Chronic Disease Risks & Outcomes

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Overweight/obesity is a complex health issue that has become an increasingly common condition among U.S. adults and children. It can be caused by a combination of factors such as individual behaviors and genetics. Risk behaviors can include unhealthy food choices or poor nutrition and physical inactivity. Being overweight or obese is associated with diseases such as diabetes, mental health disorders, heart disease, liver disease, many cancers, and stroke. It can also be linked to a reduced quality of life and shorter life expectancy.

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PHI | PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Maintaining an active lifestyle is one of the most important steps anyone can take to improve their health. Physical activity promotes normal growth and development, elevates mood and brain function, improves sleep, and reduces the risk of developing a chronic disease. Exercising in increments as little as 10 minutes can provide these health benefits. Over time, the long-term benefits of consistent, regular physical activity can increase the quality and length of one’s life.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Fewer than 1 in 5 adults meet the U.S. guidelines for both aerobic and muscle-strengthening physical activity.

Men are more likely than women to meet the guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity, but women are more likely to meet the guidelines for aerobic activity.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults

- **Aerobic**: 150 to 300 minutes a week of moderate-intensity activity, or 75 to 150 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity activity or a combination of the two.
- **Muscle-strengthening**: moderate or greater intensity activity involving all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week.


Across the Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Meet Both Guidelines</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>HP 2020 Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015 & 2017

Intramural Sports Participation among Children

More than 70% of children participated in an intramural sport during the past year.

Source: Dayton Children’s Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment ±6-11 years
Proper nutrition is the cornerstone of good health and well-being throughout one's life. Nutrition involves the amount and types of food eaten and includes a variety of nutrients such as vitamins and minerals, fats, proteins, and carbohydrates, which together contribute to overall health. Poor nutrition and physical inactivity may lead to a person becoming overweight or obese. Even for individuals at a healthy weight, poor diet is associated with heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, and certain types of cancer.

Food insecurity can be influenced by income, employment, race/ethnicity, and disability. These factors can also influence the ability to purchase healthier food options even when available. Children not receiving proper nutrition are at risk for developmental issues and chronic conditions such as obesity and Type 2 diabetes. When healthy food is scarce, government, charitable, and community-based programs can offer healthy foods to residents. These include programs like SNAP, WIC, and the NSLP as well as meal deliveries for the elderly, nutritional education, and efforts to increase outlets with healthy food for sale in communities without access to a grocery store.

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ALCOHOL USE

PHI: PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Excessive alcohol use (binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any drinking by pregnant women or people younger than age 21) can be harmful to your health. The excessive use of alcohol comes with many short-term and long-term health risks. Short-term health risks include an increased risk of injury and violence, acute alcohol poisoning, risky sexual behavior (including unprotected sex and sex with multiple partners), and poor birth outcomes including miscarriage, stillbirth, or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). The health risks associated with long-term, excessive alcohol use include cardiovascular disease, liver and digestive diseases, various types of cancer, learning and memory impairment, mental health problems (e.g., anxiety and depression), social issues, and alcohol dependence or alcoholism.

SDOH: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:

Many demographic factors are associated with alcohol use. Some key influencers of alcohol initiation among youth are family norms, parent-child relationships, social networks, and peer pressure. Among high school students, the best predictor of alcohol use is social acceptance. Those of lower socioeconomic status are also subjected to more alcohol advertising, which normalizes or glamorizes alcohol use. These factors may influence those living in deprived areas to drink more frequently or more heavily compared to those living in wealthier areas.

Across the Nation

| Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Alcohol-related Causes of Death Rate¹ | Montgomery | Ohio | United States | HP 2020 Goal |
| Alcohol Liver Disease Death Rate¹ | 11.6 | 8.6 | 9.5 | - |
| Binge Drinking | 16.0%² | 18.4%² | 17.4%³ | 24.2% |
| Heavy Drinking | 6.2%² | 6.7%³ | 6.3%³ | - |

¹ Mortality public-use data on CDC Wonder online database, 2016-2017; Age-adjusted rates per 100,000.
² Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2017
³ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2017

Ohio ranks 25th in the U.S. for drinking among youth in the past month.

21% of youth in Ohio and 22% in Montgomery County report using alcohol in the past month.

Alcohol Use Among Youth 12 to 20 Years in the Past Month

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2014-2016

Adult Heavy Drinking by Income

Montgomery County, 2016-2017

| Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Montgomery | <$15,000 | $15,000-$24,999 | $25,000-$49,999 | $50,000-$74,999 | $75,000+ |
| Heavy Drinking | 20.1% | 9.0% | 6.7% | 2.0% | 5.7% |

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Chronic Disease Risks & Outcomes

Tobacco Use

PHI PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Smoking is toxic to your health and the health of others. Cigarette smoking harms nearly every organ system within the body and can cause several chronic diseases including cancer, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and chronic lower respiratory diseases. Each year smoking claims the lives of more than 480,000 Americans, including 41,000 Americans who die due to secondhand smoke exposure (CDC, 2018). Smoking also reduces the quality and length of one’s life. Smokers can expect to die, on average, 10 years before non-smokers. By quitting, smokers can add back quality years to their life.

SDOH SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:

Social, environmental, psychological, and genetic factors all influence cigarette use. However, the social environment, such as peer and family approval of tobacco use, may be a person’s strongest motivation to start and continue smoking. The accessibility of tobacco and exposure to tobacco ads also influence one’s decision. Often, communities of lower socioeconomic status are targeted more heavily by tobacco marketing. All of these factors negatively influence a person’s decision to use tobacco.

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KEY FINDINGS

Among Adults:

- 23% of adults currently smoke.
- 61% of women compared to 40% of men have never smoked.

Among Youth:

- 25% of adults have tried e-cigarettes and 5% currently use e-cigarettes.

E-Cigarette Status Among Adults

Montgomery County, 2016-2017

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

E-Cigarette Status Among Youth

Ohio, 2014

Source: Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey

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College graduates are less likely to smoke compared to those with a lower level of education.

Each Year Smoking Claims the Lives of More Than 480,000 Americans.

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Diabetes affects over 30.3 million Americans, and about 25% of people with diabetes are not aware of their condition. Another one-third (84.1 million) of U.S. adults have prediabetes, a less serious condition that places one at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes. There are many complications that arise with diabetes that reduce one’s quality of life. People with diabetes are twice as likely to have heart disease or a stroke compared to those without diabetes. It is also the leading cause of kidney failure, adult-onset blindness, and lower-limb amputations.

**Key Finding**

Diabetes-related Hospital Visits by Insurance Type
Montgomery County, 2017

- Commercial: 56%
- Medicaid: 19%
- Medicare: 20%
- Self-Pay: 2%
- Other: 3%

Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database

**Key Finding**

- Medicare pays for the majority of diabetes-related hospital visits.

**Diabetes-related Hospital Visits (per 1,000) by Race, Montgomery County, 2017**

- White: 145.1
- Black: 219.2

**Key Finding**

- The rate of diabetes-related hospital visits is 1.5 times higher for Blacks than Whites.

**Across the Nation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Montgomery¹</th>
<th>Ohio²</th>
<th>United States³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Death Rate*</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Diagnosis*</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health, 2016-2017
²Mortality public-use data on CDC Wonder online database, 2016-2017
³Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2017

**PHI: PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:**

- Men are more likely than women to be diagnosed with diabetes and prediabetes.
- A diagnosis of diabetes is less likely at higher levels of education.

**SDOH: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:**

Compared to Whites, racial and ethnic minority populations have a higher percentage of adults, adolescents, and children diagnosed with diabetes and are more likely to have poorer self-management of diabetes. Minority groups also have a higher percentage of undiagnosed diabetes compared to Whites (CDC, 2017). Neighborhood and community characteristics play a significant role in diabetes development and management. Having access to health care services, healthy food options, and safe places to exercise are associated with lower rates of diabetes and higher rates of compliance with diabetes self-management. Many minority populations live in areas with low access to these resources.
**Cardiovascular Disease** is a group of diseases that affect the heart or blood vessels. The most common disease, coronary artery disease, involves narrowed or blocked arteries that can lead to life-threatening events such as heart attack, stroke, or heart failure.

There are several factors that can contribute to the development of cardiovascular disease. One such factor is the body’s response to constant, long-term stress - also known as chronic stress. Chronic stress negatively affects heart rate, blood pressure, and the hardening of walls of blood vessels. Individuals of lower socioeconomic status and racial and ethnic minority groups report higher levels of chronic stress related to income, housing, and food instability, social stigma, and racial biases. The higher levels of stress experienced by these groups help to explain the higher rates of cardiovascular disease among lower income and minority groups.

- **Coronary heart disease becomes less common as income increases.**
- **The death rate for heart disease is 1.8 times higher in Black men than the overall heart disease death rate.**
- **On average, Black men die at a younger age from heart disease compared to other race and sex groups (data not shown).**
- **The death rate for stroke is lowest in White men (49.8 per 100,000) and Black women (50.4 per 100,000).**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Montgomery</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>HP 2020 Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease Death Rate*</td>
<td>176.8</td>
<td>185.4</td>
<td>165.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke Death Rate*</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

1Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health, 2016-2017
2Mortality Public-use Data on CDC Wonder Online Database, 2016-2017
3Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2017

**Cardiovascular Disease-related Hospital Visits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Number of Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive Disease</td>
<td>184,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Attack</td>
<td>3,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>3,789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database

**SDoH: social determinants of health:**

- **The death rate for stroke is lowest in White men (49.8 per 100,000) and Black women (50.4 per 100,000).**

**Key Finding:**

**Coronary heart disease becomes less common as income increases.**
CANCER & Preventative Screenings

Public Health Importance:
Cancer is complex; it is many different diseases that affect all the systems of the body. Cancer consistently falls in the top two causes of death, claiming the lives of more than 600,000 Americans each year (National Center for Health Statistics, 2018). While cancer is a serious condition, much of it is preventable. Estimates suggest that only 5 percent of cancers are due to genetic factors. Lifestyle choices and the environment in which people live impact the risk of developing cancer the most. Making healthy life choices such as proper nutrition, regular exercise, not smoking, not drinking too much, avoiding excess sun exposure and tanning beds, obtaining screenings, and getting certain vaccinations can significantly reduce an individual’s risk of ever developing cancer.

Across the Nation

Cancer Death Rates*  
Montgomery\(^1\)  Ohio\(^2\)  United States\(^3\)  HP 2020 Goal
---
All Cancer 175.9 172.2 154.1 161.4
Female Breast Cancer 24.6 21.7 20.0 20.7
Colorectal 14.2 15.2 13.8 14.5
Lung Cancer 47.3 46.2 37.5 45.5
Prostate Cancer 20.1 19.6 20.0 21.8

- *Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
- \(^1\)Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health, 2016-2017
- \(^2\)Mortality public-use data on CDC Wonder online database, 2016-2017

New Cancers, Montgomery County, 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cancer</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Rate* of New Cases</th>
<th>Trend (11-17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Cancer</td>
<td>6,272</td>
<td>466.8</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>135.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>72.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colon/Rectal</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney/Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity/Pharynx</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain and CNS(^4)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver and BDO(^5)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain and CNS(^4)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testis</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larynx</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Sites and Types</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Cancer Rates*  Montgomery County, 2014-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cancer</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
<th>Rate* of Death</th>
<th>Trend (11-17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Cancer</td>
<td>2,302</td>
<td>179.3</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon/Rectal</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney/Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity/Pharynx</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain and CNS(^4)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver and BDO(^5)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain and CNS(^4)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testis</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larynx</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Sites and Types</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lung Cancer Death Rate Trend  Montgomery County, 2012-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>466.8</td>
<td>175.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>462.9</td>
<td>172.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>463.2</td>
<td>198.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
- \(^1\)Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS)
- \(^2\)Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health
- \(^4\)Mortality public-use data on CDC Wonder online database, 2016-2017
- \(^5\)Central Nervous System.

**Data not shown when cases are < 10.

Key Findings:
- Lung cancer is the most common and deadly of all cancers (nearly 30% of all cancer deaths).
- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women, and prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among men.
- The overall rate of new cancers steadily increased since 2011-2012. However, the overall rate of death due to cancer has decreased since 2012-2013.
CANCER & PREVENTATIVE SCREENINGS

Prostate Cancer Rates*  
Montgomery County, 2014-2017

- 98.4% 86.8% 20.1% 19.3% 26.1% 155.1%
  - Montgomery  
  - White  
  - Black  

Incidence  
  *Age-adjusted per 100,000  
  Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS)  
  Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health

Men 40 Years and Older Who Have Ever Had a  
Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA) Test for Prostate  
Cancer, Montgomery County, 2014 & 2016

- 53.5% 54.4% 59.1%
  - Montgomery  
  - White  
  - Black  

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Systems (BRFSS)

Key Finding  
The rate of new prostate cancer cases among Black men is nearly 2 times higher than White men.

Adults 50 Years and Older Who Have Ever Had a  
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy to Screen for Colon Cancer, Montgomery County, 2015-2016

- 74.9% 61.3% 71.4% 82.3%
  - Montgomery  
  - 50-54  
  - 55-64  
  - 65+  

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Systems (BRFSS)

Women 21 to 65 Years Who Have Had a Pap Test in the Past 3 Years  
Montgomery County, 2014-2016

- 68.0% 66.1% 72.8%
  - Montgomery  
  - White  
  - Black  

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Systems (BRFSS)

Key Finding  
Black women 21 to 65 years are more likely to have received a pap test in the past 3 years compared to White women.

Female Breast Cancer Rates*  
Montgomery County, 2014-2017

- 135.6 136.8 129.0 24.6 22.2 34.6
  - Montgomery  
  - White  
  - Black  

Incidence  
  *Age-adjusted per 100,000  
  Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS)  
  Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health

Key Findings  
- Breast cancer occurs more frequently in White women compared to Black women.  
- Black women die from breast cancer more often than White women.

Women 40 Years and Older Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years  
Montgomery County, 2015-2016

- 74.0% 69.3% 90.8%
  - Montgomery  
  - White  
  - Black  

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Systems (BRFSS)

Key Finding  
Black women 40 years and older are more likely to have had a mammogram in the past 2 years compared to White women.

Over 80% of adults aged 65 years and older were screened for colon cancer.
The physical characteristics of neighborhoods and housing environments account for much of the disparity in the number of children diagnosed with asthma. Lower socioeconomic areas tend to have higher rates of smoking and higher levels of air pollution, dampness, dust, and pests compared to wealthier neighborhoods, which can lead to increased rates of asthma among children living in these environments. Additionally, stress has also been linked to higher rates of asthma. Children living in poverty can experience additional hardships related to living without daily needs, safety, food, and stable housing. These anxiety-causing issues can trigger stress-induced asthma.

**SDOH SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:**

- The percentage of children who currently have asthma is higher in the Greater Dayton Area than in Ohio and the U.S.
- Asthma is most common among individuals who earn less than $15,000.
- Blacks are more likely to currently have asthma compared to Whites.