The second goal of Healthy People 2010 is to eliminate health disparities between segments of the United States population. This includes differences that occur by gender, race, ethnicity, income, disability, geographic location, and sexual orientation. To this end the **2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment** was analyzed to discover significant differences between demographic groups. Racial groups were limited to African-American and Caucasian to ensure adequate sample size. Unfortunately, sample size was an issue for ethnicity, disability, geographic location (zip code), and sexual orientation. Nationally, disparities exist based on these groupings, however, this document is unable to present local data due to sample size. Please note that some zip codes had an adequate number of responses and these estimates are presented in the adult portion of this document.

The Columbus Health Department and its partners believe achieving health equity for all segments of the Franklin County population is critical. As a result of they are committed to presenting data that can be used to guide health interventions in Franklin County. The following sections highlight the gender, racial, and income disparities discovered by the assessment.

Gender Disparities

Weight Management

- *More males* (63.9%) are overweight than females (49.6%).

Exercise and Nutrition

- *More males* (53.1 %) report exercising adequately and regularly than females (39.7 %).
- *More males* (48.4%) strength train than females (34.3%).
- *More females* (19.1%) eat 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day than males (11.0%).

Hypertension Awareness

- *More females* (98.3 %) report having their blood pressure checked within the past two years than males (94.9 %).

Mental Health

- *More females* (21.1%) have been diagnosed with depression than males (9.5%).
- *More females* (11.7%) have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder than males (4.7%).
- *More females* (9%)have seen a health professional in the past 12 months than males (5.3%).
- *Fewer females (32.7%)* rate their mental health as excellent than males (42.9%).

Health Care Access, Coverage and Utilization

- *Fewer male adults* (22.7%) do not have a usual source of health care vs. 10.8% of female adults.
- *Fewer Males* (67.8%) have visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year than females (80.7%).
- *More females* (14.1) report being unable to get prescribed medications because of the cost than males (6.9%).

Interpersonal Violence

- *More males* (94.4%) feel physically safe in their current relationship than females (90.7%).
- *More males (6%)* have been hit, kicked, punched or otherwise hurt by someone in the past year than females (2.4%).
- *More males* (7.7%) have hit, kicked, punched, or otherwise hurt someone in the past year than females (4%).

Tobacco Use

- *More men* (3.1%) use snuff than women (0.4%).

Alcohol Use

- *More male drinkers* (12.5%) are chronic drinkers, consuming 2 ore more alcoholic beverages each day or 60 or more in a month, than female drinkers (3.3%).
- *More males* (41.5%) report binge drinking, consuming 5 or more alcoholic beverages on 1 occasion, compared to females (20.8%).
- *More males* (8.4 %) report riding in a car when the driver had too much to drink compared to females (4.3 %).

Sexual Behavior

- *More males (*82.1%) have been sexually active in the past year than females (71.4%):

Racial Disparities

General Health Status

- *Fewer African-American adults* (81.7%) rate their general health as good, very good, or excellent compared to Caucasian adults (89.1%).
- *More African American adults* (8%) report poor physical health for 30 of the last 30 days than Caucasian adults (5%).
- *More African American adults* (12.7%) report being unable to perform their usual activities for 30 the last 30 days compared to Caucasian adults (4.3%).

Weight Management

- *More African- American adults* (67.5%) are overweight compared to Caucasian adults (55.3%).

Exercise and Nutrition

- *More African-American adults* (12.3%) report being concerned about having enough food in the past 30 days than Caucasian adults (4.5%).

Diabetes

- *Diabetes is more prevalent among African–American adults* (8.5%) than among Caucasian adults (5.7%).
- *More African-American adults with diabetes* (58.0%) report not seeing a doctor or nurse for their diabetes in the past year than Caucasian adults with diabetes (13.1%).

Hypertension Awareness

- *More African-American adults* (37.2 %) have high blood pressure than Caucasian adults (26.2 %).

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Oral Health

- *More Caucasian adults* (70 %) have visited the dentist in the past year than African-American adults (51.2 %).
- *More Caucasian adults* (61.6 %) have had no teeth removed due to infection, gun disease, or tooth decay than African-American adults (41.3 %).
- *More African-American adults* (20.4 %) report that cost is a barrier to dental care than Caucasian adults (10.8).
- *More African-American adults* (6.8 %) us the emergency room for dental services then Caucasian adults (2.3 %).

Health Care Access, Coverage and Utilization

- *More African-American adults* (17.5%) do not have health care coverage compared to Caucasian adults (6.2%).
- More *African-American adults* (85.4%) have visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year than Caucasian adults (72.6%).
- *More African-American adults* (12%) were unable to make a needed visit to the doctor in the past 12 months because of the cost compared to Caucasian adults (4.6%).
- *More African-Americans* (19.1%) were unable to get prescribed medications due to the cost than Caucasian adults (9%).

Interpersonal Violence

- *More Caucasian adults* (94%) feel physically safe in their current relationship than African-American adults (82.2%).

Tobacco Use

- *More Caucasian adults* (57.9%) live in homes where smoking is not permitted than African-American adults (47.4%).
- *Snuff use is more prevalent among Caucasian adults* (2.0%) than among African-American adults (0.2%).

Economic Disparities

Health Status

- *Fewer adults who live in low-income households* (77.6%) rate their overall health as good, very good, or excellent compared to adults living in middle- or high-income households (92.1%).
- *More adults living in low-income households* (9.6%) report poor mental health for 30 of the last 30 days than adults living in middle- or high-income households (4.1%).

Exercise and Nutrition

- *More adults who live in low-income households* (16.4%) report being concerned about having enough food in the past 30 days compared to adults living in middle- or high-income households (2.2%).

Cholesterol Awareness

- *More adults living in middle- or high-income households* (73.5 %) have had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years than adults living in low-income households (62.4 %).

Oral Health

- *More adults living in middle- or high-income households* (70.5 %) have had visited the dentist in the past year than adults living in low-income households (50.9%).
- *More adults living in low-income households* (41.4 %) have no dental insurance in comparison to adults living in middle- or high-income households (20.8 %).
- *More adults living in low-income households* (21.8 %) report cost is a barrier to dental care compared to adults living in middle- or high- income households (10.2 %).

Breast Cancer Screening

- *More women living in middle- or high-income households* (95.7 %) have had at least 1 CBE compared to women living in low- income households (88.1%).
- *Fewer women living in low-income households* (56.3 %) have had a timely CBE than women living in middle- or high-income households (73.6 %).

Mental Health

- *More adults who live in low-income households* (37.3%) at are risk for depression compared to adults who live in middle- or high-income households (12.5%).

Health Care Access, Coverage and Utilization

- *More adults living in low-income households* (21.2%) do not have any kind of health insurance than those living in middle- or high- income households (4.5%).
- *More adults living in low-income households* (14.6%) report there was a time in the last 12 months when they needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost compared to those living in middle- or high- income households (3.4%).
- *More adults living in low-income households* (19%) report being unable to get prescribed medications because of the cost than those living in middle- or high- income households (8.7%).

Interpersonal Violence

- *Fewer adults who live in low-income households* (85.4%) feel safe in their current relationship than adults who live in middle- or high-income housing (94.4%).

Tobacco Use

- *More people living in low-income households* (20.9%) are exposed to environmental tobacco smoke for 6 or more hours each day than those living in middle- or high- income households (10.2%).
- *More adults living in middle- or high-income households* (60.3%) reside in homes that prohibit smoking compared to people living in low-income households (44.5%).

Alcohol Use

- *More drinkers living in low-income households* (46.7%) report binge drinking (5 or more alcoholic beverages on 1 occasion) compared to drinkers in middle- or high-income households (29.7%).
- *Being a passenger in a car when the driver had too much to drink is more prevalent among people living in low-income households* (10.0%) than among those living in middle- to high-income households (4.7%).

Sexual Behavior

- *More adults living in middle- or high-income households* (82.3 %) have been sexually active in the past year than adults living in low-income households (68 %).
- *More adults living in low-income households* (9.5 %) state that 1 or more high-risk situations applies to them compared to adults living in middle- or high-income households (2.2 %). High-risk situations include the use of intravenous (IV) drugs,

diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease, having anal sex in the past year without a condom, or testing positive for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.