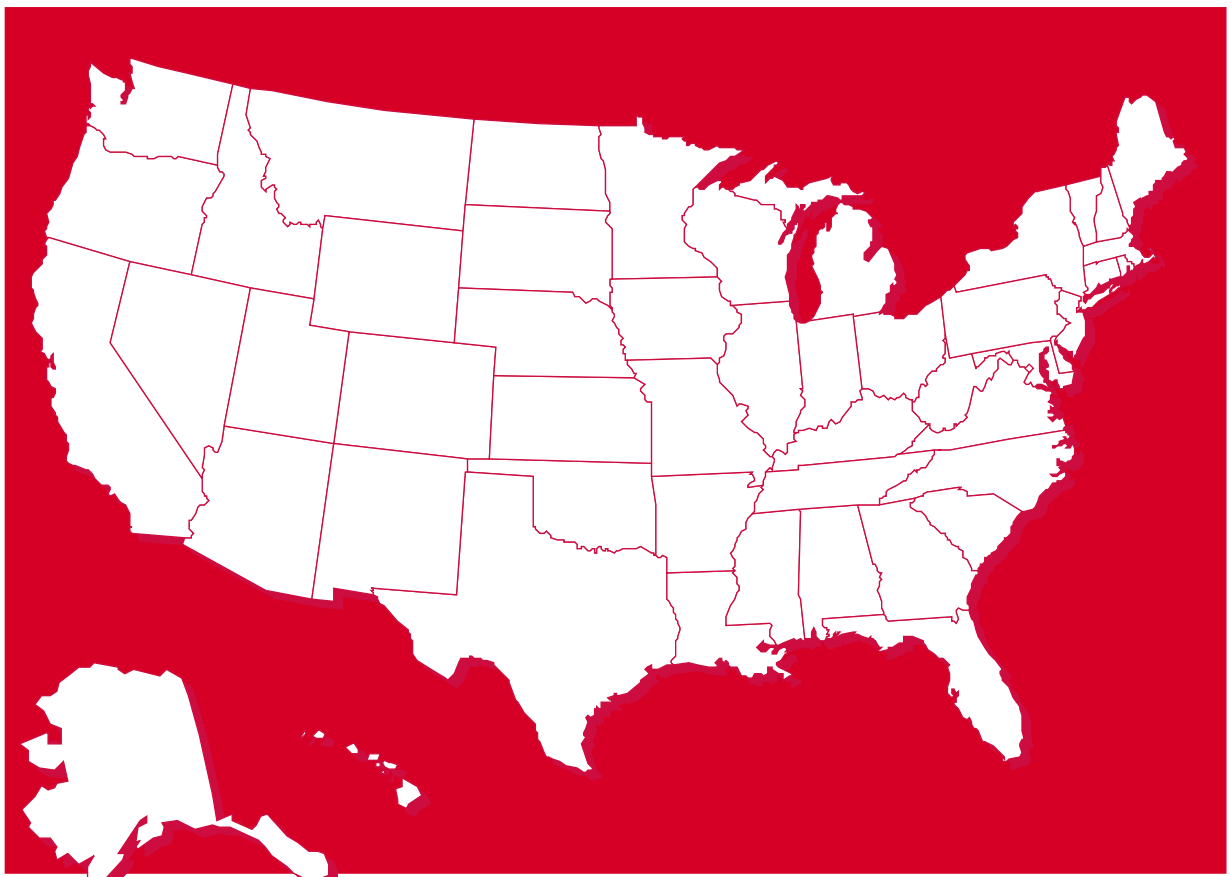


Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation's Leading Causes of Death

A Report With Expanded State-by-State Information



1998

"We as a nation must give chronic diseases the attention they demand. These diseases are the nation's leading killers, responsible for more than 70% of all deaths. The real tragedy is that many of the 1.7 million deaths among Americans from chronic diseases each year are in large part preventable."

E. E. Thompson, Jr., MD, MPH
State Health Officer and Chief Executive
Mississippi State Department of Health



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



For more information or additional copies of this document, please contact the
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Mail Stop K-40,
4770 Buford Highway NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3717, (770) 488-5131
ccdinfo@cdc.gov
<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp>

Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation's Leading Causes of Death

A Report With Expanded State-by-State Information



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation’s Leading Causes of Death

A Report With Expanded State-by-State Information

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Preface | vii |
|---------------|-----|

Section I

| | |
|--|----------|
| The Burden of Chronic Diseases as Causes of Death | 1 |
|--|----------|

Tables and Figures

| | |
|---|---|
| Causes of Death, United States, 1995 | 3 |
| Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases as a Percentage of All Deaths, United States, 1995 | 4 |
| Total Deaths and Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases, by State, 1995 | 5 |

Section II

| | |
|--|----------|
| Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, and Diabetes: Burden, Risk Factors, and Preventive Services | 7 |
|--|----------|

Burden

Cardiovascular Disease

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Total Cardiovascular Diseases | 9 |
| Ischemic Heart Disease | 11 |
| Stroke | 13 |

Cancer

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| All Cancers | 15 |
| Lung Cancer | 17 |
| Colorectal Cancer | 19 |
| Breast Cancer Among Women | 21 |

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Diabetes | 23 |
|----------------|----|

Risk Factors

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Cigarette Smoking | 25 |
| Lack of Physical Activity | 29 |
| Poor Nutrition | 33 |

Preventive Services

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Lack of Mammography Screening | 39 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 41 |

Section III

Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, and Diabetes: Burden, Risk Factors, and Preventive Services— State-by-State

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| | 43 |
| Alabama | 45 |
| Alaska | 51 |
| Arizona | 57 |
| Arkansas | 63 |
| California | 69 |
| Colorado | 75 |
| Connecticut | 81 |
| Delaware | 87 |
| District of Columbia | 93 |
| Florida | 99 |
| Georgia | 105 |
| Hawaii | 111 |
| Idaho | 117 |
| Illinois | 123 |
| Indiana | 129 |
| Iowa | 135 |
| Kansas | 141 |
| Kentucky | 147 |
| Louisiana | 153 |
| Maine | 159 |
| Maryland | 165 |
| Massachusetts | 171 |
| Michigan | 177 |
| Minnesota | 183 |
| Mississippi | 189 |
| Missouri | 195 |
| Montana | 201 |

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Nebraska | 207 |
| Nevada | 213 |
| New Hampshire | 219 |
| New Jersey | 225 |
| New Mexico | 231 |
| New York | 237 |
| North Carolina | 243 |
| North Dakota | 249 |
| Ohio | 255 |
| Oklahoma | 261 |
| Oregon | 267 |
| Pennsylvania | 273 |
| Rhode Island | 279 |
| South Carolina | 285 |
| South Dakota | 291 |
| Tennessee | 297 |
| Texas | 303 |
| Utah | 309 |
| Vermont | 315 |
| Virginia | 321 |
| Washington | 327 |
| West Virginia | 333 |
| Wisconsin | 339 |
| Wyoming | 345 |

Section IV

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Appendix | 351 |
|-----------------------|-----|

Table

| | |
|---|-----|
| CDC's National Leadership: Targeted Funding to States to Address Major Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors, CDC/NCCDPHP, 1997 | 353 |
| Technical Notes | 355 |

Preface

Every year, chronic diseases claim the lives of more than 1.7 million Americans. These diseases are responsible for 7 of every 10 deaths in the United States. The medical care costs for people with chronic diseases total more than \$400 billion annually, or more than 60% of total medical care expenditures. However, in 1994, the per capita public health expenditure targeting chronic diseases was only \$1.21.

Much of the chronic disease burden is preventable. Effective prevention measures exist today to substantially curtail the illnesses, disabilities, and unnecessary or early deaths caused by these diseases.

To a certain degree, the major chronic disease killers—cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease—are an extension of what individuals choose to do, or not to do, as they go about the business of daily living. Individuals who practice health-damaging behaviors risk decreased quality of life and early death. Three risk behaviors in particular—tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor nutrition—are major contributors to cardiovascular disease and cancer, our nation's leading killers. These behaviors also exacerbate the life-threatening complications of diabetes. A single behavior—tobacco use—is responsible for most of the deaths each year from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Clearly, promoting positive health behavior choices, through education and through community policies and practices, is essential to reducing the burden of chronic diseases.

In addition, we have the tools in hand to detect certain chronic diseases in their early stages, when treatment is most effective. Regular screening can detect cancers of the breast, cervix, colon, and rectum and is also critical in preventing the debilitating complications of diabetes. Screening and appropriate follow-up for high blood pressure and elevated cholesterol can be life-saving measures for individuals at risk for cardiovascular disease. Access to high-quality and affordable prevention measures for all Americans is essential if we are to save lives and reduce medical care costs.

As the nation's prevention agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with its many partners (e.g., the states, voluntary and professional organizations, academic institutions, and other federal agencies), seeks to build on current efforts and establish a nationwide framework for chronic disease prevention that will serve Americans in all states well into the 21st century.

This document, "Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: The Nation's Leading Causes of Death," provides information on the burden of chronic diseases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The first section provides a national perspective on chronic diseases as causes of death in the United States. In the second section, national maps display state-specific data on rates of death due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes and on the prevalence of three major risk behaviors—tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor nutrition. Information on the prevalence of mammography screening and on health care coverage rates is also provided. These maps allow for easy state-to-state comparisons. The third section provides more detailed information on chronic disease deaths, risk factors, and use of preventive services in individual states. The appendix contains technical notes and a table that provides information on funding through CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to states for programs that target chronic diseases and their risk factors. It is hoped that the information in this document will be useful to policy makers, to the public health community, and to all others interested in addressing the burden of chronic disease in the United States.

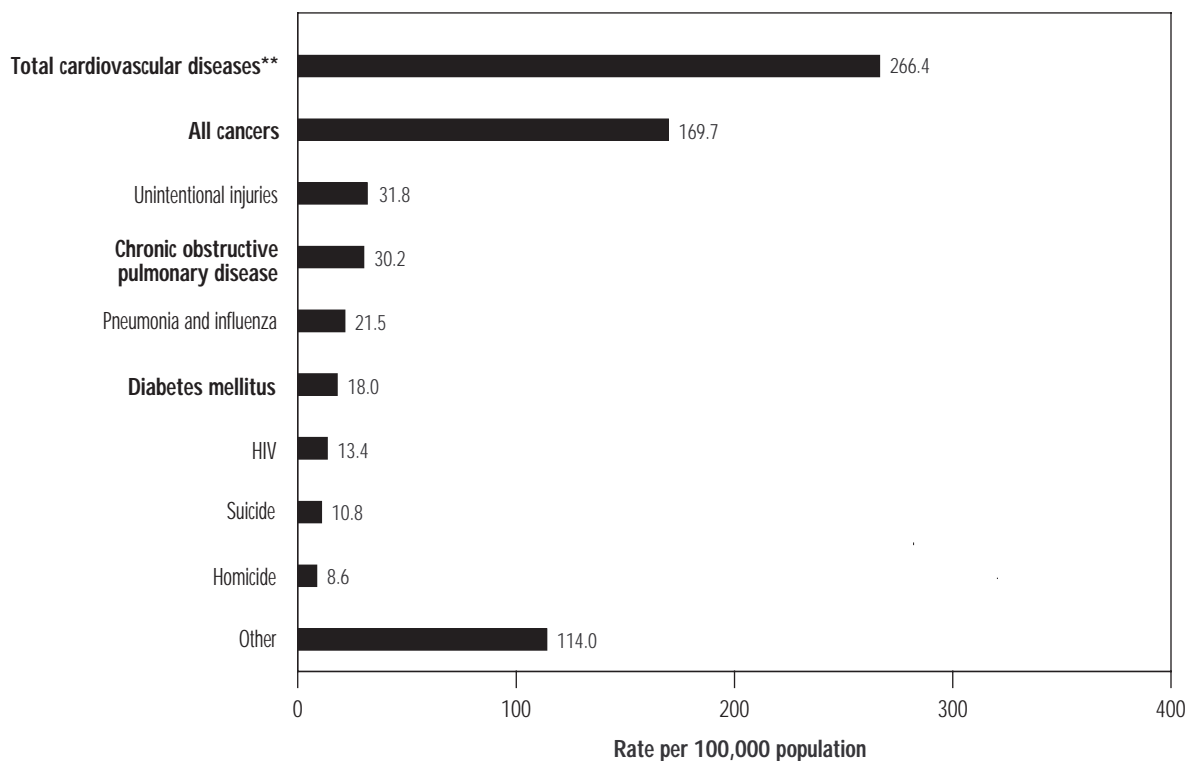
Section I

The Burden of Chronic Diseases as Causes of Death

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases, principally ischemic heart disease and stroke, are the most common cause of death.
- All cancers are the second most common cause of death in the United States. One of every four deaths in the United States is from cancer.
- Cardiovascular disease and cancer together account for almost two-thirds of all deaths in the United States.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the fourth most common cause of death, and diabetes is the sixth.

Causes of Death, United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**The total cardiovascular disease death rate includes the rate of death due to ischemic heart disease (135.2 per 100,000) and the rate of death due to stroke (42.5 per 100,000).

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases as a Percentage of All Deaths, United States, 1995

| Cause of Death | Number of Deaths | Percent |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Four Chronic Diseases</i> | <i>1,656,199</i> | <i>71.6%</i> |
| Total cardiovascular diseases | 955,591 | 41.2% |
| All cancers | 538,455 | 23.3% |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 102,899 | 4.5% |
| Diabetes | 59,254 | 2.6% |
| <i>Other</i> | <i>655,933</i> | <i>28.4%</i> |
| TOTAL | 2,312,132 | 100.0% |

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

Total Deaths and Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases,* by State, 1995

| State | Total Number of Deaths | Number of Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases | Of All Deaths, Percentage Due to Four Chronic Diseases |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Alabama | 42,362 | 29,382 | 69.4% |
| Alaska | 2,553 | 1,477 | 57.9% |
| Arizona | 35,342 | 24,196 | 68.5% |
| Arkansas | 26,702 | 19,147 | 71.7% |
| California | 224,213 | 157,896 | 70.4% |
| Colorado | 25,011 | 16,501 | 66.0% |
| Connecticut | 29,457 | 21,209 | 72.0% |
| Delaware | 6,282 | 4,549 | 72.4% |
| District of Columbia | 6,896 | 4,011 | 58.2% |
| Florida | 153,176 | 112,164 | 73.2% |
| Georgia | 58,387 | 39,570 | 67.8% |
| Hawaii | 7,633 | 5,392 | 70.6% |
| Idaho | 8,516 | 5,966 | 70.1% |
| Illinois | 108,469 | 78,344 | 72.2% |
| Indiana | 53,287 | 38,965 | 73.1% |
| Iowa | 28,021 | 20,849 | 74.4% |
| Kansas | 23,935 | 17,212 | 71.9% |
| Kentucky | 37,201 | 27,215 | 73.2% |
| Louisiana | 39,705 | 27,892 | 70.2% |
| Maine | 11,754 | 8,709 | 74.1% |
| Maryland | 41,842 | 28,679 | 68.5% |
| Massachusetts | 55,476 | 39,421 | 71.1% |
| Michigan | 83,661 | 61,646 | 73.7% |
| Minnesota | 37,507 | 25,918 | 69.1% |
| Mississippi | 27,026 | 19,358 | 71.6% |
| Missouri | 54,402 | 39,550 | 72.7% |
| Montana | 7,629 | 5,277 | 69.2% |

* Total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes.

United States: Burden of Chronic Diseases

Total Deaths and Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases,* by State, 1995

| State | Total Number of Deaths | Number of Deaths Due to Four Chronic Diseases | Of All Deaths, Percentage Due to Four Chronic Diseases |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Nebraska | 15,267 | 11,181 | 73.2% |
| Nevada | 12,526 | 8,786 | 70.1% |
| New Hampshire | 9,227 | 6,957 | 75.4% |
| New Jersey | 74,087 | 53,634 | 72.4% |
| New Mexico | 12,545 | 8,188 | 65.3% |
| New York | 168,382 | 123,639 | 73.4% |
| North Carolina | 64,918 | 45,765 | 70.5% |
| North Dakota | 5,975 | 4,421 | 74.0% |
| Ohio | 105,940 | 78,331 | 73.9% |
| Oklahoma | 32,853 | 23,842 | 72.6% |
| Oregon | 28,214 | 19,693 | 69.8% |
| Pennsylvania | 127,866 | 93,969 | 73.5% |
| Rhode Island | 9,657 | 7,312 | 75.7% |
| South Carolina | 33,527 | 23,714 | 70.7% |
| South Dakota | 6,915 | 5,031 | 72.8% |
| Tennessee | 51,302 | 36,750 | 71.6% |
| Texas | 137,821 | 97,482 | 70.7% |
| Utah | 10,940 | 6,915 | 63.2% |
| Vermont | 4,951 | 3,645 | 73.6% |
| Virginia | 52,940 | 37,044 | 70.0% |
| Washington | 40,788 | 28,869 | 70.8% |
| West Virginia | 20,238 | 15,156 | 74.9% |
| Wisconsin | 45,088 | 32,783 | 72.7% |
| Wyoming | 3,720 | 2,597 | 69.8% |
| United States | 2,312,132 | 1,656,199 | 71.6% |

* Total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes.

Section II

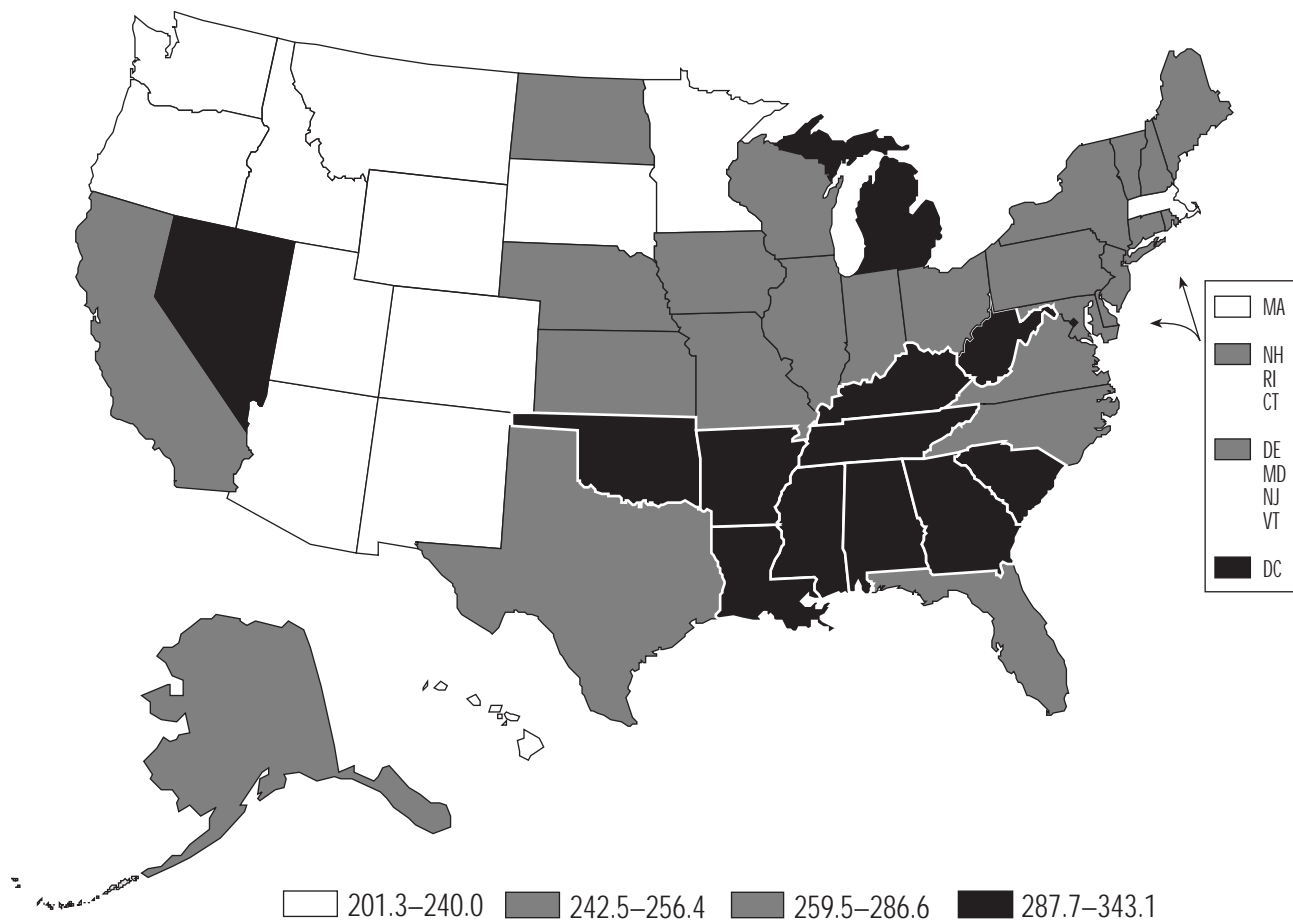
**Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, and
Diabetes: Burden, Risk Factors,
and Preventive Services**

United States: Total Cardiovascular Diseases

Cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the nation's most common cause of death among both men and women of all racial and ethnic groups. Three health-related behaviors — tobacco use, insufficient physical activity, and poor nutrition — are the major risk factors for these diseases.

- Total cardiovascular diseases account for more than 40% of all deaths in the United States, killing more than 950,000 people in 1995.
- At least 50 million Americans have some form of cardiovascular disease, including high blood pressure.
- In 1995, death rates from total cardiovascular diseases were 36% higher among black than among white men and 48% higher among black than among white women.
- The American Heart Association estimates that the cost of cardiovascular diseases in the United States in 1997 is \$259 billion, including health care costs and lost productivity resulting from illness and death.

Total Cardiovascular Diseases: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Total Cardiovascular Diseases,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Mississippi | 343.1 | 27 | New Hampshire | 256.4 |
| 2 | South Carolina | 326.1 | 28 | Rhode Island | 254.5 |
| 3 | Louisiana | 306.0 | 29 | North Dakota | 250.2 |
| 4 | Tennessee | 302.2 | 30 | Alaska | 250.0 |
| 4 | West Virginia | 302.2 | 31 | Maine | 249.8 |
| 6 | District of Columbia | 300.4 | 32 | Connecticut | 248.1 |
| 7 | Georgia | 299.2 | 33 | Kansas | 246.7 |
| 8 | Nevada | 297.2 | 34 | Iowa | 246.3 |
| 9 | Oklahoma | 297.0 | 35 | Wisconsin | 245.0 |
| 10 | Alabama | 296.6 | 36 | Nebraska | 244.3 |
| 11 | Kentucky | 294.3 | 37 | California | 243.9 |
| 12 | Michigan | 292.5 | 38 | Florida | 242.5 |
| 13 | Arkansas | 287.7 | 39 | South Dakota | 240.0 |
| 14 | Ohio | 286.6 | 40 | Wyoming | 237.1 |
| 15 | North Carolina | 286.1 | 41 | Arizona | 235.0 |
| 16 | New York | 286.0 | 42 | Massachusetts | 228.9 |
| 17 | Missouri | 282.4 | 43 | Oregon | 228.3 |
| 18 | Illinois | 281.8 | 44 | Hawaii | 226.4 |
| 19 | Indiana | 280.0 | 45 | Montana | 222.3 |
| 20 | Pennsylvania | 279.9 | 46 | New Mexico | 220.7 |
| 21 | Virginia | 276.7 | 47 | Washington | 218.8 |
| 22 | Delaware | 267.6 | 48 | Minnesota | 217.3 |
| 23 | Maryland | 267.2 | 49 | Idaho | 215.0 |
| 24 | New Jersey | 264.4 | 50 | Colorado | 209.4 |
| 25 | Texas | 262.6 | 51 | Utah | 201.3 |
| 26 | Vermont | 259.5 | | | |

* ICD-9 codes: 390-459

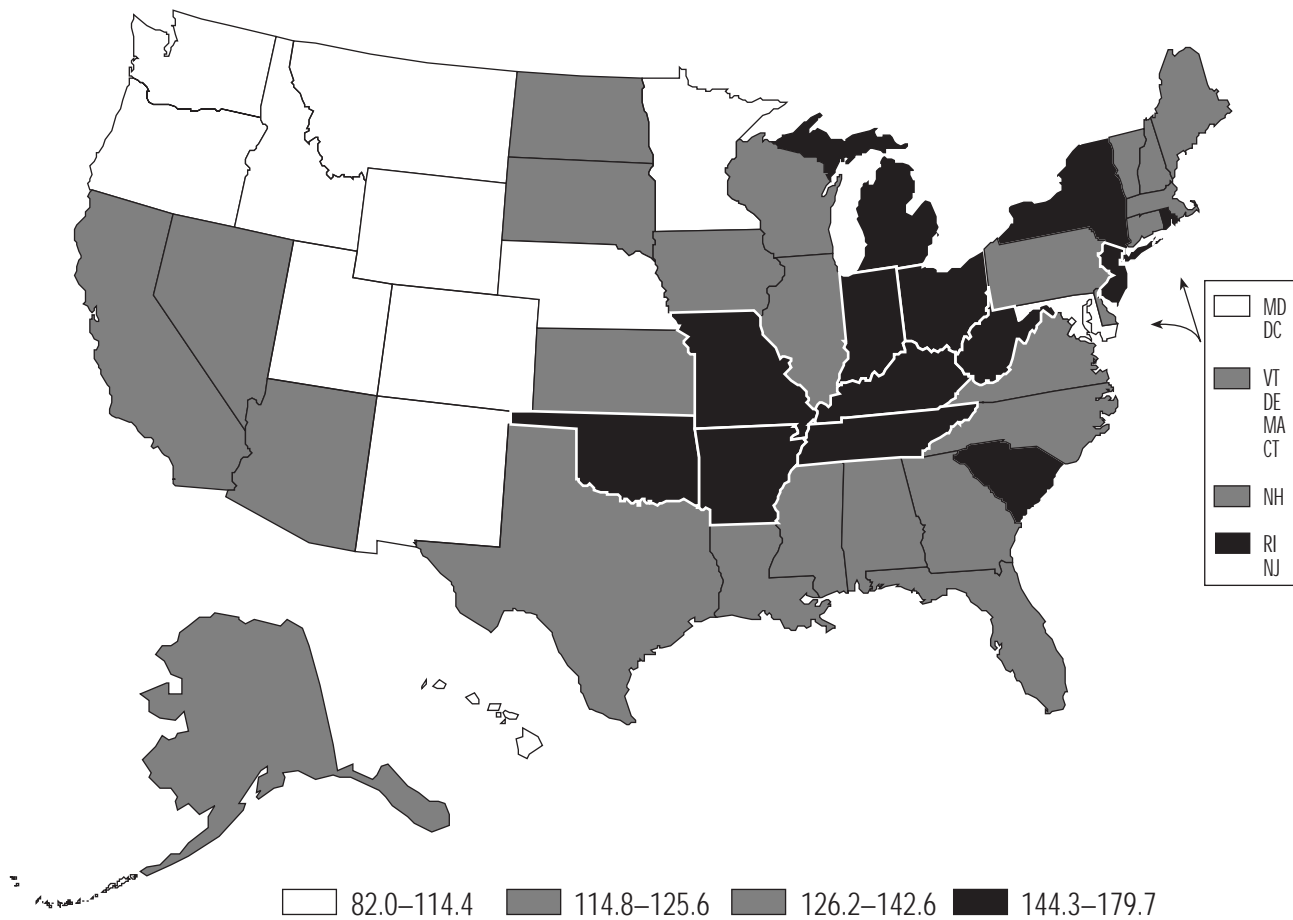
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: Ischemic Heart Disease

Ischemic heart disease, also called coronary heart disease or coronary artery disease, results from a reduced blood supply to the heart. Modifiable risk factors for ischemic heart disease include high blood pressure, elevated blood cholesterol, tobacco use, insufficient physical activity, poor nutrition, and environmental tobacco smoke. Modest changes in one or more of these risk factors can have a large public health impact.

- Ischemic heart disease accounts for over half of all deaths due to total cardiovascular diseases, killing more than 480,000 Americans in 1995.
- More than one in five deaths the United States each year are due to ischemic heart disease.

Ischemic Heart Disease: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Ischemic Heart Disease,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------|--------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | New York | 179.7 | 27 | Wisconsin | 125.6 |
| 2 | Oklahoma | 157.6 | 28 | California | 124.6 |
| 3 | Missouri | 156.1 | 28 | Vermont | 124.6 |
| 4 | West Virginia | 154.9 | 30 | Virginia | 122.3 |
| 5 | Tennessee | 154.1 | 31 | Kansas | 120.9 |
| 6 | Ohio | 153.7 | 32 | Arizona | 120.8 |
| 7 | South Carolina | 153.2 | 33 | Delaware | 117.7 |
| 8 | Rhode Island | 153.0 | 34 | Massachusetts | 117.1 |
| 9 | Kentucky | 152.7 | 35 | Alabama | 116.8 |
| 10 | Indiana | 148.3 | 36 | Alaska | 115.3 |
| 11 | Arkansas | 147.1 | 37 | Nevada | 115.0 |
| 12 | Michigan | 146.7 | 38 | Connecticut | 114.8 |
| 13 | New Jersey | 144.3 | 39 | Maryland | 114.4 |
| 14 | Illinois | 142.6 | 40 | Wyoming | 113.6 |
| 15 | North Carolina | 142.2 | 41 | Nebraska | 112.2 |
| 16 | Pennsylvania | 140.2 | 42 | Idaho | 109.8 |
| 17 | Louisiana | 137.0 | 43 | Oregon | 109.6 |
| 18 | New Hampshire | 133.9 | 44 | Minnesota | 107.4 |
| 19 | South Dakota | 132.7 | 45 | District of Columbia | 100.5 |
| 20 | Florida | 132.0 | 46 | Montana | 96.4 |
| 21 | Mississippi | 131.5 | 47 | Washington | 96.2 |
| 22 | Texas | 131.1 | 48 | Colorado | 94.0 |
| 23 | Maine | 130.5 | 49 | Utah | 88.7 |
| 24 | North Dakota | 128.1 | 50 | Hawaii | 85.5 |
| 25 | Iowa | 127.7 | 51 | New Mexico | 82.0 |
| 26 | Georgia | 126.2 | | | |

* ICD-9 codes: 410-414

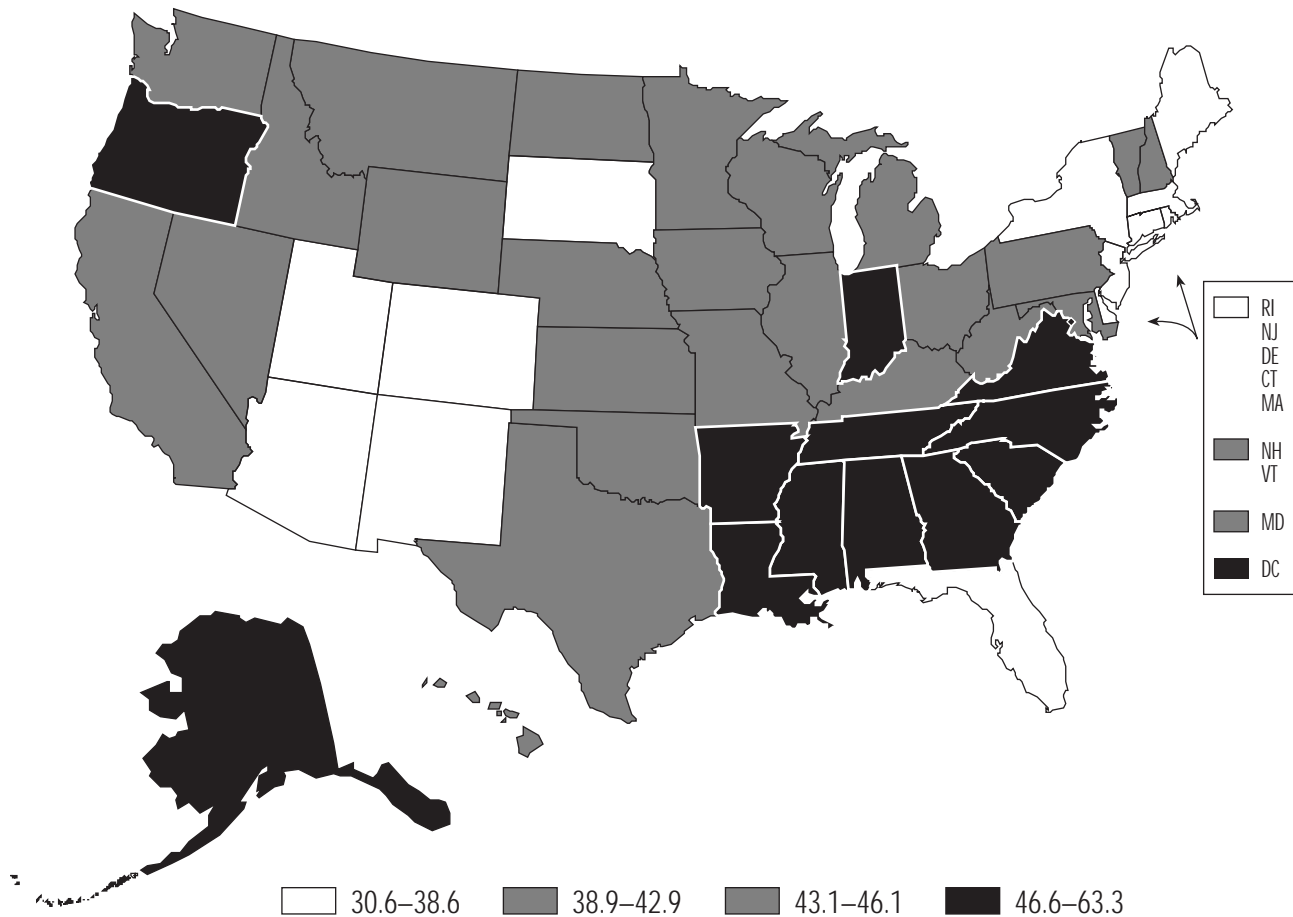
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: Stroke

Stroke, or cerebrovascular disease, is a major cause of death and disability in the United States. The major risk factors for stroke are tobacco use and uncontrolled hypertension. Primary prevention of stroke and its risk factors is key to reducing health care costs and improving the quality of life among older adults.

- Each year, more than 150,000 Americans die of stroke, and approximately 500,000 have nonfatal strokes.
- Stroke accounts for over 16% of deaths due to total cardiovascular diseases.
- The incidence of stroke is strongly related to age. Only about 28% of stroke victims are younger than age 65.
- In 1995, death rates from stroke were 58% higher among blacks than whites.

Stroke: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Stroke,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | South Carolina | 63.3 | 27 | California | 42.9 |
| 2 | Tennessee | 56.0 | 28 | Wisconsin | 42.7 |
| 3 | Arkansas | 54.7 | 29 | Minnesota | 42.6 |
| 4 | North Carolina | 54.6 | 30 | West Virginia | 41.3 |
| 5 | Mississippi | 51.7 | 31 | Kansas | 41.0 |
| 6 | Georgia | 51.1 | 31 | Ohio | 41.0 |
| 7 | Alaska | 51.0 | 33 | Pennsylvania | 40.6 |
| 8 | District of Columbia | 50.5 | 34 | Iowa | 39.7 |
| 9 | Oregon | 48.7 | 34 | Nebraska | 39.7 |
| 10 | Virginia | 48.6 | 36 | New Hampshire | 39.6 |
| 11 | Louisiana | 48.2 | 37 | Vermont | 39.0 |
| 12 | Indiana | 47.3 | 38 | Idaho | 38.9 |
| 13 | Alabama | 46.6 | 39 | South Dakota | 38.6 |
| 14 | Oklahoma | 46.1 | 40 | Utah | 38.5 |
| 15 | Michigan | 45.6 | 41 | Arizona | 37.1 |
| 15 | Wyoming | 45.6 | 42 | New Jersey | 36.8 |
| 17 | Texas | 45.0 | 42 | Rhode Island | 36.8 |
| 18 | Missouri | 44.6 | 44 | Delaware | 36.6 |
| 19 | Maryland | 44.5 | 44 | Florida | 36.6 |
| 20 | Montana | 44.3 | 44 | Maine | 36.6 |
| 20 | Nevada | 44.3 | 47 | Colorado | 36.2 |
| 22 | Illinois | 44.0 | 48 | Connecticut | 36.1 |
| 22 | Kentucky | 44.0 | 49 | New Mexico | 35.5 |
| 24 | Hawaii | 43.9 | 50 | Massachusetts | 34.4 |
| 25 | Washington | 43.8 | 51 | New York | 30.6 |
| 26 | North Dakota | 43.1 | | | |

* ICD-9 codes: 430-438

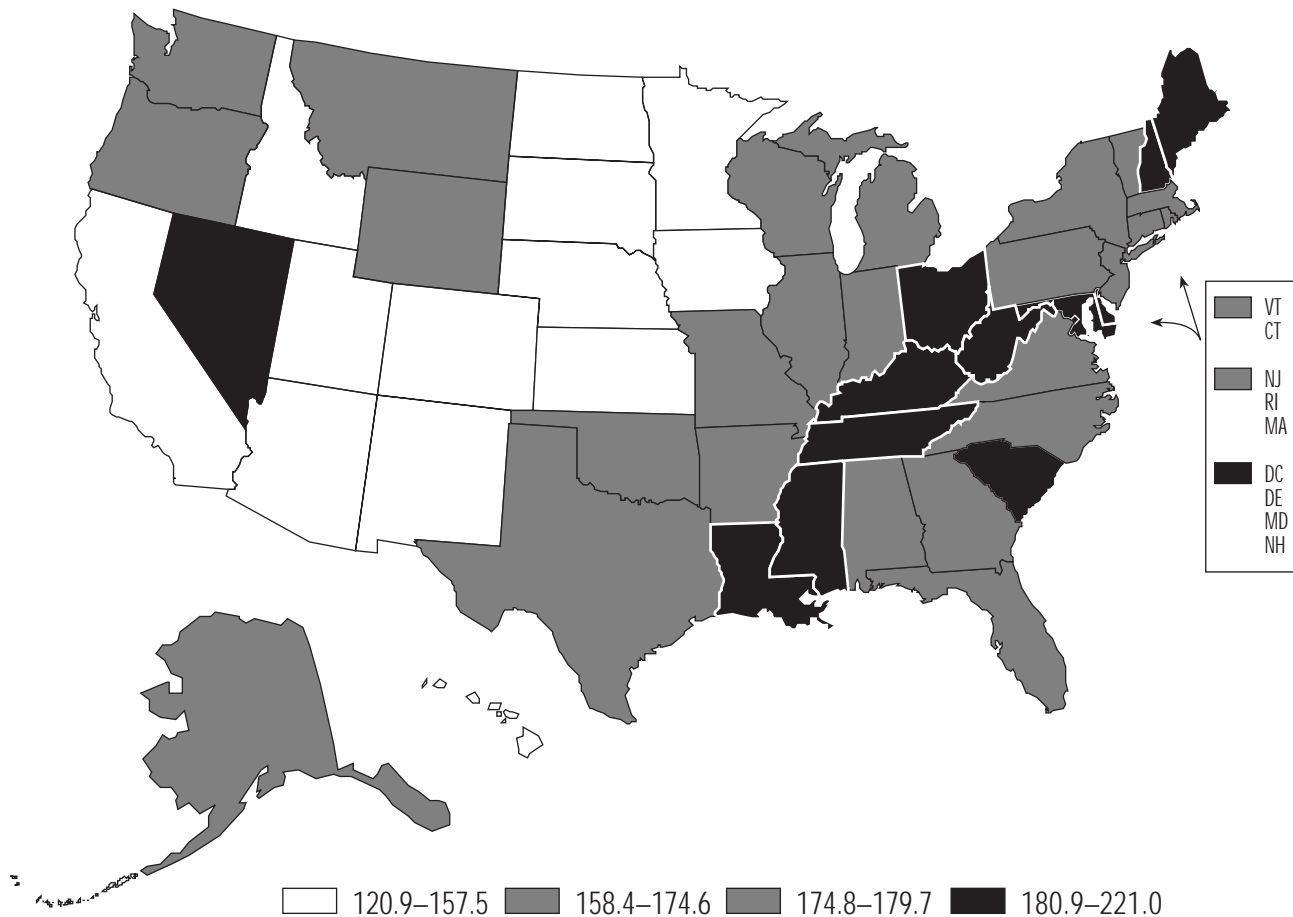
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: All Cancers

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the United States. The National Cancer Institute estimates that approximately 7.4 million Americans alive today have a history of cancer. Reducing the nation's cancer burden means reducing the prevalence of modifiable risk behaviors (e.g., tobacco use, poor nutrition, and sun exposure) and ensuring that screening services are available for the early detection of cancers for which effective follow-up exists.

- One of every four deaths in the United States is from cancer; more than 500,000 Americans died of cancer in 1995.
- Almost half of all deaths caused by cancer occur among women — more than 256,000 deaths in 1995.
- The National Cancer Institute estimates that the overall cost of cancer in the United States is \$104 billion; this estimate includes health care costs, cost of lost productivity, and mortality costs.
- All cancers caused by cigarette smoking could be prevented. Instead, 170,000 Americans will lose their lives to tobacco-related cancer this year.

All Cancers: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to All Cancers,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | District of Columbia | 221.0 | 27 | Alaska | 174.6 |
| 2 | Louisiana | 197.8 | 28 | Michigan | 174.4 |
| 3 | Delaware | 191.9 | 29 | Vermont | 171.3 |
| 4 | Kentucky | 189.4 | 30 | Oklahoma | 170.9 |
| 5 | Maryland | 188.0 | 31 | New York | 168.9 |
| 6 | Maine | 187.6 | 32 | Texas | 166.3 |
| 7 | West Virginia | 185.6 | 33 | Florida | 165.4 |
| 8 | South Carolina | 183.1 | 34 | Oregon | 164.7 |
| 9 | New Hampshire | 182.9 | 35 | Connecticut | 163.2 |
| 10 | Nevada | 182.7 | 36 | Wisconsin | 159.9 |
| 11 | Mississippi | 182.0 | 37 | Montana | 159.3 |
| 12 | Tennessee | 181.3 | 38 | Washington | 158.4 |
| 13 | Ohio | 180.9 | 39 | North Dakota | 157.5 |
| 14 | New Jersey | 179.7 | 40 | Kansas | 156.9 |
| 15 | Alabama | 179.5 | 41 | Arizona | 155.3 |
| 16 | Arkansas | 179.1 | 42 | Minnesota | 155.2 |
| 17 | Virginia | 178.7 | 43 | California | 154.6 |
| 18 | Indiana | 178.0 | 43 | Nebraska | 154.6 |
| 19 | Wyoming | 177.6 | 45 | South Dakota | 152.3 |
| 20 | Rhode Island | 177.5 | 46 | Iowa | 151.4 |
| 21 | Massachusetts | 177.4 | 47 | Idaho | 148.2 |
| 22 | Georgia | 177.0 | 48 | New Mexico | 147.9 |
| 23 | North Carolina | 175.9 | 49 | Colorado | 142.7 |
| 24 | Missouri | 175.8 | 50 | Hawaii | 138.1 |
| 25 | Illinois | 175.2 | 51 | Utah | 120.9 |
| 26 | Pennsylvania | 174.8 | | | |

* ICD-9 codes: 140-208

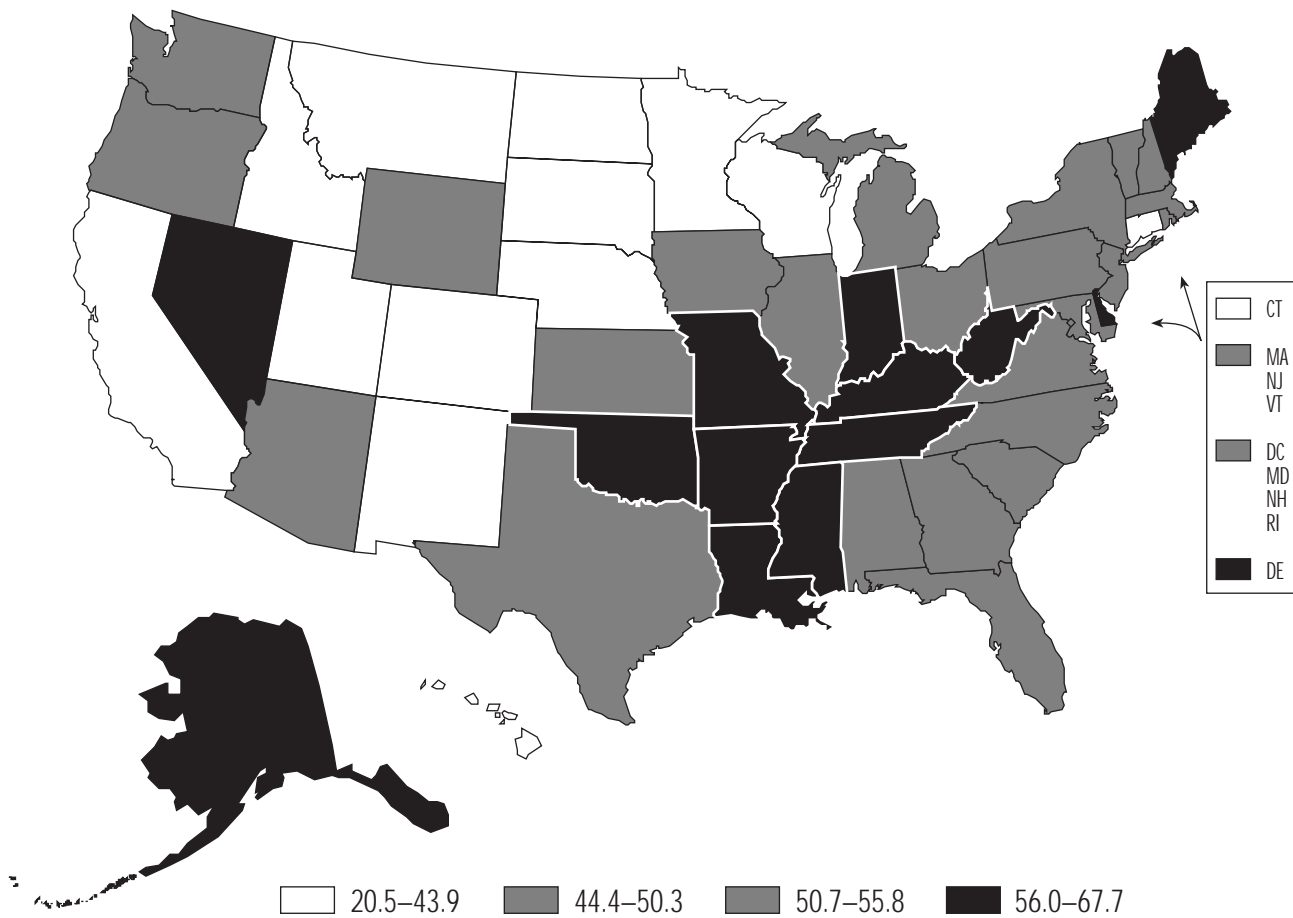
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. A single behavior — cigarette smoking — is responsible for more than 85% of lung cancer cases. Preventing and reducing cigarette smoking are key to reducing illness and death from lung cancer.

- Lung cancer accounts for 28% of all cancer deaths; more than 150,000 people died of lung cancer in 1995.
- Men have higher lung cancer death rates than women: more than 60% of lung cancer deaths are among men.
- Lung cancer has surpassed breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death among women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 178,000 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed in 1997.

Lung Cancer: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Lung Cancer,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Kentucky | 67.7 | 27 | Texas | 50.3 |
| 2 | Arkansas | 61.6 | 28 | Massachusetts | 49.0 |
| 3 | Maine | 60.6 | 29 | Wyoming | 48.6 |
| 3 | West Virginia | 60.6 | 30 | Oregon | 48.5 |
| 5 | Louisiana | 59.5 | 30 | Pennsylvania | 48.5 |
| 6 | Tennessee | 59.3 | 32 | New Jersey | 47.1 |
| 7 | Delaware | 58.7 | 33 | Washington | 46.6 |
| 8 | Alaska | 57.4 | 34 | Vermont | 46.1 |
| 9 | Oklahoma | 57.1 | 35 | Iowa | 45.1 |
| 10 | Nevada | 57.0 | 36 | Kansas | 44.8 |
| 11 | Mississippi | 56.1 | 37 | Arizona | 44.5 |
| 11 | Missouri | 56.1 | 38 | New York | 44.4 |
| 13 | Indiana | 56.0 | 39 | Connecticut | 43.9 |
| 14 | Georgia | 55.8 | 40 | Montana | 43.8 |
| 15 | District of Columbia | 55.4 | 41 | California | 42.4 |
| 16 | Ohio | 54.9 | 41 | North Dakota | 42.4 |
| 17 | Maryland | 54.8 | 43 | Nebraska | 41.9 |
| 18 | Virginia | 54.1 | 44 | Wisconsin | 40.7 |
| 19 | Alabama | 53.2 | 45 | Minnesota | 39.8 |
| 20 | South Carolina | 52.9 | 46 | South Dakota | 39.5 |
| 21 | North Carolina | 52.7 | 47 | Idaho | 37.2 |
| 22 | New Hampshire | 52.6 | 48 | New Mexico | 35.1 |
| 23 | Rhode Island | 52.1 | 49 | Colorado | 35.0 |
| 24 | Michigan | 51.8 | 50 | Hawaii | 34.4 |
| 25 | Florida | 51.1 | 51 | Utah | 20.5 |
| 26 | Illinois | 50.7 | | | |

* ICD codes: 162.2-162.9

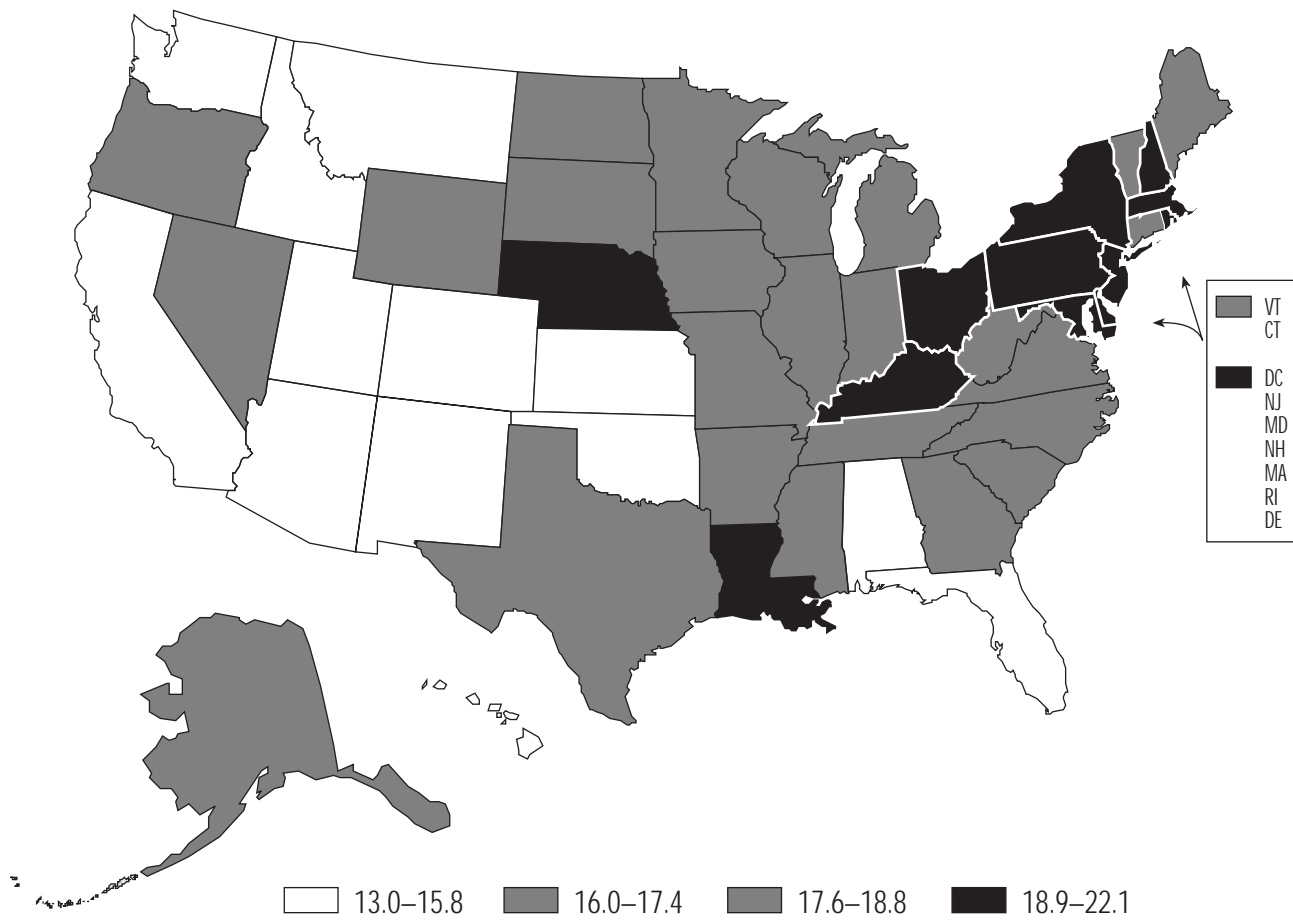
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States, accounting for about 10% of all cancer deaths. People who are older than age 50, who have had colon polyps, or who have a family history of colorectal cancer are at higher risk. In addition, individuals who have unhealthy diets (especially diets high in saturated fat and low in vegetables and high-fiber grains) and those who are physically inactive may also be at increased risk. Sigmoidoscopy and the fecal occult blood test are effective screening tools for detecting colorectal cancer early, when treatment is most effective. However, the great majority of adults older than age 50 have not followed recommended guidelines for using these screening tests.

- Colorectal cancer killed almost 58,000 Americans in 1995.
- Colorectal cancer death rates were 44% higher among men than women in 1995.
- Death rates from colorectal cancer were 36% higher among blacks than whites in 1995.

Colorectal Cancer: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Colorectal Cancer,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | District of Columbia | 22.1 | 26 | Vermont | 17.4 |
| 2 | New Jersey | 20.6 | 28 | Iowa | 17.3 |
| 3 | Maryland | 20.5 | 28 | South Dakota | 17.3 |
| 3 | New Hampshire | 20.5 | 30 | Wisconsin | 17.2 |
| 5 | Pennsylvania | 19.8 | 31 | Minnesota | 16.9 |
| 6 | Massachusetts | 19.7 | 31 | Mississippi | 16.9 |
| 7 | Louisiana | 19.6 | 33 | Connecticut | 16.8 |
| 7 | Nebraska | 19.6 | 34 | Arkansas | 16.6 |
| 7 | Rhode Island | 19.6 | 35 | Oregon | 16.5 |
| 10 | New York | 19.5 | 36 | Georgia | 16.4 |
| 10 | Ohio | 19.5 | 37 | Nevada | 16.1 |
| 12 | Delaware | 19.4 | 38 | Texas | 16.0 |
| 13 | Kentucky | 18.9 | 39 | Florida | 15.8 |
| 14 | Illinois | 18.8 | 39 | Kansas | 15.8 |
| 14 | Wyoming | 18.8 | 41 | Oklahoma | 15.3 |
| 16 | Indiana | 18.7 | 42 | Montana | 15.1 |
| 16 | North Dakota | 18.7 | 42 | New Mexico | 15.1 |
| 18 | Maine | 18.5 | 44 | California | 15.0 |
| 19 | Missouri | 18.3 | 44 | Washington | 15.0 |
| 19 | West Virginia | 18.3 | 46 | Arizona | 14.7 |
| 21 | South Carolina | 18.2 | 47 | Alabama | 14.6 |
| 22 | North Carolina | 18.1 | 48 | Colorado | 14.3 |
| 23 | Michigan | 17.9 | 49 | Hawaii | 14.2 |
| 24 | Virginia | 17.8 | 49 | Utah | 14.2 |
| 25 | Tennessee | 17.6 | 51 | Idaho | 13.0 |
| 26 | Alaska | 17.4 | | | |

* ICD-9 codes: 153-154.1, 159.0

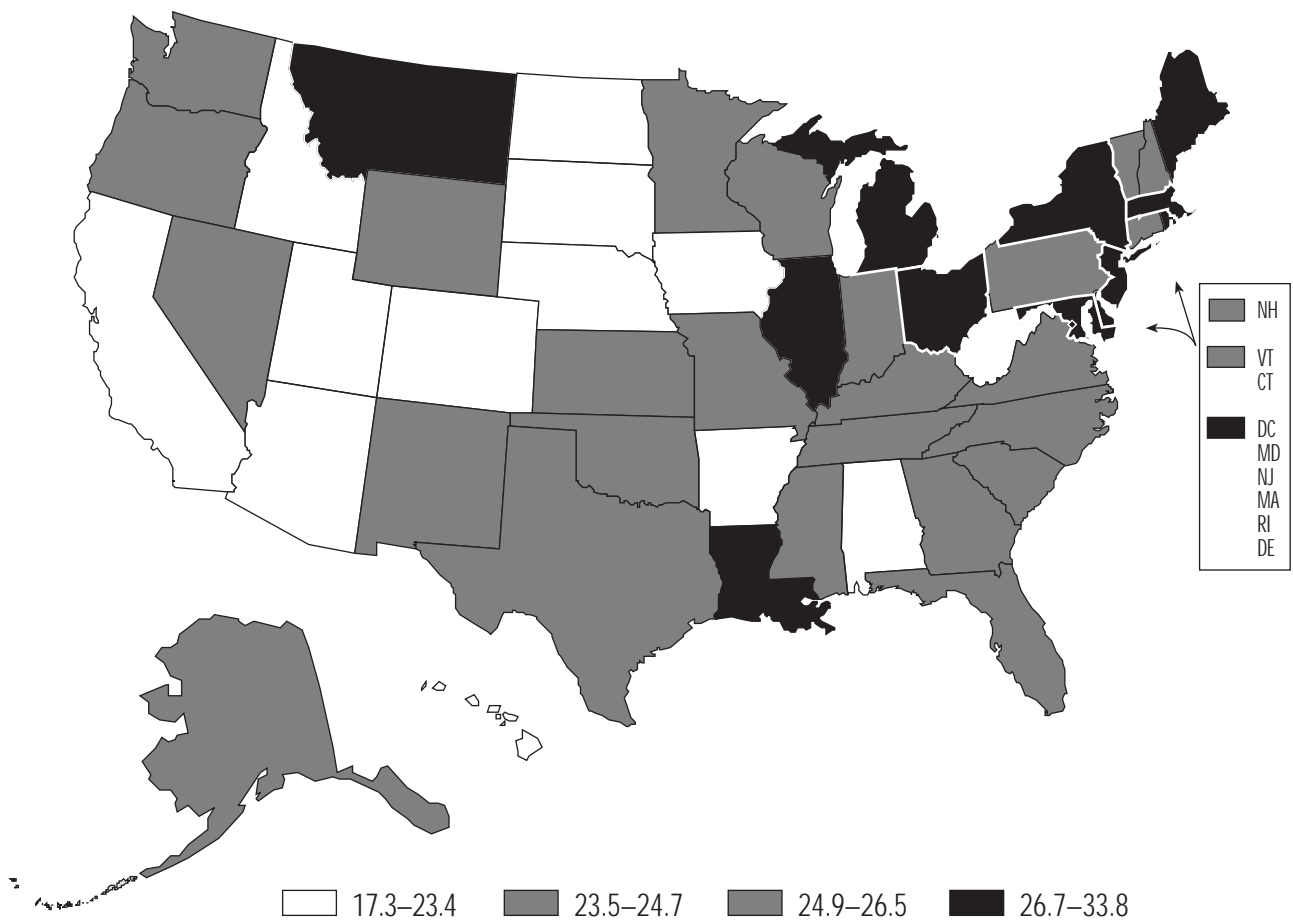
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: Breast Cancer Among Women

Breast cancer is the second most common cause of cancer-related deaths among women in the United States; almost 30% of newly diagnosed cancers are of the breast. Among the risk factors are older age, later age at birth of first child, and family history of breast cancer. Mammography is the most effective method for early detection of breast cancer.

- In 1995, approximately 44,000 U.S. women died of breast cancer.
- During the 1990s, almost 2 million American women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and one-fourth will die of this disease.
- In 1995, breast cancer death rates were 28% higher among black women than among white women.
- Eighty percent of all cases of breast cancer are among women aged 50 years and older.
- About 30% of deaths from breast cancer could be prevented if women aged 50 years and older received regular mammograms for early detection.

Breast Cancer Among Women: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Breast Cancer* Among Women, 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | District of Columbia | 33.8 | 27 | Nevada | 24.7 |
| 2 | Montana | 28.5 | 28 | Oklahoma | 24.6 |
| 3 | Maryland | 28.0 | 29 | Washington | 24.3 |
| 4 | Louisiana | 27.9 | 30 | Kentucky | 24.2 |
| 5 | Massachusetts | 27.6 | 31 | Kansas | 24.1 |
| 5 | New Jersey | 27.6 | 31 | Oregon | 24.1 |
| 7 | Michigan | 27.5 | 33 | Georgia | 24.0 |
| 7 | New York | 27.5 | 34 | Mississippi | 23.9 |
| 9 | Rhode Island | 27.4 | 35 | Texas | 23.8 |
| 10 | Delaware | 27.2 | 35 | Wisconsin | 23.8 |
| 11 | Maine | 26.8 | 37 | Alaska | 23.5 |
| 12 | Illinois | 26.7 | 37 | New Hampshire | 23.5 |
| 12 | Ohio | 26.7 | 39 | California | 23.4 |
| 14 | Pennsylvania | 26.5 | 40 | Nebraska | 23.3 |
| 14 | South Carolina | 26.5 | 41 | Arkansas | 23.0 |
| 16 | Missouri | 26.4 | 42 | Alabama | 22.7 |
| 17 | Connecticut | 26.3 | 43 | North Dakota | 22.5 |
| 17 | Vermont | 26.3 | 43 | West Virginia | 22.5 |
| 19 | New Mexico | 26.1 | 45 | Idaho | 22.3 |
| 19 | Virginia | 26.1 | 45 | Iowa | 22.3 |
| 21 | Minnesota | 25.8 | 45 | South Dakota | 22.3 |
| 21 | Wyoming | 25.8 | 48 | Colorado | 22.2 |
| 23 | Indiana | 25.3 | 49 | Utah | 21.7 |
| 24 | Tennessee | 25.2 | 50 | Arizona | 20.8 |
| 25 | North Carolina | 25.1 | 51 | Hawaii | 17.3 |
| 26 | Florida | 24.9 | | | |

* ICD-9 code: 174

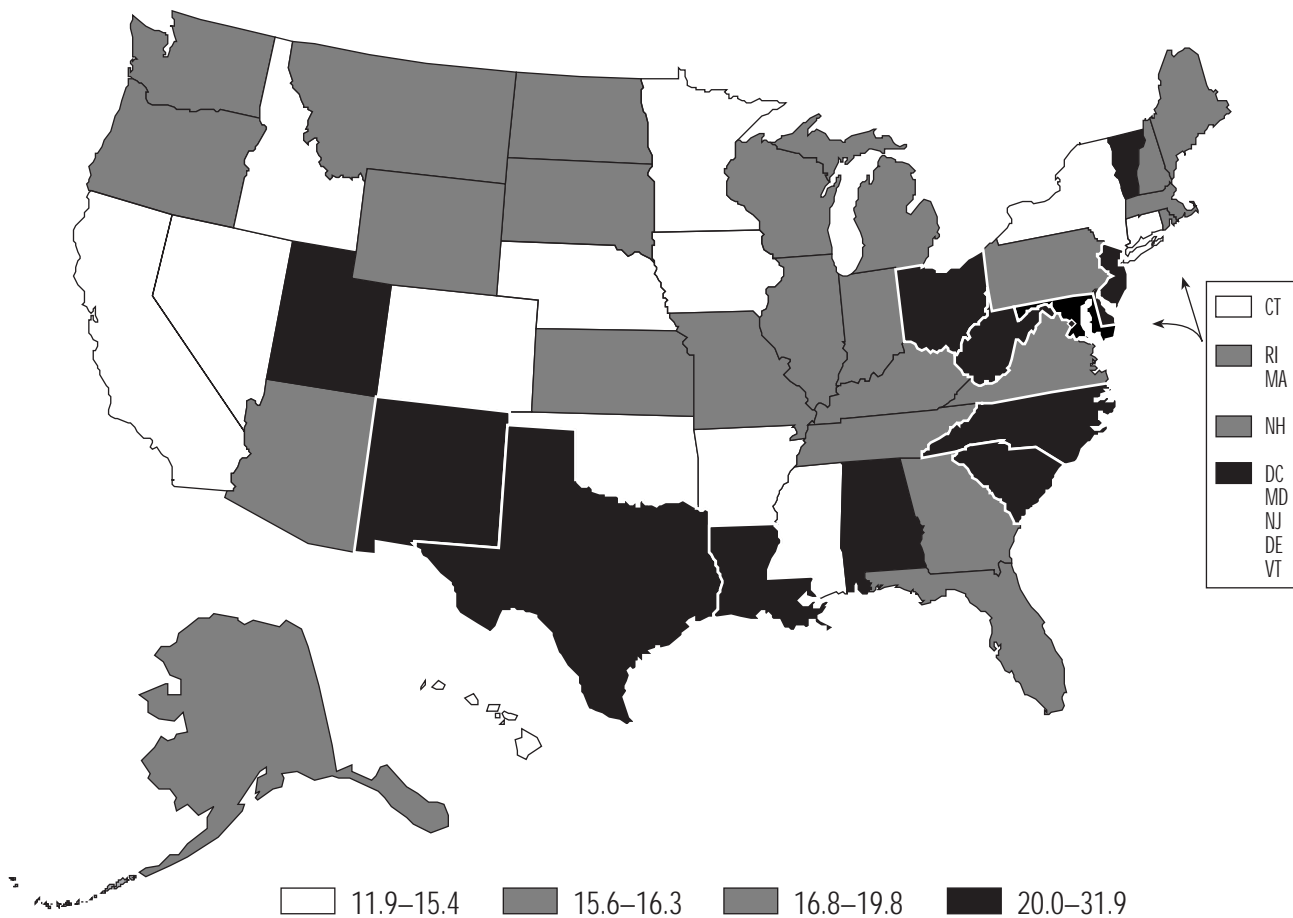
**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

United States: Diabetes

Diabetes contributes to thousands of deaths each year. Much of the burden of diabetes could be prevented with early detection, improved delivery of care, and diabetes self-management education. Individuals with diabetes are at increased risk for heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower extremity amputation not related to injury.

- About 16 million people in the United States have diabetes, and millions of these people are unaware that they have the disease.
- Diabetes contributed to the deaths of 187,800 Americans in 1995.
- More than 10% of older adults have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- The prevalence of diabetes among various American Indian tribes ranges from 5% to 50%.
- The American Diabetes Association estimates that diabetes costs this nation more than \$92 billion annually in medical care and lost wages.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Diabetes: 1995 Death Rate per 100,000 Population*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rates of Death Due to Diabetes,* 1995**

| Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 | Rank | State | Deaths per 100,000 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | District of Columbia | 31.9 | 27 | Kansas | 16.3 |
| 2 | Louisiana | 31.0 | 27 | Rhode Island | 16.3 |
| 3 | Maryland | 24.8 | 27 | South Dakota | 16.3 |
| 4 | South Carolina | 24.7 | 27 | Virginia | 16.3 |
| 5 | New Mexico | 23.9 | 31 | Georgia | 16.2 |
| 6 | Texas | 23.6 | 31 | North Dakota | 16.2 |
| 7 | New Jersey | 23.1 | 31 | Washington | 16.2 |
| 8 | Ohio | 22.9 | 34 | Oregon | 15.9 |
| 8 | Utah | 22.9 | 35 | Arizona | 15.7 |
| 10 | West Virginia | 22.6 | 35 | Florida | 15.7 |
| 11 | Delaware | 21.8 | 35 | Wisconsin | 15.7 |
| 12 | Alabama | 21.1 | 38 | Massachusetts | 15.6 |
| 13 | North Carolina | 20.0 | 39 | Arkansas | 15.4 |
| 13 | Vermont | 20.0 | 40 | California | 15.0 |
| 15 | Wyoming | 19.8 | 40 | New York | 15.0 |
| 16 | Kentucky | 19.7 | 42 | Mississippi | 14.9 |
| 17 | Alaska | 19.3 | 43 | Oklahoma | 14.8 |
| 17 | Michigan | 19.3 | 44 | Idaho | 14.6 |
| 19 | Indiana | 19.2 | 45 | Nevada | 14.4 |
| 20 | New Hampshire | 18.9 | 46 | Minnesota | 14.1 |
| 20 | Pennsylvania | 18.9 | 47 | Iowa | 14.0 |
| 22 | Maine | 18.7 | 48 | Colorado | 13.5 |
| 23 | Tennessee | 18.5 | 49 | Connecticut | 13.1 |
| 24 | Illinois | 17.9 | 50 | Hawaii | 12.4 |
| 25 | Montana | 17.8 | 51 | Nebraska | 11.9 |
| 26 | Missouri | 16.8 | | | |

* ICD-9 code: 250

**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Diabetes

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking,* 1996**

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------|---------|------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | Kentucky | 31.7 | 26 | Massachusetts | 23.7 |
| 2 | Ohio | 29.5 | 28 | New Jersey | 23.6 |
| 3 | Indiana | 28.8 | 28 | New York | 23.6 |
| 4 | Nevada | 28.1 | 28 | Oregon | 23.6 |
| 5 | Missouri | 28.0 | 28 | Washington | 23.6 |
| 5 | Tennessee | 28.0 | 32 | Colorado | 23.5 |
| 7 | West Virginia | 27.0 | 33 | Mississippi | 23.1 |
| 8 | Arkansas | 26.5 | 33 | Rhode Island | 23.1 |
| 9 | Alaska | 26.2 | 35 | Nebraska | 23.0 |
| 10 | Maine | 26.1 | 36 | Florida | 22.9 |
| 11 | Louisiana | 25.8 | 36 | Kansas | 22.9 |
| 11 | Michigan | 25.8 | 38 | New Mexico | 22.8 |
| 13 | New Hampshire | 25.7 | 38 | Texas | 22.8 |
| 13 | North Carolina | 25.7 | 40 | Alabama | 22.6 |
| 15 | Pennsylvania | 25.3 | 41 | Connecticut | 22.2 |
| 16 | Wisconsin | 25.2 | 42 | Montana | 21.7 |
| 17 | Illinois | 25.1 | 43 | South Dakota | 21.5 |
| 18 | Iowa | 24.6 | 44 | Idaho | 21.3 |
| 18 | Oklahoma | 24.6 | 45 | Minnesota | 21.1 |
| 18 | Virginia | 24.6 | 46 | District of Columbia | 20.8 |
| 21 | South Carolina | 24.4 | 46 | Maryland | 20.8 |
| 22 | Delaware | 24.3 | 48 | Georgia | 19.9 |
| 22 | North Dakota | 24.3 | 49 | California | 18.7 |
| 24 | Vermont | 24.2 | 50 | Hawaii*** | 17.5 |
| 25 | Wyoming | 24.0 | 51 | Utah | 15.8 |
| 26 | Arizona | 23.7 | | | |

*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

***Hawaii data are from 1995.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

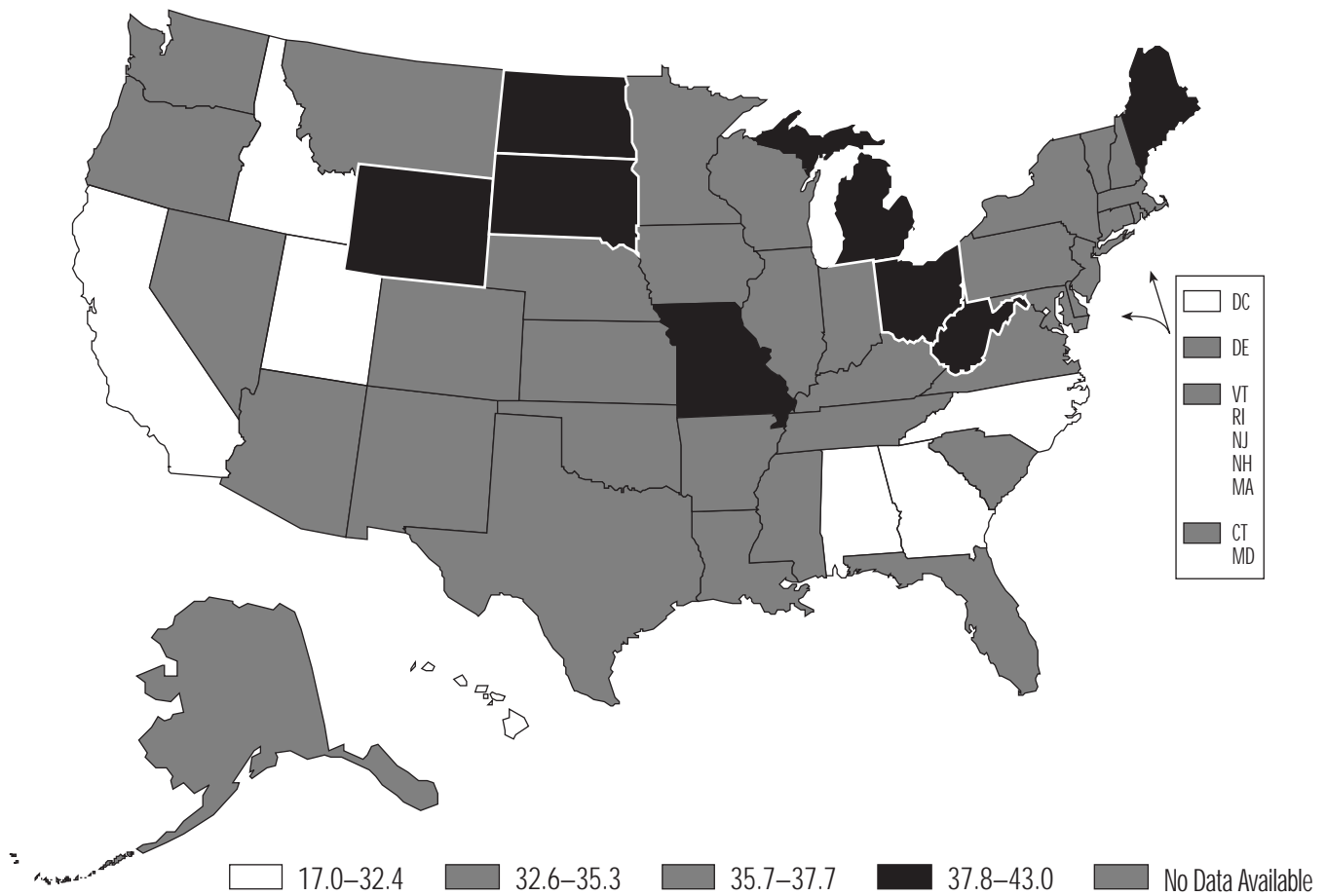
Risk Factors

United States: Cigarette Smoking Among High School Students

Almost all smokers begin smoking during their teenage years, and the prevalence of cigarette smoking among young people has increased since 1991. Thus, preventing tobacco use among young people is critical to the overall goal of reducing the prevalence of smoking. Factors associated with young people using tobacco include nicotine dependence, public attitudes about smoking, tobacco marketing, peer and parental influences, and adolescents' perceptions of the functional utility of cigarettes.

- Nearly 3,000 people younger than age 18 take up cigarette smoking every day.
- If current patterns continue, one in three adolescents who are regular smokers will eventually die of a smoking-related cause.
- In 1995, 35% of high school students had smoked cigarettes in the last month.
- Male and female high school students were equally likely to smoke cigarettes in 1995.
- The prevalence of smoking among high school students in the states reporting the behavior in 1995 ranged from 17% in Utah to 43% in West Virginia.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking,* 1995



* Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
 Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking,* 1995

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------|---------|------|------------------------|---------|
| 1 | West Virginia | 43.0 | 16 | Massachusetts | 35.7 |
| 2 | Missouri | 39.8 | 18 | Tennessee** | 35.3 |
| 3 | North Dakota | 39.6 | 19 | Mississippi | 35.0 |
| 4 | Wyoming | 39.5 | 20 | Montana | 34.8 |
| 5 | Michigan** | 38.8 | 21 | Delaware** | 34.5 |
| 6 | Ohio** | 38.5 | 22 | Colorado | 33.7 |
| 7 | South Dakota | 38.0 | 23 | Nevada | 32.9 |
| 8 | Maine | 37.8 | 24 | South Carolina | 32.6 |
| 9 | Vermont | 37.7 | 25 | Hawaii | 32.4 |
| 10 | Nebraska** | 37.5 | 26 | North Carolina | 31.3 |
| 11 | Arkansas | 37.2 | 27 | Alabama | 31.0 |
| 12 | Rhode Island** | 37.1 | 28 | Georgia** | 28.4 |
| 13 | Alaska | 36.5 | 29 | Idaho** | 27.1 |
| 14 | New Jersey | 36.1 | 30 | California** | 22.2 |
| 15 | New Hampshire | 36.0 | 31 | District of Columbia** | 22.0 |
| 16 | Illinois | 35.7 | 32 | Utah | 17.0 |

*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

** Unweighted data. These surveys did not have both an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation. Thus, these data apply only to the students participating in the survey.

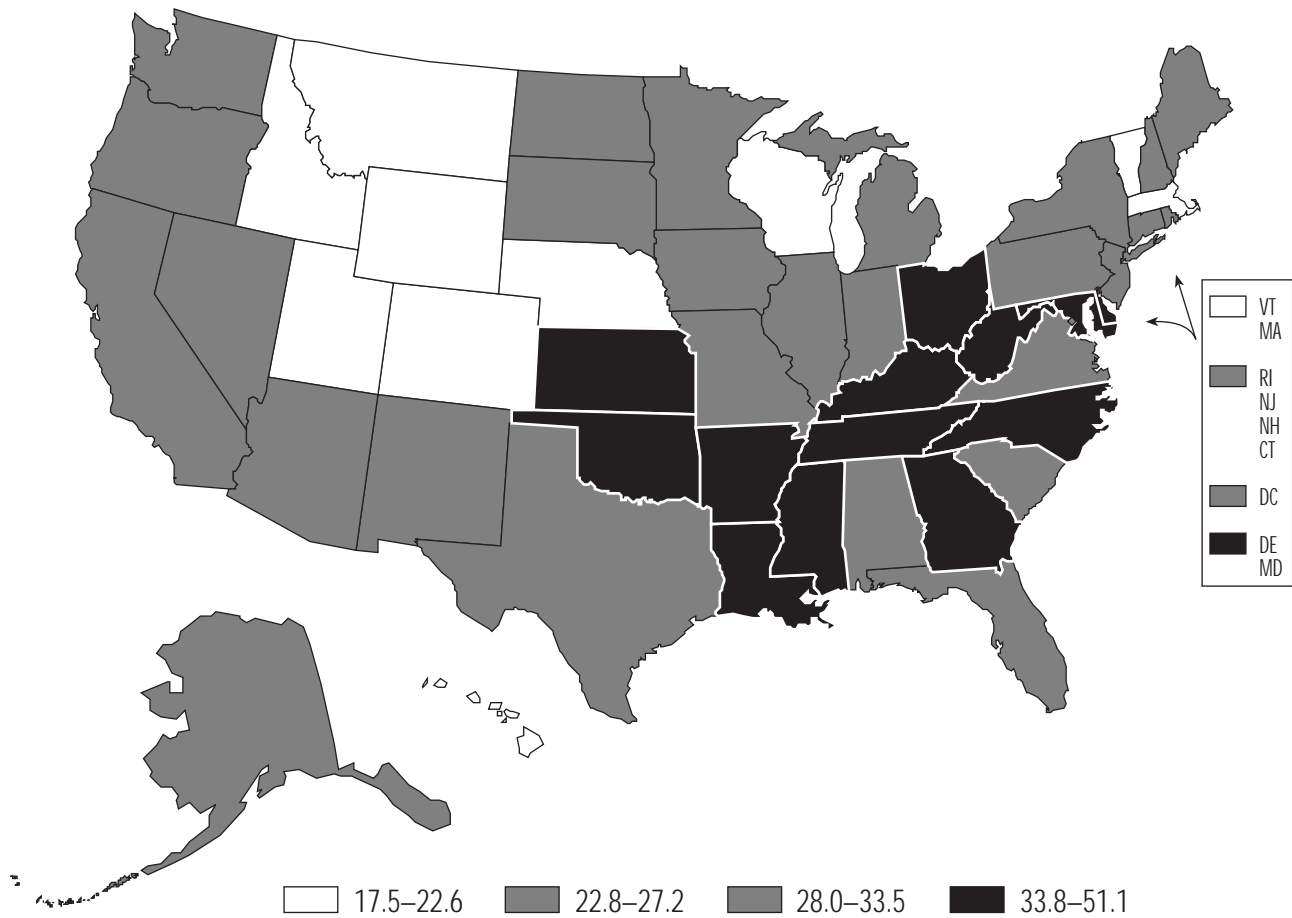
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. 1995 data are not available for Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

United States: No Leisure-Time Physical Activity Among Adults

Physical activity reduces the risk of early death in general and of ischemic heart disease, high blood pressure, colon cancer, and diabetes in particular. It has also been shown to reduce the severity of arthritis symptoms. Among the other benefits of regular physical activity are improved strength and endurance, healthy bones and muscles, and weight control.

- Twenty-nine percent of adults are sedentary.
- In 1996, women were slightly more likely than men to report no leisure-time physical activity.
- The age-adjusted prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity among adults in 1996 ranged from 18% in Utah to 51% in Georgia.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity,* 1996**



* No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
 ** All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.
 Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity,* 1996**

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------------|---------|------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | Georgia | 51.1 | 27 | New Mexico | 27.2 |
| 2 | Kentucky | 44.6 | 28 | Florida | 26.6 |
| 3 | Ohio | 42.9 | 29 | Rhode Island | 26.3 |
| 4 | West Virginia | 41.5 | 30 | Iowa | 25.9 |
| 5 | North Carolina | 40.4 | 31 | Pennsylvania | 25.7 |
| 6 | Tennessee | 39.9 | 32 | New Jersey | 25.5 |
| 7 | Mississippi | 38.9 | 33 | New Hampshire | 25.3 |
| 8 | Oklahoma | 37.1 | 34 | Connecticut | 24.8 |
| 9 | Arkansas | 36.4 | 35 | Illinois | 24.2 |
| 10 | Delaware | 35.8 | 36 | California | 23.4 |
| 11 | Kansas | 35.3 | 37 | Nevada | 22.9 |
| 12 | Louisiana | 34.7 | 38 | Michigan | 22.8 |
| 13 | Maryland | 33.8 | 38 | Minnesota | 22.8 |
| 14 | Maine | 33.5 | 40 | Massachusetts | 22.6 |
| 15 | North Dakota | 33.2 | 41 | Nebraska | 22.0 |
| 15 | South Dakota | 33.2 | 42 | Vermont | 21.4 |
| 17 | Arizona | 32.8 | 43 | Wisconsin | 21.2 |
| 18 | Alabama | 32.2 | 44 | Colorado | 20.9 |
| 19 | Indiana | 30.7 | 45 | Hawaii*** | 20.7 |
| 20 | New York | 30.3 | 46 | Idaho | 20.4 |
| 21 | District of Columbia | 30.2 | 47 | Wyoming | 20.3 |
| 22 | South Carolina | 30.0 | 48 | Montana | 20.0 |
| 23 | Missouri | 29.9 | 49 | Oregon | 19.2 |
| 24 | Virginia | 29.5 | 50 | Washington | 18.8 |
| 25 | Alaska | 29.0 | 51 | Utah | 17.5 |
| 26 | Texas | 28.0 | | | |

*No exercise, recreation or physical activities (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

***Hawaii data are from 1994.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Risk Factors

Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Class, 1995

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|-----------------------|---------|------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | Mississippi | 73.4 | 17 | Missouri | 53.3 |
| 2 | South Dakota | 72.5 | 18 | Alabama | 51.8 |
| 3 | Arkansas | 67.6 | 19 | Nebraska* | 51.6 |
| 4 | West Virginia | 62.0 | 20 | Alaska | 48.9 |
| 5 | Tennessee* | 61.8 | 21 | Utah | 48.1 |
| 6 | Georgia* | 59.2 | 22 | Maine | 47.8 |
| 7 | Colorado | 58.8 | 23 | North Dakota | 47.4 |
| 8 | Hawaii | 58.4 | 24 | Montana | 46.9 |
| 9 | Michigan* | 57.7 | 25 | Vermont | 45.0 |
| 10 | Idaho* | 57.5 | 26 | California* | 43.6 |
| 11 | North Carolina | 57.2 | 27 | Wyoming | 42.0 |
| 12 | South Carolina | 57.0 | 28 | Nevada | 39.7 |
| 13 | Ohio* | 56.5 | 29 | Illinois | 20.4 |
| 14 | District of Columbia* | 55.7 | 30 | Massachusetts | 19.9 |
| 15 | New Hampshire | 55.3 | 31 | New Jersey | 11.3 |
| 16 | Delaware* | 54.6 | 32 | Rhode Island* | 6.6 |

* Unweighted data. These surveys did not have both an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation. Thus, these data apply only to the students participating in the survey.

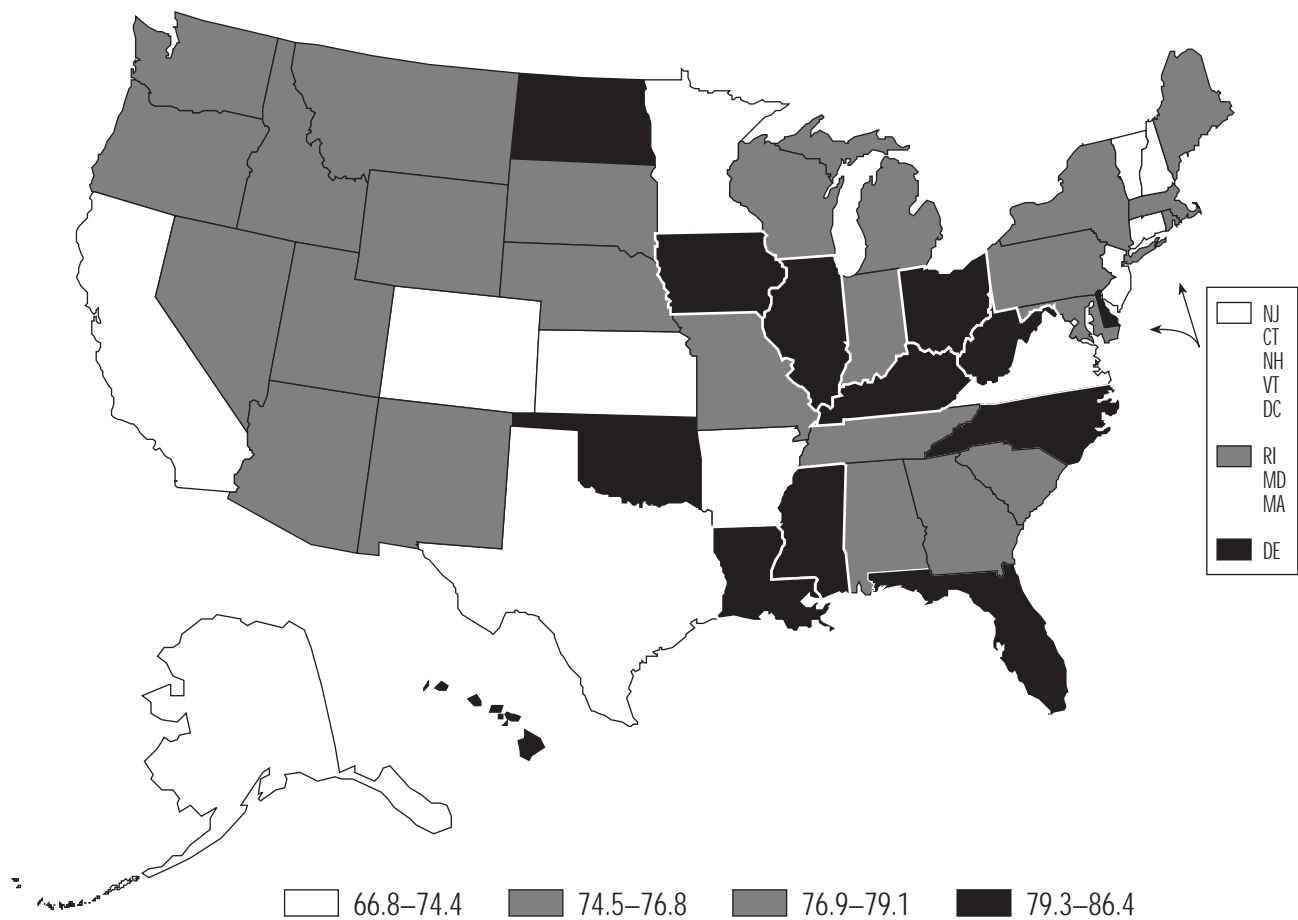
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. 1995 data are not available for Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

United States: Poor Nutrition Among Adults

Good nutrition, including a diet that is low in saturated fats and includes five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day, plays a key role in maintaining good health. Less than one-fourth of U.S. adults report eating recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables daily. Improving the American diet could extend productive life span and reduce the occurrence of chronic diseases, including total cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and diabetes.

- Approximately half of American adults have cholesterol levels above the desired 200 mg/dL level.
- Of all cancer deaths, 35% are attributable to dietary risk factors.
- Poor nutrition and lack of physical activity are associated with 300,000 deaths each year, making these factors second only to tobacco as a cause of death.
- In 1996, the age-adjusted prevalence of not eating recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables among adults ranged from 67% in Arkansas to 86% in Iowa and Ohio.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day, 1996*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day, 1996*

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------|---------|------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | Ohio | 86.4 | 27 | Georgia | 76.8 |
| 2 | Iowa | 86.1 | 28 | Michigan | 76.6 |
| 3 | Delaware | 84.1 | 29 | Arizona | 76.3 |
| 4 | North Carolina | 83.6 | 29 | Rhode Island | 76.3 |
| 5 | Oklahoma | 83.5 | 31 | South Carolina | 76.0 |
| 6 | Kentucky | 82.7 | 32 | Oregon | 75.4 |
| 7 | North Dakota | 82.6 | 33 | Wisconsin | 75.2 |
| 8 | Louisiana | 82.0 | 34 | New York | 75.1 |
| 9 | Mississippi | 81.9 | 35 | Maryland | 75.0 |
| 10 | West Virginia | 80.4 | 36 | Massachusetts | 74.6 |
| 10 | Hawaii** | 80.4 | 36 | Tennessee | 74.6 |
| 12 | Illinois | 79.4 | 38 | Maine | 74.5 |
| 13 | Florida | 79.3 | 39 | Alaska | 74.4 |
| 14 | Alabama | 79.1 | 40 | Virginia | 74.2 |
| 15 | Indiana | 78.9 | 41 | Colorado | 73.7 |
| 16 | New Mexico | 78.6 | 42 | New Jersey | 73.6 |
| 17 | Utah | 78.2 | 43 | Connecticut | 73.4 |
| 18 | Nebraska | 78.1 | 44 | New Hampshire | 72.9 |
| 18 | Nevada | 78.1 | 45 | Kansas | 72.6 |
| 20 | Missouri | 77.5 | 46 | Texas | 72.1 |
| 21 | Wyoming | 77.4 | 47 | Vermont | 71.1 |
| 22 | Pennsylvania | 77.3 | 48 | Minnesota | 69.8 |
| 23 | South Dakota | 77.2 | 49 | District of Columbia | 68.1 |
| 23 | Washington | 77.2 | 50 | California | 68.0 |
| 25 | Idaho | 77.0 | 51 | Arkansas | 66.8 |
| 26 | Montana | 76.9 | | | |

*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Hawaii data are from 1994.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

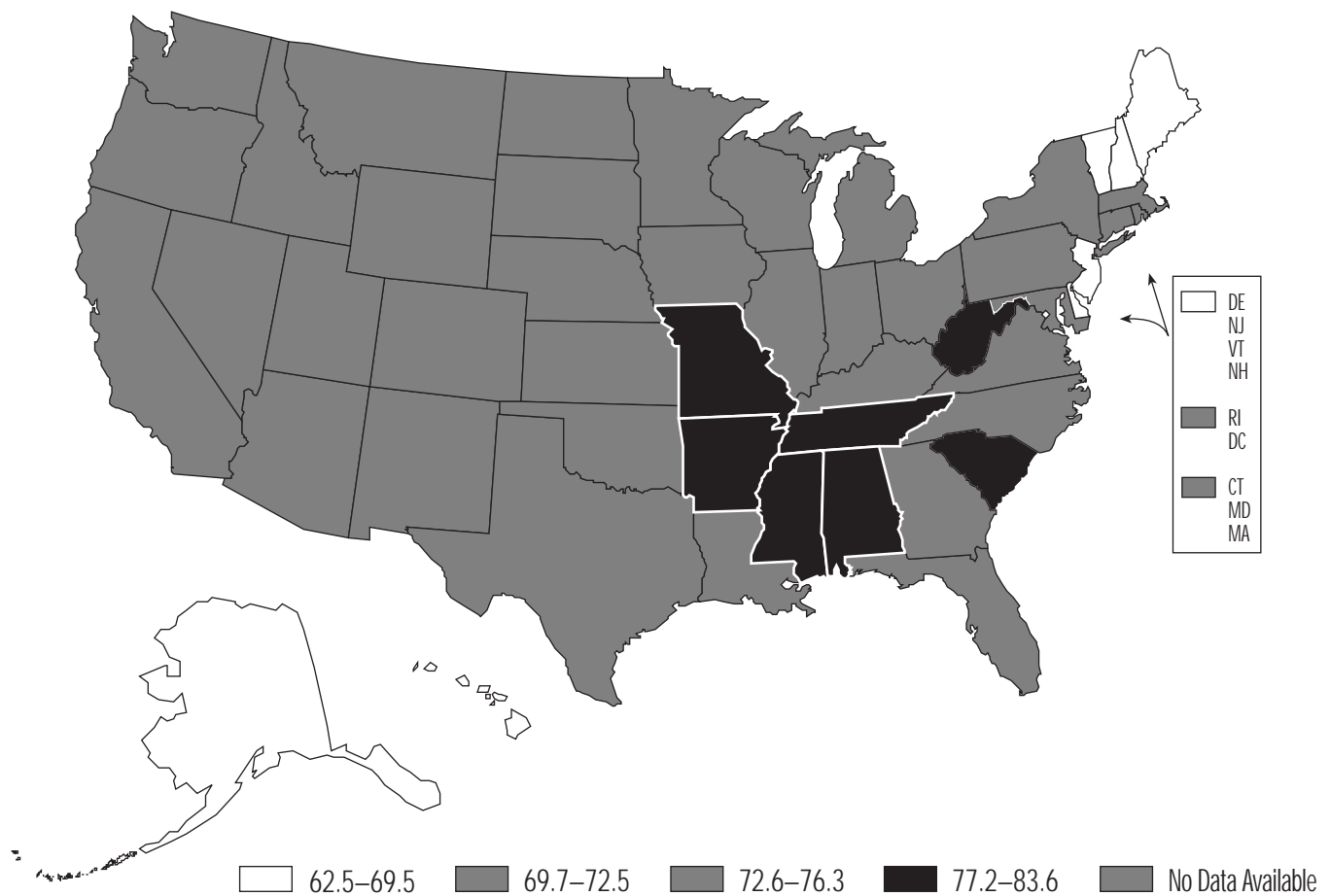
Risk Factors

United States: Poor Nutrition Among High School Students

Unhealthy diets (particularly those high in fat and low in fruits, vegetables, and grains) are often established during youth and may extend into adulthood, thus increasing a person's risk for cancer and other chronic diseases. Monitoring the dietary behavior of high school students is one of the objectives of the American Cancer Society's comprehensive school health education initiative.

- In 1995, 72% of U.S. high school students ate fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Female students were more likely than male students not to have eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables in the past day.
- The prevalence of not eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day among high school students in the states reporting the behavior in 1995 ranged from 62% in New Hampshire to 84% in Arkansas.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey, 1995



Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey, 1995

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------|---------|------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 | Arkansas | 83.6 | 16 | Georgia* | 72.5 |
| 2 | Mississippi | 82.7 | 17 | Illinois | 72.1 |
| 3 | South Carolina | 80.2 | 18 | Rhode Island* | 71.6 |
| 4 | Alabama | 79.4 | 19 | District of Columbia* | 70.9 |
| 5 | Tennessee* | 78.7 | 20 | Colorado | 70.7 |
| 6 | Missouri | 77.4 | 21 | Michigan* | 70.3 |
| 7 | West Virginia | 77.2 | 22 | California* | 69.7 |
| 8 | Nevada | 76.3 | 23 | Delaware* | 69.5 |
| 9 | South Dakota | 76.1 | 24 | New Jersey | 69.0 |
| 10 | Montana | 73.8 | 25 | Alaska | 66.3 |
| 11 | Nebraska* | 73.3 | 26 | Maine | 65.5 |
| 12 | Ohio* | 73.2 | 27 | Vermont | 64.1 |
| 13 | Utah | 73.1 | 27 | Hawaii | 64.1 |
| 14 | Idaho* | 72.9 | 29 | New Hampshire | 62.5 |
| 15 | Wyoming | 72.6 | | | |

* Unweighted data. These surveys did not have both an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation. Thus, these data apply only to the students participating in the survey.

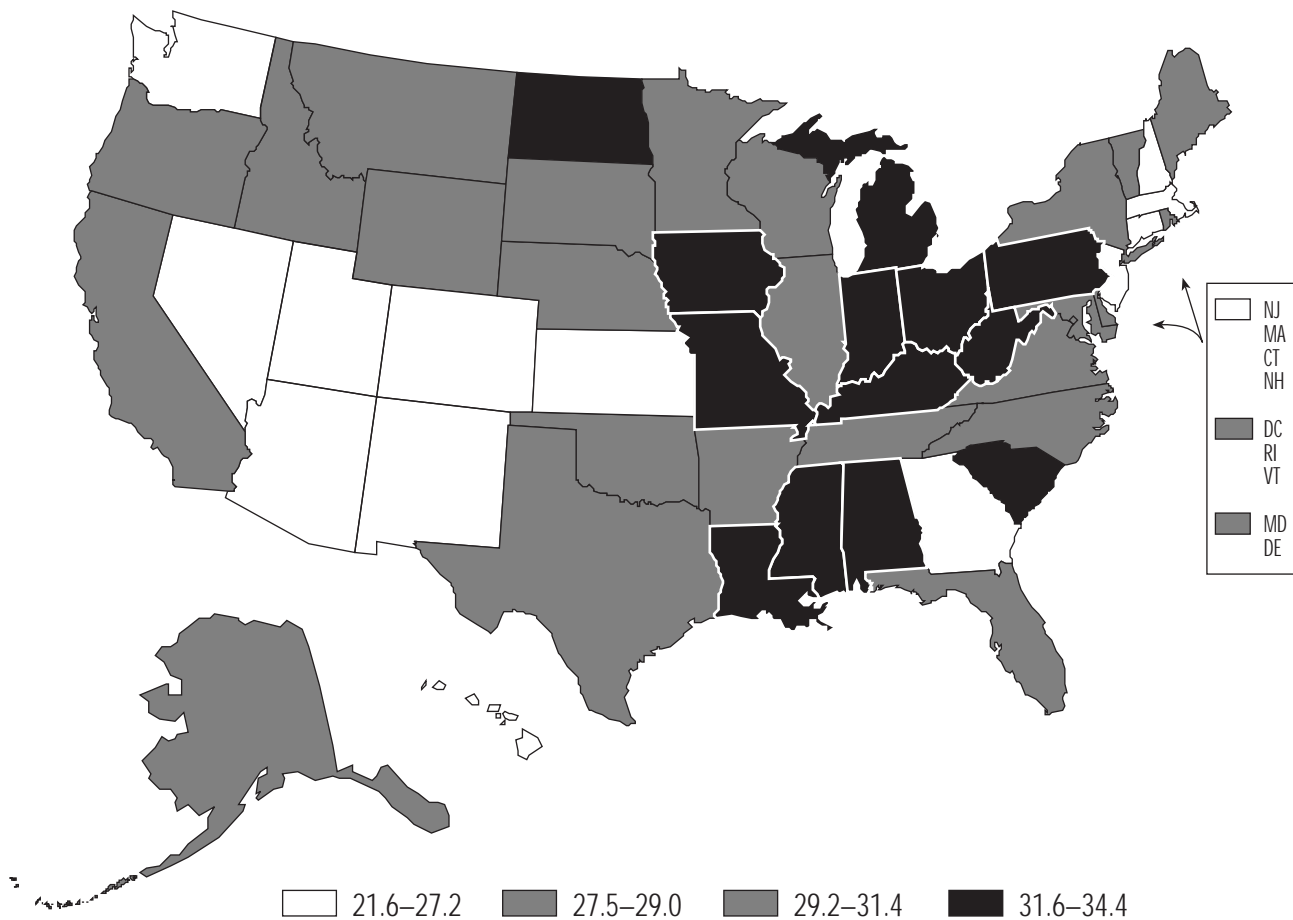
Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. 1995 data are not available for Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. North Dakota, North Carolina, and Massachusetts conducted surveys but did not ask these questions.

United States: Overweight Among Adults

An unhealthy diet increases a person's risk for many of the most common causes of death, including total cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and diabetes. For example, a diet high in saturated fats increases the risk of colorectal cancer, and being overweight has been shown to increase the risk of diabetes.

- More than one-third of American adults are overweight by direct measurement.
- Between 30% and 40% of ischemic heart disease deaths are attributed to obesity and high blood cholesterol.
- According to self-reports of height and weight, men are slightly more likely than women to report being overweight.
- In 1996, the age-adjusted prevalence of being overweight among adults ranged from 22% in Colorado and Hawaii to 34% in Mississippi, Ohio, and South Carolina.

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight,* 1996**



* Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

** All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight,* 1996**

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------|---------|------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | South Carolina | 34.4 | 26 | Oklahoma | 29.0 |
| 2 | Mississippi | 34.3 | 28 | New York | 28.8 |
| 3 | Ohio | 33.7 | 29 | Montana | 28.7 |
| 4 | Alabama | 33.3 | 30 | District of Columbia | 28.6 |
| 4 | North Dakota | 33.3 | 30 | Nebraska | 28.6 |
| 6 | Louisiana | 33.0 | 32 | Rhode Island | 28.5 |
| 7 | West Virginia | 32.9 | 33 | Maine | 27.8 |
| 8 | Kentucky | 32.8 | 34 | Minnesota | 27.7 |
| 9 | Michigan | 32.7 | 35 | California | 27.6 |
| 10 | Missouri | 32.4 | 35 | Virginia | 27.6 |
| 11 | Iowa | 32.2 | 37 | Vermont | 27.5 |
| 12 | Indiana | 32.1 | 37 | Wyoming | 27.5 |
| 13 | Pennsylvania | 31.6 | 39 | New Jersey | 27.2 |
| 14 | Texas | 31.4 | 40 | Nevada | 27.0 |
| 15 | Arkansas | 31.3 | 40 | Utah | 27.0 |
| 15 | Delaware | 31.3 | 42 | Washington | 26.9 |
| 17 | North Carolina | 30.6 | 43 | New Mexico | 26.7 |
| 18 | Maryland | 30.3 | 44 | Connecticut | 26.5 |
| 18 | Tennessee | 30.3 | 45 | Massachusetts | 26.4 |
| 18 | Wisconsin | 30.3 | 46 | Kansas | 26.0 |
| 21 | Alaska | 30.1 | 47 | Arizona | 25.7 |
| 22 | Florida | 29.8 | 48 | New Hampshire | 25.3 |
| 22 | South Dakota | 29.8 | 49 | Georgia | 24.1 |
| 24 | Illinois | 29.2 | 50 | Colorado | 22.2 |
| 24 | Oregon | 29.2 | 51 | Hawaii*** | 21.6 |
| 26 | Idaho | 29.0 | | | |

*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

***Hawaii data are from 1995.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

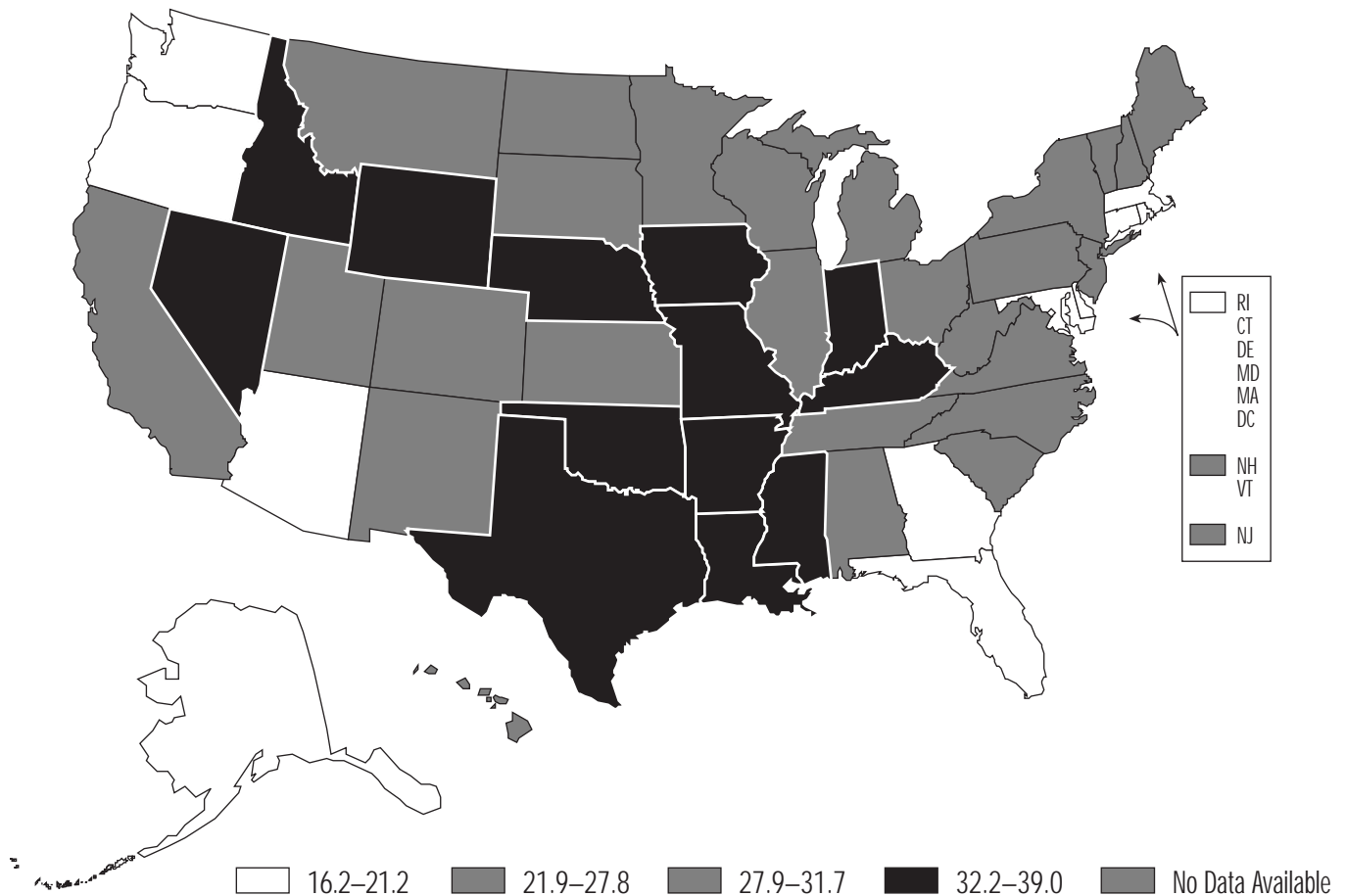
Risk Factors

United States: Lack of Mammography Screening

Mammography screening (i.e., low-dose breast x-rays) is the most effective method for early detection of breast cancer. The National Cancer Institute recommends mammography every 1 to 2 years, with clinical breast examination, for women aged 40 years and older. The American Cancer Society recommends that women aged 40 and older be screened every year.

- In 1995, 20% of American women aged 40 years and older and 31% of those aged 50 and older reported that they had not had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- In 1996, the age-adjusted prevalence of not having had a mammogram during the past 2 years among women aged 50 years and older ranged from 16% in the District of Columbia to 39% in Arkansas.

Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, 1996*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, 1996*

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|--------------|---------|------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | Arkansas | 39.0 | 27 | West Virginia | 27.8 |
| 2 | Mississippi | 38.2 | 28 | Ohio | 27.7 |
| 3 | Oklahoma | 37.8 | 29 | North Carolina | 26.8 |
| 4 | Louisiana | 37.3 | 30 | New Hampshire | 25.9 |
| 5 | Iowa | 36.6 | 31 | Wisconsin | 25.8 |
| 6 | Kentucky | 35.7 | 32 | South Carolina | 24.7 |
| 7 | Wyoming | 35.4 | 33 | Michigan | 24.2 |
| 8 | Missouri | 35.1 | 33 | Vermont | 24.2 |
| 9 | Indiana | 34.8 | 35 | Maine | 23.8 |
| 10 | Idaho | 33.4 | 36 | Hawaii** | 23.2 |
| 11 | Nevada | 32.7 | 37 | Colorado | 22.6 |
| 12 | Texas | 32.3 | 38 | New York | 21.9 |
| 13 | Nebraska | 32.2 | 39 | Alaska | 21.2 |
| 14 | New Mexico | 31.7 | 40 | Oregon | 21.1 |
| 15 | Montana | 31.5 | 41 | Georgia | 20.9 |
| 16 | South Dakota | 31.2 | 41 | Rhode Island | 20.9 |
| 17 | New Jersey | 31.1 | 43 | Washington | 20.7 |
| 18 | Alabama | 31.0 | 44 | Connecticut | 20.6 |
| 19 | Tennessee | 30.9 | 44 | Florida | 20.6 |
| 20 | Illinois | 30.3 | 46 | Arizona | 20.0 |
| 20 | Pennsylvania | 30.3 | 47 | Delaware | 19.8 |
| 22 | North Dakota | 29.1 | 48 | Maryland | 18.2 |
| 23 | Utah | 28.9 | 49 | Massachusetts | 17.5 |
| 24 | Kansas | 28.4 | 50 | District of Columbia | 16.2 |
| 25 | Virginia | 28.0 | | | |
| 26 | Minnesota | 27.9 | | | |

*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Hawaii data are from 1995.

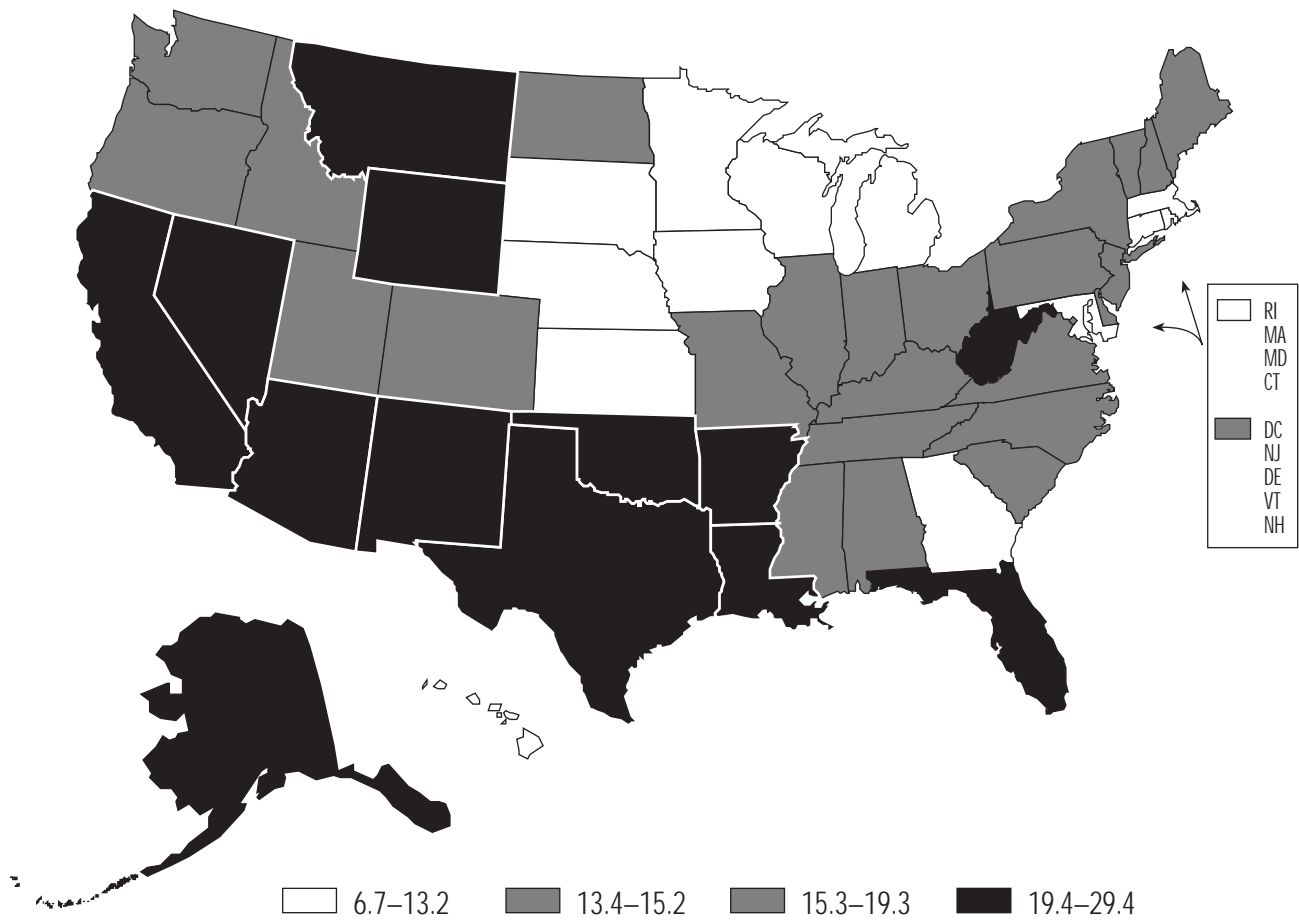
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data). California data are not available because modification of survey questions on cancer screening resulted in data that are not comparable.

United States: Lack of Health Insurance

The U.S. health care system is rapidly changing. Many of these changes are related to the financing and delivery options available. As the health care system evolves, it is imperative that individuals have access to affordable, high-quality preventive services (e.g., screening for early detection).

- In 1996, men were slightly more likely than women to have no health insurance.
- The age-adjusted prevalence of having no health insurance among U.S. adults aged 18–64 years in 1996 ranged from 7% in Hawaii to 29% in Texas.

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance, 1996*



* All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.
Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance, 1996*

| Rank | State | Percent | Rank | State | Percent |
|------|----------------|---------|------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 | Texas | 29.4 | 26 | Vermont | 15.2 |
| 2 | Louisiana | 26.9 | 28 | Illinois | 15.0 |
| 3 | New Mexico | 24.6 | 29 | District of Columbia | 14.7 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 24.4 | 30 | North Dakota | 14.5 |
| 5 | Florida | 23.2 | 30 | Washington | 14.5 |
| 6 | California | 23.1 | 32 | Ohio | 14.3 |
| 7 | West Virginia | 22.6 | 33 | Tennessee | 14.2 |
| 7 | Wyoming | 22.6 | 34 | New Jersey | 14.0 |
| 9 | Alaska | 22.5 | 34 | Pennsylvania | 14.0 |
| 9 | Arkansas | 22.5 | 36 | Indiana | 13.8 |
| 11 | Arizona | 20.7 | 37 | Utah | 13.7 |
| 12 | Nevada | 20.4 | 38 | Delaware | 13.4 |
| 13 | Montana | 19.4 | 39 | Rhode Island | 13.2 |
| 14 | South Carolina | 19.3 | 40 | South Dakota | 13.1 |
| 15 | Alabama | 19.2 | 41 | Massachusetts | 12.8 |
| 16 | Idaho | 18.4 | 42 | Kansas | 12.7 |
| 17 | Virginia | 17.7 | 43 | Iowa | 12.5 |
| 18 | Maine | 17.6 | 44 | Wisconsin | 12.3 |
| 18 | Mississippi | 17.6 | 45 | Maryland | 12.0 |
| 20 | Kentucky | 17.5 | 46 | Connecticut | 11.7 |
| 21 | Oregon | 16.9 | 47 | Georgia | 11.5 |
| 22 | Missouri | 16.4 | 47 | Michigan | 11.5 |
| 23 | Colorado | 15.7 | 49 | Nebraska | 10.8 |
| 24 | New York | 15.5 | 50 | Minnesota | 8.3 |
| 25 | North Carolina | 15.3 | 51 | Hawaii** | 6.7 |
| 26 | New Hampshire | 15.2 | | | |

*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

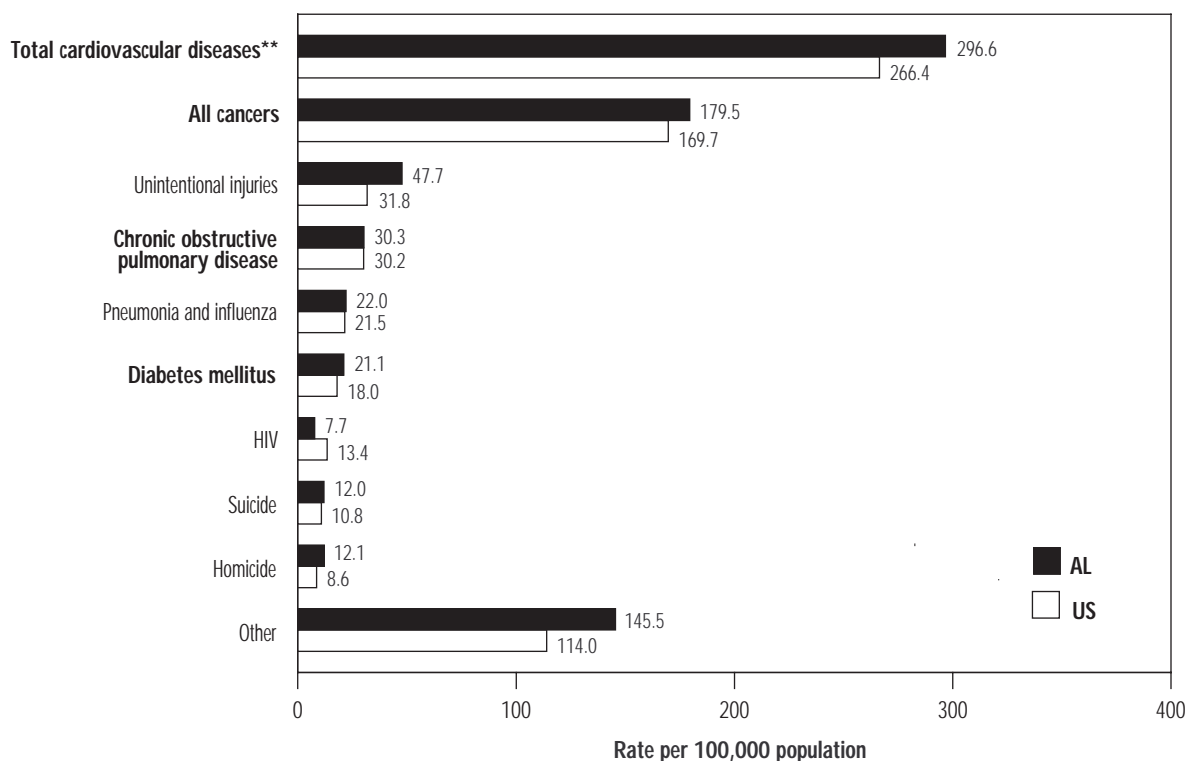
**Hawaii data are from 1995.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (provisional data).

Alabama: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Alabama, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 69% of all deaths in Alabama were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes were higher in Alabama than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Alabama Compared With United States, 1995*



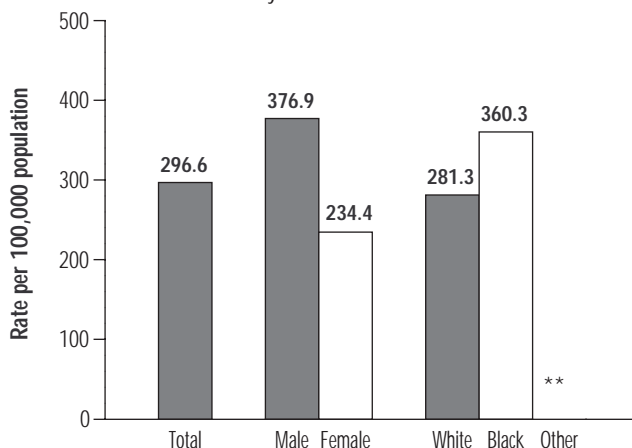
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (116.8 per 100,000 in Alabama and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.6 per 100,000 in Alabama and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

Alabama: Cardiovascular Diseases

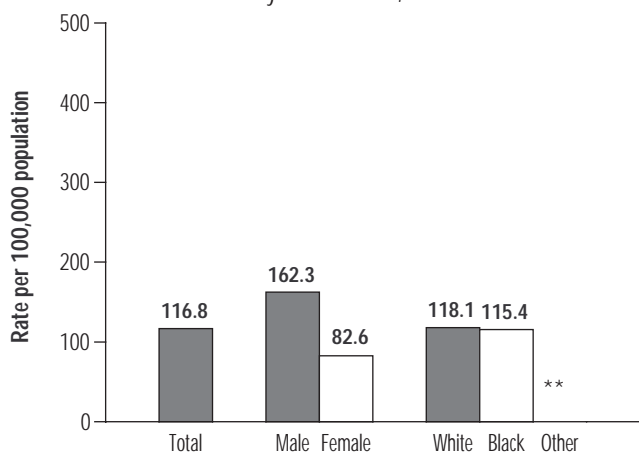
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Alabama, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 39% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Alabama in 1995; 6,607 people in Alabama died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,774 people in Alabama died of stroke.

Alabama: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



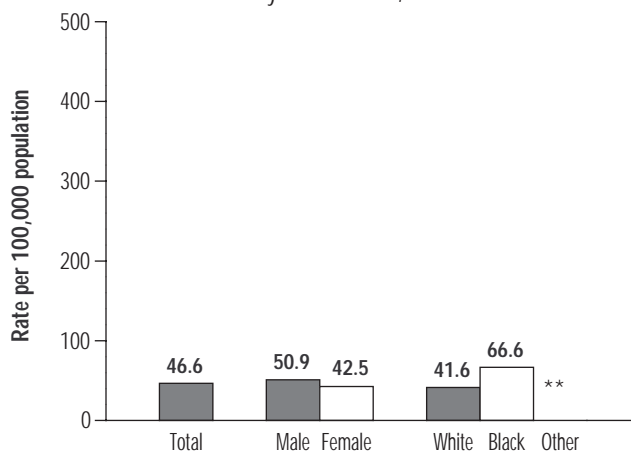
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

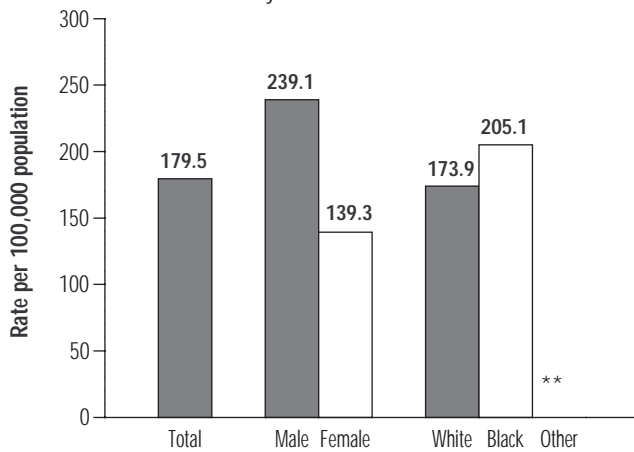
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alabama: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Alabama in 1995; 9,413 people in Alabama died of cancer.
- In Alabama in 1995, 2,707 people died of lung cancer; 805 people died of colorectal cancer, and 649 women died of breast cancer.

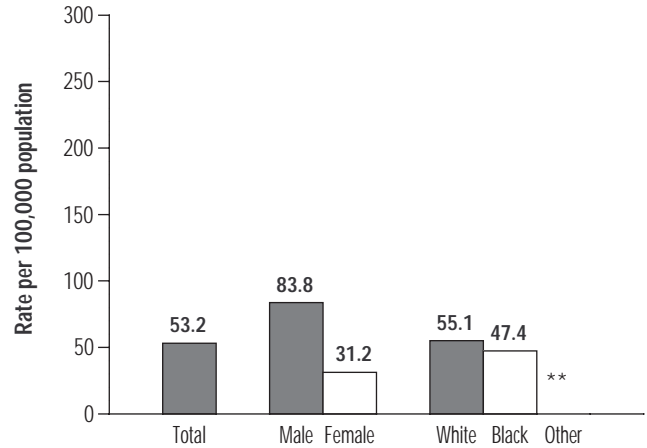
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,100 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,800 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Alabama in 1997.

Alabama: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



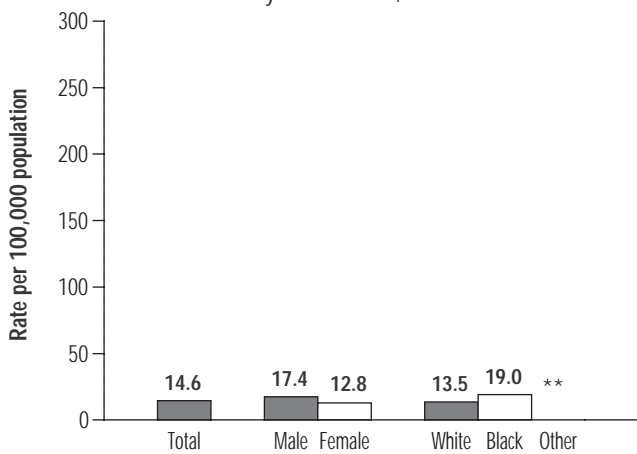
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



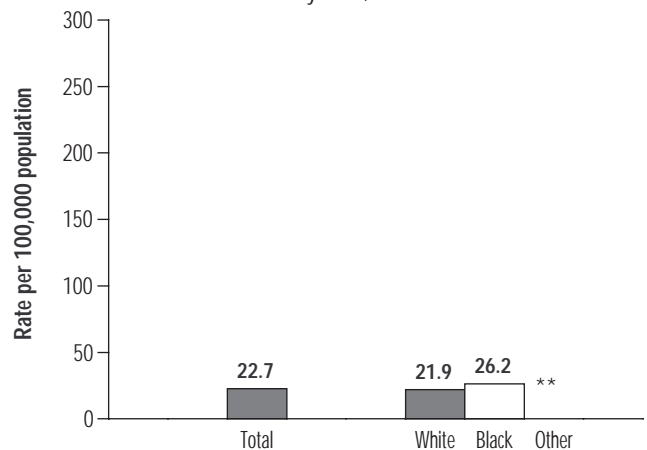
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

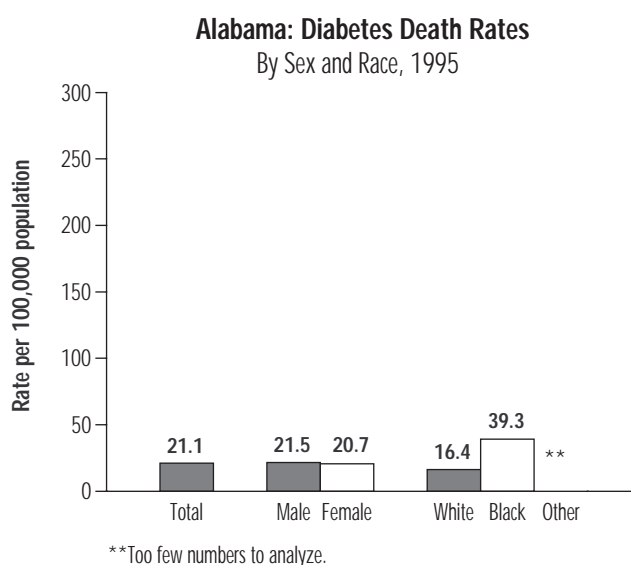


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alabama: Diabetes

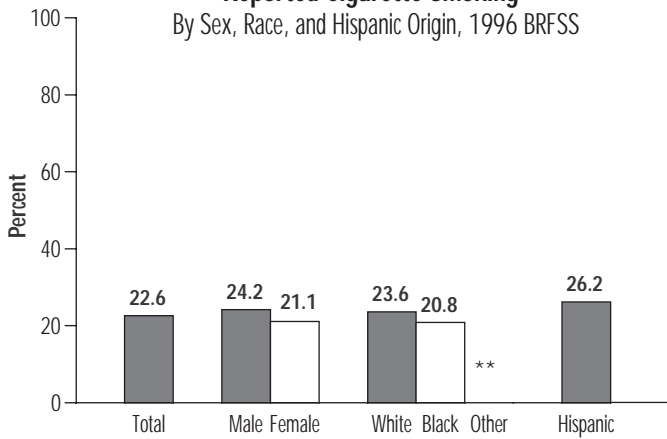
- In 1994, 140,476 adults in Alabama had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,159 deaths in Alabama in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 348 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Alabama.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.



Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

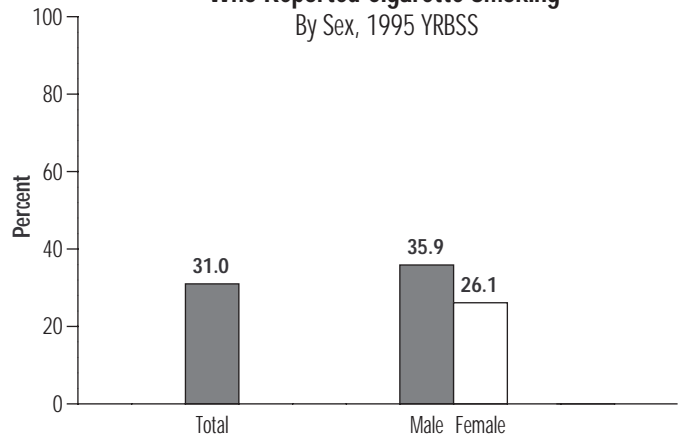
Alabama: Risk Factors

Alabama: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



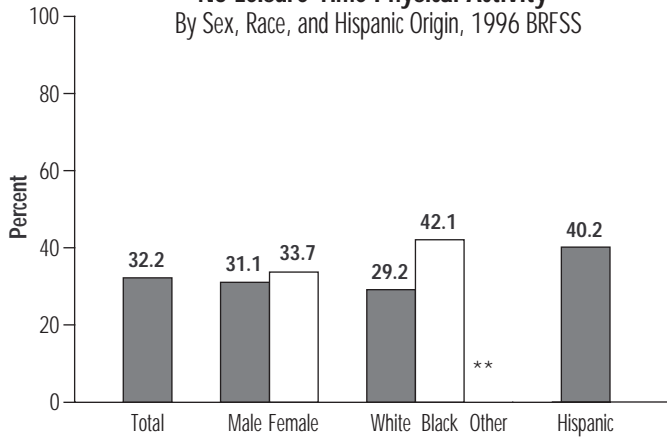
*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



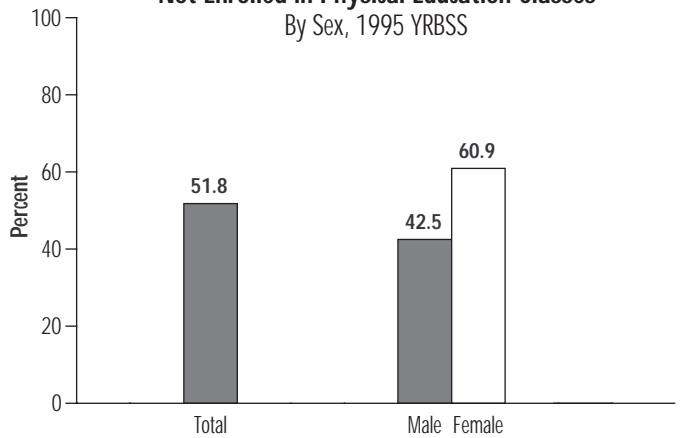
*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Alabama: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

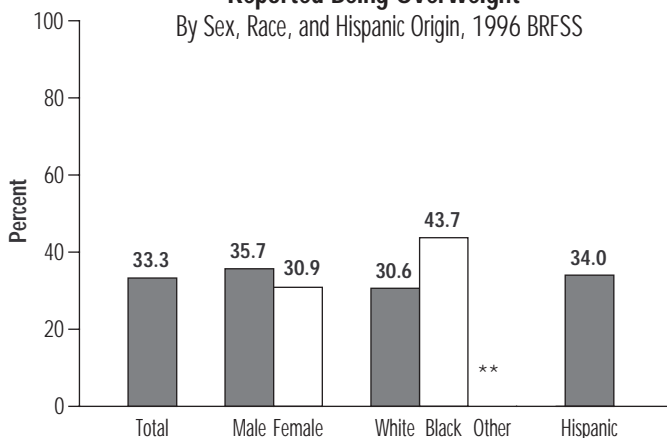


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Alabama: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



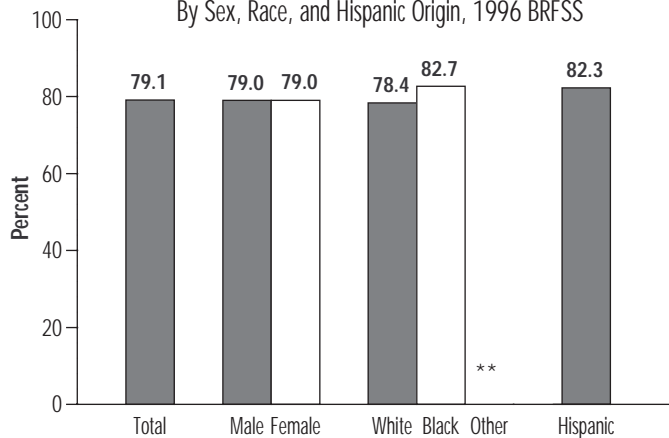
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alabama: Risk Factors

Alabama: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

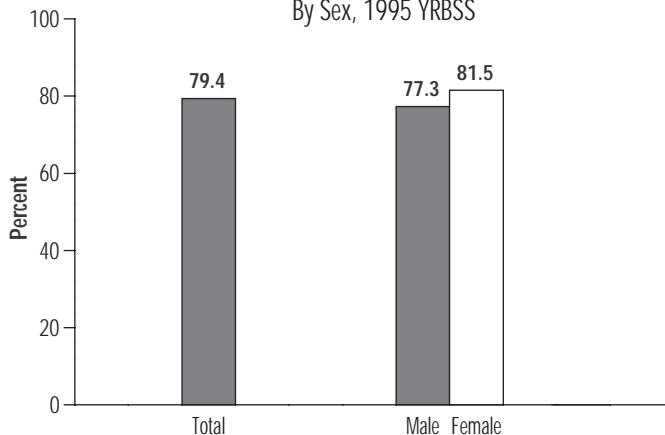
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

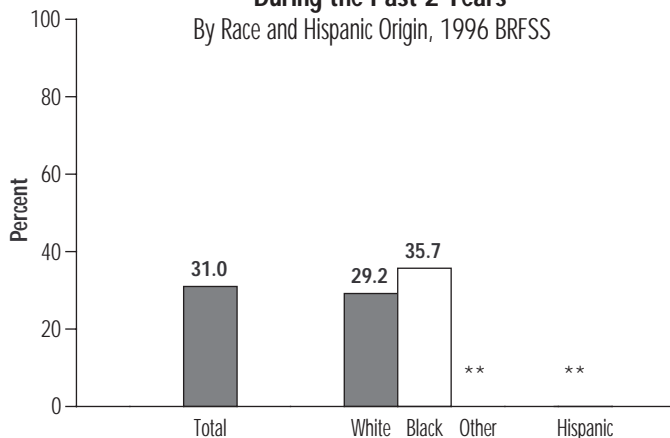
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Alabama: Preventive Services

Alabama: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

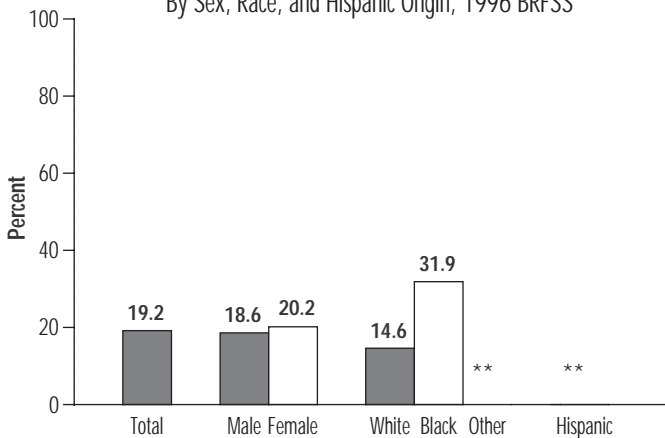
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alabama: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



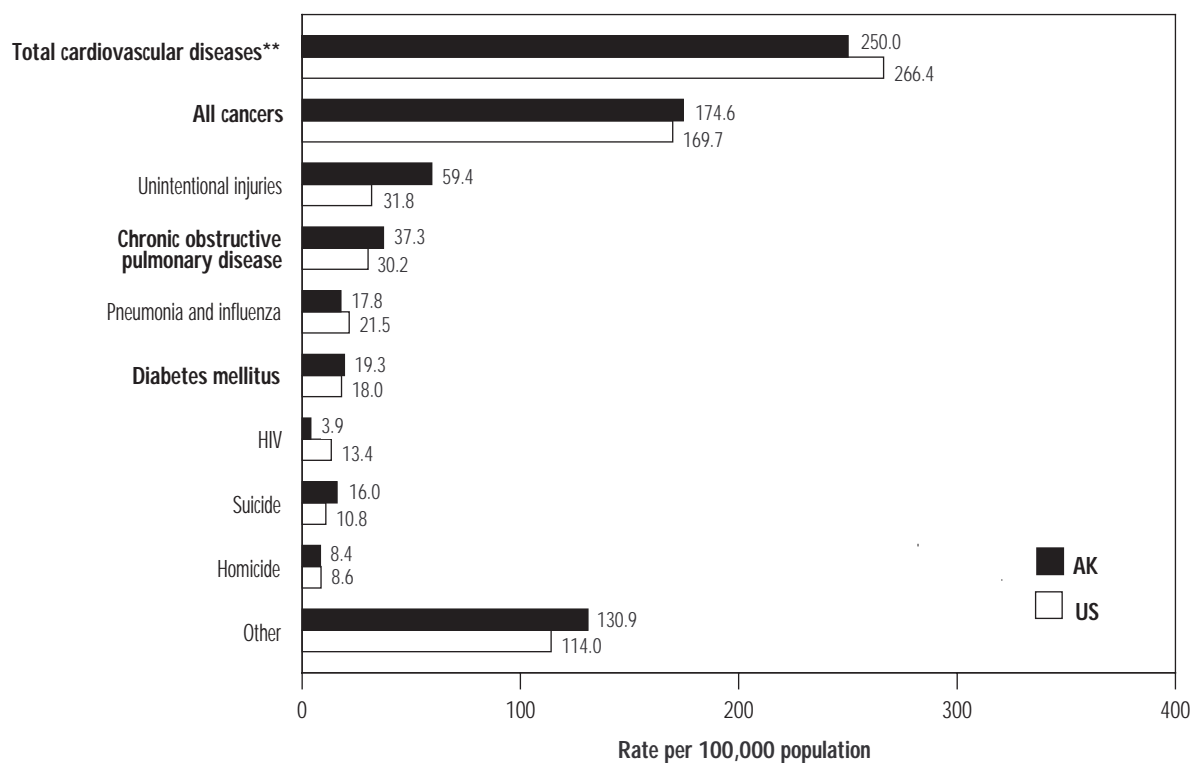
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alaska: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Alaska, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 58% of all deaths in Alaska were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Alaska than in the United States; the death rate for total cardiovascular diseases was lower.

Causes of Death, Alaska Compared With United States, 1995*



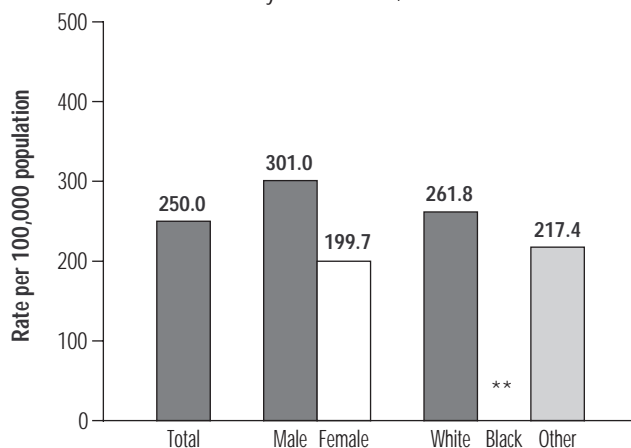
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (115.3 per 100,000 in Alaska and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (51.0 per 100,000 in Alaska and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

Alaska: Cardiovascular Diseases

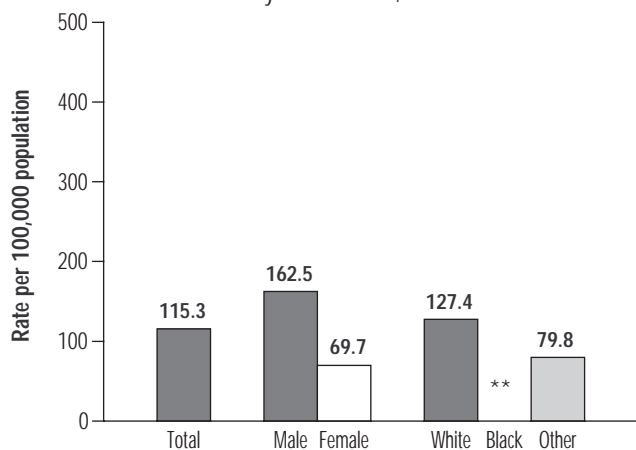
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Alaska, accounting for 35% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 46% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Alaska in 1995; 352 people in Alaska died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 145 people in Alaska died of stroke.

Alaska: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



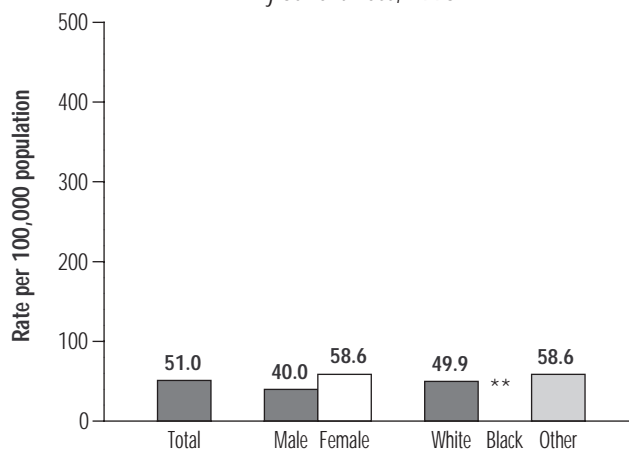
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

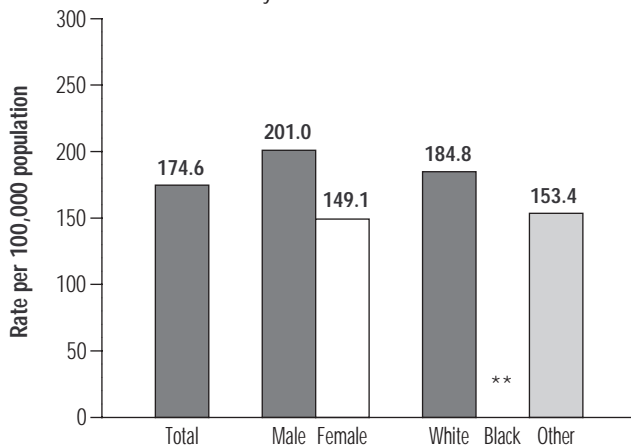
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alaska

Alaska: Cancer

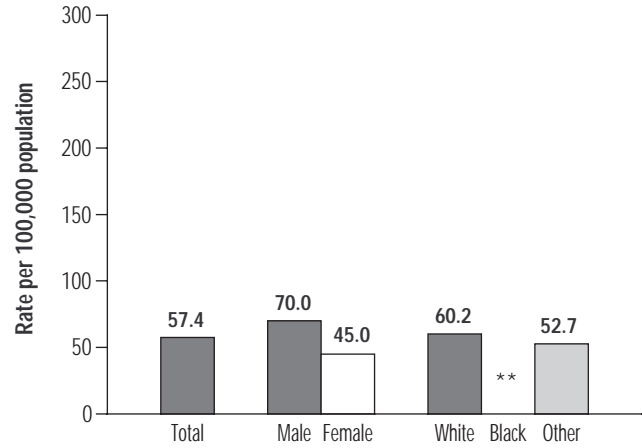
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Alaska in 1995; 574 people in Alaska died of cancer.
- In Alaska in 1995, 175 people died of lung cancer, 54 people died of colorectal cancer, and 46 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 210 new cases of lung cancer, 130 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 230 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Alaska in 1997.

Alaska: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



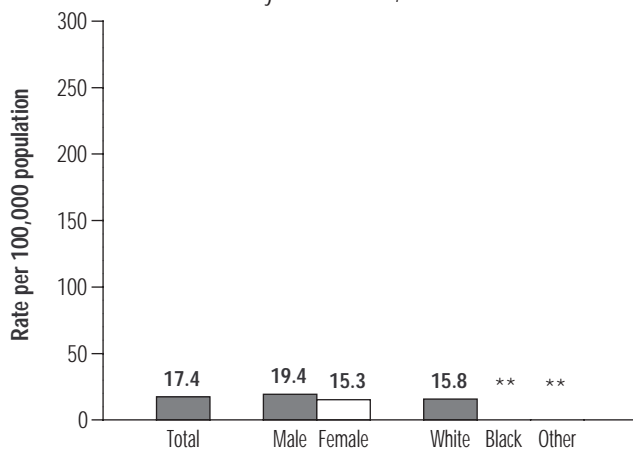
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



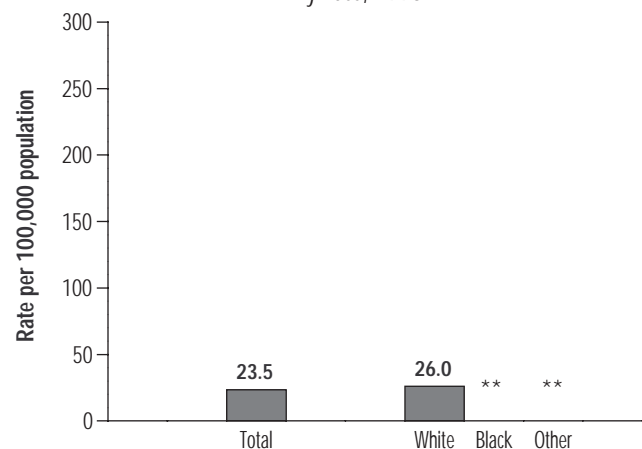
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



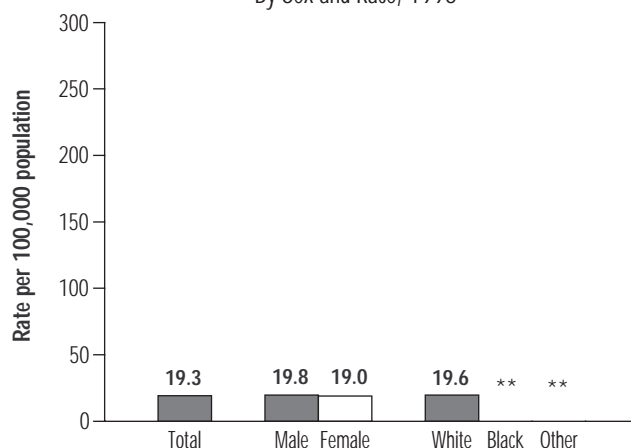
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alaska: Diabetes

- In 1994, 12,366 adults in Alaska had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 56 deaths in Alaska in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 17 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Alaska.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Alaska: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



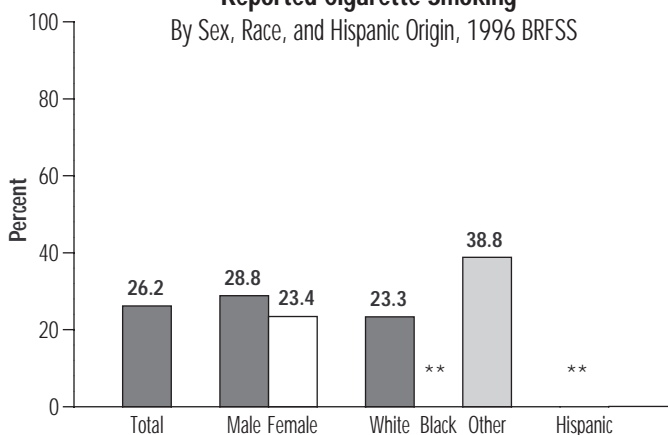
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alaska: Risk Factors

Alaska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

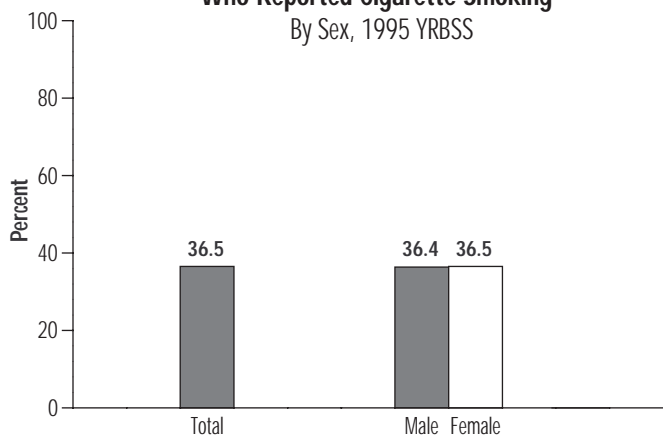


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

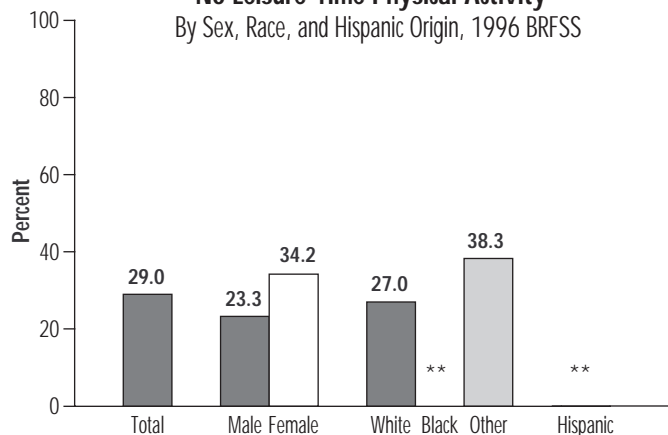
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Alaska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

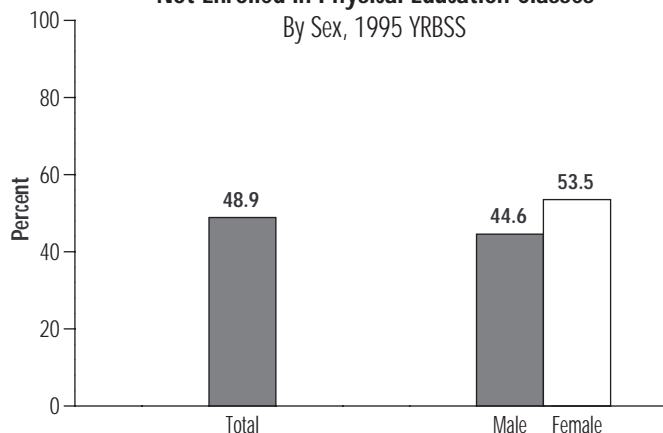


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

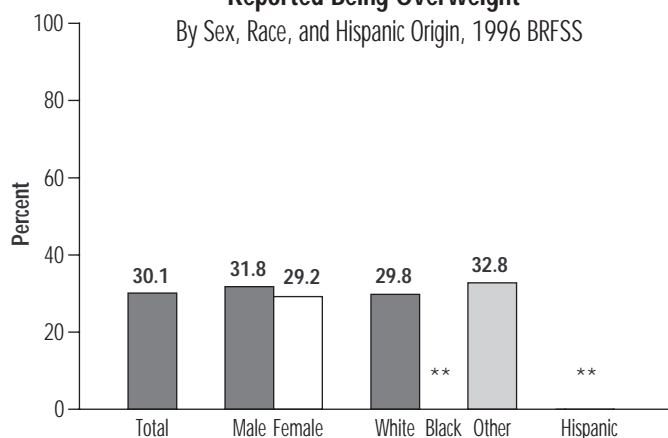
Alaska: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Alaska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

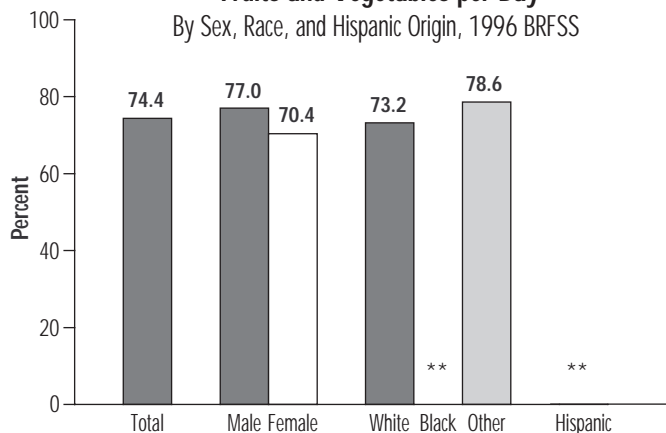
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Alaska: Risk Factors

Alaska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

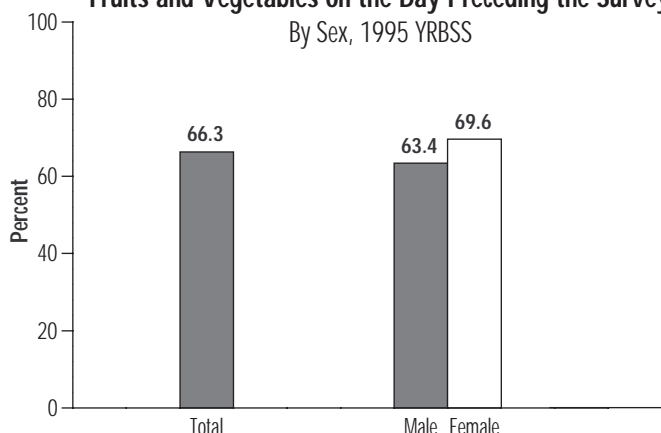
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

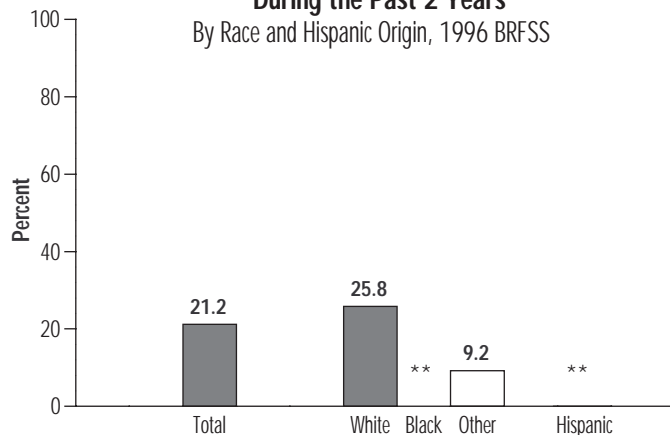
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Alaska: Preventive Services

Alaska: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

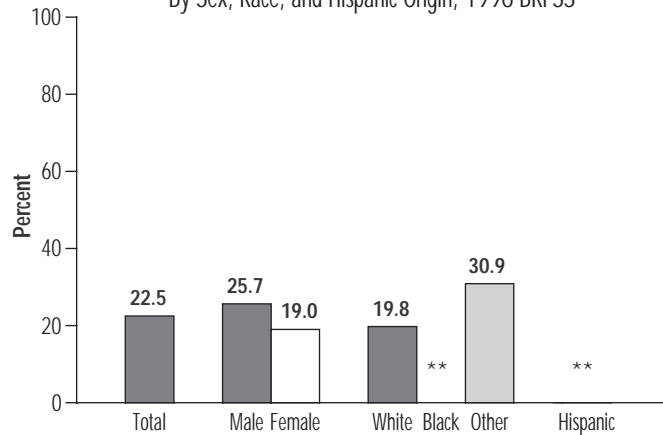
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Alaska: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



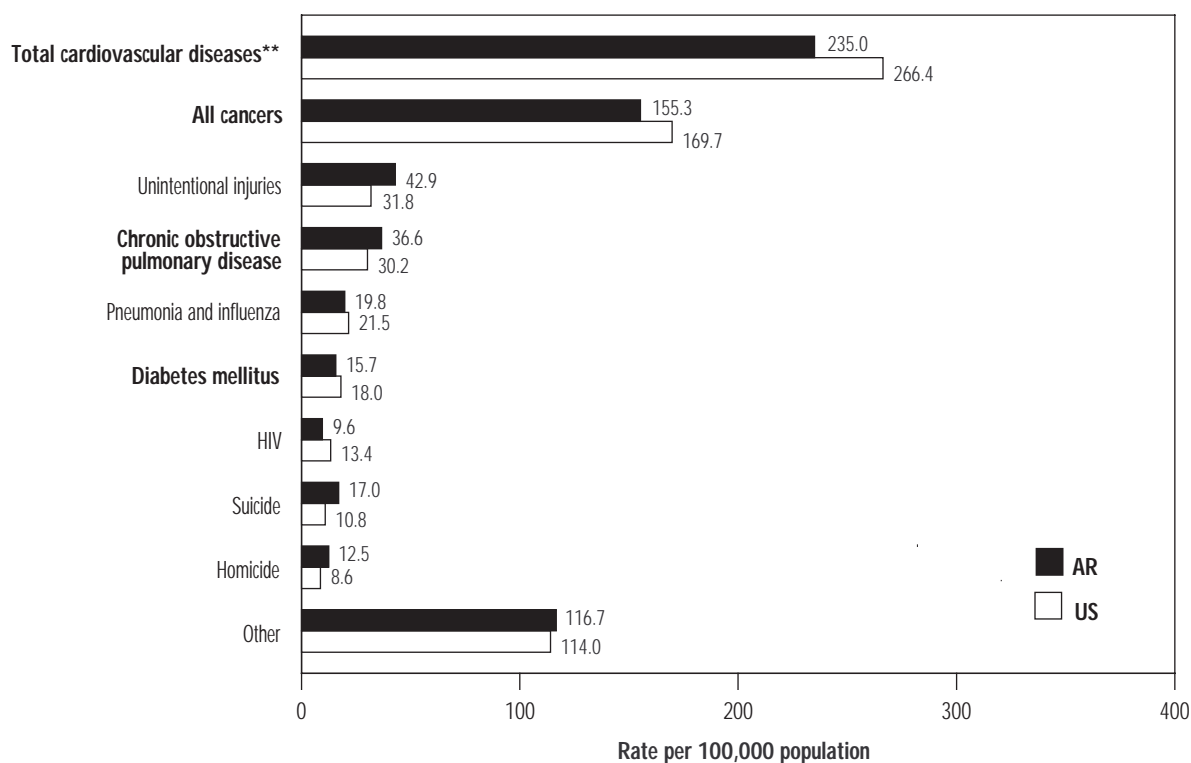
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arizona: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Arizona, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 68% of all deaths in Arizona were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Arizona than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Arizona Compared With United States, 1995*



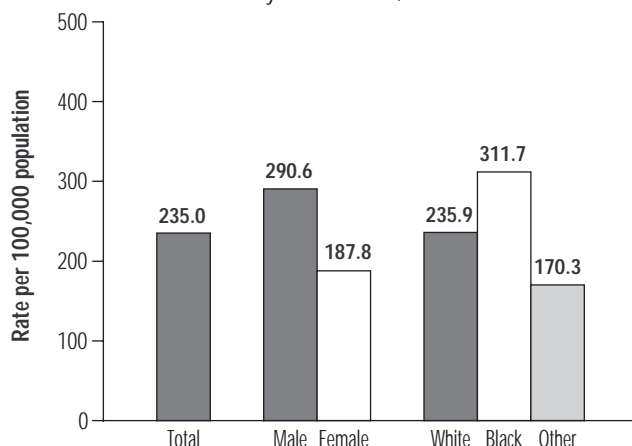
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (120.8 per 100,000 in Arizona and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (37.1 per 100,000 in Arizona and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

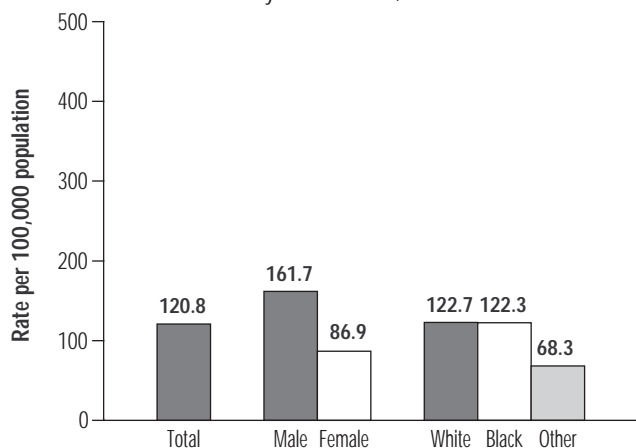
Arizona: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Arizona, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Arizona in 1995; 6,802 people in Arizona died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,185 people in Arizona died of stroke.

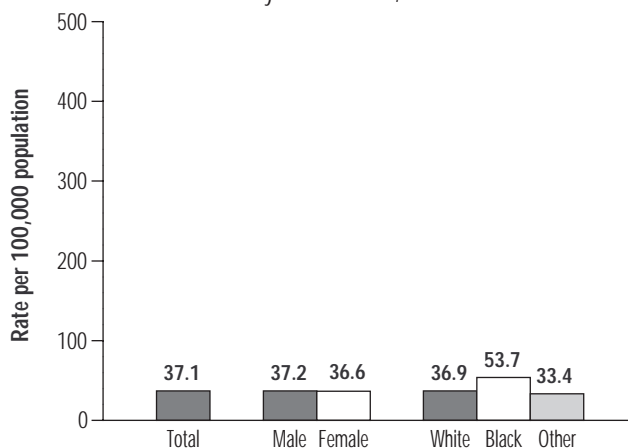
Arizona: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Arizona: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Arizona: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



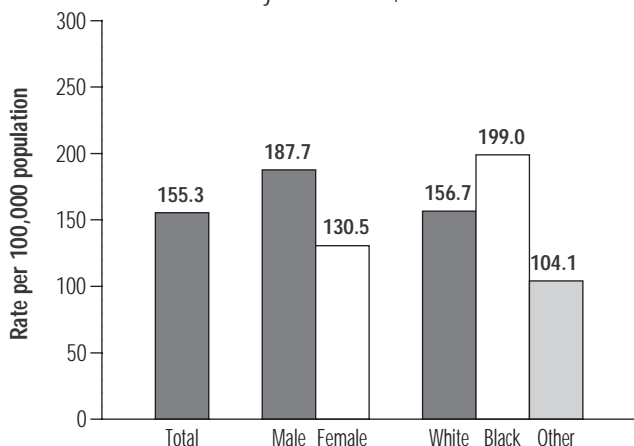
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arizona: Cancer

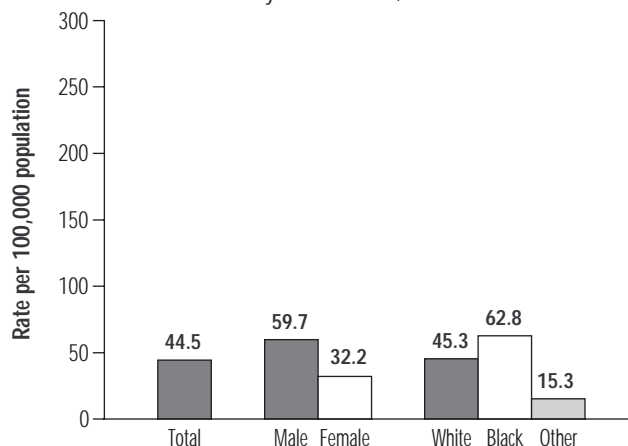
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Arizona in 1995; 8,018 people in Arizona died of cancer.
- In Arizona in 1995, 2,265 people died of lung cancer, 795 people died of colorectal cancer, and 566 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,900 new cases of lung cancer, 1,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,700 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Arizona in 1997.

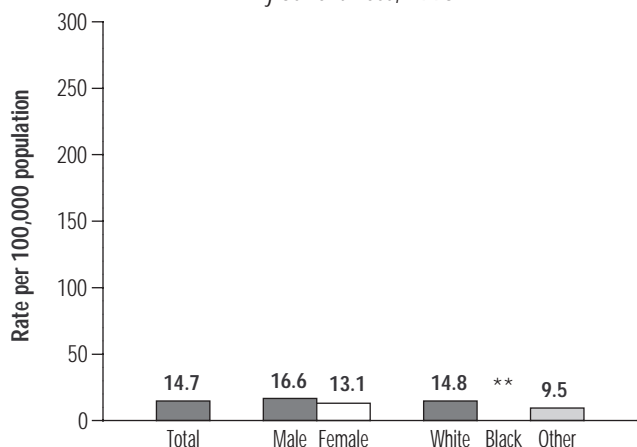
Arizona: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Arizona: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

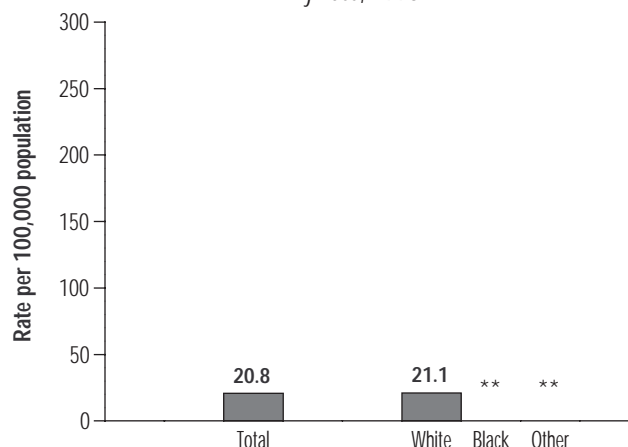


Arizona: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arizona: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



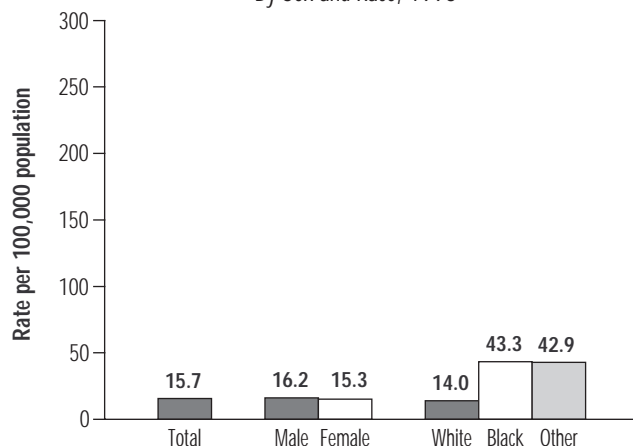
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arizona: Diabetes

- In 1994, 113,675 adults in Arizona had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 824 deaths in Arizona in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 394 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Arizona.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Arizona: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

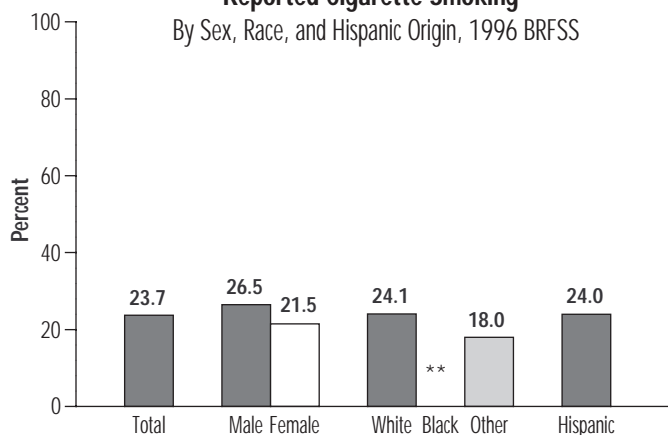


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arizona: Risk Factors

Arizona: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

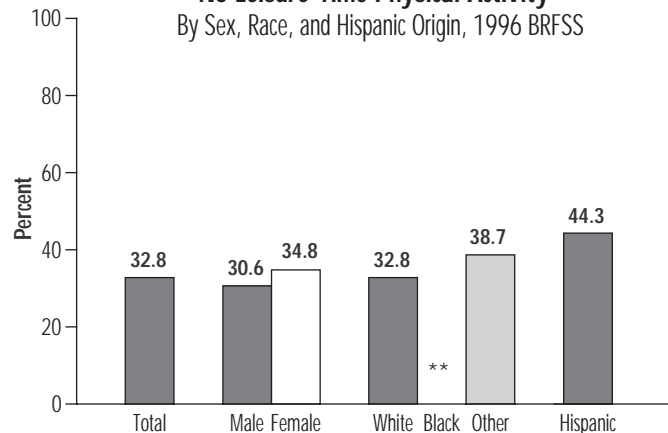
Arizona: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Arizona: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

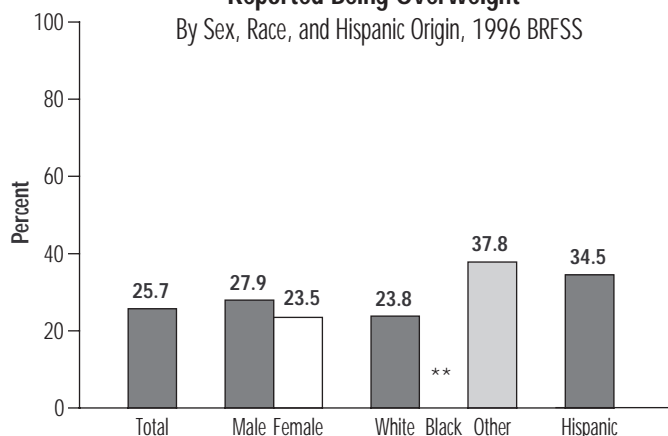
Arizona: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Arizona: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

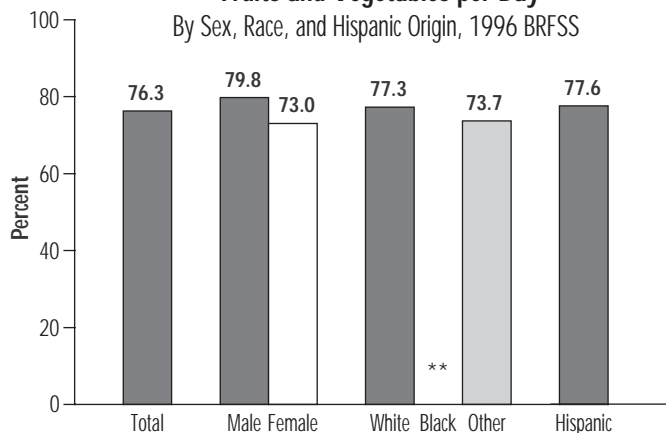
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arizona: Risk Factors

Arizona: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arizona: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

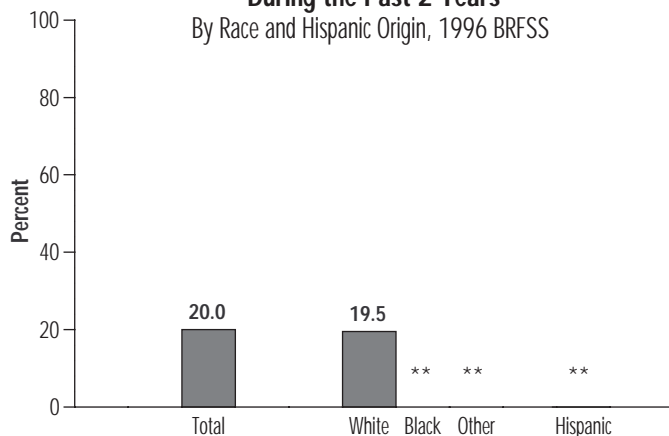
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Arizona: Preventive Services

Arizona: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

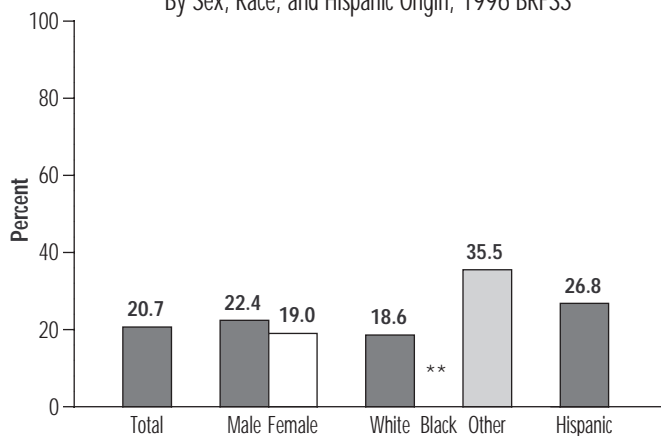
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arizona: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



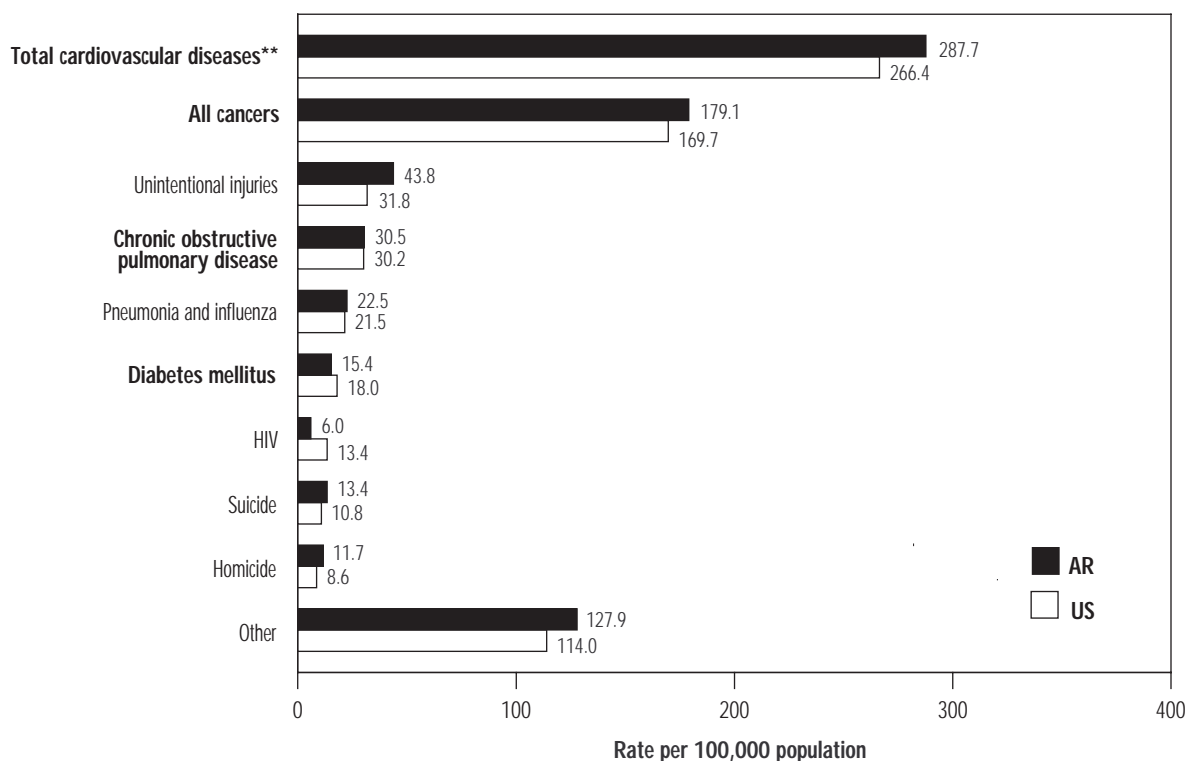
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arkansas: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Arkansas, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Arkansas were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were higher in Arkansas than in the United States; the death rate for diabetes was lower.

Causes of Death, Arkansas Compared With United States, 1995*



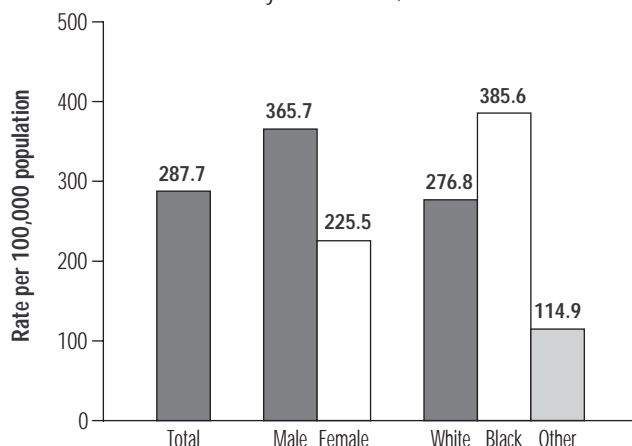
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (147.1 per 100,000 in Arkansas and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (54.7 per 100,000 in Arkansas and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

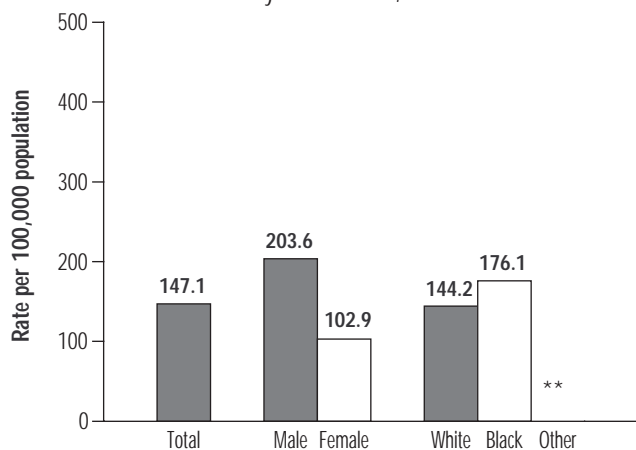
Arkansas: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Arkansas, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Arkansas in 1995; 5,686 people in Arkansas died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,272 people in Arkansas died of stroke.

Arkansas: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

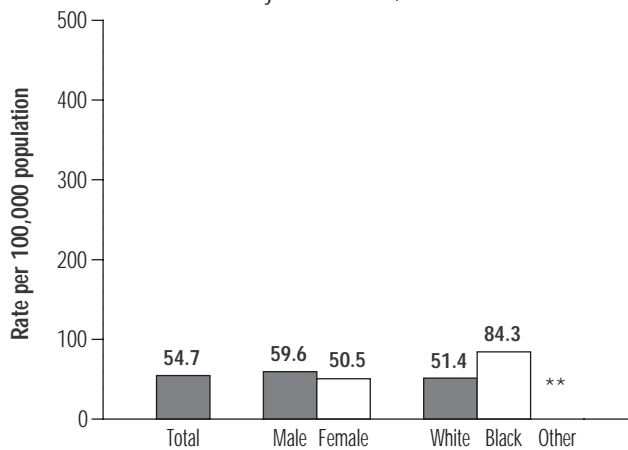


Arkansas: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

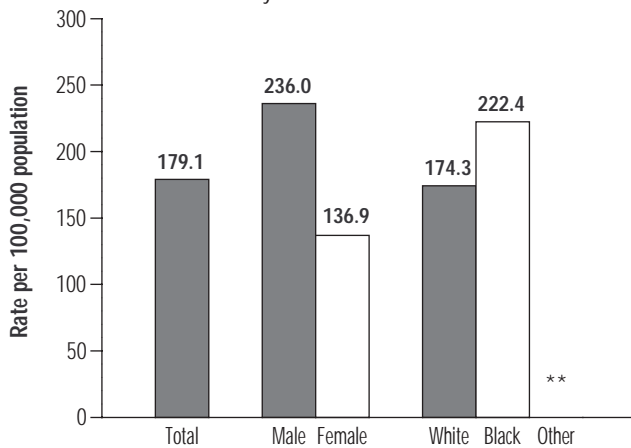
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arkansas: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Arkansas in 1995; 6,079 people in Arkansas died of cancer.
- In Arkansas in 1995, 2,010 people died of lung cancer, 593 people died of colorectal cancer, and 408 women died of breast cancer.

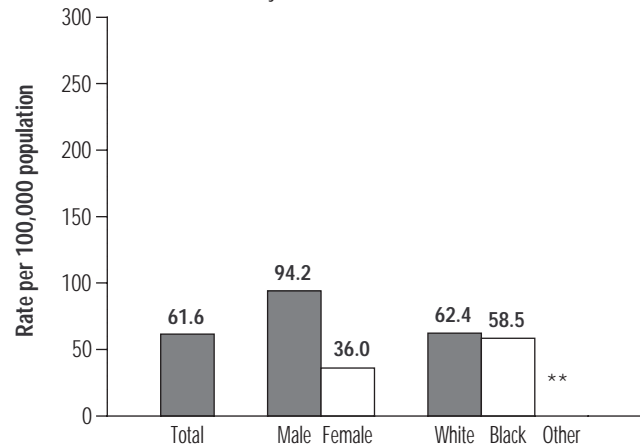
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,900 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Arkansas in 1997.

Arkansas: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



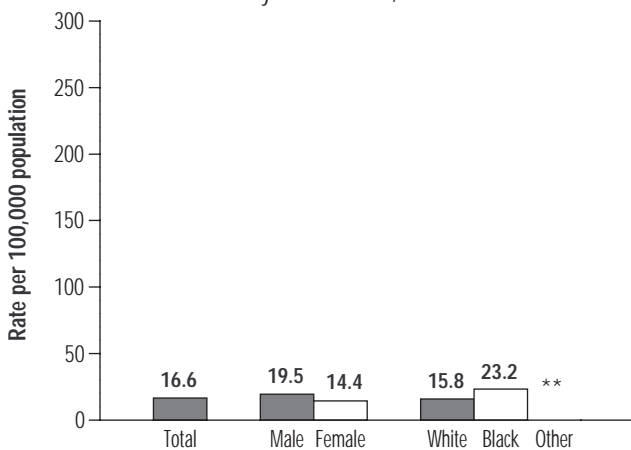
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



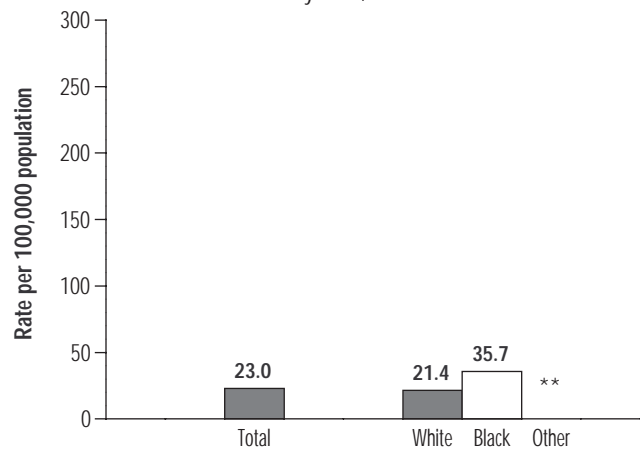
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



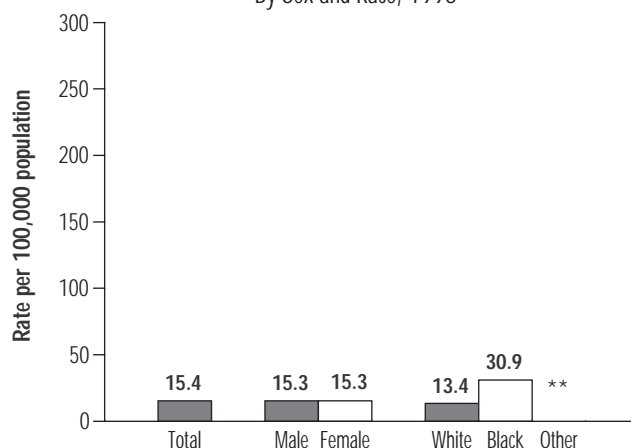
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arkansas: Diabetes

- In 1994, 96,940 adults in Arkansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 556 deaths in Arkansas in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 167 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Arkansas.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Arkansas: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

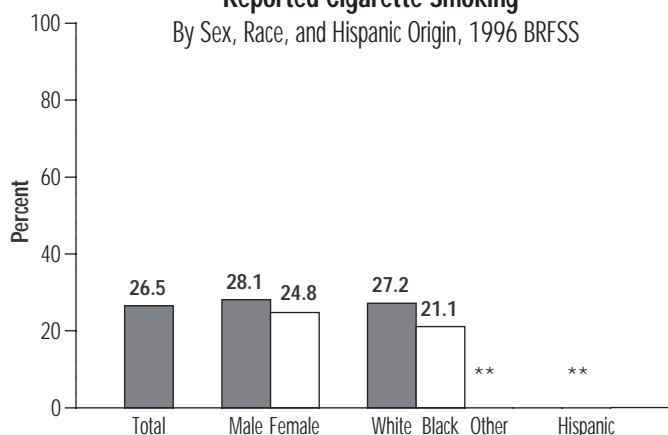


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

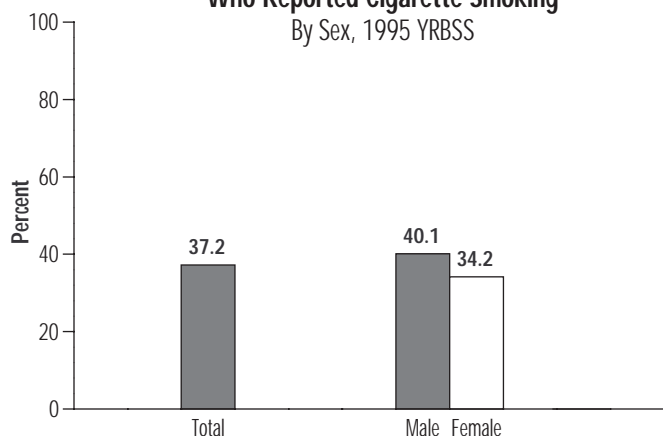
Arkansas: Risk Factors

Arkansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



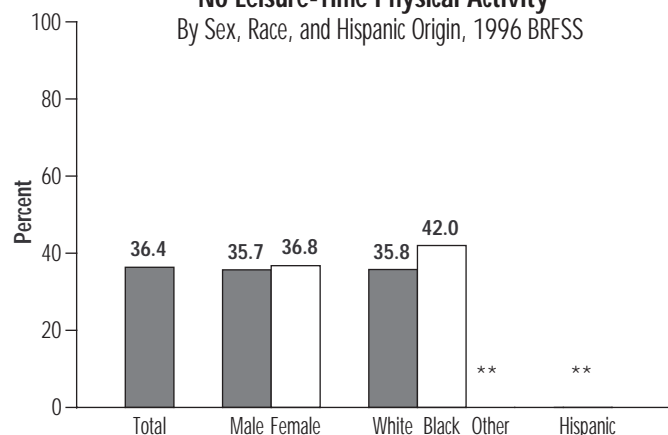
*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



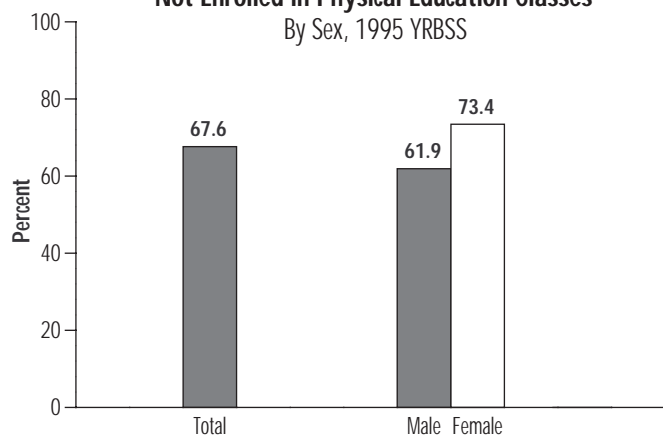
*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Arkansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

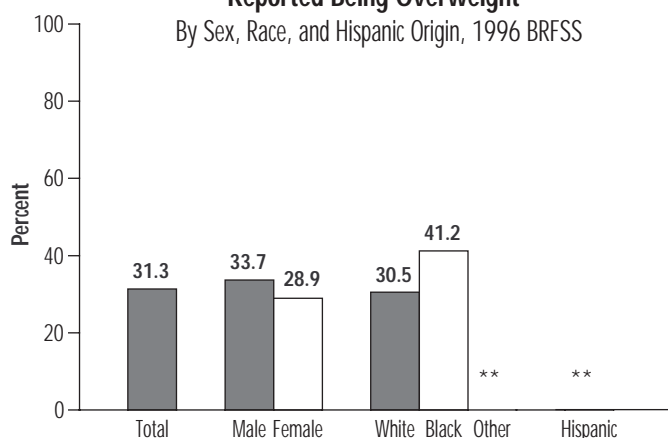


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Arkansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



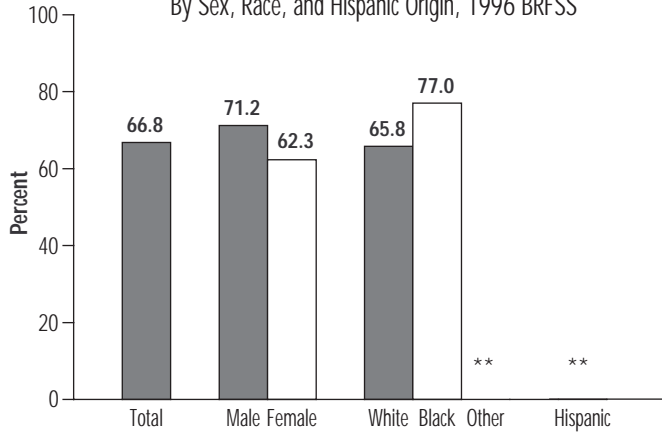
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Arkansas: Risk Factors

Arkansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

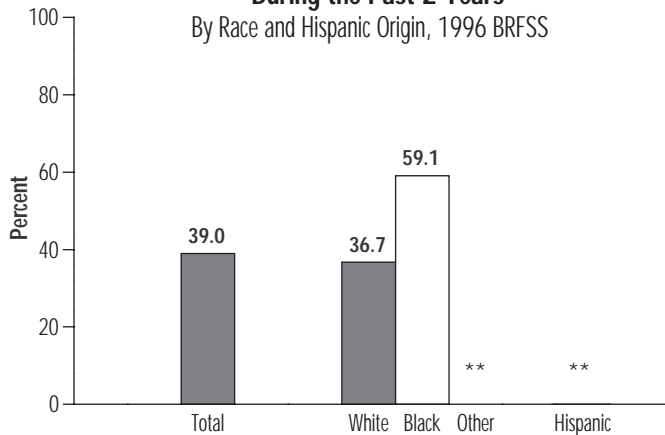
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Arkansas: Preventive Services

Arkansas: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

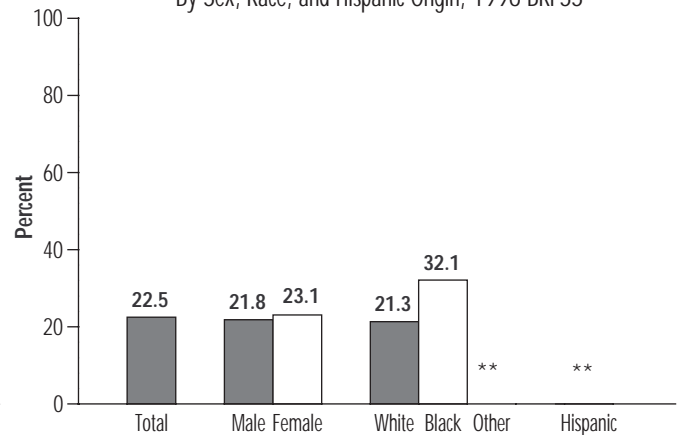
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Arkansas: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



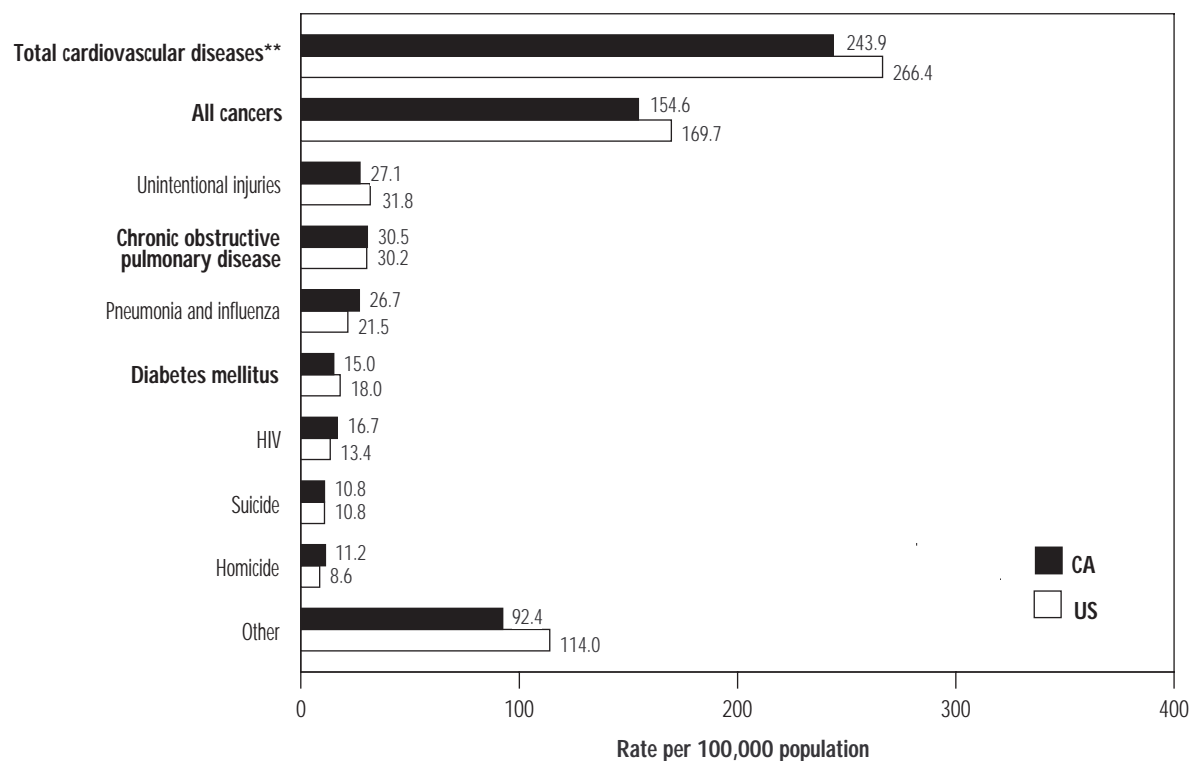
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

California: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in California, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in California were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in California than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, California Compared With United States, 1995*



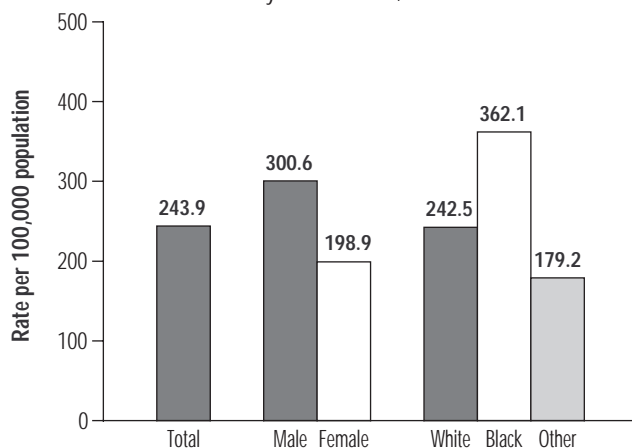
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (124.6 per 100,000 in California and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.9 per 100,000 in California and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

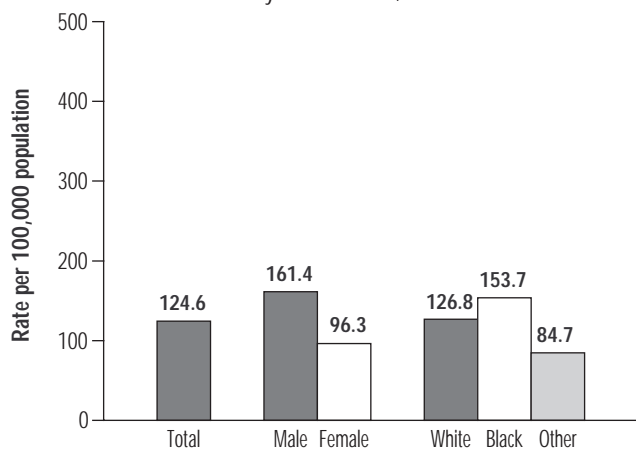
California: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in California, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in California in 1995; 46,340 people in California died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 16,239 people in California died of stroke.

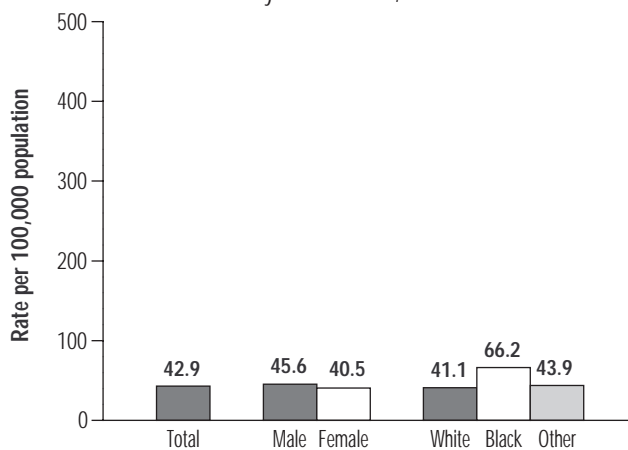
California: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



California: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



California: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

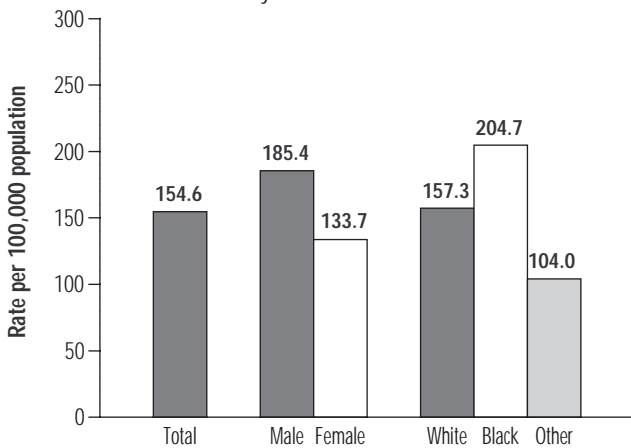


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

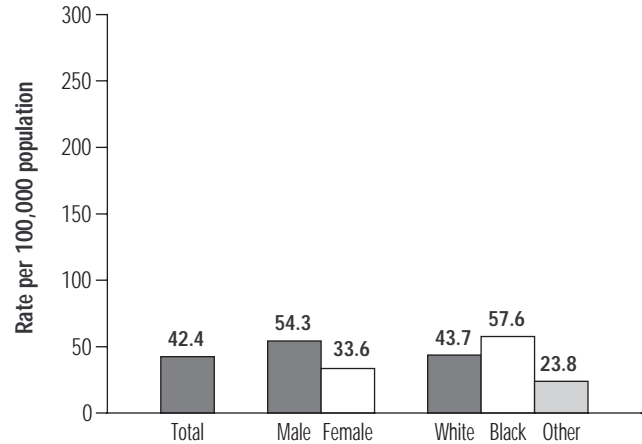
California: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in California in 1995; 51,422 people in California died of cancer.
- In California in 1995, 13,725 people died of lung cancer, 5,112 people died of colorectal cancer, and 4,251 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,300 new cases of lung cancer, 11,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 17,100 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in California in 1997.

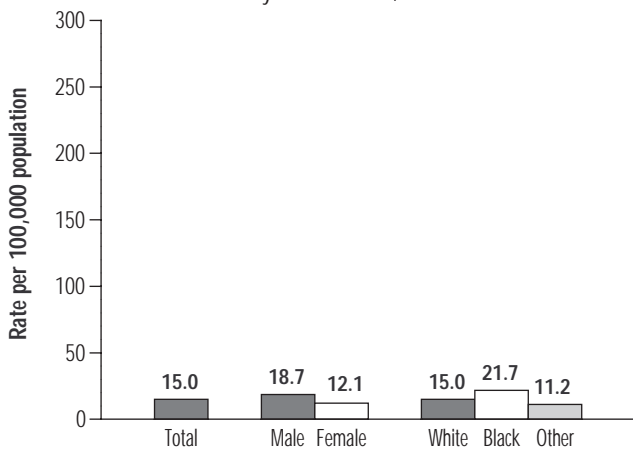
California: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



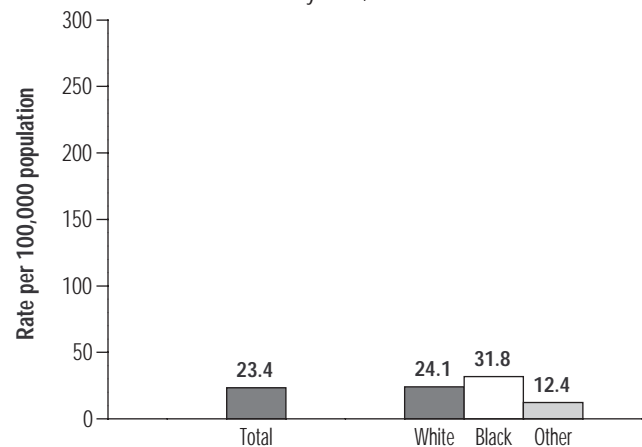
California: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



California: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



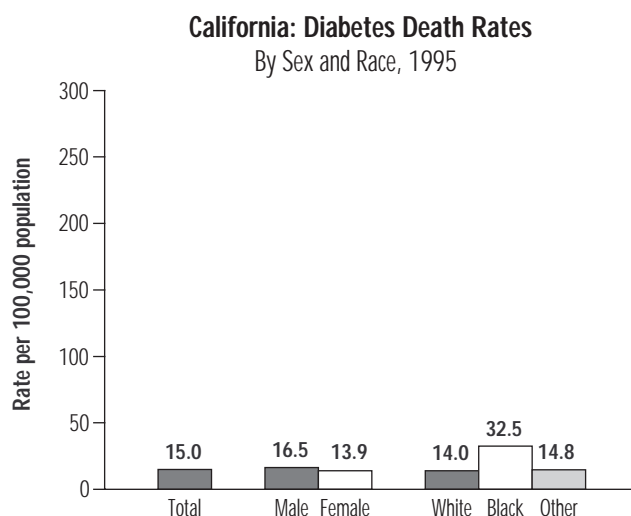
California: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

California: Diabetes

- In 1994, 1,054,127 adults in California had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 5,104 deaths in California in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 2,095 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in California.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

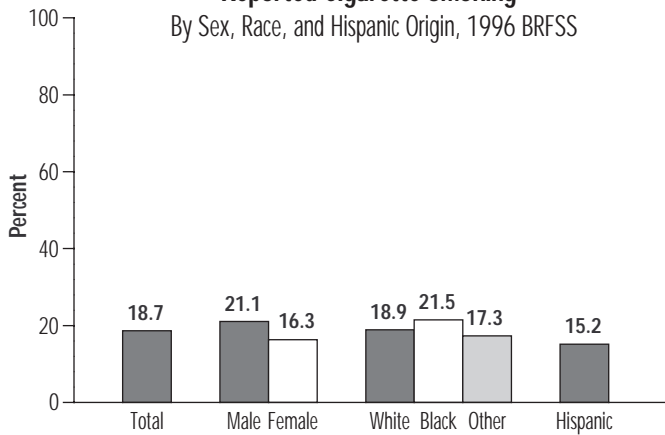


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

California: Risk Factors

California: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

California: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

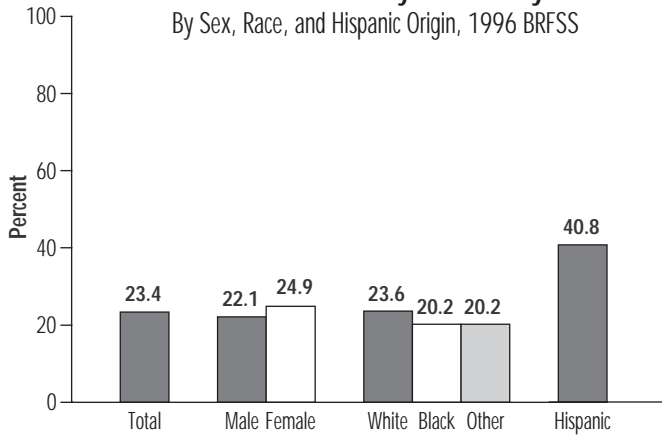
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

California: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

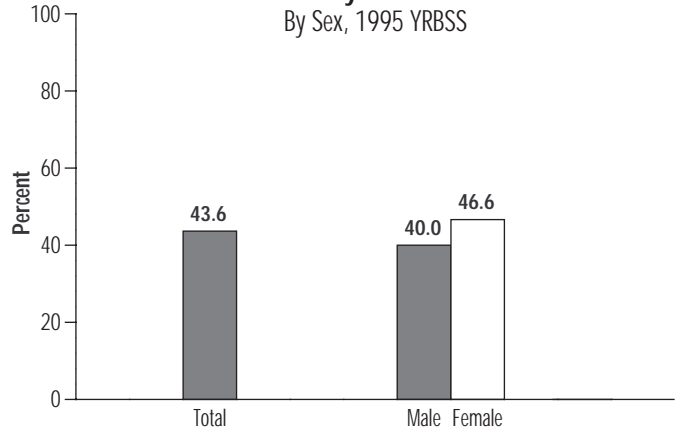
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

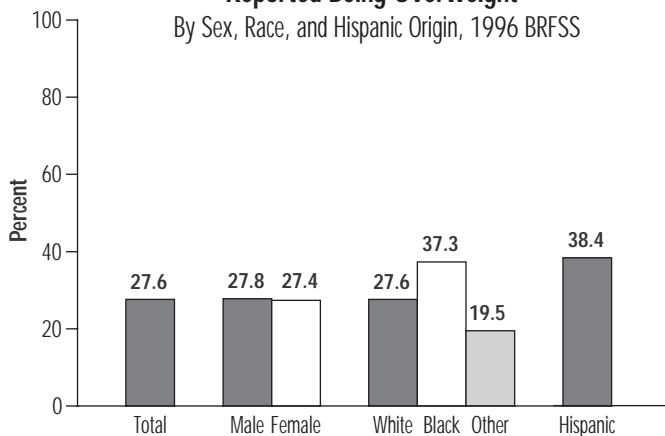
California: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



California: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

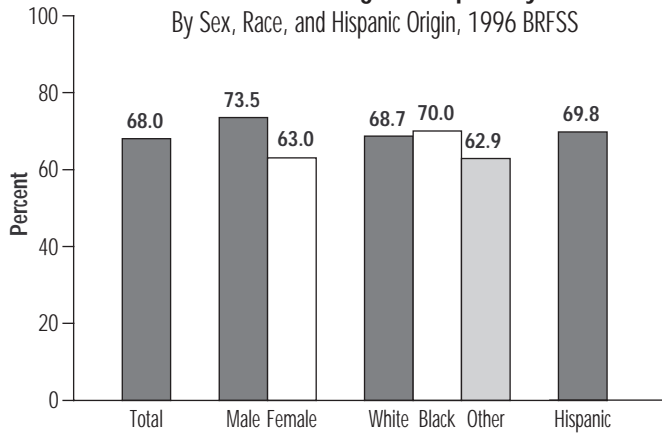


*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

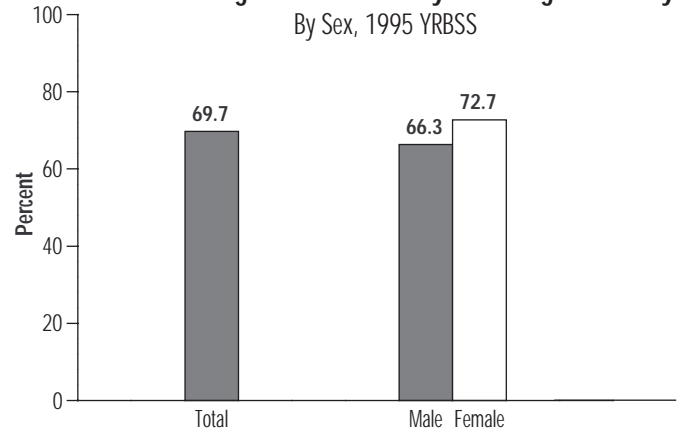
Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

California: Risk Factors

California: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



California: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

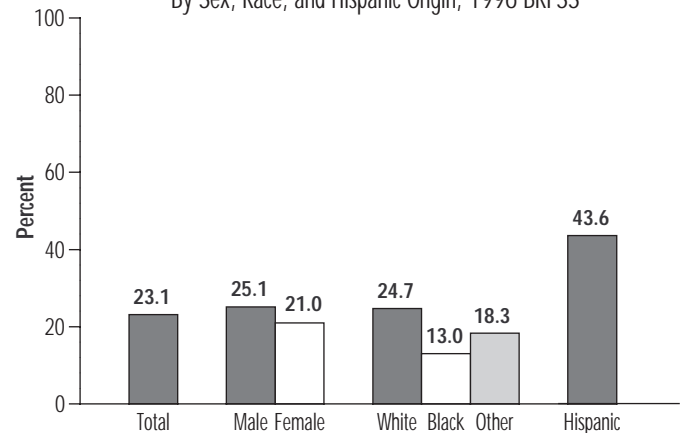


California: Preventive Services

California: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

Comparable BRFSS data not available

California: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

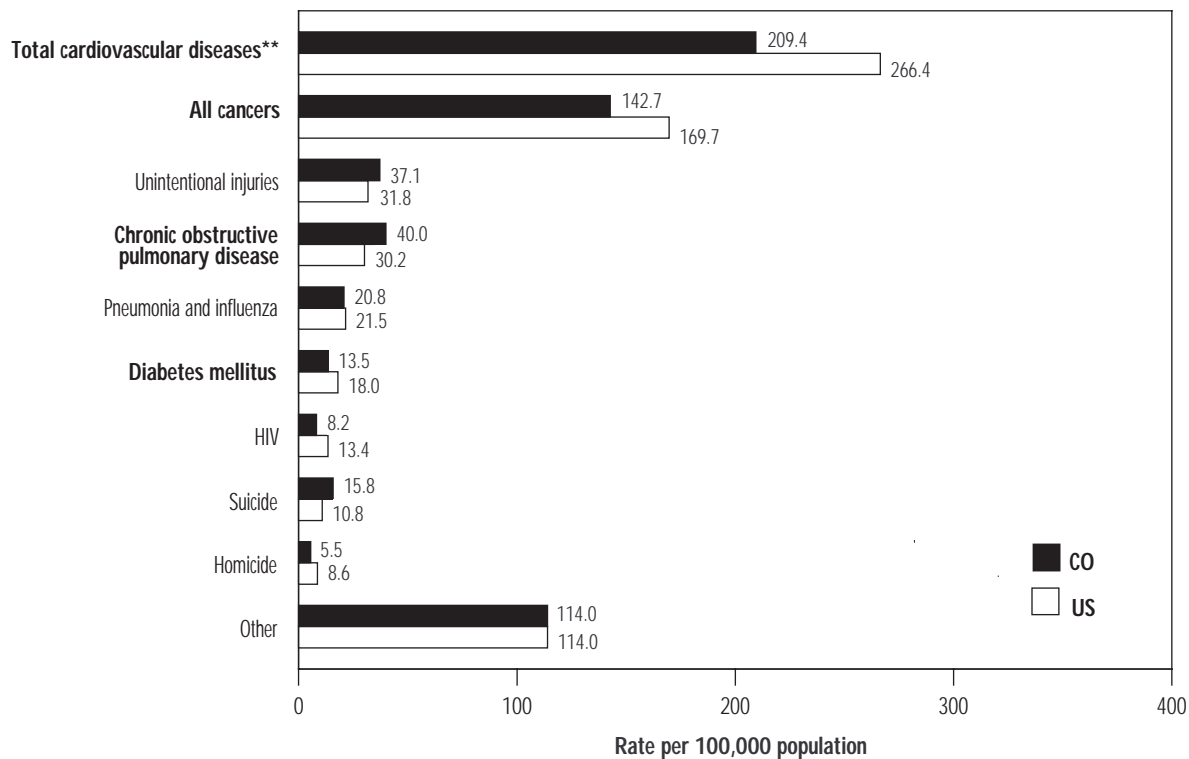


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Colorado: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Colorado, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 66% of all deaths in Colorado were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Colorado than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Colorado Compared With United States, 1995*



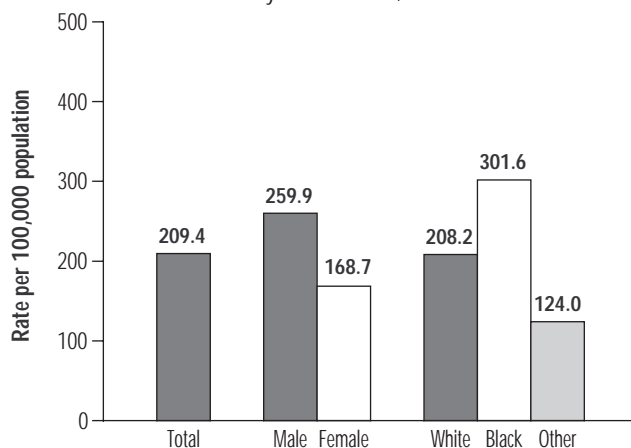
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (94.0 per 100,000 in Colorado and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.2 per 100,000 in Colorado and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

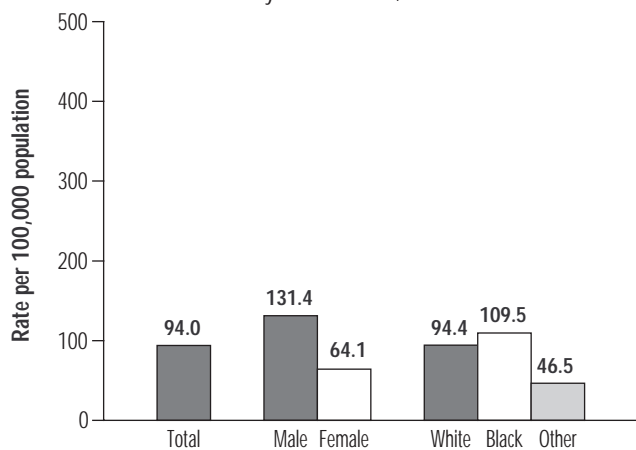
Colorado: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Colorado, accounting for 35% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 45% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Colorado in 1995; 3,889 people in Colorado died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 1,600 people in Colorado died of stroke.

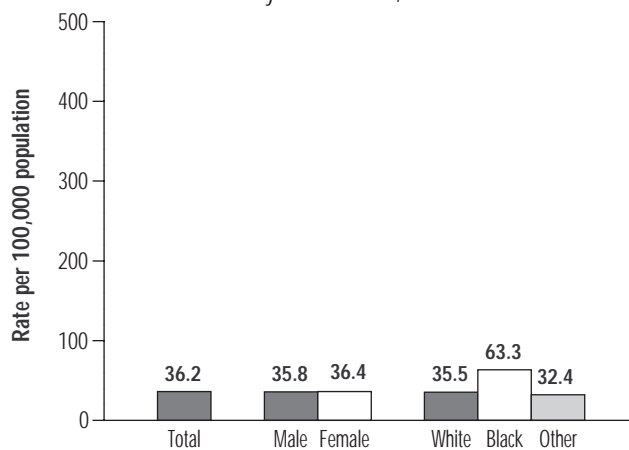
Colorado: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Colorado: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Colorado: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



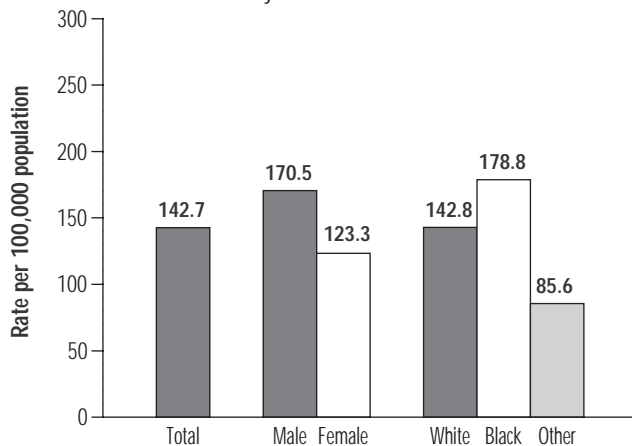
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Colorado: Cancer

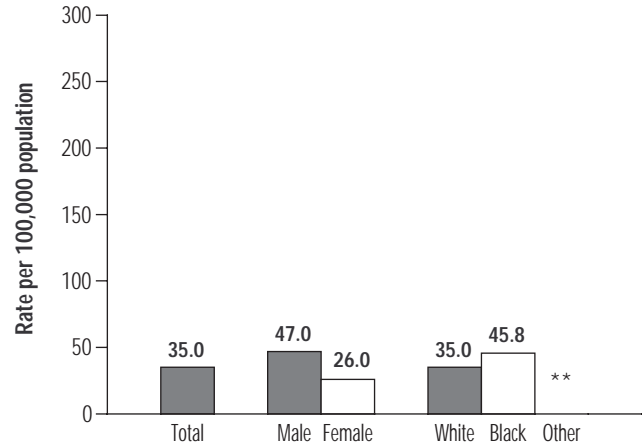
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Colorado in 1995; 5,467 people in Colorado died of cancer.
- In Colorado in 1995, 1,282 people died of lung cancer, 557 people died of colorectal cancer, and 484 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Colorado in 1997.

Colorado: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

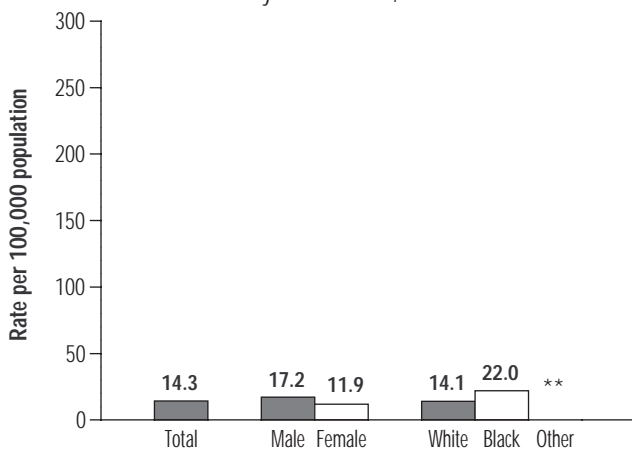


Colorado: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



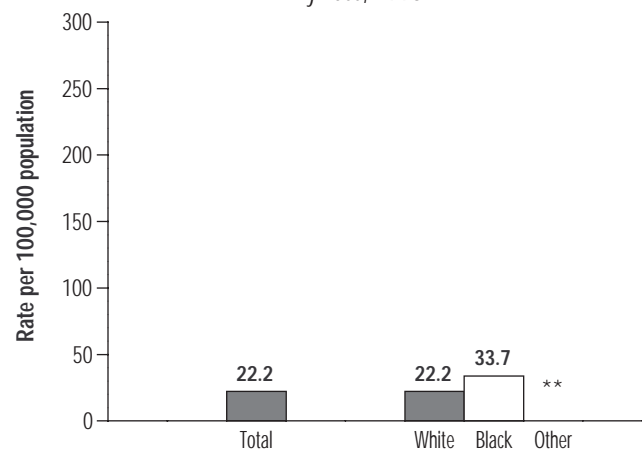
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Colorado: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Colorado: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



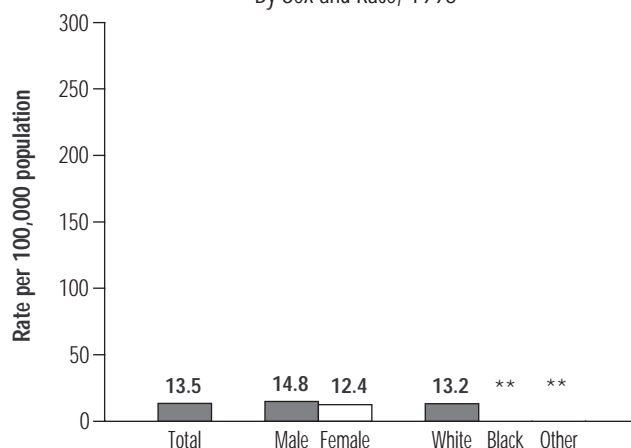
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Colorado: Diabetes

- In 1994, 84,107 adults in Colorado had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 535 deaths in Colorado in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 195 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Colorado.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Colorado: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



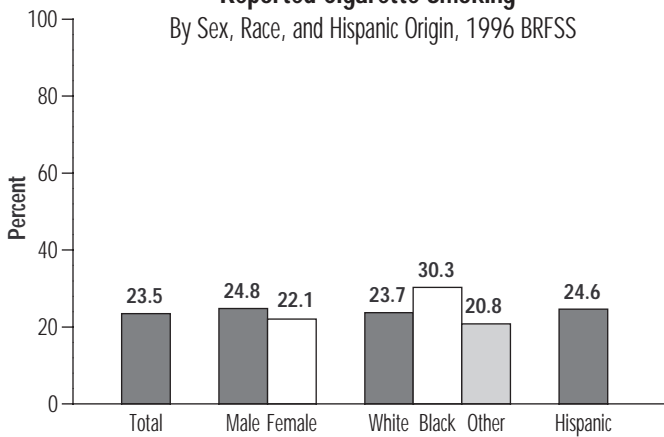
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Colorado: Risk Factors

Colorado: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

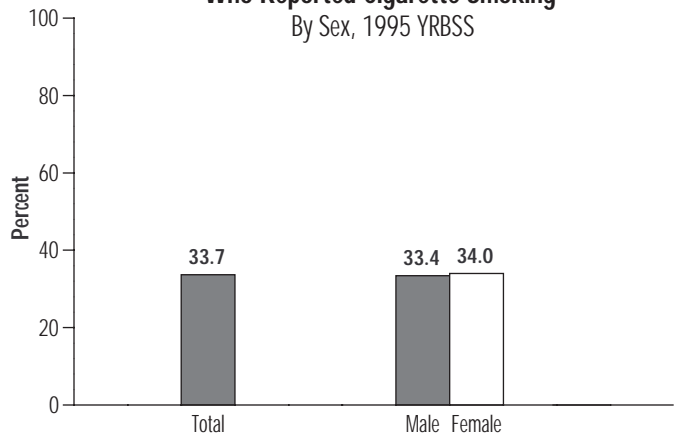
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Colorado: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

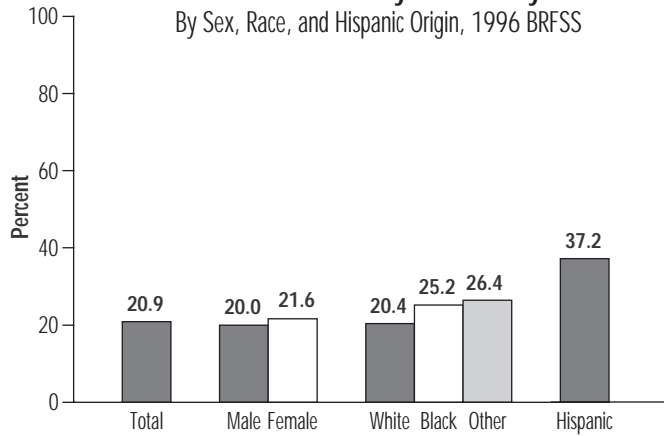
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Colorado: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

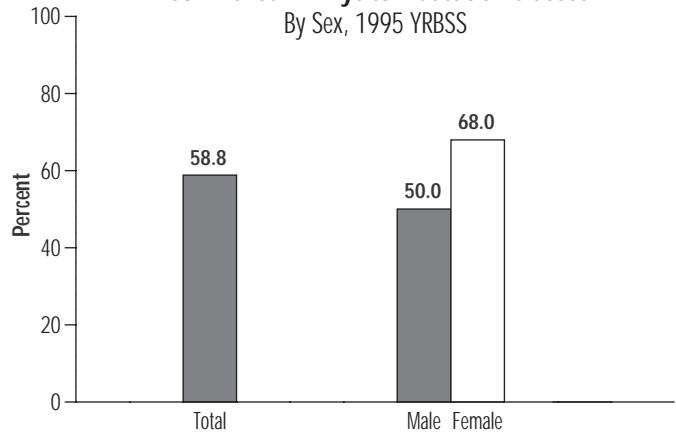
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

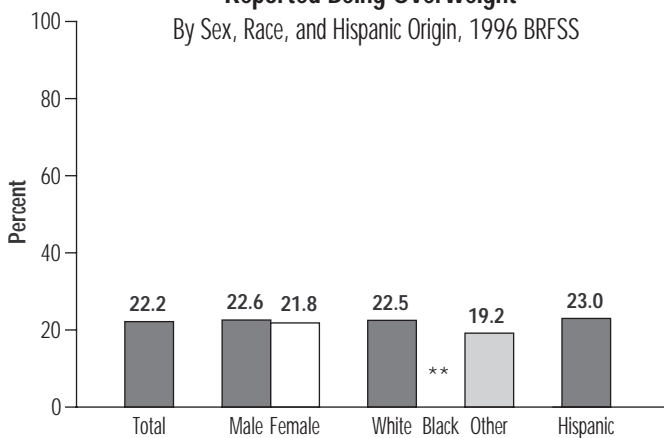
Colorado: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Colorado: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

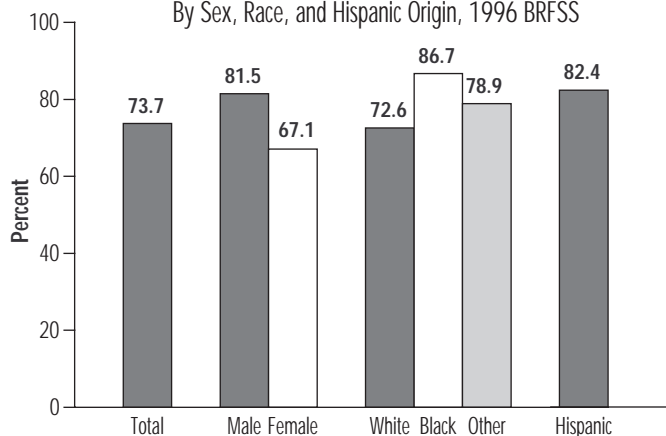
Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Colorado

Colorado: Risk Factors

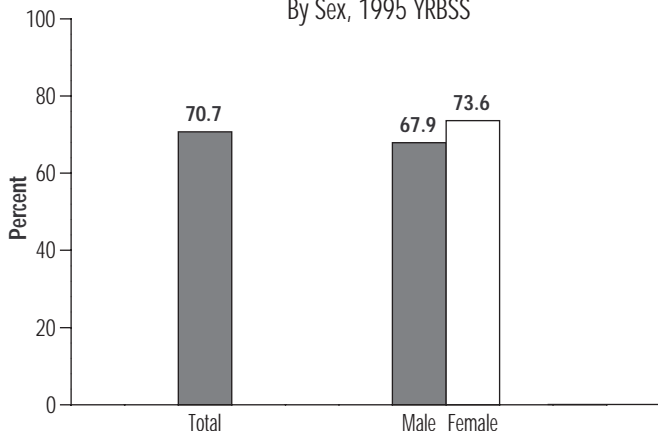
Colorado: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Colorado: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

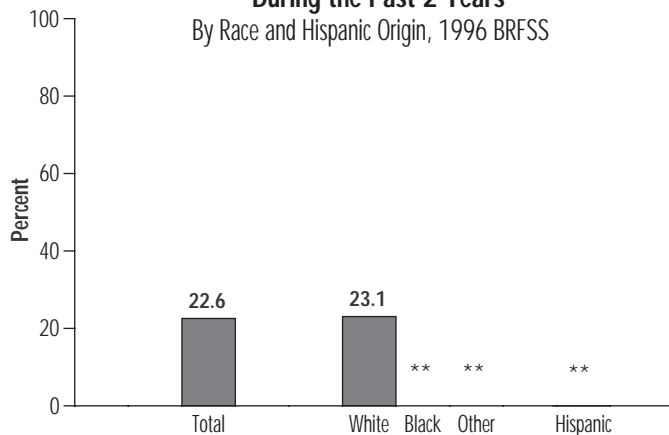
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Colorado: Preventive Services

Colorado: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

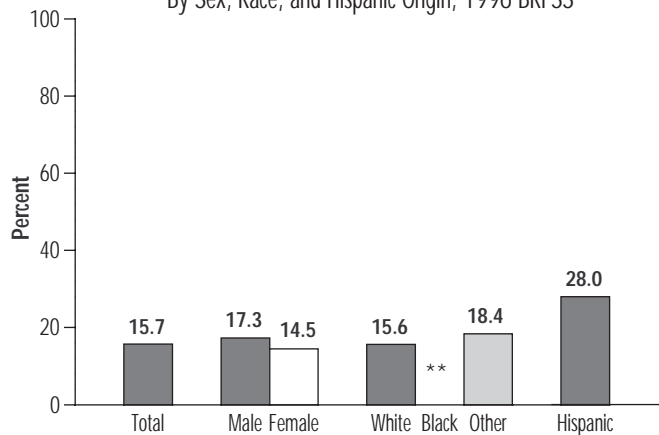
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Colorado: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



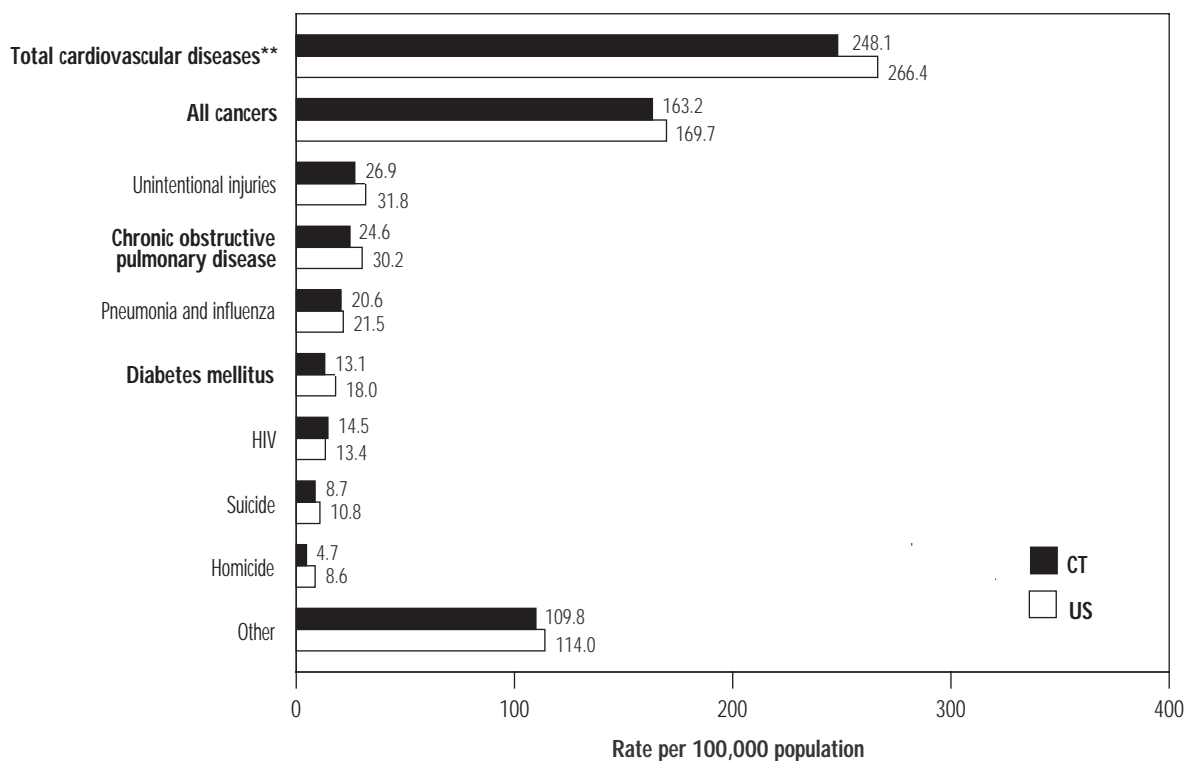
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Connecticut: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Connecticut, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Connecticut were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in Connecticut than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Connecticut Compared With United States, 1995*



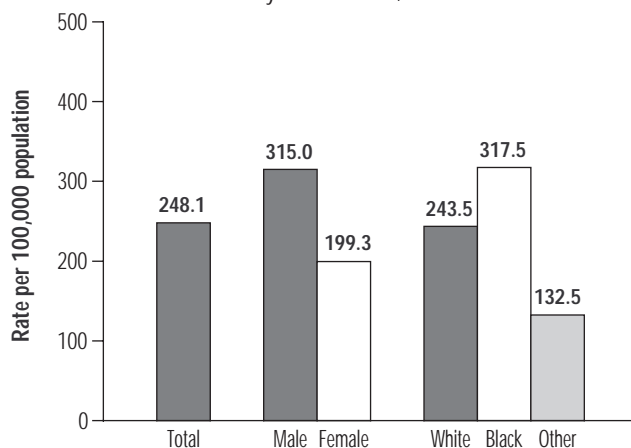
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (114.8 per 100,000 in Connecticut and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.1 per 100,000 in Connecticut and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

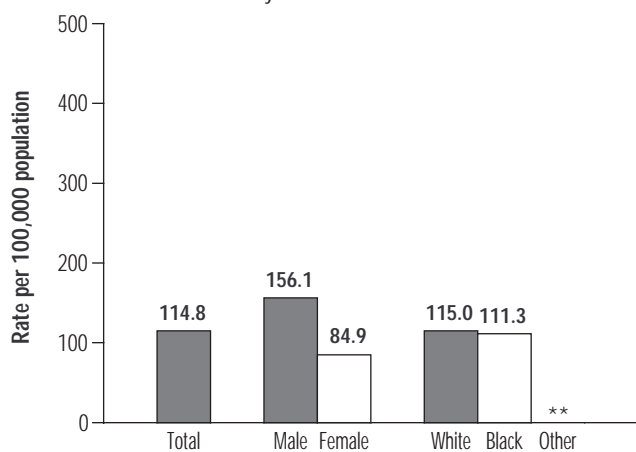
Connecticut: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Connecticut, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 46% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Connecticut in 1995; 5,712 people in Connecticut died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 1,873 people in Connecticut died of stroke.

Connecticut: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

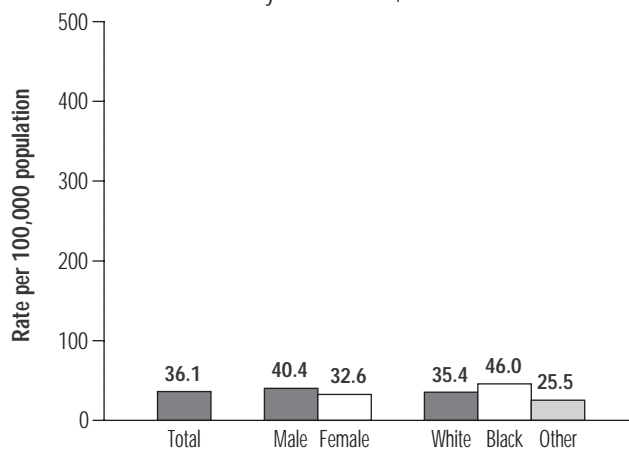


Connecticut: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Connecticut: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



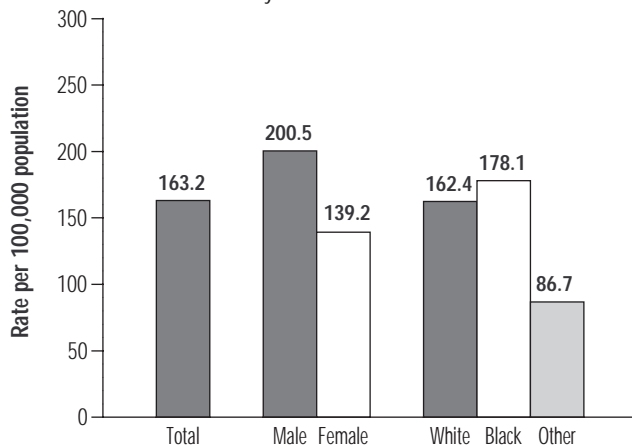
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Connecticut: Cancer

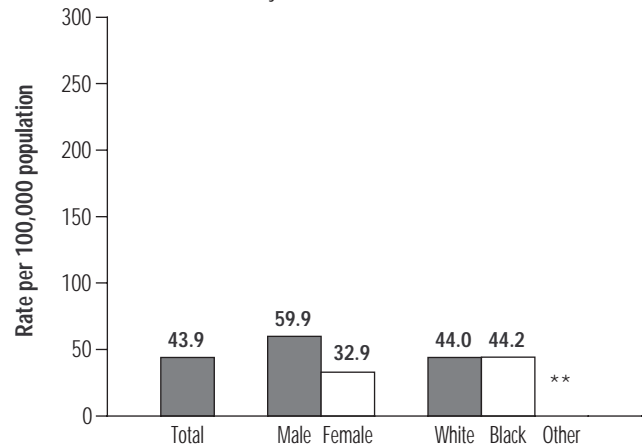
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Connecticut in 1995; 7,060 people in Connecticut died of cancer.
- In Connecticut in 1995, 1,836 people died of lung cancer; 751 people died of colorectal cancer, and 623 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Connecticut in 1997.

Connecticut: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

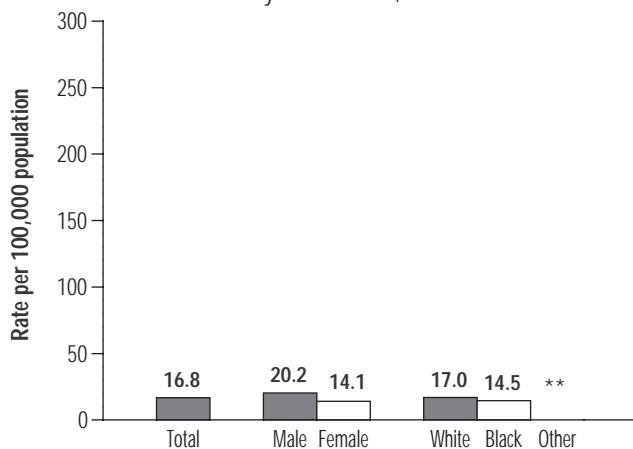


Connecticut: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



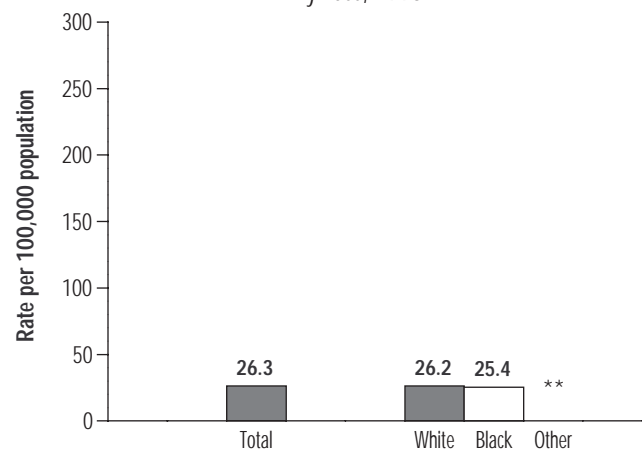
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Connecticut: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Connecticut: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

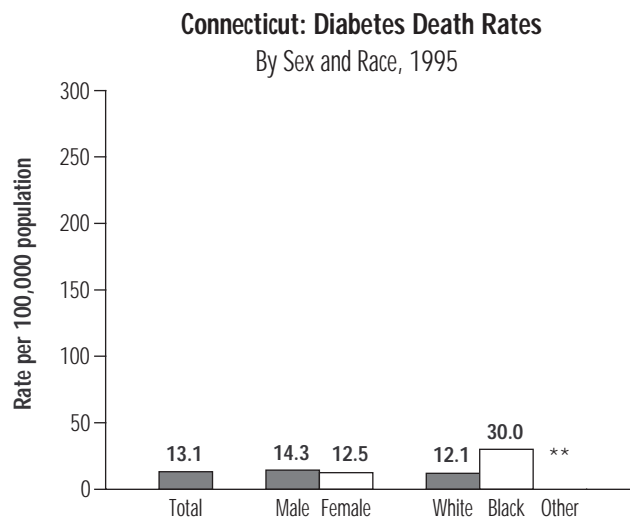


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Connecticut: Diabetes

- In 1994, 119,424 adults in Connecticut had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 594 deaths in Connecticut in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 214 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Connecticut.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.



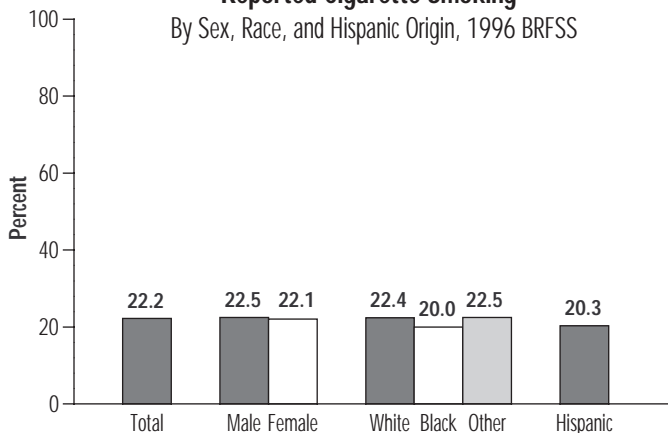
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Connecticut: Risk Factors

Connecticut: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

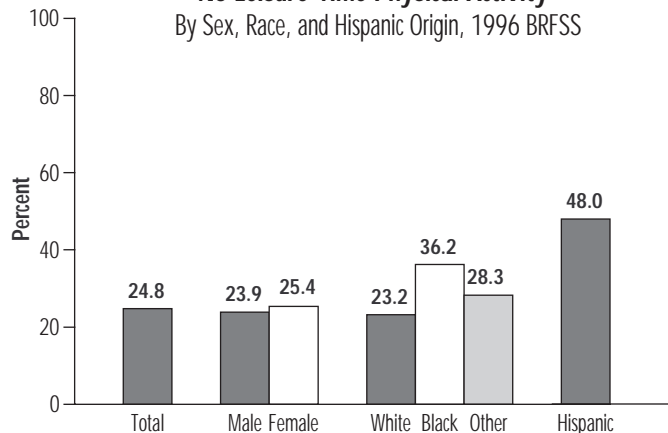
Connecticut: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Connecticut: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

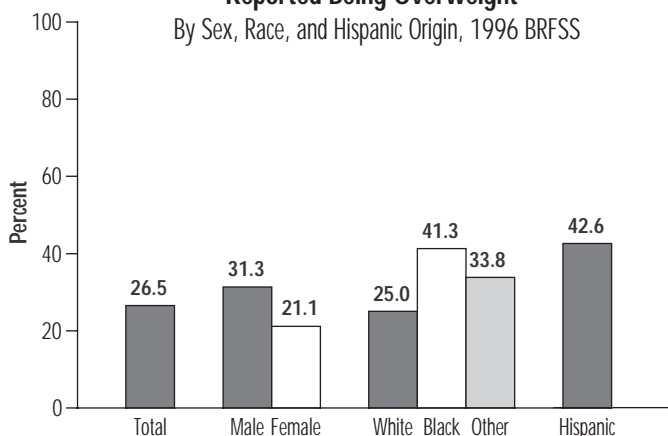
Connecticut: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Connecticut: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

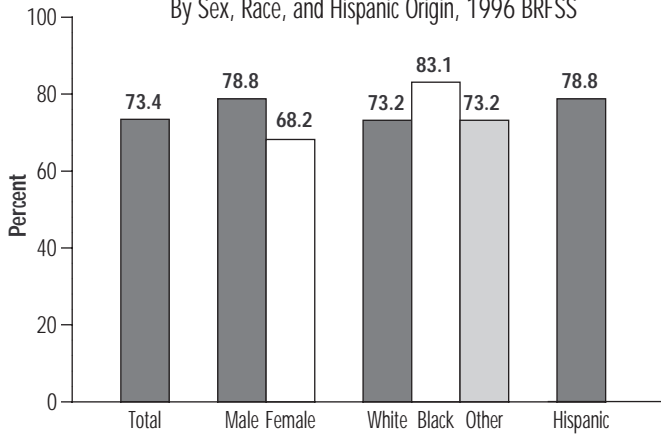


*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Connecticut: Risk Factors

Connecticut: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

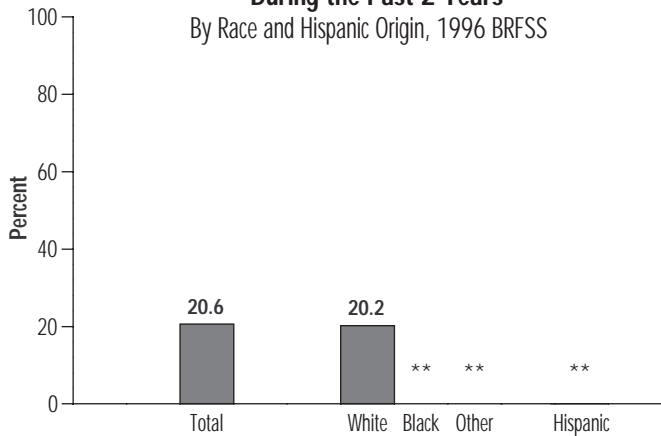


Connecticut: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

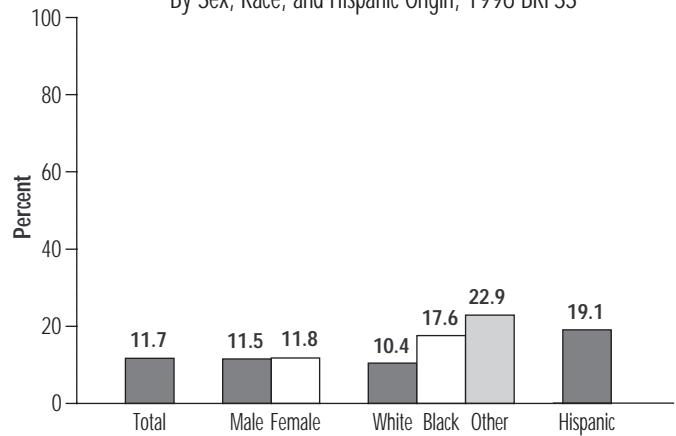
Connecticut: Preventive Services

Connecticut: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Connecticut: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

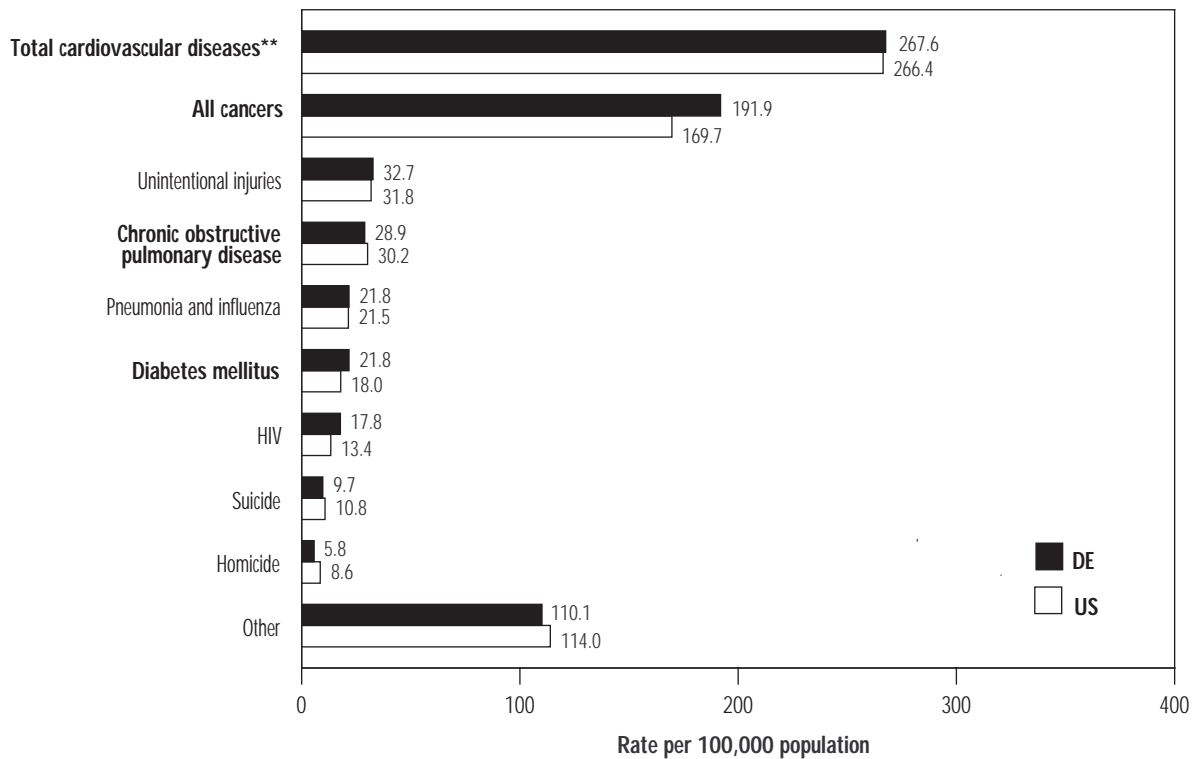


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Delaware: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Delaware, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Delaware were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were higher in Delaware than in the United States; the death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was lower.

Causes of Death, Delaware Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (117.7 per 100,000 in Delaware and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.6 per 100,000 in Delaware and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

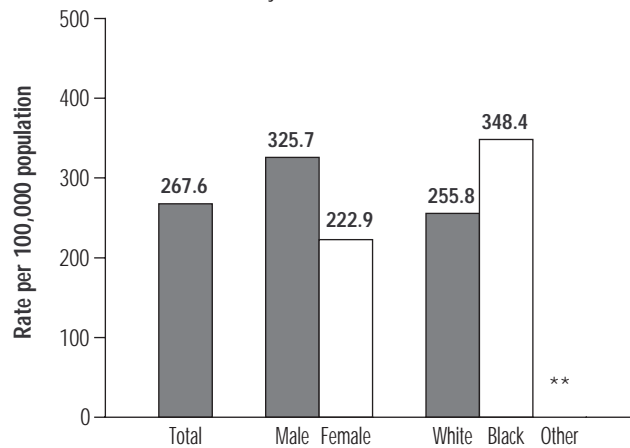
Delaware: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Delaware, accounting for 38% of all deaths.

■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 44% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Delaware in 1995; 1,075 people in Delaware died of ischemic heart disease.

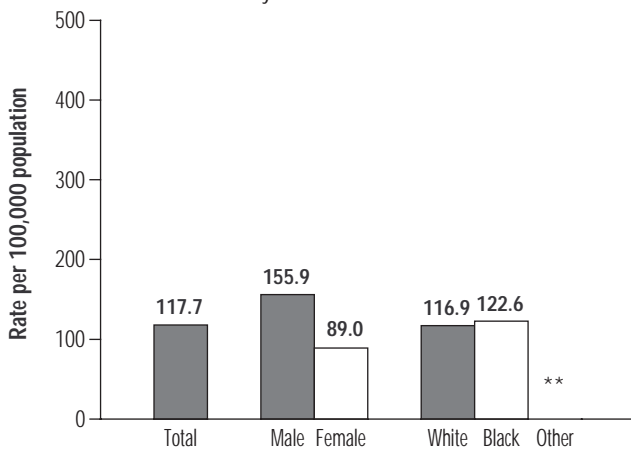
■ In 1995, 343 people in Delaware died of stroke.

Delaware: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



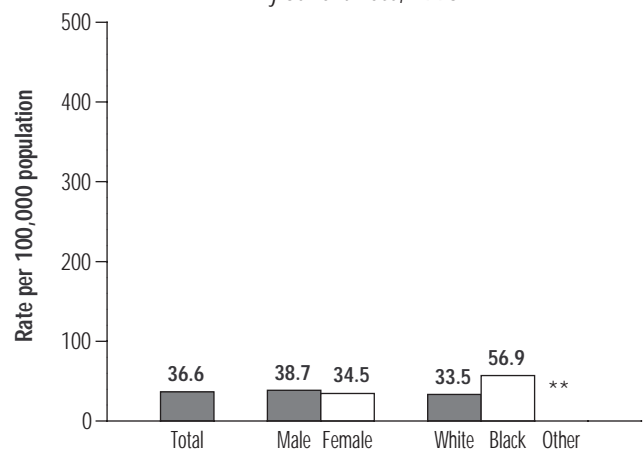
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



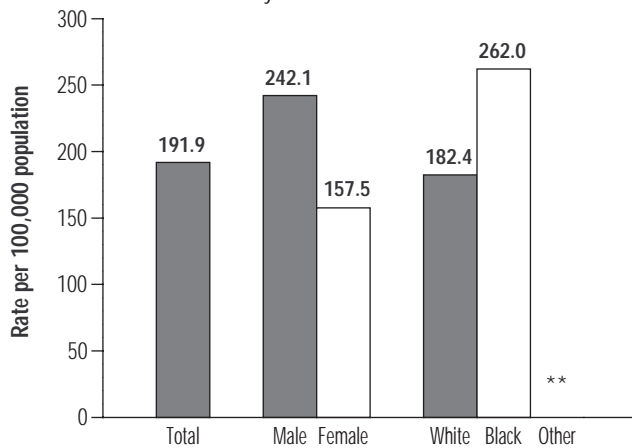
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Delaware: Cancer

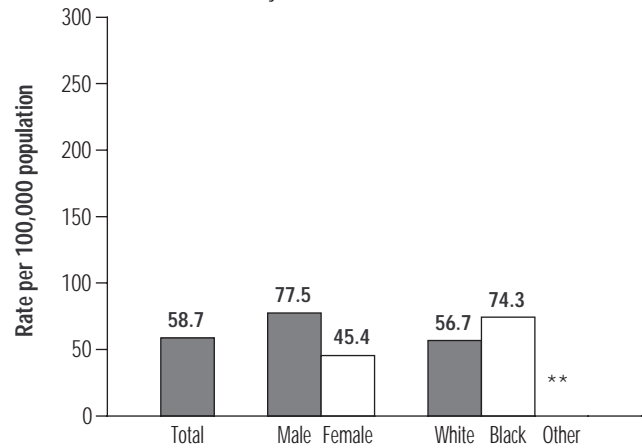
- Cancer accounted for 27% of all deaths in Delaware in 1995; 1,630 people in Delaware died of cancer.
- In Delaware in 1995, 487 people died of lung cancer, 169 people died of colorectal cancer, and 131 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 600 new cases of lung cancer, 340 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 570 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Delaware in 1997.

Delaware: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



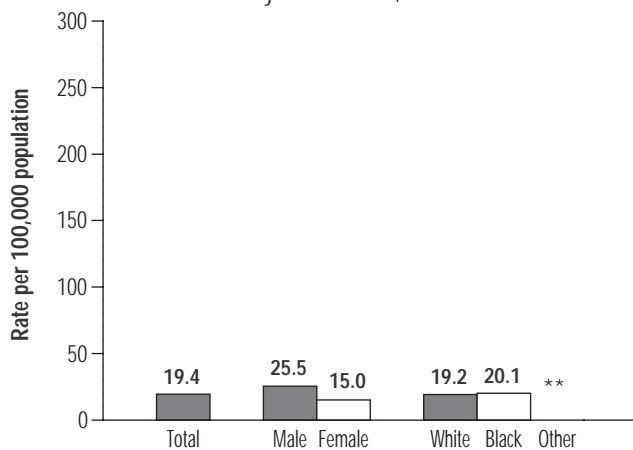
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



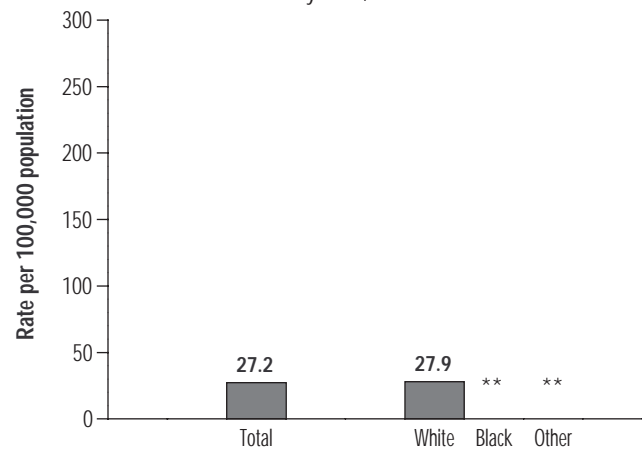
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



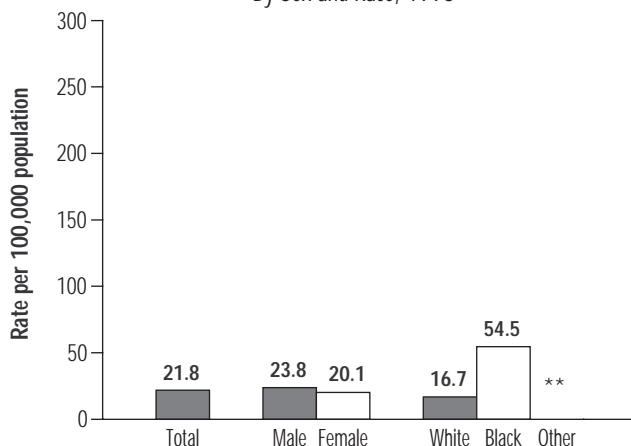
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Delaware: Diabetes

- In 1994, 26,274 adults in Delaware had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 193 deaths in Delaware in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 48 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Delaware.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Delaware: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

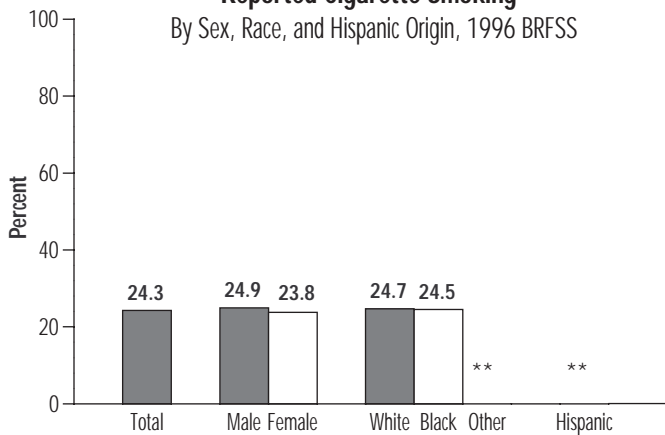


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Delaware: Risk Factors

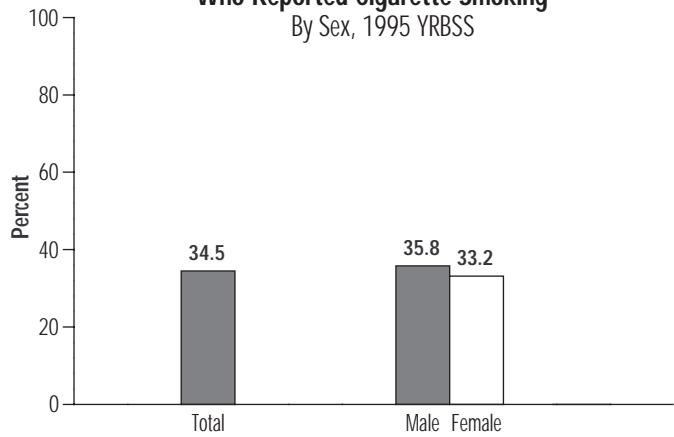
Delaware: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

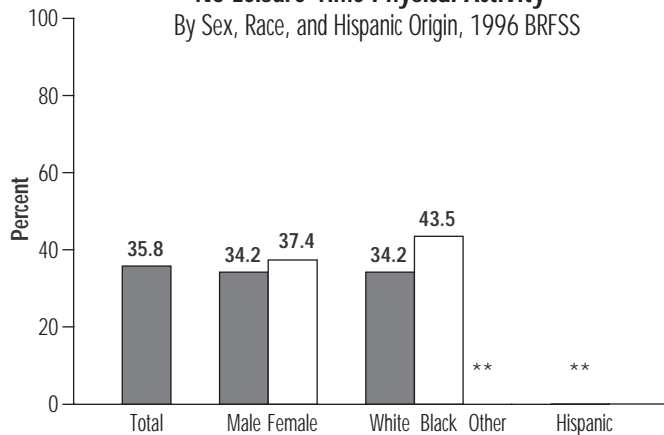
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

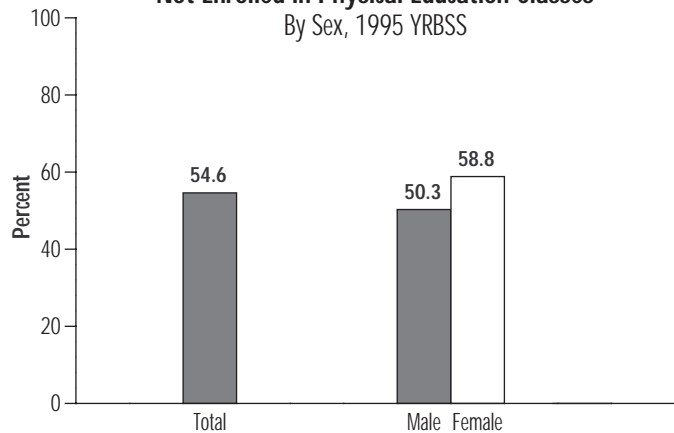
Delaware: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



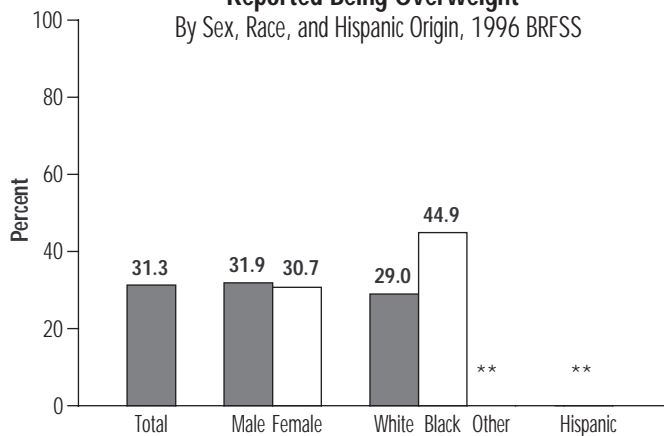
*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Delaware: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



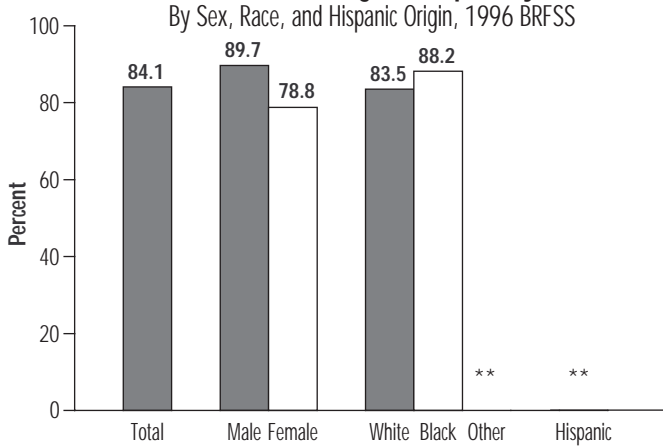
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

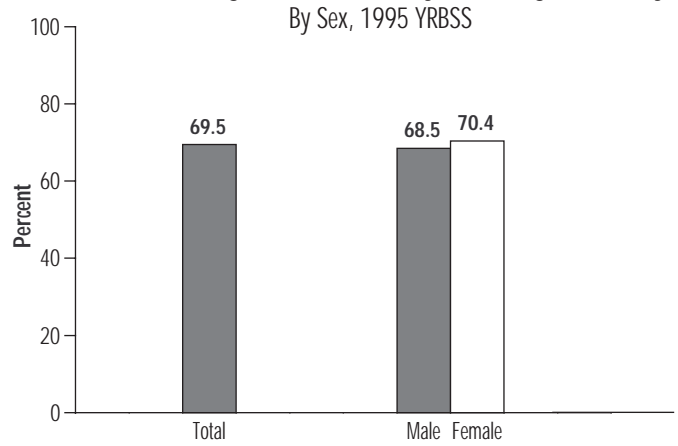
Delaware: Risk Factors

Delaware: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day



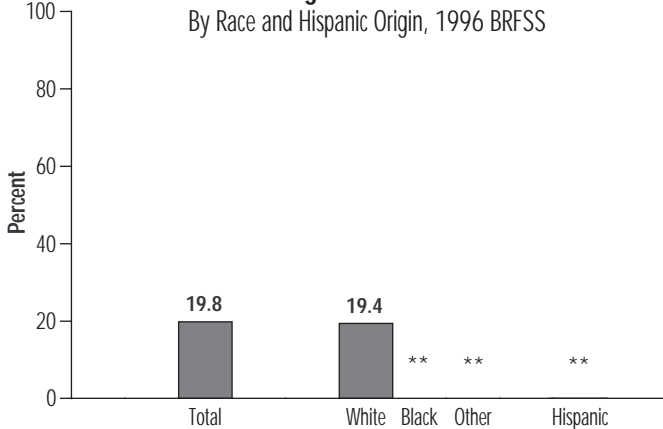
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey



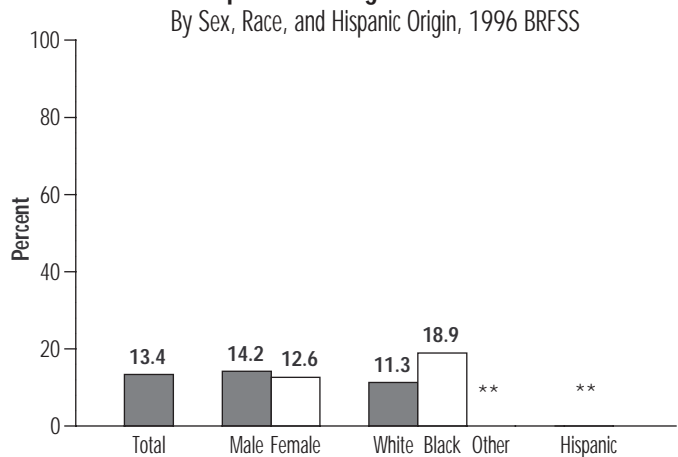
Delaware: Preventive Services

Delaware: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Delaware: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance



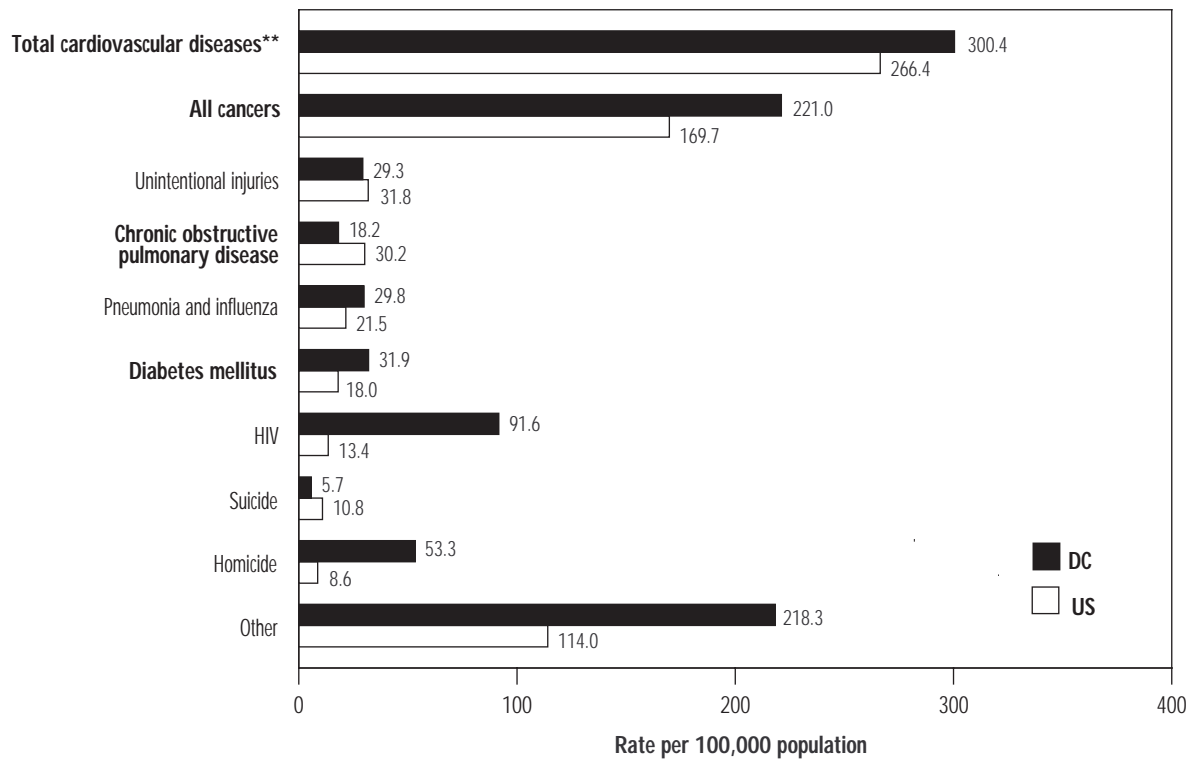
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

District of Columbia: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in the District of Columbia, all cancers are the second most common cause, diabetes is fifth, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is eighth.
- In 1995, 58% of all deaths in the District of Columbia were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were higher in the District of Columbia than in the United States; the death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was lower.

Causes of Death, District of Columbia Compared With United States, 1995*



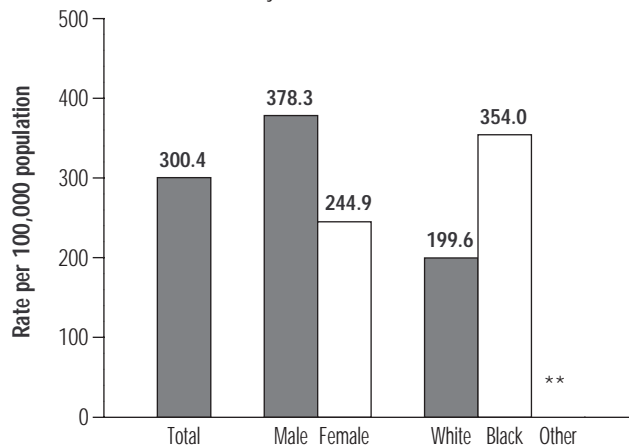
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (100.5 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (50.5 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

District of Columbia: Cardiovascular Diseases

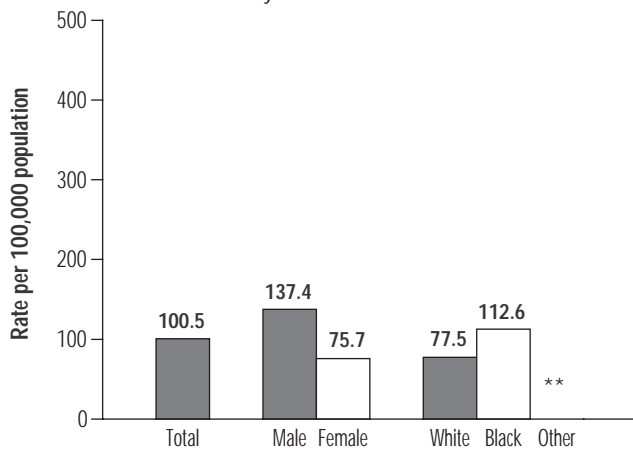
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in the District of Columbia, accounting for 30% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 34% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in the District of Columbia in 1995; 742 people in the District of Columbia died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 370 people in the District of Columbia died of stroke.

District of Columbia: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



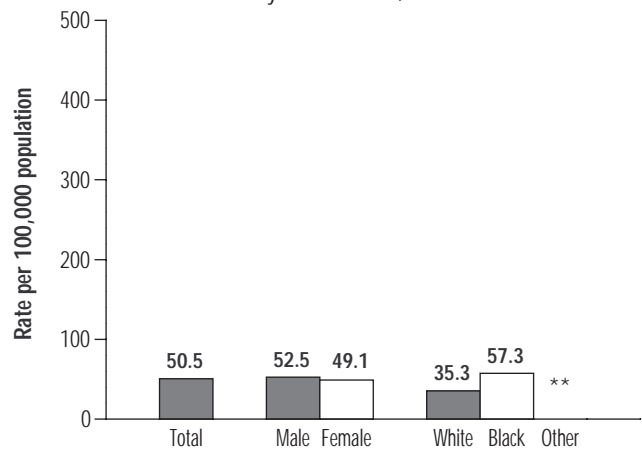
**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



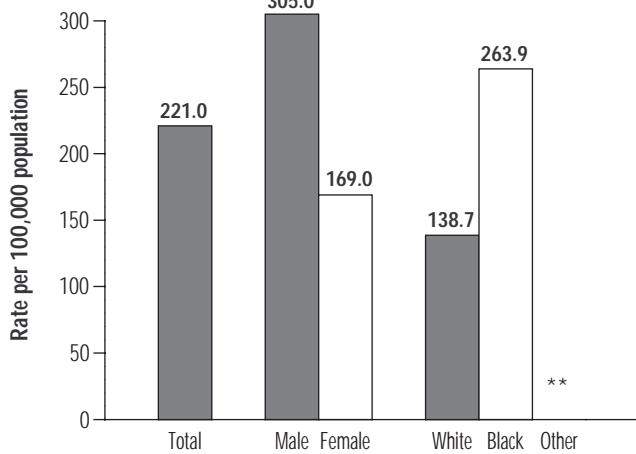
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

District of Columbia: Cancer

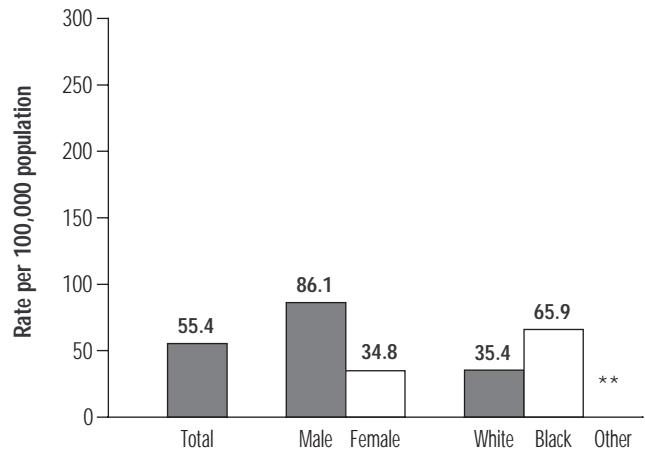
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in the District of Columbia in 1995; 1,481 people in the District of Columbia died of cancer.
- In the District of Columbia in 1995, 358 people died of lung cancer, 160 people died of colorectal cancer, and 125 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 360 new cases of lung cancer, 320 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 530 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in the District of Columbia in 1997.

District of Columbia: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



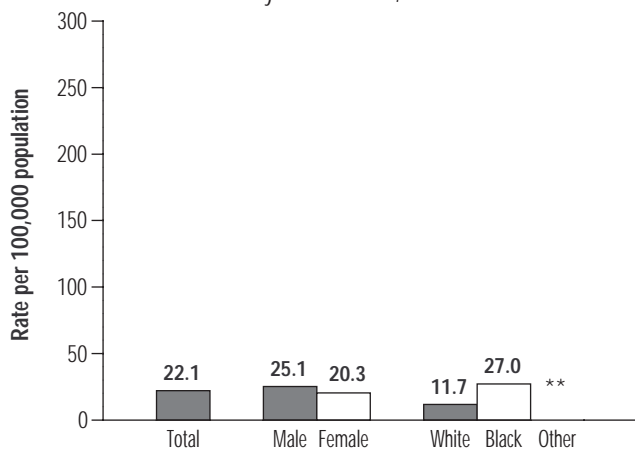
**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



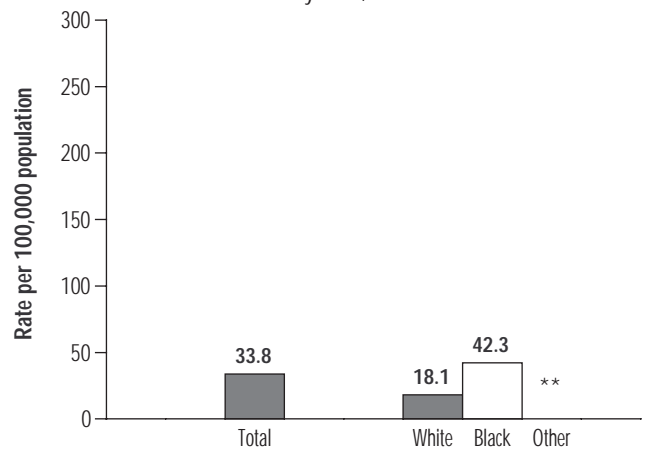
**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



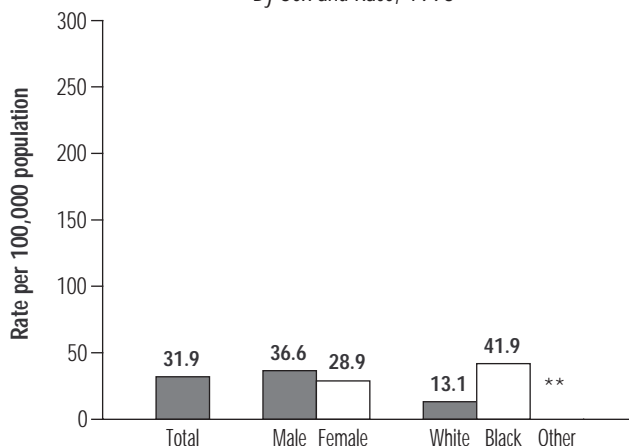
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

District of Columbia: Diabetes

- In 1994, 20,909 adults in the District of Columbia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 219 deaths in the District of Columbia in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 98 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in the District of Columbia.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

District of Columbia: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



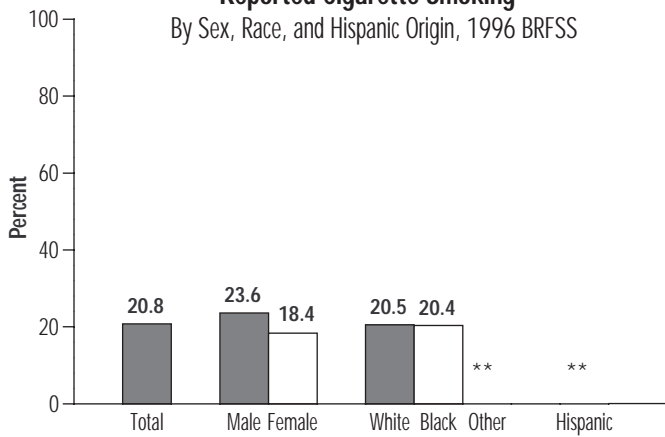
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

District of Columbia: Risk Factors

District of Columbia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

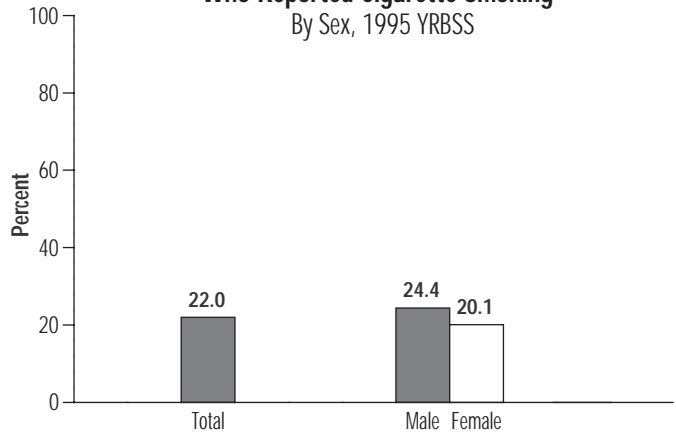


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

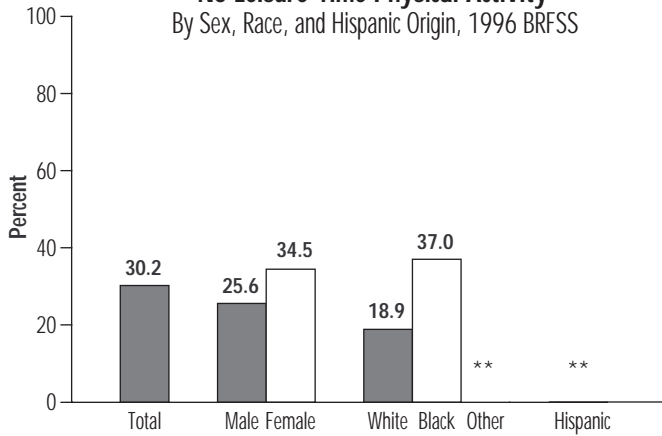
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

District of Columbia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

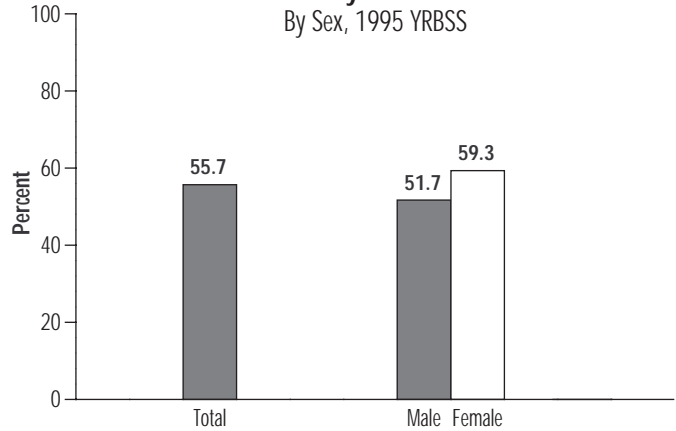


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

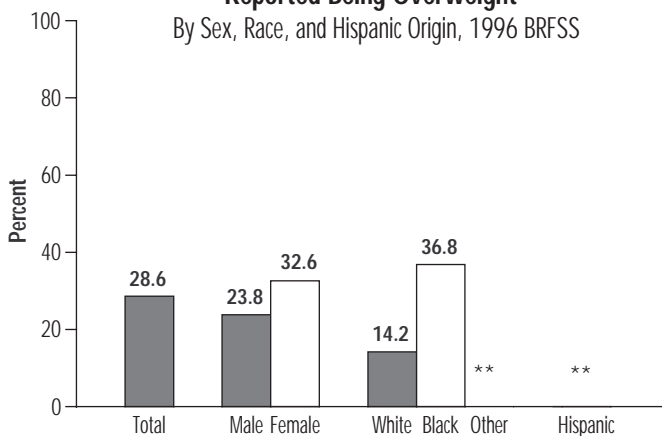
District of Columbia: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



District of Columbia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

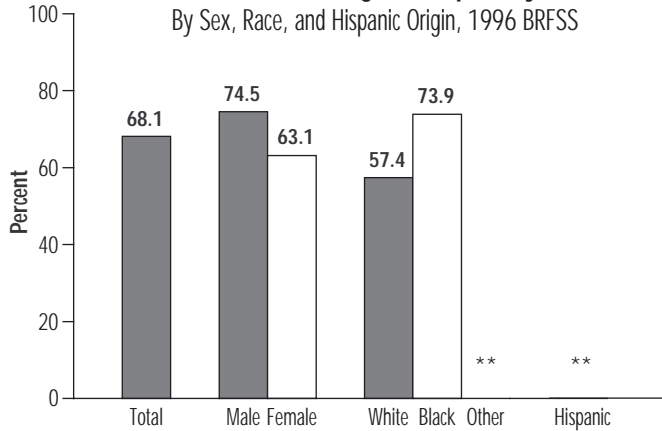
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

District of Columbia: Risk Factors

District of Columbia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

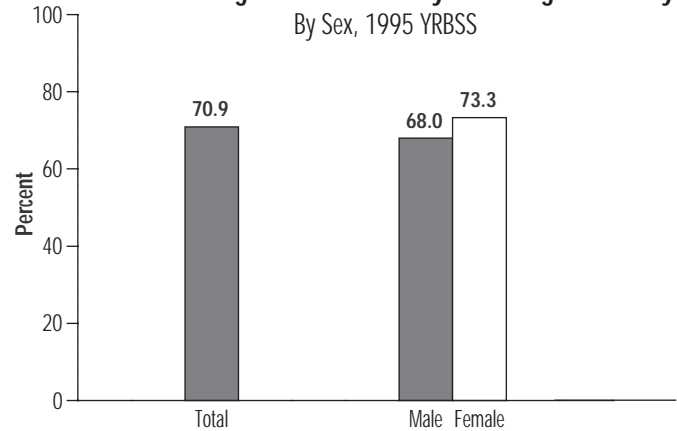
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

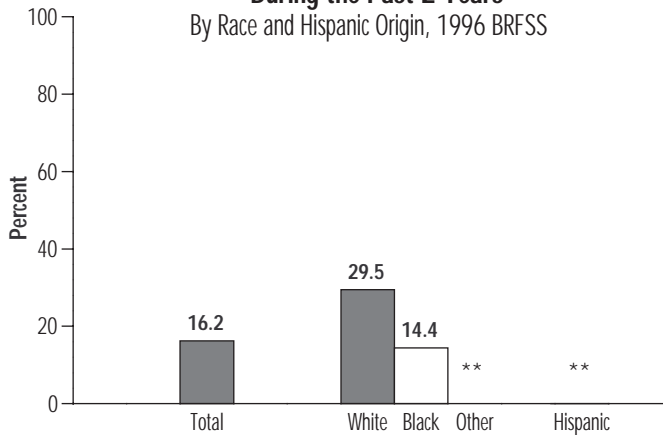
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



District of Columbia: Preventive Services

District of Columbia: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

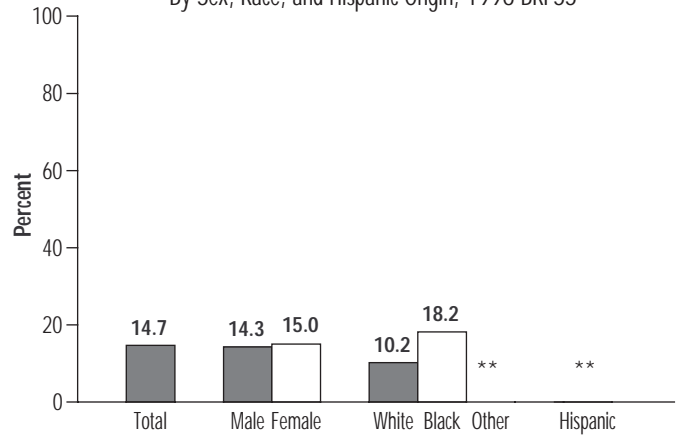
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

District of Columbia: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



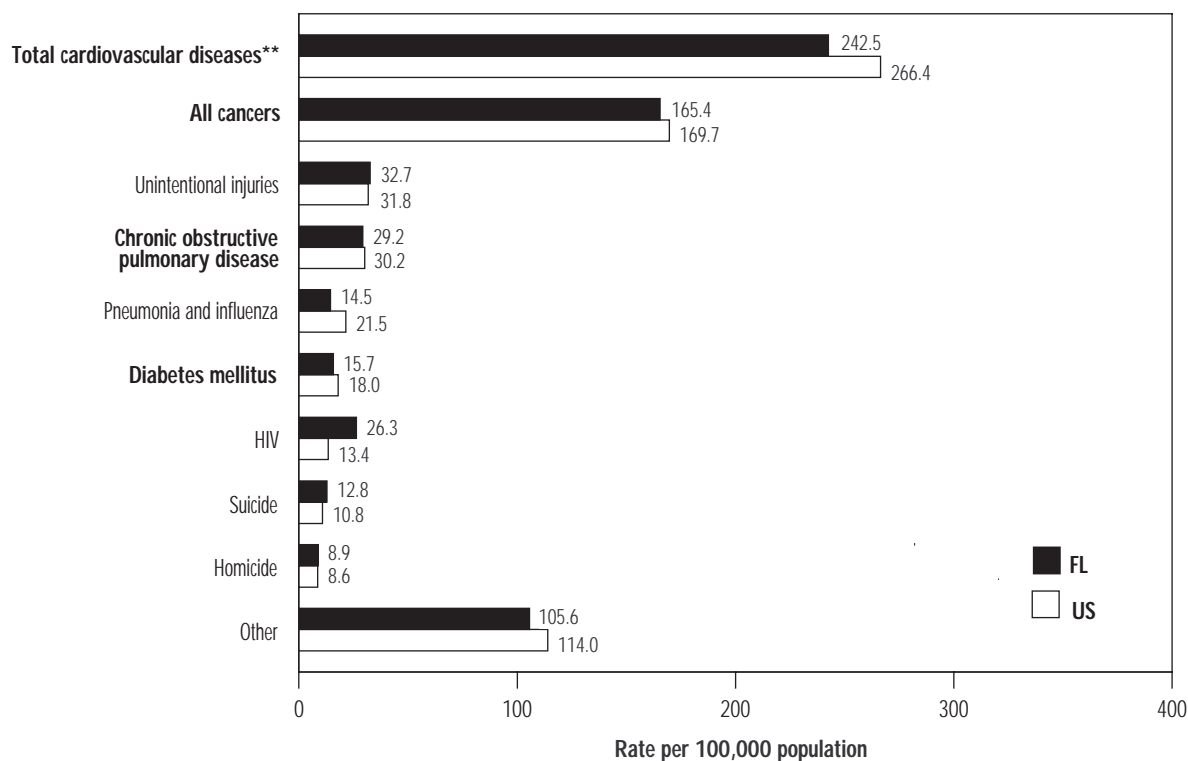
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Florida: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Florida, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Florida were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in Florida than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Florida Compared With United States, 1995*



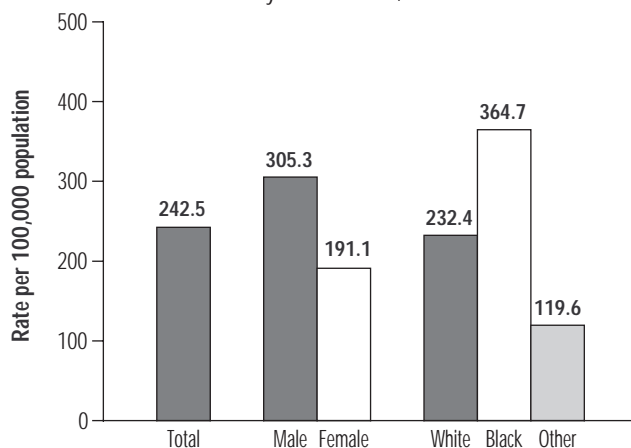
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (132.0 per 100,000 in Florida and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.6 per 100,000 in Florida and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

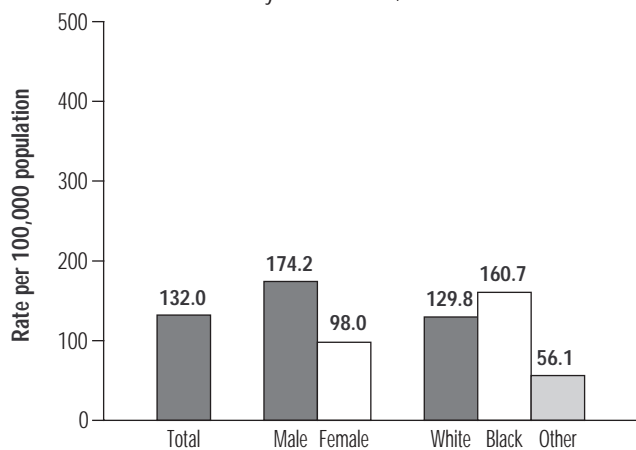
Florida: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Florida, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 54% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Florida in 1995; 34,970 people in Florida died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 9,895 people in Florida died of stroke.

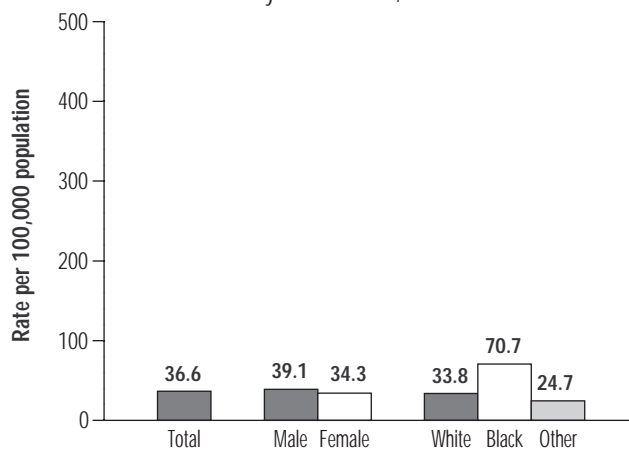
Florida: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Florida: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Florida: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



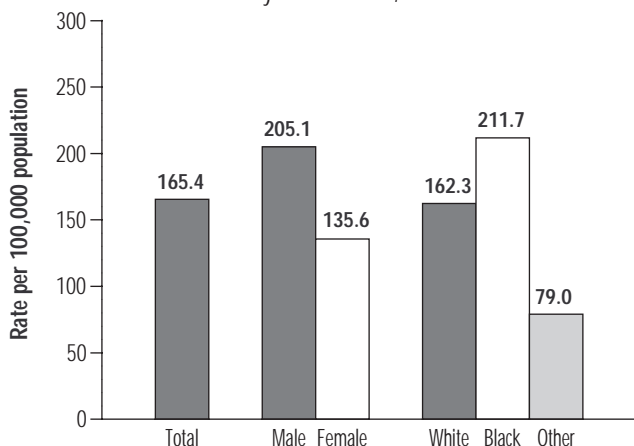
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Florida

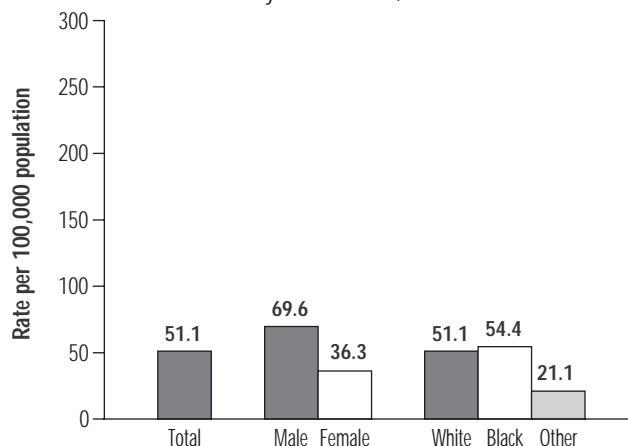
Florida: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Florida in 1995; 37,320 people in Florida died of cancer.
- In Florida in 1995, 11,231 people died of lung cancer, 3,783 people died of colorectal cancer, and 2,859 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 13,400 new cases of lung cancer, 8,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 11,800 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Florida in 1997.

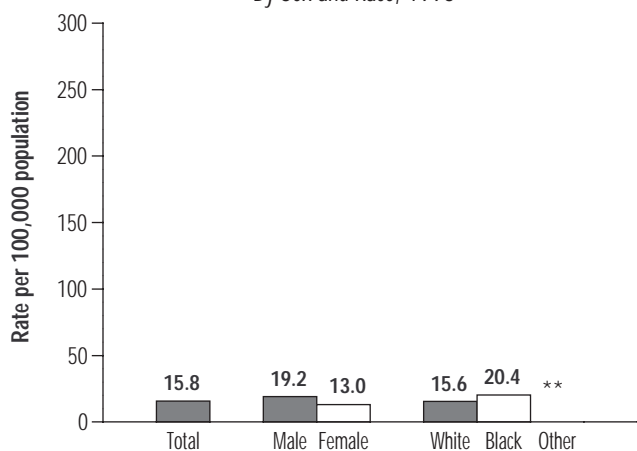
Florida: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Florida: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

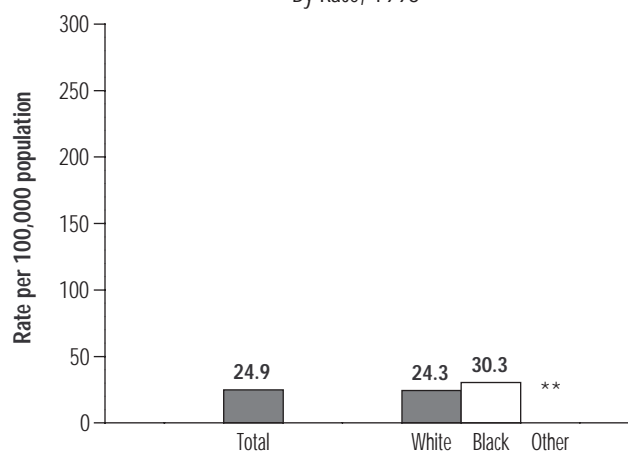


Florida: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Florida: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



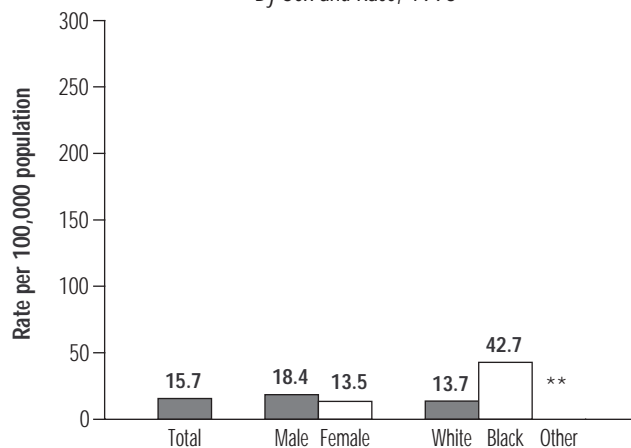
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Florida: Diabetes

- In 1994, 541,312 adults in Florida had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,680 deaths in Florida in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 1,022 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Florida.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Florida: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



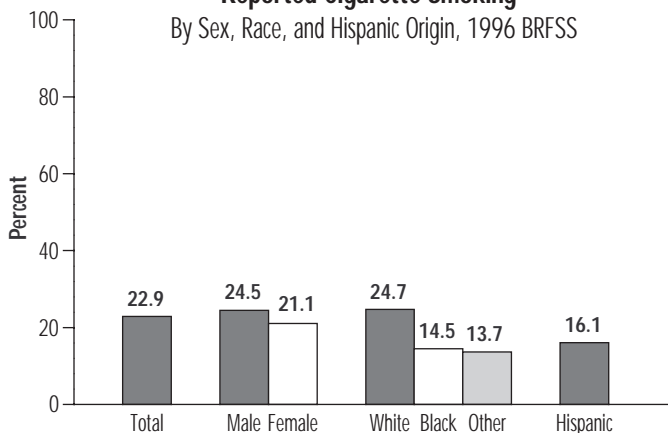
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Florida: Risk Factors

Florida: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

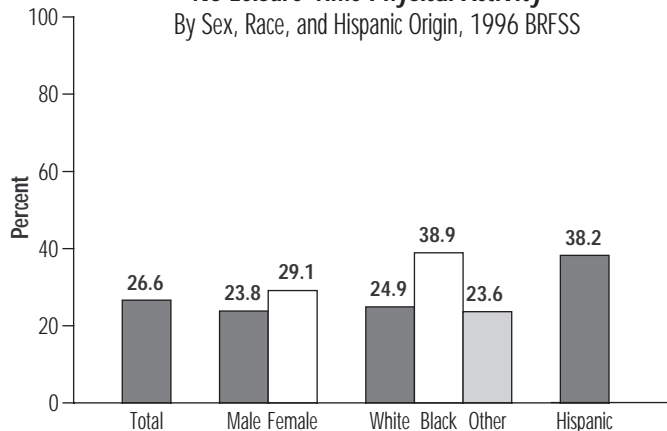
Florida: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Florida: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

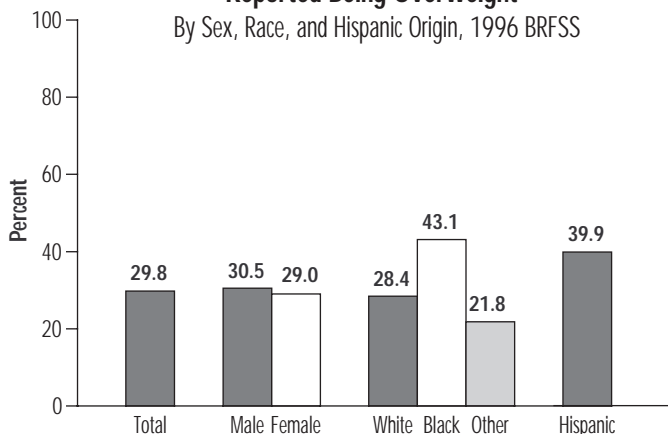
Florida: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Florida: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



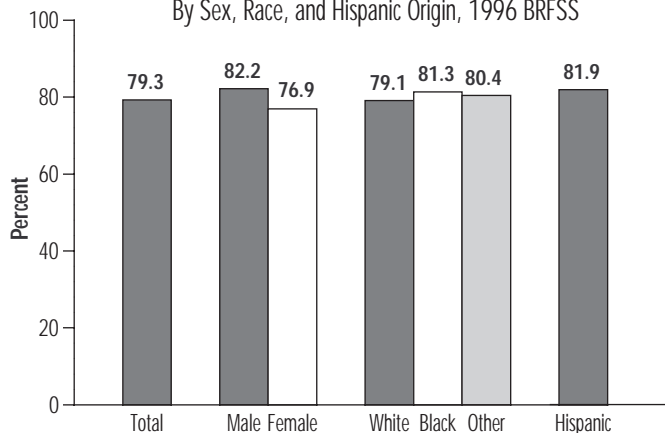
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Florida: Risk Factors

Florida: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Florida: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

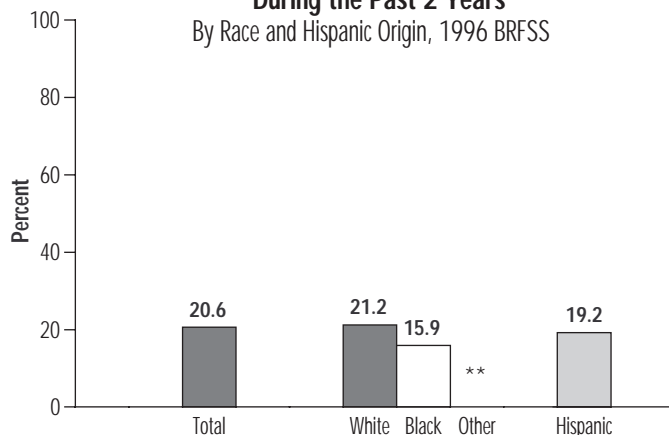
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Florida: Preventive Services

Florida: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

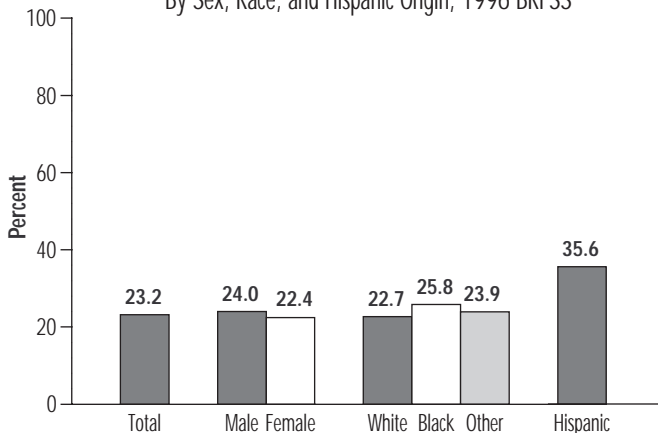
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Florida: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

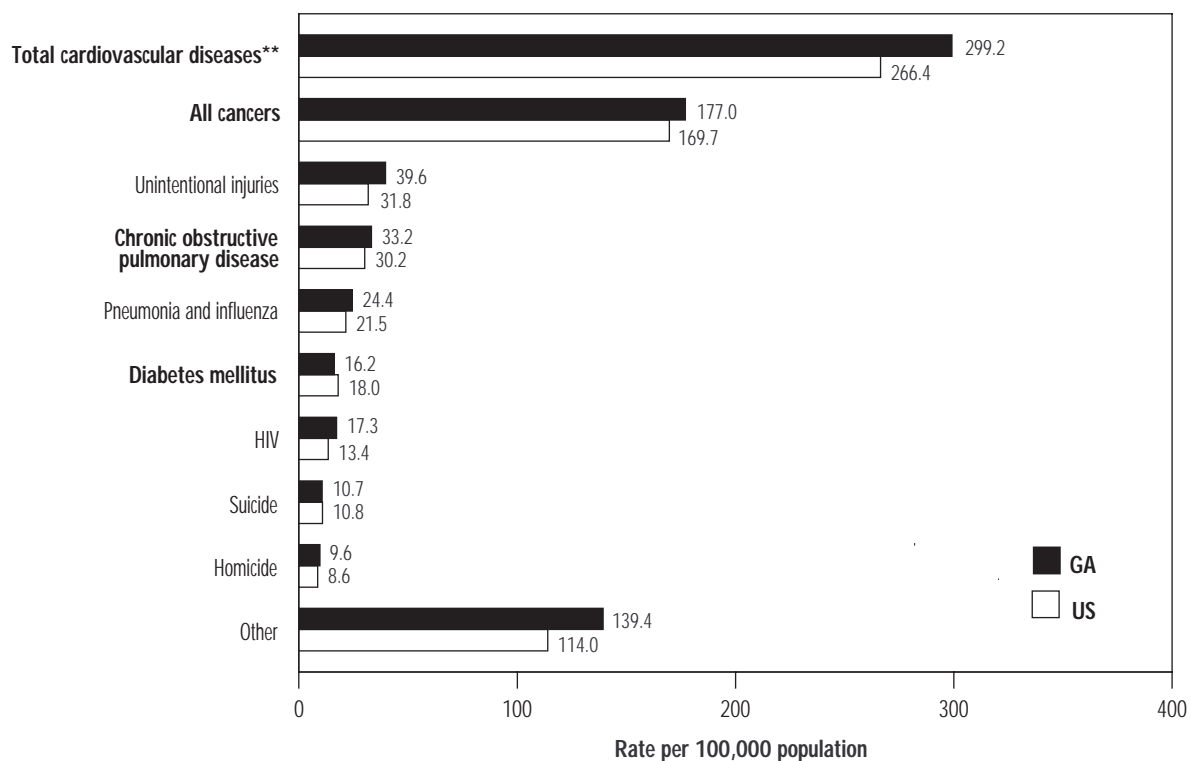


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Georgia: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Georgia, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 68% of all deaths in Georgia were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were higher in Georgia than in the United States; the death rate for diabetes was lower.

Causes of Death, Georgia Compared With United States, 1995*



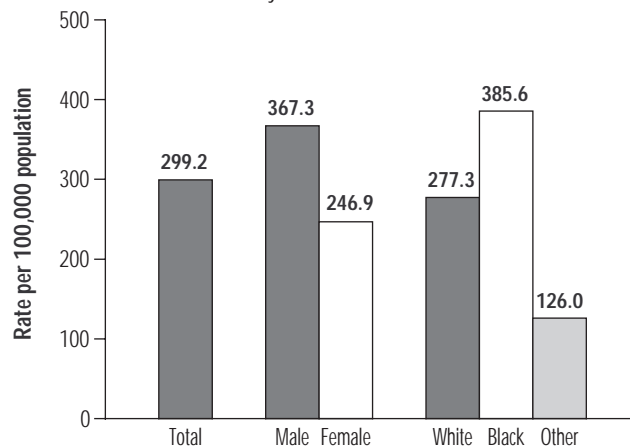
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (126.2 per 100,000 in Georgia and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (51.1 per 100,000 in Georgia and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

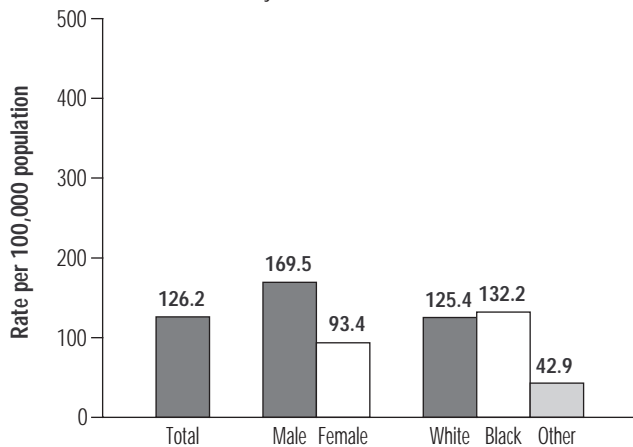
Georgia: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Georgia, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 42% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Georgia in 1995; 9,596 people in Georgia died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 4,043 people in Georgia died of stroke.

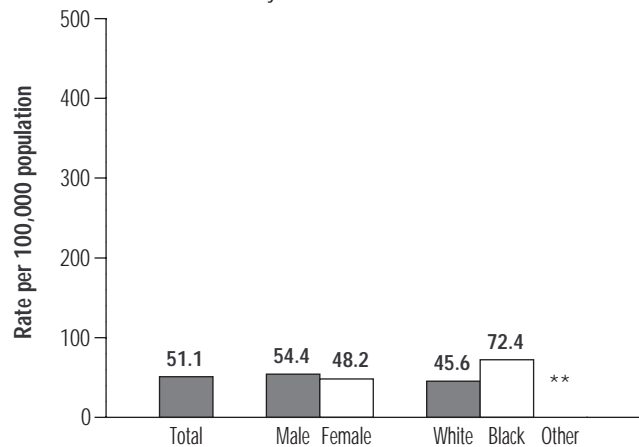
Georgia: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Georgia: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Georgia: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

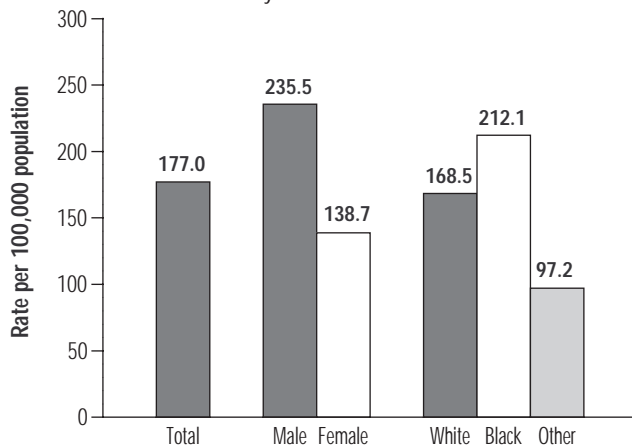
Georgia

Georgia: Cancer

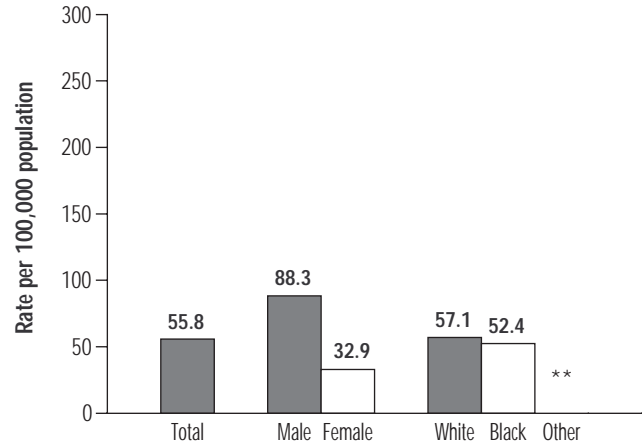
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Georgia in 1995; 12,764 people in Georgia died of cancer.
- In Georgia in 1995, 3,889 people died of lung cancer, 1,200 people died of colorectal cancer, and 1,000 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,300 new cases of lung cancer, 2,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Georgia in 1997.

Georgia: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

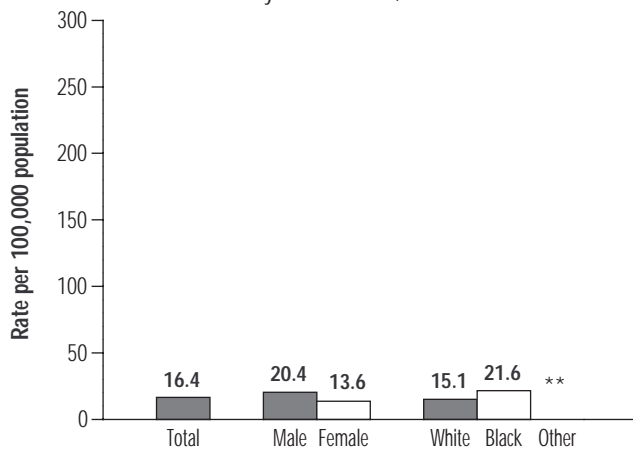


Georgia: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



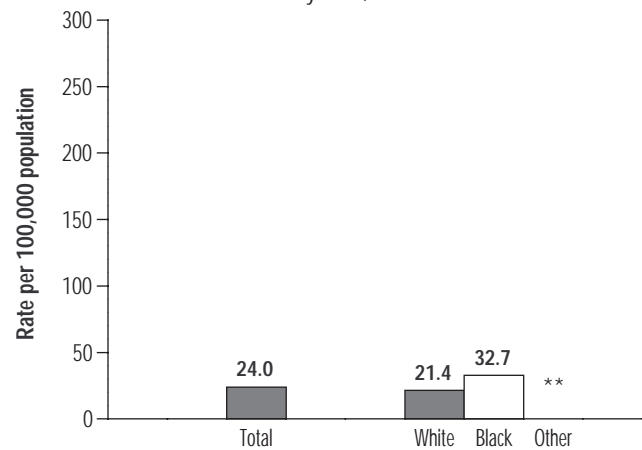
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Georgia: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Georgia: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



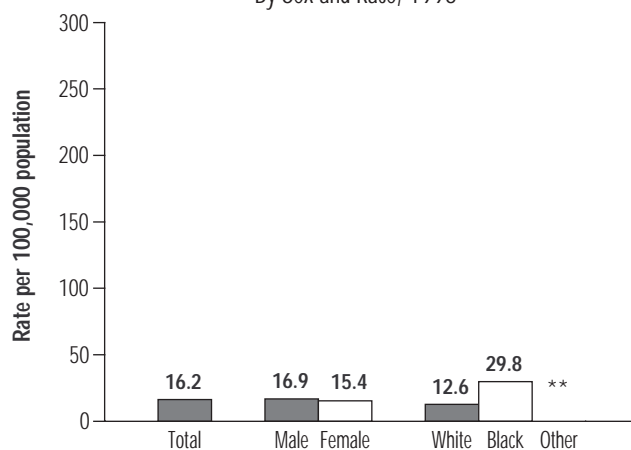
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Georgia: Diabetes

- In 1994, 195,193 adults in Georgia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,205 deaths in Georgia in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 578 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Georgia.

Georgia: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

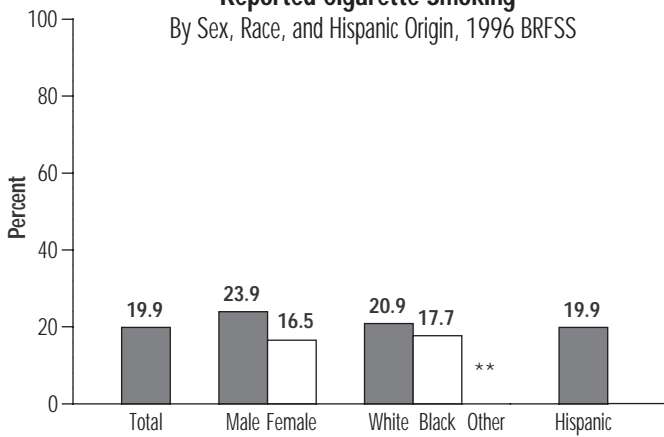


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

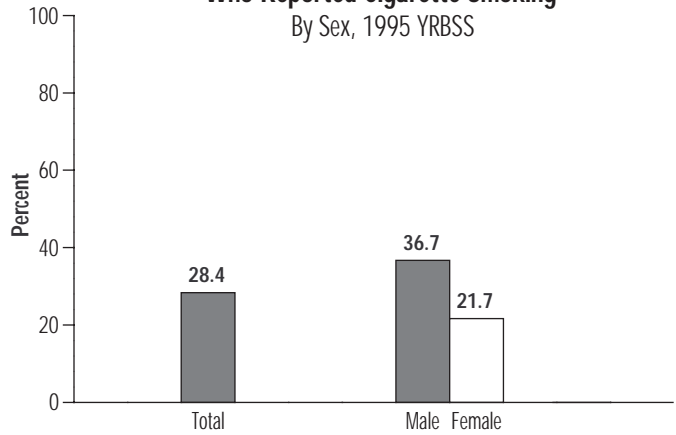
Georgia: Risk Factors

Georgia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



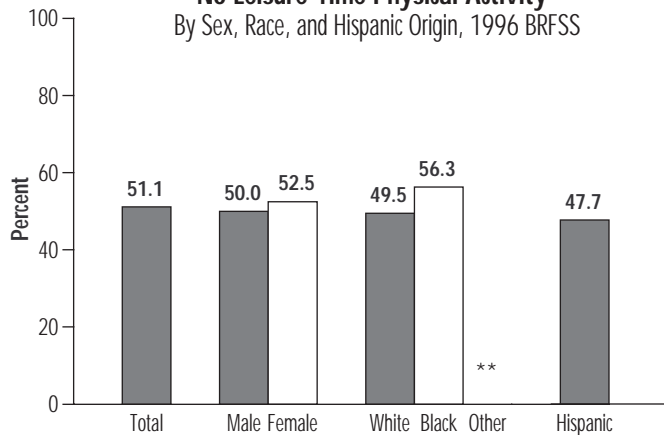
*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Georgia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



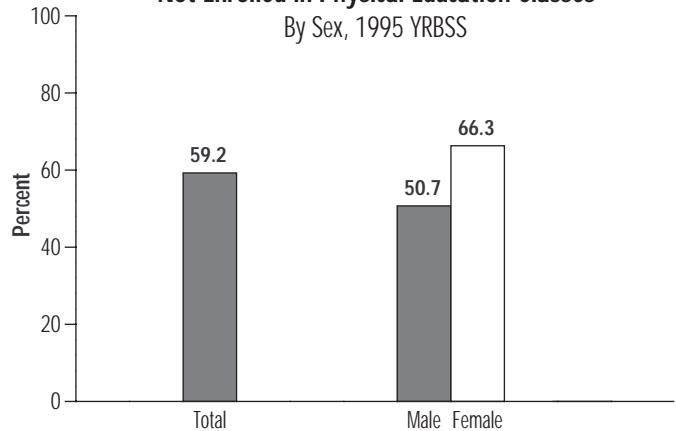
*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Georgia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

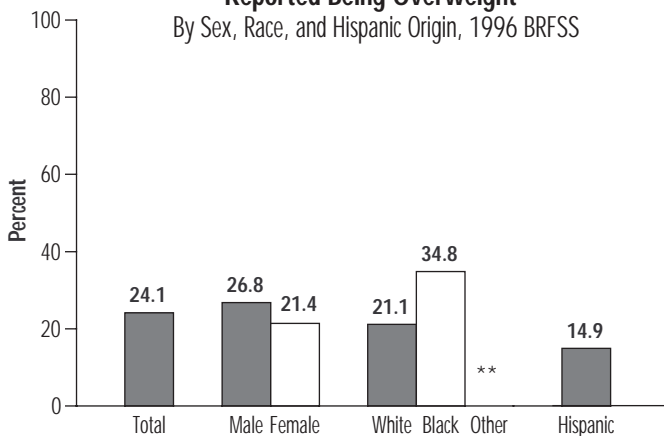


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Georgia: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Georgia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

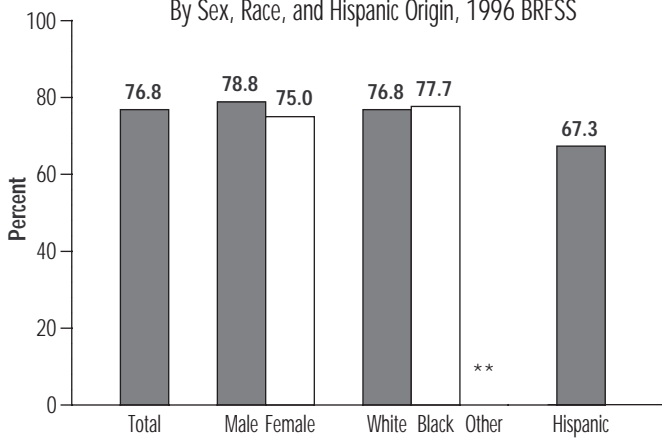


*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

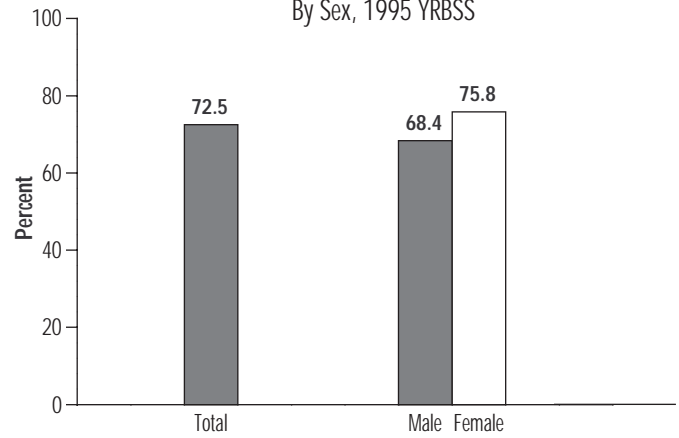
Georgia: Risk Factors

Georgia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



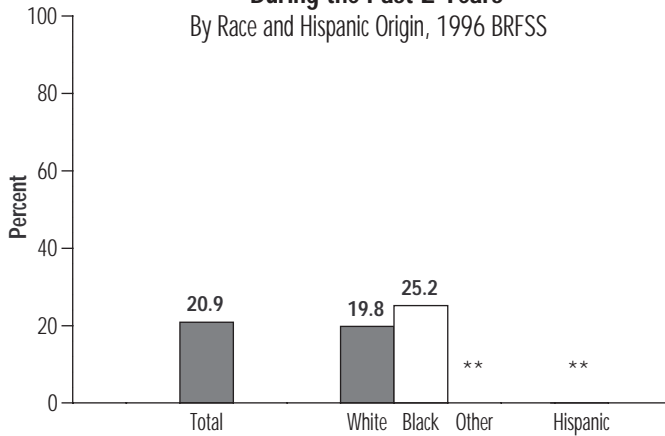
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Georgia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



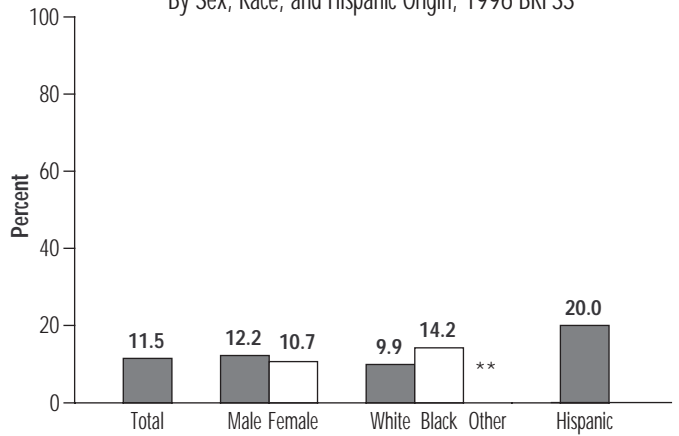
Georgia: Preventive Services

Georgia: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Georgia: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



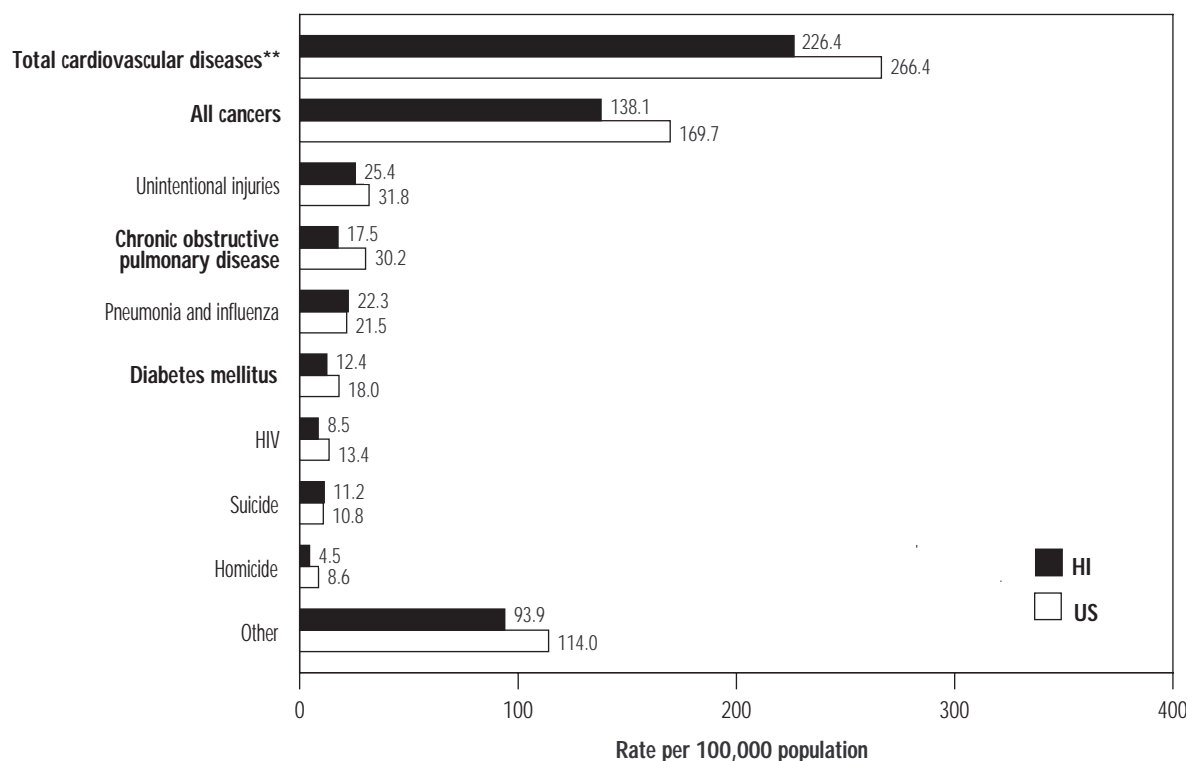
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Hawaii: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Hawaii, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fifth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 71% of all deaths in Hawaii were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in Hawaii than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Hawaii Compared With United States, 1995*



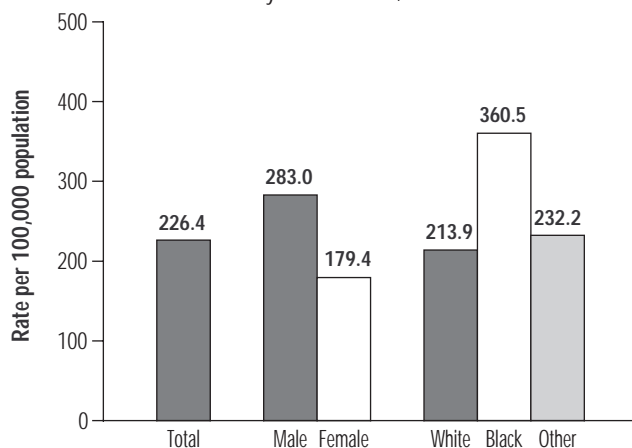
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (85.5 per 100,000 in Hawaii and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.9 per 100,000 in Hawaii and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

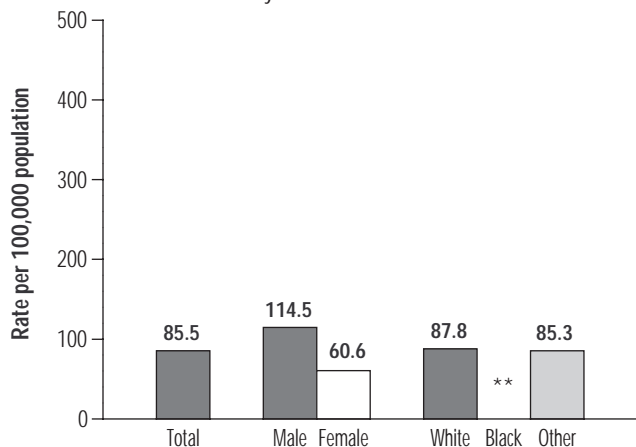
Hawaii: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Hawaii, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 38% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Hawaii in 1995; 1,179 people in Hawaii died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 611 people in Hawaii died of stroke.

Hawaii: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

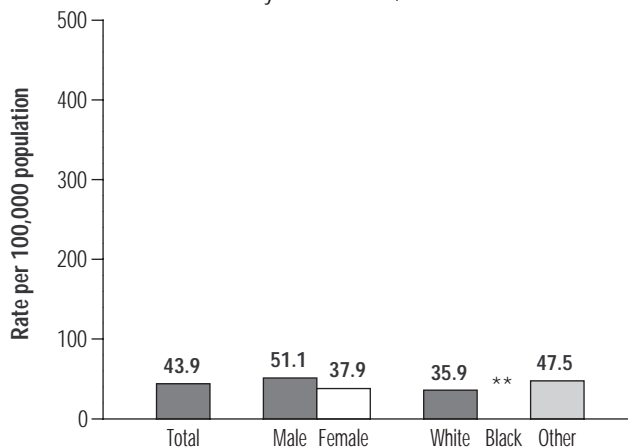


Hawaii: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



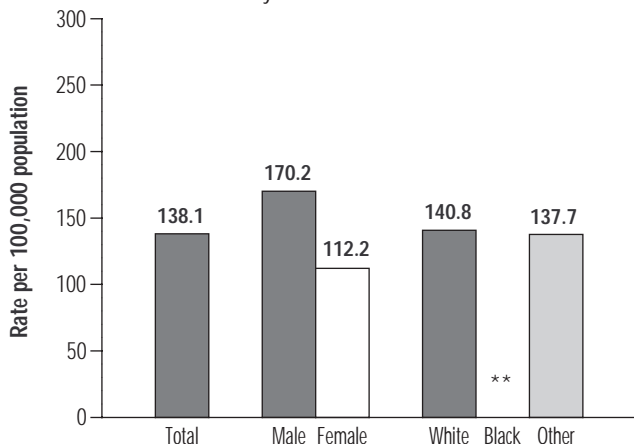
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Hawaii: Cancer

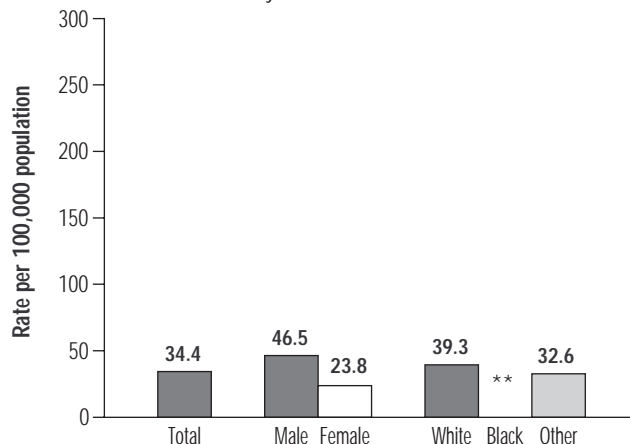
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Hawaii in 1995; 1,855 people in Hawaii died of cancer.
- In Hawaii in 1995, 462 people died of lung cancer, 190 people died of colorectal cancer, and 121 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 540 new cases of lung cancer, 520 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 460 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Hawaii in 1997.

Hawaii: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



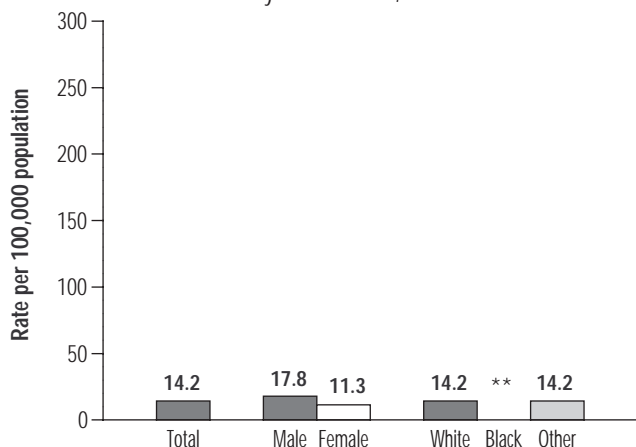
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



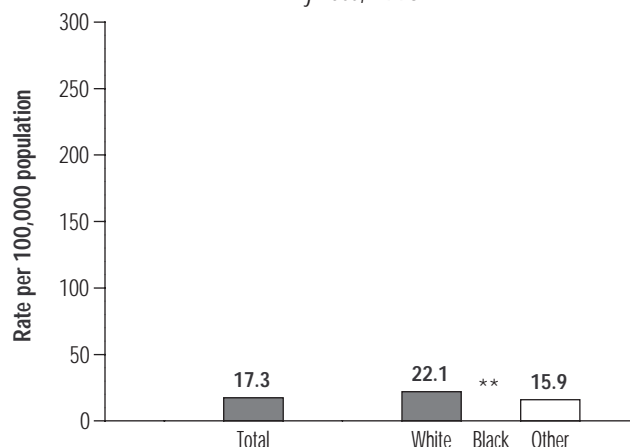
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



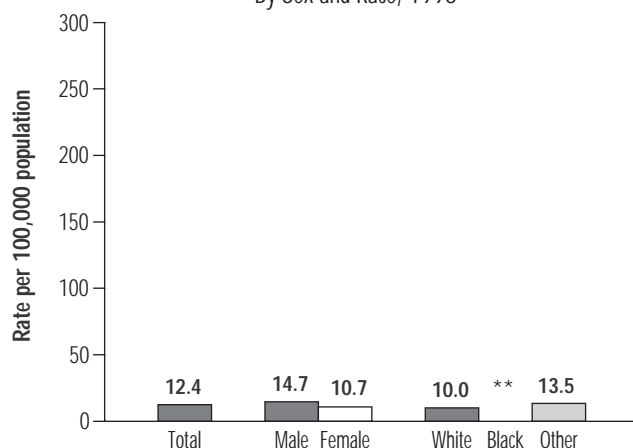
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Hawaii: Diabetes

- In 1994, 33,652 adults in Hawaii had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 168 deaths in Hawaii in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 173 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Hawaii.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Hawaii: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



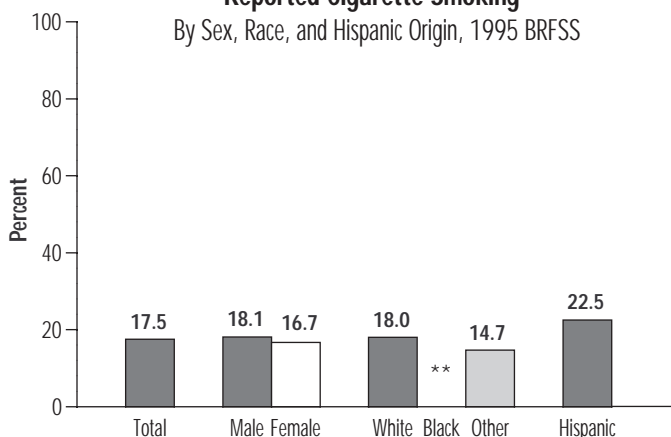
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Hawaii: Risk Factors

Hawaii: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1995 BRFSS

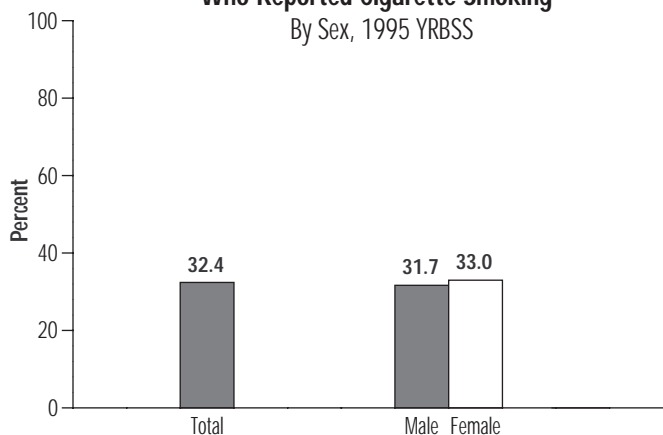


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

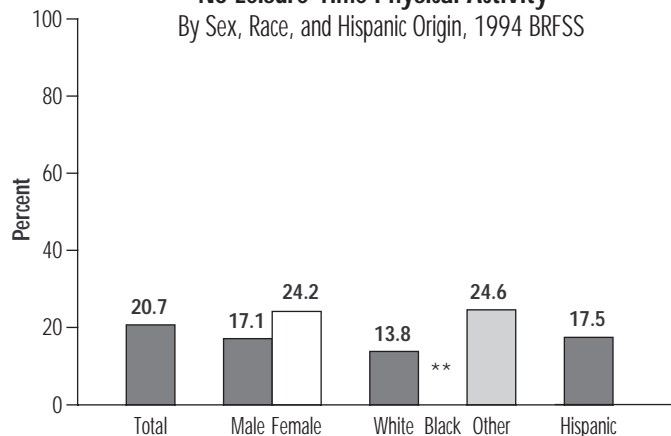
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Hawaii: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1994 BRFSS

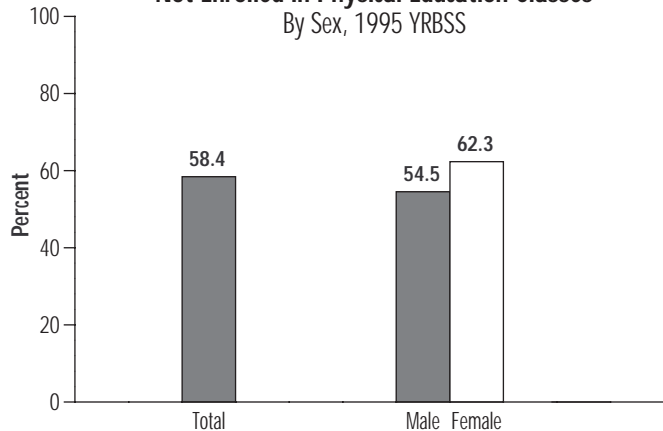


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

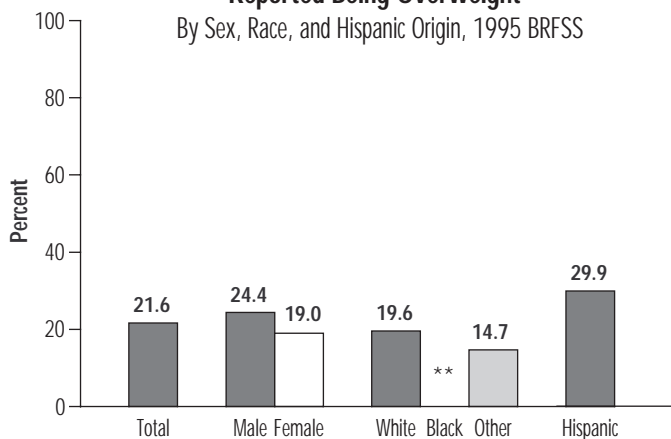
Hawaii: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Hawaii: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1995 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

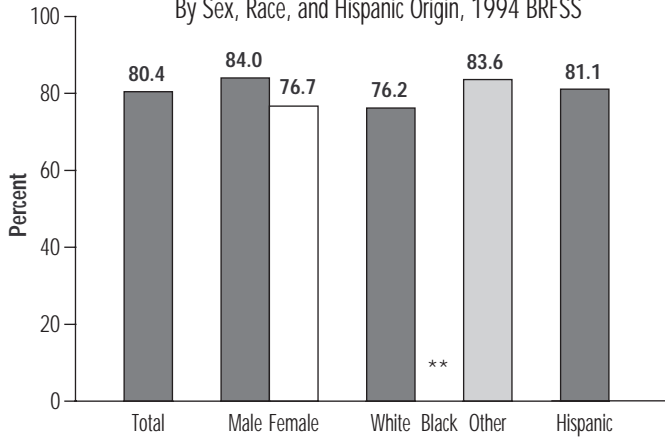
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Hawaii: Risk Factors

Hawaii: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

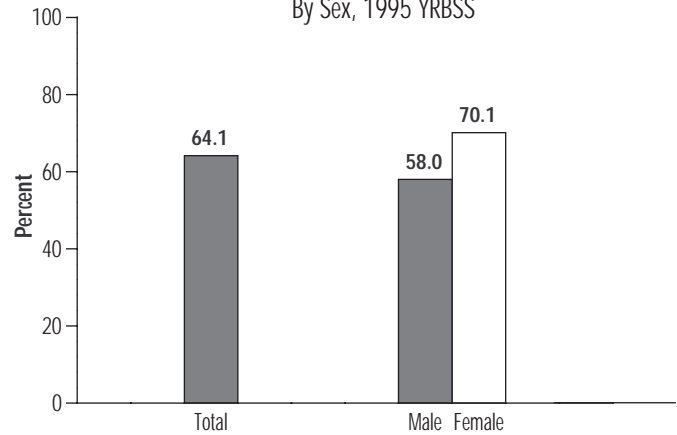
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1994 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

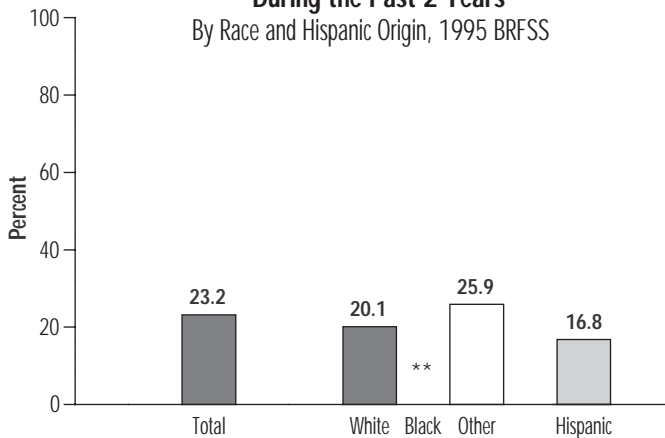
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Hawaii: Preventive Services

Hawaii: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

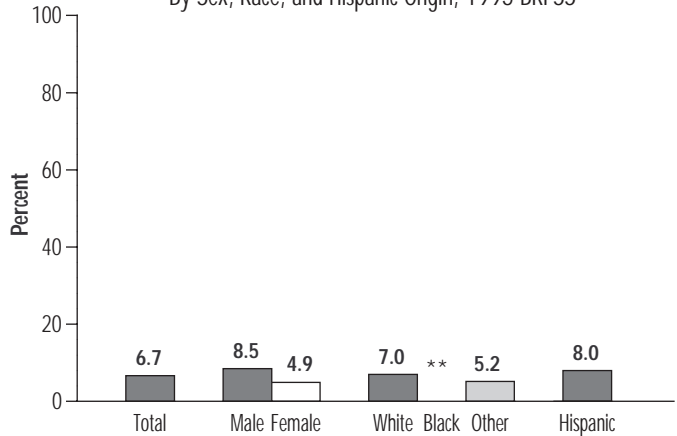
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1995 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Hawaii: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1995 BRFSS



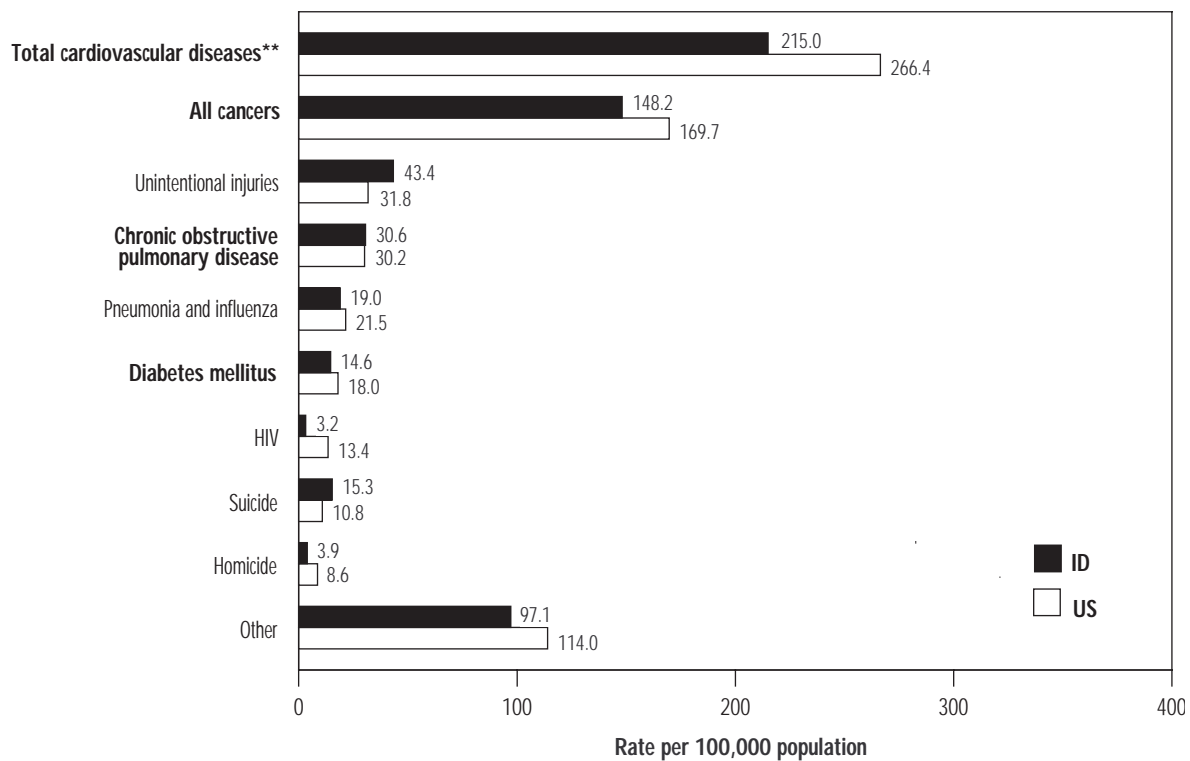
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Idaho: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Idaho, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in Idaho were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Idaho than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Idaho Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

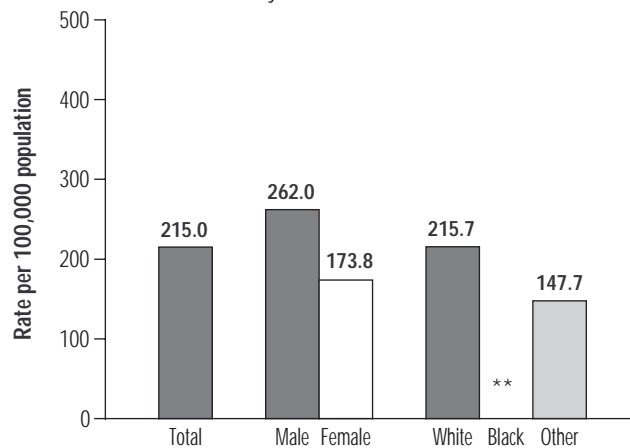
**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (109.8 per 100,000 in Idaho and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (38.9 per 100,000 in Idaho and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

Idaho: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Idaho, accounting for 36% of all deaths.

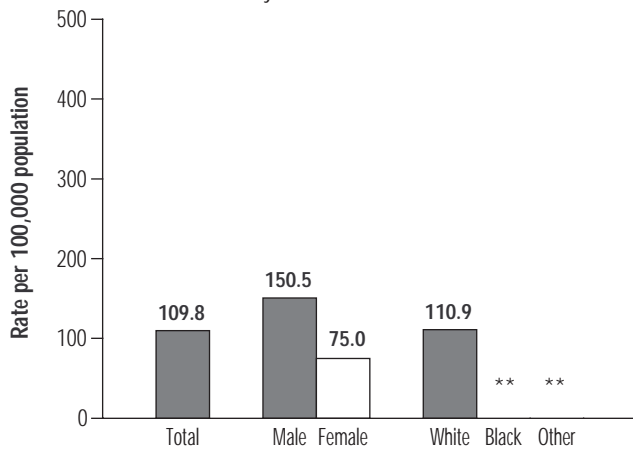
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Idaho in 1995; 1,625 people in Idaho died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 637 people in Idaho died of stroke.

Idaho: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



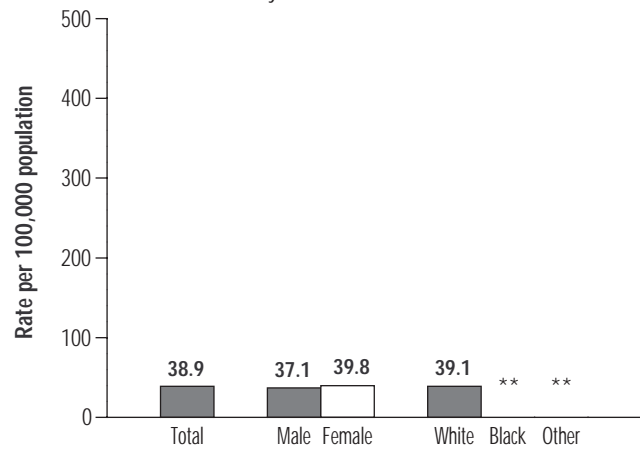
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

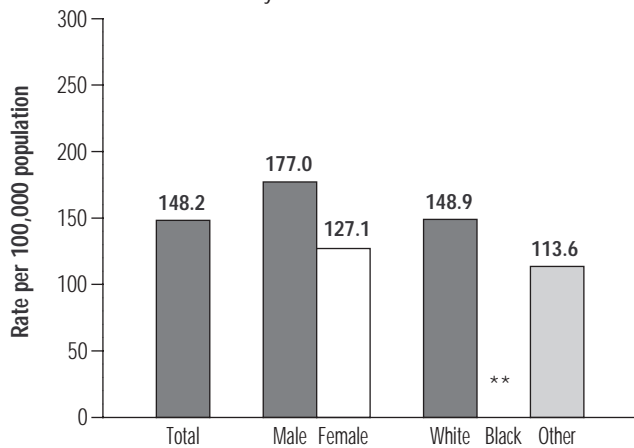
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Idaho

Idaho: Cancer

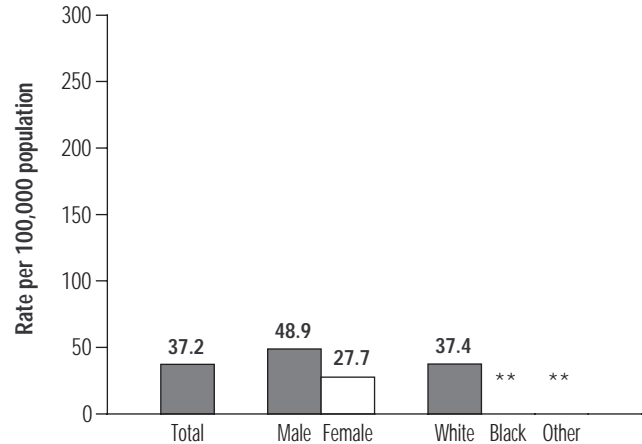
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Idaho in 1995; 2,006 people in Idaho died of cancer.
- In Idaho in 1995, 482 people died of lung cancer, 180 people died of colorectal cancer, and 157 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 570 new cases of lung cancer, 450 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 720 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Idaho in 1997.

Idaho: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



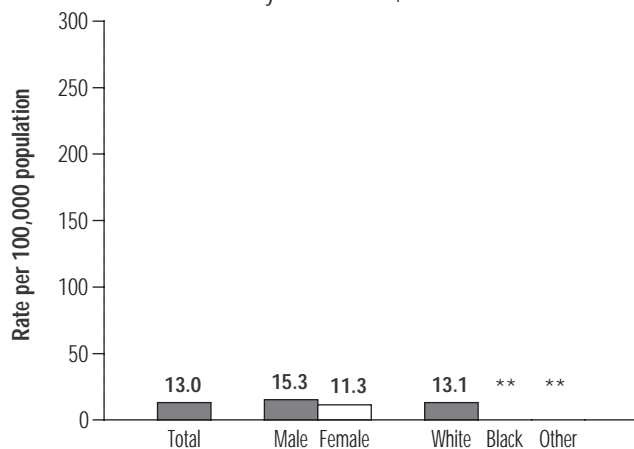
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



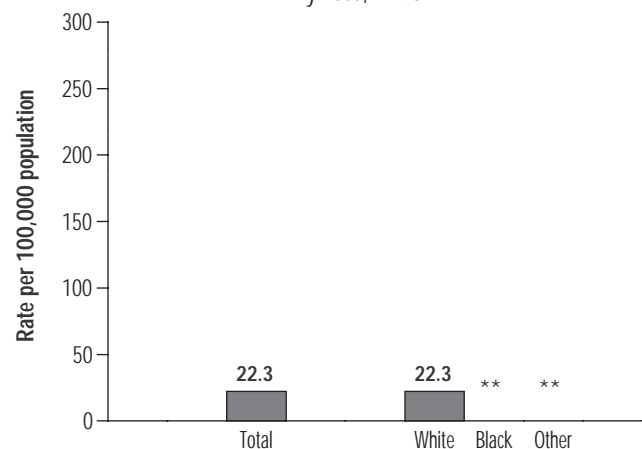
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



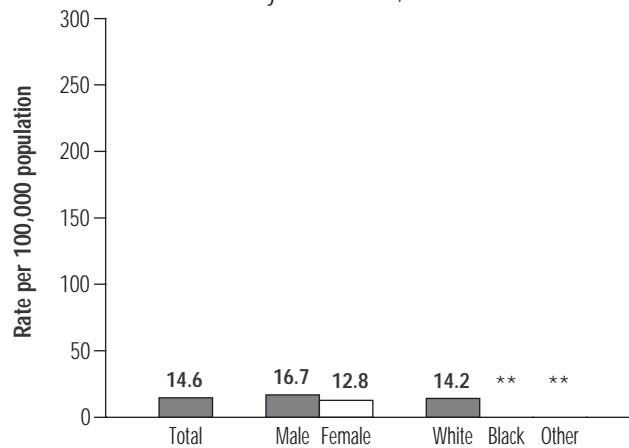
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Idaho: Diabetes

- In 1994, 29,894 adults in Idaho had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 206 deaths in Idaho in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 48 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Idaho.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Idaho: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



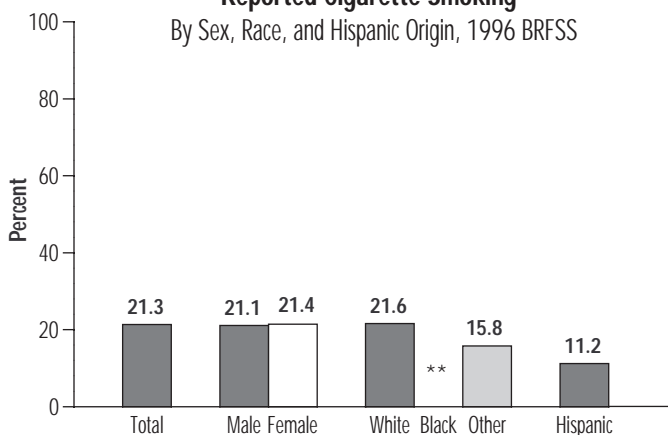
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Idaho: Risk Factors

Idaho: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

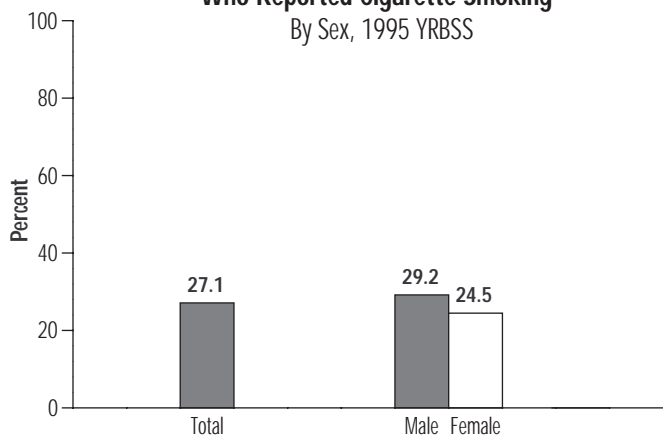


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

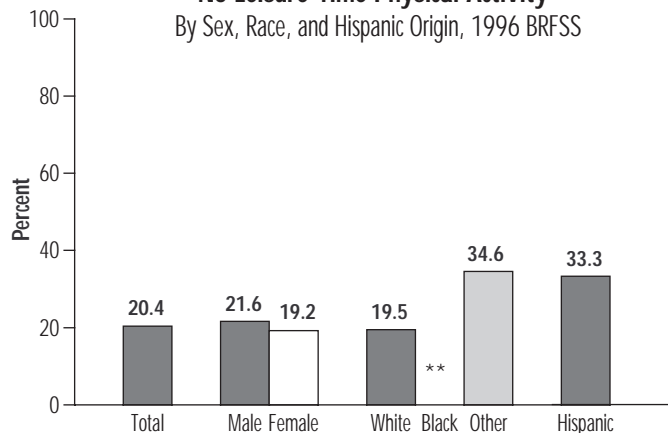
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Idaho: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

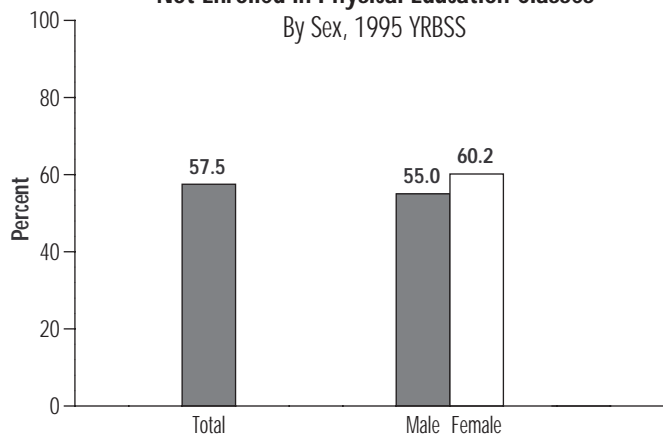


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

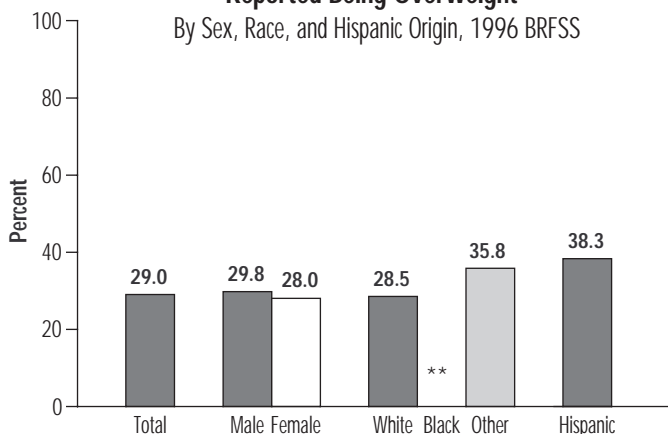
Idaho: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Idaho: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

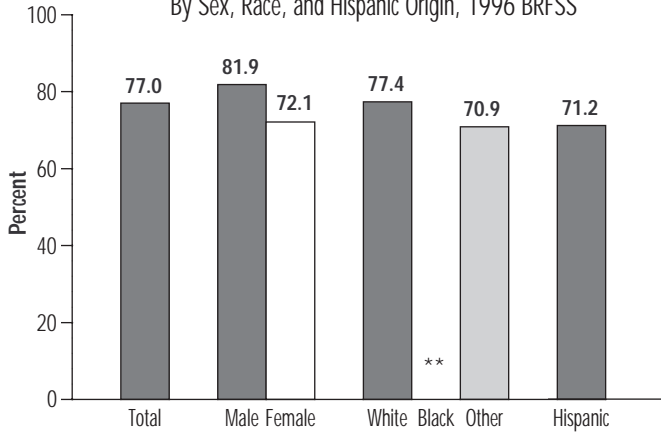
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

Idaho: Risk Factors

Idaho: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

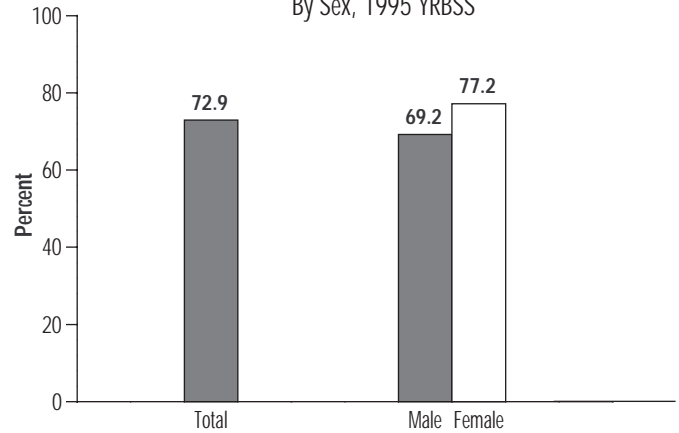
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

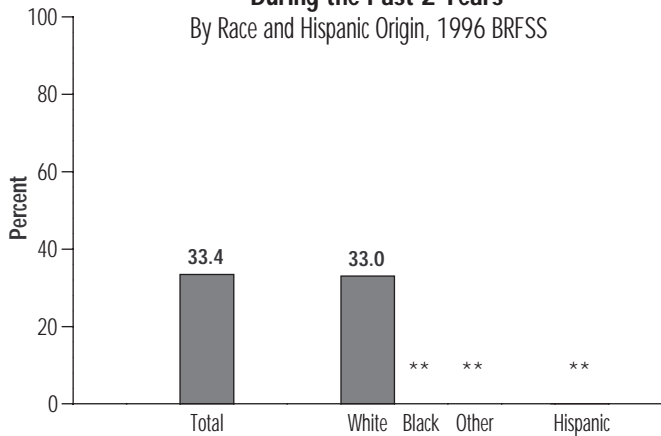
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Idaho: Preventive Services

Idaho: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Idaho: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



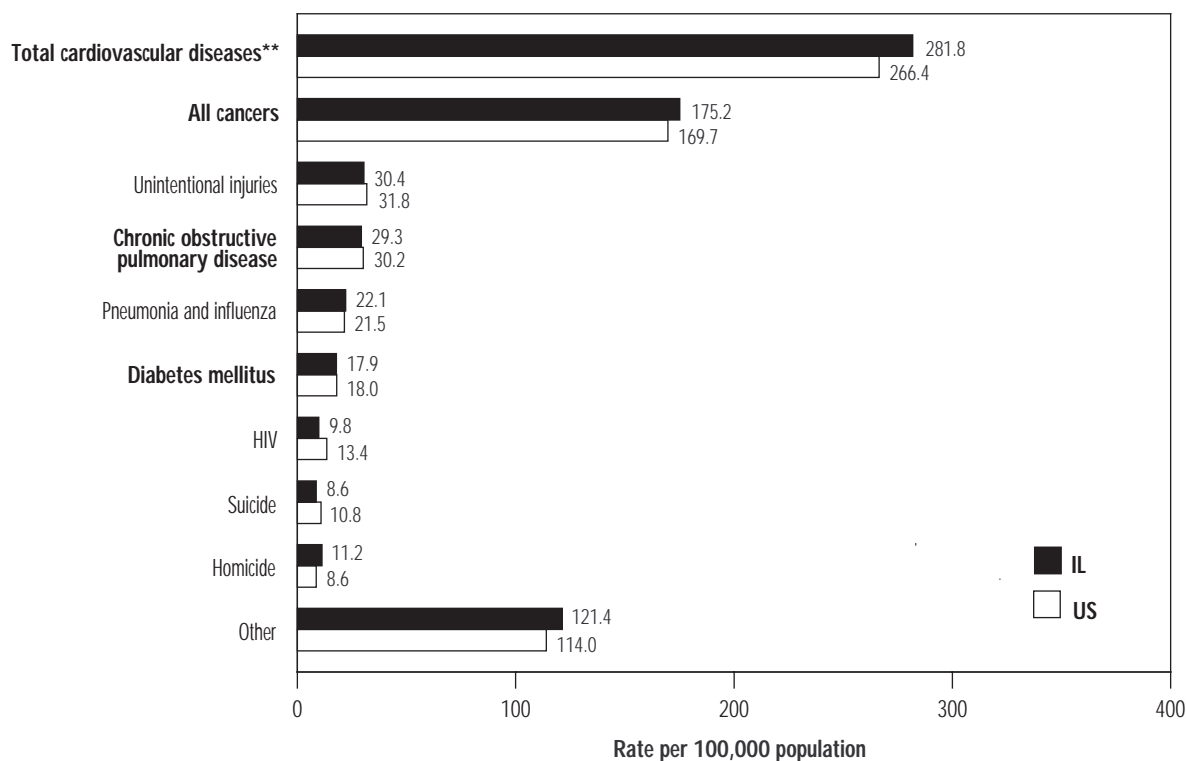
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Illinois: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Illinois, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Illinois were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases and all cancers were higher in Illinois than in the United States; the death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Illinois Compared With United States, 1995*



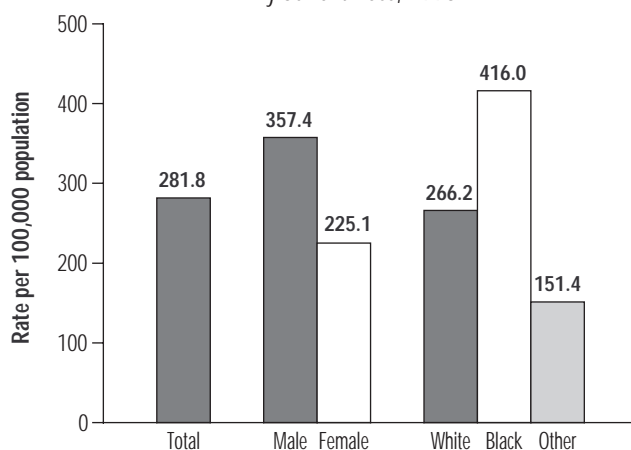
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (142.6 per 100,000 in Illinois and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.0 per 100,000 in Illinois and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

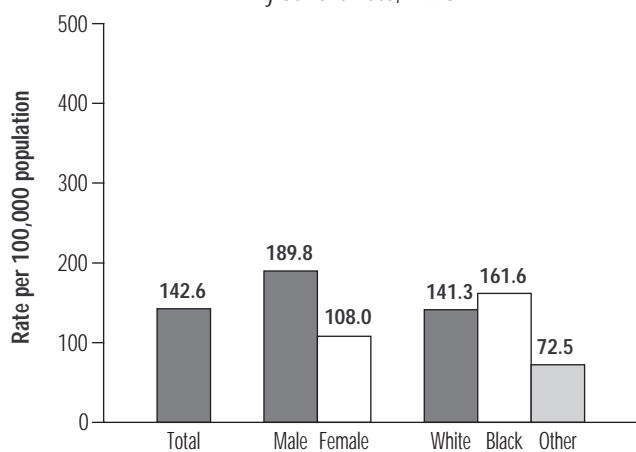
Illinois: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Illinois, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Illinois in 1995; 23,436 people in Illinois died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 7,488 people in Illinois died of stroke.

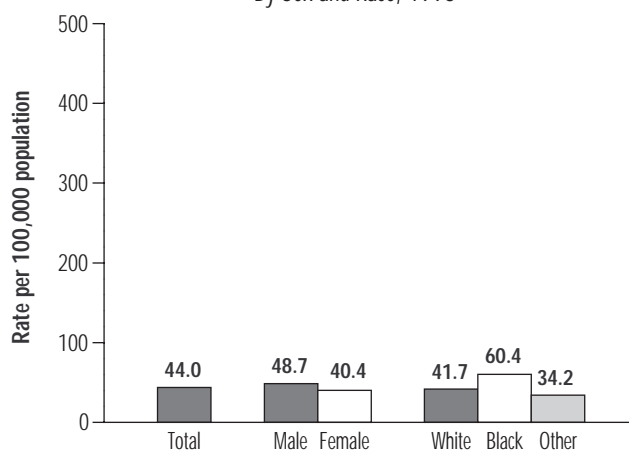
Illinois: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Illinois: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Illinois: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

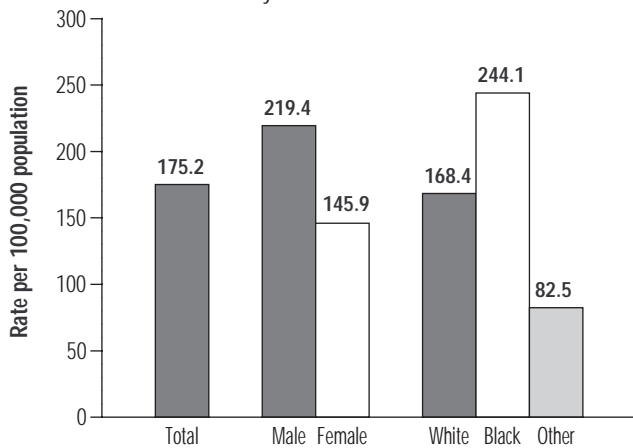
Illinois

Illinois: Cancer

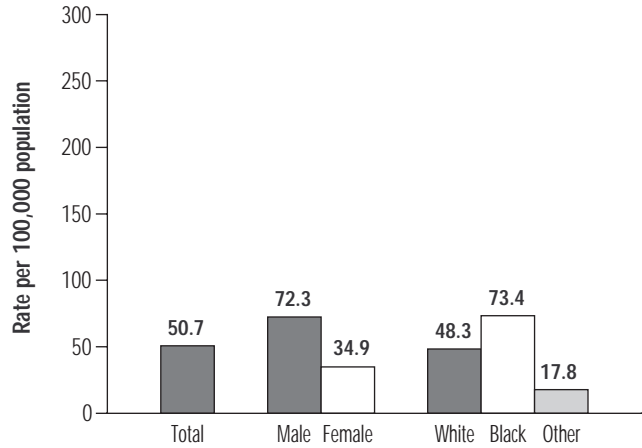
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Illinois in 1995; 25,100 people in Illinois died of cancer.
- In Illinois in 1995, 6,965 people died of lung cancer, 2,847 people died of colorectal cancer, and 2,126 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,900 new cases of lung cancer, 6,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 9,200 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Illinois in 1997.

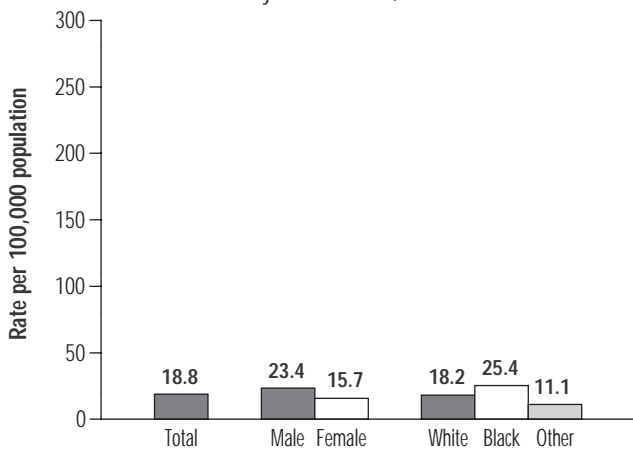
Illinois: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



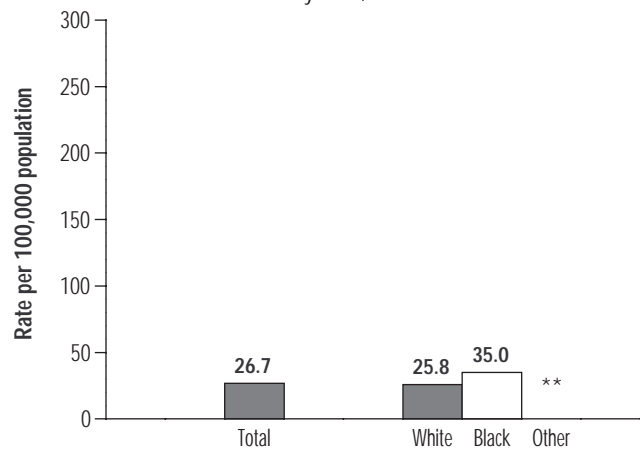
Illinois: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Illinois: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Illinois: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

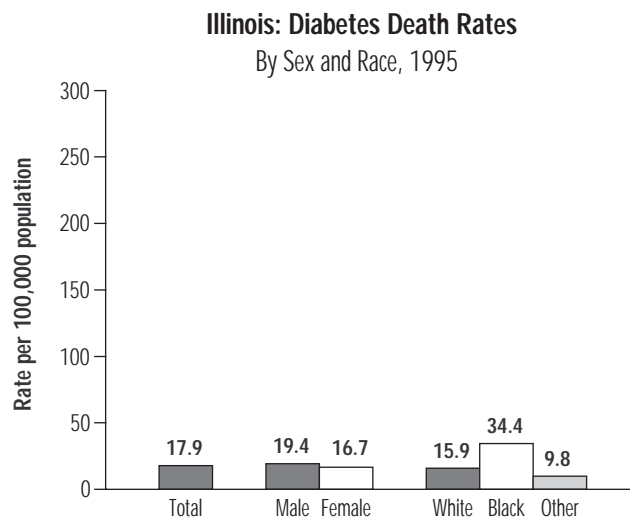


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Illinois: Diabetes

- In 1994, 455,623 adults in Illinois had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,663 deaths in Illinois in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 793 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Illinois.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

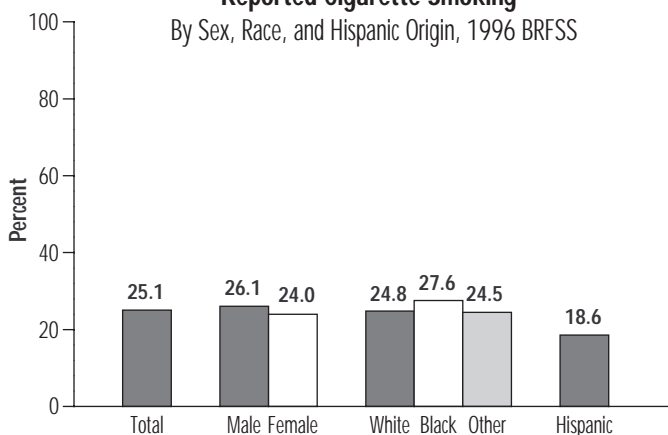


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Illinois: Risk Factors

Illinois: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

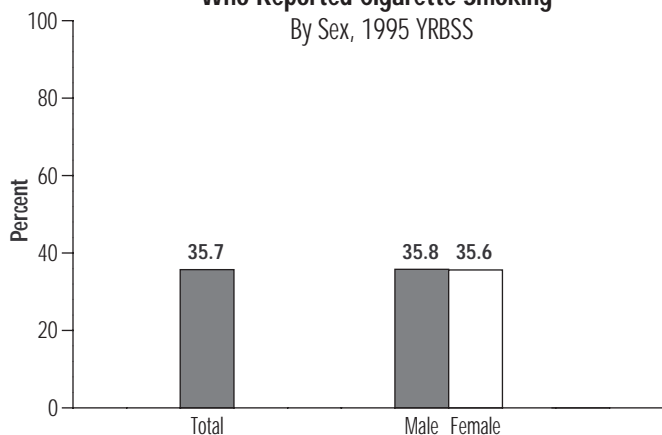
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Illinois: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

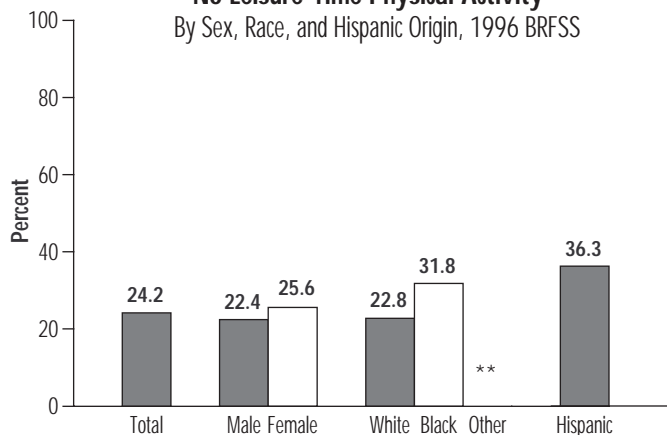
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Illinois: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

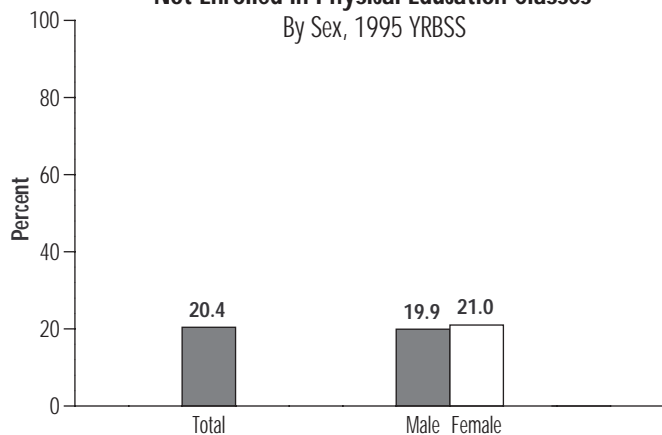


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

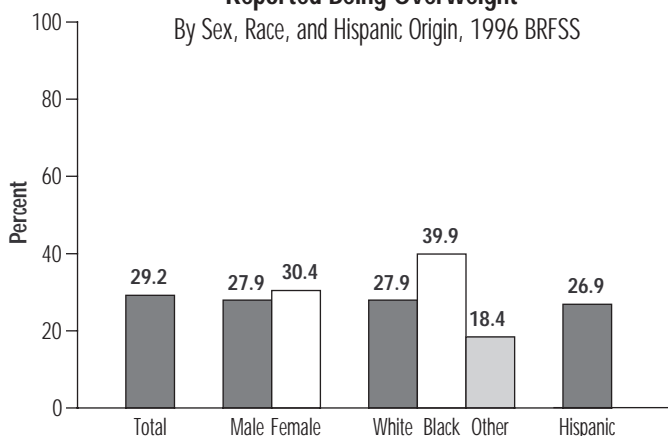
Illinois: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Illinois: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



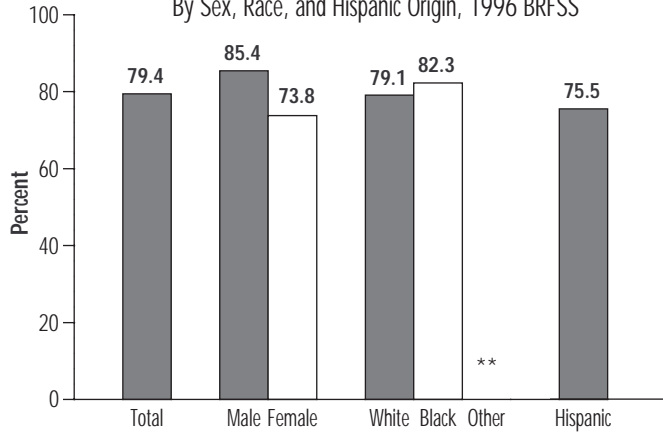
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Illinois: Risk Factors

Illinois: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

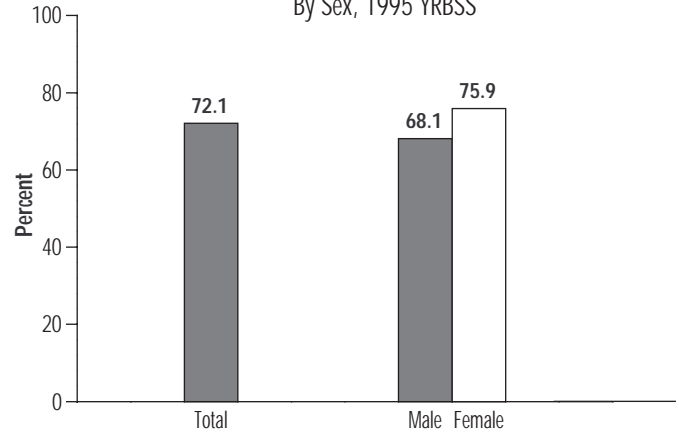
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Illinois: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

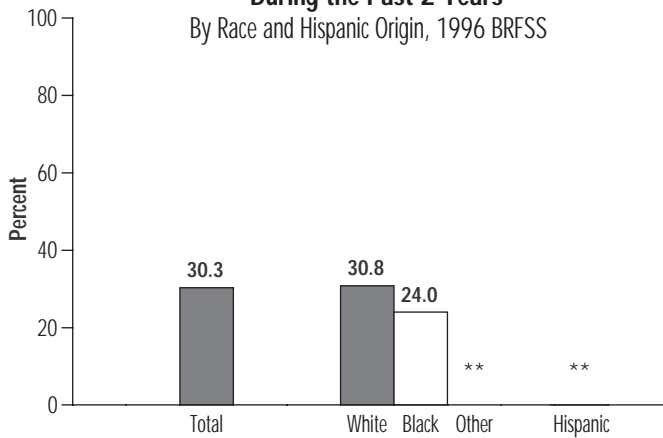
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Illinois: Preventive Services

Illinois: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

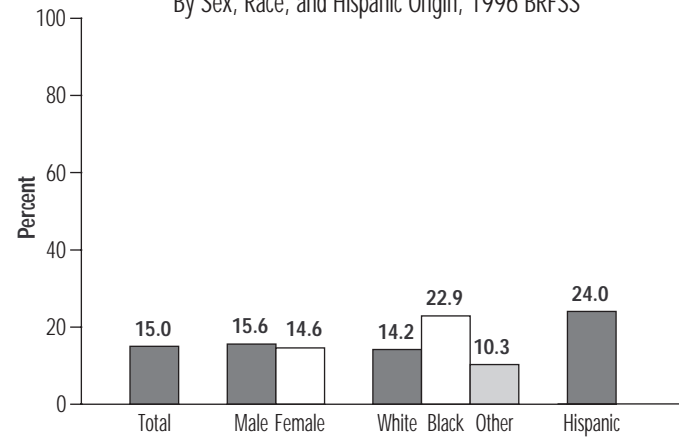
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Illinois: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

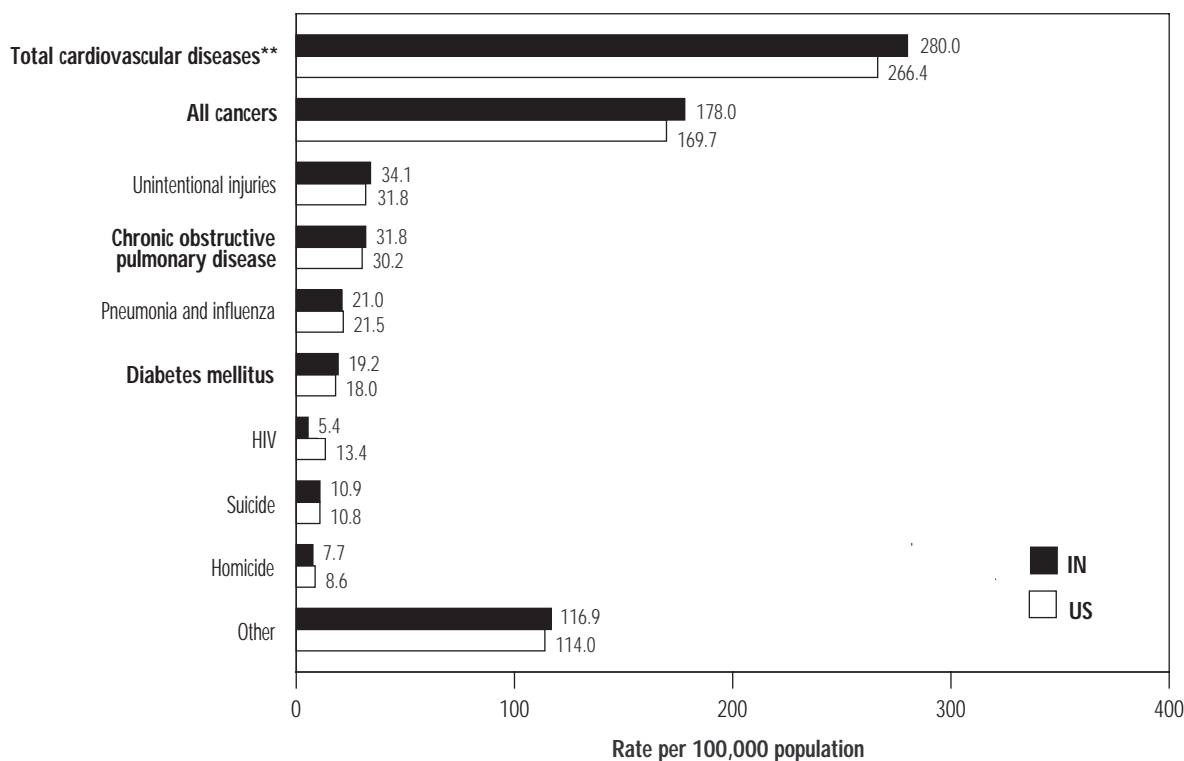


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Indiana: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Indiana, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Indiana were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Indiana than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Indiana Compared With United States, 1995*



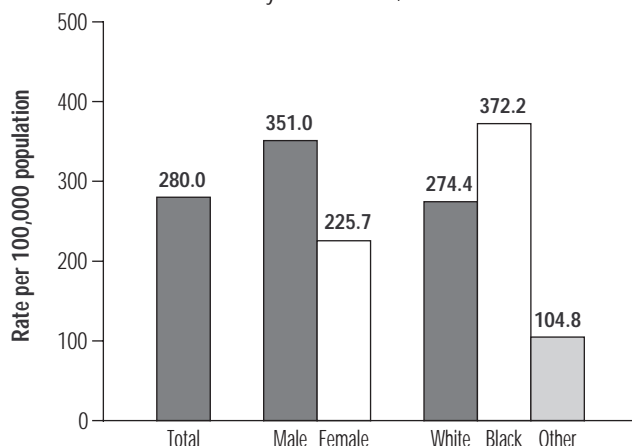
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (148.3 per 100,000 in Indiana and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (47.3 per 100,000 in Indiana and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

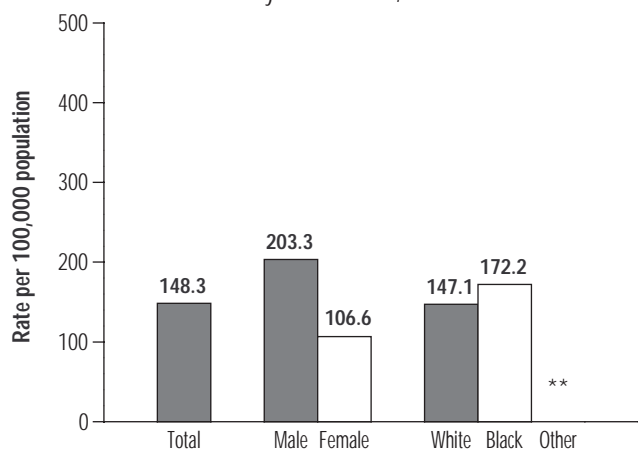
Indiana: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Indiana, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 53% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Indiana in 1995; 11,692 people in Indiana died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,996 people in Indiana died of stroke.

Indiana: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

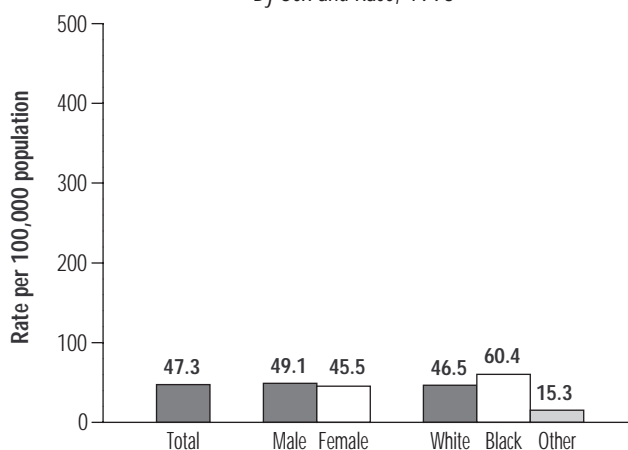


Indiana: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Indiana: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

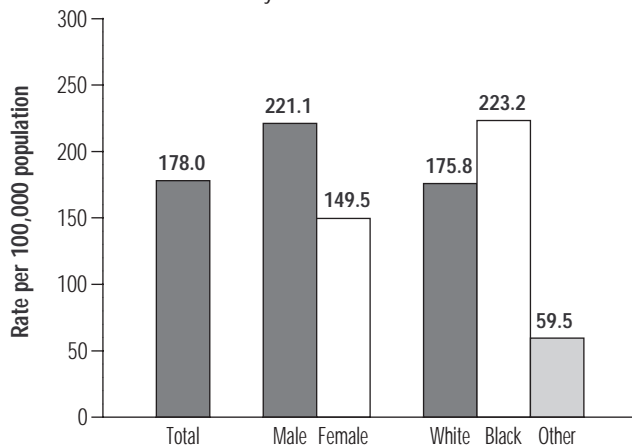
Indiana

Indiana: Cancer

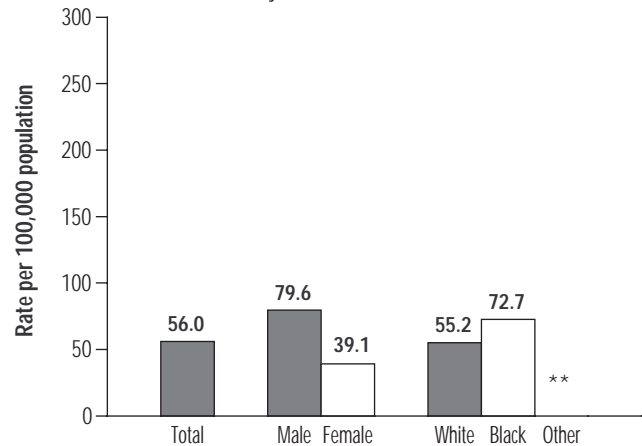
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Indiana in 1995; 12,554 people in Indiana died of cancer.
- In Indiana in 1995, 3,813 people died of lung cancer, 1,378 people died of colorectal cancer, and 986 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,100 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Indiana in 1997.

Indiana: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

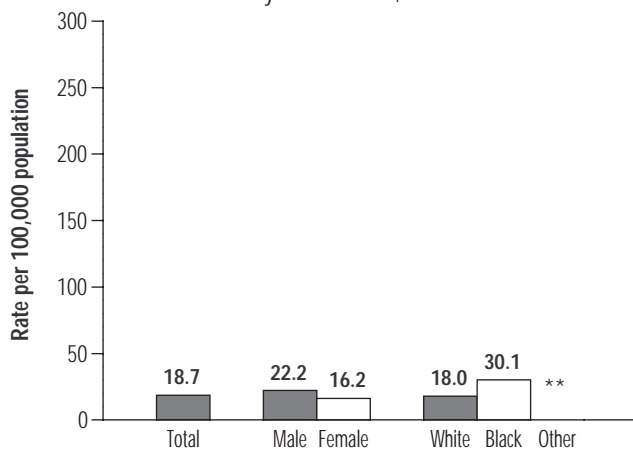


Indiana: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



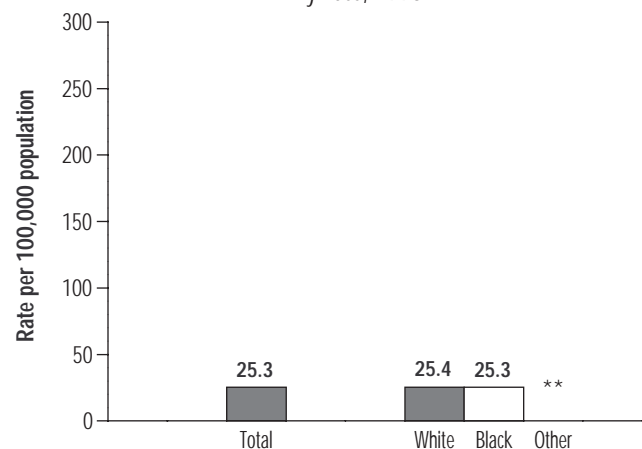
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Indiana: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Indiana: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



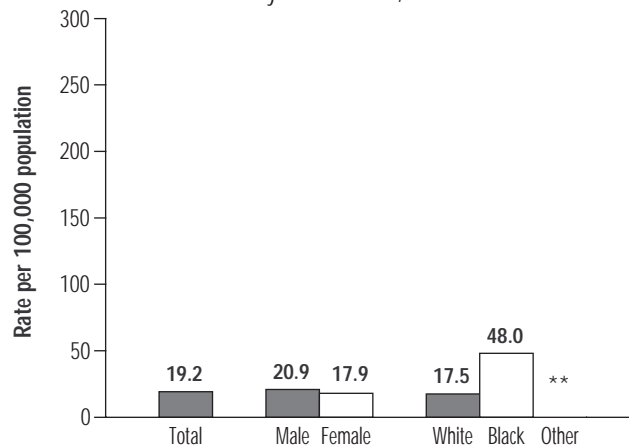
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Indiana: Diabetes

- In 1994, 179,346 adults in Indiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,437 deaths in Indiana in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 319 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Indiana.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Indiana: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



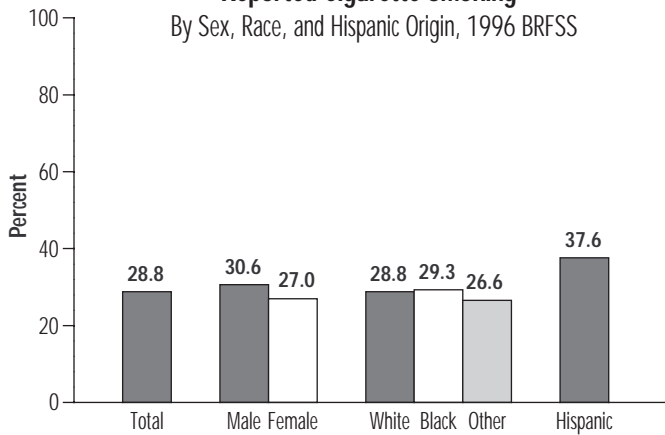
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Indiana: Risk Factors

Indiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

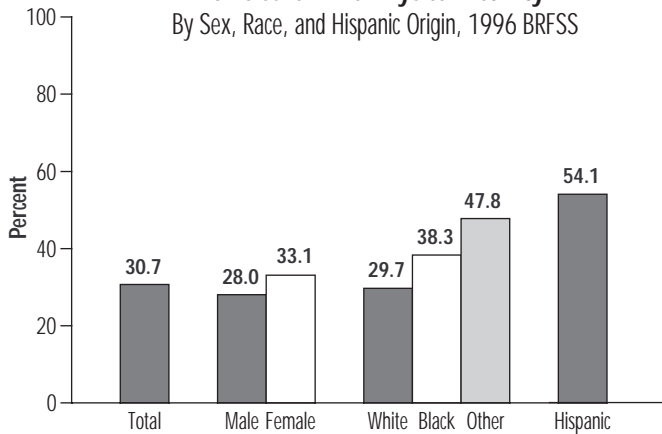
Indiana: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Indiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

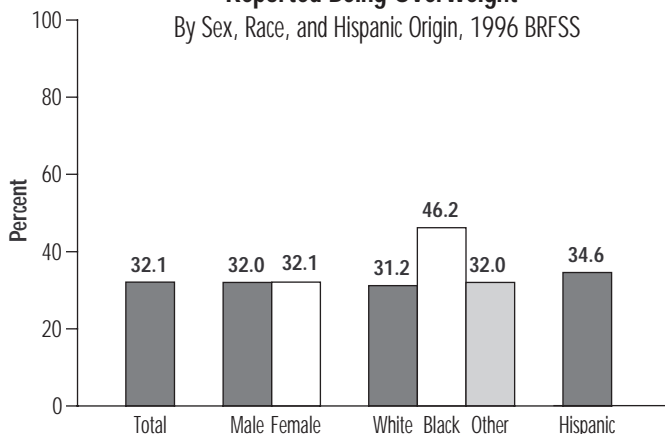
Indiana: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Indiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



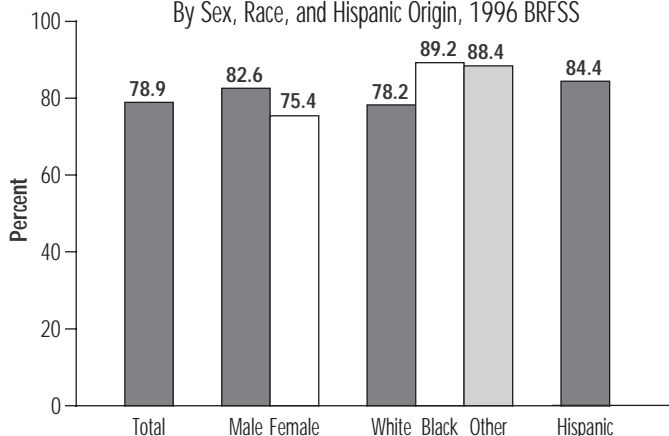
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Indiana: Risk Factors

Indiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Indiana: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

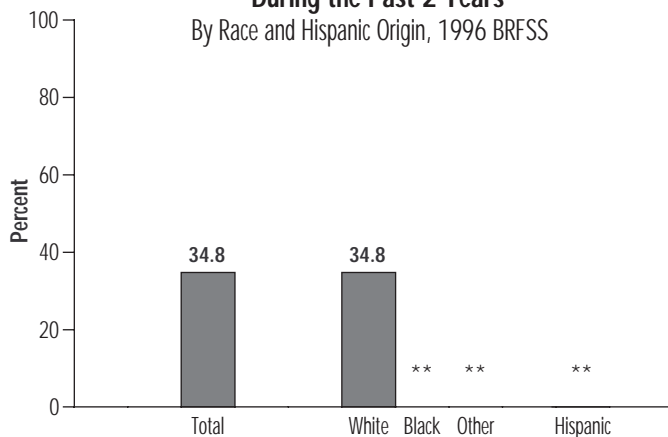
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Indiana: Preventive Services

Indiana: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

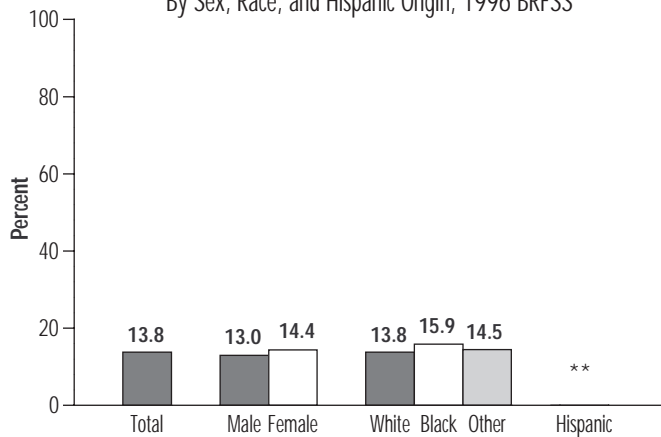
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Indiana: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



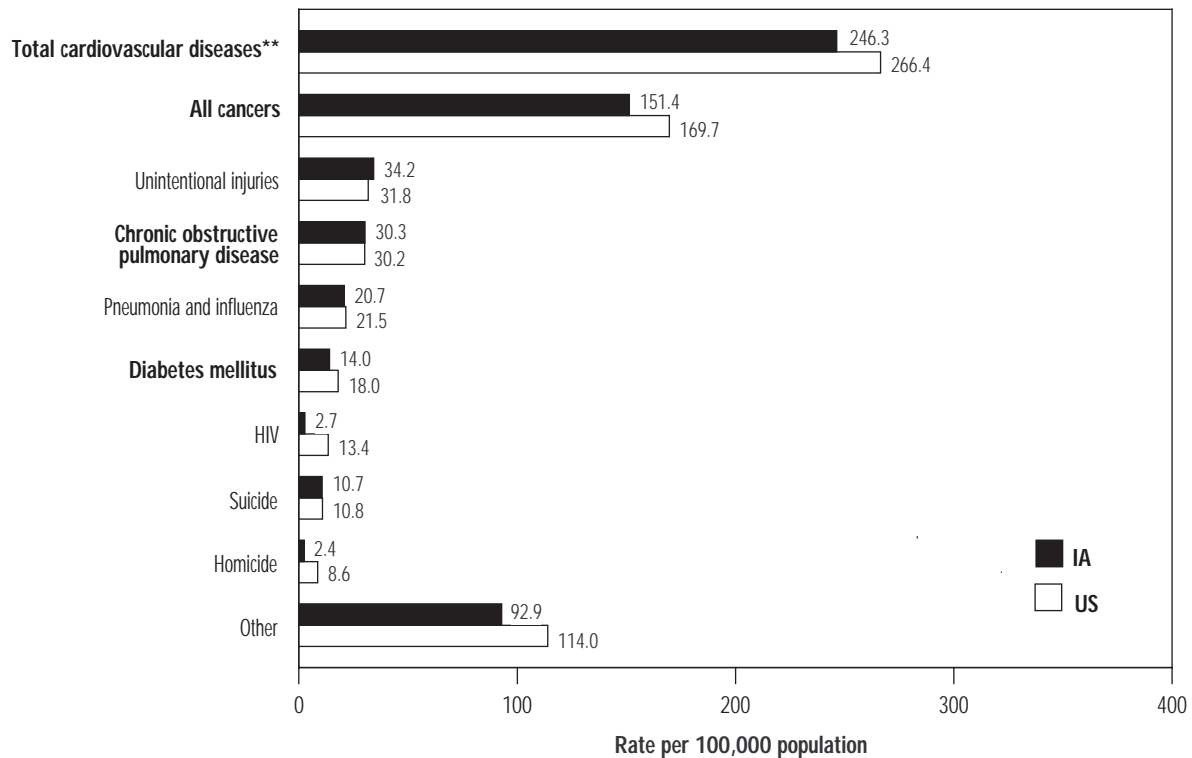
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Iowa: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Iowa, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in Iowa were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Iowa than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Iowa Compared With United States, 1995*



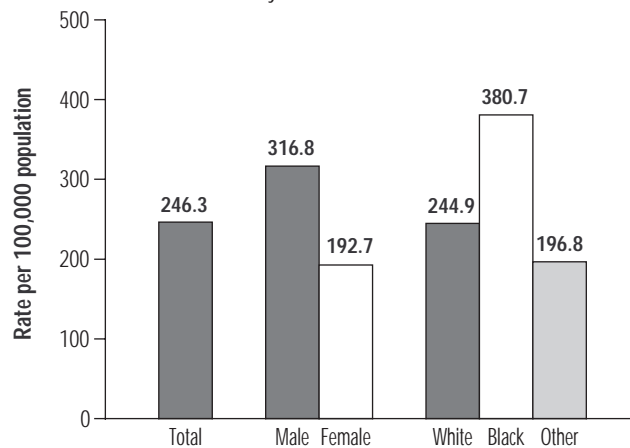
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (127.7 per 100,000 in Iowa and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.7 per 100,000 in Iowa and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

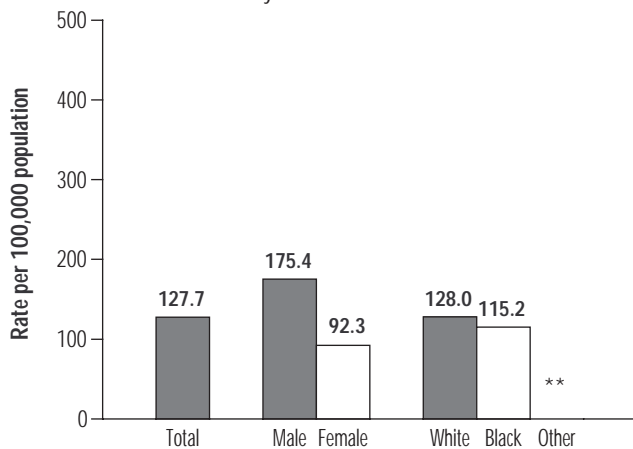
Iowa: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Iowa, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 52% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Iowa in 1995; 6,368 people in Iowa died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,201 people in Iowa died of stroke.

Iowa: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

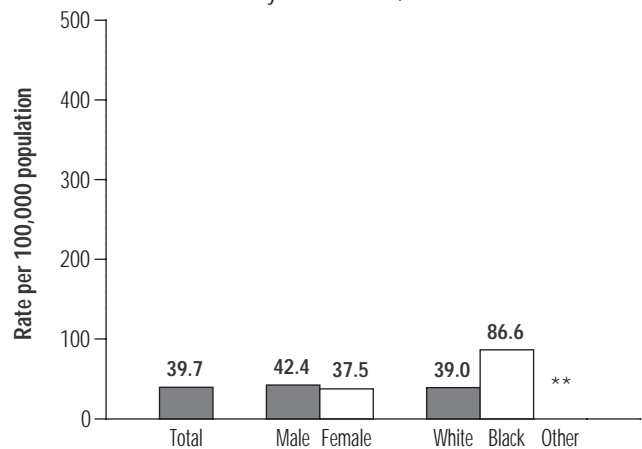


Iowa: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Iowa: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

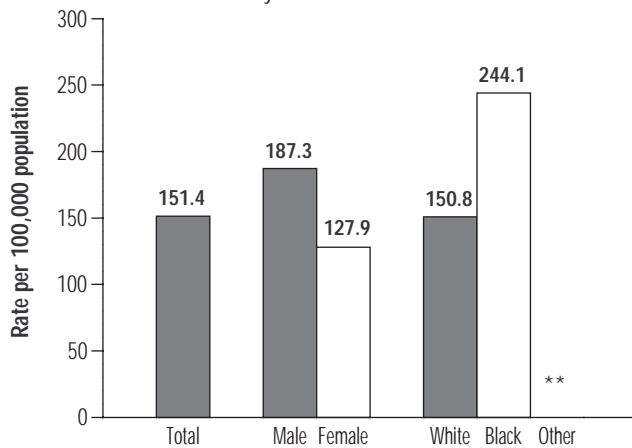
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Iowa: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Iowa in 1995; 6,226 people in Iowa died of cancer.
- In Iowa in 1995, 1,730 people died of lung cancer, 756 people died of colorectal cancer, and 498 women died of breast cancer.

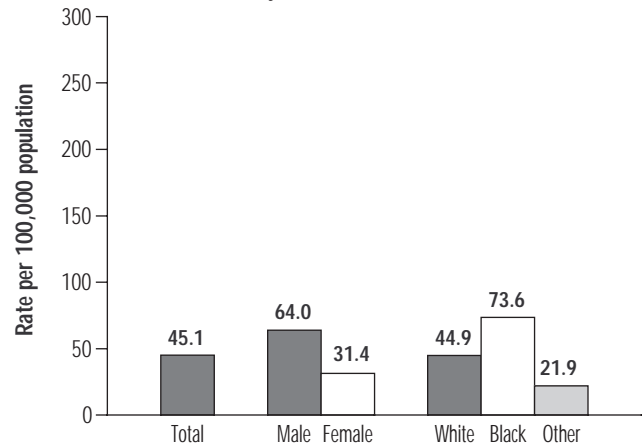
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,000 new cases of lung cancer, 1,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,400 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Iowa in 1997.

Iowa: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

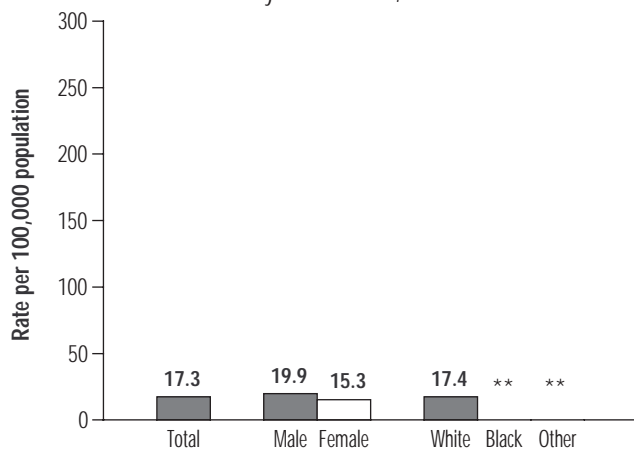


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Iowa: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

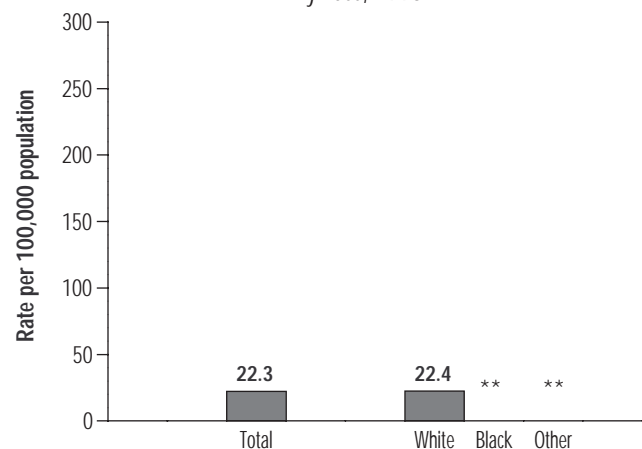


Iowa: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Iowa: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



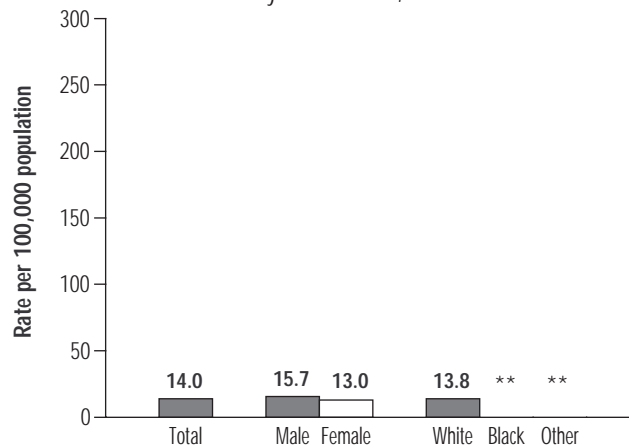
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Iowa: Diabetes

- In 1994, 88,509 adults in Iowa had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 637 deaths in Iowa in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 192 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Iowa.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Iowa: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



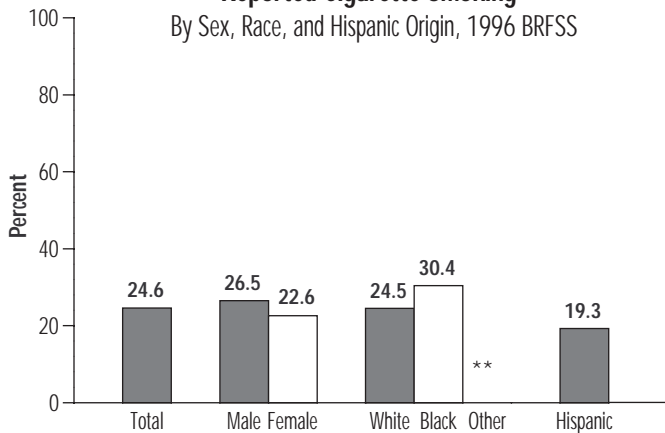
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Iowa: Risk Factors

Iowa: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

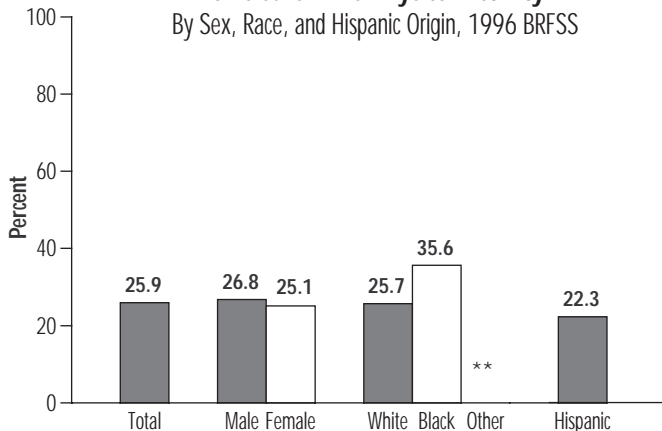
Iowa: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Iowa: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

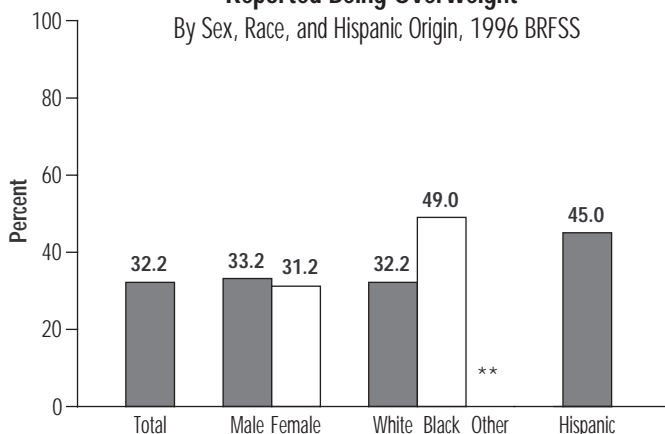
Iowa: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Iowa: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



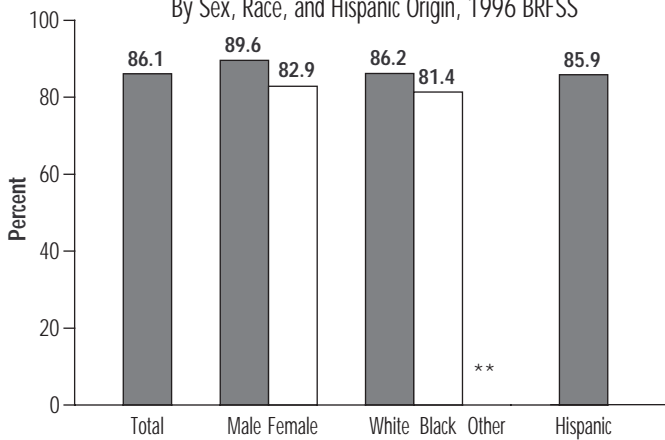
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Iowa: Risk Factors

Iowa: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



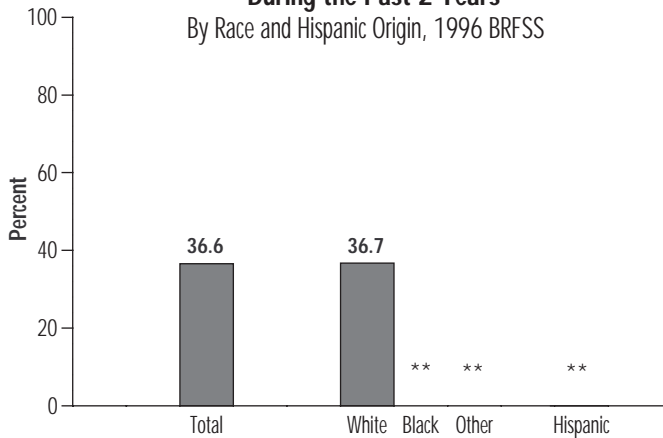
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Iowa: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

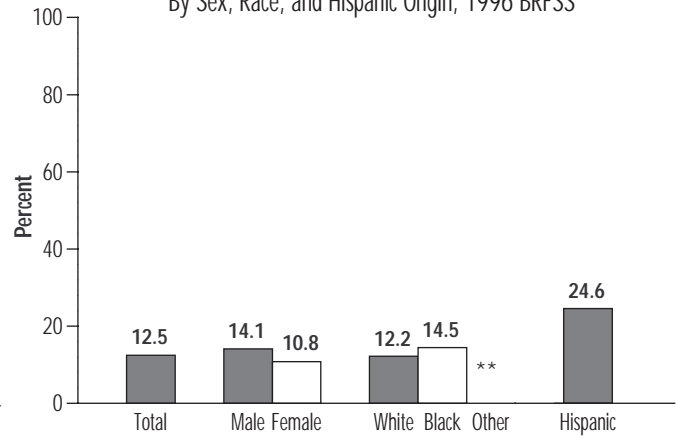
Iowa: Preventive Services

Iowa: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Iowa: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



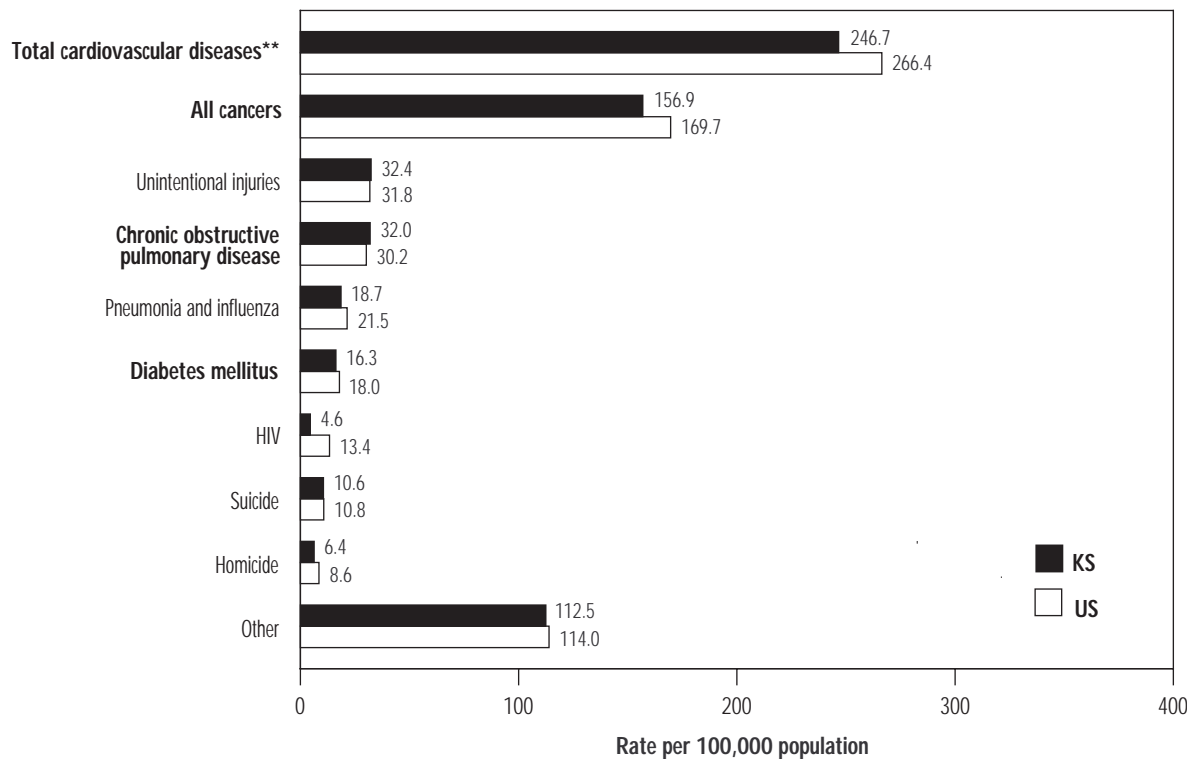
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kansas: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Kansas, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Kansas were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Kansas than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Kansas Compared With United States, 1995*



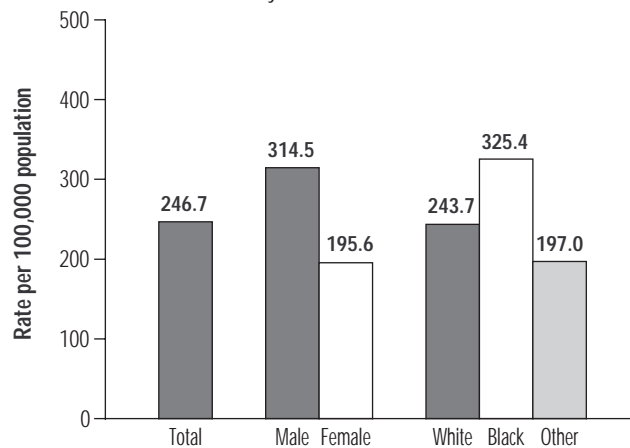
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (120.9 per 100,000 in Kansas and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Kansas and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

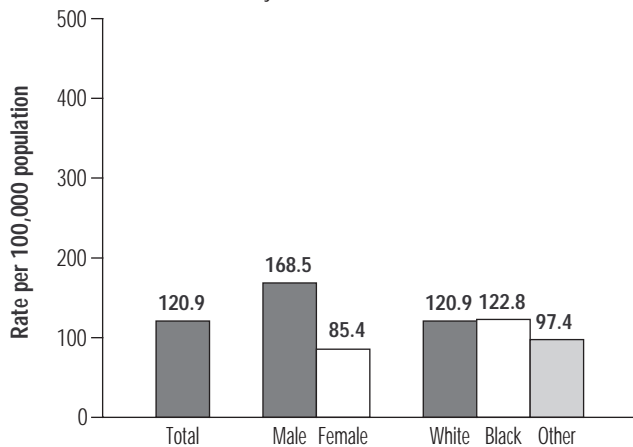
Kansas: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Kansas, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 49% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Kansas in 1995; 4,827 people in Kansas died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 1,811 people in Kansas died of stroke.

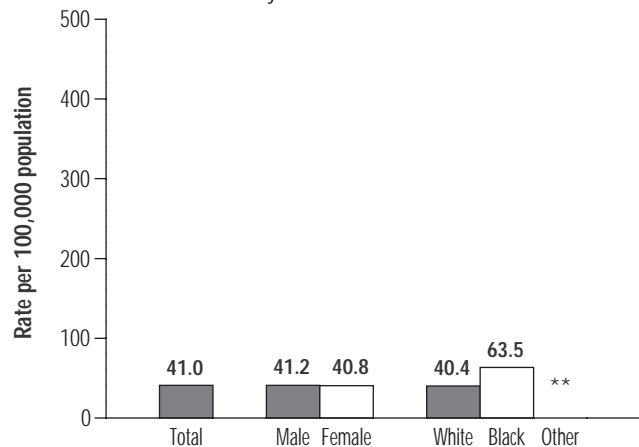
Kansas: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Kansas: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Kansas: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

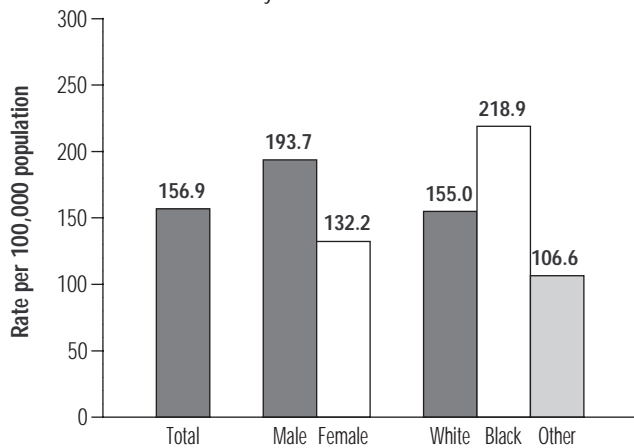
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kansas: Cancer

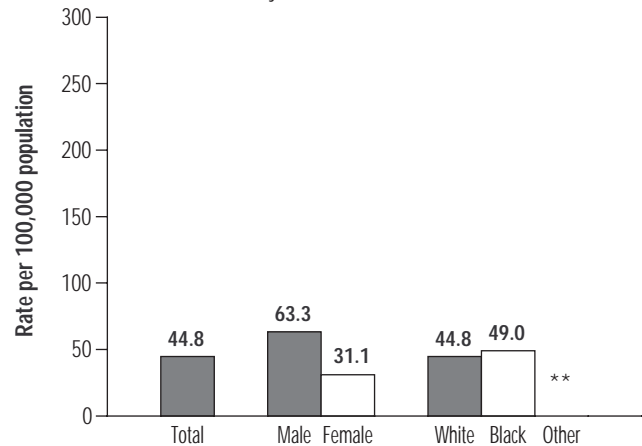
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Kansas in 1995; 5,283 people in Kansas died of cancer.
- In Kansas in 1995, 1,427 people died of lung cancer, 568 people died of colorectal cancer, and 433 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,600 new cases of lung cancer, 1,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,600 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Kansas in 1997.

Kansas: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

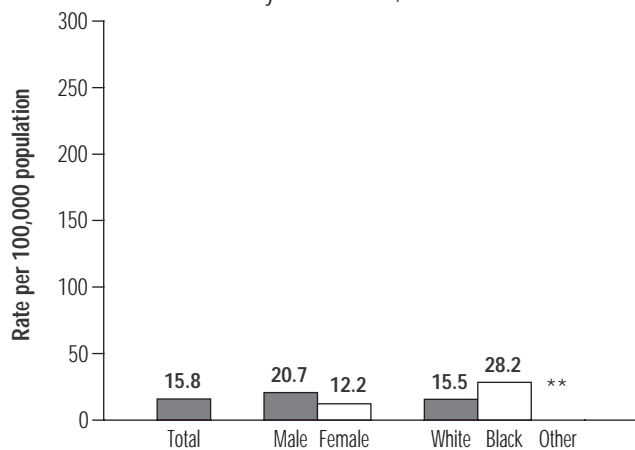


Kansas: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



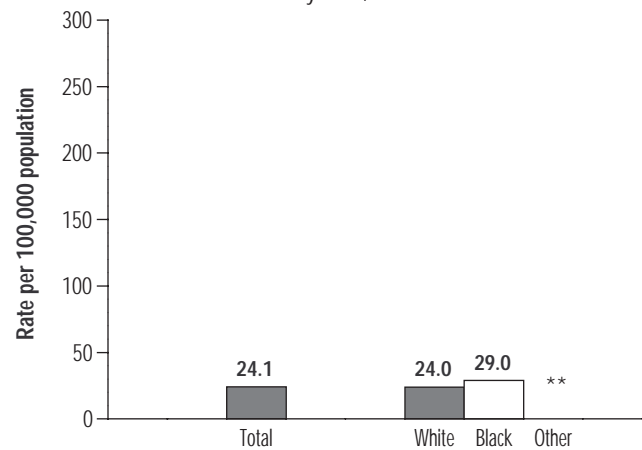
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kansas: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kansas: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

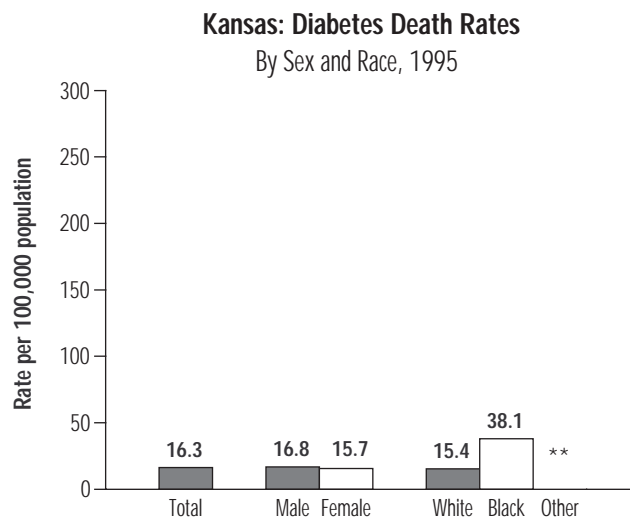


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kansas: Diabetes

- In 1994, 81,525 adults in Kansas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 577 deaths in Kansas in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 192 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Kansas.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

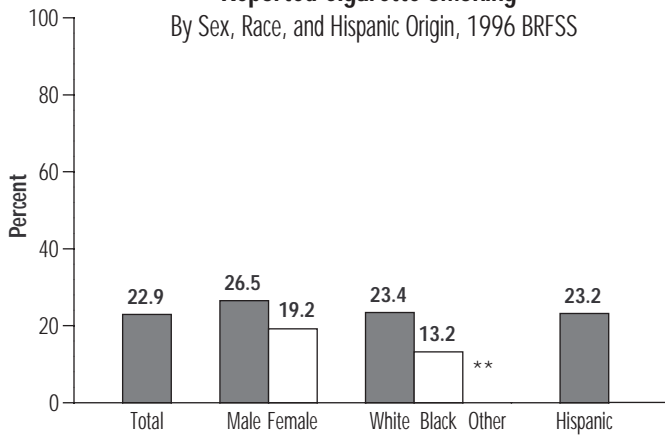


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kansas: Risk Factors

Kansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

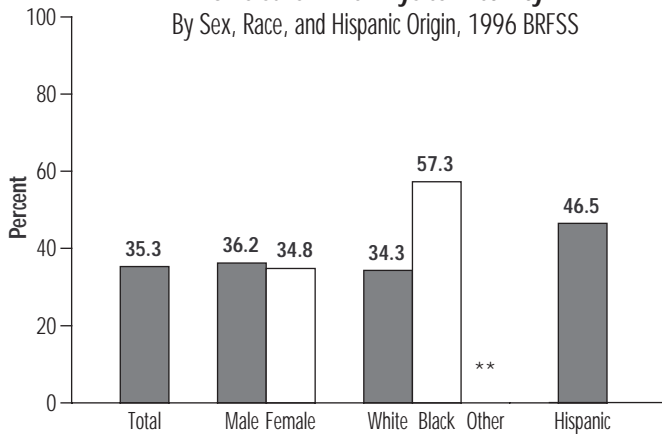


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kansas: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Kansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

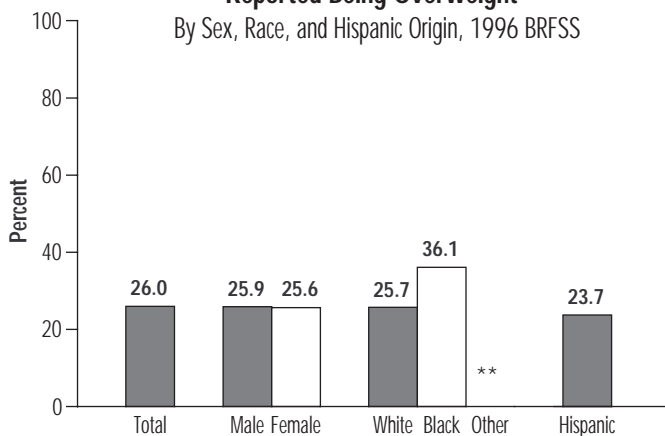


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kansas: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Kansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



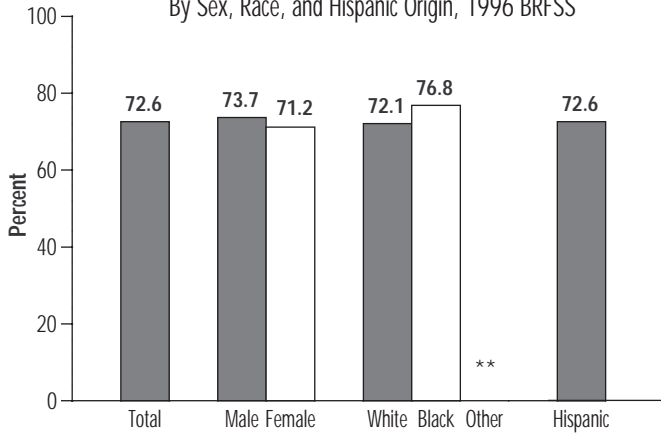
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kansas: Risk Factors

Kansas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kansas: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

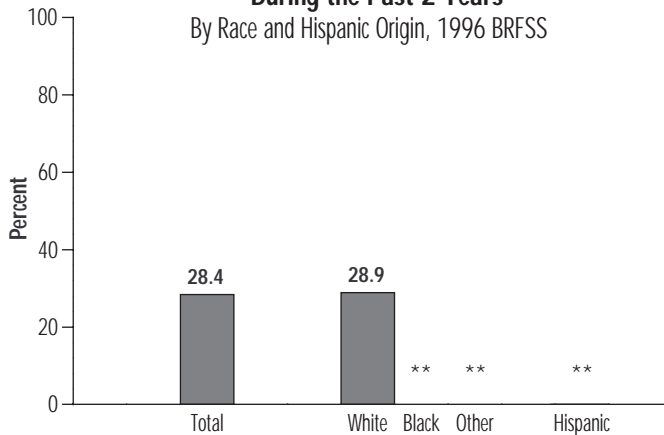
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Kansas: Preventive Services

Kansas: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

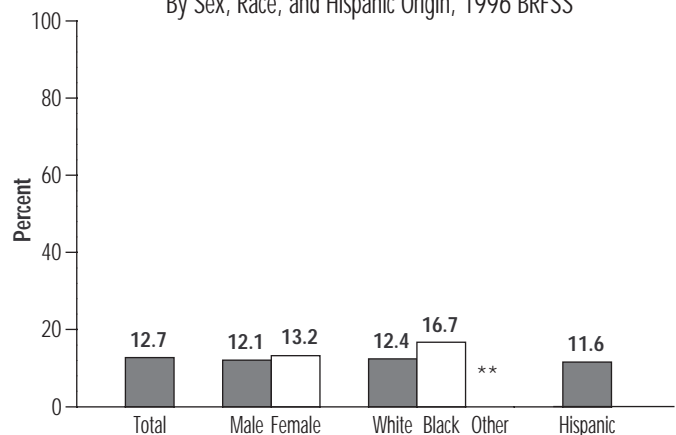
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kansas: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



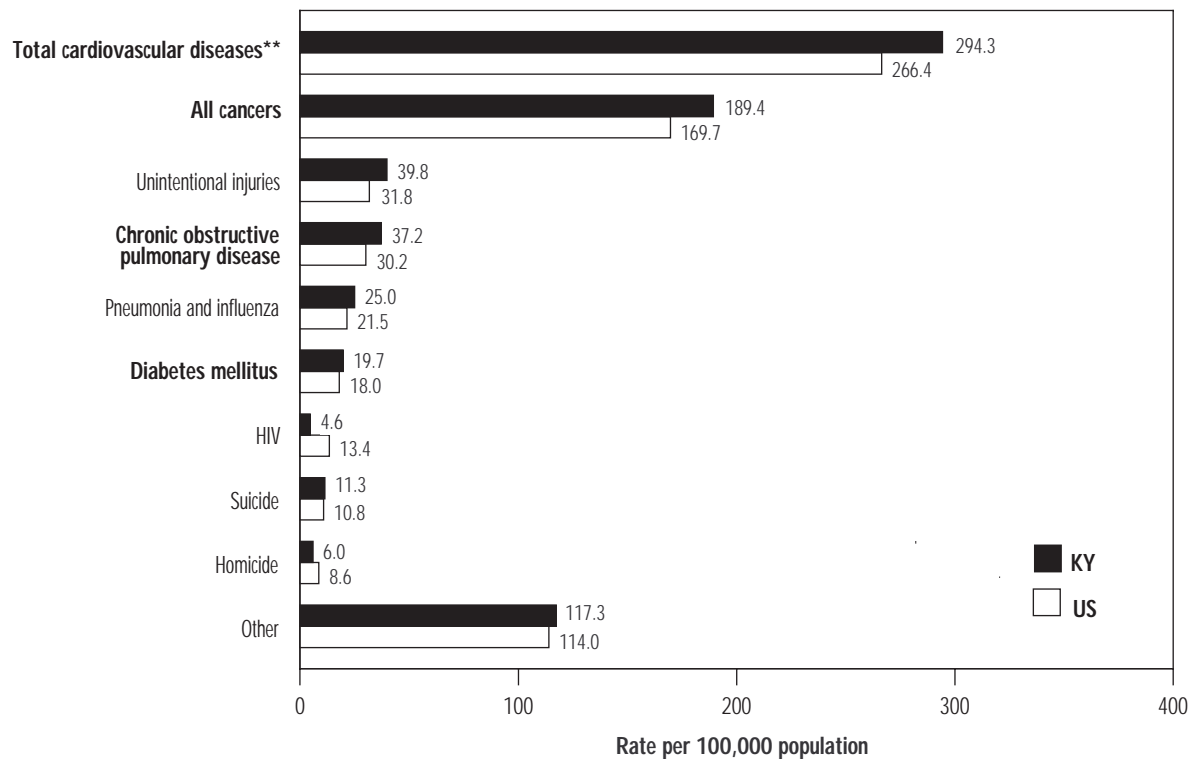
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kentucky: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Kentucky, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Kentucky were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Kentucky than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Kentucky Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (152.7 per 100,000 in Kentucky and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.0 per 100,000 in Kentucky and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

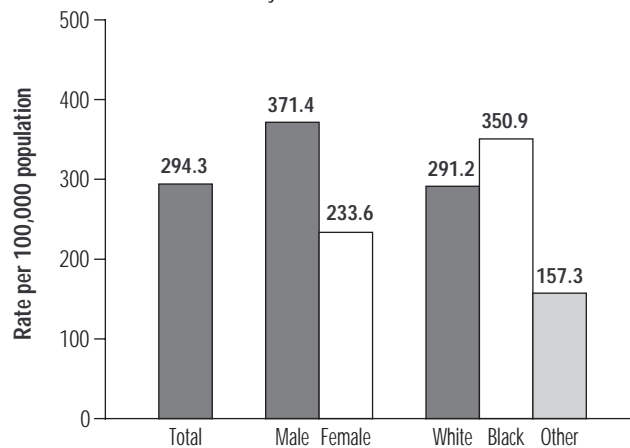
Kentucky: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Kentucky, accounting for 40% of all deaths.

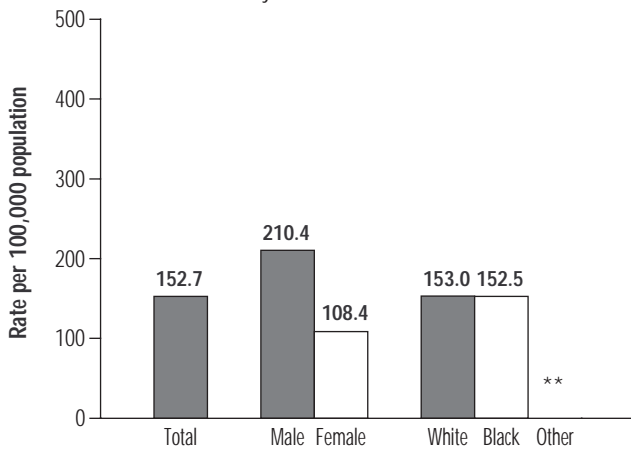
■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 52% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Kentucky in 1995; 7,844 people in Kentucky died of ischemic heart disease.

■ In 1995, 2,467 people in Kentucky died of stroke.

Kentucky: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

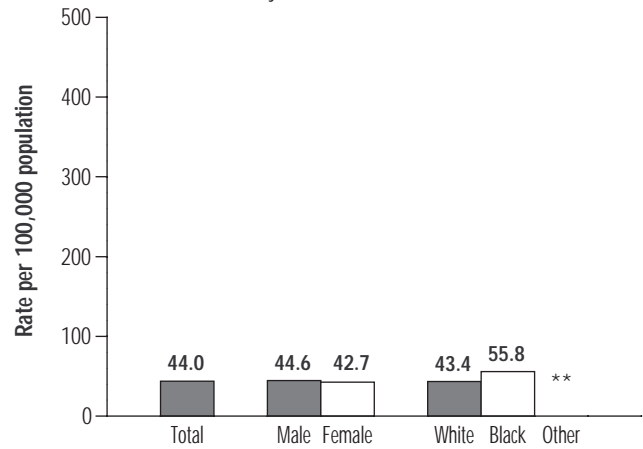


Kentucky: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kentucky: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

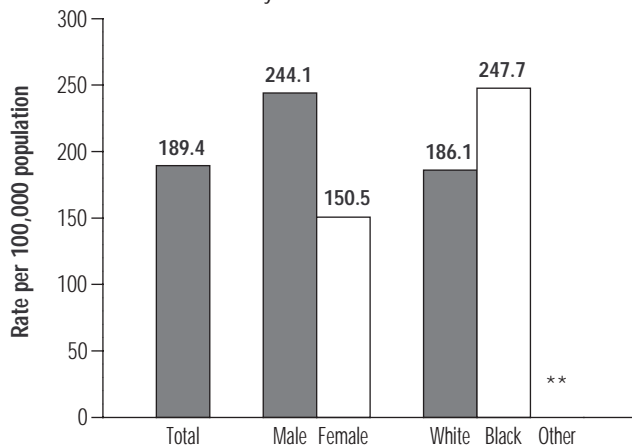
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kentucky: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Kentucky in 1995; 8,847 people in Kentucky died of cancer.
- In Kentucky in 1995, 3,033 people died of lung cancer, 936 people died of colorectal cancer, and 627 women died of breast cancer.

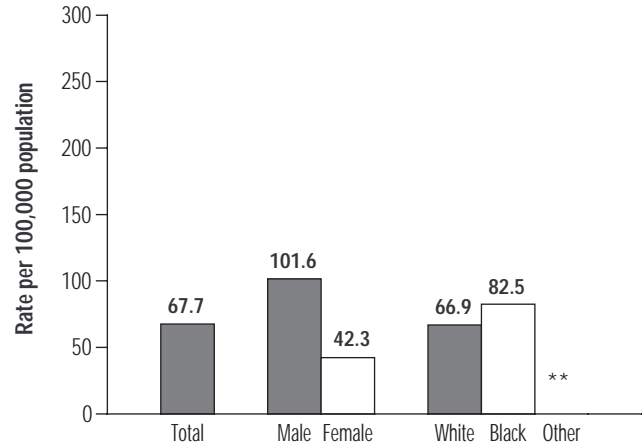
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,600 new cases of lung cancer, 2,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,700 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Kentucky in 1997.

Kentucky: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



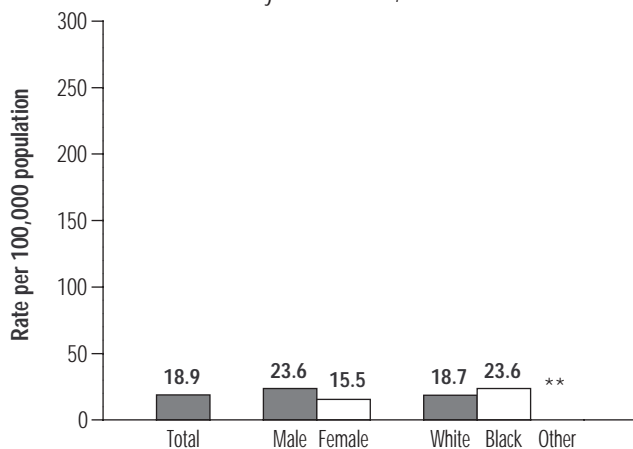
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kentucky: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



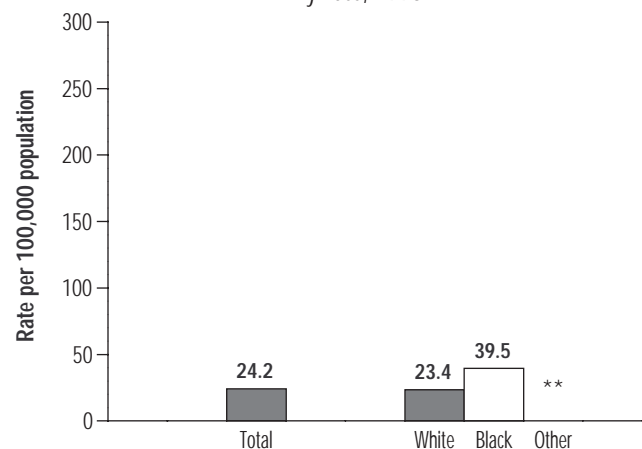
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kentucky: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kentucky: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



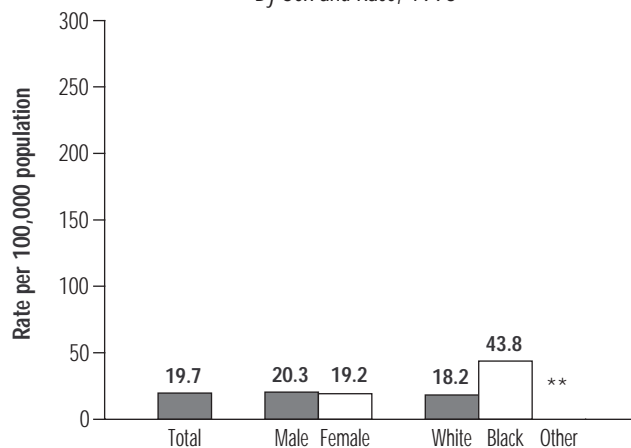
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kentucky: Diabetes

- In 1994, 106,808 adults in Kentucky had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 970 deaths in Kentucky in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 219 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Kentucky.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Kentucky: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



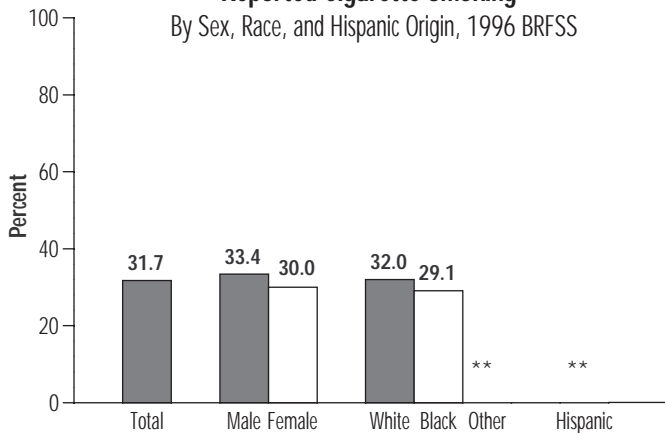
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kentucky: Risk Factors

Kentucky: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

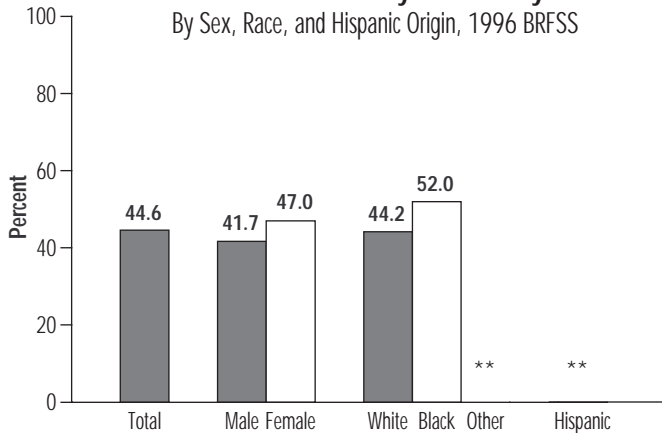
Kentucky: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Kentucky: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

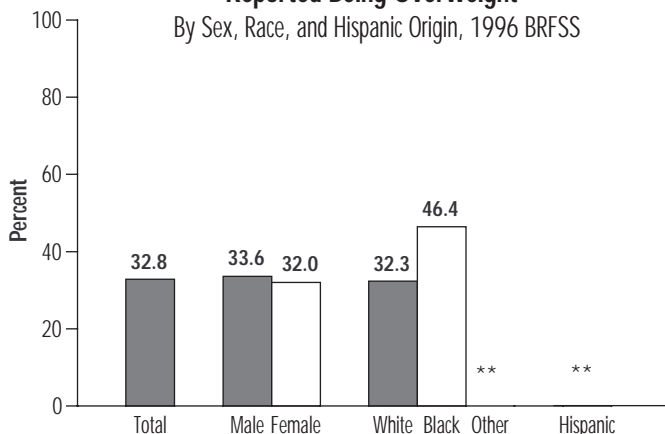
Kentucky: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Kentucky: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

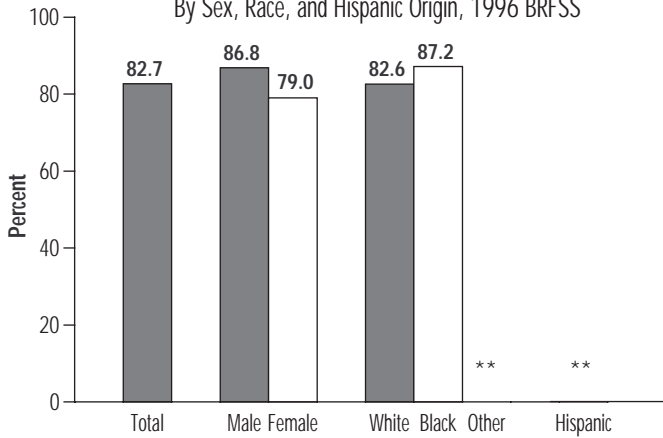
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Kentucky: Risk Factors

Kentucky: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kentucky: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

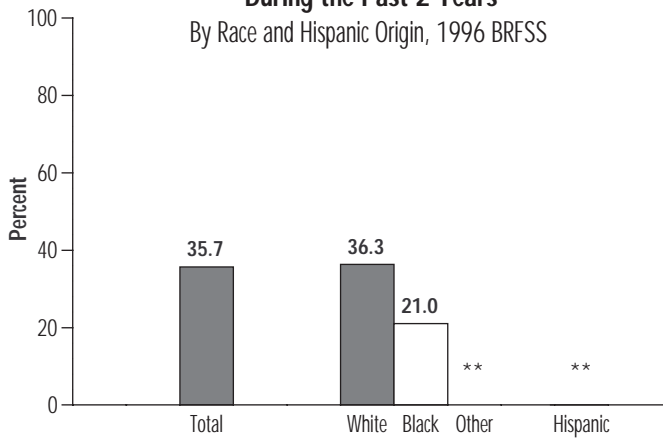
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Kentucky: Preventive Services

Kentucky: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

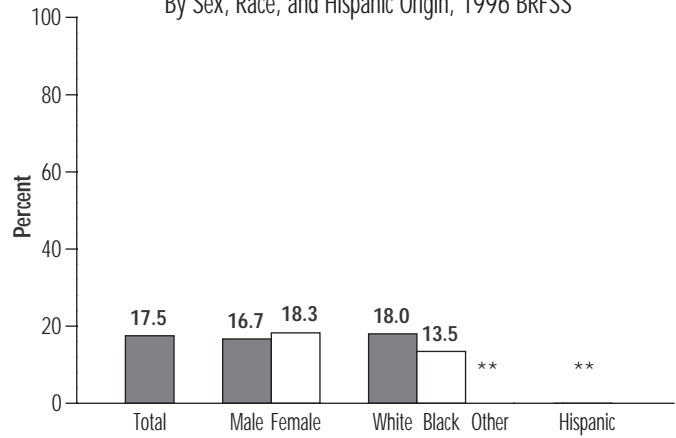
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Kentucky: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



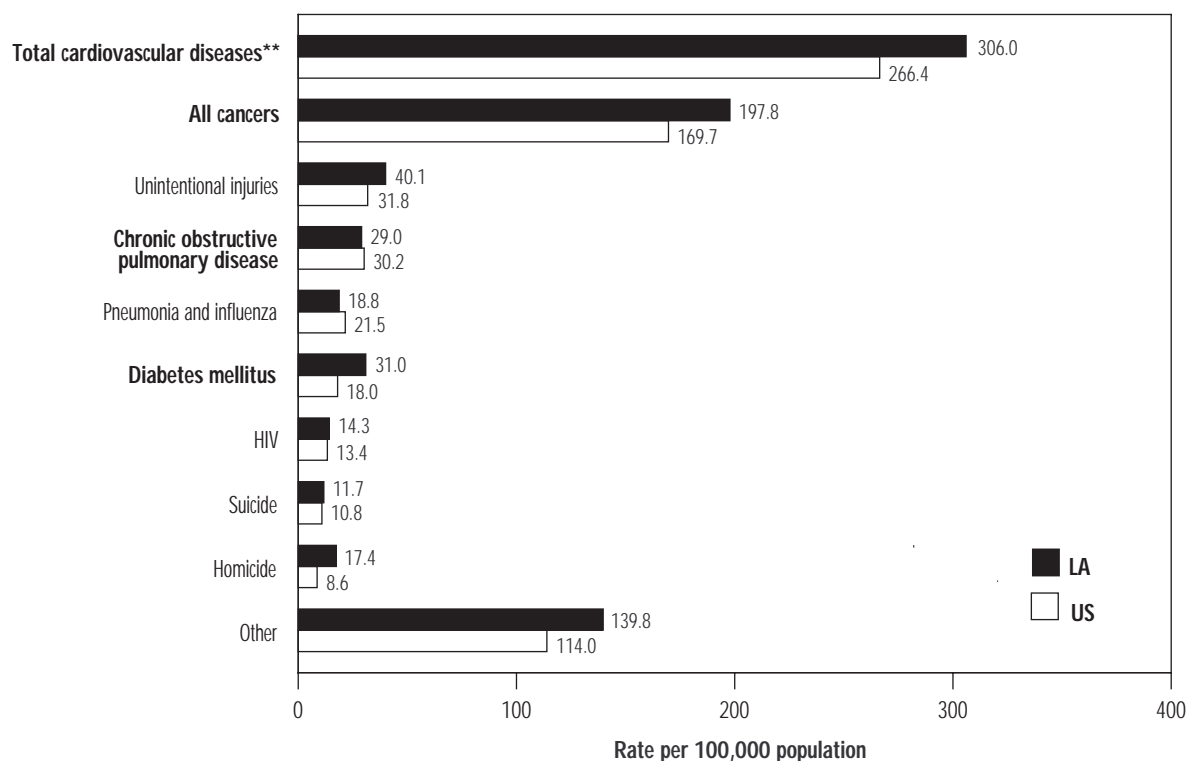
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Louisiana: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Louisiana, all cancers are the second most common cause, diabetes is fourth, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fifth.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in Louisiana were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were higher in Louisiana than in the United States; the death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was lower.

Causes of Death, Louisiana Compared With United States, 1995*



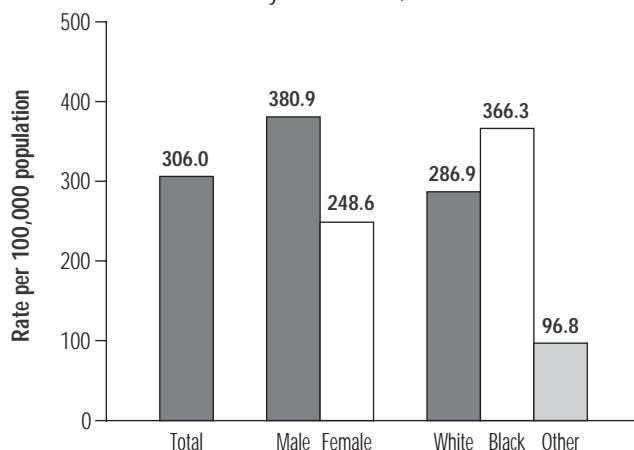
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (137.0 per 100,000 in Louisiana and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (48.2 per 100,000 in Louisiana and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

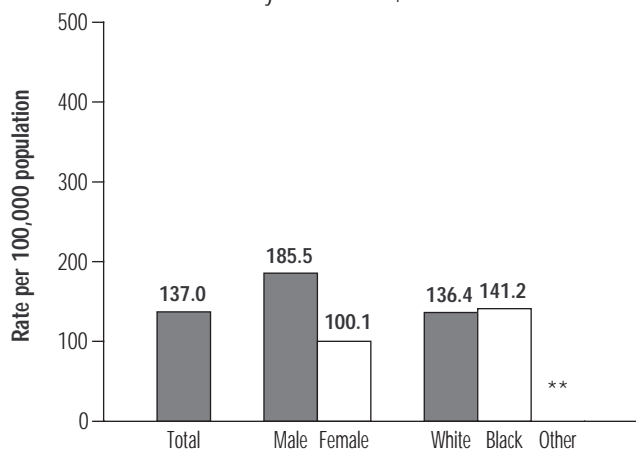
Louisiana: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Louisiana, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 45% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Louisiana in 1995; 6,880 people in Louisiana died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,544 people in Louisiana died of stroke.

Louisiana: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

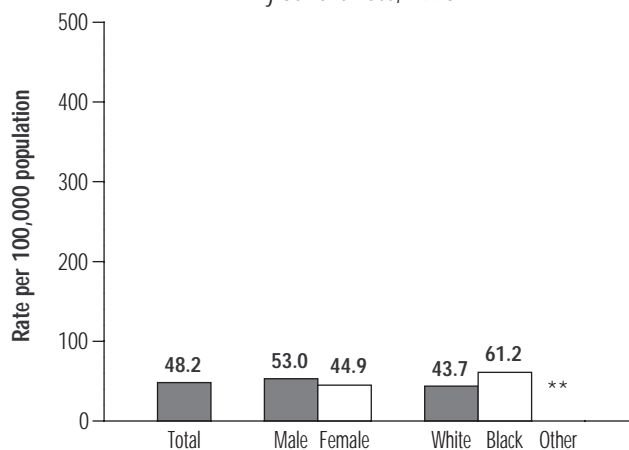


Louisiana: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

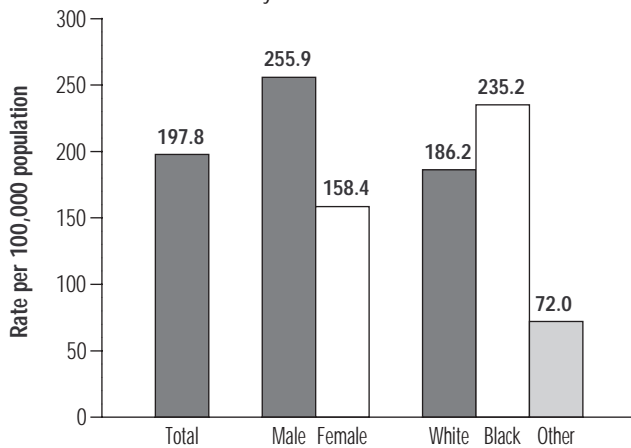
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Louisiana: Cancer

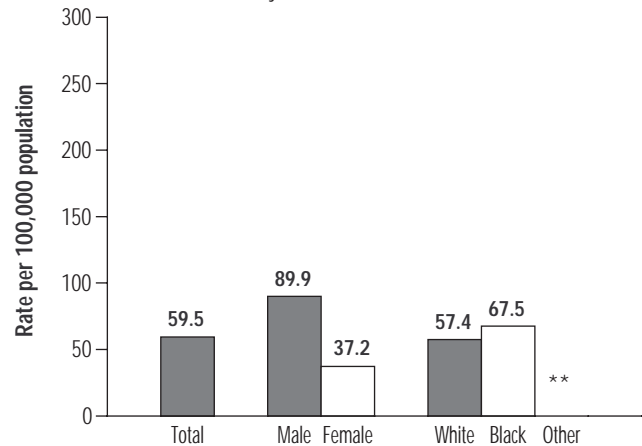
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Louisiana in 1995; 9,304 people in Louisiana died of cancer.
- In Louisiana in 1995, 2,712 people died of lung cancer, 948 people died of colorectal cancer, and 722 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,300 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,100 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Louisiana in 1997.

Louisiana: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

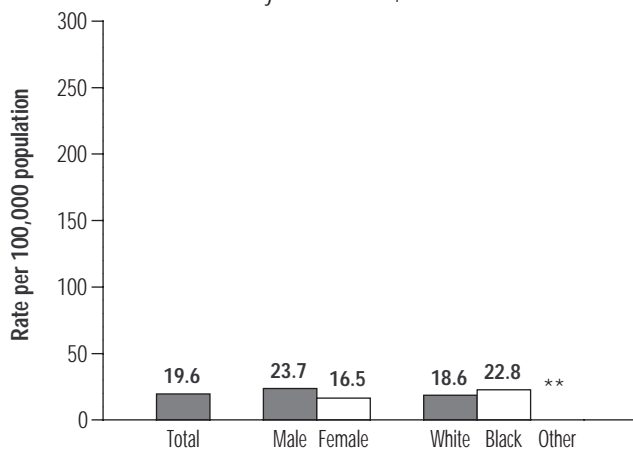


Louisiana: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



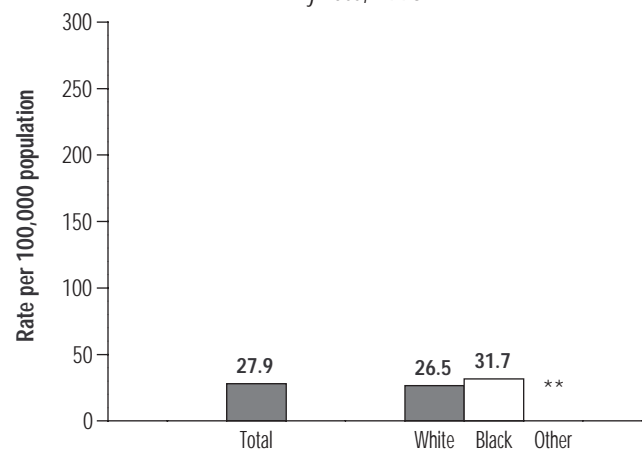
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



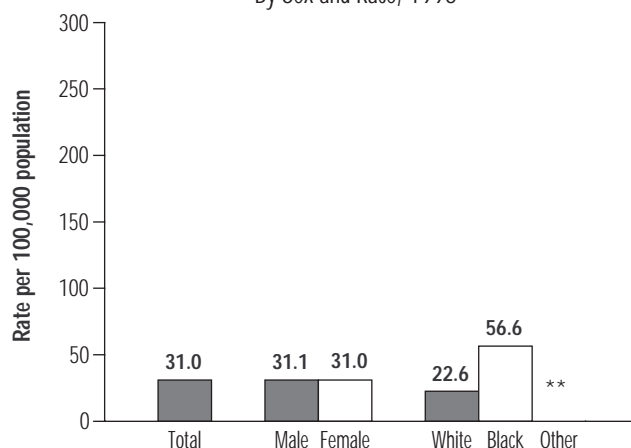
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Louisiana: Diabetes

- In 1994, 165,417 adults in Louisiana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,495 deaths in Louisiana in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 417 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Louisiana.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Louisiana: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

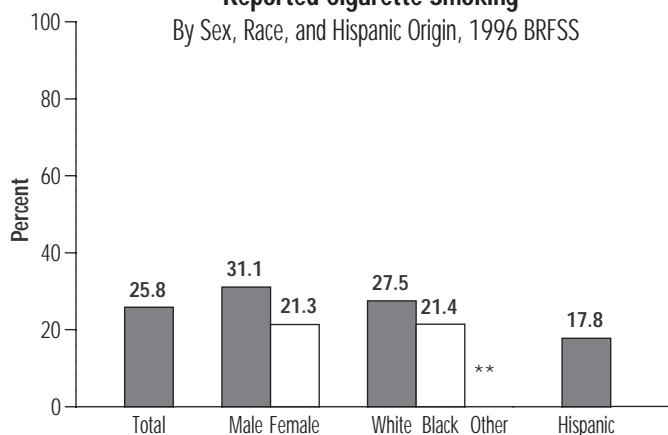


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Louisiana: Risk Factors

Louisiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



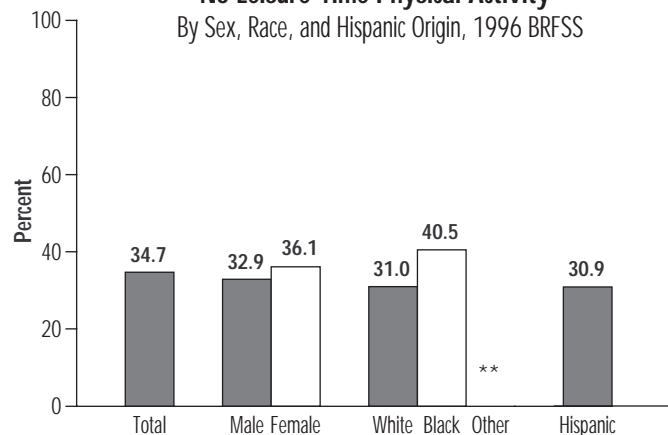
*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Louisiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



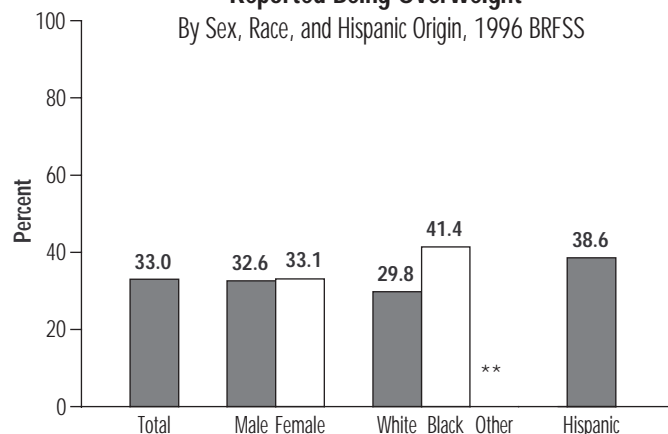
*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Louisiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

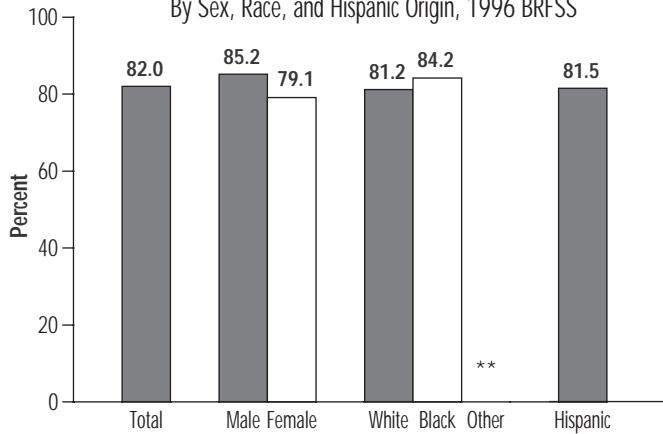
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Louisiana: Risk Factors

Louisiana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

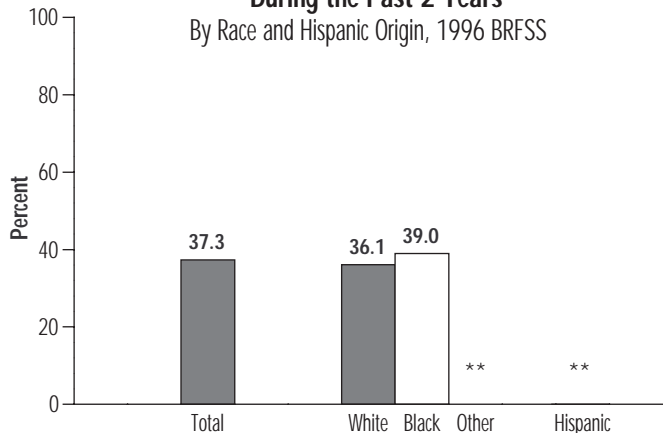
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Louisiana: Preventive Services

Louisiana: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

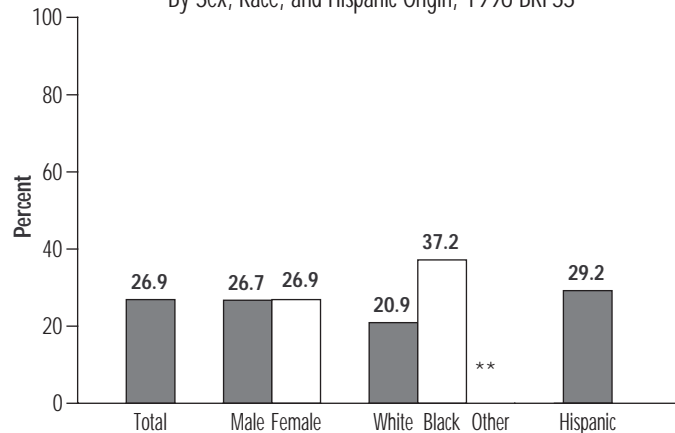
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Louisiana: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



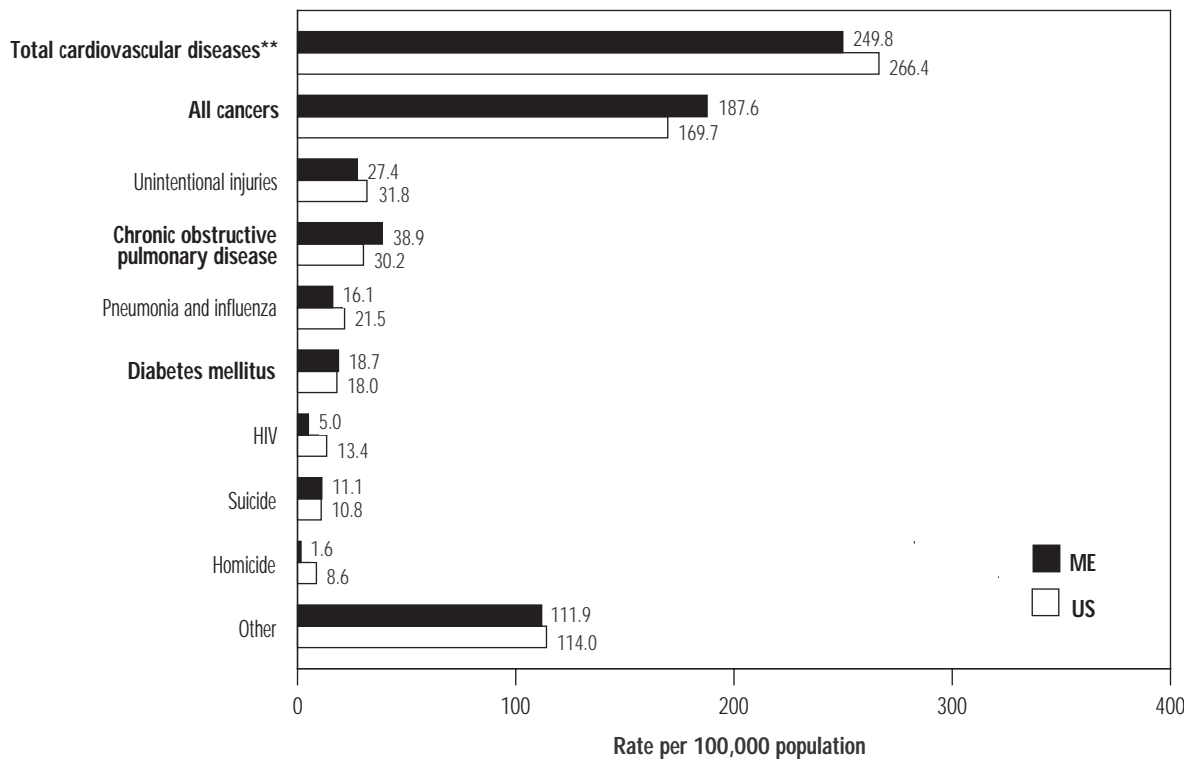
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maine: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Maine, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in Maine were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Maine than in the United States; the death rate for total cardiovascular diseases was lower.

Causes of Death, Maine Compared With United States, 1995*



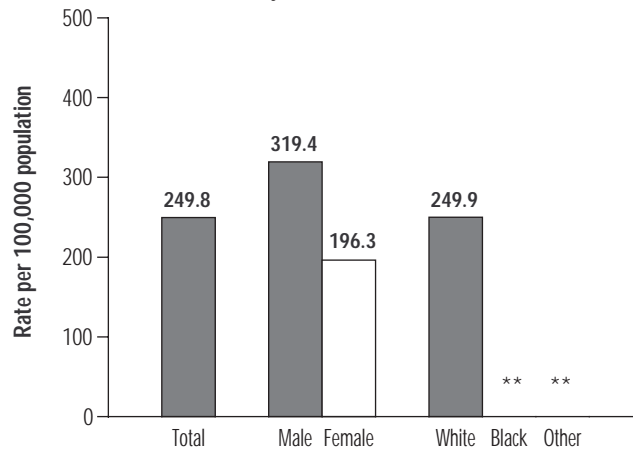
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (130.5 per 100,000 in Maine and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.6 per 100,000 in Maine and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

Maine: Cardiovascular Diseases

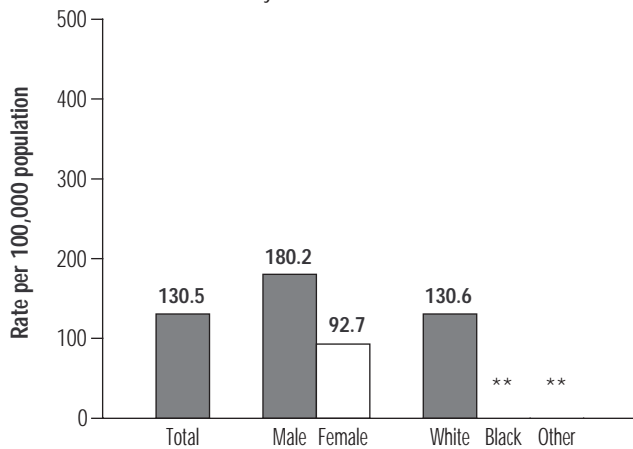
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Maine, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 52% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Maine in 1995; 2,369 people in Maine died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 744 people in Maine died of stroke.

Maine: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



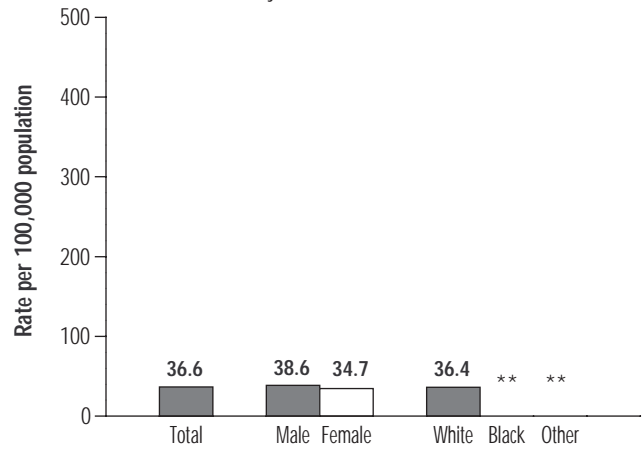
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

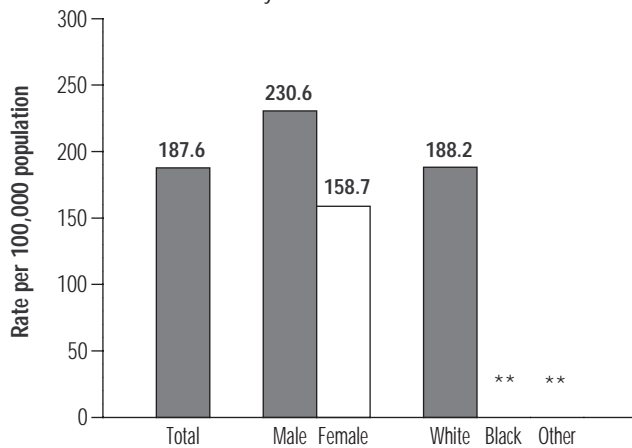
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maine: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 28% of all deaths in Maine in 1995; 3,015 people in Maine died of cancer.
- In Maine in 1995, 916 people died of lung cancer, 321 people died of colorectal cancer, and 230 women died of breast cancer.

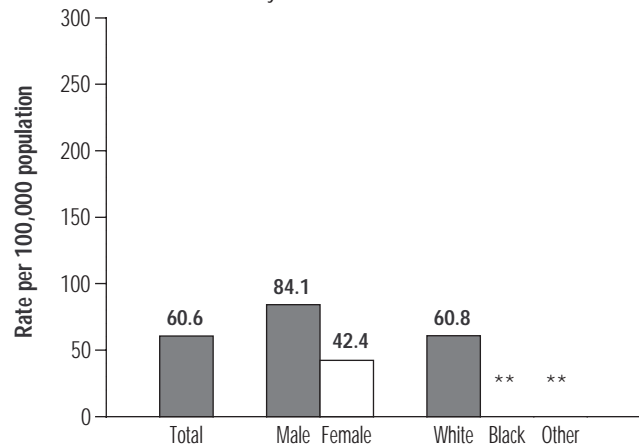
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,100 new cases of lung cancer, 740 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 990 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Maine in 1997.

Maine: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



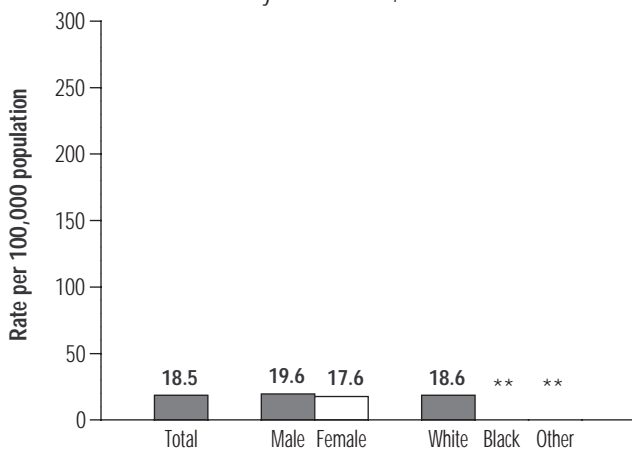
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



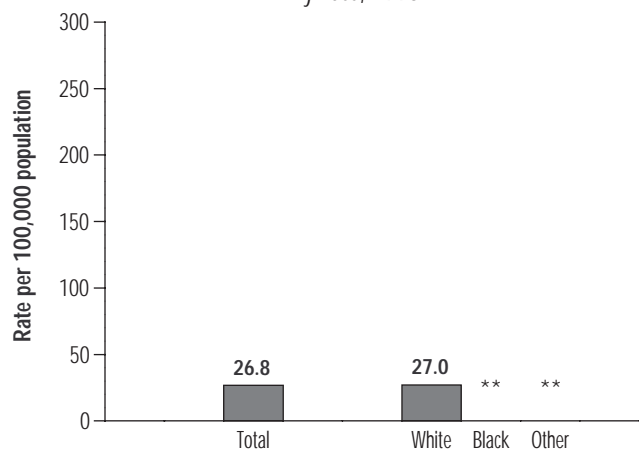
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



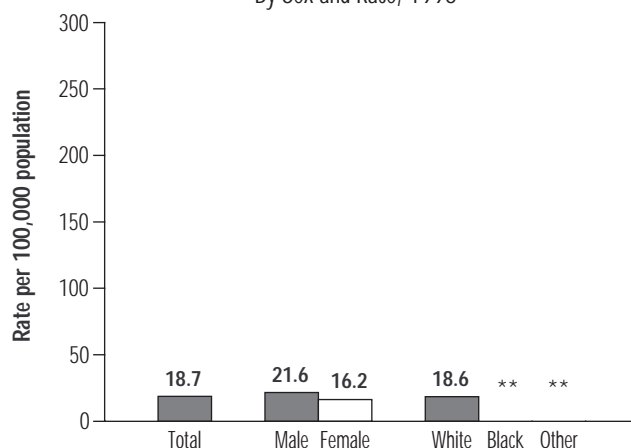
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maine: Diabetes

- In 1994, 31,961 adults in Maine had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 315 deaths in Maine in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 53 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Maine.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Maine: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



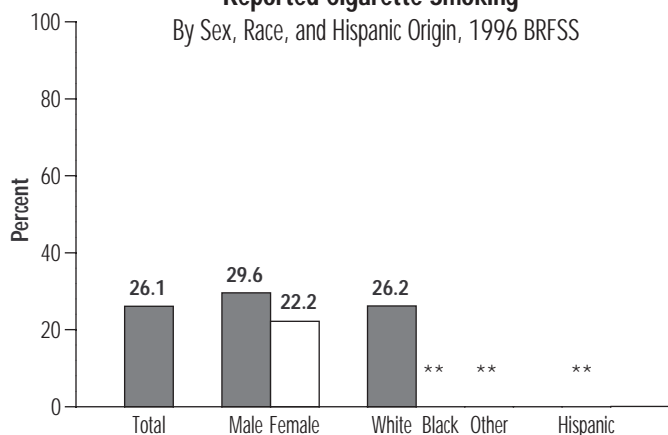
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maine: Risk Factors

Maine: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

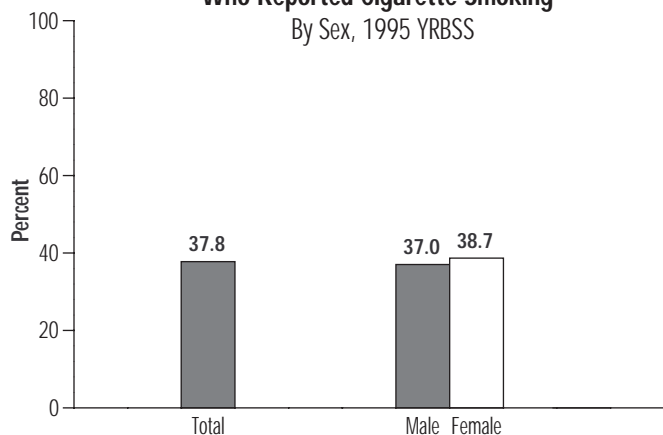


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

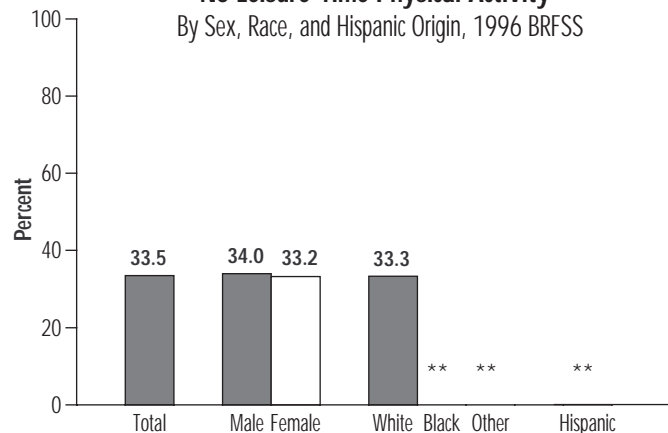
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Maine: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

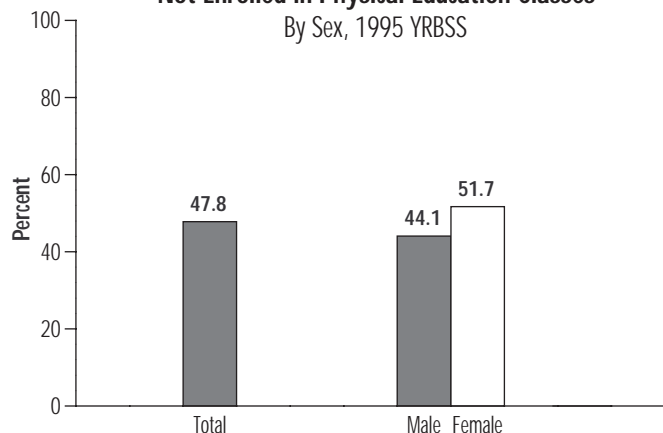


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

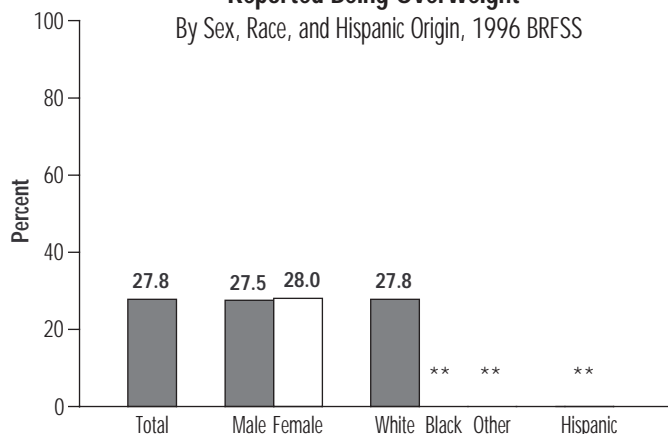
Maine: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Maine: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



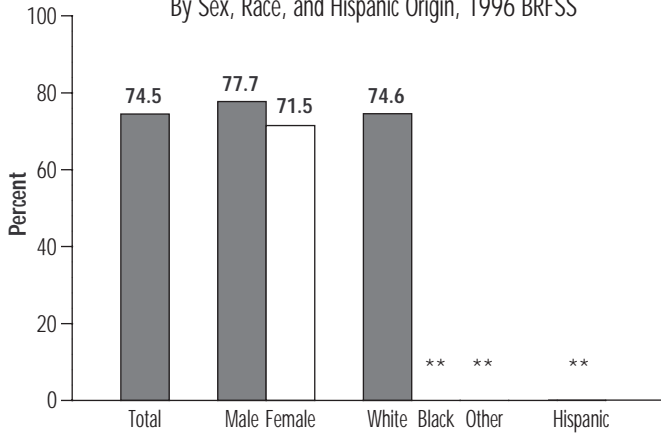
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

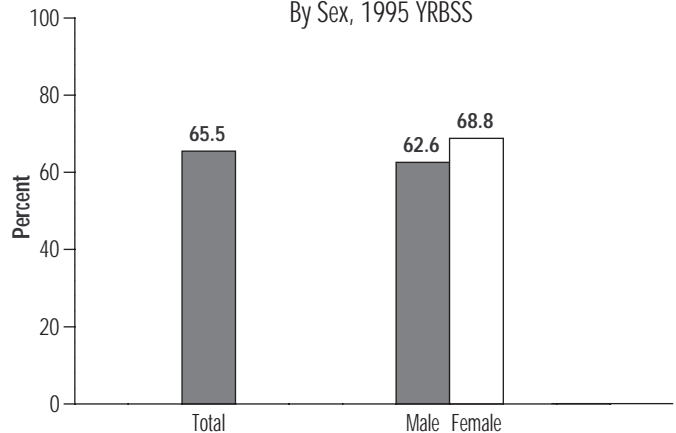
Maine: Risk Factors

Maine: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



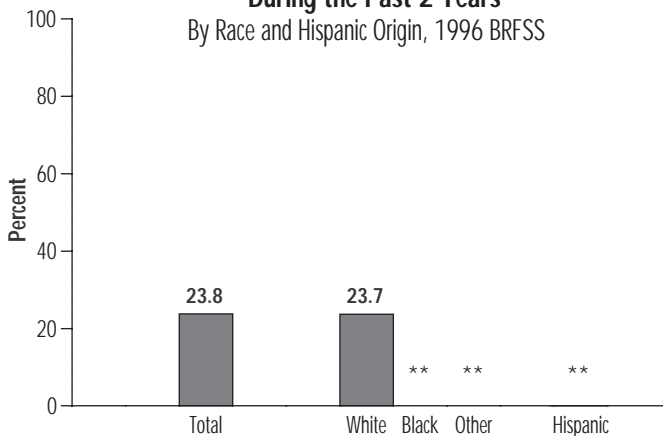
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



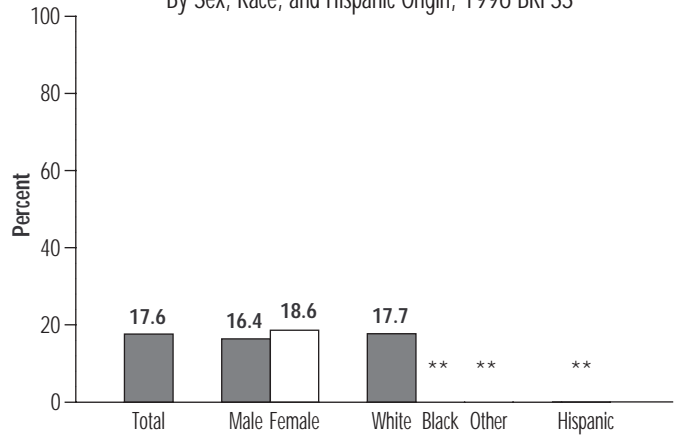
Maine: Preventive Services

Maine: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maine: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



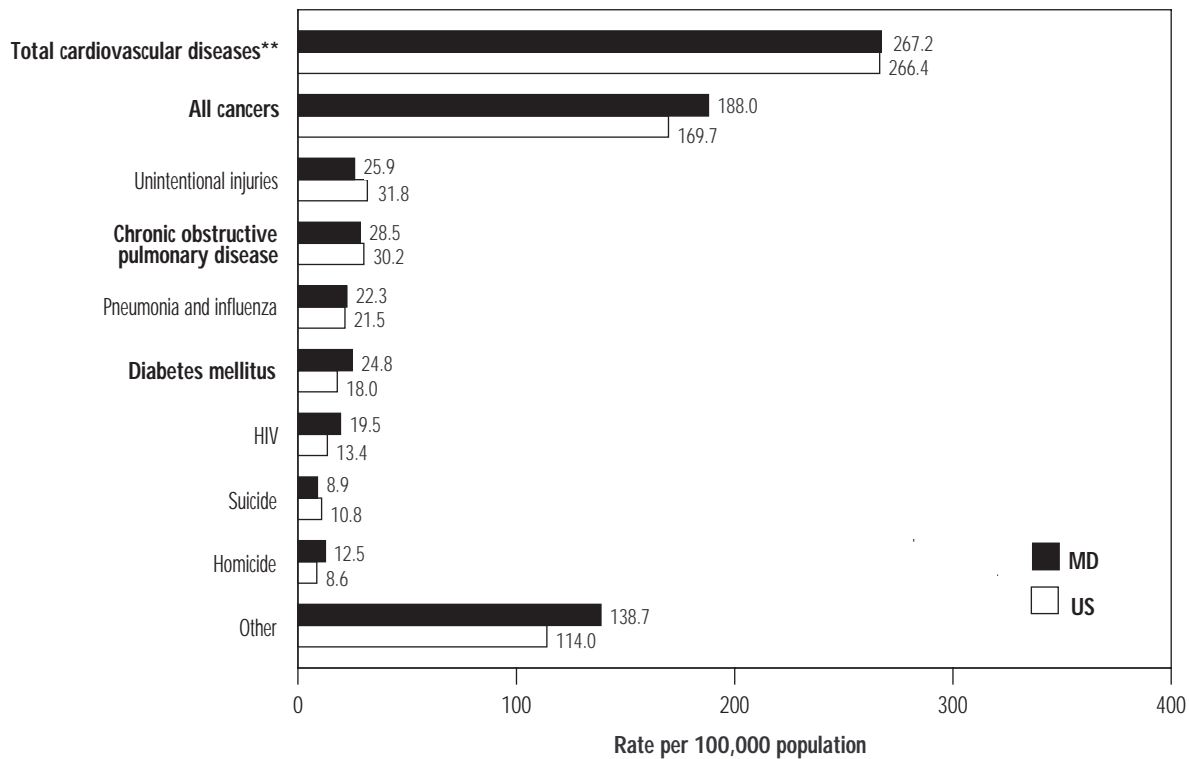
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maryland: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Maryland, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 68% of all deaths in Maryland were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were higher in Maryland than in the United States; the death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was lower.

Causes of Death, Maryland Compared With United States, 1995*



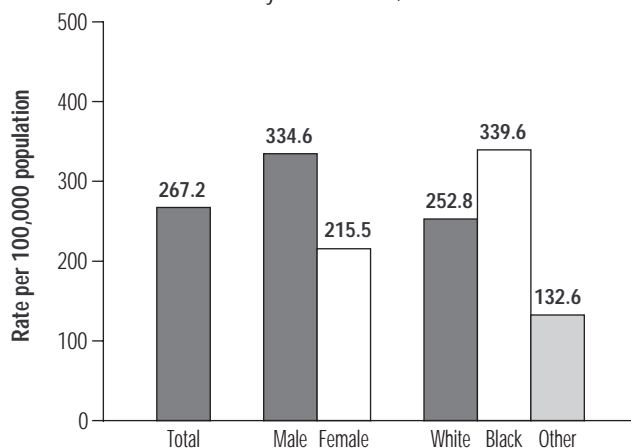
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (114.4 per 100,000 in Maryland and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.5 per 100,000 in Maryland and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

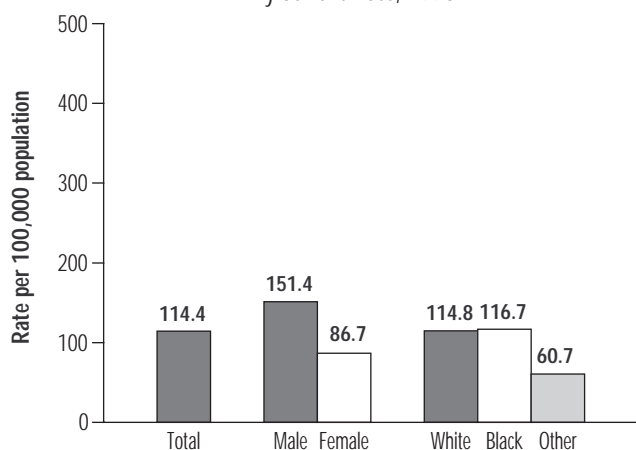
Maryland: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Maryland, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 43% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Maryland in 1995; 6,569 people in Maryland died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,644 people in Maryland died of stroke.

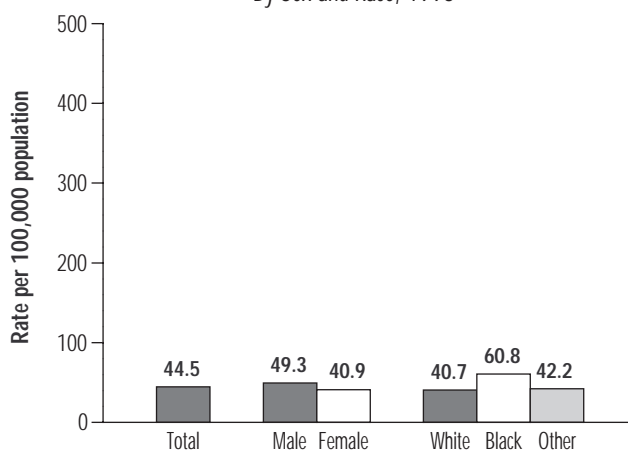
Maryland: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Maryland: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Maryland: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



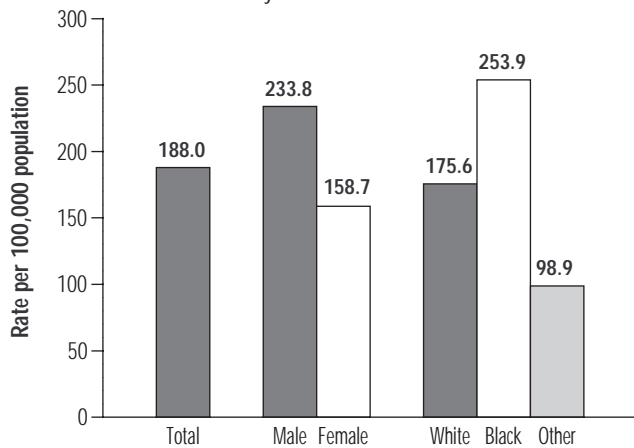
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maryland: Cancer

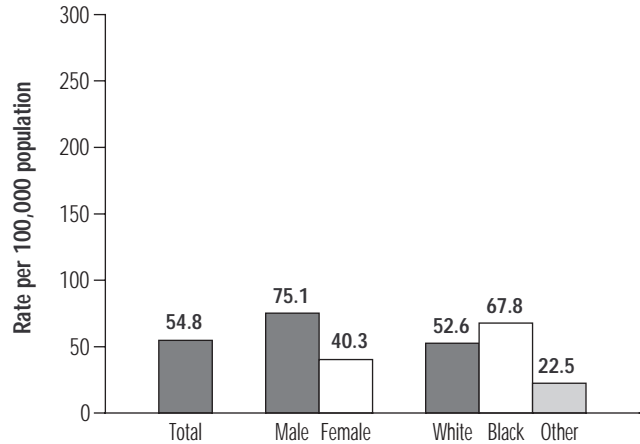
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Maryland in 1995; 10,181 people in Maryland died of cancer.
- In Maryland in 1995, 2,882 people died of lung cancer, 1,124 people died of colorectal cancer, and 865 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,400 new cases of lung cancer, 2,700 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,400 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Maryland in 1997.

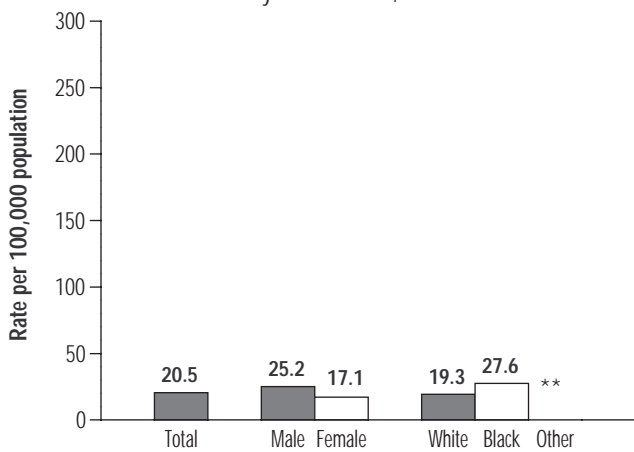
Maryland: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Maryland: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

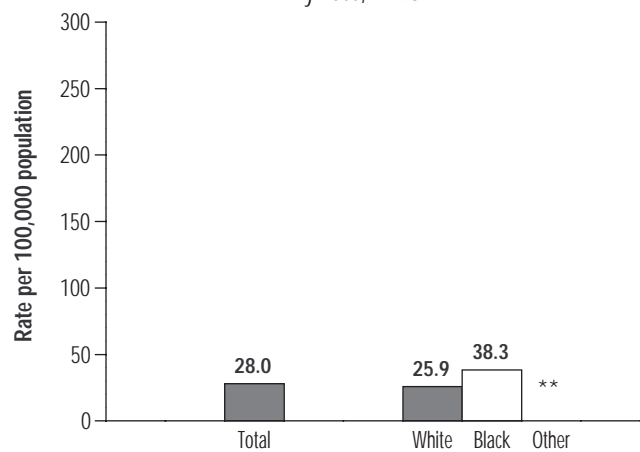


Maryland: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maryland: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

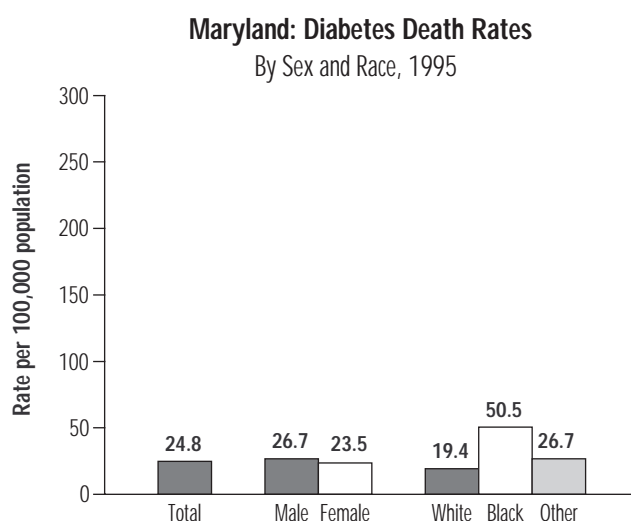


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maryland: Diabetes

- In 1994, 172,870 adults in Maryland had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,360 deaths in Maryland in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 409 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Maryland.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

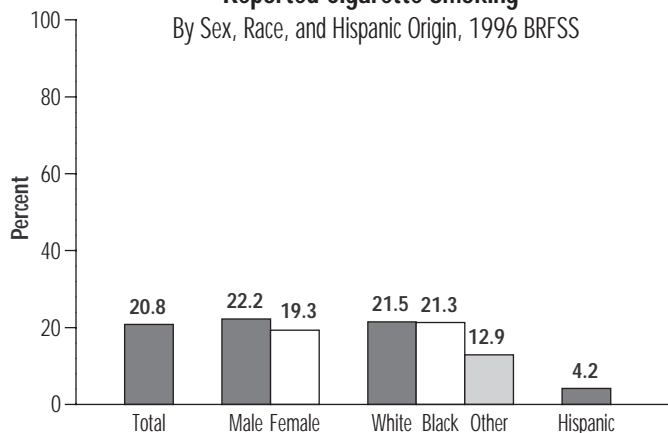


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maryland: Risk Factors

Maryland: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

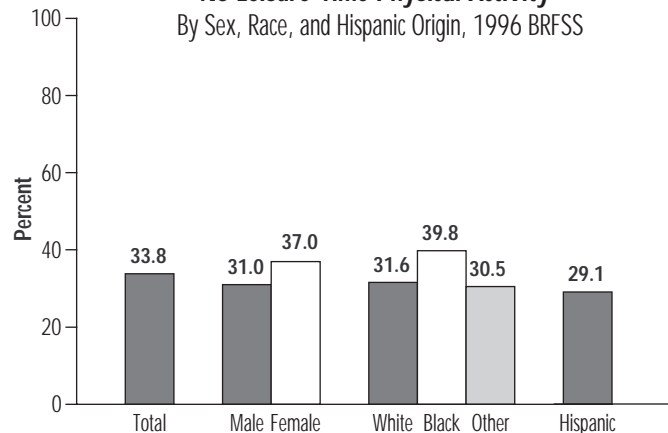
Maryland: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Maryland: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

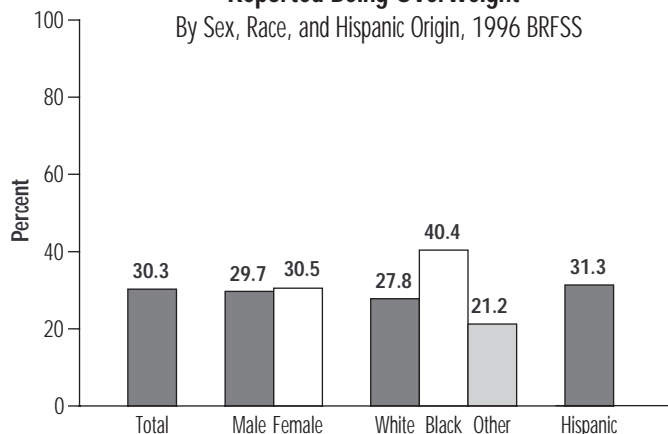
Maryland: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Maryland: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



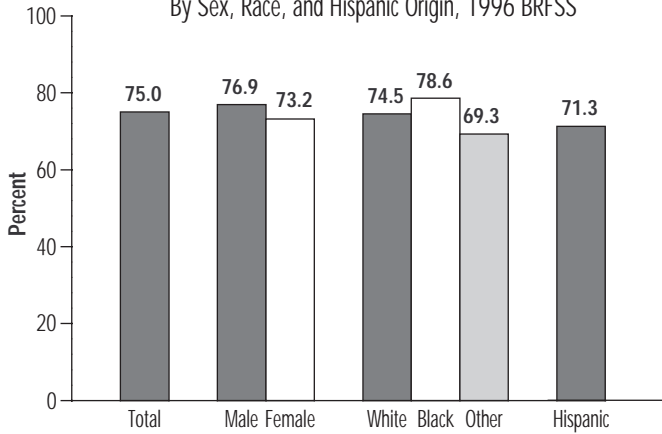
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Maryland

Maryland: Risk Factors

Maryland: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

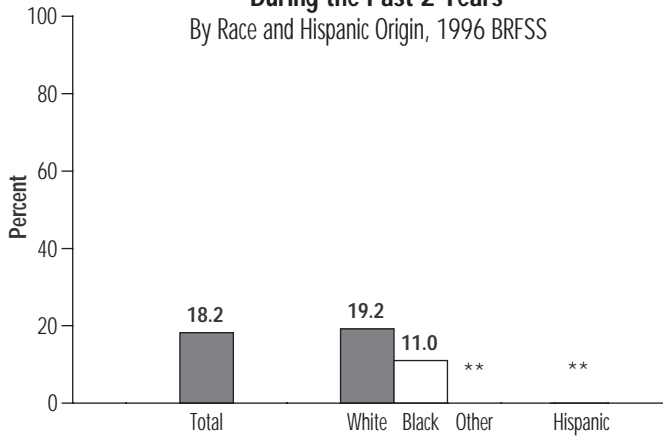


Maryland: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

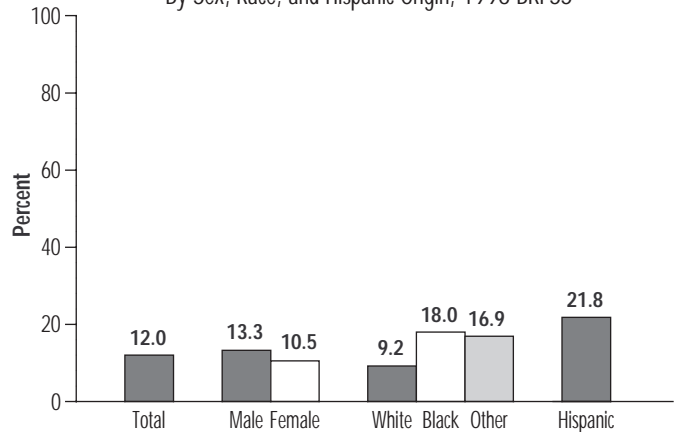
Maryland: Preventive Services

Maryland: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Maryland: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

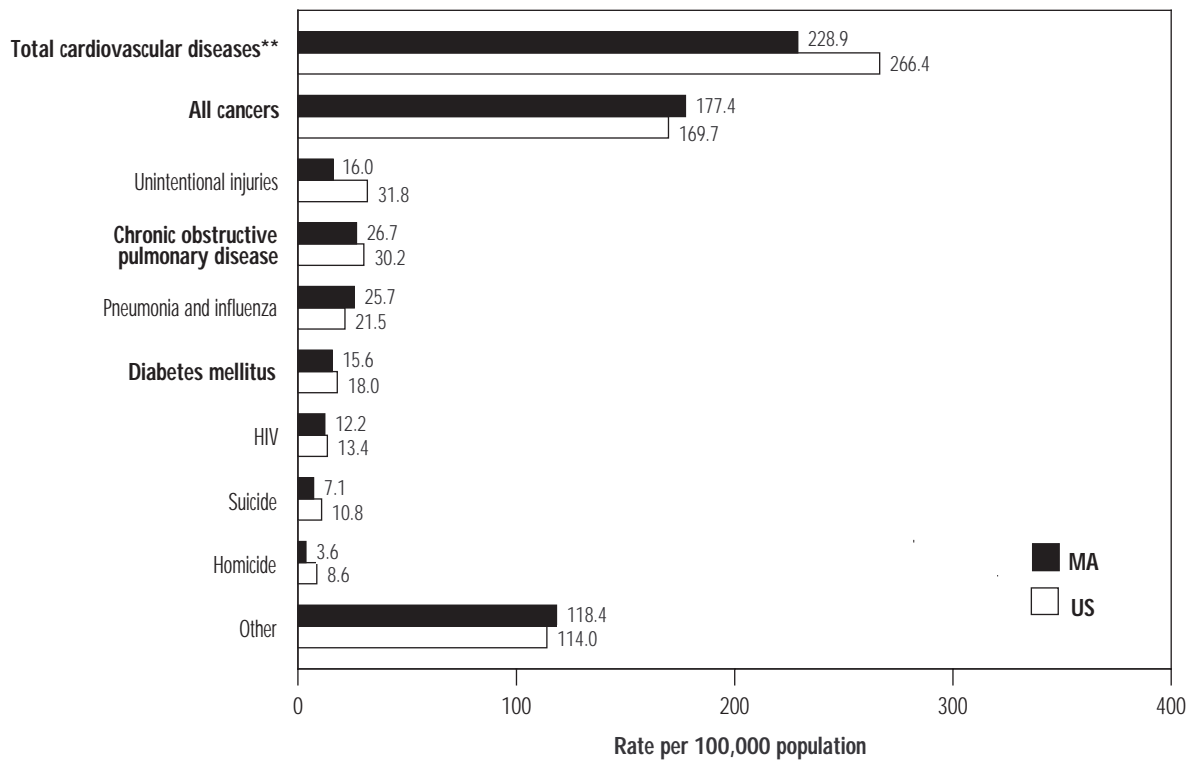


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Massachusetts: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Massachusetts, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 71% of all deaths in Massachusetts were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for all cancers was higher in Massachusetts than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Massachusetts Compared With United States, 1995*



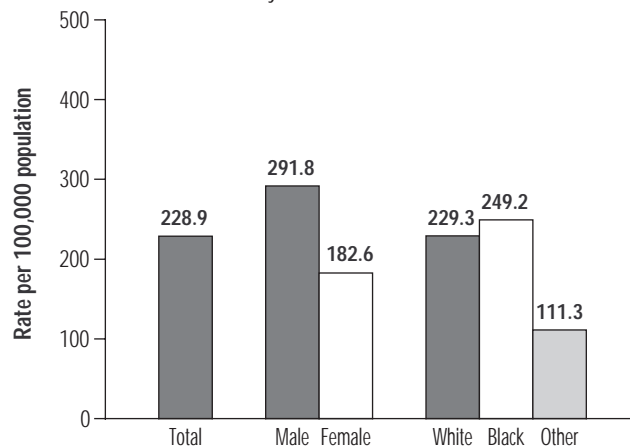
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (117.1 per 100,000 in Massachusetts and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (34.4 per 100,000 in Massachusetts and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

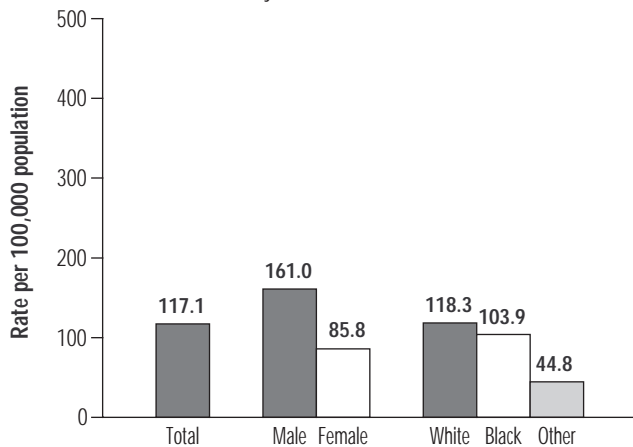
Massachusetts: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Massachusetts, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Massachusetts in 1995; 10,835 people in Massachusetts died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,459 people in Massachusetts died of stroke.

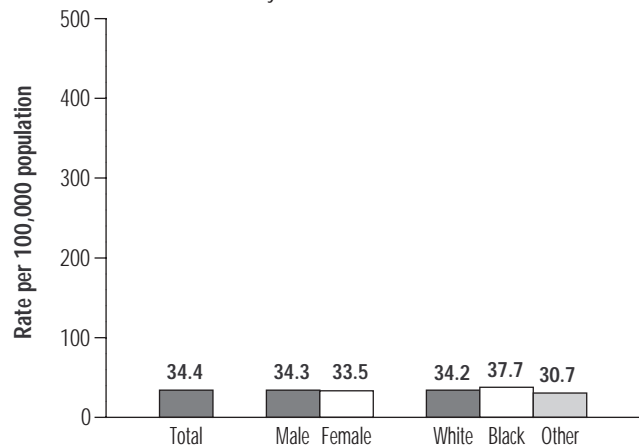
Massachusetts: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Massachusetts: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Massachusetts: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



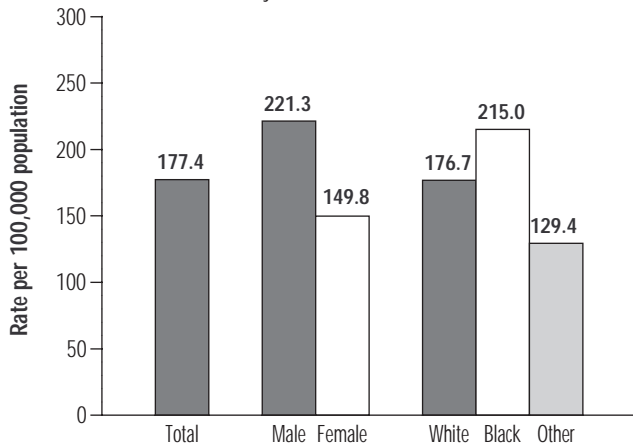
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Massachusetts: Cancer

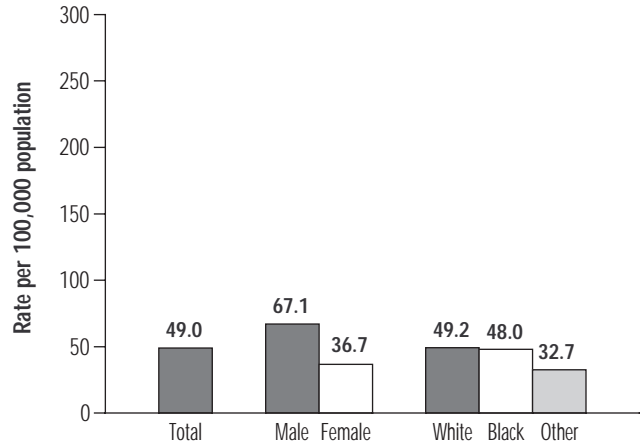
- Cancer accounted for 28% of all deaths in Massachusetts in 1995; 14,083 people in Massachusetts died of cancer.
- In Massachusetts in 1995, 3,705 people died of lung cancer, 1,674 people died of colorectal cancer, and 1,236 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,200 new cases of lung cancer, 4,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,900 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Massachusetts in 1997.

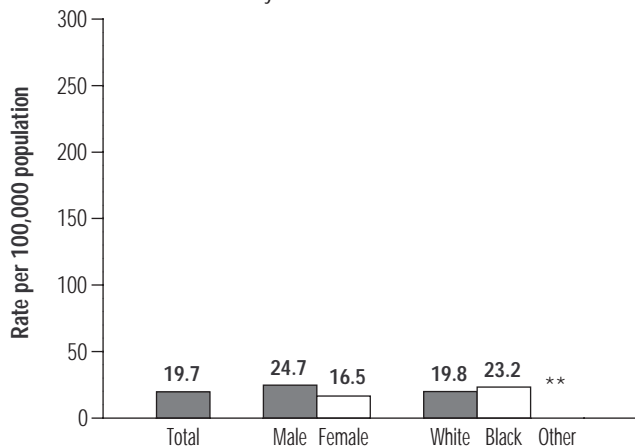
Massachusetts: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Massachusetts: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

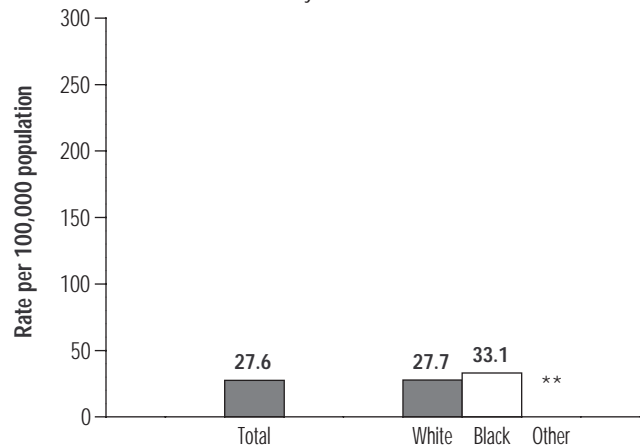


Massachusetts: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Massachusetts: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



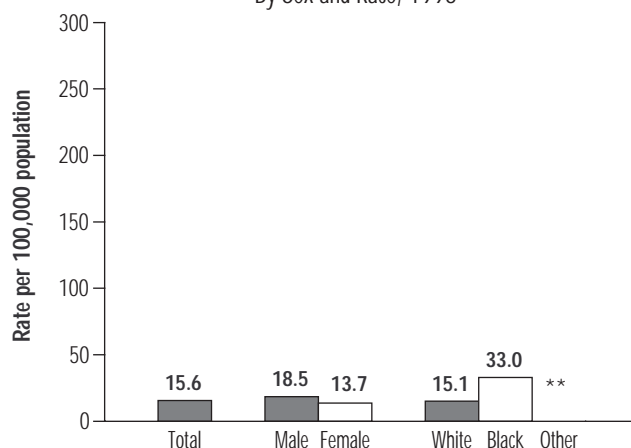
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Massachusetts: Diabetes

- In 1994, 186,381 adults in Massachusetts had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,326 deaths in Massachusetts in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 369 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Massachusetts.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Massachusetts: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



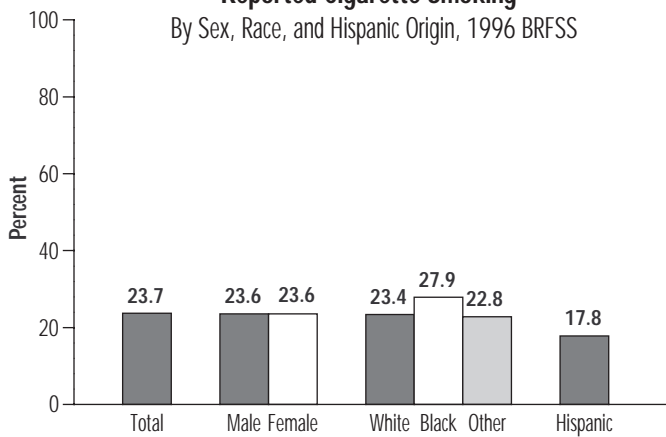
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Massachusetts: Risk Factors

Massachusetts: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

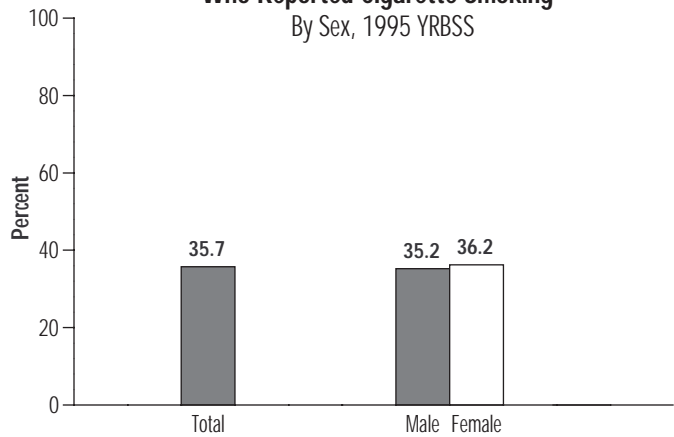
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Massachusetts: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

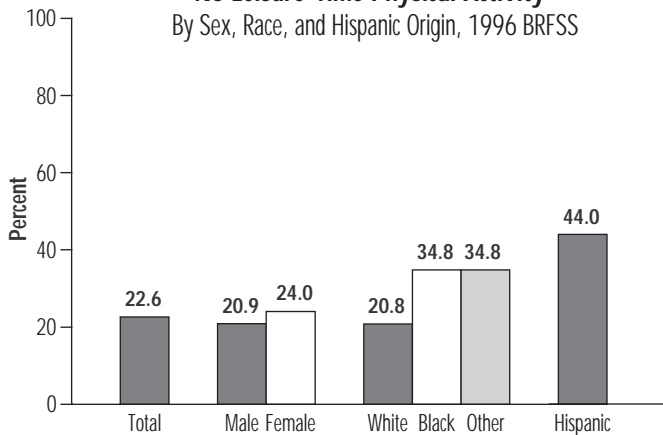
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Massachusetts: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

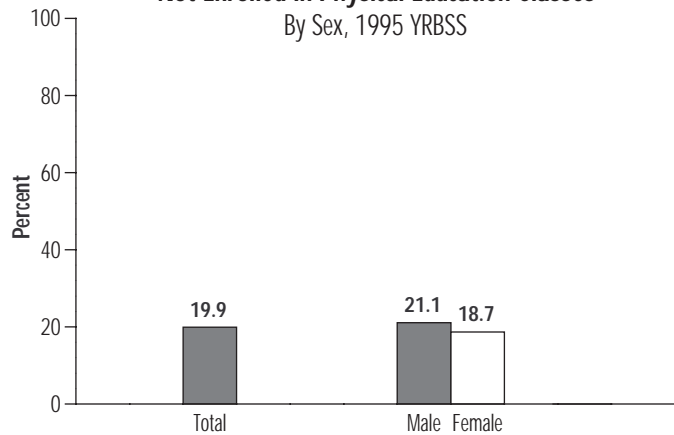
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

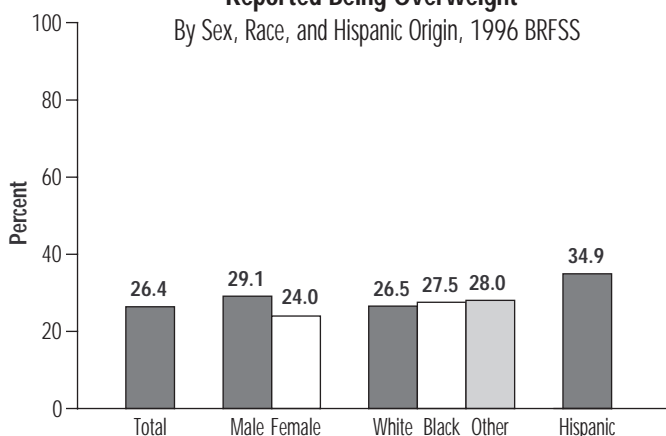
Massachusetts: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Massachusetts: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

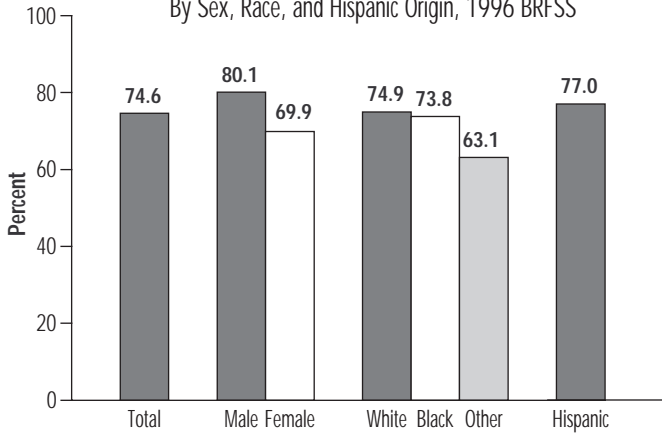


*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Massachusetts: Risk Factors

Massachusetts: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

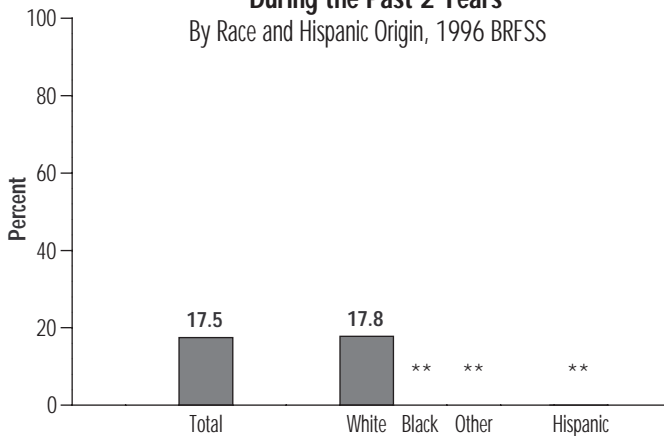


Massachusetts: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

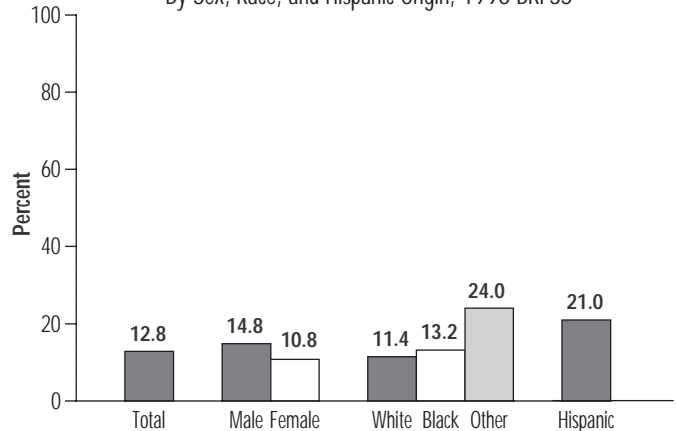
Massachusetts: Preventive Services

Massachusetts: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Massachusetts: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

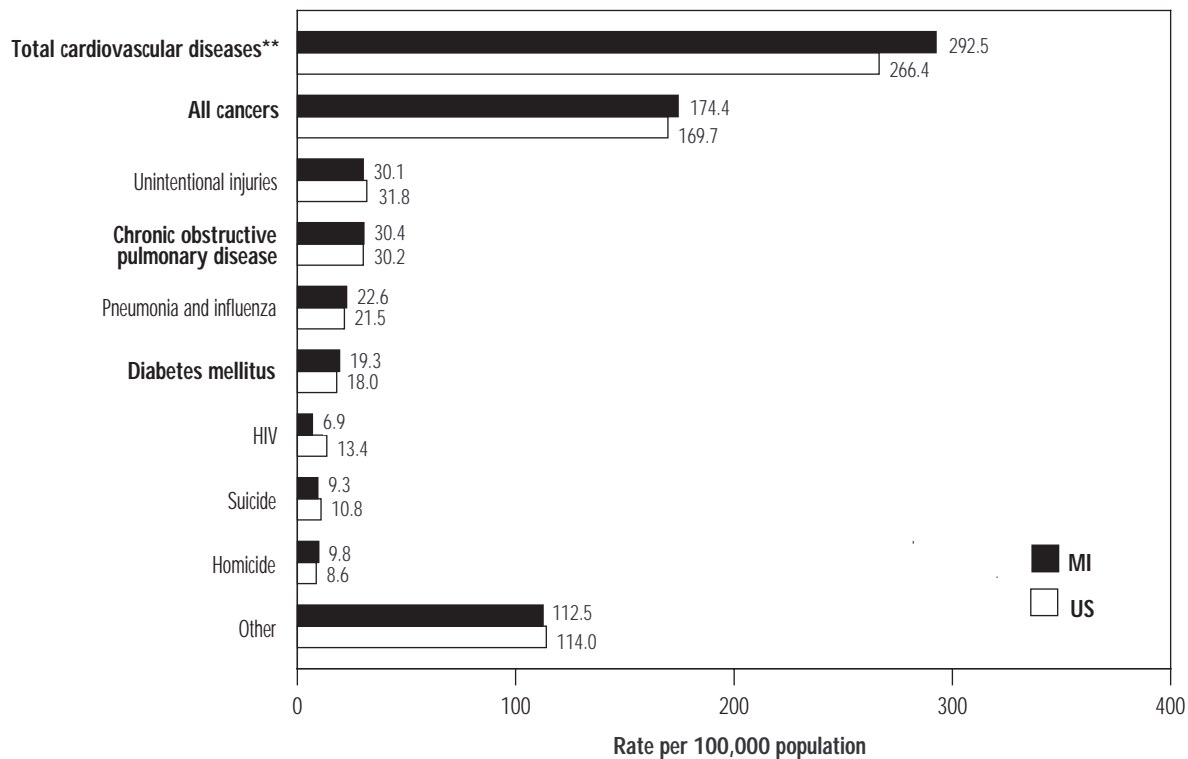


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Michigan: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Michigan, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in Michigan were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Michigan than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Michigan Compared With United States, 1995*



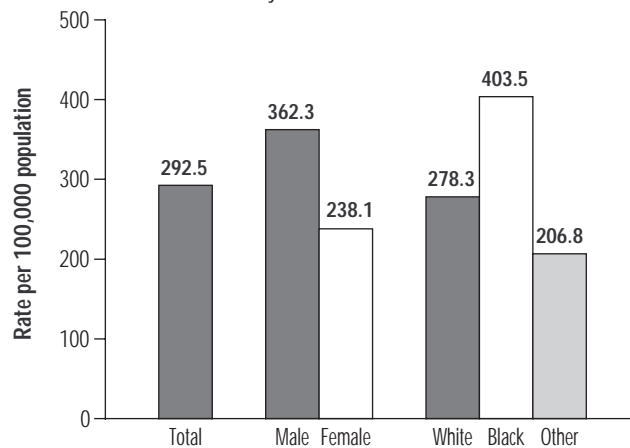
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (146.7 per 100,000 in Michigan and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (45.6 per 100,000 in Michigan and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

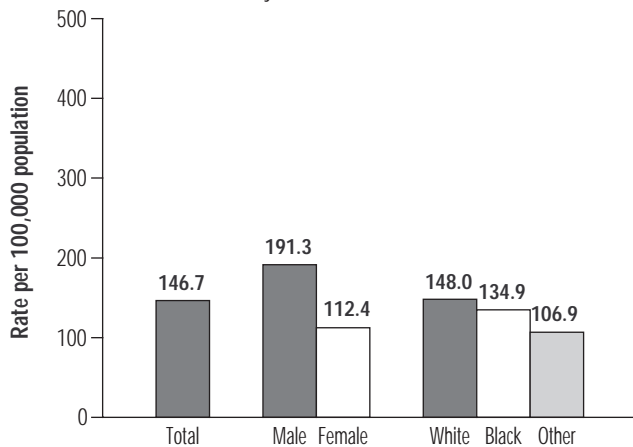
Michigan: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Michigan, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 50% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Michigan in 1995; 18,276 people in Michigan died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 5,864 people in Michigan died of stroke.

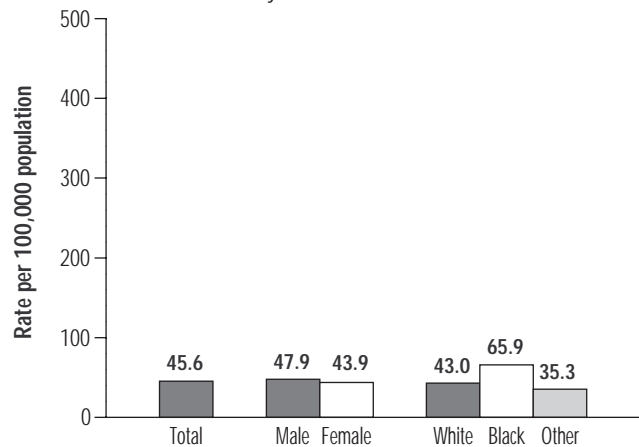
Michigan: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Michigan: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Michigan: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



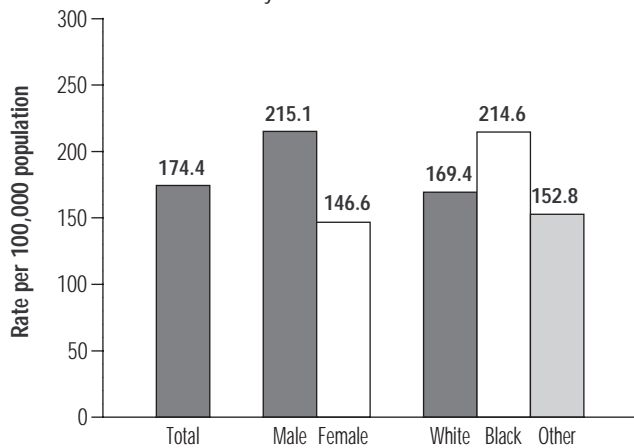
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Michigan: Cancer

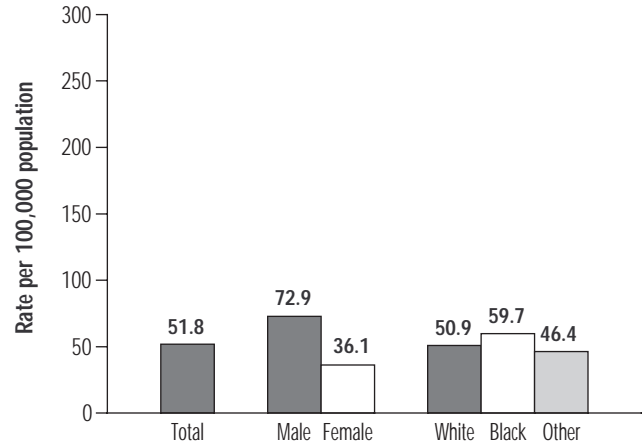
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Michigan in 1995; 19,430 people in Michigan died of cancer.
- In Michigan in 1995, 5,570 people died of lung cancer, 2,071 people died of colorectal cancer, and 1,694 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 6,700 new cases of lung cancer, 5,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 6,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Michigan in 1997.

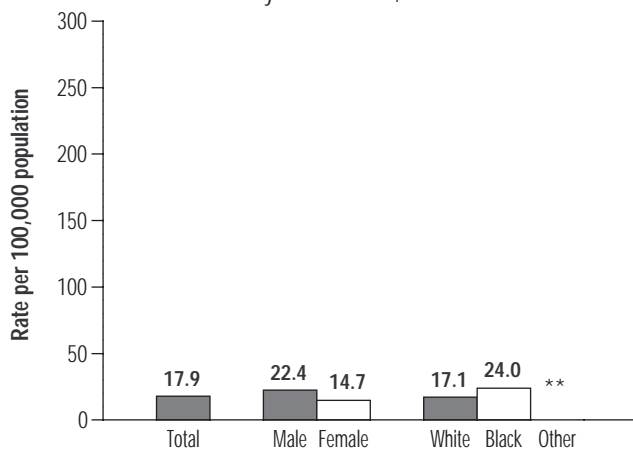
Michigan: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Michigan: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

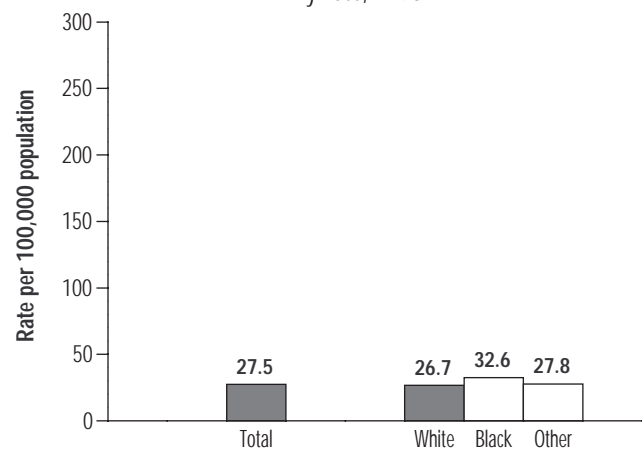


Michigan: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

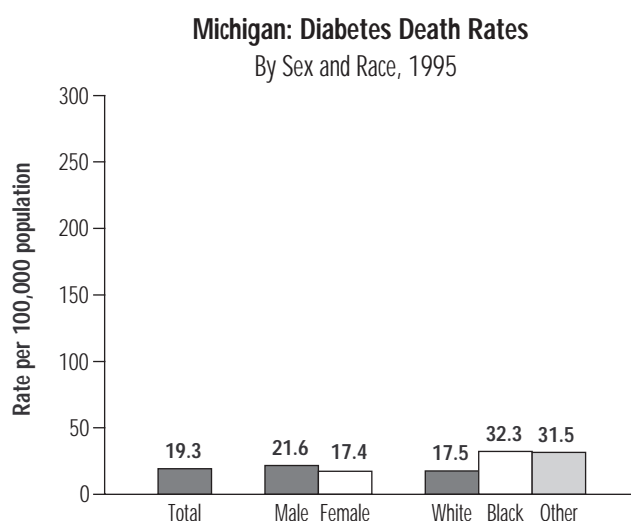
Michigan: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Michigan: Diabetes

- In 1994, 357,095 adults in Michigan had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,235 deaths in Michigan in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 736 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Michigan.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

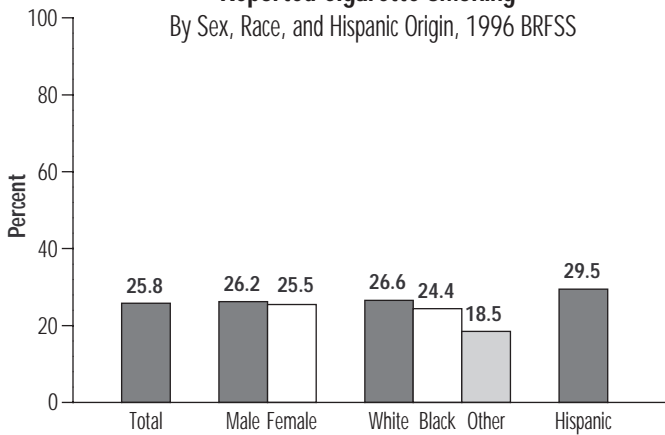


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Michigan: Risk Factors

Michigan: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

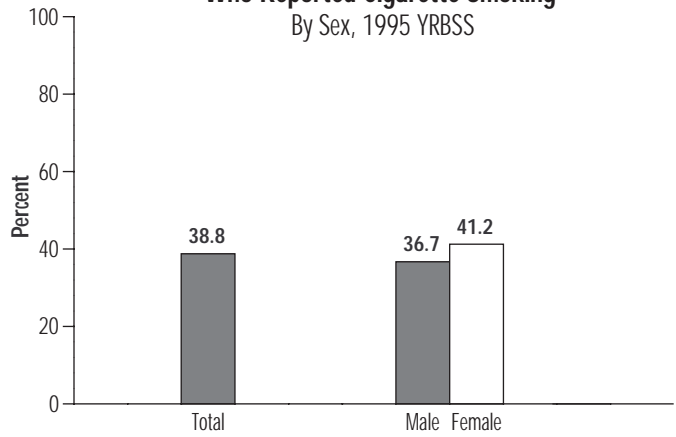
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Michigan: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

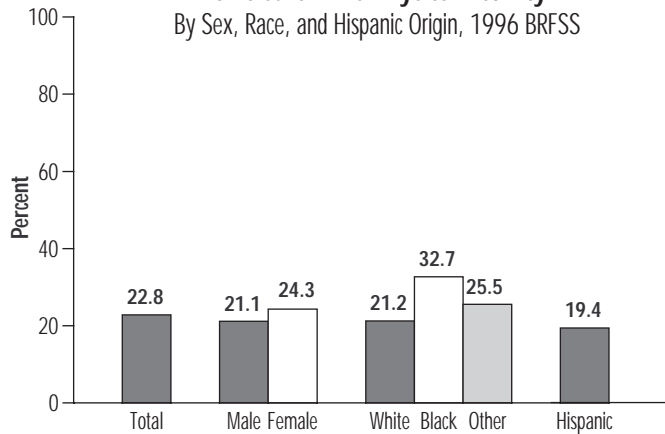
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Michigan: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

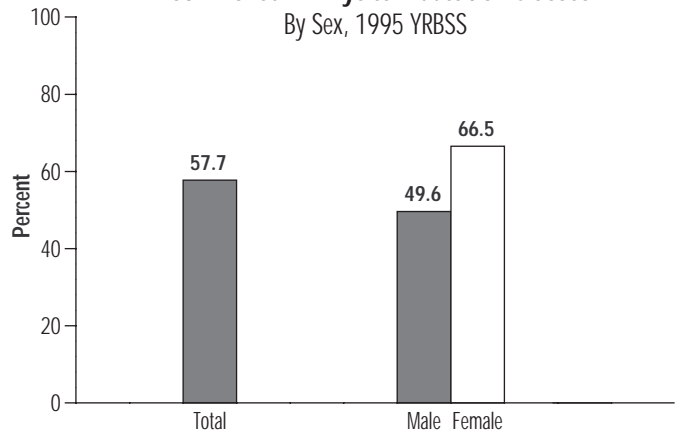
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

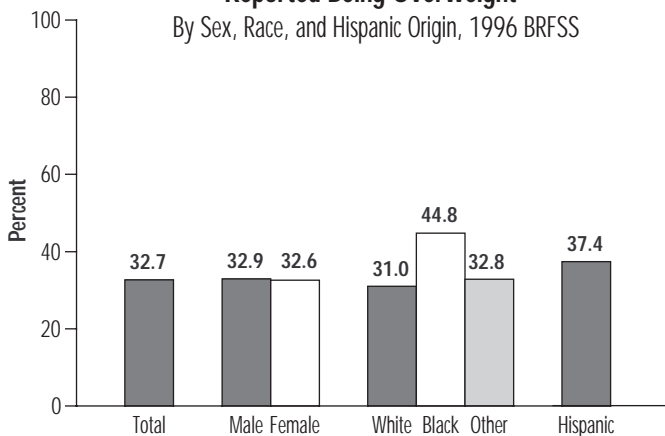
Michigan: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Michigan: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

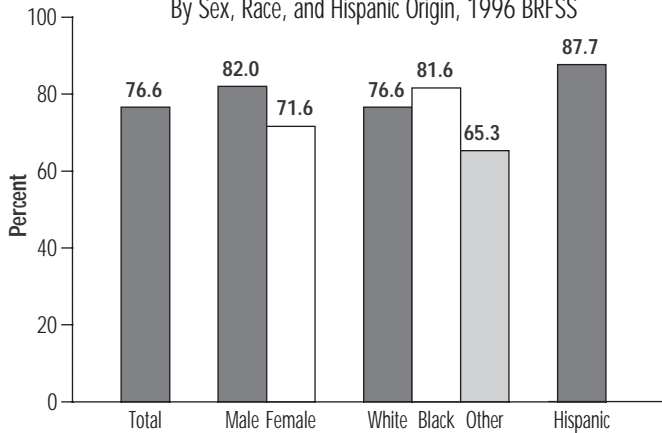


*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

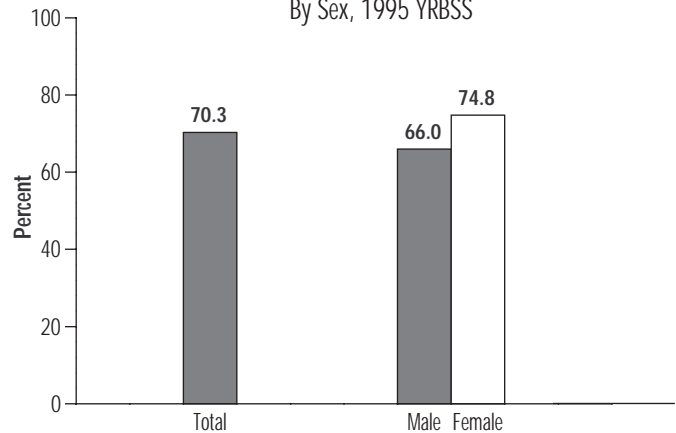
Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

Michigan: Risk Factors

Michigan: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

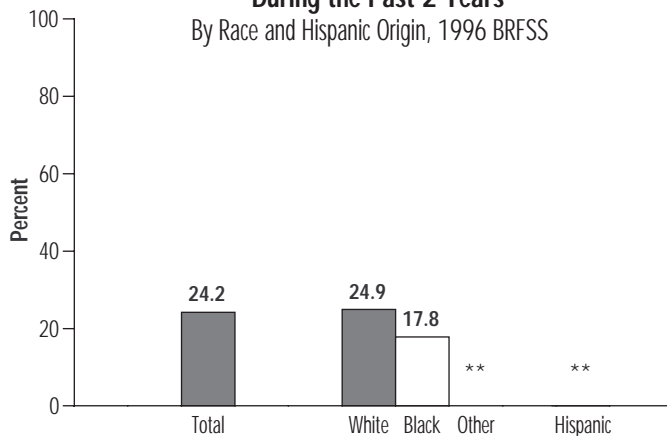


Michigan: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



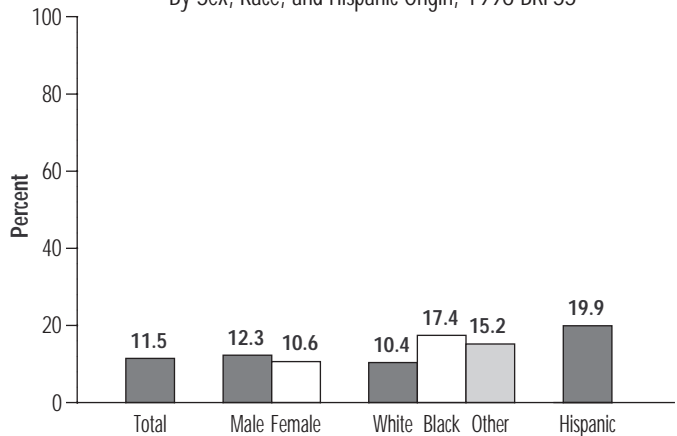
Michigan: Preventive Services

Michigan: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Michigan: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

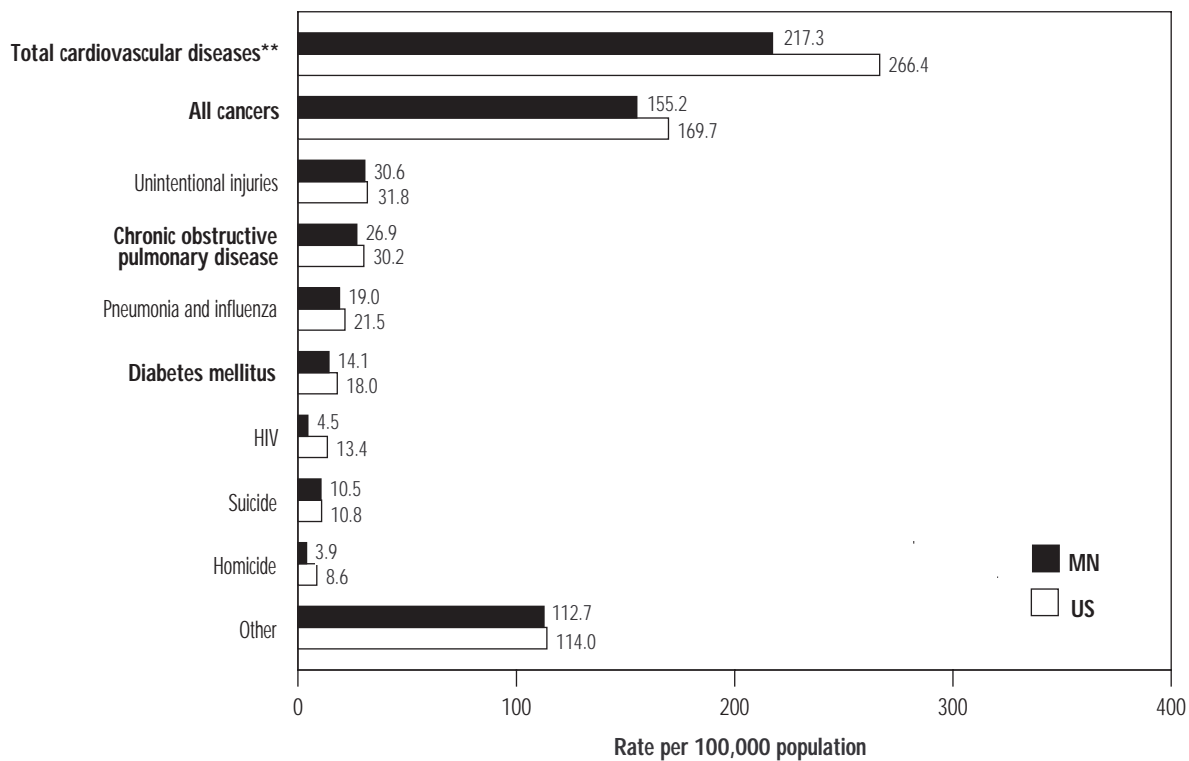


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Minnesota: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Minnesota, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 69% of all deaths in Minnesota were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in Minnesota than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Minnesota Compared With United States, 1995*



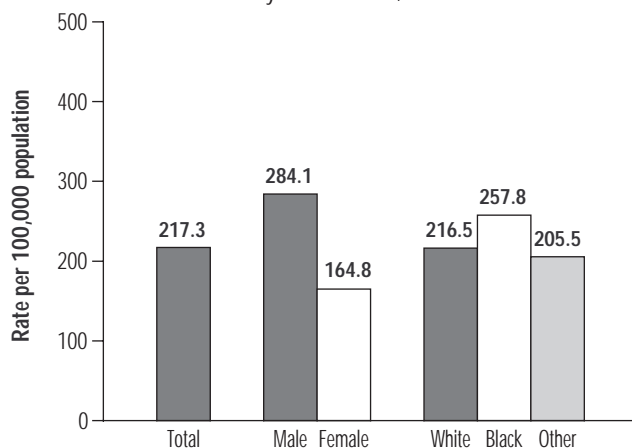
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (107.4 per 100,000 in Minnesota and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.6 per 100,000 in Minnesota and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

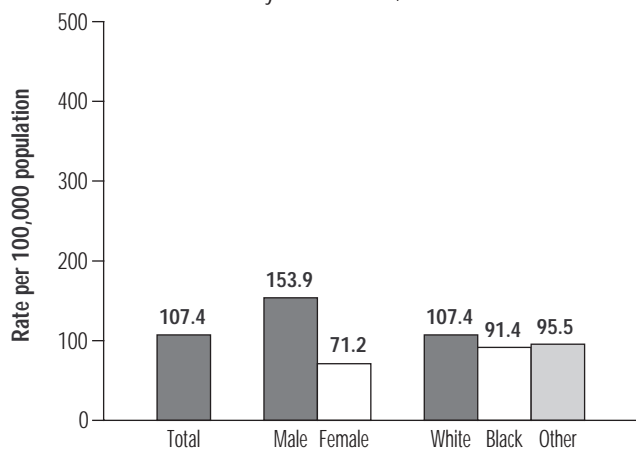
Minnesota: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Minnesota, accounting for 37% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 49% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Minnesota in 1995; 6,912 people in Minnesota died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,125 people in Minnesota died of stroke.

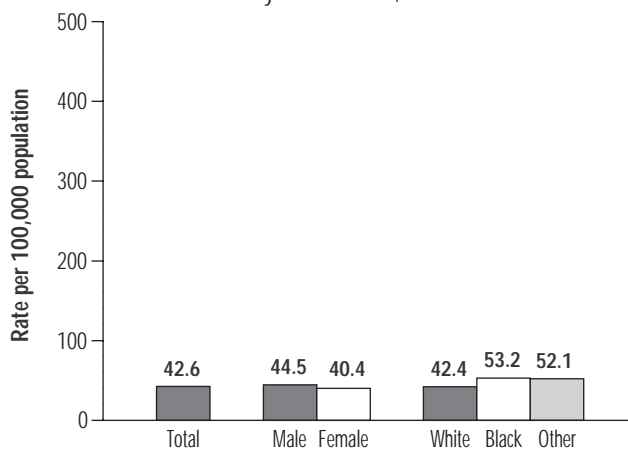
Minnesota: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Minnesota: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Minnesota: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



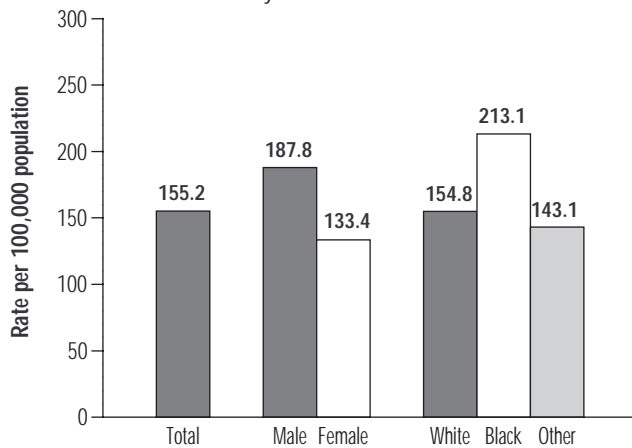
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Minnesota: Cancer

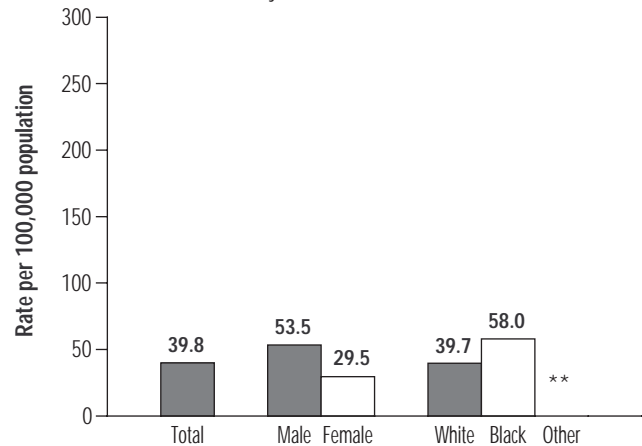
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Minnesota in 1995; 8,693 people in Minnesota died of cancer.
- In Minnesota in 1995, 2,073 people died of lung cancer, 989 people died of colorectal cancer, and 773 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 2,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Minnesota in 1997.

Minnesota: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

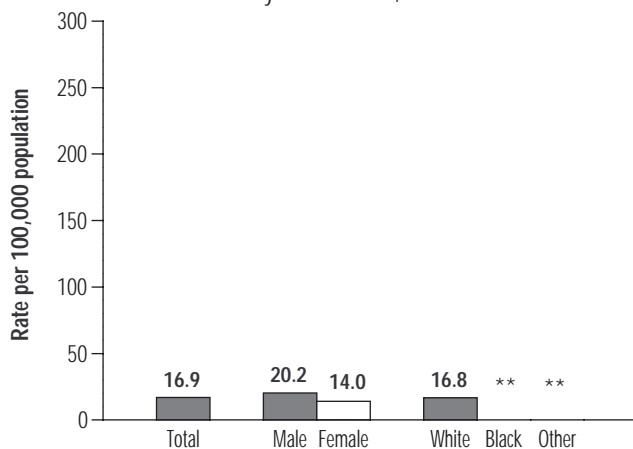


Minnesota: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



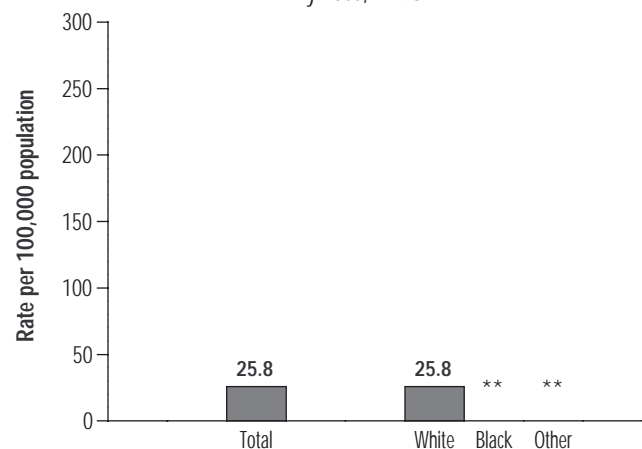
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Minnesota: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Minnesota: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



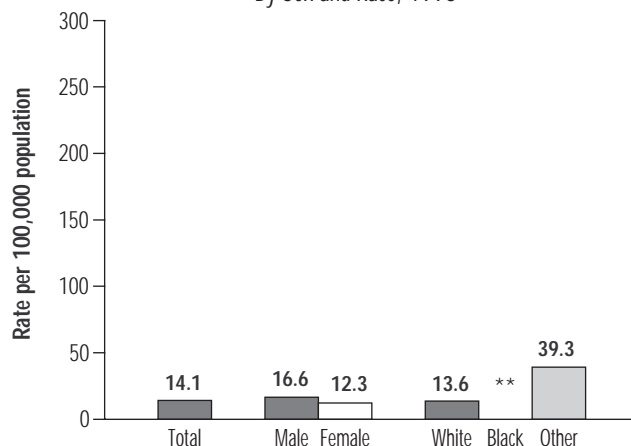
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Minnesota: Diabetes

- In 1994, 122,248 adults in Minnesota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 862 deaths in Minnesota in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 248 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Minnesota.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Minnesota: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



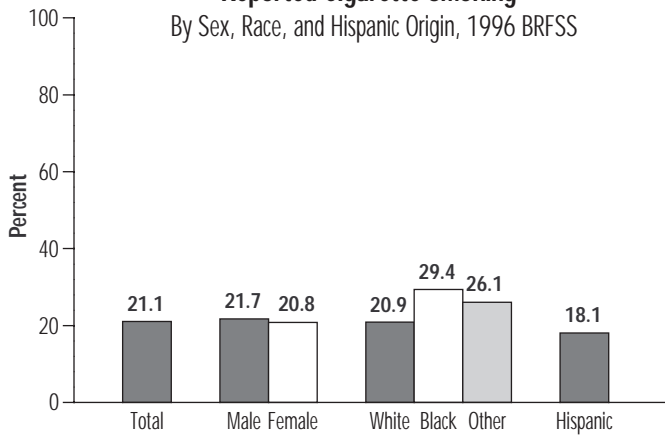
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Minnesota: Risk Factors

Minnesota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

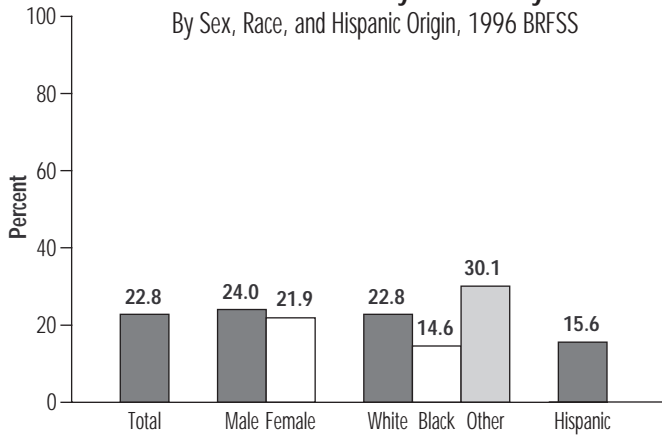
Minnesota: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Minnesota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

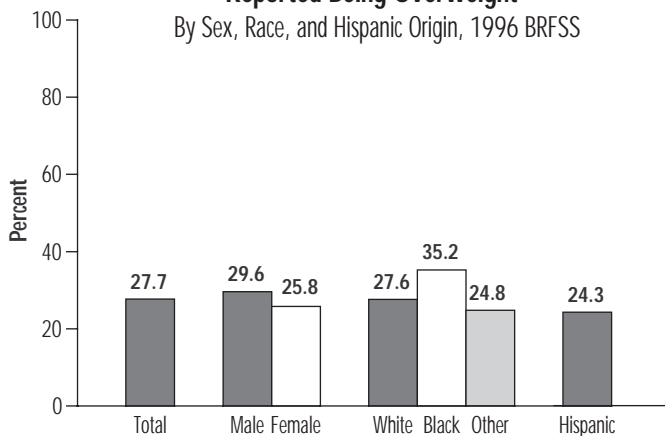
Minnesota: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Minnesota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



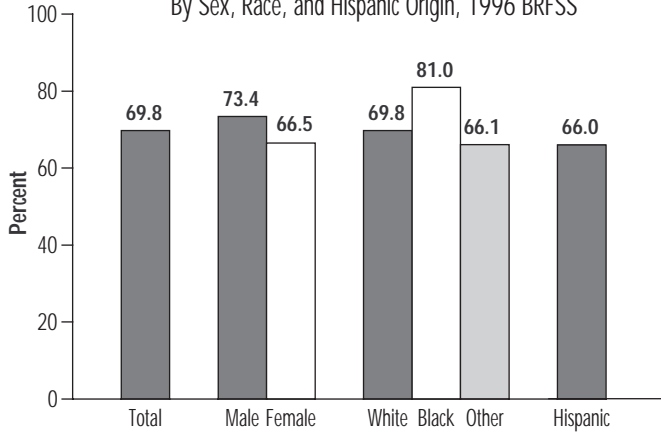
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Minnesota: Risk Factors

Minnesota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Minnesota: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

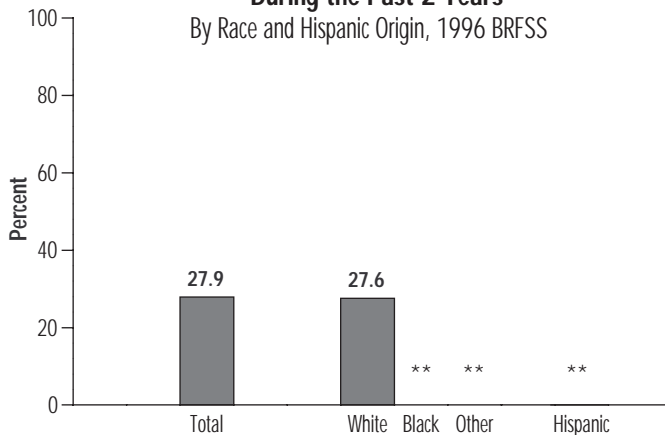
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Minnesota: Preventive Services

Minnesota: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

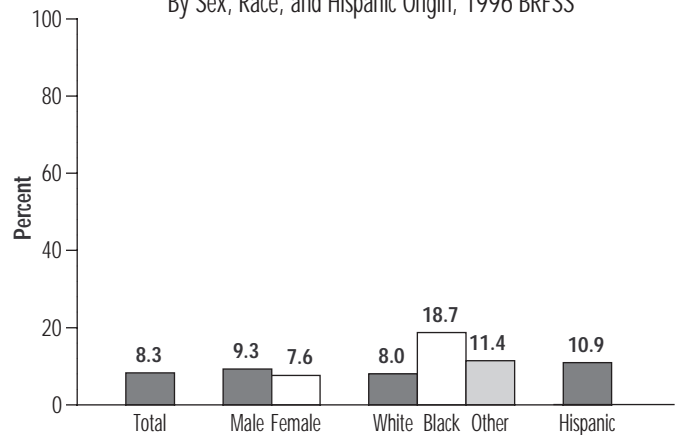
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Minnesota: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

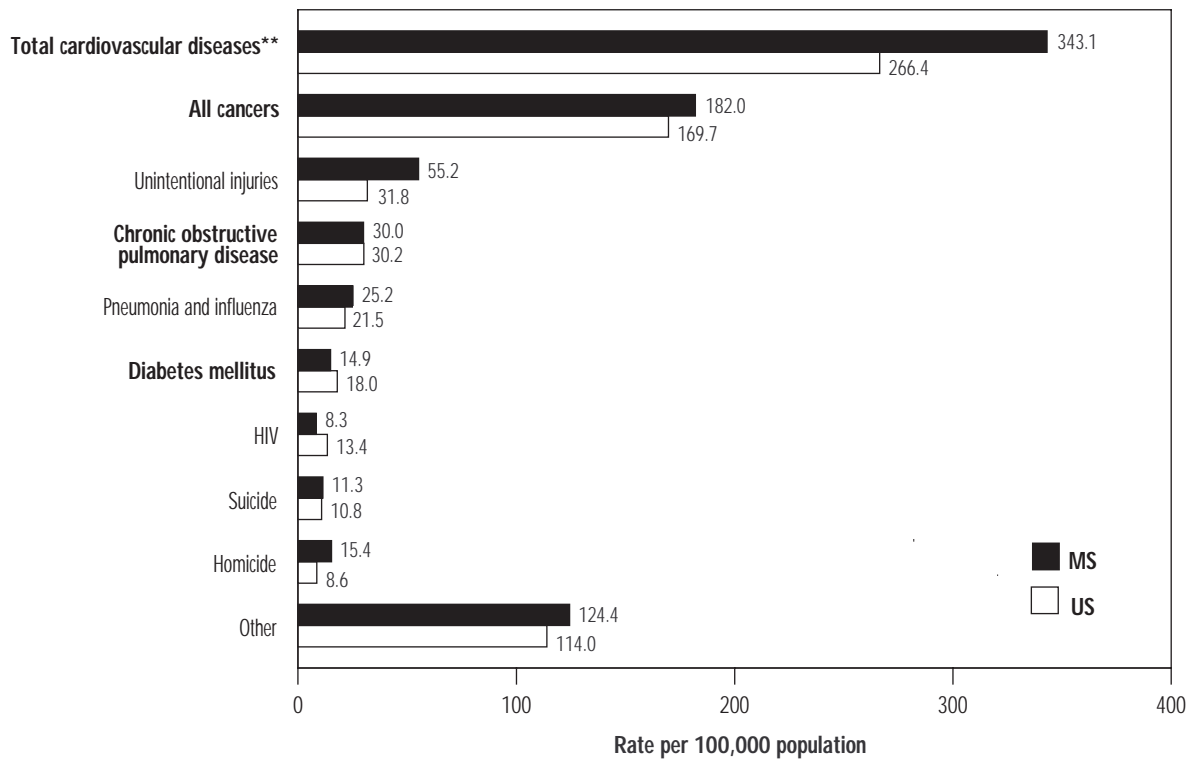


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Mississippi: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Mississippi, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Mississippi were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases and all cancers were higher in Mississippi than in the United States; the death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Mississippi Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (131.5 per 100,000 in Mississippi and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (51.7 per 100,000 in Mississippi and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

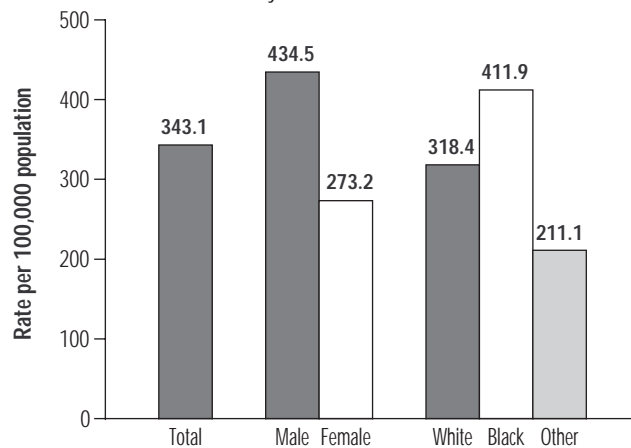
Mississippi: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Mississippi, accounting for 42% of all deaths.

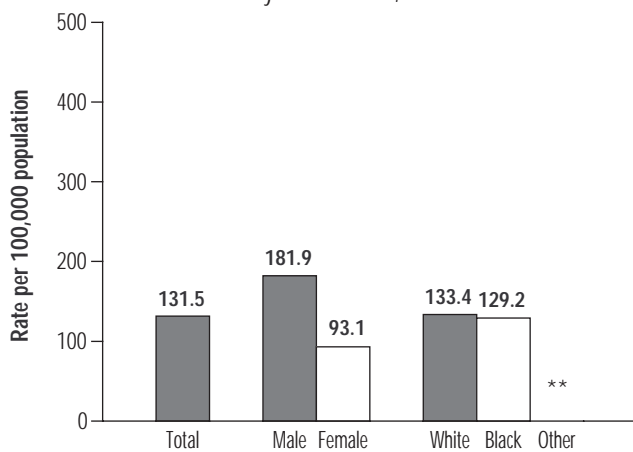
■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 38% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Mississippi in 1995; 4,509 people in Mississippi died of ischemic heart disease.

■ In 1995, 1,870 people in Mississippi died of stroke.

Mississippi: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

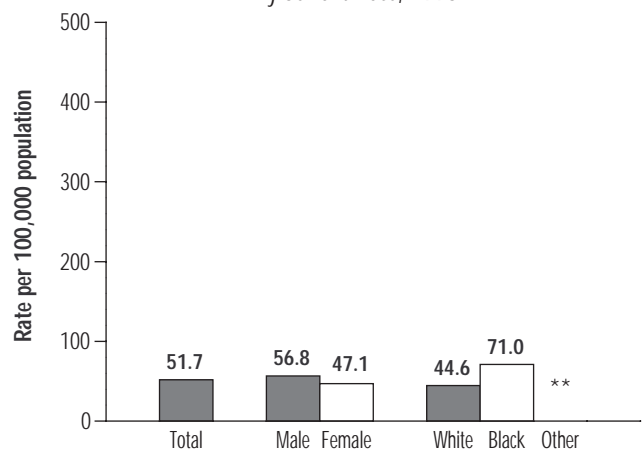


Mississippi: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

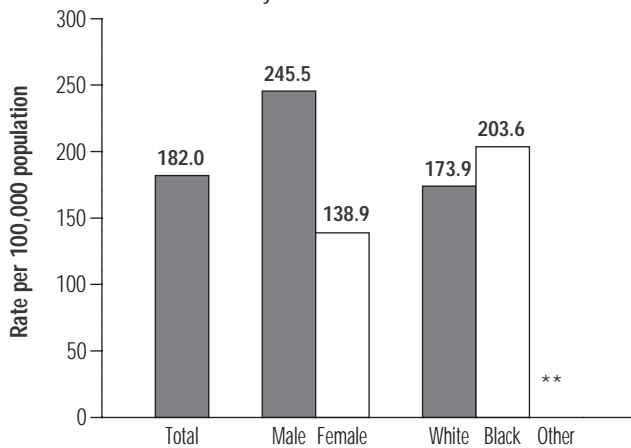
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Mississippi: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in Mississippi in 1995; 5,748 people in Mississippi died of cancer.
- In Mississippi in 1995, 1,712 people died of lung cancer, 556 people died of colorectal cancer, and 401 women died of breast cancer.

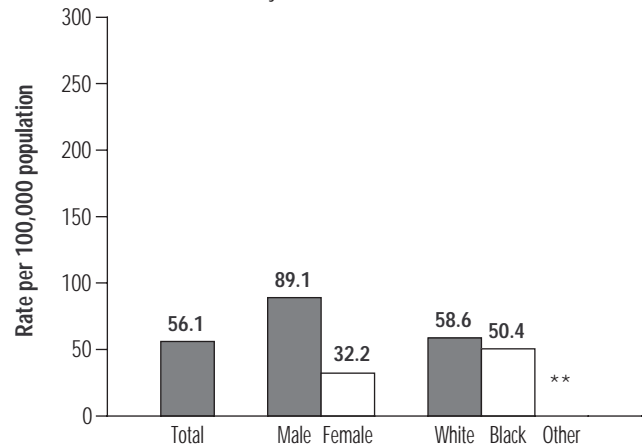
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,900 new cases of lung cancer, 1,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,800 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Mississippi in 1997.

Mississippi: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



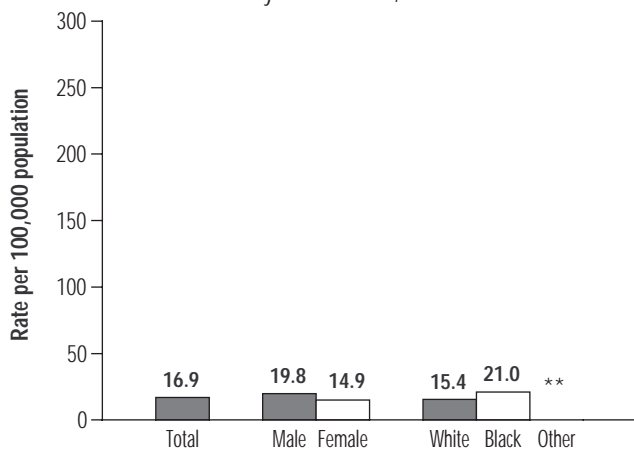
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



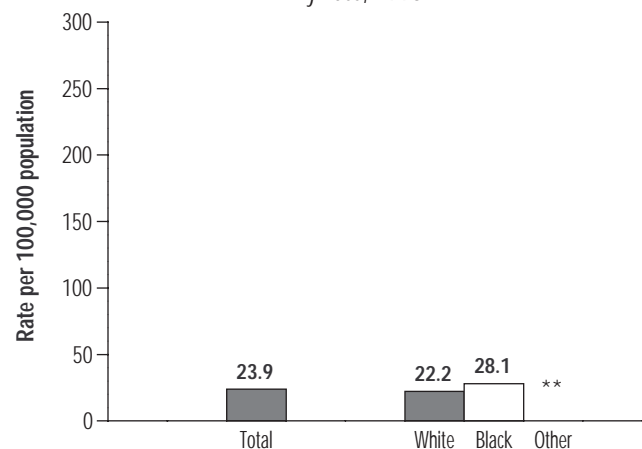
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

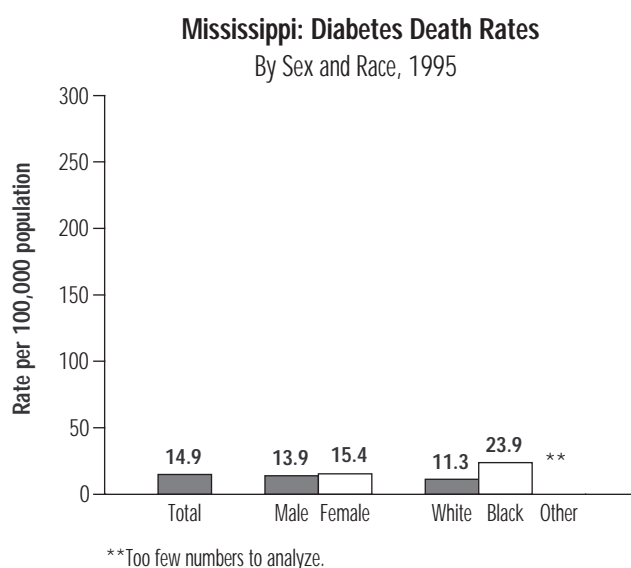


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Mississippi: Diabetes

- In 1994, 114,168 adults in Mississippi had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 489 deaths in Mississippi in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 237 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Mississippi.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

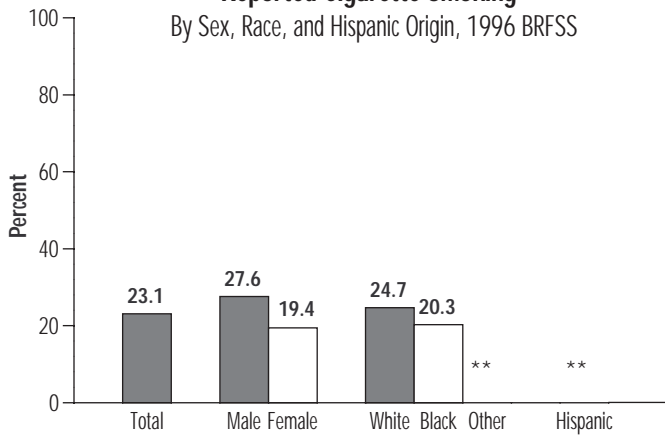


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Mississippi: Risk Factors

Mississippi: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

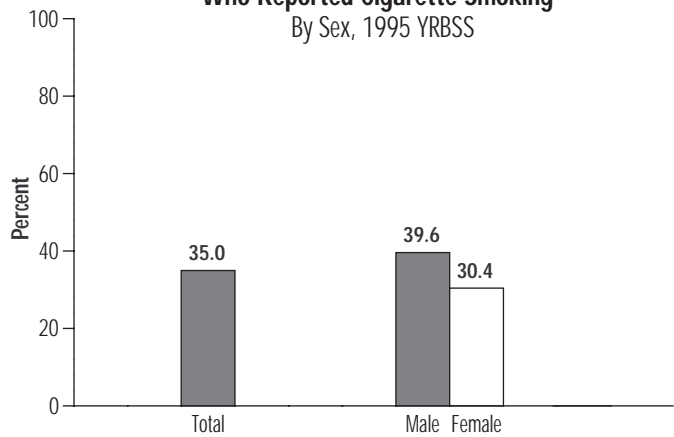


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

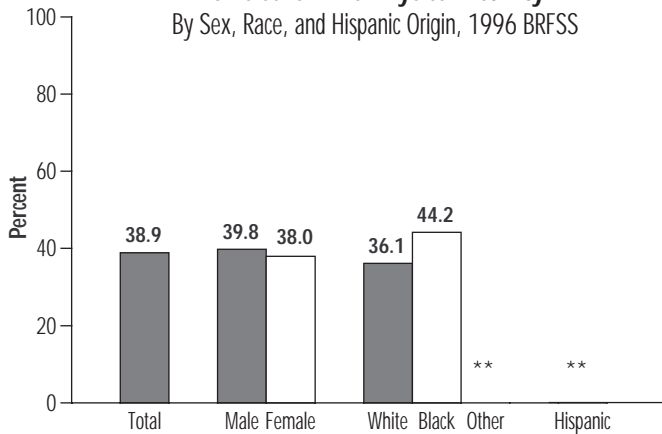
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Mississippi: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

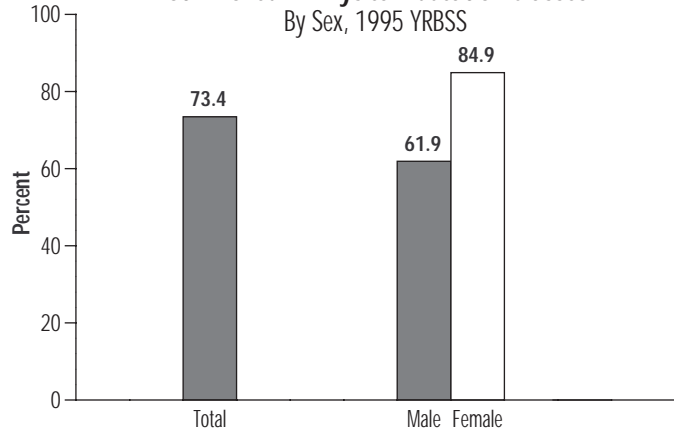


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

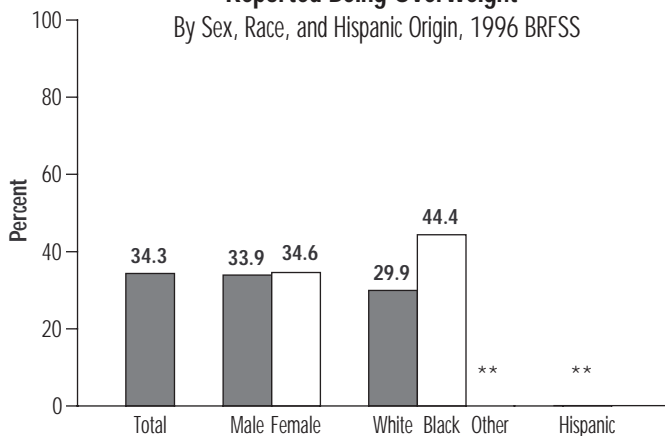
Mississippi: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Mississippi: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

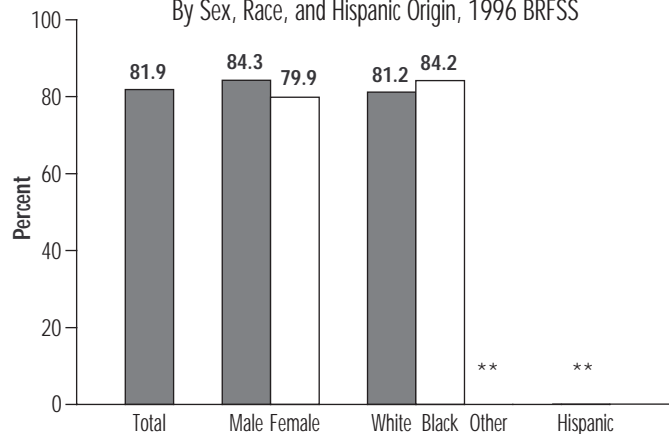
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Mississippi: Risk Factors

Mississippi: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

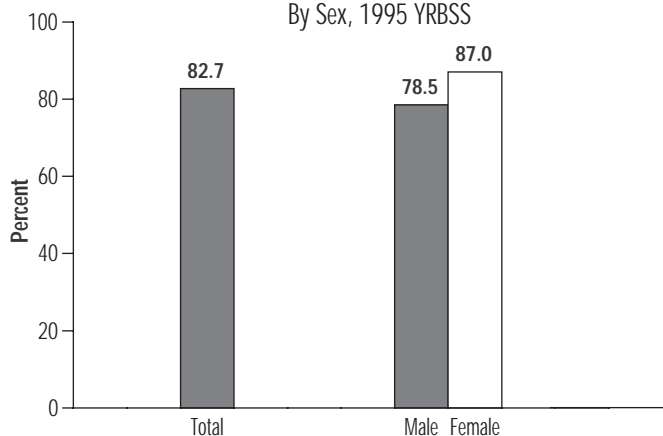
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

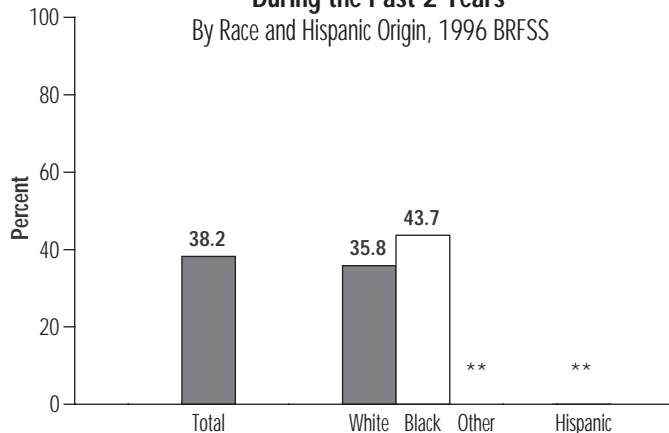
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Mississippi: Preventive Services

Mississippi: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

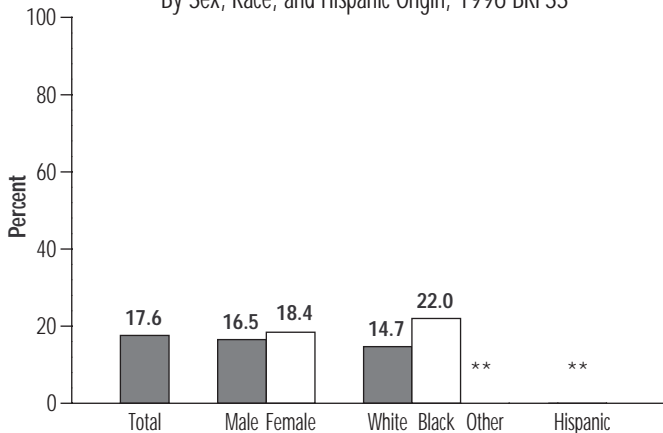
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Mississippi: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



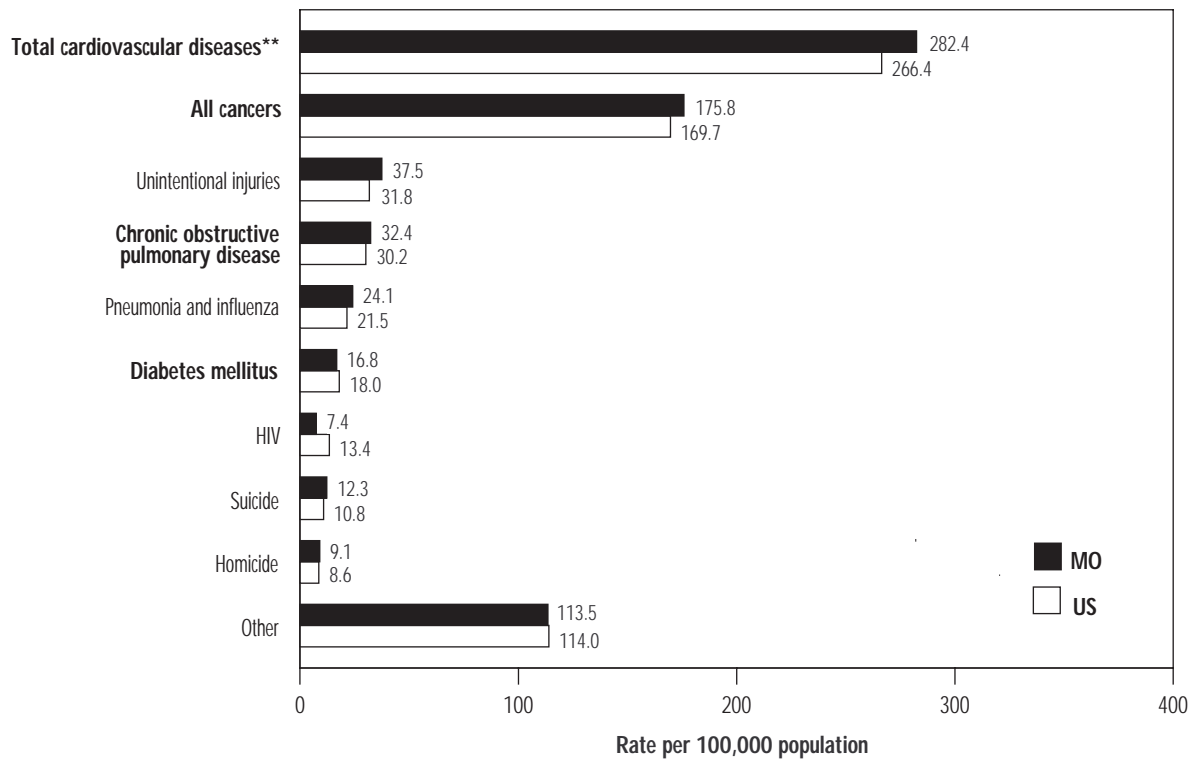
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Missouri: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Missouri, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Missouri were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were higher in Missouri than in the United States; the death rate for diabetes was lower.

Causes of Death, Missouri Compared With United States, 1995*



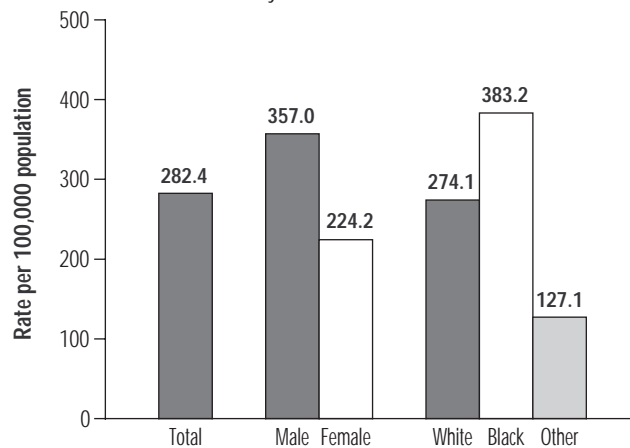
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (156.1 per 100,000 in Missouri and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.6 per 100,000 in Missouri and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

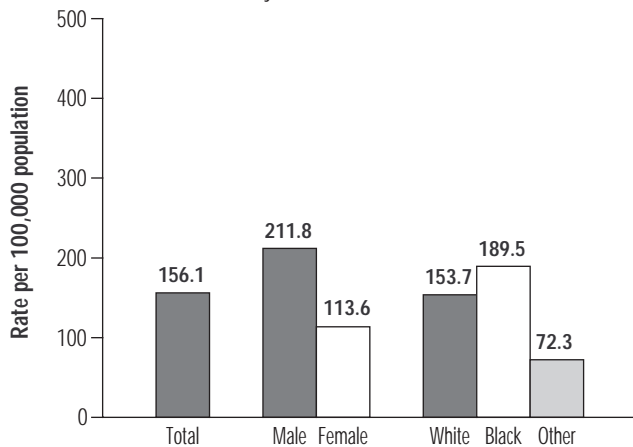
Missouri: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Missouri, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 55% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Missouri in 1995; 12,864 people in Missouri died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,882 people in Missouri died of stroke.

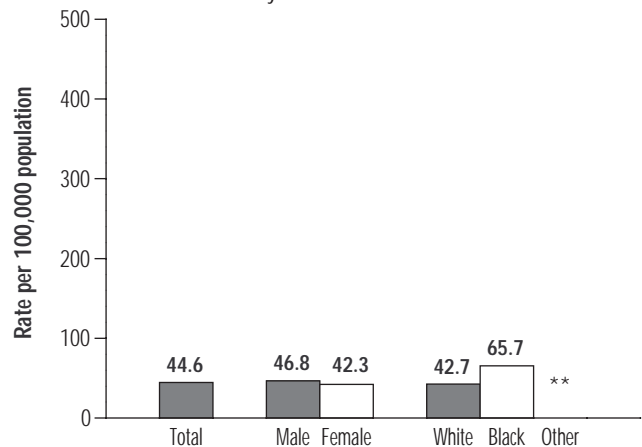
Missouri: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Missouri: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Missouri: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

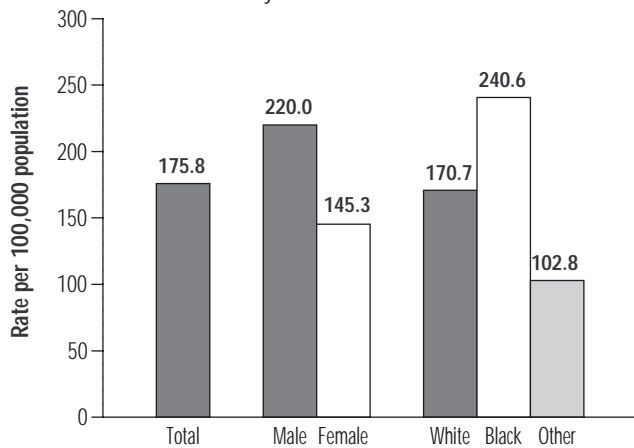
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Missouri: Cancer

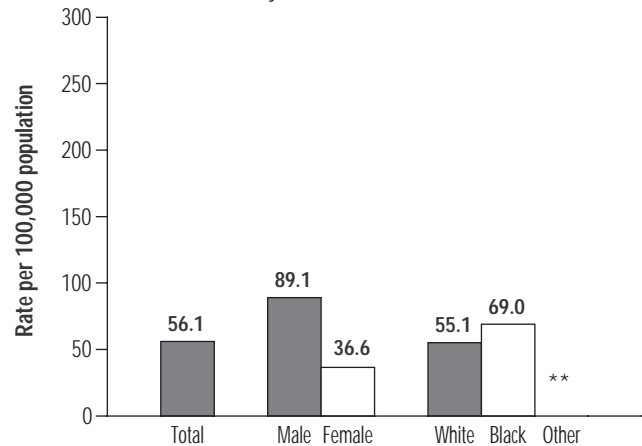
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Missouri in 1995; 12,282 people in Missouri died of cancer.
- In Missouri in 1995, 3,718 people died of lung cancer, 1,345 people died of colorectal cancer, and 997 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,500 new cases of lung cancer, 3,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,400 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Missouri in 1997.

Missouri: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

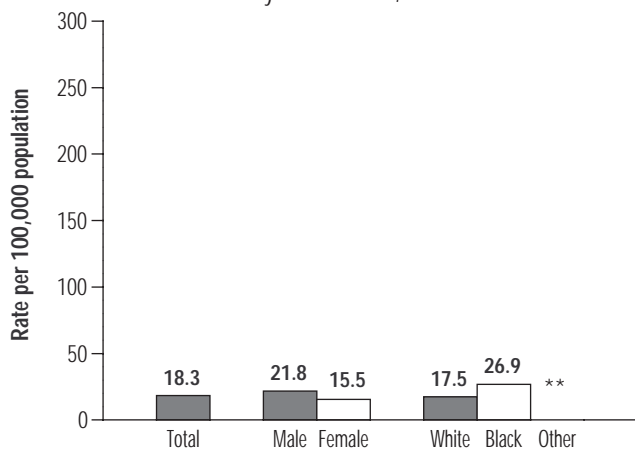


Missouri: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



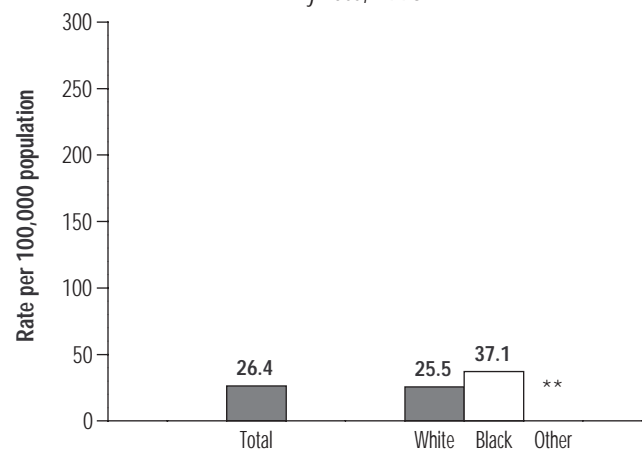
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Missouri: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Missouri: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



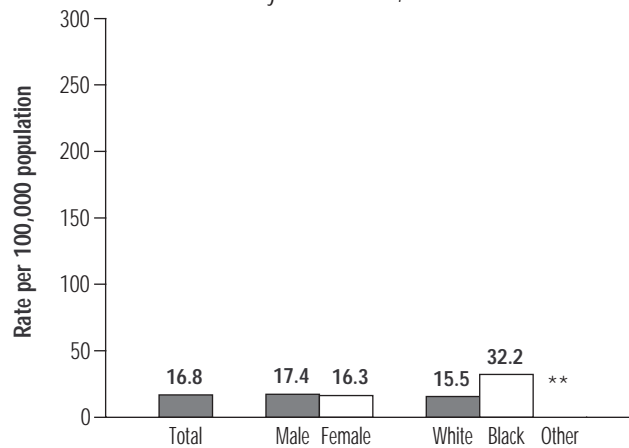
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Missouri: Diabetes

- In 1994, 196,904 adults in Missouri had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,244 deaths in Missouri in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 428 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Missouri.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Missouri: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



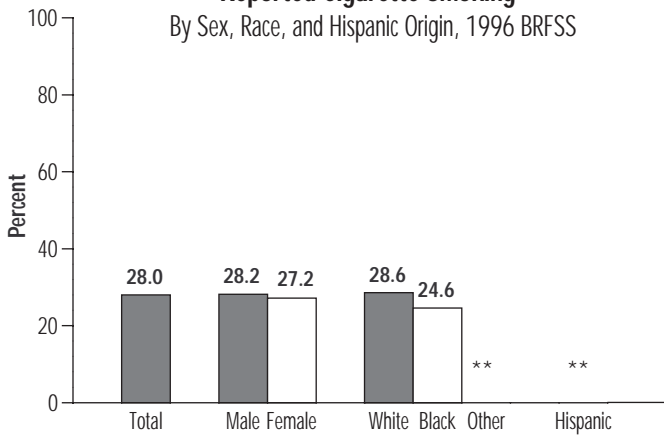
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Missouri: Risk Factors

Missouri: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

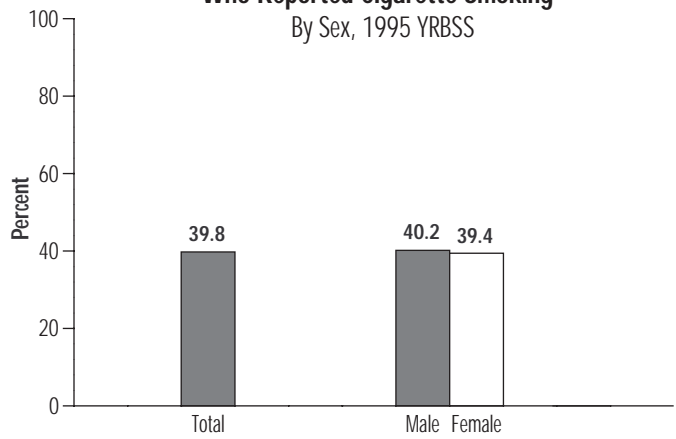


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Missouri: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

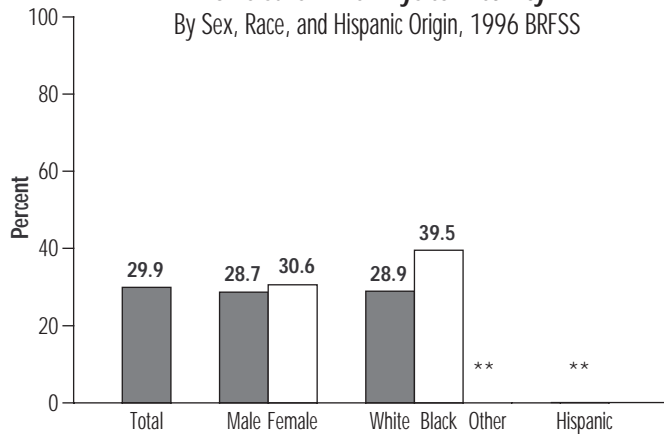
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Missouri: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

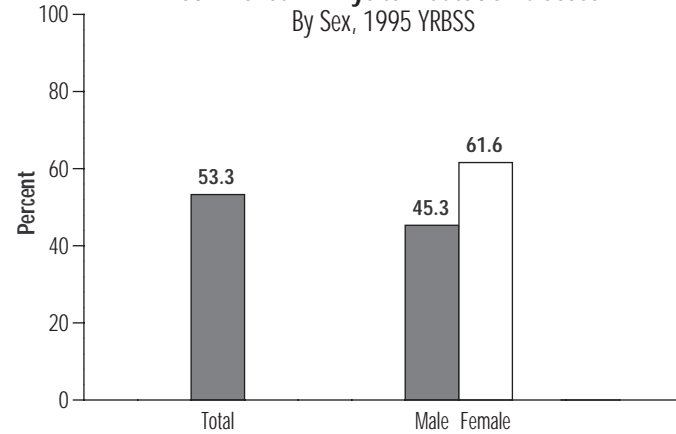


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

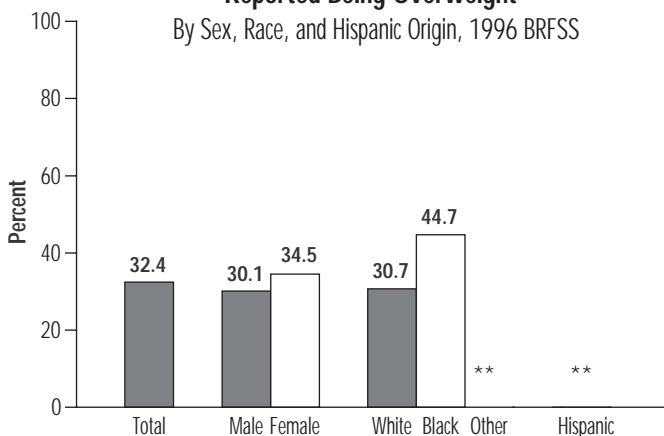
Missouri: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Missouri: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



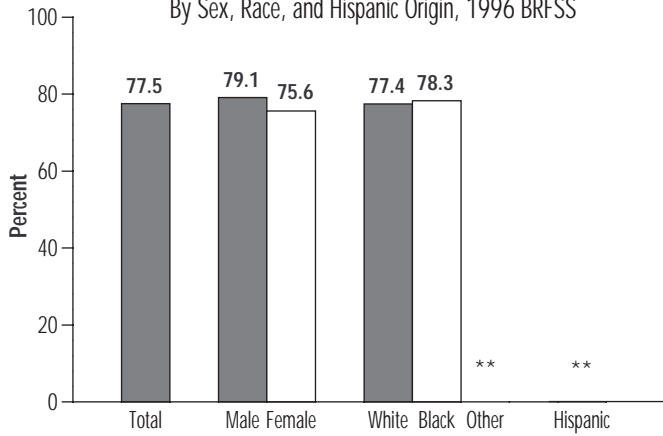
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

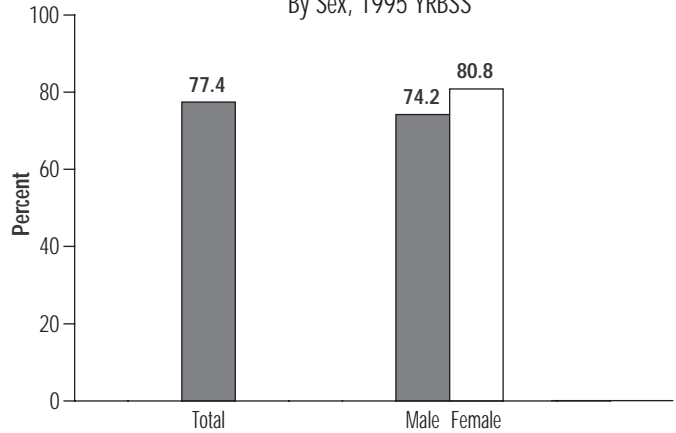
Missouri: Risk Factors

Missouri: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



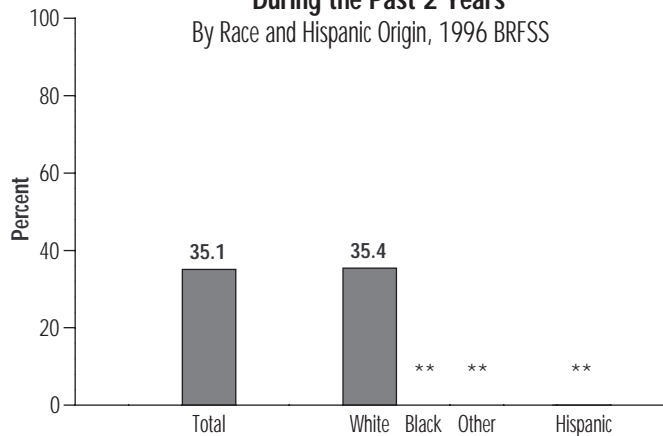
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Missouri: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Missouri: Preventive Services

Missouri: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Missouri: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



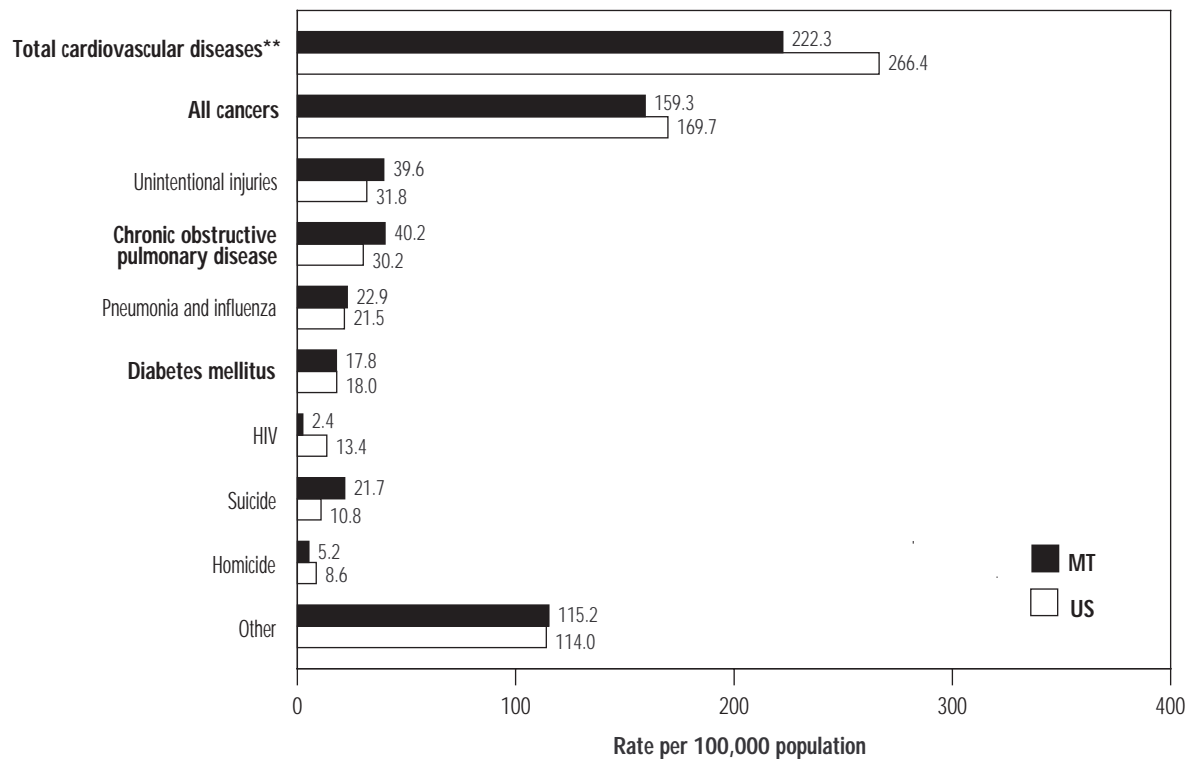
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Montana: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Montana, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 69% of all deaths in Montana were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Montana than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Montana Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (96.4 per 100,000 in Montana and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.3 per 100,000 in Montana and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

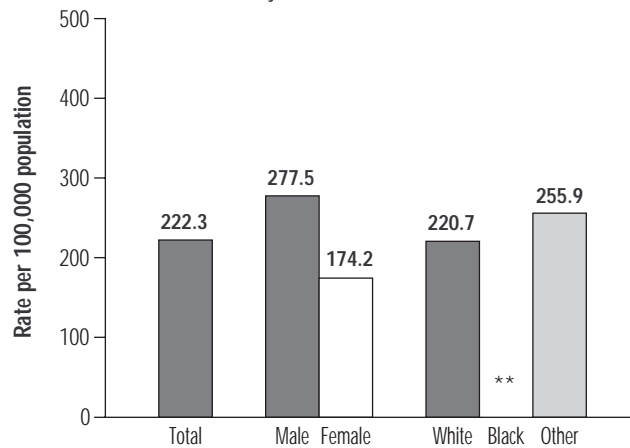
Montana: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Montana, accounting for 34% of all deaths.

■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 43% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Montana in 1995; 1,163 people in Montana died of ischemic heart disease.

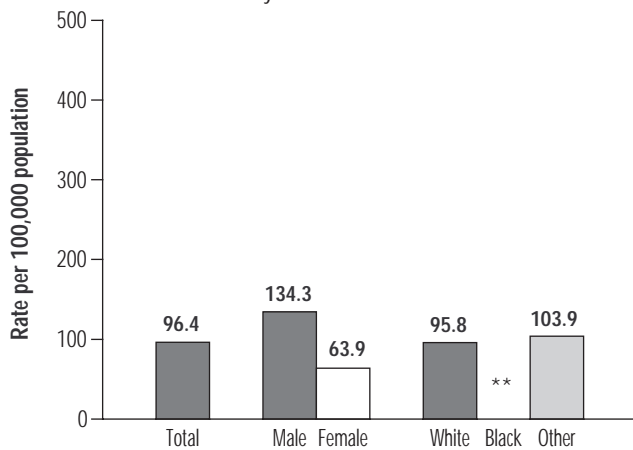
■ In 1995, 594 people in Montana died of stroke.

Montana: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



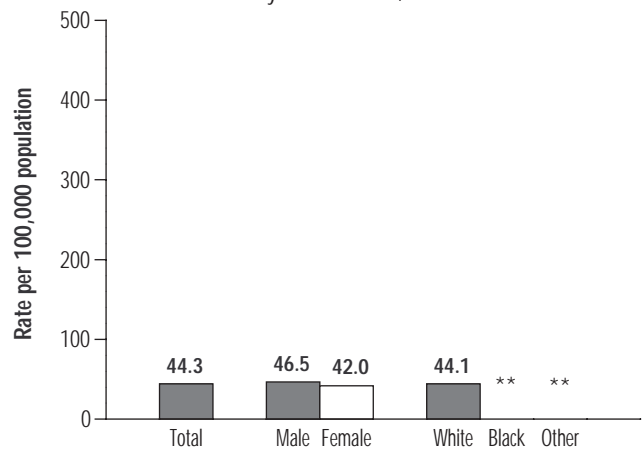
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

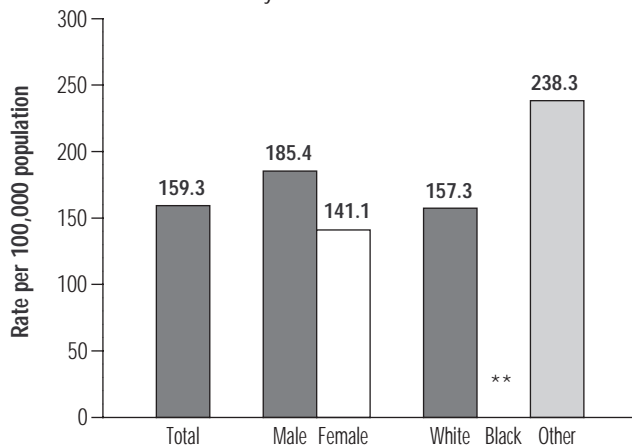
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Montana: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Montana in 1995; 1,770 people in Montana died of cancer.
- In Montana in 1995, 466 people died of lung cancer, 174 people died of colorectal cancer, and 161 women died of breast cancer.

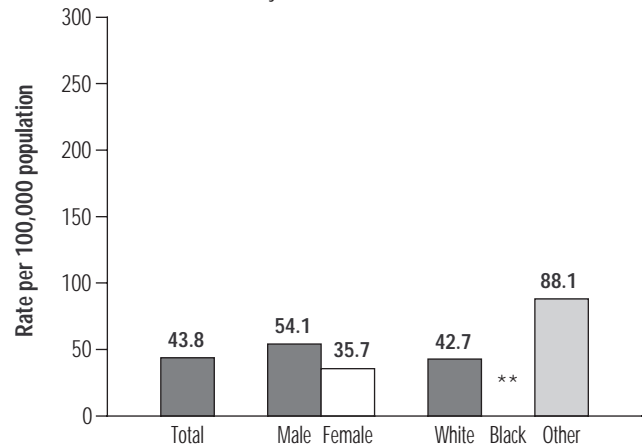
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 570 new cases of lung cancer, 460 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 620 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Montana in 1997.

Montana: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



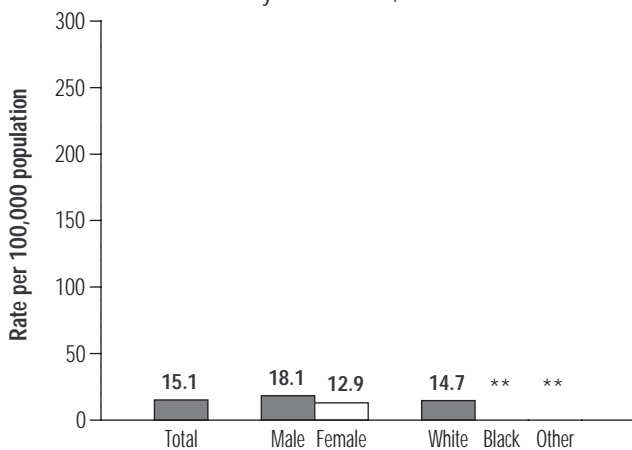
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



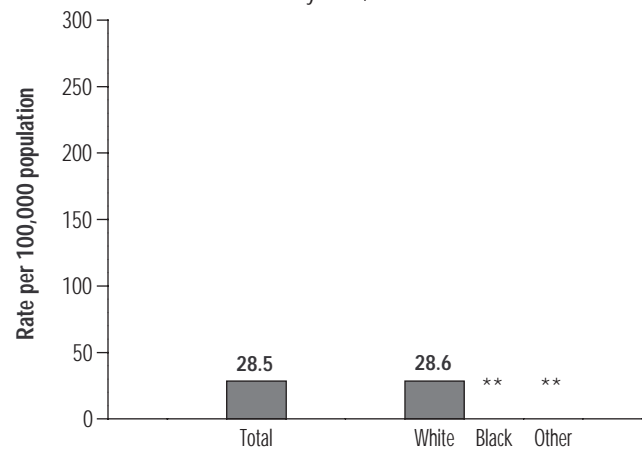
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



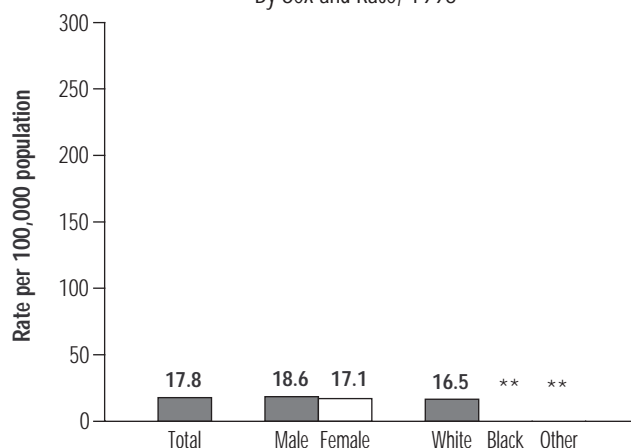
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Montana: Diabetes

- In 1994, 19,333 adults in Montana had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 210 deaths in Montana in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 48 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Montana.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Montana: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



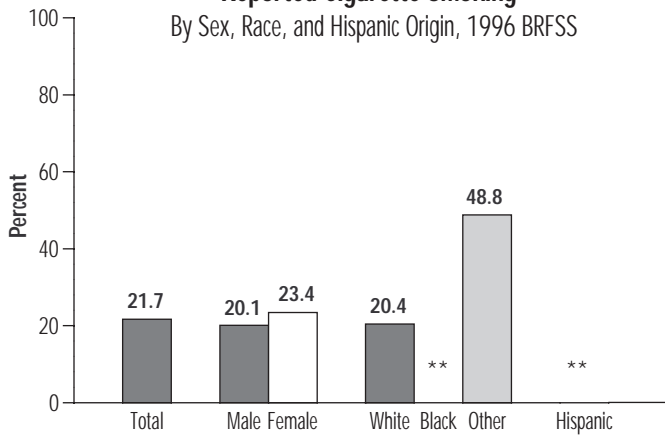
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Montana: Risk Factors

Montana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

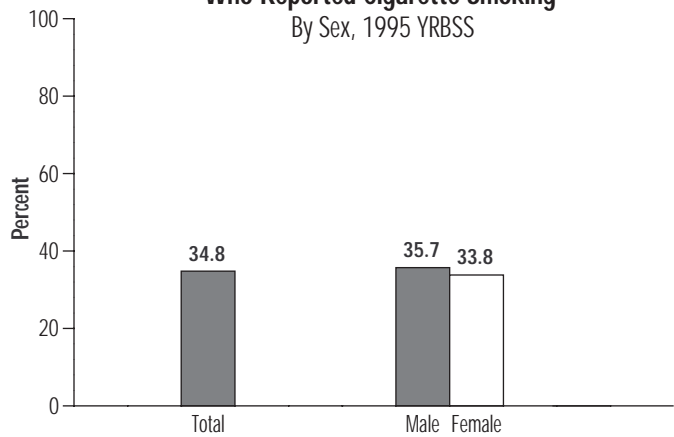


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

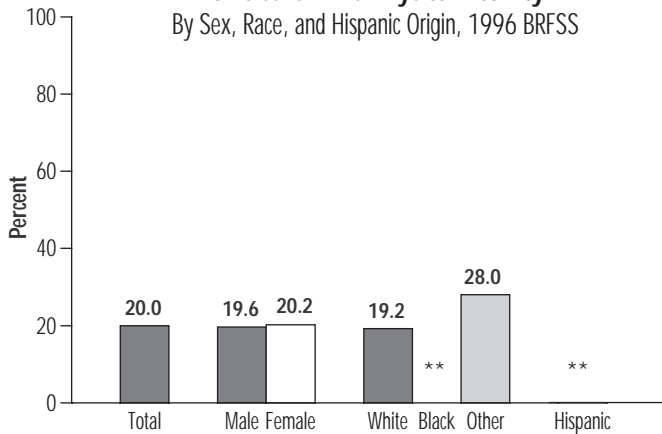
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Montana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

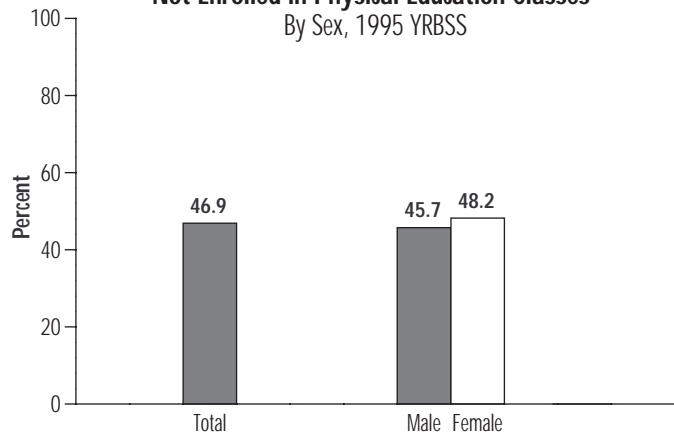


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

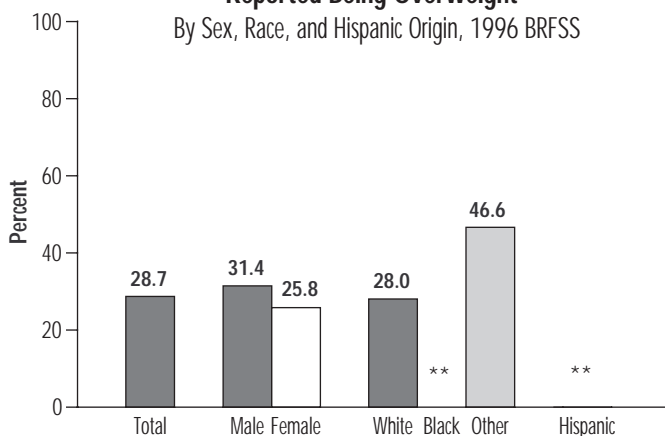
Montana: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Montana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

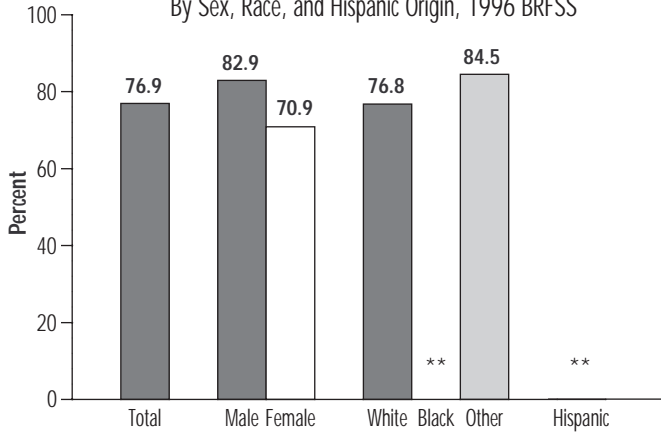
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Montana: Risk Factors

Montana: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

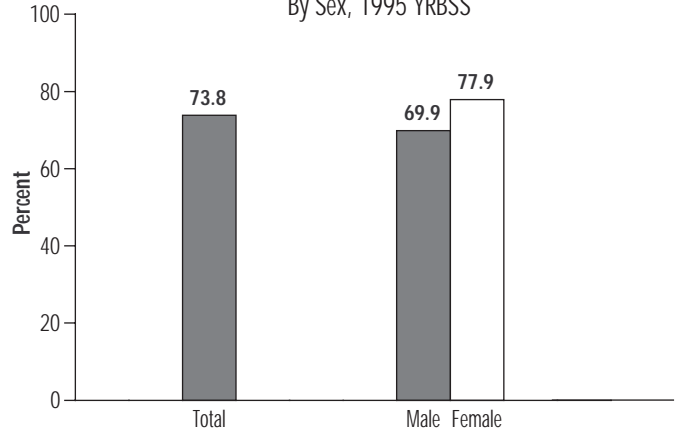
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

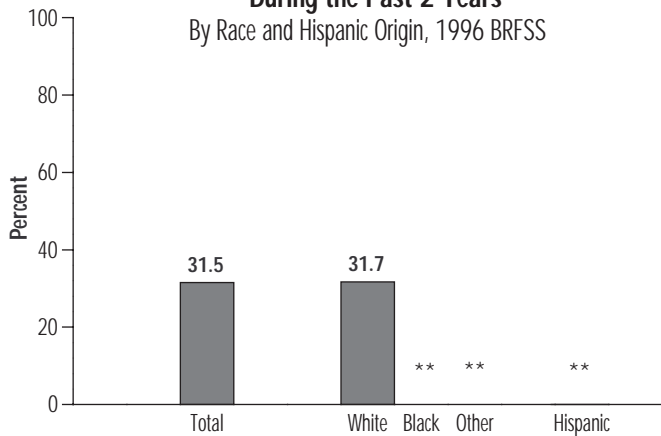
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Montana: Preventive Services

Montana: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

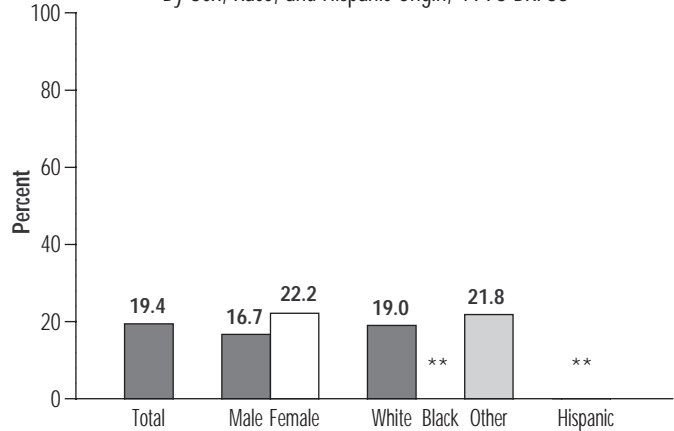
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Montana: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



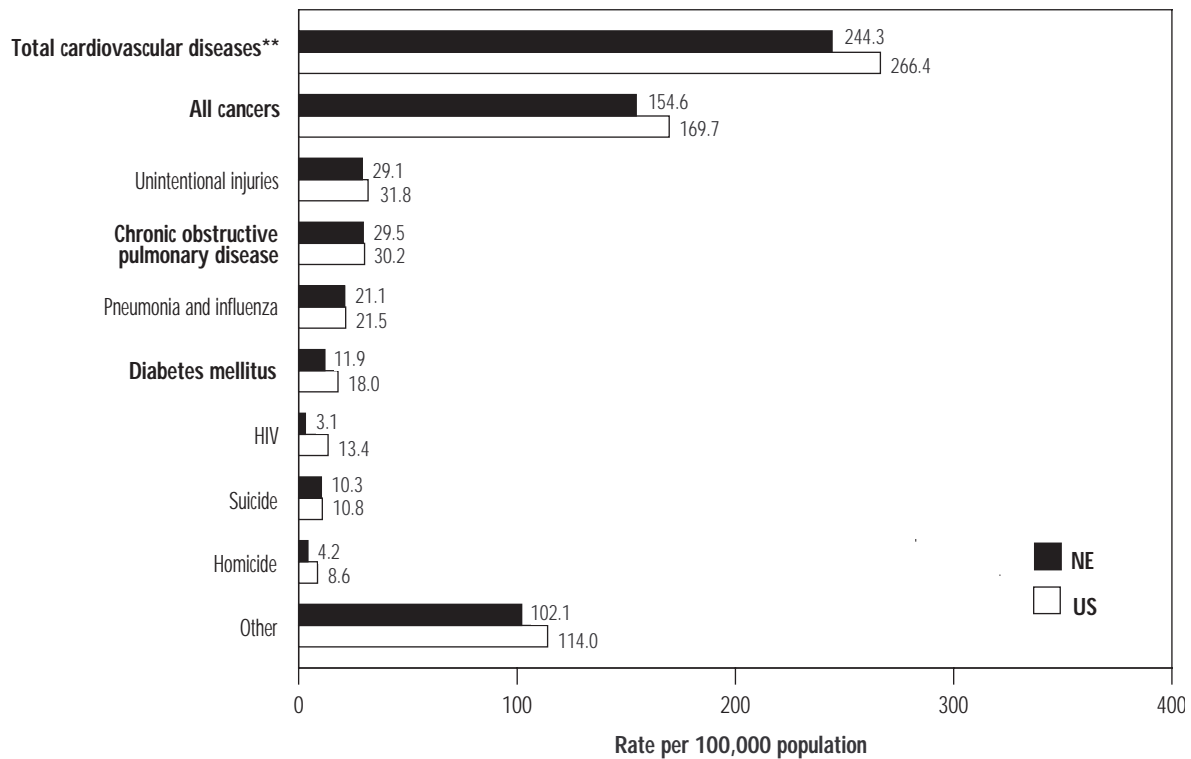
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Nebraska: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Nebraska, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Nebraska were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in Nebraska than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Nebraska Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (112.2 per 100,000 in Nebraska and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.7 per 100,000 in Nebraska and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

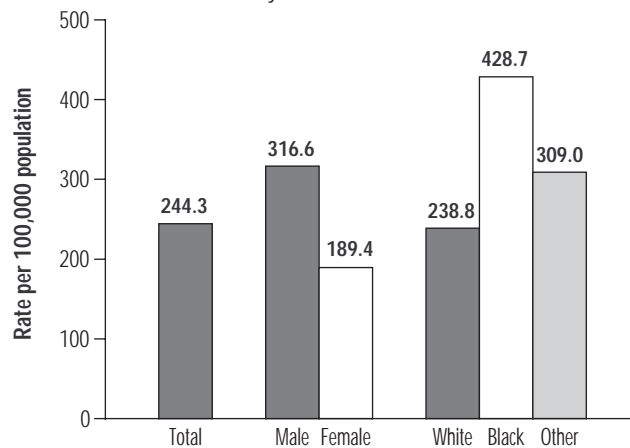
Nebraska: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Nebraska, accounting for 40% of all deaths.

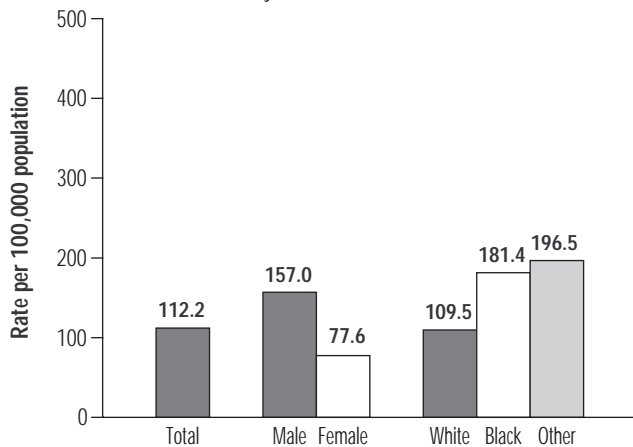
■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 46% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Nebraska in 1995; 2,965 people in Nebraska died of ischemic heart disease.

■ In 1995, 1,165 people in Nebraska died of stroke.

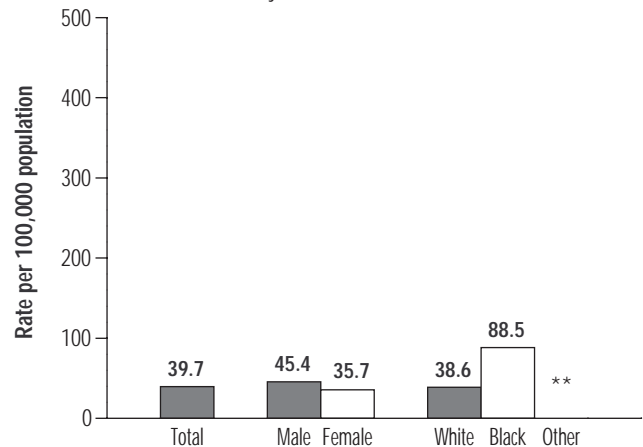
Nebraska: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Nebraska: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Nebraska: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

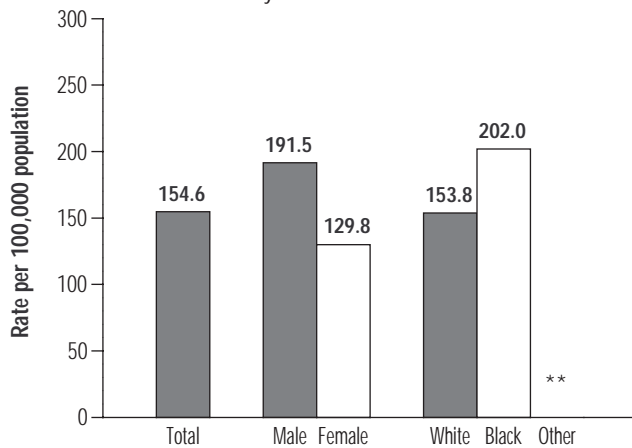
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Nebraska: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Nebraska in 1995; 3,375 people in Nebraska died of cancer.
- In Nebraska in 1995, 852 people died of lung cancer, 442 people died of colorectal cancer, and 271 women died of breast cancer.

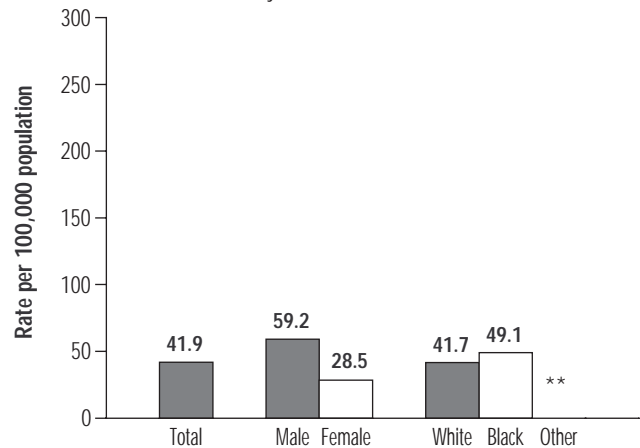
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 990 new cases of lung cancer, 910 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,100 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Nebraska in 1997.

Nebraska: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



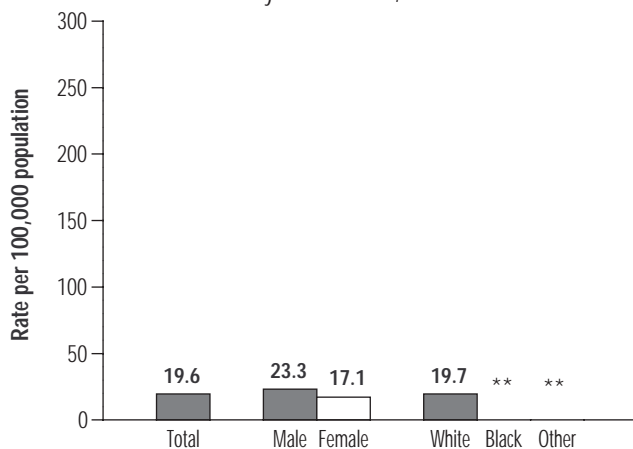
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nebraska: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



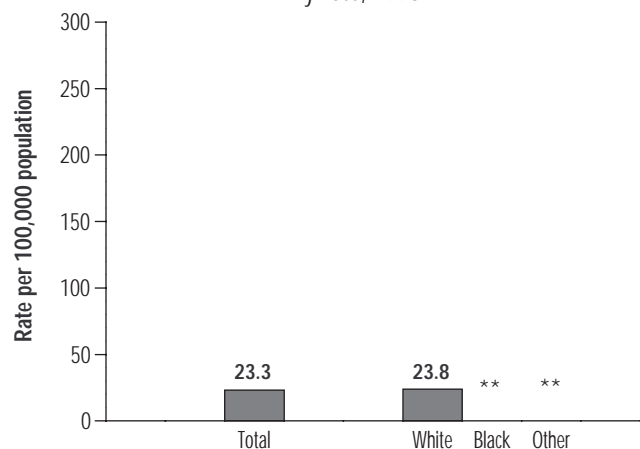
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nebraska: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nebraska: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



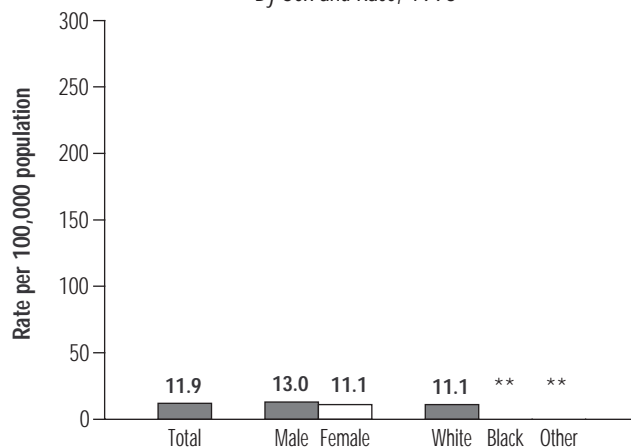
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Nebraska: Diabetes

- In 1994, 57,454 adults in Nebraska had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 286 deaths in Nebraska in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 100 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Nebraska.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Nebraska: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

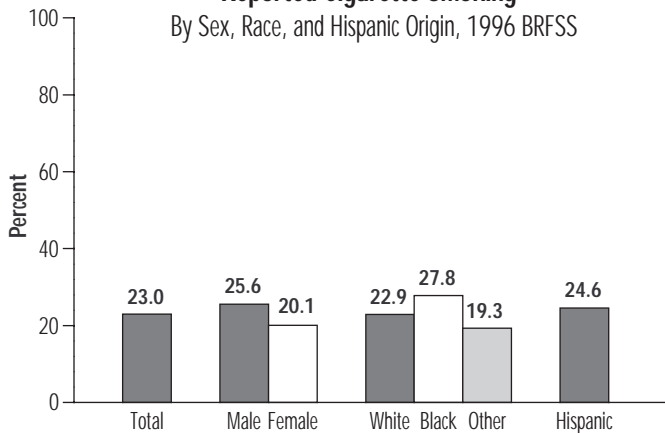


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

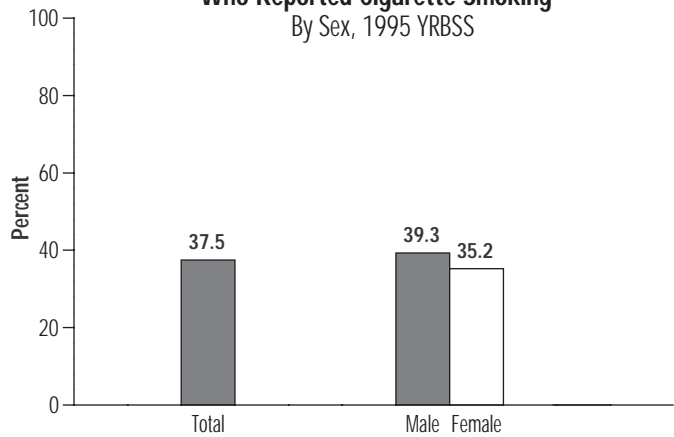
Nebraska: Risk Factors

Nebraska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



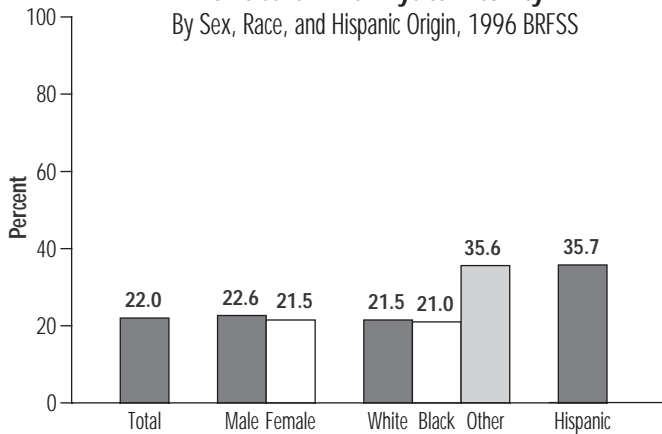
*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Nebraska: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



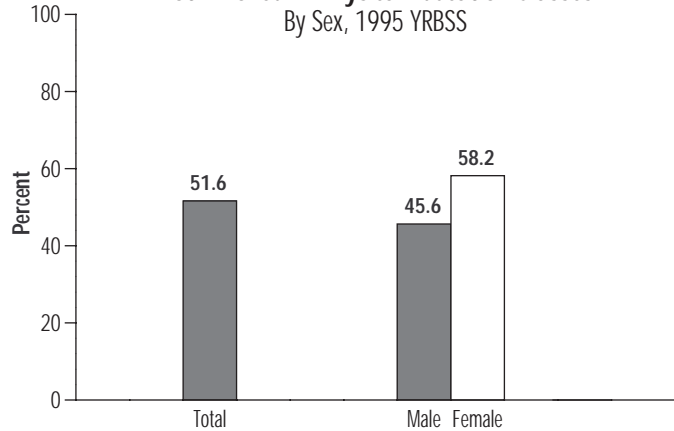
*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Nebraska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

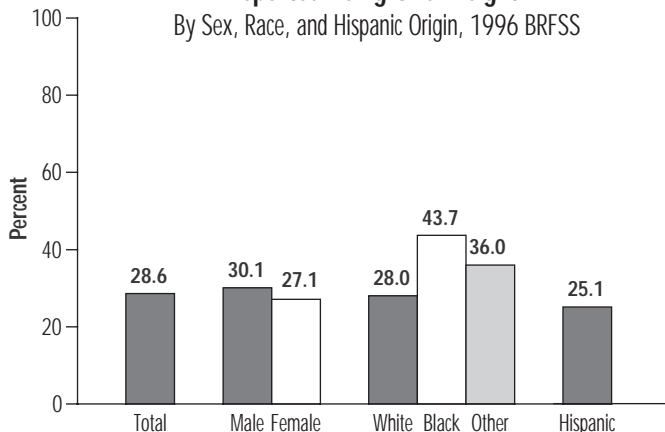


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

Nebraska: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Nebraska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



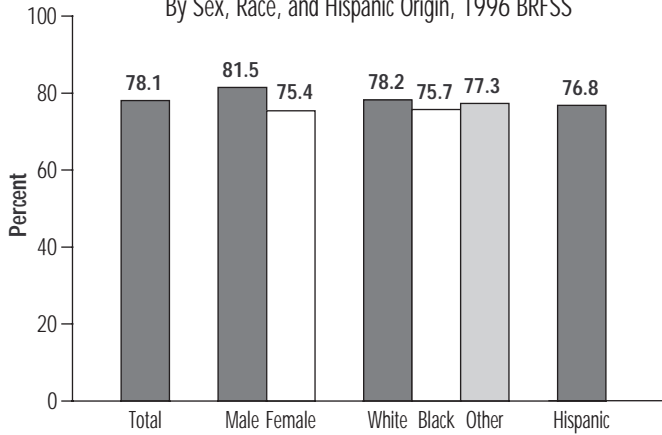
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

Nebraska: Risk Factors

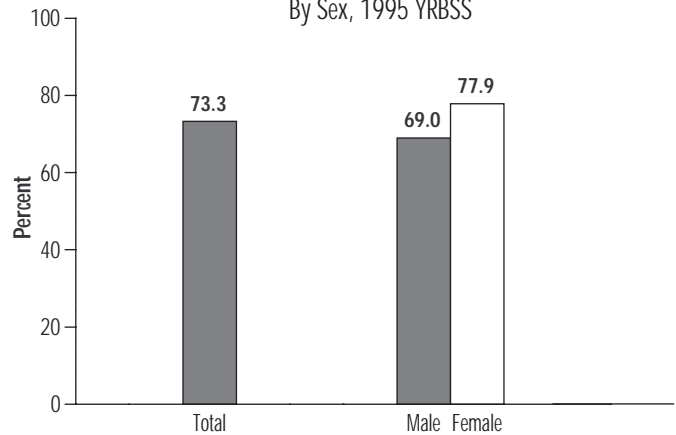
Nebraska: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Nebraska: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

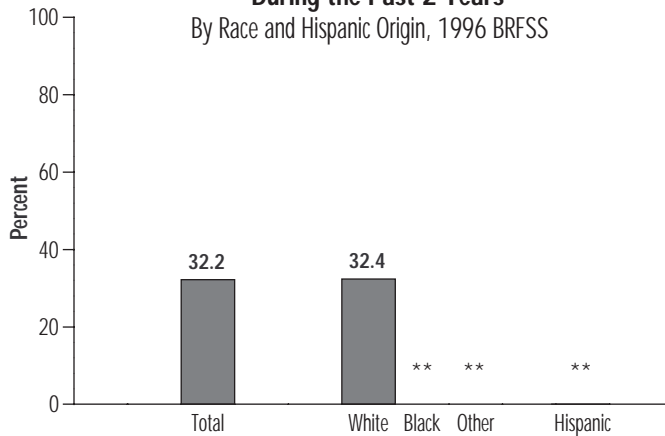
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Nebraska: Preventive Services

Nebraska: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

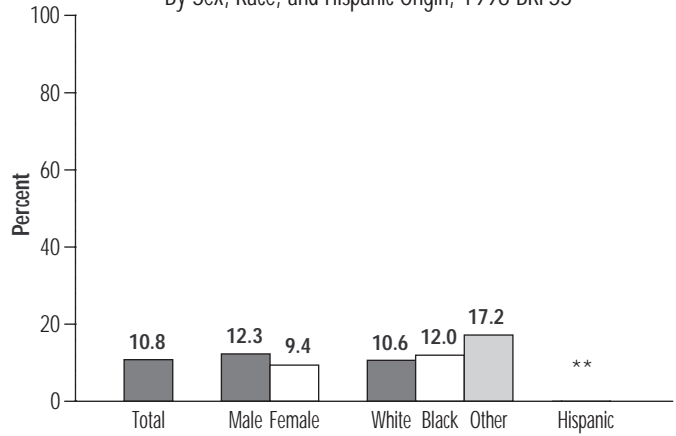
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nebraska: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



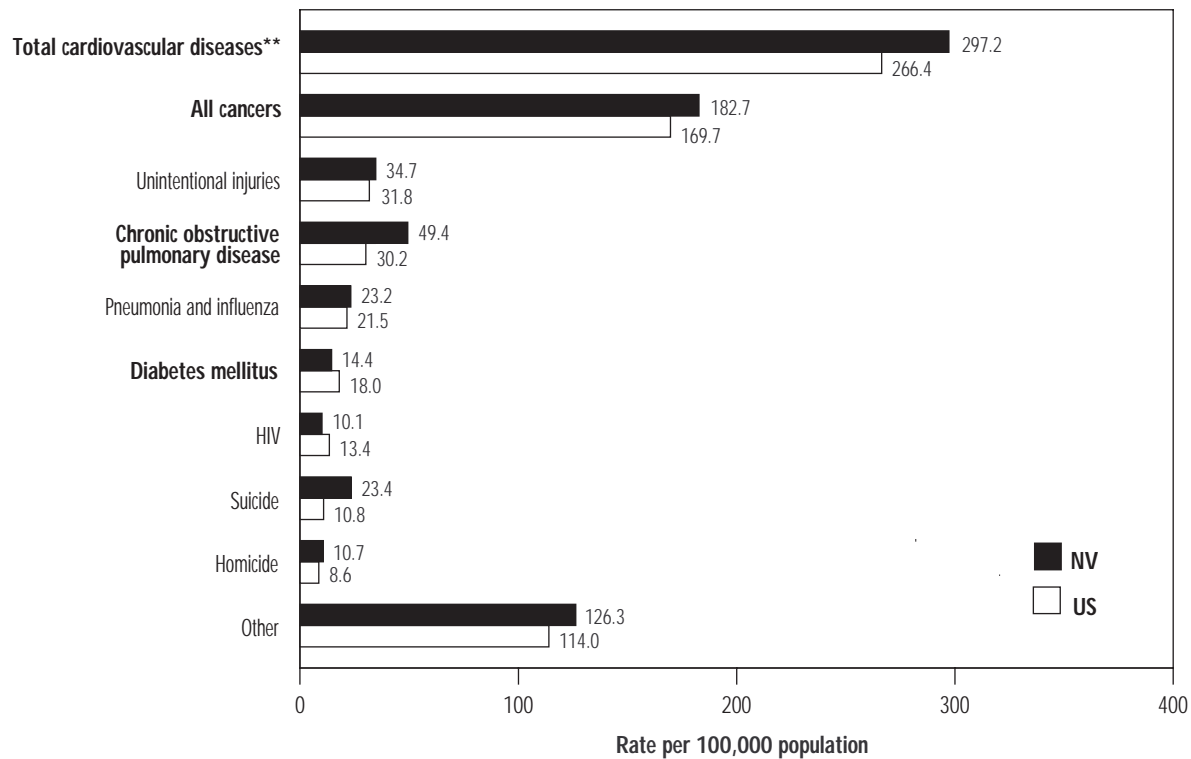
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Nevada: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Nevada, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in Nevada were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were higher in Nevada than in the United States; the death rate for diabetes was lower.

Causes of Death, Nevada Compared With United States, 1995*



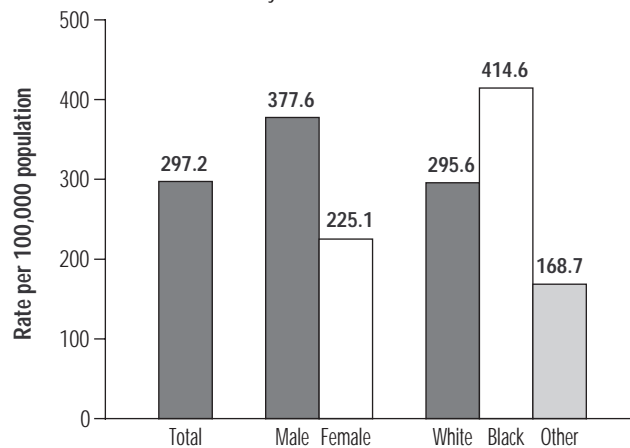
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (115.0 per 100,000 in Nevada and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.3 per 100,000 in Nevada and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

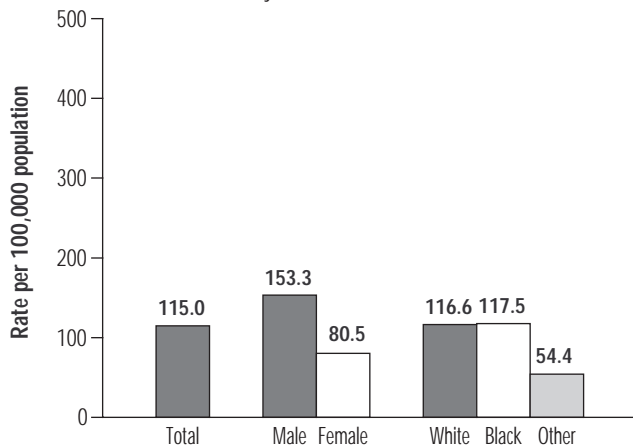
Nevada: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Nevada, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 39% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Nevada in 1995; 1,848 people in Nevada died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 709 people in Nevada died of stroke.

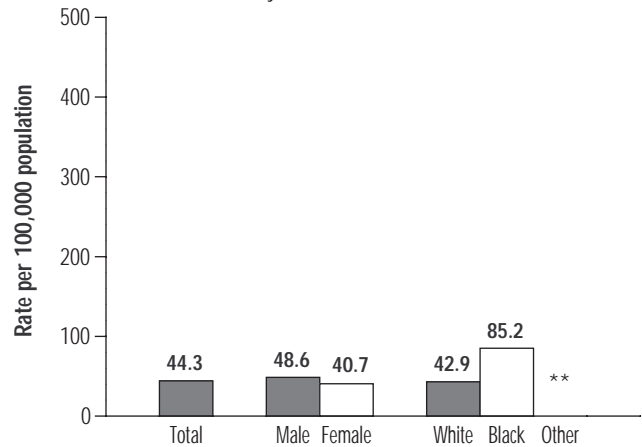
Nevada: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Nevada: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Nevada: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

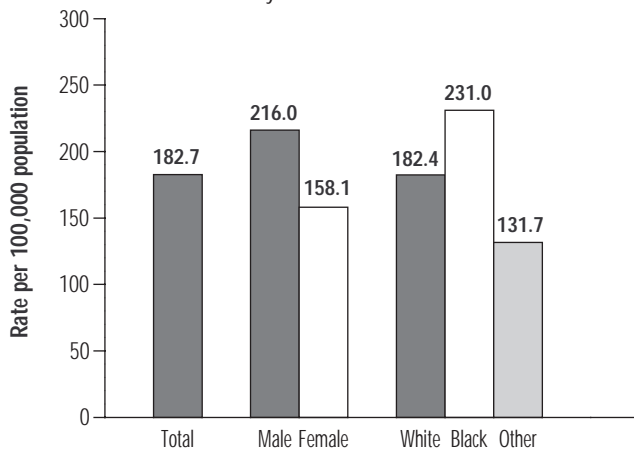
Nevada

Nevada: Cancer

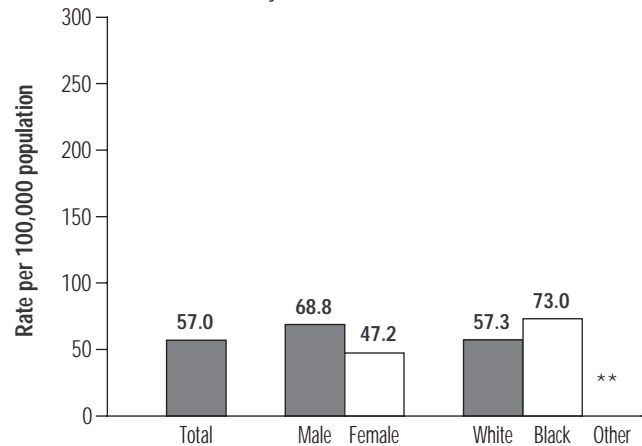
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Nevada in 1995; 2,976 people in Nevada died of cancer.
- In Nevada in 1995, 929 people died of lung cancer, 263 people died of colorectal cancer, and 211 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,200 new cases of lung cancer, 730 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,100 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Nevada in 1997.

Nevada: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

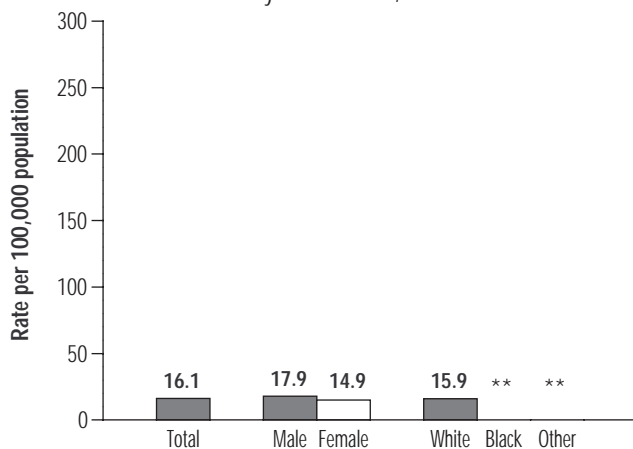


Nevada: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



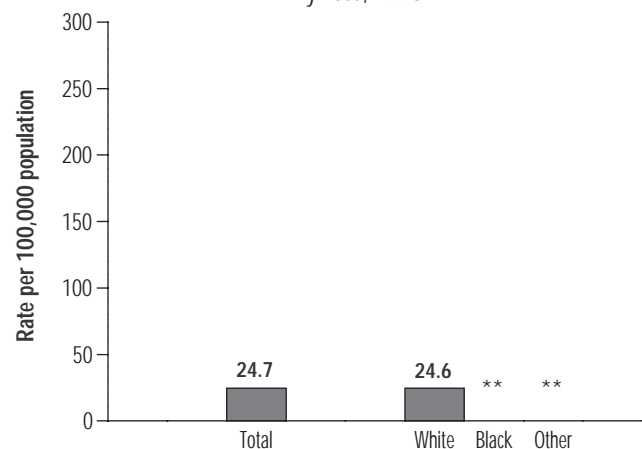
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nevada: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nevada: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



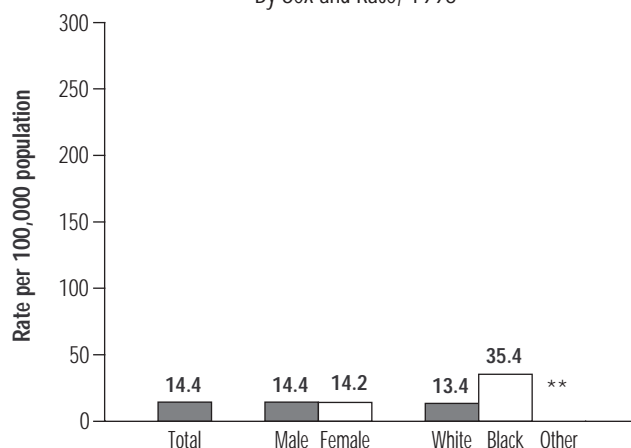
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Nevada: Diabetes

- In 1994, 41,655 adults in Nevada had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 235 deaths in Nevada in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 69 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Nevada.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Nevada: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



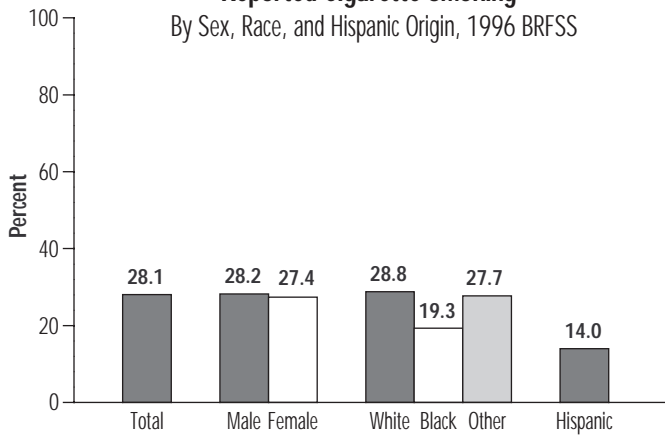
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Nevada: Risk Factors

Nevada: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

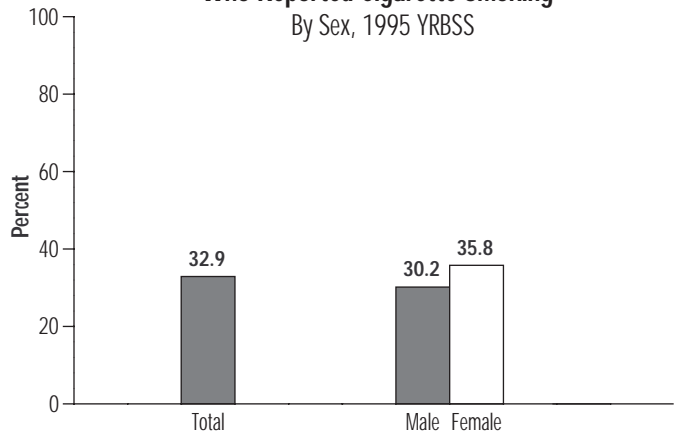
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Nevada: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

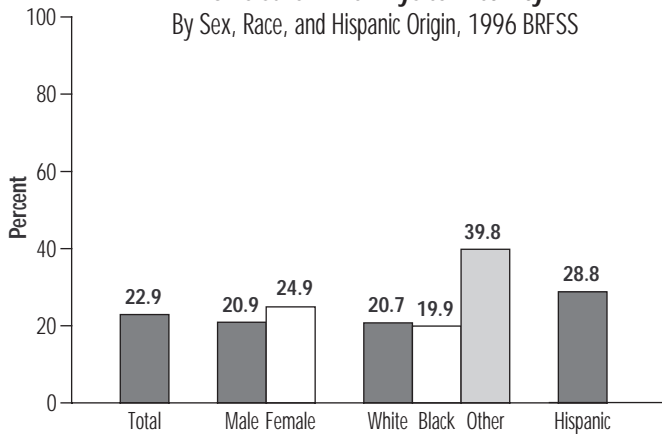
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Nevada: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

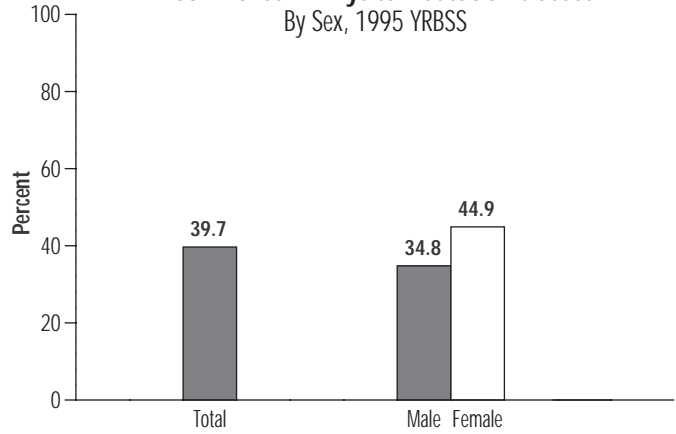
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

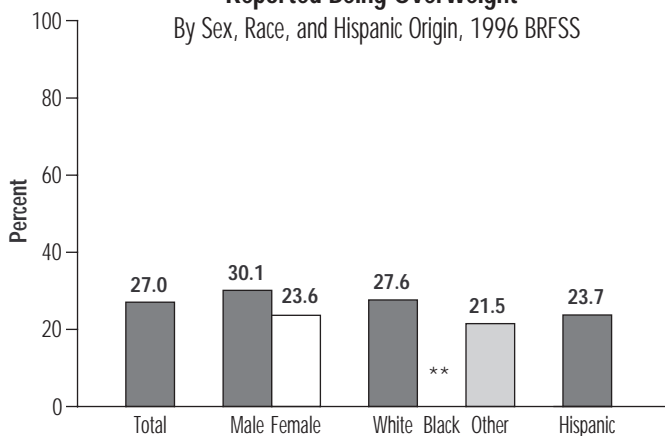
Nevada: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Nevada: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



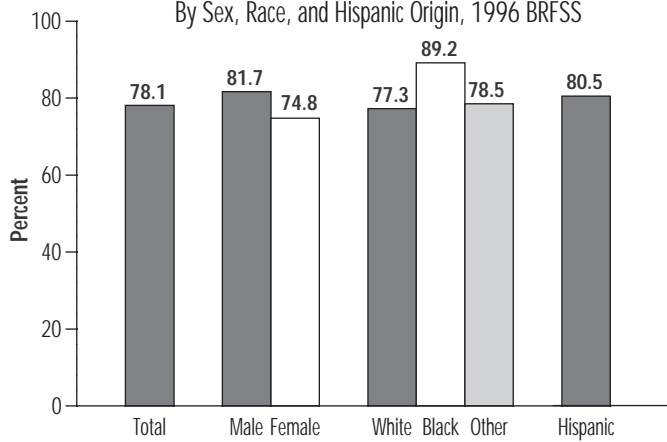
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

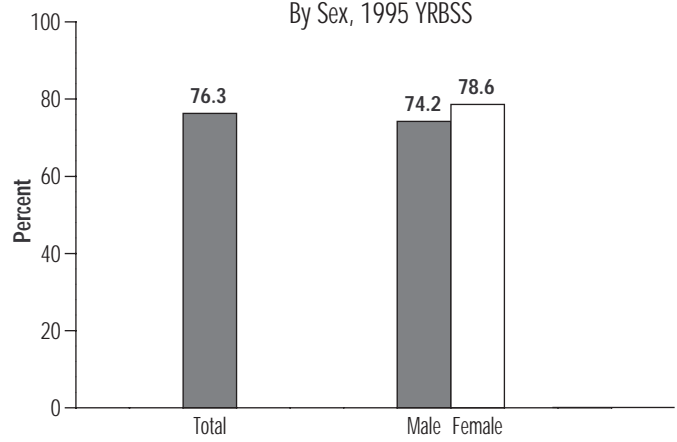
Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Nevada: Risk Factors

Nevada: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

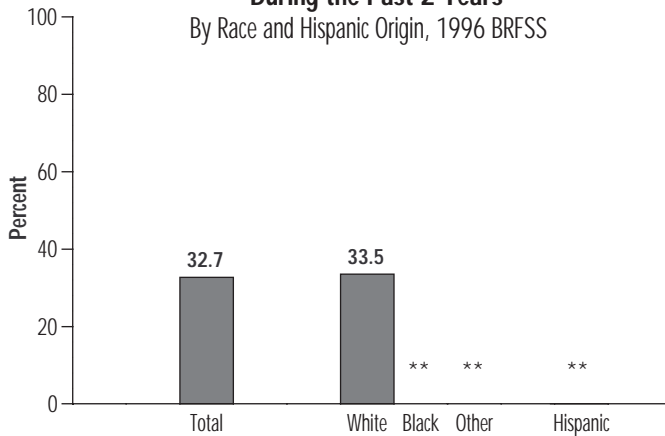


Nevada: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



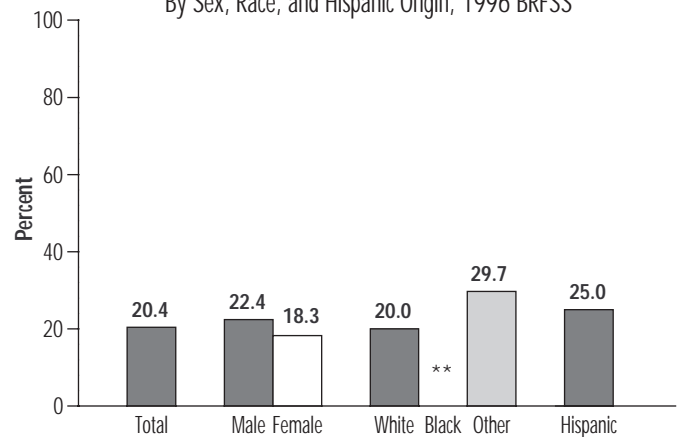
Nevada: Preventive Services

Nevada: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Nevada: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



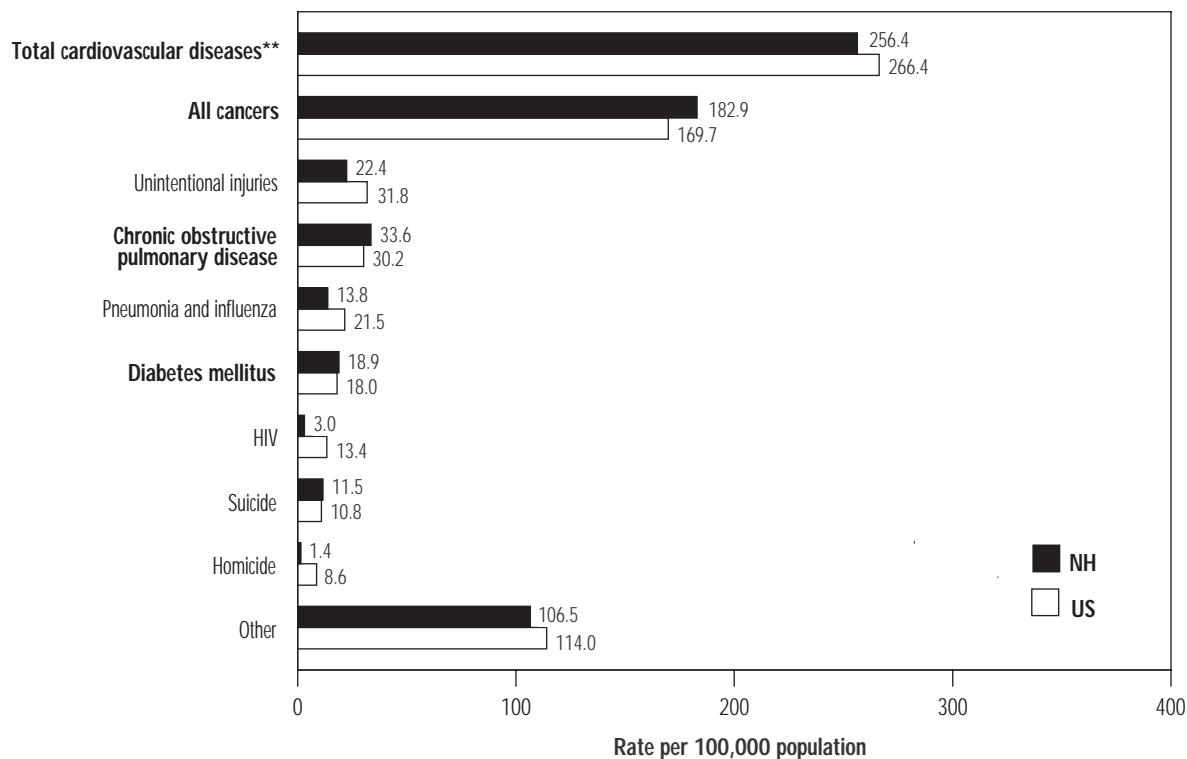
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Hampshire: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in New Hampshire, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 75% of all deaths in New Hampshire were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in New Hampshire than in the United States; the death rate for total cardiovascular diseases was lower.

Causes of Death, New Hampshire Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (133.9 per 100,000 in New Hampshire and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.6 per 100,000 in New Hampshire and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

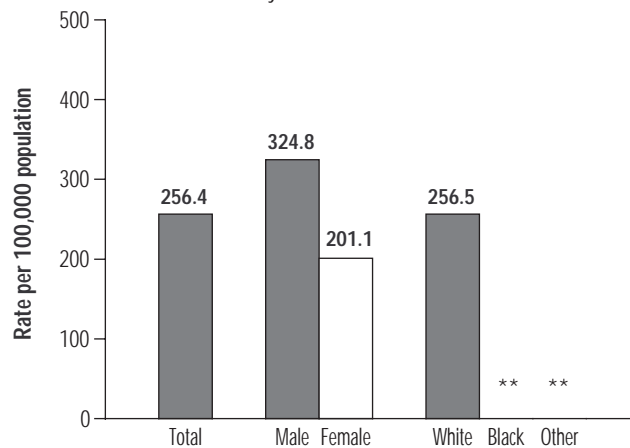
New Hampshire: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in New Hampshire, accounting for 39% of all deaths.

■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 52% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in New Hampshire in 1995; 1,993 people in New Hampshire died of ischemic heart disease.

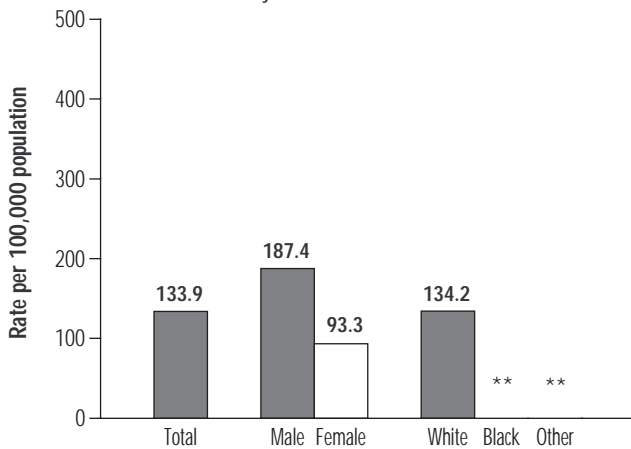
■ In 1995, 634 people in New Hampshire died of stroke.

New Hampshire: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



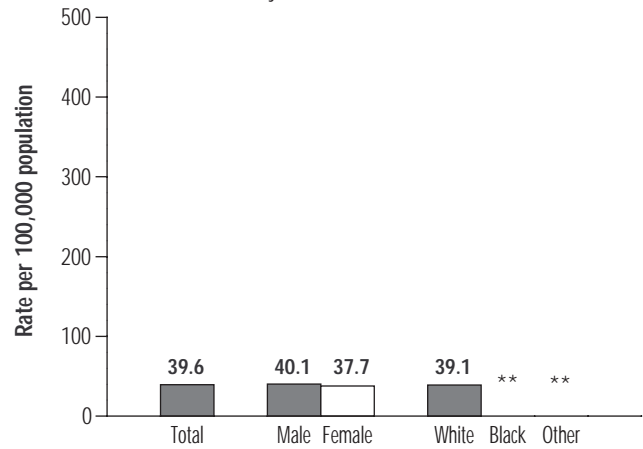
**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

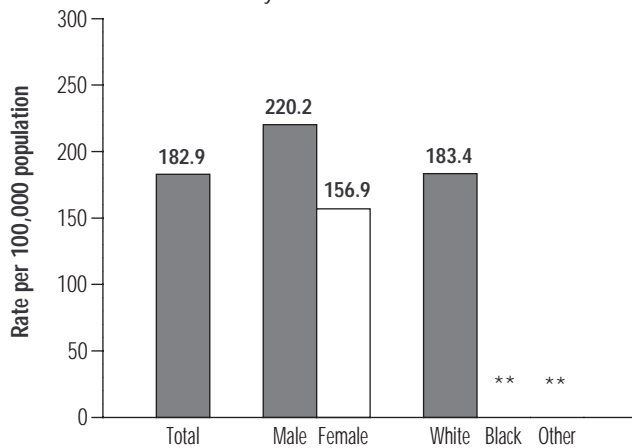
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Hampshire: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 28% of all deaths in New Hampshire in 1995; 2,356 people in New Hampshire died of cancer.
- In New Hampshire in 1995, 650 people died of lung cancer, 275 people died of colorectal cancer, and 173 women died of breast cancer.

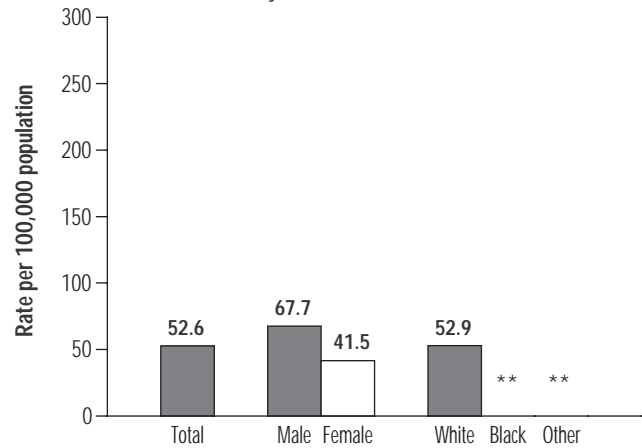
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 800 new cases of lung cancer, 580 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 960 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in New Hampshire in 1997.

New Hampshire: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



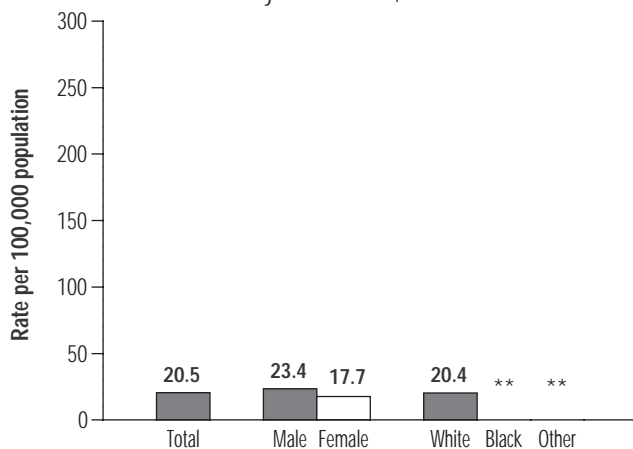
**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



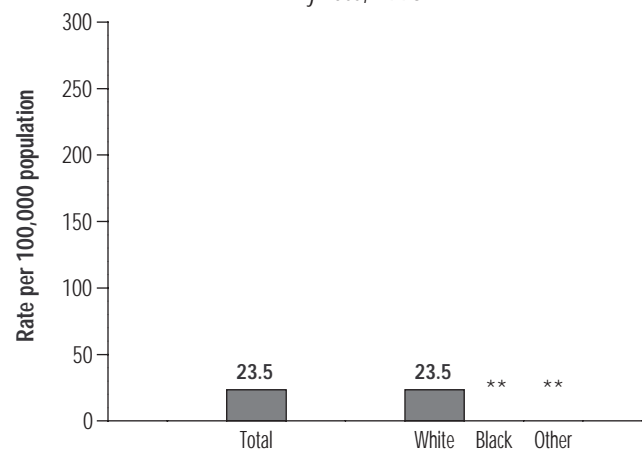
**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



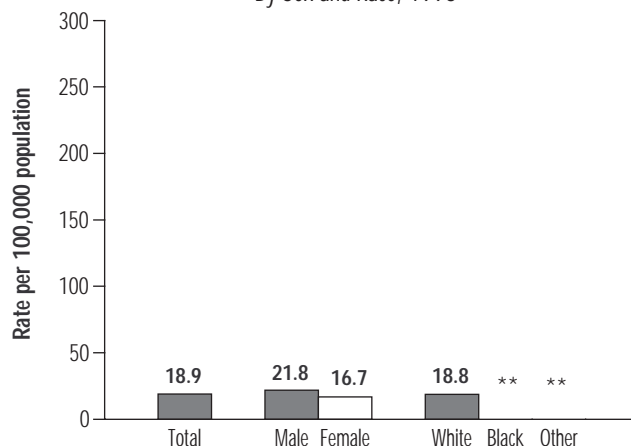
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Hampshire: Diabetes

- In 1994, 37,665 adults in New Hampshire had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 260 deaths in New Hampshire in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 42 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in New Hampshire.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

New Hampshire: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



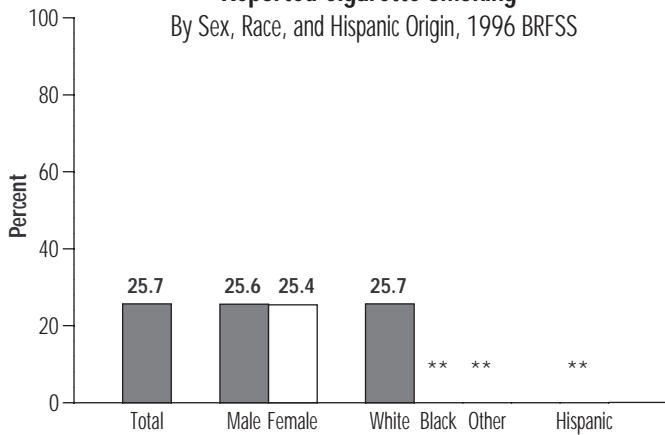
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Hampshire: Risk Factors

New Hampshire: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

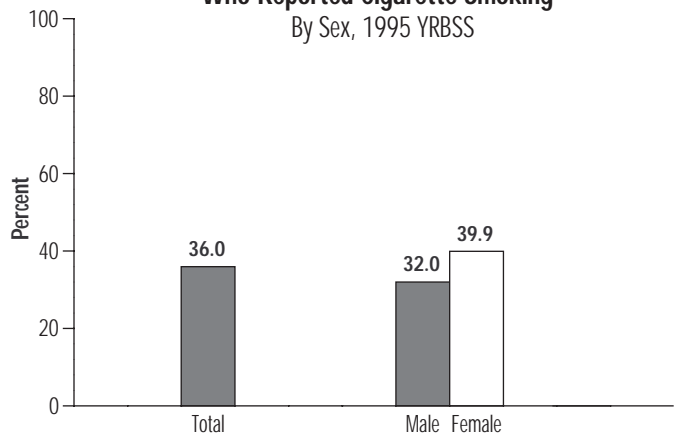


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

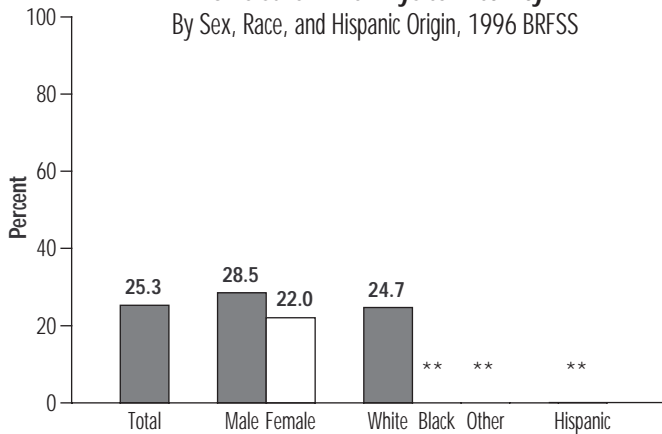
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

New Hampshire: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

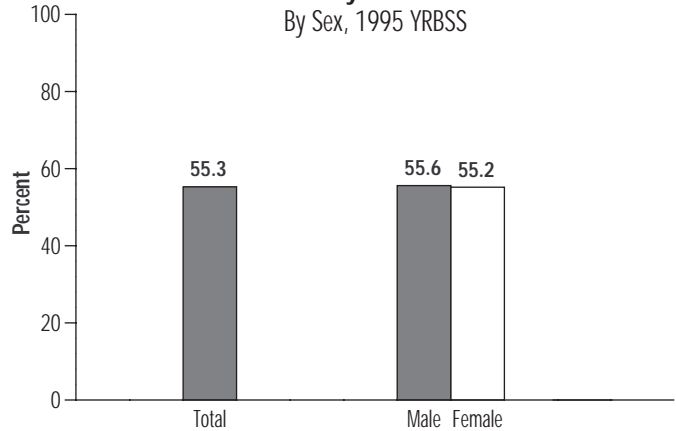


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

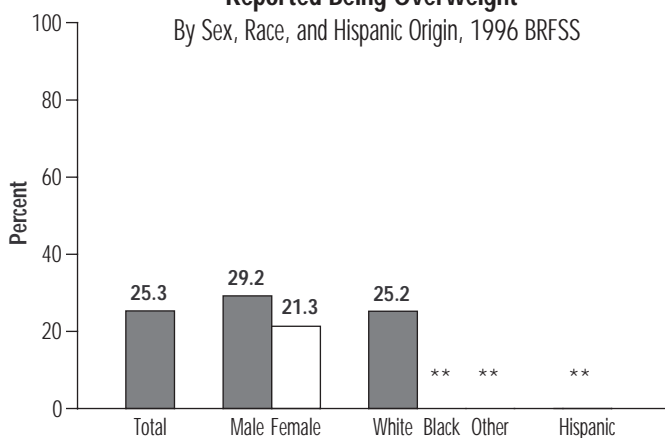
New Hampshire: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



New Hampshire: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

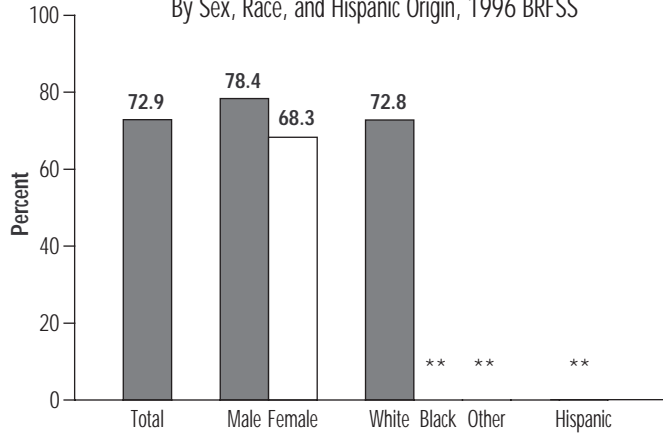
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Hampshire: Risk Factors

New Hampshire: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

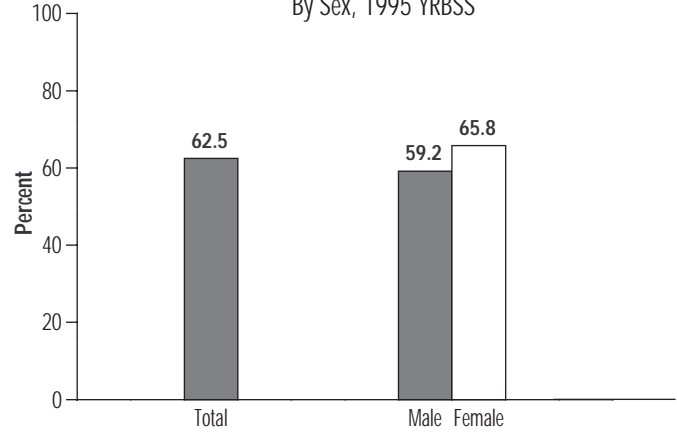
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

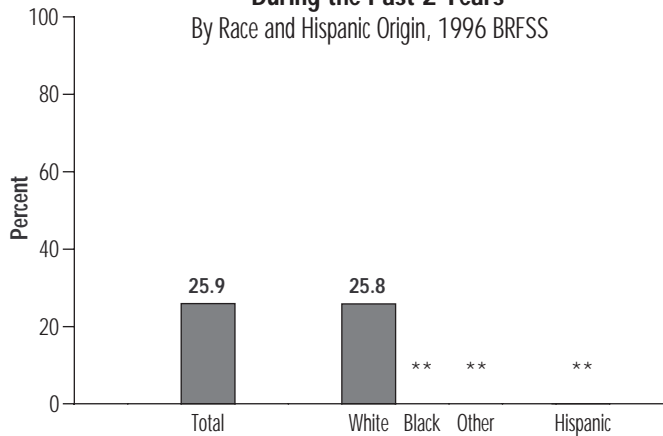
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



New Hampshire: Preventive Services

New Hampshire: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

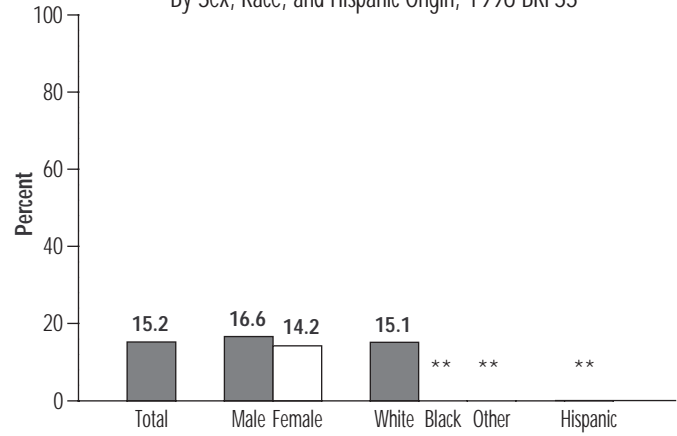
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Hampshire: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



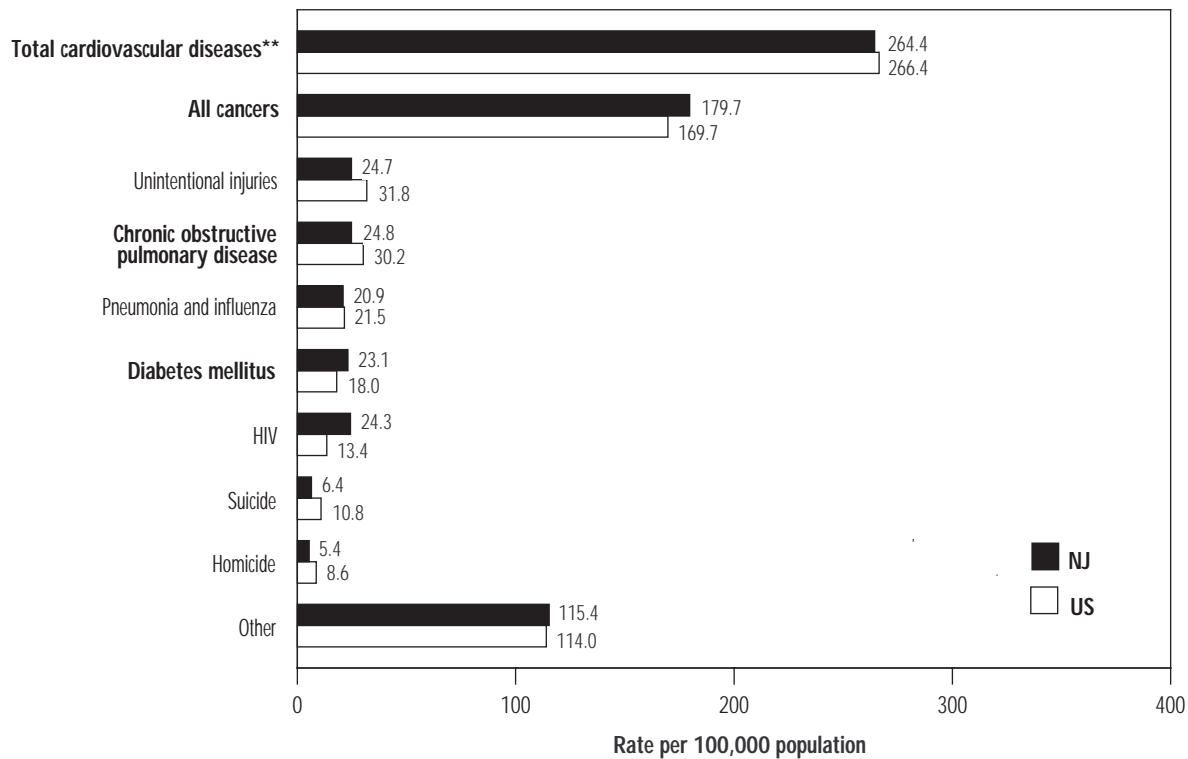
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Jersey: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in New Jersey, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in New Jersey were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for all cancers and diabetes were higher in New Jersey than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were lower.

Causes of Death, New Jersey Compared With United States, 1995*



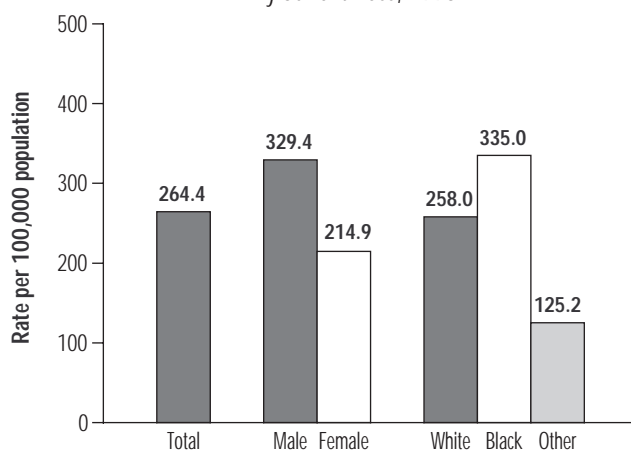
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (144.3 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.8 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

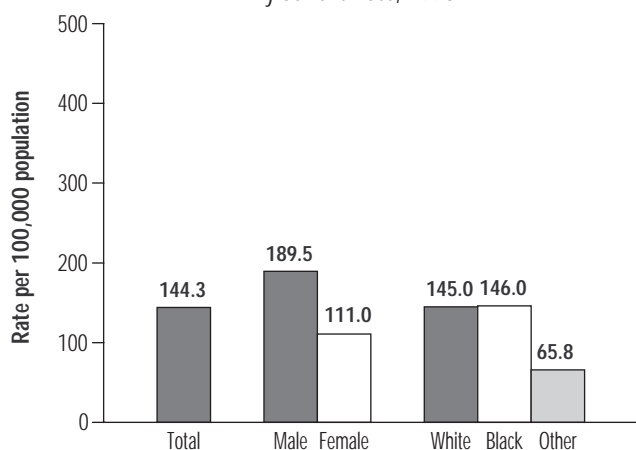
New Jersey: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in New Jersey, accounting for 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 55% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in New Jersey in 1995; 16,488 people in New Jersey died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 4,244 people in New Jersey died of stroke.

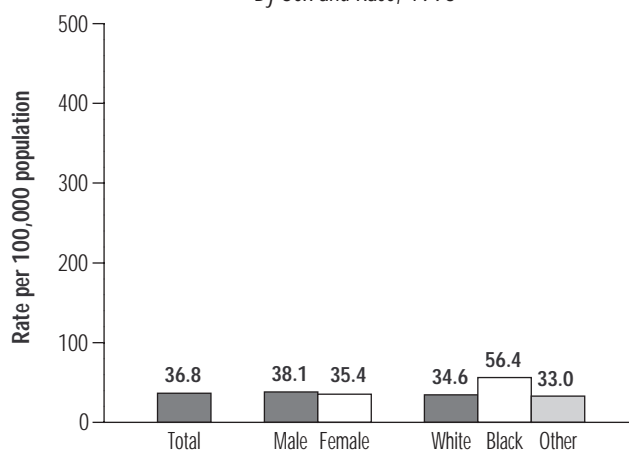
New Jersey: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New Jersey: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New Jersey: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



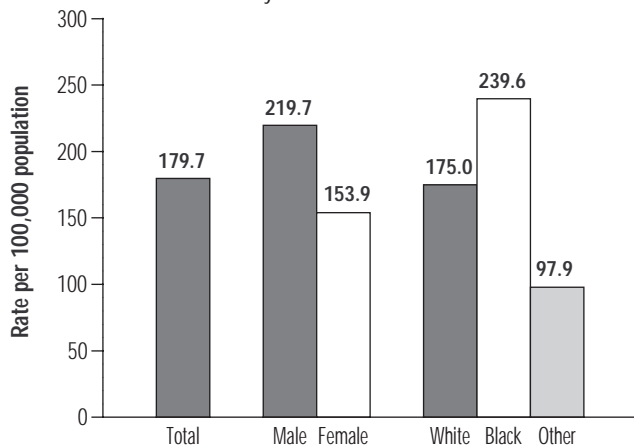
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Jersey: Cancer

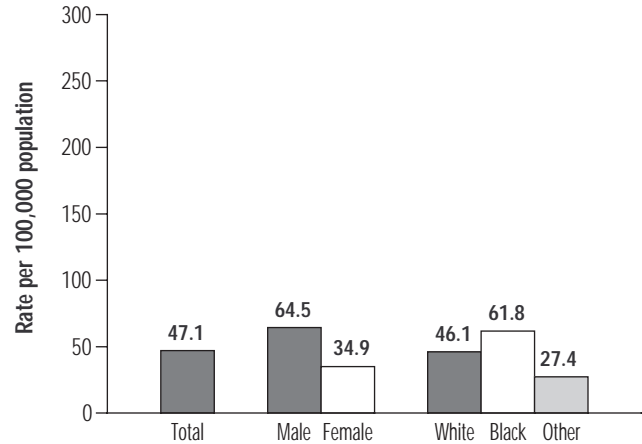
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in New Jersey in 1995; 18,427 people in New Jersey died of cancer.
- In New Jersey in 1995, 4,699 people died of lung cancer, 2,188 people died of colorectal cancer, and 1,572 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,300 new cases of lung cancer, 4,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 6,400 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in New Jersey in 1997.

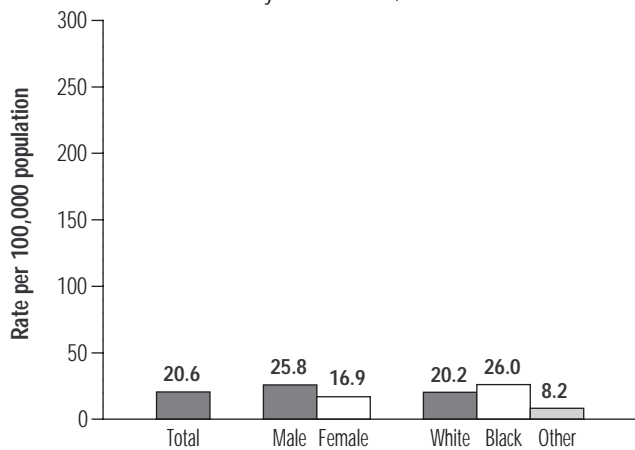
New Jersey: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



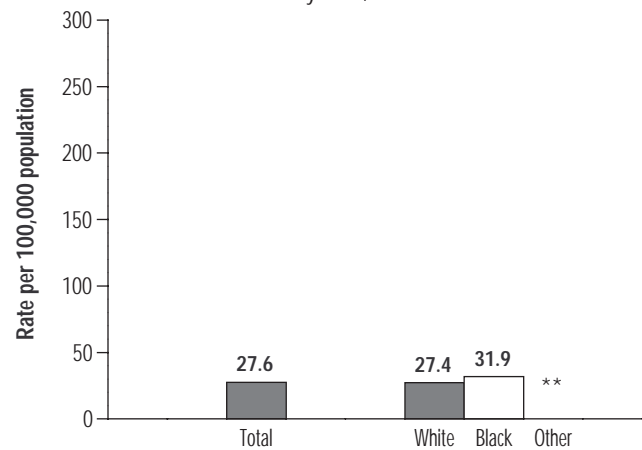
New Jersey: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New Jersey: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New Jersey: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



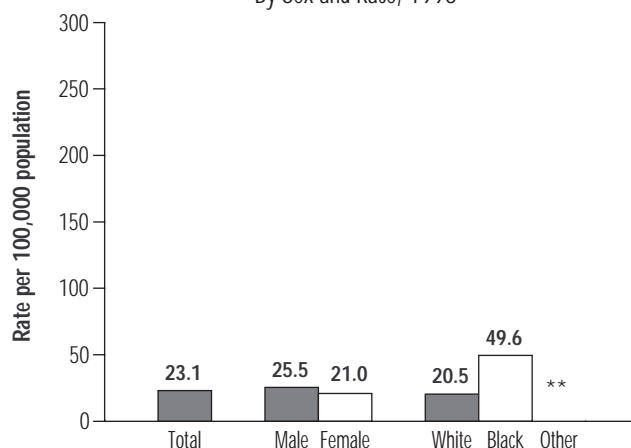
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Jersey: Diabetes

- In 1994, 258,182 adults in New Jersey had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,393 deaths in New Jersey in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 686 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in New Jersey.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

New Jersey: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



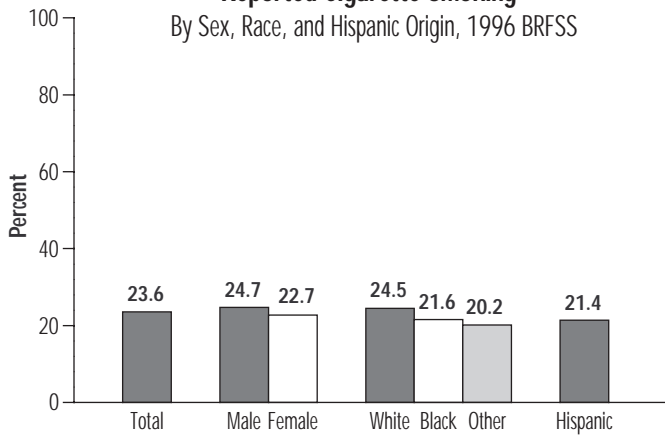
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Jersey: Risk Factors

New Jersey: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

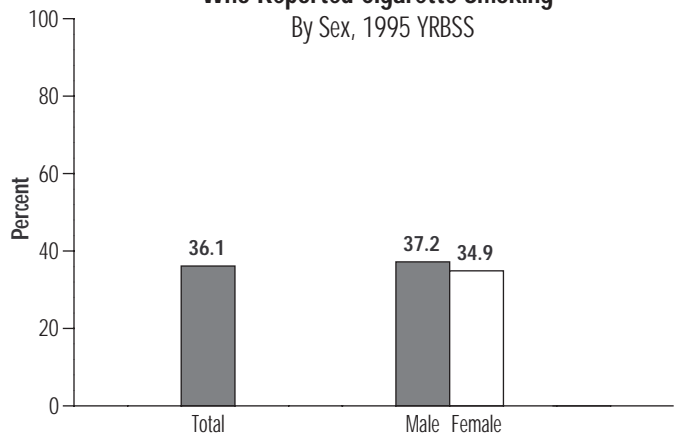
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

New Jersey: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

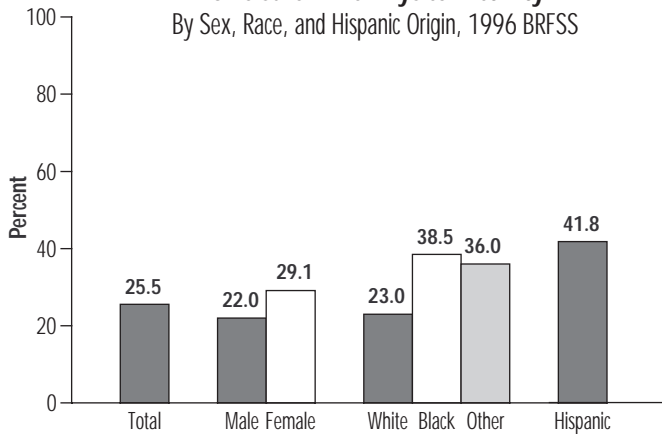
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

New Jersey: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

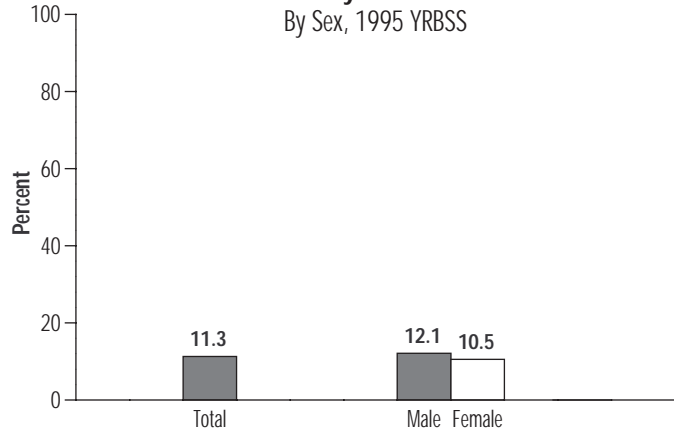
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

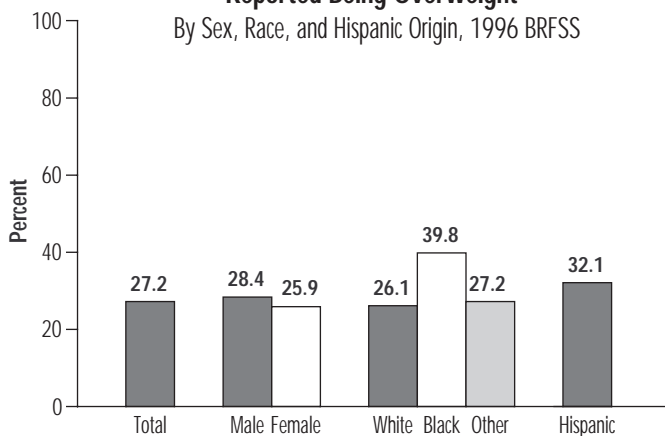
New Jersey: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



New Jersey: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



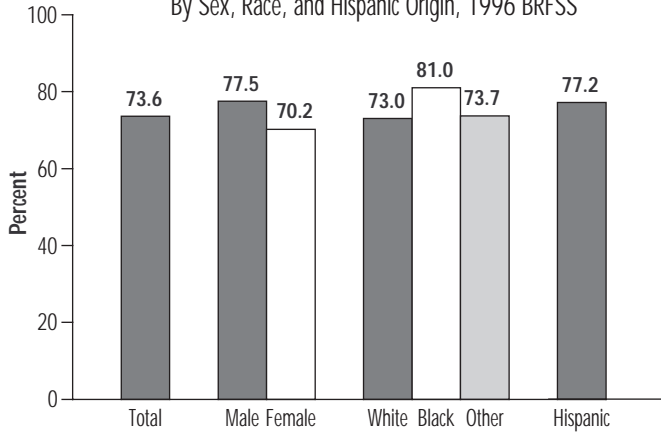
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Jersey: Risk Factors

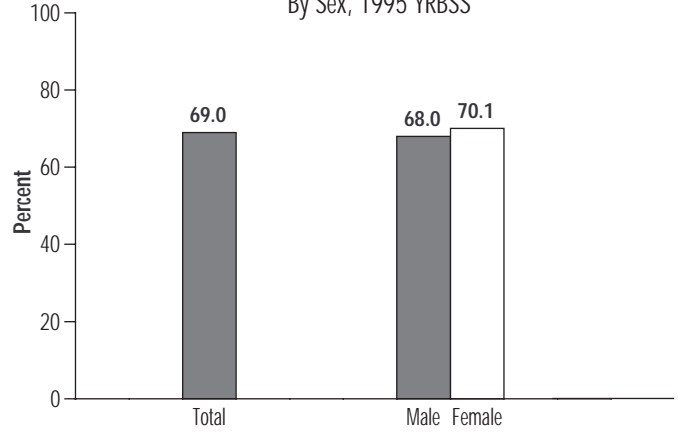
New Jersey: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



New Jersey: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

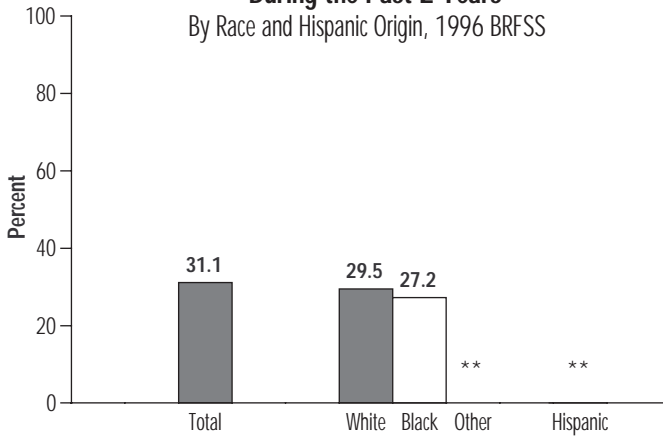
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



New Jersey: Preventive Services

New Jersey: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

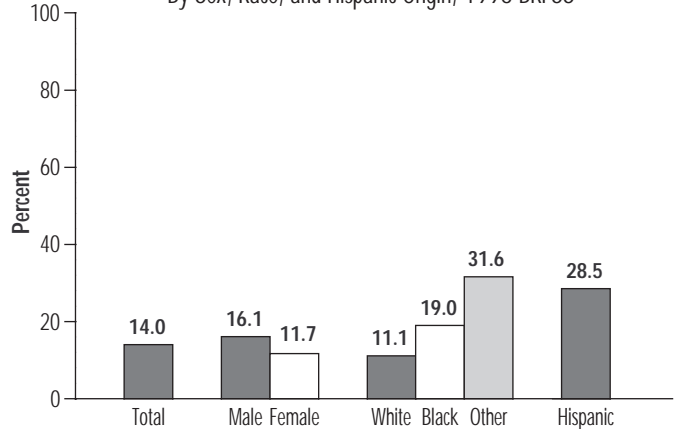
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Jersey: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

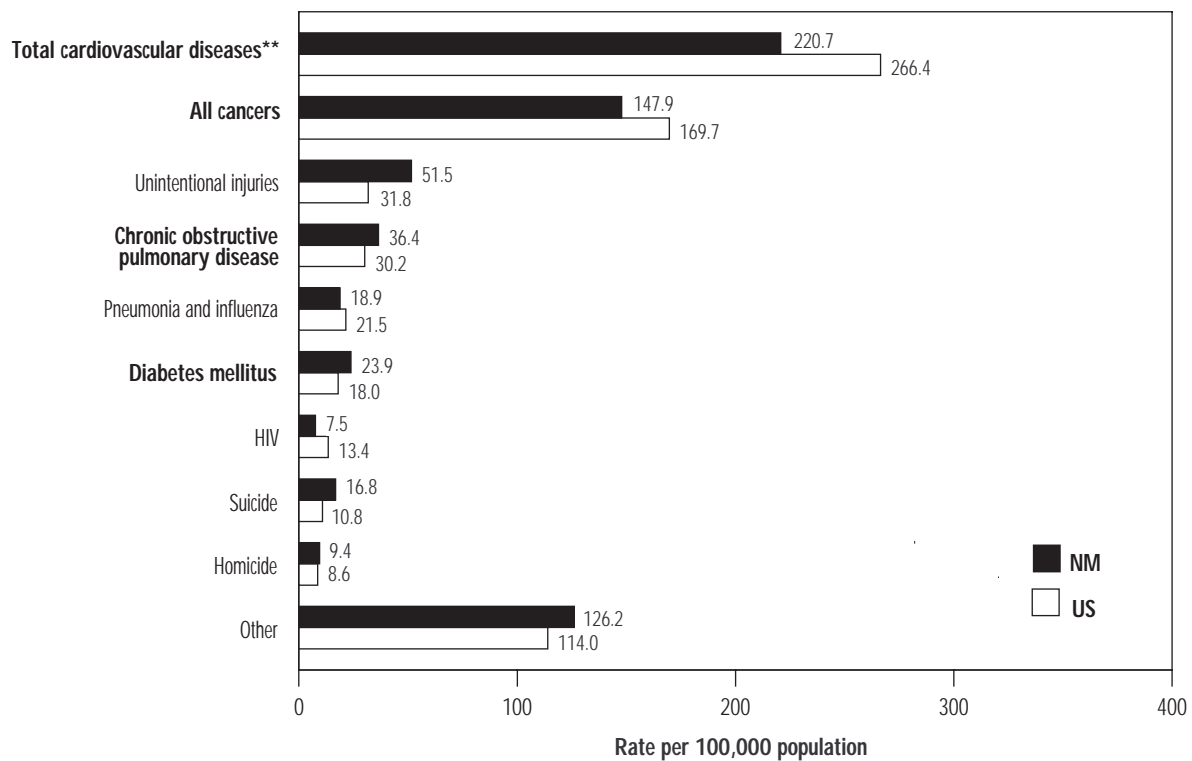


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Mexico: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in New Mexico, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 65% of all deaths in New Mexico were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes were higher in New Mexico than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases and all cancers were lower.

Causes of Death, New Mexico Compared With United States, 1995*



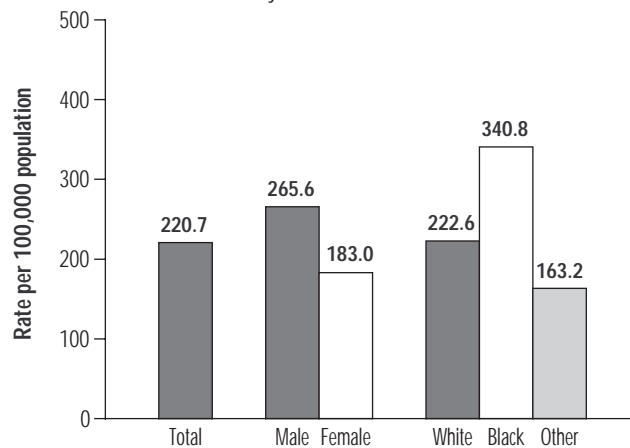
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (82.0 per 100,000 in New Mexico and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.5 per 100,000 in New Mexico and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

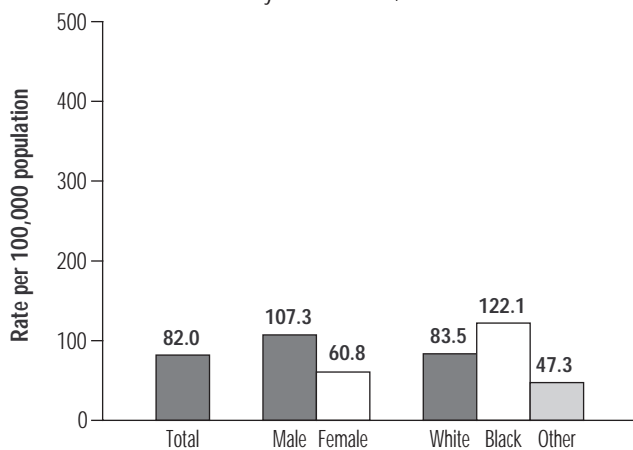
New Mexico: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in New Mexico, accounting for 34% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 37% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in New Mexico in 1995; 1,612 people in New Mexico died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 719 people in New Mexico died of stroke.

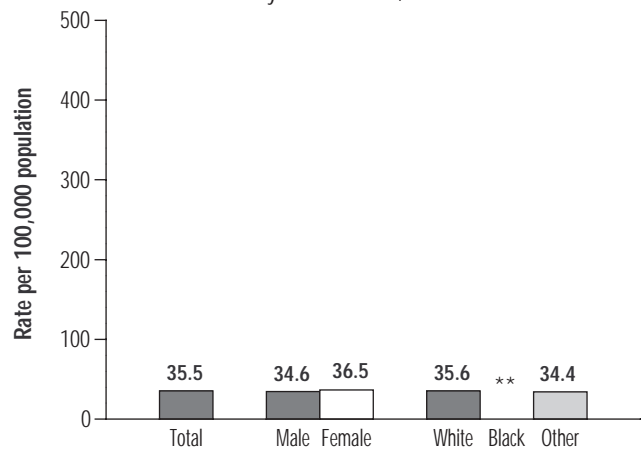
New Mexico: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New Mexico: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New Mexico: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

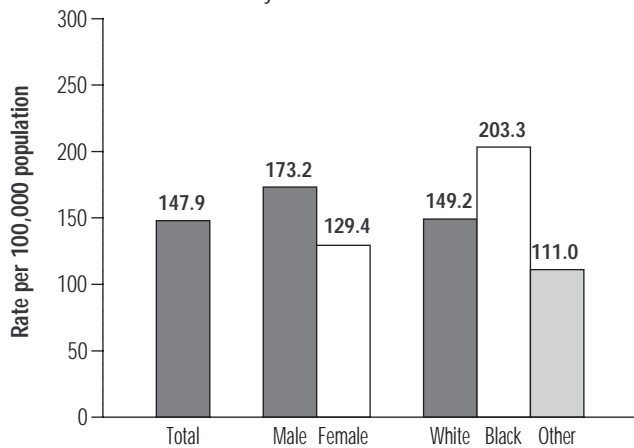
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Mexico: Cancer

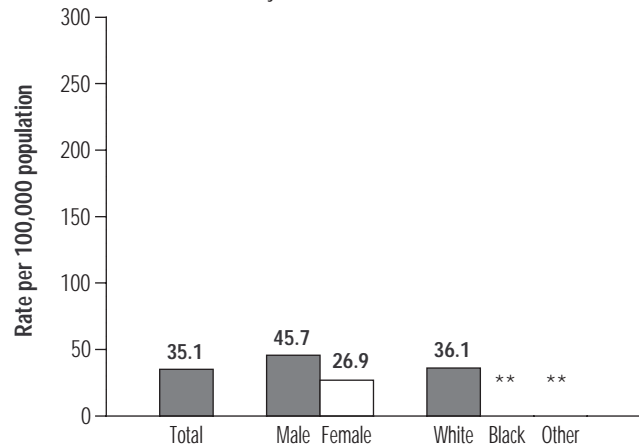
- Cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths in New Mexico in 1995; 2,689 people in New Mexico died of cancer.
- In New Mexico in 1995, 622 people died of lung cancer, 277 people died of colorectal cancer, and 253 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 740 new cases of lung cancer, 530 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 970 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in New Mexico in 1997.

New Mexico: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

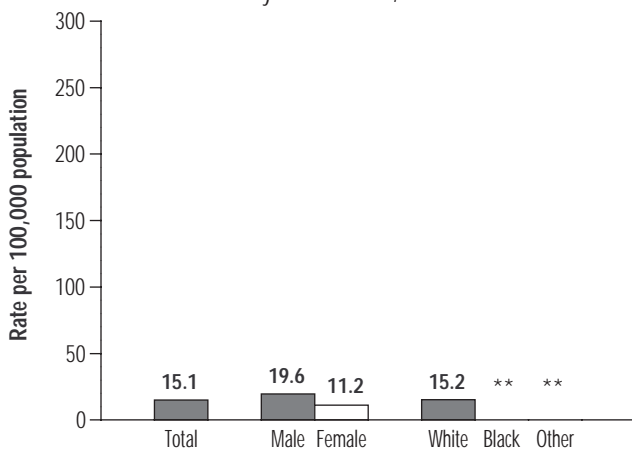


New Mexico: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



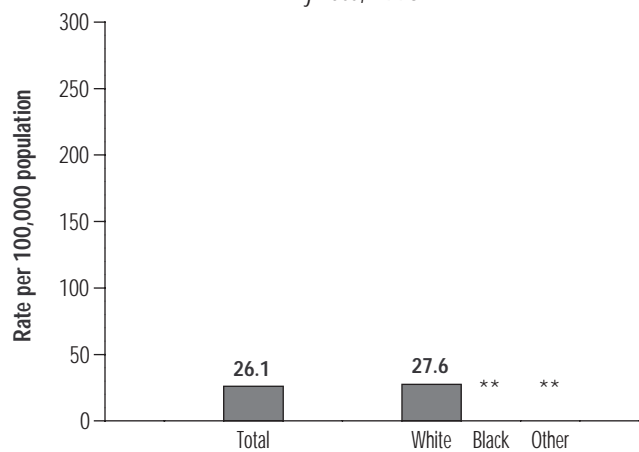
**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Mexico: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Mexico: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



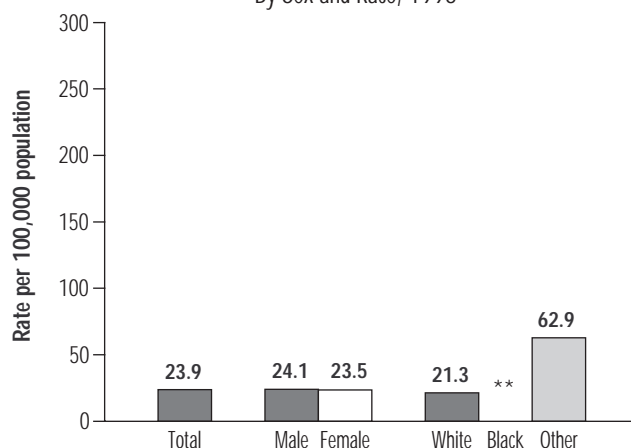
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Mexico: Diabetes

- In 1994, 53,122 adults in New Mexico had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 440 deaths in New Mexico in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 160 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in New Mexico.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

New Mexico: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



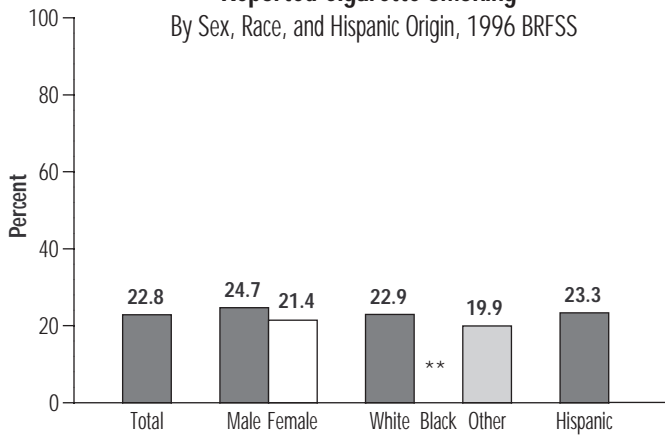
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Mexico: Risk Factors

New Mexico: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

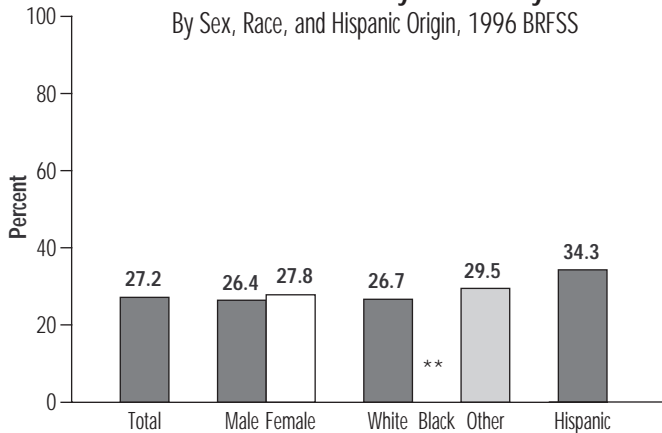
New Mexico: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

New Mexico: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

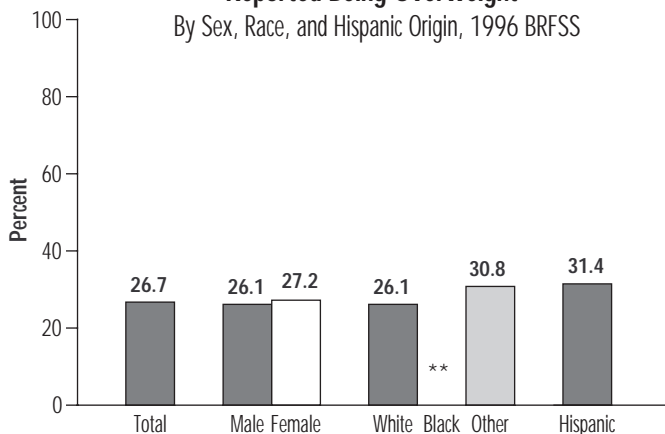
New Mexico: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

New Mexico: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

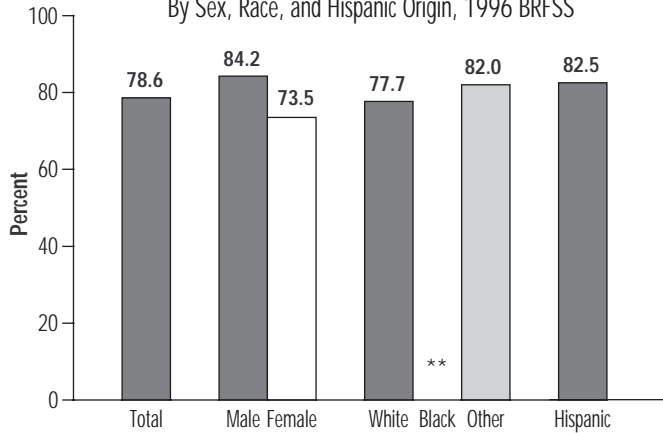
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New Mexico: Risk Factors

New Mexico: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Mexico: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

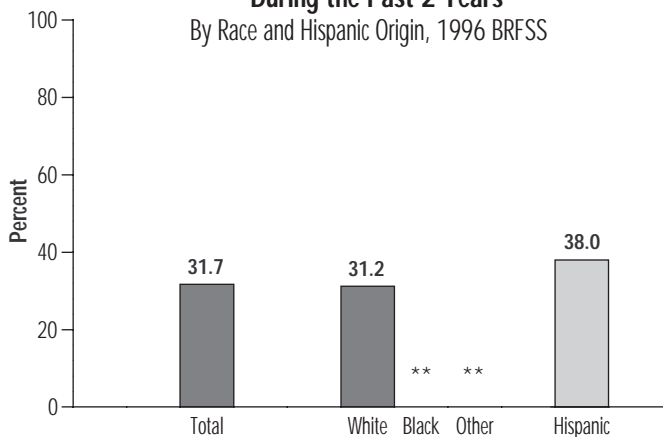
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

New Mexico: Preventive Services

New Mexico: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

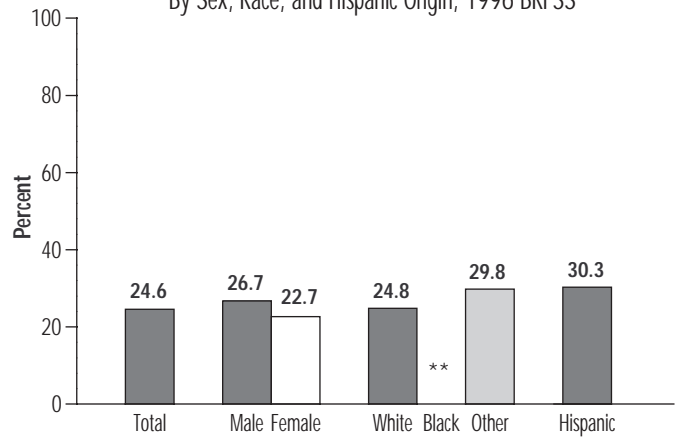
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New Mexico: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



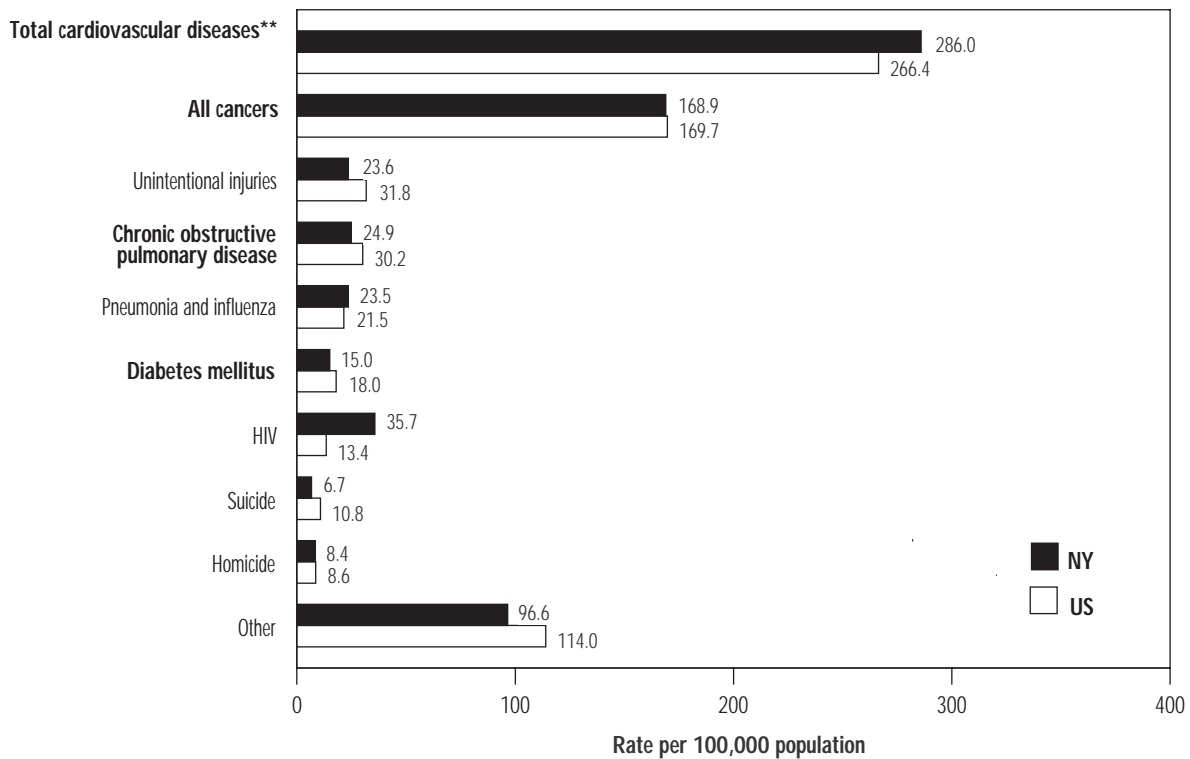
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New York: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in New York, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is seventh.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in New York were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for total cardiovascular diseases was higher in New York than in the United States; the death rates for all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, New York Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (179.7 per 100,000 in New York and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (30.6 per 100,000 in New York and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

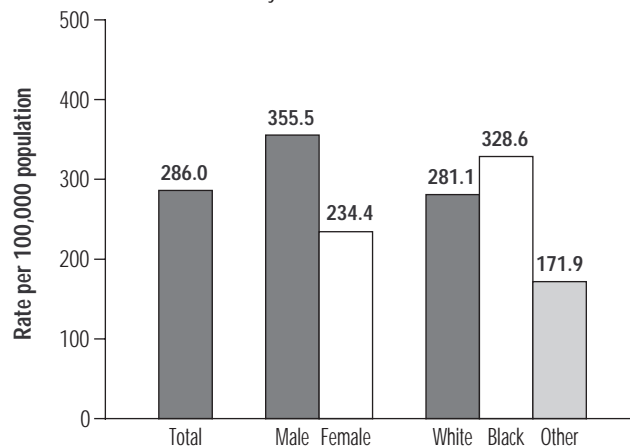
New York: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in New York, accounting for 42% of all deaths.

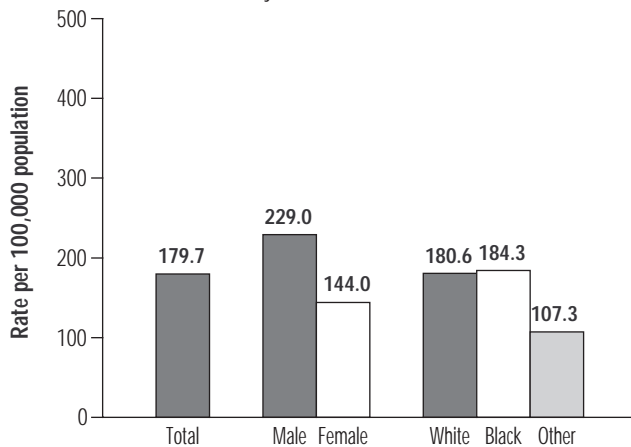
■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 63% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in New York in 1995; 48,022 people in New York died of ischemic heart disease.

■ In 1995, 8,119 people in New York died of stroke.

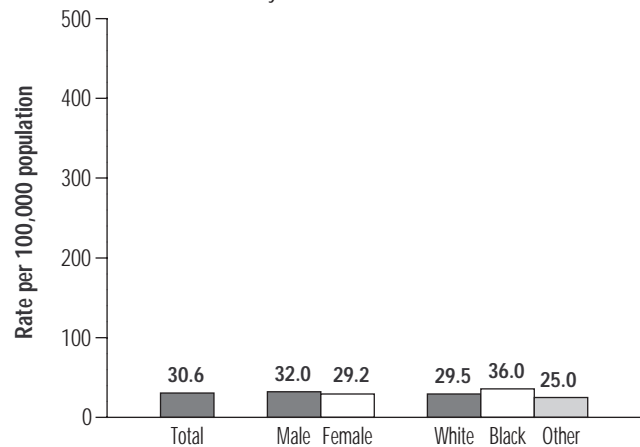
New York: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New York: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New York: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



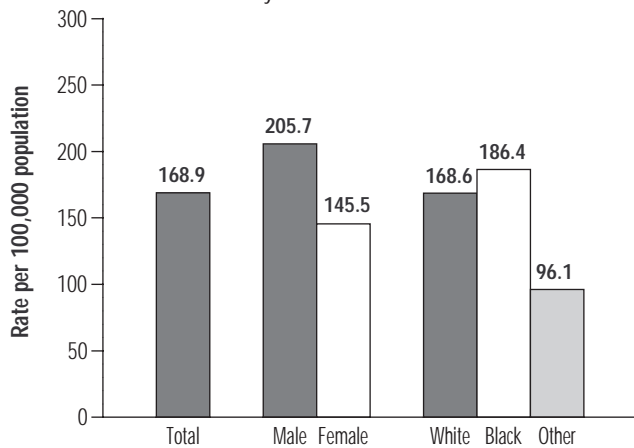
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New York

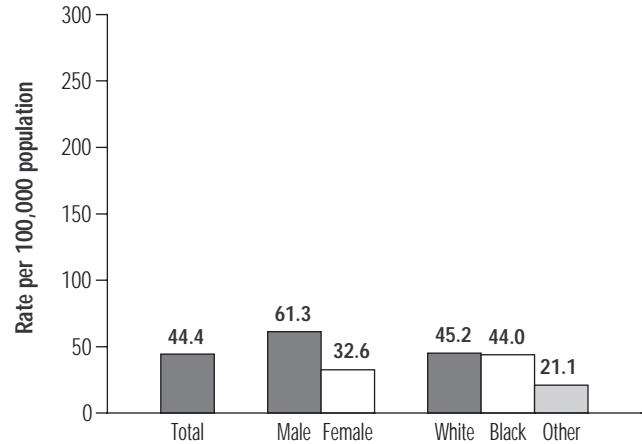
New York: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New York in 1995; 38,684 people in New York died of cancer.
- In New York in 1995, 9,846 people died of lung cancer, 4,682 people died of colorectal cancer, and 3,527 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,400 new cases of lung cancer, 9,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 13,800 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in New York in 1997.

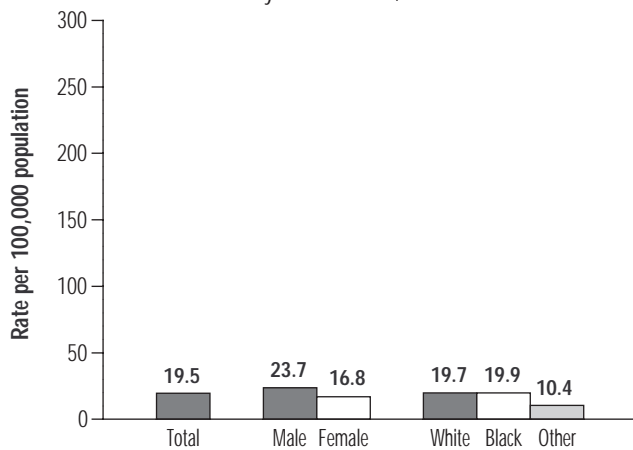
New York: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



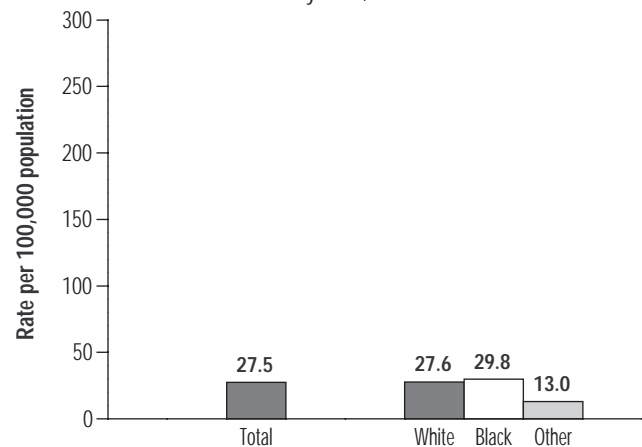
New York: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New York: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



New York: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

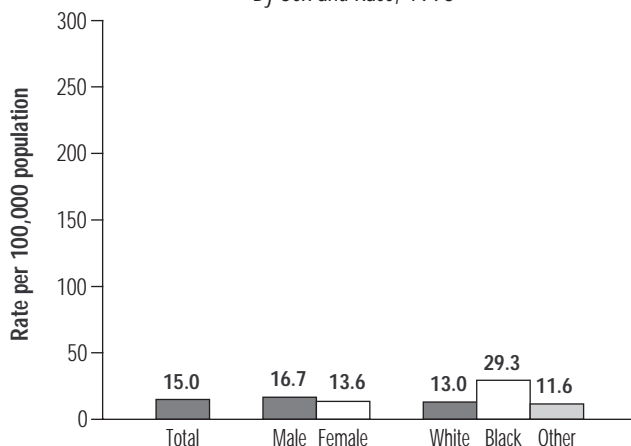


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New York: Diabetes

- In 1994, 568,791 adults in New York had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,525 deaths in New York in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 1,314 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in New York.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

New York: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

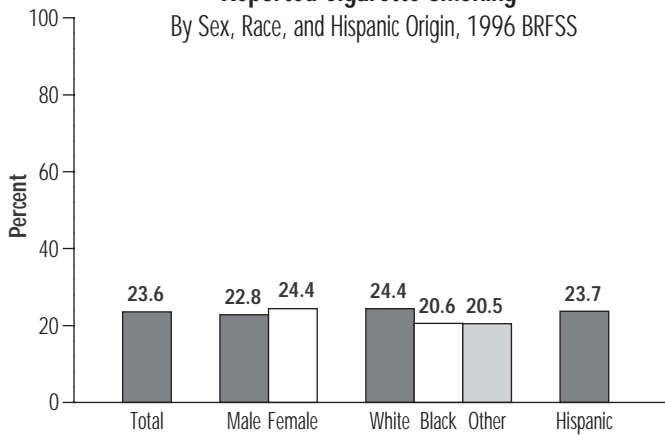


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New York: Risk Factors

New York: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

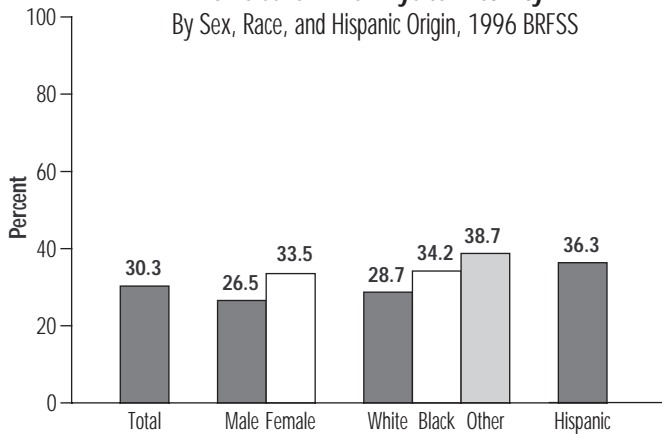
New York: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

New York: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

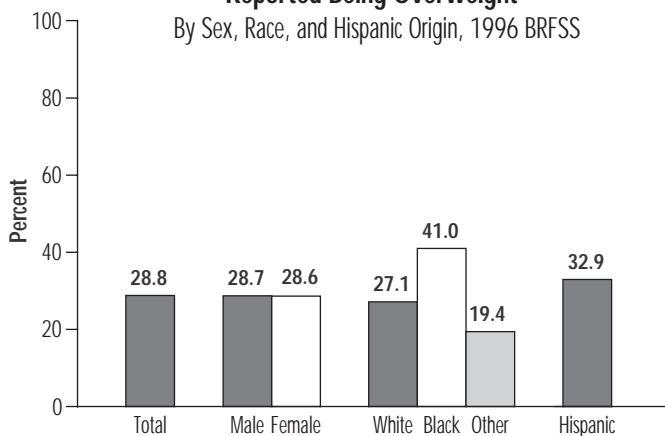
New York: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

New York: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



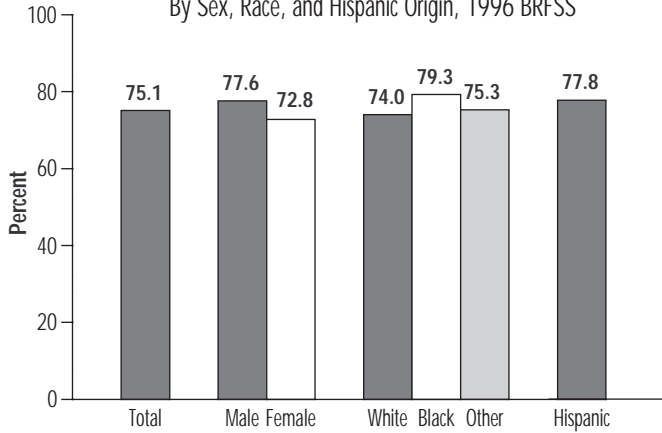
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

New York: Risk Factors

New York: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



New York: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

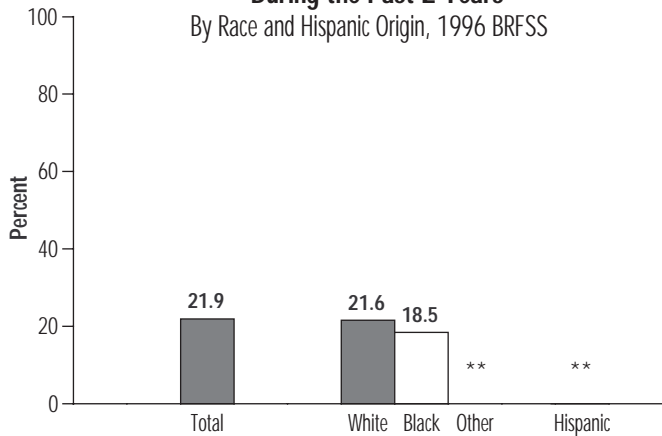
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

New York: Preventive Services

New York: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

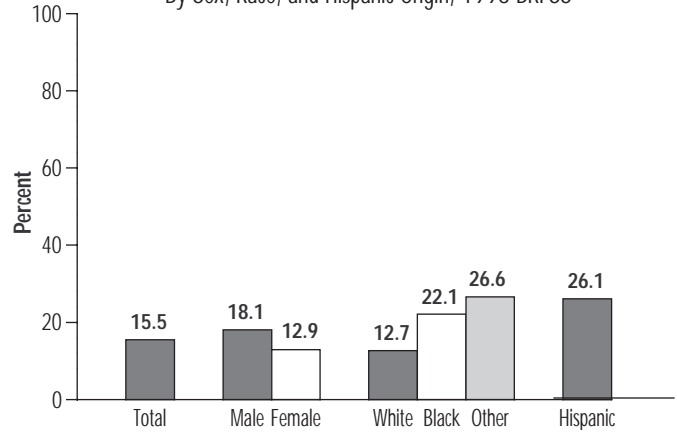
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

New York: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

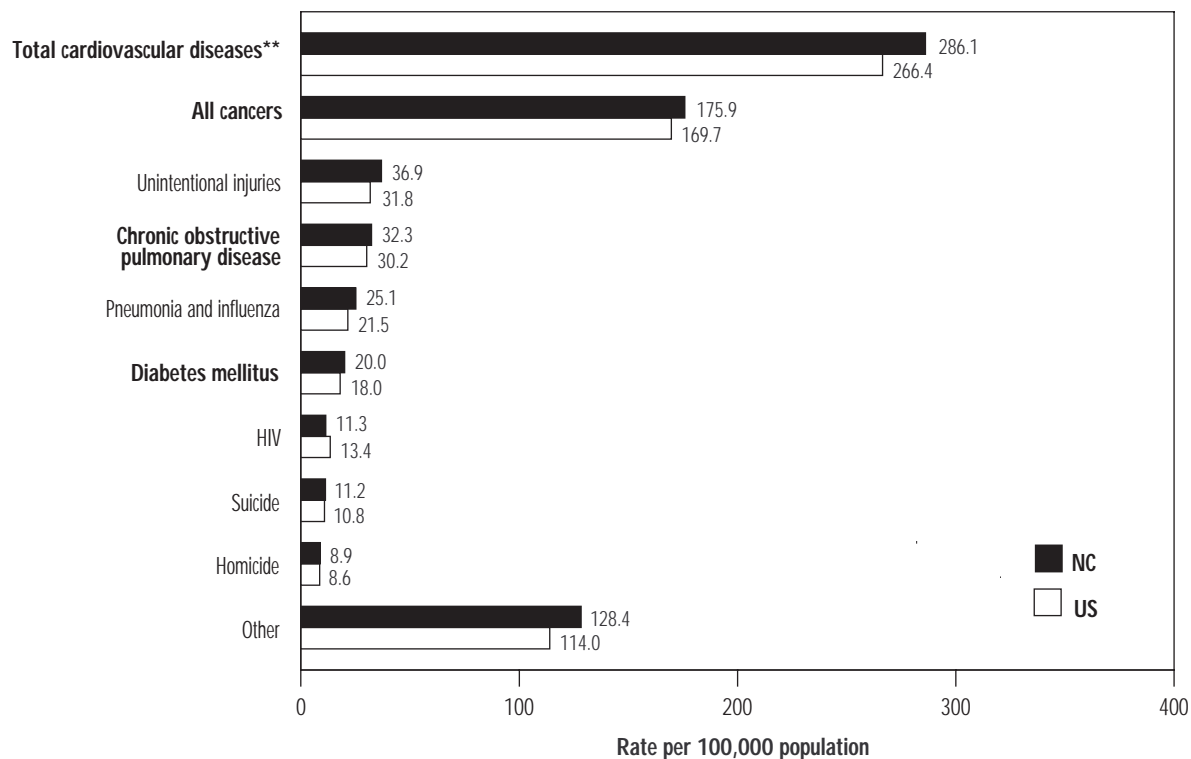


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Carolina: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in North Carolina, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in North Carolina were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in North Carolina than in the United States.

Causes of Death, North Carolina Compared With United States, 1995*



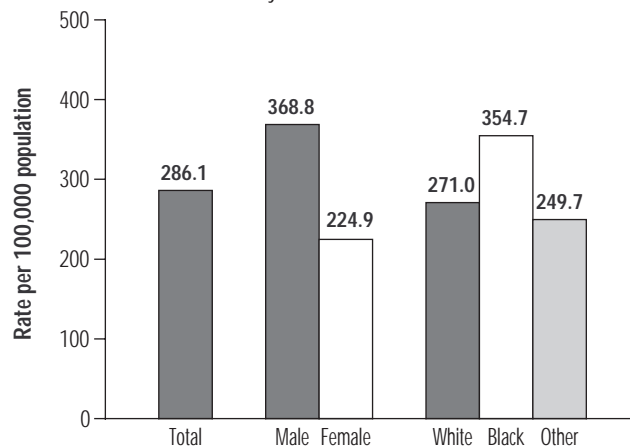
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (142.2 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (54.6 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

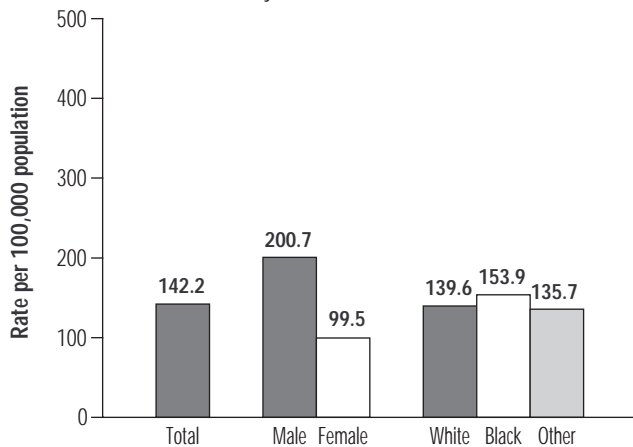
North Carolina: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in North Carolina, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 50% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in North Carolina in 1995; 12,797 people in North Carolina died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 5,204 people in North Carolina died of stroke.

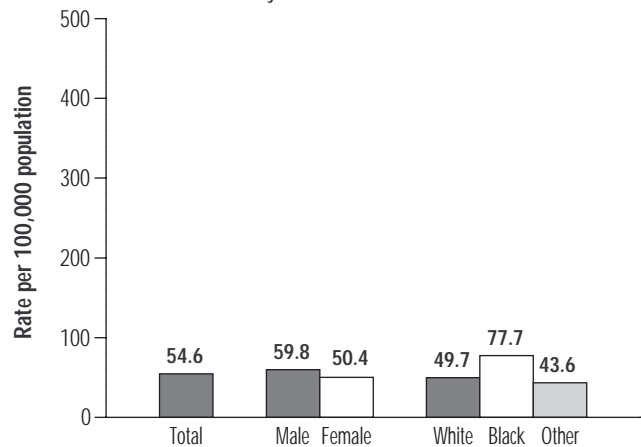
North Carolina: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



North Carolina: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



North Carolina: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



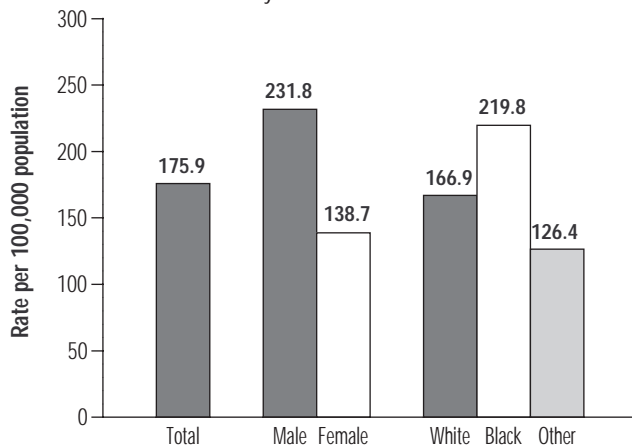
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Carolina: Cancer

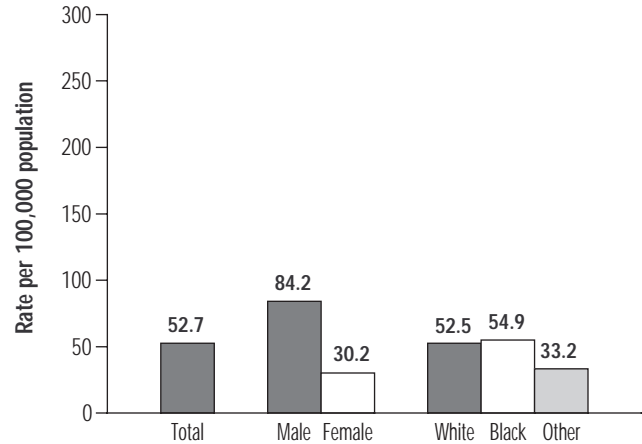
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in North Carolina in 1995; 14,879 people in North Carolina died of cancer.
- In North Carolina in 1995, 4,320 people died of lung cancer, 1,581 people died of colorectal cancer, and 1,188 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 5,400 new cases of lung cancer, 3,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,900 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in North Carolina in 1997.

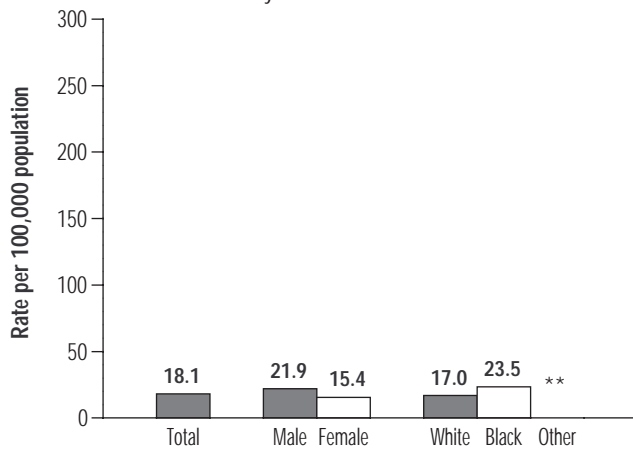
North Carolina: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



North Carolina: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

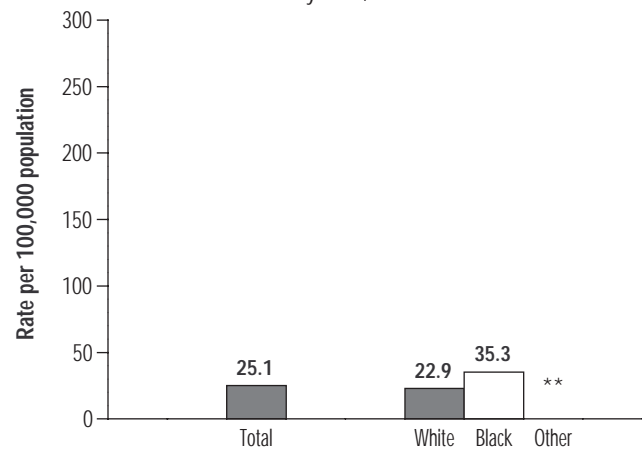


North Carolina: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Carolina: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



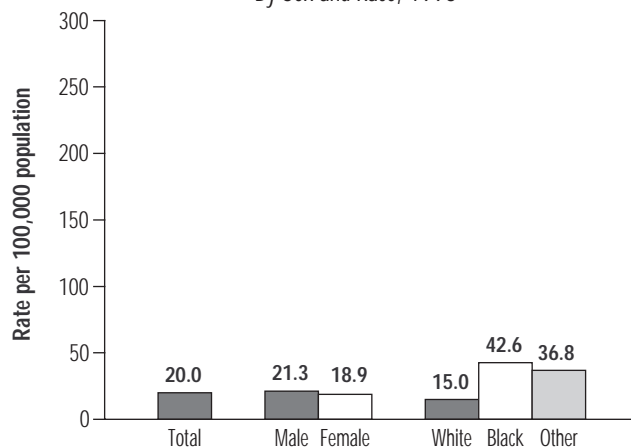
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Carolina: Diabetes

- In 1994, 237,708 adults in North Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,747 deaths in North Carolina in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 648 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in North Carolina.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

North Carolina: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

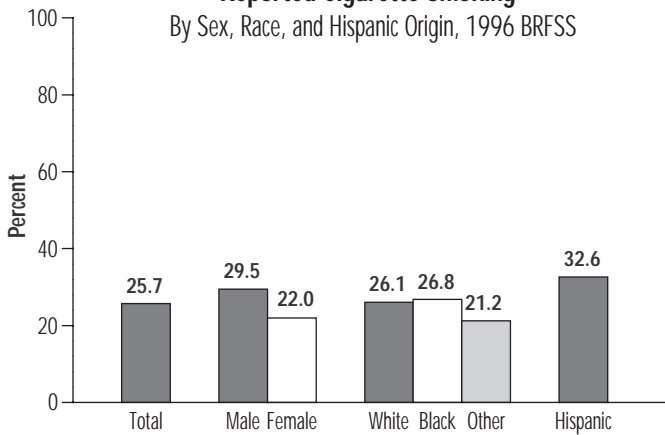


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Carolina: Risk Factors

North Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

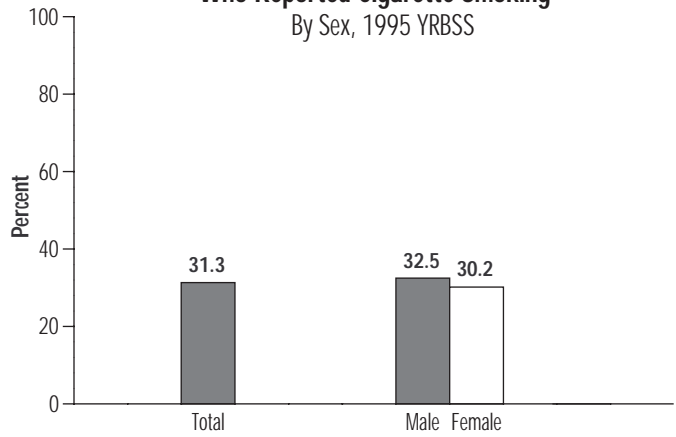
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

North Carolina: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

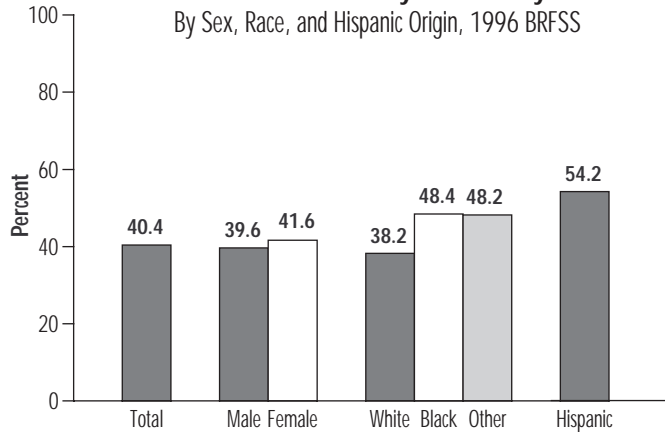
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

North Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

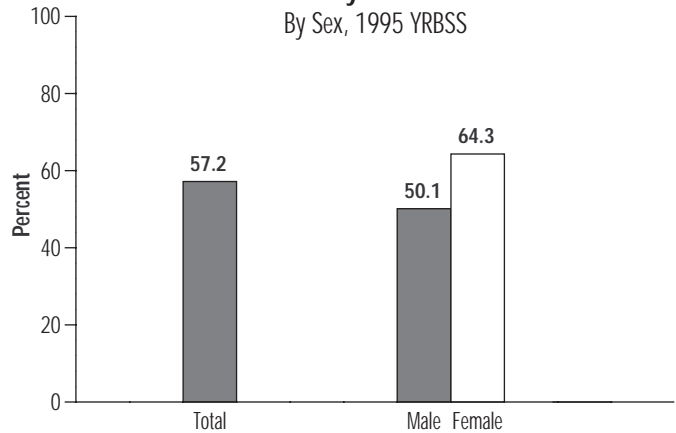
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

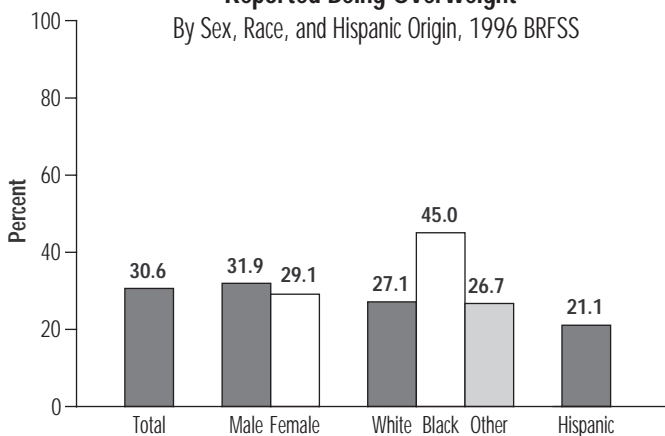
North Carolina: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



North Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



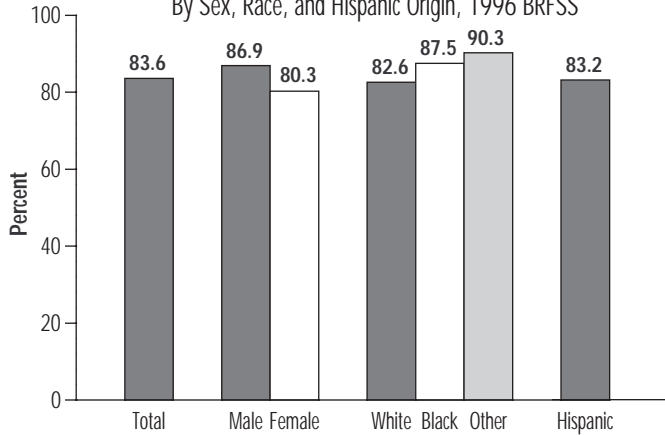
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Carolina: Risk Factors

North Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



North Carolina: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

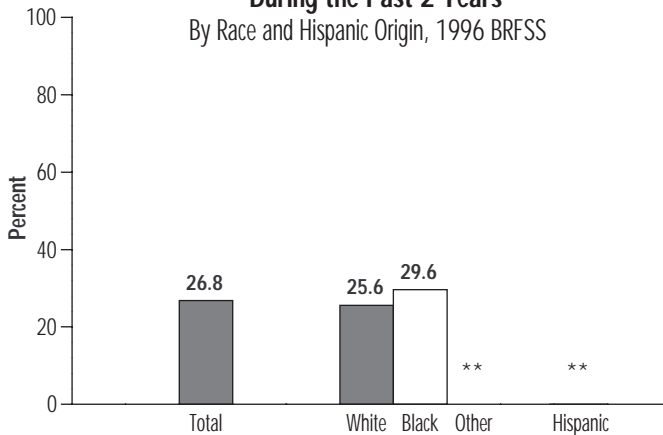
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

North Carolina: Preventive Services

North Carolina: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

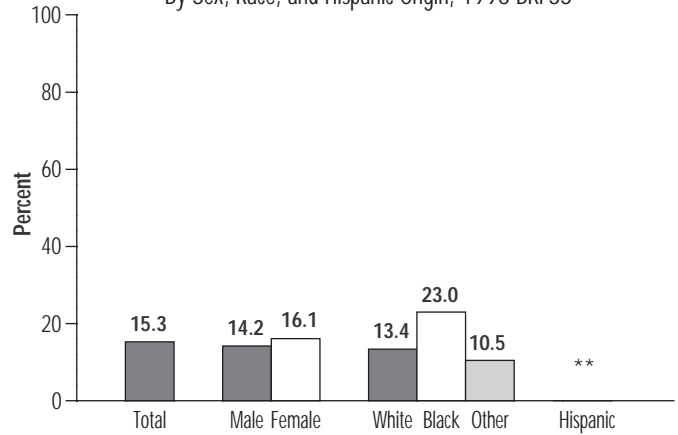
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Carolina: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



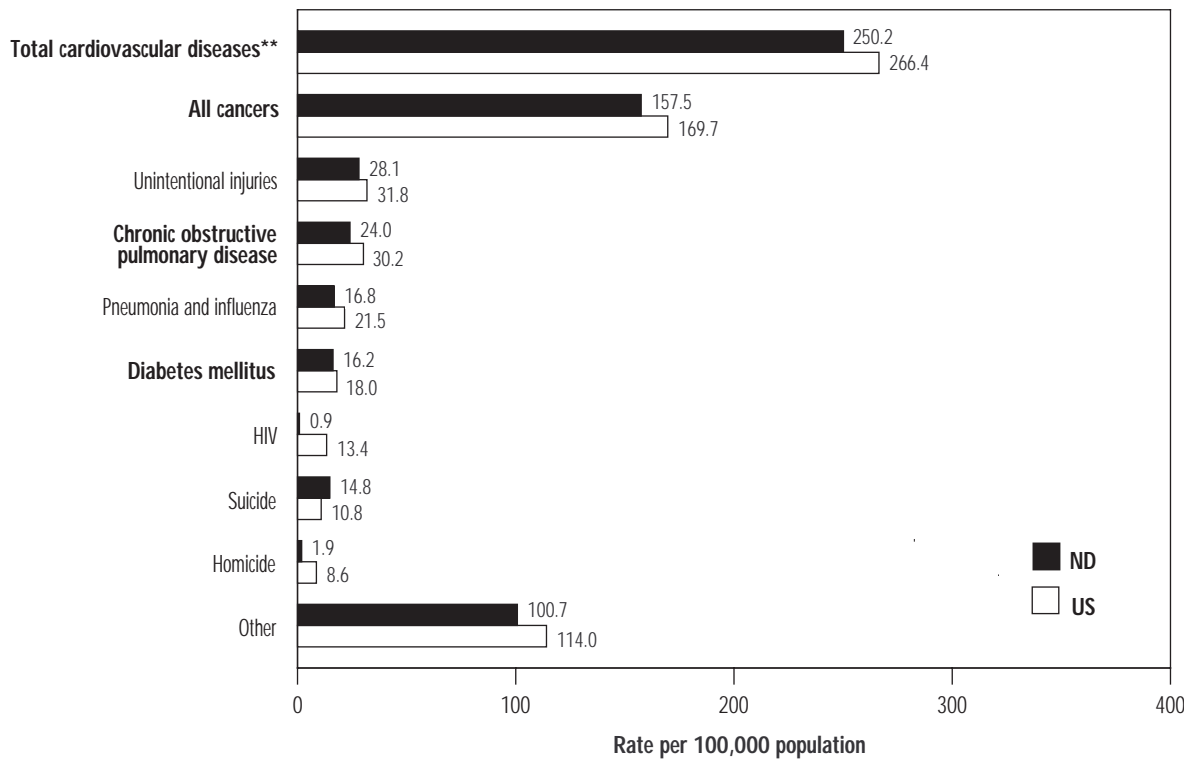
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Dakota: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in North Dakota, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in North Dakota were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in North Dakota than in the United States.

Causes of Death, North Dakota Compared With United States, 1995*



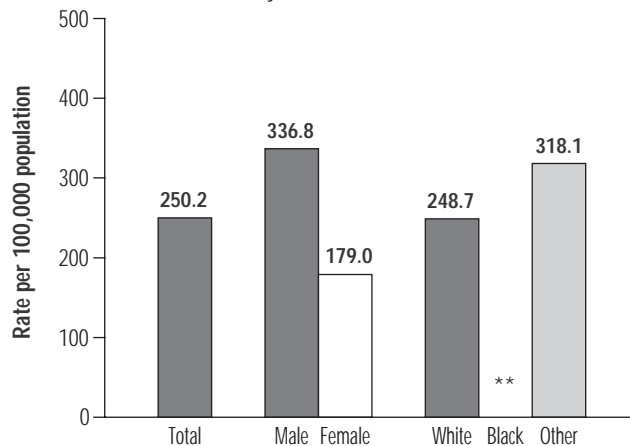
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (128.1 per 100,000 in North Dakota and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.1 per 100,000 in North Dakota and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

North Dakota: Cardiovascular Diseases

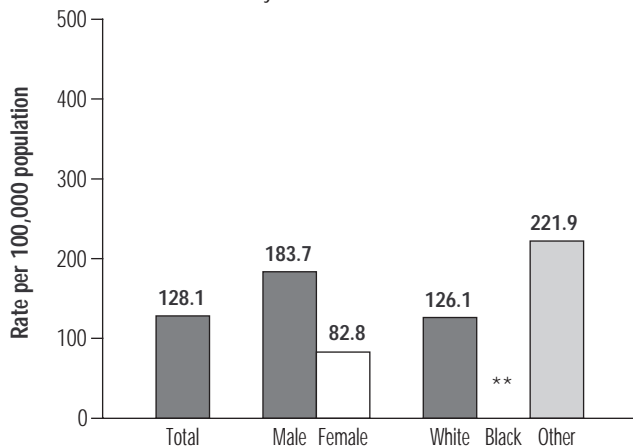
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in North Dakota, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in North Dakota in 1995; 1,305 people in North Dakota died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 496 people in North Dakota died of stroke.

North Dakota: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



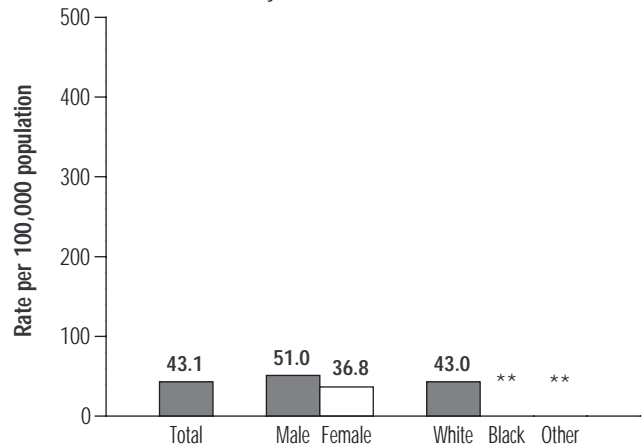
**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



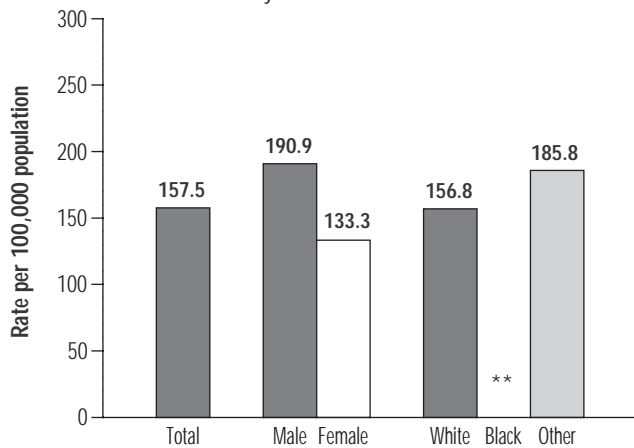
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Dakota: Cancer

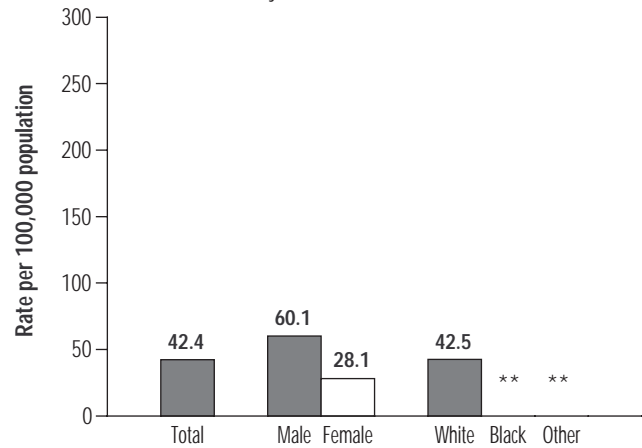
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in North Dakota in 1995; 1,375 people in North Dakota died of cancer.
- In North Dakota in 1995, 345 people died of lung cancer, 168 people died of colorectal cancer, and 99 women died of breast cancer.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 340 new cases of lung cancer, 350 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 490 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in North Dakota in 1997.

North Dakota: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



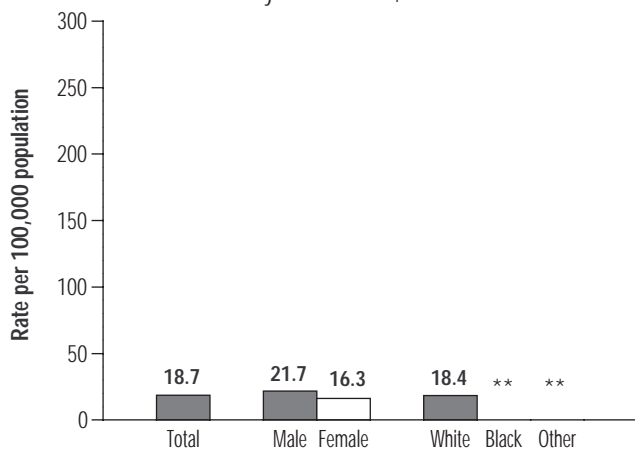
**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



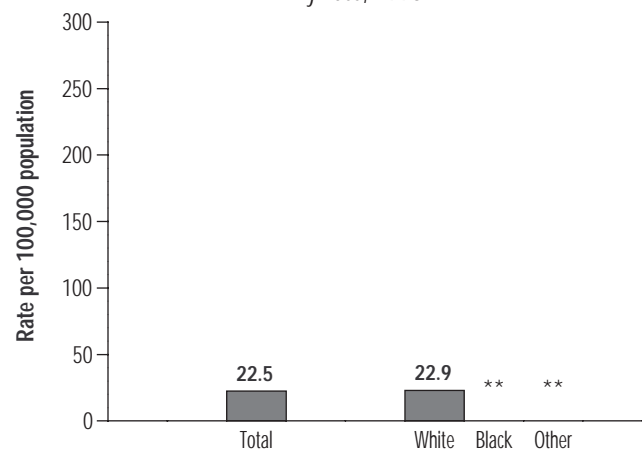
**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



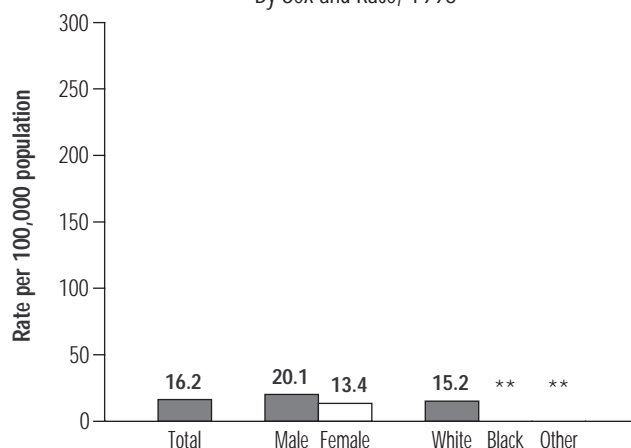
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Dakota: Diabetes

- In 1994, 17,997 adults in North Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 156 deaths in North Dakota in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 44 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in North Dakota.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

North Dakota: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



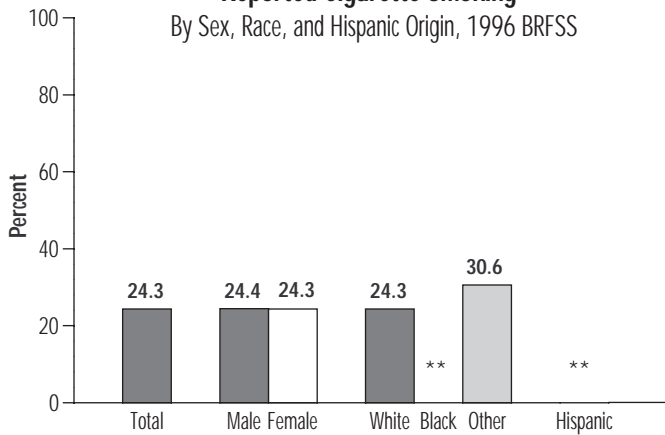
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Dakota: Risk Factors

North Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

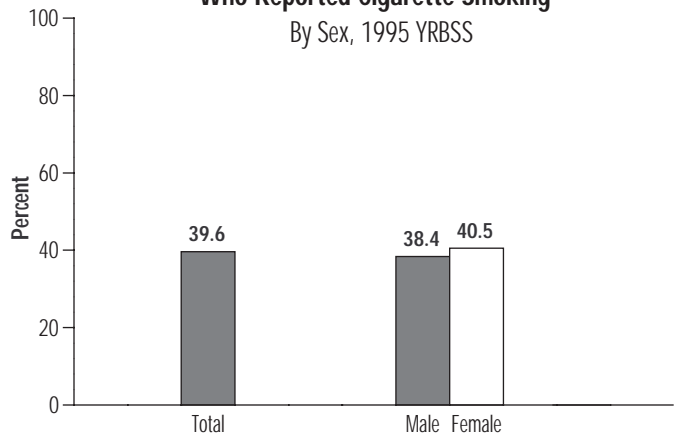


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

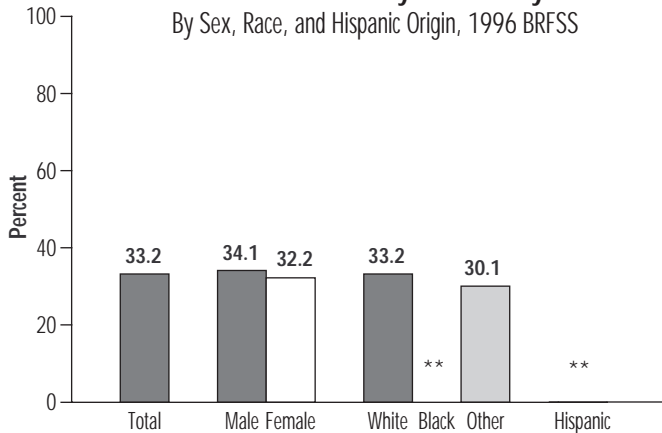
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

North Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

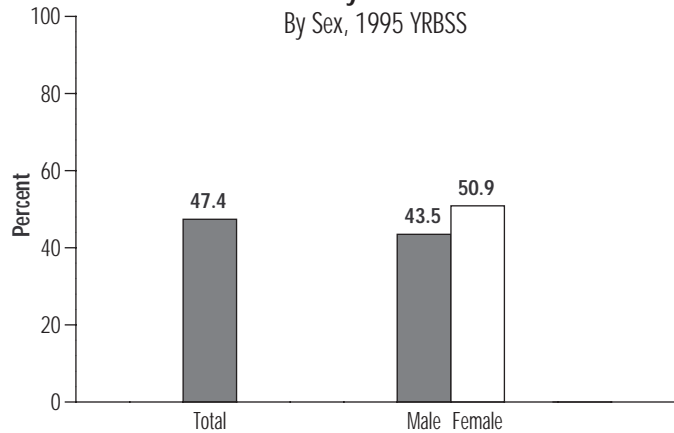


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

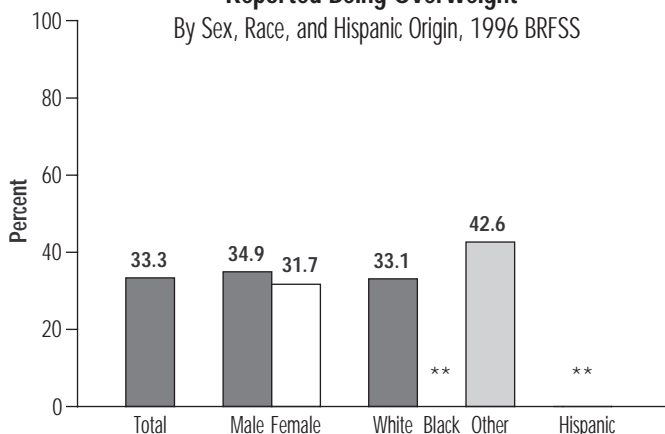
North Dakota: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



North Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

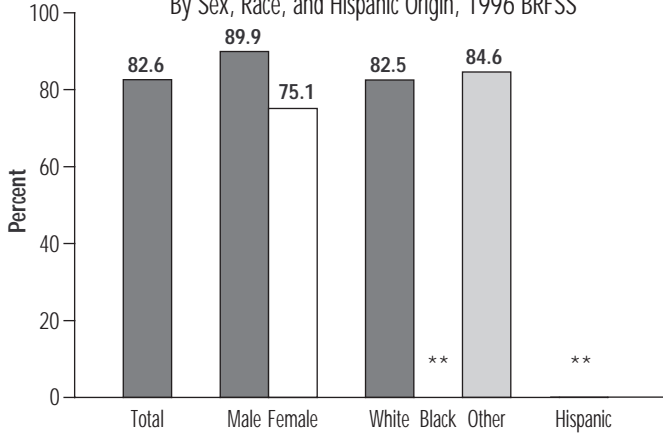
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

North Dakota: Risk Factors

North Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

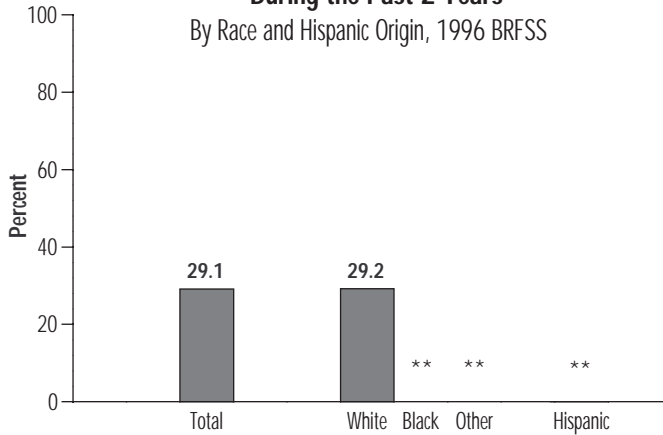
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

North Dakota: Preventive Services

North Dakota: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

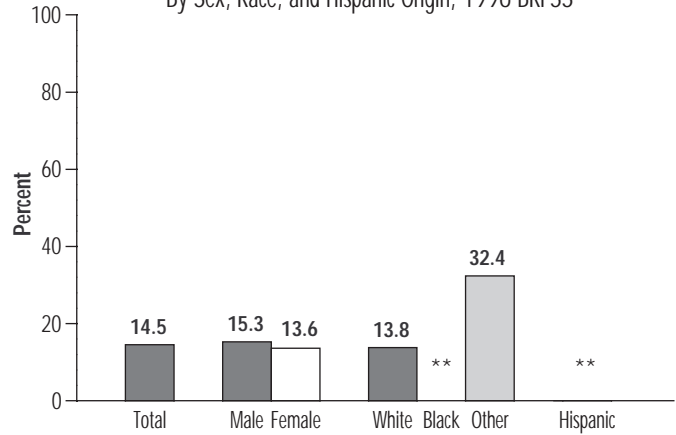
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

North Dakota: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



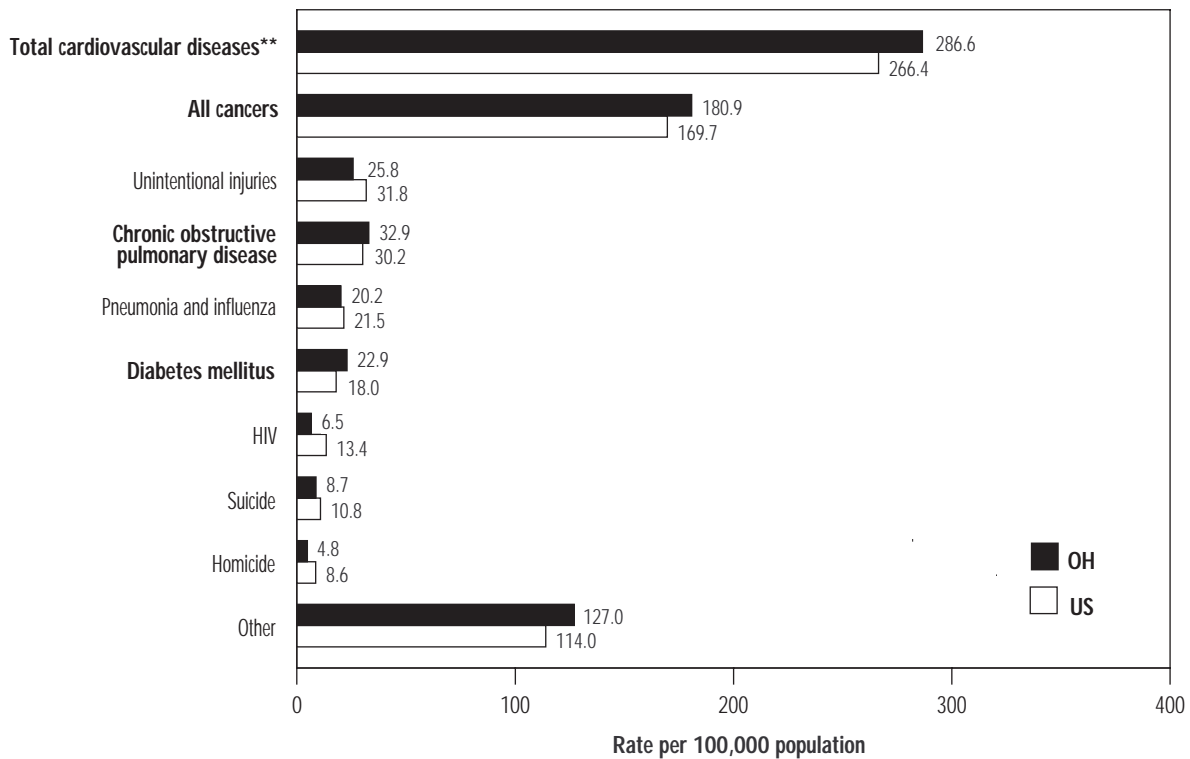
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Ohio: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Ohio, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in Ohio were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Ohio than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Ohio Compared With United States, 1995*



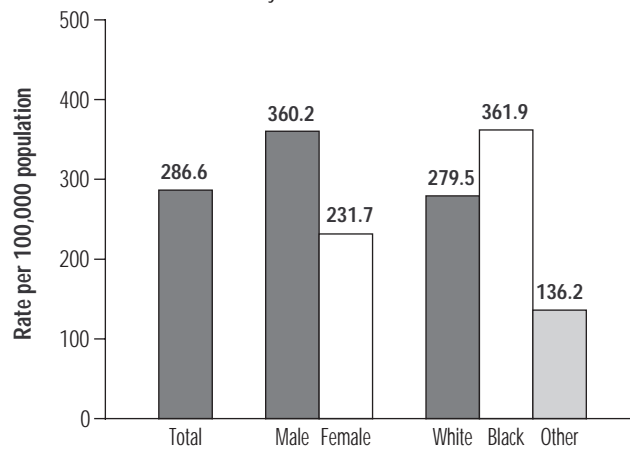
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (153.7 per 100,000 in Ohio and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.0 per 100,000 in Ohio and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

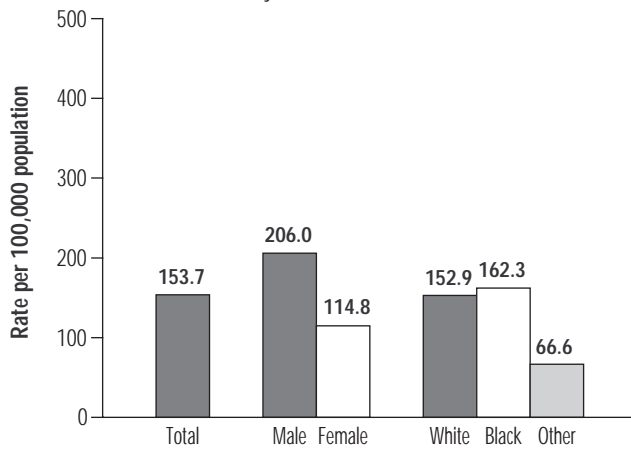
Ohio: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Ohio, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 54% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Ohio in 1995; 23,706 people in Ohio died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 6,688 people in Ohio died of stroke.

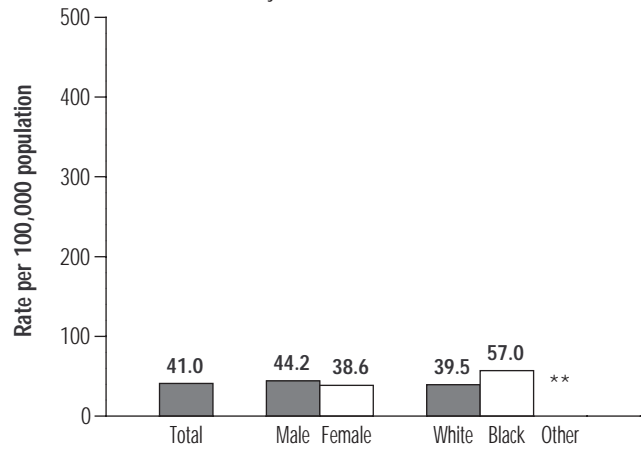
Ohio: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Ohio: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Ohio: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

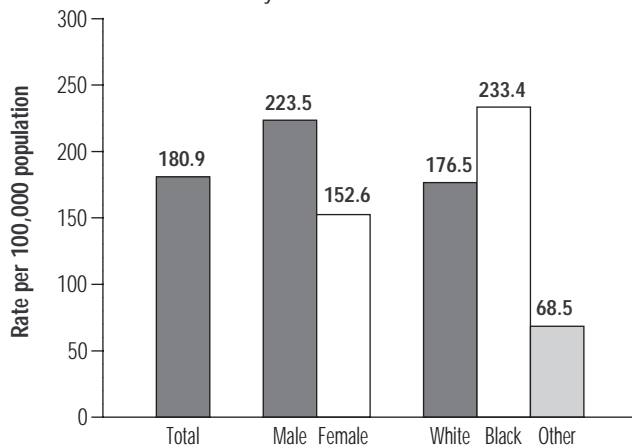
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Ohio: Cancer

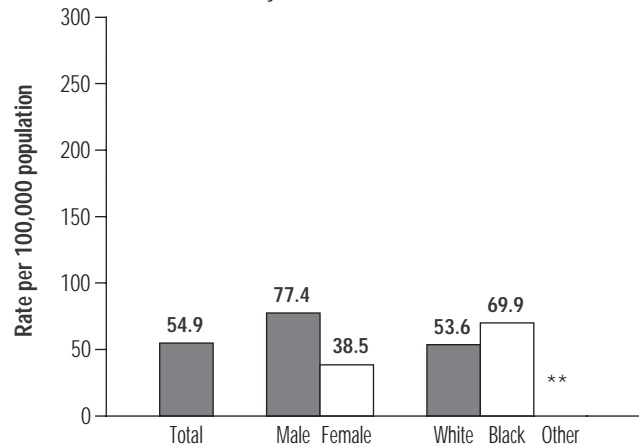
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Ohio in 1995; 25,208 people in Ohio died of cancer.
- In Ohio in 1995, 7,372 people died of lung cancer, 2,835 people died of colorectal cancer, and 2,079 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 8,600 new cases of lung cancer, 6,300 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 8,500 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Ohio in 1997.

Ohio: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

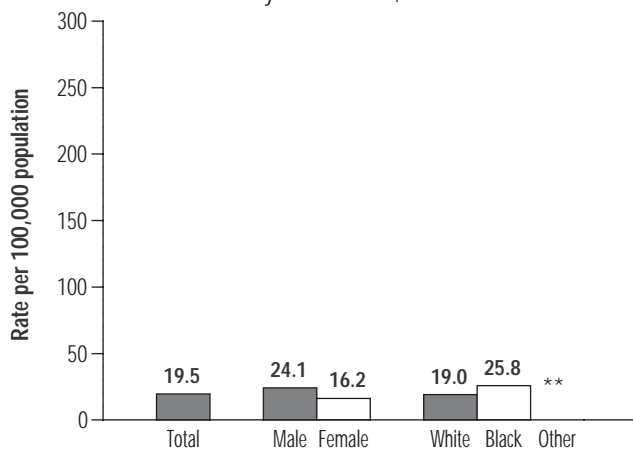


Ohio: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



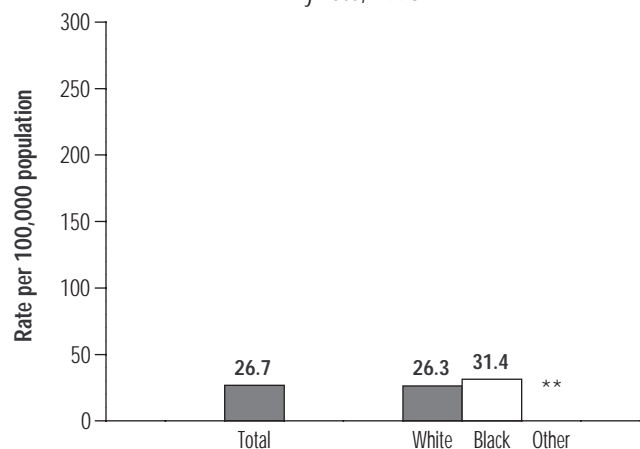
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Ohio: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Ohio: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



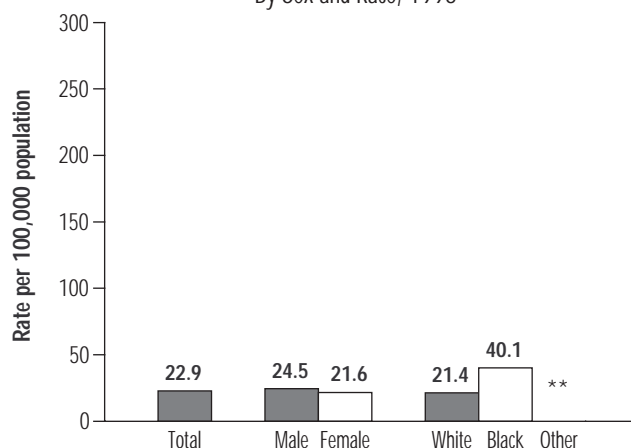
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Ohio: Diabetes

- In 1994, 384,538 adults in Ohio had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,350 deaths in Ohio in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 694 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Ohio.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Ohio: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



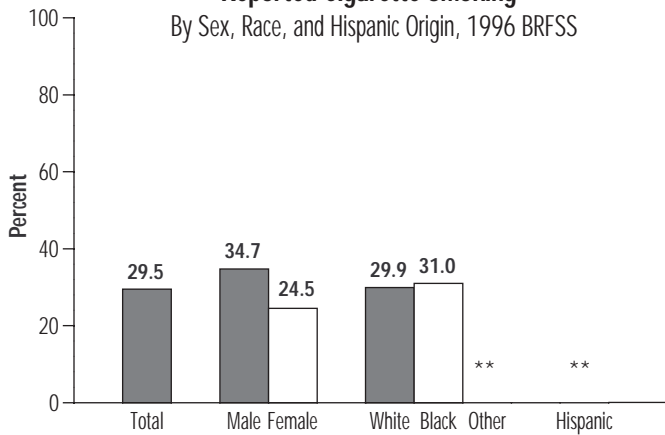
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Ohio: Risk Factors

Ohio: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

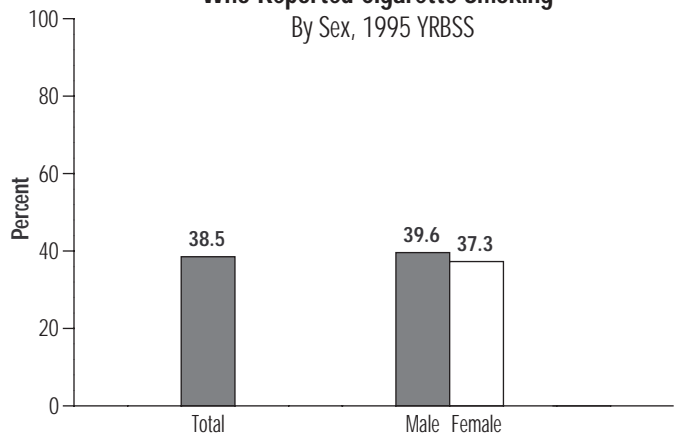


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Ohio: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

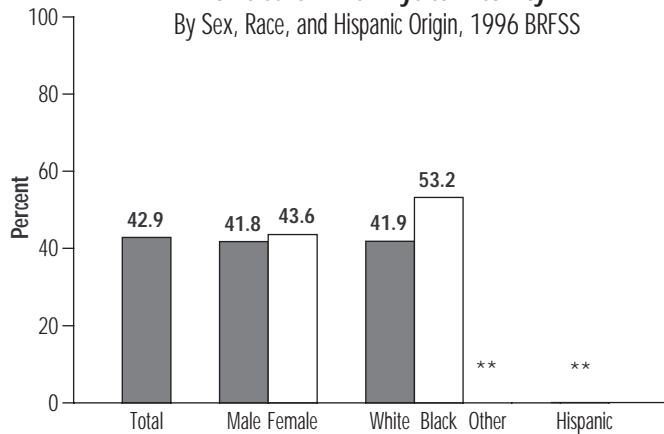
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Ohio: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

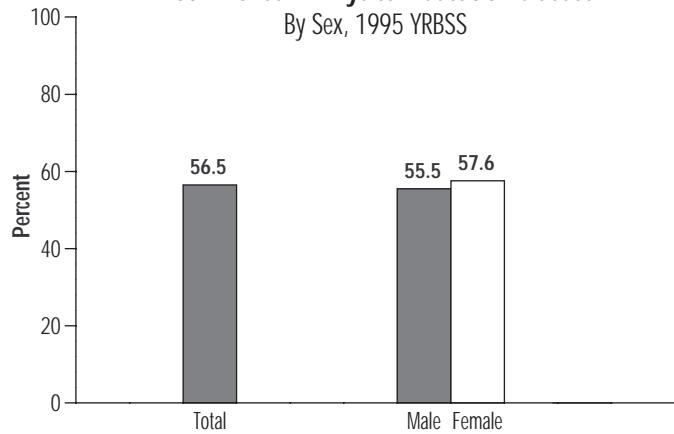


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

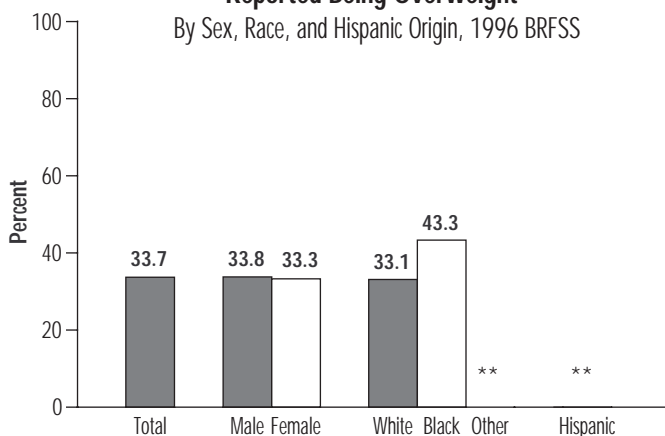
Ohio: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Ohio: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

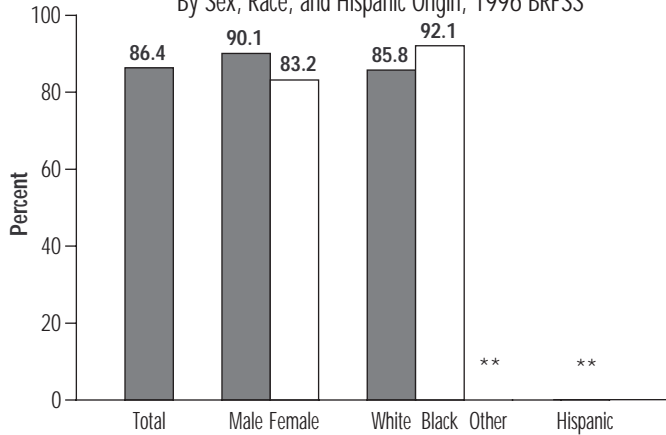
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

Ohio: Risk Factors

Ohio: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

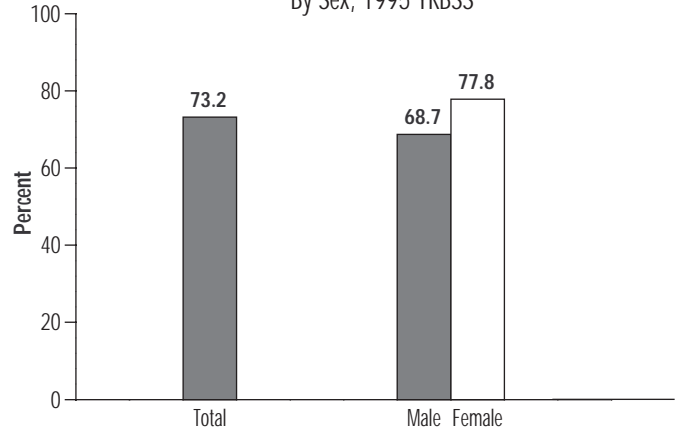
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Ohio: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

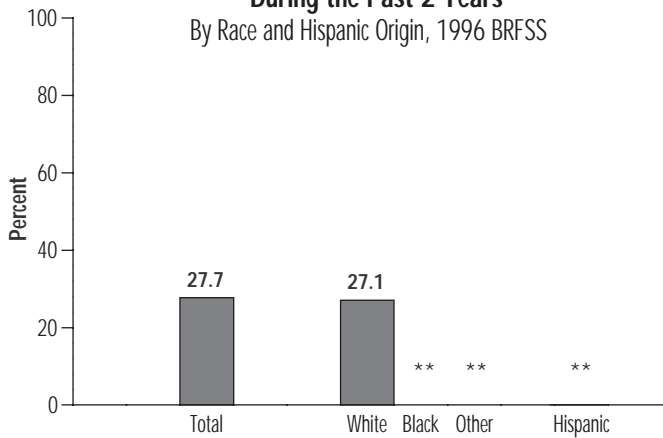
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Ohio: Preventive Services

Ohio: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

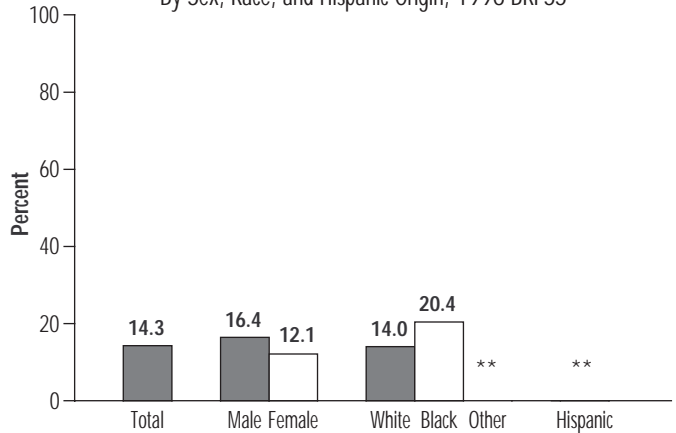
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Ohio: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



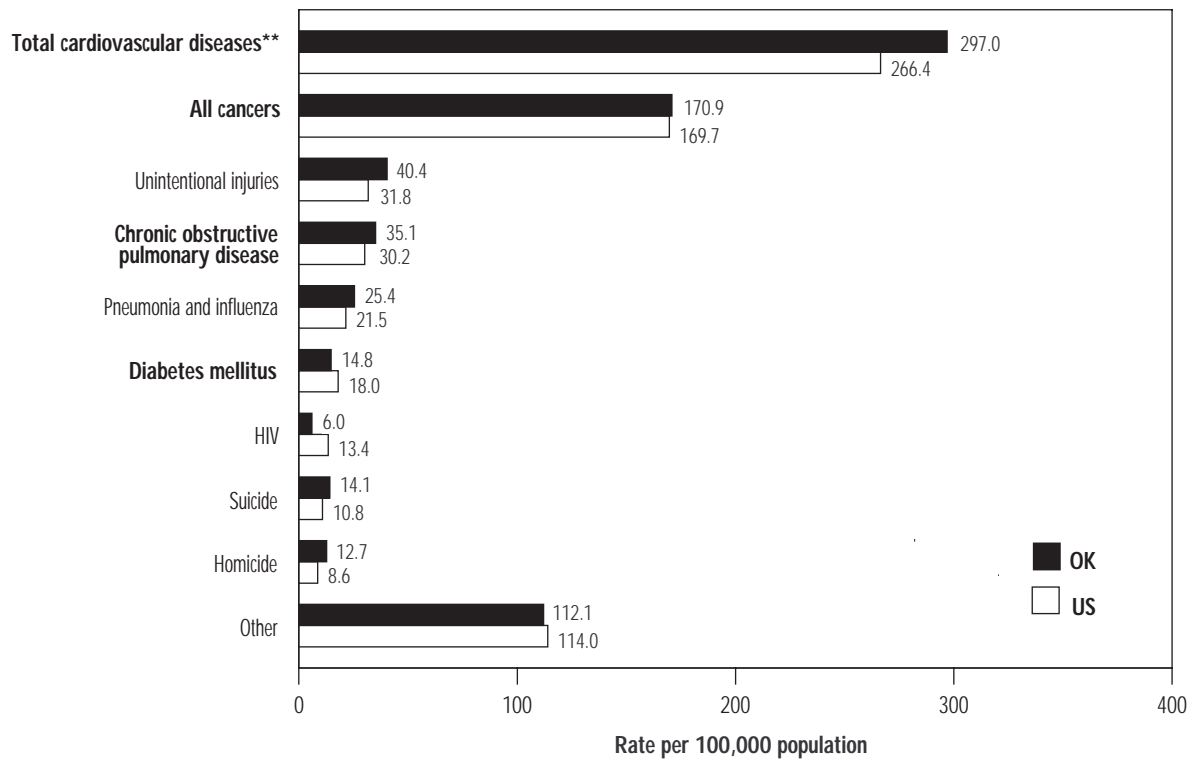
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Oklahoma: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Oklahoma, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Oklahoma were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were higher in Oklahoma than in the United States; the death rate for diabetes was lower.

Causes of Death, Oklahoma Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (157.6 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (46.1 per 100,000 in Oklahoma and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

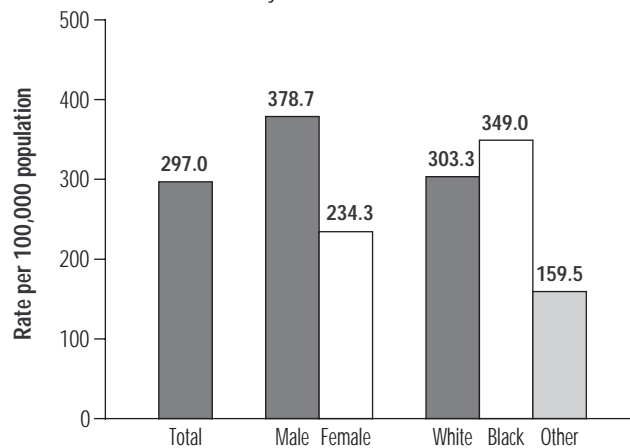
Oklahoma: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Oklahoma, accounting for 41% of all deaths.

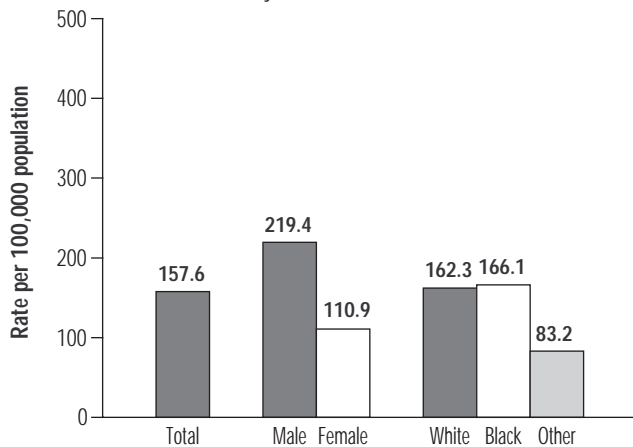
■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 53% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Oklahoma in 1995; 7,504 people in Oklahoma died of ischemic heart disease.

■ In 1995, 2,377 people in Oklahoma died of stroke.

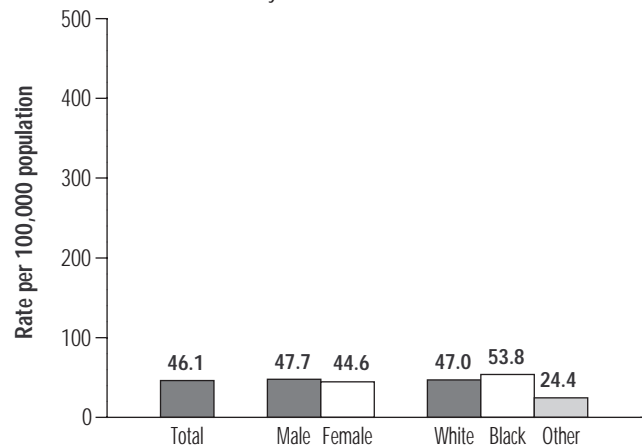
Oklahoma: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Oklahoma: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Oklahoma: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



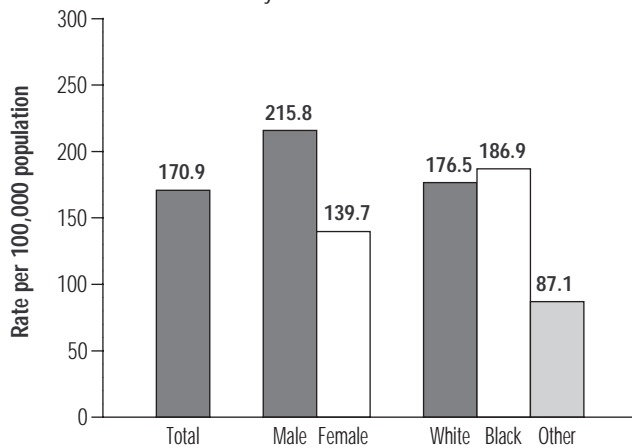
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oklahoma: Cancer

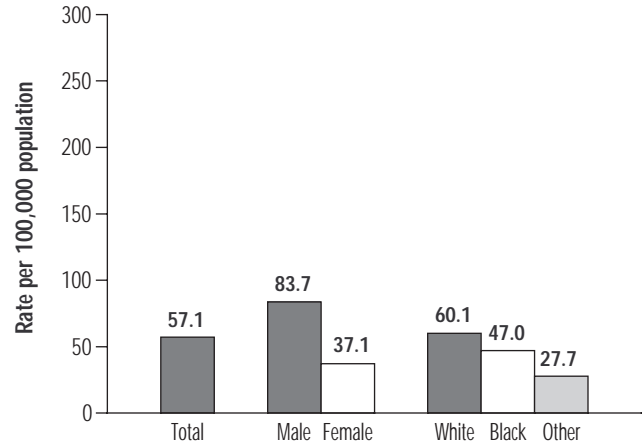
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Oklahoma in 1995; 7,139 people in Oklahoma died of cancer.
- In Oklahoma in 1995, 2,287 people died of lung cancer, 678 people died of colorectal cancer, and 556 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,500 new cases of lung cancer, 1,600 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Oklahoma in 1997.

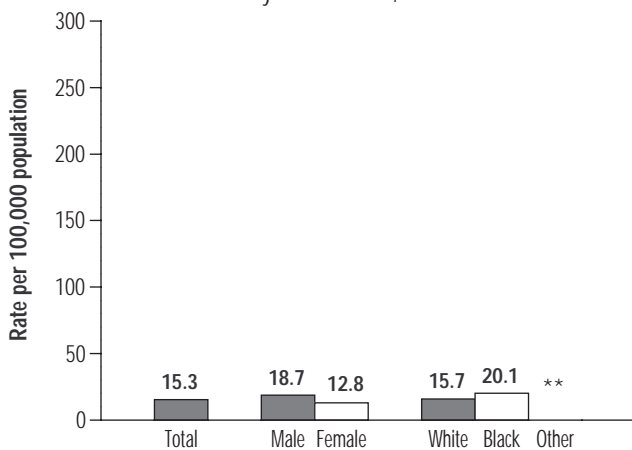
Oklahoma: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Oklahoma: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

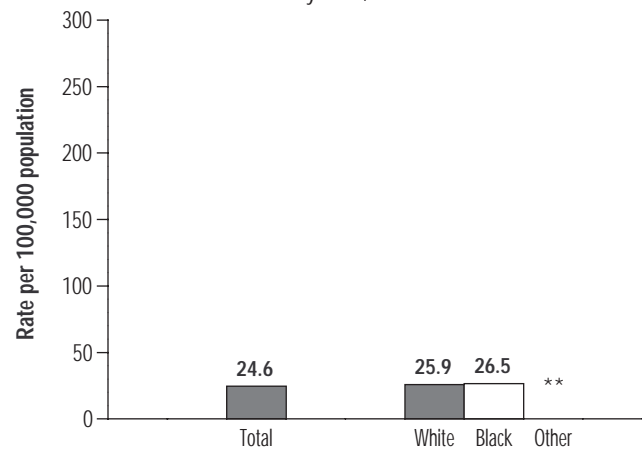


Oklahoma: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Oklahoma: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995

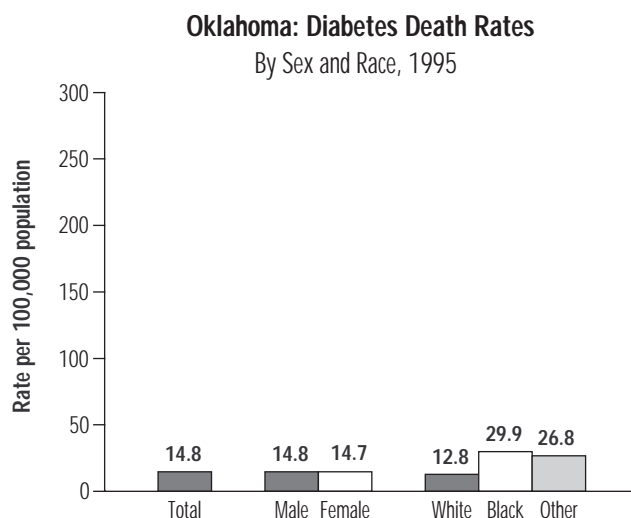


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oklahoma: Diabetes

- In 1994, 79,080 adults in Oklahoma had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 640 deaths in Oklahoma in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 270 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Oklahoma.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

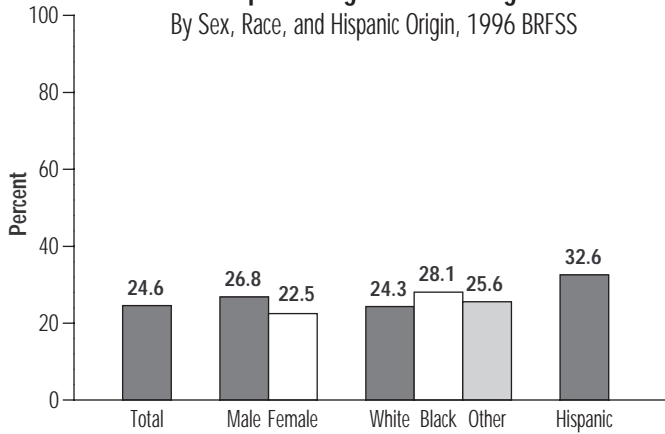


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oklahoma: Risk Factors

Oklahoma: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

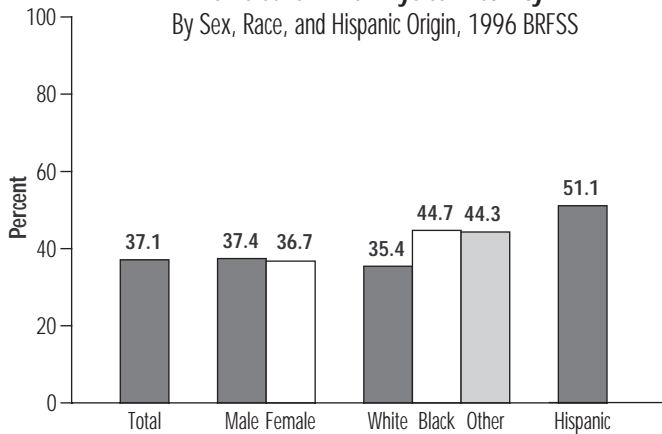
Oklahoma: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Oklahoma: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

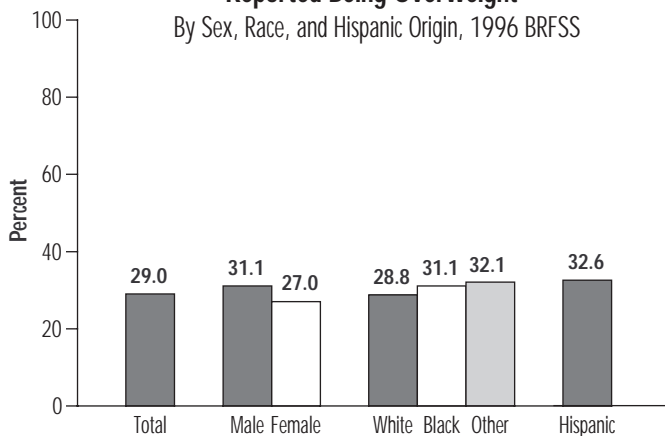
Oklahoma: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Oklahoma: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



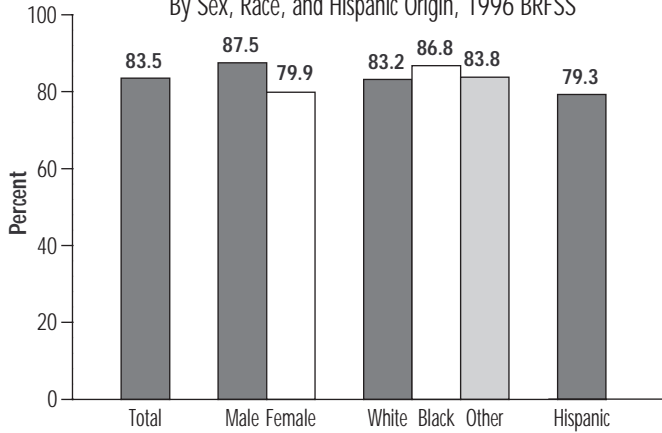
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oklahoma: Risk Factors

Oklahoma: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Oklahoma: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

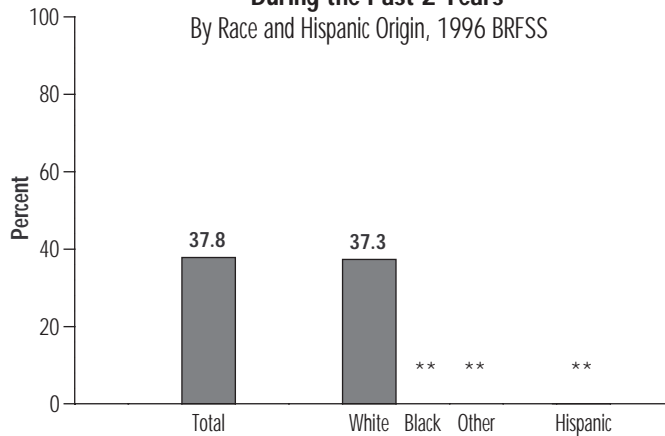
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Oklahoma: Preventive Services

Oklahoma: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

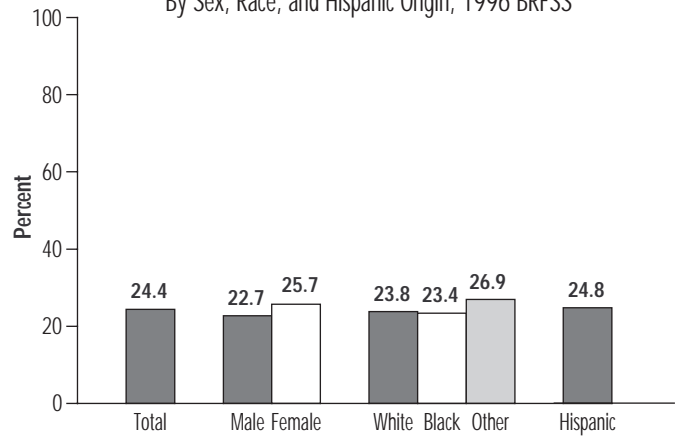
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Oklahoma: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

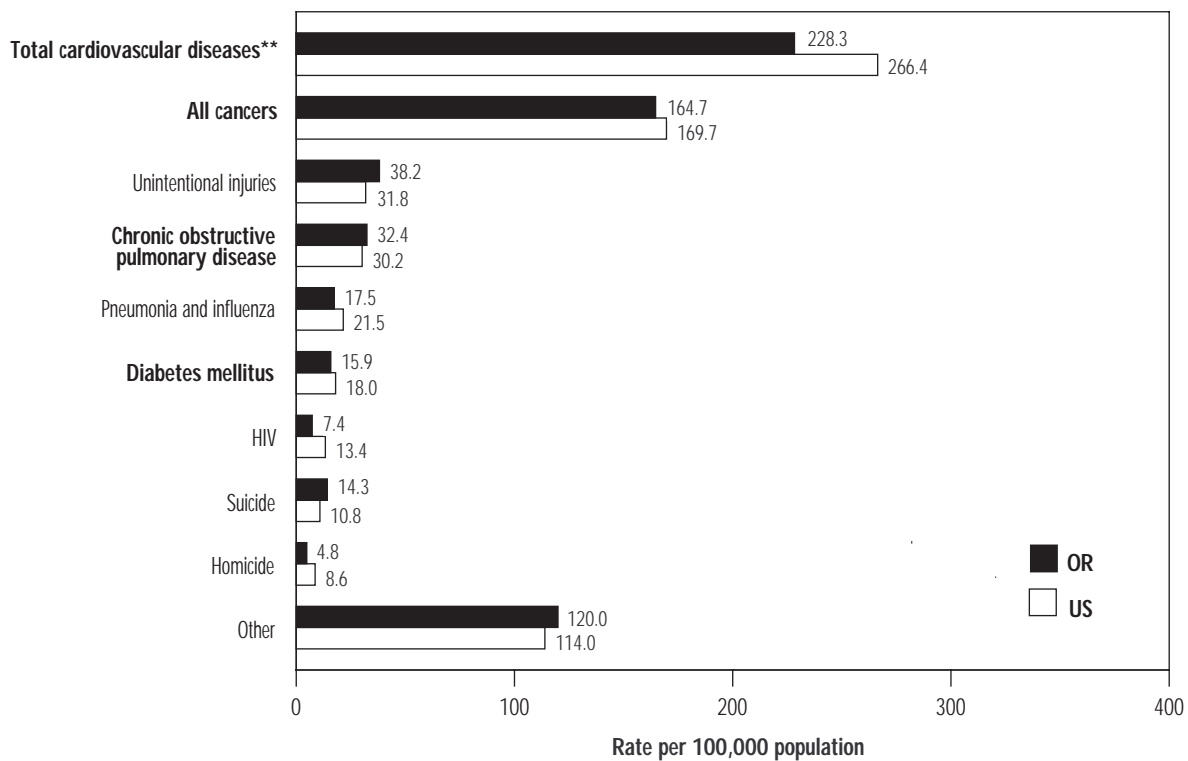


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oregon: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Oregon, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in Oregon were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Oregon than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Oregon Compared With United States, 1995*



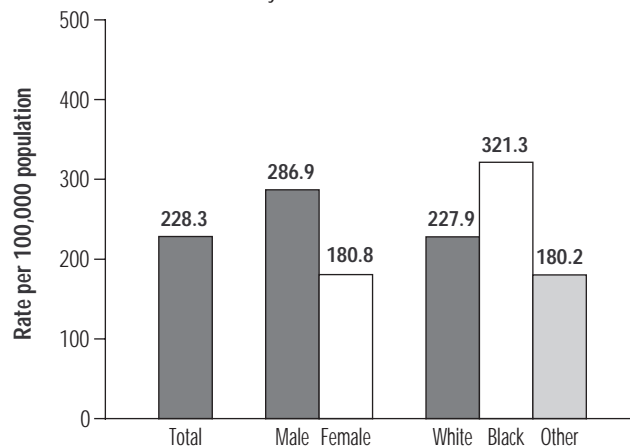
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (109.6 per 100,000 in Oregon and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (48.7 per 100,000 in Oregon and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

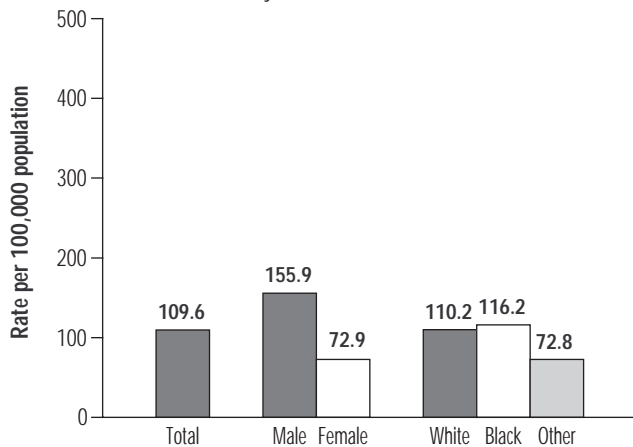
Oregon: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Oregon, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 48% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Oregon in 1995; 5,019 people in Oregon died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,440 people in Oregon died of stroke.

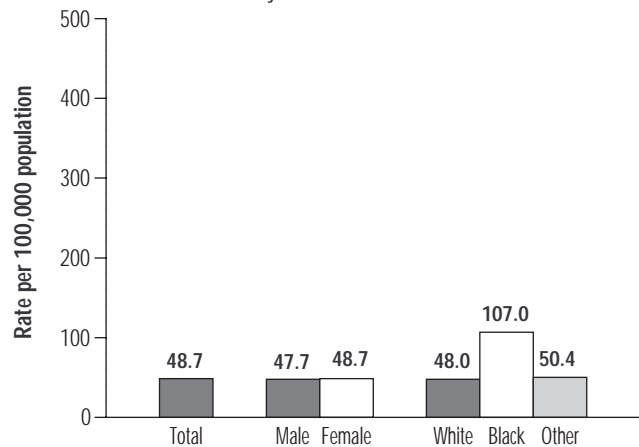
Oregon: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Oregon: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Oregon: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



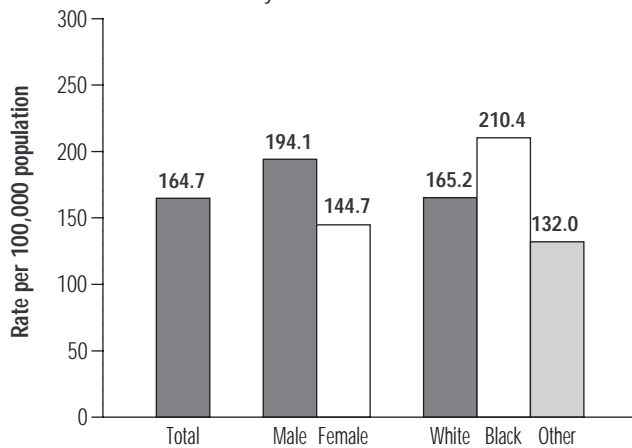
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oregon: Cancer

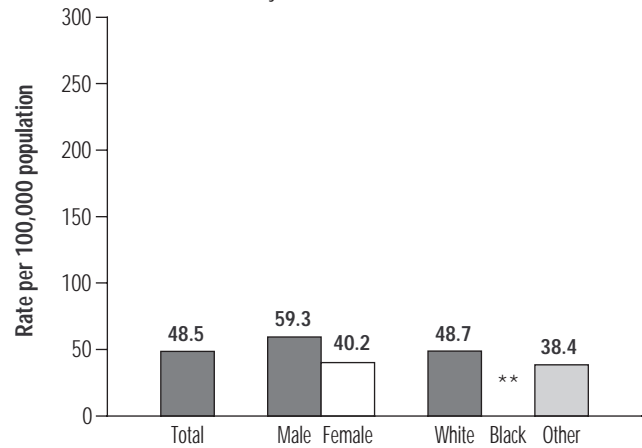
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Oregon in 1995; 6,744 people in Oregon died of cancer.
- In Oregon in 1995, 1,910 people died of lung cancer, 699 people died of colorectal cancer, and 517 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,400 new cases of lung cancer, 1,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Oregon in 1997.

Oregon: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

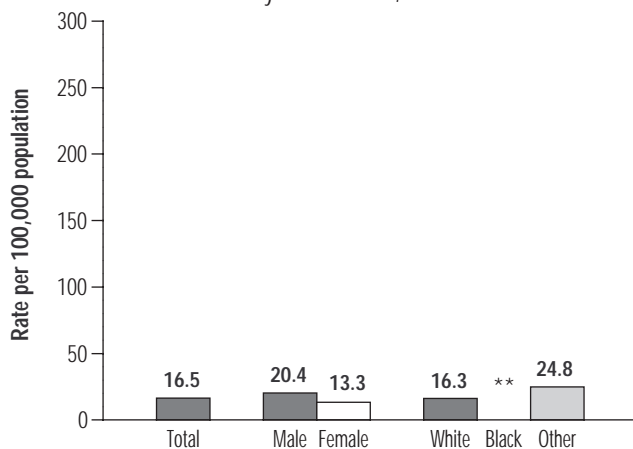


Oregon: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



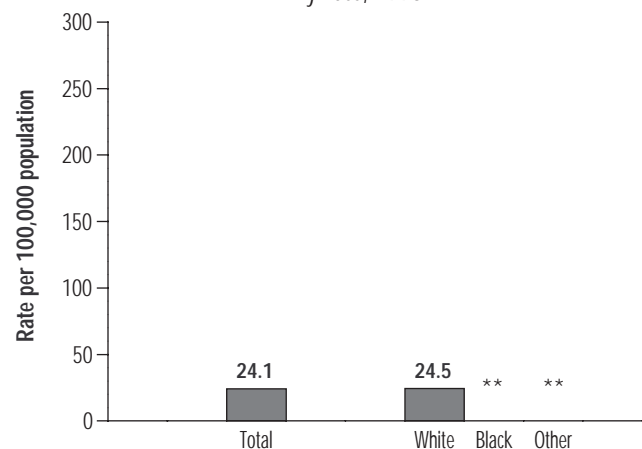
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Oregon: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Oregon: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



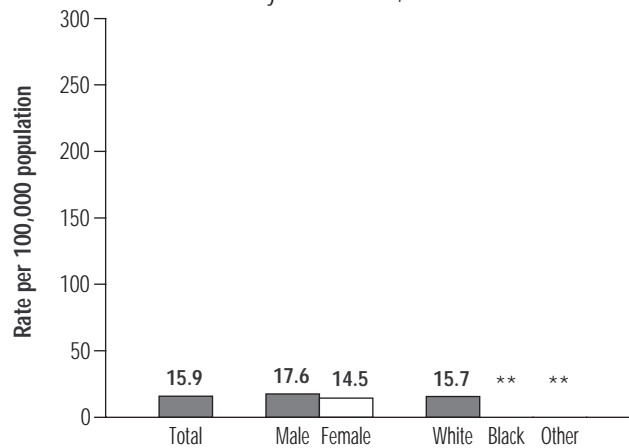
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oregon: Diabetes

- In 1994, 90,323 adults in Oregon had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 682 deaths in Oregon in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 176 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Oregon.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Oregon: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



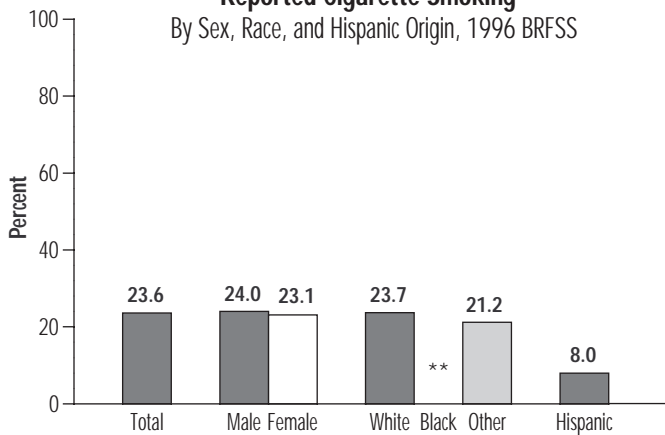
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oregon: Risk Factors

Oregon: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

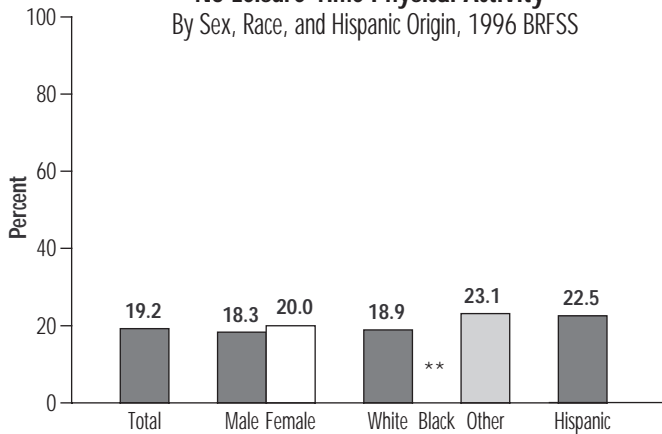
Oregon: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Oregon: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

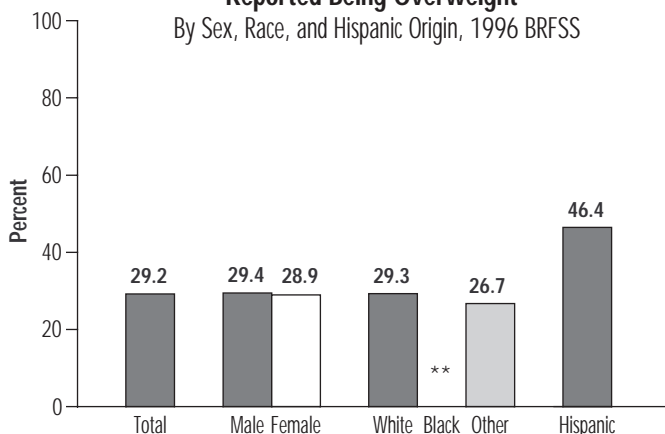
Oregon: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Oregon: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



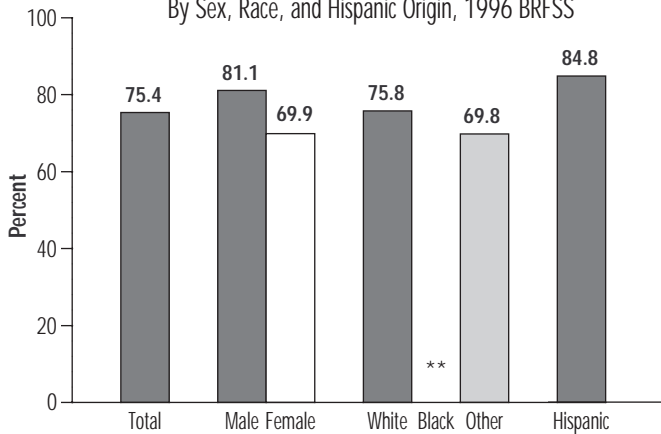
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Oregon: Risk Factors

Oregon: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



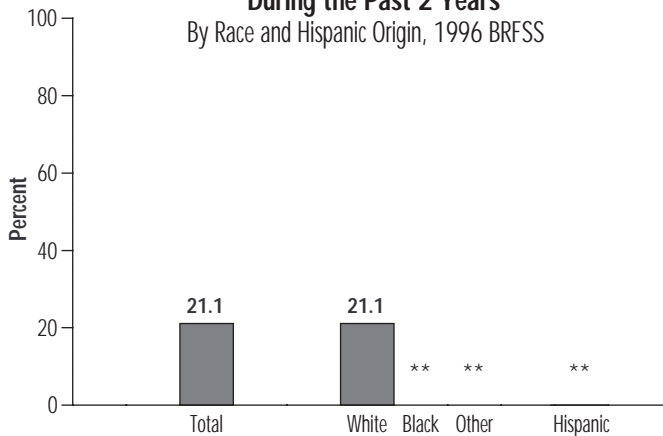
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Oregon: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

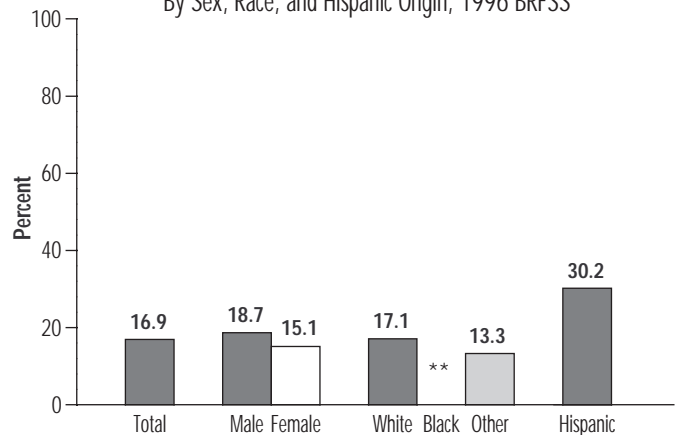
Oregon: Preventive Services

Oregon: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Oregon: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



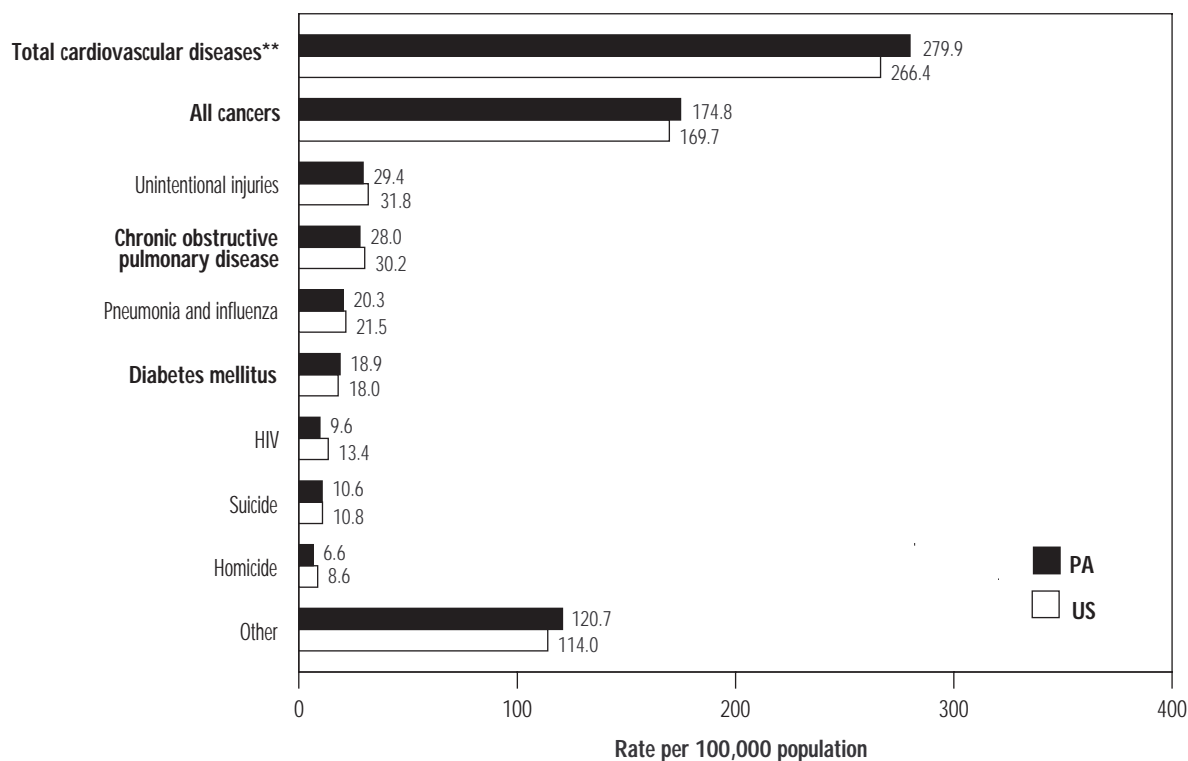
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Pennsylvania: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Pennsylvania, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in Pennsylvania were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were higher in Pennsylvania than in the United States; the death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was lower.

Causes of Death, Pennsylvania Compared With United States, 1995*



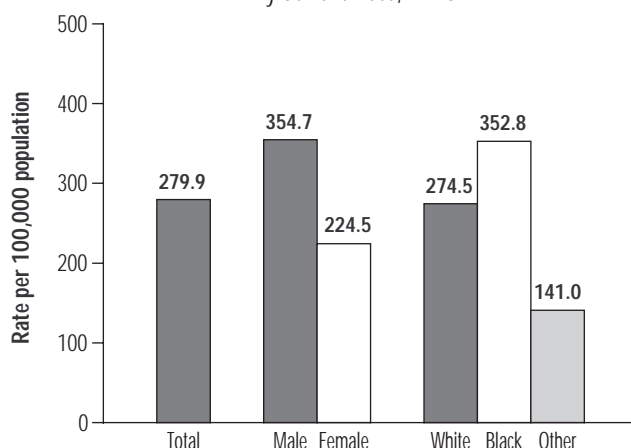
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.2 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (40.6 per 100,000 in Pennsylvania and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

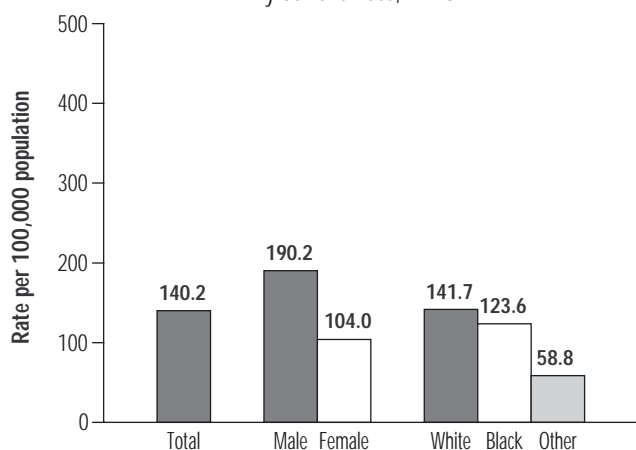
Pennsylvania: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Pennsylvania, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 50% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Pennsylvania in 1995; 27,291 people in Pennsylvania died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 8,287 people in Pennsylvania died of stroke.

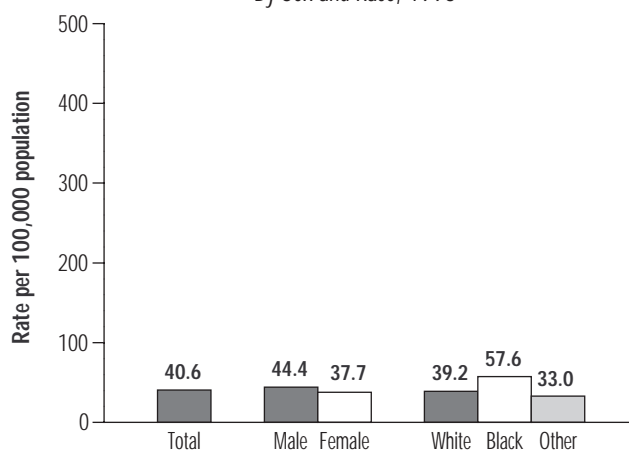
Pennsylvania: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Pennsylvania: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Pennsylvania: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



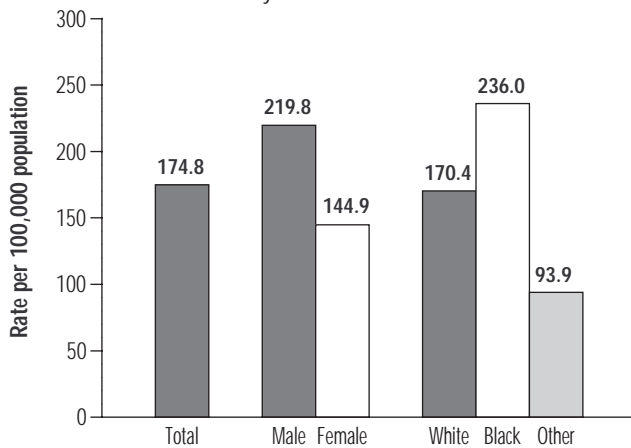
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Pennsylvania: Cancer

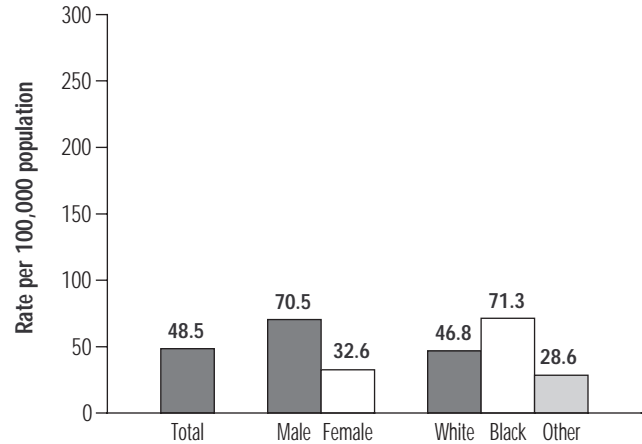
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Pennsylvania in 1995; 30,266 people in Pennsylvania died of cancer.
- In Pennsylvania in 1995, 8,165 people died of lung cancer, 3,601 people died of colorectal cancer, and 2,513 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 9,500 new cases of lung cancer, 8,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 11,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Pennsylvania in 1997.

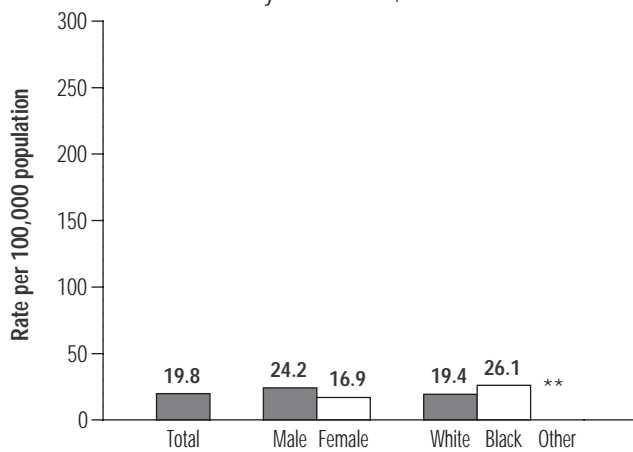
Pennsylvania: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Pennsylvania: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

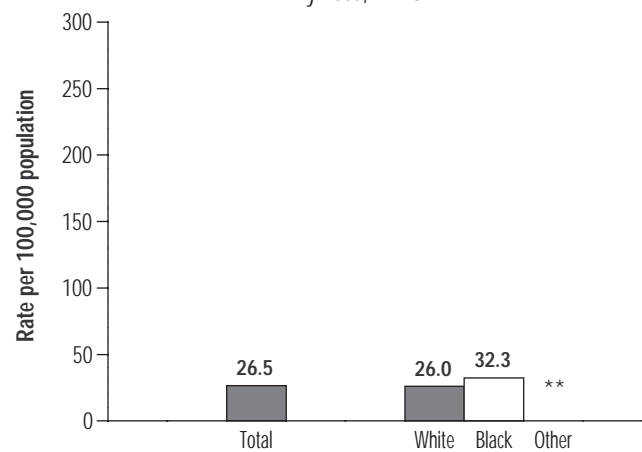


Pennsylvania: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Pennsylvania: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



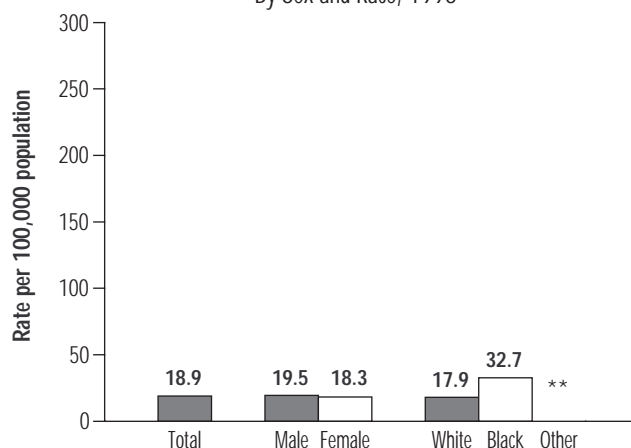
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Pennsylvania: Diabetes

- In 1994, 494,856 adults in Pennsylvania had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,408 deaths in Pennsylvania in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 906 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Pennsylvania.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Pennsylvania: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



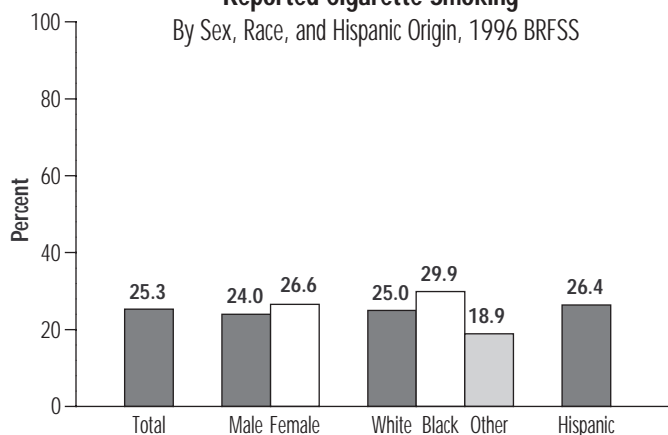
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Pennsylvania: Risk Factors

Pennsylvania: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

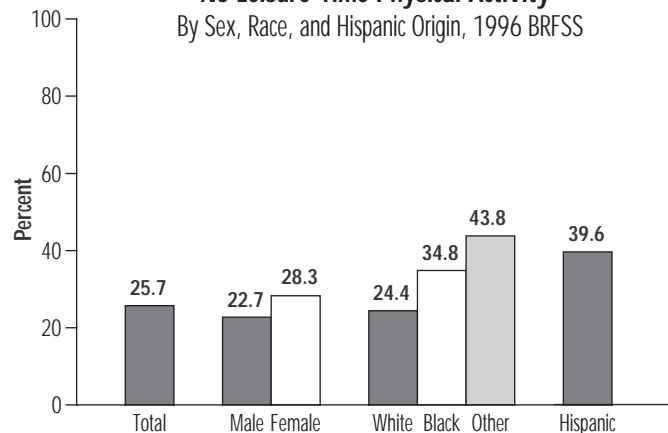
Pennsylvania: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Pennsylvania: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

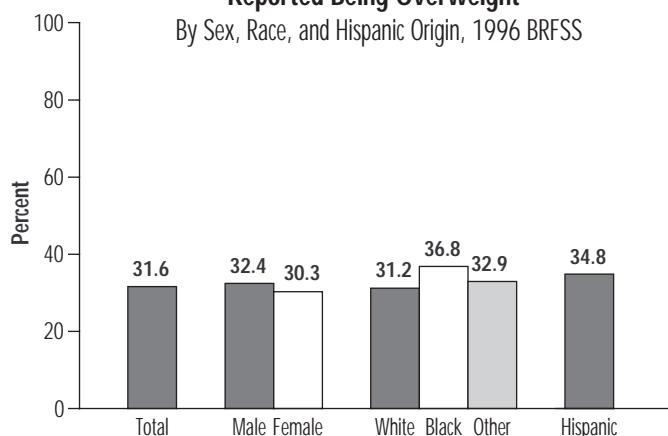
Pennsylvania: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Pennsylvania: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



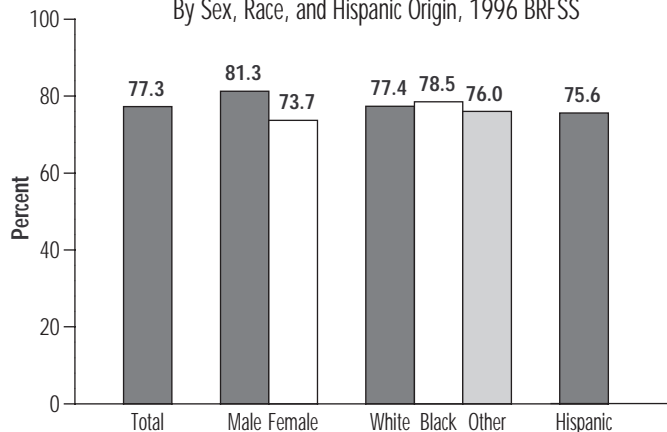
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Pennsylvania: Risk Factors

Pennsylvania: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Pennsylvania: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

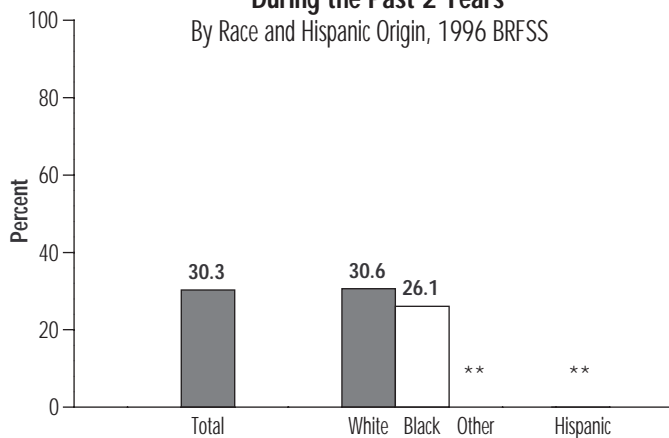
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Pennsylvania: Preventive Services

Pennsylvania: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

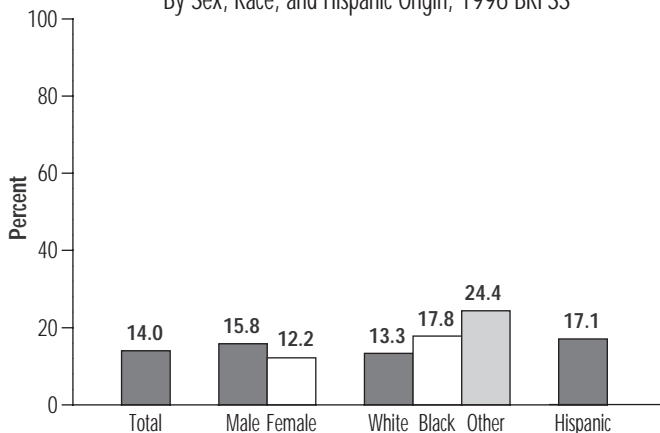
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Pennsylvania: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

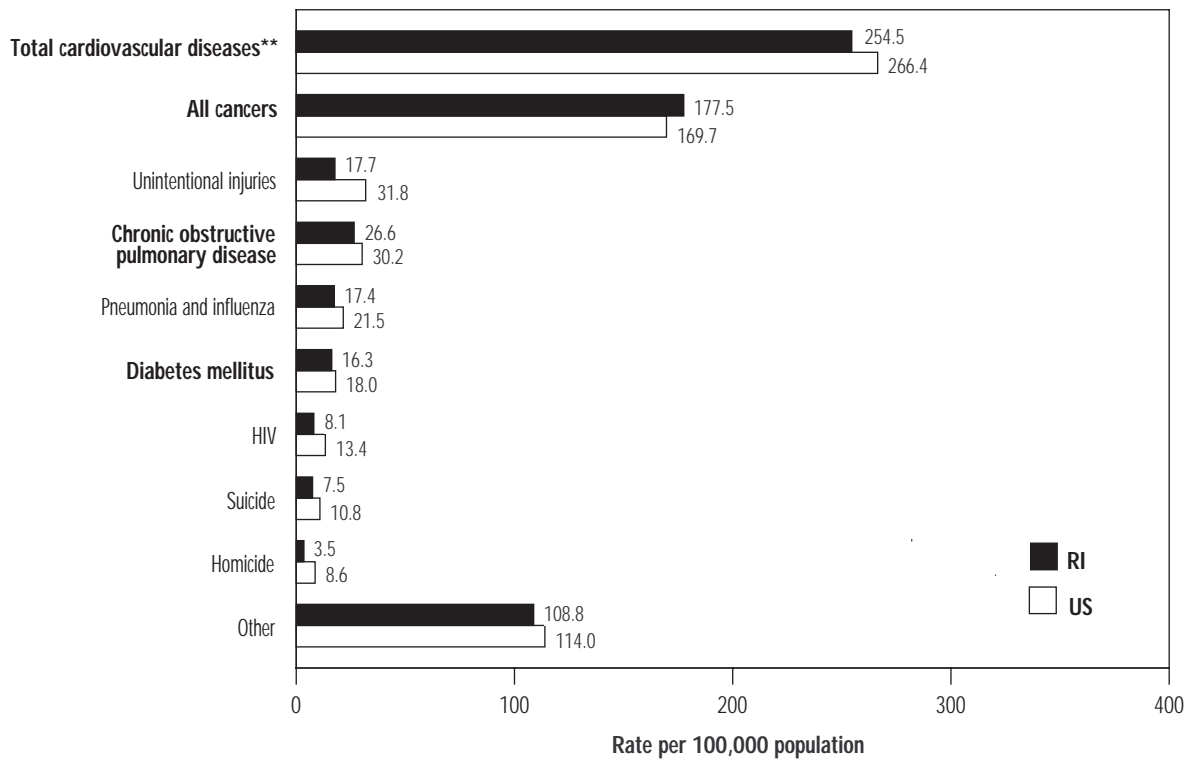


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rhode Island: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Rhode Island, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 76% of all deaths in Rhode Island were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for all cancers was higher in Rhode Island than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Rhode Island Compared With United States, 1995*



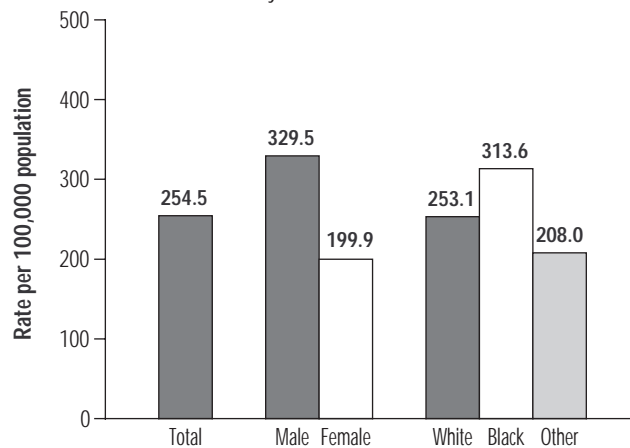
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (153.0 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.8 per 100,000 in Rhode Island and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

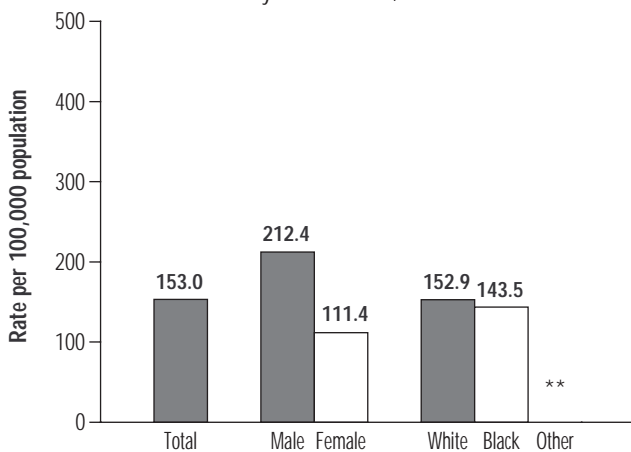
Rhode Island: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Rhode Island, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 60% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Rhode Island in 1995; 2,503 people in Rhode Island died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 641 people in Rhode Island died of stroke.

Rhode Island: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

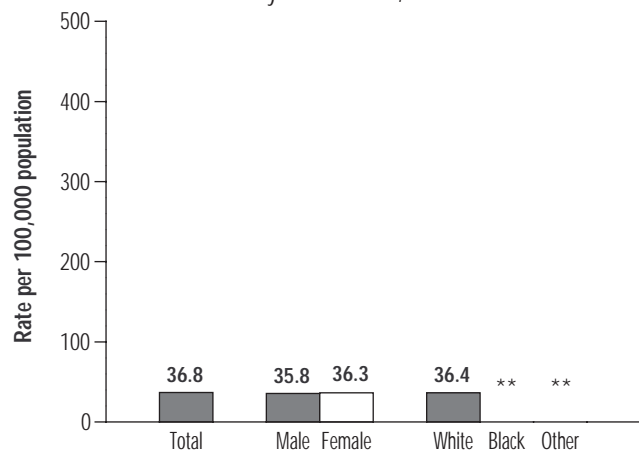


Rhode Island: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Rhode Island: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

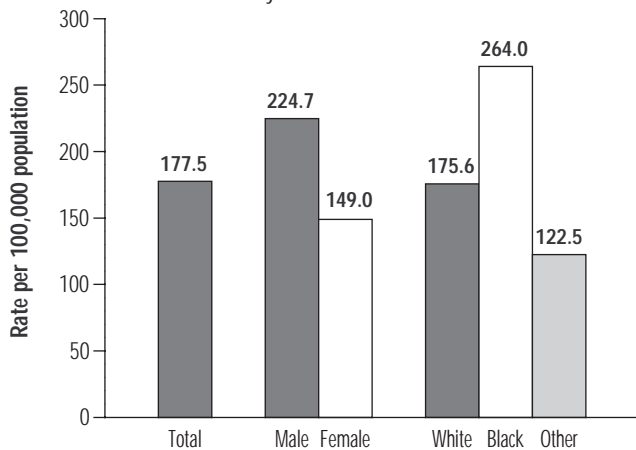
Rhode Island

Rhode Island: Cancer

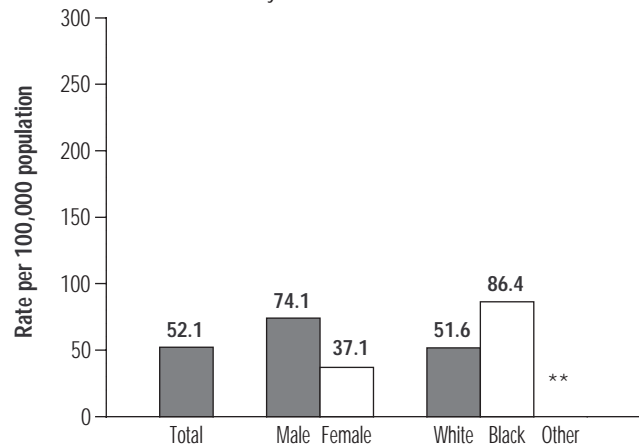
- Cancer accounted for 28% of all deaths in Rhode Island in 1995; 2,478 people in Rhode Island died of cancer.
- In Rhode Island in 1995, 699 people died of lung cancer, 287 people died of colorectal cancer, and 211 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 790 new cases of lung cancer, 660 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 820 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Rhode Island in 1997.

Rhode Island: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

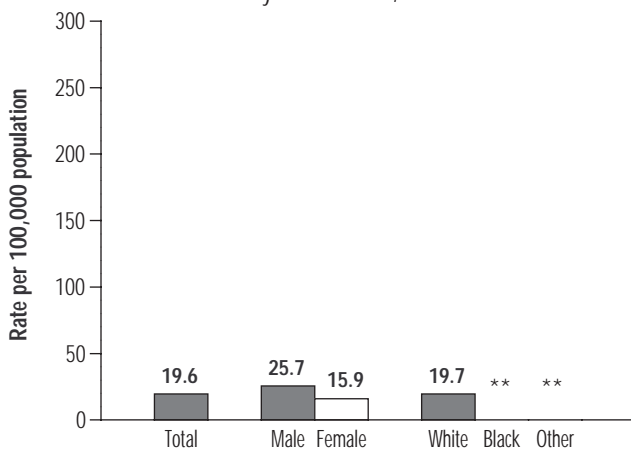


Rhode Island: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



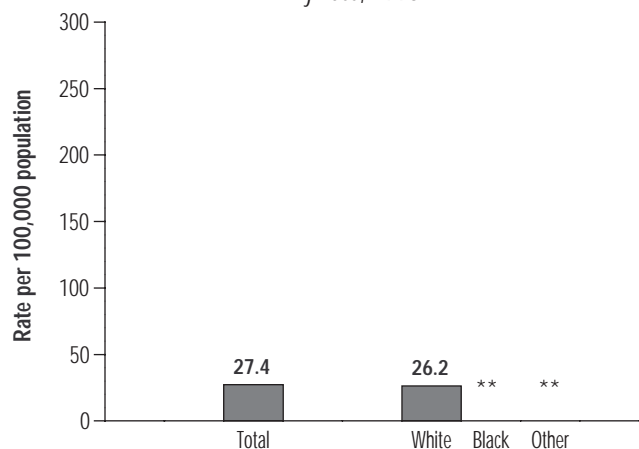
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Rhode Island: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Rhode Island: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



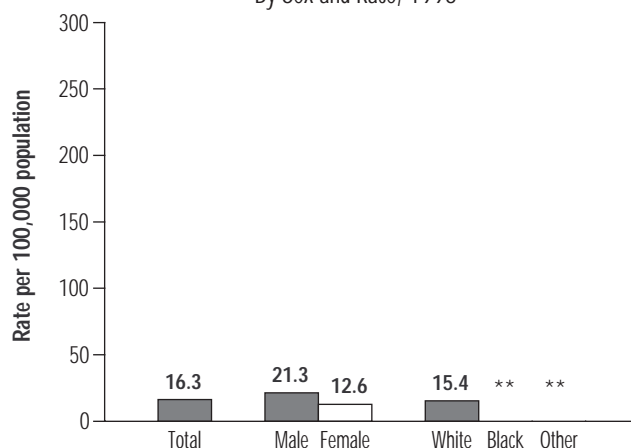
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rhode Island: Diabetes

- In 1994, 38,533 adults in Rhode Island had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 244 deaths in Rhode Island in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 63 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Rhode Island.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Rhode Island: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



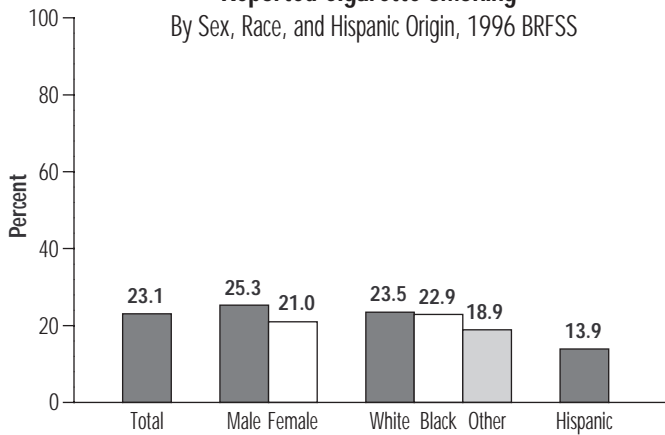
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Rhode Island: Risk Factors

Rhode Island: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

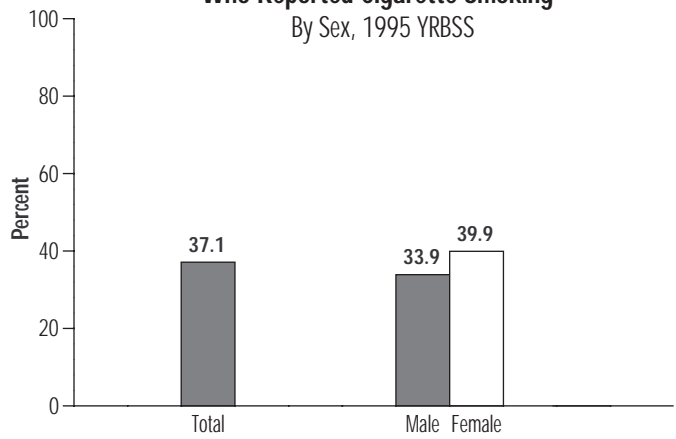
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

Rhode Island: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

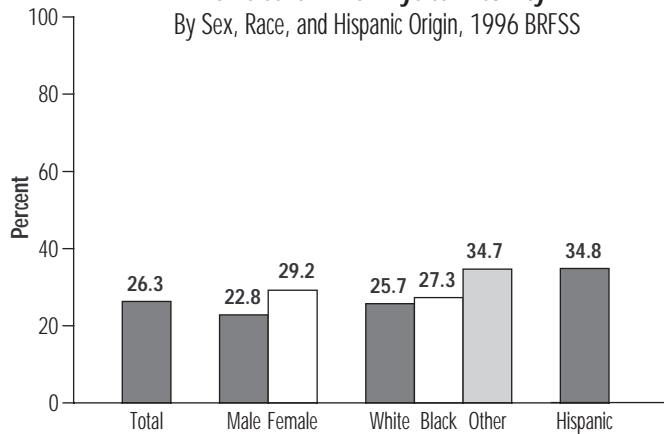
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Rhode Island: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

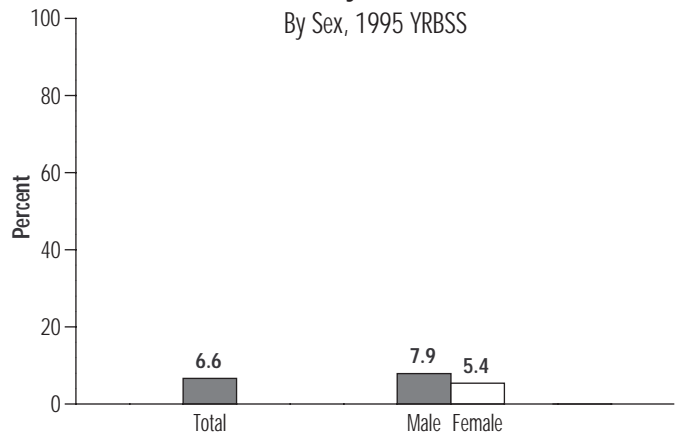
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

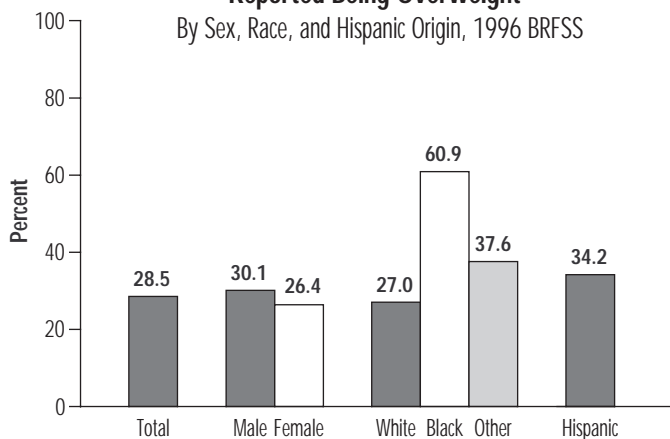
Rhode Island: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Rhode Island: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

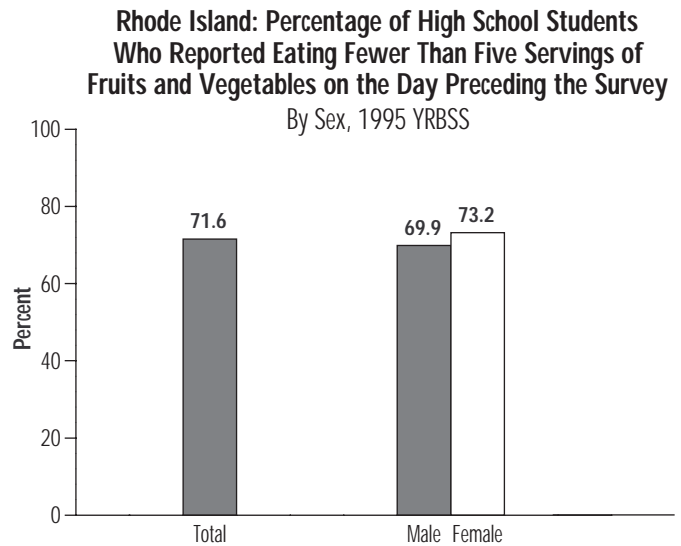
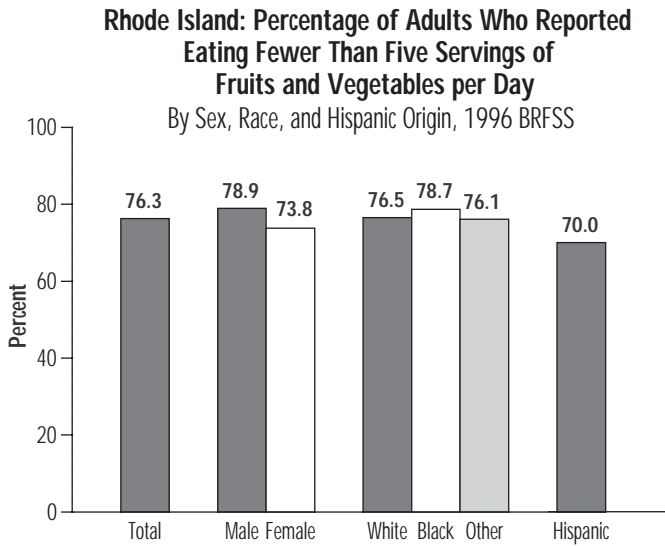
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



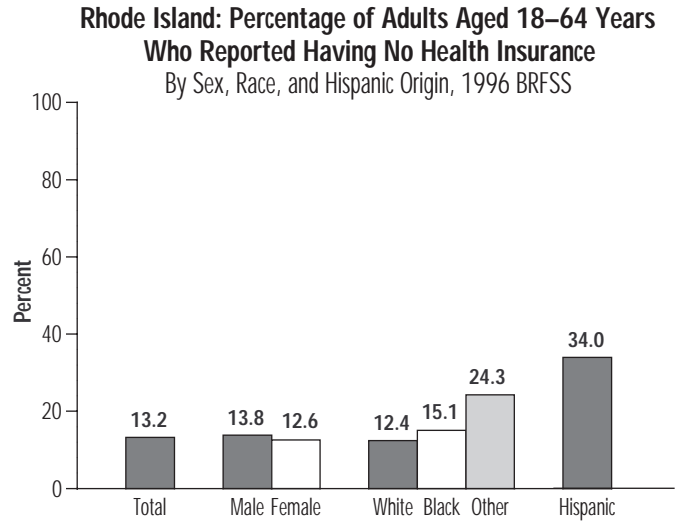
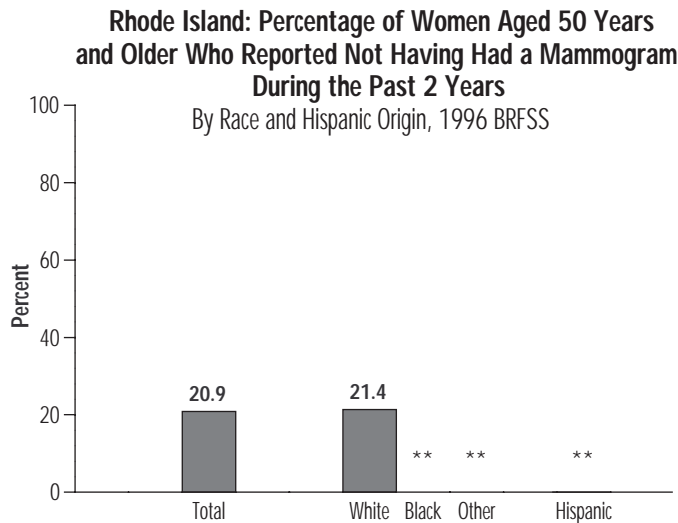
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

Rhode Island: Risk Factors



Rhode Island: Preventive Services



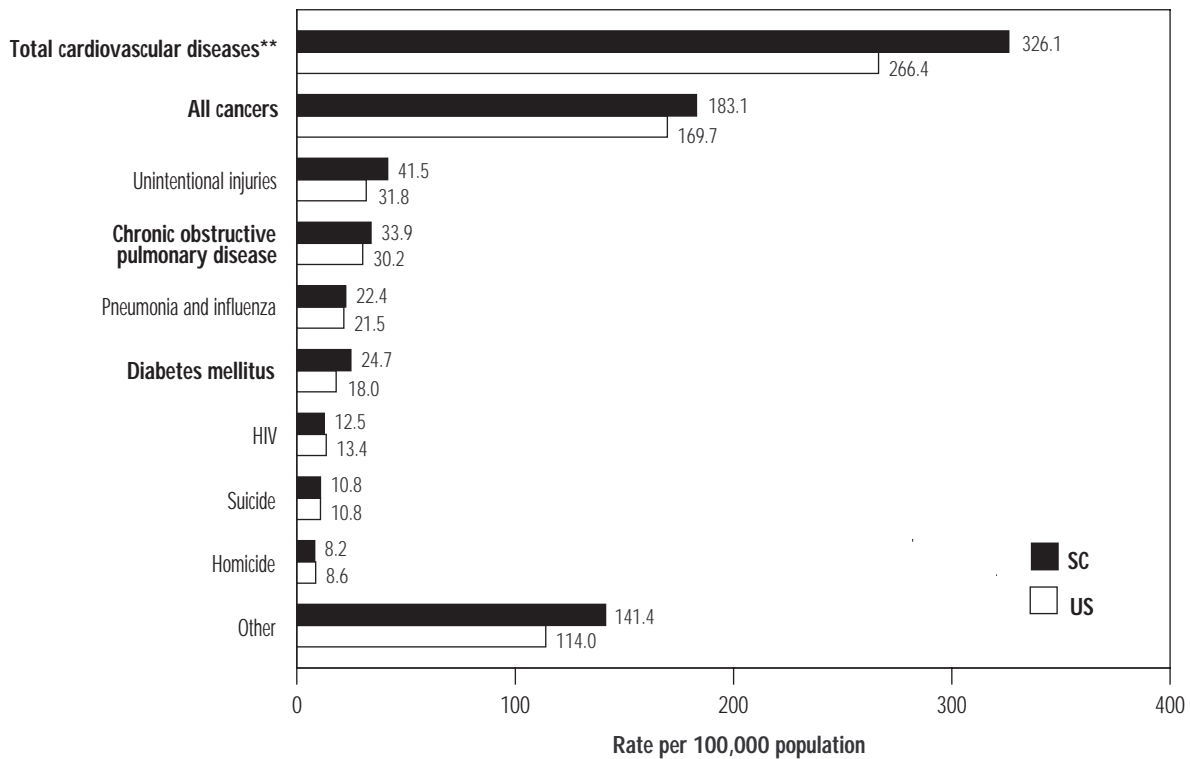
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

South Carolina: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in South Carolina, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 71% of all deaths in South Carolina were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in South Carolina than in the United States.

Causes of Death, South Carolina Compared With United States, 1995*



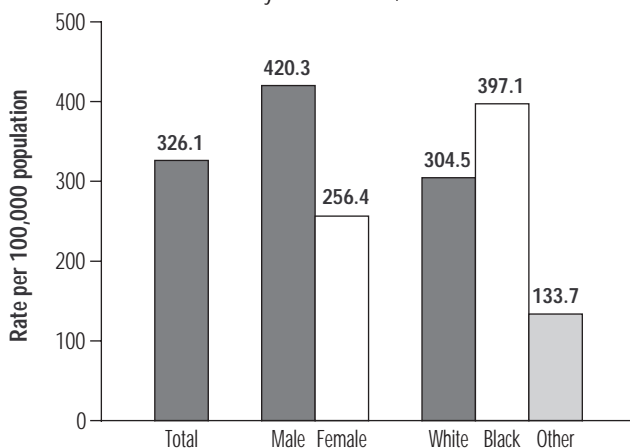
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (153.2 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (63.3 per 100,000 in South Carolina and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

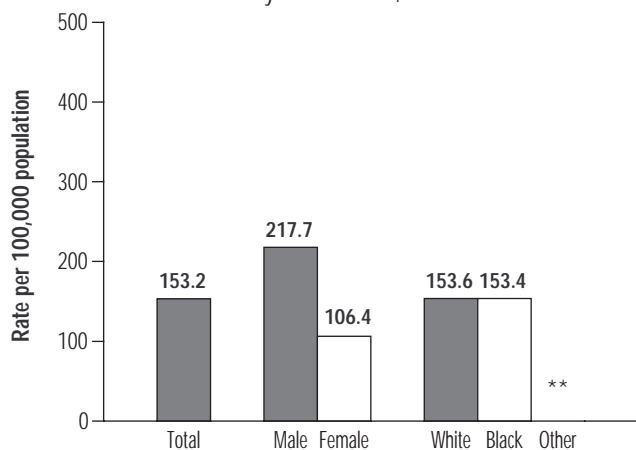
South Carolina: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in South Carolina, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 47% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in South Carolina in 1995; 6,421 people in South Carolina died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 2,761 people in South Carolina died of stroke.

South Carolina: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

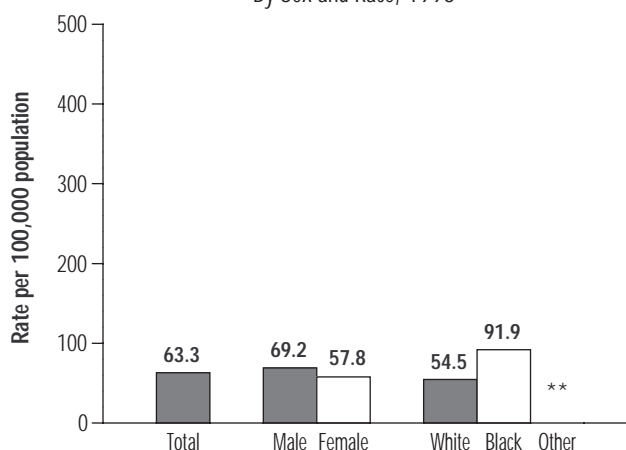


South Carolina: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

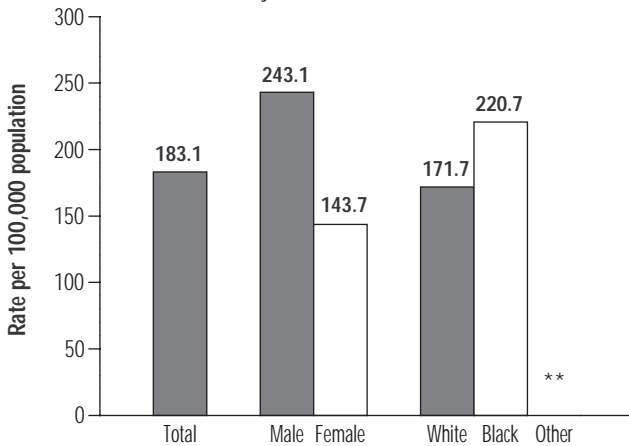
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Carolina: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in South Carolina in 1995; 7,416 people in South Carolina died of cancer.
- In South Carolina in 1995, 2,101 people died of lung cancer, 744 people died of colorectal cancer, and 606 women died of breast cancer.

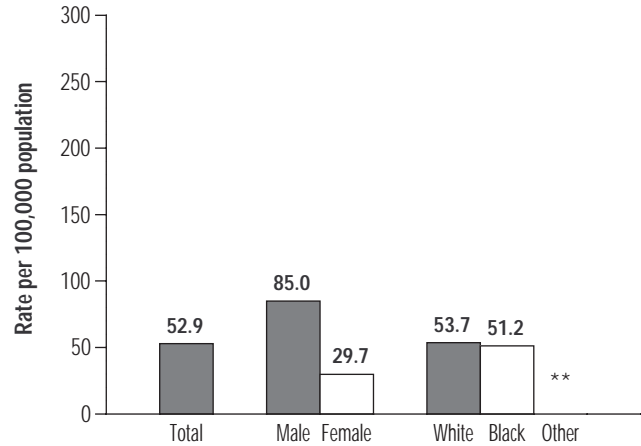
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 2,700 new cases of lung cancer, 1,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 2,600 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in South Carolina in 1997.

South Carolina: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



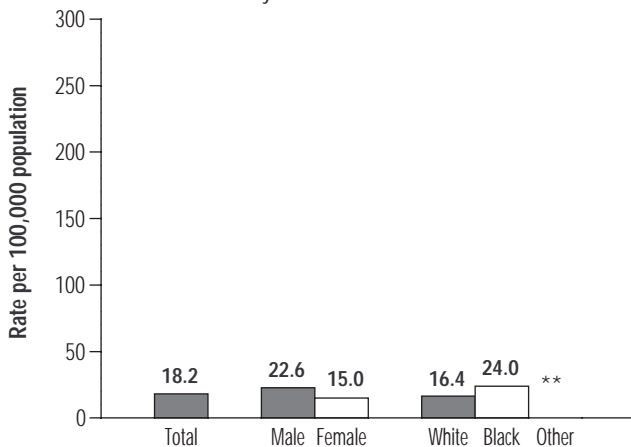
**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



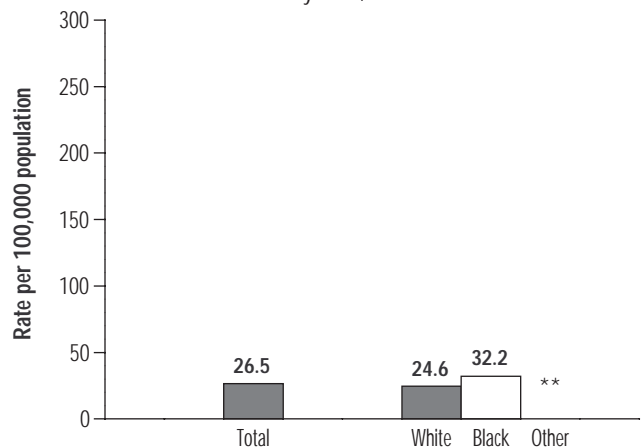
**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



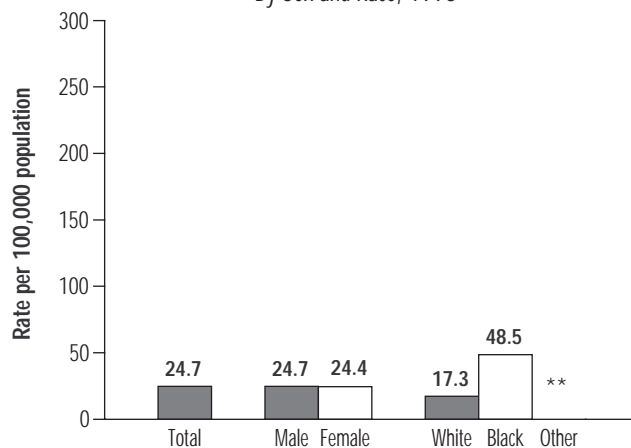
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Carolina: Diabetes

- In 1994, 145,093 adults in South Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,008 deaths in South Carolina in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 329 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in South Carolina.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

South Carolina: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



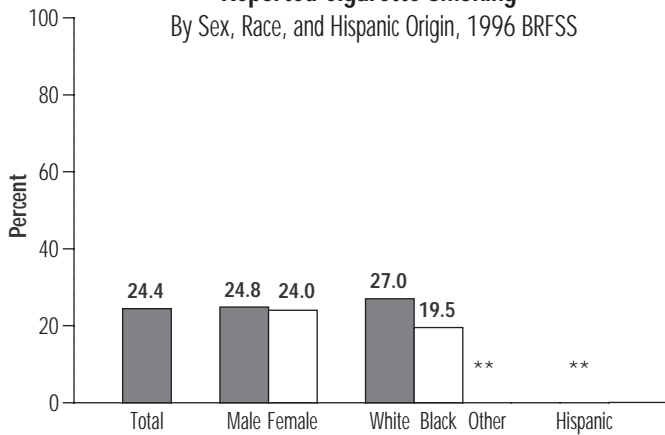
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Carolina: Risk Factors

South Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

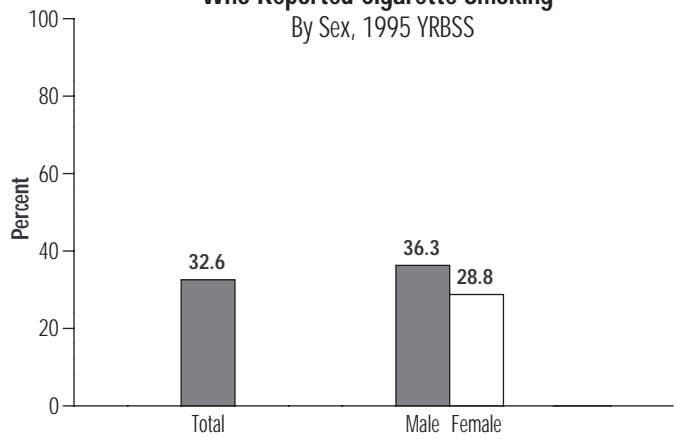


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

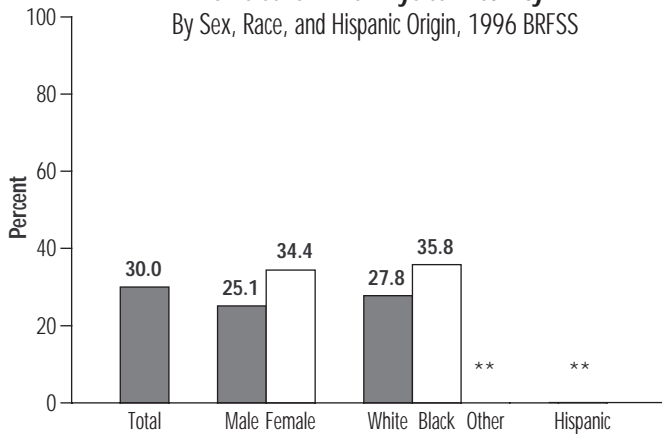
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

South Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

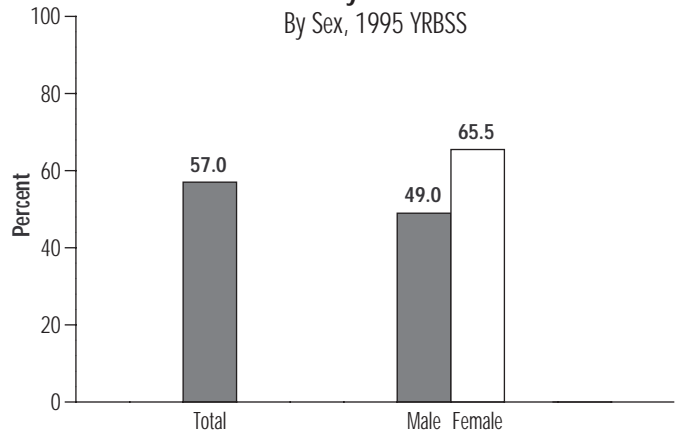


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

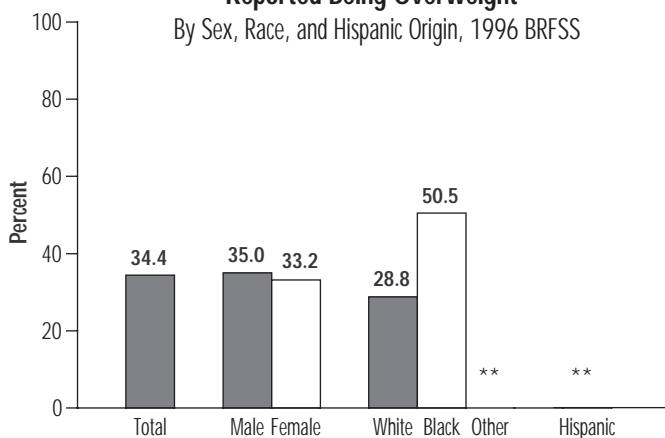
South Carolina: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



South Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



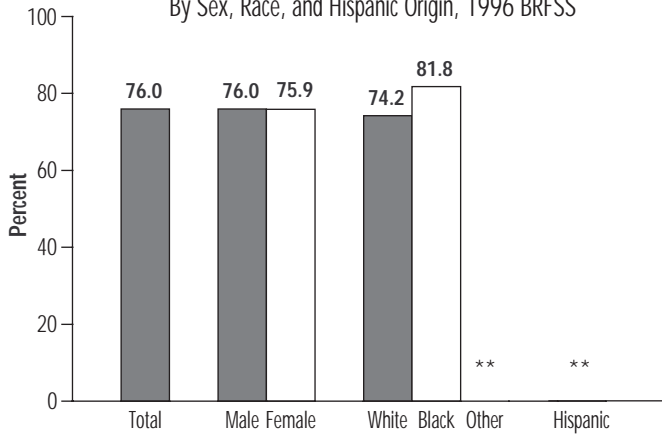
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

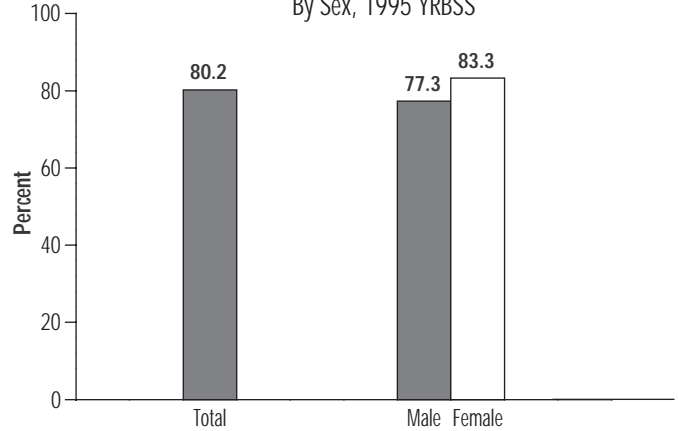
South Carolina: Risk Factors

South Carolina: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



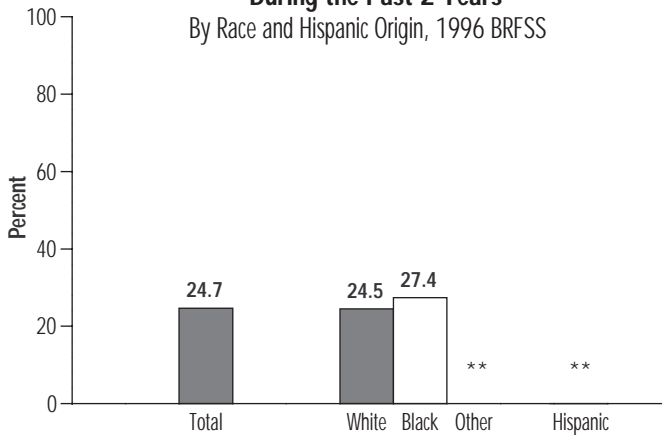
**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



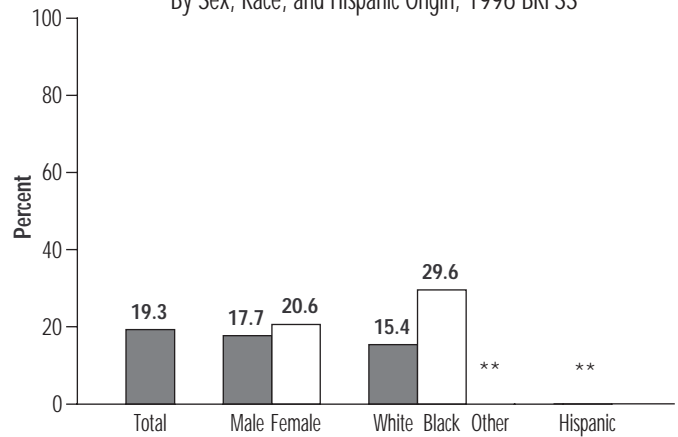
South Carolina: Preventive Services

South Carolina: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Carolina: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



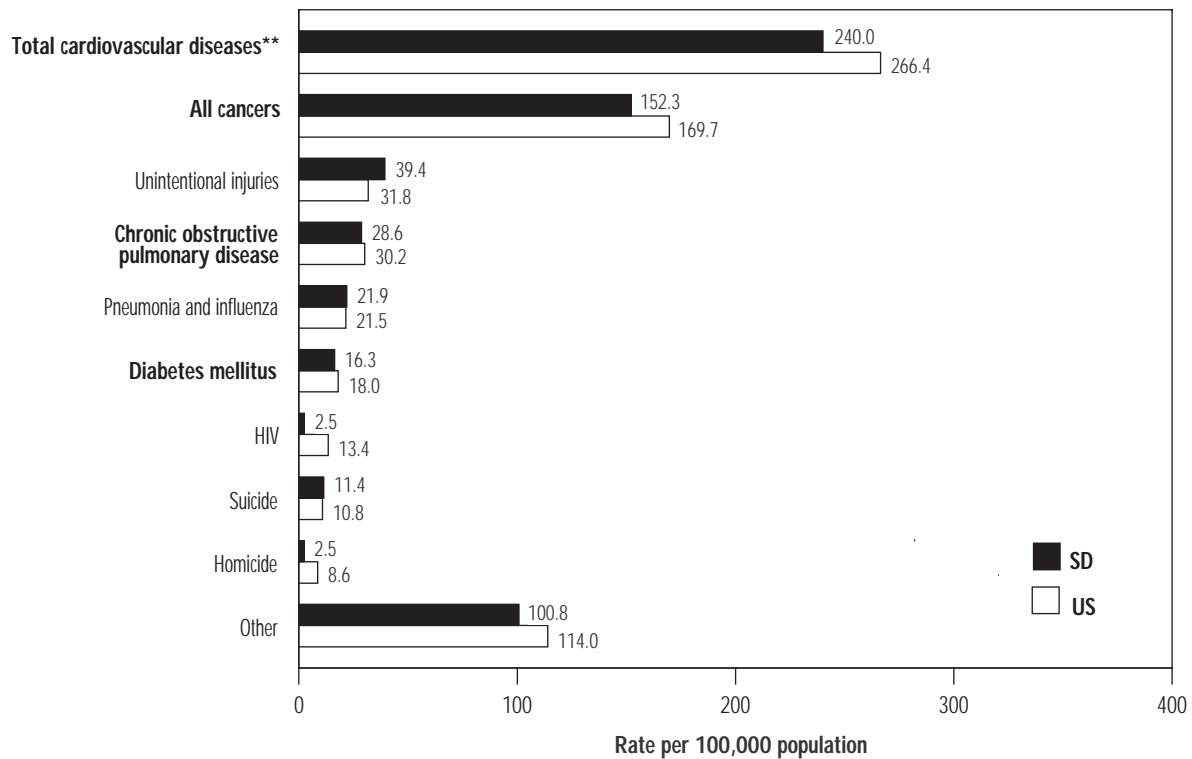
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Dakota: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in South Dakota, all cancer deaths are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in South Dakota were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in South Dakota than in the United States.

Causes of Death, South Dakota Compared With United States, 1995*



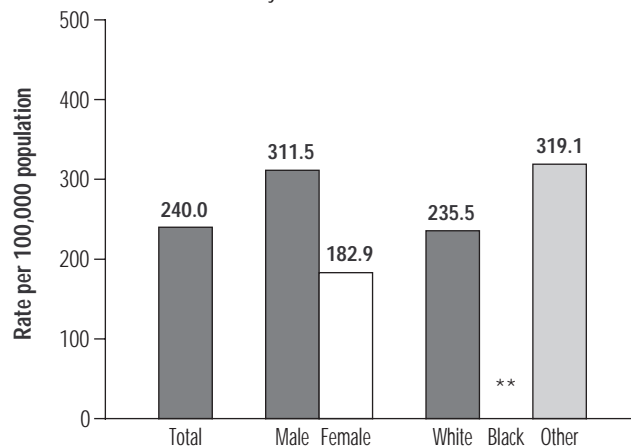
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (132.7 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (38.6 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

South Dakota: Cardiovascular Diseases

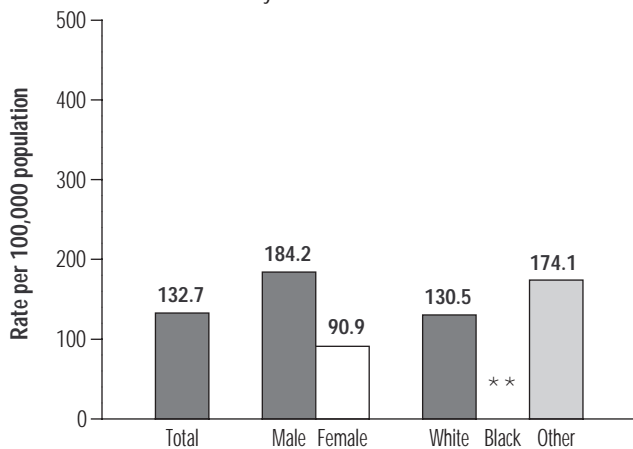
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in South Dakota, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 55% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in South Dakota in 1995; 1,560 people in South Dakota died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 534 people in South Dakota died of stroke.

South Dakota: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



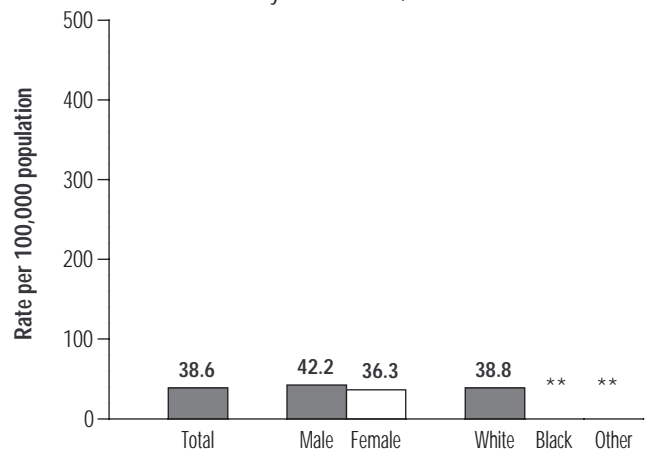
**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

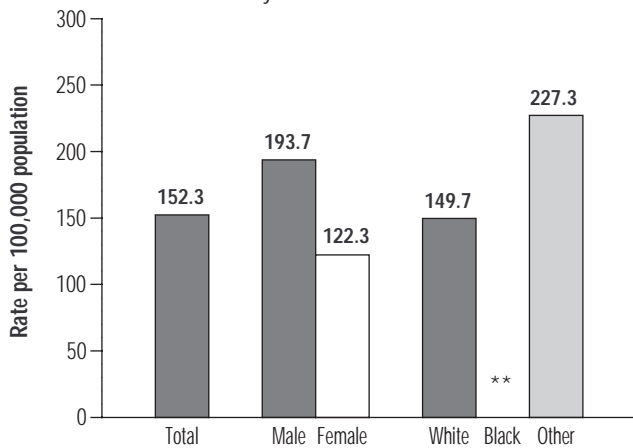
South Dakota

South Dakota: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in South Dakota in 1995; 1,564 people in South Dakota died of cancer.
- In South Dakota in 1995, 380 people died of lung cancer, 180 people died of colorectal cancer, and 118 women died of breast cancer.

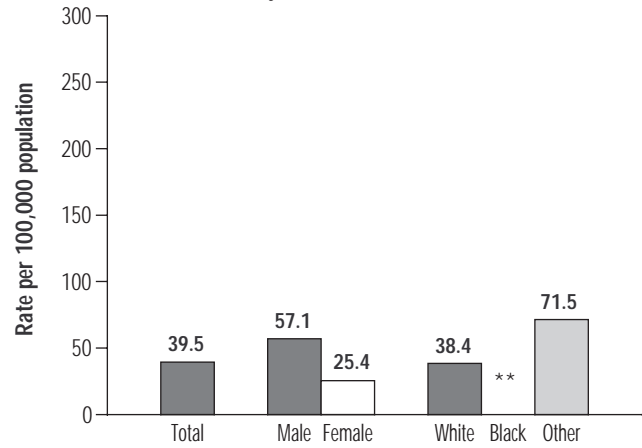
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 450 new cases of lung cancer, 390 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 580 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in South Dakota in 1997.

South Dakota: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



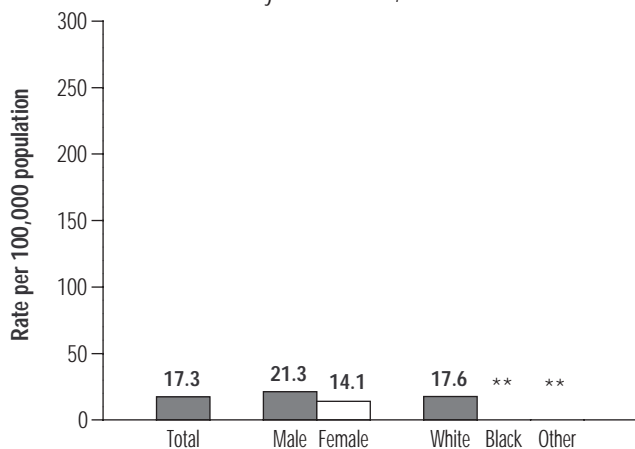
**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



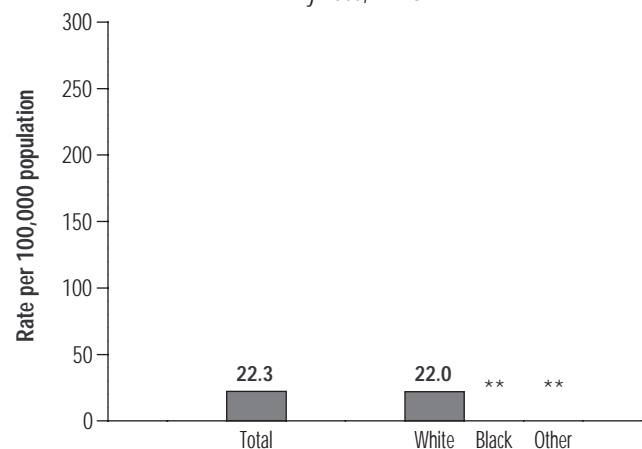
**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



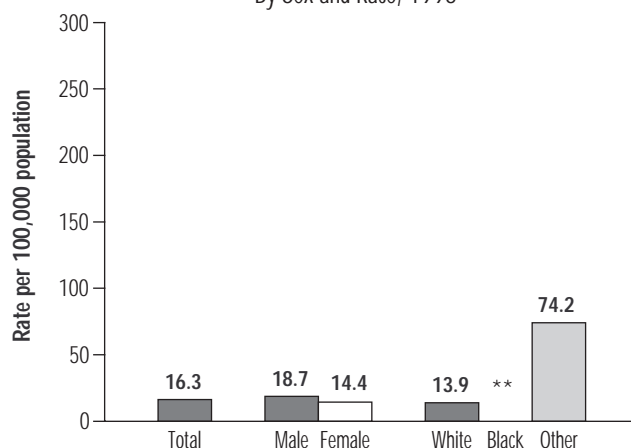
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Dakota: Diabetes

- In 1994, 18,412 adults in South Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 168 deaths in South Dakota in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 56 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in South Dakota.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

South Dakota: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



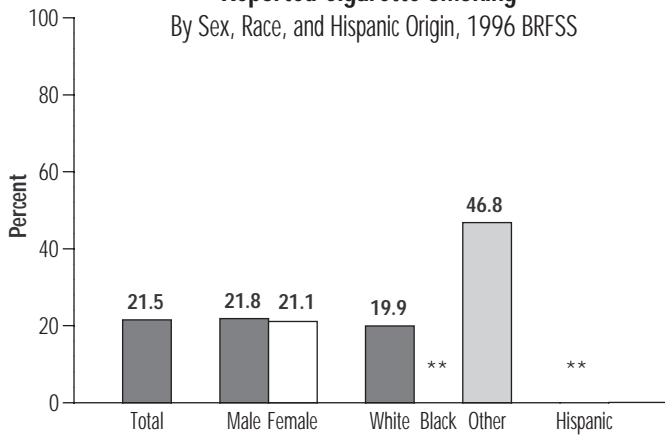
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Dakota: Risk Factors

South Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

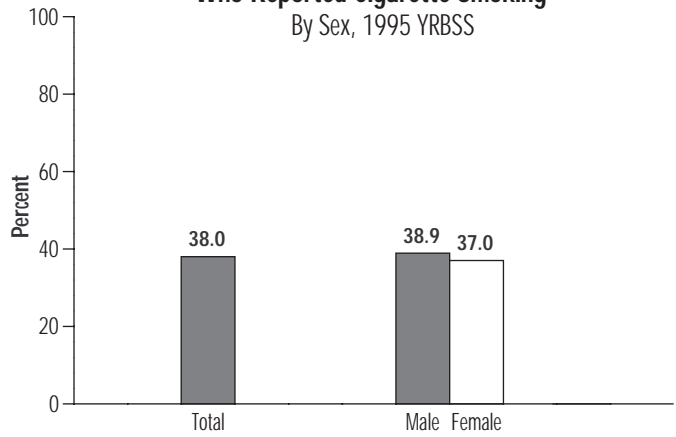


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

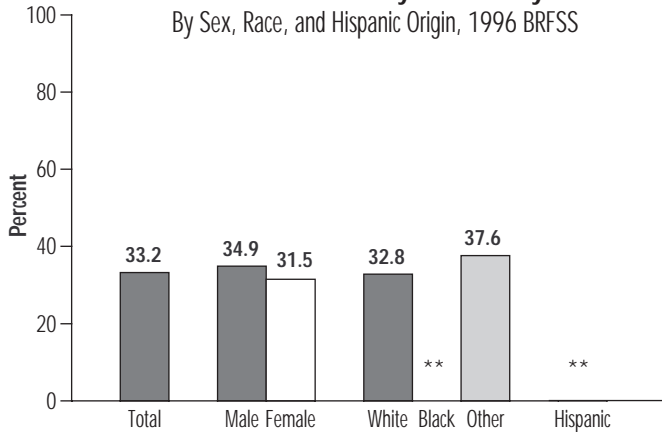
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

South Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

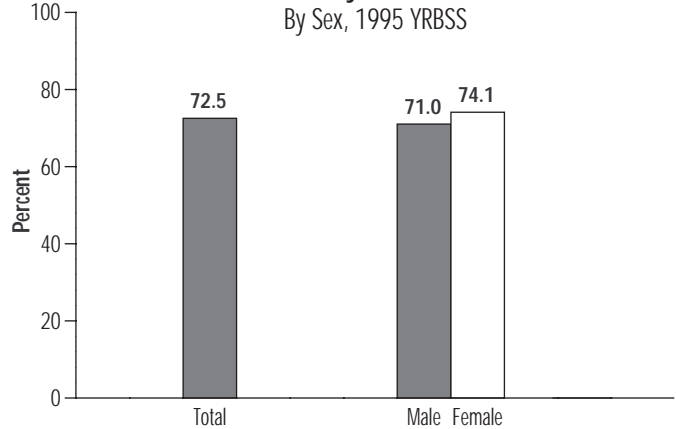


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

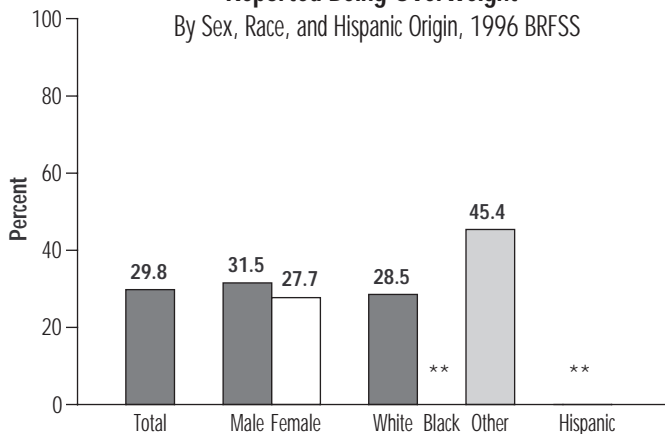
South Dakota: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



South Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

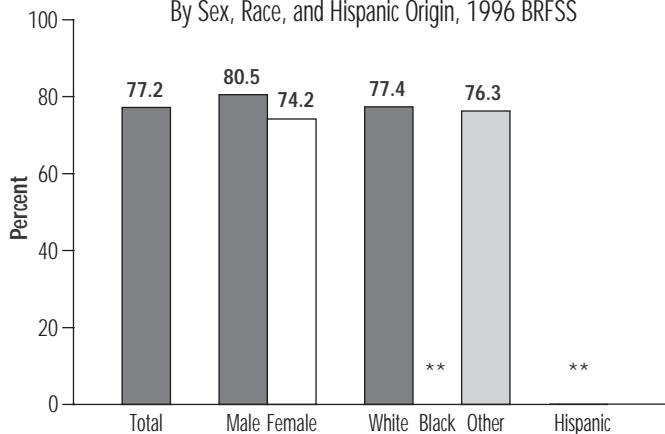
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

South Dakota: Risk Factors

South Dakota: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

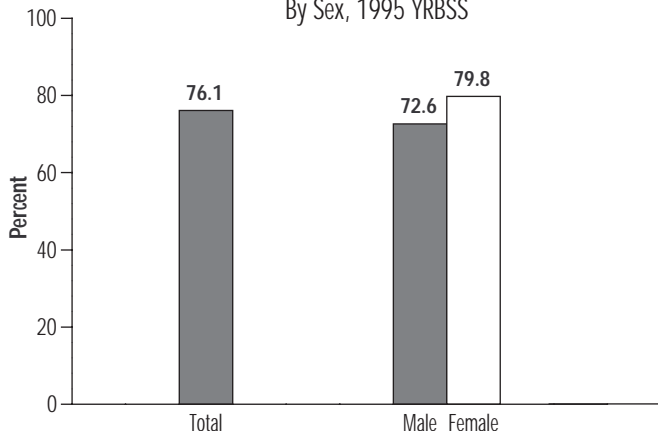
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

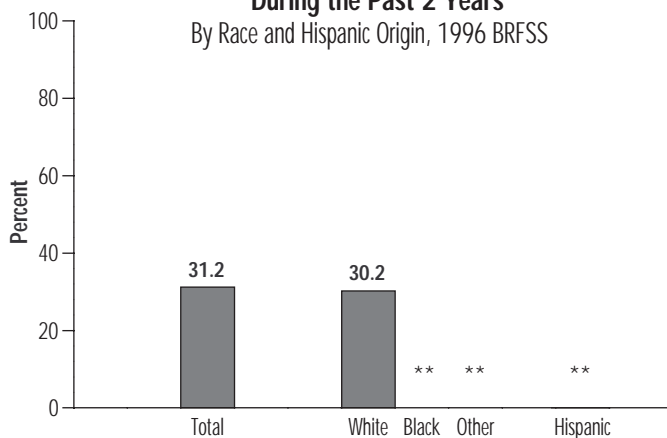
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



South Dakota: Preventive Services

South Dakota: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

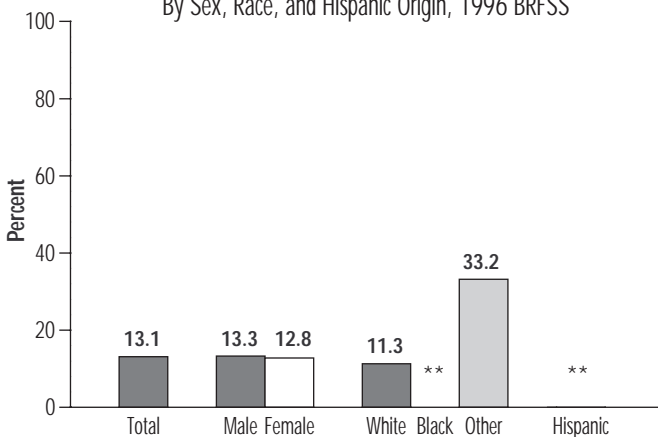
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

South Dakota: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



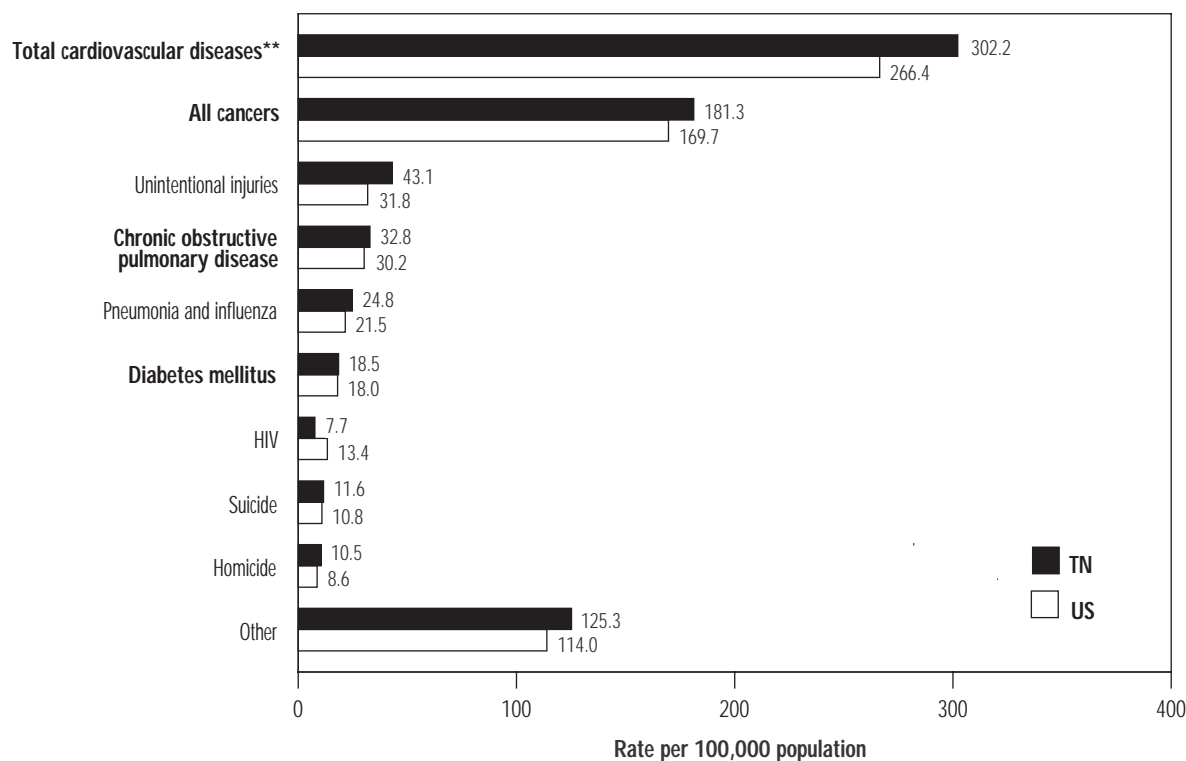
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Tennessee: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Tennessee, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 72% of all deaths in Tennessee were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Tennessee than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Tennessee Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (154.1 per 100,000 in Tennessee and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (56.0 per 100,000 in Tennessee and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

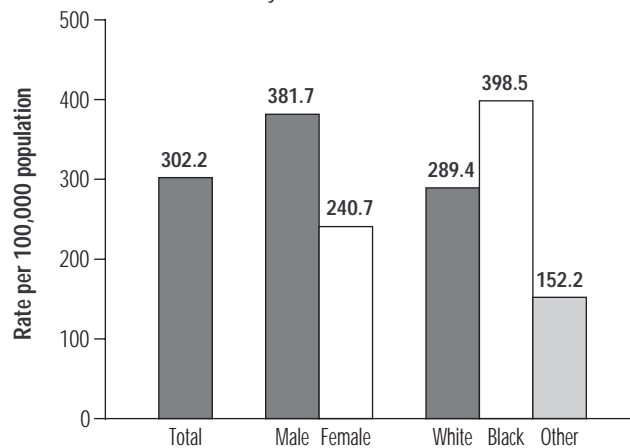
Tennessee: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Tennessee, accounting for 40% of all deaths.

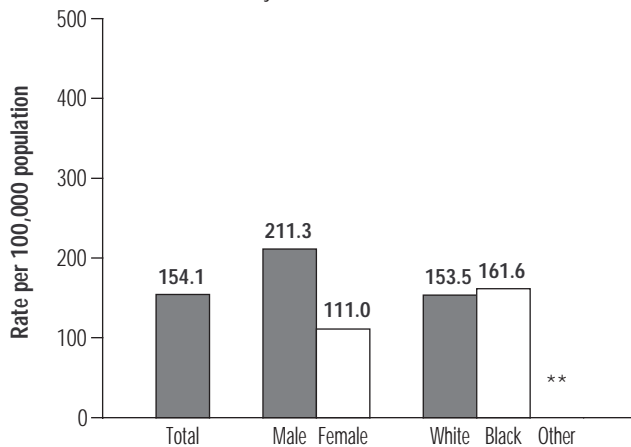
■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Tennessee in 1995; 10,911 people in Tennessee died of ischemic heart disease.

■ In 1995, 4,193 people in Tennessee died of stroke.

Tennessee: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

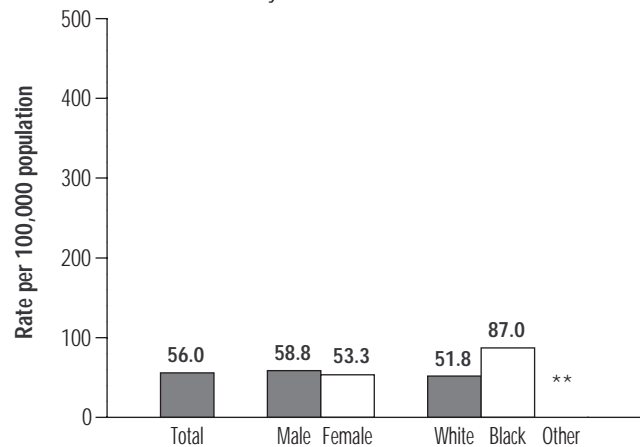


Tennessee: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Tennessee: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

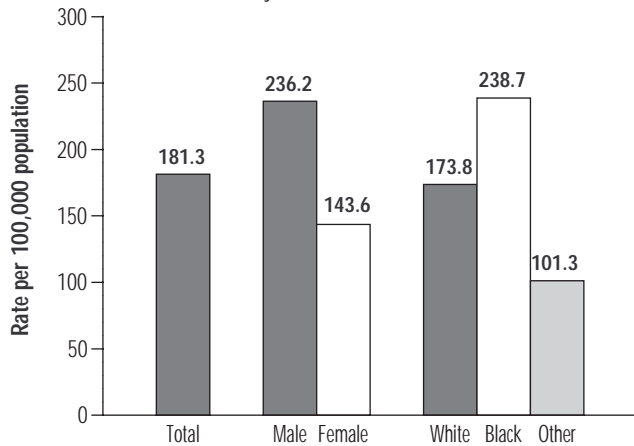
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Tennessee: Cancer

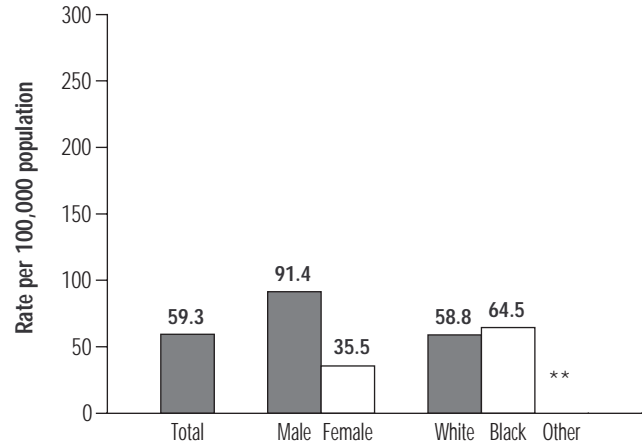
- Cancer accounted for 24% of all deaths in Tennessee in 1995; 11,610 people in Tennessee died of cancer.
- In Tennessee in 1995, 3,646 people died of lung cancer, 1,160 people died of colorectal cancer, and 883 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,200 new cases of lung cancer, 2,800 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,800 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Tennessee in 1997.

Tennessee: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

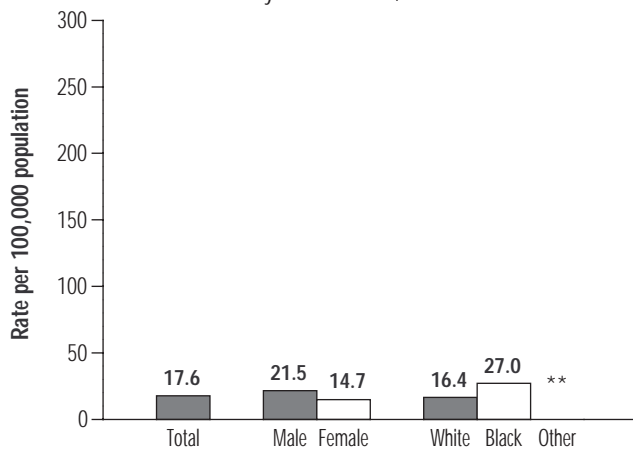


Tennessee: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



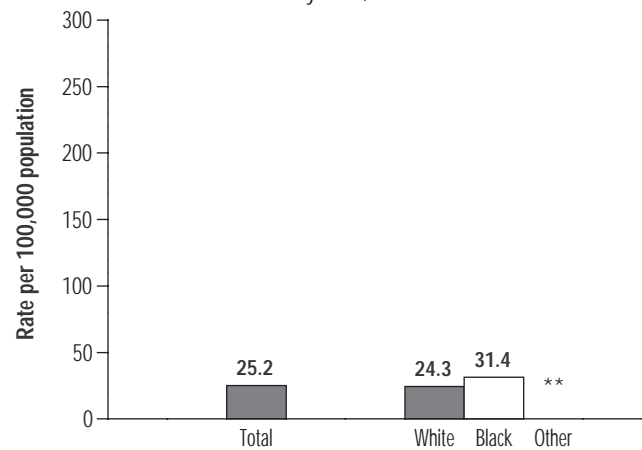
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Tennessee: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Tennessee: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



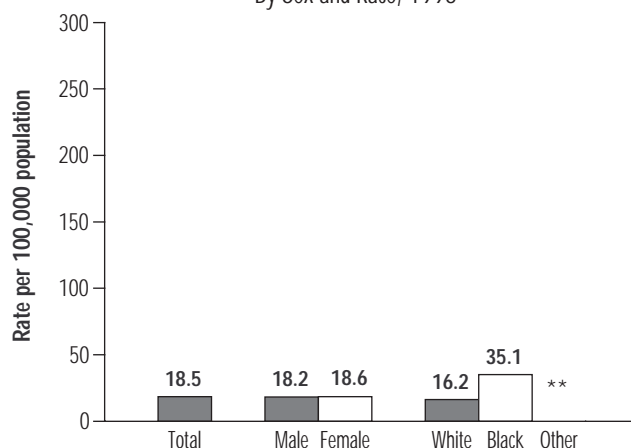
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Tennessee: Diabetes

- In 1994, 213,314 adults in Tennessee had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,229 deaths in Tennessee in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 379 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Tennessee.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Tennessee: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



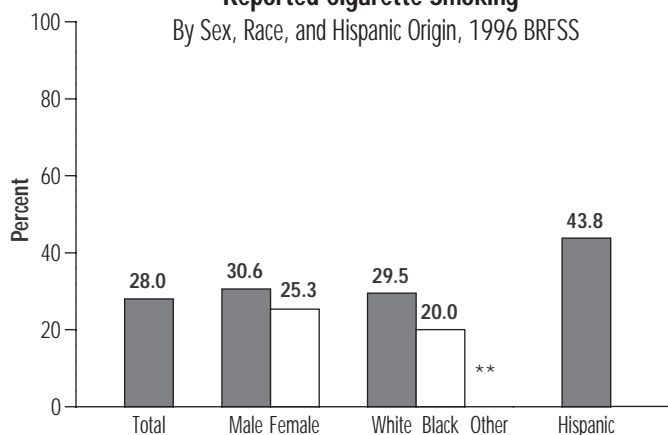
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Tennessee: Risk Factors

Tennessee: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

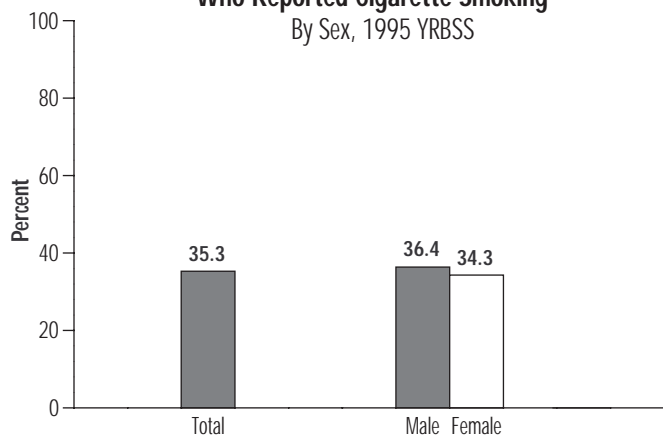


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Tennessee: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

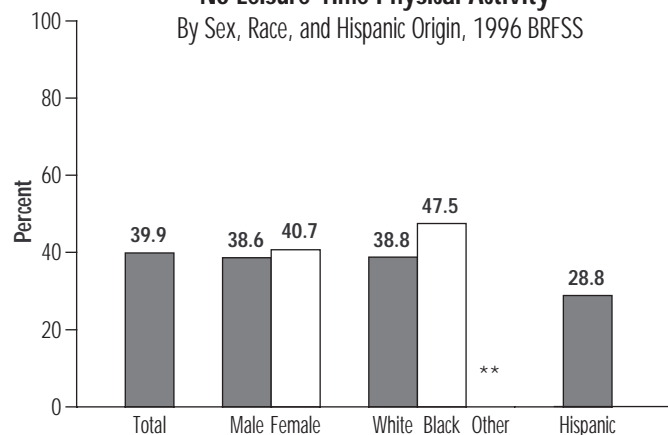
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Tennessee: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

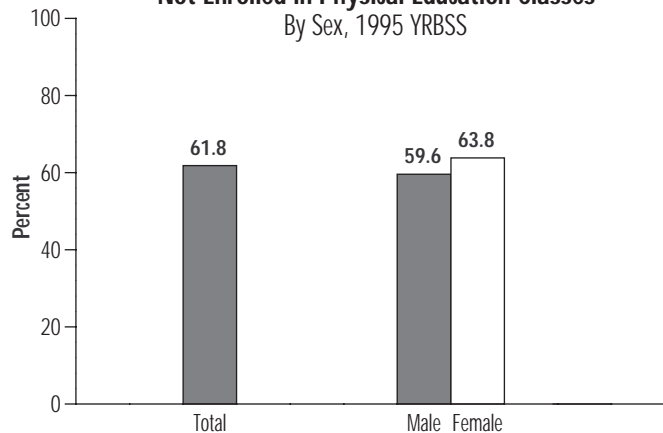


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

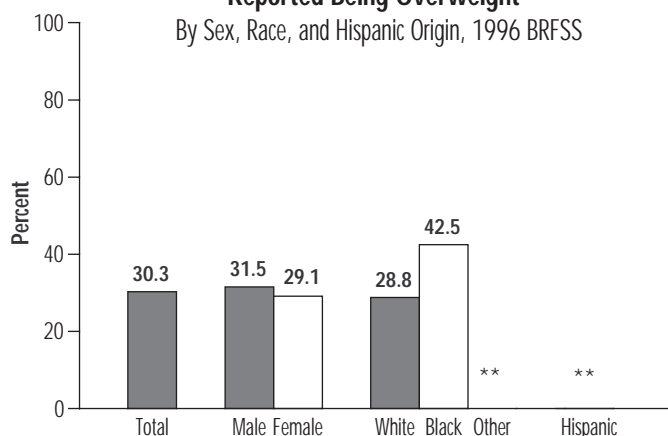
Tennessee: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Tennessee: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



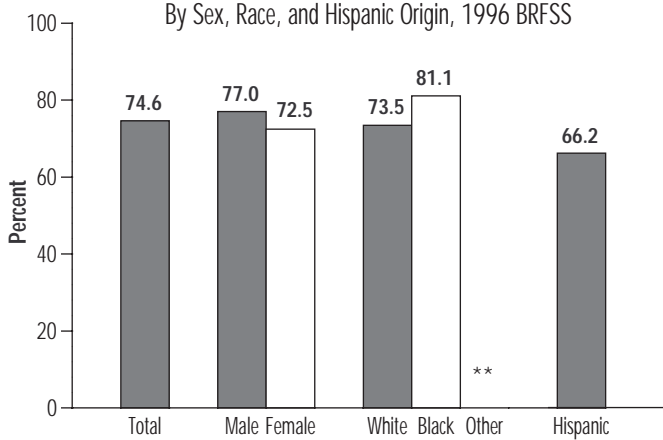
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey.

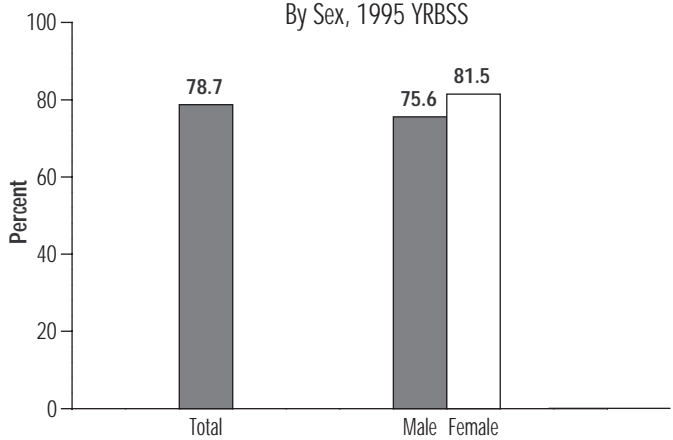
Tennessee: Risk Factors

Tennessee: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



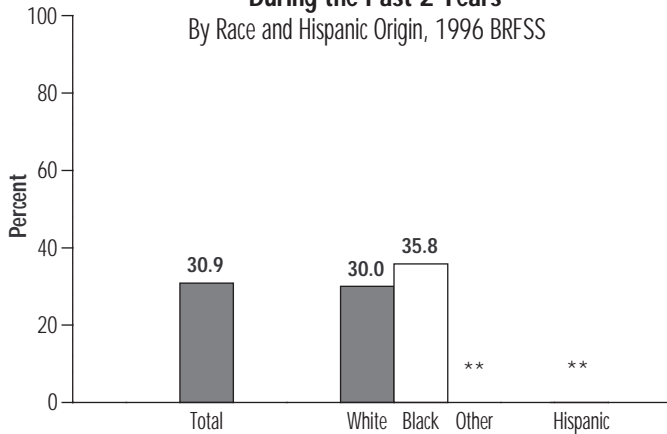
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Tennessee: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



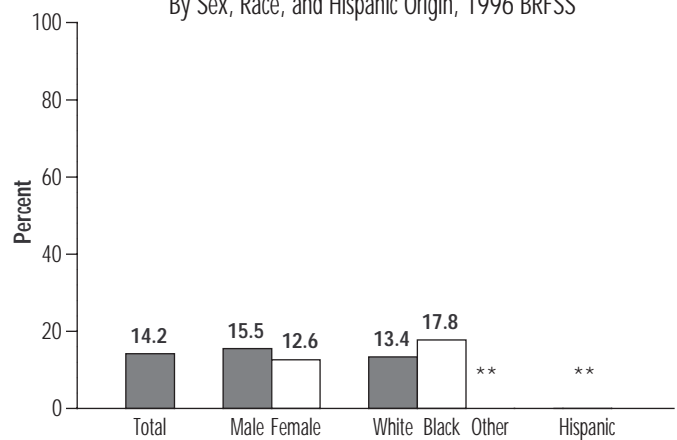
Tennessee: Preventive Services

Tennessee: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Tennessee: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



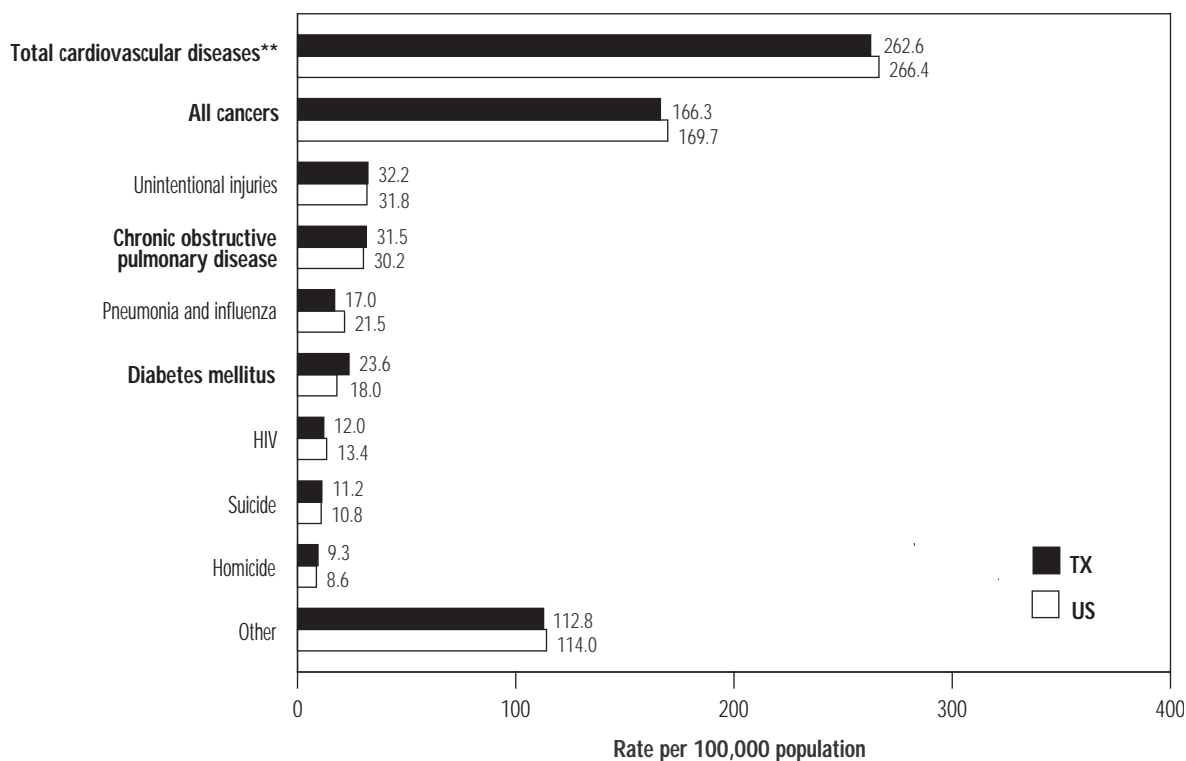
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population. YRBSS data are unweighted and thus apply only to students participating in the survey.

Texas: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Texas, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 71% of all deaths in Texas were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes were higher in Texas than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases and all cancers were lower.

Causes of Death, Texas Compared With United States, 1995*



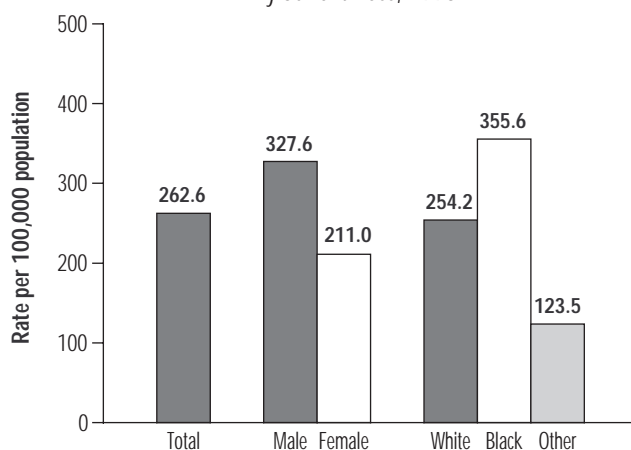
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (131.1 per 100,000 in Texas and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (45.0 per 100,000 in Texas and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

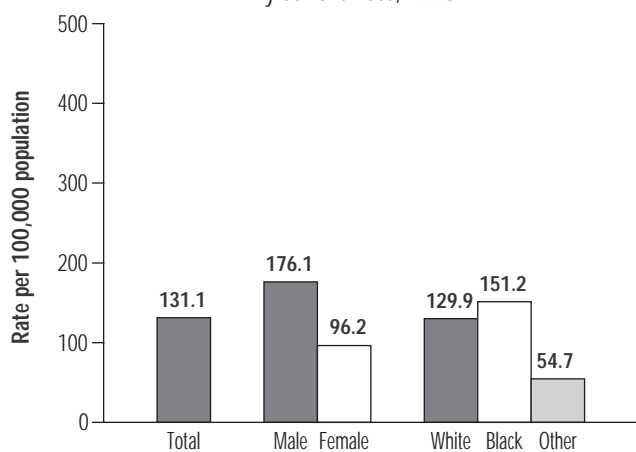
Texas: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Texas, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 50% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Texas in 1995; 27,101 people in Texas died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 9,802 people in Texas died of stroke.

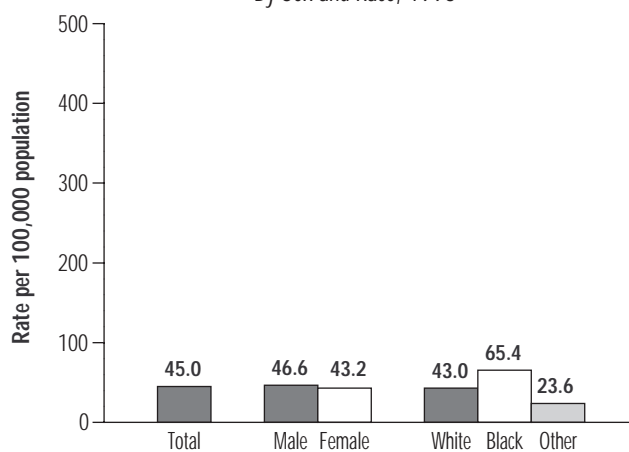
Texas: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Texas: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Texas: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



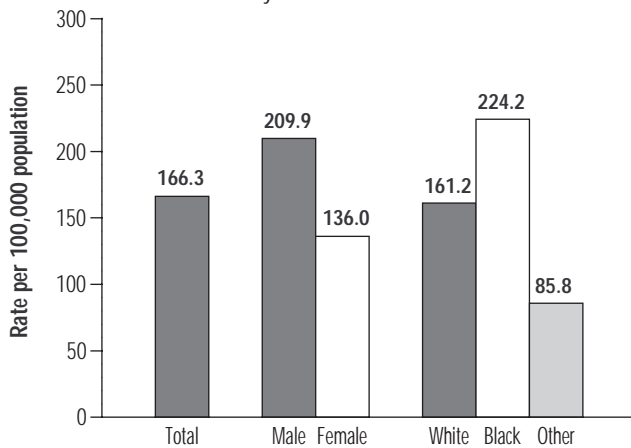
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Texas: Cancer

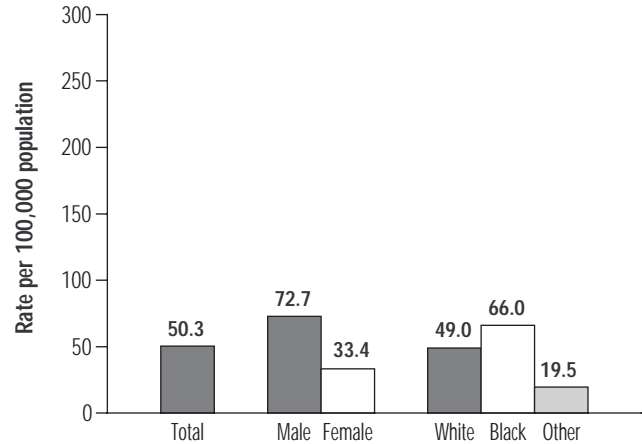
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Texas in 1995; 31,621 people in Texas died of cancer
- In Texas in 1995, 9,197 people died of lung cancer, 3,133 people died of colorectal cancer, and 2,497 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 12,000 new cases of lung cancer, 8,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 11,500 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Texas in 1997.

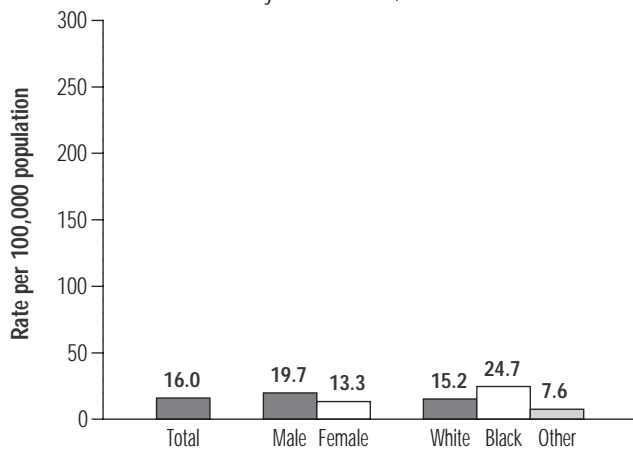
Texas: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



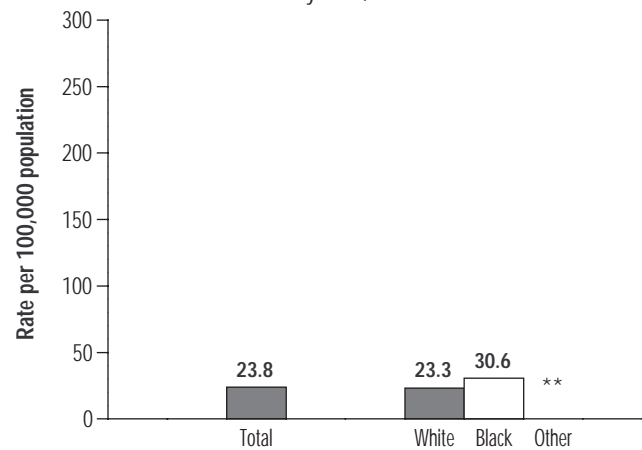
Texas: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Texas: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Texas: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



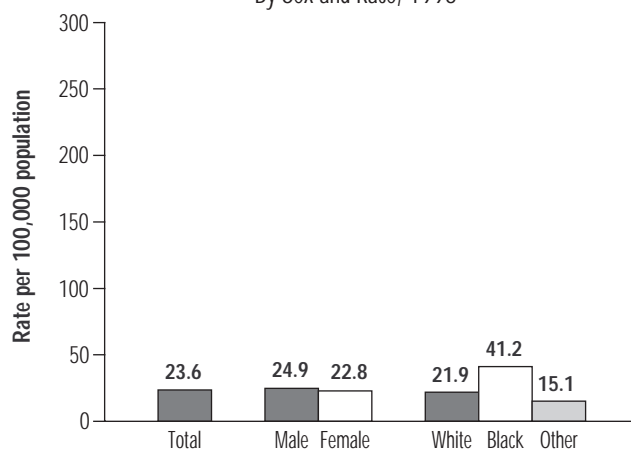
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Texas: Diabetes

- In 1994, 665,953 adults in Texas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 4,576 deaths in Texas in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 1,691 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Texas.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Texas: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

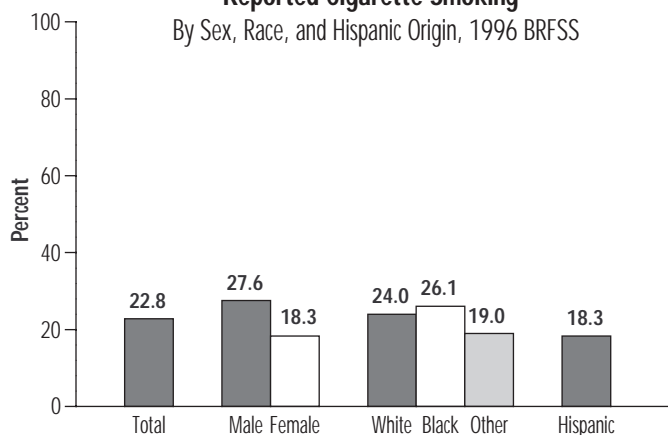


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Texas: Risk Factors

Texas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

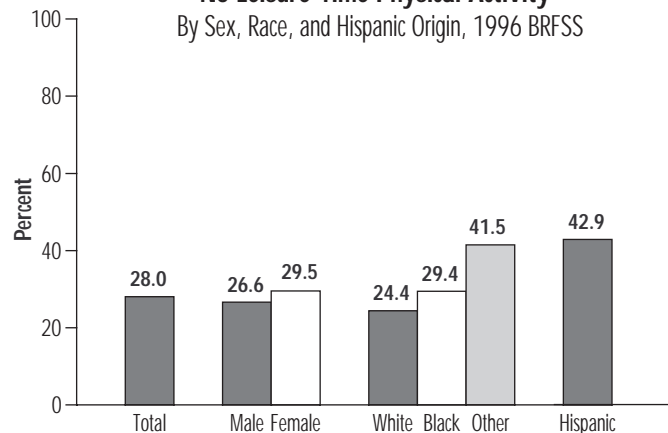
Texas: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Texas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

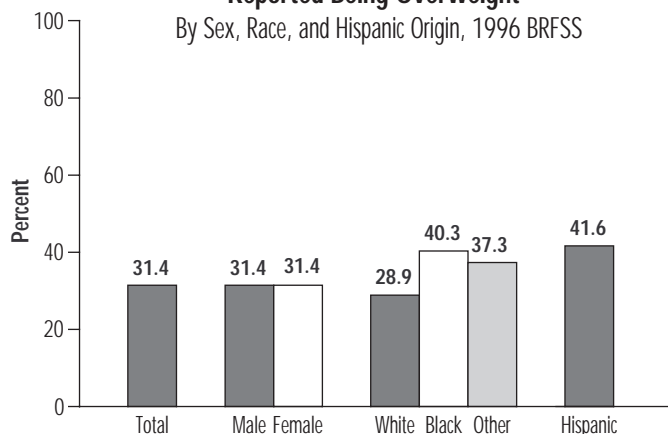
Texas: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Texas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



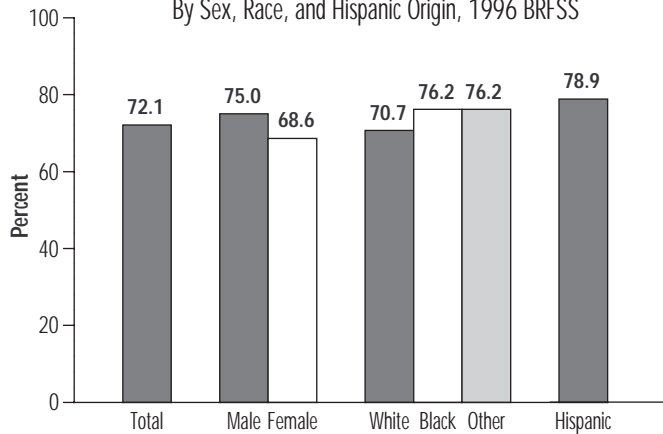
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Texas: Risk Factors

Texas: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Texas: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

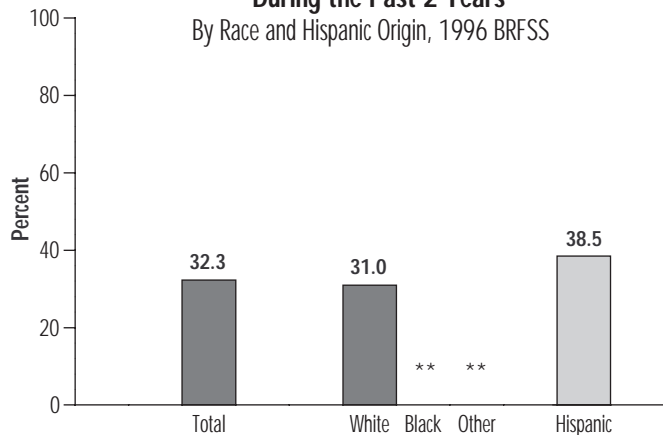
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Texas: Preventive Services

Texas: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

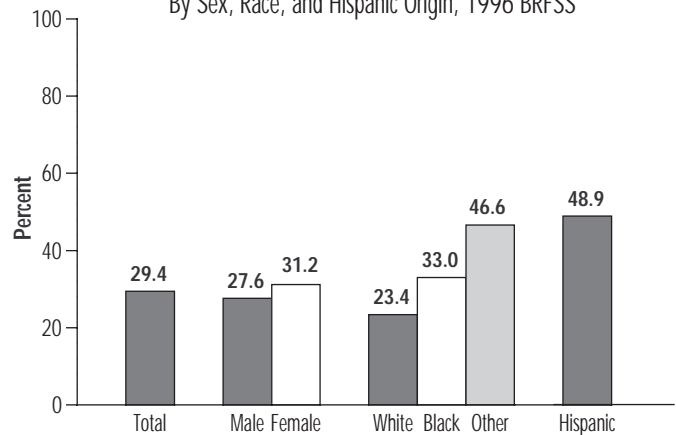
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Texas: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

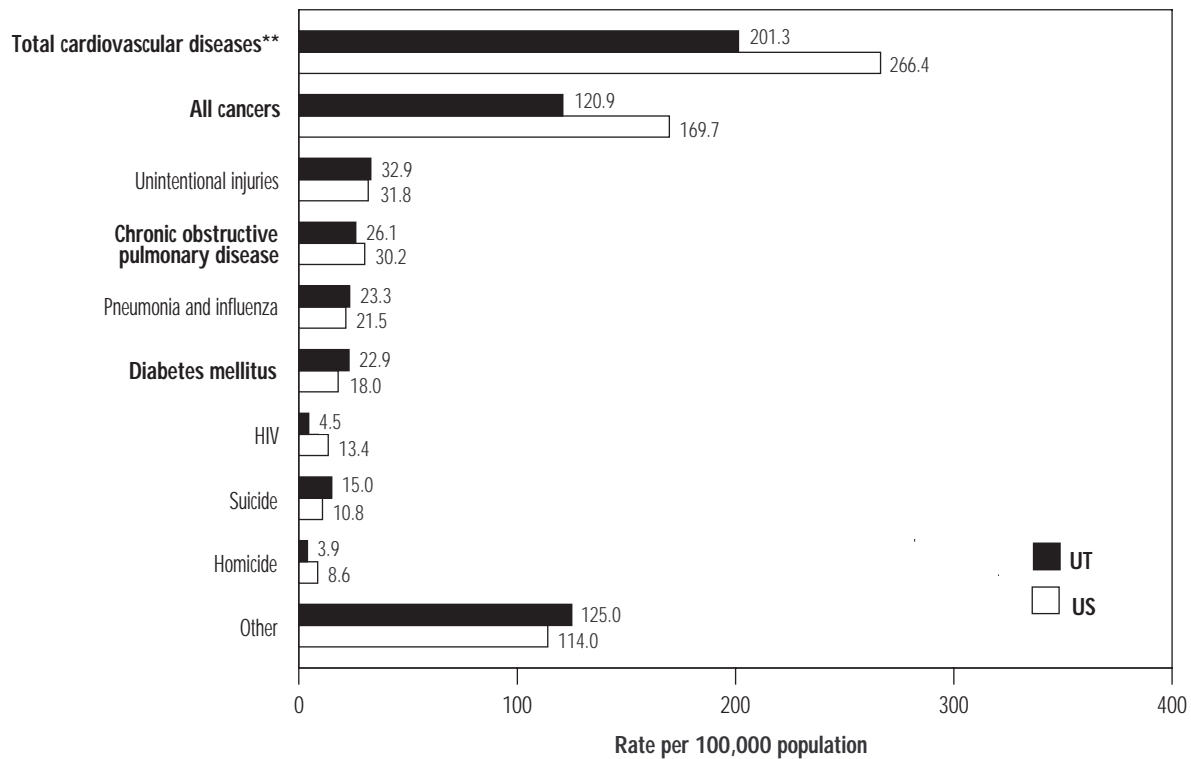


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Utah: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Utah, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 63% of all deaths in Utah were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for diabetes was higher in Utah than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were lower.

Causes of Death, Utah Compared With United States, 1995*



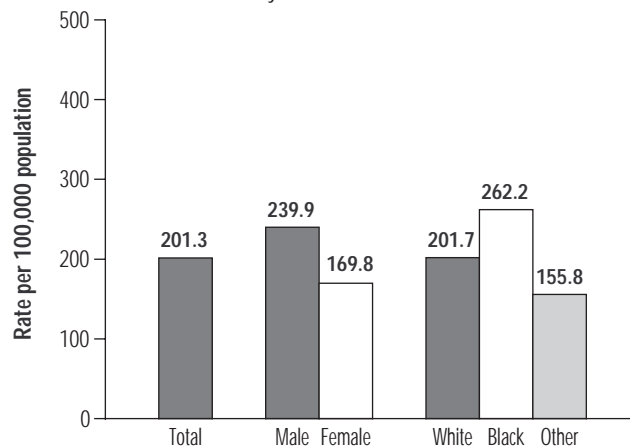
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (88.7 per 100,000 in Utah and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (38.5 per 100,000 in Utah and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

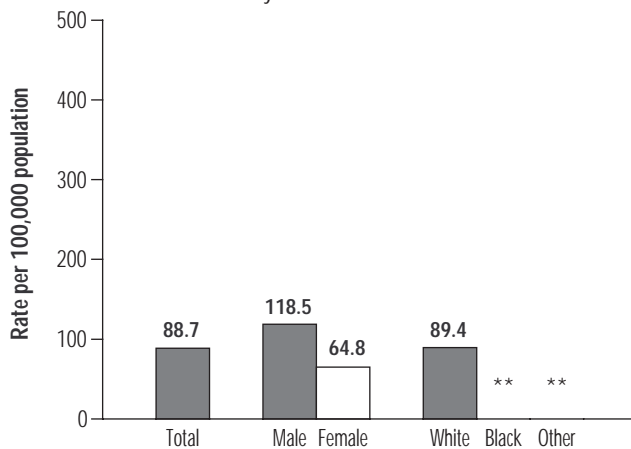
Utah: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Utah, accounting for 35% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 44% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Utah in 1995; 1,679 people in Utah died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 778 people in Utah died of stroke.

Utah: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

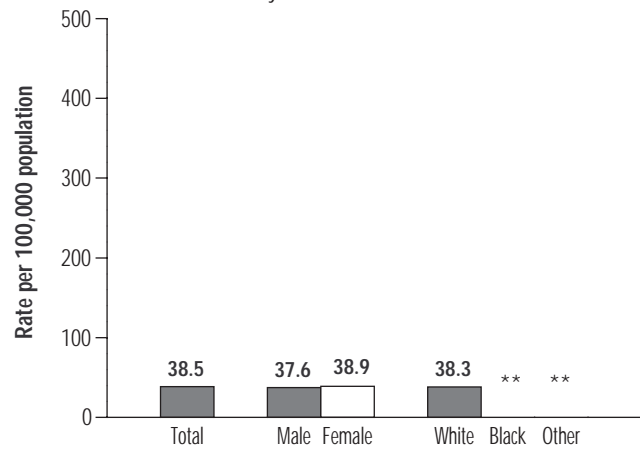


Utah: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Utah: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

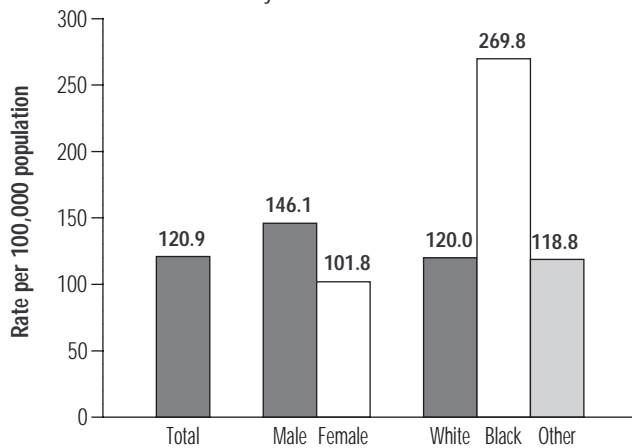
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Utah: Cancer

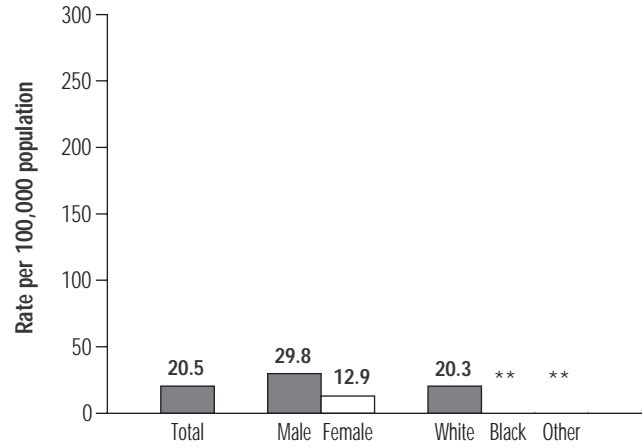
- Cancer accounted for 21% of all deaths in Utah in 1995; 2,119 people in Utah died of cancer.
- In Utah in 1995, 341 people died of lung cancer, 256 people died of colorectal cancer, and 196 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 510 new cases of lung cancer, 560 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 820 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Utah in 1997.

Utah: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

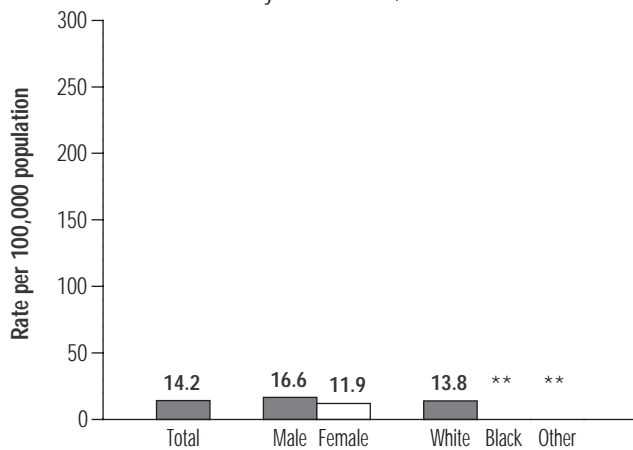


Utah: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



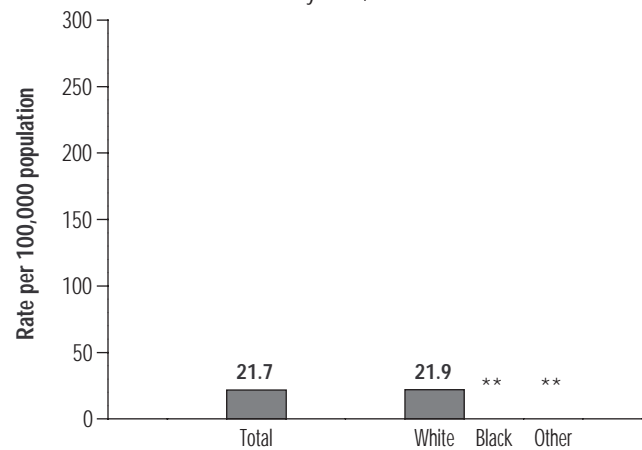
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Utah: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Utah: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



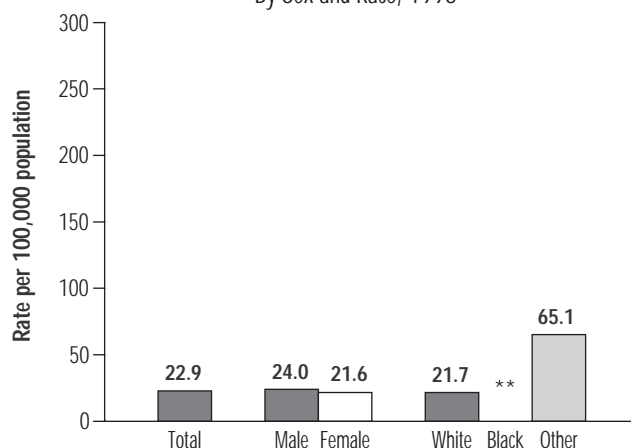
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Utah: Diabetes

- In 1994, 43,086 adults in Utah had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 415 deaths in Utah in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 98 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Utah.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Utah: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



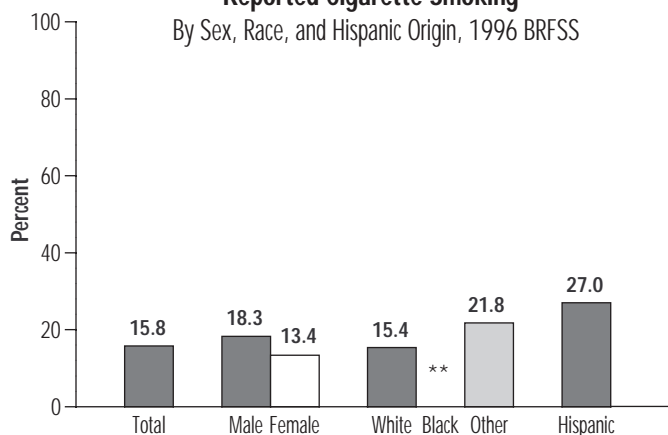
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Utah: Risk Factors

Utah: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

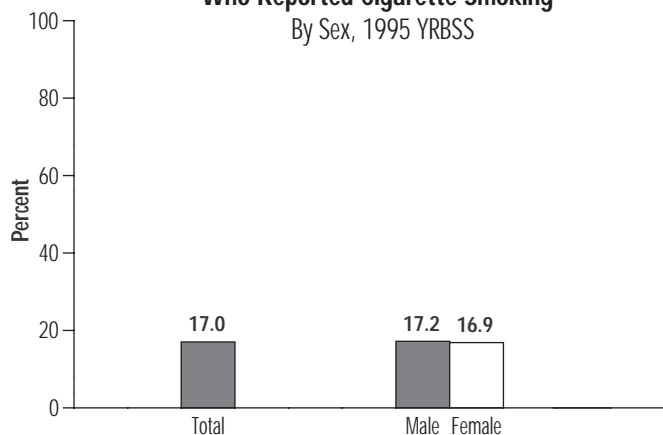


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Utah: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

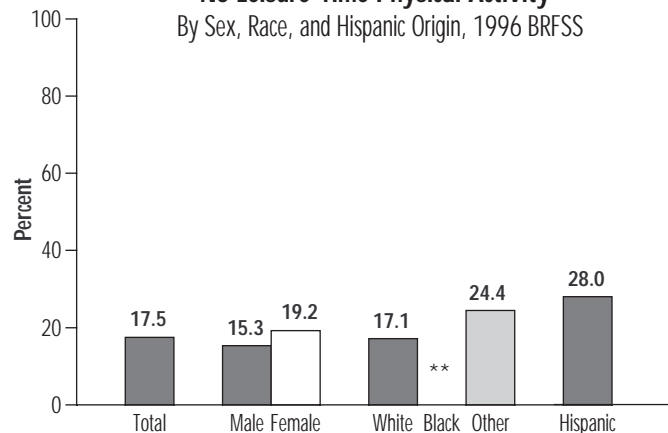
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Utah: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

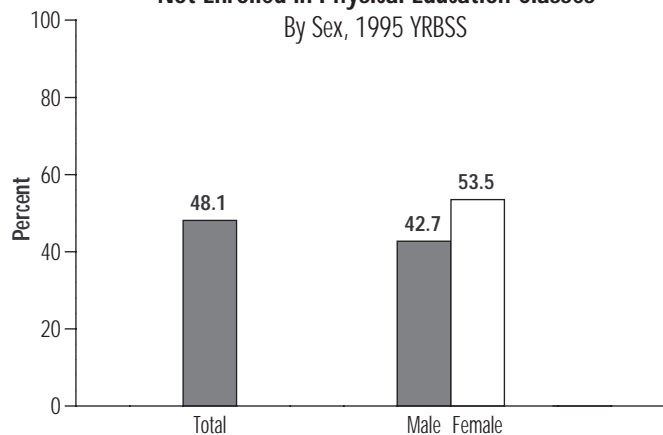


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

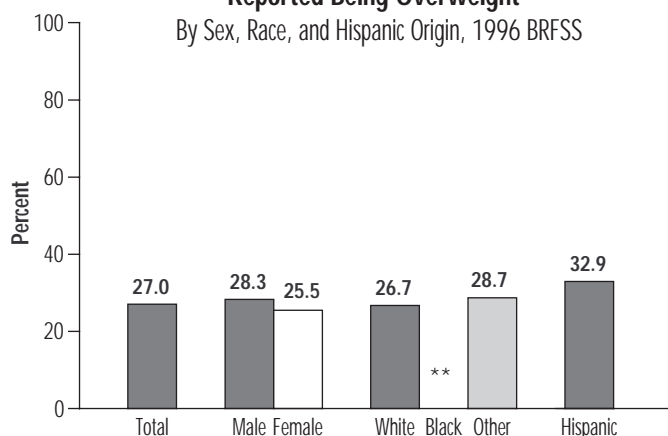
Utah: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Utah: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

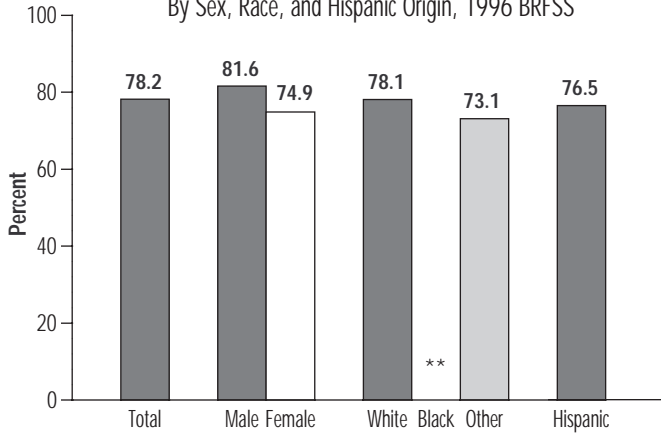
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Utah: Risk Factors

Utah: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Utah: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

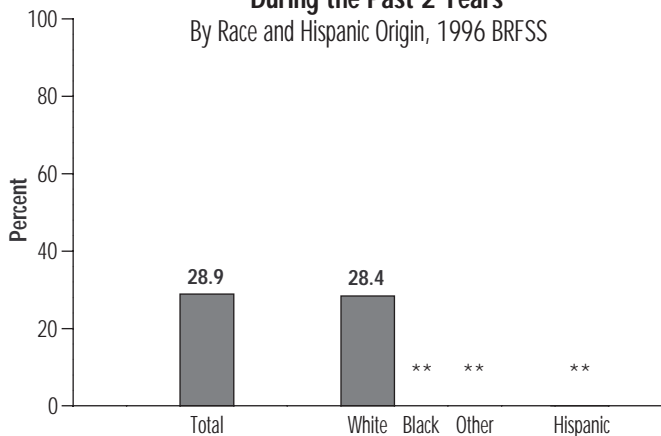
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Utah: Preventive Services

Utah: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

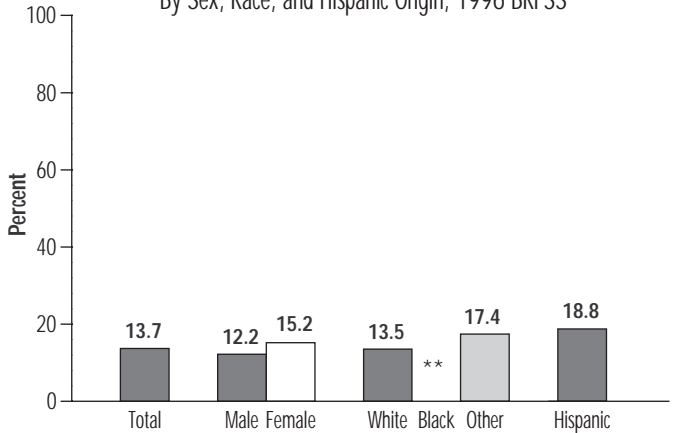
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Utah: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



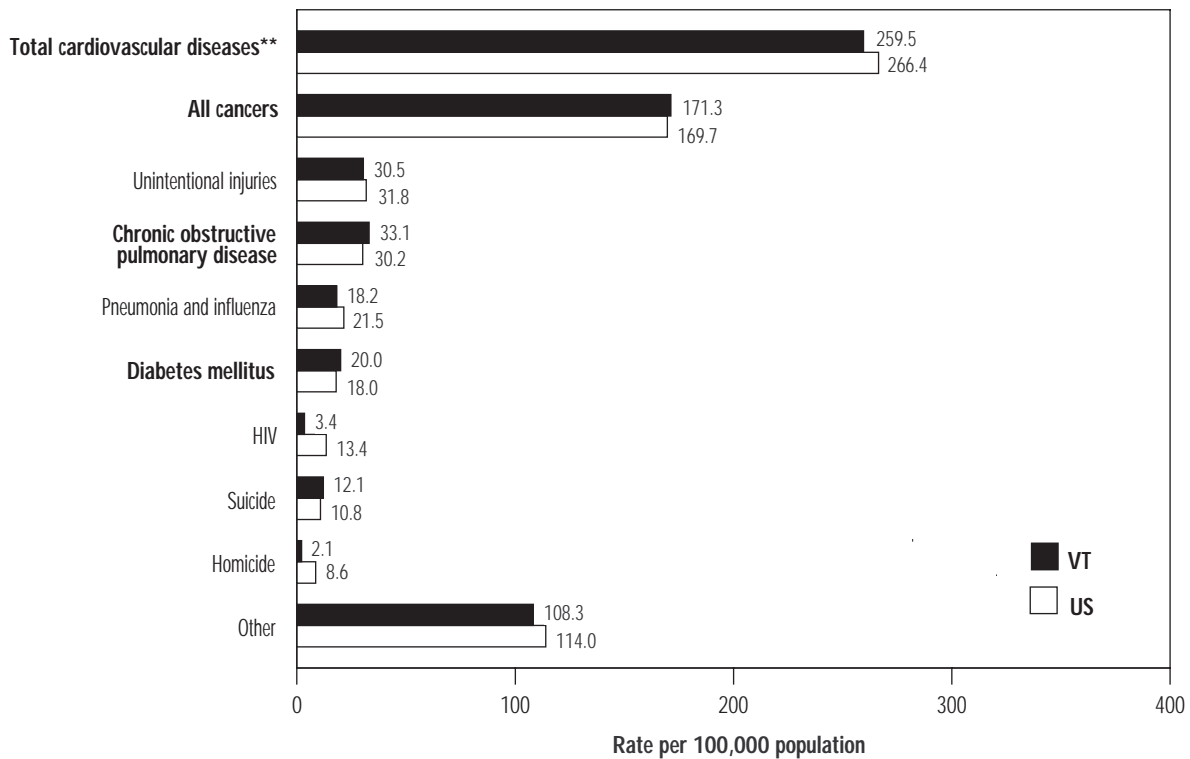
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Vermont: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Vermont, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 74% of all deaths in Vermont were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Vermont than in the United States; the death rate for total cardiovascular diseases was lower.

Causes of Death, Vermont Compared With United States, 1995*



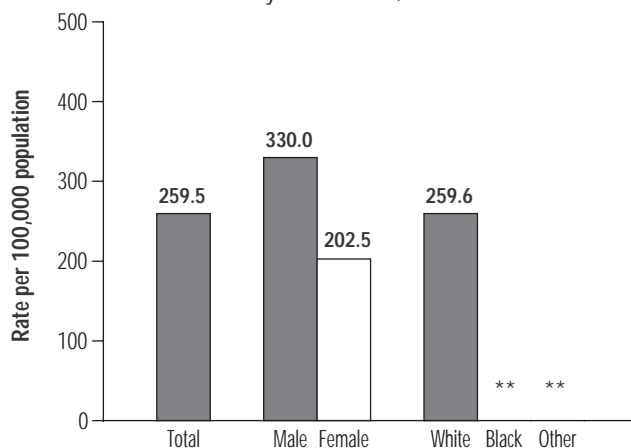
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (124.6 per 100,000 in Vermont and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (39.0 per 100,000 population in Vermont and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

Vermont: Cardiovascular Diseases

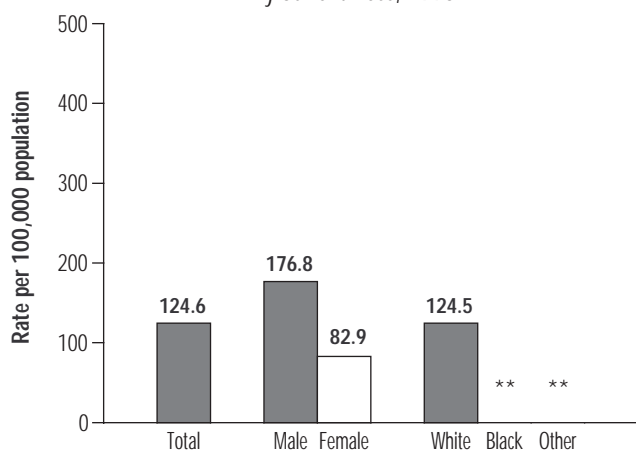
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Vermont, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 48% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Vermont in 1995; 965 people in Vermont died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 334 people in Vermont died of stroke.

Vermont: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



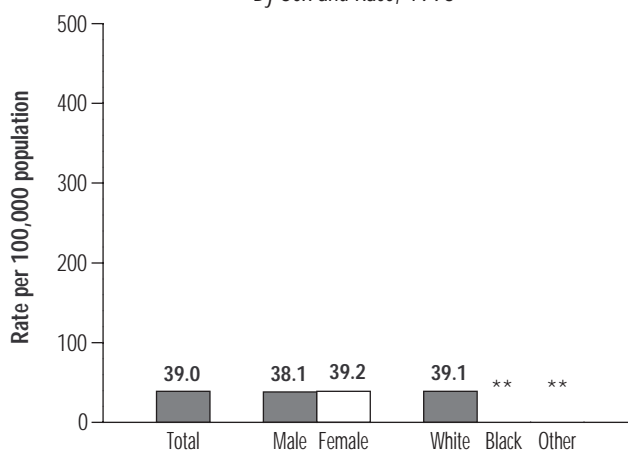
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

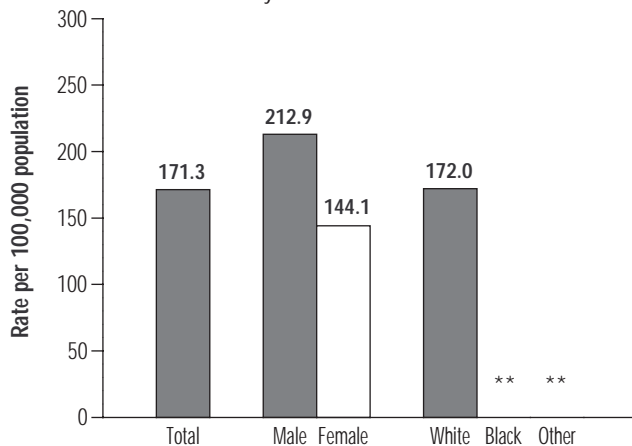
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Vermont: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Vermont in 1995; 1,163 people in Vermont died of cancer.
- In Vermont in 1995, 291 people died of lung cancer, 124 people died of colorectal cancer, and 97 women died of breast cancer.

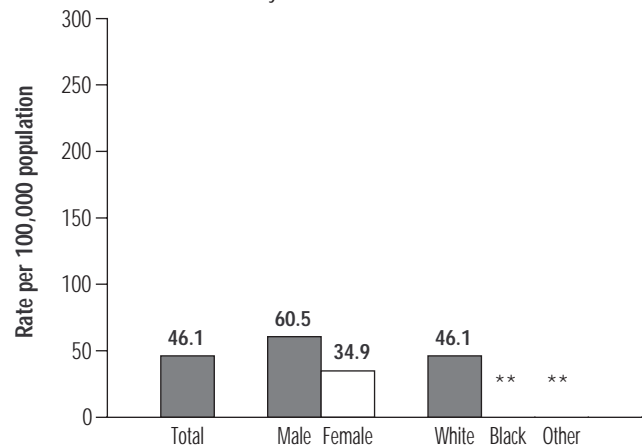
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 390 new cases of lung cancer, 230 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 330 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Vermont in 1997.

Vermont: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



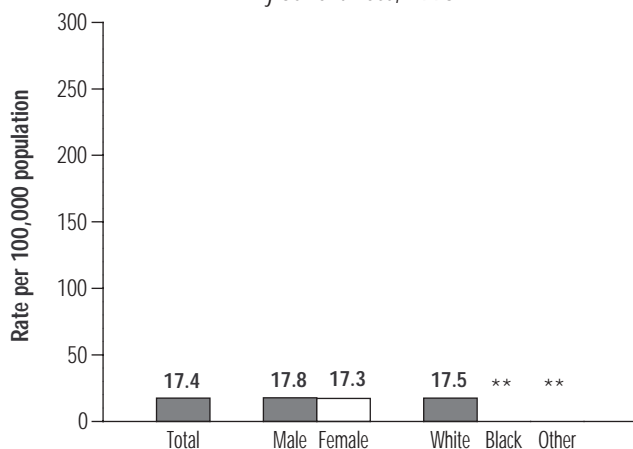
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



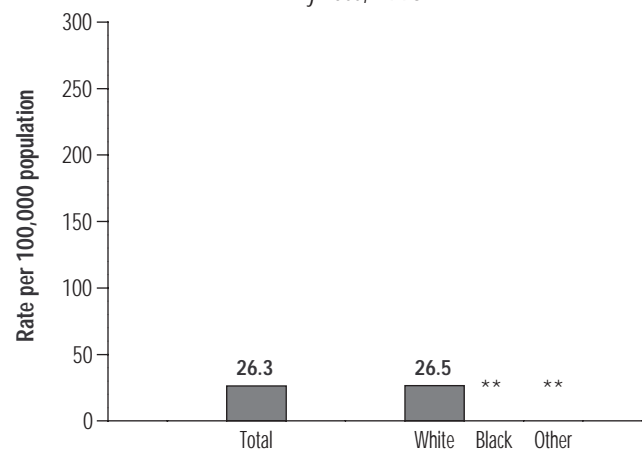
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



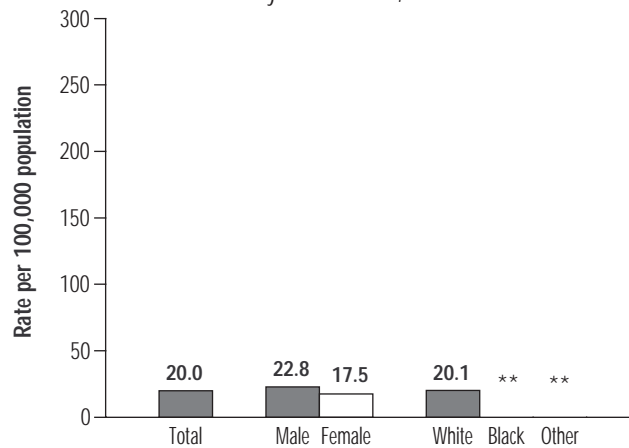
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Vermont: Diabetes

- In 1994, 18,162 adults in Vermont had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 143 deaths in Vermont in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 27 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Vermont.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Vermont: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



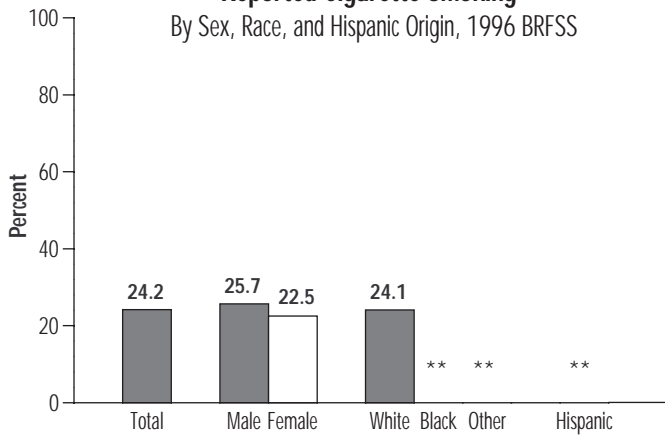
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Vermont: Risk Factors

Vermont: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

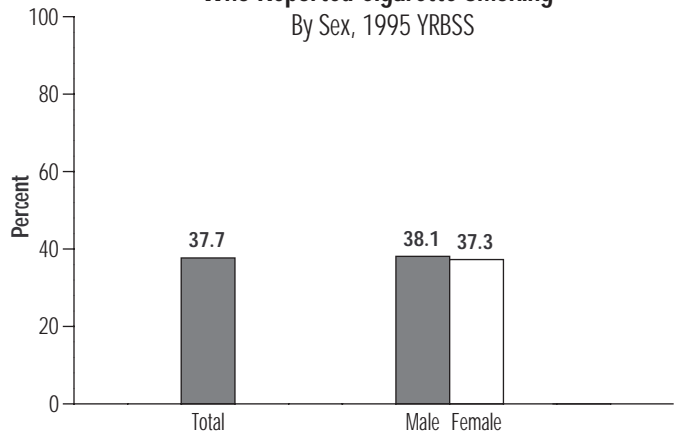


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

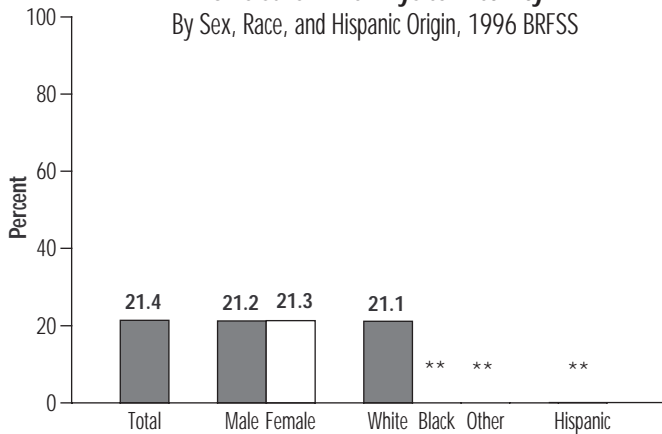
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Vermont: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

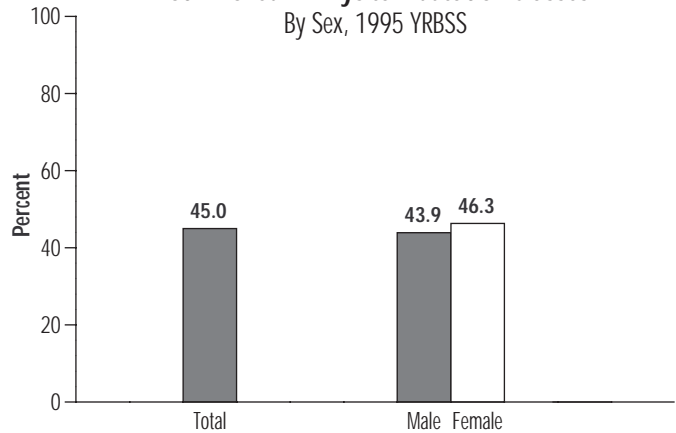


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

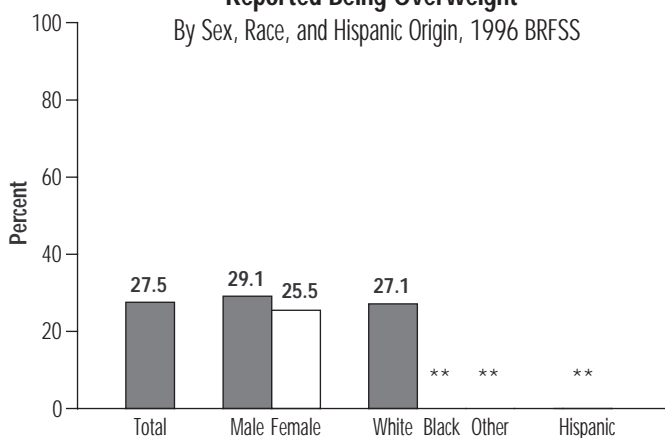
Vermont: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Vermont: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

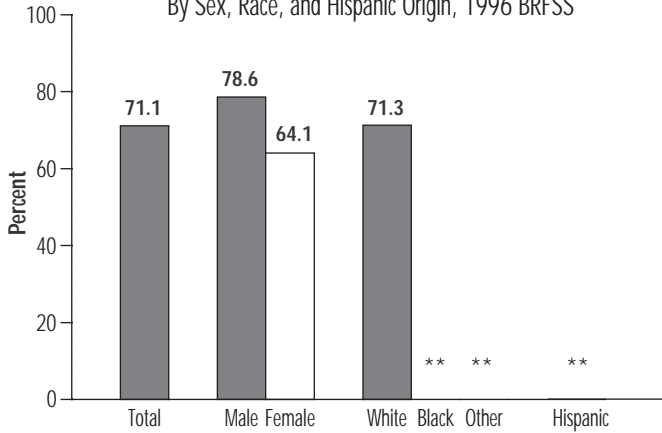
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Vermont: Risk Factors

Vermont: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

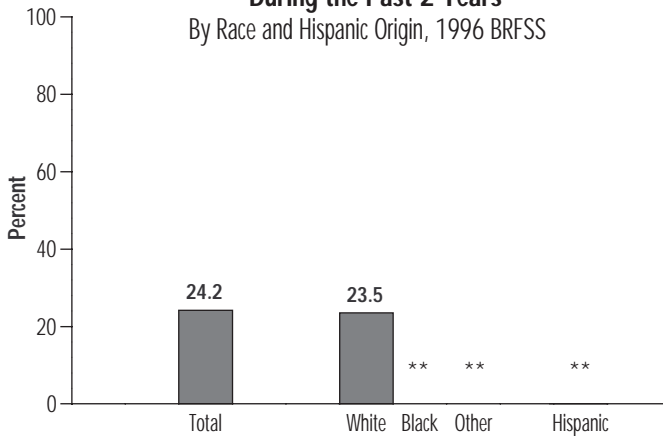
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Vermont: Preventive Services

Vermont: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

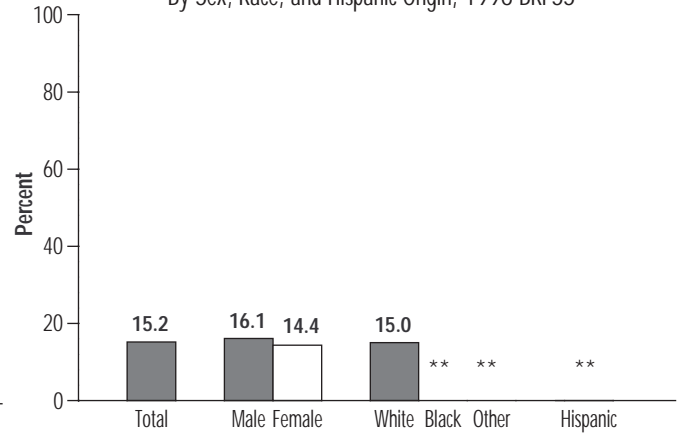
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Vermont: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



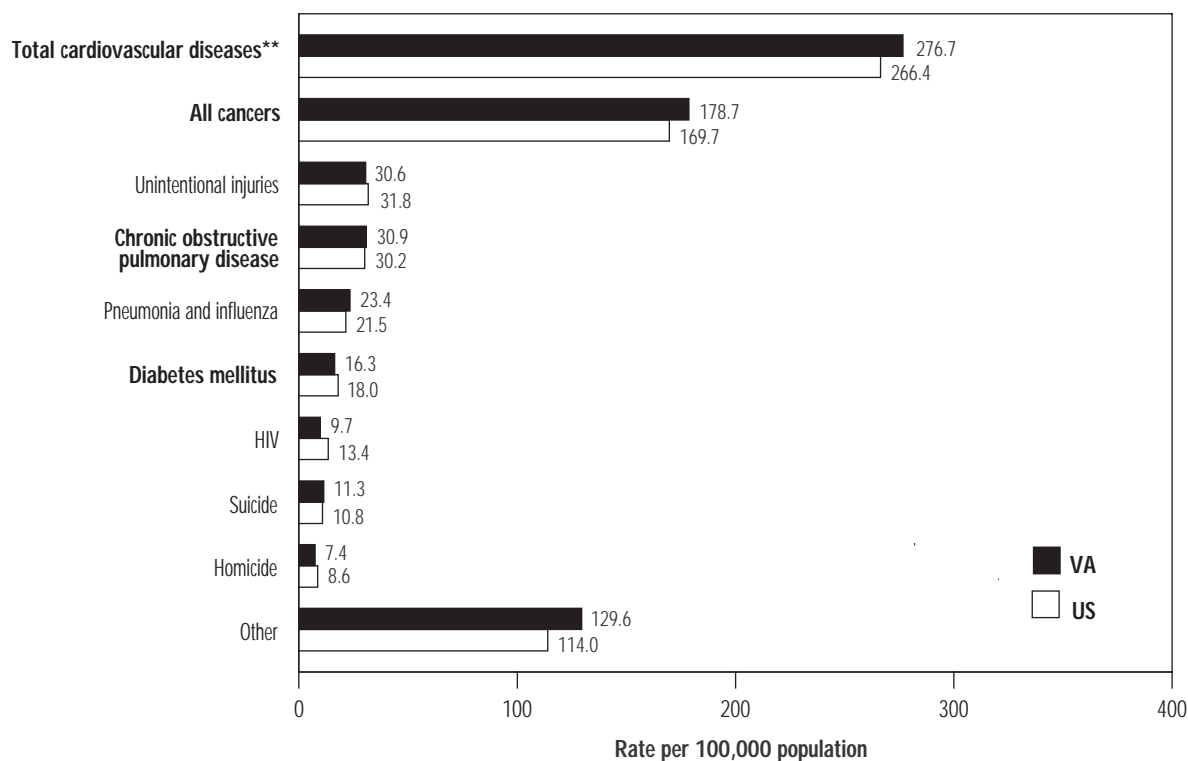
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Virginia: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Virginia, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in Virginia were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were higher in Virginia than in the United States; the death rate for diabetes was lower.

Causes of Death, Virginia Compared With United States, 1995*



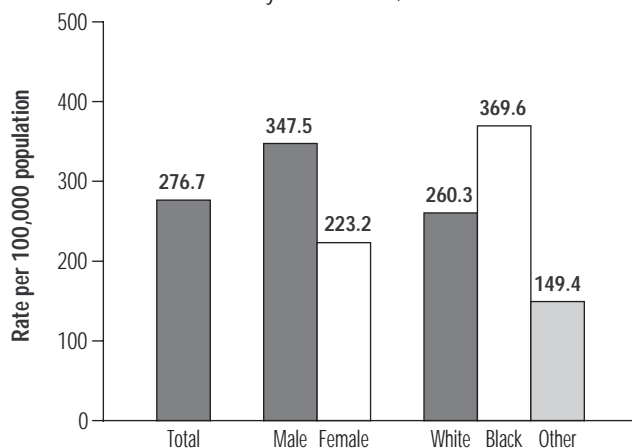
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (122.3 per 100,000 in Virginia and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (48.6 per 100,000 in Virginia and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

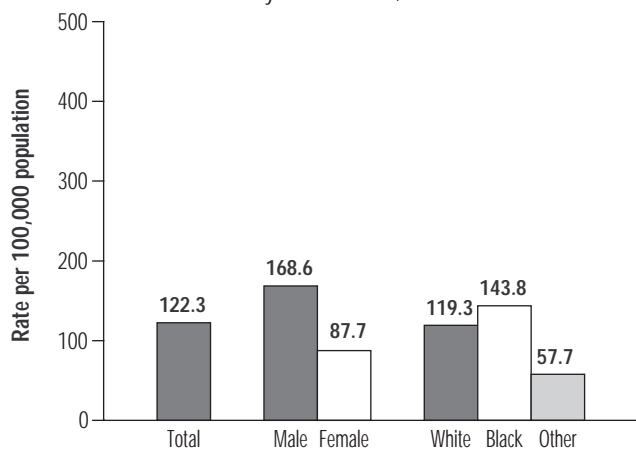
Virginia: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Virginia, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 44% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Virginia in 1995; 9,093 people in Virginia died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,801 people in Virginia died of stroke.

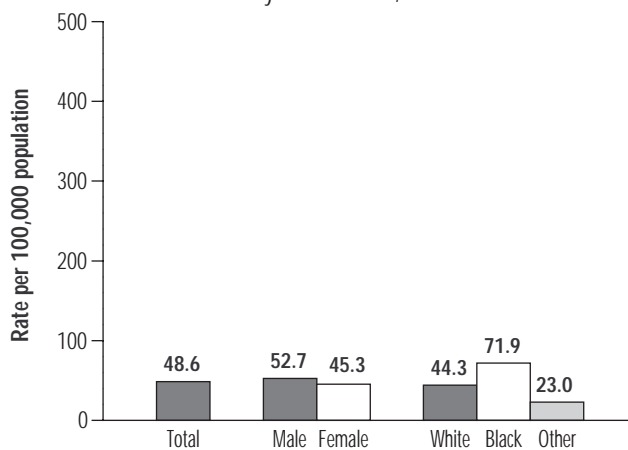
Virginia: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Virginia: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Virginia: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



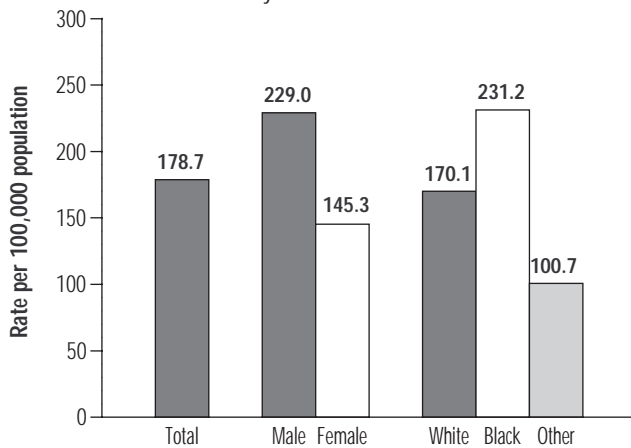
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Virginia: Cancer

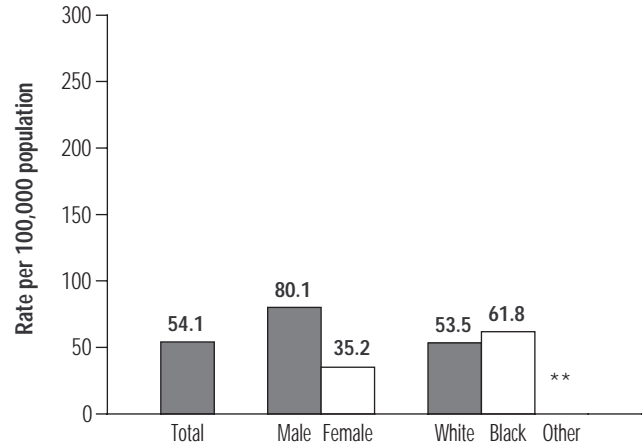
- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in Virginia in 1995; 12,596 people in Virginia died of cancer.
- In Virginia in 1995, 3,699 people died of lung cancer, 1,285 people died of colorectal cancer, and 1,035 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 4,100 new cases of lung cancer, 3,000 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 4,400 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Virginia in 1997.

Virginia: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

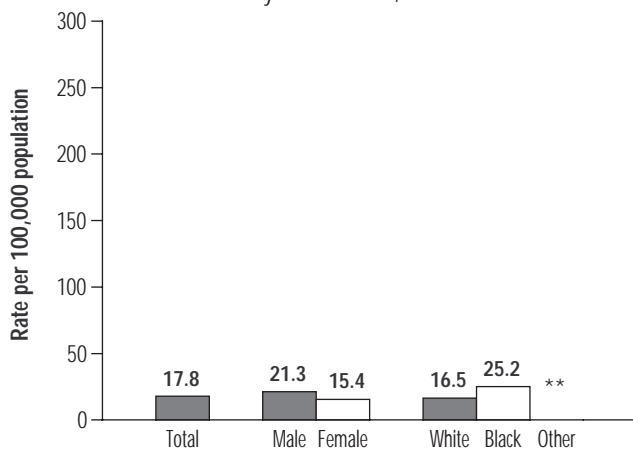


Virginia: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



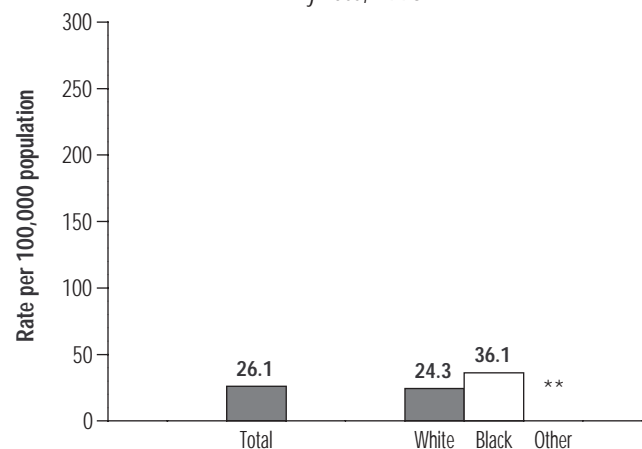
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Virginia: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Virginia: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



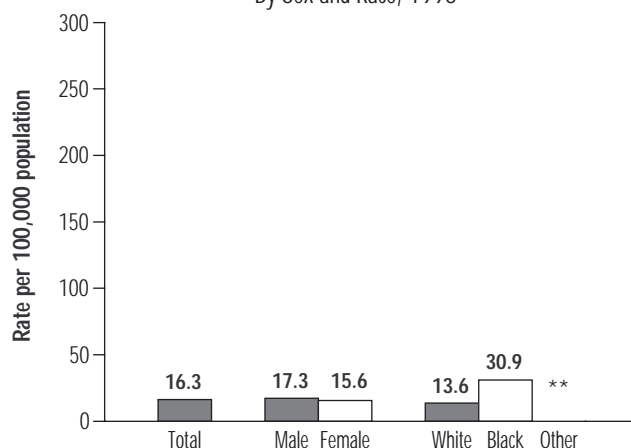
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Virginia: Diabetes

- In 1994, 207,422 adults in Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,166 deaths in Virginia in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 486 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Virginia.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Virginia: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



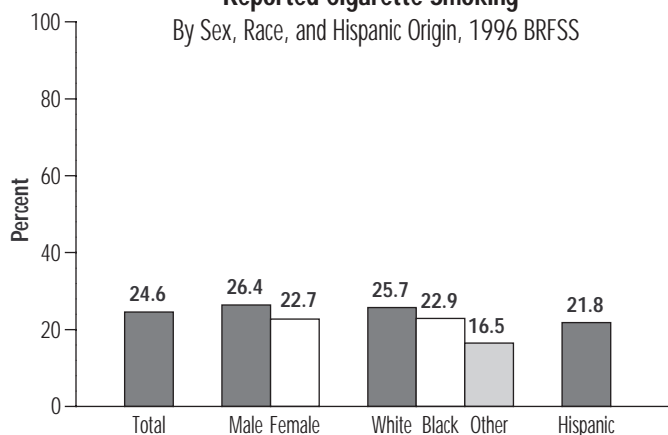
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Virginia: Risk Factors

Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

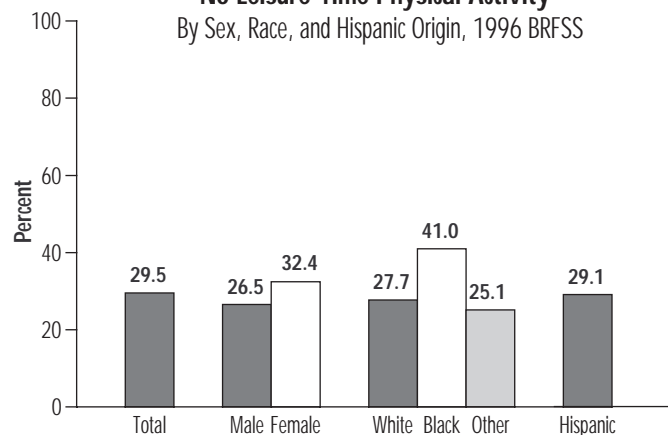
Virginia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

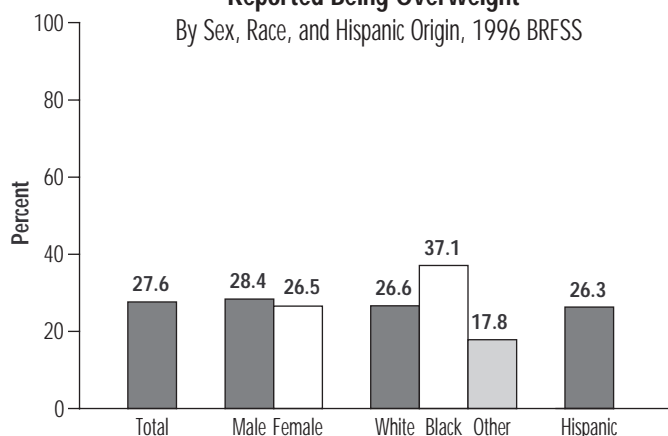
Virginia: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



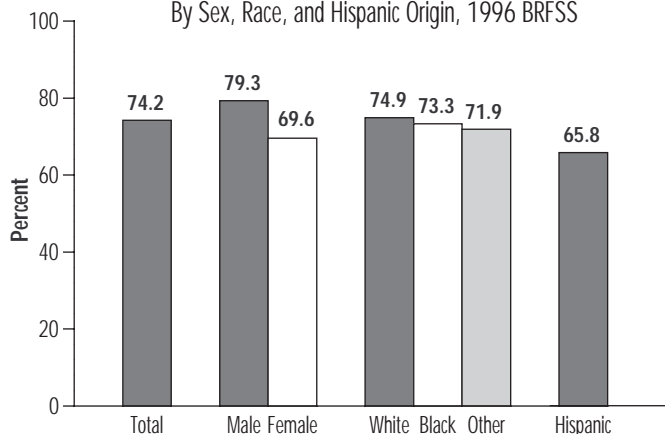
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Virginia: Risk Factors

Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Virginia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

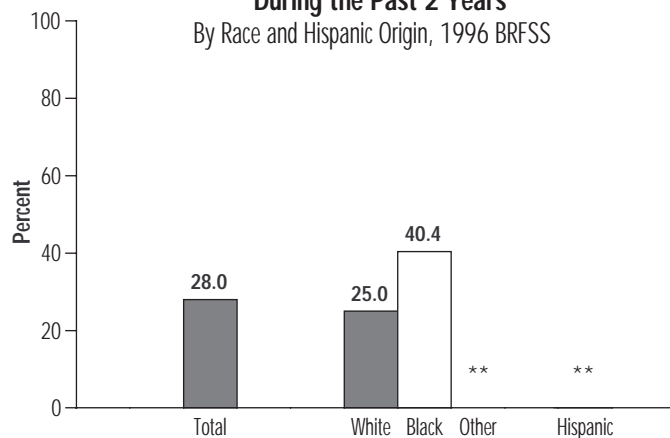
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Virginia: Preventive Services

Virginia: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

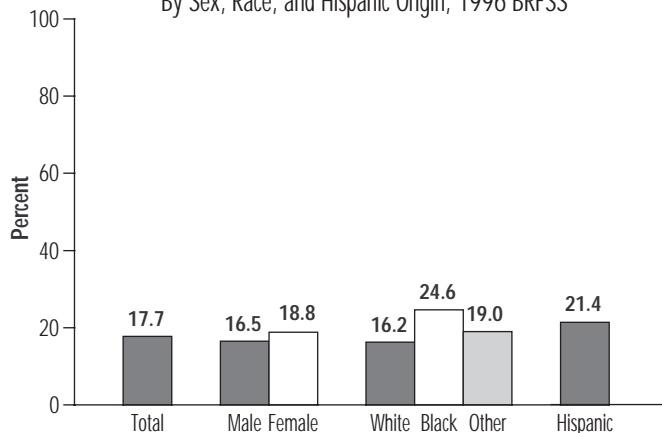
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Virginia: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

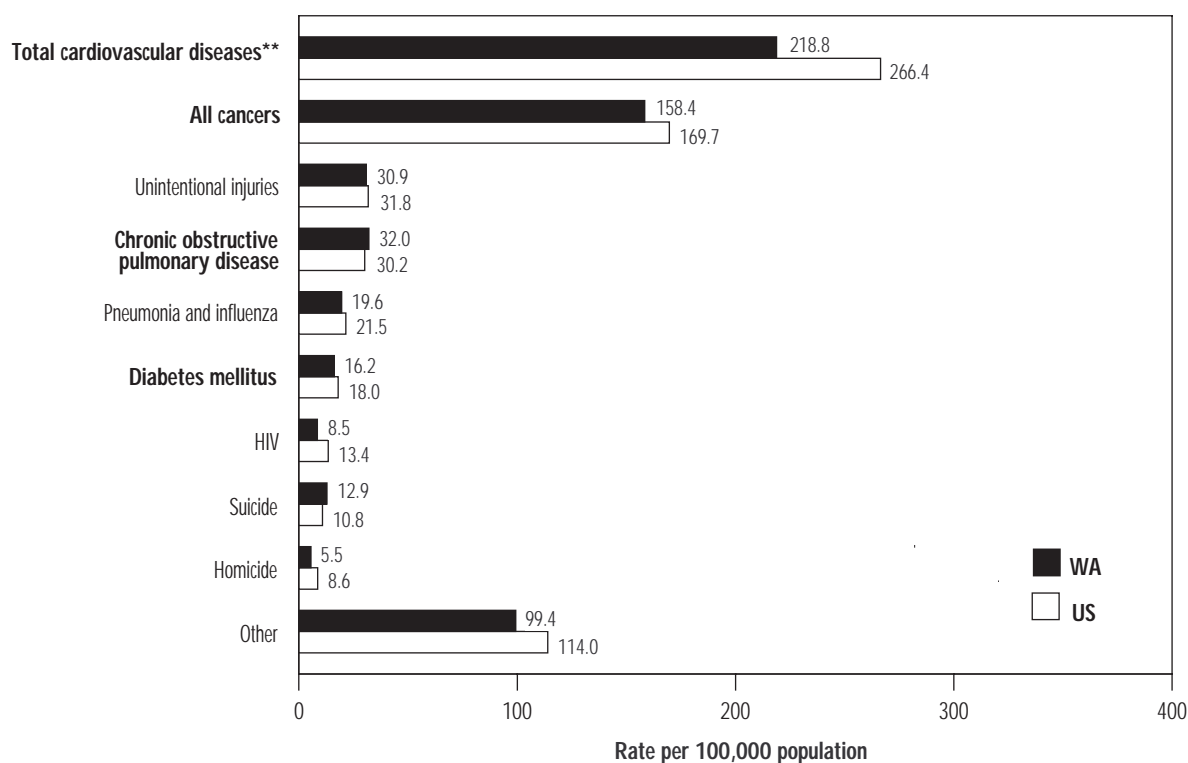


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Washington: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Washington, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 71% of all deaths in Washington were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was higher in Washington than in the United States; the death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, and diabetes were lower.

Causes of Death, Washington Compared With United States, 1995*



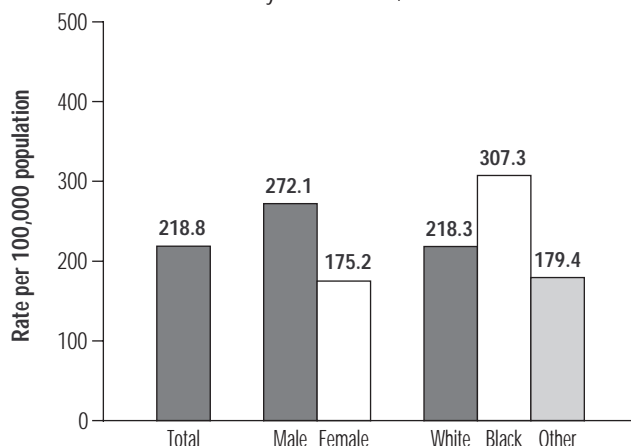
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (96.2 per 100,000 in Washington and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (43.8 per 100,000 in Washington and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

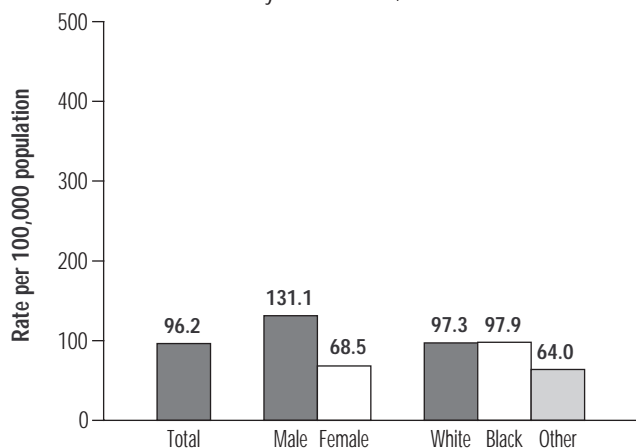
Washington: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Washington, accounting for 36% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 44% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Washington in 1995; 6,764 people in Washington died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,294 people in Washington died of stroke.

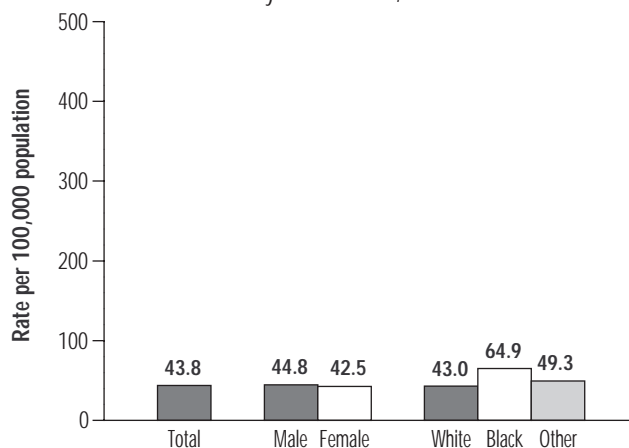
Washington: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Washington: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Washington: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



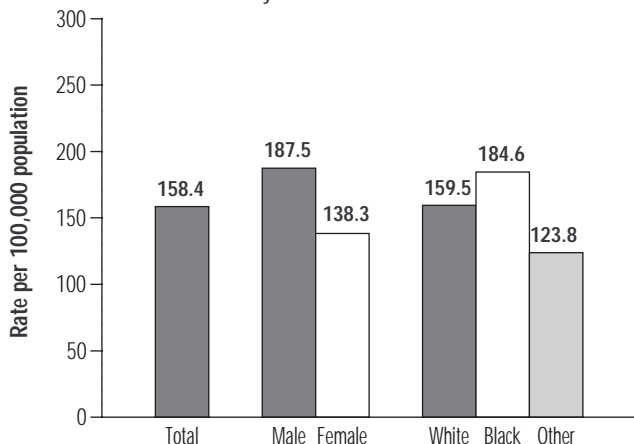
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Washington: Cancer

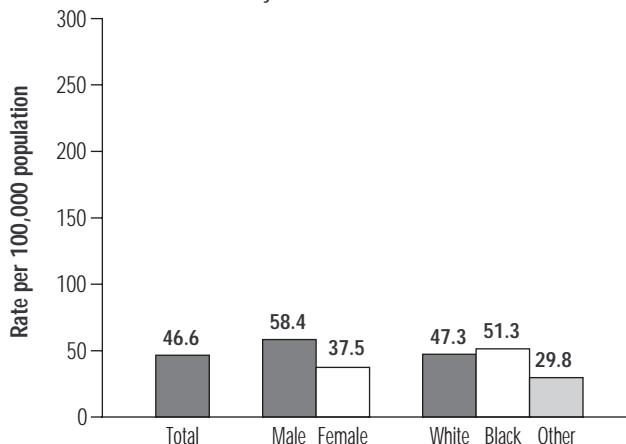
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Washington in 1995; 9,938 people in Washington died of cancer.
- In Washington in 1995, 2,824 people died of lung cancer, 977 people died of colorectal cancer, and 812 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,600 new cases of lung cancer, 2,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,500 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Washington in 1997.

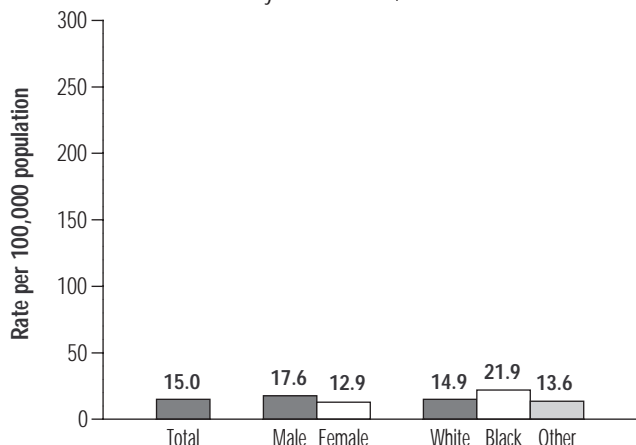
Washington: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



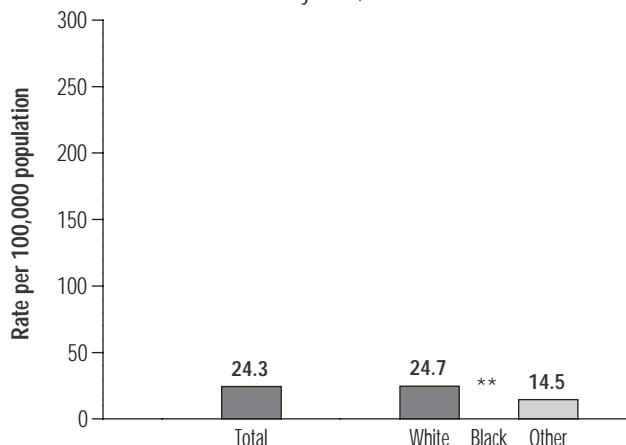
Washington: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Washington: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Washington: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



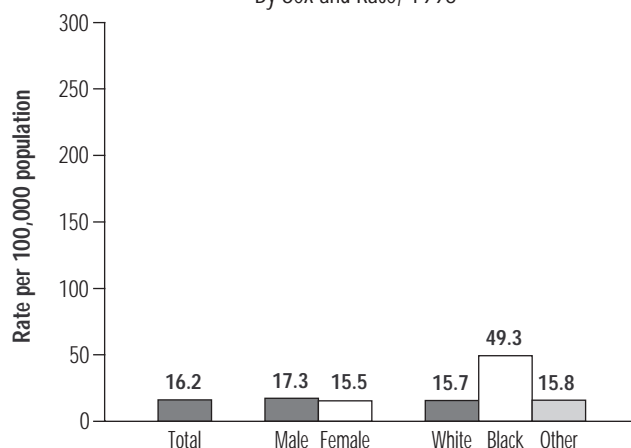
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Washington: Diabetes

- In 1994, 133,787 adults in Washington had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,052 deaths in Washington in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 285 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Washington.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Washington: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

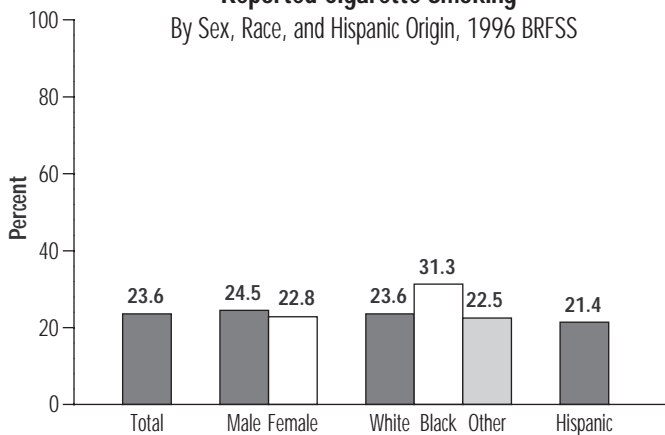


Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Washington: Risk Factors

Washington: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

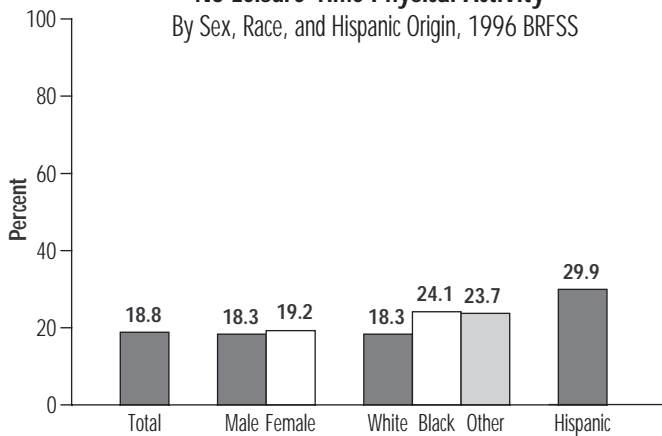
Washington: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Washington: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

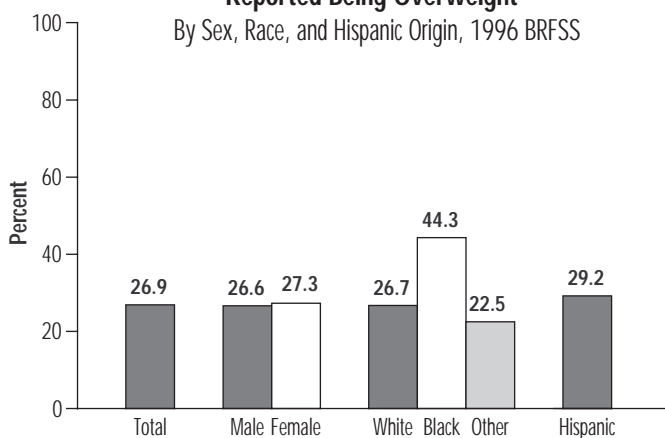
Washington: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Washington: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



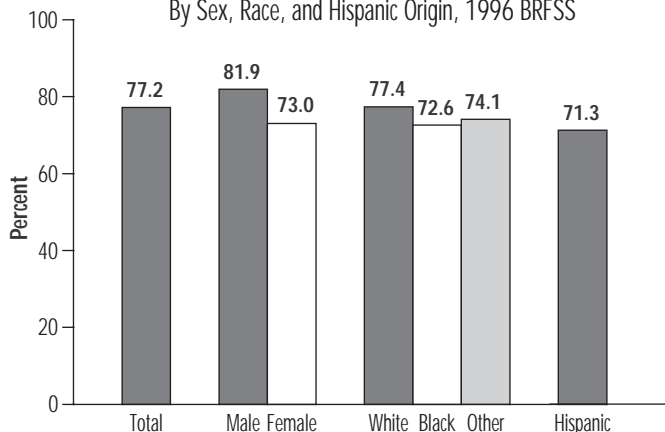
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Washington: Risk Factors

Washington: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Washington: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

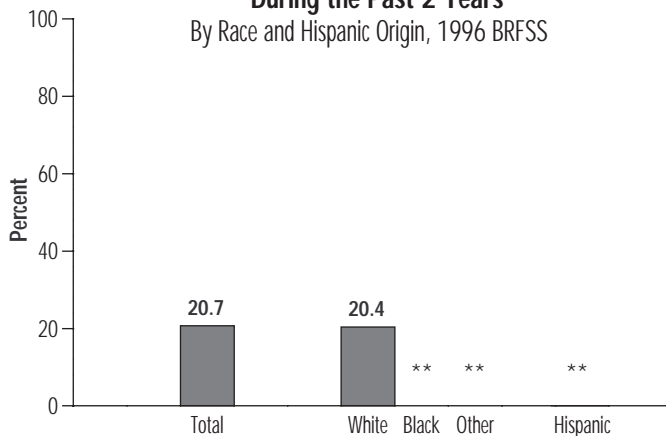
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Washington: Preventive Services

Washington: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

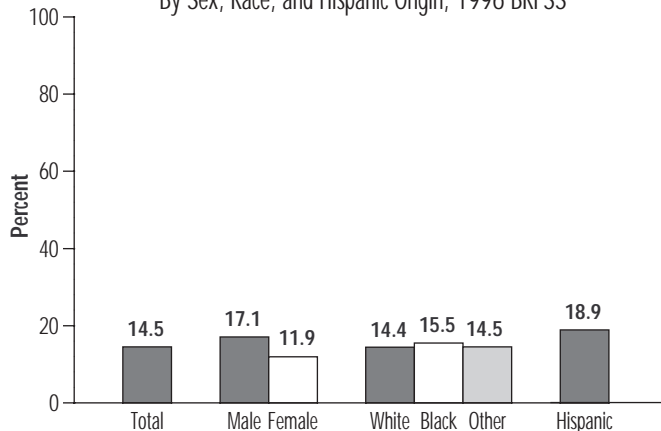
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Washington: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

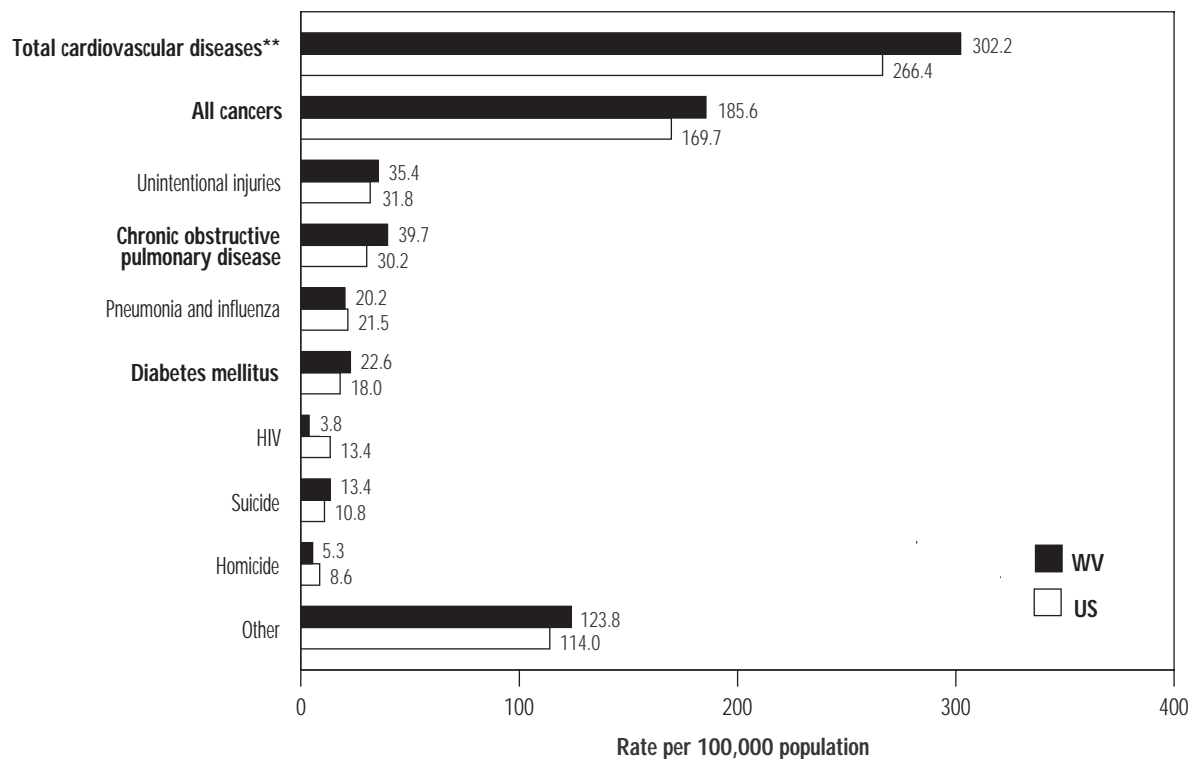


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

West Virginia: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in West Virginia, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is fifth.
- In 1995, 75% of all deaths in West Virginia were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in West Virginia than in the United States.

Causes of Death, West Virginia Compared With United States, 1995*



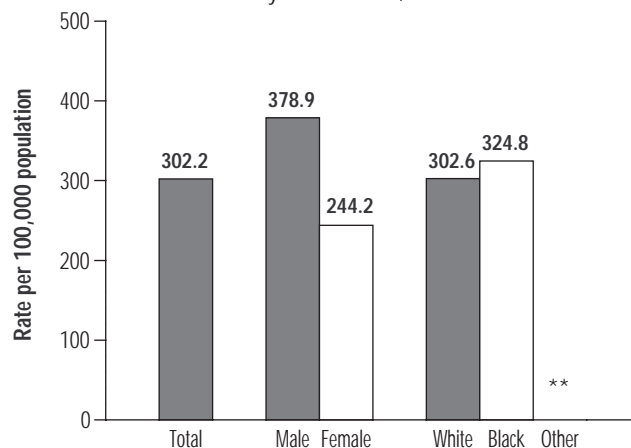
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (154.9 per 100,000 in West Virginia and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (41.3 per 100,000 in West Virginia and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

West Virginia: Cardiovascular Diseases

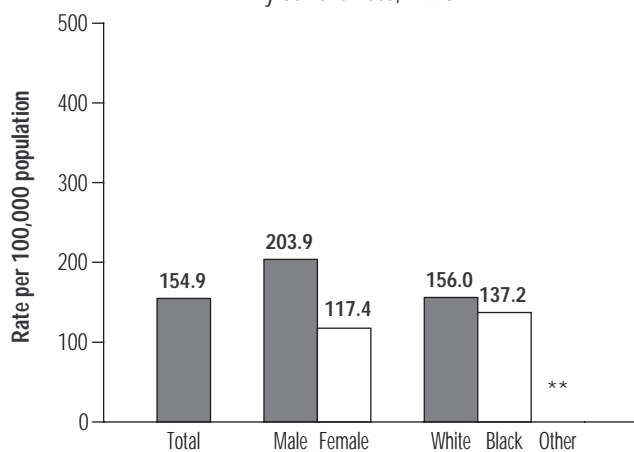
- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in West Virginia, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in West Virginia in 1995; 4,389 people in West Virginia died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 1,242 people in West Virginia died of stroke.

West Virginia: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



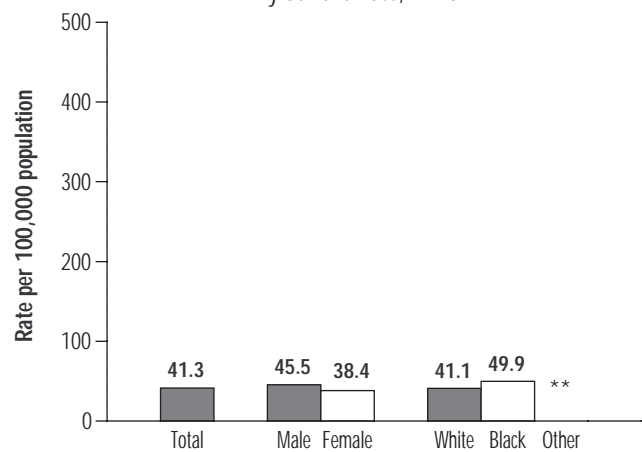
**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

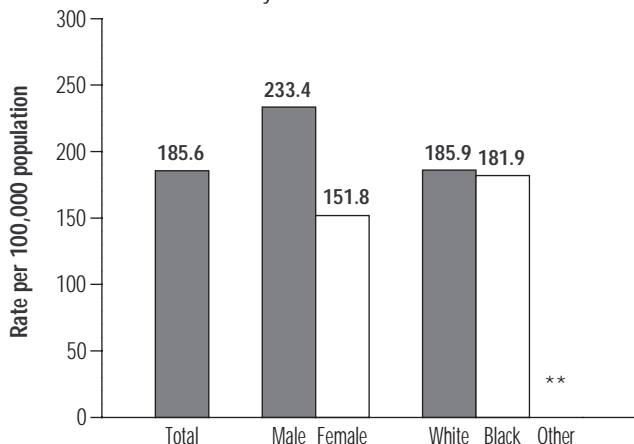
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

West Virginia: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in West Virginia in 1995; 4,742 people in West Virginia died of cancer.
- In West Virginia in 1995, 1,506 people died of lung cancer, 486 people died of colorectal cancer, and 321 women died of breast cancer.

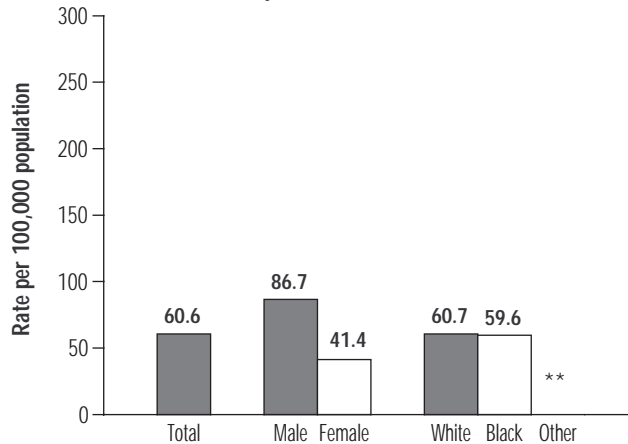
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,800 new cases of lung cancer, 1,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 1,300 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in West Virginia in 1997.

West Virginia: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



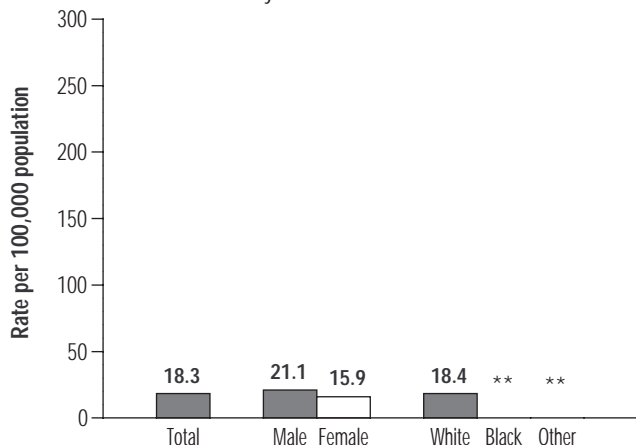
**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



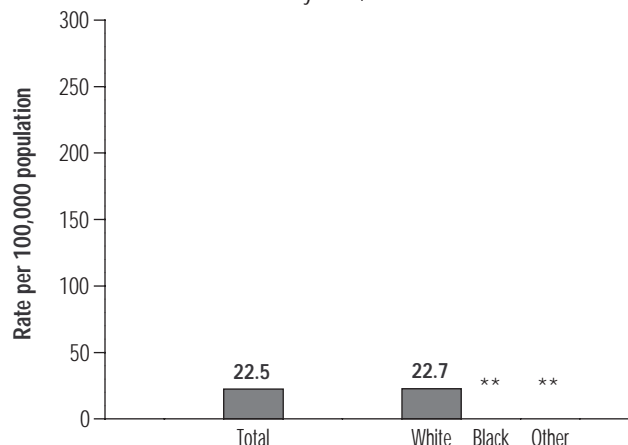
**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



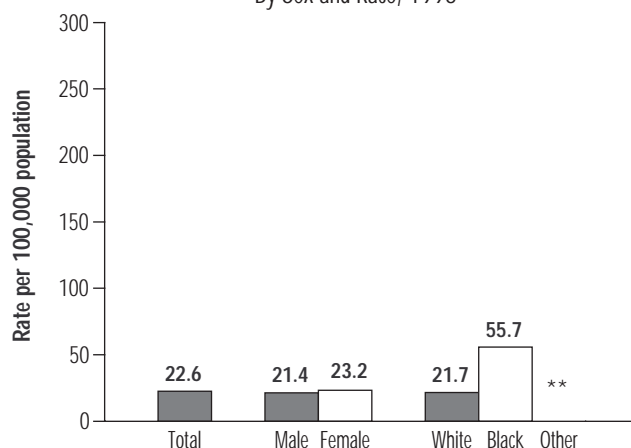
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

West Virginia: Diabetes

- In 1994, 79,533 adults in West Virginia had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 600 deaths in West Virginia in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 130 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in West Virginia.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

West Virginia: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



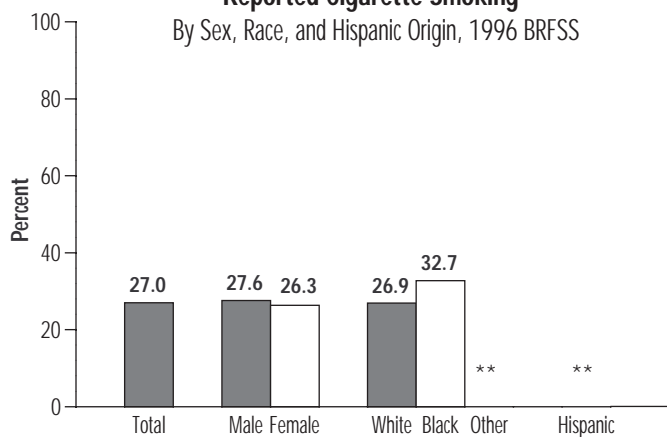
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

West Virginia: Risk Factors

West Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

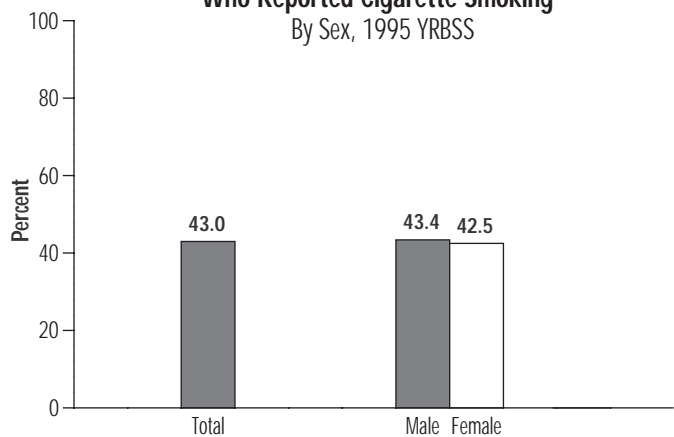


*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

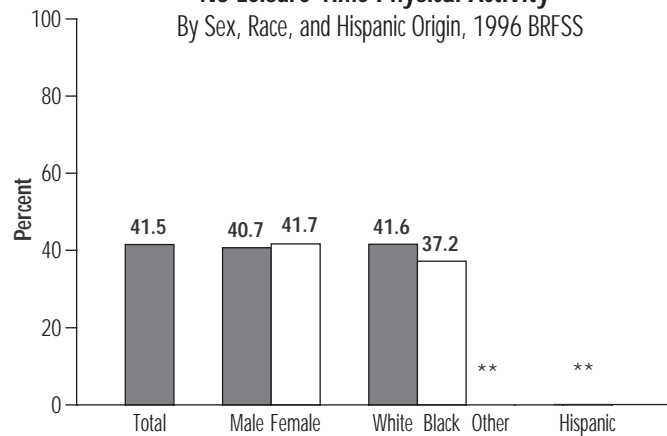
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

West Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

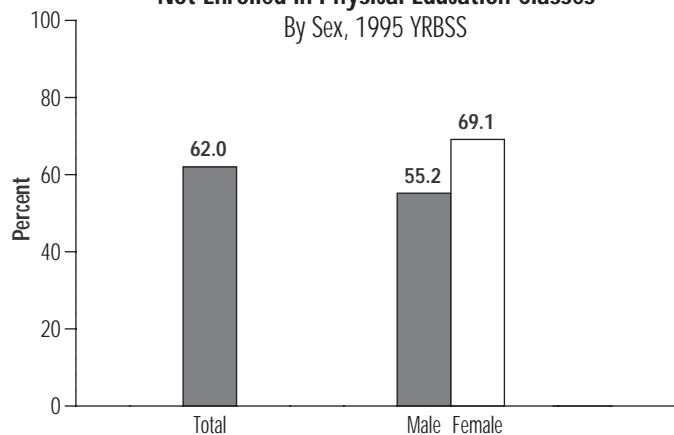


*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

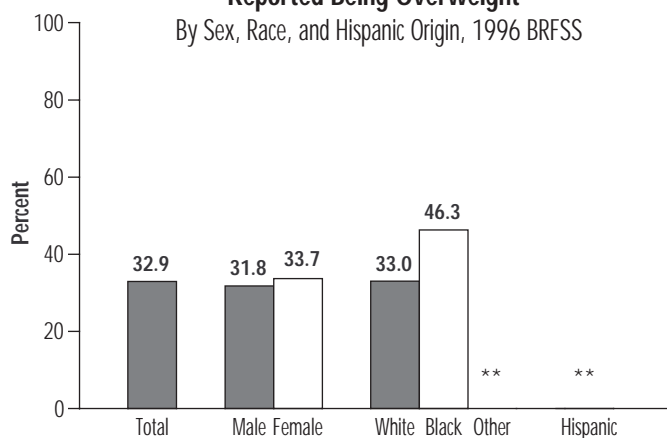
West Virginia: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



West Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

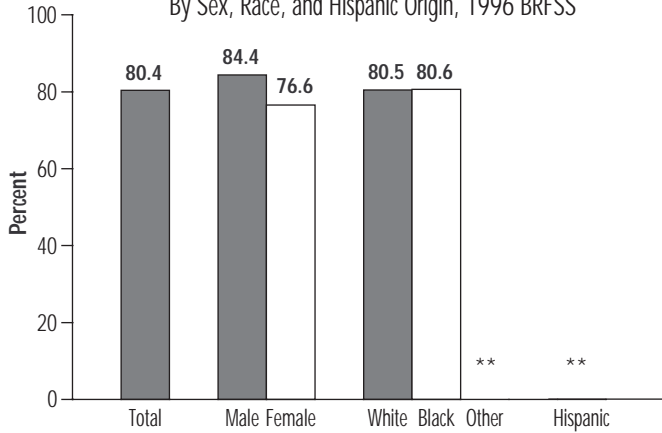
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

West Virginia: Risk Factors

West Virginia: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

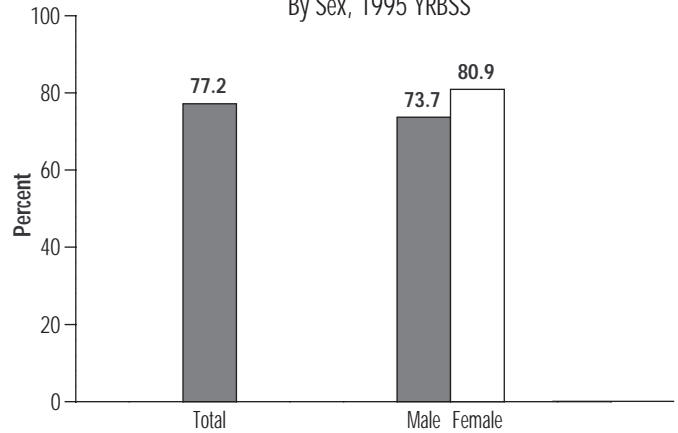
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

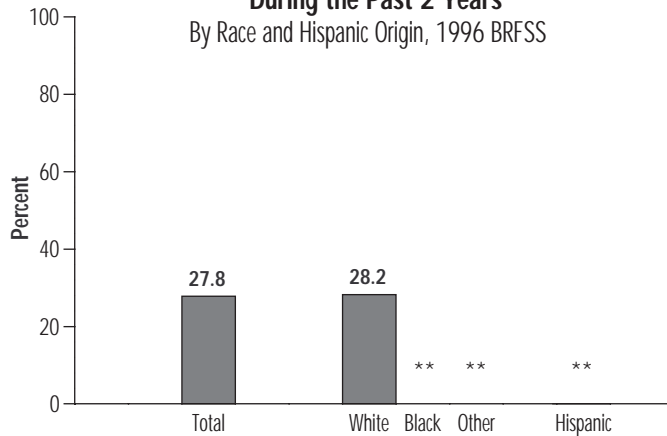
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



West Virginia: Preventive Services

West Virginia: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

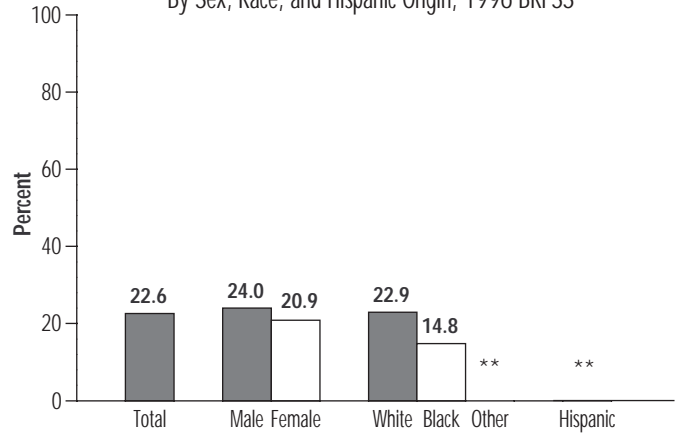
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

West Virginia: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



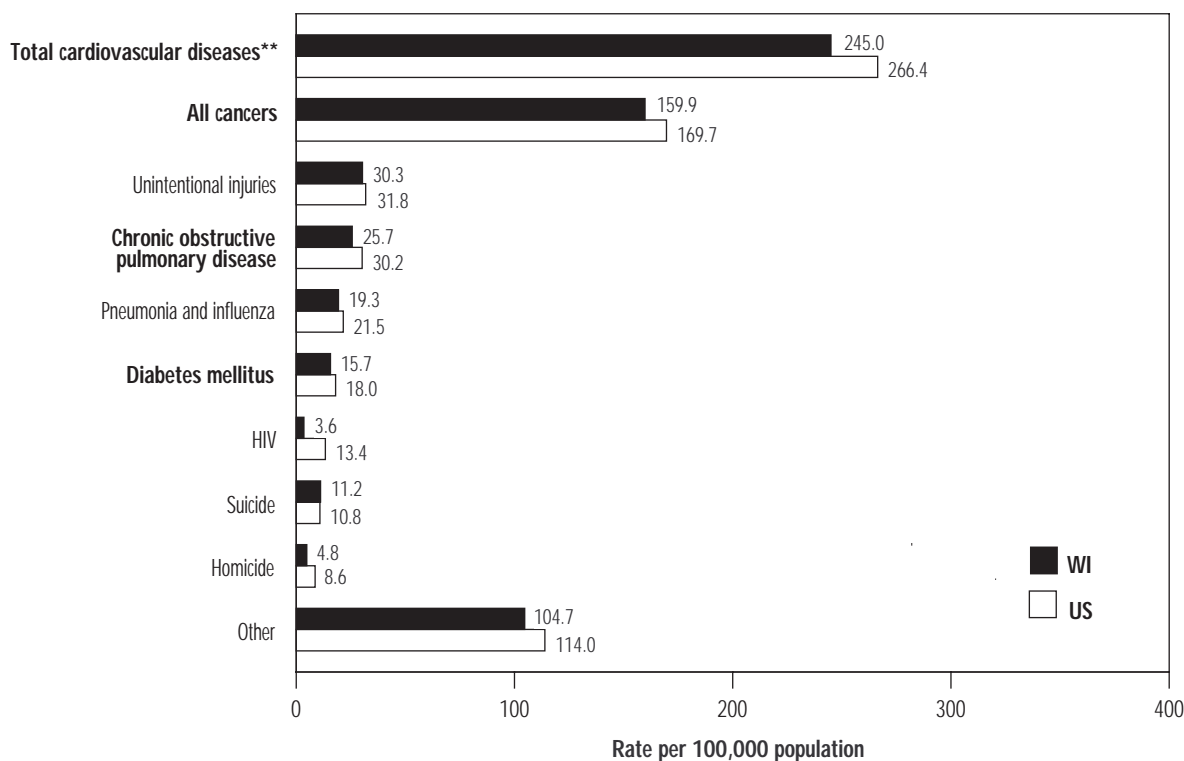
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wisconsin: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Wisconsin, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is fourth, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 73% of all deaths in Wisconsin were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for total cardiovascular diseases, all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were lower in Wisconsin than in the United States.

Causes of Death, Wisconsin Compared With United States, 1995*



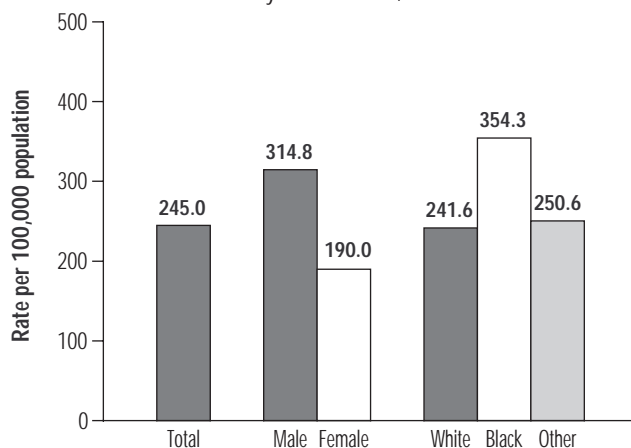
*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (125.6 per 100,000 in Wisconsin and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.7 per 100,000 in Wisconsin and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

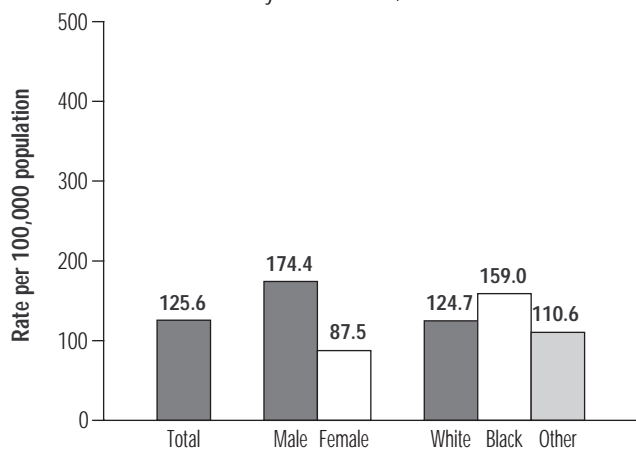
Wisconsin: Cardiovascular Diseases

- Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Wisconsin, accounting for 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 51% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Wisconsin in 1995; 9,566 people in Wisconsin died of ischemic heart disease.
- In 1995, 3,578 people in Wisconsin died of stroke.

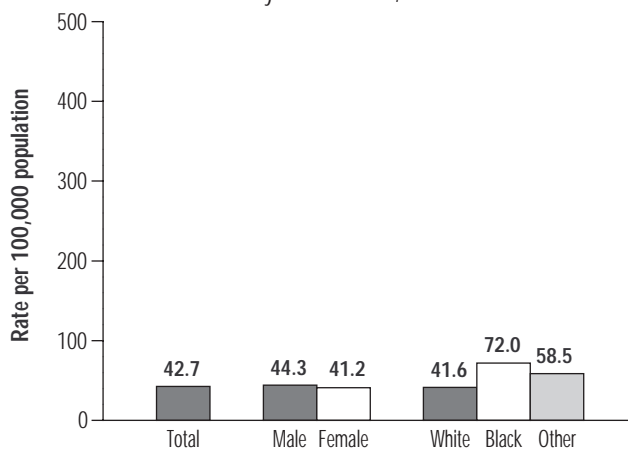
Wisconsin: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Wisconsin: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



Wisconsin: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



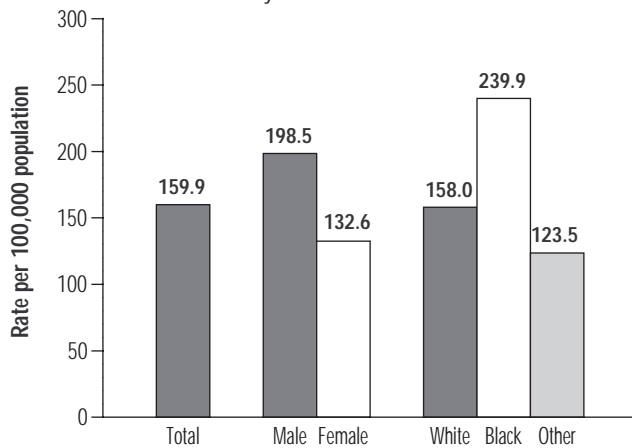
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wisconsin: Cancer

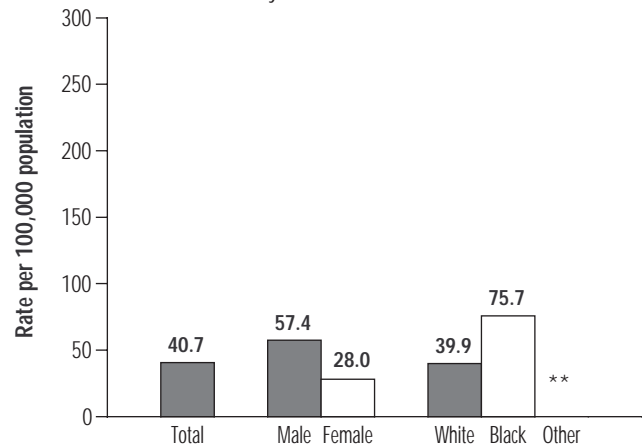
- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Wisconsin in 1995; 10,571 people in Wisconsin died of cancer .
- In Wisconsin in 1995, 2,551 people died of lung cancer, 1,188 people died of colorectal cancer, and 874 women died of breast cancer.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,000 new cases of lung cancer, 2,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 3,700 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Wisconsin in 1997.

Wisconsin: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

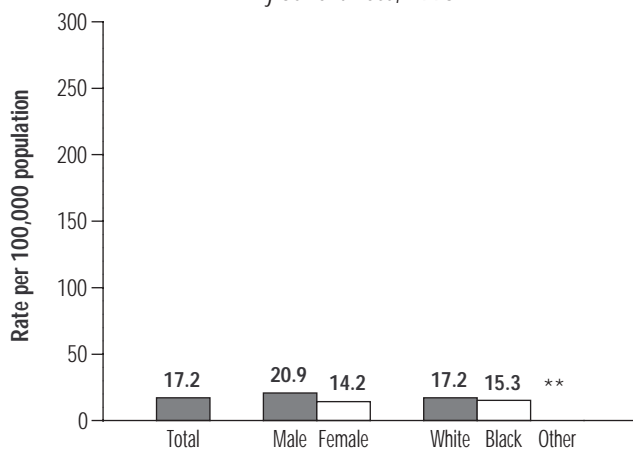


Wisconsin: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



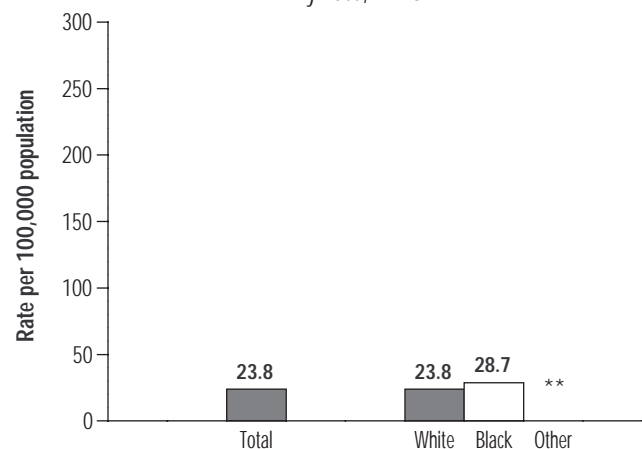
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wisconsin: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wisconsin: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



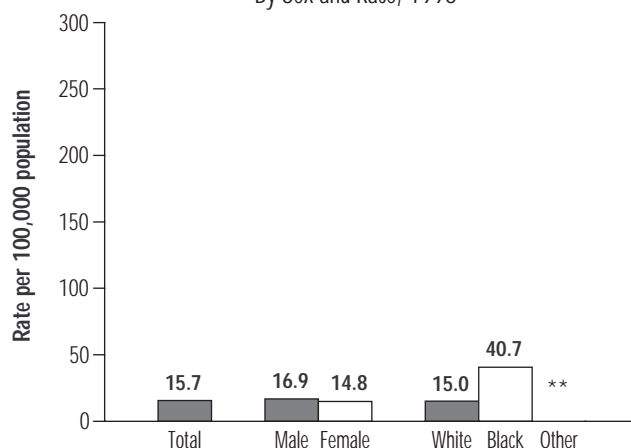
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wisconsin: Diabetes

- In 1994, 152,288 adults in Wisconsin had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,105 deaths in Wisconsin in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 332 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Wisconsin.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Wisconsin: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



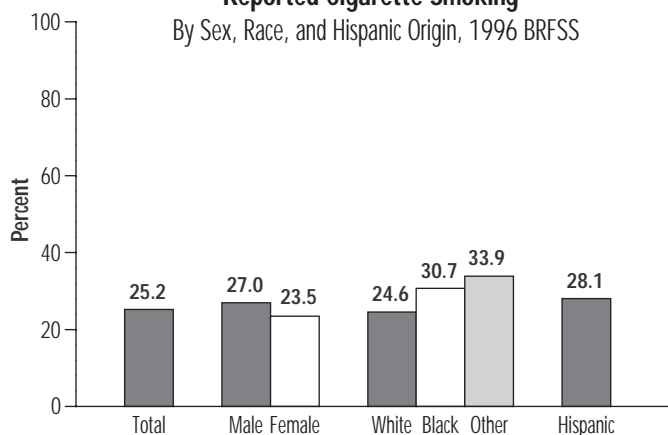
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wisconsin: Risk Factors

Wisconsin: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

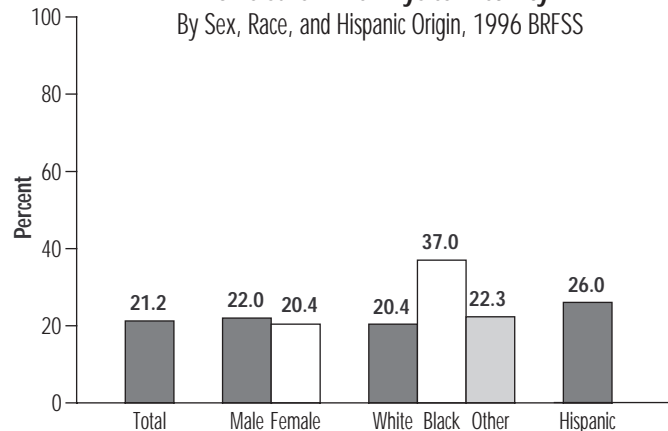
Wisconsin: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Wisconsin: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

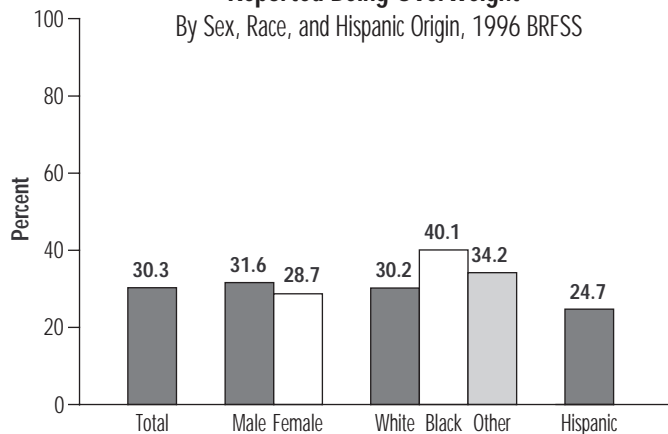
Wisconsin: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes

By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Wisconsin: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



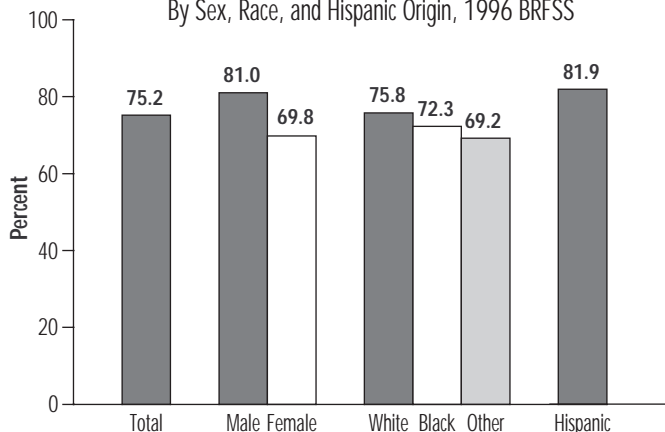
*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wisconsin: Risk Factors

Wisconsin: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



Wisconsin: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

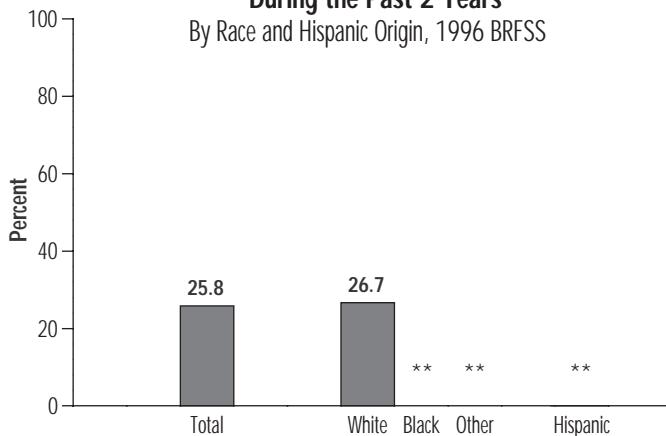
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS

YRBSS data not available

Wisconsin: Preventive Services

Wisconsin: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

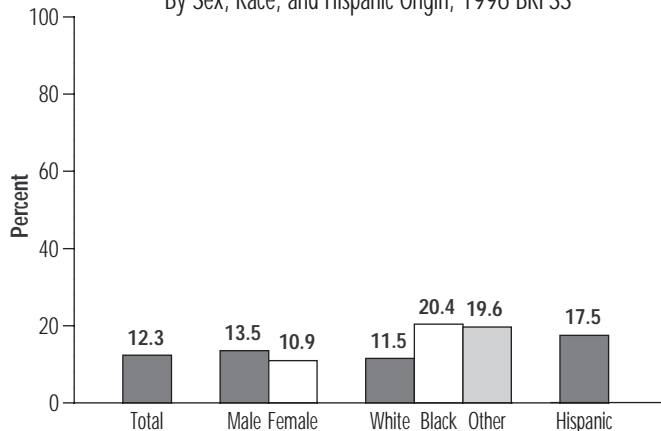
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wisconsin: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS

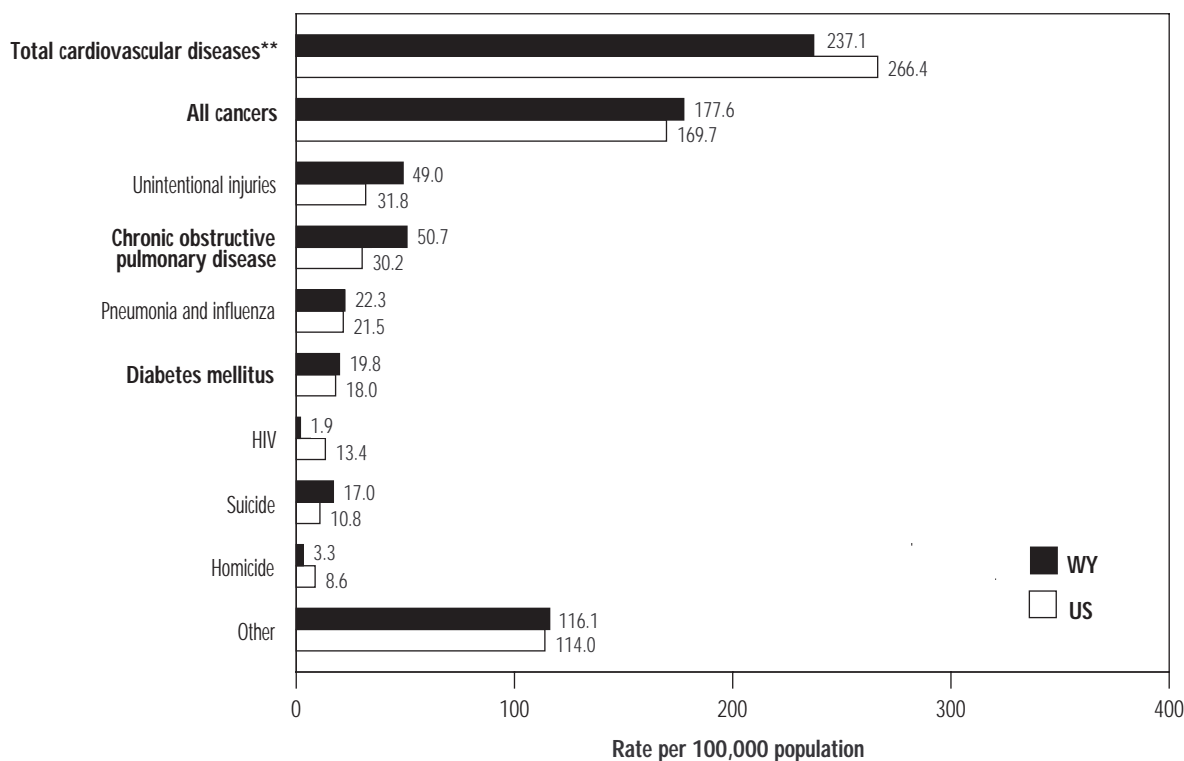


Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wyoming: Most Common Causes of Death

- Total cardiovascular diseases (principally ischemic heart disease and stroke) are the most common cause of death in Wyoming, all cancers are the second most common cause, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is third, and diabetes is sixth.
- In 1995, 70% of all deaths in Wyoming were due to the four most common chronic disease causes of death.
- The death rates for all cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and diabetes were higher in Wyoming than in the United States; the death rate for total cardiovascular diseases was lower.

Causes of Death, Wyoming Compared With United States, 1995*



*All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

**Total cardiovascular disease death rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (113.6 per 100,000 in Wyoming and 135.2 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (45.6 per 100,000 in Wyoming and 42.5 per 100,000 in the United States).

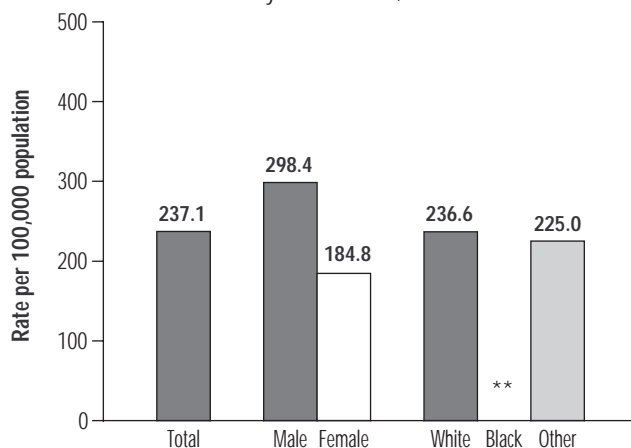
Wyoming: Cardiovascular Diseases

■ Total cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death in Wyoming, accounting for 34% of all deaths.

■ Ischemic heart disease accounted for 48% of all cardiovascular disease deaths in Wyoming in 1995; 621 people in Wyoming died of ischemic heart disease.

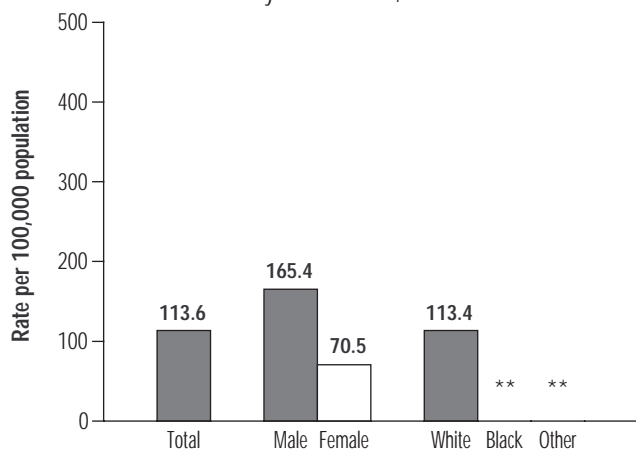
■ In 1995, 268 people in Wyoming died of stroke.

Wyoming: Total Cardiovascular Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



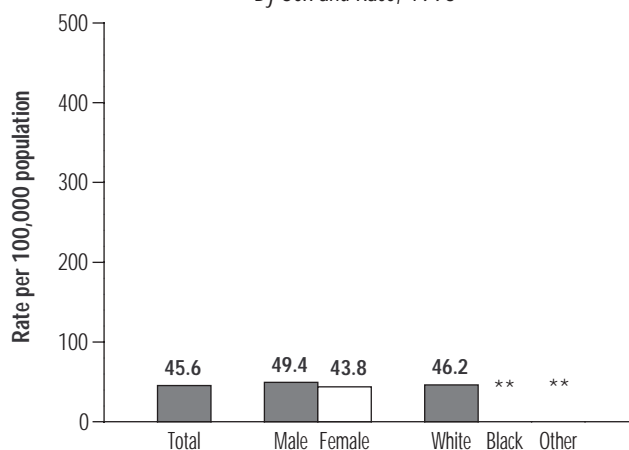
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Ischemic Heart Disease Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Stroke Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

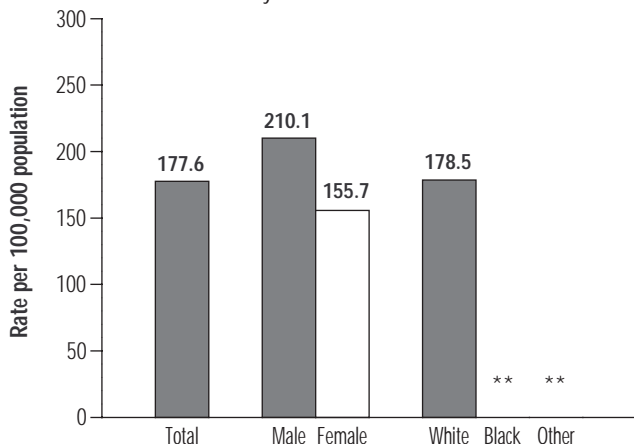
Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wyoming: Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 26% of all deaths in Wyoming in 1995; 896 people in Wyoming died of cancer.
- In Wyoming in 1995, 236 people died of lung cancer, 99 people died of colorectal cancer, and 65 women died of breast cancer.

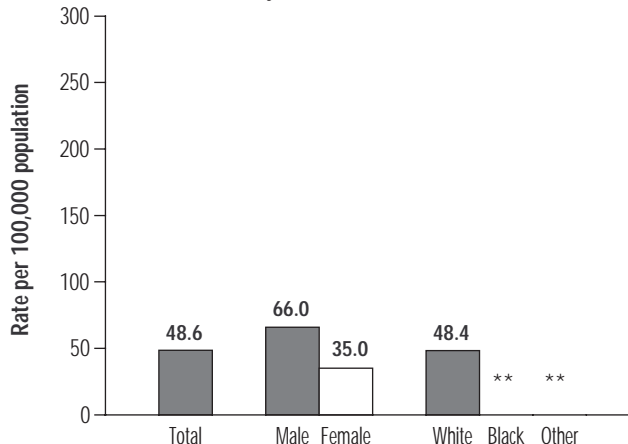
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 270 new cases of lung cancer, 170 new cases of colorectal cancer, and 330 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in Wyoming in 1997.

Wyoming: All Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



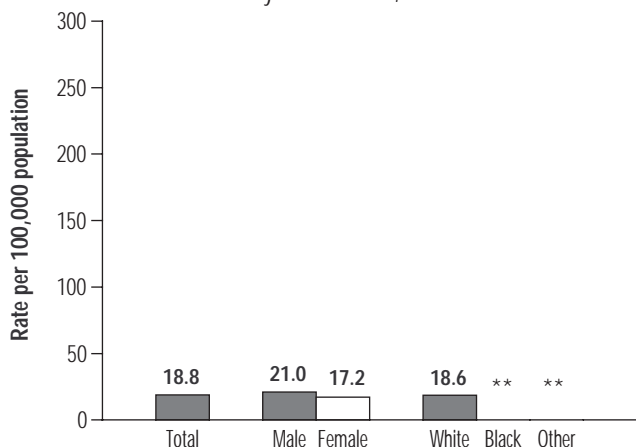
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Lung Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



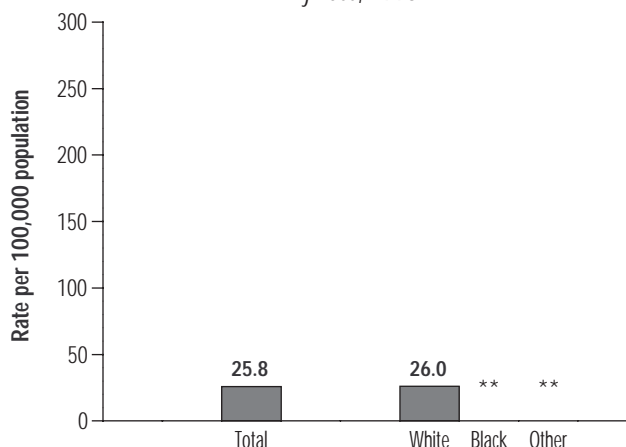
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Colorectal Cancer Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Breast Cancer Death Rates Among Women
By Race, 1995



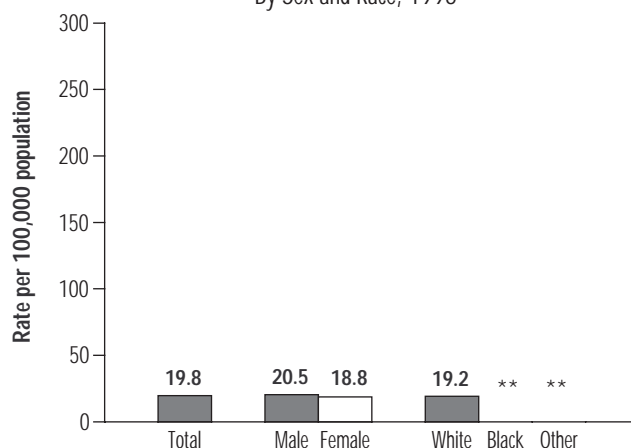
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wyoming: Diabetes

- In 1994, 10,862 adults in Wyoming had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 106 deaths in Wyoming in 1995.
- In 1993, diabetes was the most common contributing cause of 20 new cases of end-stage kidney disease in Wyoming.
- Diabetes is believed to be underreported on death certificates, both as a condition and as a cause of death.

Wyoming: Diabetes Death Rates
By Sex and Race, 1995

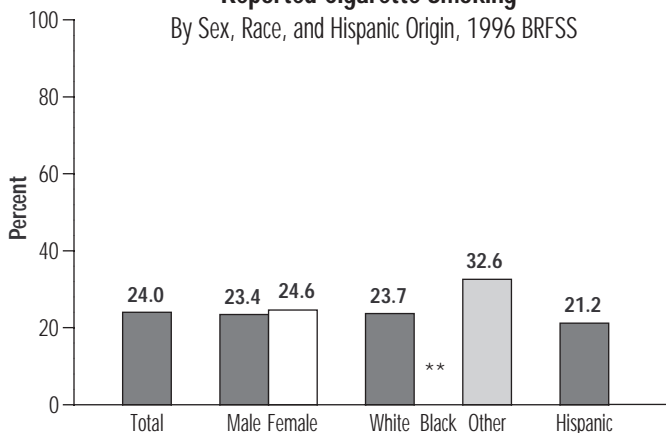


**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All data are age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wyoming: Risk Factors

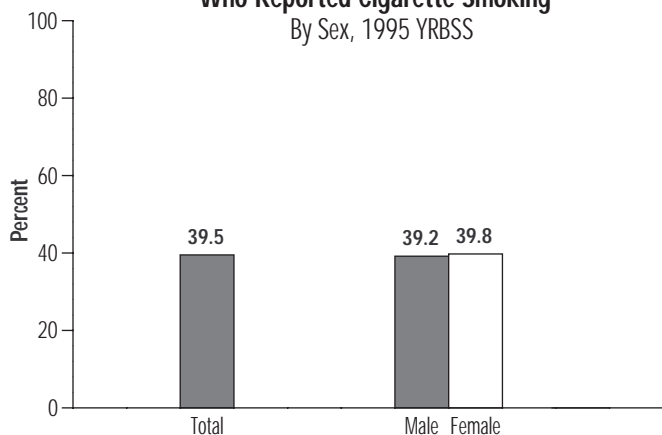
Wyoming: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days.

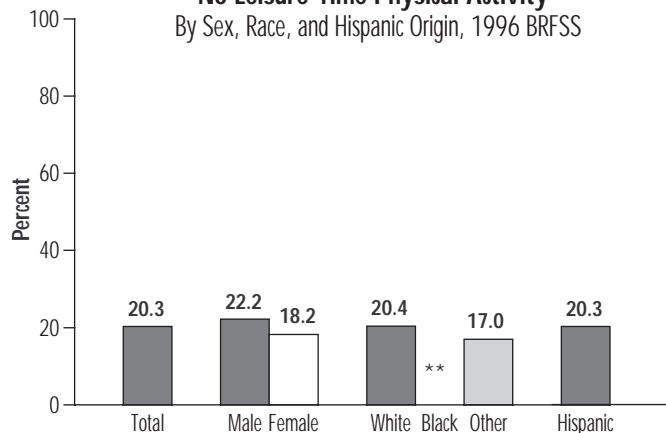
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Cigarette Smoking*
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



*Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

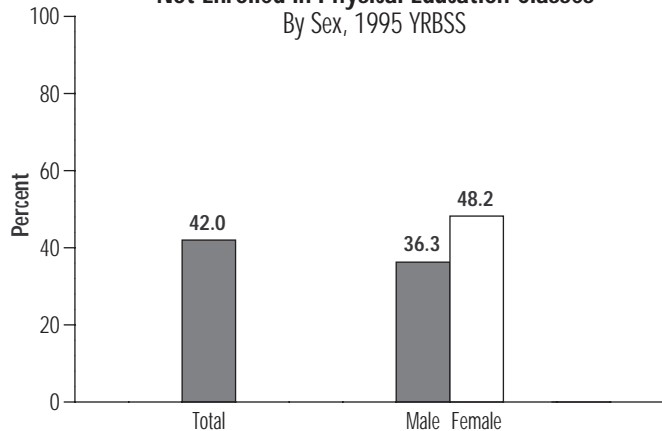
Wyoming: Percentage of Adults Who Reported No Leisure-Time Physical Activity*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



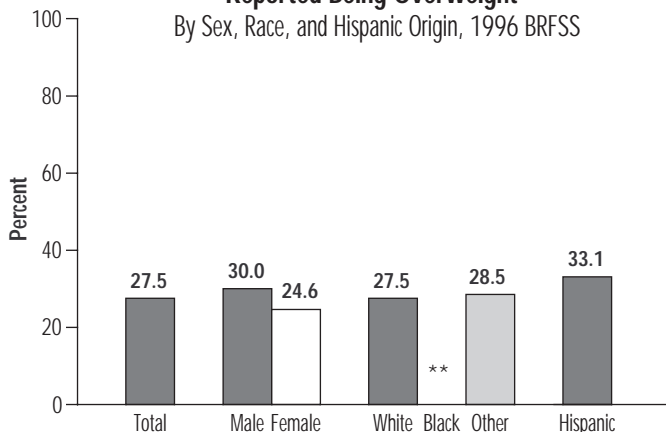
*No exercise, recreation, or physical activity (other than regular job duties) during the previous month.

**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Percentage of High School Students Not Enrolled in Physical Education Classes
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Wyoming: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Being Overweight*
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



*Body mass index ≥ 27.8 kg/m² for men and ≥ 27.3 kg/m² for women.

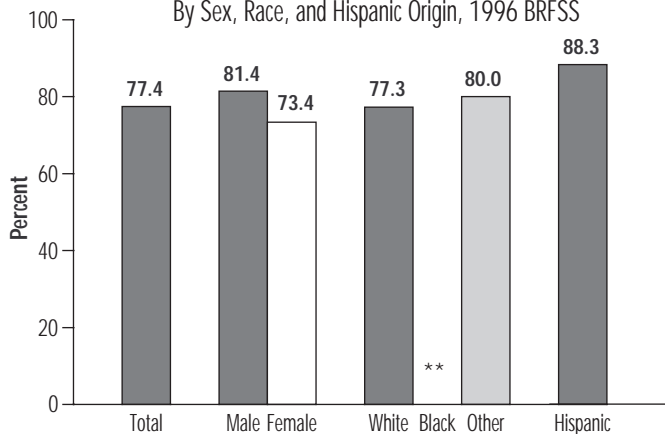
**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Wyoming: Risk Factors

Wyoming: Percentage of Adults Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day

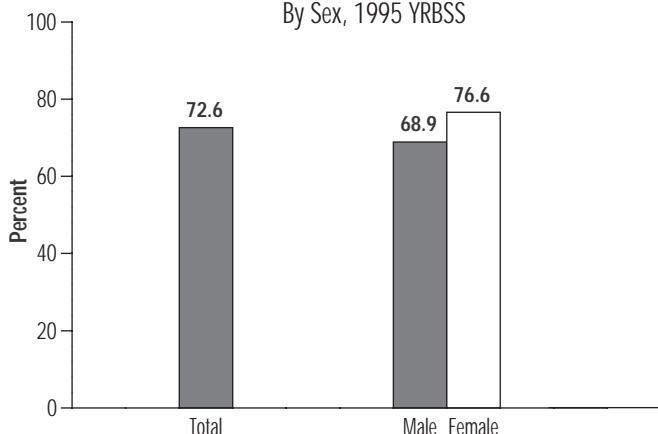
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Eating Fewer Than Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables on the Day Preceding the Survey

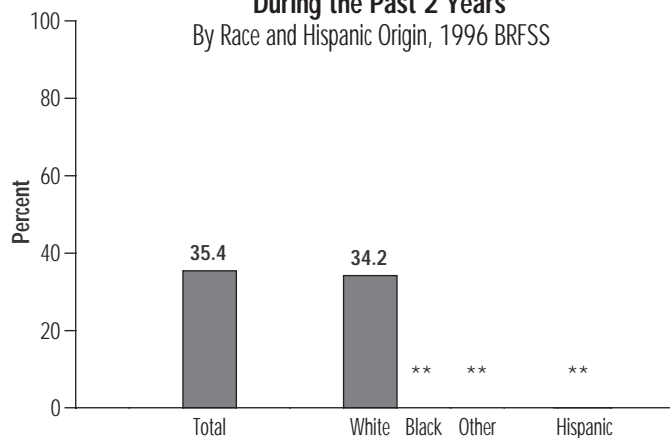
By Sex, 1995 YRBSS



Wyoming: Preventive Services

Wyoming: Percentage of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Who Reported Not Having Had a Mammogram During the Past 2 Years

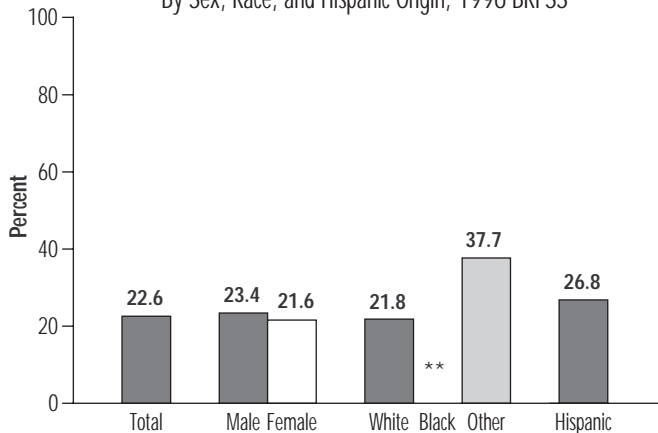
By Race and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Wyoming: Percentage of Adults Aged 18–64 Years Who Reported Having No Health Insurance

By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1996 BRFSS



**Too few numbers to analyze.

Note: All BRFSS data are provisional and age adjusted, 1970 total U.S. population.

Section IV

Appendix

CDC's National Leadership

Targeted Funding to States to Address Major Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 1997

| State | Chronic Diseases | | | Associated Risk Factors | | Surveillance | | | School Health Education |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Cardiovascular Disease | Breast & Cervical Cancer | Diabetes | Tobacco | Nutrition & Physical Activity | Cancer Registry | Adult Risk Behaviors (BRFSS*) | Youth Risk Behaviors (YRBSS**) | |
| Alabama | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Alaska | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | △ | ○ |
| Arizona | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Arkansas | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ● |
| California | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| Colorado | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Connecticut | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Delaware | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Florida | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| Georgia | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Hawaii | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Idaho | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Illinois | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Indiana | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Iowa | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Kansas | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Kentucky | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Louisiana | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Maine | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Maryland | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Massachusetts | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Michigan | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| Minnesota | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ● |

*BRFSS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

**YRBSS, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

● Funding for Comprehensive Program ◐ Funding for Core-Capacity Building ○ No CDC/NCCDPHP Funding ▲ Conducted Survey in 1997 △ Did Not Conduct Survey in 1997

| State | Chronic Diseases | | | Associated Risk Factors | | Surveillance | | | School Health Education |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Cardiovascular Disease | Breast & Cervical Cancer | Diabetes | Tobacco | Nutrition & Physical Activity | Cancer Registry | Adult Risk Behaviors (BRFSS*) | Youth Risk Behaviors (YRBSS**) | |
| Mississippi | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Missouri | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Montana | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Nebraska | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Nevada | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| New Hampshire | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| New Jersey | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| New Mexico | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● | △ | ● |
| New York | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| North Carolina | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| North Dakota | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Ohio | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Oklahoma | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | △ | ○ |
| Oregon | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Pennsylvania | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Rhode Island | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| South Carolina | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ● |
| South Dakota | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ▲ | ● |
| Tennessee | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Texas | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Utah | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Vermont | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Virginia | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| Washington | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | △ | ○ |
| West Virginia | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| Wisconsin | ○ | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● |
| Wyoming | ○ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ▲ | ○ |
| Total Comprehensive Programs | 0 | 50 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 50 | 38 | 12 |

*BRFSS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

**YRBSS, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

● Funding for Comprehensive Program ◐ Funding for Core-Capacity Building ○ No CDC/NCCDPHP Funding ▲ Conducted Survey in 1997 △ Did Not Conduct Survey in 1997

Technical Notes

Detailed Mortality File

All data on mortality are from the Detailed Mortality File, which contains information from death certificates filed in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1995. CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) prepared the Detailed Mortality File in accordance with regulations from the World Health Organization. These regulations specify that member nations classify causes of death by the current *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)*. The denominator used is from population estimates provided by Demo-Data. Demo-Data uses midyear population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, by sex, age and race, as the denominators in all rate calculations. The cause-of-death rates included in this report are presented by sex, race (white, black, and other), and ICD-9 code. These rates are based on the decedent's state of residence and exclude the deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All death rates are age-adjusted using the 1970 U.S. population as the standard.

Cause-of-Death Classification

The following ICD-9 codes are used in this report:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Total cardiovascular diseases | 390–459 “Diseases of the circulatory system” |
| Ischemic heart disease | 410–414 “Ischemic heart disease” |
| Stroke | 430–438 “Cerebrovascular disease” |
| All cancers | 140–208 “Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues” |
| Lung cancer | 162.2–162.9 “Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung” |
| Colorectal cancer | 153–154.1, 159.0 “Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum” |
| Breast cancer, women | 174 “Malignant neoplasm of female breast” |
| Diabetes | 250 “Diabetes mellitus” |

Surveillance of Behavioral Risk Factors and Preventive Services

The prevalences of behavioral risk factors and use of preventive services among adults are state-based estimates from CDC's 1996 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for persons at least 18 years of age. Initiated in 1981 and developed in conjunction with states, the BRFSS now enables all states to gather information on the prevalence of behavioral risk factors and other health-related measures in their individual jurisdictions. The design of the BRFSS allows for comparisons both between states and between individual states and the nation. The data are reported by sex, race (white, black, and other), and Hispanic origin. All prevalence estimates from the BRFSS are age-adjusted using the 1970 U.S. population as the standard.

The following questions from the BRFSS were used to define the adult risk behaviors included in this report:

- Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- Do you smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
- During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?
- How often do you drink fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?
- Not counting juice, how often do you eat fruit?
- How often do you eat green salad?
- How often do you eat potatoes not including french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?
- How often do you eat carrots?
- About how much do you weigh without shoes?
- About how tall are you without shoes?
- A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?
- How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

No BRFSS data on mammograms are included for California because California modifies the survey question on cancer

screening in such a way that the responses are not comparable to those from other states. No 1996 BRFSS data are included for Hawaii. Data for no leisure-time physical activity and eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day are from the 1994 Hawaii BRFSS. Data for current cigarette smoking, overweight, lack of mammography screening, and lack of health insurance are from the 1995 Hawaii BRFSS.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is part of CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Since 1990 the YRBSS has provided vital information on health-related practices among U.S. high school students. This information enables states and school jurisdictions to better target prevention efforts directed toward youth. The behaviors included in this report are derived from the 1995 YRBS. Students in grades 9-12 participated in the surveys, which were conducted by CDC and 31 state departments of education. Some states did not have both an overall response rate of at least 60% and appropriate documentation. The data from these states are unweighted and thus apply only to the students participating in the survey. YRBS data are reported by sex. The data are not age adjusted since minimal variation exists in the grade distribution across states.

The following questions from the YRBS were used to define the risk behaviors among high school students included in this report:

- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
- In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?
- Yesterday, how many times did you eat fruit?
- Yesterday, how many times did you drink fruit juice?
- Yesterday, how many times did you eat green salad?
- Yesterday, how many times did you eat cooked vegetables?

Age-Adjusted Rates

Age-adjusted rates allow deaths and risk behaviors to be compared among states because, unlike crude rates, they take into account the effect of different age distributions in different

populations. Statistically, the age-adjusted rates are weighted averages of the age-specific rates, where the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age. The age-adjusted rates were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying the age-specific rates to the U.S. population in 1970. Age-adjusted rates should not be compared with crude rates.

References

- McGinnis JM, Foege WH. Actual causes of death in the United States. *JAMA* 1993; 270(18):2207-2212.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cigarette-attributable mortality and years of potential life lost — United States, 1990. *MMWR* 1993;42:645-649.
- National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 1992*. Hyattsville, Md: US Dept of Health and Human Services, 1993. US Dept of Health and Human Services publication PHS 93-1232.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. *The Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health*. Washington, DC: US Dept of Health and Human Services, 1988. US Dept of Health and Human Services publication PHS 88-50210.
- Manson JE, Tosteson H, Satterfield S, et al. The primary prevention of myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:1406-1416.
- Paffenbarger RS, Hyde RT, Wing AL. Physical activity and physical fitness as determinants of health and longevity. In: Bouchard C, Shephard RJ, Stephens T, Sutton JR, McPherson BD, eds. *Exercise, Fitness, and Health*. Champaign, Ill: Human Kinetics Books, 1990.
- Powell KE, Caspersen CJ, Koplan JP, Ford ES. Physical activity and chronic diseases. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1989;49:999-1006.
- Powell KE, Thompson PD, Caspersen CJ, Hendrick JS. Physical activity and the incidence of coronary heart disease. *Ann Rev Public Health* 1987;8:253-287.
- Lee IM, Paffenbarger RS, Hsieh C. Physical activity and risk of developing colorectal cancer among college alumni. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1991;83:1324-1329.