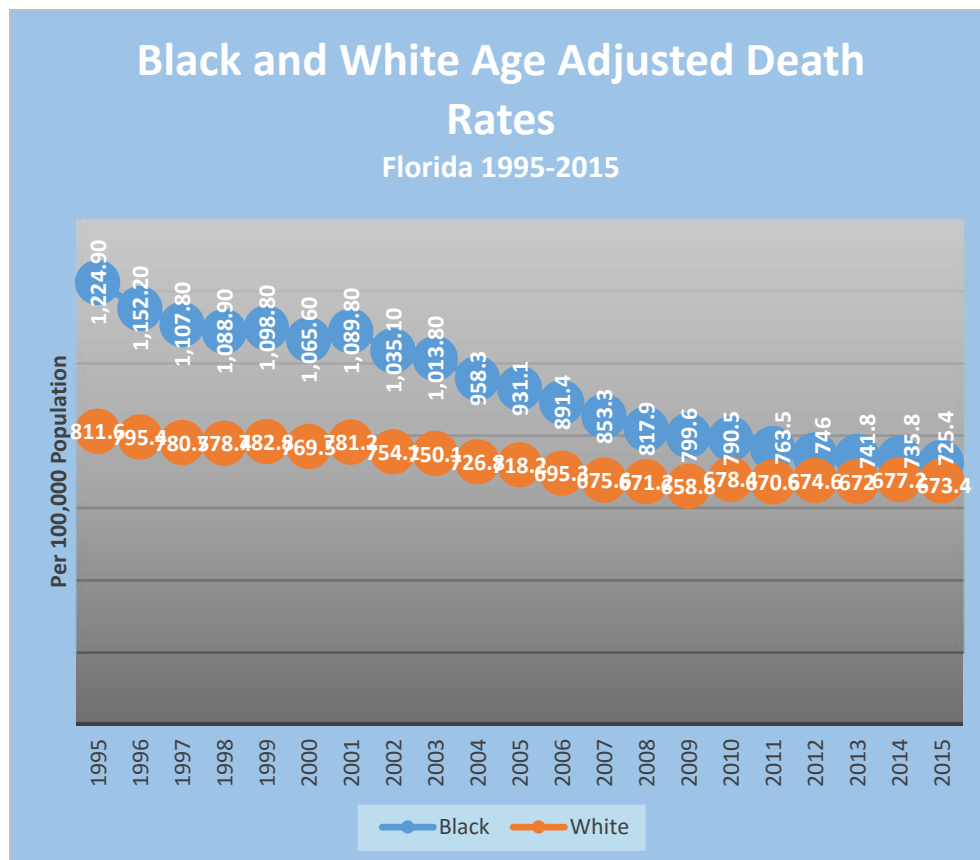




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Gap between Black and White Death Rate Narrows

In 1995 the age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population was 1,224.9 for Black race and 811.6 for White race. The Black rate was 50.9% higher than the White rate. By 2005 both rates had decreased to 931.1 for Black race and 718.2 for White race. The gap between the two rates had also decreased and the Black rate was 29.6% higher than the White rate in 2005. In 2015 the rates continued to decrease to 725.4 for Black race and 673.4 for White race. The gap between the two rates also decreased and the Black rate was 7.7% higher than the White rate in 2015. In summary, the Black age adjusted mortality rate was 50.9% higher than the White rate in 1995, 29.6% higher in 2005 and 7.7% higher in 2015. In the U.S. in 2015 the age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population was 851.9 for Black race and 735.0 for White race. Both of these rates are higher than the Florida rates and the gap between the rates is also higher with the U.S. Black rate being 15.9% higher than the White rate.





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In contrast, the age adjusted death rate among Hispanics is lower than among non-Hispanics. In 2005, the Hispanic age adjusted mortality rate was 606.7 and for Non-Hispanics, 757.9 per 100,000 population. By 2015, the Hispanic rate declined to 530.2 and the Non-Hispanic rate declined to 712.9. Over this period, the gap between the two rates increased with the Hispanic rate 19.9% lower than the Non-Hispanic rate in 2005 and 25.5 percent lower in 2015.

