

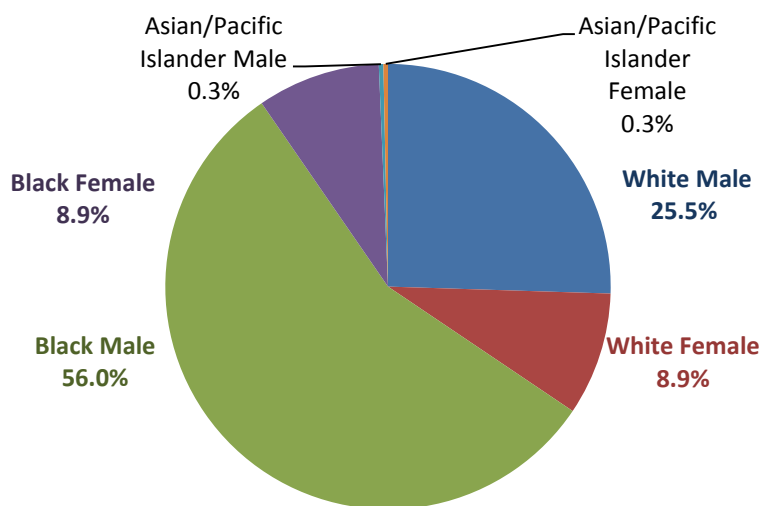
Mortality Rates by Race & Gender

Table 1. Leading Causes of Death by Race and Gender; Franklin County Age-Adjusted Death Rates Per 100,000, 2006-2008 (3-Year Average)

Causes	Franklin County Total	Black Males	Black Females	White Males	White Females
Heart Disease	200.1	311.1	185.3	252.6	155.8
Cancer	196.6	319.5	186.7	232.3	168.4
CLRD	54.4	61.6	30.9	64.3	53.6
Stroke	47.3	64.8	65.5	44.5	42.6
Diabetes Mellitus	26.4	64.8	49.0	25.8	18.4

- In 2006–2008, black males in Franklin County had the highest death rates for heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. Rates of death for black males from heart disease and cancer were 111 and 123 per 100,000 greater than the Franklin County rates, respectively.
- In 2006–2008, white females in Franklin County had the lowest death rates for all the leading causes of death except CLRD.
- Males (both black and white) had higher than the county average mortality rates for heart disease, cancer and CLRD in 2006-2008.
- For all leading causes of death except CLRD, blacks of both genders had considerably higher mortality rates than same-gender whites in 2006-2008.

Chart 1. Percentage of Franklin County Homicide Deaths by Race and Gender, 2006-2008



- Franklin County had 302 deaths due to homicide in 2006–2008. Of those, more than half (56.0%) were black males. White males comprised the second largest group of homicide deaths at 25.5%, followed by black females and white females with an equal percentage of homicide deaths (8.9%).

About the Data

Data Sources:

- Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse

Definitions:

- **Age-adjusted death rate:** The age-adjusted death rate is a weighted average of age-specific death rates per 100,000 population. They are the average annual rates calculated over a 3-year period. The weight for each age category is the proportion of people in the age category in a standard population based on Census 2000.
- **CLRD:** Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) includes a range of lung disorders, including bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Explanations and Caveats:

- The Ohio Department of Health uses the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, which is a coding of diseases and signs, symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances and external causes of injury or diseases, as classified by the World Health Organization (WHO).
- Annual fluctuations in state and county levels combined with relatively small populations can make these data highly variable. The use of several years' data is preferable to conclusions based on single years alone. Hence the Ohio Department of Health started using 3-year averages for death rates in 2000.

Update Status:

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