER	32,618	9,042	27.72%
WICOMICO	98,733	23,873	24.18%
SOMERSET	26,470	11,192	42.28%
WORCESTER	51,454	7,022	13.65%

Table 4 presents the Black or African American population count and percent distribution by jurisdiction in Maryland in 2010.

The Black or African American population in Maryland was centered in Prince George's County and Baltimore City. More than half (56%) of the State's Blacks or African Americans live in these two jurisdictions. Blacks or African Americans accounted for about 64% of residents in both Prince George's County and Baltimore City.

Only seven of the 24 Maryland jurisdictions had fewer than 10 percent of Black or African American population in their jurisdictions.

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profiles, Department of Planning, U.S. Census 2010

Note: The yellow highlighted counties had more than 20 percent of Black or African American population in their jurisdictions.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN MARYLAND

Language Use and English Proficiency

Figure 7. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME and ENGLISH PROFICIENCY for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland, 2006-2010

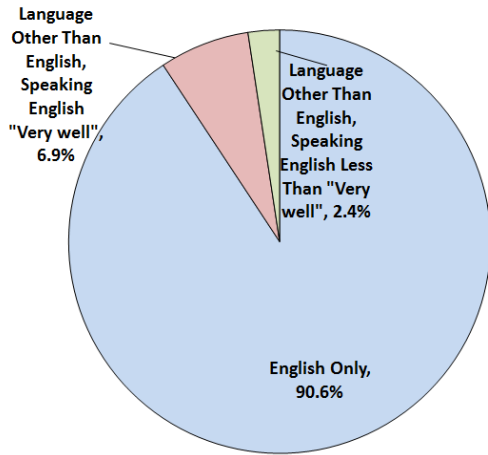


Figure 7 shows languages spoken at home and English proficiency for Blacks or African Americans five years of age and older in Maryland. Only 2.4% of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland spoke English less than “very well” and were considered to have Limited English Proficiency (LEP). Nearly seven percent (6.9%) of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland spoke languages other than English at home and spoke English “very well”, while 90.6% of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland spoke only English at home.

Household Type

Figure 8. HOUSEHOLD TYPE for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland, 2006-2010

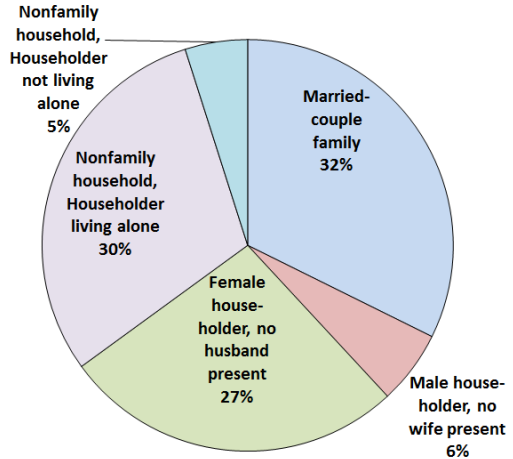


Figure 8 shows the household type for Blacks or African Americans living in Maryland. Sixty-five (65%) percent of Black or African American Marylanders lived in family households, and 35% lived in nonfamily households during 2006-2010. Among family households, there were nearly equal numbers of married couple families and families with female householders but no husband present.

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010

Educational Attainment

Figure 9. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT of Blacks or African Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites (25 years and older) in Maryland, 2009-2011

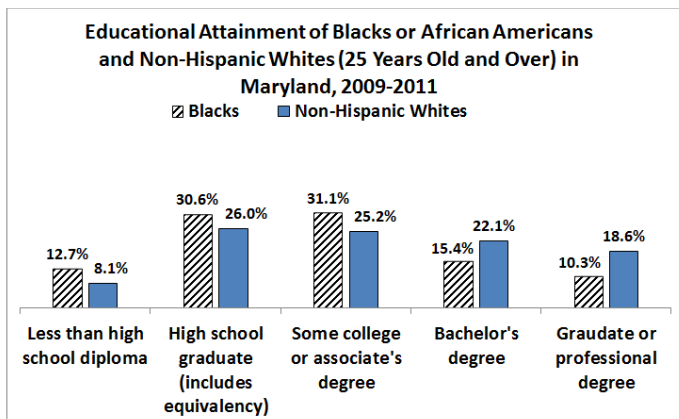


Figure 9 presents the educational attainment of Blacks or African Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland. The percentage of Blacks or African Americans who have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree was 30% less than the percentage of adults in the Non-Hispanic White population who have obtained a bachelor’s degree. Over 85% of the Black or African American population in Maryland has received a high school diploma, and over 50% of the Black or African American population has received some or more college or university-level education.

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2011

Economic Characteristics

Table 5. Economic Characteristics of Residents in Maryland 2006-2010

	Hispanic	White	Black or African American	Asian
Median Household Income	\$61,818	\$77,493	\$56,075	\$87,555
In Civilian Labor Force	78.0%	68.0%	69.9%	70.1%
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	3.3%	7.1%	3.2%
Poverty Rate	12.2%	6.1%	13.2%	7.0%
Receiving Public Assistance	1.7%	1.2%	3.6%	0.9%
Receiving Food Stamp	7.2%	3.6%	11.8%	3.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010

Table 5 presents the economic characteristics of Maryland residents. The median household income for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland was \$14,572 lower than the statewide median income of \$70,647. The median household income for Blacks or African Americans was the lowest compared to Whites, Hispanics, and Asians. The unemployment rate for Blacks or African Americans was the second highest of all selected population groups, lower only than Hispanics. The Black or African American group also had the highest poverty rate: 13.2% of Blacks or African Americans in Maryland had incomes below the poverty line, more than twice the percentage of Whites and Asians, and slightly higher than that of Hispanics. Blacks or African Americans also received the largest percentage of public assistance and food stamp assistance among selected population groups; Blacks or African Americans were three times more likely than Whites to be receiving public assistance and food stamps.

Occupation

Table 6. Type of Occupation of Residents in Maryland 2006-2010

	Hispanic	White	Black or African American	Asian
Management/Professional	20.9%	46.6%	36.7%	58.1%
Service	30.5%	13.1%	20.3%	14.2%
Sales and Office	16.8%	23.7%	27.1%	18.8%
Natural Resources/Construction/Maintenance	22.9%	9.6%	5.5%	3.1%
Production/Transportation	8.9%	7.0%	10.5%	5.8%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010

Table 6 shows the primary type of occupation among residents in Maryland. Over 30% of employed Blacks or African Americans in Maryland had management or professional occupations, and 27.1% of Blacks or African Americans had jobs in sales and office-related jobs. Blacks or African Americans were the most likely of the selected population groups to be employed in sales and office related jobs, and production or transportation jobs, but less likely to be employed in natural resources, construction, and maintenance jobs. Additionally, 20.3% of Blacks or African Americans were employed in the service industry.

MORTALITY

Leading Causes of Death

Table 7. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH among Blacks or African Americans in Maryland, 2001-2012

2012 Mortality Rate	Disease	Black-White Mortality Rate Excess, 2001	Black-White Mortality Rate Excess, 2012	Percent Reduction of Black Excess
802.8	All-Cause	273.1	118.1	-56.8%
203.4	Heart Disease	60.1	38.8	-35.4%
180.8	Cancer	47.6	18.6	-60.9%
40.6	Stroke	12.0	6.3	-47.5%
31.3	Diabetes	28.9	15.4	-46.7%
22.9	Chronic Lung Disease	(No Black Excess for Chronic Lung Disease)		
19.5	Blood Stream Infections	16.1	6.3	-60.8%
17.1	Kidney Disease	12.8	7.6	-40.6%
17.1	Homicide	21.3	14.5	-31.9%
11.1	HIV	30.0	10.1	-66.3%

*The age-adjusted mortality rate is based on deaths per 100,000 persons. Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2000-2012

Table 7 shows the leading causes of death for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland in 2012 and the Black or African American and White mortality difference from 2001-2012. The mortality rate difference between Blacks or African Americans and Whites in Maryland decreased during the years 2001-2012 for all leading causes of death with a Black excess. The greatest decreases in the mortality difference between Black or African American mortality and White mortality in Maryland, among the leading causes of death for Maryland Blacks or African Americans, were in All-Cause mortality, Cancer, Blood Stream Infections, and HIV.

Mortality by Gender

Figure 10. The Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland by GENDER, 2010-2012

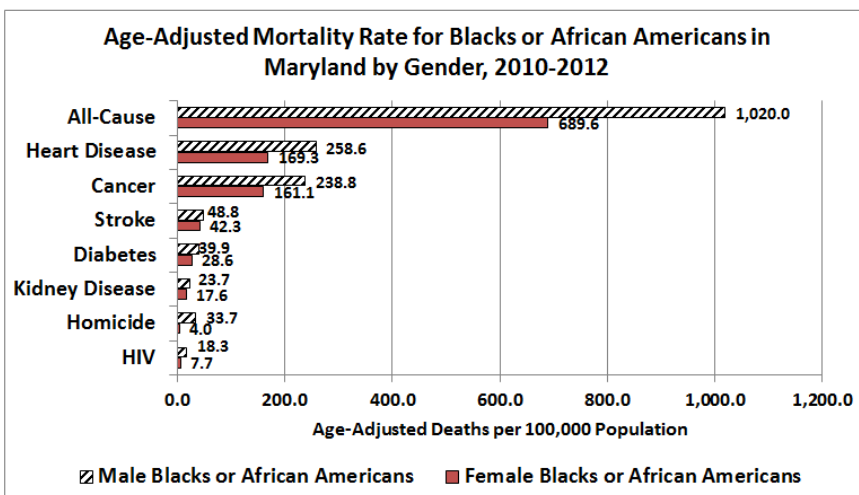


Figure 10 presents the age-adjusted mortality rates for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland by gender. Male Blacks or African Americans had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate than female Blacks or African Americans for all-cause mortality and each of the causes of death shown. Male Blacks or African Americans were 1.5 times more likely to die of heart disease and cancer than female Blacks or African Americans. Male Blacks or African Americans were 8.4 times more likely to die of homicide than female Blacks or African Americans.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Reports 2010-2012

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life Expectancy by Race and Gender

Figure 11. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, for Blacks or African Americans and Whites by GENDER in Maryland, 1995-2012

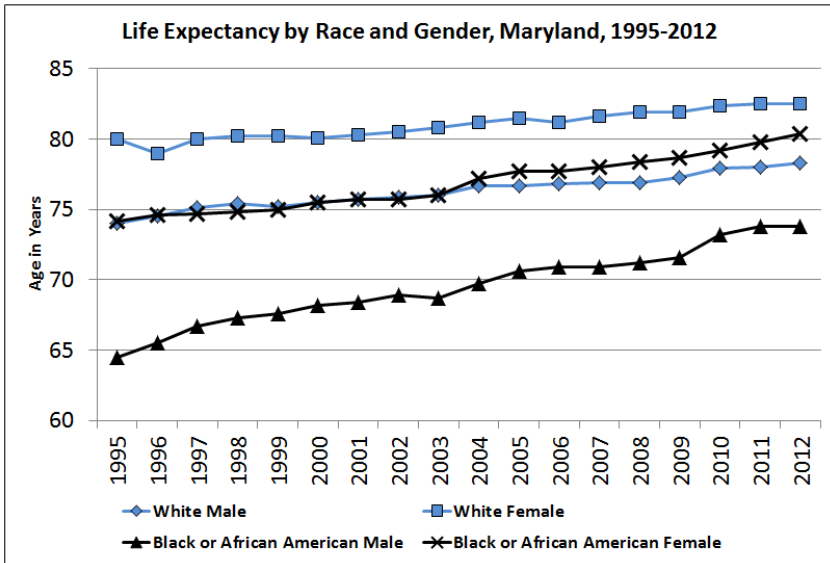


Figure 11 shows the life expectancy at birth trend for White and Black or African American males and females in Maryland for the years 1995-2012. Life expectancy has improved substantially among Blacks or African Americans since 1995. The gap between Black or African American males and Black or African American females has been reduced by 3 years (32%), the gap between White males and Black or African American males reduced by 5 years (53%) and the gap between White females and Black or African American females reduced by 3.7 years (64%).

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 1995-2012

Figure 12. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, for Blacks or African Americans and Whites by JURISDICTION in Maryland, 2010-2012

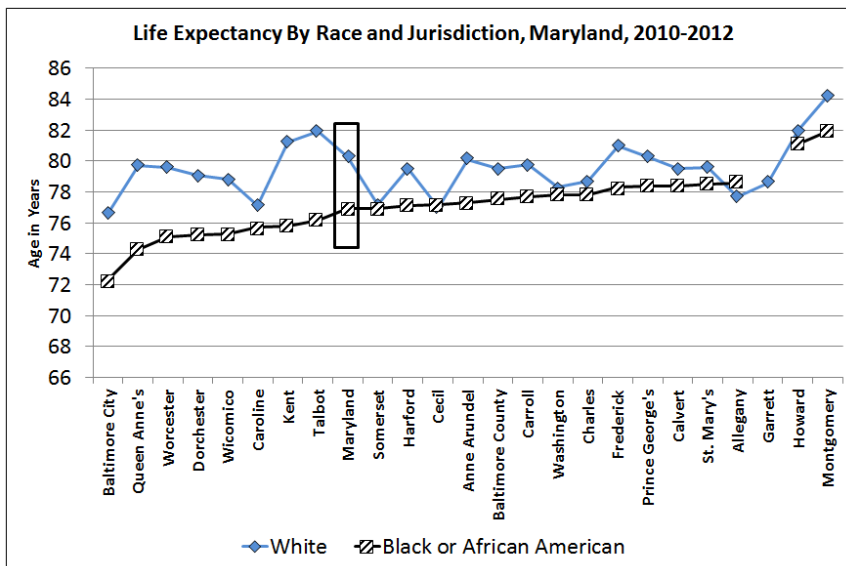


Figure 12 shows the life expectancy at birth for Whites and Blacks or African Americans by jurisdiction in Maryland for the years 2010-2012. Life expectancy was not calculated for Garrett County Blacks or African Americans due to statistical limitations. Life expectancy varies dramatically by jurisdiction even within racial groups, and recent research on life expectancy shows that variations in life expectancy can be even more dramatic at the zip code level. In Maryland, the largest disparities between White and Black or African American life expectancy are found in Baltimore City, and Talbot, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Worcester counties.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report 2010-2012

SUCSESSES IN MORTALITY REDUCTION

Reduction in All-Cause Mortality

Figure 13. REDUCTION IN ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY, by Race and Year, Maryland, 2001-2012

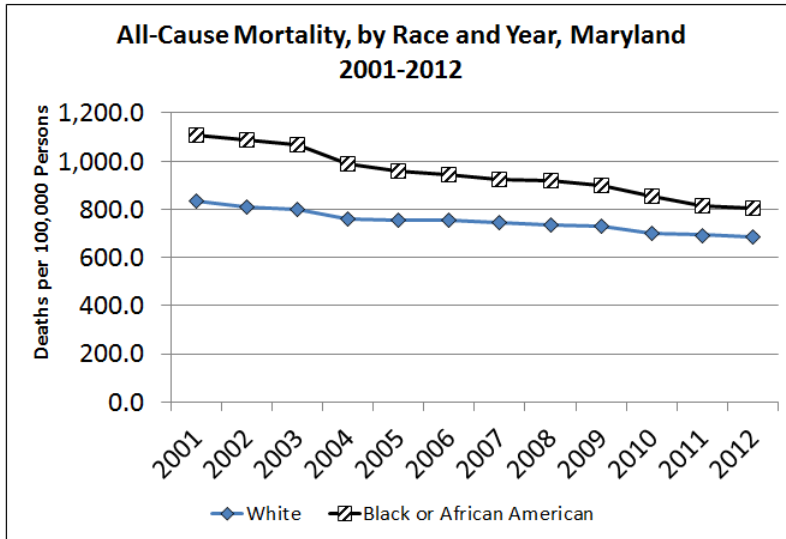


Figure 13 displays the all-cause mortality rates for Maryland Blacks or African Americans and Whites during the years 2001-2012. The Black or African American all-cause mortality rate decreased 27.5% over the past 12 years, while the White all-cause mortality rate decreased 18% over the past 12 years. The Black or African American and White mortality rate difference decreased 56.8% since 2001.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics, 2001-2012

Reduction in HIV Mortality

Figure 14. REDUCTION IN HIV MORTALITY, by Race and Year, Maryland, 2001-2012

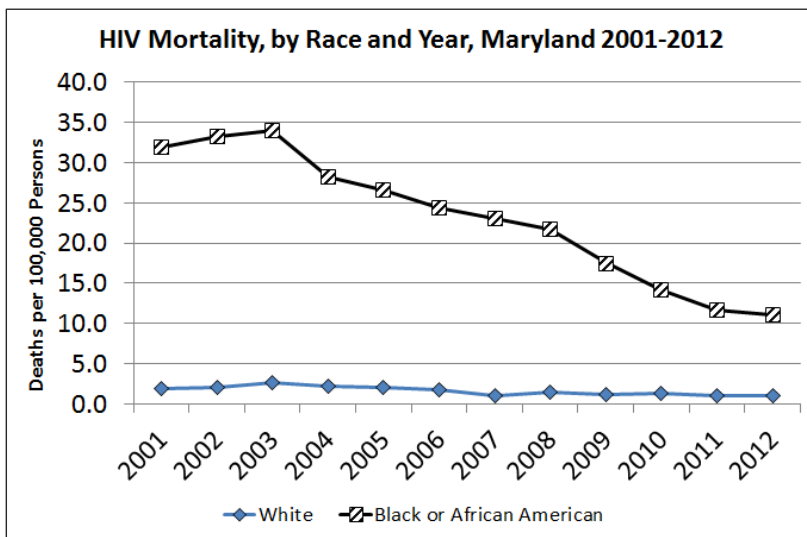


Figure 14 displays the HIV mortality rates for Maryland Blacks or African Americans and Whites during the years 2001-2012. The Black or African American HIV mortality rate decreased 65% over the past 11 years. The Black or African American and White mortality rate difference decreased 66.3% since 2001. However, further progress is necessary to reduce the Black or African American HIV mortality rate, which is 11 times higher than the White rate.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics, 2001-2012

SUCCESSES IN MORTALITY REDUCTION

Reduction in Heart Disease Mortality

Figure 15. REDUCTION IN HEART DISEASE MORTALITY, by Race and Year, Maryland, 2001-2012

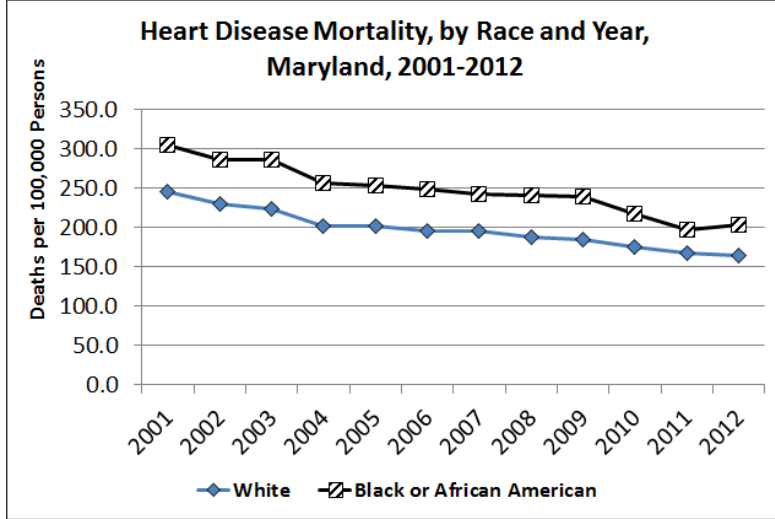


Figure 15 displays the Heart Disease mortality rates for Maryland Blacks or African Americans and Whites during the years 2001-2012. The Black or African American heart disease mortality rate decreased 33.2% over the past 11 years. The Black or African American and White mortality rate difference decreased 35.4% since 2001. Continued progress is necessary to reduce the Black or African American mortality disparity for this cause of a quarter of all deaths.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics, 2001-2012

Reduction in Cancer Mortality

Figure 16. REDUCTION IN CANCER MORTALITY, by Race and Year, Maryland, 2001-2012

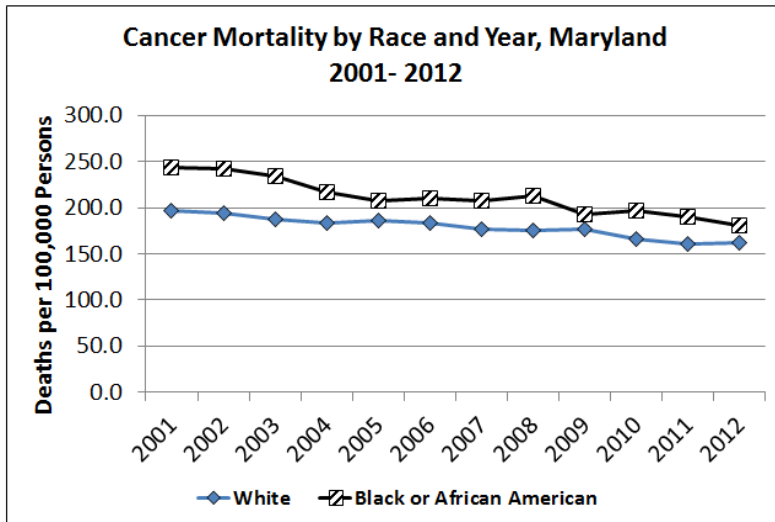


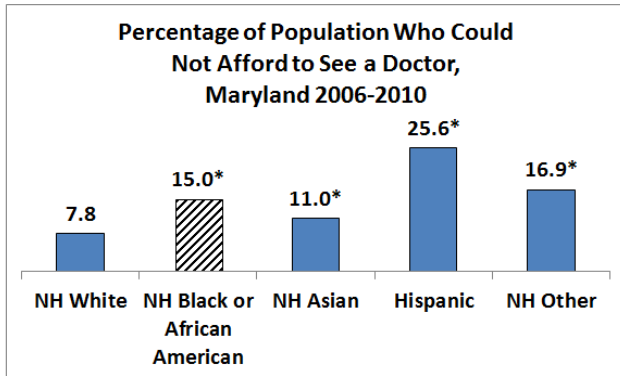
Figure 16 displays the Cancer mortality rates for Maryland Blacks or African Americans and Whites during the years 2001-2012. The Black or African American cancer mortality rate decreased 25.9% over the past 11 years. The Black or African American and White mortality rate difference decreased 60.9% since 2001. Continued progress is necessary to reduce the Black or African American mortality disparity for this cause of a quarter of all deaths.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics, 2001-2012

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Affordable Care

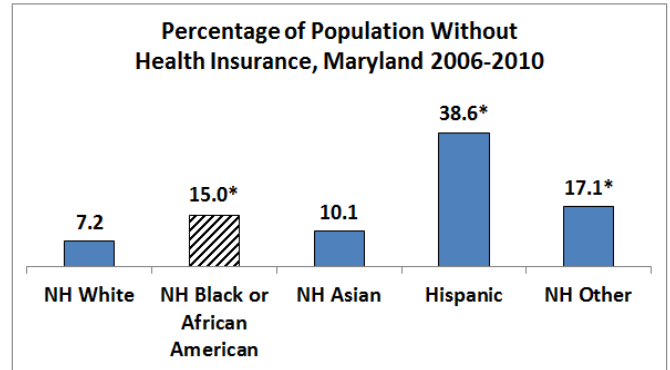
Figure 17. Population Who Could NOT AFFORD TO SEE A DOCTOR (at some time in the prior year), Maryland, 2006 -2010



Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

Insurance

Figure 18. Population WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE (at the time of the survey), Maryland, 2006-2010



NH=Non-Hispanic *statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Figures 17 and 18 display the proportion of Maryland adults who could not afford to see a doctor and Maryland adults without health insurance by race/ethnicity. During 2006-2010, 15% of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland reported that they could not afford to see a doctor at some time in the prior year, and 15.0% of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans reported not having health insurance within the past year. Both percentages were significantly higher than those of Non-Hispanic Whites: Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans were nearly two times more likely to not be able to afford to see a doctor, and over two times more likely to be without health insurance than Non-Hispanic Whites.

Routine Checkup

Figure 19. Population Who Have NEVER VISITED A DOCTOR FOR A ROUTINE CHECKUP (Age 18-44), Maryland, 2006-2010

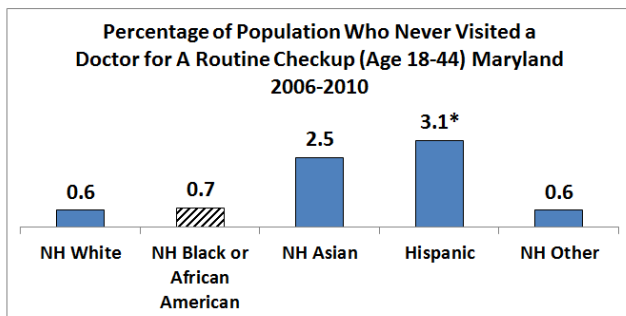


Figure 19 shows the proportion of the Maryland adults, aged 18-44, who have never visited a doctor for a routine checkup. The percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland aged 18-44 who reported having never visited a doctor for a routine checkup was similar to the percentage of Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic adults of Other races who reported having never visited a doctor for a routine checkup.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010 NH=Non-Hispanic *statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Prenatal Care

Figure 20. Percentage of Women Receiving LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE, Maryland, 2006-2009

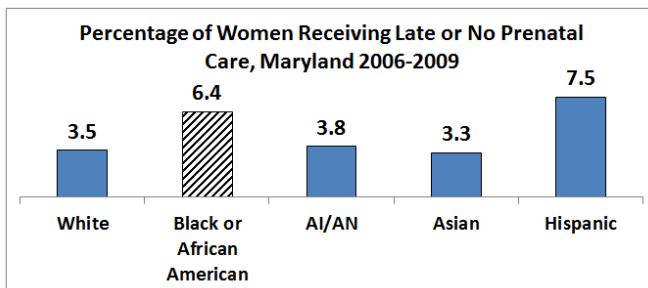


Figure 20 shows the percentage of Maryland women who received late (third trimester) or no prenatal care. After Hispanics, Blacks or African Americans were the second most likely racial/ethnic group to report receiving late or no prenatal care, at 6.4%. This percentage was 1.8 times higher than for Whites, 1.9 times higher than for Asians, and 1.7 times higher than for American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2006-2009

HEALTH RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Obesity

Figure 21. Percentage of Adults Classified as OBESE, Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans and Whites in Maryland, 2006-2010

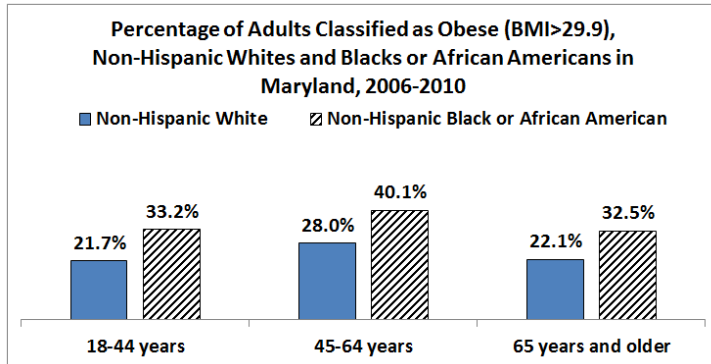


Figure 21 shows the Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland who reported a BMI of greater than 29.9 during 2006-2010. A higher percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans were obese than Non-Hispanic Whites for each age group. Overall, Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were 1.5 times more likely to be obese than their Non-Hispanic White counterparts.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010
NH=Non-Hispanic

Physical Activity

Figure 22. LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY during the Last 30 Days, Maryland 2006-2010

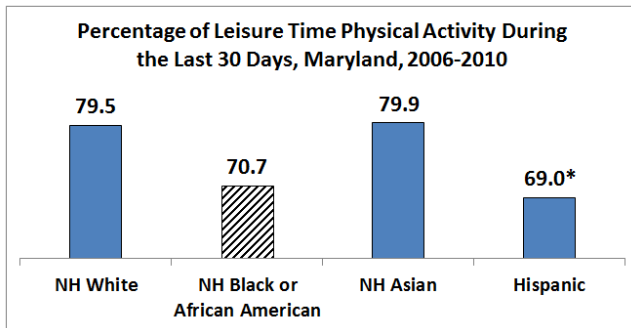


Figure 22 shows the percentage of the Maryland population who reported engaging in leisure time physical activity during the last 30 days during 2006-2010. Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans were 11.0% less likely to report participation in leisure time physical activity than Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Asians.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010 NH=Non-Hispanic
*statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Binge Drinking

Figure 23. BINGE DRINKING, Maryland 2006-2010

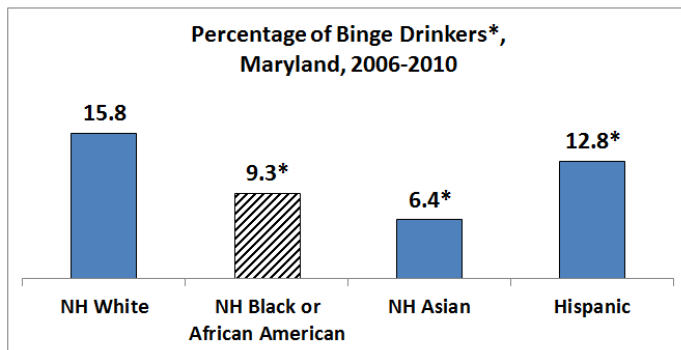


Figure 23 shows the percentage of self-reported binge drinking for Maryland residents. Nearly 10% of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans reported binge drinking. This figure was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics; however Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans were still 1.4 times more likely to report binge drinking than Non-Hispanic Asians.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010 NH=Non-Hispanic
*statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Note: Binge drinkers are defined as males having five or more drinks and females having four or more drinks on one occasion in the past month.

Smoking

Figure 24. Percentage of CURRENT SMOKERS, Maryland, 2006-2010

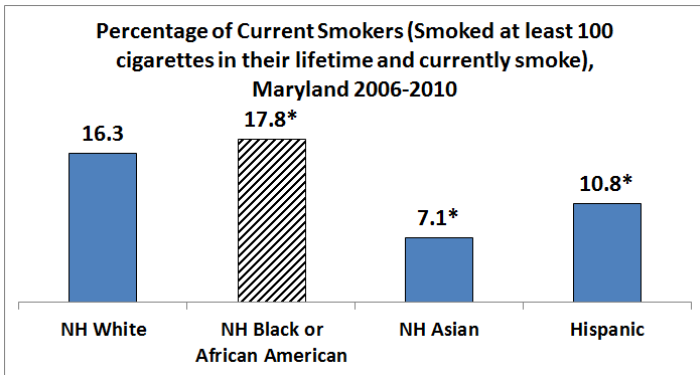


Figure 24 shows the percentage of self-reported current smokers in Maryland during 2006-2010. Non-Hispanic Black or African American adults were significantly more likely to report being a current smoker than Non-Hispanic Whites, Non-Hispanic Asians, and Hispanics. Current smokers are defined here as individuals who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and were currently smoking at the time of survey.

*statistically significant vs. Non-Hispanic Whites
NH=Non-Hispanic

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

Occupational Injury

Figure 25. FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES in Maryland, 2011

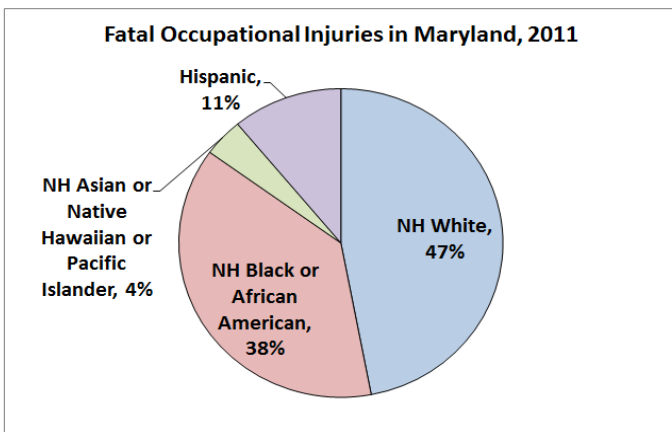


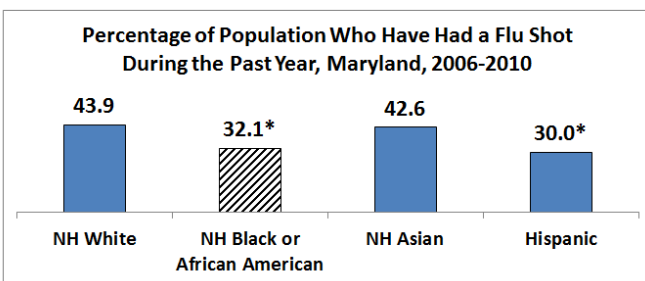
Figure 25 shows the distribution of fatal occupational injuries by race and ethnicity in Maryland. In 2011, 38% of all fatal occupational injuries occurring in Maryland were among Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans. Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans accounted for more fatal occupational injuries than Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders/Native Hawaiians, and Hispanics in 2011.

NH=Non-Hispanic

Source: Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH) Research and Statistics Unit, 2011

Flu Shot

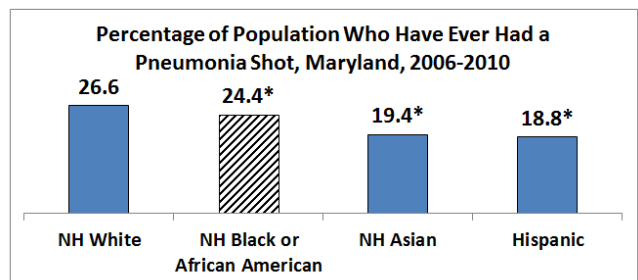
Figure 26. Percentage of Population that RECEIVED FLU VACCINE, Maryland, 2006-2010



Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010 NH=Non-Hispanic

Pneumonia Shot

Figure 27. Percentage of Population that RECEIVED PNEUMONIA VACCINE, Maryland, 2006-2010



*statistically significant vs. Non-Hispanic Whites

Figures 26 and 27 show the percentages of the Maryland population that reported receiving a flu shot in the last year or ever receiving pneumonia vaccination. Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans were significantly less likely than Non-Hispanic Whites or Non-Hispanic Asians to report having received a flu shot in the past year. Similarly, non-Hispanic Blacks were also significantly less likely than Non-Hispanic Whites to report having ever received a pneumonia shot.

CANCER

Leading Cancer Deaths

Figure 28. LEADING CANCER MORTALITY for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland, 2006-2010

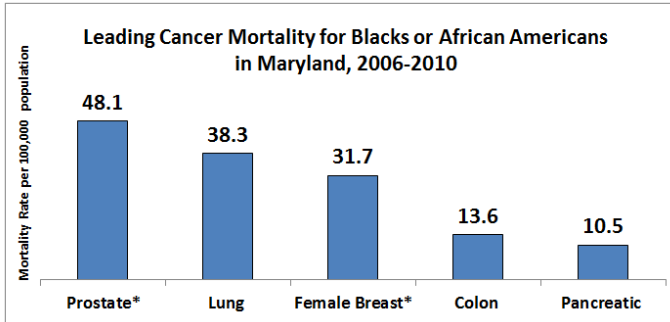


Figure 28 shows five leading death rates by cancer type for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland. Prostate ranked first, followed by Lung, Female Breast and Colon. Other leading cancer types included Pancreatic cancer and Multiple Myeloma.

(*Note: Prostate rate is per 100,000 men, and Female Breast rate is per 100,000 women)

Source: CDC Wonder Mortality Data 2006-2010

Mammogram

Figure 29. Percentage of Women Age 50 or Older Who Have HAD A MAMMOGRAM WITHIN THE PAST TWO YEARS, Maryland 2006- 2010

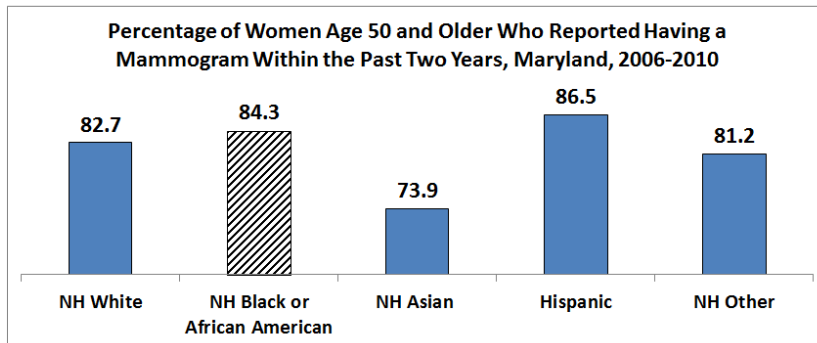


Figure 29 presents the breast cancer screening (mammogram) rates for Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland during the years 2006-2010. Over 80% of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans reported receiving mammograms within the past two years; similar to Non-Hispanic White women.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

Pap Smear

Figure 30. Percentage of Women Age 18 or Older With Intact Cervix Who Have EVER HAD A PAP SMEAR, Maryland 2006-2010

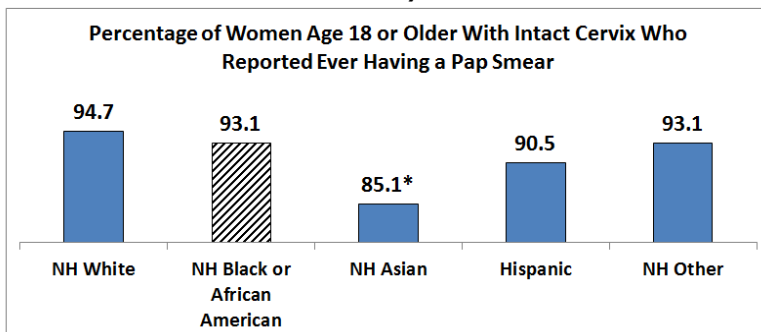


Figure 30 presents the self-reported cervical cancer screening rate for Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland. Non-Hispanic Black or African American women were as likely to have had a pap smear as Non-Hispanic White women.

*statistically significant vs. Non-Hispanic Whites

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

CHRONIC DISEASE

Diabetes

Figure 31. Percentage of Adults Age 65 or Older Reporting **DIAGNOSED DIABETES**, Maryland, 2006-2010

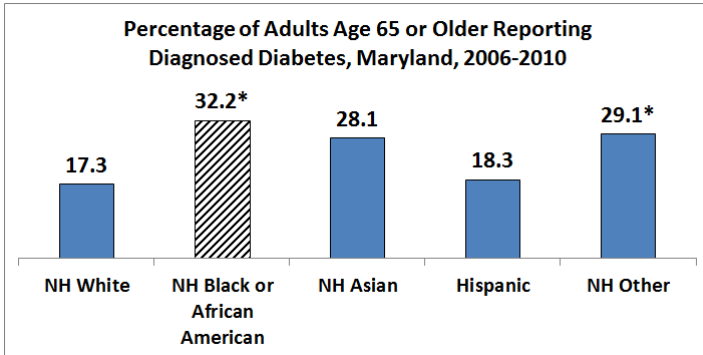


Figure 31 shows the percentage of adults 65 years and older with a self-reported diagnosis of diabetes in Maryland. Over 30% of Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans age 65 and older reported diagnosed diabetes, which was the highest proportion of self-reported diabetes among all racial/ethnic groups in Maryland.

*statistically significant vs. Non-Hispanic Whites
Source: Maryland BRFSS Data 2006 to 2010

Asthma

Figure 32. Prevalence of **CURRENTLY ACTIVE ASTHMA** among Adults by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland, 2007-2009

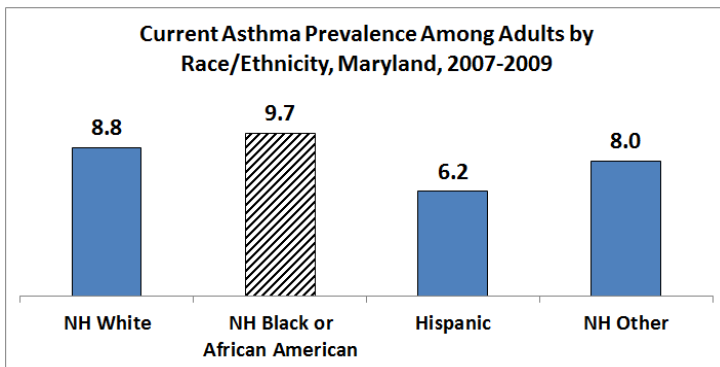


Figure 32 shows the prevalence of currently active asthma among adults in Maryland. Current asthma was most prevalent among Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans (9.7% of adults), but only slightly higher than Non-Hispanic Whites (8.8%). The referenced report also shows that Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans had the highest asthma hospitalization rate across all groups; Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans had 2.5 times as many asthma hospitalizations than Non-Hispanic Whites.

Source: Maryland Asthma Surveillance Report, Asthma in Maryland 2011

End Stage Renal Disease

Figure 33. Incidence of All-Cause **ESRD** by Age and Ethnicity, Maryland, 2002-2011

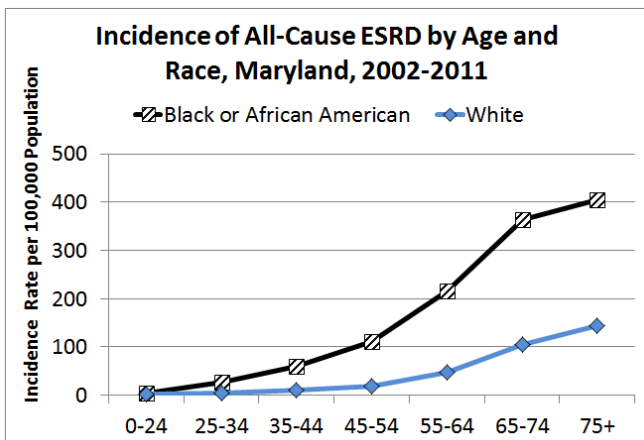


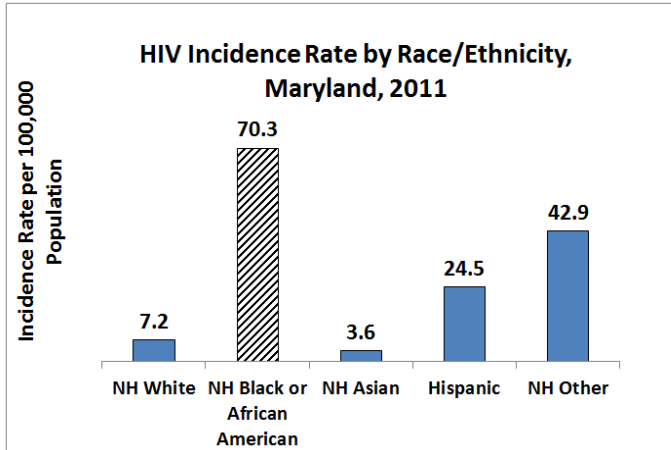
Figure 33 shows the incidence rate of all-cause end stage renal disease (ESRD) in Maryland. From 2002 to 2011, the rate of new cases of ESRD in Maryland was higher for Blacks or African Americans than for Whites at all adult ages. As Blacks or African Americans get older, the disparity in incidence of All-Cause ESRD increased between Blacks or African Americans and Whites.

Source: DHMH Analysis of US Renal Data System Data

HIV AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

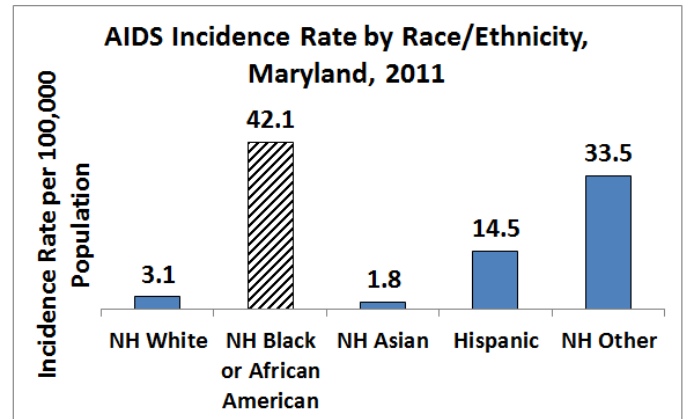
HIV

Figure 34. HIV Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity Maryland 2011



AIDS

Figure 35. AIDS Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland 2011



Figures 34 and 35 present the HIV and AIDS incidence rates by race/ethnicity in Maryland in 2011. The incidence rate of HIV for Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans was 9.8 times higher than for Non-Hispanic Whites, and the AIDS incidence rate was 13.6 times higher for Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans than for Non-Hispanic Whites. Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans had the highest incidence rates for both HIV and AIDS among all racial/ethnic groups.

Source: Maryland HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profile Fourth Quarter 2012

Syphilis

Figure 36. SYPHILIS Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland 2011

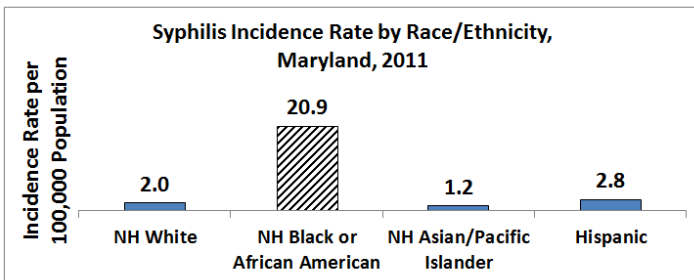


Figure 36 shows the syphilis incidence rate by race/ethnicity in Maryland in 2011. Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans had the highest syphilis incidence rate among all racial/ethnic groups. The Non-Hispanic Black or African American incidence rate in 2011 was 10 times higher than the Non-Hispanic White rate.

NOTE: race/ethnicity was unknown to 2% of syphilis cases
Source: Center STI Prevention-PHPA, DHMH, 2012

Tuberculosis (TB)

Figure 37. TUBERCULOSIS Incidence Rate, Maryland 2007-2011

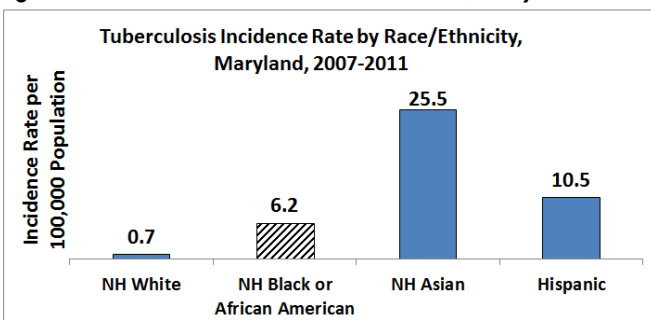


Figure 37 presents the tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate in Maryland. Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans had a TB incidence rate of 6.2 persons per 100,000 population. This rate was nearly 9 times higher than the Non-Hispanic White rate, but substantially lower than the incidence rate for Asians.

Source: Maryland DHMH, IDEAHA Center for Tb Control & Prevention, 2012

Hepatitis C

Figure 38. Age-Adjusted VIRAL HEPATITIS C Mortality Rate, 2000-2010

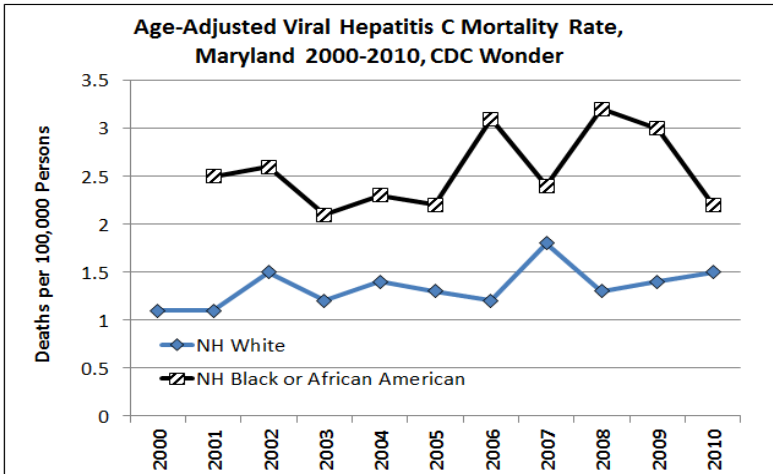


Figure 38 presents the age-adjusted viral Hepatitis C mortality rate disparity between Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans. The disparity in mortality between Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans ranges from 1.5 times greater (2010) to 2.6 times greater (2006) for Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans than for Non-Hispanic Whites.

Source: CDC Wonder, 2000-2010

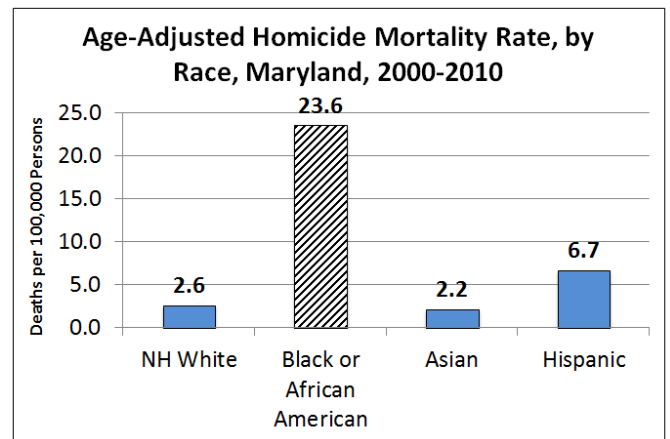
VIOLENCE-RELATED MORTALITY

Homicide

Figure 39. Age-Adjusted HOMICIDE Mortality Rate, 2000-2010

During the years 2000-2010, Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were 9.1 times more likely to die from homicide than Non-Hispanic Whites, and 3.5 times more likely to die from homicide than Hispanics. Maryland Blacks or African Americans were 10.7 times more likely to die of homicide than Asians.

Source: CDC Wonder, 2000-2010



MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Infant Mortality

Figure 40. Average Annual INFANT MORTALITY Rate, Maryland 2008-2012

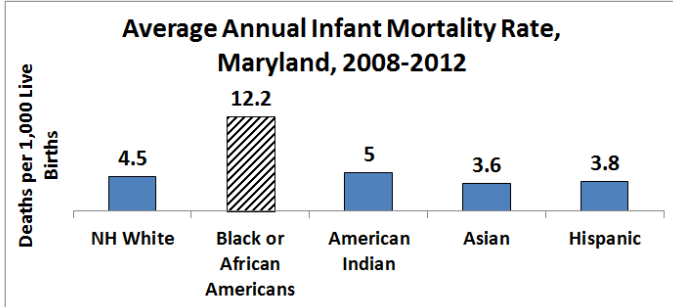


Figure 40 presents Maryland’s 2008-2012 average annual infant mortality rates by race and ethnicity. Blacks or African Americans had the highest rate of all racial and ethnic groups. The Black or African American infant mortality rate was 12.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, 2.7 times higher than the rate for Whites.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2008-2012

Figure 41. Annual INFANT MORTALITY Rate, by YEAR, Maryland 2001-2012

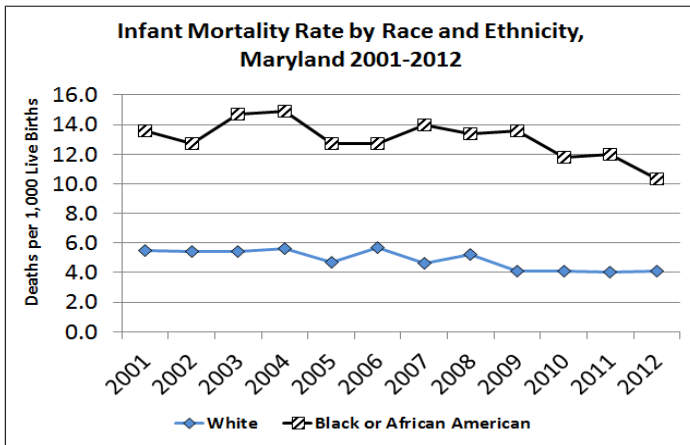


Figure 41 presents the infant mortality rate in Maryland for the years 2001-2012. The Black or African American infant mortality was reduced 24% from 13.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001, to 10.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2001-2012

Very Low Birth Weight

Figure 42. Percentage of VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT Infants, Maryland 2008-2012

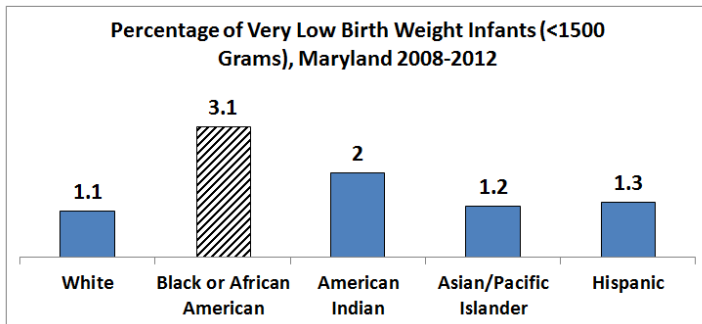


Figure 42 presents the percentage of very low birth weight (VLBW) infants by race and ethnicity. The percentage of VLBW infants was similar for infants born to White, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander women. The percentage was substantially higher for infants born to Black or African American women (2.8 times higher than infants born to White women).

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2008-2012

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health Care Seeking

Table 8. Percent of Maryland Adults Reporting SEEING A PROVIDER FOR A MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM, By Race/Ethnicity, 2001-2002

Percent Reporting Ever Seeing a Provider for a Mental Health Problem By Race and Ethnicity, Maryland BRFSS 2001 and 2002 Pooled					
	NH White	NH Black or African American	NH Other	NH Multiracial	Hispanic
Age 18-44	24.8%	13.4%*	11.5%*	DNS	14.7%*
Age 45-64	24.7%	12.2%*	7.0%*	DNS	DNS
Age 65 +	13.3%	5.5%*	DNS	DNS	DNS

* minority group is statistically significantly different from NH Whites

DNS = Data not sufficient to report a result

Source: Maryland BRFSS Data 2001 to 2002

Poor Mental Health

Table 9. Percent of Maryland Adults Reporting 30 DAYS OF POOR MENTAL HEALTH in the previous month, By Race/ Ethnicity, 2006-2010

Percent Reporting 30 days of Poor Mental Health in Previous Month By Race and Ethnicity, Maryland BRFSS 2006 to 2010 Pooled					
	NH White	NH Black or African American	NH Other	NH Multiracial	Hispanic
Age 18-44	4.2%	5.2%	3.4%	6.0%	3.9%
Age 45-64	4.9%	5.3%	2.8%	9.5%	3.6%
Age 65 +	3.7%	3.7%	DNS	DNS	DNS

DNS = Data not sufficient to report a result

Source: Maryland BRFSS Data 2003 to 2007

Note: Maryland BRFSS mental health data (for table 9) is not available for the period of 2006-2010.

Maryland's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data indicates an underutilization of mental health services by minority populations.

Table 8 presents the percentage of individuals by racial/ethnic group who have reported ever seeing a provider for a mental health problem, and Table 9 presents the percentage of each racial/ethnic group reporting poor mental health in the previous month.

In all age groups, Non-Hispanic Whites were about twice as likely as Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans to report ever having ever seen a provider for a mental health problem (Table 8), despite reporting a similar to lower burden of persistent poor mental health days compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans of the same age group (Table 9). This difference in care-seeking between Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites was statistically significant (Table 8).

MARYLAND BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH RESOURCES

African American Health Program | <http://www.onehealthylife.org/>

The Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services' African American Health Program (AAHP) works to eliminate health disparities for African Americans in Montgomery County, Maryland through the use of community outreach, health education and nurse case management services. AAHP focuses on six health topics, ranging from infant mortality to oral health.

African Immigrant and Refugee Foundation | <http://airfound.org/>

Located in Montgomery County, the African Immigrant and Refugee Foundation (AIRF) offers transitional services and support groups as well providing community resources to African immigrant and refugee populations within Washington, D.C. and Maryland. AIRF acts an emergency referral source for Africans seeking culturally and linguistically appropriate services such as counseling.

B'more for Healthy Babies | <http://healthybabiesbaltimore.com/>

B'more for Healthy Babies is an organization led by the Baltimore City Health Department and the Family League of Baltimore City striving to reduce the infant mortality rate in Baltimore City. B'more for Healthy Babies leads initiatives in many topic areas including safe sleep, teen pregnancy prevention, prenatal care, substance exposed pregnancy, family planning, literacy, and housing.

Maryland Legislative Black Caucus | <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/07leg/html/caucus/black.html>

The Maryland Legislative Black Caucus drafts and sponsors legislations dedicated to enriching Maryland's Black or African American community. Each year, the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus hosts a Legislative Weekend Conference which hosts sessions on legislative actions that can be taken to improve the health of Maryland Blacks or African Americans.

Maryland Regional African American Tobacco Control Networks | <http://guide.awpli.org/raatcn/>

The Maryland Regional African American Tobacco Control Networks (RAATCN) is a program operated by the Access to Wholistic and Productive Living Institute Inc., designed to reduce tobacco use and health-related problems on Historically Black College and University campuses and in racial/ethnic minority and low income communities. RAATCN hopes to reduce tobacco use through communicating a paradigm shift around tobacco use and healthy living.

**Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities**

Website: <http://dhmh.maryland.gov/mhhd/> | **Tel:** (410) 767-7117 |
Email: dhmh.healthdisparities@maryland.gov | **Address:** Room 500, 201 West Preston Street Baltimore,
MD 21201 | **Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/MarylandMHHD>

Acknowledgement: Carlessia Hussein, R.N., Dr.P.H., Rachel Simpson, MPH, David Mann, MD., PhD