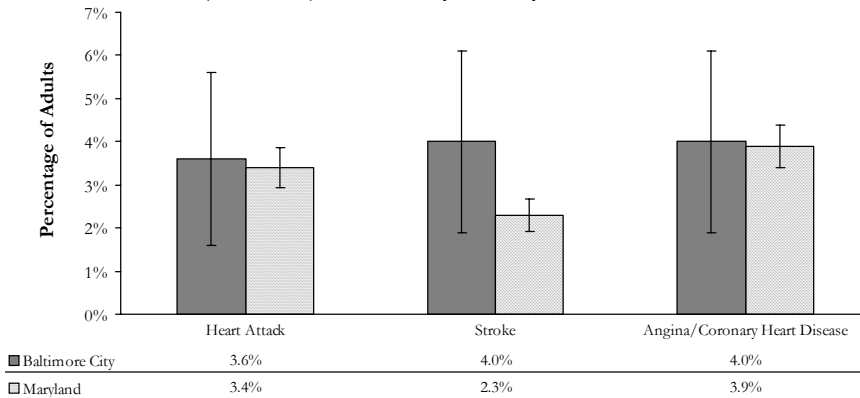


Cardiovascular Disease

Percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they had a heart attack, stroke, or angina/coronary heart disease (and 95% CI), Baltimore City and Maryland 2007



Source: 2007 Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Survey asked respondents if they had ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that they "had a heart attack (also called a myocardial infarction)," "had angina or coronary heart disease," "had a stroke." See technical notes for a description of the BRFSS data and methodology (error bars represent a 95% confidence interval for the estimate).

Importance: Leading cause of death in U.S., accounts for nearly 29% of all deaths each year.

National statistic: In 2006, 11% of non-institutionalized adults had diagnosed heart disease

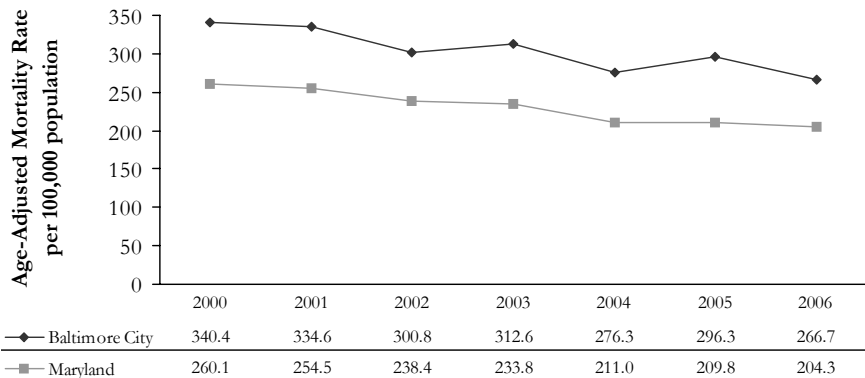
Healthy People 2010 goal: 166 per 100,000 (mortality)

- In 2007, approximately 4% of Baltimore City adults had ever been told by a health care professional that they had angina or coronary heart disease. 4% had ever been told that they had a heart attack and 4% a stroke.

Heart Disease

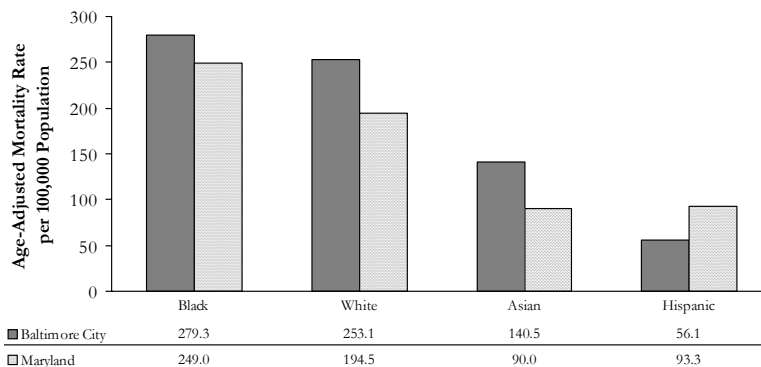
- Since 2000, age-adjusted mortality due to heart disease has declined by over 20% among Baltimore City residents, a trend comparable to the decline in the statewide rate.
- On average over the past seven years, Baltimore City's age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate has been 30% greater than the rate among Maryland residents.

Diseases of the Heart: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

Diseases of the Heart: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race, Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006

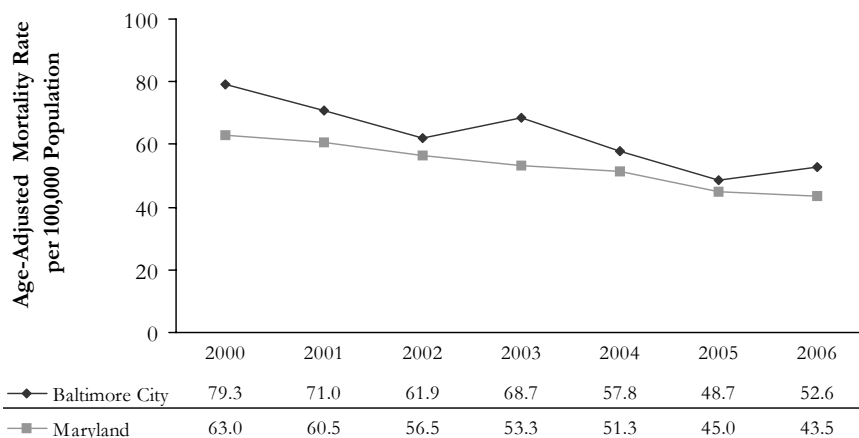


Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Baltimore City African Americans had the highest heart disease mortality rate (age-adjusted) compared to other race/ethnicity groups in 2006.
- In 2006, African Americans, whites, and Asians in Baltimore City had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate due to heart disease compared to these groups statewide; Hispanics in Baltimore City had a lower rate compared to Hispanics statewide.

Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)

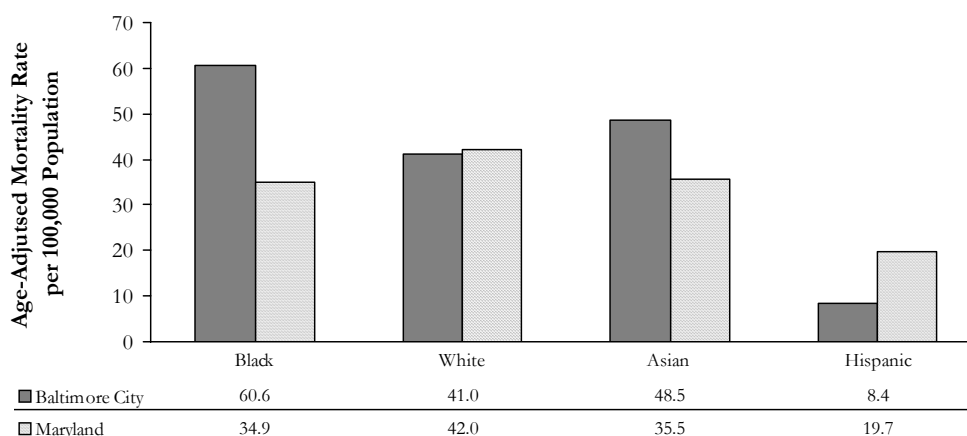
**Cerebrovascular Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Among Baltimore City residents, the age-adjusted mortality rate due to cerebrovascular disease has declined by a third since 2000, a comparable decline was seen in Maryland during the same time period.

**Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Compared to African Americans in Maryland, Baltimore City African Americans were almost 2 times as likely to die from cerebrovascular disease in 2006.
- Baltimore City whites and Maryland whites had comparable age-adjusted cerebrovascular mortality rates in 2006. Baltimore City Asians had a rate almost 40% higher than Asians statewide; Hispanics in Baltimore City had a rate over two times lower than Hispanics statewide.

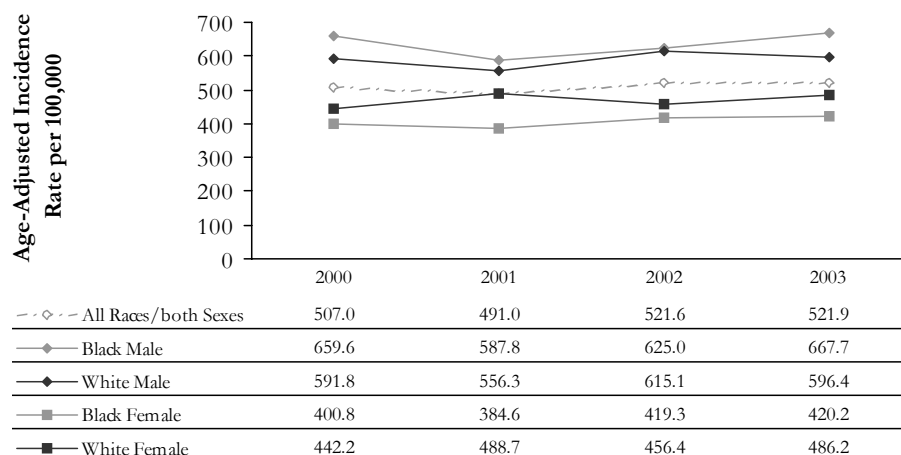
Cancer Incidence

Importance: Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S.

National statistic: Incidence rate of 458.2 per 100,000 (2004); Mortality rate of 180.8 per 100,000 (2006)

Healthy People 2010 goal: 159.9 per 100,000 (mortality)

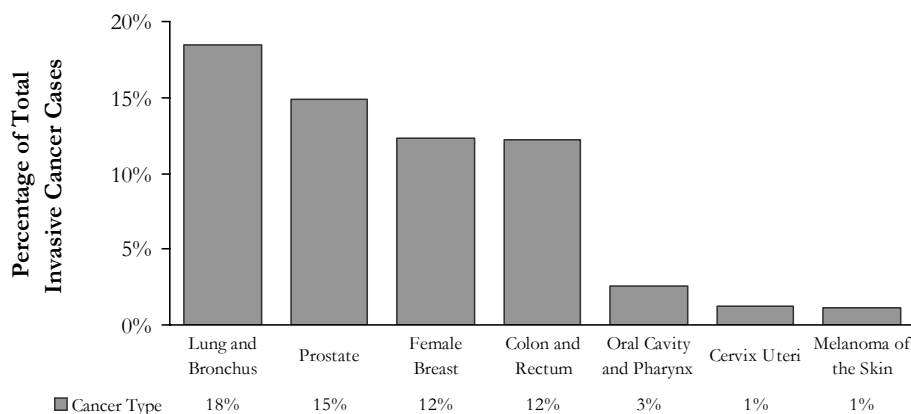
Cancer Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Baltimore City, 2000-2003



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Maryland Cancer Registry (2003 are most recent data available). Data include invasive cancer at all sites plus in situ bladder cancer.

- Incidence rates of invasive cancer among Baltimore City residents increased by 3% from 2000 to 2003 .
- On average, males in Baltimore City had incidence rates of invasive cancer almost 50% higher than females from 2000-2003.
- African American males were 8% more likely to have an incident case of invasive cancer compared to white males from 2000-2003. African American females, however, were 13% less likely than white females to have an incident case of invasive cancer from 2000-2003.

Percentage of Total Invasive Cancer Cases at Selected Sites, Baltimore City, 2003

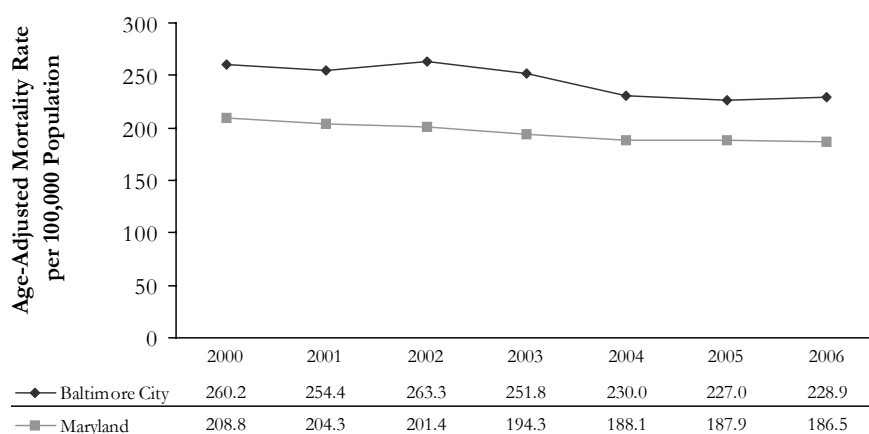


- In 2003, lung cancer accounted for 18% of all incident invasive cancer cases in among Baltimore City residents. Prostate, female breast, and colorectal cancer accounted for 15%, 12%, and 12%, respectively.

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Maryland Cancer Registry (2003 are most recent data available). The cancer sites presented in this graph do not represent a complete list of the leading (most common) sites of invasive cancer.

Cancer Mortality

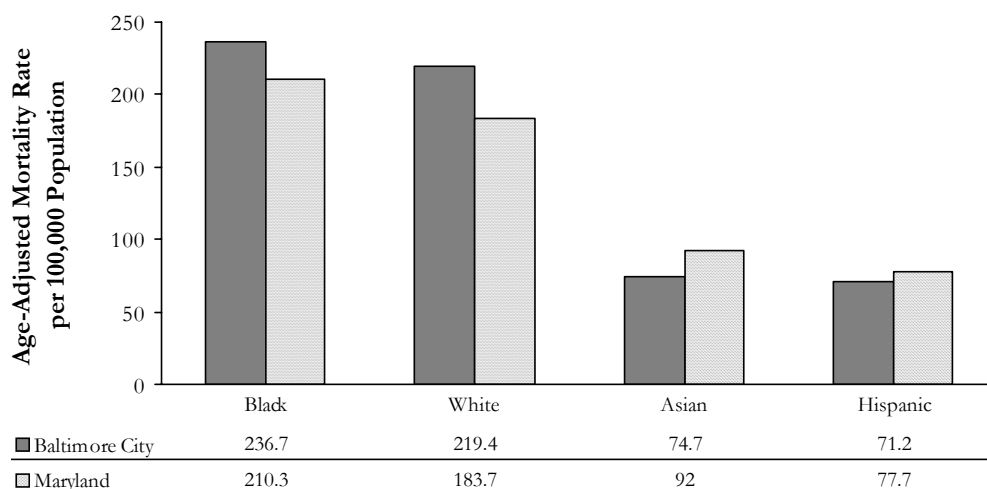
**Cancer: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Since 2000, age-adjusted mortality due to cancer has declined by 12% among Baltimore City residents, a trend comparable to the decline in the statewide rate.
- On average over the past seven years, Baltimore City's age-adjusted cancer mortality rate has been 25% greater than the rate statewide.

**Cancer: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race,
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Baltimore City African Americans had the highest cancer mortality rate (age-adjusted) compared to other race/ethnicity groups in 2006.
- In 2006, both African Americans and whites had higher age-adjusted mortality due to cancer than their counterparts statewide (13% and 20% higher, respectively.) In contrast, Asians and Hispanics in Baltimore City had lower rates compared to their counterparts statewide (20% and 10% lower, respectively).

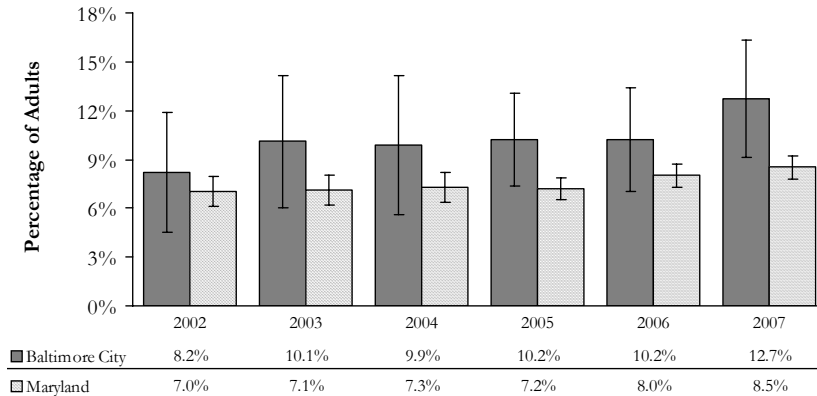
Chronic Disease

Diabetes

Unmanaged or untreated diabetes can lead to severe complications including cardiovascular disease, kidney damage, blindness.

National statistic: The number of Americans with diabetes has nearly doubled since 1980 (from 5.6 to 15.8 million). In 2005, 5.3% of adults nationwide reported having diabetes (~15.8 million people) **Healthy People 2010 goal:** 2.5 new cases per 1000 (incidence)

Percentage of adults who had ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes (and 95% CI), Baltimore City and Maryland, 2002-2007

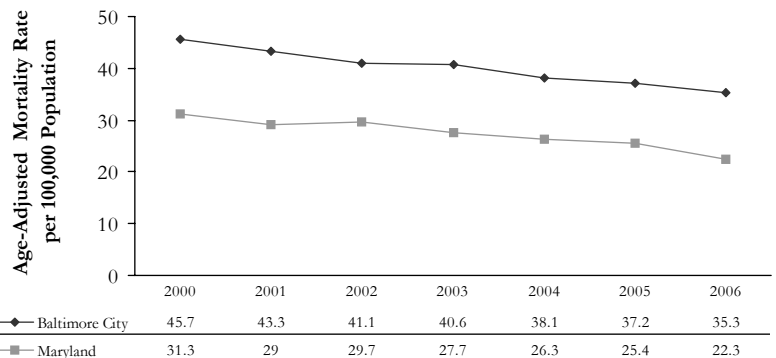


Source: Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) *Survey asked respondents: "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?" (excludes diabetes during pregnancy). See technical notes for a description of the BRFSS data and methodology (error bars represent a 95% confidence interval for the estimate).

- In 2007, approximately 13% of Baltimore City adults surveyed who had ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes, compared to 9% statewide.
- Since 2002, the percentage of Baltimore City adults surveyed who had ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes has increased by 55% (statewide the increase was 22% during this same time period).

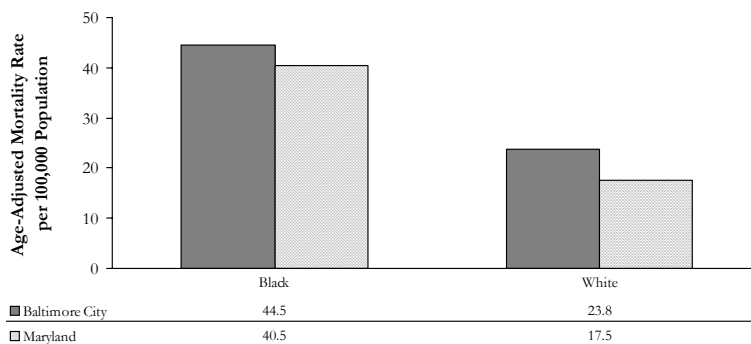
- Since 2000, age-adjusted mortality due to diabetes has declined by 23% among Baltimore City residents, a trend comparable to the decline in the statewide rate.
- On average over the past seven years, Baltimore City's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate has been almost 50% greater than the rate among Maryland residents.

Diabetes Mellitus: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

Diabetes Mellitus: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race, Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile. (Data for other race/ethnicity groups not available due to the small number of events in these subgroups).

- In 2006, African Americans had an age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate that was almost twice the rate among whites in Baltimore City.
- Both African Americans and whites in Baltimore City had higher age-adjusted diabetes mortality rates compared to African Americans and whites statewide, (10% and 36% higher, respectively).