

CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Coronary Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate 2009

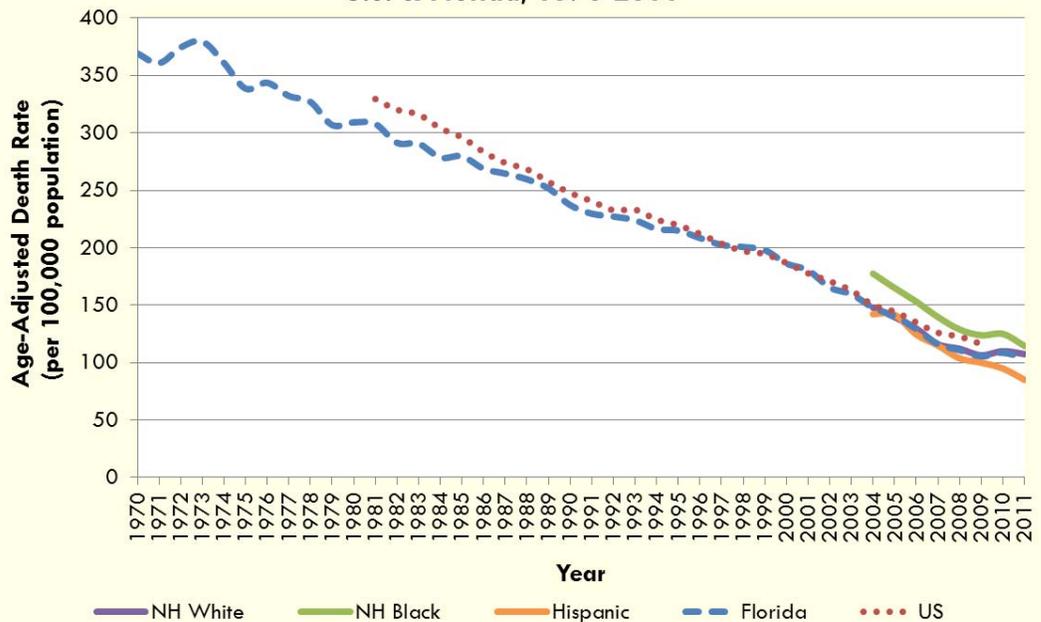
	Rate	Ratio
FL	105.5	REF
U.S.	116.1	1.1
HP2020	100.8	--
Rank	--	--
SEX		
Male	139.9	1.8
Female	77.0	REF
RACE/ETHNICITY		
NH White	106.4	1.1
NH Black	123.8	1.2
Hispanic	100.0	REF
EDUCATION		
<HS	--	--
HS	--	--
HS+	--	--
College Grad	--	--

REF= Reference Group

Coronary heart disease (CHD), or coronary artery disease (CAD), is caused by hardening of the arteries, the small blood vessels that supply blood and oxygen to the heart. CHD is the leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second leading cause of death in Florida. Many risk factors are attributable to CHD. Preventable risk factors include diabetes, substance abuse, overweight and obesity, inactivity, and narrowed arteries in other parts of the body. Non-preventable risk factors include aging, genetics, race, and biological sex. While men are more likely to develop CHD, the risk among post-menopausal women is similar to that of men.²

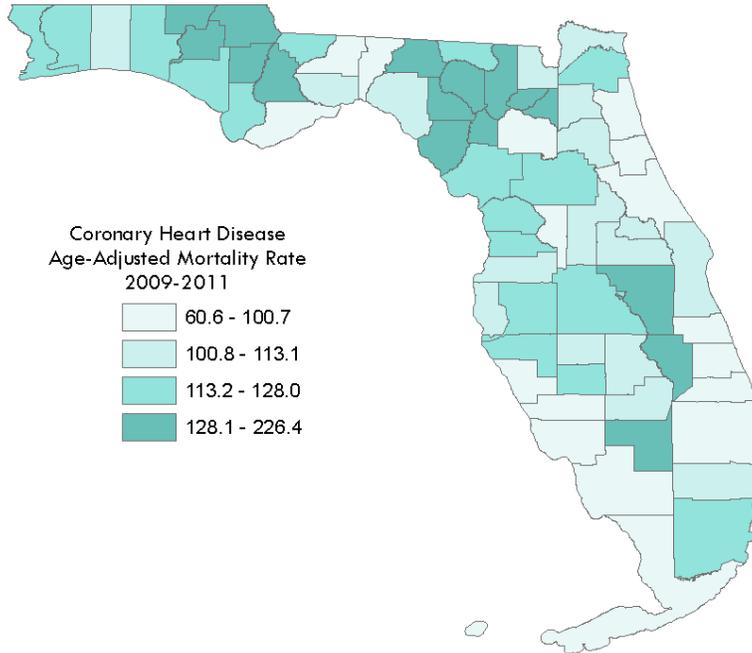
In Florida, there has been a steep decline in CHD deaths since 1970. In 2009, Florida showed a decline in CHD deaths very similar to the decline overall in the U.S.: 105.5 CHD deaths per 100,000 population in Florida compared to 116.1 CHD deaths per 100,000 population in the U.S. Hispanics have a lower rate of CHD deaths compared to non-Hispanic whites and blacks. Men in Florida, however, were 1.8 times more likely than females to die from CHD in 2009.

**Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Rate
(per 100,000 population)
U.S. & Florida, 1970-2011**



Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics & CDC HealthData Interactive

CORONARY HEART DISEASE



Coronary Heart Disease
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate
2009-2011

- 60.6 - 100.7
- 100.8 - 113.1
- 113.2 - 128.0
- 128.1 - 226.4

Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics

- Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the leading cause of death in the U.S. and the second leading cause of death in Florida.
- In Florida, there has been a sharp decline since 1970 of CHD deaths from 369.2 per 100,000 population to 105.5 in 2009.
- Men in Florida were 1.8 times more likely than females to die from CHD in 2009.

CORONARY HEART DISEASE MORTALITY RATE BY COUNTY
(AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION; QUARTILE; 2009-2011)
(1=LOWEST AND 4=HIGHEST)

Alachua	90.9	1	Flagler	66.6	1	Lake	112.7	2	Pinellas	111.4	2
Baker	107.5	2	Franklin	94.2	1	Lee	97.5	1	Polk	126.7	3
Bay	124.8	3	Gadsden	115.6	3	Leon	89.6	1	Putnam	113.1	2
Bradford	141.2	4	Gilchrist	133.0	4	Levy	126.8	3	Santa Rosa	121.9	3
Brevard	110.4	2	Glades	110.9	2	Liberty	132.5	4	Sarasota	79.7	1
Broward	104.9	2	Gulf	115.8	3	Madison	168.2	4	Seminole	100.9	2
Calhoun	138.8	4	Hamilton	127.1	3	Manatee	114.1	3	St. Johns	66.5	1
Charlotte	93.7	1	Hardee	101.9	2	Marion	125.0	3	St. Lucie	96.1	1
Citrus	119.1	3	Hendry	140.6	4	Martin	60.6	1	Sumter	99.6	1
Clay	105.8	2	Hernando	128.0	3	Monroe	78.9	1	Suwannee	133.3	4
Collier	74.9	1	Highlands	101.3	2	Nassau	112.3	2	Taylor	104.8	2
Columbia	136.3	4	Hillsborough	113.3	3	Okaloosa	111.6	2	Union	212.9	4
Miami-Dade	114.6	3	Holmes	226.4	4	Okeechobee	140.1	4	Volusia	100.2	1
DeSoto	117.9	3	Indian River	91.0	1	Orange	104.7	2	Wakulla	105.7	2
Dixie	180.4	4	Jackson	148.2	4	Osceola	134.2	4	Walton	126.8	3
Duval	119.9	3	Jefferson	100.7	1	Palm Beach	92.2	1	Washington	170.5	4
Escambia	119.1	3	Lafayette	138.2	4	Pasco	113.0	2			

Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics