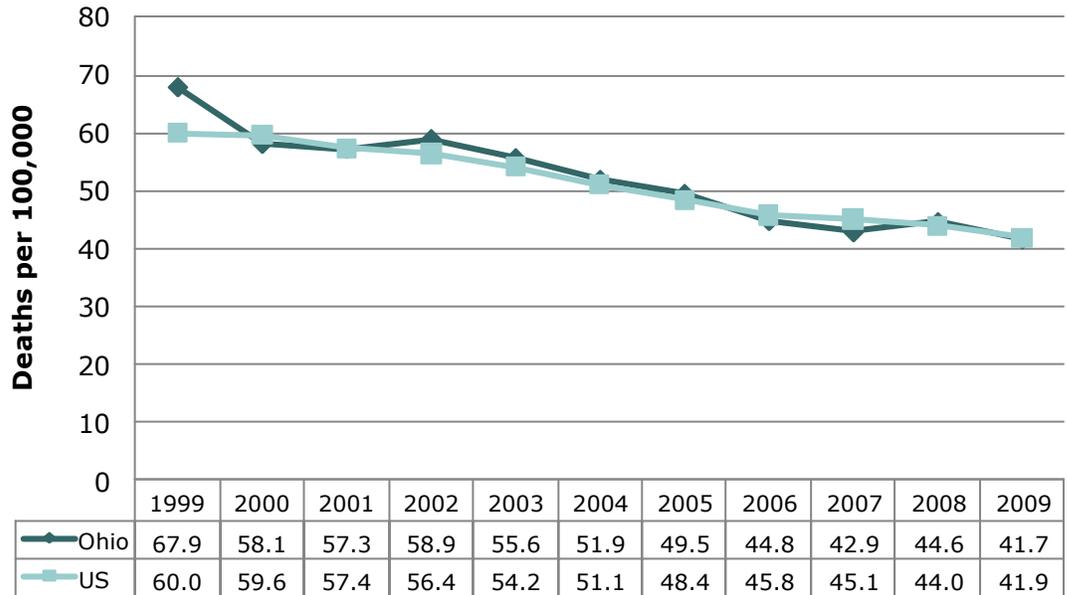


# Stroke Mortality in Ohio, 2009

Age-Adjusted Stroke Death Rate per 100,000, U.S. and Ohio, 1999 - 2009



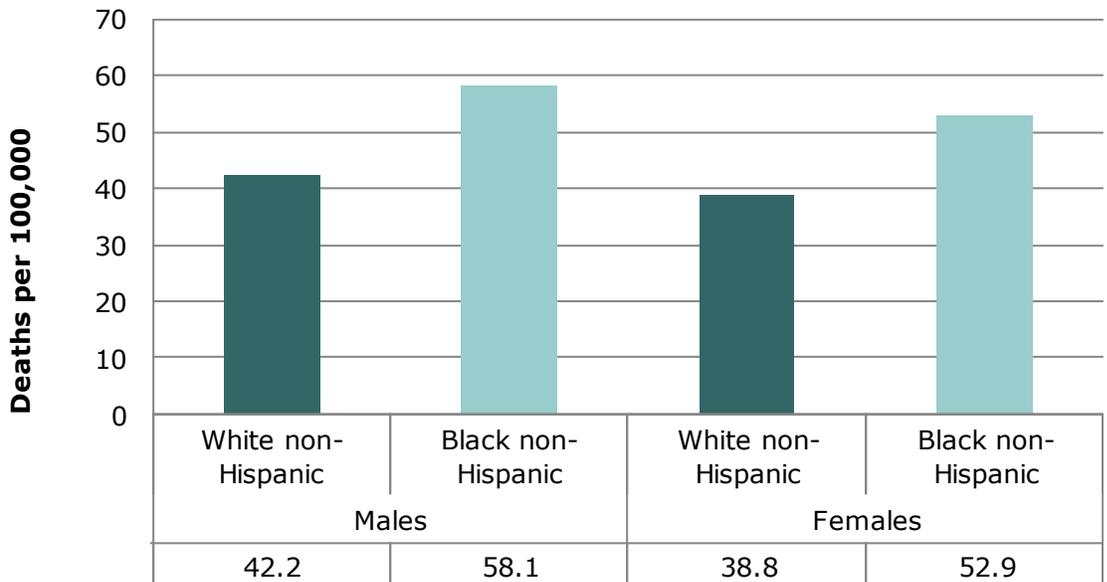
Sources: Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics and National Center for Health Statistics, 2009.

- Since 1999, the stroke death rate for Ohio decreased from 67.9 per 100,000 to 41.7 per 100,000 in 2009. This represents a decline of nearly 39 percent.

- Historically, the death rate from stroke in Ohio was higher than that of the U.S. until 2000. Since 2000 rates for Ohio and the U.S. have been very similar.

- In 2009, black men in Ohio died from a stroke at a 38 percent higher rate than white men, while black women in Ohio died from stroke at a rate about 36 percent higher than white women.

Stroke Death Rate per 100,000 by Race and Gender, Ohio, 2009



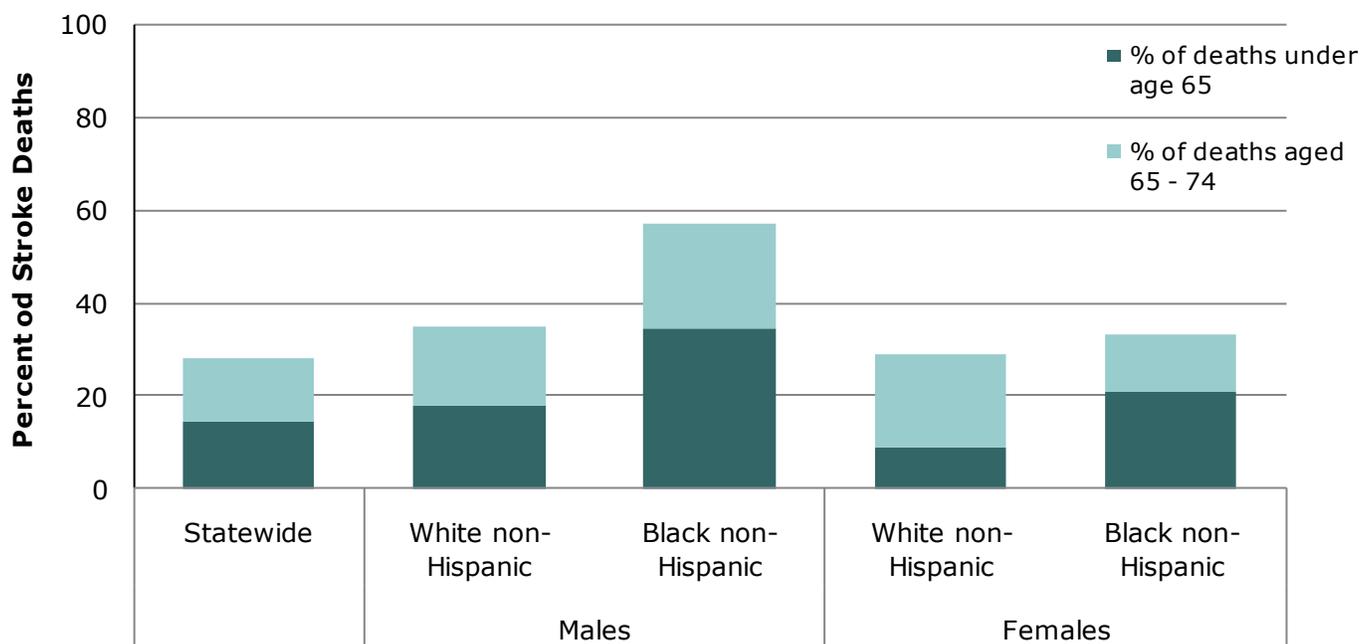
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 2009.



# Stroke Mortality in Ohio, 2009

Another measure of the impact of a cause of death is how many premature deaths occur. Stroke deaths before age 75 are considered premature deaths and those before age 65 are even more so. A portion of the burden of stroke on a population can be determined by examining those premature deaths. In Ohio in 2009, 27.9 percent of all stroke deaths were premature (occurred in people under the age of 75) while 14.2 percent of all stroke deaths were very premature (occurred in people under the age of 65). Men and black Ohioans had a higher proportion of premature stroke deaths.

**Premature Stroke Deaths by Race and Sex, Ohio 2009**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 2009.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for stroke mortality is 38.8 deaths per 100,000. In 2009, the only group to meet that goal was white women.

Men, especially black men, have a higher risk of dying from a stroke than any other group.

Over half of the stroke deaths in black men occurred prematurely (before age 75).

