Trends and Disparities in Mortality in Eastern North Carolina
Total Deaths, Premature Mortality and Deaths for Ten Leading Causes; 1979-2009

A Resource for Healthy Communities

Health Indicator Series - Report #2.203
May 2012

Center for Health Systems Research and Development
East Carolina University
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1. Introduction

Health Indicators Series:
A Resource for Healthy Communities
May 2012


*Health Indicators* is a series of reports describing community health at the state, regional, and county level. *Health Indicators* supplements the *Eastern North Carolina Health Care Atlas* published by the Center for Health Systems Research and Development at East Carolina University. These reports are intended to provide state policy makers, local health departments, hospitals, and community-based health planning groups with a wide range of information useful for diagnosing the health of Eastern North Carolina’s population and its local communities, evaluating the effectiveness of existing services, and envisioning and planning new interventions. The reports in this periodically published series can be used in conjunction with the *County Health Data Book*, produced by the North Carolina Office of Healthy Carolinians, as part of the Community Health Assessment Process. Individual reports in ECU’s Health Indicator Series are custom made for the counties of North Carolina. Reports in this series will describe trends in mortality, including premature mortality for all causes of death, mortality (crude) and age-adjusted mortality for leading causes of death, and measures of race disparities or inequalities in mortality rate.

*Report Series #2* of the series focuses attention on two of the overarching goals of Healthy People 2020, the national blueprint for health improvement. The first goal is to increase the span and quality of life and the second is to eliminate health disparities. North Carolina’s companion plan, Healthy North Carolina 2020, has also embraced these two goals. Using rate comparisons, this report describes the inequalities in mortality among Eastern North Carolina and other regions, and among four demographic groups. Premature mortality, the focus of Report Series #1, is included in the death from all causes section located at the beginning of this report. The measure used to quantify premature mortality is described in more detail in the Methods and Interpretations section. This report describes the leading contributors to mortality, provides a geographic context, and examines trends and inequalities over a 30-year period (1979-2009), as well as the most recent ten year period (1999 to 2009). The report begins with data highlights, provided as an introduction to the data, rather than a summary of it. Readers are encouraged to draw their own conclusions from the data and pose new questions suggested by what they see. The following section presents both the overall and five leading contributors to mortality for the state by race and gender. In this section, pie charts describe the relative contribution of each of five leading contributors to the overall, general rate. These charts also make regional and demographic comparisons. Making the area of each pie chart equivalent to the rate for the population group helps convey the dimension of disparity across population groups. The next section charts recent trends and disparities in mortality and provides projections to the year 2020. These charts place Eastern North Carolina’s health status in a historical context and provide a glimpse into the future.
The region *Eastern North Carolina* is comprised of 41 counties located in the extreme east of North Carolina and approximates the coastal plain physiographic province of the state. It includes all counties east of I-95. This region is characterized by its rurality, poverty, and some of the highest mortality rates in the nation. The name of the region is abbreviated as ENC41 or ENC. The rest of North Carolina is the remaining 59 counties; abbreviated as RNC59 or RNC.
2. Data Highlights

Current Disparities in Mortality by Geography, Race, and Gender

In 2009, age-adjusted mortality rate for Eastern North Carolina is 869 deaths per 100,000. This rate is 9% higher than the state rate. Within Eastern North Carolina, the non-White rate is 17% higher than the White rate. The non-White male rate is 21% higher than the rate for White males. The non-White female rate is 17% higher than the rate for White females.

The five general leading causes of mortality in Eastern North Carolina (2009) are:
1. Diseases of Heart
2. Cancer - All Sites
3. Cerebrovascular Disease
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
5. All Other Injuries and Unintentional Effects

The five general leading causes of mortality in Eastern North Carolina by race and gender (2009) are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Gender</th>
<th>non-White</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Disease</td>
<td>Cancer - All Sites</td>
<td>Diseases of Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Disease</td>
<td>Diseases of Heart</td>
<td>Cancer - All Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Disease</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Disease</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
<td>All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Disease</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends in Mortality from All Causes
- ENC’s all-cause mortality rates are increasing and diverging from RNC and NC. Over the 10 year trend period, however, ENC, NC, and RNC are decreasing. ENC is not decreasing as quickly as NC and RNC.
- The age-adjusted, all-cause mortality rates for ENC are decreasing over the 30 year period. Over the 10 year period, the trend shows greater decrease, and suggests the ENC rate will converge with the RNC and NC rates. ENC’s rate continues to remain 10% greater than the rate for RNC.
The non-White male mortality rates remain higher than the other demographic groups but have had the greatest rate of decrease (25%) in the 10-year trend. Convergence of non-White males with White males is suggested in the future.

The trends for all-cause mortality rates for both non-Whites and Whites are decreasing. The non-White rate is 18% greater than the White rate, but the recent 10 year trend suggests they will converge.

Over the recent 10 year period there is a sharp drop in racial disparity, in a moderately reliable trend.

Trends in Premature Mortality from All Causes of Death

ENC’s premature mortality rate has decreased by 5% over the 10 year period since 1999. However, this trend is diverging slightly from both RNC and NC, whose premature mortality rates decreased by 10% and 9%, respectively.

The age-adjusted premature mortality rate trend is also decreasing, but remains 24% higher than the RNC rate in 2009.

The non-White male rates are significantly higher than any other demographic group, but also have the highest rate of decrease (slope of trend). White females have the lowest rate and also the lowest rate of decrease.

A recent decrease in the premature mortality rate for non-Whites and leveling of rates for Whites suggests a reduction in racial disparity.

The non-White rate remains about 50% greater than the White rate.

Diseases of the Heart

ENC’s heart disease mortality rate trend is decreasing but not as quickly as the decrease for RNC and NC, resulting in an increased geographic disparity. In 1999 it was 8% less than RNC; by 2009 it was 15% greater than RNC.

While ENC’s age-adjusted mortality rate is decreasing at a pace equal to RNC, the ENC rate remains 19% greater than RNC in 2009.

The non-White male rates remain the highest but convergence with White males is suggested in the future. The non-White female rates remain slightly higher than the White females but are decreasing at a higher rate and suggested to fall below White females in the future.

While non-White rates remain 12% greater than for Whites, the 10-year trends are both decreasing, and convergence is suggested in the future.

The 30-year trend suggests an increase in racial disparity after an initial reversal of disparity that favored non-Whites. The 10-year trend line for racial disparity is unreliable.

Cancer – Trachea, Bronchus, Lung

While the 30-year trends for Cancer—TBL indicate that all mortality rates are continuing to increase, the 10-year trend line suggest a slight decrease in all three trends. However, ENC continues to be 10% greater than RNC in 2008 and has divergence from RNC and NC.

In 2009, the age-adjusted rate for ENC is 8% above the RNC rate and 19% above the US rate. During the period 1999-2009, the ENC rates are decreasing at a greater rate, suggesting convergence with RNC and NC in the future.

The mortality rates for males are decreasing as female rates are increasing. In 2009 the White male rate is the highest and the non-White male rate continues to decrease the quickest (33%).

The non-White mortality rate for this cancer is consistently lower than the White rate. Both rates are decreasing over the 10 year period, but the non-White rate is decreasing more quickly.

The moderately reliable 10-year trend for racial disparity shows a 215% decrease.
Cerebrovascular Disease
- ENC’s cerebrovascular disease mortality trend line is decreasing and diverging slightly from RNC and NC. In 1999, the ENC rate was 3% greater than RNC compared to 7% greater in 2009.
- While the ENC age-adjusted cerebrovascular disease mortality rate is 8% greater than the rate for the rest of the state, it is decreasing and converging on the RNC and NC rates. Projected to 2010, the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 48 deaths per 100,000 could be achieved in the region.
- Non-Whites have the highest mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease but the rate continues to decrease and converge with the other demographic groups. The greatest relative improvement in cerebrovascular disease mortality over 10 years is by White males who experienced a 51% decrease.
- The cerebrovascular disease mortality rate for non-Whites is decreasing and converging with that of whites but is still 52% greater than Whites in 2009.
- The moderately reliable 10-year trend for racial disparity shows a 36% increase

Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
- The CLRD mortality rates for ENC are slightly lower than the rates for RNC and NC in 2009, with all 3 trends increasing. Only RNC has a moderately reliable 10-year trend with a 7% increase.
- The 10-year CLRD age-adjusted rate for ENC is decreasing at a similar rate of decline as the US. In 2009, the ENC rate is 7% less than RNC compared to 1999 when the ENC rate was 10% greater than RNC.
- Fitted rates for non-White males and White males have decreased over 10 years by 36% and 25%, respectively. White male rates remain the highest and although decreasing, are diverging from non-White males. The 10-year trend for White females and non-White females are unreliable.
- The 10-year White morality rates are greater than non-White rates and the rate of decline is less for Whites, leading to a divergence more favorable to non-Whites.
- There is a 53% decrease in the disparity between White rates and non-White rates in a reliable trend.

All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects
- Mortality from unintentional injuries and adverse effects is increasing in ENC (45% increase over 10 years). The trends for RNC and NC are also increasing.
- The age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC, RNC and NC are also increasing. All three increased 35% or more over 10 years.
- 10 year trends for White males and White females are increasing significantly (53% increase for White males, 100% increase for White females). Mortality rates for non-White males decreased 23% over 10 years. The trend for non-White females is relatively flat, but not reliable.
- White rates have increased 70% over the 10 year period. Non-White rates have dropped below white rates, and are decreasing 15% in a moderately reliable trend.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the racial disparity has decreased by 320%, eliminating the unfavorable disparity in relation to whites, and favoring non-Whites.
Diabetes Mellitus
- According to the 10-year trend, all diabetes mellitus mortality rates are decreasing but the rate of decline is less for ENC suggesting a divergence from RNC and NC. In 2009, the rate for ENC is 37% greater than RNC. In 1999 ENC was 21% greater than RNC.
- The 10-year trend for age-adjusted diabetes mellitus mortality rates shows a decrease of 17% for ENC as the rates for RNC and NC have fallen below the US rate. In 2009, the ENC age-adjusted diabetes mellitus death rate remains 37% greater than the RNC and 31% greater than the US rate.
- The non-White male and non-White female 10-year mortality rate trends are decreasing and converging with those of White males and White females. The annual decrease for the highest group, non-White males, is 1.5%.
- Non-White mortality rates decreased over 10 years by 17% but remain 139% greater than Whites in 2009.
- The decreasing trend for racial disparity is unreliable.

Alzheimer’s Disease
- The Alzheimer’s mortality rate for ENC shows a 84% increase over the 10 year period. ENC’s rate of increase was larger than RNC and NC but the rate for ENC still remains 29% less than RNC.
- In 2009, the age-adjusted rate for ENC is 9% below the US rate with a 56% increase. This is larger than both RNC59 and NC (35% and 34% respectively).
- The mortality rate for females, both White and non-White, is greater than that of non-White and White males in an increasingly divergent 10-year trend.
- The non-White mortality rate for Alzheimer’s remains 8% less than the White mortality rate in 2009 but the 10-year trend suggest convergence in the near future.
- The 10-year moderately-reliable trend suggests an increase in disparity that favors whites.

Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis
- Mortality due to nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis in ENC has increased by 35% over 10 years, a rate divergent from those of RNC and NC. While other regions have also experienced large increases during this time period, ENC rates are diverging, 17% greater than RNC in 2009.
- With age-adjustment, ENC has increased by 21% over the 10-year period, similar to the rate increase for RNC and NC.
- The 10 year trends for non-White males and females are moderately reliable and continually above those for White males and females. The demographic group with the greatest rate of increase is White males, increasing 41% over 10 years.
- In 2009, the non-White rate was 123% greater than the White rate. In 1999 the non-White rate was 157% greater than the White rate.
- A moderately reliable trend shows a 25% decrease in racial disparity over the 10-year period.

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries
- ENC’s unintentional motor vehicle injury mortality rate is decreasing but is 54% greater than RNC in 2009. Because of its smaller rate of decrease, ENC rates are diverging from the RNC and NC rates.
- The ENC age-adjusted rate is 53% greater than RNC, and 55% greater than the US rate (2009). Rates for ENC, RNC and NC are all decreasing.
- 10-year trends for White males, White females, and non-White males are unreliable, although rates are continually higher in men, both White and non-White. The non-White female mortality rate has decreased 42% over the 10-year period.
• The non-White rates have decreased by 23% over the 10-year period and converged with the White rates suggesting a reversal in disparity within ENC. The White rates are not reliable.
• With a moderately reliable 10-year trend, the racial disparity has decreased 139%.

Pneumonia and Influenza
• The mortality rates for pneumonia and influenza have been decreasing between 1999 and 2009. ENC, RNC and NC are decreasing at very similar rates (32%, 31%, and 30%, respectively).
• The age adjusted 10 year mortality for ENC is decreasing at a rate of 41%. This is larger than RNC, NC, and US (35%, 35%, and 31% respectively). However, the annual decrease for these regions are very similar, close to 3.4%.
• The age-adjusted mortality rates for both genders of both races appear to be decreasing with non-White males and White males remaining the highest. However, trend lines predict convergence of all four groups in the future.
• Non-White mortality rates are very similar to White mortality rates in 2009.
• The 10-year increasing trend for racial disparity is not reliable.

Cancer – All Sites
• The cancer – all sites mortality rates for ENC have decreased slightly (3%) over 10 years. The RNC and NC rates have decreased more than ENC, causing these rates to diverge.
• The age-adjusted cancer – all sites mortality rates for ENC, NC and RNC are all decreasing at about the same level, although the ENC rate is 10% greater than the RNC rate.
• The rates for non-White males have decreased 25% over 10 years, and are projected to converge with the rates for White males, which show a 17% decrease. The rates for White females and non-White females show a slight decrease.
• Both White and non-White cancer mortality trends are decreasing over the 10 year period. Non-White rates decreased 14% and White rates decreased 16% and White rates decreased 10%, suggesting future convergence.
• The moderately reliable 10-year trend for racial disparity shows a 42% decrease.

HIV Disease
• The fitted HIV mortality rates for ENC have been decreasing over the past 10 years, but are still 32% greater than RNC in 2009.
• The 10 year age-adjusted rate of decrease for ENC HIV mortality is the least of all the NC regions with a 33% decrease. The two greatest decreasing trends during this time were experienced by RNC59 and NC, both had a 42% reduction between 1999-2009.
• Non-White males continue to have the highest rates of age-adjusted mortality, but these rates have also decreased 35% in a 10-year reliable trend. White males, over the same period experienced a decrease of 37% and non-White females experienced a decrease of 22%. The decrease for White females is misleading because the absolute rate for this group is low.
• The 10-year non-White age-adjusted HIV mortality rates have decreased by 31% in a reliable trend. Age-adjusted mortality rates for Whites decreased by 43%, although the absolute rate for this group is much lower.
• In a moderately reliable trend, the 10-year period shows a 34% increase in racial disparity.
3. Methods, Interpretation, and References

Data Sources
The data for mortality and premature mortality in Eastern North Carolina were obtained from death certificate data from the North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics and population data from the North Carolina Office of State Planning. For the US, data were obtained from the Compressed Mortality File compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Measures
Two types of mortality measures are covered in this report. The first, called mortality rate, is a rate based on the number of deaths per population (or, deaths normalized by the population that produced them) for a given unit area, such as the county, region, or state over a specified time interval. The mortality rate is expressed in two ways, the basic true (actual or observed) rate, and an age-adjusted rate (see below). Mortality rates are used to evaluate the impact and burden of mortality on a population and to make comparisons, where appropriate, among populations. Like the mortality rate, the second type, called premature mortality rate, is also a density measure, but instead of deaths, it is the number of person-years lost in a population before a specified age. In this report mortality rates are emphasized with premature mortality (YLL-75) shown only for the total number of deaths from all causes (general mortality). Premature mortality in detail is the focus of Report Series #1.

A simple count of deaths occurring in an area for a given time interval is useful for identifying potential problems or issues of public concern—particularly if the deaths result from a rare cause or they are believed to be an emerging problem for at-risk socio-demographic groups. In this sense, count data are used for sentinel surveillance. Because counts reveal nothing about the underlying population base from which deaths arise, the analytical or practical utility of count data is limited. The size of the underlying population will have an expected effect on the numbers of deaths that occur. Deaths measured in relation to a population, are an expression of density. When measured over a given interval of time (usually 1 to 5 years), the density is called a rate. (The rate is typically multiplied by 100,000 for ease in interpreting the usually small resultant value.) The mortality rate is an improvement over simple count data because it accounts for the relative size and effect of the underlying population. The chief advantage of the mortality rate is that it is useful for focusing attention on the burden of public health problems more rigorously than simple counts. However, the mortality rate is also affected by the age structure of the population, which can confound interpretation when making comparisons of rates among different areas.

Because aging is the greatest risk factor for death, the age structure of a population will have a substantial effect on the mortality rate. For example, two counties may have similar population sizes but one has a larger number of people over the age of 45 than the other. It is more likely that the older population will generate more deaths over an interval of time and this will be reflected in a higher mortality rate. Differing age structures among populations will confound any comparisons of mortality rates among those populations. Therefore, a method for controlling the effects of age structure on the mortality rate is required if any meaningful comparisons are to be made.

Age-adjustment to control for a population’s age structure requires an external reference or standard to weight the comparison populations by age groups. Currently, the US 2000 Standard Million Population (SMP) is used as the external reference. The US 2000 SMP is divided into a number of age groups whose sizes or proportions serve as weights to be applied to the corresponding age groups of the study population. This proportional redistribution generates new numbers of expected deaths in each of the corresponding age groups of the study population. These expected deaths are the number of deaths we would expect if the study population had the same age structure as the US 2000 SMP. The
expected number of deaths are summed and normalized by the total population yielding an age-adjusted death rate. Once the effects of age structure are controlled, the way is paved for making comparisons among populations (Buescher, 1998).

The second measure, premature mortality, focuses on the burden of disease and death expressed in terms of accumulated person years lost before a benchmark age. We use 75 years of age as a benchmark because it approximates current life expectancy at birth in the United States and gives weight to deaths from chronic disease occurring in later life. It considers only deaths of people who die before age 75. To calculate the number of years lost, the mid-point age of the age group to which each decedent belongs is subtracted from 75 and the differences (the lost years) are summed. After all lost years are summed; the result is normalized by the population under age 75 and multiplied by 10,000. Premature mortality is expressed as a rate measured over a time interval, and it can also be age-adjusted.

Age-adjusted rates for both mortality and premature mortality have little intrinsic meaning, however, and can mask the burden and trends of mortality (or health event) that may be of local importance. A casual inspection of adjusted rates may divert attention from the actual health problems of a population and inappropriately guide interventions or resource allocation. Thus, it is important to consider the actual number of deaths (count data) in conjunction with the basic non-adjusted mortality rate first, and then use the adjusted rate only if one wishes to factor out age in understanding the pattern of mortality among populations and regions. For regions with larger populations the statistics presented here are for the year 2009. Smaller areas like counties will usually be aggregated into 5-year intervals (e.g., 2003 to 2007). A five-year interval is used because it provides a useful summary of the mortality experience while minimizing wide year-to-year fluctuations in the rate due to the effect of small numbers.

Interpreting the Pie Charts

Pie charts are provided as a visual representation of the burden of mortality. They depict the proportion of mortality accounted for by each of the leading contributors. (The leading causes of death are found in the table preceding the pie chart section.) The pie charts compare the relative levels of burden and proportions by region and demographic groups. Each regional and demographic set of pie charts is based on the observed mortality rate and the age-adjusted (expected) mortality rate. The area of each pie is based on the age-adjusted mortality rate for the year 2009—larger pie charts will represent larger mortality rates. For purposes of presentation, we set the smallest area of a circle on the lowest meaningful rate as a benchmark, the age-adjusted rate for White females in North Carolina. We then scaled up the circles for all other groups proportionately based on their rates.

The first two pie chart figures compare the proportions of leading causes of death across regions at the national, state, and regional/county level. The first figure in this set compares absolute mortality (the burden) using mortality rates, which sheds light on any differences in the burden of mortality by disease intrinsic to each region. The second figure, which is age-adjusted, allows for direct comparisons among regions. The same pattern is repeated in the following figures that show differences among demographic groups.

While comparing the pie charts, the reader should remember that the slices of the pie show differences in how much of the mortality rate (including age-adjusted) is accounted for by a specific cause. Finally, the reader will see that some pies are composed of different leading causes of mortality, so they have different colored slices. The variable sizes of pie slices demonstrate differences in the mortality patterns across populations and are of significant importance in studying inequalities and disparities in population health.
Interpreting the Trend Figures

Four types of figures are used to show trends in mortality, for all causes combined, and for each of the ten leading causes in the region/county over a 30-year period. Premature mortality is described for deaths by all causes only. The first of the four types of figures depicts the observed mortality rates for the region/county and state. The second figure type shows age-adjusted mortality rates for the region/county, state, and nation allowing comparisons among geographical areas. The third figure type compares trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender. Adjustment is made for age structure differences among demographic groups, which permits observation on the effects of race and gender on these groups. The last figure type depicts racial differences (or disparities) expressed as a ratio (in percent) of age-adjusted mortality for non-Whites to the age-adjusted rates for Whites over the 30 year time series. Trend lines provide historical depth to mortality processes and a basis for prediction, future comparisons, and action.

The trend line concept is borrowed from statistical modeling. However, unlike true modeling, we are not assuming the statistical independence of each sequential observation (the rate at time interval x). Instead, our assumption is that each observation is dependent to some degree on previous observations, forming a trend. If the degree of dependence is high, then the observations (rates) should lie close to the trend line. If observations appear to bounce around the fitted line in a random fashion (indicating high variability), then there is less dependence and less of a trend in the observations. We use trend lines to uncover any general patterns found in the data for the purpose of assisting the investigator in understanding the underlying processes which generate them.

The equation of the line is derived from a set of observation points. This line is an estimate of where each observed rate would be if the previous observation could predict with 100% accuracy the value of the next observation. In nature, this situation seldom arises and the degree to which individual observations deviate from this linear trend line is an indication of how well they “fit” or conform to the trend. The linear trend lines in the time series figures project expected rates to the year 2020 from known historical values (1979 to 2009) to provide a general idea about where mortality trends are heading.

The equation of the line allows the user to calculate an expected or fitted rate for any given year, x. For example, in figure 6.4 ii the year 2005 is the 6th year in the series, so 6 would be substituted for x in the equation of the line derived from ENC41’s age-adjusted mortality rate series for a selected cause of death. For chronic lower respiratory diseases (1979 to 2009), the 2005 expected or fitted age-adjusted rate is calculated to be a little more than 46 deaths per 100,000 people. The observed age-adjusted rate for 2005 is 47 deaths per 100,000 people. (The observed rates are the values found in the table that runs along the x-axis of the time series chart.) The numeric difference between the expected and observed rates for 1990 is .4—the model (the equation of the line) underestimates the observed value by .4 deaths. Each previous and subsequent year’s difference between the expected and observed rates will vary to a greater or lesser degree depending on the size of the population under study (see below). This variation can be measured to determine how well the line fits or models the observed data.

In the time series figures, the investigator will find several statistical tools to assist in the analyses of trend lines and fitted rates. These tools include the coefficient of determination, percent change values, and slope coefficients. These tools enable the investigator to form not only a mental picture of the comparative impact of mortality by cause on a region and population but to also gain insight into what the near demographic future holds for them.

Coefficients of determination ($R^2$) are provided to indicate how well the fitted line predicts or explains the observed rates. When variation in the observed rates is relatively high (the fitted trend line does not correspond well to the observed trend line) $R^2$ approaches 0.0, when the variation...
is low, \( R^2 \) approaches 1.0. A low \( R^2 \) implies low reliability and a larger \( R^2 \) indicates that a greater degree of confidence can be placed in the trend line. The trend lines are generally unreliable when \( R^2 \) is less than 0.10, moderately reliable when \( R^2 \) is between 0.10 and 0.35, and most reliable when \( R^2 \) is equal to or greater than 0.35. Graphically, data points, data lines and trend lines are weighted according to their reliability and significance. The thinnest, dashed trend lines are for those where \( R^2 \) is less than 0.10 and should be considered not reliable. The thickest dotted lines are used for trends where the \( R^2 \) is equal to or greater than 0.35. In some cases, the trend lines do not fit the data well (i.e. small \( R^2 \)). In other words, the presentation of a trend line does not necessarily indicate a linear trend in the data line. In several instances a non-linear trend may be present. It should be noted that the linear trend modeling undertaken here is a major simplification of real world processes. These processes are dynamical in nature and can be modeled and fitted with certain limitations and assumptions. Time series of epidemic infectious disease mortality rates typically exhibit a curvilinear pattern. A marked curvilinear pattern is seen in the mortality series for HIV/AIDS mortality, general cancer mortality, and several others which can be approximated into at least two sequential linear segments. Each segment is joined to another in the sequence at a point in time or year. In this series (#2), we begin to explore alternative methods for examining trends that show discontinuities and reversals within the set of time series observations, particularly within the mortality time series for HIV/AIDS.

Percent change provides a measure of the estimated change in mortality over the most recent ten year period (1999-2009). The percent value is followed by the term increase or decrease to help denote the direction of the overall trend. This information is in boldface and included with the \( R^2 \) value and the equation of the line. Percent change and the direction of that change is provided on the graphs for trends where \( R^2 \) is greater than 0.10.

Another tool is the equation of the line that fits a trend among the observed data point (the rates). The slope coefficient of this equation, \( b \), is the estimated/expected number of deaths per unit of time \((x)\) or the rate of change in deaths per annum. The direction of change is indicated with a negative sign preceding the \( b \) and if positive, \( b \) is unsigned. Visually, a negative slope shows a trend decreasing in annual rates from left to right and a positive slope will be rising (increasing) from left to right. An examination of the different slopes for regional or demographic group trends will quickly reveal that they are not equal. Visual inspection combined with slope coefficients also provides a means for making comparisons between any two trend line series in the time series figure. Trends will diverge, converge, or run parallel with one another indicating, respectively, increasing separation, decreasing separation, or very little change in rates between two trend lines. Setting two equations of the line equal to one another can yield an estimated year of convergence in the future (or the year the two trends diverged in the past). However, the investigator is cautioned to not put too much stock in the results if the forward or backward projections are very distant in time, especially when \( R^2 \) is low. Recent (or temporally adjacent) short term trends with good correspondence between the fitted trend line and observed trend line will be better indicators of rates in the near future or past (if historical rates are unknown).

The final tool is the pair of comparison tables located in the lower portion of the page. The tables, found in every time series figure (except the ones showing comparisons by race and disparity) are structured so that the reader can make comparisons of rates derived from the equation of the line (i.e., the fitted rates) among all regions or demographic groups portrayed in the figure. The 1999 and 2009 tables compare the fitted rates calculated for the beginning and end of the observed time series in terms of percent difference. Returning to figure 6.4 ii, ENC41’s age-adjusted fitted rate for chronic lower respiratory diseases in 1999 is 10% greater than (GT) RNC’s fitted rate. In 2009, ENC41’s fitted rate is 7% less than (LT) RNC’s fitted rate. The tables permit a quick assessment of trends calculated from observed time series data.

The reader should notice that some data lines in the trend figures fluctuate widely. This fluctuation is due to two main factors. In a small population, the number of deaths may vary widely from year-to-year and lead to large changes in annual mortality and premature mortality rates, a phenomenon known as the effect of small numbers. In addition, because mortality is based on the age of death, any fluctuation in the
distribution of deaths across age groups from year-to-year can cause rates to change dramatically. Both the number of deaths and the age of decedents influence trends in mortality. The reader should evaluate all available data carefully before drawing conclusions about current, past and future mortality patterns.

Caveats about the Concepts of Race, Gender, and Geography

Several caveats are offered about the concepts of race, gender, and geography as they apply to the analysis of mortality patterns. While we do intend to bring attention to the stark racial inequalities in mortality across North Carolina, we do not mean to imply that this is a biological phenomenon. Other factors such as differences in socioeconomic status, educational attainment, occupation, and lifestyle probably account for the large racial gaps in mortality rates. Likewise, gender inequalities may have less to do with biological differences between men and women than with socially structured gender roles, health behaviors, occupational exposures, and use of health services. Finally, it is important to consider that county borders may not always be the most appropriate way to look at specific health problems. Few of our health care problems begin or end at political boundary lines and many of our health problems in North Carolina are common to large groups of counties. Counties and larger regions composed of counties are convenient units of data collection and readers should not jump to conclusions about health problems or possible solutions based solely on the way data appear when aggregated to this level. In some cases, data at multi-county, zip code, or minor civil division levels are a better way to understand problems and solutions. Similarly, as indicated in Healthy Carolinians 2020, consideration needs to be given to whether or not a county is characterized as rural or urban, as this can be an indication to the level of development and amount of resources available in a county.
General References


Cited References

4. Current Disparities in Mortality by Geography, Race and Gender, and Race: Total and Five Leading Causes of Death
Figure 4.1 i. General leading causes of death for ENC41 (2009), NC (2009), and US (2007). Mortality rate per 100,000 population.

ENC41: 872 deaths/100,000
North Carolina: 820 deaths/100,000
United States: 803 deaths/100,000

Pie charts are proportionately scaled using the state age-adjusted mortality rate of white females (689 deaths/100,000 pop) as a standard. The areas are proportional to the rates. Slices without percentages constitute less than 5% of the deaths within that chart.

2009 NC rate is 2% higher than 2007 US rate

Diseases of Heart
Cancer - All Sites
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
Cerebrovascular Disease
All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects
Diabetes Mellitus
All Other Deaths

Report #2.203, May 2012
Center for Health Systems Research and Development, ECU
Figure 4.1 ii. General leading causes of death for ENC41 (2009), NC (2009), and US (2007). Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population.

- ENC41: 869 deaths/100,000
- North Carolina: 799 deaths/100,000
- United States: 760 deaths/100,000

Pie charts are proportionately scaled using the state age-adjusted mortality rate of white females (689 deaths/100,000 pop) as a standard. The areas are proportional to the rates. Slices without percentages constitute less than 5% of the deaths within that chart.

2009 NC age-adjusted rate is 5% higher than 2007 US age-adjusted rate.
Figure 4.2 i. General leading causes of death for ENC41 (2009) by race and gender. Mortality rate per 100,000 population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Category</th>
<th>Non-White Males</th>
<th>White Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of Heart</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer - All Sites</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimers Disease</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Deaths</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2009 ENC41 NWM rate is 6% lower than 2009 ENC41 WM rate

865 deaths/100,000 918 deaths/100,000

2009 ENC41 NWF rate is 8% lower than 2009 ENC41 WF rate

796 deaths/100,000 869 deaths/100,000

Pie charts are proportionately scaled using the state age-adjusted mortality rate of white females (689 deaths/100,000 pop) as a standard. The areas are proportional to the rates. Slices without percentages constitute less than 5% of the deaths within that chart.
Figure 4.2 ii. General leading causes of death for ENC41 (2009) by race and gender. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population.

Non-White Males

- 2009 ENC41 NWM age-adjusted rate is 21% higher than 2009 ENC41 WM age-adjusted rate

<table>
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<td>Cancer - All Sites</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimers Disease</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Deaths</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-White Females

White Males

- 2009 ENC41 NWF age-adjusted rate is 17% higher than 2009 ENC41 WF age-adjusted rate

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>997 deaths/100,000</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Diseases of Heart</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer - All Sites</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alzheimers Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Deaths</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

White Females

Pie charts are proportionately scaled using the state age-adjusted mortality rate of white females (689 deaths/100,000 pop) as a standard. The areas are proportional to the rates. Slices without percentages constitute less than 5% of the deaths within that chart.
Figure 4.3 i. General leading causes of death for ENC41 (2009) by race. Mortality rate per 100,000 population.

Pie charts are proportionately scaled using the state age-adjusted mortality rate of white females (689 deaths/100,000 pop) as a standard. The areas are proportional to the rates. Slices without percentages constitute less than 5% of the deaths within that chart.
Figure 4.3 ii. General leading causes of death for ENC41 (2009) by race. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population.

Pie charts are proportionately scaled using the state age-adjusted mortality rate of white females (689 deaths/100,000 pop) as a standard. The areas are proportional to the rates. Slices without percentages constitute less than 5% of the deaths within that chart.
5. Trends and Disparities in Mortality in ENC41: All Causes of Death and All Causes of Premature Mortality; 1979-2009
All Causes of Death

- ENC’s all-cause mortality rates are increasing and diverging from RNC and NC. Over the 10 year trend period, however, ENC, NC, and RNC are decreasing. ENC is not decreasing as quickly as NC and RNC.
- The age-adjusted, all-cause mortality rates for ENC are decreasing over the 30 year period. Over the 10 year period, the trend shows greater decrease, and suggests the ENC rate will converge with the RNC and NC rates. ENC’s rate continues to remain 10% greater than the rate for RNC.
- The non-White male mortality rates remain higher than the other demographic groups but have had the greatest rate of decrease (25%) in the 10-year trend. Convergence of non-White males with White males is suggested in the future.
- The trends for all-cause mortality rates for both non-Whites and Whites are decreasing. The non-White rate is 18% greater than the White rate, but the recent 10 year trend suggests they will converge.
- Over the recent 10 year period there is a sharp drop in racial disparity, in a moderately reliable trend.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 5.1 i. All Causes of Death:
Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ENC41 Rate</th>
<th>RNC59 Rate</th>
<th>NC Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENC41</th>
<th>RNC59</th>
<th>NC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4% LT</td>
<td>3% LT</td>
<td>ENC41</td>
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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENC41</th>
<th>RNC59</th>
<th>NC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8% LT</td>
<td>5% LT</td>
<td>ENC41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENC41 11-yr trendline: \( y = -6.12x + 934.90 \)
RNC59 11-yr trendline: \( y = -9.20x + 899.49 \)
NC 11-yr trendline: \( y = -8.39x + 910.25 \)

1999 ENC41 rate is 4% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 8% greater than RNC59
Figure 5.1 ii. All Causes of Death:

ENC41 11-yr trendline
RNC59 11-yr trendline
NC 11-yr trendline
US 9-yr trendline

16% decrease
14% decrease
15% decrease
15% decrease

R^2 = 0.96
R^2 = 0.94
R^2 = 0.96
R^2 = 0.98

y = -15.11x + 1,030.10
y = -11.78x + 914.56
y = -12.79x + 948.04
y = -14.89x + 898.24

1999 ENC41 rate is 13% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 10% greater than RNC59

ENC41 RNC59 NC US ENC41 RNC59 NC US

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009
Figure 5.1 iii. All Causes of Death:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NWM</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>NWF</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>26% GT</td>
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<td>62% GT</td>
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<td>NWF</td>
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<td>98% GT</td>
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<td>23% GT</td>
<td>WF</td>
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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

<table>
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<th>NWM</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>NWF</th>
<th>WF</th>
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<td>24% GT</td>
<td>17% LT</td>
<td>29% LT</td>
<td>WM</td>
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<tr>
<td>49% GT</td>
<td>21% GT</td>
<td>14% LT</td>
<td>NWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73% GT</td>
<td>40% GT</td>
<td>16% GT</td>
<td>WF</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Figure 5.1 iv. All Causes of Death:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
R² = 0.93
y = -22.49x + 1,207.72

W 11-yr trendline
R² = 0.86
y = -12.26x + 955.99

1999 non-White rate is 26% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 18% greater than White
Figure 5.1 v. All Causes of Death: Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
35% decrease
$R^2 = 0.34$
$y = -0.86x + 26.65$
All Causes of Premature Mortality

- ENC’s premature mortality rate has decreased by 5% over the 10 year period since 1999. However, this trend is diverging slightly from both RNC and NC, whose premature mortality rates decreased by 10% and 9%, respectively.
- The age-adjusted premature mortality rate trend is also decreasing, but remains 24% higher than the RNC rate in 2009.
- The non-White male rates are significantly higher than any other demographic group, but also have the highest rate of decrease (slope of trend). White females have the lowest rate and also the lowest rate of decrease.
- A recent decrease in the premature mortality rate for non-Whites and leveling of rates for Whites suggests a reduction in racial disparity.
- The non-White rate remains about 50% greater than the While rate.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 5.2 i. All Causes of Premature Mortality:
Trends in premature mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline 5% decrease
R2 = 0.64
y = -4.81x + 985.09

RNC59 11-yr trendline 10% decrease
R2 = 0.70
y = -7.68x + 837.62

NC 11-yr trendline 9% decrease
R2 = 0.72
y = -7.14x + 882.50

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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<th>ENC41</th>
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<th>NC</th>
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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<td>23% GT</td>
<td>7% GT</td>
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1999 ENC41 rate is 18% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 23% greater than RNC59
Figure 5.2 ii. All Causes of Premature Mortality:
Figure 5.2 iii. All Causes of Premature Mortality:
Trends in age-adjusted premature mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41,
Figure 5.2 iv. All Causes of Premature Mortality:
Trends in age-adjusted premature mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

1999 non-White rate is 71% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 50% greater than White

NW 11-yr trendline
17% decrease
R² = 0.78
y = -21.87x + 1,377.67

W 11-yr trendline
4% decrease
R² = 0.40
y = -3.25x + 804.08
Figure 5.2 v. All Causes of Premature Mortality:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted premature mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
32% decrease
R² = 0.54
y = -2.11x + 71.51
6. Trends and Disparities in Mortality in ENC41:
Ten Specific Leading Causes of Death, 1979-2009
Diseases of Heart

- ENC’s heart disease mortality rate trend is decreasing but not as quickly as the decrease for RNC and NC, resulting in an increased geographic disparity. In 1999 it was 8% less than RNC; by 2009 it was 15% greater than RNC.
- While ENC’s age-adjusted mortality rate is decreasing at a pace equal to RNC, the ENC rate remains 19% greater than RNC in 2009.
- The non-White male rates remain the highest but convergence with White males is suggested in the future. The non-White female rates remain slightly higher than the White females but are decreasing at a higher rate and suggested to fall below White females in the future.
- While non-White rates remain 12% greater than for Whites, the 10-year trends are both decreasing, and convergence is suggested in the future.
- The 30-year trend suggests an increase in racial disparity after an initial reversal of disparity that favored non-Whites. The 10-year trend line for racial disparity is unreliable.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 

Figure 6.1 i. Diseases of Heart:
Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline
26% decrease
R2 = 0.95
y = -6.41x + 268.36

RNC59 11-yr trendline
32% decrease
R2 = 0.93
y = -7.25x + 249.54

NC 11-yr trendline
30% decrease
R2 = 0.94
y = -7.04x + 255.23

1999 ENC41 rate is 8% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 15% greater than RNC59

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999
ENC41  RNC59  NC
7% LT  5% LT  ENC41
8% GT  2% GT  RNC59

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009
ENC41  RNC59  NC
13% LT  10% LT  ENC41
15% GT  4% GT  RNC59
11% GT  4% LT  NC
Figure 6.1 ii. Diseases of Heart:

ENC41 11-yr trendline
RNC59 11-yr trendline
NC 11-yr trendline
US 9-yr trendline

34% decrease
R2 = 0.98
y = -9.33x + 300.22
35% decrease
R2 = 0.98
y = -8.00x + 254.42
35% decrease
R2 = 0.98
y = -8.40x + 267.44
31% decrease
R2 = 1.00
y = -9.53x + 276.99

1999 ENC41 rate is 18% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 19% greater than RNC59
Figure 6.1 iii. Diseases of Heart:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NWM 11-yr trendline 34% decrease R2 = 0.82
y = -12.58x + 411.25

WM 11-yr trendline 32% decrease R2 = 0.96
y = -10.47x + 357.20

NWF 11-yr trendline 39% decrease R2 = 0.94
y = -9.82x + 278.78

WF 11-yr trendline 36% decrease R2 = 0.94
y = -7.66x + 233.78

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

NWM | WM | NWF | WF
---|---|---|---
13% LT | 32% LT | 43% LT | 34% LT
15% GT | 22% LT | 36% LT | 26% LT
40% GT | 40% LT | 12% LT | 15% LT
76% GT | 50% GT | 19% GT | 20% GT

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

NWM | WM | NWF | WF
---|---|---|---
12% LT | 37% LT | 46% LT | 36% LT
13% GT | 36% LT | 38% LT | 26% LT
40% GT | 40% LT | 15% LT | 15% LT
82% GT | 61% GT | 15% GT | 15% GT
Figure 6.1 iv. Diseases of Heart:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
36% decrease
R2 = 0.94
y = -10.82x + 331.95

W 11-yr trendline
34% decrease
R2 = 0.97
y = -8.83x + 287.82

1999 non-White rate is 15% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 12% greater than White
Figure 6.1 v. Diseases of Heart: Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity

R2 = 0.04
y = -0.30x + 15.43
Cancer - Trachea, Bronchus, Lung

- While the 30-year trends for Cancer—TBL indicate that all mortality rates are continuing to increase, the 10-year trend line suggest a slight decrease in all three trends. However, ENC continues to be 10% greater than RNC in 2008 and has divergence from RNC and NC.
- In 2009, the age-adjusted rate for ENC is 8% above the RNC rate and 19% above the US rate. During the period 1999-2009, the ENC rates are decreasing at a greater rate, suggesting convergence with RNC and NC in the future.
- The mortality rates for males are decreasing as female rates are increasing. In 2009 the White male rate is the highest and the non-White male rate continues to decrease the quickest (33%).
- The non-White mortality rate for this cancer is consistently lower than the White rate. Both rates are decreasing over the 10 year period, but the non-White rate is decreasing more quickly.
- The moderately reliable 10-year trend for racial disparity shows a 215% decrease.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.2 i. Cancer - Trachea, Bronchus, Lung: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline  
RNC71 11-yr trendline  
NC 11-yr trendline

- 6% decrease  
- 5% decrease  
- R2 = 0.01  
- R2 = 0.42  
- y = -0.06x + 63.15  
- y = -0.34x + 60.28  
- y = -0.30x + 61.17

1999 ENC41 rate is 5% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 10% greater than RNC71
Figure 6.2 ii. Cancer - Trachea, Bronchus, Lung:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, NC, and US,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

1999 ENC41 rate is 9% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 8% greater than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<td>15% LT</td>
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ENC41 11-yr trendline
RNC71 11-yr trendline
NC 11-yr trendline
US 9-yr trendline

10% decrease
R2 = 0.51
y = -0.61x + 66.23

9% decrease
R2 = 0.58
y = -0.47x + 60.64

9% decrease
R2 = 0.66
y = -0.51x + 61.65

11% decrease
R2 = 0.94
y = -0.67x + 57.10
Figure 6.2 iii. Cancer - Trachea, Bronchus, Lung:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020
Figure 6.2 iv. Cancer - Trachea, Bronchus, Lung: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- NW 11-yr trendline: 18% decrease, R² = 0.38, y = -1.03x + 62.88
- W 11-yr trendline: 7% decrease, R² = 0.39, y = -0.46x + 67.36

1999 non-White rate is 7% less than White
2009 non-White rate is 16% less than White
Figure 6.2 v. Cancer - Trachea, Bronchus, Lung: Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
215% decrease
$R^2 = 0.20$
y = -1.34x - 6.82
Cerebrovascular Disease

- ENC’s cerebrovascular disease mortality trend line is decreasing and diverging slightly from RNC and NC. In 1999, the ENC rate was 3% greater than RNC compared to 7% greater in 2009.
- While the ENC age-adjusted cerebrovascular disease mortality rate is 8% greater than the rate for the rest of the state, it is decreasing and converging on the RNC and NC rates. Projected to 2010, the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 48 deaths per 100,000 could be achieved in the region.
- Non-Whites have the highest mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease but the rate continues to decrease and converge with the other demographic groups. The greatest relative improvement in cerebrovascular disease mortality over 10 years is by White males who experienced a 51% decrease.
- The cerebrovascular disease mortality rate for non-Whites is decreasing and converging with that of whites but is still 52% greater than Whites in 2009.
- The moderately reliable 10-year trend for racial disparity shows a 36% increase.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.3 i. Cerebrovascular Disease: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- ENC41 11-yr trendline: 40% decrease, R² = 0.93, y = -2.78x + 76.92
- RNC71 11-yr trendline: 42% decrease, R² = 0.96, y = -2.86x + 74.38
- NC 11-yr trendline: 41% decrease, R² = 0.97, y = -2.85x + 75.78

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999:
- ENC41: 3% LT
- RNC71: 1% LT
- NC: ENC41

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009:
- ENC41: 7% LT
- RNC71: 4% LT
- NC: ENC41

1999 ENC41 rate is 3% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 7% greater than RNC71
Figure 6.3 ii. Cerebrovascular Disease:

ENC41 11-yr trendline: 47% decrease
R2 = 0.95
y = -3.75x + 87.78

RNC71 11-yr trendline: 45% decrease
R2 = 0.98
y = -3.21x + 78.61

NC 11-yr trendline: 45% decrease
R2 = 0.98
y = -3.29x + 80.41

US 9-yr trendline: 37% decrease
R2 = 0.98
y = -2.68x + 65.95

1999 ENC41 rate is 12% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 8% greater than RNC71
Figure 6.3 iii. Cerebrovascular Disease:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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<th>NWM</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>NWF</th>
<th>WF</th>
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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<td>6% GT</td>
<td>41% GT</td>
<td>NAF</td>
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NWM 11-yr trendline
WM 11-yr trendline
NWF 11-yr trendline
WF 11-yr trendline

44% decrease
51% decrease
44% decrease
48% decrease

R² = 0.86
R² = 0.92
R² = 0.90
R² = 0.93

y = -4.80x + 120.99
y = -3.74x + 80.60
y = -4.11x + 101.82
y = -3.36x + 76.77
Figure 6.3 iv. Cerebrovascular Disease: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
43% decrease
R² = 0.91
y = -4.32x + 109.60

W 11-yr trendline
49% decrease
R² = 0.94
y = -3.55x + 79.31

1999 non-White rate is 38% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 52% greater than White
Figure 6.3 v. Cerebrovascular Disease:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
36% increase
$R^2 = 0.19$
$y = 1.23x + 37.82$
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases

- The CLRD mortality rates for ENC are slightly lower than the rates for RNC and NC in 2009, with all 3 trends increasing. Only RNC has a moderately reliable 10-year trend with a 7% increase.
- The 10-year CLRD age-adjusted rate for ENC is decreasing at a similar rate of decline as the US. In 2009, the ENC rate is 7% less than RNC compared to 1999 when the ENC rate was 10% greater than RNC.
- Fitted rates for non-White males and White males have decreased over 10 years by 36% and 25%, respectively. White male rates remain the highest and although decreasing, are diverging from non-White males. The 10-year trend for White females and non-White females are unreliable.
- The 10-year White morality rates are greater than non-White rates and the rate of decline is less for Whites, leading to a divergence more favorable to non-Whites.
- There is a 53% decrease in the disparity between White rates and non-White rates in a reliable trend.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.4 i. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- ENC41 11-yr trendline
  - R2 = 0.07
  - y = -0.12x + 45.20

- RNC59 11-yr trendline
  - R2 = 0.12
  - y = 0.27x + 44.80

- NC 11-yr trendline
  - R2 = 0.06
  - y = 0.16x + 44.89

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

- ENC41: 1% LT
- RNC59: 7% LT
- NC: 2% GT

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

- ENC41: 8% GT
- RNC59: 6% GT
- NC: 2% GT
Figure 6.4 ii. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases:

- ENC41 11-yr trendline: 12% decrease, R² = 0.62, y = -0.54x + 49.85
- RNC59 11-yr trendline: 6% increase, R² = 0.15, y = 0.24x + 45.24
- NC 11-yr trendline: 11% decrease, R² = 0.00, y = 0.02x + 46.50
- US 9-yr trendline: 11% decrease, R² = 0.80, y = -0.55x + 45.61

1999 ENC41 rate is 10% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 7% less than RNC59

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

ENC41 | RNC59 | NC | US
---|---|---|---
10% GT | 9% LT | 7% LT | ENC41
7% GT | 3% GT | 1% GT | RNC59
9% GT | 1% LT | 2% LT | NC

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

ENC41 | RNC59 | NC | US
---|---|---|---
10% LT | 7% GT | 5% GT | 16% LT | ENC41
5% LT | 2% LT | 14% LT | NC
11% GT | 19% GT | 17% GT | US

Report #2.203, May 2012
Center for Health Systems Research and Development, ECU
Figure 6.4 iii. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<td>y = -2.17x + 66.68</td>
<td>y = -1.71x + 75.59</td>
<td>y = -0.11x + 19.37</td>
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R2 = 0.65
y = -2.17x + 66.68

R2 = 0.78
y = -1.71x + 75.59

R2 = 0.04
y = -0.11x + 19.37

R2 = 0.02
y = 0.09x + 44.08
Figure 6.4 iv. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- 24% decrease
- R² = 0.71
- y = -0.79x + 35.58

- 9% decrease
- R² = 0.42
- y = -0.47x + 55.19

1999 non-White rate is 36% less than White
2009 non-White rate is 45% less than White
Figure 6.4 v. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

![Graph showing the percentage difference in mortality rates between non-White and White populations from 1979 to 2020. The graph displays a decreasing trend with a 53% decrease and an R² value of 0.41. The equation of the trendline is y = -2.66x - 54.78.]

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Racial Disparity
53% decrease
R² = 0.41
y = -2.66x - 54.78
All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects

- Mortality from unintentional injuries and adverse effects is increasing in ENC (45% increase over 10 years). The trends for RNC and NC are also increasing.
- The age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC, RNC and NC are also increasing. All three increased 35% or more over 10 years.
- 10 year trends for White males and White females are increasing significantly (53% increase for White males, 100% increase for White females). Mortality rates for non-White males decreased 23% over 10 years. The trend for non-White females is relatively flat, but not reliable.
- White rates have increased 70% over the 10 year period. Non-White rates have dropped below white rates, and are decreasing 15% in a moderately reliable trend.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the racial disparity has decreased by 320%, eliminating the unfavorable disparity in relation to whites, and favoring non-Whites.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.5 i. All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline
45% increase
R2 = 0.77
y = 0.81x + 19.93

RNC71 11-yr trendline
43% increase
R2 = 0.89
y = 0.82x + 21.11

NC 11-yr trendline
42% increase
R2 = 0.90
y = 0.81x + 21.17

1999 ENC41 rate is 6% less than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 4% less than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<td>4% LT</td>
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Figure 6.5 ii. All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, NC, and US,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline
R2 = 0.74
y = 0.73x + 21.29
38% increase

RNC71 11-yr trendline
R2 = 0.87
y = 0.77x + 21.71
39% increase

NC 11-yr trendline
R2 = 0.89
y = 0.74x + 21.85
37% increase

US 9-yr trendline
R2 = 0.96
y = 0.77x + 18.37
38% increase

1999 ENC41 rate is 2% less than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 3% less than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999
ENC41 | ENC41 | NC | US
---|---|---|---
2% LT 3% LT 1% GT 9% LT ENC41
3% LT 3% LT 1% LT 16% LT ENC41
16% LT 16% LT 16% LT ENC41

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009
ENC41 | ENC41 | NC | US
---|---|---|---
2% LT 3% LT 1% LT 11% LT ENC41
3% LT 3% LT 1% LT 11% LT ENC41
16% LT 16% LT 16% LT ENC41

ENC41 | ENC41 | NC | US
---|---|---|---
2% LT 3% LT 1% GT 9% LT ENC41
3% LT 3% LT 1% LT 16% LT ENC41
16% LT 16% LT 16% LT ENC41

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Figure 6.5 iii. All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NWM 11-yr trendline
WM 11-yr trendline
NWF 11-yr trendline
WF 11-yr trendline

23% decrease
53% increase
100% increase

R² = 0.16
R² = 0.81
R² = 0.01
R² = 0.90

y = -0.81x + 39.45
y = 1.34x + 27.58
y = 0.05x + 14.04
y = 1.10x + 12.11
Figure 6.5 iv. All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- NW 11-yr trendline: 15% decrease
  - R² = 0.10
  - y = -0.35x + 25.10

- W 11-yr trendline: 70% increase
  - R² = 0.90
  - y = 1.24x + 19.50

1999 non-White rate is 29% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 32% less than White
Figure 6.5 v. All Other Unintentional Injuries and Adverse Effects:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
320% decrease
R2 = 0.62
y = -7.20x + 24.71

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Diabetes Mellitus

- According to the 10-year trend, all diabetes mellitus mortality rates are decreasing but the rate of decline is less for ENC suggesting a divergence from RNC and NC. In 2009, the rate for ENC is 37% greater than RNC. In 1999 ENC was 21% greater than RNC.
- The 10-year trend for age-adjusted diabetes mellitus mortality rates shows a decrease of 17% for ENC as the rates for RNC and NC have fallen below the US rate. In 2009, the ENC age-adjusted diabetes mellitus death rate remains 37% greater than the RNC and 31% greater than the US rate.
- The non-White male and non-White female 10-year mortality rate trends are decreasing and converging with those of White males and White females. The annual decrease for the highest group, non-White males, is 1.5%.
- Non-White mortality rates decreased over 10 years by 17% but remain 139% greater than Whites in 2009.
- The decreasing trend for racial disparity is unreliable.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.6 i. Diabetes Mellitus:
Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline
8% decrease
R^2 = 0.26
y = -0.24x + 32.92

RNC71 11-yr trendline
20% decrease
R^2 = 0.74
y = -0.50x + 27.29

NC 11-yr trendline
17% decrease
R^2 = 0.69
y = -0.44x + 28.28

1999 ENC41 rate is 21% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 37% greater than RNC71
Figure 6.6 ii. Diabetes Mellitus:

ENC41 11-yr trendline
RNC71 11-yr trendline
NC 11-yr trendline
US 9-yr trendline

17% decrease
23% decrease
21% decrease
10% decrease

R^2 = 0.58
R^2 = 0.65
R^2 = 0.67
R^2 = 0.63

y = -0.54x + 35.73
y = -0.59x + 28.01
y = -0.57x + 29.10
y = -0.29x + 26.00

1999 ENC41 rate is 28% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 37% greater than RNC71
Figure 6.6 iii. Diabetes Mellitus:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020
Figure 6.6 iv. Diabetes Mellitus:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
17% decrease
R² = 0.51
y = -0.98x + 62.04

W 11-yr trendline
16% decrease
R² = 0.37
y = -0.37x + 25.54

1999 non-White rate is 143% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 139% greater than White
Figure 6.6 v. Diabetes Mellitus:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity

$R^2 = 0.01$

$y = -0.44x + 144.02$
Alzheimers Disease

- The Alzheimer’s mortality rate for ENC shows a 84% increase over the 10 year period. ENC’s rate of increase was larger than RNC and NC but the rate for ENC still remains 29% less than RNC.
- In 2009, the age-adjusted rate for ENC is 9% below the US rate with a 56% increase. This is larger than both RNC59 and NC (35% and 34% respectively).
- The mortality rate for females, both White and non-White, is greater than that of non-White and White males in an increasingly divergent 10-year trend.
- The non-White mortality rate for Alzheimer’s remains 8% less than the White mortality rate in 2009 but the 10-year trend suggest convergence in the near future.
- The 10-year moderately-reliable trend suggests an increase in disparity that favors whites.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.7 i. Alzheimers Disease: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

1999 ENC41 rate is 43% less than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 29% less than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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ENC41 11-yr trendline
84% increase
R2 = 0.93
y = 0.90x + 11.78

RNC71 11-yr trendline
44% increase
R2 = 0.81
y = 0.84x + 20.84

NC 11-yr trendline
46% increase
R2 = 0.86
y = 0.84x + 19.92
Figure 6.7 ii. Alzheimers Disease:

ENC41 11-yr trendline
56% increase
R2 = 0.87
y = 0.76x + 14.74

RNC71 11-yr trendline
35% increase
R2 = 0.66
y = 0.73x + 22.94

NC 11-yr trendline
34% increase
R2 = 0.70
y = 0.69x + 22.13

US 11-yr trendline
52% increase
R2 = 0.91
y = 0.79x + 16.60

1999 ENC41 rate is 36% less than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 26% less than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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Figure 6.7 iii. Alzheimers Disease:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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54% increase (R² = 0.19, y = 0.53x + 10.93)
24% increase (R² = 0.33, y = 0.30x + 13.84)
115% increase (R² = 0.72, y = 1.18x + 11.26)
56% increase (R² = 0.83, y = 0.88x + 17.12)
Figure 6.7 iv. Alzheimers Disease:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
95% increase
R2 = 0.75
y = 0.97x + 11.29

W 11-yr trendline
45% increase
R2 = 0.81
y = 0.66x + 16.14

1999 non-White rate is 30% less than White
2009 non-White rate is 8% less than White
Figure 6.7 v. Alzheimers Disease:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
83% increase
$R^2 = 0.30$
y = 2.76x - 36.78
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis

- Mortality due to nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis in ENC has increased by 35% over 10 years, a rate divergent from those of RNC and NC. While other regions have also experienced large increases during this time period, ENC rates are diverging, 17% greater than RNC in 2009.
- With age-adjustment, ENC has increased by 21% over the 10-year period, similar to the rate increase for RNC and NC.
- The 10 year trends for non-White males and females are moderately reliable and continually above those for White males and females. The demographic group with the greatest rate of increase is White males, increasing 41% over 10 years.
- In 2009, the non-White rate was 123% greater than the White rate. In 1999 the non-White rate was 157% greater than the White rate.
- A moderately reliable trend shows a 25% decrease in racial disparity over the 10-year period.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.8 i. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline
RNC59 11-yr trendline
NC 11-yr trendline

35% increase
R2 = 0.94
y = 0.52x + 16.05

25% increase
R2 = 0.77
y = 0.34x + 14.73

28% increase
R2 = 0.87
y = 0.39x + 15.14

1999 ENC41 rate is 9% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 17% greater than RNC59

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<tr>
<td>12% GT</td>
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</table>
Figure 6.8 ii. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, NC, and US, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

**ENC41 11-yr trendline**: 21% increase

- $R^2 = 0.90$
- $y = 0.35x + 18.09$

**RNC59 11-yr trendline**: 21% increase

- $R^2 = 0.64$
- $y = 0.28x + 15.13$

**NC 11-yr trendline**: 21% increase

- $R^2 = 0.75$
- $y = 0.30x + 15.97$

**US 9-yr trendline**: 11% increase

- $R^2 = 0.77$
- $y = 0.16x + 13.27$

1999 ENC41 rate is 20% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 20% greater than RNC59

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

- ENC41: 16% LT, 12% LT, 25% LT, 20% LT
- RNC59: 20% LT, 6% LT, 14% LT, 12% LT
- NC: 13% LT, 5% LT, 17% LT, 12% LT
- US: 30% LT, 14% LT, 20% LT

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

- ENC41: 20% LT, 17% LT, 32% LT, 20% LT
- RNC59: 20% LT, 6% LT, 17% LT, 12% LT
- NC: 14% LT, 5% LT, 22% LT, 12% LT
- US: 30% LT, 17% LT, 28% LT

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Figure 6.8 iii. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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Figure 6.8 iv. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020
Figure 6.8 v. Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis: Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
25% decrease
R2 = 0.20
y = -3.51x + 157.43
Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries

- ENC’s unintentional motor vehicle injury mortality rate is decreasing but is 54% greater than RNC in 2009. Because of its smaller rate of decrease, ENC rates are diverging from the RNC and NC rates.
- The ENC age-adjusted rate is 53% greater than RNC, and 55% greater than the US rate (2009). Rates for ENC, RNC and NC are all decreasing.
- 10-year trends for White males, White females, and non-White males are unreliable, although rates are continually higher in men, both White and non-White. The non-White female mortality rate has decreased 42% over the 10-year period.
- The non-White rates have decreased by 23% over the 10-year period and converged with the White rates suggesting a reversal in disparity within ENC. The White rates are not reliable.
- With a moderately reliable 10-year trend, the racial disparity has decreased 139%.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.9 i. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries:
Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

**ENC41 11-yr trendline**
- 12% decrease
- R² = 0.31
- \(y = -0.27x + 25.82\)

**RNC59 11-yr trendline**
- 25% decrease
- R² = 0.66
- \(y = -0.45x + 19.44\)

**NC 11-yr trendline**
- 21% decrease
- R² = 0.62
- \(y = -0.41x + 21.37\)

1999 ENC41 rate is 33% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 54% greater than RNC59
Figure 6.9 ii. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, NC, and US, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- ENC41 11-yr trendline: 12% decrease, \( R^2 = 0.31 \), \( y = -0.29x + 25.81 \)
- RNC59 11-yr trendline: 25% decrease, \( R^2 = 0.65 \), \( y = -0.44x + 19.39 \)
- NC 11-yr trendline: 21% decrease, \( R^2 = 0.61 \), \( y = -0.41x + 21.31 \)
- US 9-yr trendline: 5% decrease, \( R^2 = 0.47 \), \( y = -0.09x + 15.60 \)

- 1999 ENC41 rate is 33% greater than RNC59
- 2009 ENC41 rate is 53% greater than RNC59

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999
- ENC41: 25% LT, 17% LT, 40% LT
- RNC59: 25% LT, 17% LT, 19% LT
- NC: 25% LT, 17% LT, 19% LT
- US: 25% LT, 17% LT, 19% LT

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009
- ENC41: 25% LT, 17% LT, 40% LT
- RNC59: 25% LT, 17% LT, 19% LT
- NC: 25% LT, 17% LT, 19% LT
- US: 25% LT, 17% LT, 19% LT
Figure 6.9 iii. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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R2 = 0.09
y = -0.50x + 41.86

R2 = 0.06
y = -0.19x + 34.14

R2 = 0.77
y = -0.66x + 17.16

R2 = 0.07
y = -0.14x + 15.53
Figure 6.9 iv. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
23% decrease
$y = 0.59x + 28.30$
$R^2 = 0.41$

W 11-yr trendline
$R^2 = 0.07$
$y = -0.15x + 24.74$

1999 non-White rate is 14% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 4% less than White
Figure 6.9 v. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries: Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
139% decrease
R2 = 0.20
y = -1.96x + 15.46
Pneumonia and Influenza

- The mortality rates for pneumonia and influenza have been decreasing between 1999 and 2009. ENC, RNC and NC are decreasing at very similar rates (32%, 31%, and 30%, respectively).
- The age adjusted 10 year mortality for ENC is decreasing at a rate of 41%. This is larger than RNC, NC, and US (35%, 35%, and 31% respectively). However, the annual decrease for these regions are very similar, close to 3.4%.
- The age-adjusted mortality rates for both genders of both races appear to be decreasing with non-White males and White males remaining the highest. However, trend lines predict convergence of all four groups in the future.
- Non-White mortality rates are very similar to White mortality rates in 2009.
- The 10-year increasing trend for racial disparity is not reliable.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 6.10 i. Pneumonia and Influenza: Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020.
Figure 6.10 ii. Pneumonia and Influenza: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, NC, and US, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

ENC41 11-yr trendline 41% decrease  
R2 = 0.82  
y = -1.01x + 27.29  
1999 ENC41 rate is 1% greater than RNC71

RNC71 11-yr trendline 35% decrease  
R2 = 0.88  
y = -0.87x + 27.14  
2009 ENC41 rate is 7% less than RNC71

NC 11-yr trendline 35% decrease  
R2 = 0.88  
y = -0.86x + 27.17

US 9-yr trendline 31% decrease  
R2 = 0.88  
y = -0.89x + 25.31

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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Figure 6.10 iii. Pneumonia and Influenza:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41,
1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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Figure 6.10 iv. Pneumonia and Influenza:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

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1999 non-White rate is 2% less than White
2009 non-White rate is the same as White

NW 11-yr trendline
40% decrease
$R^2 = 0.54$
y = -0.98x + 27.00

W 11-yr trendline
41% decrease
$R^2 = 0.89$
y = -1.03x + 27.45
Figure 6.10 v. Pneumonia and Influenza:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity

R^2 = 0.01
y = 0.33x - 3.68

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7. Trends and Disparities in Mortality in ENC41: Cancer - All Sites and HIV Disease; 1979-2009
Cancer - All Sites

- The cancer – all sites mortality rates for ENC have decreased slightly (3%) over 10 years. The RNC and NC rates have decreased more than ENC, causing these rates to diverge.
- The age-adjusted cancer – all sites mortality rates for ENC, NC and RNC are all decreasing at about the same level, although the ENC rate is 10% greater than the RNC rate.
- The rates for non-White males have decreased 25% over 10 years, and are projected to converge with the rates for White males, which show a 17% decrease. The rates for White females and non-White females show a slight decrease.
- Both White and non-White cancer mortality trends are decreasing over the 10 year period. Non-White rates decreased 14% and White rates decreased 16% and White rates decreased 10%, suggesting future convergence.
- The moderately reliable 10-year trend for racial disparity shows a 42% decrease.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 7.1 i. Cancer - All Sites:
Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC59, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENC41</th>
<th>RNC59</th>
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<tr>
<td>3% GT</td>
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<td>2% LT</td>
<td>2% LT</td>
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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<tr>
<td>10% GT</td>
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<tr>
<td>7% GT</td>
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1999 ENC41 rate is 3% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 10% greater than RNC59
**Figure 7.1 ii. Cancer - All Sites:**

1999 ENC41 rate is 9% greater than RNC59
2009 ENC41 rate is 10% greater than RNC59

**Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999**

ENC41 | RNC59 | NC | US | ENC41 | RNC59 | NC | US
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
9% GT | 3% LT | 2% LT | ENC41 | 9% LT | 3% LT | 2% LT | ENC41 | 9% LT | 3% LT | 2% LT
8% GT | 3% LT | 1% LT | NC | 8% LT | 3% LT | 1% LT | NC | 8% LT | 3% LT | 1% LT
8% LG | 2% LT | 1% LT | US | 8% LT | 2% LT | 1% LT | US | 8% LT | 2% LT | 1% LT

**Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009**

ENC41 | RNC59 | NC | US | ENC41 | RNC59 | NC | US
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
10% GT | 3% LT | 2% LT | ENC41 | 10% LT | 3% LT | 2% LT | ENC41 | 10% LT | 3% LT | 2% LT
10% GT | 2% LT | 1% LT | US | 10% LT | 2% LT | 1% LT | US | 10% LT | 2% LT | 1% LT

ENC41 11-yr trendline 12% decrease
R2 = 0.83
y = -2.43x + 220.41

RNC59 11-yr trendline 12% decrease
R2 = 0.90
y = -2.27x + 201.49

NC 11-yr trendline 12% decrease
R2 = 0.92
y = -2.33x + 207.02

US 9-yr trendline 13% decrease
R2 = 0.99
y = -2.97x + 204.71
Figure 7.1 iii. Cancer - All Sites:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

25% decrease
R² = 0.66
y = -8.39x + 372.66

17% decrease
R² = 0.89
y = -4.23x + 275.82

8% decrease
R² = 0.20
y = -1.36x + 180.97

6% decrease
R² = 0.23
y = -0.83x + 165.69

NWM 11-yr trendline
WM 11-yr trendline
NWF 11-yr trendline
WF 11-yr trendline

25% decrease
R² = 0.66
y = -8.39x + 372.66

17% decrease
R² = 0.89
y = -4.23x + 275.82

8% decrease
R² = 0.20
y = -1.36x + 180.97

6% decrease
R² = 0.23
y = -0.83x + 165.69

NWM 11-yr trendline
WM 11-yr trendline
NWF 11-yr trendline
WF 11-yr trendline

25% decrease
R² = 0.66
y = -8.39x + 372.66

17% decrease
R² = 0.89
y = -4.23x + 275.82

8% decrease
R² = 0.20
y = -1.36x + 180.97

6% decrease
R² = 0.23
y = -0.83x + 165.69
Figure 7.1 iv. Cancer - All Sites:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

NW 11-yr trendline
16% decrease
R² = 0.58
y = -3.75x + 249.70

W 11-yr trendline
10% decrease
R² = 0.80
y = -1.96x + 208.66

1999 non-White rate is 20% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 12% greater than White
Figure 7.1 v. Cancer - All Sites:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
42% decrease
\[ R^2 = 0.15 \]
\[ y = -0.75x + 19.89 \]
HIV Disease

- The fitted HIV mortality rates for ENC have been decreasing over the past 10 years, but are still 32% greater than RNC in 2009.
- The 10 year age-adjusted rate of decrease for ENC HIV mortality is the least of all the NC regions with a 33% decrease. The two greatest decreasing trends during this time were experienced by RNC59 and NC, both had a 42% reduction between 1999-2009.
- Non-White males continue to have the highest rates of age-adjusted mortality, but these rates have also decreased 35% in a 10-year reliable trend. White males, over the same period experienced a decrease of 37% and non-White females experienced a decrease of 22%. The decrease for White females is misleading because the absolute rate for this group is low.
- The 10-year non-White age-adjusted HIV mortality rates have decreased by 31% in a reliable trend. Age-adjusted mortality rates for Whites decreased by 43%, although the absolute rate for this group is much lower.
- In a moderately reliable trend, the 10-year period shows a 34% increase in racial disparity.

Unless otherwise noted, trends are considered reliable if $R^2 \geq 0.35$, moderately reliable if $0.35 > R^2 \geq 0.10$, and unreliable if $R^2 < 0.10$. 
Figure 7.2 i. HIV Disease:
Trends in mortality rates for ENC41, RNC71, and NC, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

1999 ENC41 rate is 17% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 32% greater than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

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<tr>
<th>ENC41</th>
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<th>NC</th>
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<td>11% GT</td>
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Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

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<td>20% LT</td>
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<tr>
<td>32% GT</td>
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<td>RNC71</td>
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<td>26% GT</td>
<td>5% LT</td>
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</table>
Figure 7.2 ii. HIV Disease:

ENC41 11-yr trendline 33% decrease
RNC71 11-yr trendline 42% decrease
NC 11-yr trendline 42% decrease
US 9-yr trendline 32% decrease

R2 = 0.61  R2 = 0.97  R2 = 0.95  R2 = 0.98
y = -0.22x + 7.38  y = -0.23x + 6.06  y = -0.25x + 6.41  y = -0.20x + 5.59

1999 ENC41 rate is 22% greater than RNC71
2009 ENC41 rate is 38% greater than RNC71

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ENC41</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>4% GT</td>
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<td>9% GT</td>
<td>US</td>
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Figure 7.2 iii. HIV Disease: Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race and gender for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- NWM 11-yr trendline
- WM 11-yr trendline
- NWF 11-yr trendline
- WF 11-yr trendline

35% decrease (R² = 0.63)
y = -0.88x + 27.64

37% decrease (R² = 0.34)
y = -0.10x + 3.14

22% decrease (R² = 0.34)
y = -0.22x + 10.84

54% decrease (R² = 0.24)
y = -0.05x + 0.95

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 1999

NWM
- 89% LT
- 61% GT
- 100% GR

WM
- 79% LT
- 71% GT
- 100% GR

NWF
- 66% LT
- 71% GT
- 100% GR

WF
- 70% LT
- 65% GT
- 100% GR

Comparison of Fitted Rates in 2009

NWM
- 89% LT
- 54% GT
- 100% GR

WM
- 76% LT
- 31% GT
- 89% GR

NWF
- 68% LT
- 31% GT
- 100% GR

WF
- 72% LT
- 38% GT
- 100% GR
Figure 7.2 iv. HIV Disease:
Trends in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

- 31% decrease
- 43% decrease

\[ y = -0.51x + 18.33 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.55 \]
\[ y = -0.08x + 2.07 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.60 \]

1999 non-White rate is 784% greater than White
2009 non-White rate is 948% greater than White
Figure 7.2 v. HIV Disease:
Measuring disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates by race for ENC41, 1979-2009 with projections to 2020

Racial Disparity
34% increase
R² = 0.30
y = 23.15x + 745.93
### 8. Appendix

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<td>Cancer - All Sites</td>
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<td>Cancer - Lip, Oral Cavity, and Pharynx</td>
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<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</td>
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<td>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</td>
<td>N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27</td>
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<td>E800-E807,E826-E829,E830-E848,E848,E929.0,E929.1,E850-E869,E880-E928,E929.2-E929.9</td>
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